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 2



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Report on the Stakeholder seminars 2

Table of Contents

Report on the Stakeholder seminars 2	3
1. Introduction	
2. Objectives of the stakeholder seminar 2	3
3. The operative area of the action 9	3
4. Stakeholder seminar 2 at the forestry field station of the University of Helsinki in Hyytiälä	3
5. Stakeholder seminar 2 in the Kemijärvi City hall.	4
6. The main results of the seminar	4
Seminar program, Hyytiälä Forestry Field Station	6
Presentation on expected climate change impacts on forest growth	7
Presentation on the economic aspects of climate change in forestry	15
Seminar program, Kemijärvi City Hall	19

Report on the Stakeholder seminars 2

1. Introduction

The decisions of forest management that are made currently according to the present best knowledge on productive forestry may be less optimal if assessed over the whole rotation in the changing environment. In countries like Finland, who still have considerably large sector of economy based on forest productivity, these changes are crucial.

EU Life+ funded project "Vulnerability assessment of ecosystem services for climate change impacts and adaptation (Vaccia)" started in early 2009. One part of the project is Action 9 "Assessment of impacts and adaptation measures for forest production; Case study at Northern Häme and Lapland". The action attempts to clarify how climate change will influence the forest production and production conditions and how that will influence the productivity of alternative silvicultural schemes. The work concentrates on case studies in two areas in South Finland and Lapland. The predictions will be communicated in common seminars with practical forestry organisations and local communities where the case studies are made. In the discussions the decision making of adopting different adaptive measures under uncertain future are clarified. Based on these meetings different projections on probable outcome are made.

In this report the second stakeholder seminars in both case study areas are presented

2. Objectives of the stakeholder seminar 2

The specific objectives of the second set of stakeholder seminar was to introduce how climate change will impact forest productivity and how these changes are reflected on silviculture and its economic viability. The idea of the seminars was to highlight what concerns the expected change rouse in the forestry practitioners at the level of adaptation of silviculture to climate change and discuss these points against the existing scientific information including the uncertainties involved. The intention was to collect existing concerns considering the prevailing information and use that in guiding the collection and interpretation of the scientific information for the reminder of the period to be addressed in the final stakeholder seminars.

3. The operative area of the action 9

The Action 9 is conducted as a case study in Northern Häme representing the conditions in South Finland and in eastern Lapland representing the northern conditions. Both case study areas belong to the FinLTSER-network and University of Helsinki has long lasting forestry studies going on there.

4. Stakeholder seminar 2 at the forestry field station of the University of Helsinki in Hyytiälä

The second official stakeholder seminar in the Northern Häme region was organised at the University of Helsinki field station in Hyytiälä in the 25th of March 2011. In spring 2010 another

additional stakeholder seminar was held in Tampere. The university field station is centrally situated in the region and it is easily accessed from the region.

The seminar was organised on the basis of invitations. The local staff members of the field station invited representatives of the main local actors involved in forestry and individual forest owners. The invited participants included 28 students and 23 teachers from Tampere College as well as a representative from the local forestry centre and three individual forest owners. Also representatives of locally operating forestry companies were invited but they informed that they were not able to participate.

The program of the seminar is presented in annex 1. It consisted of the presentation of climate change related studies in Hyytiälä, what is expected to happen to forest growth (annex 2) and forest economy with climate change (annex 3). During all the presentations free discussion was encouraged.

5. Stakeholder seminar 2 in the Kemijärvi City hall.

The second stakeholder seminar in eastern Lapland was organised in the Kemijärvi City hall on 8th of April 2011. In addition to the direct invitations to local forestry organisations and forest owners also an advertisement of the seminar was published in the local newspaper Koilis-Lappi on the 7th of May 2009 at their page for announcements at page 29. The 11 participants included representatives from local forestry organisations (Forest and park service, forestry centre, forest owners association) and forest owners.

The program of the seminar is presented in annex 4. Similarly to meeting in Hyytiälä, It consisted of the presentation of the climate change, what is expected to happen to forestry with climate change (annex 5) and economic considerations of future uncertainties (annex 6). During all the presentations free discussion was encouraged and about half of the seminar time was reserved to open discussion.

6. The main results of the seminar

The practical forestry organisations communicated that for them it is very important to receive information about climate change in terms that are understandable to them. In that sense concrete information that would be relevant to them in terms of forest management is still lacking. A lot of information concerning climate change is available from media and from internet but they remain either terminologically or thematically in such a level that is unusable when planning forest management practises. For that reason, the participants were very happy about the presentations given in the seminar and to the possibility for thorough discussion concerning the issues. In general the local forest owners' associations were seen as the critical link in adopting new practises required by the climate change and in informing the forest owners. 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.

As the predominant concerns about the adaptation of forestry to climate change following points rose during the seminar in Hyytiälä: how the ground frost will vary and what impacts that should have on the forestry operations, how will the relative success of natural and artificial regeneration methods change and is it foreseeable that in the future regeneration involves more work and possibly changes in the soil treatment methods, will the genetic material from natural forest be enough to accommodate the changes in the climate or should testing with alternative proveniences

be started already now and should there be changes in the regeneration species. In particular the question of spruce was discussed a lot as it is the species that has been predicted to suffer most with climate change but is currently most used species in forest regeneration. There was general agreement that forestry practises should be altered from monocultures towards more diverse species composition. This would also allow more flexible response to possible damage caused by climatic change. At present pricing of wood and also at increasing renewal costs, economical rotation times will be shortened in the future. Fortunately, the increased forest growth is able to shorten the rotation period so much that silviculture can accomodate increasing regeneration costs. The predictions suggest, however, that the net benefit of climate change to silviculture as practised today, might not increase much. During the transition period of warming climate there is temporarily improved situation as the climate will enhance the growth of established forests that did not suffer from increased competition from ground vegetation.

In the Kemijärvi meeting also the tree species and the genetic diversity of the material was considered as an important concern in the future. The quality of wood and how that will change rouse concern and also if the forest guidelines presently used in South Finland can be used in the future in Lapland. Another important concern was linked with the uncertainty if demand for wood continues in the future and what will be the role of energy wood vs. wood for other purposes and how will international treaties concerning carbon bounding in vegetation influence the situation.

Discussions at Kemijärvi brought in the difference in southern Finnish and northern Finnish conditions. In the Häme region of South Finland there was quite a lot of concern that climate change may have negative impact to forestry practises and possibly decrease the profitability of the sector. In Lapland, on the contrary, there was not much doubt that the growing of trees will become easier. However, even if the climate warms up to present southern Finnish level, forest productivity will increase more slowly as the soil nutrient pools are smaller. Growth may be further enhanced when tree growth in northern forests is shifted from temperature-limited to nutrient-limited by climatic warming; in this case fertilizing the forests becomes profitable. Tree species composition is not likely to change radically from the present one. In the north the abiotic and biotic threats to trees are also less dramatic if we consider present southern Finnish conditions.

Socio-economic impacts, however, can become more important in the north. Due to the presently low forest productivity and correspondingly the low income from forestry in Lapland, utilisation of other ecosystem services such as reindeer herding or forest conservation for tourism compete and cause conflicts with forestry. These conflicts may escalate along with increasing profitability of forestry in the future. The ongoing change in forest industry further complicates the adaptation of forestry practises to climate change. The concern was mainly if the demand for wood still remains high or will the structural changes in forest industry and in response to climate change reflect also on the type of wood that is actually bought. From the point of view of the objectives of the Action, 9 it is interesting to see if these changes reflect in the attitudes of forest owners in their response to the profitability changes that climate change will bring and that are calculated in this action.

Seminar program, Hyytiälä Forestry Field Station

2nd stakeholder meeting of <u>action 9</u>: Assessment of impacts and adaptation measures for forest production; Case study at Northern Häme and Lapland (Short name: Forest Production).

Hosts:

Head of the station, PhD. Antti Uotila, HY/Hyytiälän metsäasema (University of Helsinki, Forestry field station)

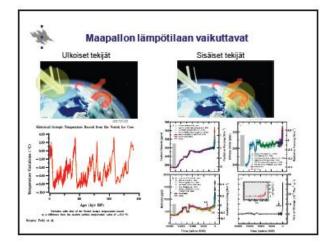
Prof. Pertti Hari, HY/metsätieteiden laitos (University of Helsinki, Dept. For. Sciences) PhD Pasi Kolari, HY/metsätieteiden laitos (University of Helsinki, Dept. For. Sciences) Prof. Lauri Valsta, HY/metsätieteiden laitos (University of Helsinki, Dept. For. Sciences)

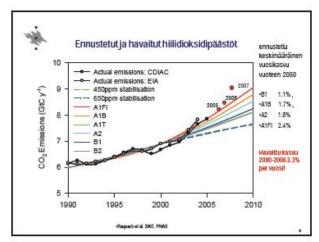
Hyytiälä Forestry Field Station, lecture hall 25.3.2011

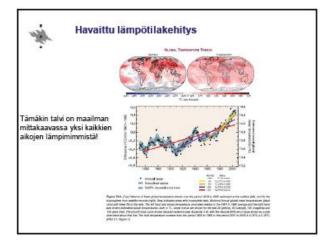
- 10.00 Welcome (Antti Uotila)
- 10.10 Climate change studies at Hyytiälä Forestry Field Station (Pertti Hari)
- 10.40 Impacts of climate change on forest growth (Pasi Kolari)
- 11:40 Economic aspects of climate change (Lauri Valsta) Final discussion
- 13:00 Lunch

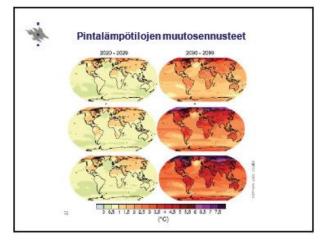
Presentation on expected climate change impacts on forest growth



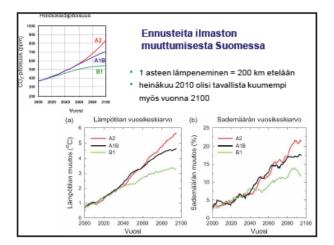


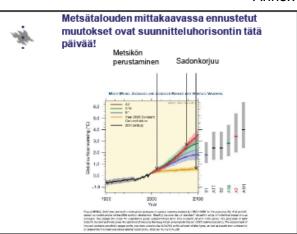


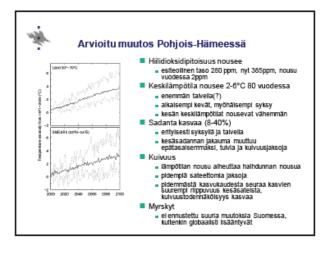




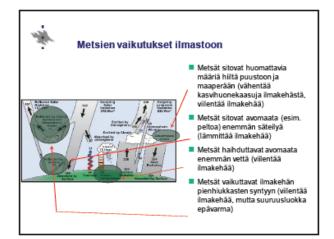


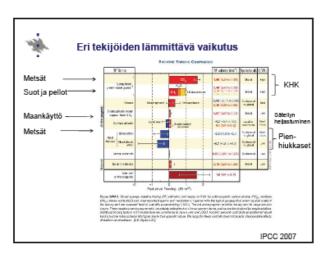


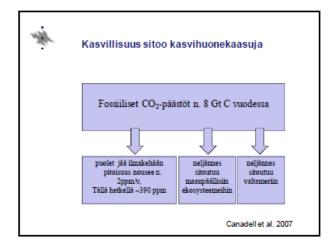


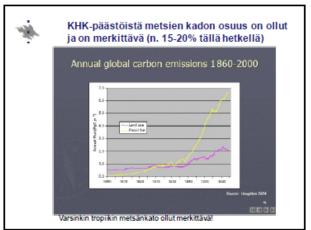














Trooppisilla alueilla metsänpeitto on pienentynyt

- Hiilivarasto on pienentynyt (suuri lämmittävä vaikutus)
- Suurempi osa auringon säteilystä heijastuu ja vähemmän säteilyä sitoutuu puustoon (pieni viilentävä vaikutus)
- Haihdunta on pienentynyt (suuri lämmittävä vaikutus)
- Puusto vaikuttaa pienhiukkasten muodostumiseen (epävarmaa onko puuston lisääntyminen lisännyt vai vähentänyt)
- Trooppisilla alueilla metsänkadon nettovaikutus on ollut ilmakehää lämmittävä



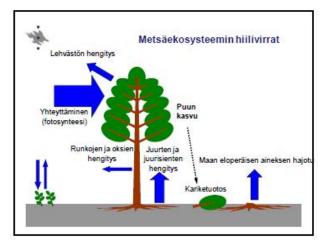
- Boreaalisilla alueilla:
 Kasvatetaan järeitä havumetsiä
 - Suuri metsien hillivarasto, pitkäikäisiä puutuotteita
 - Suositaan järeitä lehti- ja sekametsiä
 - Kevään lämmittävä vaikutus pieni, hiilivarasto keskimääräinen, suuri potentiaali fossiilisten
 - polttoaineiden korvaamiseen (nopeakasvuiset lajit)
- Trooppisilla alueilla
 - Tuetaan metsänkatoa hillitseviä hankkeita
 - Perustetaan viljelymetsiä
 - Kylämetsätalous+ ruokahuolto+ luonnonvarojen kestävä käyttö

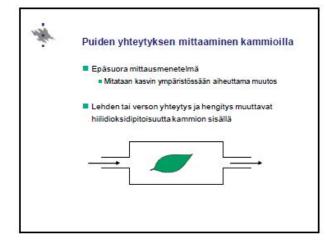




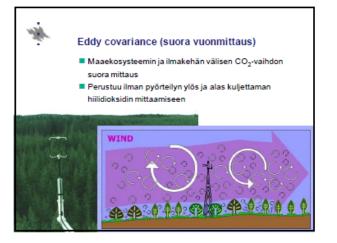






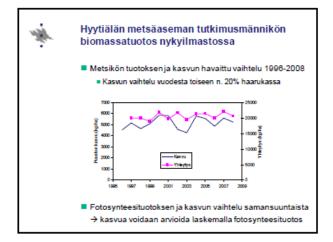






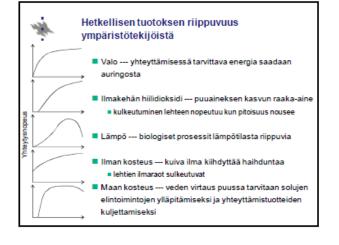
Suorat biomassamittaukset

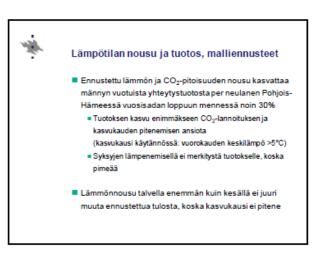
- Lasketaan puuston tilavuus ja biomassa näytepuiden pituudesta, rinnankorkeusläpimitasta ym. sekä metsikön tiheydestä
- Kasvuhistoria lustoista ja oksakiehkuroista
- Tuloksena puuston vuotuinen nettokasvu, jonka pitäisi olla sama kuin metsän nettohiilidioksidinvaihto jos maaperässä ei tapahdu muutoksia

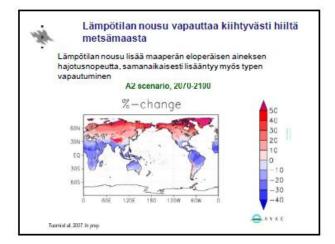


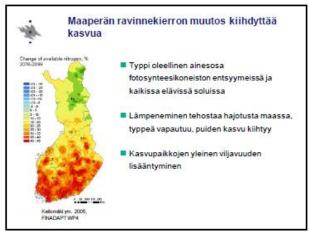


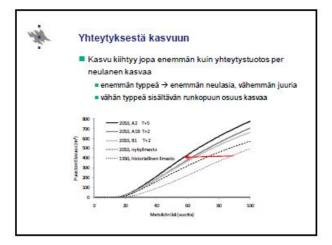
- Vuoden keskilämpö ja kasvukauden pituus selittävät metsän fotosynteesituotoksen ja kasvun maantieteellistä vaihtelua mutta eivät juuri vaihtelua vuodesta toiseen samalla paikalla
- Kasvit reagoivat lähinnä vallitseviin olosuhteisiin, eivät aisti kasvukauden pituuttatai vuoden keskilämpöä
 > Vuotuinen tuotos koostuu hetkellisistä tuotoksista
- Tuotos rippuu monesta tekijästä, yksittäiset ympäristötekijät eivät selitä tuotoksen muuttumista vuodesta toiseen
- Tutkitaan tuotoksen muuttumista muuttuvassa ilmastossa, oletetaan hetkellisten vasteiden ympäristöön pysyvän samana

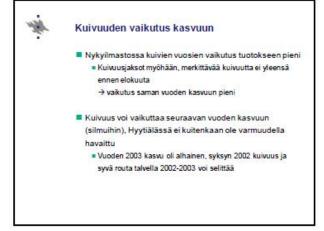


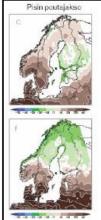






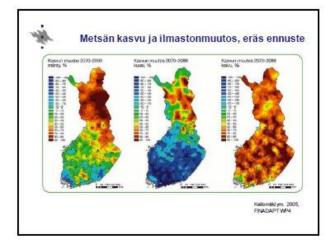


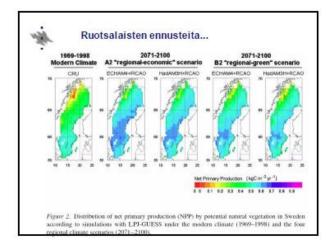


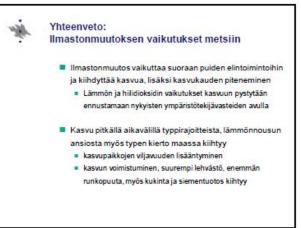


Kuivuus kasvua rajoittavana tekijänä tulevaisuudessa

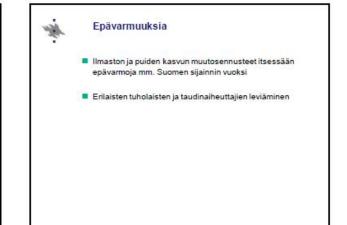
- Vuotuisen sadannan arvioitu kasvu 10-20%
- 3-4°C lämmönnousun myötä vuotuinen potentiaalinen haihdunta kasvaa myös 10-20%
- CO₂-pitoisuuden nousun ansiosta puiden haihdunta voi pienentyä (vedenkäytön tehokkuus kasvaa)
- Kuivuusriski riippuu sateiden vuodenaikaisesta ajoittumisesta, ennusteet poutajaksojen pituudesta tulevaisuudessa ristiriitaisia



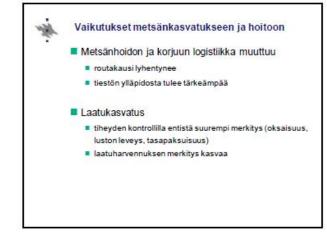


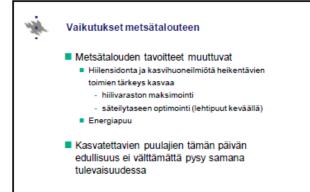


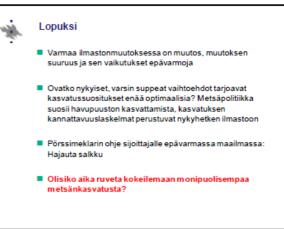












Toimintaehdotuksia

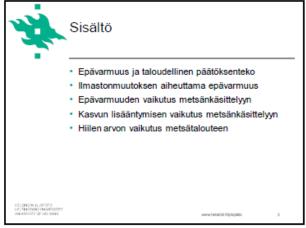
Viljaville paikoille koivu-kuusi sekametsää

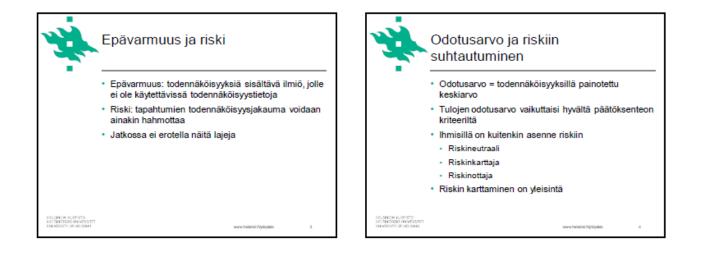
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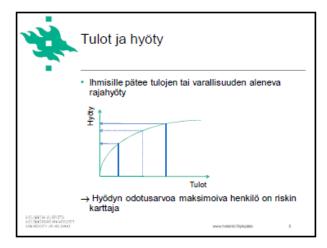
- Kuusen uudistaminen verhopuuston alle (jos kuuselle tulee ongelmia, koivusato saadaan korjattua ja voidaan tehdä puulajin vaihto)
 Koivun ohella myös haapaa ja leppää
- Viljavilla paikoilla myös tervalepän laatukasvatusta
- Myös haapa hyötyy ilmastonmuutoksesta, mahdollisuus myös nopeakasvuiseen energiapuuviljelyyn, vesametsätalouteen
- Viljavilla paikoilla Etelä-Hämeessä myös tammea voisi istuttaa sekapuustoksi (alkukehityksen varmistaminen tosin vaatii työtä, sopii metsänhoidon harrastajille), myös lehmusta voisi kokeilla kuusen sekapuuksi (ryhminä)
- Tuoreillakin kankailla mäntyä nykyistä enemmän (ainakin karkeahkoilla maapohjilla)
- Eteläisempää alkuperää olevia taimia

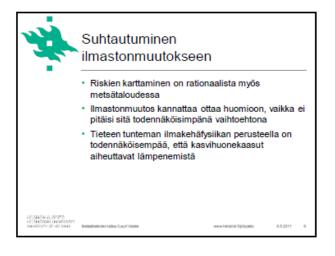
Presentation on the economic aspects of climate change in forestry

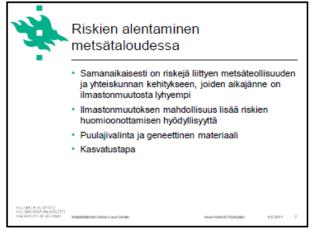


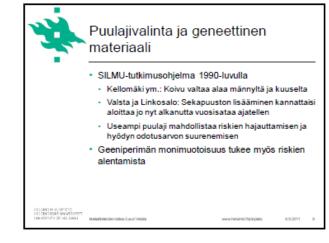


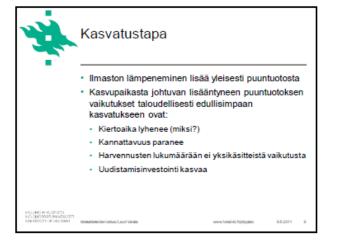


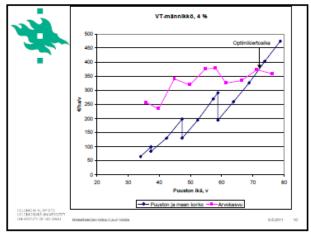


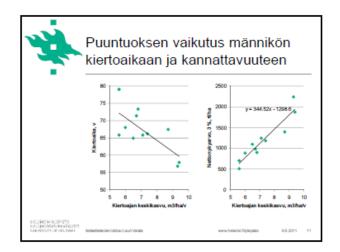


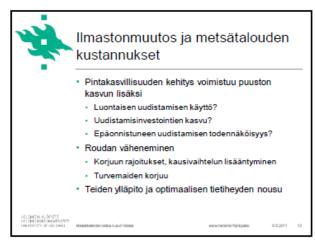




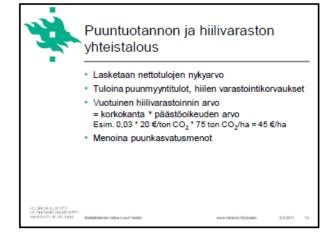


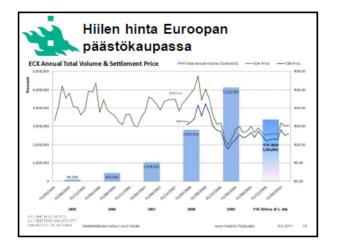






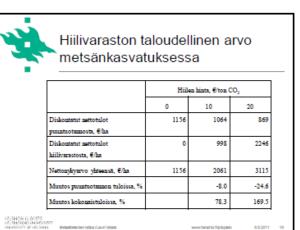




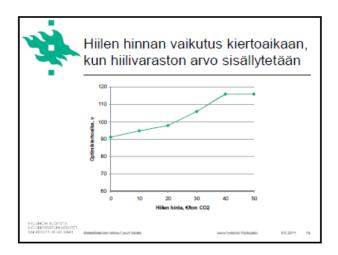


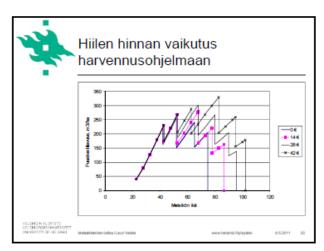
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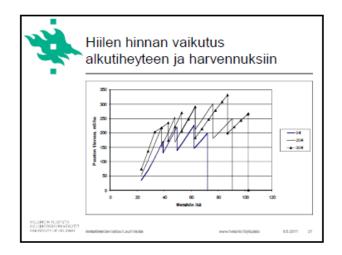


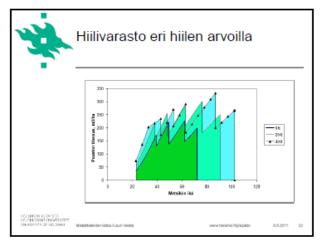














Seminar program, Kemijärvi City Hall

2nd stakeholder meeting of <u>action 9</u>: Assessment of impacts and adaptation measures for forest production; Case study at Northern Häme and Lapland (Short name: Forest Production)

Kemijärvi City Hall, 8.4.2011.

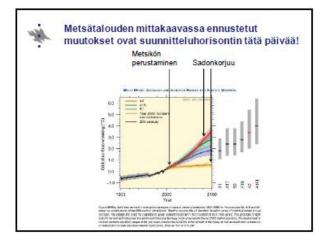
Hosts:

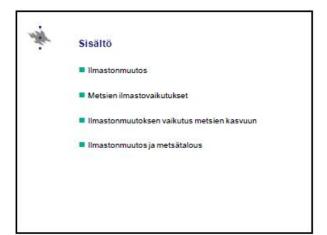
PhD Pasi Kolari, HY/metsätieteiden laitos (University of Helsinki, Dept. For. Sciences) Prof. Lauri Valsta, HY/metsätieteiden laitos (University of Helsinki, Dept. For. Sciences)

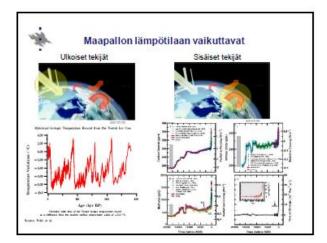
- 12.00 Climate change and its impacts on forest growth (Pasi Kolari) Discussion on climate change and forestry
- 13.30 Economic aspects of climate change (Lauri Valsta)
- Discussion on socio-economic issues
- 15.00 End

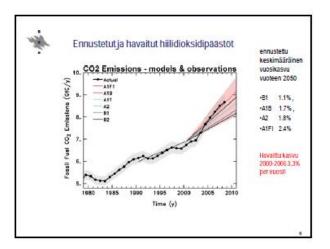




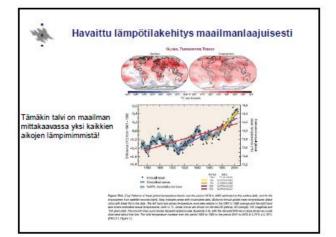


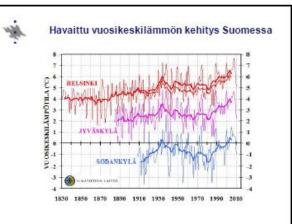


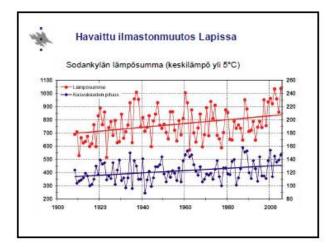


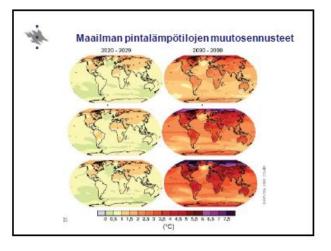


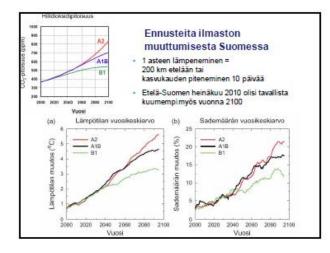














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Sätellyn heljastun

Pien-

IPCC 2007

hiukkase

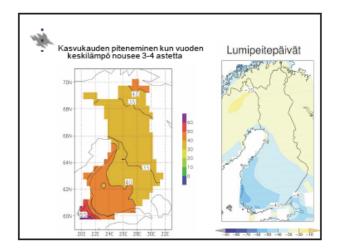
a stated

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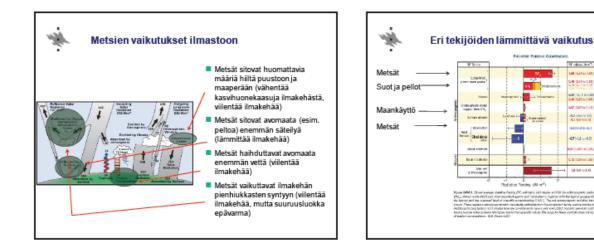
London .

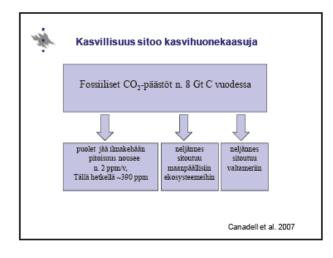
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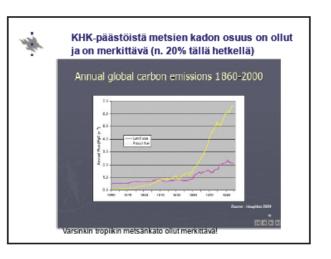
internal in passed













Trooppisilla alueilla metsänpeitto on pienentynyt

- Hiilivarasto on pienentynyt (suuri lämmittävä vaikutus)
- Haihdunta on pienentynyt (suuri lämmittävä vaikutus)
- Suurempi osa auringon säteilystä heijastuu ja vähemmän säteilyä sitoutuu puustoon (pieni viilentävä vaikutus)
- Puusto vaikuttaa pienhiukkasten muodostumiseen (epävarmaa onko puuston lisääntyminen lisännyt vai vähentänyt)
- Trooppisilla alueilla metsänkadon nettovaikutus on ollut ilmakehää lämmittävä

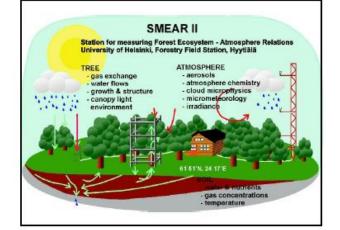




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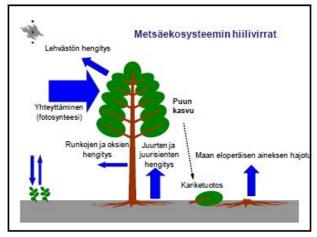
Kuinka metsän tuotosta ja sen suhdetta ilmastoon tutkitaan?

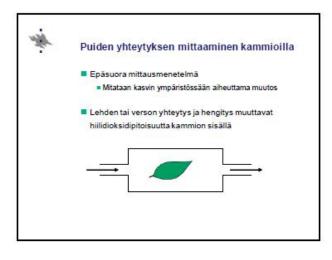
- Kaasunvaihtomittaukset(CO2)
 - Hiilitaseen ositteet ja niiden hetkelliset vasteet
 "Bruttokasvuun" allokoidaan vuositasolla vajaa puolet
 - yhteytystuotoksesta, loput ylläpitoon • "Nettokasvu" suuruusluokkaa neliännes
 - Nettokasvu suuruusiuokkaaneijannes
 - Vuotuinen tuotos koostuu hetkellisistä tuotoksista, jotka voidaan laskea mitatusta CO₂-vaihdosta
- Biomassamittaukset → vuotuinen kasvu
- Matemaattiset mallit: tuotoksen yhteys ympäristöön



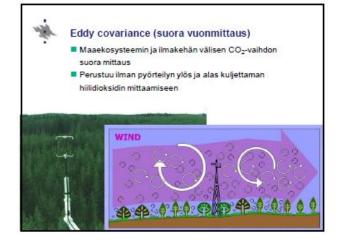




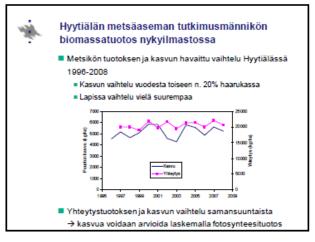


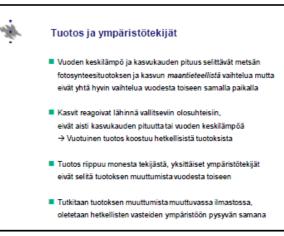


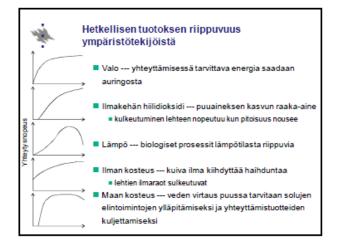


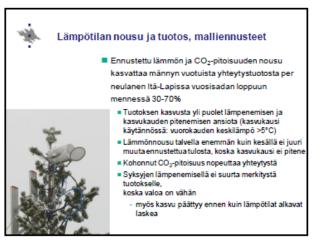


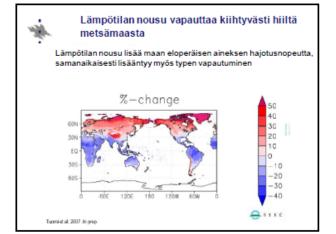


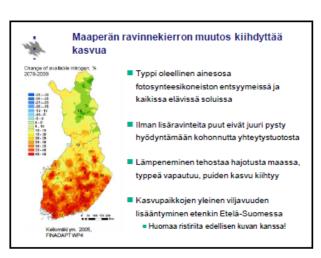


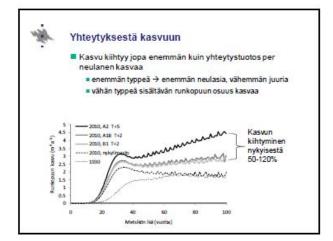


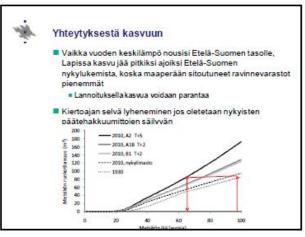








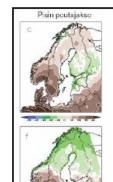




Kuivuuden vaikutus kasvuun

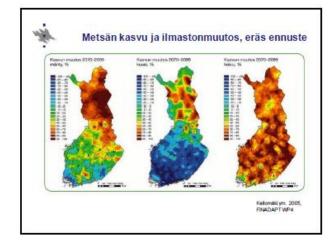
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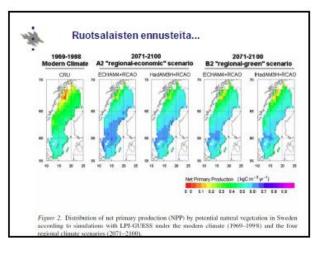
- Suomen nykyilmastossa kuivien vuosien vaikutus tuotokseen melko pieni
 - Kuivuusjaksot suhteellisen myöhään
 - → vaikutus saman vuoden kasvuun pieni
 - Värriön tutkimusasemalla ei ole havaittu merkittävää
 - kuivuuden vaikutusta puiden toimintaan
 - Aikainen kuivuus voi vaikuttaa seuraavan vuoden kasvuun (silmuihin)



Kuivuus kasvua rajoittavana tekijänä tulevaisuudessa?

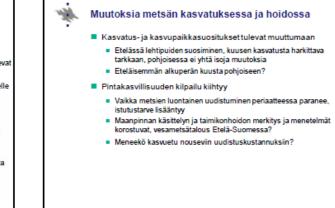
- Vuotuisen sadannan arvioitu kasvu 10-30%
- 3-4°C lämmönnousun myötä vuotuinen haihdunta kasvaa suunnilleen yhtä paljon
- CO₂-pitoisuuden nousun ansiosta puiden haihdutus kasvaa vähemmän kuin haihdunta maasta (vedenkäytön tehokkuus kasvaa)
- Kuivuusriski riippuu sateiden vuodenaikaisesta ajoittumisesta, ennusteet poutajaksojen pituudesta tulevaisuudessa ristiriitaisia

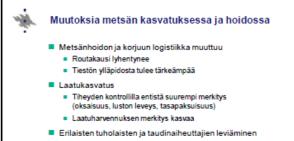












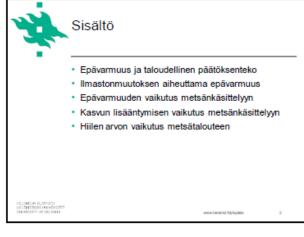
- Lähinnä Etelä-Suomen riesa mutta pohjoisessakin mm. mäntypistiäistuhot voivat yleistyä
- Uudet tuhot ja taudinaiheuttajat huomioitava kasvatuksessa

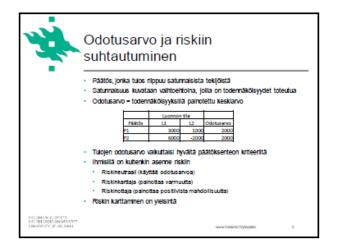
Muutoksia metsätaloudessa Metsätalouden tavoitteet muuttuvat

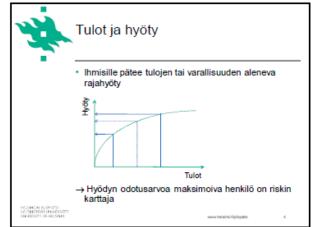
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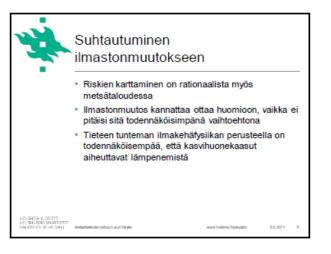
- Hiilensidonta ja kasvihuoneilmiötä heikentävien toimien tärkeys kasvaa
 - hiilivaraston maksimointi
 - auringon säteilyn heijastumisen maksimointi (lehtipuut
 - keväällä)?
- Energiapuun kannattavuus paranee fossiilisten polttoaineiden kallistuessa
- Kasvatettavien puulajien tämän päivän edullisuus ei välttämättä pysy samana tulevaisuudessa

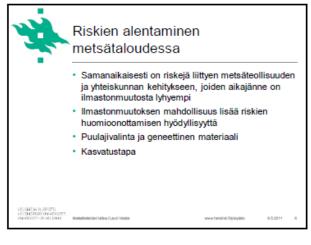




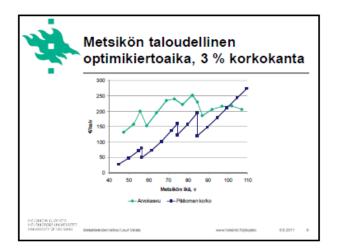


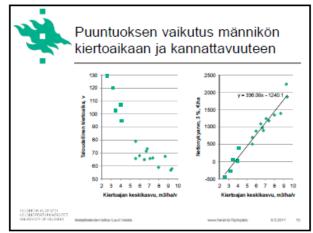


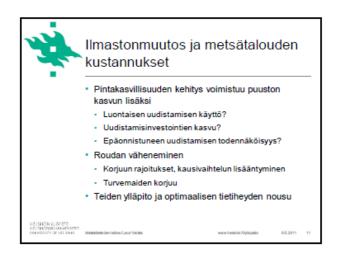






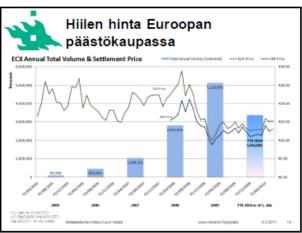












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Hiilivaraston taloudellinen arvo metsänkasvatuksessa								
		Hiilen hinta, €/ton CO ₂						
		0	10	20				
	Diskontatut nettotulot puuntuotannosta, €/ha	1156	1064	869				
	Diskontatut nettotulot hiilivarastosta, Cha	0	998	2246				
	Nettonykyarvo yhteensä, €/ha	1156	2061	3115	[
	Muutos puuntuotannon tuloissa, %		-8.0	-24.6				
	Muutos kokonaistuloissa, %		78.3	169.5	[
HELSING IN VLIDPISTO NITLENE PORE UNIVER LINE VERSITY OF HELSIN			www.helsinkt.flykopist	o 652011	17			

