



Balancing conflicting goals



Forest / Wilderness
Koli Nature Center, 23-12-14
Erik Ling



Framework

- Planning horizon – rotation period 80-100 year
- Ecological processes – scale and time
- Spatial diversity– different site conditions
- Involving huge number of private owners
- Include values without a market – no price mechanism

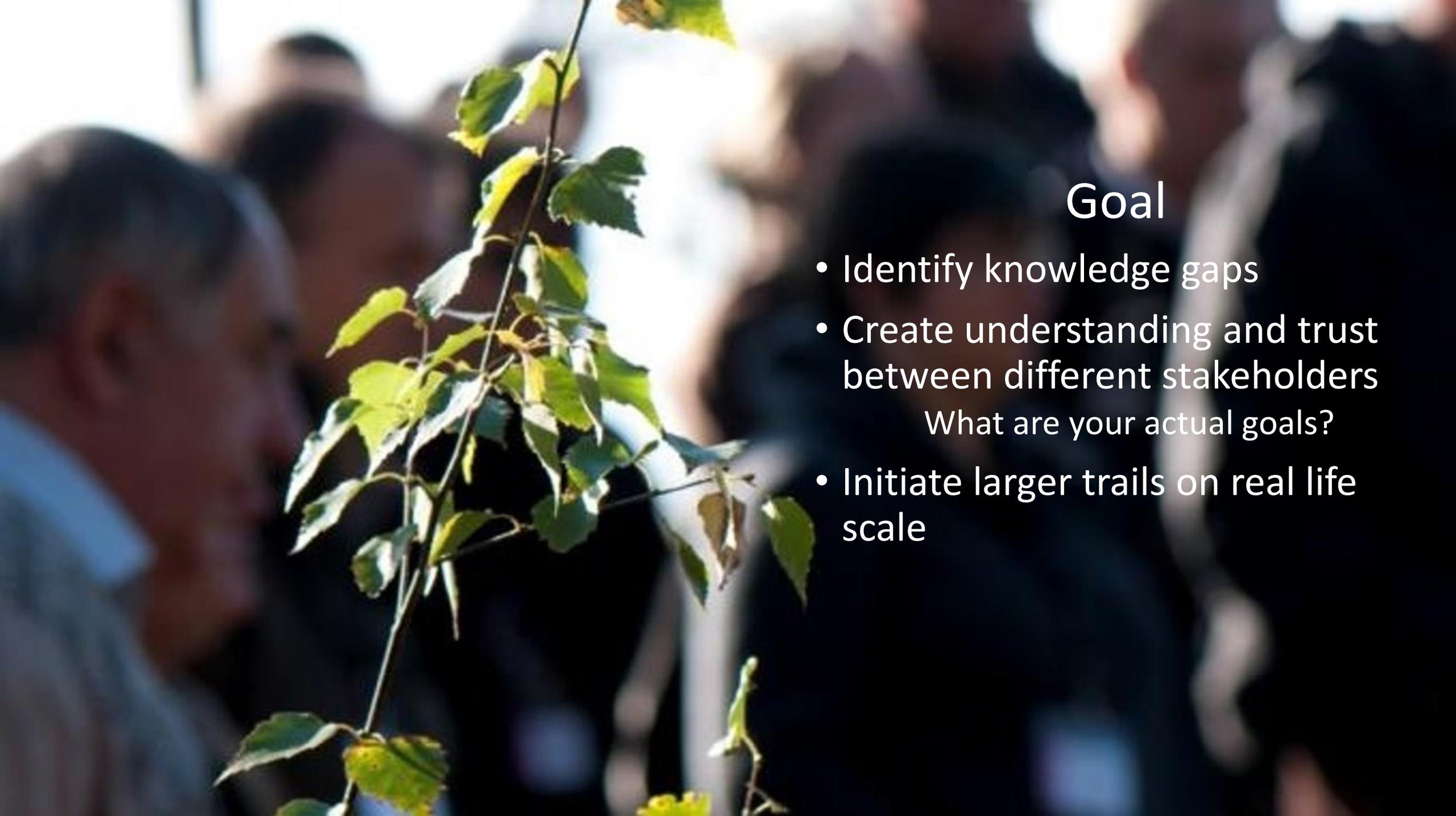
General Conclusions

- One size does not fit all
- Involve different perspective
- Recognize used system boundaries – time & space
- Trust is needed between different stakeholders



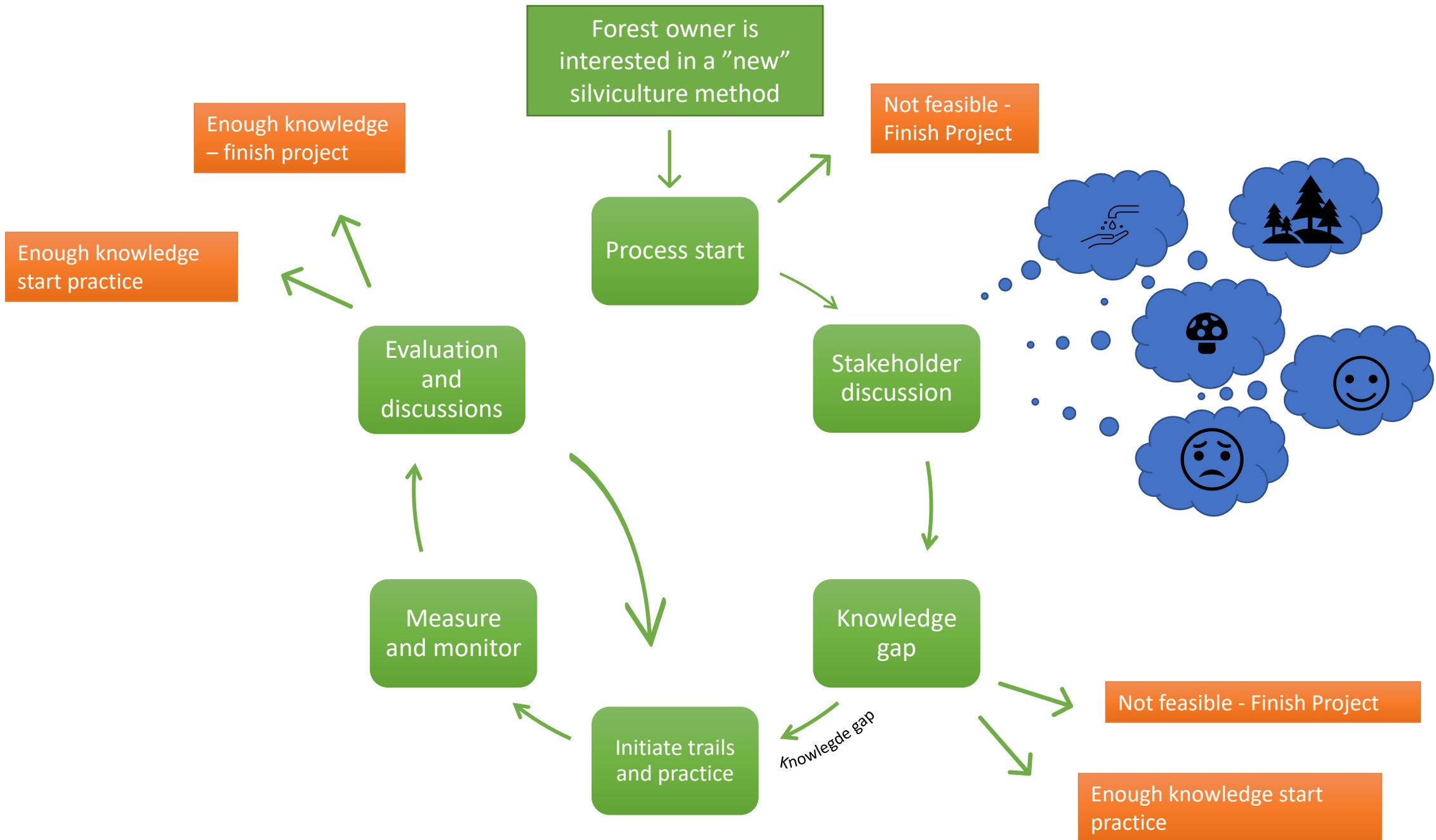
Adaptive management

- Model to conduct well grounded changes in forest operation
- Basis for decision making in a complex setting
- Minimize risks and uncertainty



Goal

- Identify knowledge gaps
- Create understanding and trust between different stakeholders
What are your actual goals?
- Initiate larger trials on real life scale





The case Continuous Cover Forestry



Before

An aerial photograph of a forest landscape. In the upper center, there is a calm, dark pond reflecting the surrounding trees. The forest is a mix of green and yellowish-brown trees, suggesting an autumn or early winter setting. In the lower center, a group of about six people wearing high-visibility yellow vests are standing on a rocky, cleared area, possibly engaged in a field activity or survey. The overall scene is a natural, wooded environment.

Used methods

- Selection harvesting
- Group selection
- Line thinning
- Shelter systems
- Redirecting stand

Goals

- Biodiversity
- Demonstration
- Specific bird
- Recreation
- Reindeer husbandry
- Social values
- Education

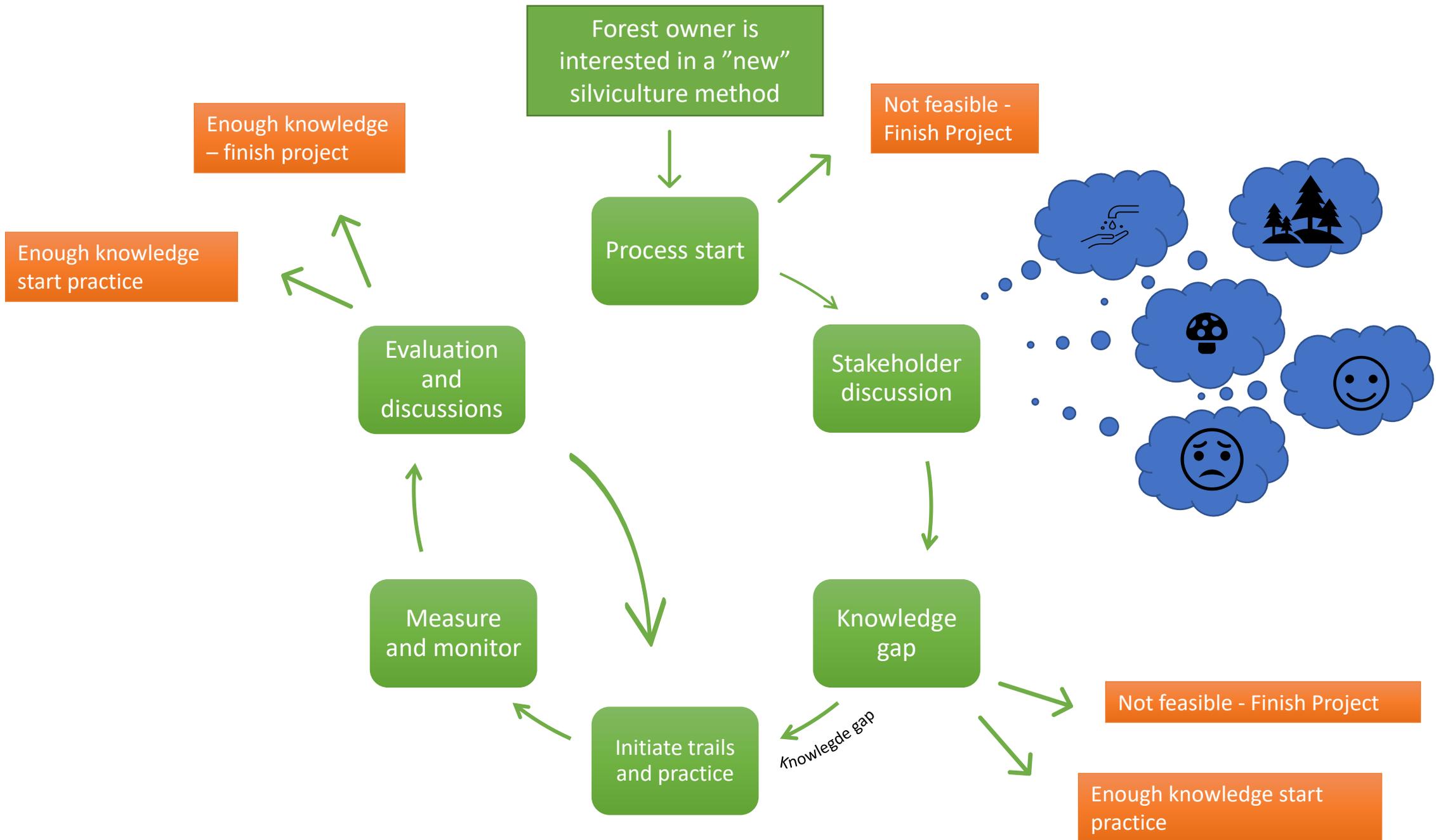
A group of approximately ten people, mostly men, are walking through a forest clearing. They are wearing high-visibility yellow-green safety vests over their work clothes. The ground is covered in low-lying vegetation, moss, and scattered branches. In the background, a dense forest of tall, thin trees is visible, some with yellowing leaves. The sky is overcast.

After

11 local projects including

- Forest companies
- Forest owner associations
- Sveaskog
- Dioceses of Uppsala, Skara, Luleå
- University trust





Adaptive Forestry , Continuous Cover Forestry



Forste owners:

Holmen
Kopparfors
Luleå stift
Norraskog
Skara stift
Skogssällskapet
Stiftelsen skånska landskap
Storaenso
Sveaskog
Uppsala akademiförvaltning
Uppsala stift

From Skogforsk:

Mattias Berglund, Jonas
Cedergren, Erik Ling &
Monika Strömgren

Följforskare:

Jasmine Zhang, SLU

Stakeholders:

Birdlife
Enskilda entusiaster
Falsterbo fågelstation
Idrottsföreningar
Jägarförbundet
Kommuner
Lokala SNF
Länsstyrelser
Naturturismföretag
Samebyar
Skogsstyrelsen
SLU
Upplandsstiftelsen
Uppsala Universitet
Värdföretagen

Goals:

Biodiversitet
Demonstrationsytor
Lavskrika
Omställning av bestånd
Rekreation
Renskötsel
Sociala värden
Utbildningsverktyg

Methods:

Blädning
Luckhuggning
Korridorhuggning
Naturkultur (variant)
Skärmställning

Omdaning av bestånd:

- Omdaning till blädningsskog
- Plockhuggning
- Trädslagsbyte
- Uthuggning av gran

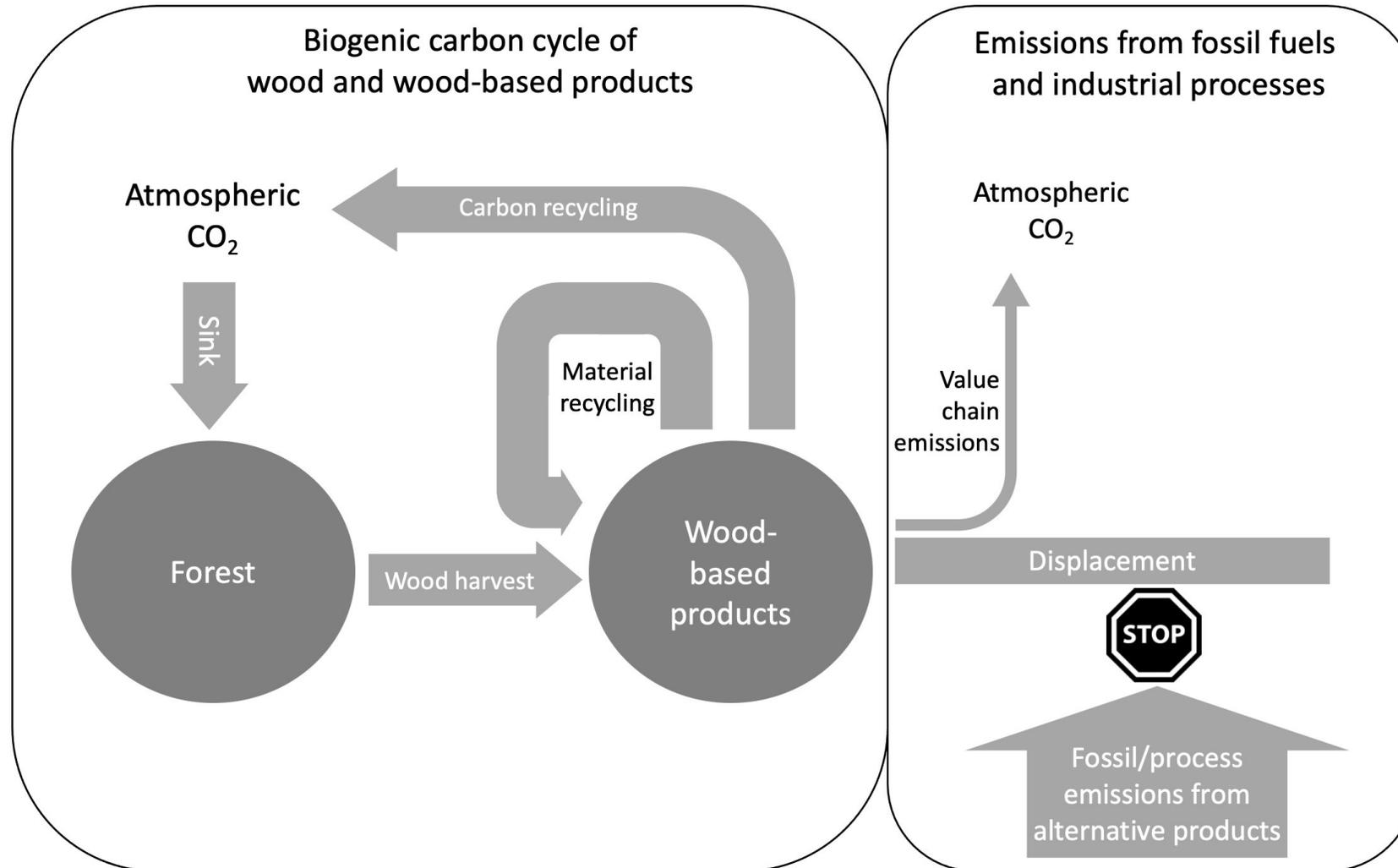
Website: <https://www.skogforsk.se/kunskap/projekt/adaptivt-skogsbruk/>

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Integrated climate reporting model for forest companies

- To assess the climate effect of the wood and wood-based products put on the market by a corporation during a defined period of time (normally one year)
- Avoid sub-optimal carbon efficient forestry

A climate reporting model for forest-based corporations



2. Enhance sinks and reservoirs

1. Reduce fossil/process emissions

Base model for reporting climate effect (t CO₂e/yr)



**1. Control,
reduce or
prevent
emissions**

Value chain emissions

**Displacement
(avoided emissions)**

**2. Conservation
and
enhancement of
sinks and
reservoirs**

**Change of carbon stored in
forests**

**Change of carbon stored in
wood-based products**

**Total
climate
effect**