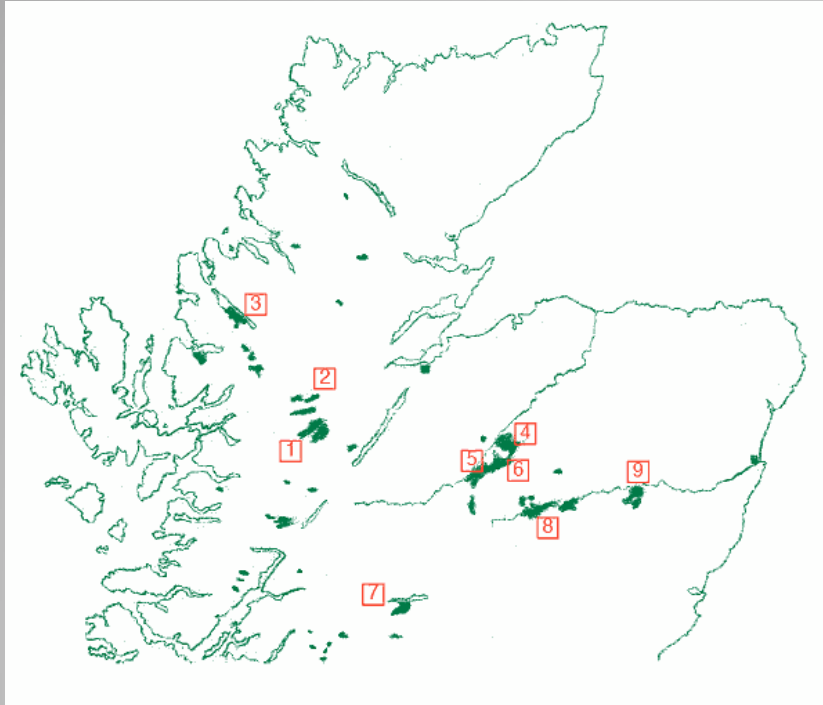


Caledonian Pine forest

Scottish Highlands

Today there are only 77 remnants of the Caledonian Forest, accounting for 1% of the original forest.

The Caledonian Forest once covered 1.5 million hectares



Location and distribution



Soils

- strongly-leached, acidic soils.
- these soil conditions are reflected in the ground flora,
- Within the EU, Caledonian forest occurs only in Scotland, but it is similar to the heathy pinewoods that extend across the Boreal region of northern Europe on impoverished acid sands and drier peaty soils.
- Scottish pinewoods represent genetically distinct oceanic variants of the type.

- Scots pine, which is the only conifer in the Caledonian forest, grows at elevations from sea level to 2,400 metres.
- The Caledonian forest is unique from those elsewhere because of the absence of any other native conifers.
- Highest elevation in whole of Britain is in the highlands, and this is where the Caledonian pine forest remains.



Elevation

- **Trees:** Alder, Aspen ,Birch, Dwarf birch, Eared willow, Hazel, Holl, Juniper ,Oak, Rowan, Scots pine
- **Scots pine:** Scots pine is the most widely distributed conifer in the world.
- A range stretching beyond the Arctic Circle in Scandinavia to southern Spain and from western Scotland to the Okhotsk Sea in eastern Siberia.



- **Mammals:** European beaver, Pine marten, Red deer, Red squirrel, Scottish Wildcat, Wild boar
- **Birds:** Black grouse, Capercaillie, Crested Tit, Osprey, Scottish crossbill



Flora and Fauna present

Tourism

- Conservation established at the **Rio Biodiversity World Summit in 1992**.
- "The preservation project has run for 10 years and for most of the important Caledonian pinewood sites is ongoing without an end date," David Jardine, the Forestry Commission.

Management

- Species have disappeared, lynx, beaver and wild boar.
- Forestry commission gave \$ 3.2 million.
- Biggest woodland grant in Scotland.



Human impact