## Management Alternatives for New Brunswick's Public Forest

Report of the NB Task Force on Forest Diversity and Wood Supply



Thom Erdle
Public Information Sessions
13-19 September-2008

## Objectives

Help you feel *comfortable* with report & use it to draw your *own conclusions* 

How & why the issue was framed and addressed

What the report provides

Address questions



Management Alternatives for New Brunswick's Public Forest

Report of the New Brunswick Task Force on Forest Diversity and Wood Supply



## How should we manage New Brunswick's Public Forest?



## How should we manage New Brunswick's Public Forest?

Tenure

Allocation

Industrial Infrastructure

Task Force

**Management of the Forest** 

What happens on-the-ground? What kind of forest do we get? What does the forest provide?

## How should we manage New Brunswick's Public Forest?

Alternatives Many ways to manage the forest

No one "right" way

Outcomes Complex economic, social, environmental dimensions

Valued differently by different parties

Tradeoffs Gain in one outcome at expense of another

**Tough decision-making** 

## How should we manage New Brunswick's Public Forest?

Task Force Asked to...

Design a full set of forest management <u>alternatives</u>

Express outcomes in comprehensive terms

Reveal and quantify **tradeoffs** 

Provide information for <u>decision-making</u>

Task Force <u>NOT</u> asked to make recommendations regarding how to manage the forest.

Outline

Mandate & Background

Basic Underpinnings

Management Alternatives & Outcomes

Task Force Mandate

History

- Jaakko Poyry report
- Legislative Select Committee on Wood Supply
- Public hearings & Report
- Task Force on Forest Diversity & Wood Supply formed

#### Task Force Mandate

Define **broad set** of realistic forest management **alternatives** that...

generate increasing yields of a wider variety of tree species & products

maintain diversity & important ecological features of the Acadian forest

are characterized in terms of diversity, wood supply and socio-economic consequences Task Force Mandate

Membership

Broad representation of views

**Environmental community** 

**Forest industry** 

**Woodlot sector** 

Government

**Universities** 

**Key in Mandate** 

Wood Supply

- Acadian Forest
- Forest Today

From mandate...

**Wood Supply** 

generate *increasing yields* of a *wider variety* of tree species & products

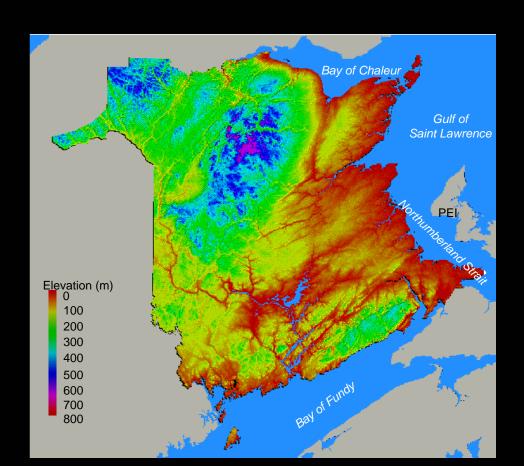
- Future Economic Environment Uncertain
  - markets/prices
  - competitiveness
  - values
- Diverse Supply
  - suited to a variety of potential products
  - hedge against uncertainty
- Increasing Yields
  - opportunity for economic growth
  - potential for choice about how to use forest

**Acadian Forest** 

recognize & maintain diversity & important ecological features of the Acadian forest

Highly diverse

**Geophysical features** 



## **Acadian Forest**

Highly diverseGeophysical featuresNatural disturbances







## **Acadian Forest**

Highly diverse

**Geophysical features** 

**Natural disturbances** 

#### **Forest**

- species
- species mixtures
- stand structures







## **Acadian Forest**

### Threat of Simplification via Management



Reduced abundance of certain species

Fewer old & large trees

Fewer multi-aged stands

**Less complex stand structures** 







## Challenge

Manage forest for sustainable and diverse supply of high quality raw material

Maintaining key features of the Acadian forest

Outline

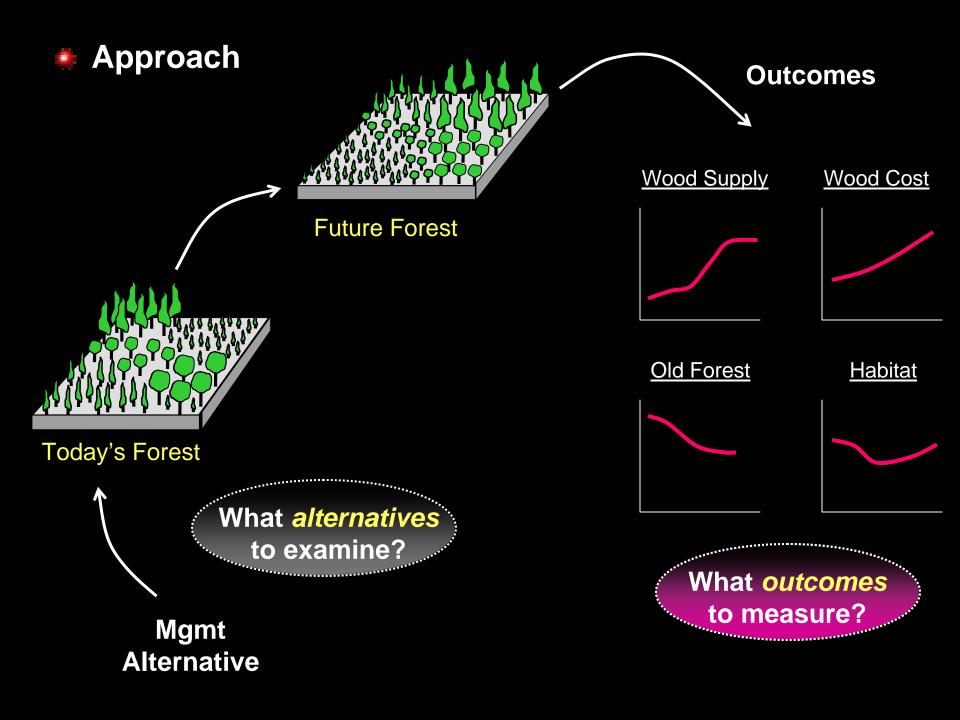
Mandate & Background

Basic Underpinnings

Management Alternatives & Outcomes

Fit with Other Information

# **Approach Wood Supply** A Future Forest **Alternative** "A" Time Forest Development **Forecasts Diversity** Today's Forest В **Alternative** "B" Time **B** Future Forest



### Outcome Measures

3 key areas (from mandate)

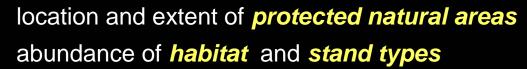
- forest diversity
- socio-economic impacts of forest mgmt for timber
- wood-related business opportunity

#### Outcome Measures

#### 19 measures defined

Diversity indicators

area of **old** forest



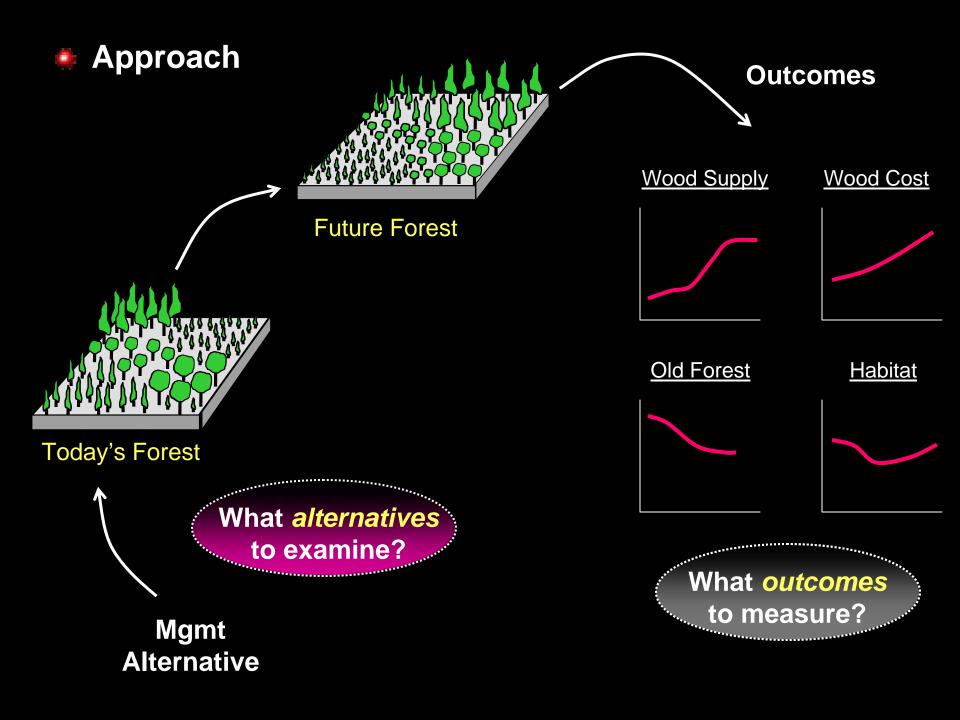
Wood-business opportunities

harvested volume by **species & product** delivered **wood costs** 

Socio-economic impacts

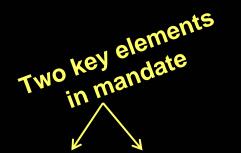
levels and type of *employment* opportunities value *shipments*, *GDP* percent of harvesting by *clearcutting* 





## Management Alternatives

### 7 Cornerstone Issues



highly influential on forest condition & production

highly contentious & focal points of debate

alternatives defined in terms of these issues

### 7 Corner Issues & Questions

- Wood supply priorities
- Which species & products?

- Protected areas
- Old forest
- Conservation forest
- Plantations
- Harvest treatments

How much clearcutting?

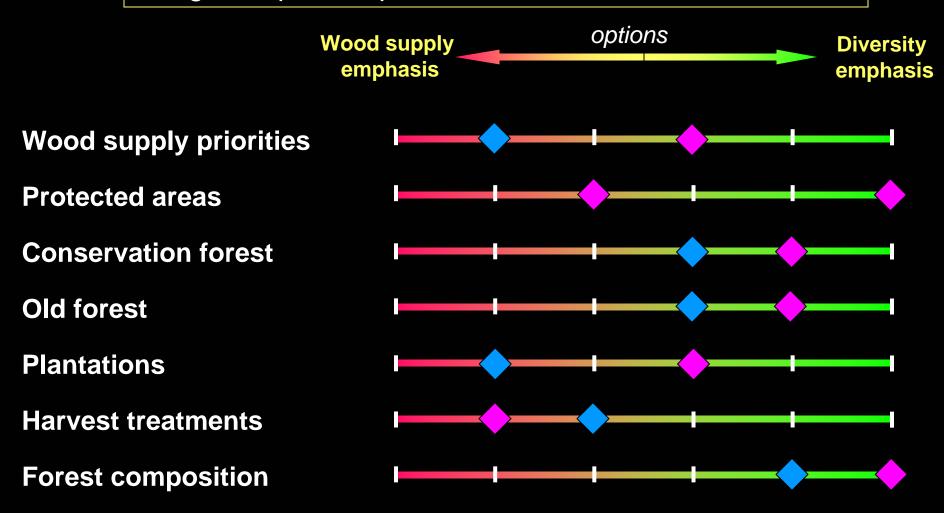
Forest composition

How much of various species?

What are the possible answers?

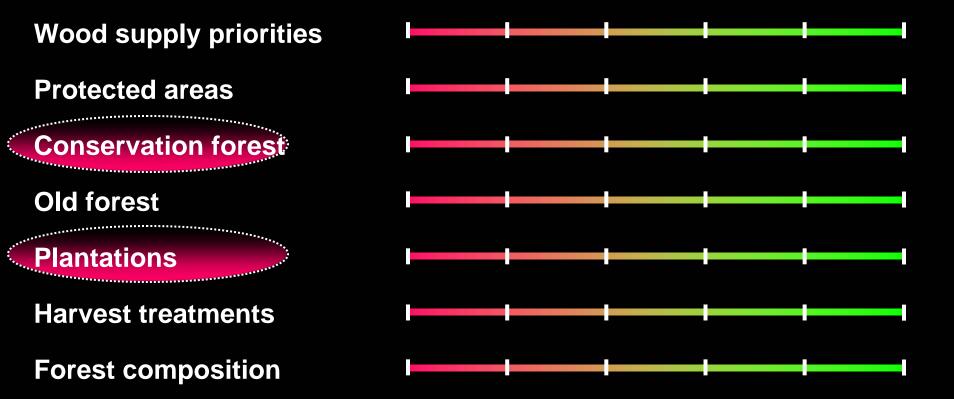
How much area?

Range of options specified for each cornerstone issue



Alternatives defined by option chosen for each issue

What are these options?

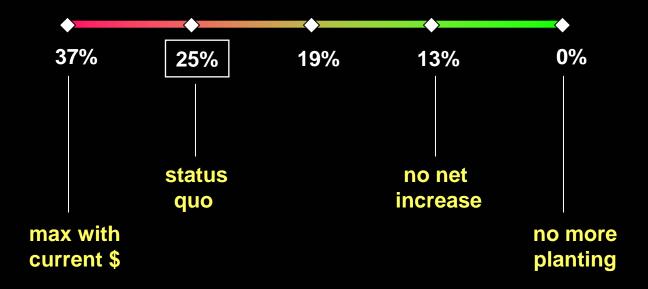


## **Plantations**

- High timber yields (2 3 times unmanaged stands)
- Expensive (\$1000/ha)
- Socially or Environmentally "Undesirable"

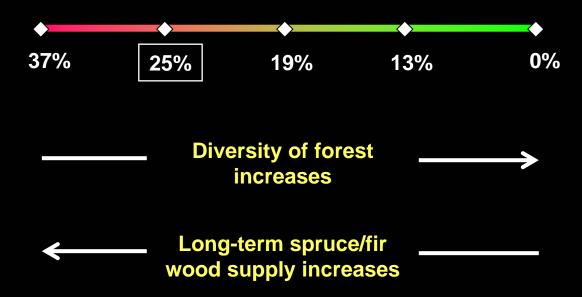
**Plantations** 

### % Forest Area in Plantations (in 50 years)



## **Plantations**

### % Forest Area in Plantations (in 50 years)



### **Conservation Forest**

Primary goals to meet conservation objectives

Conditions

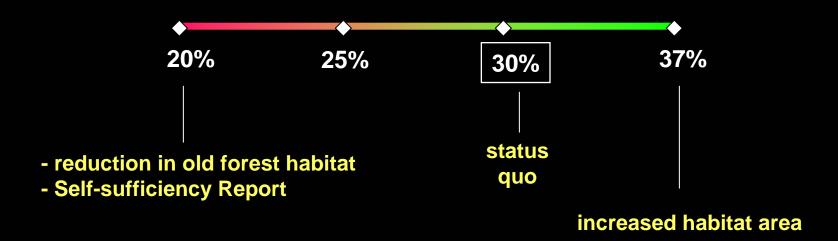
special wildlife habitats

watercourse & wetland buffers

Much reduced timber availability

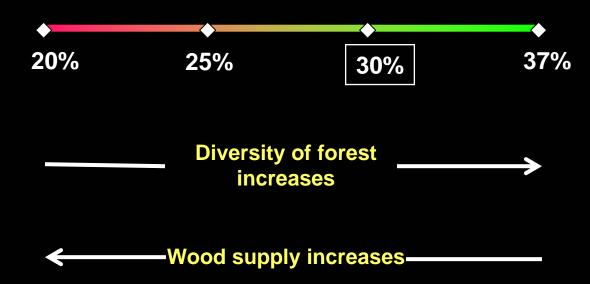
### **Conservation Forest**

### **% Area in Conservation Forest**

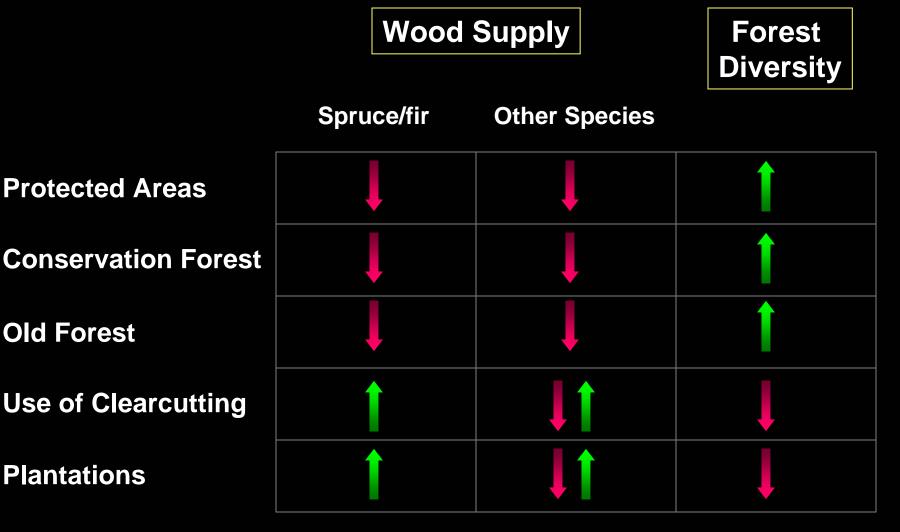


## **Conservation Forest**

### **% Area in Conservation Forest**



## **Management Alternatives**



**Protected Areas** 

**Old Forest** 

**Plantations** 

Outline

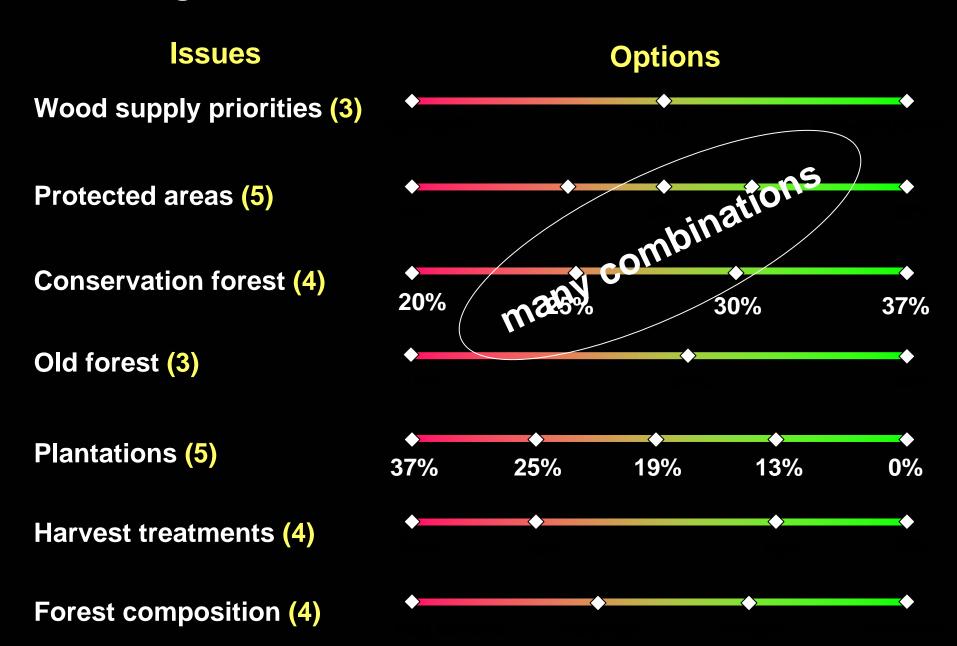
Mandate & Background

Basic Underpinnings

Management Alternatives & Outcomes

Fit with Other Information

## Management Alternatives



Management Alternatives

8 Selected for Full Analysis

Ensure all interested parties see an alternative consistent with their view

But not exclusive set

Others can be analyzed with modified option choices

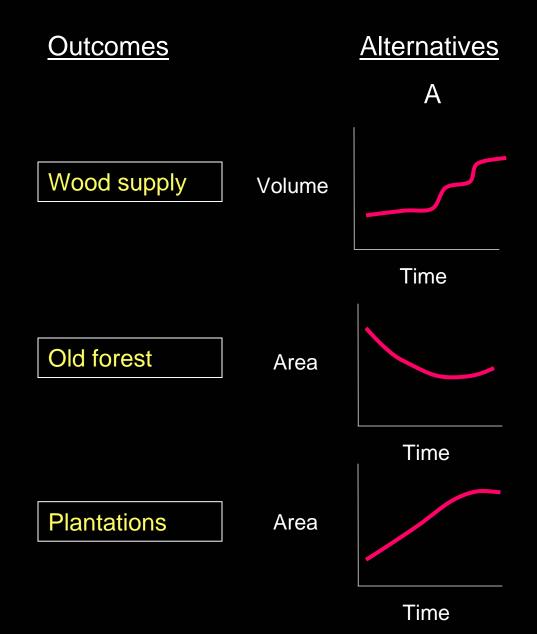
## Management Alternatives



# Management Alternatives



alternatives distributed along this continuum





#### Part 5 - Management Alternatives and Outcomes

#### Alternative 'A'

#### Description

This alternative has conservation as the over-riding objective, which it achieves primarily through increased allocation of forest to conservation zones and implementation of low-intensity management regimes on the portion of the forest managed for timber production.

- · The wood supply objective places equal priority on all species groups.
- · Conservation objectives are met throu the conservation land base to **Description** area, and increasing p r met by increasing old minating plantations over time. is planted and once plantations are harvested, the area is left to regenerate naturally.
- · On the forest area managed for timber production, treatments are employed to maintain some of the characteristics likely to result from natural disturbance. This varies by stand type, but includes managing for complex stand structures by creating multiple age classes within stands and permanently retaining significant amounts of unharvested interior patches to provide large live trees, snags, and coarse woody debris over time.

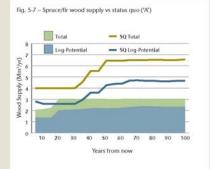
. The abundance of under-represented stand types is gradually increased to estimated 1940 levels by year 60.

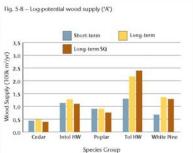
#### Outcomes

- Because of the large area assigned to conservation forest, the wood supply of all species drops relative to the status quo. The drop is most pronounced (almost 40%) in spruce/fir and tolerant hardwood (Figs 5-7 and 5-8).
- Discussion
- ntations are established, planted 5% by year 50. Spacing is used more extensively to meet wood supply objectives, and after 50 years, spaced area increases to 29% of the total forest (Fig. 5-9).
- · Forest composition is affected in two ways. Restriction on planting increases fir and decreases spruce/fir and intolerant mixedwood types. Increased use of nonclearcut harvesting maintains the tolerant stand types in generally constant abundance (Fig. 5-11).
- · The forest allocation to conservation zones and cessation of planting creates a forest structure dominated by unplanted, even-aged stands less than 50 years old and unmanipulated stands greater than 150 years old. Each makes up nearly one-third of the forest (Fig. 5-12).

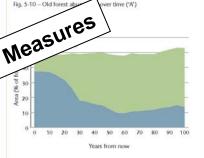


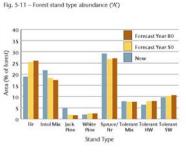
#### Part 5 – Management Alternatives and Outcomes

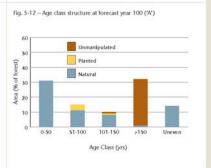












Planted

Uneven-aged

## **Alternatives & Outcomes**

- Examples of findings
- Key messages

#### **Mandate**

- generate increasing yields of a wider variety of tree species & products
- recognize & maintain diversity & important ecological features of the Acadian forest

**Key Messages** 

Large range of possibilities

Trade-offs exist; consider all outcomes

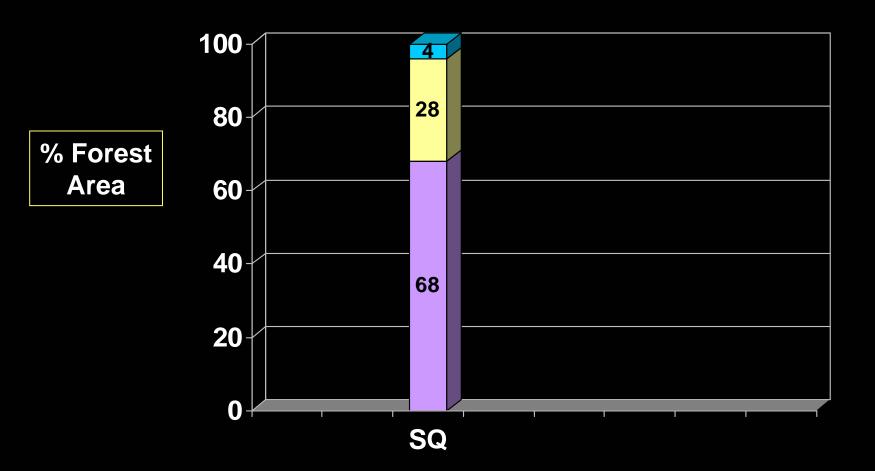
Long vs short-term outcomes

#### Land Allocation

General Forest (timber emphasized)

Old Habitat+Buffers (conservation emphasized)

Protected (no timber harvested)

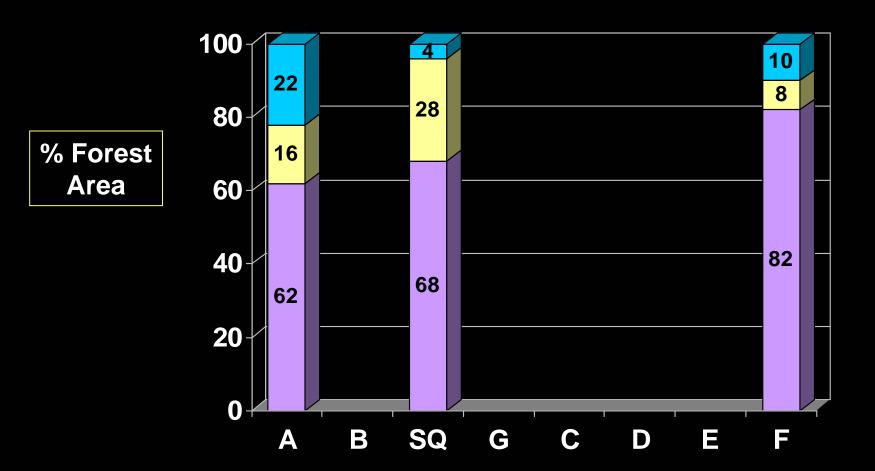


#### **Land Allocation**

General Forest (timber emphasized)

Old Habitat+Buffers (conservation emphasized) (no timber harvested)

**Protected** 

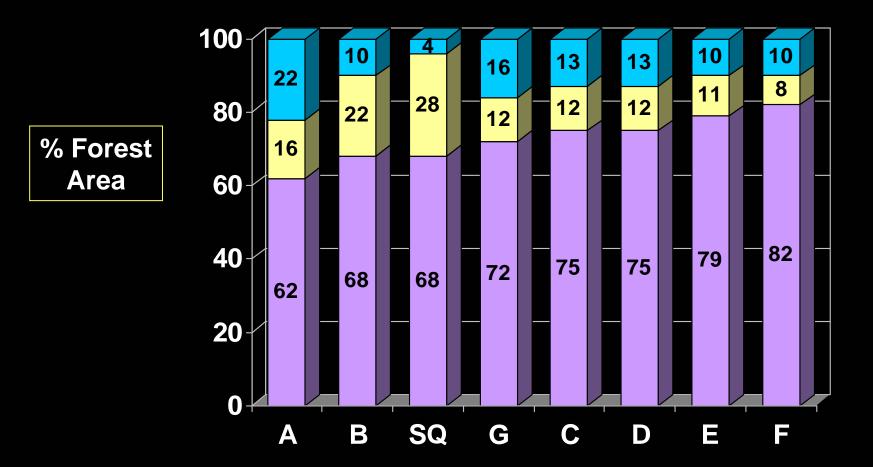


#### **Land Allocation**

General Forest (timber emphasized)

Old Habitat+Buffers (conservation emphasized) (no timber harvested)

**Protected** 



**Key Messages** 

Large range of possibilities

Trade-offs exist

Long vs short-term outcomes

% Area Harvested by Clearcut



**Amount of Protected Natural Area** 

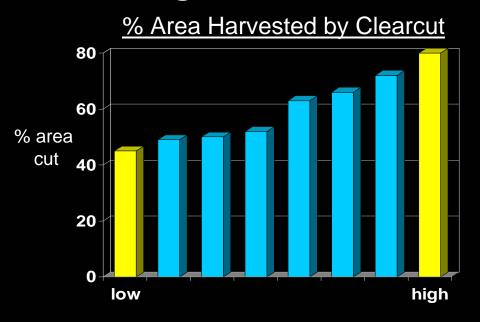


Total Wood Supply (next 25 yrs)

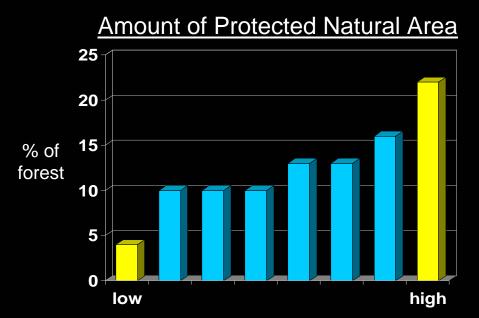


Area of Unevenaged Management











**Key Messages** 

Large range of possibilities

Trade-offs exist

Long vs short-term outcomes

% Area Harvested by Clearcut



Amount of Protected Natural Area



Total Wood Supply (next 25 yrs)



Area of Unevenaged Management



% Area Harvested by Clearcut



Amount of Protected Natural Area

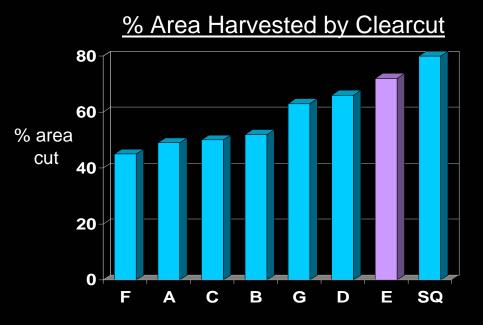
Area of Unevenaged Management

% Area Harvested by Clearcut

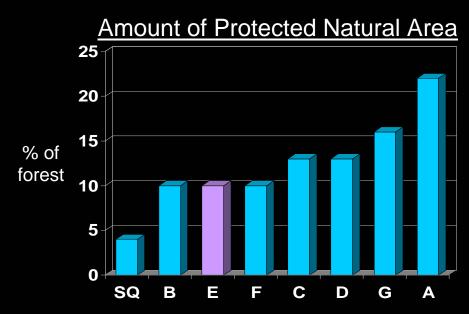


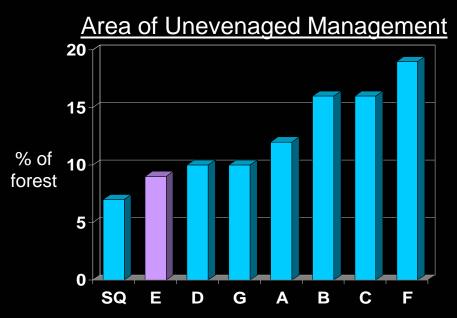
Amount of Protected Natural Area

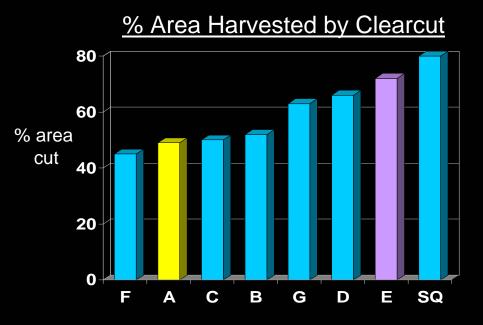
Area of Unevenaged Management



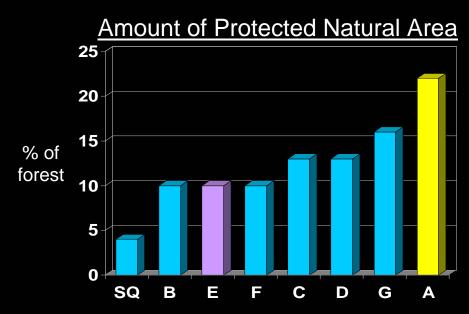


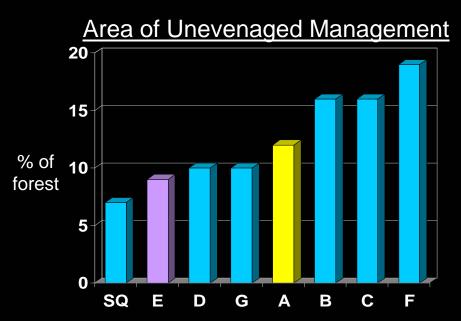


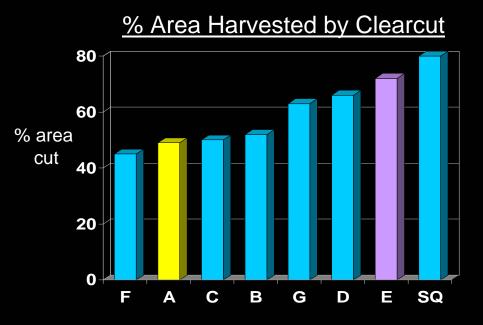




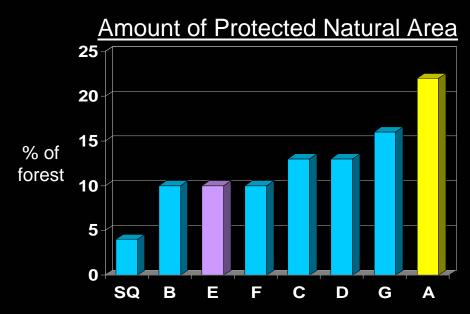


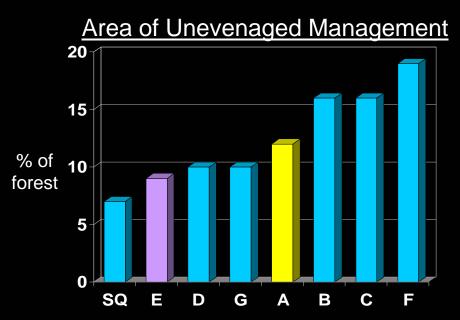












**Key Messages** 

Large range of possibilities

Trade-offs exist; consider all outcomes

Long vs short-term outcomes

**Short-term Wood Supply** 

Rate at which we cut the forest we have today

**Long-term Wood Supply** 

Rate at which we grow the forest for tomorrow

**Controlled by different things** 

### **Short-term Wood Supply**

- Rate at which we cut the forest we have today
- Strongly affected by:



- Old forest
- Protected area
- Conservation forest
- Type of harvest

## **Long-term Wood Supply**

- Rate at which we grow the forest for tomorrow
- Strongly affected by:
- Amount and type of silviculture
- Type of harvest



Remember

Stated consequences are forecasts

Environmental, social, economic consequences

Not all important matters can be readily measured

Economic focus on wood-related enterprises

## Overall

- Rich body of outcomes
- Quantitatively defined
- Tradeoffs explicit



Management Alternatives for New Brunswick's Public Forest Report of the New Brunswidt Task Force on Forest Diversity and Wood Supply



All parties see same set of alternatives & outcomes

Interpretation of "desirability" a value-judgment

We've tried to be

- Thorough
- Balanced
- Thoughtful

We hope our effort helps answer....

How should we manage New Brunswick's Public Forest? Thanks...