



WOODLAND DAMAGE

RECOGNITION OF CAUSE (2)

Saplings



continued from Woodland Damage Recognition (1)

No.	Question	Y/ N	Go to
13	Has bark been removed?	Y:	▶14
		N:	▶19
14	Are teeth marks visible on close inspection?	Y:	▶15
		N:	▶18
15	Size of teeth marks: 1-2mm		▶voles
	1.5mm		▶squirrels
	3-4mm		▶rabbits
	more than 4mm	Y:	▶16
16	Which direction do teeth marks run? Vertically Diagonally	Y:	▶deer (see over)
		Y:	▶17
17	What height does damage extend to? 1.5m 2m 2.5m		▶sheep or goats
			▶cattle or horses
			▶horses
18	Has bark been rubbed off? between 0 and 0.5m? above 1m?		▶ roe deer (likely)
			▶ deer (see over)
19	Have lower branches been browsed?	Y:	▶20
20	Height to which branches are browsed 0.6m 1.1m 1.5m 1.8m 2m 2.5m		▶rabbits
			▶roe
			▶goats or sheep
			▶red, sika, fallow
			▶cattle/horses
			▶horses

Bird damage

Signs: Droppings, local bird-expert knowledge.

Damage description: May shear off top of shoots and pick out buds. Leader damage by nesting birds e.g. pigeons in conifer plantations.



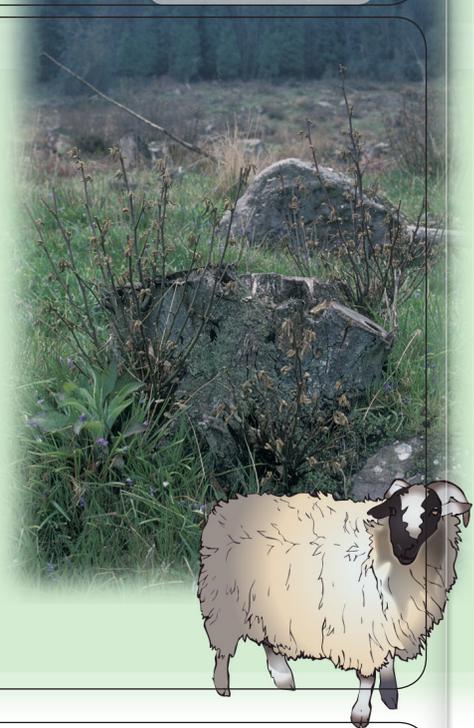
capercaillie



Sheep damage

Signs: Wool attached to coarse vegetation. Tracks are easily distinguished from deer tracks.

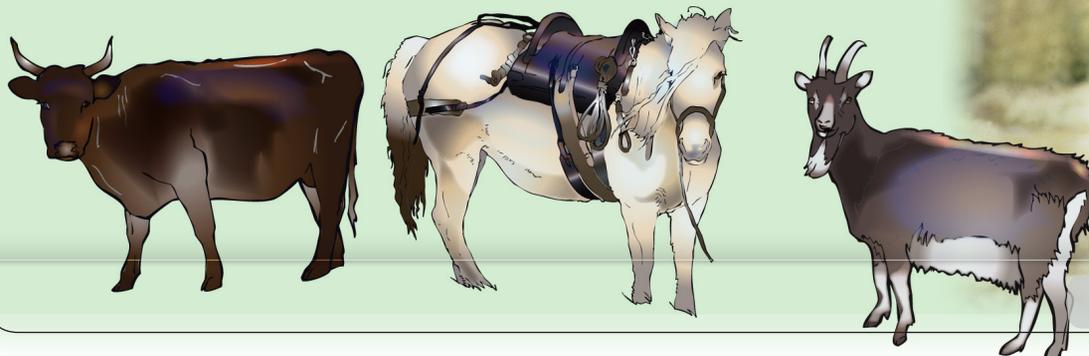
Damage description: Browses seedlings and saplings. Cut end is usually flat across stem and a ragged end left. Bark can be stripped of stems.



Cattle, horse, goat damage

Signs: Footprints, presence of dung. The smell of goats usually confirms their presence.

Damage description: Bark stripping and browsing can be severe to all stages of growth. Damage can appear at higher levels as goats can and do climb. When cattle are present, soft ground may be poached causing waterlogging of roots as well as root damage.



Mature



No.	Question	Y/ N	Go to		
21	Has bark been removed?	Y:	▶22		
		N:	▶27		
22	Are tooth marks visible on close inspection?	Y:	▶23		
		N:	▶26		
23	Size of teeth marks 1.5mm 3-4mm	▶squirrels ▶rabbits			
		Size of teeth marks more than 4mm	Y:	▶24	
24	Which direction do teeth marks run vertically?	Y:	▶deer (refer below)		
	diagonally?	Y:	▶25		
25	What height does damage extend to? 1.5m 2m 2.5m	▶sheep/goats ▶cattle/horses ▶horses			
		Has bark been rubbed off between 0 and 0.5m?	Y:	▶roe deer (likely)	
	above 1m	Y:	▶deer species		
27	Have lower branches been browsed?	Y:	▶28		
28	Height to which branches are browsed 0.6m 1.1m 1.5m 1.8m 2m 2.5m	▶rabbits ▶roe deer ▶sheep/goats ▶red/sika/fallow ▶cattle/horses ▶horses			
		29	Is ground heavily poached?	Y:	▶cattle (likely)

Roe damage

Signs: Tracks distinguishable from other deer. Droppings are cylindrical with rounded ends.

Damage description: Bark frayed from stems and branches by buck will leave a smooth white wound with shreds of bark hanging from it and is often accompanied by a v shaped scrape on the ground at the base of the tree. Browsing damage similar to sheep.



Fallow, sika & red damage

Signs: Tracks of red similar to sika and fallow deer. Red use wallows around the autumn rut. **Damage description:** Can strip bark up to 3 m above the ground from saplings up to mature trees. Browsing damage similar to sheep. Fraying from cleaning antlers can cause significant damage to saplings.

Mature trees can also be damaged by rubbing antlers. Can cause poaching in soft ground when numbers are high. 'Bole scoring' damage (associated with sika) is deep scoring or gouging of bark by antlers resulting in resin bleeding.

