



# DAMAGE RECOGNITION (2)

## Part 2: Saplings

No.	Question	Y/ N:	Action
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 : 1-2 mm		▶voles
	1.5mm		▶squirrels
	3-4 mm		▶rabbits
	more than 4 mm	Y:	▶16
16	Which direction do teeth marks run? Vertically Diagonally	Y:	▶deer (see over)
		Y:	▶17
17	What height does damage extend to? 1.5mm 2mm 2.5mm		▶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	Y:	▶10
			▶rabbits
			▶roe
			▶goats or sheep
			▶red, sika, fallow
			▶cattle/horses
	▶horses		

### Bird Damage

capercaillie

Signs: Droppings, Local knowledge of bird experts. May shear off top of shoots and pick out buds.

### Sheep Damage

Signs: Wool attached to coarse vegetation. Tracks are easily distinguished from deer tracks. Browses seedlings and saplings. Cut end is usually flat across stem and a ragged end left. Bark can be stripped of stems.

### Goat Damage

Signs: Goats are usually visible, the presence of hair and the smell of billies usually confirms their presence. Bark stripping and browsing can be severe. Damage can appear at higher levels as goats can and do climb. Bark stripping can be severe even in very mature trees.

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### Cattle Damage

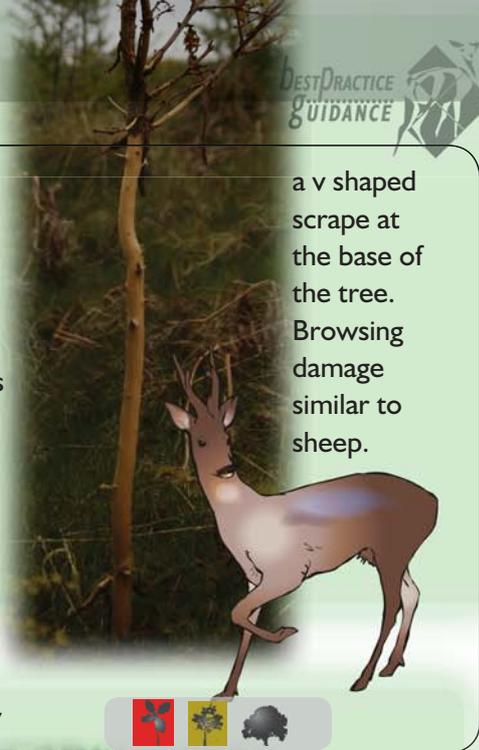
Signs: Deep large footprints in soft ground, large dung "pats", generally devastated appearance. Can cause browsing damage to all stages of growth. Can remove bark by using tree as scratching post. Ground often poached where ground is soft which may cause waterlogging of roots as well as damage to roots

## Part 3: Mature

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

### Roe Damage

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

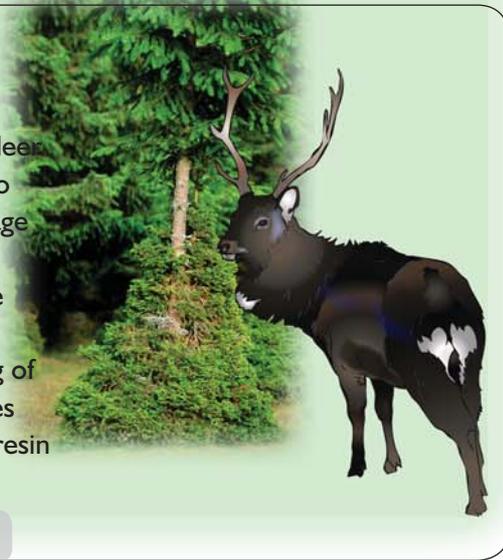


a v shaped scrape at the base of the tree. Browsing damage similar to sheep.



### Sika Damage

Signs: As for red deer. Bole scoring is also a feature of damage most associated with sika. Damage is caused by deep scoring or gouging of bark by antler tines often resulting in resin bleeding



### Red Damage



Signs: Tracks similar to sika and fallow deer. Uses wallows around the autumn rut. Can strip bark up to 3m 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



### Fallow Damage

Signs: Tracks are similar to red and sika deer. Stags occupy a rutting stand in late autumn. As for red deer.

