

FORESTRY  COMMISSION

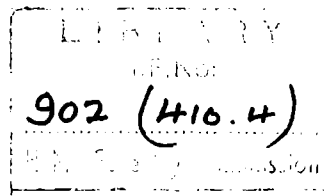
HISTORY  
OF  
CRAIGPHADRIG

FOREST  
N(S) CONSERVANCY

FOR  
REFERENCE ONLY







FORESTRY      COMMISSION

HISTORY

of

CRAIGPHADRIG      FOREST

1925 - 1951

NORTH (SCOTLAND) CONSERVANCY

# CRAIGPHADRIG FOREST HISTORY

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H I S T O R Y      O F  
C R A I G P H A D R I G      F O R E S T

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST

Situation

Craigphadrig Forest is situated in the County of Inverness-shire about one and a half miles north west of the town of Inverness. The name of the forest is taken from a rocky outcrop approximately in the middle of the area, on the top of which there is a vitrified fort.

Area and Utilisation

Acquisition details and land utilisation as at 30.9.51 are given in the following tables (Tables I and II).

Area and Utilisation

TABLE I

From	By	Date	Plantations Acquired	Plantable excluding Col. (4)	Nurseries	Agri- cultural	F.W.H.	Unplant- able excluding Col. (4)	Other Land		Total
									Descrip- tion	Acreage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. Fin- layson.	Purchase	28.11.25	48.1	151.5	-	-	6.3	1.9	-	-	207.8
W. Fraser	Purchase	28.11.25	-	3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.78
	Totals		48.1	155.28			6.3	1.9			211.58

TABLE II

	<u>Area in Acres</u>
(a) Plantations:	
Acquired	48.1
Formed by Commission	155.2
(b) In hand awaiting planting:	
Blanks after felling	-
Burnt areas	-
Other land	-
(c) Nurseries	-
(d) Agriculture - Number of Tenancies	-
(e) F.W.H. Number 1	6.3
(f) Unplantable land in hand	1.0
(g) Other land	
Forester's House, garden, car park	0.2
Unenclosed	0.7
	<u>211.5</u> acres

### Physiography

The elevation of the forest lies in between sea level and five hundred and fifty feet, the area occupying a ridge running north east - south west. The slopes vary from moderate to steep, and the aspect is northerly and southerly. The area is exposed, particularly to the north east.

### Geology and Soils

The area lies on the northern side of the fault of Glen Mhor, and the parent rock is a conglomerate of Middle Old Red Sandstone. Outcrops of this rock in the area are seen around the vitrified fort. Most of the parent material is covered over with glacial drift, rather variable in quality, varying from a loose gravel to a compact subsoil of a boulder till nature.

The forest area is covered by glacial drift. The drift has been derived mainly from Old Red Sandstone rocks. On the margins surrounding the outcrops of the conglomerate there is a small admixture of material directly weathered from the conglomerate. Overlying the compact drift there is the looser "wash" layer or creep soil within which trees can root easily, when there is no leaching. The depth of the "wash" layer changes from place to place, and it shows a varying degree of leaching. When leaching is complete within the creep soil, roots show a two-storey appearance. This appearance is less clear when the degree of leaching is smaller.

Leaching is most marked in south west and north east corners of the forest. The drainage of the area is good, and the soil, where there is a good depth of wash, can grow big timber.

### Vegetation

As the forest has been established some time, the greater part of the old surface vegetation has died out, except in the Scots and Corsican pine areas where there is strong growth of ling. Most of the stands are fairly dense, and there is little herb grass or heather vegetation growing on the forest floor. Common plants, such as wood sorrel (Oxalis acetosella) and chickweed trientale (Trientalis europaea) are found; bracken (Pteris aquilina) appears on the better aerated ground; coarse and fine grasses are present in the area, and mosses varying from the hypnaceous type to the sphagnaceous types are found. Generally the greater part of the whole area was of a heather, grass, herb-rich type. The upper block (south east corner) was of a dry heather grass type. The Corsican pine area was poor agricultural land, and part of the planting of Corsican pine was done on shallow ploughing.

### Meteorology

Rainfall is approximately 26 in. per annum, and drought is seldom serious. Frosts have not had any marked effect on tree growth. The prevailing wind is from the south west and the forest is fairly well protected from this direction by higher surrounding hills. The exposure is mainly to the east and north; gales from these directions occasionally are severe.

Danger of windfall is moderate. Some damage was done in the south east corner during the gales of 1948.

### Risks

The greatest risk in Craighadrig is that of fire. The main railway line to the north and west passes along the bottom of the forest on the north side, but this area can be observed from the main road, and as there is a constant stream of traffic on the road, it is very unlikely that a fire started in the forest would go undetected for any length of time, except during the hours of darkness. The other fire risk is from the public walking through the forest. As the area is close to Inverness, it is a popular walk for Invernessians at the week-ends and on early closing days. Fire

notices have been erected at regular intervals at the more popular places, and fire patrols are maintained during danger periods.

In 1946 1.5 acres of plantation was burnt. The cause of the fire was probably a lighted cigarette-end, which had been carelessly thrown away. This area was replanted in 1949.

In June of 1951, a small fire started on the south side of the vitrified fort. It was got under control quickly, and no damage was done.

There is little damage from rabbits; roe deer have caused damage in places by stripping the bark off trees. Capercaillie and/or black game have caused damage this year (1951) by eating the buds of young Scots pine. Die back has been noticed in a stand of Corsican pine planted on a poor soil on a rather exposed site. This is probably caused by Fomes annosus. Butt rot has been observed in a stand of Thuja plicata, but it is confined to an occasional tree, and it has not yet been established whether the disease is caused directly by a root infection or by mechanical damage to the bark caused by rabbits or dragging.

#### Roads

A new road was constructed through the forest in 1946. It joins Blackpark with Leachkin. The road was constructed on the same line as a path which ran through the area. A mile was bulldozed at the same time up to and around the vitrified fort, but the road work has not been finished. The construction of the road and the bulldozed track have been of great advantage to the forest. Most of the extraction problems have been solved, and except in one or two of the more inaccessible spots, it is possible to drag thinnings to the roadside where they can be loaded direct on to lorries, or crosscut and then loaded. As more and more areas are productively thinned, the road will increase in importance. It would be possible to drive a 4 x 4 wheeled drive lorry along the bulldozed track except in very bad weather.

#### Labour

Labour is not a serious problem, and labour of a kind can always be obtained from Inverness, but good forest labour, as in most places, is a rare commodity. At present, three men are employed, and with the work at Reelig during the winter months, there is enough thinning to keep them



fully occupied at Craigphadrig during the spring and summer months. They have to be there at that time of the year because of the fire danger. During the war, labour was scarce, and most of the young stands suffered from the lack of thinning. A standing sale was made to a timber merchant in 1949, and all of the areas requiring thinning have now been given attention. The present squad will be quite able to cope with the future programme.

### SILVICULTURE

The area was fenced before planting, and normal preparations such as draining and cutting birch scrub were carried out. A small area of agricultural ground, 2 acres in extent, had been ploughed and was included in the first year's planting.

In 1926 two species, Scots pine and Corsican pine, were planted. The Corsican pine came from Beaufort Nursery, and were small 2 + 1 transplants. However, the failures were remarkably few, and the growth good in the first year. Some of Corsican pine were planted in the ploughed area and after the first year the good growth of these plants was commented on. 42.8 acres were planted during the first year. The growth of the Scots pine was generally satisfactory. Unfavourable weather had delayed both back-end and spring planting, only a small proportion being planted at the back-end. During the first year, the P.26 area was given a general beating up, but the health and appearance of those transplants that survived the first winter was still good. The average height growth of the Scots pine was 3 in. and that of the Corsican pine  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. despite the heavy weed and grass growth due to a wet year. Again, there was little vermin damage. A good many pine weevil were trapped, but they caused little damage. In 1928 the growth of both species was still good, but it was becoming apparent that the Scots pine were starting to outstrip the Corsican pine.

The maximum growth of the Corsican pine was 6 in. and the growth of the Scots pine from 3 in. to 9 in.

Light beating up was continued in subsequent years. In 1935 the Calluna cover ground in the backward areas of P.26 was drained deeply to try and improve growth. During the establishment years, considerable trouble was experienced from whin growth in this area, and weeding costs were heavy. Except for the 2 acres of Corsican pine that were planted on

the ploughed ground, the remainder is mostly very poor. There are a great many gaps and also some of the trees are exhibiting signs of die back. This may be caused by Fomes annosus. During this year (1951) the Corsican pine stand was thinned and the majority of the coarse and bent trees were removed. Two Thinning Yield plots were established in the Corsican pine on the ploughed area, and an average of 670 hoppus feet per acre was removed in thinnings.

The Scots pine growth in P.1926 is on the whole better than the Corsican pine, but is rather slow. The stands in places are inclined to be on the open side, and the stocking is not so heavy as it might be. This is due to the poor growth quality of areas of the stands, and these areas were thinned rather more heavily to get rid of the crooked and coarse growing trees. In Compartment 8, the Scots pine has shown little response to the thinning it received in 1949, and the conclusion that can be drawn from this is that a three year thinning cycle is too short for Scots pine. Five, six or even seven years would seem to be a more suitable period for the cycle.

In 1927 55.8 acres were planted. The plants used were all of good quality, Douglas fir 2 + 2 coming from Inchnacardoch, Sitka spruce 2 + 2 from Culloden and Scots pine 2 + 1 from the same nursery. Some amenity beech were planted 2 + 2 and 2 + 1. These came from Beaufort. No ploughed ground was available this year, but the area was drained and cleared from birch scrub. 1927 was another wet year, and thus favourable for weed growth. Late frosts were troublesome, causing some deaths in the Scots pine, a few deaths in the Sitka spruce and about 8% casualties in the Douglas fir. At the end of the growing season, the Scots pine had an average growth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. the Sitka spruce an average of 1 in. and the Douglas fir a growth of about 3 in. Some of the Douglas showed good recovery from frost damage. Again there was little damage from vermin, but pine weevils were present in large quantities; traps were set and little damage was done. In 1928 the P.27 area was subject to a bad attack of pine weevil. Over 20,000 were collected from the area. Also there was heavy weed growth due to the wet season; this held the plants back to a certain extent. The Douglas fir, which had suffered to some extent from the late frosts in the previous year, was beaten up in places. The area was cleaned in 1945 and the Douglas fir first thinned in 1949 and the Scots pine in 1950. The Scots pine has promise of turning into

a good crop, although it will be a fairly slow grown crop. The Douglas fir is growing very well, and will require to be thinned again next year (1952). A three year cycle would seem to be correct for Douglas fir in this area, especially between the 15 - 30 years age class.

By 1928 all the available ground around the vitrified fort was either under acquired plantations or had been planted. Of the area acquired, there were still two lots to be planted, one small area lying above Blackpark and a strip running between Blackpark Road and the main railway line to the north and west. The latter ground was on a steep slope of fairly good quality soil derived from the Old Red Sandstone rocks beneath. The upper ground was of much poorer quality lying on a thin leached soil below which there is hard packed glacial drift. This ground was planted up with 2 + 2 Scots pine from Tulliallan. There was a cold wind at the time of planting, and consequently the plants were backward. The trees have always been a little backward, and are now just coming into the cleaning stage. The stand has been completely brashed to a height of 4 ft. 6 in. to lessen the fire risks. The main trouble in the stand during establishment was the whin growth. This proved very troublesome and caused heavy weeding costs. Now that the canopy has closed, the trouble has been eradicated. The land between the Blackpark Road and the railway line was planted up with Douglas fir and Thuja plicata. The Thuja came from Tulliallan, 2 + 1 + 2, and were classed as good plants. There is no record to say where the Douglas fir came from, but they were poor plants. Deaths were numerous and the survivors put on little growth. Beating up was heavy. These two stands were given a cleaning in 1948, and were thinned for the first time in 1950. The work was undertaken by a local contractor. Both stands are looking in good condition and are healthy, considering their north facing exposure. There is evidence of butt rot in the stand of Thuja, but whether this is endemic or is caused by mechanical damage has still to be determined. The Douglas fir has suffered a little from the effect of not being thinned at all during the war years, and consequently the trees are still rather small. The exposed position of the stand (it faces north east along the Beaully Firth) precludes a heavy thinning being done.

In 1929 a small area in the west of Compartment 1 was planted with Japanese larch. At the west end of Compartment 3 a larger area was planted

with Scots pine, Douglas fir and mixed conifers. 2.5 acres of Douglas fir were also planted by the gate on the south side of the Blackpark Road. This completed the plantable areas for this year. There are no records available to tell where the plants came from.

The Japanese larch was given a first thinning in 1944 and another thinning after the war. It was thinned for a third time in 1950, and is now on a three year thinning cycle; it is now growing satisfactorily. The other stands were raked and cleared of birch in 1943, and Mr. Gosling, who made an inspection in that year, ordered that the railway line side plantations should be completely brashed. This was done in 1944. The area was given a first thinning in 1950.

#### Acquired Plantations

When the land was taken over, there were 48.1 acres of acquired plantations. These plantations are to be found in Compartments 10, 11 and 14 and are mainly composed of Scots pine. In Compartment 14 there are 7.7 acres of mixed European and Japanese larch planted in 1908. Some of these trees may be hybrid larch, and one or two trees show cones which have only slightly reflexed scales. At any rate, the stand will be useful in future years for the collection of hybrid larch seed, and the Chairman in his visit of June 1951 gave instructions to collect seed from these trees. The Scots pine in the plantations are of good quality, straight clean growth. In the east end of Compartments 10 and 11 the Scots were planted in 1922 and show promise.

Thinning was started in Compartment 14 by the Timber Supply Department in 1939 and was completed by 1940. It was described as a moderate thinning. A further thinning was carried out in 1944 and continued in 1945. It received its fourth thinning in 1951. The P.1916 Scots pine received its second thinning in 1949. Thinning Yield plots have been established in the following compartments :-

Cpt.	Species	No. of Trees/ac. Removed	Average	Volume in Cu. Ft. Q.G. over Bark				Total
			Total Height	Timber	Pitwood	Pulpwood	Firewood	
10	S.P.	315	31 ft.	-	253	81	-	334
1	Thuya	400	35 ft.	-	725	140	-	865
1	J.L.	230	41 ft.	-	585	55	-	640
6	C.P.	650	27 ft.9 in.	-	425	245	-	670

Growth Figures - Table A

Com-part-ment	Species	P. Year	Age	Geology and Soil	(a) Altitude (b) Aspect (c) Slope (d) Exposure	Mean Height of Dominants	Mean Annual Height Increment	Current Annual Height Incre-ment during past 5 years	Remarks
1	J.L.	1929	22	Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate. Light loam.	(a) 100' (b) North (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	46'	2'1"	2'6"	
	Thuya	1928	23		(a) 100' - 200' (b) North (c) Moderate - Steep (d) Exposed	38'	1'8"	1'10"	
2	D.F.	1928	23	Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate. Light loam.	(a) 100' - 200' (b) North (c) Moderate - Steep (d) Exposed	38'	1'8"	2'3"	
3	P.C.	1929	22	Old Red Sandstone. Light loam.	(a) 100' (b) North (c) Steep (d) Exposed	30'	1'3"	1'4"	
4	D.F.	1927	24	Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate. Light loam.	(a) 200' - 250' (b) North (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	48'	2'	2'4"	
5	S.P.	1927	24	Glacial drift over Old Red Sandstone. Gravelly soil with some clay, podsolized.	(a) 300' (b) North (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	29'	1'2"	1'4"	
	D.F.	1929	22		(a) 200' (b) North (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	50'	2'3"	2'5"	
6	C.P.	1926	25	Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate. Light loam. Old arable ground.	(a) 300' (b) North (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	28'	1'1"	1'4"	
7	S.P.	1926	25	Glacial drift. Gravel with some clay. Drainage impeded. Podsolized.	(a) 400' (b) North (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	24'	11"	1'	
8	S.P.	1926	25	Glacial drift. Gravel with some clay. Impeded drainage. Podsolized.	(a) 400' (b) North (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	25'	1'	1'1½"	
9	S.P.	1926	25	Old Red Sandstone outcrop in places, but mainly soil is derived from glacial drift with a small admixture of clay, podsolized.	(a) 400' (b) North East (c) Moderate (d) Exposed	30'	1'2"	1'3"	
10	S.P.	1916	35	Soil derived from glacial drift. No evidence of impeded drainage. Slight podsolization.	(a) 400' - 500' (b) North (c) Slight - Moderate (d) Exposed	35'	1'	1'2"	
14	S.P.	1908	43	Old Red Sandstone, soil a light loam with some small patches of alluvial soil alongside a small burn.	(a) 450' (b) South-west to North (c) Slight - level (d) Exposed	46'	1'	1'2"	
	E.L.	1908	43			59'6"	1'3"	1'4"	
15	S.P.	1928	23	Soil derived from glacial drift, clay pan 6" - 9" below surface. Podsolized.	(a) 500' (b) South - North east (c) Level - slight (d) Exposed	22'	11"	1'	
16	S.P.	1928	23	Soil derived from glacial drift, clay pan 6" - 9" below surface. Podsolized.	(a) 500' (b) South - North east (c) Level - slight (d) Exposed	22'	11"	1'	

At the end of F.Y.1953, 161.5 acres will have been thinned for the first time, 110.2 acres thinned twice, 22.5 acres will have received their third thinning, 26.9 acres their fourth thinning and 3.5 acres will have been thinned five times.

### Utilization

After the war, most of the area under plantations was coming into the first thinning stage. Some stands had been thinned before, but the area and outturn of produce had been small, with the exception of the Timber Supply Department thinning in 1939. The produce of the forest at this stage can be divided into the following classes:-

- (1) Pitprops.
- (2) Tonnage Wood.
- (3) Pokers. The British Aluminium Company at Fort William required long lengths of light thinnings to use as pokers. This market has now virtually ceased owing to reconversion of plant.
- (4) Rustic Wood. Owing to the proximity of Inverness, it is possible to sell a good quantity of rustic wood.
- (5) Sheep Stakings. In 1949 and 1950, large amounts of sheep stakings were sold, but the market now has died down.

Owing to the present scarcity of softwoods, timber merchants are now prepared to take a much smaller size of tree than they would previously have considered. Most of the smaller sized thinnings are converted to box material and packing case straps.

Some idea of the rapid build up of outturn can be obtained from the following figures. Tonnage wood figures were estimated on the basis of 35 hoppus feet per ton. Pokers were estimated at 4 pieces to 1 hoppus feet.

1948	Pokers	1570 pieces	392 hoppus feet
	Tonnage Wood	36 tons 11 cwts	1,279 " "
	Pitprops		<u>224</u> " "
			1,895 " "
1949	Pokers	2800 pieces	700 hoppus feet
	Tonnage Wood	95 tons 19 cwts	3,356 " "
	Pitprops		3,312 " "
	Standing Sales		<u>3,073</u> " "
			10,441 " "
1950	Pokers	6560 pieces	1,640 hoppus feet
	Tonnage Wood	117 tons 14 cwts	4,119 " "
	Pitprops		1,351 " "
	Standing Sales		<u>12,766</u> " "
			19,876 " "

Up to July, 1951, over 15,500 hoppus feet have been produced for sale.



The average thinning yield per year for the three years ending September, 1950, has been 50 cu.ft. per acre for the whole of the planted area, including acquired plantations. If the yield up to July of 1951 is included, it will be seen that the average thinning yield is still 50 cu.ft. per year over the four years period. The figures are sufficient to indicate that the yield will be satisfactory when reckoned over a full rotation.

#### Research

There are no research plots in the forest.

#### Conclusions

The plantations of Thuja and Douglas fir on the lower north facing slopes have done very well. These stands were not really thinned until 1950, due to lack of labour, and cleaning has been done. As a result, the stems are a great deal smaller than they would have been had the stand been thinned prior to 1950. The thinnings now will have to be on the light side for the next two or three times to enable the Douglas fir to establish good rooting systems. The stand is exposed, and drastic treatment may result in wind-throw. The trees have the advantage for crown formation of their position on a fairly steep slope. The crowns are still of a size which allows a response to thinning. In the first real thinning, attention was specially given to removal of coarse stems. It was possible to remove only part of those. The Japanese larch in Compartment 1 and in Compartment 14 is also very promising, and this species should produce good class mature timber. On the other hand, the European larch in Compartment 14, acquired wood, is not quite so promising. The species is liable to windthrow on this site, and there is also evidence of canker, though the latter has not affected the timber to any marked effect, and some good quality logs have been taken from the stand.

On the drier and more exposed sites, the species selected was confined to Scots pine and Corsican pine. The growth of the Scots pine, both in acquired and Commission planted area, has been on the slow side. The stands thinned in the last two years have shown little response to the thinning. A three year thinning cycle, as laid down in the Working Plan, is too short; a five year cycle would be more suitable. In the acquired plantations, there is a stand of good Scots pine planted in 1916. It looks very promising, and in future years should produce some good quality timber.

With the exception of the small area of Corsican pine planted on the ploughed ground, the growth of this species has been very disappointing, especially where it was planted on the poorer Calluna moor. There are signs of die back in the trees that still remain; gaps are numerous. When this stand of Corsican pine was thinned in 1950, it produced a large amount of very crooked timber. Now that the majority of the poorer stems have been removed, the appearance of the stand has improved, and it will be possible to get a fair quality final crop from the best areas.

There are a few Norway spruce, Abies nobilis and Sitka spruce scattered through the forest. The Norway spruce in the wetter areas shows good growth, but exhibits a tendency to butt rot once it reaches the age of 40 years. Sitka spruce is growing well, where it has been planted, and should do better than either Norway spruce or Scots pine if planted on selected sites. A few Abies nobilis were planted in Compartment 3, and these have shown exceptional growth.

One of the more interesting points about Craigphadrig is that it is just starting to repay formation costs. In 1950 the expenditure amounted to £1417, and the total income was £2050, giving a gross balance of £633. The yields are now sufficiently good to allow a hope that the heavy formation charges will be fully recovered.

Craigphradrig Forest

Notes from Inspection Reports

Appendix I

Technical Commissioners' Visit - 15.10.31

- P.29 Recommended gentle clearing of weed species.
- P.26 Cpt. 4 Corsican pine on ploughed ground. Advised that a few blanks should be planted with 1 year old beech, which should be left to grow unaided.
- Cpt. 6 Corsican pine on adjoining moor conditions irregular.  
Recommended that the blanks should be beaten up with Japanese larch.
- P.08 Cpt.14 Mixed crop of Scots pine, European larch and Japanese larch.  
Requires general cleaning or preliminary thinning, particularly in larch section where removal of "wolf" stems was necessary.

A/Assistant Commissioner's Visit - 15.6.43

- P.26 Douglas fir, Corsican pine, Scots pine. Both Douglas fir and Scots pine require brashing, also removal of wolf trees.
- P.16 This stand had been brashed and now requires thinning. In parts Mr. Gosling pointed out that the brashing had been unnecessarily high.
- P.08 Scots pine, European larch, Japanese larch. Scots pine thinned in 1939/40. More thinning required. Japanese larch in particular in need of urgent thinning.
- P.27 Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, Scots pine. Mr. Gosling noted gappy patches adjoining pathway. Both Douglas fir and Sitka spruce require racking for easy access. Whins must be drastically dealt with from the start.

P.28            Railway side plantations have been partly raked. Mr. Gosling instructed that the strip alongside the railway should be completely brashed owing to the danger of fire from dry grass.

General Remarks

There is a persistent growth of whins, so there is an amount of work to be done both for fire protection and for silvicultural treatment of plantations. Labour position difficult.

Chairman's Visit - 30.6.51

The Chairman remarked on the good growth of the Japanese larch in Compartment 1 P.28.

He recommended that some of the straighter poles from the Thuja stand in the same compartment should be sold as ladder poles, and suggested that a local market may be found for that type of produce.

P.27            The Chairman remarked that the Scots pine was rather understocked in places.

P.26            The Chairman examined the Corsican pine in Compartment 6 and commented on the good growth of the species on the ploughed land. He instructed that the stand should be thinned regularly.

P.16            He remarked on the good type of Scots pine in Compartment 10 and instructed that the stand should be thinned regularly and lightly.

P.08            The Chairman said that cones should be collected from the stand of European larch and Japanese larch to see if hybrid larch would result.

Craigphadrig Forest

Supervision

Appendix II

<u>Conservator</u>	1945 continuing	Mr. J. Fraser
<u>Divisional Officers</u>	1926 - 31	Mr. F. Scott
	1931 - 40	Mr. J. Fraser
	1940 - 42	Mr. D. S. Spraggan
	1942 - 45	Mr. A. Watt
	16.2.48 - 49	Mr. J.T. Fitzherbert
	1951 cont.	Mr. J. A. Dickson
<u>District Officers</u>	1926 - 27	Mr. J. L. Leven
	1927 - 38	Mr. F. Oliver
	1938 - 40	Mr. T. A. Robbie
	1940 - 47	Mr. W. Denman
	1947 - 49	Mr. J. A. Dickson
	1949 - 51	Mr. E. G. Richards
	1951 cont.	Mr. T.D. Cotter-Craig
<u>Foresters</u>	1926 - 47	Mr. P. Stewart (Foreman & Forester Gd.II)
	1947 - 48	Mr. A.C. Gray, Forester II
	1948 cont.	Mr. D. Murray, Forester II

### Appendix III

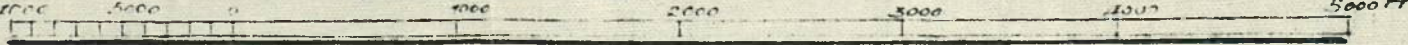
The vitrified fort on the top of the Craig is reported to have been a stronghold of the Pictish King Brude. It was here, in the 6th Century, according to some authorities, that St. Columba converted the King and his subjects to Christianity. The fort and the immediate surrounds are treated as an amenity area, and are left unplanted. Hardwoods have been planted around the outside of the coniferous plantations to enhance the effect.



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