### Adapting to climate change – reducing risk through diversity Examples for the Merritt TSA

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A changing climate could contribute to increased losses of timber through a variety of forest health agents.

Can we manage forests in a more strategic way to minimize any losses?

Forest management objectives:

- · increase diversity,
- reduce risk, and
- maintain benefits.

How to incorporate the results into forest management?

Diversity of species – diversity of approach



- A more diverse forest will have a lower risk to large scale disturbance.
- The magnitude of the MPB impact is climate related and provides an actual disturbance to model.
- Two management changes considered:
  - Increase landscape diversity of tree species,
  - Targeted removal of high risk species.





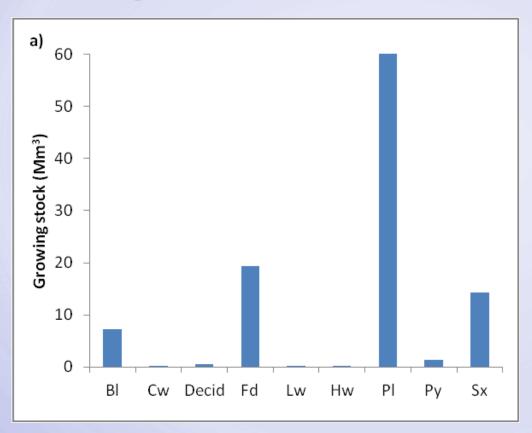
### Methods

- Simulation of a forest estate 1980 2060
  - CASH6 model,
  - similar to TSR or silviculture strategy approaches
- Different management regimes
  - Business as usual;
  - Mixed planting;
  - Early pine cut, mixed planting, more natural regeneration through partial harvesting.

Modelling supported by Ecora



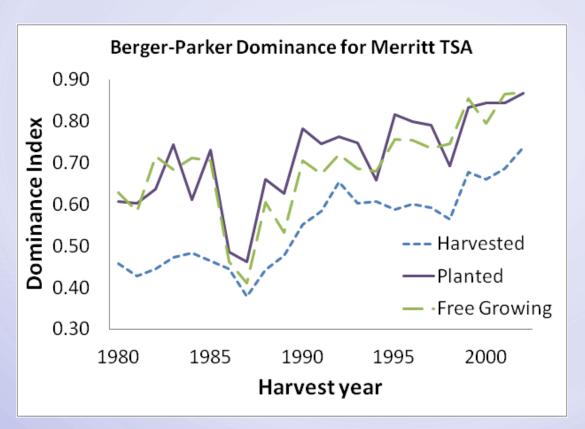
### 1980 Species distribution



Objective: increase diversity of tree species across the landscape



### Dominance index from Species Monitoring Report



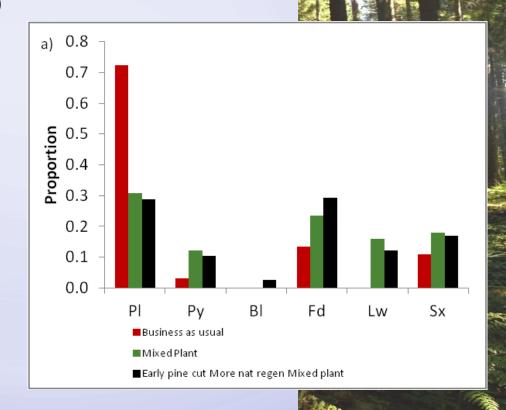
### Merritt TSA: Modelling implementation

#### Harvest

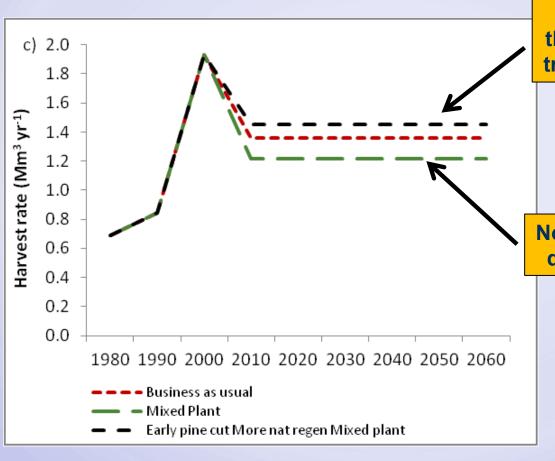
historical volume 1980-2009

Percent pine	1980 -89	1990 -99	2000 -09
Business as usual	40%	72%	88%
Mixed planting	40%	72%	88%
EMR	96%	92%	90%

### Regeneration



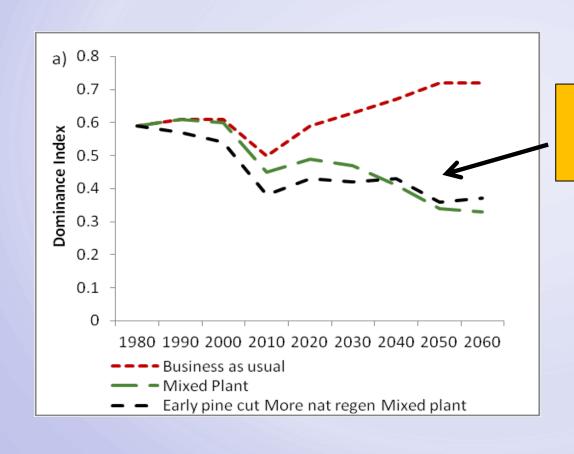
### **Merritt Results – Harvest Rates**



A higher harvest rate than BAU because more trees survived the beetle

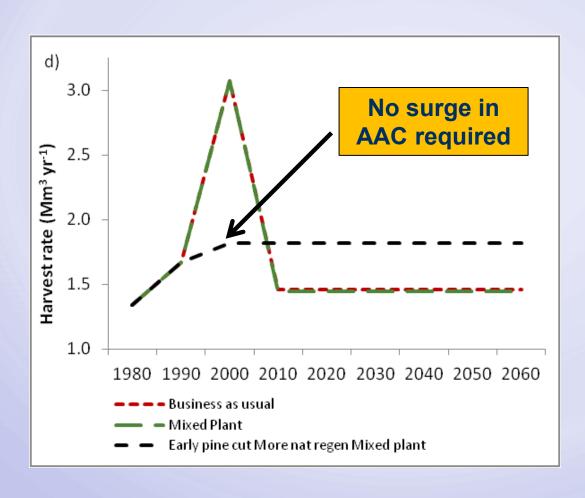
Not enough to just have different regeneration

### Merritt Results – Dominance Index



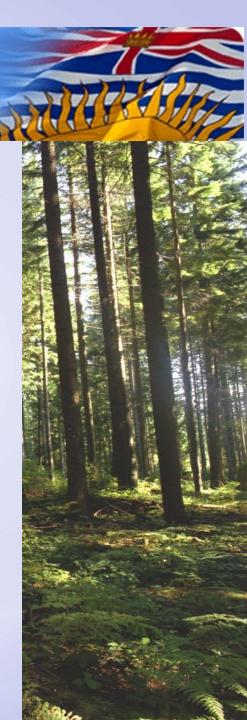
Greater balance in diversity

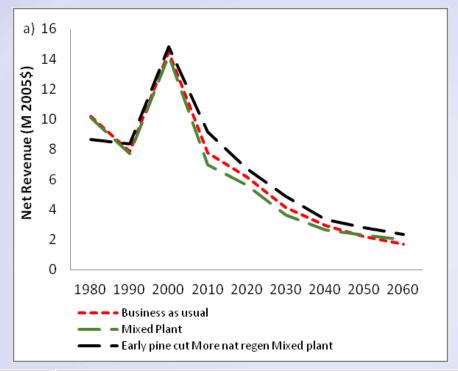
### Kamloops Results – Harvest Rates



### **Economic analysis**

- Landscape scale
- Forested not bare land
- Existing harvesting operations
- Discount rates: 0, 1, 3, 5%
- Costs = harvesting, overhead, hauling, silviculture
- Log prices = Average monthly variable prices by species 2003-2011

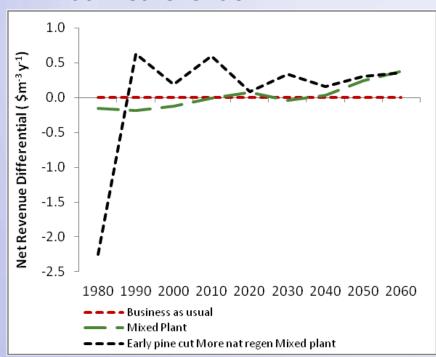




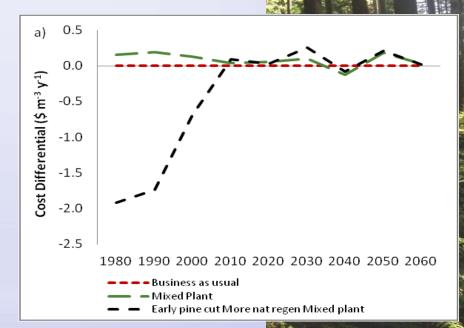
	Net prese 0%	nt value (\$mi 1%	llions) by dis 3%	count rate 5%
Business as usual	1,569	1,061	574	372
Mixed planting	1,524	1,023	552	359
EMR	1,790	1,181	611	380

### Net revenue and costs per cubic metre

#### Annual net revenue / m<sup>3</sup>



#### Annual costs / m<sup>3</sup>



### Beneath the pictures

If the harvest was the same at the start for BAU and EMR, why wasn't the net present value?

- Average Revenues:
  - EMR lower by \$2 million/year (or \$4/m³)
- Average Costs:
  - EMR lower by \$1.3 million/year (or \$2/m³)
- Is this enough information to inform decision making?



### Beneath the pictures

- Cost categories: decade 1
  - For EMR, the hauling and harvesting costs were up \$350 thousand/year, but silviculture costs were down by \$1.7 million/year.
- Area harvested: decade 1
  - BAU = 4,344 ha/year
  - EMR = 3,310 ha/year
- Species breakdown: decade 1
  - BAU harvested 34% Df and 40% pine
  - EMR harvested 2% Df and 96% pine
  - Df = \$67/m<sup>3</sup>; pine = \$49/m<sup>3</sup>



- Sensitivity analysis
  - Df productivity
  - 20% price change
- Alternative decade 1 harvest schedules
- Discount rates
- Other implications? Veneer/plywood sector...



### Conclusion

What does it all mean for managers today?

- These results indicate a more aggressive approach to adaptation does not necessarily lead to ruin.
- We may need to think beyond current practices, adapting to individual areas and conditions.
   Diversity needs a diverse approach.
- The decision maker and decision points are critical.
   Public versus private
- Less risk does not mean no risk.



Thank you

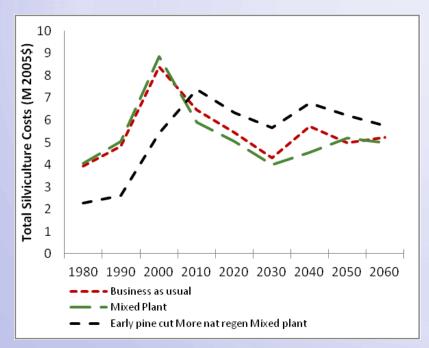
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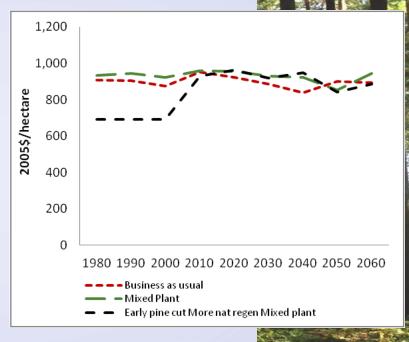
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#### Merritt forest district total silviculture costs



#### Silviculture costs per hectare



#### Merritt area harvested annually



