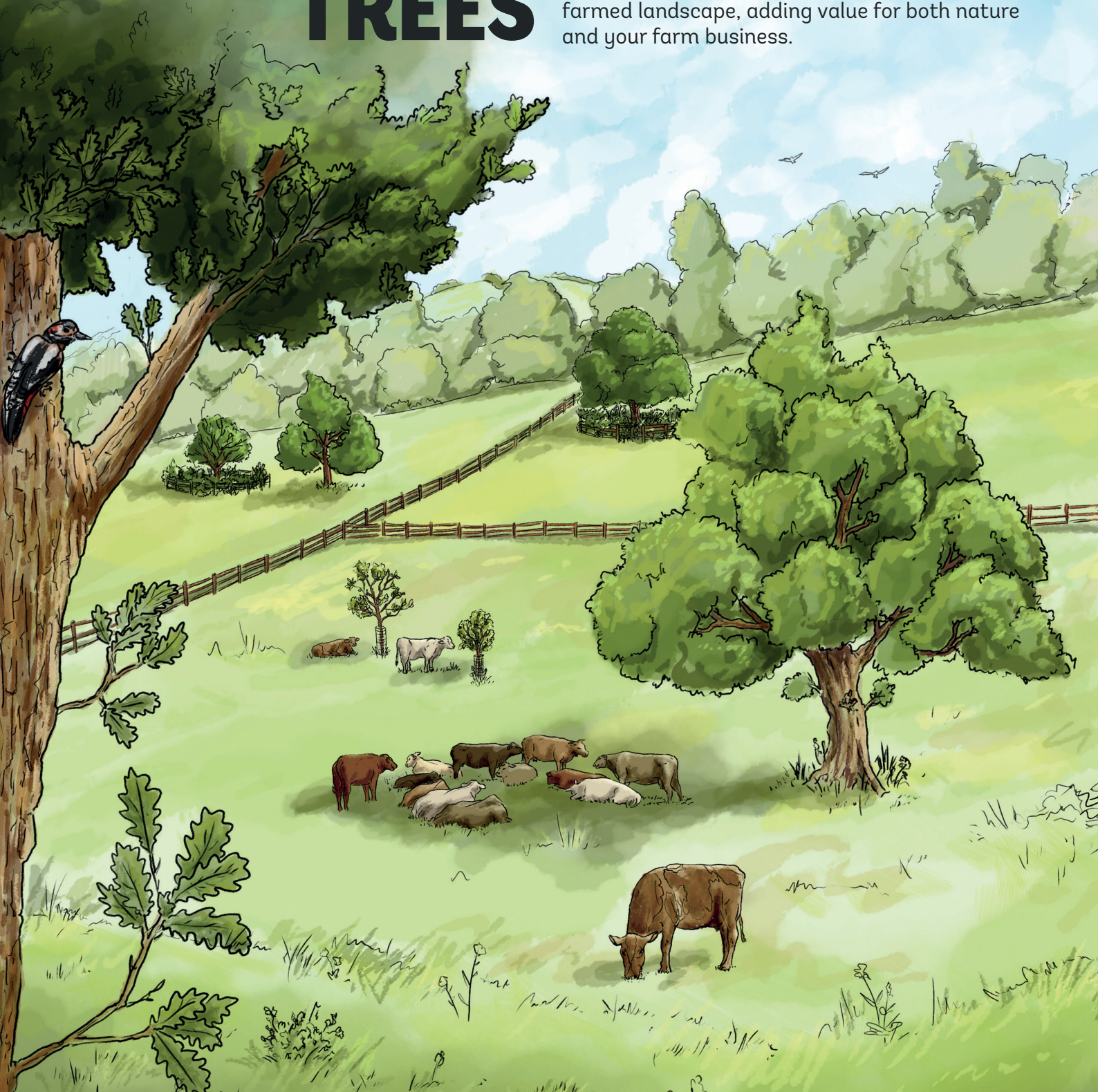
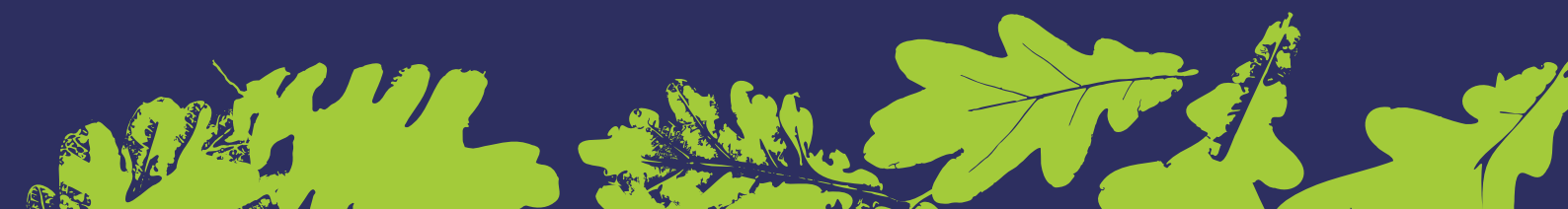


IN-FIELD TREES

Open wood pasture is a traditional way of managing land that combines grazing areas with scattered or clustered trees. In this low maintenance system, trees are integrated into the farmed landscape, adding value for both nature and your farm business.



Providing shade and shelter across the field ensures livestock can continue normal grazing in extreme weather, helping maintain yields and live weight gain. Shelter is particularly important for young livestock, as it can reduce exposure to extreme weather and increase survival rates of newborns. The microclimate created by in-field trees can extend the grazing season and make it easier to overwinter livestock in some cases. Evidence also shows that wood pasture can help capture carbon, reduce soil erosion, and improve soil drainage while creating an attractive landscape that supports a range of wildlife.



Tree spacings vary depending on the goals of your farm, landscape and other environmental conditions. Planting densities range from 25 open grown trees/ha to clusters of trees of up to 200 trees/ha.

Tree species: Identify what native tree species already grow on your land. Consider planting the next generation alongside existing mature trees. Native species of local provenance will have the greatest chance of thriving.

Tree protection: Young trees need to be protected from browsing and livestock rubbing while they establish. This can be done using cactus guards or post and rail enclosures.



	STANDARD TREE	INTERMEDIATE TREES	BROWSING SHRUBS
UPLAND HABITATS			
In the Welsh uplands, ffridd has long played an important role for both farms and nature as a form of low-density upland wood pasture. These sites are often mixtures of habitats, with scrub and denser woodland groves, to more open grassland or heathland with scattered trees. Whether you're looking to expand ffridd habitat on your farm, or plant in-field trees in more managed fields, always look to any existing native trees on your site as a starting point for what species are lively to thrive.	Sessile Oak, Aspen, Alder, Scots Pine, Wych Elm, Small-leaved Lime	Downy Birch, Rowan, Crab Apple, Bird Cherry	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Hazel, Goat Willow, Grey Willow, Elder
LOWLAND HABITATS			
There are a variety of different habitat types in the lowlands of Wales, from wet or seasonally waterlogged soils to drier acidic or base-rich soils. It's important to select species that are suited to the conditions on your farm. Looking to native trees already growing on your site can be a good starting point for what might thrive.	Sessile Oak, Aspen, Field Maple, Small-leaved Lime, Alder, Wych Elm, Black Poplar	Downy Birch, Rowan, Crab Apple, Wild Cherry	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Hazel, Goat Willow, Grey Willow, Elder
POLLEN AND FRUIT FOR WILDLIFE VALUE			
	Wild Pear	Elder, Crab Apple, Willow	Blackthorn, Bramble, Rose, Wild Mint, Ivy

If you are interested in planting trees on farms and other opportunities to find out more visit woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant or contact plant@woodlandtrust.org.uk

Thanks to Dr Lindsay Whistance for her input.
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