

FOREXCLIM: Forests and **extreme** weather events: Solutions for risk resilient management in a changing **climate**

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FOREXCLIM: Main questions and hypotheses

- (1) What is the risk of extreme weather event-induced forest damage in Europe and what ecological and financial impacts will extreme weather events have on major European tree species and forest types in the coming decades?

H(1): The risk of extreme events-induced impacts on forests will increase in the future.



FOREXCLIM: Main questions and hypotheses

- (1) What is the risk of extreme weather event-induced forest damage in Europe and what ecological and financial impacts will extreme weather events have on major European tree species and forest types in the coming decades?
- (2) How should current forest management regimes in Europe be adapted to make stand structures and tree species composition portfolios robust to the impacts of extreme weather events?

H(2): Close to nature forestry is an advantageous strategy to balance financial return and ES from European forests while reducing risk associated with increased extremes under future climate.

FOREXCLIM: Main questions and hypotheses

- (1) What is the risk of extreme weather event-induced forest damage in Europe and what ecological and financial impacts will extreme weather events have on major European tree species and forest types in the coming decades?
- (2) How should current forest management regimes in Europe be adapted to make stand structures and tree species composition portfolios robust to the impacts of extreme weather events?
- (3) How does uncertainty about future climate, timber market prices and forest ecosystem functioning under changed climate influence optimal forest management regimes?

H(3): Both management objectives, multifunctionality and reducing adverse effects of increasing uncertainty due to climate change require diversifying management alternatives.

FOREXCLIM: Approach

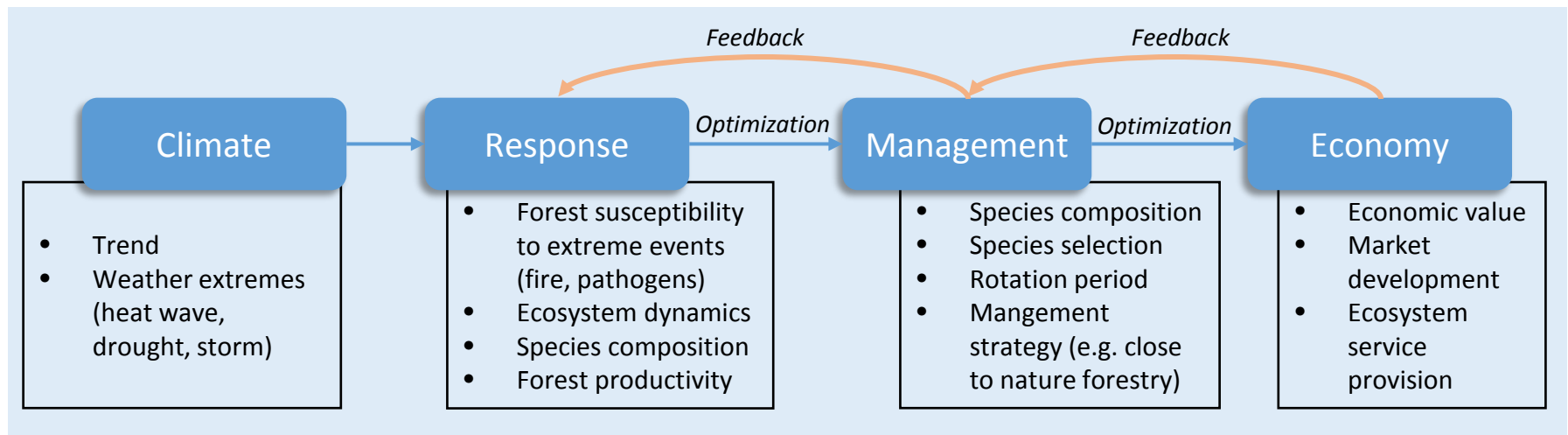
Risk-resilient multifunctional European forest landscapes in the future.

- Changing climate
- Changing forest dynamics
- Changing timber markets
- Different forest management strategies
- Different weights of social/economic/ecologic aspects (ecosystem services)

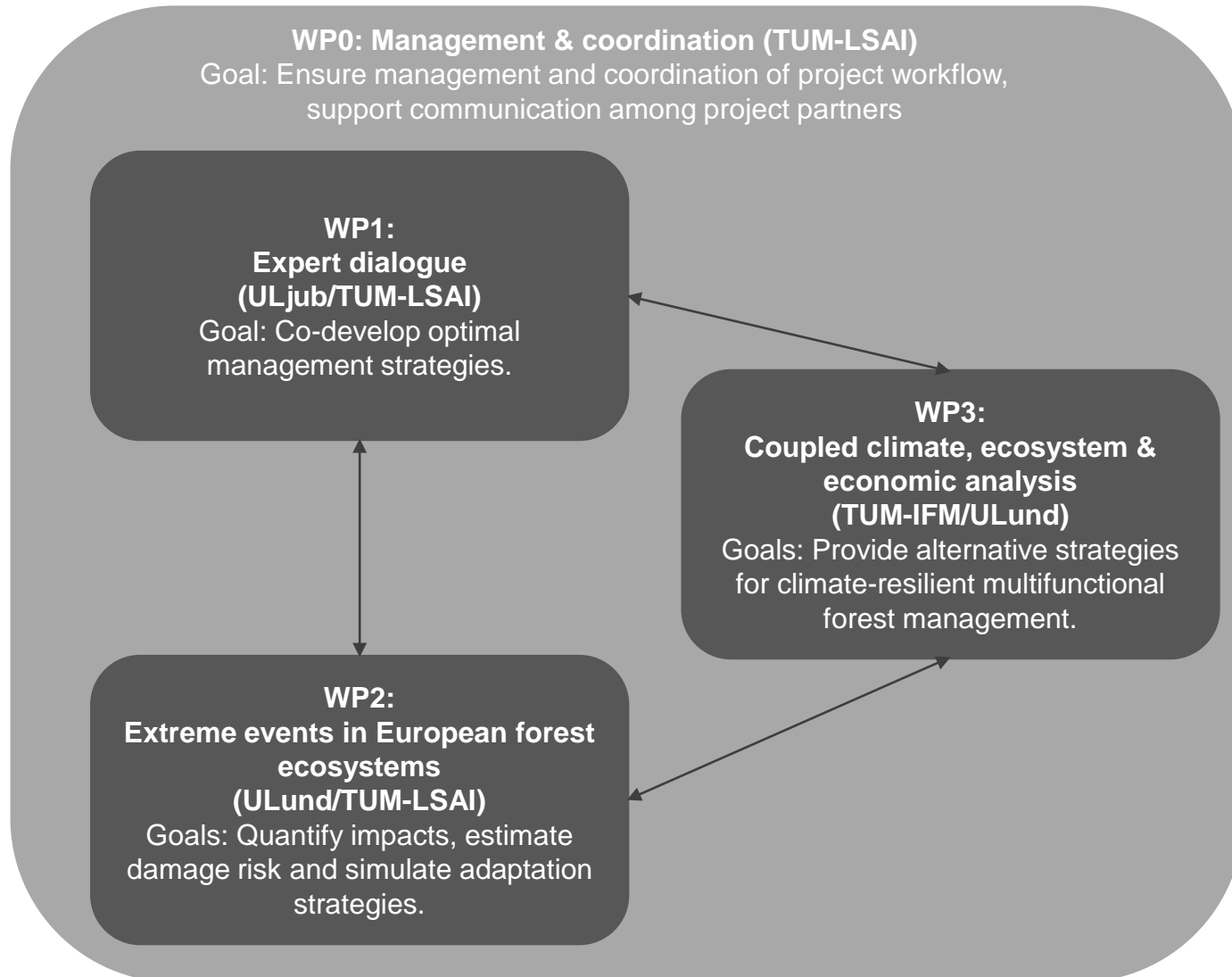


FOREXCLIM: Approach

Model-based analysis

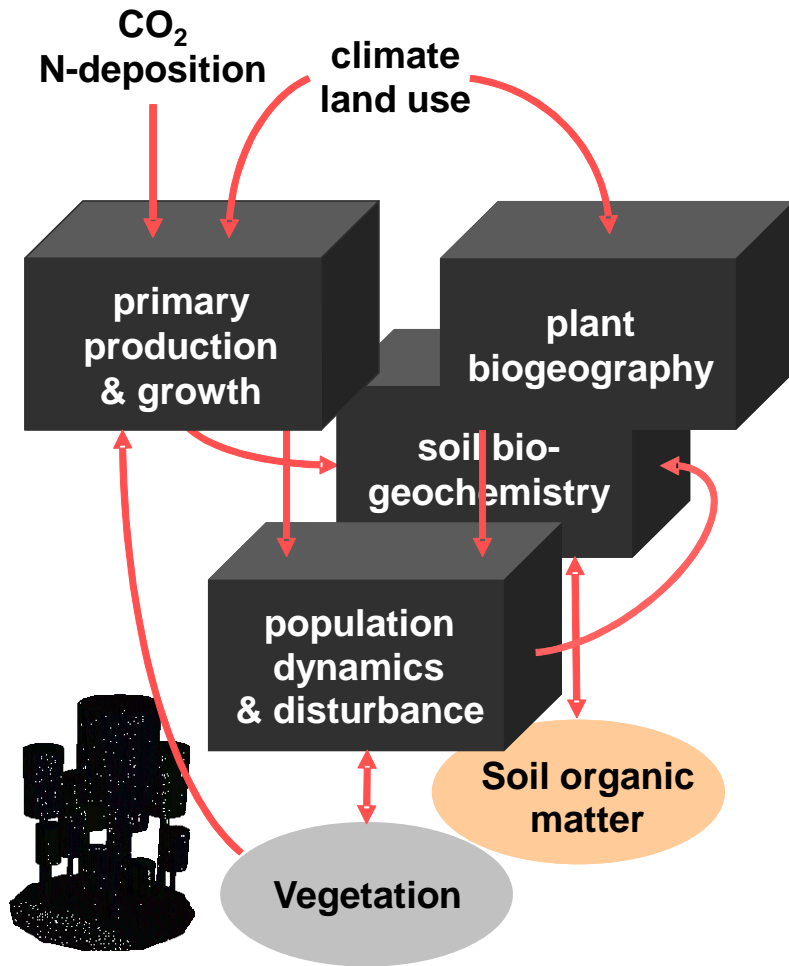


FOREXCLIM: Workpackages



Current work: Get models running...

The dynamic vegetation model LPJ-GUESS*:

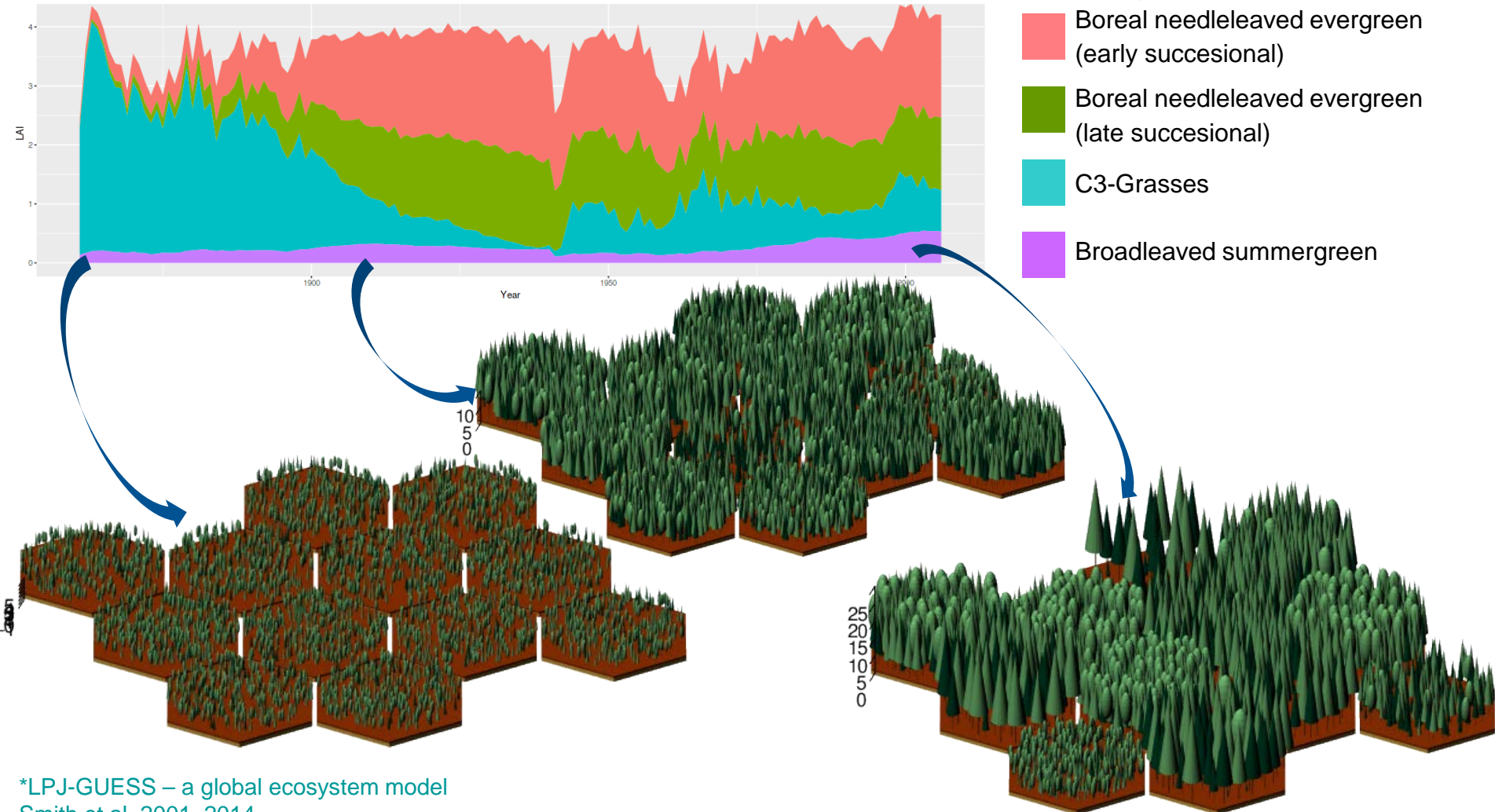


The dynamic vegetation model LPJ-GUESS*:

An example simulation of succession of boreal forest in Canada

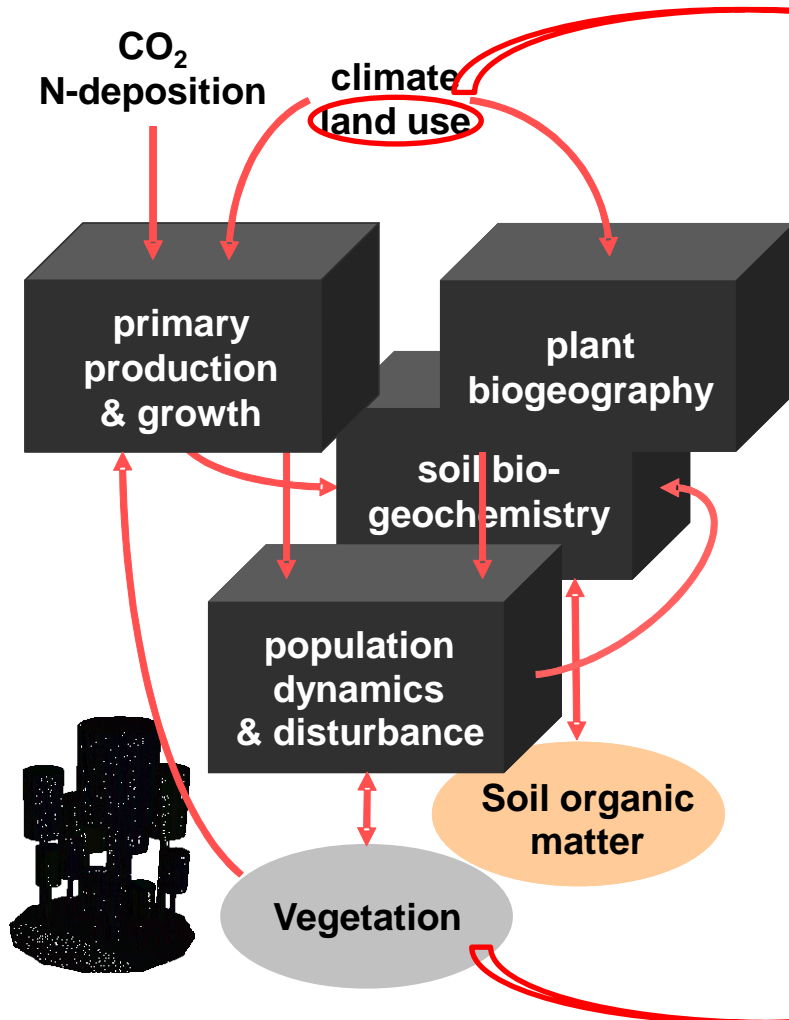
Forest types

- Boreal needleleaved evergreen (early succesional)
- Boreal needleleaved evergreen (late succesional)
- C3-Grasses
- Broadleaved summergreen



Figures from Steinkamp et al. 2018

Setting up forest management in LPJ-GUESS*:



Detailed forestry:

- Stand types/management types with:
- Planting systems (PFT selections)
- Establishment rules (e.g. all natural PFTs)
- Harvest systems (clearcut, continuous)
- N fertilisation

Simple forestry used with LUH2:

- Clearcut + creation of new stand

Impacts of extreme events:

- Drought mortality
- Wind disturbance
- Pathogens

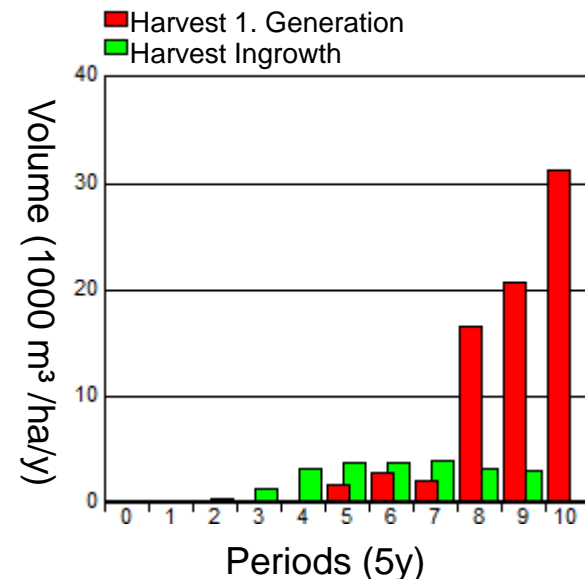
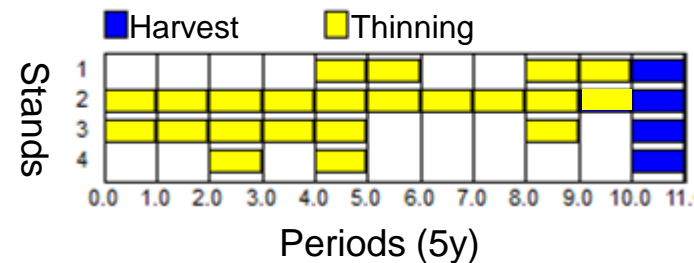
Setting up management decisions in YAFO 4.0*



YAFO is a planning-support tool for the development of management plans under uncertainty focusing on the forest enterprise level.

Coupling with LPJ-GUESS:

- Provide input data for calculation of management scenarios (felling plans) to be optimized with respect to financial considerations and ecological constraints.
- Determine objective function to consider risks and uncertainties due to natural calamities and timber price fluctuations.

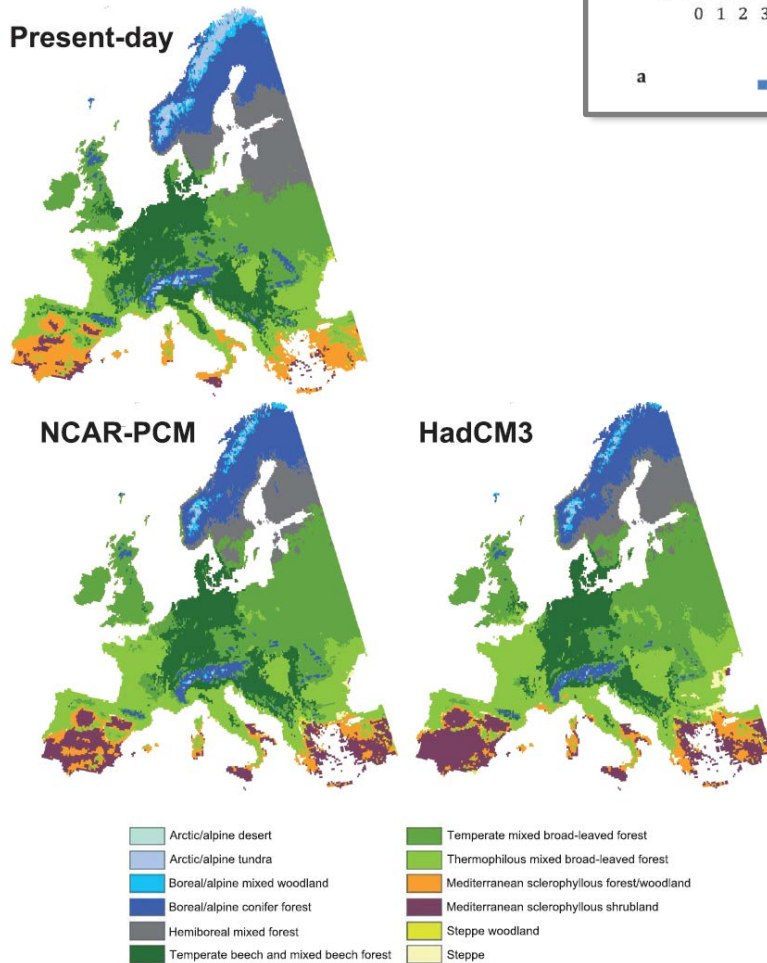


*Yafo – Yet another forest optimizer

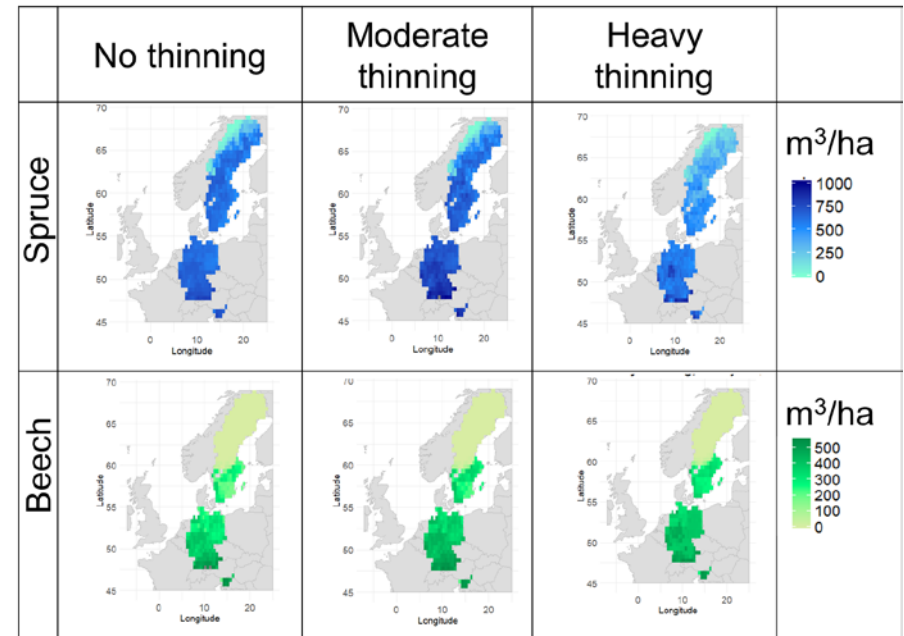
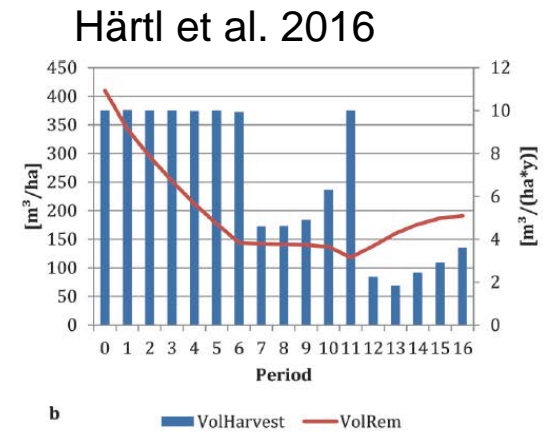
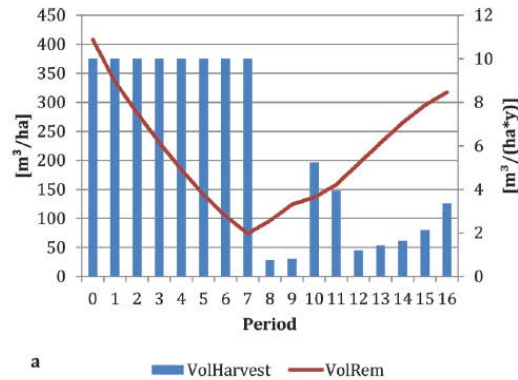
Härtl et al. 2013

<http://www.forestdss.org/wiki/index.php?title=YAFO>

Expected outcome...



Hickler et al. 2012



Sycheva, preliminary results...



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