

National Forest Inventory statistics for Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Issued by: National Forest Inventory

Forest Research, 231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7AT

Date: March 2017

NFI enquiries: Ben Ditchburn; Tel: 0300 067 5064

NFI@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

NFI Statistician: Alan Brewer

alan.brewer@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory

www.forestry.gov.uk/forecast

Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Map 1 Map of England and the aligned areas

The map shows shortened names for some of the aligned areas. The short names and their full equivalents are to be found in Appendix A. North East Cumbria and Lancashire Yorkshire **Gtr Mancs** Mersey and Ches Lincs and East Midlands Northants West Midlands East Anglia Herts & Nth London Thames Kent S London & E Sussex Wessex Solent & South Downs Devon and Cornwall 20 40 80 Kilometres Crown Copyright © All rights reserved Forestry Commission 2016

Key findings for Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (DCS) have a land area of 1,026,900 hectares making it 5th out of the 14 aligned areas by land area. With 111,777 ha of woodland, DCS ranks 5th out of 14 in terms of woodland area (11% woodland cover). Some 10% of the woodland is under Forestry Commission ownership or management.

Sitka spruce is the most commonly occurring of the conifer species whether assessed by stocked area (39%), standing volume (37%) or number of trees (47%).

Oak is the most commonly occurring of the broadleaved species when assessed by stocked area (19%) and standing volume (38%). Hazel is the most commonly occurring of the broadleaved species when assessed by number of trees (17%).

Some 28% of standing coniferous volume is beyond the age of maximum mean annual increment (or above terminal height of 25m in higher windthrow risk areas). The harvesting assumptions applied in the forecast assume that a proportion of this volume will be felled over a period of time from the start of the forecast. Some 48% of conifer and mixed broadleaf/conifer sections (PS only) show evidence of thinning.

Overall 54% of standing broadleaved volume is beyond the age of maximum mean annual increment (or above terminal height of 25m in higher windthrow risk areas). Some 4% of broadleaved sections (PS only) show evidence of thinning.

Across DCS:

- Ash is estimated as 10% of total stocked area (13% of broadleaved stocked area), 10% of standing volume (15% of broadleaved standing volume) and 10% of the number of trees (12% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Oak is estimated as 15% of total stocked area (19% of broadleaved stocked area), 26% of standing volume (38% of broadleaved standing volume) and 7% of the number of trees (9% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Sweet chestnut is estimated as 2% of total stocked area (3% of broadleaved stocked area), 4% of standing volume (6% of broadleaved standing volume) and 2% of the number of trees (2% of the number of broadleaved trees).
- Larch is estimated as 3% of total stocked area (13% of conifer stocked area), 4% of standing volume (13% of conifer standing volume) and 2% of the number of trees (11% of the number of conifer trees).

Contents

| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 2 |
|---|----|
| Key findings for Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 3 |
| Part 1 – introduction and methodology | 12 |
| Introduction | 13 |
| How the estimates are prepared | 14 |
| Note on the estimates | |
| Part 2 – What our woodlands are like today | 15 |
| Woodland area statistics | |
| Woodland area by woodland type | 17 |
| Woodland area by ownership | |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type | |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type and woodland size | |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership | |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type, woodland size and ownership | |
| Woodland area by size class distribution | |
| Open areas in woodland by land use type | |
| Net area under canopy | 25 |
| Stocked area by species | 25 |
| Stocked area by age class | 28 |
| Stocked area by mean stand dbh class | |
| Clearfelled area | |
| Comparison of mapped area estimates and stocked area estimates | |
| Standing volume | 33 |
| Standing volume by species | 33 |
| Standing volume by age class | 36 |
| Standing volume by mean stand dbh class | 38 |
| Number of measureable trees | 40 |
| Number of measureable trees by species | 40 |
| Number of measureable trees by age class | |
| Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class | 44 |
| Biomass stocks in live woodland trees | 46 |
| Biomass stocks by species | 46 |
| Carbon stocks in live woodland trees | |
| Carbon stocks by species | 48 |
| | |

| Existing woodland management information and economic viable | _ |
|--|-----------|
| (PS only) | |
| Sample square distribution | |
| Evidence of management | |
| Evidence of thinning | |
| Distance to road | |
| Type of road or ride | |
| Mean yield class | |
| Overdue timber stocks | |
| Overdue volume and area | 59 |
| Part 3 – How our woodlands might change over time | 60 |
| 25-year softwood forecast | 61 |
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability | 61 |
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species | 63 |
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce | 64 |
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class | |
| 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers | |
| 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers | |
| Combined standing volume, net increment and availability | |
| 50-year softwood forecast | 70 |
| 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability | |
| 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species | |
| 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce | |
| 50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers | |
| 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers | |
| Combined standing volume, net increment and availability | |
| 50-year hardwood forecast | |
| 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability | |
| 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species | |
| 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class | |
| 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves | |
| 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves | |
| Combined standing volume, net increment and availability | |
| Part 4 – Tree health | |
| Ash | |
| Oak | |
| Sweet chestnut | |
| Larch | 124 |

| Appendix A – Aligned area nomenclature | 133 |
|---|-----|
| Glossary | 134 |
| Aligned area reports in this series | 138 |
| NFI national reports and papers | |
| That onal reports and papers | |
| | |
| Maps | |
| Map 1 Map of England and the aligned areas | 2 |
| Figures | |
| Part 2 – What our woodlands are like today | 15 |
| Figure 1 Woodland area by woodland type | 17 |
| Figure 2 Woodland area by ownership | 18 |
| Figure 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type | 19 |
| Figure 4 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and woodland size | 20 |
| Figure 5 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership | 21 |
| Figure 6 Woodland area by size class distribution | 23 |
| Figure 7 Open areas in woodland by land use type | 24 |
| Figure 8 Stocked area by principal tree species | |
| Figure 9 Stocked area by principal conifer species | 27 |
| Figure 10 Stocked area by principal broadleaved species | |
| Figure 11 Stocked area by age class | |
| Figure 12 Stocked area by mean stand dbh class | |
| Figure 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area | 32 |
| Figure 14 Standing volume by principal tree species | |
| Figure 15 Standing volume by principal conifer species | |
| Figure 16 Standing volume by principal broadleaved species | |
| Figure 17 Standing volume by age class | |
| Figure 18 Standing volume by stand mean dbh class | |
| Figure 19 Number of measureable trees by principal tree species | |
| Figure 20 Number of measureable trees by age class | |
| Figure 21 Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class | |
| Figure 22 Biomass stocks by principal tree species | |
| Figure 23 Carbon stocks by principal tree species | |
| Figure 24 Evidence of management in PS broadleaf sections | |
| Figure 25 Evidence of management in PS conifer sections | 51 |

| Figure 26 Evidence of management in PS mixed broadleaf/conifer sections | |
|---|-------|
| Figure 27 Evidence of management in PS sections with no broadleaf or conifer | |
| Figure 28 Evidence of thinning | |
| Figure 30 Distance to road | |
| Figure 31 Road or ride in survey square | |
| Figure 32 Type of road or ride in survey square | |
| Figure 33 Mean yield class by principal tree species (FC and PS) | |
| Part 3 – How our woodlands might change over time | 60 |
| Figure 34 Summary of 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average an | |
| volume within period | 0 1 |
| within period | 62 |
| Figure 36 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers | |
| Figure 37 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers | |
| Figure 38 25-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availab | ility |
| | |
| Figure 39 Summary of 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average and | |
| volume within period | /0 |
| Figure 40 50—year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period | 71 |
| Figure 41 50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume | / 1 |
| within period | 76 |
| Figure 42 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume wit | hin |
| period Figure 43 50-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availab | |
| | _ |
| Figure 44 Summary of 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average ar | nnual |
| volume within period | |
| within period | |
| Figure 46 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves; average annual volume in broadleaves. | |
| within period | |
| Figure 47 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves; average annual volume | ž |
| within period | |
| Figure 48 combined hardwood standing volume, net increment and availability | 95 |
| Part 4 – Tree health | 96 |
| Figure 49 Stocked area of ash by age class | 97 |
| Figure 50 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class | |
| Figure 51 Standing volume of ash by age class | |
| Figure 52 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class | |
| Figure 53 Number of ash trees by age class | . 101 |

| Figure | 54 | Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class | 102 |
|--------|------------|---|-----|
| Figure | 55 | Ash as a proportion of woodland | 103 |
| Figure | 56 | Stocked area of oak by age class | 106 |
| Figure | 57 | Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class | 107 |
| Figure | 58 | Standing volume of oak by age class | 108 |
| Figure | 59 | Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class | 109 |
| | | Number of oak trees by age class | |
| Figure | 61 | Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class | 111 |
| Figure | 62 | Oak as a proportion of woodland | 112 |
| Figure | 63 | Stocked area of sweet chestnut by age class | 115 |
| Figure | 64 | Stocked area of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class | 116 |
| Figure | 65 | Standing volume of sweet chestnut by age class | 117 |
| Figure | 66 | Standing volume of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class | 118 |
| Figure | 67 | Number of sweet chestnut trees by age class | 119 |
| Figure | 68 | Number of sweet chestnut trees by mean stand dbh class | 120 |
| _ | | Sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland | |
| Figure | 70 | Stocked area of larch by age class | 124 |
| Figure | 71 | Stocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class | 125 |
| Figure | 72 | Standing volume of larch by age class | 126 |
| Figure | 73 | Standing volume of larch by mean stand dbh class | 127 |
| Figure | 74 | Number of larch trees by age class | 128 |
| Figure | 7 5 | Number of larch trees by mean stand dbh class | 129 |
| Figure | 76 | Larch as a proportion of woodland | 130 |

Tables

| Part 2 – What our woodlands are like today | 15 |
|--|-------|
| Table 1 Woodland area by woodland type | 17 |
| Table 2 Woodland area by ownership | 18 |
| Table 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type | 19 |
| Table 4 Woodland area by interpreted woodland type and woodland size | 20 |
| Table 5 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership | 21 |
| Table 6 Woodland area by interpreted forest type, woodland size and ownership | 22 |
| Table 7 Woodland area by size class distribution | 23 |
| Table 8 Open areas in woodland by land use type | 24 |
| Table 9 Stocked area by principal tree species | 26 |
| Table 10 Stocked area by age class | 29 |
| Table 11 Stocked area by mean stand dbh class | 31 |
| Table 12 Clearfelled area | 32 |
| Table 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area | 32 |
| Table 14 Standing volume by principal tree species | 34 |
| Table 15 Standing volume by age class | 37 |
| Table 16 Standing volume by mean stand dbh class | 39 |
| Table 17 Number of measureable trees by principal tree species | 41 |
| Table 18 Number of measureable trees by age class | 43 |
| Table 19 Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class | 45 |
| Table 20 Biomass stocks by principal tree species | |
| Table 21 Carbon stocks by principal tree species | |
| Table 22 Sample square distribution | 50 |
| Table 23 Mean yield class by principal tree species (FC and PS) | 58 |
| Table 24 Standing volume in overdue timber stocks | |
| Table 25 Stocked area of overdue timber stocks | 59 |
| Part 3 – How our woodlands might change over time | 60 |
| Table 26 25-year forecast of softwood availability; average annual volume within p | eriod |
| | 62 |
| Table 27 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; aver | age |
| annual volume within period | |
| Table 28 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce | 64 |
| Table 29 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class; av | |
| annual volume within period | |
| Table 30 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume v | |
| period | |
| Table 31 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume with | |
| period | 68 |

| Table 32 Summary of 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annu- | ıaı |
|--|------|
| volume within period | |
| Table 33 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average | де |
| annual volume within period | 72 |
| Table 34 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce | 75 |
| Table 35 50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume | |
| within period | 76 |
| Table 36 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume withi | n |
| period | 77 |
| Table 37 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume | |
| within period | 80 |
| Table 38 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; avera | ige |
| annual volume within period | 81 |
| Table 39 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; | |
| average annual volume within period | 84 |
| Table 40 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves; average annual volum | 1e |
| within period | |
| Table 41 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; | |
| average annual volume within period | 88 |
| Table 42 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves; average annual volume | |
| within period | 91 |
| Table 43 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; aver | age |
| annual volume within period | 92 |
| Part 4 – Tree health | . 96 |
| Table 44 Stocked area of ash by age class | |
| Table 45 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class | |
| Table 45 Stocked area or astr by mean stand ubit class Table 46 Standing volume of ash by age class | |
| Table 40 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class | |
| Table 47 Standing volume of asir by mean stand ubit class Table 48 Number of ash trees by age class | |
| Table 49 Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class | |
| Table 50 Stocked area of ash as a proportion of woodland | |
| Table 50 Stocked area of ash as a proportion of woodland Table 51 Standing volume of ash as a proportion of woodland | |
| Table 51 Standing volume of ash as a proportion of woodland Table 52 Number of ash trees as a proportion of woodland | |
| Table 52 Number of asir trees as a proportion of woodland Table 53 Stocked area of oak by age class | |
| Table 53 Stocked area of oak by age class Table 54 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class | |
| Table 54 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbir class Table 55 Standing volume of oak by age class | |
| | |
| Table 56 Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class Table 57 Number of oak trees by age class | |
| | |
| Table 58 Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class Table 58 Stacked area of oak as a proportion of woodland | |
| Table 59 Stocked area of oak as a proportion of woodland Table 60 Standing volume of oak as a proportion of woodland | |
| Table 60 Standing volume of oak as a proportion of woodland | |
| Table 61 Number of oak trees as a proportion of woodland | 114 |

| Table 62 St | tocked area of sweet chestnut by age class | 115 |
|--------------------|--|-----|
| Table 63 St | tocked area of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class | 116 |
| Table 64 St | tanding volume of sweet chestnut by age class | 117 |
| Table 65 St | tanding volume of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class | 118 |
| Table 66 Nu | umber of sweet chestnut trees by age class | 119 |
| Table 67 Nւ | umber of sweet chestnut trees by mean stand dbh class | 120 |
| Table 68 St | tocked area of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland | 122 |
| Table 69 St | tanding volume of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland | 122 |
| Table 70 Nu | umber of sweet chestnut trees as a proportion of woodland | 123 |
| Table 71 St | tocked area of larch by age class | 124 |
| Table 72 St | tocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class | 125 |
| Table 73 St | tanding volume of larch by age class | 126 |
| Table 74 St | tanding volume of larch by mean stand dbh class | 127 |
| Table 75 Nu | umber of larch trees by age class | 128 |
| Table 76 Nu | umber of larch trees by mean stand dbh class | 129 |
| Table 77 St | tocked area of larch as a proportion of woodland | 131 |
| Table 78 St | tanding volume of larch as a proportion of woodland | 131 |
| Table 79 Nu | umber of larch trees as a proportion of woodland | 132 |
| Appendix A | A - Aligned area nomenclature1 | 33 |
| Table 80 Al | ligned area long and short names | 133 |

NFI summary report – Part 1

Part 1 – introduction and methodology

| Introduction | 13 |
|--------------------------------|----|
| How the estimates are prepared | 14 |
| Note on the estimates | 14 |

Part 1 – introduction and methodology

Introduction

National forest inventories are carried out by the Forestry Commission to provide accurate, up-to-date information about the size, distribution, composition and condition of the forests and woodlands in Great Britain (GB). This information is essential for developing and monitoring policies and guidance to support sustainable forest management.

The current National Forest Inventory (NFI), which began in 2010, is a multipurpose operation that has involved the production of a forest and woodland map for Britain and a continuing programme of field surveys (the first cycle of field surveys completed in late 2015) of the mapped forest and woodland areas.

Information and data collected by the National Forest Inventory is being used for a number of purposes, including estimates and 25-year forecasts of forest metrics such as:

- · standing volume
- timber availability
- tree growth and increment
- carbon stocks
- biomass

Estimates of aspects of the biodiversity and social value of forests and woodlands will also be provided by the NFI.

This report brings together key woodland information for England previously published across the range of NFI thematic reports. Within the NFI programme, results are presented by the NUTS 1 boundaries^{*}. This report heads a series of reports where the woodland statistics are broken down by aligned area. The data sources and methodology covering the suite of reports is to found in the report for England and the aligned areas.

^{*} See http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/overview for a description of the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) classification system.

Part 1 – introduction and methodology

How the estimates are prepared

The methodology, data sources and assumptions are described in the England report. It is important that the estimates presented in this report are interpreted in the light of the information provided in the England report.

The methodology introduces the sub-compartment database and the National Forest Inventory. It describes the metrics presented in this report and how they are derived. The methodology covers how the FC and private sector (PS) forecasts are prepared and includes commentary on the assumptions made in order to calculate the forecast estimates. Finally the methodology covers the tree health metrics.

Note on the estimates

The values in the tables have been independently rounded, so may not add to the totals shown. In some breakdowns of Private sector estimates, the estimates in the body of the table may not sum to the quoted total because each individual value, including the total, has been independently generated by the estimation procedure used for results from the NFI sample survey. Sampling standard errors attached to Private sector estimates are expressed in relative terms (%) to the right of the relevant estimate and as \pm error bars in the figures. Percentages in the pie charts may also not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Due to biological and sampling constraints, for example where there is a very small population of a species within a particular region, the estimates may have a high associated standard error. Since this indicates a high level of uncertainty around those estimates then caution should be used when drawing any conclusions from these values as the estimate may not be representative of the real population. Such estimates have been 'lowlighted' in the tables.

| Woodland area statistics | 17 |
|---|--------|
| Woodland area by woodland type | 17 |
| Woodland area by ownership | 18 |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type | 19 |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type and woodland size | 20 |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership | |
| Woodland area by interpreted forest type, woodland size and ownership | |
| Woodland area by size class distribution | |
| Open areas in woodland by land use type | 24 |
| Net area under canopy | 25 |
| Stocked area by species | 25 |
| Stocked area by age class | 28 |
| Stocked area by mean stand dbh class | 30 |
| Clearfelled area | |
| Comparison of mapped area estimates and stocked area estimates | 32 |
| Standing volume | 33 |
| Standing volume by species | 33 |
| Standing volume by age class | 36 |
| Standing volume by mean stand dbh class | 38 |
| Number of measureable trees | 40 |
| Number of measureable trees by species | 40 |
| Number of measureable trees by age class | |
| Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class | 44 |
| Biomass stocks in live woodland trees | 46 |
| Biomass stocks by species | 46 |
| Carbon stocks in live woodland trees | 48 |
| Carbon stocks by species | 48 |
| Existing woodland management information and economic viabilit | v data |
| (PS only) | |
| Sample square distribution | |
| Evidence of management | |
| Evidence of thinning | |
| Suitability for harvesting | |
| Distance to road | |

| Type of road or ride | 56 |
|-------------------------|----|
| Mean yield class | 57 |
| Overdue timber stocks | 59 |
| Overdue volume and area | 50 |

Woodland area statistics

Woodland area by woodland type

Figure 1 Woodland area by woodland type

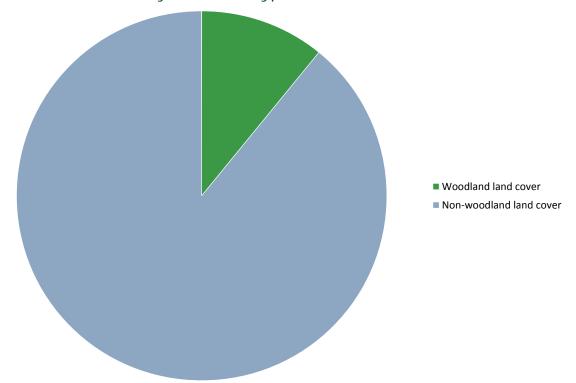


Table 1 Woodland area by woodland type

| Woodland Type | Area (ha) | % | |
|--|-----------|------|--|
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| Woodland | 108,833 | 97% | |
| Assumed woodland | 2,687 | 2% | |
| Low density | 257 | 0% | |
| Total mapped woodland | 111,777 | 100% | |
| Non-woodland area | 915,123 | | |
| Land area | 1,026,900 | | |
| Woodland land cover | | 11% | |
| Non-woodland land cover | | 89% | |

Woodland area by ownership

Figure 2 Woodland area by ownership

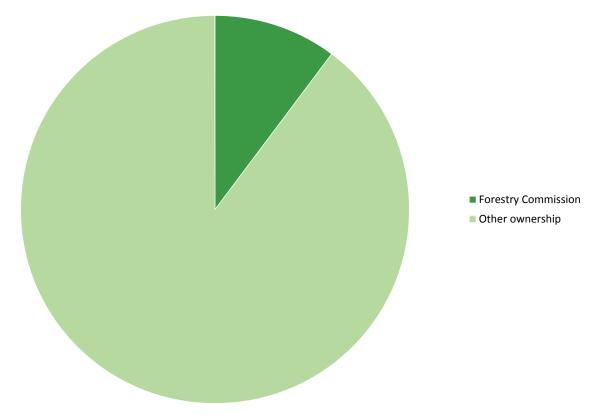


Table 2 Woodland area by ownership

| Ownership | Area (ha) | % Woodland |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scill | | |
| Forestry Commission | 11,420 | 10% |
| Other ownership | 100,357 | 90% |
| Total area of woodland | 111,777 | 100% |

Woodland area by interpreted forest type

Figure 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type

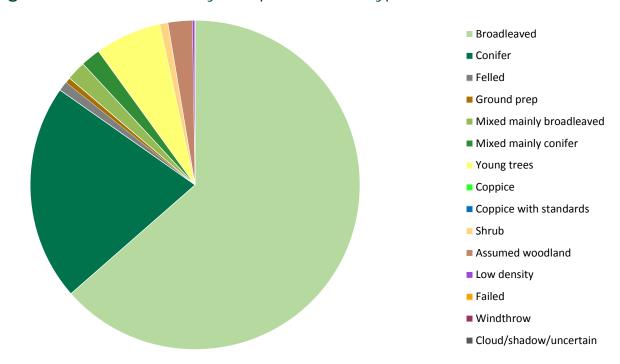


Table 3 Woodland area by interpreted forest type

| Forest type | Total area (ha) | % of total area |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scill | у | |
| Broadleaved | 71,021 | 64% |
| Conifer | 23,712 | 21% |
| Felled | 1,068 | 1% |
| Ground prep | 573 | 1% |
| Mixed mainly broadleaved | 2,127 | 2% |
| Mixed mainly conifer | 2,162 | 2% |
| Young trees | 7,267 | 7% |
| Coppice | 33 | 0% |
| Coppice with standards | 0 | 0% |
| Shrub | 864 | 1% |
| Assumed woodland | 2,687 | 2% |
| Low density | 257 | 0% |
| Failed | 0 | 0% |
| Windthrow | 0 | 0% |
| Cloud/shadow/uncertain | 5 | 0% |
| TOTALS | 111,777 | 100% |

Woodland area by interpreted forest type and woodland size

Figure 4 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and woodland size

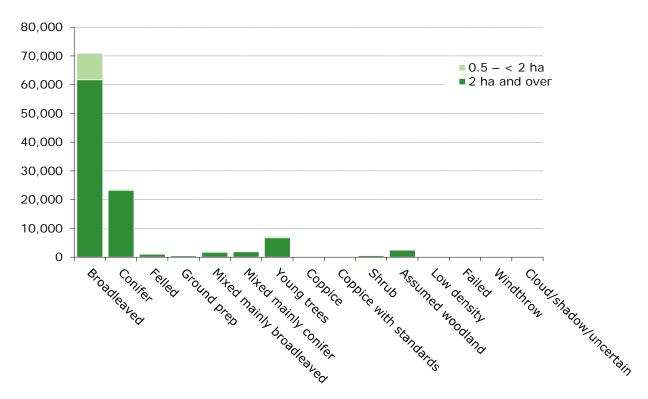


Table 4 Woodland area by interpreted woodland type and woodland size

| Forest type | Woodla | nd size | Total area |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Forest type | 2 ha and over | 0.5 – < 2 ha | (ha) |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scill | у | | |
| Broadleaved | 61,741 | 9,280 | 71,021 |
| Conifer | 23,298 | 414 | 23,712 |
| Felled | 1,059 | 9 | 1,068 |
| Ground prep | 538 | 35 | 573 |
| Mixed mainly broadleaved | 1,713 | 414 | 2,127 |
| Mixed mainly conifer | 1,909 | 253 | 2,162 |
| Young trees | 6,785 | 482 | 7,267 |
| Coppice | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| Coppice with standards | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shrub | 572 | 293 | 864 |
| Assumed woodland | 2,464 | 223 | 2,687 |
| Low density | 235 | 22 | 257 |
| Failed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Windthrow | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cloud/shadow/uncertain | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| TOTALS | 100,353 | 11,424 | 111,777 |

Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership

Figure 5 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership

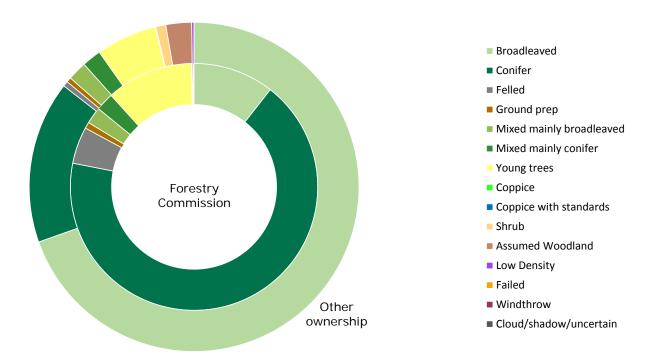


Table 5 Woodland area by interpreted forest type and ownership

| | Forestry C | ommission | Other ownership | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Forest type | Area (ha) | % of total area | Area (ha) | % of total area | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | | | | | |
| Broadleaved | 1,207 | 11% | 69,814 | 70% | | | |
| Conifer | 7,710 | 68% | 16,002 | 16% | | | |
| Felled | 551 | 5% | 517 | 1% | | | |
| Ground prep | 94 | 1% | 479 | 0% | | | |
| Mixed mainly broadleaved | 251 | 2% | 1,876 | 2% | | | |
| Mixed mainly conifer | 270 | 2% | 1,892 | 2% | | | |
| Young trees | 1,299 | 11% | 5,968 | 6% | | | |
| Coppice | 0 | 0% | 33 | 0% | | | |
| Coppice with standards | 0 | 0% | 37 | 0% | | | |
| Shrub | 11 | 0% | 975 | 1% | | | |
| Assumed Woodland | 18 | 0% | 2,530 | 3% | | | |
| Low Density | 9 | 0% | 229 | 0% | | | |
| Failed | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | | | |
| Windthrow | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | | | |
| Cloud/shadow/uncertain | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0% | | | |
| TOTALS | 11,420 | 100% | 100,357 | 100% | | | |

Woodland area by interpreted forest type, woodland size and ownership

Table 6 Woodland area by interpreted forest type, woodland size and ownership

| | 2 ha an | d over | 0.5 – | < 2 ha | Total area | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|------------|--|--|--|
| Forest type | Forestry Commission | Other | Forestry Commission | | (ha) | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | | | | | | |
| Broadleaved | 1,203 | 60,538 | 4 | 9,276 | 71,021 | | | |
| Conifer | 7,707 | 15,591 | 3 | 411 | 23,712 | | | |
| Felled | 551 | 508 | 0 | 9 | 1,068 | | | |
| Ground prep | 92 | 446 | 2 | 33 | 573 | | | |
| Mixed mainly broadleaved | 251 | 1,462 | 0 | 414 | 2,127 | | | |
| Mixed mainly conifer | 270 | 1,639 | 0 | 253 | 2,162 | | | |
| Young trees | 1,299 | 5,486 | 0 | 482 | 7,267 | | | |
| Coppice | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | | | |
| Coppice with standards | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Shrub | 11 | 561 | 0 | 293 | 864 | | | |
| Assumed woodland | 18 | 2,446 | 0 | 223 | 2,687 | | | |
| Low Density | 9 | 227 | 0 | 22 | 257 | | | |
| Failed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Windthrow | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cloud/shadow/uncertain | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| Totals | 11,411 | 88,942 | 9 | 11,415 | 111,777 | | | |

Woodland area by size class distribution

Figure 6 Woodland area by size class distribution

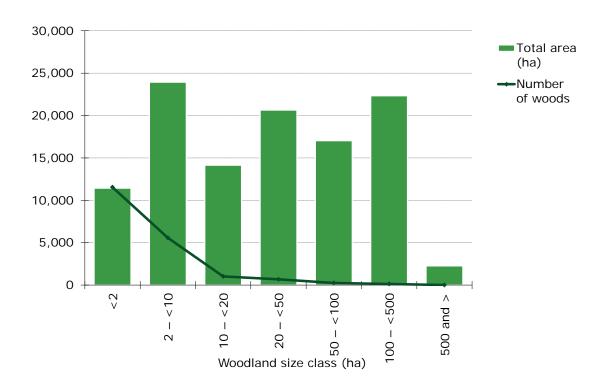


Table 7 Woodland area by size class distribution

| Size class (ha) | Total area (ha) | Number of woods | % of total area | Mean wood area (ha) |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Devon Cornwal | l and the Isles o | of Scilly | | |
| <2 | 11,424 | 11,538 | 10% | < 1 |
| 2 - <10 | 23,933 | 5,572 | 21% | 4 |
| 10 - <20 | 14,144 | 1,019 | 13% | 14 |
| 20 - <50 | 20,649 | 678 | 18% | 30 |
| 50 - <100 | 17,036 | 250 | 15% | 68 |
| 100 - <500 | 22,326 | 127 | 20% | 176 |
| 500 and > | 2,265 | 4 | 2% | 566 |
| All woods | 111,777 | 19,188 | 100% | 6 |

Open areas in woodland by land use type

Figure 7 Open areas in woodland by land use type

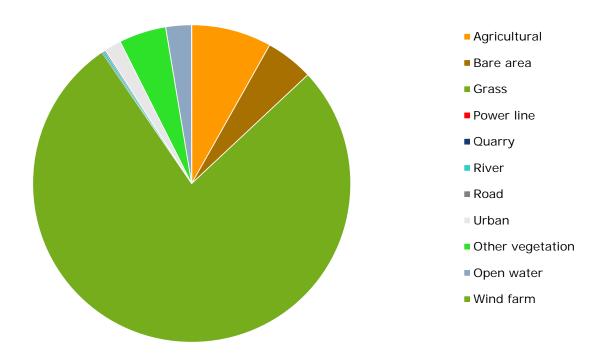


Table 8 Open areas in woodland by land use type

| Interpreted open area | Total area (ha) | % of total area |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scill | y | |
| Agricultural | 118 | 8% |
| Bare area | 70 | 5% |
| Grass | 1,119 | 77% |
| Power line | 0 | 0% |
| Quarry | 1 | 0% |
| River | 3 | 0% |
| Road | 2 | 0% |
| Urban | 25 | 2% |
| Other vegetation | 69 | 5% |
| Open water | 38 | 3% |
| Wind farm | 0 | 0% |
| TOTALS | 1,444 | 100% |

Net area under canopy

Stocked area by species

Figure 8 Stocked area by principal tree species

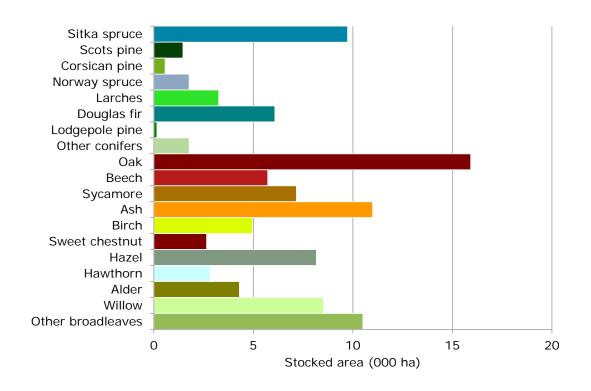


Table 9 Stocked area by principal tree species

| | FC | Private sector | | Total |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Principal species | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| Conifers | | | | |
| Sitka spruce | 4.1 | 5.6 | 15 | 9.7 |
| Scots pine | 0.4 | 1.1 | 30 | 1.5 |
| Corsican pine | 0.3 | 0.3 | 54 | 0.6 |
| Norway spruce | 0.3 | 1.5 | 22 | 1.8 |
| Larches | 0.5 | 2.7 | 18 | 3.3 |
| Douglas fir | 1.9 | 4.1 | 14 | 6.1 |
| Lodgepole pine | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Other conifers | 0.5 | 1.2 | 21 | 1.8 |
| All conifers | 8.1 | 16.7 | 5 | 24.8 |
| Broadleaves | | | | |
| Oak | 0.3 | 15.6 | 7 | 15.9 |
| Beech | 0.4 | 5.3 | 12 | 5.7 |
| Sycamore | < 0.1 | 7.2 | 12 | 7.2 |
| Ash | < 0.1 | 11.0 | 9 | 11.0 |
| Birch | < 0.1 | 4.9 | 12 | 5.0 |
| Sweet chestnut | < 0.1 | 2.6 | 21 | 2.7 |
| Hazel | < 0.1 | 8.2 | 9 | 8.2 |
| Hawthorn | 0.0 | 2.8 | 15 | 2.8 |
| Alder | < 0.1 | 4.3 | 16 | 4.3 |
| Willow | 0.0 | 8.5 | 12 | 8.5 |
| Other broadleaves | 1.3 | 9.2 | 9 | 10.5 |
| All broadleaves | 2.2 | 79.5 | 2 | 81.7 |
| All species | | | | |
| All species | 10.3 | 96.4 | 2 | 106.7 |

Figure 9 Stocked area by principal conifer species

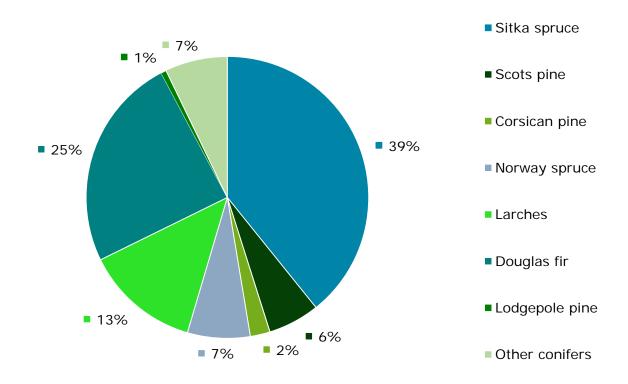
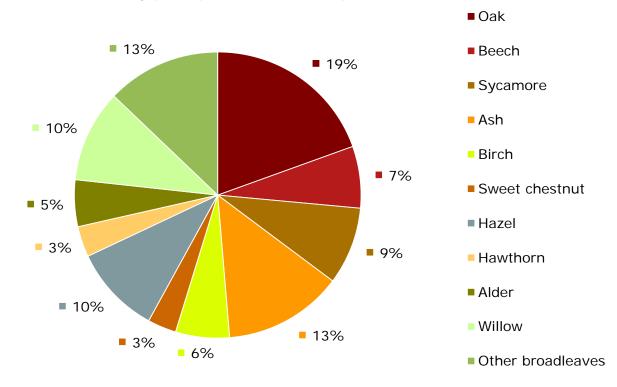


Figure 10 Stocked area by principal broadleaved species



Stocked area by age class

Figure 11 Stocked area by age class

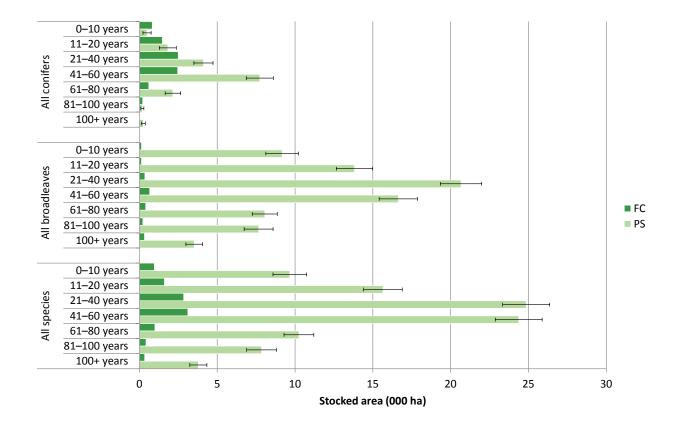


 Table 10 Stocked area by age class

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Age class (years) | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| All conifers | | | | |
| 0–10 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 54 | 1.3 |
| 11–20 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 30 | 3.3 |
| 21–40 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 15 | 6.6 |
| 41–60 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 11 | 10.2 |
| 61–80 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 23 | 2.7 |
| 81–100 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 52 | 0.4 |
| 100+ | < 0.1 | 0.3 | 48 | 0.3 |
| Total | 8.1 | 16.7 | 5 | 24.8 |
| All broadleaves | | | | |
| 0–10 | 0.1 | 9.2 | 11 | 9.3 |
| 11–20 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 8 | 14.0 |
| 21–40 | 0.3 | 20.7 | 6 | 21.0 |
| 41–60 | 0.7 | 16.6 | 7 | 17.3 |
| 61–80 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 10 | 8.4 |
| 81–100 | 0.2 | 7.7 | 12 | 7.9 |
| 100+ | 0.3 | 3.5 | 15 | 3.8 |
| Total | 2.2 | 79.5 | 2 | 81.7 |
| All species | | | | |
| 0–10 | 1.0 | 9.7 | 11 | 10.6 |
| 11–20 | 1.6 | 15.6 | 8 | 17.3 |
| 21–40 | 2.8 | 24.9 | 6 | 27.7 |
| 41–60 | 3.1 | 24.4 | 6 | 27.5 |
| 61–80 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 9 | 11.2 |
| 81–100 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 12 | 8.3 |
| 100+ | 0.3 | 3.8 | 15 | 4.1 |
| Total | 10.3 | 96.4 | 2 | 106.7 |

Stocked area by mean stand dbh class

Figure 12 Stocked area by mean stand dbh class

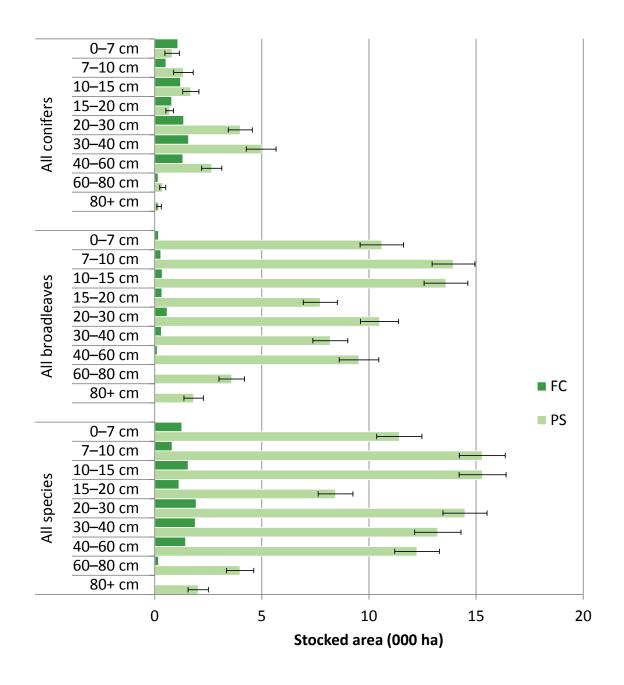


Table 11 Stocked area by mean stand dbh class

| | FC Private sector | | or | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| All conifers | , | | , | |
| 0–7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 42 | 1.9 |
| 7–10 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 34 | 1.9 |
| 10–15 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 22 | 2.9 |
| 15–20 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 25 | 1.5 |
| 20–30 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 14 | 5.4 |
| 30–40 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 14 | 6.6 |
| 40–60 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 18 | 4.0 |
| 60–80 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 38 | 0.5 |
| 80+ | < 0.1 | 0.2 | 52 | 0.2 |
| Total | 8.1 | 16.7 | 5 | 24.8 |
| All broadleaves | | | | |
| 0–7 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 10 | 10.8 |
| 7–10 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 7 | 14.2 |
| 10–15 | 0.4 | 13.6 | 8 | 14.0 |
| 15–20 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 10 | 8.1 |
| 20–30 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 8 | 11.1 |
| 30–40 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 10 | 8.5 |
| 40–60 | 0.1 | 9.5 | 10 | 9.7 |
| 60–80 | < 0.1 | 3.6 | 17 | 3.6 |
| 80+ | < 0.1 | 1.8 | 25 | 1.8 |
| Total | 2.2 | 79.5 | 2 | 81.7 |
| All species | | | | |
| 0–7 | 1.3 | 11.4 | 9 | 12.7 |
| 7–10 | 0.8 | 15.3 | 7 | 16.1 |
| 10–15 | 1.6 | 15.3 | 7 | 16.9 |
| 15–20 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 10 | 9.6 |
| 20–30 | 1.9 | 14.5 | 7 | 16.4 |
| 30–40 | 1.9 | 13.2 | 8 | 15.1 |
| 40–60 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 9 | 13.7 |
| 60–80 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 16 | 4.2 |
| 80+ | < 0.1 | 2.0 | 23 | 2.1 |
| Total | 10.3 | 96.4 | 2 | 106.7 |

Clearfelled area

Table 12 Clearfelled area

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Clearfelled area | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 0.6 | 0.8 | 36 | 1.4 |

Comparison of mapped area estimates and stocked area estimates

Figure 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area

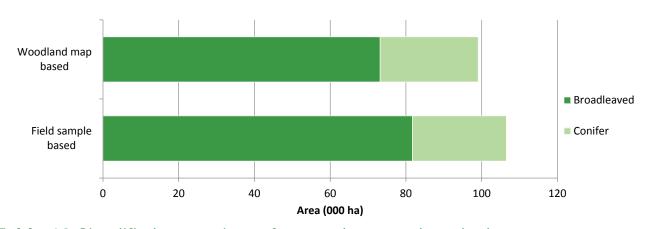


Table 13 Simplified comparison of mapped area and stocked area

| | Woodland map based | Field sample based | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | area (000 ha) | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| Broadleaved | 73.2 | 81.7 | |
| Conifer | 25.9 | 24.8 | |

The broadleaved class includes broadleaved, mixed mainly broadleaved, coppice and coppice with standards. The conifer class includes conifer and mixed mainly conifer. The transition class is excluded from this table as it is not possible to differentiate between conifer and broadleaves with aerial photography interpretation. The area of young trees is included in the field sample based estimates.

Standing volume

Standing volume by species

Figure 14 Standing volume by principal tree species

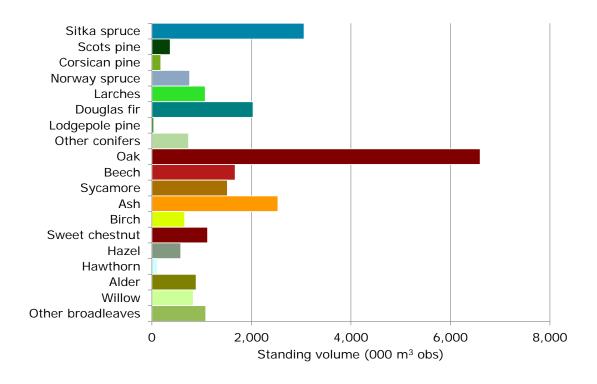


Table 14 Standing volume by principal tree species

| | FC | Private sector | | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Principal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| Conifers | | | | |
| Sitka spruce | 801 | 2,257 | 19 | 3,058 |
| Scots pine | 81 | 289 | 28 | 369 |
| Corsican pine | 62 | 119 | 62 | 181 |
| Norway spruce | 98 | 661 | 23 | 759 |
| Larches | 68 | 1,005 | 18 | 1,073 |
| Douglas fir | 485 | 1,550 | 17 | 2,035 |
| Lodgepole pine | 20 | 18 | 75 | 38 |
| Other conifers | 207 | 532 | 24 | 738 |
| All conifers | 1,822 | 6,430 | 7 | 8,251 |
| Broadleaves | | | | |
| Oak | 46 | 6,553 | 11 | 6,599 |
| Beech | 73 | 1,602 | 22 | 1,676 |
| Sycamore | 1 | 1,519 | 19 | 1,520 |
| Ash | 2 | 2,533 | 11 | 2,535 |
| Birch | 5 | 654 | 13 | 659 |
| Sweet chestnut | 4 | 1,116 | 26 | 1,120 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 581 | 16 | 581 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 107 | 21 | 107 |
| Alder | < 1 | 890 | 18 | 891 |
| Willow | 0 | 833 | 15 | 833 |
| Other broadleaves | 161 | 922 | 19 | 1,082 |
| All broadleaves | 293 | 17,158 | 6 | 17,451 |
| All species | | | | |
| All species | 2,115 | 23,618 | 5 | 25,734 |

Figure 15 Standing volume by principal conifer species

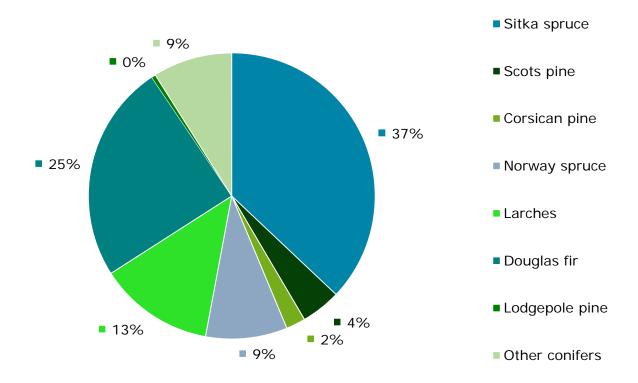
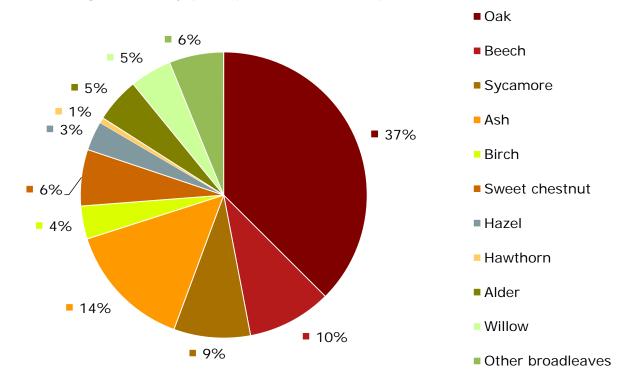


Figure 16 Standing volume by principal broadleaved species



Standing volume by age class

Figure 17 Standing volume by age class

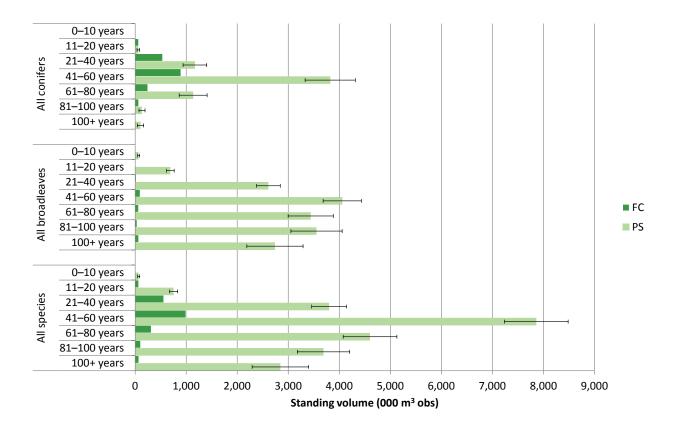


Table 15 Standing volume by age class

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Age class (years) | volume | volume | SE% | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | <i>3L</i> 70 | (000 m³ obs) |
| All conifers | | | | |
| 0–10 | 1 | < 1 | 61 | 2 |
| 11–20 | 67 | 62 | 42 | 129 |
| 21–40 | 537 | 1,171 | 20 | 1,708 |
| 41–60 | 897 | 3,822 | 13 | 4,719 |
| 61–80 | 247 | 1,136 | 24 | 1,383 |
| 81–100 | 69 | 134 | 44 | 203 |
| 100+ | 4 | 104 | 60 | 108 |
| Total | 1,822 | 6,430 | 7 | 8,251 |
| All broadleaves | | | | |
| 0–10 | < 1 | 67 | 28 | 67 |
| 11–20 | 1 | 690 | 11 | 691 |
| 21–40 | 21 | 2,611 | 9 | 2,633 |
| 41–60 | 97 | 4,057 | 9 | 4,154 |
| 61–80 | 68 | 3,440 | 13 | 3,507 |
| 81–100 | 37 | 3,553 | 14 | 3,591 |
| 100+ | 69 | 2,738 | 20 | 2,807 |
| Total | 293 | 17,158 | 6 | 17,451 |
| All species | | | | |
| 0–10 | 1 | 68 | 28 | 69 |
| 11–20 | 68 | 752 | 10 | 821 |
| 21–40 | 559 | 3,799 | 9 | 4,358 |
| 41–60 | 994 | 7,860 | 8 | 8,854 |
| 61–80 | 314 | 4,602 | 11 | 4,916 |
| 81–100 | 107 | 3,691 | 14 | 3,798 |
| 100+ | 72 | 2,846 | 19 | 2,918 |
| Total | 2,115 | 23,618 | 5 | 25,734 |

Standing volume by mean stand dbh class

Figure 18 Standing volume by stand mean dbh class

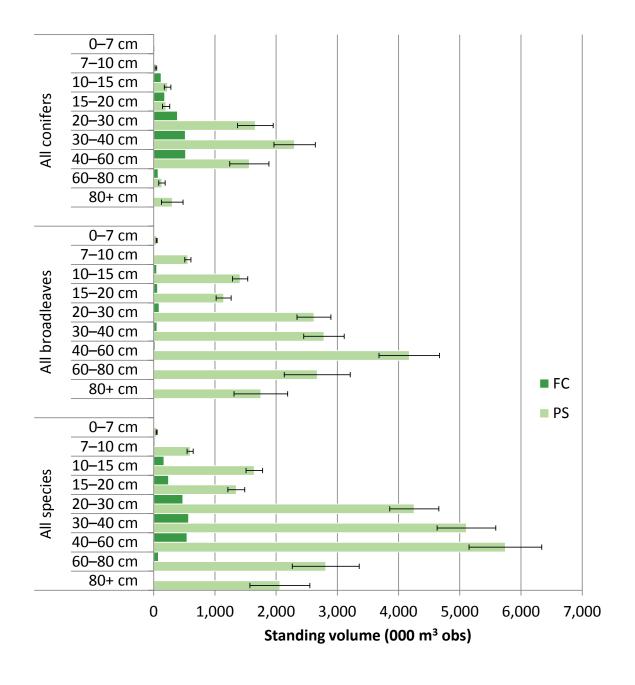


 Table 16
 Standing volume by mean stand dbh class

| | FC | Private secto | Private sector | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| All conifers | | | , | |
| 0–7 | < 1 | < 1 | 85 | < 1 |
| 7–10 | 12 | 37 | 34 | 49 |
| 10–15 | 121 | 228 | 24 | 349 |
| 15–20 | 180 | 202 | 29 | 382 |
| 20–30 | 388 | 1,661 | 18 | 2,049 |
| 30–40 | 516 | 2,301 | 15 | 2,818 |
| 40–60 | 522 | 1,562 | 21 | 2,084 |
| 60–80 | 73 | 134 | 40 | 207 |
| 80+ | 10 | 303 | 58 | 313 |
| Total | 1,822 | 6,430 | 7 | 8,251 |
| All broadleaves | | | | |
| 0–7 | < 1 | 48 | 19 | 48 |
| 7–10 | 9 | 558 | 9 | 567 |
| 10–15 | 48 | 1,412 | 9 | 1,461 |
| 15–20 | 64 | 1,143 | 11 | 1,207 |
| 20–30 | 89 | 2,618 | 11 | 2,707 |
| 30–40 | 54 | 2,781 | 12 | 2,835 |
| 40–60 | 24 | 4,175 | 12 | 4,199 |
| 60–80 | 4 | 2,671 | 20 | 2,676 |
| 80+ | 1 | 1,751 | 25 | 1,752 |
| Total | 293 | 17,158 | 6 | 17,451 |
| All species | | | | |
| 0–7 | < 1 | 48 | 19 | 49 |
| 7–10 | 21 | 596 | 9 | 616 |
| 10–15 | 169 | 1,644 | 8 | 1,813 |
| 15–20 | 243 | 1,350 | 10 | 1,593 |
| 20–30 | 477 | 4,257 | 9 | 4,734 |
| 30–40 | 570 | 5,108 | 9 | 5,678 |
| 40–60 | 546 | 5,745 | 10 | 6,291 |
| 60–80 | 77 | 2,810 | 19 | 2,887 |
| 80+ | 11 | 2,062 | 24 | 2,073 |
| Total | 2,115 | 23,618 | 5 | 25,734 |

Number of measureable trees

Number of measureable trees by species

Figure 19 Number of measureable trees by principal tree species

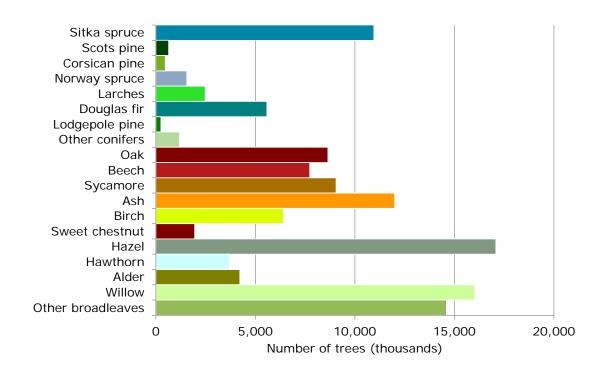


Table 17 Number of measureable trees by principal tree species

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Principal species | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| Conifers | | | | |
| Sitka spruce | 4,589 | 6,359 | 21 | 10,948 |
| Scots pine | 222 | 421 | 34 | 643 |
| Corsican pine | 210 | 262 | 56 | 472 |
| Norway spruce | 116 | 1,440 | 24 | 1,556 |
| Larches | 726 | 1,751 | 20 | 2,478 |
| Douglas fir | 1,571 | 4,006 | 21 | 5,577 |
| Lodgepole pine | 131 | 123 | 99 | 255 |
| Other conifers | 392 | 795 | 22 | 1,187 |
| All conifers | 7,958 | 15,158 | 10 | 23,115 |
| Broadleaves | | | | |
| Oak | 241 | 8,403 | 9 | 8,645 |
| Beech | 351 | 7,381 | 18 | 7,732 |
| Sycamore | 4 | 9,050 | 15 | 9,054 |
| Ash | 13 | 11,990 | 10 | 12,003 |
| Birch | 84 | 6,323 | 14 | 6,407 |
| Sweet chestnut | 25 | 1,926 | 20 | 1,951 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 17,082 | 10 | 17,083 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 3,708 | 18 | 3,708 |
| Alder | 24 | 4,197 | 19 | 4,221 |
| Willow | 0 | 16,026 | 15 | 16,026 |
| Other broadleaves | 1,846 | 12,753 | 11 | 14,599 |
| All broadleaves | 2,587 | 98,449 | 4 | 101,036 |
| All species | | | | |
| All species | 10,545 | 113,612 | 4 | 124,157 |

Number of measureable trees by age class

Figure 20 Number of measureable trees by age class

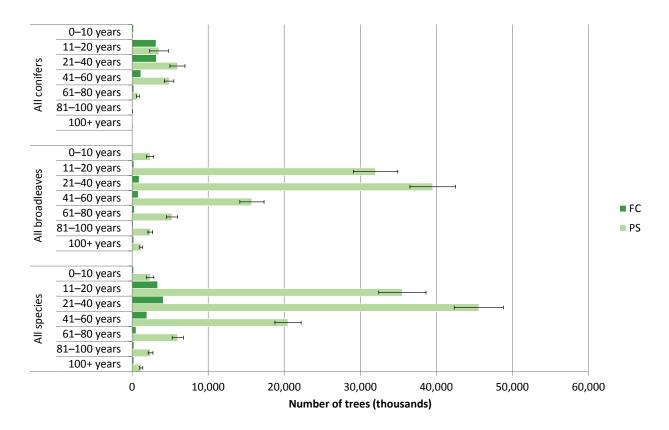


 Table 18 Number of measureable trees by age class

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Age class (years) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| All conifers | | | | |
| 0–10 | 192 | 17 | 59 | 209 |
| 11–20 | 3,132 | 3,525 | 35 | 6,657 |
| 21–40 | 3,178 | 5,958 | 17 | 9,136 |
| 41–60 | 1,141 | 4,855 | 13 | 5,996 |
| 61–80 | 217 | 755 | 25 | 972 |
| 81–100 | 95 | 33 | 47 | 128 |
| 100+ | 3 | 15 | 49 | 18 |
| Total | 7,958 | 15,158 | 10 | 23,115 |
| All broadleaves | | | | |
| 0–10 | 2 | 2,366 | 20 | 2,368 |
| 11–20 | 226 | 32,006 | 9 | 32,232 |
| 21–40 | 915 | 39,532 | 8 | 40,447 |
| 41–60 | 795 | 15,746 | 10 | 16,541 |
| 61–80 | 304 | 5,235 | 14 | 5,540 |
| 81–100 | 137 | 2,384 | 13 | 2,521 |
| 100+ | 209 | 1,180 | 18 | 1,389 |
| Total | 2,587 | 98,449 | 4 | 101,036 |
| All species | | | | |
| 0–10 | 194 | 2,383 | 20 | 2,577 |
| 11–20 | 3,358 | 35,528 | 9 | 38,886 |
| 21–40 | 4,093 | 45,588 | 7 | 49,680 |
| 41–60 | 1,936 | 20,492 | 8 | 22,428 |
| 61–80 | 521 | 6,008 | 12 | 6,529 |
| 81–100 | 231 | 2,418 | 13 | 2,649 |
| 100+ | 212 | 1,196 | 18 | 1,408 |
| Total | 10,545 | 113,612 | 4 | 124,157 |

Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class

Figure 21 Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class

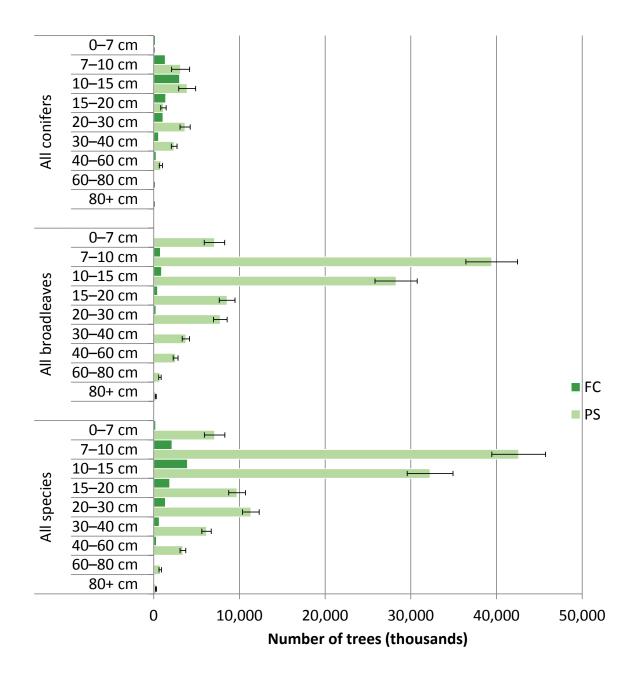


Table 19 Number of measureable trees by mean stand dbh class

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| Mean stand DBH | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) | |
| All conifers | | | | | |
| 0–7 cm | 198 | 14 | 85 | 212 | |
| 7–10 cm | 1,352 | 3,146 | 34 | 4,498 | |
| 10–15 cm | 3,029 | 3,911 | 25 | 6,940 | |
| 15–20 cm | 1,405 | 1,137 | 28 | 2,541 | |
| 20–30 cm | 1,091 | 3,665 | 16 | 4,756 | |
| 30–40 cm | 573 | 2,386 | 14 | 2,959 | |
| 40–60 cm | 291 | 835 | 21 | 1,126 | |
| 60–80 cm | 17 | 34 | 38 | 51 | |
| 80+ cm | 1 | 30 | 57 | 31 | |
| Total | 7,958 | 15,158 | 10 | 23,115 | |
| All broadleaves | | | | | |
| 0–7 cm | 43 | 7,098 | 17 | 7,141 | |
| 7–10 cm | 793 | 39,442 | 8 | 40,235 | |
| 10–15 cm | 912 | 28,284 | 9 | 29,196 | |
| 15–20 cm | 459 | 8,567 | 11 | 9,026 | |
| 20–30 cm | 273 | 7,775 | 10 | 8,048 | |
| 30–40 cm | 86 | 3,757 | 11 | 3,844 | |
| 40–60 cm | 19 | 2,561 | 11 | 2,580 | |
| 60–80 cm | 1 | 727 | 19 | 728 | |
| 80+ cm | < 1 | 239 | 26 | 239 | |
| Total | 2,587 | 98,449 | 4 | 101,036 | |
| All species | | | | | |
| 0–7 cm | 241 | 7,113 | 17 | 7,354 | |
| 7–10 cm | 2,145 | 42,590 | 7 | 44,735 | |
| 10–15 cm | 3,941 | 32,247 | 8 | 36,188 | |
| 15–20 cm | 1,864 | 9,725 | 10 | 11,588 | |
| 20–30 cm | 1,364 | 11,339 | 9 | 12,703 | |
| 30–40 cm | 659 | 6,162 | 9 | 6,821 | |
| 40–60 cm | 310 | 3,405 | 10 | 3,716 | |
| 60–80 cm | 19 | 762 | 18 | 780 | |
| 80+ cm | 1 | 269 | 24 | 271 | |
| Total | 10,545 | 113,612 | 4 | 124,157 | |

Biomass stocks in live woodland trees

Biomass stocks by species

Figure 22 Biomass stocks by principal tree species

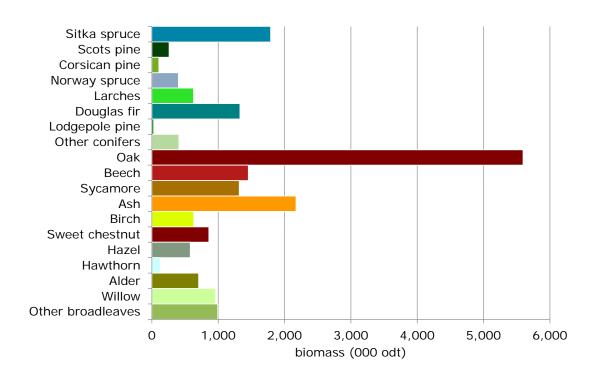


Table 20 Biomass stocks by principal tree species

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Principal species | biomass (000 odt) | biomass (000 odt) | SE% | biomass (000 odt) |
| Conifers | | | | |
| Sitka spruce | 510 | 1,280 | 18 | 1,789 |
| Scots pine | 58 | 203 | 28 | 260 |
| Corsican pine | 37 | 68 | 61 | 105 |
| Norway spruce | 53 | 347 | 23 | 399 |
| Larches | 47 | 582 | 18 | 628 |
| Douglas fir | 331 | 996 | 17 | 1,327 |
| Lodgepole pine | 14 | 13 | 74 | 27 |
| Other conifers | 113 | 295 | 23 | 408 |
| All conifers | 1,162 | 3,783 | 7 | 4,945 |
| Broadleaves | | | | |
| Oak | 42 | 5,553 | 10 | 5,595 |
| Beech | 68 | 1,387 | 21 | 1,454 |
| Sycamore | 1 | 1,316 | 18 | 1,317 |
| Ash | 2 | 2,171 | 11 | 2,173 |
| Birch | 5 | 627 | 13 | 632 |
| Sweet chestnut | 4 | 855 | 25 | 859 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 580 | 14 | 580 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 130 | 20 | 130 |
| Alder | < 1 | 704 | 18 | 705 |
| Willow | 0 | 962 | 15 | 962 |
| Other broadleaves | 149 | 845 | 15 | 994 |
| All broadleaves | 271 | 15,034 | 5 | 15,305 |
| All species | | | | |
| All species | 1,433 | 18,834 | 4 | 20,267 |

Carbon stocks in live woodland trees

Carbon stocks by species

Figure 23 Carbon stocks by principal tree species

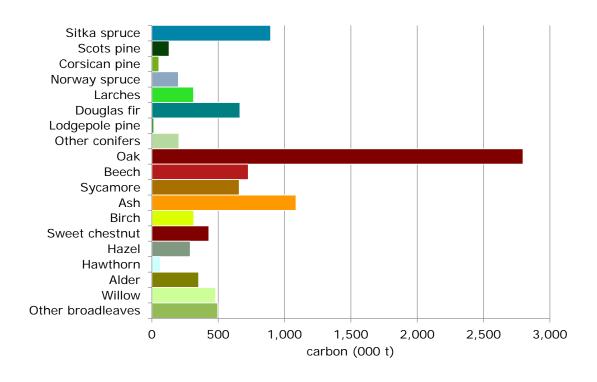


Table 21 Carbon stocks by principal tree species

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Principal species | carbon (000 t) | carbon (000 t) | SE% | carbon (000 t) |
| Conifers | | | | |
| Sitka spruce | 255 | 640 | 18 | 895 |
| Scots pine | 29 | 101 | 28 | 130 |
| Corsican pine | 18 | 34 | 61 | 52 |
| Norway spruce | 26 | 173 | 23 | 200 |
| Larches | 23 | 291 | 18 | 314 |
| Douglas fir | 166 | 498 | 17 | 664 |
| Lodgepole pine | 7 | 6 | 74 | 14 |
| Other conifers | 56 | 148 | 23 | 204 |
| All conifers | 581 | 1,891 | 7 | 2,472 |
| Broadleaves | | | | |
| Oak | 21 | 2,776 | 10 | 2,797 |
| Beech | 34 | 693 | 21 | 727 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 658 | 18 | 659 |
| Ash | < 1 | 1,086 | 11 | 1,087 |
| Birch | 3 | 313 | 13 | 316 |
| Sweet chestnut | 2 | 427 | 25 | 429 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 290 | 14 | 290 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 65 | 20 | 65 |
| Alder | < 1 | 352 | 18 | 352 |
| Willow | 0 | 481 | 15 | 481 |
| Other broadleaves | 74 | 423 | 15 | 497 |
| All broadleaves | 136 | 7,517 | 5 | 7,653 |
| All species | | | | |
| All species | 717 | 9,417 | 4 | 10,134 |

Existing woodland management information and economic viability data (PS only)

Sample square distribution

Table 22 Sample square distribution

| Number of squares surveyed | Number of squares surveyed | Number of Private sector squares surveyed | Number of Private sector squares containing coniferous species | Number of Private sector squares containing broadleaved species |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 321 | 318 | 169 | 304 |

Evidence of management

Figure 24 Evidence of management in PS broadleaf sections

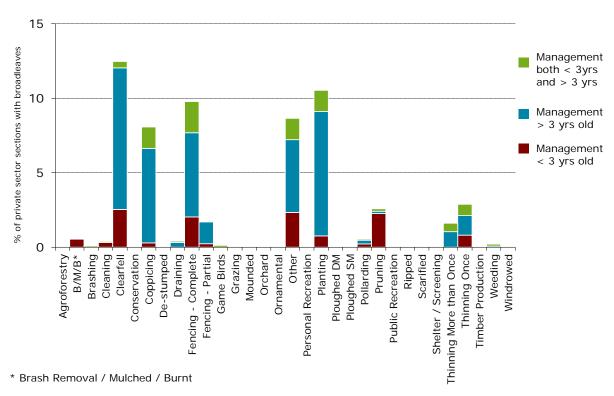
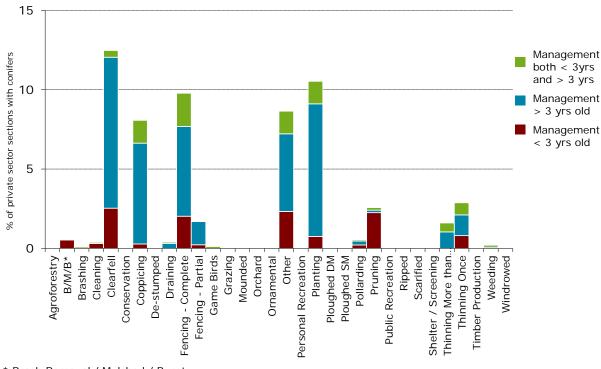
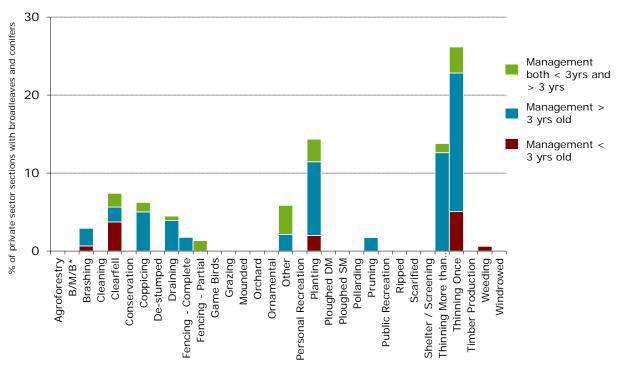


Figure 25 Evidence of management in PS conifer sections



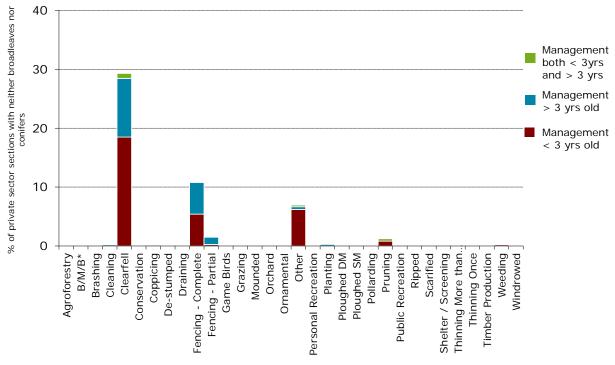
^{*} Brash Removal / Mulched / Burnt

Figure 26 Evidence of management in PS mixed broadleaf/conifer sections



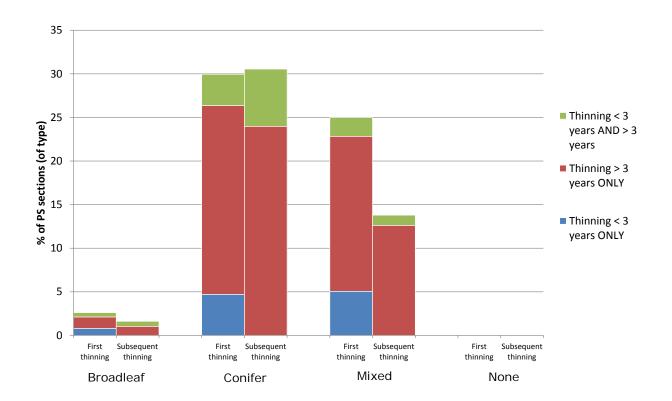
^{*} Brash Removal / Mulched / Burnt

Figure 27 Evidence of management in PS sections with no broadleaf or conifer



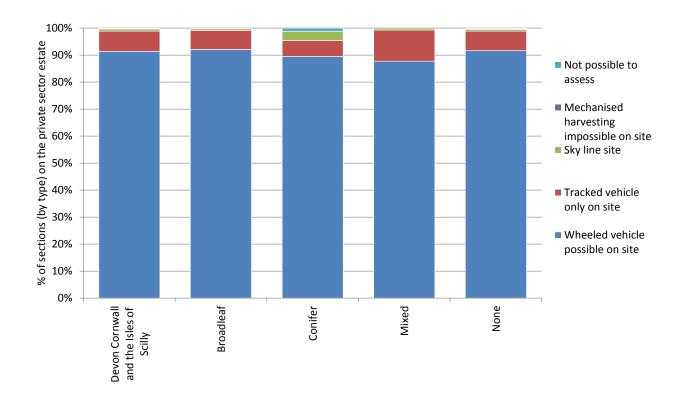
^{*} Brash Removal / Mulched / Burnt

Evidence of thinning Figure 28 Evidence of thinning



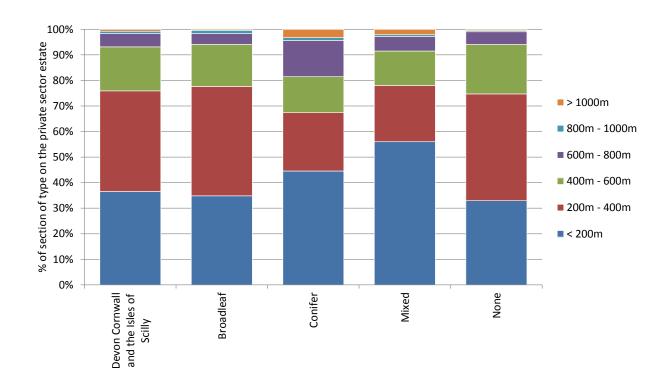
Suitability for harvesting

Figure 29 Suitability for harvesting



Distance to road

Figure 30 Distance to road



Type of road or ride

Figure 31 Road or ride in survey square

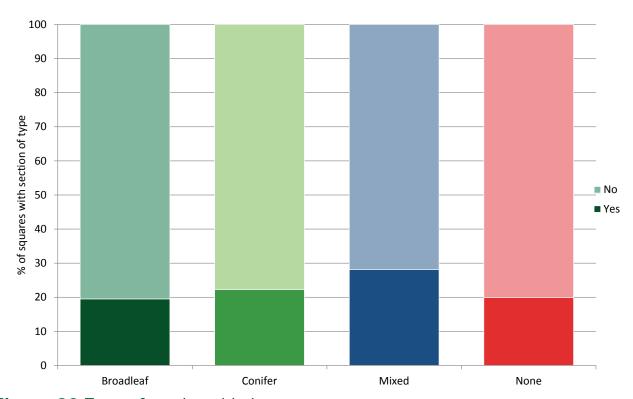
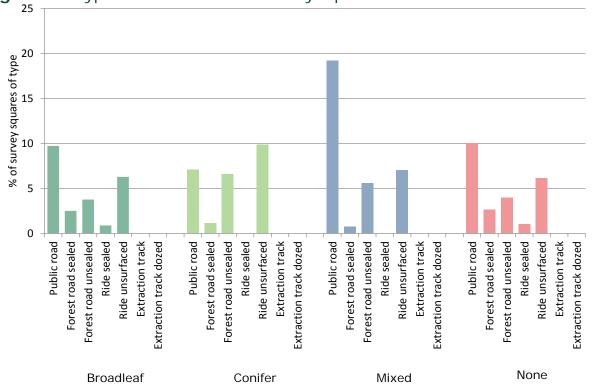


Figure 32 Type of road or ride in survey square



Mean yield class

Figure 33 Mean yield class by principal tree species (FC and PS)

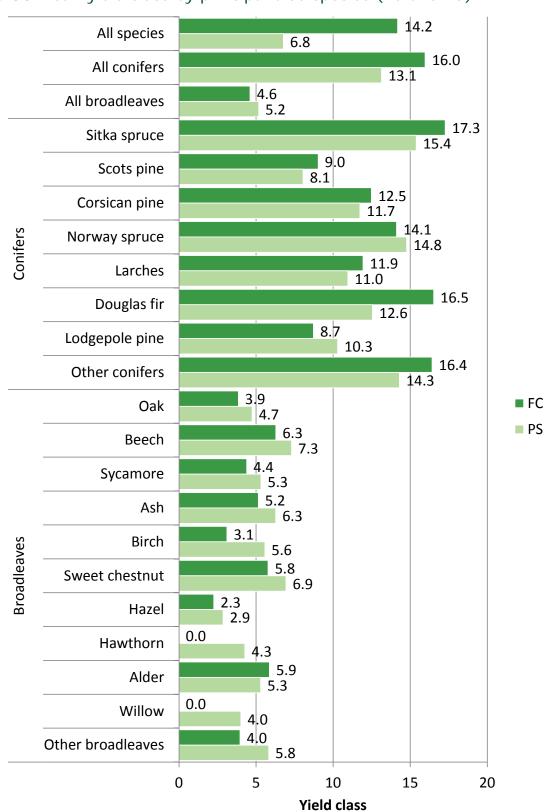


Table 23 Mean yield class by principal tree species (FC and PS)

| Dringing angles | FC | Private sector |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Principal species | mean yield class | weighted by area |
| Conifers | | |
| Sitka spruce | 17.3 | 15.4 |
| Scots pine | 9.0 | 8.1 |
| Corsican pine | 12.5 | 11.7 |
| Norway spruce | 14.1 | 14.8 |
| Larches | 11.9 | 11.0 |
| Douglas fir | 16.5 | 12.6 |
| Lodgepole pine | 8.7 | 10.3 |
| Other conifers | 16.4 | 14.3 |
| All conifers | 16.0 | 13.1 |
| Broadleaves | | |
| Oak | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Beech | 6.3 | 7.3 |
| Sycamore | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Ash | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| Birch | 3.1 | 5.6 |
| Sweet chestnut | 5.8 | 6.9 |
| Hazel | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Hawthorn | 0.0 | 4.3 |
| Alder | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Willow | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Other broadleaves | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| All broadleaves | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| All species | | |
| All species | 14.2 | 6.8 |

Overdue timber stocks

Overdue volume and area

Table 24 Standing volume in overdue timber stocks

| | FC | Private secto | or |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE % |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | |
| All conifers | 8 | 2,283 | 14 |
| All broadleaves | < 1 | 9,427 | 9 |
| All species | 8 | 11,722 | 8 |

Table 25 Stocked area of overdue timber stocks

| | FC | Private secto | or |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------|
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE % |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | |
| All conifers | < 0.1 | 4.6 | 14 |
| All broadleaves | < 0.1 | 20.7 | 6 |
| All species | < 0.1 | 25.3 | 6 |

Part 3 – How our woodlands might change over time

| 25-year softwood forecast | 61 |
|--|----|
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability | 61 |
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species | 63 |
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce | 64 |
| 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class | 65 |
| 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers | 67 |
| 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers | 68 |
| Combined standing volume, net increment and availability | 69 |
| 50-year softwood forecast | 70 |
| 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability | 70 |
| 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species | |
| 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce | 75 |
| 50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers | 76 |
| 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers | 77 |
| Combined standing volume, net increment and availability | 78 |
| 50-year hardwood forecast | 79 |
| 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability | 79 |
| 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species | 81 |
| 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class | 84 |
| 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves | 87 |
| 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves | 91 |
| Combined standing volume, net increment and availability | 95 |
| | |

25-year softwood forecast

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability

Figure 34 Summary of 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

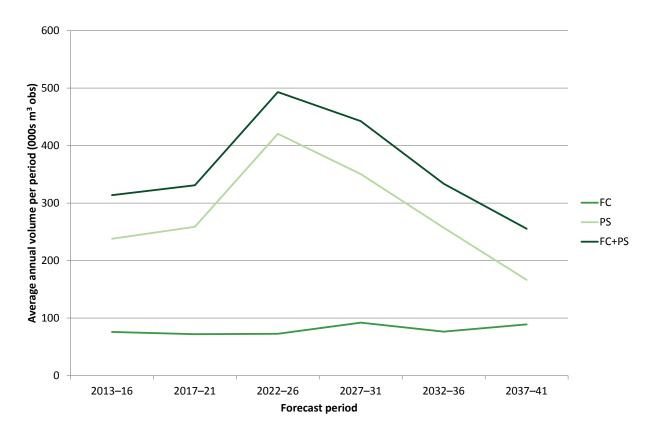


Figure 35 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

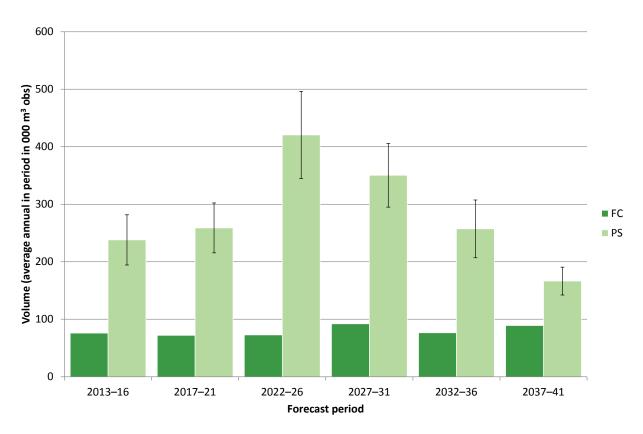


Table 26 25-year forecast of softwood availability; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private sector | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Forecast period | volume | volume SE% | | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | 3E /0 | (000 m ³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | • | · | |
| 2013–16 | 76 | 238 | 18 | 314 |
| 2017–21 | 72 | 259 | 17 | 331 |
| 2022–26 | 73 | 420 | 18 | 493 |
| 2027–31 | 92 | 350 | 16 | 443 |
| 2032–36 | 77 | 257 | 20 | 334 |
| 2037–41 | 89 | 166 | 15 | 255 |

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species

Table 27 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2013–16 | | 2017–21 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----|
| Principal species | FC | Private sector | | FC Private sec | | tor |
| i ilicipai species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All conifers | 76 | 330 | 17 | 72 | 520 | 16 |
| Sitka spruce | 50 | 129 | 36 | 46 | 263 | 31 |
| Scots pine | 3 | 8 | 31 | 3 | 5 | 30 |
| Corsican pine | 2 | 10 | 52 | 3 | 18 | 91 |
| Norway spruce | 3 | 15 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 30 |
| Larches | 2 | 59 | 20 | 3 | 56 | 20 |
| Douglas fir | 7 | 92 | 39 | 10 | 106 | 23 |
| Lodgepole pine | 2 | < 1 | 93 | < 1 | < 1 | 116 |
| Other conifers | 7 | 18 | 25 | 4 | 43 | 35 |

Table 27 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2022–26 | | 2027–31 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | Private sed | tor |
| i ilicipai species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All conifers | 73 | 73 | 12 | 92 | 212 | 15 |
| Sitka spruce | 45 | 18 | 27 | 57 | 66 | 35 |
| Scots pine | 2 | 7 | 47 | 2 | 18 | 51 |
| Corsican pine | 4 | < 1 | 65 | 2 | < 1 | 65 |
| Norway spruce | 2 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 35 | 35 |
| Larches | 4 | 11 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 22 |
| Douglas fir | 10 | 23 | 26 | 16 | 44 | 22 |
| Lodgepole pine | < 1 1 | | 85 | < 1 | < 1 | 116 |
| Other conifers | 4 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 22 | 41 |

Table 27 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2032–36 | | 2037–41 | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------|--|
| Principal species | FC | Private sector | | FC Private sec | | ctor | |
| riiicipai species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| All conifers | 77 | 228 | 15 | 89 | 167 | 21 | |
| Sitka spruce | 43 | 33 | 20 | 46 | 78 | 41 | |
| Scots pine | 3 | 6 | 36 | 3 | 4 | 29 | |
| Corsican pine | 3 | < 1 | 65 | 1 | 4 | 90 | |
| Norway spruce | < 1 | 85 | 37 | 3 | 17 | 53 | |
| Larches | 4 | 28 | 22 | 4 | 14 | 22 | |
| Douglas fir | 16 | 58 | 24 | 23 | 29 | 26 | |
| Lodgepole pine | < 1 | < 1 | 116 | < 1 | < 1 | 110 | |
| Other conifers | 7 | 17 | 40 | 7 | 20 | 44 | |

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

Table 28 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

| Devon Cor | nwall and the | | | | Top dia | ımeter clas | s (cm) | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|
| Isles of Scilly | | 7–14 | 14–16 | 16–18 | 18–24 | 24-34 | 34-44 | 44–54 | 54+ | Total |
| 2013–16 | FC (%) | 70 | 74 | 74 | 72 | 69 | 67 | 66 | 59 | 70 |
| 2013-10 | PS (%) | 45 | 39 | 43 | 49 | 53 | 42 | 29 | 11 | 44 |
| 2017–21 | FC (%) | 65 | 70 | 73 | 72 | 67 | 63 | 61 | 44 | 66 |
| 2017-21 | PS (%) | 47 | 46 | 45 | 51 | 60 | 62 | 64 | 36 | 56 |
| 2022–26 | FC (%) | 61 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 67 | 60 | 58 | 39 | 65 |
| 2022-26 | PS (%) | 49 | 45 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 32 |
| 2027–31 | FC (%) | 61 | 66 | 70 | 74 | 71 | 61 | 55 | 39 | 65 |
| 2027-31 | PS (%) | 60 | 59 | 56 | 50 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 47 |
| 2032–36 | FC (%) | 57 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 56 | 47 | 25 | 57 |
| 2032-36 | PS (%) | 55 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 42 | 52 |
| 2037–41 | FC (%) | 52 | 58 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 57 | 53 | 33 | 56 |
| 2037-41 | PS (%) | 55 | 69 | 72 | 71 | 56 | 45 | 44 | 38 | 57 |

25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class

Table 29 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | 2013–16 | | | 2017–21 | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sector | | FC | Private sec | tor | |
| (cm) | volu | ıme | SE% | volu | ıme | SE% | |
| | (000 m | າ³ obs) | <i>3E 7</i> 0 | (000 m ³ obs) | | <i>3L 7</i> 0 | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| 7–14 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 14 | 34 | 12 | |
| 14–16 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 13 | |
| 16–18 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 19 | 15 | |
| 18–24 | 15 | 69 | 19 | 15 | 98 | 17 | |
| 24–34 | 17 | 104 | 21 | 16 | 190 | 18 | |
| 34–44 | 8 | 47 | 25 | 8 | 92 | 21 | |
| 44–54 | 4 | 22 | 29 | 4 | 43 | 25 | |
| 54+ | 3 | 29 | 42 | 4 | 31 | 23 | |
| Total | 76 | 330 | 17 | 72 | 520 | 16 | |

Table 29 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | : | 2022–26 | | 2027–31 | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----|---------|---------------|-----|--|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | FC Private se | | |
| (cm) | volume | | SE% | volu | | SE% | |
| | (000 m | າ³ obs) | | (000 m | າ³ obs) | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| 7–14 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 19 | 20 | |
| 14–16 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 19 | |
| 16–18 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 18 | |
| 18–24 | 15 | 45 | 14 | 19 | 37 | 16 | |
| 24–34 | 17 | 81 | 15 | 26 | 64 | 17 | |
| 34–44 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 13 | 36 | 20 | |
| 44–54 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 22 | |
| 54+ | 4 | 17 | 26 | 6 | 19 | 29 | |
| Total | 73 | 232 | 12 | 92 | 212 | 15 | |

Table 29 (cont'd) 25-year forecast of softwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | 2032–36 | | | 2037–41 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | Private sec | tor |
| (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | voli (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| 7–14 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 24 | 22 |
| 14–16 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 35 |
| 16–18 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 38 |
| 18–24 | 15 | 37 | 14 | 14 | 36 | 35 |
| 24–34 | 24 | 76 | 18 | 26 | 44 | 22 |
| 34–44 | 12 | 44 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 18 |
| 44–54 | 6 | 22 | 21 | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| 54+ | 5 19 | | 23 | 9 | 14 | 27 |
| Total | 77 | 228 | 15 | 89 | 167 | 21 |

25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers

Figure 36 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers

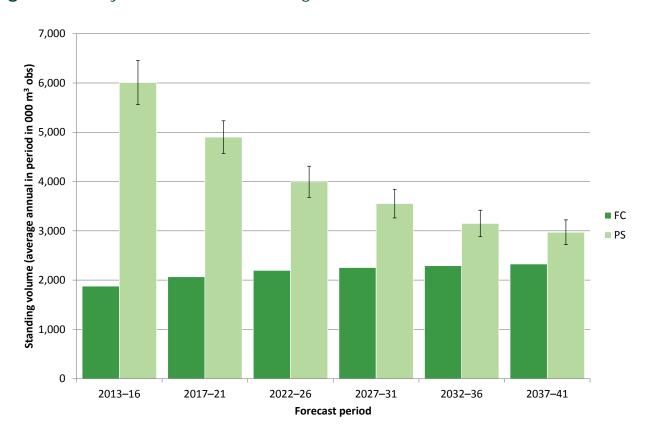


Table 30 25-year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------|--------------------------|
| Forecast period | volume | volume | CE0/ | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | SE% | (000 m ³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | • | | |
| 2013–16 | 1,877 | 6,009 | 7 | 7,886 |
| 2017–21 | 2,068 | 4,902 | 7 | 6,970 |
| 2022–26 | 2,198 | 3,996 | 8 | 6,193 |
| 2027–31 | 2,255 | 3,553 | 8 | 5,808 |
| 2032–36 | 2,293 | 3,149 | 9 | 5,442 |
| 2037–41 | 2,327 | 2,971 | 8 | 5,298 |

25-year forecast of net increment in conifers

Figure 37 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers

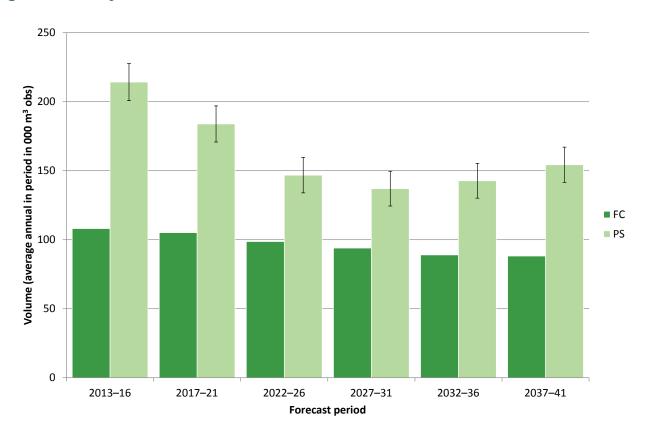
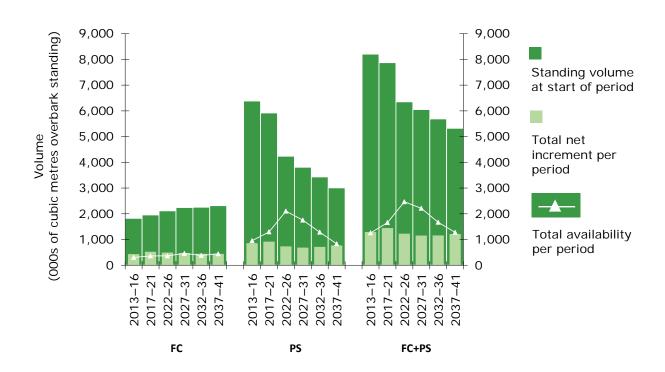


Table 31 25-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private sect | Total | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Forecast period | volume | volume | CE0/ | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m ³ obs) SE% | |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 2013–16 | 108 | 214 | 6 | 322 |
| 2017–21 | 105 | 184 | 7 | 289 |
| 2022–26 | 99 | 147 | 9 | 245 |
| 2027–31 | 94 | 137 | 9 | 231 |
| 2032–36 | 89 | 143 | 9 | 232 |
| 2037-41 | 88 | 154 | 8 | 242 |

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

Figure 38 25-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availability



50-year softwood forecast

50-year forecast of softwood timber availability

Figure 39 Summary of 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

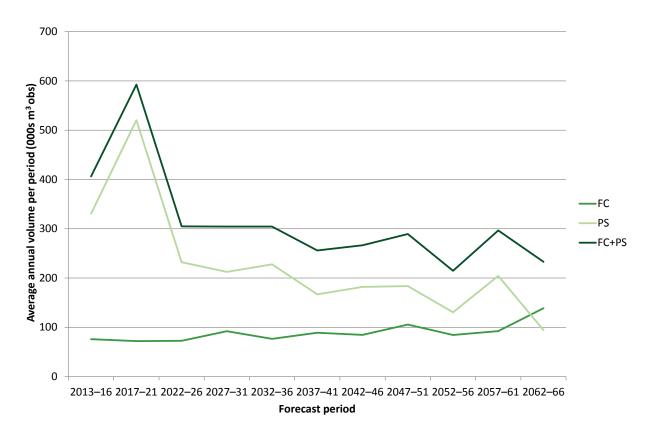


Figure 40 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

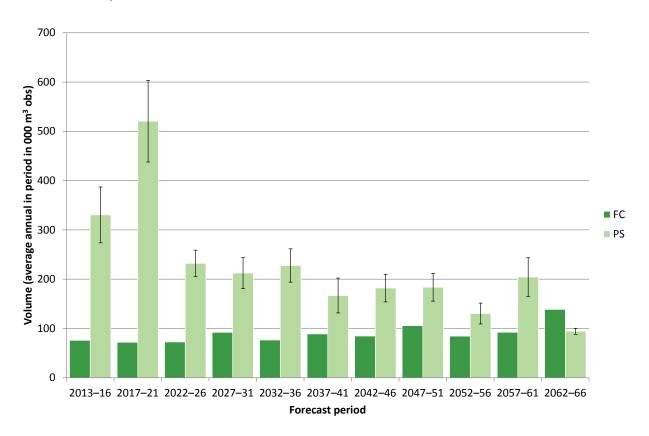


Table 32 Summary of 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|--------------------------|
| Forecast period | volume | volume | SE% | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | | (000 m ³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 2013–16 | 76 | 330 | 17 | 406 |
| 2017–21 | 72 | 520 | 16 | 592 |
| 2022–26 | 73 | 232 | 12 | 305 |
| 2027–31 | 92 | 212 | 15 | 304 |
| 2032–36 | 77 | 228 | 15 | 304 |
| 2037–41 | 89 | 167 | 21 | 256 |
| 2042–46 | 85 | 182 | 15 | 266 |
| 2047–51 | 106 | 184 | 15 | 289 |
| 2052–56 | 84 | 130 | 16 | 215 |
| 2057–61 | 92 | 204 | 19 | 297 |
| 2062–66 | 139 | 94 | 6 | 233 |

50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species

Table 33 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2013–16 | | 2017–21 | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----|--|
| Principal species | FC | Private sector | | FC Private sed | | tor | |
| Tillelpal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| All conifers | 76 | 330 | 17 | 72 | 520 | 16 | |
| Sitka spruce | 50 | 129 | 36 | 46 | 263 | 31 | |
| Scots pine | 3 | 8 | 31 | 3 | 5 | 30 | |
| Corsican pine | 2 | 10 | 52 | 3 | 18 | 91 | |
| Norway spruce | 3 | 15 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 30 | |
| Larches | 2 | 59 | 20 | 3 | 56 | 20 | |
| Douglas fir | 7 | 92 | 39 | 10 | 106 | 23 | |
| Lodgepole pine | 2 | < 1 | 93 | < 1 | < 1 | 116 | |
| Other conifers | 7 | 18 | 25 | 4 | 43 | 35 | |

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| Principal species | 2022–26 | | | 2027–31 | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-------------|-----|
| | FC | Private sector | | FC | Private sec | tor |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volı (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| All conifers | 73 | 73 | 12 | 92 | 212 | 15 |
| Sitka spruce | 45 | 18 | 27 | 57 | 66 | 35 |
| Scots pine | 2 | 7 | 47 | 2 | 18 | 51 |
| Corsican pine | 4 | < 1 | 65 | 2 | < 1 | 65 |
| Norway spruce | 2 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 35 | 35 |
| Larches | 4 | 11 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 22 |
| Douglas fir | 10 | 23 | 26 | 16 | 44 | 22 |
| Lodgepole pine | < 1 | 1 | 85 | < 1 | < 1 | 116 |
| Other conifers | 4 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 22 | 41 |

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2032–36 | | | 2037–41 | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| Principal species | FC | Private sector | | FC Private sec | | tor | |
| rillicipal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| All conifers | 77 | 228 | 15 | 89 | 167 | 21 | |
| Sitka spruce | 43 | 33 | 20 | 46 | 78 | 41 | |
| Scots pine | 3 | 6 | 36 | 3 | 4 | 29 | |
| Corsican pine | 3 | < 1 | 65 | 1 | 4 | 90 | |
| Norway spruce | < 1 | 85 | 37 | 3 | 17 | 53 | |
| Larches | 4 | 28 | 22 | 4 | 14 | 22 | |
| Douglas fir | 16 | 58 | 24 | 23 | 29 | 26 | |
| Lodgepole pine | < 1 < 1 | | 116 | < 1 | < 1 | 110 | |
| Other conifers | 7 | 17 | 40 | 7 | 20 | 44 | |

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2042–46 | | 2047–51 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sec | | tor |
| rillicipal species | volu | ume | SE% | volu | ıme | SE% |
| | (000 m | n³ obs) | <i>JL 70</i> | (000 m | າ³ obs) | <i>3L 70</i> |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All conifers | 85 | 182 | 15 | 106 | 184 | 15 |
| Sitka spruce | 41 | 74 | 31 | 59 | 60 | 20 |
| Scots pine | 2 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 35 | 50 |
| Corsican pine | 2 | 4 | 98 | 2 | < 1 | 44 |
| Norway spruce | 2 | 18 | 50 | 3 | 30 | 57 |
| Larches | 4 | 12 | 24 | 5 | 11 | 25 |
| Douglas fir | 28 | 53 | 31 | 25 | 25 | 16 |
| Lodgepole pine | < 1 < 1 | | 110 | < 1 | 3 | 115 |
| Other conifers | 5 | 18 | 26 | 9 | 20 | 29 |

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2052–56 | | | 2057–61 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----|---------|------------------------|-----|
| Dringinal engains | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | Private sec | tor |
| Principal species | volu (000 m | | SE% | | volume (000 m³ obs) | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All conifers | 84 | 130 | 16 | 92 | 204 | 19 |
| Sitka spruce | 39 | 53 | 28 | 46 | 106 | 35 |
| Scots pine | 3 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 7 | 20 |
| Corsican pine | 2 | < 1 | 84 | < 1 | < 1 | 48 |
| Norway spruce | 3 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 13 | 24 |
| Larches | 5 | 11 | 24 | 5 | 13 | 22 |
| Douglas fir | 27 | 41 | 38 | 28 | 50 | 31 |
| Lodgepole pine | < 1 < 1 | | 58 | < 1 | < 1 | 58 |
| Other conifers | 7 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 16 | 13 |

Table 33 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2062–66 | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|------|--|--|--|
| Dringinal engains | FC | tor | | | | |
| Principal species | volu | ume | CE04 | | | |
| | (000 m | n³ obs) | SE% | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | | | | | | |
| All conifers | 139 | 94 | 6 | | | |
| Sitka spruce | 45 | 28 | 16 | | | |
| Scots pine | 4 | 6 | 20 | | | |
| Corsican pine | < 1 | < 1 | 43 | | | |
| Norway spruce | 8 | 11 | 23 | | | |
| Larches | 5 | 6 | 18 | | | |
| Douglas fir | 52 | 27 | 12 | | | |
| Lodgepole pine | < 1 | < 1 | 58 | | | |
| Other conifers | 24 | 16 | 11 | | | |

50-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

Table 34 50-year forecast of softwood timber availability % spruce

| Devon Co | rnwall and the Isles | | | | Top dia | ameter clas | s (cm) | | | |
|----------|----------------------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|
| | of Scilly | 7–14 | 14–16 | 16–18 | 18–24 | 24-34 | 34–44 | 44–54 | 54+ | Total |
| 2013–16 | FC (%) | 17 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 76 |
| 2013-10 | PS (%) | 45 | 39 | 43 | 49 | 53 | 42 | 29 | 11 | 44 |
| 2017–21 | FC (%) | 14 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 72 |
| 2017-21 | PS (%) | 47 | 46 | 45 | 51 | 60 | 62 | 64 | 36 | 56 |
| 2022–26 | FC (%) | 13 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 73 |
| 2022-20 | PS (%) | 49 | 45 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 32 |
| 2027–31 | FC (%) | 11 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 92 |
| 2027-31 | PS (%) | 60 | 59 | 56 | 50 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 47 |
| 2032–36 | FC (%) | 9 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 77 |
| 2032-30 | PS (%) | 55 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 42 | 52 |
| 2037–41 | FC (%) | 10 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 26 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 89 |
| 2037-41 | PS (%) | 55 | 69 | 72 | 71 | 56 | 45 | 44 | 38 | 57 |
| 2042–46 | FC (%) | 11 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 85 |
| 2042-40 | PS (%) | 54 | 59 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 41 | 50 |
| 2047–51 | FC (%) | 12 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 31 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 106 |
| 2047-31 | PS (%) | 47 | 53 | 53 | 57 | 58 | 50 | 46 | 20 | 49 |
| 2052–56 | FC (%) | 11 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 84 |
| 2032-30 | PS (%) | 40 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 44 | 49 | 45 |
| 2057–61 | FC (%) | 13 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 23 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 92 |
| 2037-01 | PS (%) | 42 | 49 | 46 | 54 | 65 | 71 | 73 | 47 | 58 |
| 2062–66 | FC (%) | 15 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 24 | 139 |
| 2002-00 | PS (%) | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 37 | 47 | 42 |

75

50-year forecast of standing volume in conifers

Figure 41 50—year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

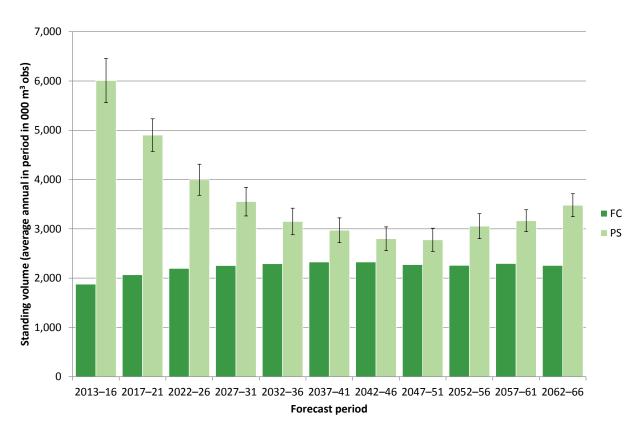


Table 35 50–year forecast of standing volume in conifers; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|--|
| Forecast period | volume | volume | CE0/ | volume | |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m ³ obs) | SE% | (000 m ³ obs) | |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | | |
| 2013–16 | 1,877 | 6,009 | 7 | 7,886 | |
| 2017–21 | 2,068 | 4,902 | 7 | 6,970 | |
| 2022–26 | 2,198 | 3,996 | 8 | 6,193 | |
| 2027–31 | 2,255 | 3,553 | 8 | 5,808 | |
| 2032–36 | 2,293 | 3,149 | 9 | 5,442 | |
| 2037–41 | 2,327 | 2,971 | 8 | 5,298 | |
| 2042-46 | 2,326 | 2,800 | 9 | 5,126 | |
| 2047–51 | 2,274 | 2,777 | 8 | 5,051 | |
| 2052–56 | 2,259 | 3,054 | 8 | 5,313 | |
| 2057–61 | 2,296 | 3,165 | 7 | 5,461 | |
| 2062–66 | 2,257 | 3,480 | 7 | 5,737 | |

50-year forecast of net increment in conifers

Figure 42 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

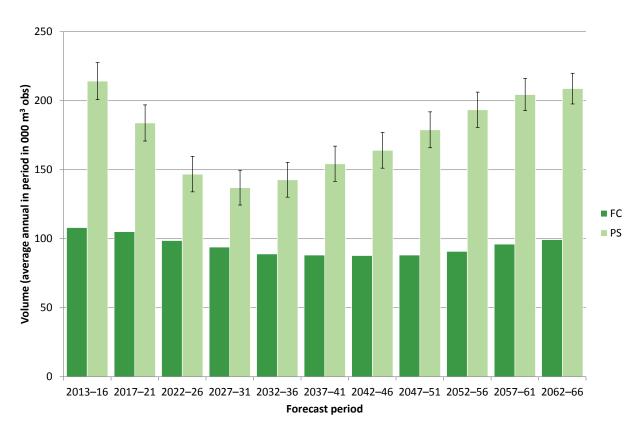
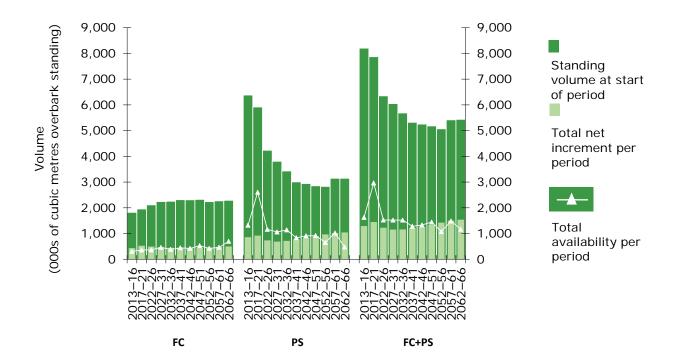


Table 36 50-year forecast of net increment in conifers; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|
| | volume | volume | SE% | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m ³ obs) | 3E 70 | (000m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 2013–16 | 108 | 214 | 6 | 322 |
| 2017–21 | 105 | 184 | 7 | 289 |
| 2022–26 | 99 | 147 | 9 | 245 |
| 2027-31 | 94 | 137 | 9 | 231 |
| 2032–36 | 89 | 143 | 9 | 232 |
| 3037-41 | 88 | 154 | 8 | 242 |
| 2042–46 | 88 | 164 | 8 | 252 |
| 2047–51 | 88 | 179 | 7 | 267 |
| 2052–56 | 91 | 193 | 7 | 284 |
| 2057–61 | 96 | 204 | 6 | 300 |
| 2062–66 | 99 | 209 | 5 | 308 |

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

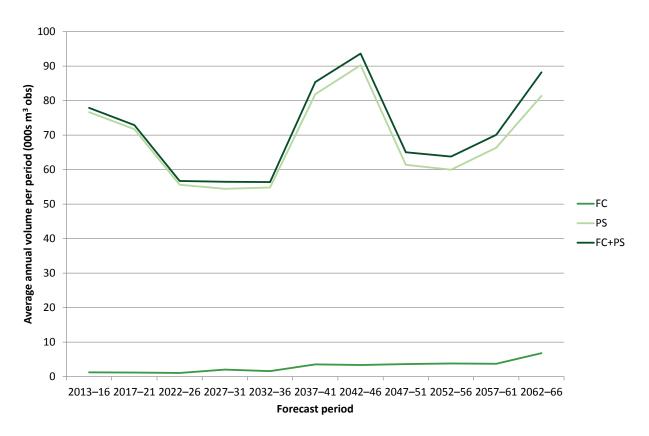
Figure 43 50-year forecast of standing volume, net increment and softwood availability



50-year hardwood forecast

50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability

Figure 44 Summary of 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume within period



79

Figure 45 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

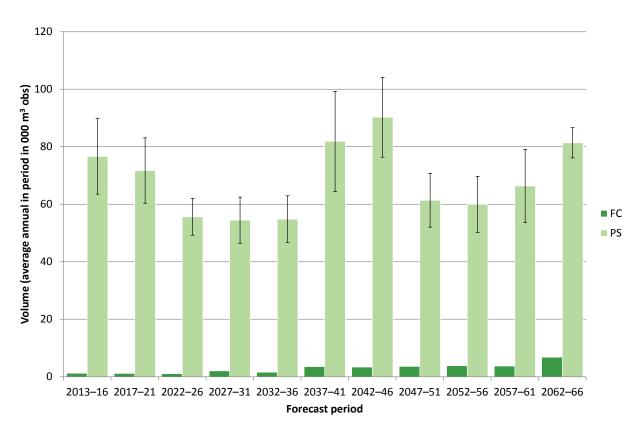


Table 37 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| Forecast period | volume | volume | SE% | volume | |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | <i>3270</i> | (000 m ³ obs) | |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | | |
| 2013–16 | 1 | 77 | 17 | 78 | |
| 2017–21 | 1 | 72 | 16 | 73 | |
| 2022–26 | 1 | 56 | 12 | 57 | |
| 2027–31 | 2 | 54 | 15 | 56 | |
| 2032–36 | 2 | 55 | 15 | 56 | |
| 2037–41 | 4 | 82 | 21 | 85 | |
| 2042-46 | 3 | 90 | 15 | 94 | |
| 2047–51 | 4 | 61 | 15 | 65 | |
| 2052–56 | 4 | 60 | 16 | 64 | |
| 2057–61 | 4 | 66 | 19 | 70 | |
| 2062–66 | 7 | 81 | 6 | 88 | |

50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species

Table 38 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | , | 2013–16 | | 2017–21 | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Principal species | FC Private sector | | | FC | Private sec | tor |
| Trincipal species | vol. (000 m | | SE% | vol. (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 1 | 77 | 23 | 1 | 72 | 17 |
| Oak | < 1 | 20 | 51 | < 1 | 26 | 32 |
| Beech | < 1 | 4 | 32 | < 1 | 7 | 26 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 4 | 50 | < 1 | 3 | 62 |
| Ash | < 1 | 22 | 25 | < 1 | 20 | 27 |
| Birch | < 1 | 8 | 44 | < 1 | 6 | 33 |
| Sweet chestnut | < 1 | 13 | 66 | < 1 | 4 | 44 |
| Hazel | 0 | 1 | 49 | 0 | 1 | 18 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | < 1 | 49 | 0 | 1 | 37 |
| Alder | < 1 | 2 | 45 | < 1 | 6 | 64 |
| Willow | 0 | < 1 | 49 | 0 | 1 | 31 |
| Other broadleaves | < 1 | 4 | 45 | < 1 | 7 | 32 |

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2022–26 | | 2027–31 | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----|----------------|----------------|-----|
| Principal species | FC Private sector | | | FC | Private sector | |
| Trincipal species | volu (000 m | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 1 | 17 | 24 | 2 | 54 | 18 |
| Oak | < 1 | 3 | 24 | < 1 | 21 | 28 |
| Beech | < 1 | 4 | 43 | < 1 | 8 | 27 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | < 1 | 40 | < 1 | 3 | 51 |
| Ash | < 1 | 4 | 47 | < 1 | 2 | 16 |
| Birch | < 1 | 1 | 42 | < 1 | 2 | 31 |
| Sweet chestnut | < 1 | 1 | 43 | < 1 | 4 | 41 |
| Hazel | 0 | < 1 | 29 | 0 | 3 | 18 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | < 1 | 34 | 0 | < 1 | 33 |
| Alder | < 1 | < 1 | 33 | < 1 | 2 | 59 |
| Willow | 0 | < 1 | 26 | 0 | 2 | 23 |
| Other broadleaves | < 1 | 1 | 24 | < 1 | 11 | 56 |

81

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2032–36 | | | 2037–41 | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------|------------------------|----|--|
| Principal species | FC Private sector | | | FC | Private sector | | |
| Trincipal Species | vol. (000 m | | SE% | | volume (000 m³ obs) | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 2 | 55 | 20 | 4 | 82 | 33 | |
| Oak | < 1 | 16 | 43 | < 1 | 14 | 24 | |
| Beech | < 1 | 13 | 30 | 2 | 8 | 27 | |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 2 | 22 | < 1 | 2 | 29 | |
| Ash | < 1 | 4 | 18 | < 1 | 7 | 21 | |
| Birch | < 1 | 5 | 29 | < 1 | 3 | 25 | |
| Sweet chestnut | < 1 | 5 | 41 | < 1 | 31 | 82 | |
| Hazel | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 24 | |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 26 | |
| Alder | < 1 | < 1 | 37 | < 1 | 1 | 33 | |
| Willow | 0 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 19 | |
| Other broadleaves | < 1 | 6 | 17 | < 1 | 8 | 21 | |

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2042–46 | | 2047–51 | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----|-------------|--------|-----|--|
| Principal species | FC Private sector | | FC | Private sec | tor | | |
| Fillicipal species | volume | | SE% | volume | | SE% | |
| | (000 m | າ obs) | | (000 m | າ obs) | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 3 | 90 | 17 | 4 | 61 | 14 | |
| Oak | < 1 | 18 | 54 | < 1 | 7 | 24 | |
| Beech | 1 | 24 | 41 | 2 | 13 | 37 | |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 6 | 29 | < 1 | 2 | 20 | |
| Ash | < 1 | 10 | 19 | < 1 | 7 | 20 | |
| Birch | < 1 | 7 | 28 | < 1 | 4 | 23 | |
| Sweet chestnut | < 1 | 3 | 40 | < 1 | 3 | 40 | |
| Hazel | 0 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 13 | 28 | |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 2 | 23 | |
| Alder | < 1 | 4 | 47 | < 1 | 1 | 32 | |
| Willow | 0 | 3 | 23 | 0 | 2 | 19 | |
| Other broadleaves | 2 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 11 | 25 | |

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | : | 2052–56 | | 2057–61 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|----------------|-----|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | Private sector | |
| rillicipal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 4 | 60 | 15 | 4 | 66 | 17 |
| Oak | < 1 | 8 | 21 | < 1 | 7 | 21 |
| Beech | 1 | 8 | 28 | 2 | 17 | 36 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 5 | 25 | < 1 | 2 | 48 |
| Ash | < 1 | 8 | 21 | < 1 | 11 | 25 |
| Birch | < 1 | 4 | 29 | < 1 | 8 | 46 |
| Sweet chestnut | < 1 | 29 | 63 | < 1 | 6 | 66 |
| Hazel | 0 | 4 | 43 | 0 | 3 | 24 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 7 | 76 |
| Alder | < 1 | 3 | 35 | < 1 | 1 | 47 |
| Willow | 0 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 7 | 62 |
| Other broadleaves | 1 | 7 | 18 | < 1 | 7 | 20 |

Table 38 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2062–66 | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----|
| Dringing chasies | FC | ctor | |
| Principal species | volı (000 m | ume n³obs) | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | |
| All broadleaves | 7 | 81 | 21 |
| Oak | < 1 | 21 | 51 |
| Beech | 4 | 11 | 40 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 4 | 44 |
| Ash | < 1 | 13 | 29 |
| Birch | < 1 | 6 | 26 |
| Sweet chestnut | < 1 | 1 | 25 |
| Hazel | 0 | 2 | 58 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 2 | 18 |
| Alder | < 1 | 1 | 42 |
| Willow | 0 | 6 | 28 |
| Other broadleaves | 1 | 16 | 40 |

50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class

Table 39 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | | 2013–16 | | 2017–21 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|----|-----|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sec | | tor |
| (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | • | | | |
| 7–14 | < 1 | 13 | 16 | < 1 | 17 | 14 |
| 14–16 | < 1 | 4 | 18 | < 1 | 4 | 19 |
| 16–18 | < 1 | 4 | 18 | < 1 | 4 | 21 |
| 18–24 | < 1 | 12 | 20 | < 1 | 15 | 22 |
| 24–34 | < 1 | 18 | 27 | < 1 | 18 | 24 |
| 34–44 | < 1 | 10 | 39 | < 1 | 8 | 28 |
| 44–54 | < 1 | 5 | 46 | < 1 | 3 | 32 |
| 54+ | < 1 | 11 | 57 | < 1 | 3 | 32 |
| Total | 1 | 77 | 23 | 1 | 72 | 17 |

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | | 2022–26 | | 2027–31 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|----|-----|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sec | | tor |
| (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | voli (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| 7–14 | < 1 | 17 | 13 | < 1 | 17 | 12 |
| 14–16 | < 1 | 3 | 16 | < 1 | 2 | 14 |
| 16–18 | < 1 | 2 | 18 | < 1 | 2 | 17 |
| 18–24 | < 1 | 9 | 25 | < 1 | 7 | 21 |
| 24–34 | < 1 | 12 | 38 | < 1 | 11 | 27 |
| 34–44 | < 1 | 6 | 43 | < 1 | 6 | 30 |
| 44–54 | < 1 | 3 | 39 | < 1 | 3 | 36 |
| 54+ | < 1 | 5 | 43 | < 1 | 6 | 46 |
| Total | 1 | 56 | 24 | 2 | 54 | 18 |

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | | 2032–36 | | 2037–41 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | Private sec | tor |
| (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | vol. (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| 7–14 | < 1 | 18 | 11 | < 1 | 20 | 10 |
| 14–16 | < 1 | 2 | 13 | < 1 | 3 | 14 |
| 16–18 | < 1 | 2 | 14 | < 1 | 3 | 13 |
| 18–24 | < 1 | 6 | 20 | < 1 | 10 | 15 |
| 24–34 | < 1 | 11 | 34 | < 1 | 13 | 30 |
| 34–44 | < 1 | 7 | 38 | < 1 | 10 | 55 |
| 44–54 | < 1 | 3 | 38 | < 1 | 5 | 60 |
| 54+ | < 1 | 5 | 32 | < 1 | 18 | 76 |
| Total | 2 | 55 | 20 | 4 | 82 | 33 |

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | | 2042–46 | | 2047–51 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|----|-----|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sector | | FC Private sed | | tor |
| (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | voli (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| 7–14 | < 1 | 21 | 9 | < 1 | 17 | 10 |
| 14–16 | < 1 | 6 | 11 | < 1 | 5 | 13 |
| 16–18 | < 1 | 6 | 12 | < 1 | 5 | 15 |
| 18–24 | < 1 | 16 | 13 | < 1 | 14 | 15 |
| 24–34 | < 1 | 16 | 29 | < 1 | 10 | 18 |
| 34–44 | < 1 | 10 | 34 | < 1 | 4 | 29 |
| 44–54 | < 1 | 5 | 35 | < 1 | 2 | 40 |
| 54+ | < 1 | 10 | 46 | < 1 | 3 | 45 |
| Total | 3 | 90 | 17 | 4 | 61 | 14 |

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | | 2052–56 | | 2057–61 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|----|-----|
| Top diameter class | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sed | | tor |
| (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | voli (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| 7–14 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 |
| 14–16 | < 1 | 4 | 11 | < 1 | 4 | 11 |
| 16–18 | < 1 | 4 | 13 | < 1 | 4 | 11 |
| 18–24 | < 1 | 13 | 15 | < 1 | 12 | 13 |
| 24–34 | < 1 | 13 | 24 | < 1 | 12 | 19 |
| 34–44 | < 1 | 6 | 32 | < 1 | 7 | 29 |
| 44–54 | < 1 | 3 | 36 | < 1 | 4 | 33 |
| 54+ | < 1 | 3 | 28 | < 1 | 10 | 40 |
| Total | 4 | 60 | 15 | 4 | 66 | 17 |

Table 39 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of hardwood timber availability by top diameter class; average annual volume within period

| | | 2062–66 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|--|
| Top diameter class | FC | ctor | | |
| (cm) | volu | ume | SE% | |
| | (000 m | n³ obs) | <i>3L 7</i> 0 | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 7–14 | 2 | 13 | 12 | |
| 14–16 | < 1 | 5 | 15 | |
| 16–18 | < 1 | 5 | 16 | |
| 18–24 | 2 | 17 | 17 | |
| 24–34 | 1 | 19 | 29 | |
| 34–44 | < 1 | 9 | 33 | |
| 44–54 | < 1 | 4 | 36 | |
| 54+ | < 1 | 69 | | |
| Total | 7 | 81 | 21 | |

50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves

Figure 46 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

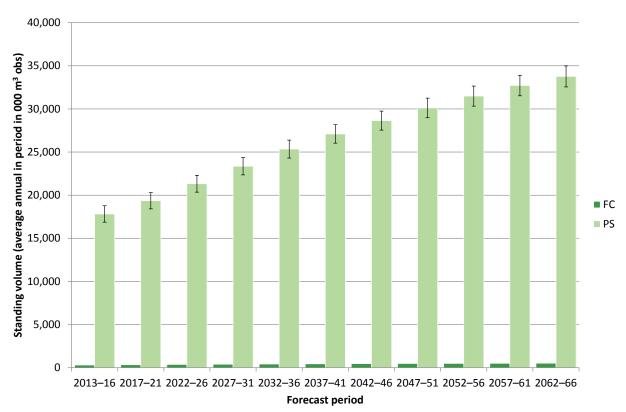


Table 40 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------|--------------|
| Forecast period | volume | volume | SE% | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | 3273 | (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 2013–16 | 310 | 17,824 | 17 | 18,134 |
| 2017–21 | 341 | 19,353 | 16 | 19,694 |
| 2022–26 | 373 | 21,323 | 12 | 21,696 |
| 2027–31 | 402 | 23,362 | 15 | 23,763 |
| 2032–36 | 428 | 25,344 | 15 | 25,772 |
| 2037–41 | 449 | 27,101 | 21 | 27,550 |
| 2042–46 | 465 | 28,649 | 15 | 29,114 |
| 2047–51 | 481 | 30,121 | 15 | 30,602 |
| 2052–56 | 494 | 31,491 | 16 | 31,985 |
| 2057–61 | 509 | 32,718 | 19 | 33,227 |
| 2062–66 | 518 | 33,773 | 6 | 34,291 |

Table 41 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | | 2013–16 | | 2017–21 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----|---------|-------------|-----|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | Private sec | tor |
| r i ii cipai species | volume | | SE% | volu | | SE% |
| | (000 m | r obs) | | (000 m | n obs) | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 310 | 17,824 | 5 | 341 | 19,353 | 5 |
| Oak | 47 | 6,681 | 10 | 50 | 6,939 | 10 |
| Beech | 79 | 1,663 | 21 | 90 | 1,785 | 20 |
| Sycamore | 1 | 1,563 | 19 | 1 | 1,677 | 18 |
| Ash | 2 | 2,627 | 11 | 2 | 2,831 | 11 |
| Birc h | 6 | 707 | 13 | 6 | 813 | 13 |
| Sweet Chestnut | 5 | 1,119 | 26 | 5 | 1,206 | 26 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 639 | 15 | < 1 | 764 | 13 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 121 | 20 | 0 | 152 | 19 |
| Alder | < 1 | 933 | 17 | 1 | 1,030 | 16 |
| Willow | 0 | 913 | 14 | 0 | 1,085 | 13 |
| Other broadleaves | 170 | 1,003 | 19 | 186 | 1,169 | 18 |

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | : | 2022–26 | | 2027–31 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Dringing anguing | FC | Private sector | | FC | Private sed | tor |
| Principal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 373 | 21,323 | 5 | 402 | 23,362 | 4 |
| Oak | 53 | 7,291 | 10 | 56 | 7,633 | 10 |
| Beech | 101 | 1,940 | 19 | 110 | 2,099 | 18 |
| Sycamore | 1 | 1,825 | 17 | 1 | 1,986 | 16 |
| Ash | 2 | 3,085 | 11 | 3 | 3,355 | 10 |
| Birch | 7 | 941 | 13 | 8 | 1,080 | 13 |
| Sweet Chestnut | 5 | 1,319 | 25 | 4 | 1,436 | 25 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 925 | 12 | < 1 | 1,088 | 11 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 197 | 18 | 0 | 255 | 16 |
| Alder | 1 | 1,160 | 16 | 2 | 1,293 | 16 |
| Willow | 0 | 1,320 | 13 | 0 | 1,569 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 203 | 1,402 | 16 | 217 | 1,636 | 15 |

88

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | - | 2032–36 | | 2037–41 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | FC Private sec | |
| rtilicipal species | volu | ıme | SE% | volu | ıme | SE% |
| | (000 m | n³ obs) | <i>JL 70</i> | (000 m | ³ obs) | <i>3L 70</i> |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 428 | 25,344 | 4 | 449 | 27,101 | 4 |
| Oak | 60 | 7,951 | 9 | 63 | 8,288 | 9 |
| Beech | 118 | 2,255 | 18 | 123 | 2,412 | 17 |
| Sycamore | 1 | 2,128 | 16 | 1 | 2,256 | 15 |
| Ash | 4 | 3,618 | 10 | 5 | 3,845 | 10 |
| Birch | 9 | 1,199 | 13 | 10 | 1,308 | 13 |
| Sweet Chestnut | 5 | 1,553 | 25 | 5 | 1,551 | 25 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 1,242 | 11 | < 1 | 1,365 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 317 | 16 | 0 | 384 | 15 |
| Alder | 2 | 1,416 | 16 | 2 | 1,521 | 16 |
| Willow | 0 | 1,820 | 12 | 0 | 2,066 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 229 | 1,902 | 14 | 240 | 2,157 | 13 |

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2042–46 | | | 2047–51 | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|--------|-----|
| | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sed | | tor |
| Principal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 003) | | (000 11 | . 003) | |
| All broadleaves | 465 | 28,649 | 4 | 481 | 30,121 | 4 |
| Oak | 65 | 8,554 | 9 | 67 | 8,869 | 9 |
| Beech | 126 | 2,517 | 17 | 132 | 2,624 | 17 |
| Sycamore | 2 | 2,350 | 15 | 2 | 2,433 | 15 |
| Ash | 6 | 4,033 | 10 | 6 | 4,192 | 10 |
| Birch | 11 | 1,394 | 13 | 13 | 1,468 | 13 |
| Sweet Chestnut | 5 | 1,632 | 25 | 5 | 1,733 | 25 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 1,457 | 10 | < 1 | 1,503 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 450 | 15 | 0 | 513 | 15 |
| Alder | 2 | 1,606 | 16 | 3 | 1,677 | 16 |
| Willow | 0 | 2,303 | 12 | 0 | 2,532 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 247 | 2,404 | 12 | 253 | 2,624 | 12 |

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2052–56 | | | 2057–61 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|------------------|--------------|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | FC Private secto | |
| riincipai species | volu | | SE% | volu | | SE% |
| | (000 m | າ ³ obs) | <i>3L</i> 70 | (000 m | n³ obs) | <i>3L</i> 70 |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 494 | 31,491 | 4 | 509 | 32,718 | 4 |
| Oak | 70 | 9,162 | 9 | 72 | 9,441 | 9 |
| Beech | 136 | 2,759 | 16 | 142 | 2,874 | 16 |
| Sycamore | 2 | 2,499 | 14 | 2 | 2,561 | 14 |
| Ash | 7 | 4,334 | 10 | 7 | 4,445 | 10 |
| Birch | 14 | 1,540 | 13 | 14 | 1,578 | 13 |
| Sweet Chestnut | 5 | 1,776 | 25 | 5 | 1,757 | 26 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 1,550 | 10 | < 1 | 1,592 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 573 | 15 | 0 | 615 | 15 |
| Alder | 3 | 1,738 | 16 | 3 | 1,789 | 16 |
| Willow | 0 | 2,745 | 12 | 0 | 2,935 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 258 | 2,838 | 12 | 263 | 3,044 | 11 |

Table 41 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of standing volume in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2062–66 | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--|--|
| Dringing chasies | FC | Private sec | ctor | | |
| Principal species | volu | ume | SE% | | |
| | (000 m | n³ obs) | <i>3L 7</i> 0 | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 518 | 33,773 | 4 | | |
| Oak | 75 | 9,667 | 9 | | |
| Beech | 143 | 2,959 | 16 | | |
| Sycamore | 2 | 2,616 | 14 | | |
| Ash | 7 | 4,516 | 10 | | |
| Birch | 14 | 1,624 | 13 | | |
| Sweet Chestnut | 5 | 1,835 | 26 | | |
| Hazel | < 1 | 1,642 | 10 | | |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 658 | 15 | | |
| Alder | 3 | 1,839 | 16 | | |
| Willow | 0 | 3,100 | 12 | | |
| Other broadleaves | 269 | 3,203 | 11 | | |

50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves

Figure 47 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

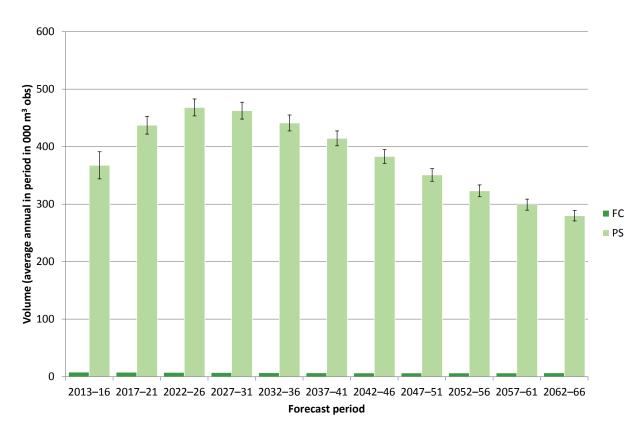


Table 42 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves; average annual volume within period

| | FC | Private secto | Total | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| Forecast period | volume | volume | SE% | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | JL 70 | (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 2013–16 | 8 | 368 | 6 | 376 |
| 2017–21 | 8 | 437 | 4 | 445 |
| 2022–26 | 7 | 468 | 3 | 476 |
| 2027–31 | 7 | 463 | 3 | 470 |
| 2032–36 | 7 | 441 | 3 | 448 |
| 3037–41 | 7 | 415 | 3 | 421 |
| 2042–46 | 7 | 383 | 3 | 390 |
| 2047–51 | 7 | 351 | 3 | 358 |
| 2052–56 | 7 | 323 | 3 | 330 |
| 2057–61 | 7 | 299 | 3 | 306 |
| 2062–66 | 7 | 280 | 3 | 287 |

Table 43 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2013–16 | | | 2017–21 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|
| Duba da al ancada a | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sector | | tor |
| Principal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 8 | 368 | 6 | 8 | 437 | 4 |
| Oak | < 1 | 74 | 17 | < 1 | 86 | 9 |
| Beech | 3 | 31 | 17 | 3 | 39 | 14 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 24 | 23 | < 1 | 31 | 13 |
| Ash | < 1 | 62 | 11 | < 1 | 67 | 10 |
| Birch | < 1 | 29 | 14 | < 1 | 32 | 14 |
| Sweet Chestnut | < 1 | 22 | 25 | < 1 | 25 | 23 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 26 | 12 | < 1 | 31 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 17 |
| Alder | < 1 | 20 | 36 | < 1 | 28 | 22 |
| Willow | 0 | 34 | 16 | 0 | 44 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 4 | 39 | 14 | 4 | 46 | 11 |

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2022–26 | | | 2027–31 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sec | | tor |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | voli (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 7 | 468 | 3 | 7 | 463 | 3 |
| Oak | < 1 | 88 | 8 | < 1 | 85 | 8 |
| Beech | 3 | 42 | 13 | 3 | 43 | 13 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 34 | 11 | < 1 | 33 | 11 |
| Ash | < 1 | 64 | 10 | < 1 | 59 | 9 |
| Birch | < 1 | 31 | 14 | < 1 | 30 | 15 |
| Sweet Chestnut | < 1 | 27 | 22 | < 1 | 28 | 22 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 35 | 10 | < 1 | 35 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 11 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 15 |
| Alder | < 1 | 29 | 21 | < 1 | 28 | 21 |
| Willow | 0 | 51 | 12 | 0 | 52 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 4 | 57 | 10 | 3 | 58 | 9 |

92

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2032–36 | | | 2037–41 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Dringinal enocios | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sect | | tor |
| Principal species | volume (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volu (000 m | | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 7 | 441 | 3 | 7 | 415 | 3 |
| Oak | < 1 | 81 | 7 | < 1 | 77 | 7 |
| Beech | 2 | 42 | 13 | 2 | 41 | 13 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 30 | 11 | < 1 | 26 | 11 |
| Ash | < 1 | 54 | 9 | < 1 | 49 | 9 |
| Birch | < 1 | 27 | 15 | < 1 | 24 | 15 |
| Sweet Chestnut | < 1 | 28 | 22 | < 1 | 26 | 22 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 32 | 10 | < 1 | 27 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 14 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| Alder | < 1 | 24 | 20 | < 1 | 21 | 20 |
| Willow | 0 | 52 | 12 | 0 | 51 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 3 | 58 | 9 | 3 | 58 | 9 |

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2042–46 | | | 2047–51 | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC | Private sec | tor |
| Principal species | vol. (000 m | | SE% | volu (000 m | ume | SE% |
| Devon Cornwall and the | , | 1 005) | | 11 000) | i obs) | |
| All broadleaves | 7 | 383 | 3 | 7 | 351 | 3 |
| Oak | < 1 | 73 | 7 | < 1 | 69 | 7 |
| Beech | 2 | 39 | 13 | 2 | 37 | 13 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 22 | 11 | < 1 | 19 | 11 |
| Ash | < 1 | 44 | 9 | < 1 | 38 | 10 |
| Birch | < 1 | 22 | 14 | < 1 | 19 | 14 |
| Sweet Chestnut | < 1 | 24 | 23 | < 1 | 22 | 23 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 23 | 10 | < 1 | 18 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 16 |
| Alder | < 1 | 18 | 19 | < 1 | 16 | 19 |
| Willow | 0 | 50 | 12 | 0 | 48 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 3 | 56 | 9 | 2 | 53 | 9 |

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

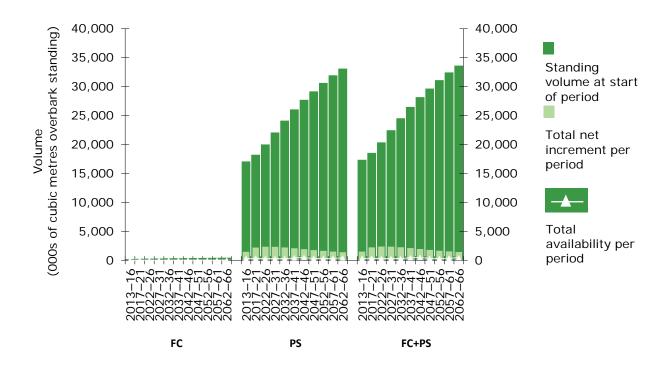
| | 2052–56 | | | 2057–61 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----|----------------|---------|-----|
| Principal species | FC | Private sec | tor | FC Private sec | | tor |
| Principal species | volu | | SE% | volu | | SE% |
| | (000 m | າ³ obs) | | (000 m | າ³ obs) | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 7 | 323 | 3 | 7 | 299 | 3 |
| Oak | < 1 | 65 | 7 | 1 | 63 | 7 |
| Beech | 3 | 36 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 13 |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 16 | 11 | < 1 | 14 | 11 |
| Ash | < 1 | 34 | 10 | < 1 | 30 | 10 |
| Birch | < 1 | 17 | 13 | < 1 | 15 | 12 |
| Sweet Chestnut | < 1 | 21 | 23 | < 1 | 18 | 24 |
| Hazel | < 1 | 14 | 10 | < 1 | 12 | 10 |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 16 |
| Alder | < 1 | 14 | 19 | < 1 | 12 | 19 |
| Willow | 0 | 45 | 12 | 0 | 42 | 12 |
| Other broadleaves | 2 | 50 | 9 | 2 | 47 | 9 |

Table 43 (cont'd) 50-year forecast of net increment in broadleaves by principal species; average annual volume within period

| | 2062–66 | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------|--|--|
| Dringinal engains | FC | Private sec | tor | | |
| Principal species | volu | | SE% | | |
| | (000 m | n ³ obs) | 0270 | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the | Isles of Scilly | | | | |
| All broadleaves | 7 | 280 | 3 | | |
| Oak | 1 | 60 | 7 | | |
| Beech | 3 | 34 | 13 | | |
| Sycamore | < 1 | 13 | 11 | | |
| Ash | < 1 | 26 | 10 | | |
| Birch | < 1 | 14 | 12 | | |
| Sweet Chestnut | < 1 | 17 | 23 | | |
| Hazel | < 1 | 12 | 10 | | |
| Hawthorn | 0 | 12 | 16 | | |
| Alder | < 1 | 11 | 20 | | |
| Willow | 0 | 39 | 12 | | |
| Other broadleaves | 2 | 44 | 9 | | |

Combined standing volume, net increment and availability

Figure 48 combined hardwood standing volume, net increment and availability



NFI summary report – Part 4

Part 4 - Tree health

| Ash | |
|----------------|-----|
| Oak | 106 |
| Sweet chestnut | 115 |
| Larch | 124 |

Ash

Figure 49 Stocked area of ash by age class

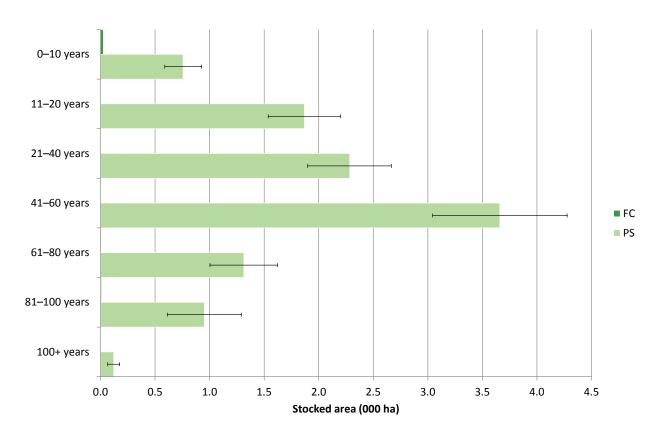


Table 44 Stocked area of ash by age class

| | FC | FC Private sector | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|------------------|
| Age class (years) | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | < 0.1 | 0.8 | 22 | 0.8 |
| 11–20 | < 0.1 | 1.9 | 18 | 1.9 |
| 21–40 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 17 | 2.3 |
| 41–60 | < 0.1 | 3.7 | 17 | 3.7 |
| 61–80 | < 0.1 | 1.3 | 24 | 1.3 |
| 81–100 | < 0.1 | 1.0 | 35 | 1.0 |
| 100+ | < 0.1 | 0.1 | 45 | 0.1 |
| Total | < 0.1 | 11.0 | 9 | 11.0 |

Figure 50 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class

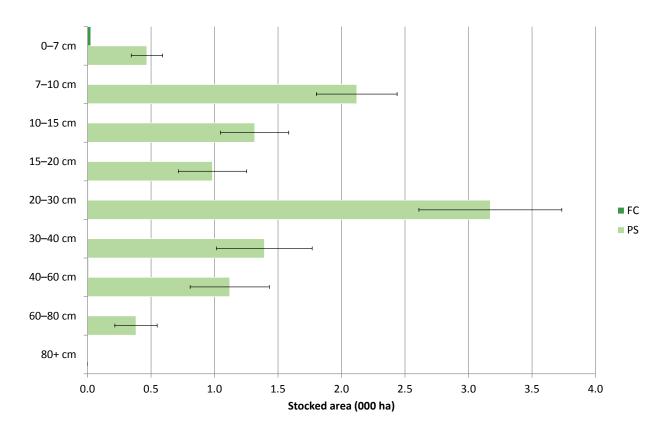


Table 45 Stocked area of ash by mean stand dbh class

| Managatand DDII | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | < 0.1 | 0.5 | 26 | 0.5 |
| 7–10 | < 0.1 | 2.1 | 15 | 2.1 |
| 10–15 | < 0.1 | 1.3 | 20 | 1.3 |
| 15–20 | < 0.1 | 1.0 | 27 | 1.0 |
| 20–30 | < 0.1 | 3.2 | 18 | 3.2 |
| 30–40 | < 0.1 | 1.4 | 27 | 1.4 |
| 40–60 | < 0.1 | 1.1 | 28 | 1.1 |
| 60–80 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 44 | 0.4 |
| ************************************* | < 0.1 | 0.0 | - | < 0.1 |
| Total | < 0.1 | 11.0 | 9 | 11.0 |

Figure 51 Standing volume of ash by age class

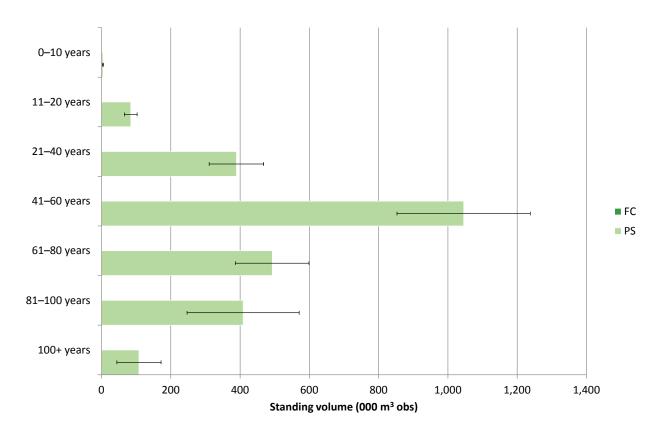


Table 46 Standing volume of ash by age class

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Age class (years) | volume | volume | SE% | volume |
| | (000 m³ obs) | (000 m³ obs) | <i>3E 7</i> 0 | (000 m ³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | < 1 | 4 | 34 | 4 |
| 11–20 | < 1 | 84 | 22 | 84 |
| 21–40 | 0 | 389 | 20 | 389 |
| 41–60 | < 1 | 1,045 | 18 | 1,046 |
| 61–80 | 1 | 493 | 22 | 494 |
| 81–100 | < 1 | 409 | 40 | 409 |
| 100+ | < 1 | 108 | 59 | 108 |
| Total | 2 | 2,533 | 11 | 2,535 |

Figure 52 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class

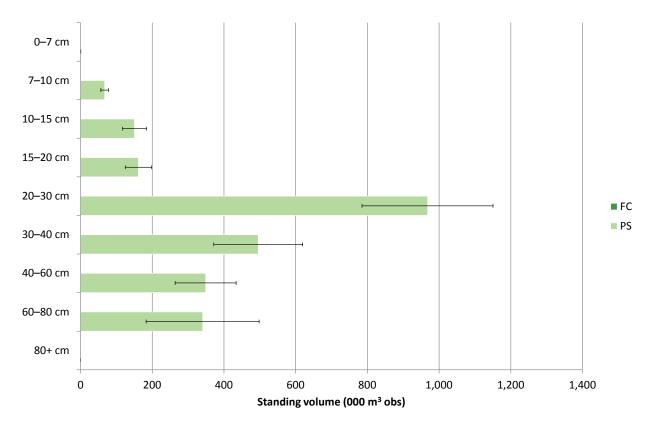


Table 47 Standing volume of ash by mean stand dbh class

| Maan stand DDII | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | 0 | < 1 | 53 | < 1 |
| 7–10 | < 1 | 67 | 16 | 67 |
| 10–15 | < 1 | 151 | 22 | 151 |
| 15–20 | < 1 | 162 | 23 | 162 |
| 20–30 | < 1 | 968 | 19 | 968 |
| 30–40 | < 1 | 496 | 25 | 496 |
| 40–60 | < 1 | 349 | 24 | 349 |
| 60–80 | 0 | 341 | 46 | 341 |
| 80+ | < 1 | 0 | - | < 1 |
| Total | 2 | 2,533 | 11 | 2,535 |

Figure 53 Number of ash trees by age class

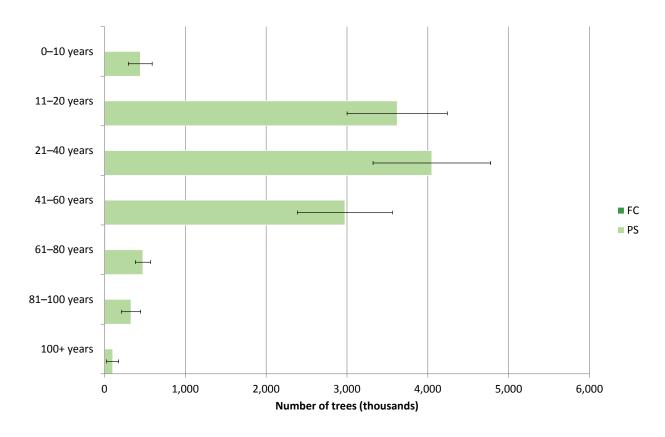


Table 48 Number of ash trees by age class

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Age class (years) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | < 1 | 443 | 33 | 444 |
| 11–20 | 2 | 3,621 | 17 | 3,623 |
| 21–40 | 0 | 4,049 | 18 | 4,049 |
| 41–60 | < 1 | 2,975 | 20 | 2,975 |
| 61–80 | 7 | 475 | 20 | 482 |
| 81–100 | < 1 | 328 | 36 | 329 |
| 100+ | 2 | 100 | 75 | 102 |
| Total | 13 | 11,990 | 10 | 12,003 |

Figure 54 Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class

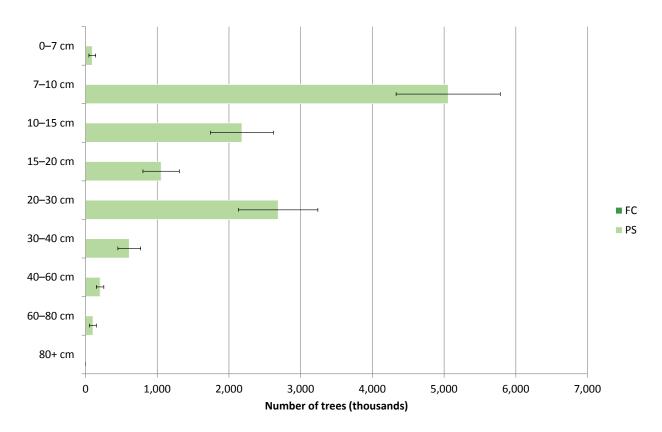


Table 49 Number of ash trees by mean stand dbh class

| Moon stand DDII | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | < 1 | 93 | 49 | 94 |
| 7–10 | 2 | 5,057 | 14 | 5,059 |
| 10–15 | 6 | 2,182 | 20 | 2,188 |
| 15–20 | 2 | 1,054 | 24 | 1,056 |
| 20–30 | 2 | 2,686 | 21 | 2,688 |
| 30–40 | < 1 | 610 | 26 | 610 |
| 40–60 | < 1 | 203 | 26 | 203 |
| 60–80 | 0 | 104 | 46 | 104 |
| +08 | < 1 | 0 | - | < 1 |
| Total | 13 | 11,990 | 10 | 12,003 |

Part 4 - Tree health

Figure 55 Ash as a proportion of woodland

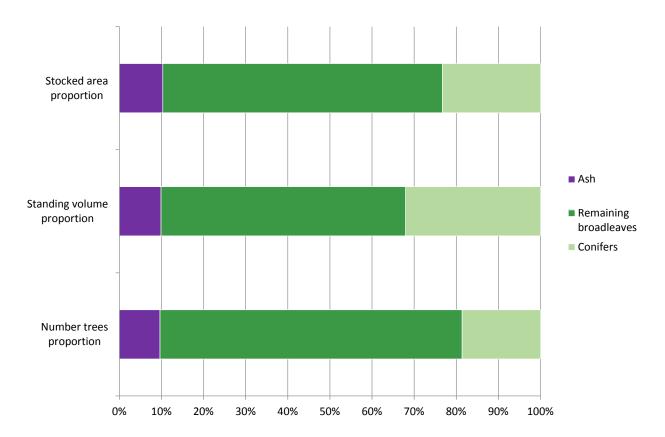


Table 50 Stocked area of ash as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of ash | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|--|
| Aligned area | FC | Private sec | tor | Total | |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | < 0.1 | 11.0 | 9 | 11.0 | |

Table 50 (cont'd) Stocked area of ash as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of all broadleaves and all species | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of ash in all broadleaves | Percentage of ash in all species | | |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | (percent) | (percent) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 81.7 | 106.7 | 13 | 10 | | |

Table 51 Standing volume of ash as a proportion of woodland

| | Standing volume of ash | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|--|
| Aligned area | FC | Private sec | tor | Total | |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 2 | 2,533 | 11 | 2,535 | |

Table 51 (cont'd) Standing volume of ash as a proportion of woodland

| | Standing volume of all broadleaves and all species | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of ash in all broadleaves | Percentage of ash in all species | |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | (percent) | (percent) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 17,429 | 25,666 | 15 | 10 | |

Part 4 - Tree health

Table 52 Number of ash trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Numbers of trees of ash | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
| Aligned Area | FC | Private sector | | Total | |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 13 | 11,990 | 10 | 12,003 | |

Table 52 (cont'd) Number of ash trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Number of trees of all broadleaves and all species | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Aligned Area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of ash in all broadleaves | Percentage of ash in all species | |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | (percent) | (percent) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 101,036 | 124,157 | 12 | 10 | |

Oak

Figure 56 Stocked area of oak by age class

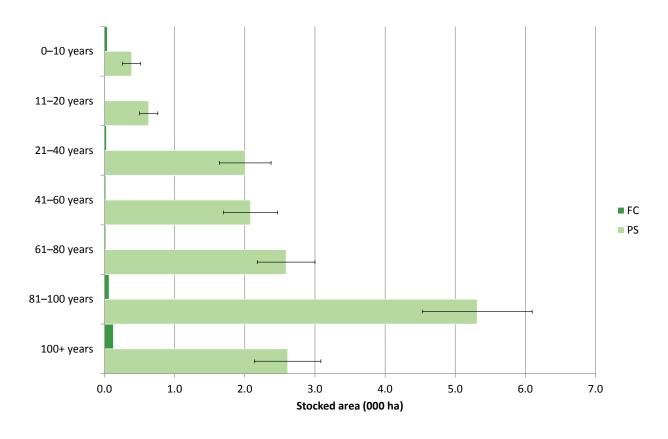


Table 53 Stocked area of oak by age class

| | FC | Private sect | Private sector | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|--|
| Age class (years) | area (000 ha) | area SE% | | area (000 ha) | |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | | |
| 0–10 | < 0.1 | 0.4 | 34 | 0.4 | |
| 11–20 | < 0.1 | 0.6 | 21 | 0.6 | |
| 21–40 | < 0.1 | 2.0 | 18 | 2.0 | |
| 41–60 | < 0.1 | 2.1 | 18 | 2.1 | |
| 61–80 | < 0.1 | 2.6 | 16 | 2.6 | |
| 81–100 | < 0.1 | 5.3 | 15 | 5.4 | |
| 100+ | 0.1 | 2.6 | 18 | 2.7 | |
| Total | 0.3 | 15.6 | 7 | 15.9 | |

Figure 57 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class

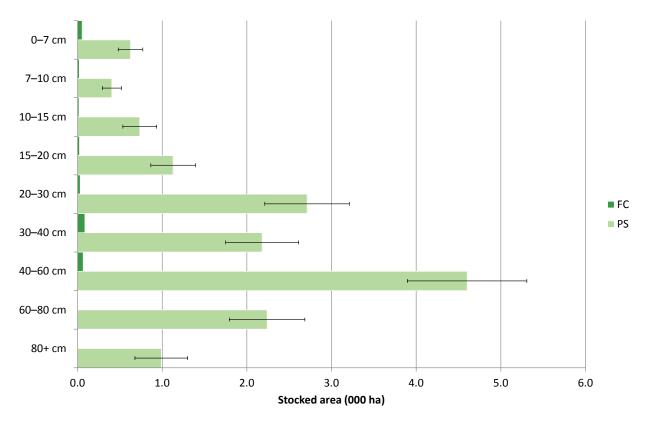


Table 54 Stocked area of oak by mean stand dbh class

| Mean stand DBH (cm) | FC | Private sector | | Total | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|--|--|
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | | | | |
| 0–7 | < 0.1 | 0.6 | 23 | 0.7 | | |
| 7–10 | < 0.1 | 0.4 | 28 | 0.4 | | |
| 10–15 | < 0.1 | 0.7 | 27 | 0.8 | | |
| 15–20 | < 0.1 | 1.1 | 23 | 1.2 | | |
| 20–30 | < 0.1 | 2.7 | 18 | 2.7 | | |
| 30–40 | < 0.1 | 2.2 | 20 | 2.3 | | |
| 40–60 | < 0.1 | 4.6 | 15 | 4.7 | | |
| 60–80 | < 0.1 | 2.2 | 20 | 2.2 | | |
| + 08 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 31 | 1.0 | | |
| Total | 0.3 | 15.6 | 7 | 15.9 | | |

Figure 58 Standing volume of oak by age class

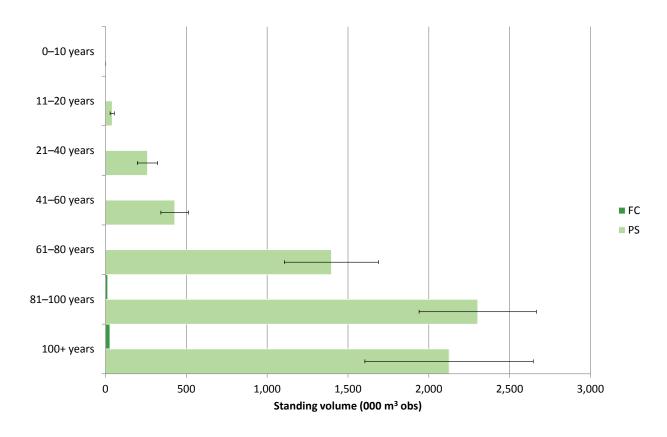


Table 55 Standing volume of oak by age class

| | FC | Private sector | | Total | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Age class (years) | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | | | | | |
| 0–10 | 0 | < 1 | 86 | < 1 | | | |
| 11–20 | < 1 | 41 | 31 | 41 | | | |
| 21–40 | 1 | 259 | 24 | 260 | | | |
| 41–60 | 2 | 428 | 20 | 430 | | | |
| 61–80 | 3 | 1,397 | 21 | 1,400 | | | |
| 81–100 | 12 | 2,302 | 16 | 2,315 | | | |
| 100+ | 27 | 2,125 | 25 | 2,152 | | | |
| Total | 46 | 6,553 | 11 | 6,599 | | | |

Figure 59 Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class

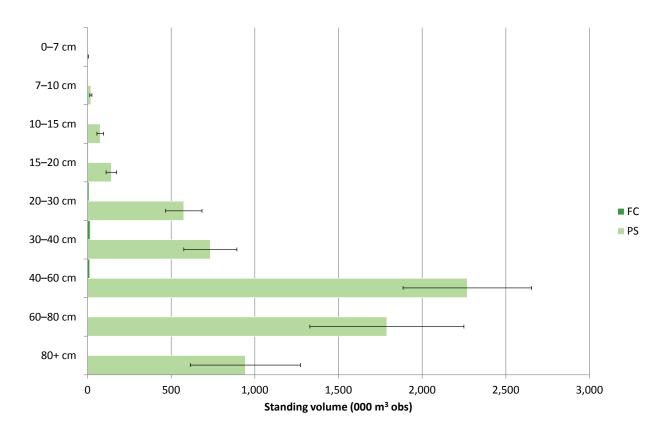


Table 56 Standing volume of oak by mean stand dbh class

| Mass stand DDI | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | < 1 | 3 | 33 | 4 |
| 7–10 | < 1 | 20 | 33 | 21 |
| 10–15 | 2 | 76 | 26 | 78 |
| 15–20 | 5 | 142 | 22 | 147 |
| 20–30 | 9 | 575 | 19 | 584 |
| 30–40 | 15 | 734 | 22 | 750 |
| 40–60 | 13 | 2,270 | 17 | 2,282 |
| 60–80 | < 1 | 1,789 | 26 | 1,790 |
| +08 | 0 | 943 | 35 | 943 |
| Total | 46 | 6,553 | 11 | 6,599 |

Figure 60 Number of oak trees by age class

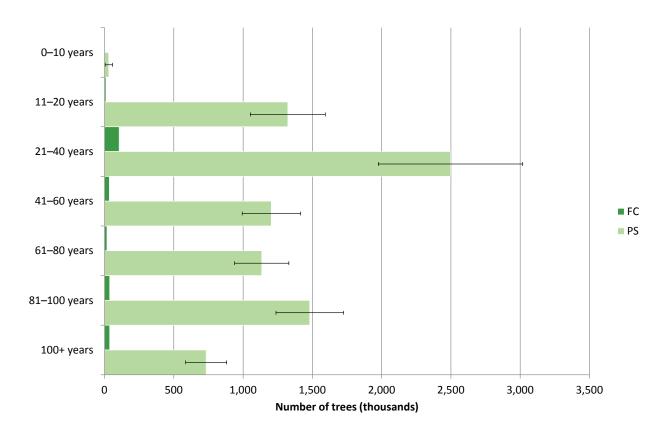


Table 57 Number of oak trees by age class

| | FC | Private sector | | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Age class (years) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | 1 5+% | |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | 0 | 31 | 86 | 31 |
| 11–20 | 11 | 1,323 | 20 | 1,334 |
| 21–40 | 106 | 2,497 | 21 | 2,603 |
| 41–60 | 35 | 1,204 | 17 | 1,239 |
| 61–80 | 18 | 1,134 | 17 | 1,152 |
| 81–100 | 37 | 1,481 | 16 | 1,518 |
| 100+ | 36 | 733 | 20 | 769 |
| Total | 241 | 8,403 | 9 | 8,645 |

7–10 cm 10-15 cm 15-20 cm 20-30 cm ■ FC ■ PS 30-40 cm 40-60 cm 60-80 cm 80+ cm 0 200 400 600 800 1,000 1,200 1,400 1,600 1,800 2,000

Number of trees (thousands)

Figure 61 Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class

Table 58 Number of oak trees by mean stand dbh class

| Many stand DDII | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| Devon Cornwall an | Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | 23 | 608 | 34 | 631 |
| 7–10 | 85 | 1,123 | 29 | 1,208 |
| 10–15 | 42 | 1,477 | 27 | 1,519 |
| 15–20 | 33 | 987 | 23 | 1,020 |
| 20–30 | 24 | 1,497 | 17 | 1,521 |
| 30–40 | 23 | 885 | 20 | 909 |
| 40–60 | 10 | 1,266 | 16 | 1,276 |
| 60–80 | < 1 | 457 | 24 | 457 |
| + 08 | 0 | 103 | 32 | 103 |
| Total | 241 | 8,403 | 9 | 8,645 |

Figure 62 Oak as a proportion of woodland

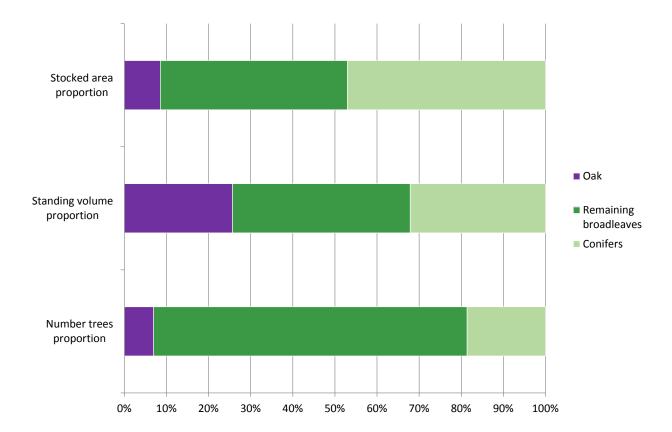


Table 59 Stocked area of oak as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of oak | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|--|
| Aligned area | FC | Private sec | tor | Total | |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 0.3 | 15.6 | 7 | 15.9 | |

Table 59 (cont'd) Stocked area of oak as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of all broadleaves and all species | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of oak in all broadleaves | Percentage of oak in all species | | |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | (percent) | (percent) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 98.6 | 27.0 | 16 | 59 | | |

Table 60 Standing volume of oak as a proportion of woodland

| Aligned area | Standing volume of oak | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|--|
| | FC | Private sec | tor | Total | |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 46 | 6,553 | 11 | 6,599 | |

Table 60 (cont'd) Standing volume of oak as a proportion of woodland

| | Standing volume of all broadleaves and all species | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of oak in all broadleaves | Percentage of oak in all species | | |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | (percent) | (percent) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 17,451 | 25,734 | 38 | 26 | | |

Table 61 Number of oak trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Numbers of trees of oak | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
| Aligned Area | FC | Private sector | | Total | |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 241 | 8,403 | 9 | 8,645 | |

Table 61 (cont'd) Number of oak trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Number of trees of all broadleaves and all species | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Aligned Area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of oak in all broadleaves | Percentage of oak in all species | |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | (percent) | (percent) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 101,036 | 124,157 | 9 | 7 | |

Sweet chestnut

Figure 63 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by age class

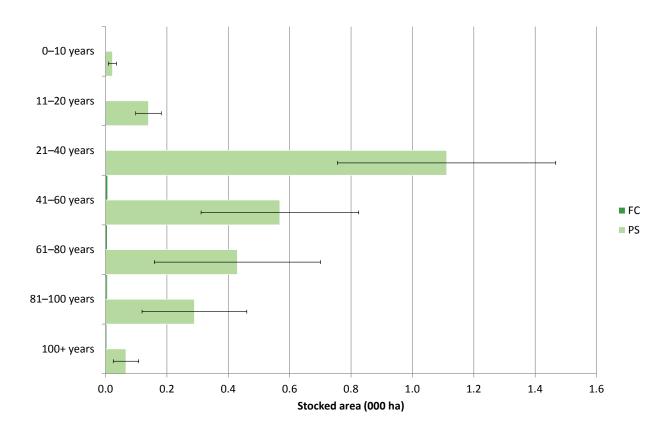


Table 62 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by age class

| | FC | Private sector | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Age class (years) | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | 0.0 | < 0.1 | 56 | < 0.1 |
| 11–20 | < 0.1 | 0.1 | 30 | 0.1 |
| 21–40 | < 0.1 | 1.1 | 32 | 1.1 |
| 41–60 | < 0.1 | 0.6 | 45 | 0.6 |
| 61–80 | < 0.1 | 0.4 | 63 | 0.4 |
| 81–100 | < 0.1 | 0.3 | 59 | 0.3 |
| 100+ | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 62 | < 0.1 |
| Total | < 0.1 | 2.6 | 21 | 2.7 |

Figure 64 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

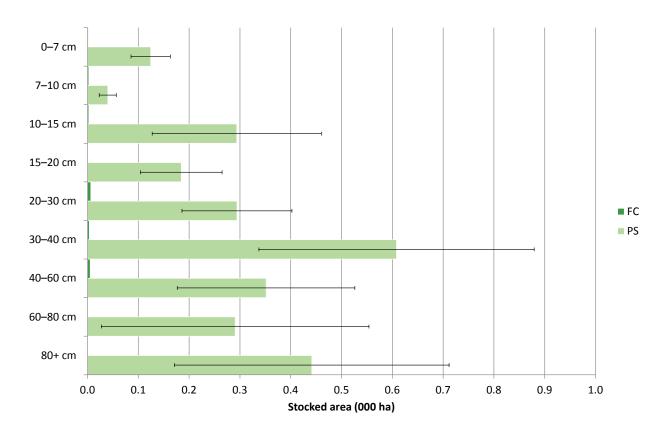


Table 63 Stocked area of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

| Moon stand DDI | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|--|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| Devon Cornwall an | Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | < 0.1 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 |
| 7–10 | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 42 | < 0.1 |
| 10–15 | < 0.1 | 0.3 | 57 | 0.3 |
| 15–20 | < 0.1 | 0.2 | 44 | 0.2 |
| 20–30 | < 0.1 | 0.3 | 37 | 0.3 |
| 30–40 | < 0.1 | 0.6 | 45 | 0.6 |
| 40–60 | < 0.1 | 0.4 | 50 | 0.4 |
| 60–80 | < 0.1 | 0.3 | 91 | 0.3 |
| +08 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 61 | 0.4 |
| Total | < 0.1 | 2.6 | 21 | 2.7 |

Figure 65 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by age class

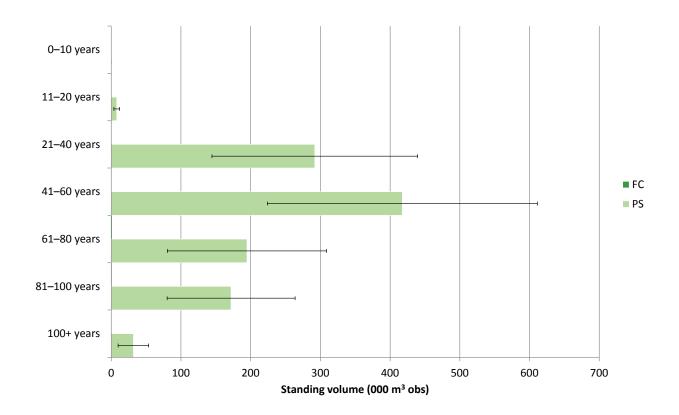


Table 64 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by age class

| | FC | Private sect | Total | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| Age class (years) | class (years) volume volume SE9 | | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| 11–20 | < 1 | 8 | 52 | 8 |
| 21–40 | < 1 | 292 | 51 | 292 |
| 41–60 | < 1 | 418 | 46 | 418 |
| 61–80 | 1 | 195 | 59 | 196 |
| 81–100 | 1 | 172 | 53 | 173 |
| 100+ | < 1 | 32 | 69 | 33 |
| Total | 4 | 1,116 | 26 | 1,120 |

Figure 66 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

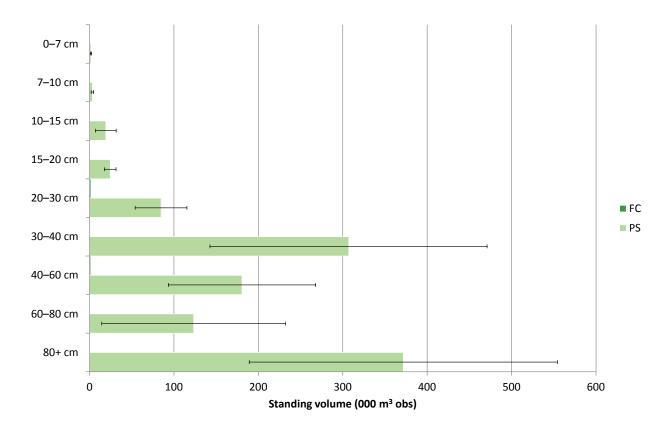


Table 65 Standing volume of sweet chestnut by mean stand dbh class

| Maan stand DDI | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | < 1 | 2 | 43 | 2 |
| 7–10 | < 1 | 3 | 44 | 4 |
| 10–15 | < 1 | 19 | 64 | 20 |
| 15–20 | < 1 | 24 | 28 | 25 |
| 20–30 | 2 | 85 | 36 | 86 |
| 30–40 | < 1 | 307 | 54 | 308 |
| 40–60 | 1 | 181 | 48 | 182 |
| 60–80 | < 1 | 123 | 88 | 123 |
| +08 | 0 | 372 | 49 | 372 |
| Total | 4 | 1,116 | 26 | 1,120 |

Figure 67 Number of sweet chestnut trees by age class

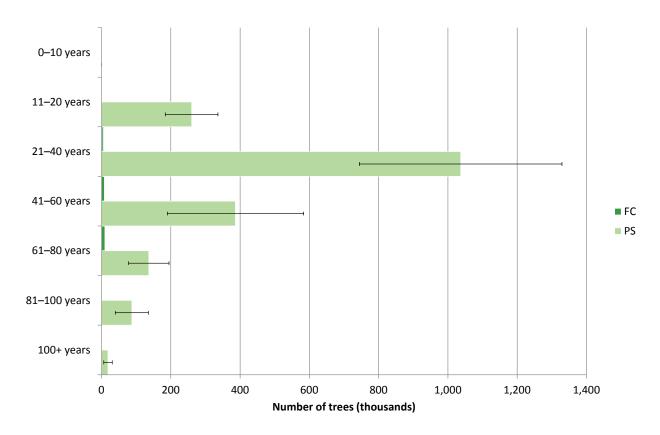


Table 66 Number of sweet chestnut trees by age class

| | FC | Private sector | | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| Age class (years) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | | number of trees (thousands) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| 11–20 | < 1 | 260 | 29 | 260 |
| 21–40 | 4 | 1,037 | 28 | 1,041 |
| 41–60 | 8 | 386 | 51 | 395 |
| 61–80 | 10 | 136 | 43 | 146 |
| 81–100 | 1 | 88 | 55 | 89 |
| 100+ | < 1 | 19 | 66 | 19 |
| Total | 25 | 1,926 | 20 | 1,951 |

Figure 68 Number of sweet chestnut trees by mean stand dbh class

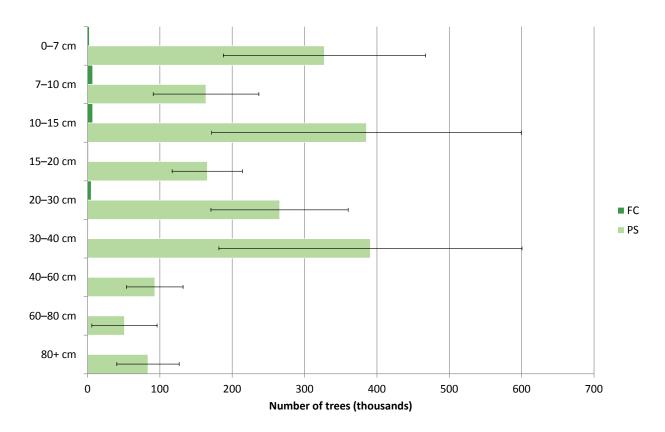


Table 67 Number of sweet chestnut trees by mean stand dbh class

| Maan stand DDII | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | 3 | 327 | 43 | 330 |
| 7–10 | 7 | 164 | 45 | 171 |
| 10–15 | 7 | 385 | 56 | 392 |
| 15–20 | < 1 | 166 | 29 | 166 |
| 20–30 | 5 | 265 | 36 | 270 |
| 30–40 | < 1 | 391 | 54 | 392 |
| 40–60 | 1 | 93 | 42 | 94 |
| 60–80 | < 1 | 51 | 88 | 51 |
| 80+ | 0 | 84 | 52 | 84 |
| Total | 25 | 1,926 | 20 | 1,951 |

Figure 69 Sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

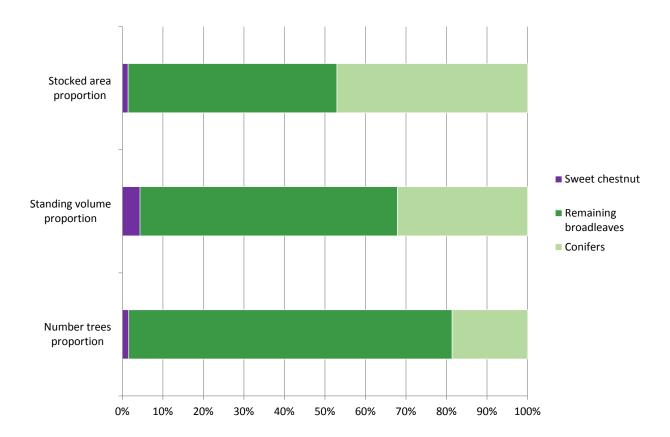


Table 68 Stocked area of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of sweet chestnut | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Aligned area | FC | Private sec | tor | Total |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | < 0.1 | 2.6 | 21 | 2.7 |

Table 68 (cont'd) Stocked area of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of all broadleaves and all species | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of sweet chestnut in all broadleaves | Percentage of sweet chestnut in all species | | |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | (percent) | (percent) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 98.6 | 27.0 | 3 | 10 | | |

Table 69 Standing volume of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

| | Standing volume of sweet chestnut | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|--|
| Aligned area | FC | Private sector | | Total | |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 4 | 1,116 | 26 | 1,120 | |

Table 69 (cont'd) Standing volume of sweet chestnut as a proportion of woodland

| | Standing volume of all broadleaves and all species | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of sweet chestnut in all broadleaves | Percentage of sweet chestnut in all species | | |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | (percent) | (percent) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 17,451 | 25,734 | 6 | 4 | | |

Table 70 Number of sweet chestnut trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Numbers of trees of sweet chestnut | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
| Aligned Area | FC | Private sector | | Total | |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 25 | 1,926 | 20 | 1,951 | |

Table 70 (cont'd) Number of sweet chestnut trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Number of trees of all broadleaves and all species | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Aligned Area | Total of all broadleaves | Total of all species | Percentage of sweet chestnut in all broadleaves | sweet | |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | (percent) | (percent) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 101,036 | 124,157 | 2 | 2 | |

Larch

Figure 70 Stocked area of larch by age class

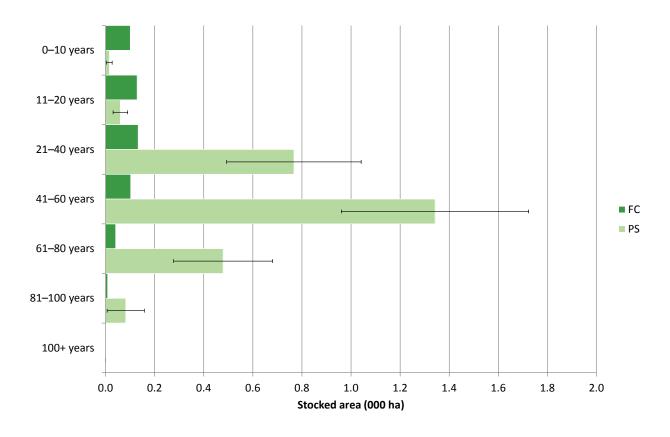


Table 71 Stocked area of larch by age class

| | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----|------------------|
| Age class (years) | area (000 ha) | area SE% | | area (000 ha) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | 0.1 | < 0.1 | 73 | 0.1 |
| 11–20 | 0.1 | < 0.1 | 49 | 0.2 |
| 21–40 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 36 | 0.9 |
| 41–60 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 28 | 1.4 |
| 61–80 | < 0.1 | 0.5 | 42 | 0.5 |
| 81–100 | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 92 | < 0.1 |
| 100+ | < 0.1 | 0.0 | - | < 0.1 |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.7 | 18 | 3.3 |

0-7 cm 7-10 cm 10-15 cm 15-20 cm 20-30 cm ■ FC ■ PS 30-40 cm 40-60 cm 60-80 cm 80+ cm 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 1.2 1.4 1.6 8.0 1.0

Stocked area (000 ha)

Figure 71 Stocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class

Table 72 Stocked area of larch by mean stand dbh class

| Maan stand DDII | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 87 | < 0.1 |
| 7–10 | 0.1 | < 0.1 | 62 | 0.1 |
| 10–15 | 0.1 | < 0.1 | 53 | 0.2 |
| 15–20 | < 0.1 | 0.1 | 46 | 0.2 |
| 20–30 | < 0.1 | 1.0 | 31 | 1.0 |
| 30–40 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 34 | 1.1 |
| 40–60 | < 0.1 | 0.4 | 40 | 0.4 |
| 60–80 | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 92 | < 0.1 |
| + 08 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.7 | 18 | 3.3 |

Figure 72 Standing volume of larch by age class

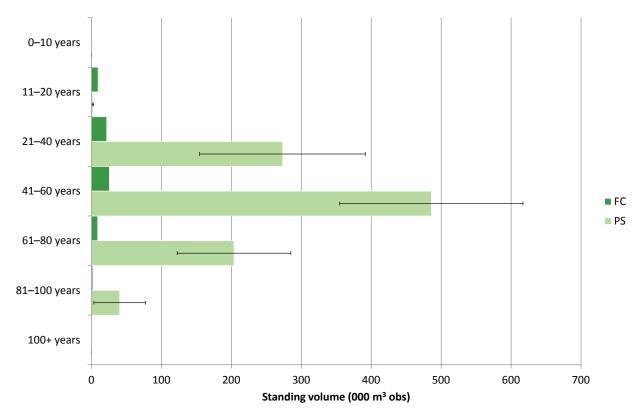


Table 73 Standing volume of larch by age class

| | FC | Private secto | Private sector | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Age class (years) | ass (years) volume volume SE (000 m³ obs) | | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–10 | 1 | < 1 | 104 | 1 |
| 11–20 | 9 | 2 | 51 | 11 |
| 21–40 | 22 | 273 | 43 | 295 |
| 41–60 | 25 | 486 | 27 | 511 |
| 61–80 | 9 | 204 | 40 | 212 |
| 81–100 | 2 | 40 | 92 | 42 |
| 100+ | < 1 | 0 | - | < 1 |
| Total | 68 | 1,005 | 18 | 1,073 |

0-7 cm
7-10 cm
10-15 cm
15-20 cm
20-30 cm
40-60 cm
60-80 cm

300 Standing volume (000 m³ obs) 500

600

Figure 73 Standing volume of larch by mean stand dbh class

Table 74 Standing volume of larch by mean stand dbh class

200

| Maan stand DDI | FC | Private secto | or | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | < 1 | 0 | - | < 1 |
| 7–10 | 3 | < 1 | 52 | 3 |
| 10–15 | 12 | 11 | 57 | 22 |
| 15–20 | 3 | 54 | 52 | 57 |
| 20–30 | 11 | 421 | 35 | 431 |
| 30–40 | 25 | 317 | 32 | 342 |
| 40–60 | 15 | 162 | 39 | 177 |
| 60–80 | < 1 | 40 | 92 | 40 |
| 80+ | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| Total | 68 | 1,005 | 18 | 1,073 |

80+ cm

0

100

Figure 74 Number of larch trees by age class

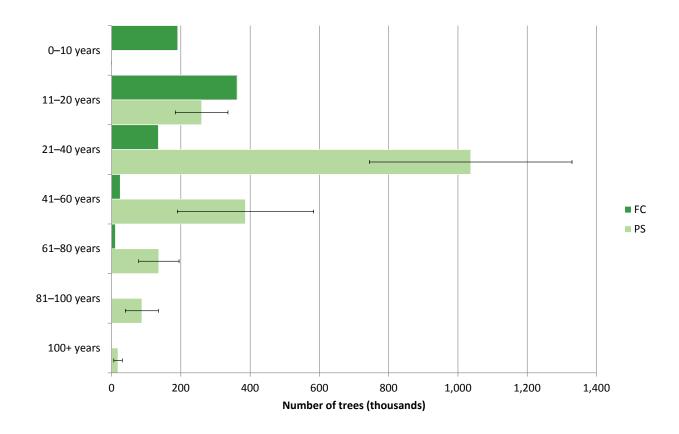


Table 75 Number of larch trees by age class

| | FC | Private secto | Total | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Age class (years) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) SE% | | number of trees (thousands) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | , | | |
| 0–10 | 191 | 0 | - | 191 |
| 11–20 | 362 | 260 | 29 | 623 |
| 21–40 | 135 | 1,037 | 28 | 1,172 |
| 41–60 | 25 | 386 | 51 | 411 |
| 61–80 | 11 | 136 | 43 | 148 |
| 81–100 | < 1 | 88 | 55 | 89 |
| 100+ | < 1 | 19 | 66 | 19 |
| Total | 726 | 1,751 | 20 | 2,478 |

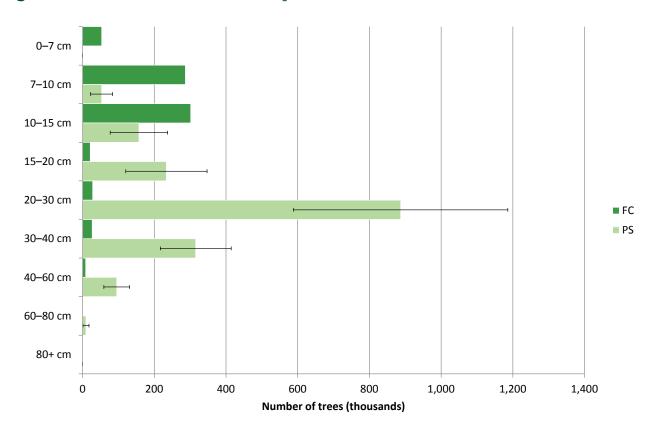


Figure 75 Number of larch trees by mean stand dbh class

Table 76 Number of larch trees by mean stand dbh class

| Moon stand DDII | FC | Private secto | Total | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Mean stand DBH (cm) | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| Devon Cornwall an | d the Isles of Scilly | | | |
| 0–7 | 53 | 0 | - | 53 |
| 7–10 | 287 | 53 | 58 | 340 |
| 10–15 | 301 | 157 | 51 | 459 |
| 15–20 | 21 | 234 | 48 | 255 |
| 20–30 | 28 | 887 | 34 | 915 |
| 30–40 | 27 | 316 | 31 | 343 |
| 40–60 | 9 | 95 | 38 | 104 |
| 60–80 | < 1 | 9 | 92 | 9 |
| +08 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| Total | 726 | 1,751 | 20 | 2,478 |

Figure 76 Larch as a proportion of woodland

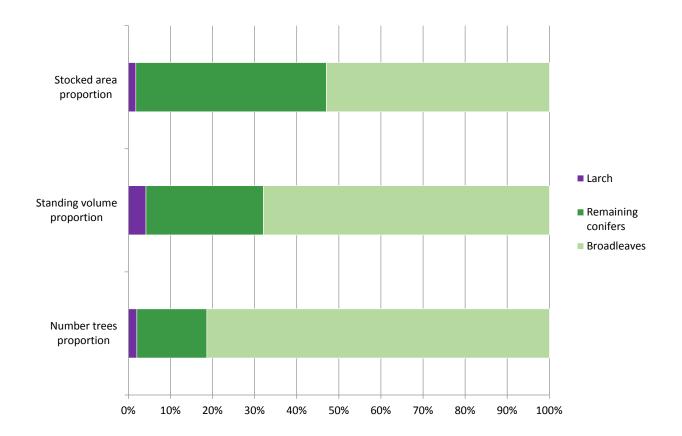


Table 77 Stocked area of larch as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of larch | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------|------------------|
| Aligned area | FC | Private sec | ctor | Total |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | SE% | area (000 ha) |
| | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 0.5 | 2.7 | 18 | 3.3 |

Table 77 (cont'd) Stocked area of larch as a proportion of woodland

| | Stocked area of all conifers and all species | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all conifers | Total of all species | Percentage of larch in all conifers | Percentage of larch in all species | |
| | area (000 ha) | area (000 ha) | (percent) | (percent) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 87.6 | 27.0 | 4 | 12 | |

Table 78 Standing volume of larch as a proportion of woodland

| | Standing volume of larch | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Aligned area | FC | Private sec | tor | Total |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | SE% | volume (000 m³ obs) |
| | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 68 | 1,005 | 18 | 1,073 |

Table 78 (cont'd) Standing volume of larch as a proportion of woodland

| | Standing volume of all conifers and all species | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| Aligned area | Total of all conifers | Total of all species | Percentage of larch in all conifers | Percentage of larch in all species | |
| | volume (000 m³ obs) | volume (000 m³ obs) | (percent) | (percent) | |
| | | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 8,251 | | | 4 | |

Table 79 Number of larch trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Numbers of trees of larch | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Aligned Area | FC | Private sector | | Total |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | SE% | number of trees (thousands) |
| | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 726 | 1,751 | 20 | 2,478 |

Table 79 (cont'd) Number of larch trees as a proportion of woodland

| | Number of trees of all conifers and all species | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Aligned Area | Total of all conifers | Total of all species | Percentage of larch in all conifers | Percentage of larch in all species |
| | number of trees (thousands) | number of trees (thousands) | (percent) | (percent) |
| | | | | |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | 23,115 | 124,157 | 11 | 2 |

Appendix A – Aligned area nomenclature

Table 80 Aligned area long and short names

| Long name | Short name | Abbreviation |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | |
| Cumbria and Lancashire | Cumbria and Lancashire | CLA |
| Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly | Devon and Cornwall | DCS |
| East Anglia | East Anglia | EAN |
| East Midlands | East Midlands | EMD |
| Greater Manchester Merseyside and Cheshire | Gtr Mancs Mersey and Ches | GMC |
| Hertfordshire and North London | Herts and North London | HNL |
| Kent South London and East Sussex | Kent S London and E Sussex | KSL |
| Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire | Lincs and Northants | LNA |
| North East | North East | NEA |
| Solent and South Downs | Solent and South Downs | SSD |
| Thames | Thames | THS |
| Wessex | Wessex | WSX |
| West Midlands | West Midlands | WMD |
| Yorkshire | Yorkshire | YOR |

Glossary

| Actual production | Timber reported as having been felled and removed from the forest. The Forestry Commission keeps records of actual production for its estate, while estimates for the Private sector come from surveys of harvesting companies and timber processors. These figures are available from Forestry Commission Statistics. |
|--|--|
| Aerial photograph | Photograph of the ground taken from an elevated/direct-down position, with a camera that is not supported by a ground-based structure. |
| Age class | A grouping of trees into specific age ranges for classification purposes. |
| Area (forest/woodland) | Forest and woodland area can be defined in net or gross terms. Net area is the land actually covered by trees (in the National Forest Inventory that is to the drip line of the canopy). Gross area includes both the area covered by trees and the open spaces (<0.5 hectare) within (e.g. rides, glades, ponds). |
| Availability | A term to describe what timber could potentially be available for harvesting within a forest area. |
| Biological potential | A term applied to forecast scenarios with the objective of maximising timber production. It typically involves felling stands in the year of maximum MAI and management table thinning. It may not take account of factors that constrain thinning and felling (e.g. wind risk or pest attack). The forecast results set out in this report involve constraints on thinning and times of felling to take account of wind risk. |
| Broadleaves | Trees and shrubs that belong to the angiosperm division of the plant kingdom (as distinct from the gymnosperm division that includes conifers). Most in the UK have laminar leaves and are deciduous. Sometimes referred to as 'hardwoods'. |
| Canopy cover | Area covered by a mass of foliage and branches formed collectively by the crowns of trees. |
| Clearfell area | Area here all the trees have been felled at once. In non-clearfell areas, only some of the trees are felled at any one time. |
| Clearfelling | Cutting down of an area of woodland (if it is within a larger area of woodland it is typically a felling greater than 0.25 hectare). Sometimes a scatter or small clumps of trees may be left standing within the felled area. |
| Conifers | Trees and shrubs that belong to the gymnosperm division of the plant kingdom (as distinct from the angiosperm division that includes broadleaves). Conifers mostly have needles or scale-like leaves and are usually evergreen. Sometimes referred to as 'softwoods'. |
| Cumulative volume production | The total volume of timber that is forecast to be produced over the entire forecast period, including any overdue timber. |
| DAMS (Detailed Aspect Methodology Score) | A measure of exposure at a particular location. Can be used as a proxy indicator of the risk of catastrophic wind damage to a stand of trees. May be used to influence decisions on thinning and timing of clearfelling where wind is a risk factor. |
| DBH (diameter at breast height) | The diameter on the stem of a tree at 'breast height', defined as 1.3 m from ground level. |
| Dothistroma needle blight | A disease of conifers (especially pine) which causes defoliation, losses in yield and, in severe cases, tree death. Also known as red band needle blight. |

NFI summary report

| Felling plan | A spatial and temporal plan of harvesting activities within a forest or woodland. |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Forest (or woodland) | Land predominately covered in trees (defined as land under stands of trees with a canopy cover of at least 20%, or the ability to achieve this, and with a minimum area of 0.5 hectare and minimum width of 20 m), whether in large tracts (generally called forests) or smaller areas known by a variety of terms (including woods, copses, spinneys or shelterbelts). |
| Forest management plan | A holistic spatial and temporal plan stating the objectives of management together with details of forestry proposals over a period of five years and outlining intentions over a minimum total of 10 years. Such plans allow managers to communicate proposals and demonstrate sustainable forest management. They can be used to authorise thinning, felling and other management operations. |
| Forest Service | An agency within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in Northern Ireland responsible for the regulation of forestry and the management of state forests in Northern Ireland. |
| Forestry Commission | The government department responsible for regulating forestry, implementing forestry policy and managing state forests in England and Scotland. Forestry policy is devolved, with the exception of common issues addressed on a GB or UK basis, such as international forestry, plant health and forestry standards. |
| Forestry Commission (FC) estate | Forests, woodlands, open land and other property managed by the Forestry Commission. |
| Great Britain (GB) | England, Scotland and Wales. |
| Hardwood | The wood of broadleaved trees or the broadleaves themselves. |
| High forest | Woodland which is not managed as coppice or pollards and which may or |
| Increment | may not be managed for timber. The increase in volume of a tree or a stand over a year or annualised over a specified period measured either in m³ per year or in m³ per hectare per year. See also Mean Annual Increment (MAI). |
| Interpreted forest type (IFT) | Interpreted forest type is a classification of woodland into woodland types as identified from aerial photography and satellite imagery. |
| Interpreted open area (IOA) | Interpreted open are is a classification of open spaces within woodlands as identified from aerial photography and satellite imagery. |
| Like-for-like (restocking) | The restocking of areas of felled trees with trees of the same species and yield class. |
| Maximising | The management of woodland to maximise volume production by |
| productivity | thinning at the MTI. |
| Mean annual increment (MAI) | The average annual rate of volume production from year of planting to a given year, expressed in m³ obs per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. |
| MTT (management table thinning) | A sequence of thinnings prescribed by Forestry Commission yield tables over the life of a forest stand. Management table thinning refers to the pattern of thinning recommended in these yield tables. In standard yield tables the thinnings are set to an intensity which aims to maximise diameter increment whilst also maintaining maximum cumulative volume production |
| MTI (marginal thinning intensity) | The maximum sustainable intensity of thinning defined as 70% of yield class per hectare per year (m³ obs/ha/year). |

NFI summary report

| Maximum MAI (maximum mean annual increment) (MMAI) Mean annual increment which it can achieve. Felling the stand at this age will ensure that the stand reaches its highest average production per annum for its lifespan, thus optimising the stand in terms of volume production over the long term. Mean annual increment (MAI) Mensuration The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the | (maximum mean annual increment) increment which it can achieve. Felling the stand at this age will ensure annual increment (MMAI) Mean annual increment (MAI) The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. National Forest Inventory (NFI) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. National Resources (NIWT) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| annual increment) (MMAI) Ital the stand reaches its highest average production per annum for its lifespan, thus optimising the stand in terms of volume production over the long term. Mean annual The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. National Forest An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources (NIWT) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources (NIWT) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with app | annual increment) (MMAI) that the stand reaches its highest average production per annum for its lifespan, thus optimising the stand in terms of volume production over the long term. Mean annual increment (MAI) The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Matural Resources Wales (NRW) National Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other | Maximum MAI | The age at which a stand reaches the maximum average rate of volume |
| (MMAI) lifespan, thus optimising the stand in terms of volume production over the long term. Mean annual The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. National Forest An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. National Inventory of An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production Aforecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential prod | Ilifespan, thus optimising the stand in terms of volume production over the long term. | | |
| the long term. Mean anual increment (MAI) Mensuration Mational Forest duantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. National Inventory of An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Matural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the fellling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Comm | the long term. The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in micrement (MAI) The average rate of volume production up to a given year, expressed in m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources (NIWT) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the | | |
| Mean annual increment (MAI) | Mean annual increment (MAI) | (MMAI) | |
| increment (MAI) m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. An inventory (NFI) An inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources (NIWT) How the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate | increment (MAI) m³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing cumulative volume production by age. The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. National Forest Inventory (NFI) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Overdue Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production Private sector estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, | | |
| Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. National Forest Inventory (NFI) National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Overdue Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Planned production Planned production An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and rompleted in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1, 900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Private provided to 7 cm top diameter or volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter). Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvest and other plants. The | Cumulative volume production by age. | Mean annual | |
| Mensuration The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. National Forest Inventory (NFI) National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Overdue Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Planned production Planned production An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and rompleted in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1, 900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Private provided to 7 cm top diameter or volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter). Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvest and other plants. The | Cumulative volume production by age. | increment (MAI) | m ³ per hectare per year. In even-aged stands it is calculated by dividing |
| quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Phytophthora The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. An inventory un by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Overdue Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Planned production Planned production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Production forecast Production forecast A forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Production forecast A forecast makes and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast | | |
| National Forest Inventory (NFI) National Forest Inventory (NFI) National Inventory of Inventory (NFI) National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Nerborest Countryside Council for Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Private sector estate Torests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the contex | Irees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. | Mensuration | The study of the measurement of lengths, areas, volumes and related |
| National Forest Inventory (NFI) | National Forest Inventory (NFI) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory or by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production Private sector estate Forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast | | quantities. Forest mensuration is concerned with the measurement of |
| National Forest Inventory (NFI) | National Forest Inventory (NFI) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. An inventory or by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production Private sector estate Forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast | | trees, woodlands and forests, including standing and felled timber. |
| Inventory (NFI) a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB (NIWT) Forests and woodlands. | Inventory (NFI) a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 1995 and completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. | National Forest | An inventory run by the Forestry Commission, set up in 2009, to provide |
| National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT) | National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (Commission) (2012) to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Overbark Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production Planned production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Inventory (NFI) | |
| Woodland and Trees (NIWT) Completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. | Woodland and Trees (NIWT) completed in 2002, to provide a record of key information about GB forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in | 3 , , , | |
| Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | (NIWT) forests and woodlands. Natural Resources Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the c | | |
| Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Wales (NRW) Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Wales (NRW) Body - employing 1,900 staff across Wales with a budget of £180 million. NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | NRW was formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Wales (MICV) | |
| Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Overbark Used as a qualification when the diameter or volume of wood includes the bark. Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Overbark | |
| Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Overbark standing (OBS) Timber is defined in this report as the volume of stemwood to 7 cm top diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Overbark | |
| diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | diameter in m³ overbark standing (obs), including stump (above ground) and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Overbark standing | |
| and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | and usable branchwood (of minimum 3 m in length and 7 cm top diameter). Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | (063) | |
| Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Overdue Timber contained in stands that are beyond the felling age prescribed by the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | · |
| the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | the harvesting scenario at the start of the forecast. Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Overdue | |
| Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Phytophthora Fungus-like pathogens that can cause extensive damage and mortality to trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Overdue | |
| Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | trees and other plants. Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Phytophthora | |
| Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Planned production The volumes and assortments published in the removals forecast, reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Friytopritriora | |
| reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | reflecting the cumulative impact of managing the FC estate (as of 31 March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Planned production | |
| March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | March 2012) in accordance with approved forest design and thinning plans. Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Fiantied production | |
| Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Potential production A forecast which will not necessarily transpire. As the private sector estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | , |
| estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | estate forecast makes assumptions about future levels of harvest, and the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Detential production | |
| the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | the assumptions may not transpire, this forecast is one of potential production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Potential production | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| production. Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Private sector estate Forests and woodlands in the UK not managed by the Forestry Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | Commission, Natural Resources Wales or Forest Service. In the context of the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience | the National Forest Inventory, 'Private sector' is used for convenience although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | Private sector estate | |
| | although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local authorities and charities. Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| although it includes land owned or managed by bodies such as local | authorities and charities. Production forecast | | <u> </u> |
| | Production forecast A forecast of softwood volume production based on a firm plan of | | |
| | | | |
| · | harvesting. | Production forecast | |
| harvesting. | | | |
| Restocking plan | | Restocking plan | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| replanted or regenerated. | | | |
| Satellite imagery Imagery of the earth taken from space from a satellite. | | | |
| | Softwood The wood of coniferous trees or the conifers themselves. | Softwood | The wood of coniferous trees or the conifers themselves. |
| | Softwood The wood of coniferous trees or the conifers themselves. | | |

NFI summary report

| Stand | A distinct area of woodland, generally composed of a uniform group of trees in terms of species composition and spatial distribution, and age |
|---------------------|---|
| | and size class distribution. |
| Standard error (SE) | The measure of the margin of error associated with an estimate as a |
| | result of sampling from a population with statistical variability. Larger |
| | standard errors indicate less precision in the estimate. Standard errors in |
| | this report are quoted in relative terms (i.e. as percentages of the value |
| | of the estimate). |
| Standing volume | The live stemwood and usable branchwood of trees (up to 7 cm top |
| | diameter). It excludes roots, below ground stump material, small |
| | branches, foliage and deadwood. For Private sector woodland only, it also |
| | excludes trees in woodlands of less than 0.5 hectare. Usually expressed |
| Stemwood | as m ³ overbark standing (m ³ obs). The woody material forming the above ground main growing shoot(s) of |
| Sternwood | a tree or stand of trees. The stem includes all woody volume above |
| | ground with a diameter greater than 7 cm overbark. Stemwood includes |
| | wood in major branches where there is at least 3 m of straight length to |
| | 7 cm top diameter. |
| Stocked area | The area stocked with living trees. The stocked areas in this report are |
| | quoted in gross terms for the FC/NRW estate and in net terms for the |
| | private sector estate (see the definition of area abve). |
| Sub-compartment | A database owned and maintained by the Forestry Commission that holds |
| database (SCDB) | an inventory of all stands of trees managed by the Forestry Commission |
| | (including that formerly managed by Forestry Commission Wales which is |
| | now managed by Natural Resources Wales). |
| Sustainable forest | The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a |
| management | rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity |
| | and vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant |
| | ecological, economic and social functions at local, national and global |
| | levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems. |
| Terminal height | The top height of a stand at which wind damage is expected to reach a level necessitating clearfelling. |
| Thinning | The periodic harvesting of trees in a woodland, involving the removal of |
| _ | some trees for commercial use and the retention of others for future |
| | production or long-term retention. |
| Thinning plan | A spatial and temporal plan of harvesting activities within a forest or |
| | woodland. |
| Top diameter | The diameter of the smaller (top) end of a length of stemwood, |
| | branchwood or log, often used to define different categories of wood |
| | products (e.g. sawlogs, roundwood, pulp) and merchantable timber. |
| Top height | The mean total height of the 100 largest dbh trees per hectare. |
| UK (United Kingdom) | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |
| Windthrow | Uprooting of trees by the wind. Windthrow can be endemic – i.e. that |
| | caused by frequently recurring peak winds – or catastrophic – an |
| | infrequent occurrence associated with exceptionally strong winds where large areas/numbers of trees are blown down. |
| Woodland | see Forest. |
| Yield class (YC) | An index used in the UK of the potential productivity of even-aged stands |
| 11010 01000 (10) | of trees based on maximum MAI. It reflects the potential productivity of |
| | the site for the tree species growing on it. |
| L | and enterior and a de openion growing on the |

Aligned area reports in this series

This report is one in a series of reports describing the current stocks in woodland, the economic viability data, timber availability forecasts and estimates of the current stocks within woodland of four species currently at risk from pests and diseases.

Reports are available for:

- England
- Cumbria and Lancashire
- Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
- East Anglia
- East Midlands
- Greater Manchester Merseyside and Cheshire
- Hertfordshire and North London
- Kent South London and East Sussex
- Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire
- North East
- Solent and South Downs
- Thames
- Wessex
- West Midlands
- Yorkshire

The methodology, data sources and assumptions are described in the England report. It is important that the estimates presented in this report are interpreted in the light of the information provided in the England report.

NFI national reports and papers

This series of reports is part of the wider suite of publications from the National Forest Inventory (NFI). NFI reports that contain information relating to this series of reports are:

- NFI woodland area statistics, Great Britain, England, Scotland, Wales (2011)
- Standing timber volume for coniferous trees in Britain (2012)
- 25-year forecast of softwood availability (2012)
- 25-year forecast of standing coniferous volume and increment (2012)
- Preliminary estimates of broadleaved species in British woodlands, with special focus on ash (2012)
- Biomass in live woodland trees in Britain (2014)
- Carbon in live woodland trees in Britain (2014)
- 50-year forecast of softwood availability (2014)
- 50-year forecast of hardwood availability (2014)
- 25-year forecast of softwood availability (2016)

Each theme has a series of associated reports, papers and data, tailored for different audiences and uses.

This report is a supporting document for the Official Statistics report *National Forest Inventory statistics for England and aligned areas* (2017) and provides more detailed results for Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

National Forest Inventory statistician: Alan Brewer

Lead authors

L. Halsall, E. Whitton, S. Cameron

Reviewed by:

B. Ditchburn, D. Ross, D. Cross, members of the FC England Aligned Areas steering group