

# LM10 - Derrycarne

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Site Area (hectares) 43.12

## Plan Overview

In 30 years the biodiversity areas at Derrycarne will be dominated by a range of native woodland types including developing Oak-birch-holly, Alder-willow and Oak-ash-hazel. The main habitat change will be the replacement of Spruce plantation areas with Oak-birch-holly woodland. The Rhododendron and Laurel which is currently present will be controlled as part of native woodland establishment.

## Notable Flora & Fauna

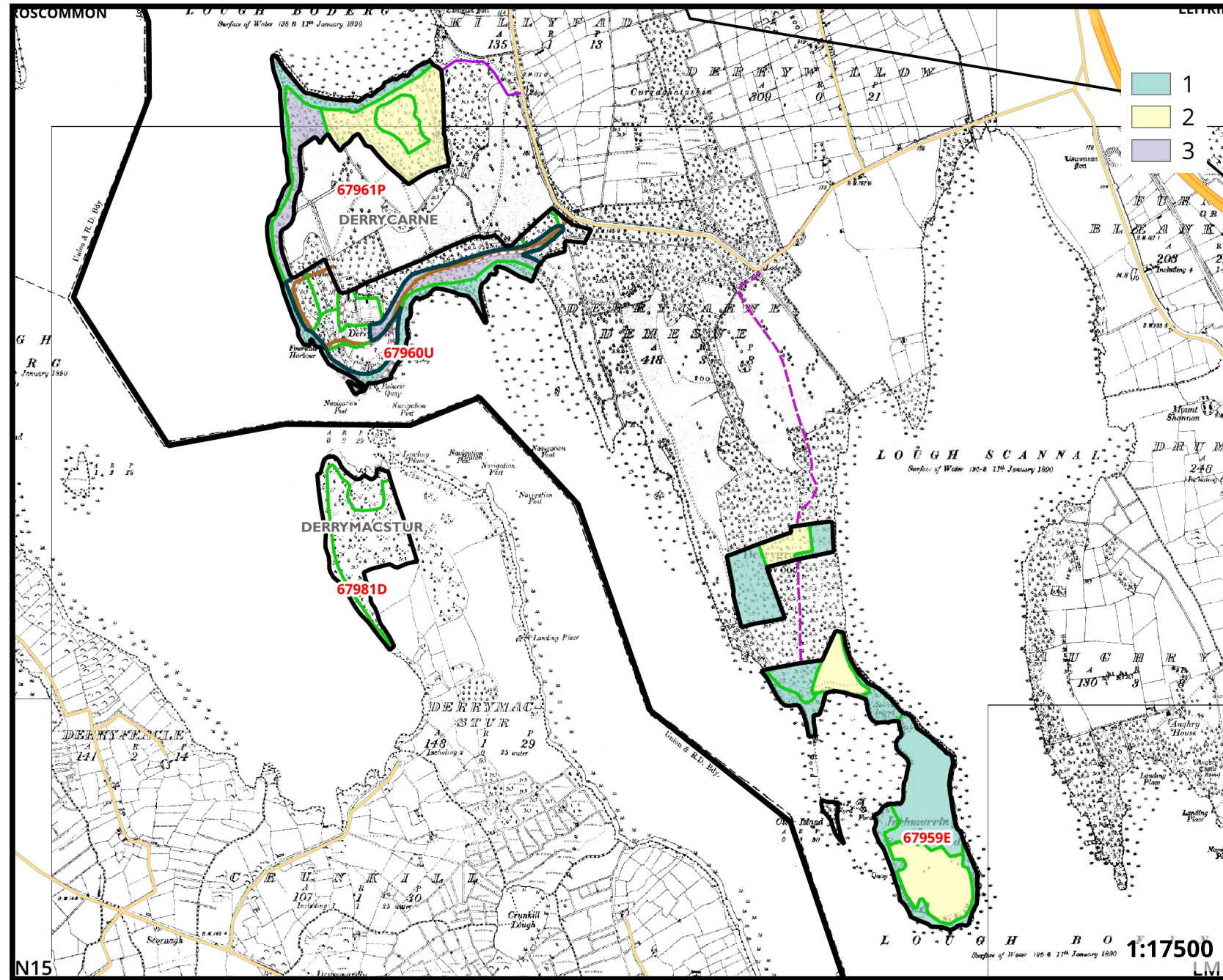
Toothwort  
Marsh Stitchwort

Zone	Area	Current	Target	Regime
1	21.65	NHF ALDER NHF ASH	NHF ALDER NHF ASH	RETAIN
2	15.43	CHF	OAK	CONV-NHF
3	6.04	MHF	MHF	CCF-LOWINT

# Coillte Biodiversity Area Management Plans 2020 - 2050

## Ecological Summary

Derrycarne property contains three large biodiversity polygons, located along the banks of the river Shannon. The largest northern block and is dominated by tall conifer plantation on a peat soil with smaller areas of mixed woodland and wet Alder-Willow woodland along the river margins. The areas of conifer plantation are dominated by tall Sitka spruce which have good potential for conversion to Oak-birch-holly woodland (WN1). A significant proportion of this conifer plantation has been colonized by Rhododendron scrub which is very dense in places. There also areas of lakeshore wet woodland which require little work and an area of mixed woodland along the main forest entrance which should be managed under CCF. The middle woodland block is the smallest. It is dominated by tall ash woodland on damp soils with a ground layer containing Remote sedge and Bramble. The condition of the habitat is generally good however there are early signs of Chalara infection. A small area (c. 1.3 hectares) of tall conifer plantation occurs and this should be removed and restored to ash woodland. The mostly southerly biodiversity area is a relatively large area of woodland on a long peninsula which is subject to flooding by river waters. The main woodland type present is low-growing wet woodland dominated by Grey Willow and occasional Alder. The ground layer is dominated by wetland species such as Meadowsweet, Canary reed grass and Water Mint. At the end of the peninsula there is a small drier island which is currently dominated by a very well grown stand of tall and productive Sitka spruce.



Zone	Description	Objectives	Silvicultural Techniques
1	Areas of native Alder-willow woodland and Ash-Oak woodland which have developed along the margins of the Shannon. Frequent ground flora species include Meadowsweet, Canary reed-grass, Creeping buttercup and water mint. Habitat condition is good. The cover of the Ash-Oak woodland type in the future will depend on the progress of Chalara infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain native woodland habitat</li> <li>Control non-native tree species such as Sycamore and Spruce</li> <li>Monitor for spread of ash dieback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fell to waste occasional Sycamore and Spruce</li> <li>Halo thinning to release crowns of viable native trees- Oak</li> </ul>
2	Tall coniferous woodland dominated by Spruce. The ground layer is very species poor with occasional Broad buckler fern, Briar, Wood sorrel and Ivy typical. 67961P – Subs 1 and 4 have a high cover of Rhododendron.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convert to native forest</li> <li>Establish areas of native woodland by a combination of planting and natural regeneration</li> <li>Control invasive Rhododendron</li> <li>Control natural regeneration of invasive conifers</li> <li>Felling of compartment 67959E – sub 1 may not be practical due to access, if so retain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearfell conifers, replant with native trees and shrubs.</li> <li>Retain all native trees and shrubs indefinitely.</li> <li>Retain Scots pine.</li> <li>Manage in future under CCF.</li> <li>Control of Rhododendron and Cherry Laurel.</li> <li>Control Non – Native regeneration.</li> </ul>
3	Tall mixed woodland characterized by Oak, Beech, Scots pine and Norway Spruce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversify stand structure</li> <li>Increase proportion of native trees/shrubs to 25-50% of canopy cover</li> <li>Control invasive species such as Cherry laurel and Snowberry</li> <li>Increase standing/fallen deadwood to 10m3/ha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control Cherry laurel and Snowberry</li> <li>Halo thin to release crowns of viable Native trees such as Oak</li> <li>CCF thinning to reduce basal area and diversify the stand structure.</li> <li>Retain all deadwoods</li> <li>Allow deadwood to develop naturally</li> </ul>