

TYNDRUM COMMUNITY WOODLAND



SMALL PEARL-BORDERED FRITILLARY
(*Boloris selene*)
Abundant from June to mid-July. It has black chevrons on the edge of its wings and white pearls on the underside.

PINE MARTEN (*Martes martes*)

With dark brown fur and a cream-yellow "bib" on their throats. They mainly live in well wooded areas and make their dens in hollow trees.



GOLDEN-RINGED DRAGONFLY (*Coriallagostr boltonii*)
Is a large dragonfly and is the longest British species. They are easily identified by the black and yellow stripes.

BLACK GROUSE (*Tetrus tetrix*)

A bird of the moorland edge where the trees thin out and the heather begins. Look out for them in Spring during the 'lekking' season.



SCOTS PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*)

An evergreen conifer with a life span between 150 and 300 years. An area of relic Caledonian Pine forest can be seen on the approach to Beinn Dubhchraig. The younger trees that have been planted by the community were grown from seed collected from this ancient forest.



RED SQUIRREL (*Sciurus vulgaris*)

Red squirrel numbers in the UK are decreasing and it is the introduction of the more aggressive grey squirrel from North America that is the main reason behind the sharp decline. Their tails help them balance and steer when jumping from tree to tree.

BOG MYRTLE (*Myrica gale*)

Is a deciduous shrub that can grow up to 2m. It has been used traditionally as an insect repellent.



HEATHER (*Calluna vulgaris*)

Iconic Scottish plant which produces mauve colored flowers in late summer. It is a food source for sheep and deer that graze the tops of the plants, and for grouse that feed on the young shoots and leaves.



Forestry Commission
The Forestry Commission
MAPS



Welcome to our Community Woodland where we invite you to explore our beautiful forest and riverside walks.

You will see the native trees we planted in 2000 after the area was destroyed by fire, and the remnants of the old Forestry Commission plantations.

In this 92 hectare site we have some of the most amazing biodiversity and geodiversity in the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park not to mention the spectacular mountain scenery.

We ask you to treat it with respect so that it can be enjoyed by generations to come. In particular please do not start any fires.

- ● ● Cycle Path
- Footpath
- West Highland Way
- Old Military Road
- Picnic Area

COMMON LIZARD (*Lacerta vivipara*)

Lives further north than any other non-marine reptile. They give birth to live young, rather than laying eggs as most lizards do. They can grow up to 15cm in length.



RED DEER (*Cervus elaphus*)

The largest land mammal in the UK. They are reddish-brown in the summer and greyish-brown in the winter. They can be seen in the woodland foraging for food and taking shelter.



The Caledonian Forest

The Scots Pine was one of the first trees to colonise Scotland after the last Ice Age and formed the basis of the Caledonian Forest. Unfortunately, much of this original forest had been felled by the 16th century, making way for sheep, providing materials for the ship industry, and eradicating the wolf. A remnant can be seen to the south beyond the railway line, and like other areas across Scotland, is carefully protected.

The Caledonian Forest was a rich habitat, including pine, birch, rowan and oak, as well as open bogs, heaths, rivers and burns. A wide variety of animals make it their home, including black grouse, buzzards, eagles, and red deer. Our new woodland was grown from seeds taken from the original forest, and we aim to re-establish part of this beautiful forest that once carpeted Scotland.



The Battle of Dalriagh

After the Battle of Methven in 1306, MacDougall of Lorne and the Barons of Argyll, with 1000 men, routed Robert the Bruce and 500 of his men here beside the River Fillan. The King and his men threw their heavy arms into a nearby Lochan to escape more swiftly. Local legend tells that Robert the Bruce was saved by praying to St Fillan at the now ruined chapel that lies to the east of the Community Woodlands, and that his claymore lies in the Lochan to this day. Recent metal-detector investigations did not find any traces of the battle, and the exact location is still debated.



Tyndrum Community Woodlands

Strathfillan Community Development Trust purchased Tyndrum Community Woodlands in 2003, and they are part of the Millennium Forest for Scotland. Our beautiful woods extend to c100 hectares and host a vast array of flora and fauna. Look out for geological features such as kettle-holes, drumlins, waterfalls and swimming-holes. Our main rivers are the Cononish, the Fillan and the Crom Alt. Historically, Tyndrum was an important part of the drove-road system, and traces of Caulfield's Military Road and Drochaid Bhan (White Bridge) can still be found. Explore our footpaths and new cycle path to find out more about our woods.



Lead and Gold Mining

Over 200 years ago trails of pack-horses could be seen rolling down Strathfillan to Alloa, 50 miles to the east, laden with lead ingots and returning with fuel for the Tyndrum smelter. Lead was brought down from Beinn Chuirn to the smelter located south of the current Pine Trees Holiday Park, which can be seen as the large area devoid of vegetation - nothing has grown here for 150 years! The hamlet of Clifton (photo below) and the ruined township of Newton in the Community Woodland, were the homes of the local miners. By the mid-19th century lead production was no longer profitable and the mines were abandoned. In August 2016 the Cononish Mine re-opened as the first commercial goldmine in Scotland.



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Tyndrum Community
Woodlands



Strathfillan Community Woodlands



Forestry Commission Scotland
Comission na Coilltearachd Alba



FOR A HEALTHIER,
HEALTHIER SCOTLAND AND
HEALTHIER YOU