Vulnerability assessment of ecosystem services for climate change impacts and adaptation (Vaccia)

<u>ACTION 9</u>: Assessment of impacts and adaptation measures for forest production; Case study at Northern Häme and Lapland (Short name: Forest Production)

Report on the Stakeholder seminars 3



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Report on the Stakeholder seminars 3

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1. Objectives of the stakeholder seminar 3

The specific objectives of the stakeholder seminar were

- to briefly review the forest growth and management optimisation modelling results achieved in VACCIA Action 9; best present understanding of the climate change and its effect to forest growth and the economics of forestry was presented to the participants.
- to discuss how stakeholders see the results and what they consider as important subjects in future research in the context of climate change and forestry in Finland
- to review recently started scientific projects that are closely related to the subjects of VACCIA Action 9

2. Stakeholder seminar 3

The third stakeholder seminar was organised as satellite event of the final seminar of VACCIA project at House of Science and Letters in Helsinki on 29th of November 2011.

The seminar was organised on the basis of invitations. We invited representatives of all national level stakeholder groups interested in forestry issues. The invitation was send out through email using the distribution list of News Bulletin of the Department of Forest Sciences, University of Helsinki. The invited participants included companies, academic and educational institutions, ngos and government offices. The main difference to the previous stake-holder meetings was in that the invitation was send to nation-level actors as a also nation-wide connection was seeked

The seminar location, programme and participants were different from the previous stakeholder seminars. The first reason was that presenting the project results to the same audience for second time would not have brought much new content for discussion. Secondly, we aimed to have more active participation by decision-makers and forest or environment professionals at high position. In the previous seminars the audience primarily consisted of local forestry professionals and forest owners because the seminars were held at places remote from Helsinki.

The program of the seminar is presented in annex 1. It consisted of concise presentations of the modelling results in VACCIA Action 9; how we expect forest growth to change in the future and how forest management is affected by climate change (annex 2) and what are the economical aspects and how the optimal rotation cycles will change in changing climate (annex 3). Besides presentations of VACCIA results, the stakeholders were informed about recently started scientific projects that deal with forestry and the climate change: HENVI-forest (annex 4) and Climforisk (annex 5).

During all the presentations free discussion was encouraged.

3. The main results of the seminar

The forest growt predictions done in VACCIA are consistent with the results achieved in earlier projects (e.g. FINADAPT). The predicted rise in the atmospheric CO2 and the warming of climate enhances wood productivity but it also makes stand management at seedling stage more expensive due to increasing competition by weeds. The predicted increase in tree productivity will increase profitability and alter stand management patterns but it has no dramatic consequences to the whole field of forestry. Economically more relevant questions are the future changes in wood market and carbon trading. If accumulation of carbon in standing biomass or replacing fossil fuel by wood were rewarded with typical present-day price of 15€ per tonne C, economically optimal rotation time would increase approximately as much as enhanced wood productivity by moderate climate warming would shorten it.

The extreme weather events and biotic disturbances are less predictable than tree growth and may pose a greater threat to forestry in the future. Therefore, quantitative predictions of biotic disturbances were seen as the most acute subject of research by both researchers and stakeholders. The presentation of Dr. Mikko Peltoniemi on the recently started project Climforisk was thus received with great satisfaction.

The forest ecosystem – climate interactions will be further studied in project HENVI-forest. The project will study this topic in a wide context which covers the climate effects of forest radiation balance and how the formation of secondary particles over forests due to biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOC) affects climate. The project also addresses economic aspects of climate change and forestry. The seminar participants considered problematic that there are no political or economic standards to account for forest radiation balance or emissions of BVOC that are not considered as greenhouse gases and only indirectly modify the climate. These subjects are also virtually unknown to the public. The HENVI-forest project, however, will also address how the new information is received by stakeholders and public.

The representant of Forestry Development Centre Tapio was very interested in having the present tools of forest management updated to include VACCIA-based growth and management scenarios that consider the effect of gradually changing climate. Many forest owners and professionals dealing with practical forestry work also seem to trust more in experimental observation on climate change effects rather than theoretical considerations. This makes dissemination of scientific climate change predictions challenging. Having the climate change effects embedded in management planning tools would indicate the effects of climate change as understandable concepts as tree volume or directly show how e.g. frequency and intensity of thinning will change in the future. This in turn would greatly speed up dissemination of climate change information among professionals in local forest owners' associations as well as among forest owners.

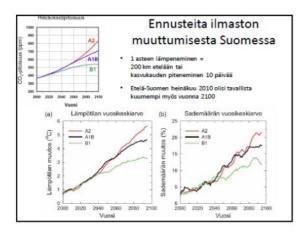
Annexes

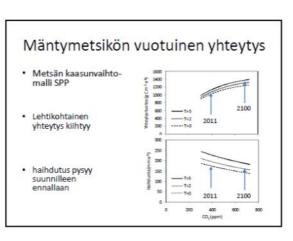
Annex 1 Stakeholder seminar program

- 10.30-10.50 Forest growth and management in changing climate (Pasi Kolari)
- 10.50-11.10 Effects of climate change on forest economy (Lauri Valsta)
- 11.10-11.20 New research projects: Henvi Optimizing forest management to account for multiple interactions with the climate (Kari Minkkinen)
- 11.20-11.30 New research projects: ClimfoRisk (Mikko Peltoniemi)
- 11.30-12.00 Discussion

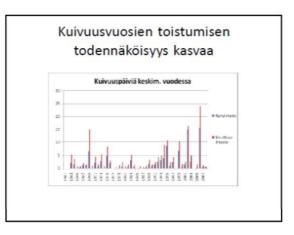
Annex 2 Forest growth and management in changing climate



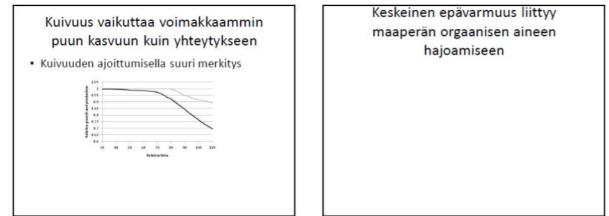


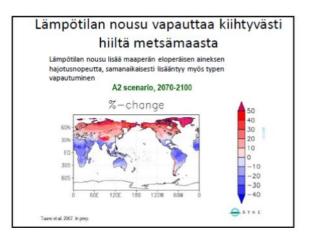


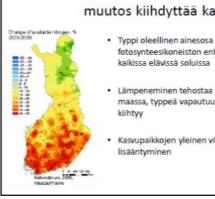




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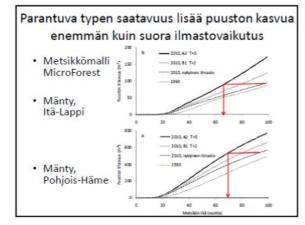




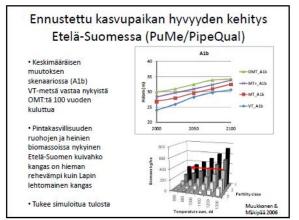
Maaperän ravinnekierron muutos kiihdyttää kasvua

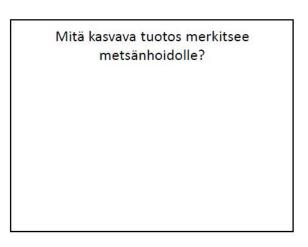
- fotosynteesikoneiston entsyymeissä ja kaikissa elävissä soluissa
- Lämpeneminen tehostaa hajotusta maassa, typpeä vapautuu, puiden kasvu
- Kasvupaikkojen yleinen viljavuuden

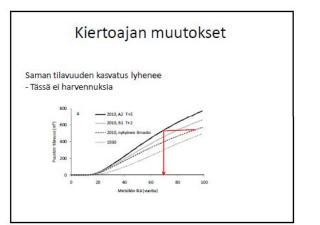


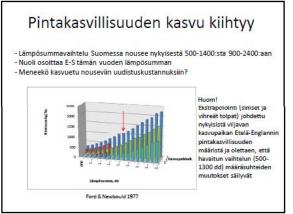


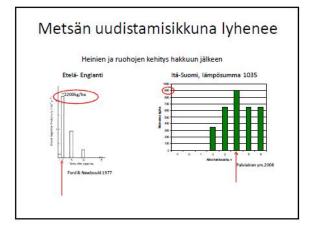
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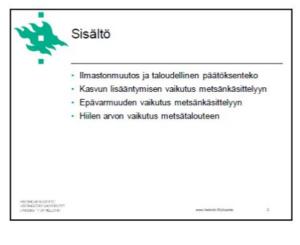


Metsien kasvuolosuhteet muuttuvat

- Viljavuus kohoaa, kuivuusvuodet toistuvat useammin, talvimyrskyjen vaikutukset suurempia, bioottiset tuhot kasvavat
- Kiertoajat lyhenevät, nykyisilläkin puulajeilla saavutetaan päätehakkuukypsyys nopeammin
- Viljavilla kasvupaikoilla lehtipuiden suhteellinen kilpailukyky kuuseen nähden paranee
- VT-kasvupaikoista voi tulla liian viljavia männylle
- Molemmilla havupuilla alkukehityksen hitaus ongelma viljavuuden parantuessa
- Vesovat ja nopeasti kasvavat lajit pärjäävät alkukehityksessä
 Kuivuutta osittain sietävät tammi ja lehmus muuttuvat kasvatuskelpoisemmiksi lämpötilan noustessa

Annex 3 Effects of climate change on forest economy



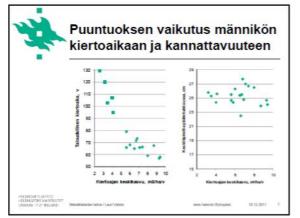


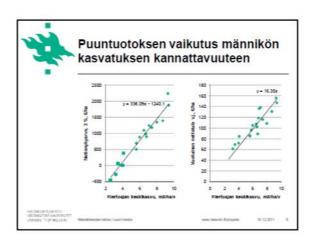




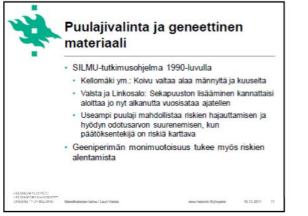


Annex 3 continues











Annex 3 continues





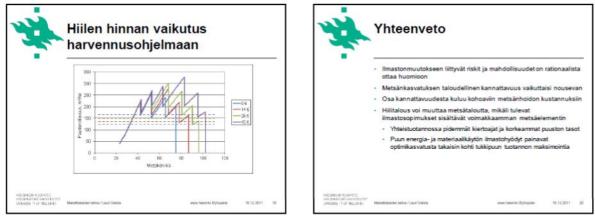








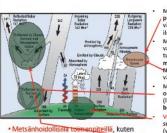
Annex 3 continues



Annex 4 Henvi - Optimizing forest management to account for multiple interactions with the climate



Taustaa – Metsät ja ilmasto



hakkuilla, ojituksilla, maanmuokkauksella; hakkuutähteiden keruulla ym. on monensuuntaisia vaikutuksia, jotka tunnetaan yhä huonosti Metsät ovat tärkeitä hiilinieluja. Ne poistavathiilidioksidia ilmakehästä ja vähentävät säteilyhaakoetta (viilentävät ilmastoa) Monet muutkin tekijät, kuin hili, vaikuttavat säteilyhaseeseen. Esim. turvemaiden kuivatus ja käyttö metsätalouteen voi lisätä maan CO2:n ja N2:O:n päästöjä (lämmittävä), mutta vähentää CH4 päästöjä (viilentävä). Metsien albedo eli säteilyh heijastussuhd on pienempi kuin avointen maiden (lämmittävä). Tämä pienentää eirtyisesti boreaalisten metsian hiilinielun vaikutus Veden hahtuminen metsistä on suurempaa kuin avoimesta pinnasta (viilentävä vaikutus) Metsä lisävät aerosolien muodostumist (viilentävä vaikutus)

Taustaa – Metsät ja talous

- Metsät tarjoavat hyödykkeitä ja (ekosysteemi)palveluita. Joillain näistä on tarkasti määritelty arvo (puutavara, paperi), vähemmän tarkka arvo (hiilinielu, albedo), tai hyvin vaikeasti määriteltävä arvo (diversiteetti, virkistys)
- Arvot pitää pystyä määrittämään, jotta metsien käyttöä voidaan optimoida
- Metsien käytön hyväksyttävyyttä täytyy myös analysoida: millaisia preferenssejä yhteiskunta asettaa metsätaloudelle, ilmastonmuutoksen hidastamiselle ja sopeutumiselle

Tutkimuksen tavoitteet

- Analysoida metsätalouden kaikki potentiaalisesti tärkeät ilmastovaikutukset
- Tutkia miten metsien käyttö ja suojelu tuottavat korkeimman mahdollisen taloudellisen ja sosiaalisen arvon, kun niiden kaikki ilmastovaikutukset otetaan huomioon

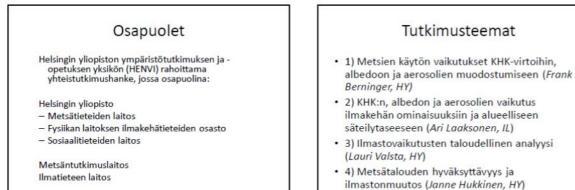
Tavoitteet

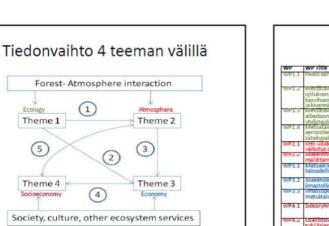
- 1) kehittää kiertoajan pituisia metsien käsittelyskenaarioita tavallisimmista metsätaloustoimenpiteistä, ottaen huomioon kaikki tunnetut ilmastovaikutukset (muutkin kuin hiilinielu)
- 2) analysoida metsätalouden ilmastovaikutusten ja taloudellisten vaikutusten välisiä kompromisseja erilaisissa ympäristöpoliittisissa tilanteissa
- 3) analysoida millaisia preferenssejä yleisö asettaa ilmastonmuutoskysymyksille (torjunta, sopeutuminen) metsätaloudessa
- 4) tutkia politiikkainstrumentteja, joilla voitaisiin saavuttaa parhaat tulokset ottaen huomioon metsätaloussektorin yhteiskunnalliset ja ilmastolliset vaikutukset sekä kansainväliset sopimukset

Odotettavat tulokset

- Tutkimuksemme
 - lisää tietoa puutteellisesti tunnetuista metsien ja metsätalouden ilmastovaikutuksista (albedo, aerosolit, turvemaat, muut KHK:t kuin CO2)
 - kehittää mallityökaluja, joilla metsien käsittelyssä voidaan ottaa huomioon ilmastovaikutukset
 - toteuttaa sosioekonomisen analyysin metsien käsittelystä ottaen huomioon ilmastovaikutukset

Annex 4 continues

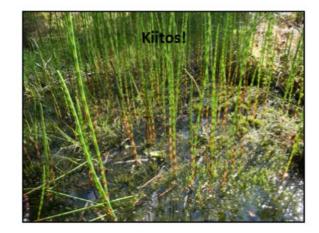




11 Työpakettia			
WP	writte	wpleader(s)	
WP1.1	Hillen kertyminen metsan ja metsamaihin	Annikki Makela, UHEL, Dept. Forest Sciences; Risto Sievänen, METLA	
	weisätaiousiolimenpiteiden, erityisesti ojituksen, vaikutukset kasvihuonekaasujen dynamiikkaan turve- ja kivennäismailla	Karl Minklinen, UHLL, Dept. Horest Sciences	
WP1.3	Mersäraioustoimenpireiden vaikuukset albedoon ja haihtuvien orgaanisten yhdisteiden päästöihin	Frankserninger, Jaana Bäck, OHEL, Dept. Fores Sciences	
WP1.4	Metsataioustoimenpiteiden vaikutukset aerosolien muodostumiseen ja säteilypakotteeseen	Michael Boy, UHEL, Dept. Physics, Atmospheric Sciences	
WP2.1		An Laaksonen, Finnish Meteorological Institute	
WP2.2	Alueellisten Imästovakutusten mallittaminen	Ari Laaksonen, Finnish Meteorological Institute	
WP3.1	Metsien käsittely huomioiden taloudelliset ja imastolliset tavoitteet	Lauri Valsta, UHEL, Dept. Forest Sciences	
	Alueellisen tason exonominen ja ilmastollinen analyysi	Maarit Kallio, Metla	
WP3.3	ilmastopolittiset škenaariot ja metsätalouden ilmastovaikutukset	Lauri valsta, Unizi, Dept. Porestsciences	
WP4.1	Sidosryhmaanalyysi	Martin Welp, University of Sustainable Development, Eberswalde, Germany	
WP4.2	Usallistuvan päätöksenteon tukijärjestelmä	Janne Hukklinen, UHEL, Dept. Social Hesearch	

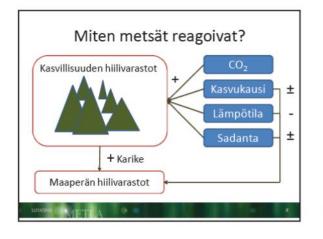
Muut tutkijat

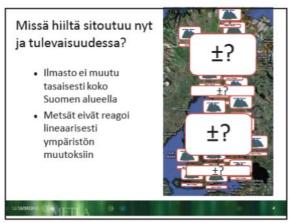
- Pasi Kolari (UHE-DFS), Ivan Mammarella (UHE-ATM), Sampo Smolander (UHE-ATM), Nina Janasik (UHE-SS), Ditte Mogensen (UHE-ATM), Henna Lyhykäinen (UHE-DFS), Jari Hynynen (METLA), Hannu Ilvesniemi (METLA), Olli Salminen (Metla), Raisa Mäkipää (Metla)
- Palkattavia tutkijoita HENVI-rahoituksella (sisältäen IL:n ja METLAn rahoituksen):
 - 3 tutkijakoulutettavaa 10 miestyövuotta
 3 tutkijatohtoria 6.5 vuotta
 - 1 senioritutkija 2.75 vuotta



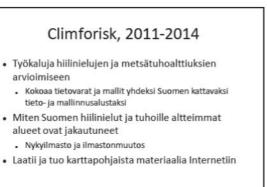
Annex 5 ClimfoRisk









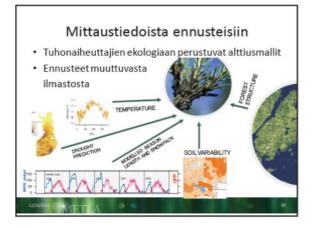


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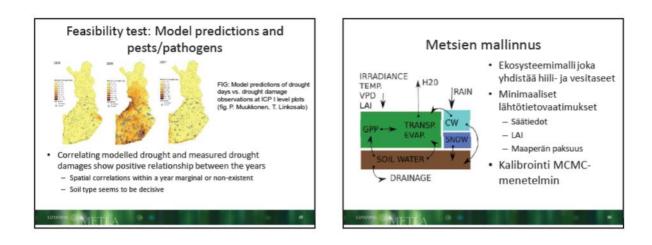




Annex 5 continues







Annex 6

Participants of the seminar

Professor Eero Nikinmaa, University of Helsinki Professor Lauri Valsta, University of Helsinki Dr. Pasi Kolari, University of Helsinki Dr. Kari Minkkinen, University of Helsinki Dr. Mikko Peltoniemi, Finnish Forest Research Institute Mikko Uimonen, National Land Survey of Finland Miia Tähtinen, Pöyry Johanna Leinonen, Finnish Forest and Park Service Olli Salminen, Finnish Forest Research Institute Johnny Sved, Forestry Development Centre Tapio Susanna Kankaanpää, Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority (HSY) Lea Jylhä, Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK) Hanna Nikinmaa, Indufor Paivi Merilä, Finnish Forest Research Institute Jussi Nikula, WWF