

## **GLENSAUGH AGROFORESTRY DEMONSTRATION – A SELF-GUIDED TRAIL**

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The Macaulay Institute has funded, through its Knowledge Transfer budget, a self-guided trail through part of the silvopastoral systems experiment set up in 1988 as part of the Silvopastoral National Network Experiment (Sibbald *et al.*, 2001, Sibbald, 2006).

Although funding for research ceased in 2001, the site has been maintained on a care and maintenance basis by the Macaulay Institute (for grazing) and Alan Sibbald in his retirement (for tree management).

The site now offers a valuable resource to demonstrate the benefits of silvopastoral agroforestry and some of the drawbacks resulting from the research priorities imposed on the site. Three tree species (sycamore, Scots pine and hybrid larch) are present at agroforestry densities and at conventional woodland spacing.

Information leaflets have been produced. The leaflets include background information on experimental management from 1988 to 2001 with the main findings of the experiment. Current management is described. Also included are descriptions of the various plots on the trail and information on planning and on tree selection, tree protection, tree pruning and tree thinning.

Visitors collect the leaflets from the Glensough office and follow the trail on foot. An information panel at the start of the trail helps to set up the background.

Contact: Glensough Research Station, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, AB30 1HB.

### *References*

Sibbald, A.R. (2006). Silvopastoral Agroforestry: a Land Use for the Future. Scottish Forestry, 60: 4–7.

Sibbald, A.R., Eason, W.R., McAdam, J.H. and Hislop, A.M. (2001). The establishment phase of a silvopastoral national network experiment in the UK. Agroforestry Systems, 53: 39–53.