

# **Upland tree regeneration monitoring at Corrour Estate** UNIVERSITY of STIRLING @Watts\_SH

## Sarah H. Watts, University of Stirling; s.h.watts@stir.ac.uk

### Background

Upland woodland and scrub at the **natural altitudinal** treeline is almost completely absent from Britain. Significant habitat loss has been linked to the introduction of hill sheep and increased red deer. Its restoration will enhance our natural heritage by delivering a more productive, structurally complex and biodiverse environment. Natural regeneration offers potential advantages over tree planting including spatial-temporal heterogeneity and cost-effectiveness in the long-term.



### Objectives

To understand how reduced red deer densities affect natural regeneration of different tree species across a range of upland habitats.



### Study site

**Corrour Estate** extends over 23,000 ha in the Central Highlands. A key management objective is to reduce

grazing to ensure favourable condition of habitats and native woodland allow Culling expansion. has lowered deer densities from 14.7 per km<sup>2</sup> in 2006 to 8 per km<sup>2</sup>, with a target of <5 per km<sup>2</sup> within five years.



### Methods

In 2020, 5 transects each containing 25 circular 100 m<sup>2</sup> plots at altitudes of 410-739 m were set up.

**Records** were made of tree occurrence, growth attributes, browsing, vegetation height and associated vascular plant flora.

Monitoring will be repeated every 4 years to assess responses to variation in deer management.





Lycopodium annotinum

# Results







existing seed sources.



# Future woodland potential

The Salix aurita scrub form of Betula pubescens-Molinia caerulea woodland could expand across much of the study site if low enough grazing levels are maintained, along with a mosaic of Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Dicranum majus woodland in Strath Ossian.



### Other notable plant records



Arctostaphylos alpina



Pseudorchis albida



362 trees were recorded, and their distribution was related to habitat type, altitude and proximity to



Salix aurita