Stocked stands to standing stocks: Sustainable forest management and bioenergy

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» Background

- > Pacific Northwest forest condition "overstocked"
- > Spatial and temporal dynamics
- » Framework
 - > Sustainable forest management = feedstock
 - > Prescription elements
 - > Markets and access





A history of biomass accumulation in general, and landscape continuity





4. MOUNT JEFFERSON, FROM GRIZZLY FLAT.

Scope of Problem

Do the math...

- Return intervals
- Forest types



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Sustainable Forest Management

- » Biomass balance equation: Regeneration + Growth = Mortality + Harvest
- » Scale, forest type and ownership adjustment
- » Silvicultural prescription choices
 - > Even-aged management
 - > Multi-aged management ("restoration" or "ecological forestry")





Silvicultural Prescriptions

- » Regeneration harvest (~clearcutting)
 - > Industrial, state and private landowners
 - > Classic even-aged species (e.g., Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine)
 - > Post-fire salvage harvests
- » Fuels treatment only
 - > Federal owners
 - > Light "thinning from below" with diameter limit
 - + Modest thinning alternative
- » Comprehensive treatment
 - > Multi-aged management

Silvicultural Prescriptions

- » Prescribed fire
 - > Federal owners
 - > Following 1/3rd of the mechanical treatments
 - > 5-10 year return

WILDFIRE



Danielle Robbins

Modeling

- » Standing stock
 - > Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA)
- » Regeneration, Growth and Mortality
 - > Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS)/fire statistics
- » Harvest levels
 - > Silvicultural prescriptions
- » Scenarios
 - > Feedstock needs
 - > Market forces





Bottom Line

- 1. Management should be driven by objectives
- 2. Models do what we program them to do.
- 3. Scale is crucial are we doing enough?
- 4. Cake forestry vs. muffin forestry

