

FCWG Learning Exchange Series - February 6, 2019

# Forest Carbon Considerations Linking Land Use and Wood Utilization



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CORRIM



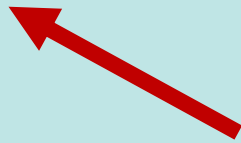
**Consortium for Research on Renewable Industrial Materials**  
*A non-profit corporation formed by 17 research institutions to conduct cradle to grave environmental studies of wood products*



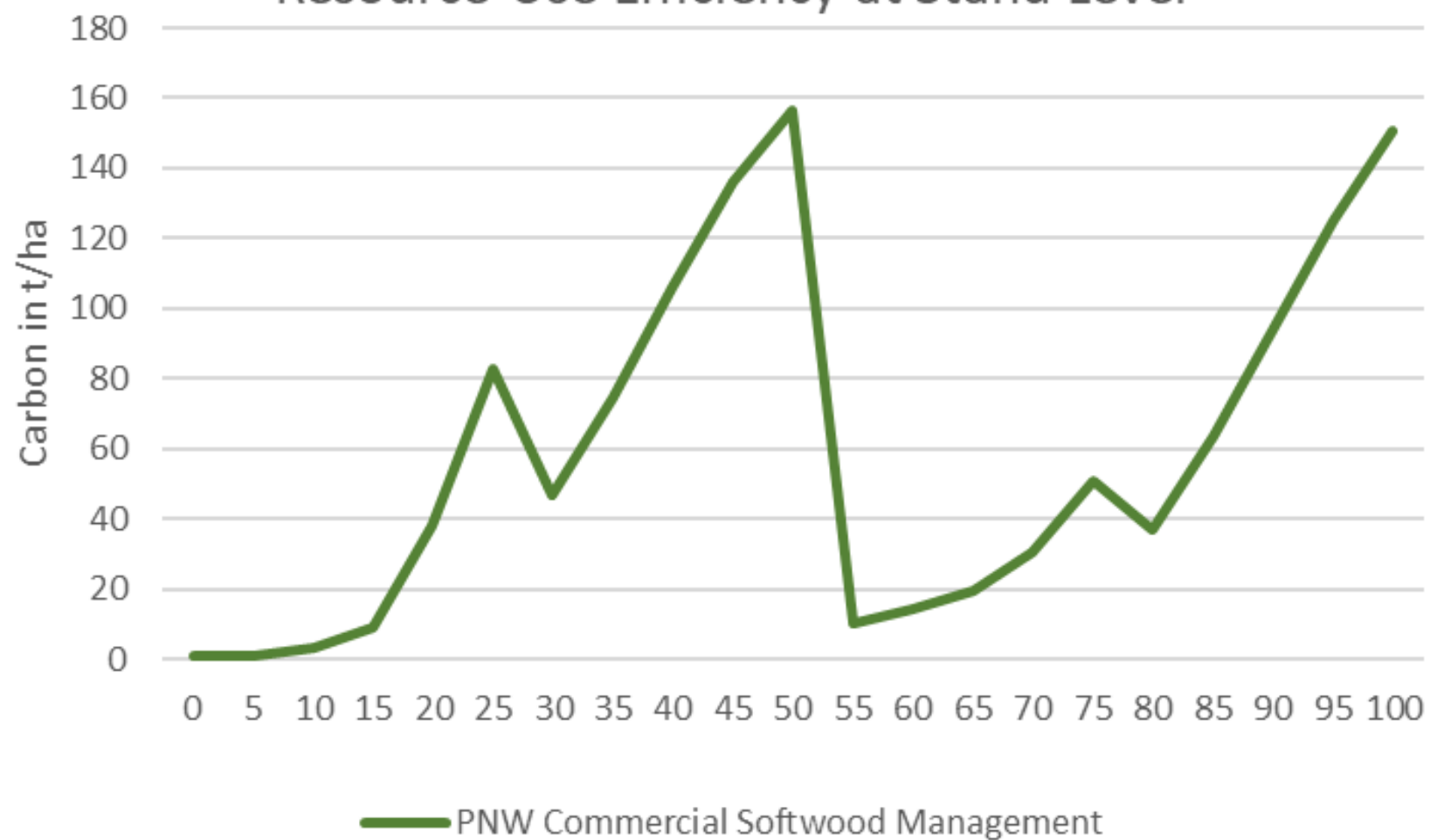




Investment

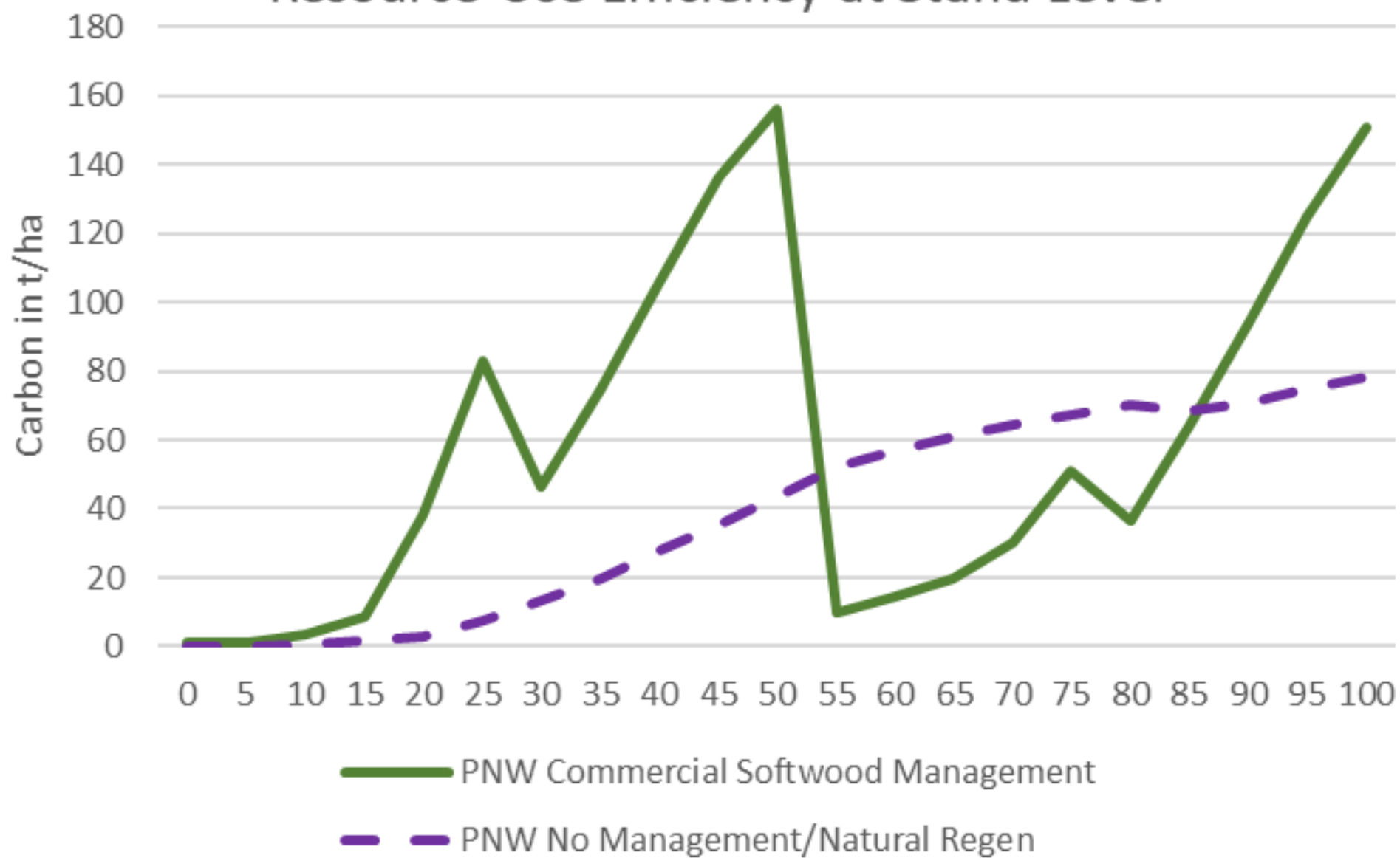


## Resource Use Efficiency at Stand Level

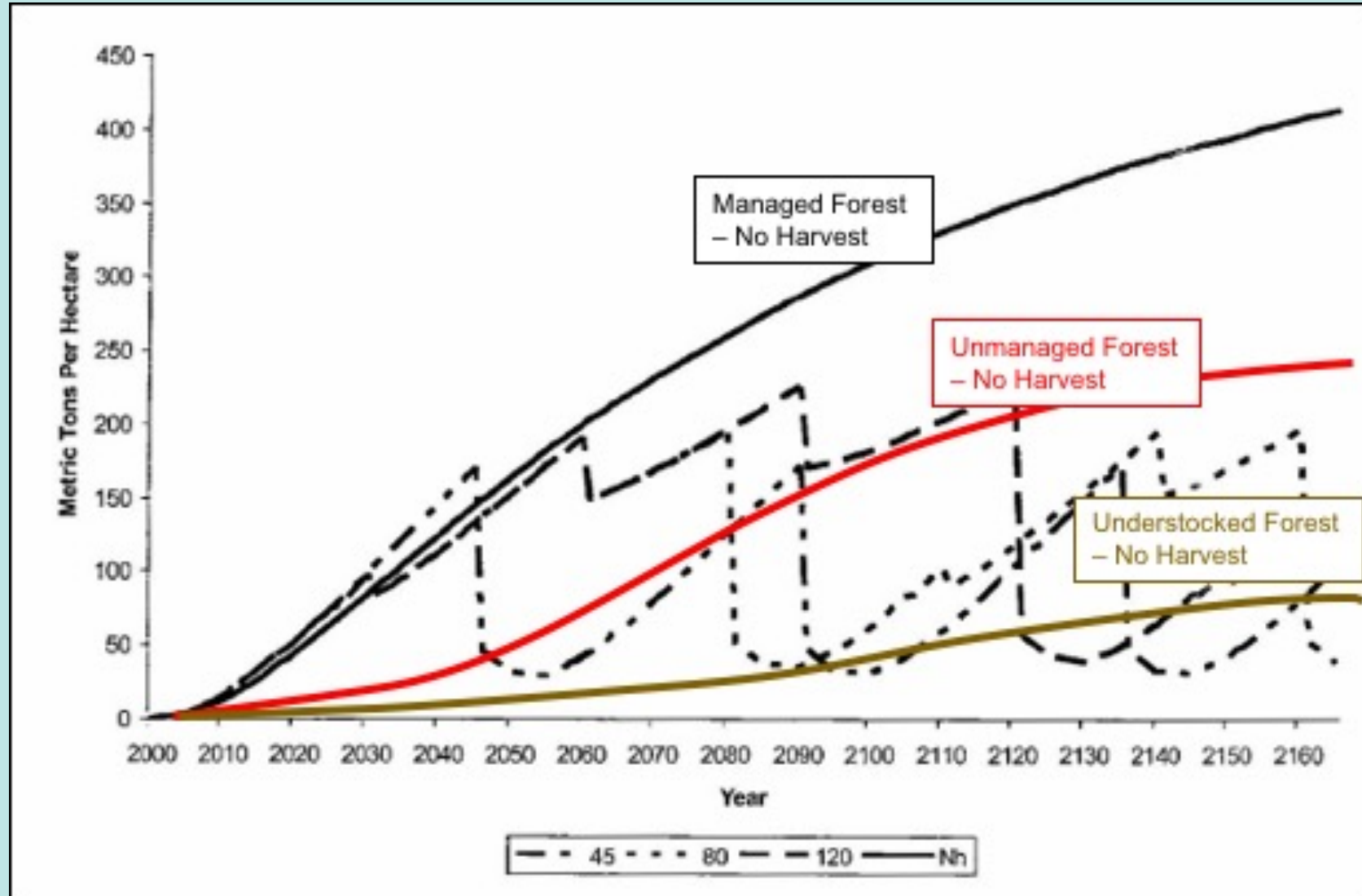




## Resource Use Efficiency at Stand Level



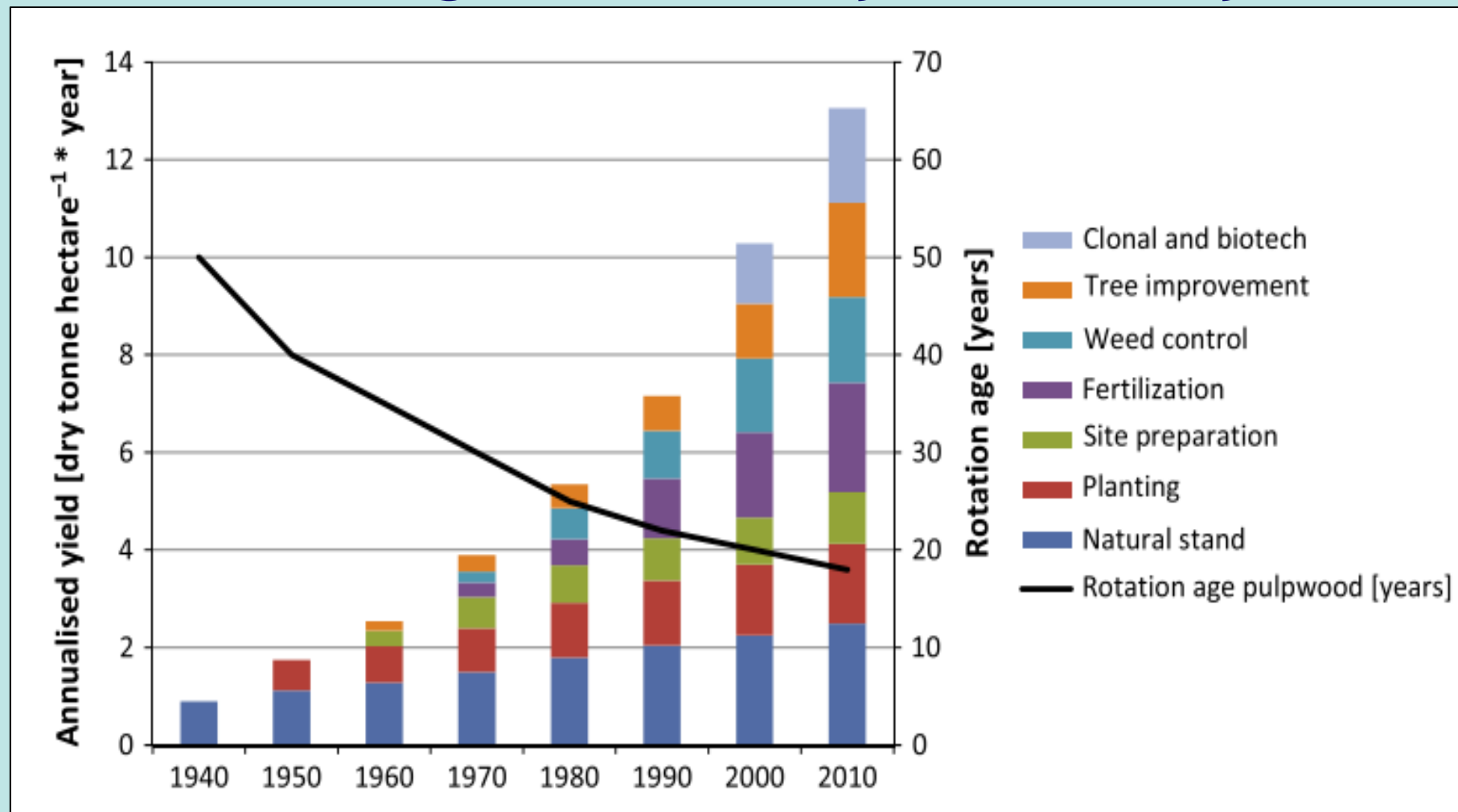
# Management Matters - even if you don't harvest



The field C storage of alternative forest management scenarios as characterized in Figure 5 but with addition of a hypothetical **Unmanaged Forest-No Harvest** scenario shown in **red** to represent delayed establishment followed by approximately 1/2 of the growth trend (as suggested by Talbert and Marshall 2005) of a PNW Managed Forest- No Harvest scenario shown in **black** and an **Understocked Forest - No Harvest** scenario shown in **gold** as the approximate average t C per ha for understocked forestlands (wetlands, ag lands, and shrublands as reported for the western US by Lui et al. 2012). Adapted from Perez-Garcia et al. 2005.



# Improved Forest Management aka High Intensity Forestry



Silvicultural developments over 8 decades that have led to increased pine plantation productivity, heightened C uptake and storage, and shortened time to harvest in the US SE. Adapted from Fox et al. 2004.

# SE Region Forest Carbon Stocks and Cumulative Harvest

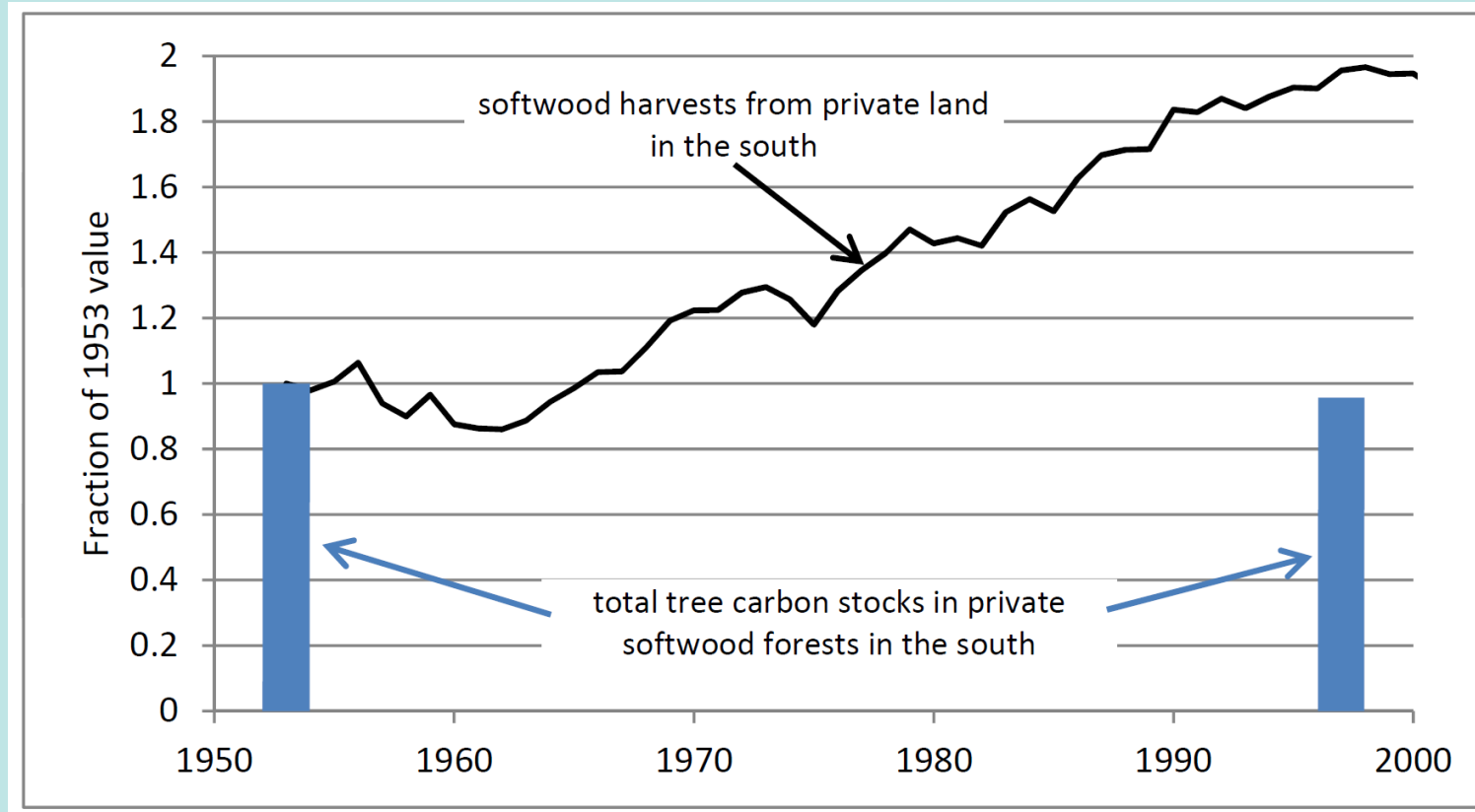
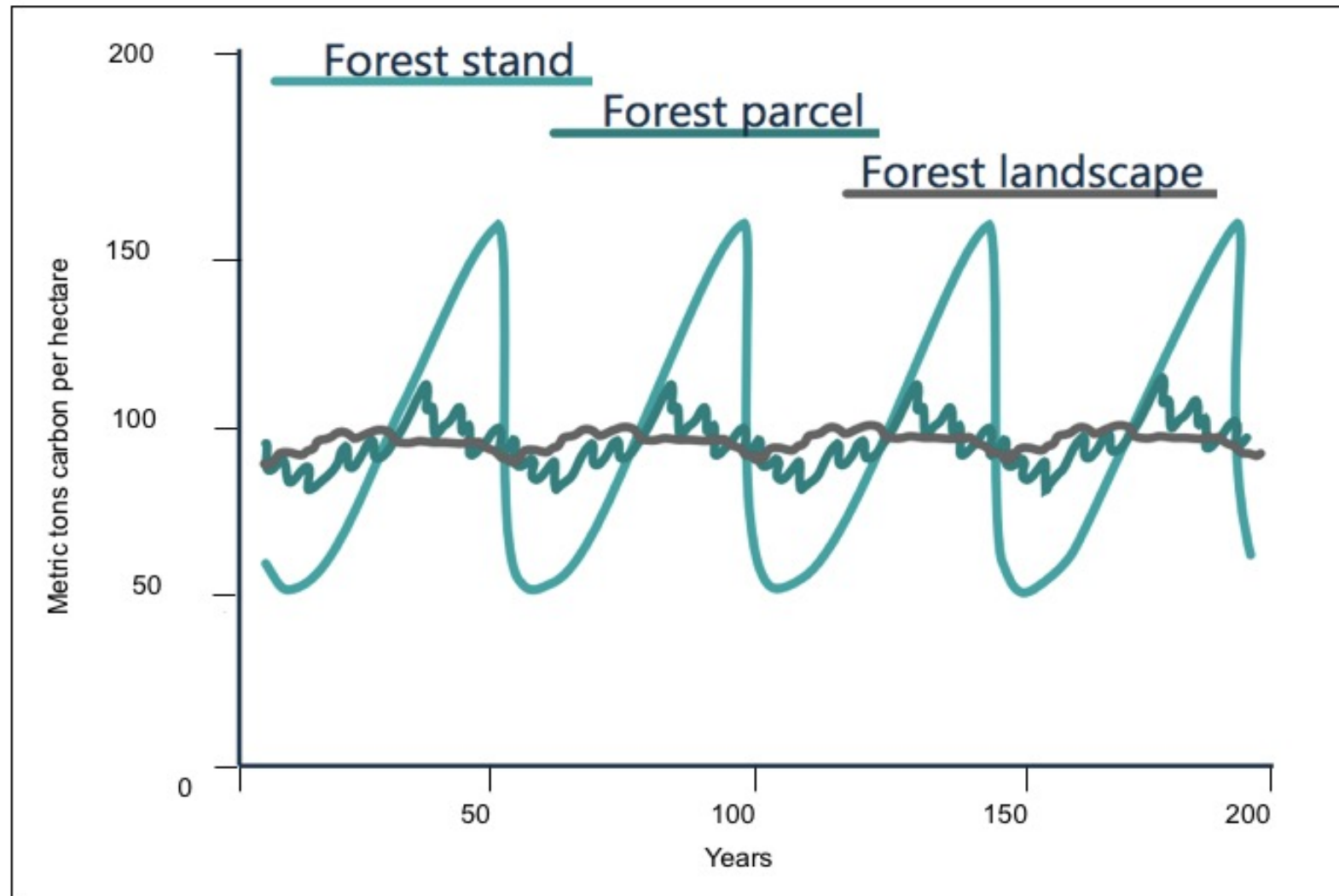


Image courtesy of Reid Miner, NCASI, 2014



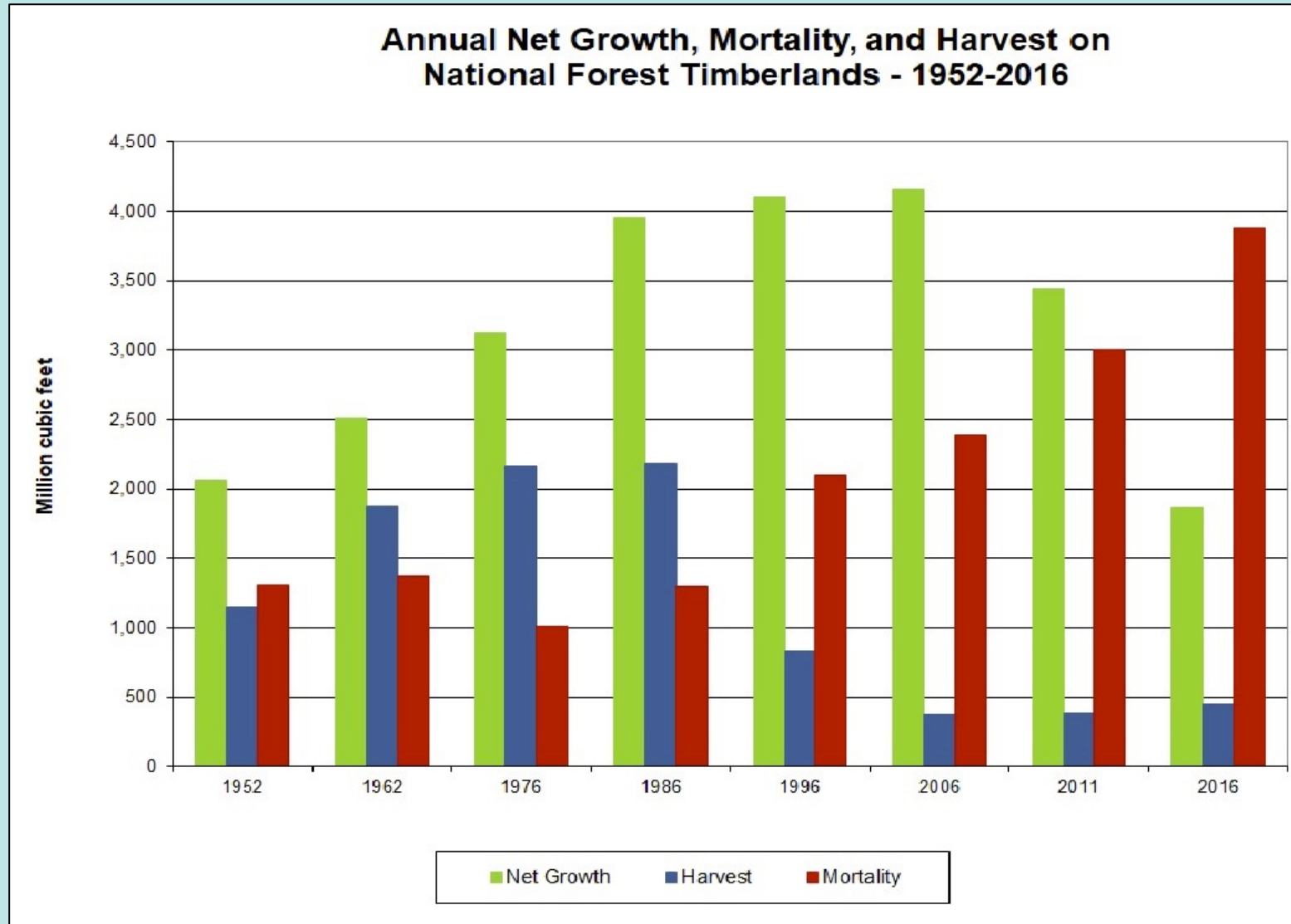
# Confusion about Carbon Debt arises because of scale



Graphic representation of the spatial and temporal dynamics of C storage for a typical PNW forest managed on 45-year rotations presented as: the growth and harvest cycles of **one forest stand** (in **turquoise**), an average per ha for **10 forest stands** harvested in sequential intervals (in **teal**), and an average for **100 stands** harvested sustainably as part of a “normal” forest (in **brown**). Adapted from McKinley et al. 2011 and Janowiak et al. 2017.

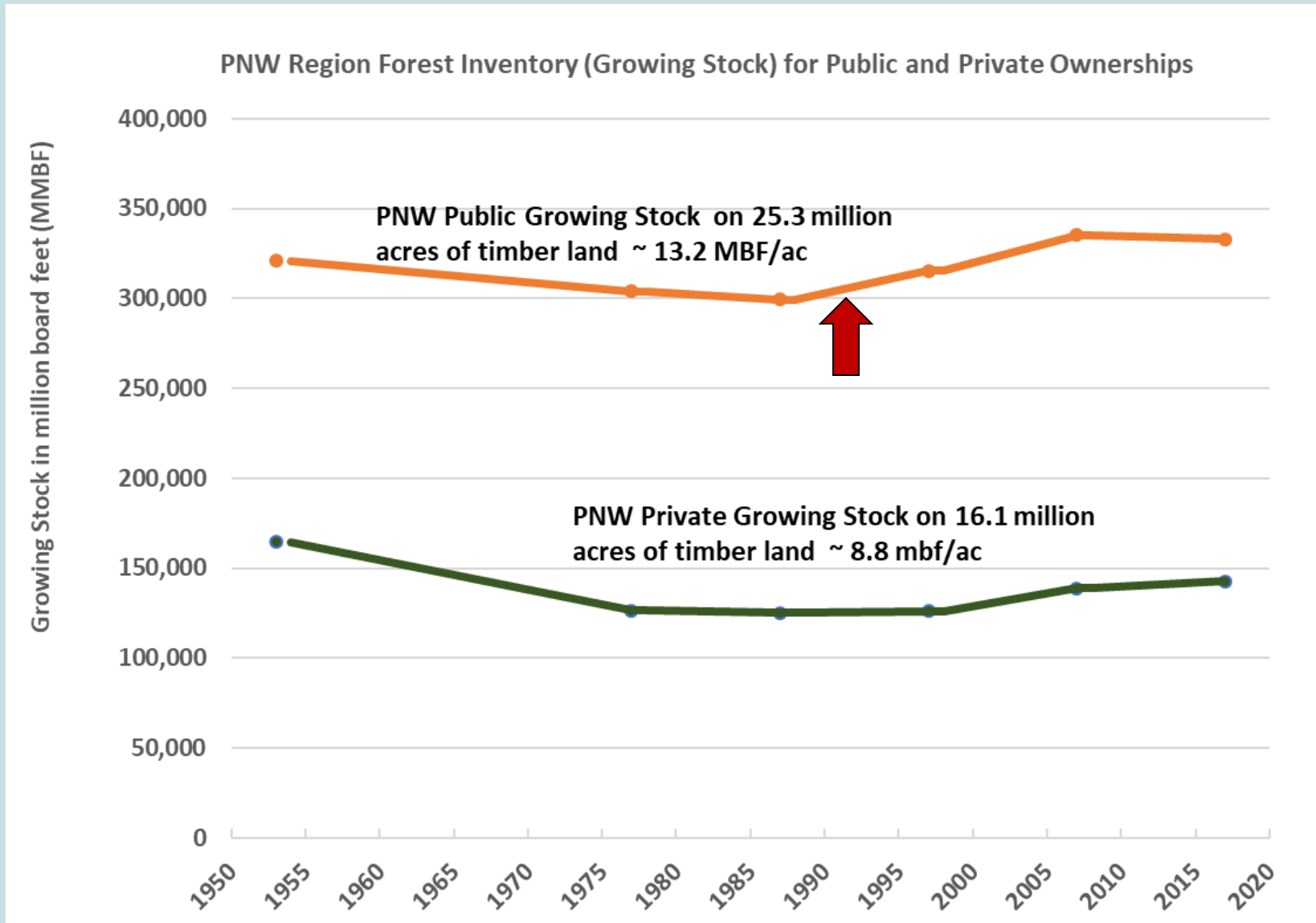


# Depending on Forest Condition you may be losing more than you are growing

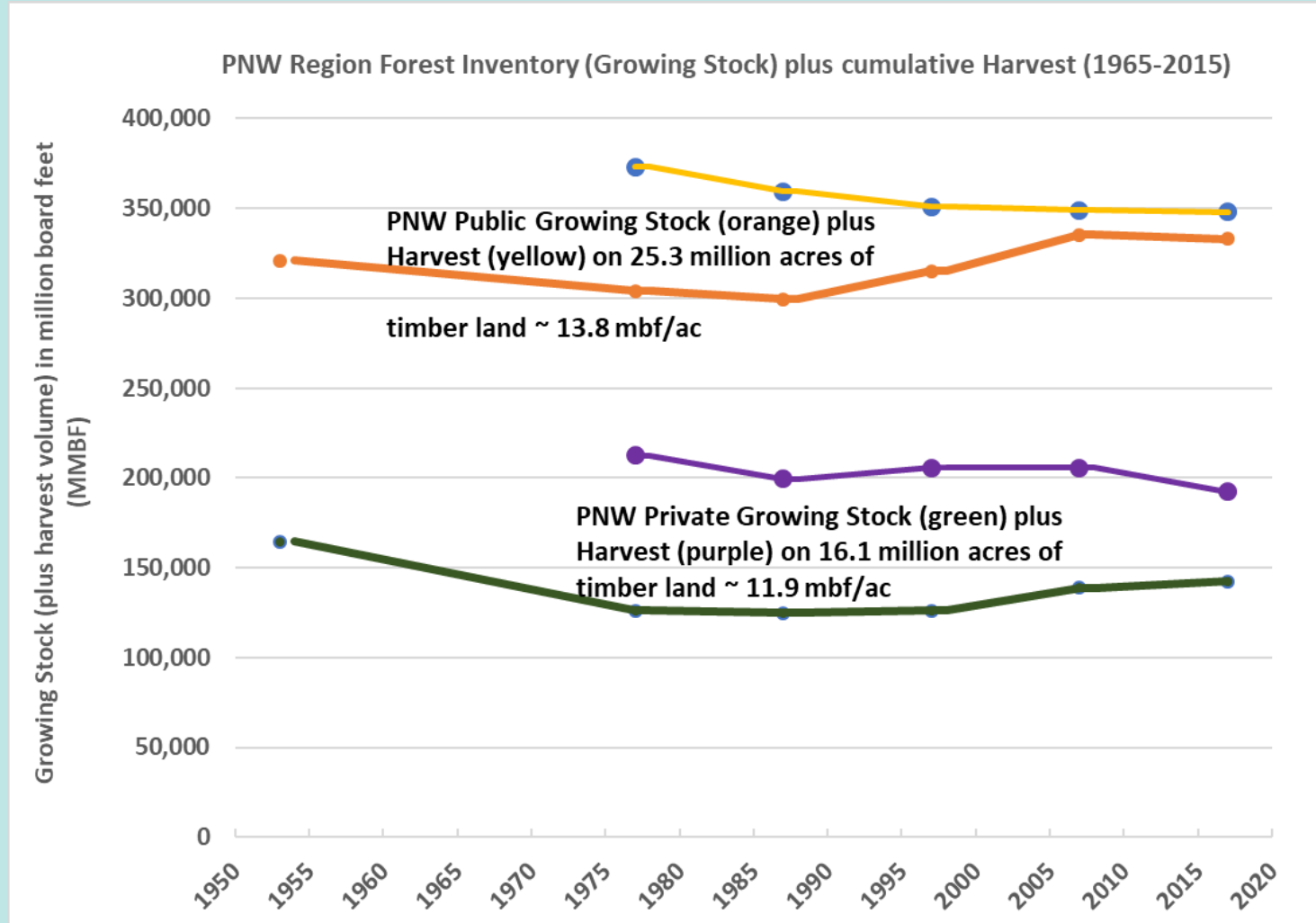


Growth, Mortality, and Harvest on National Forest Timberlands 1952-2016. Data provided by Oswalt et al. 2018.

# Growing Stock by Owner Type - PNW Region



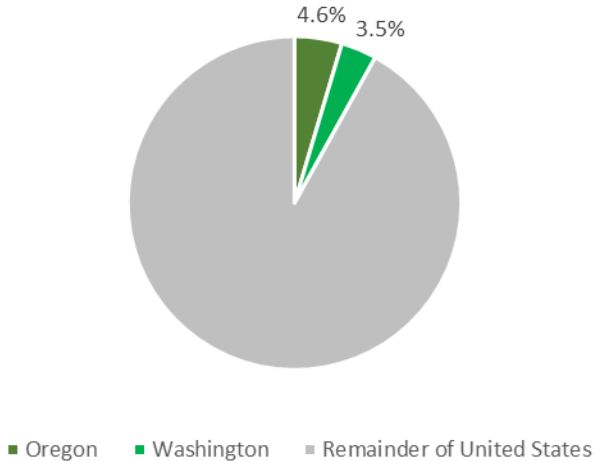
# Regional Resource Use Efficiency PNW Region



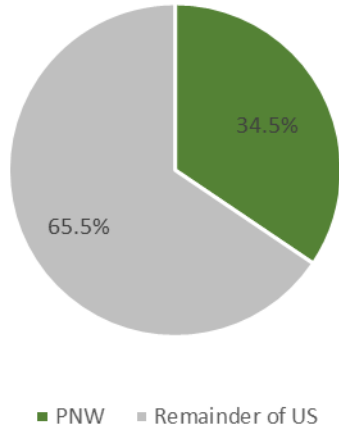


# Relevant Forest Land Statistics

PNW Timber Growing Land as a Percent of the US Total



PNW Sawlog Production as a Percent of the US Total

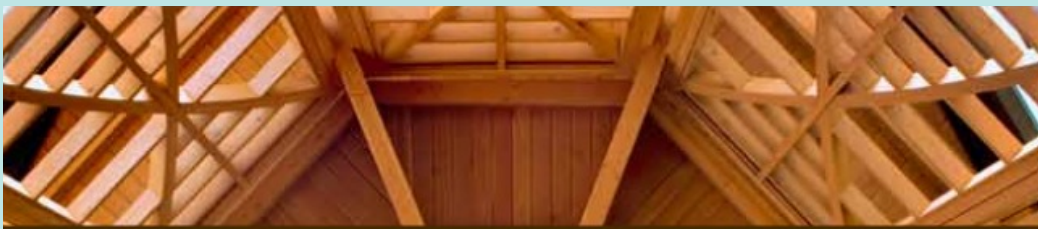


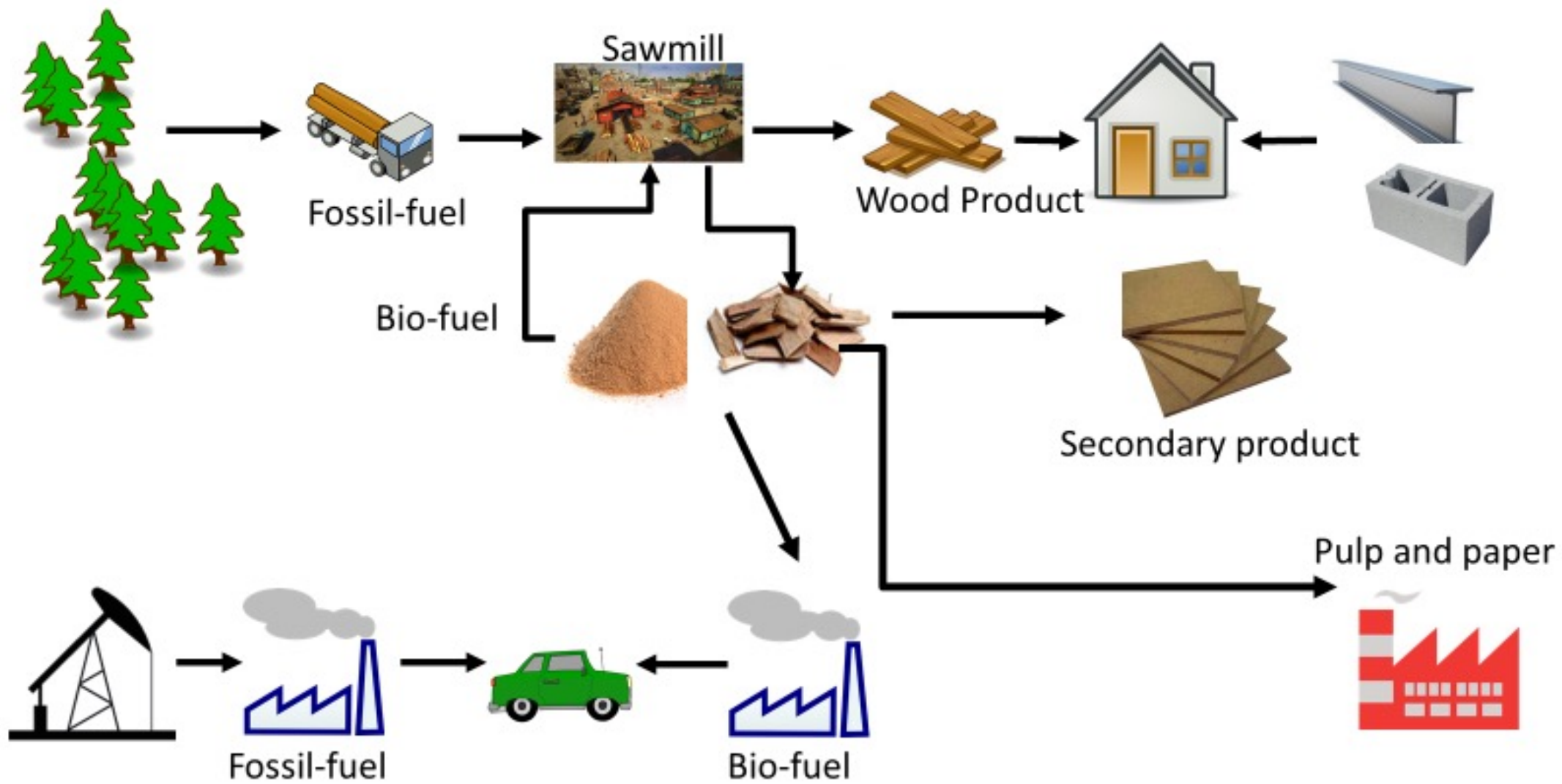
# Strong markets as an anti-dote

Research shows that places  
with strong markets have  
more sustainable forestry and  
more forests



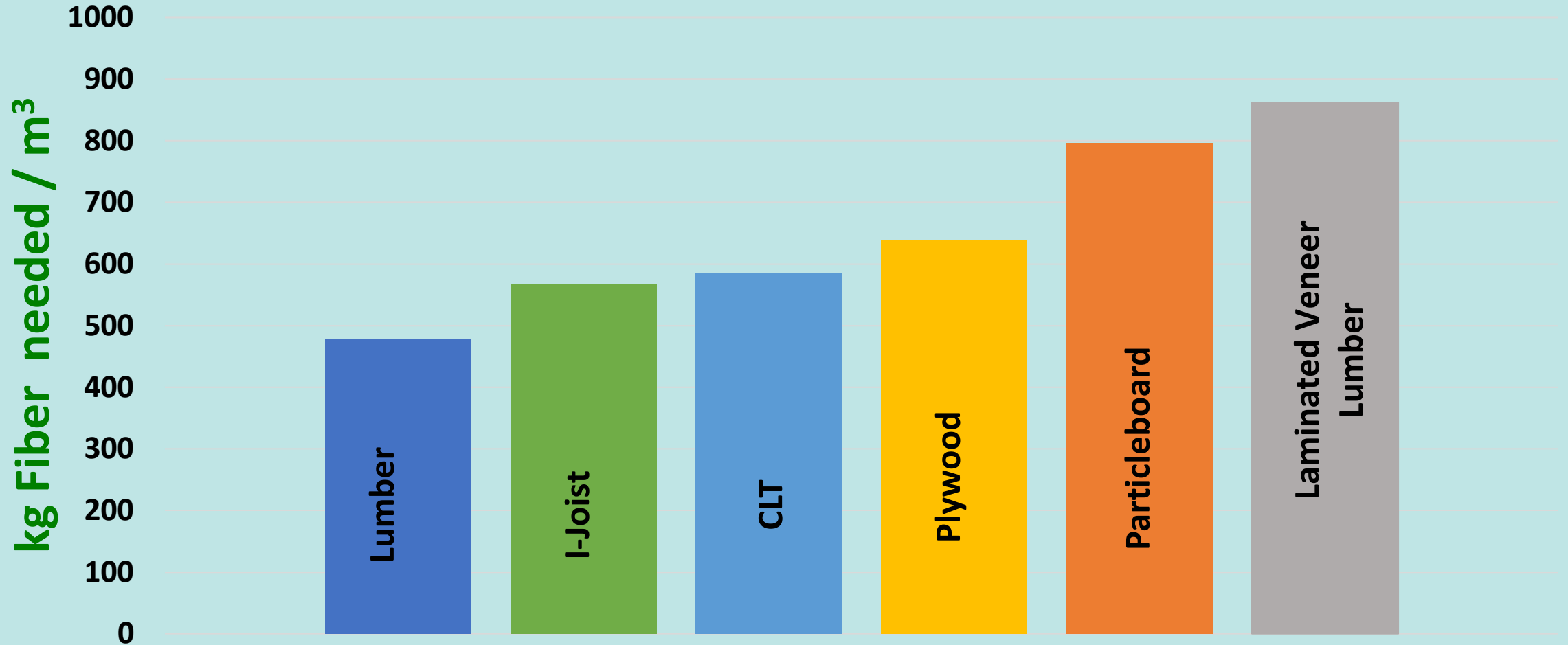
# Tackle Climate Change – Use Wood





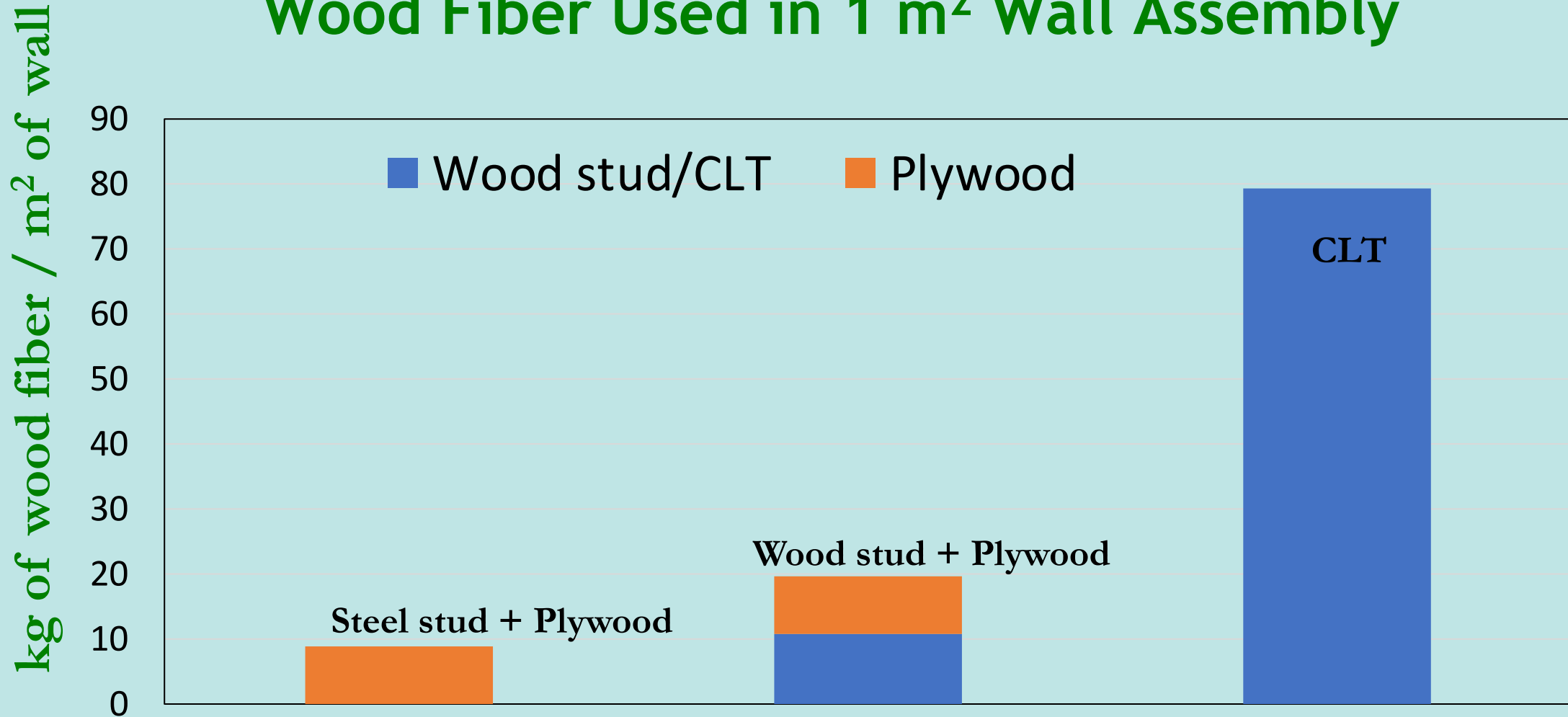
# Resource Use

Total wood fiber used (kg) / cubic meter of product (m<sup>3</sup>)



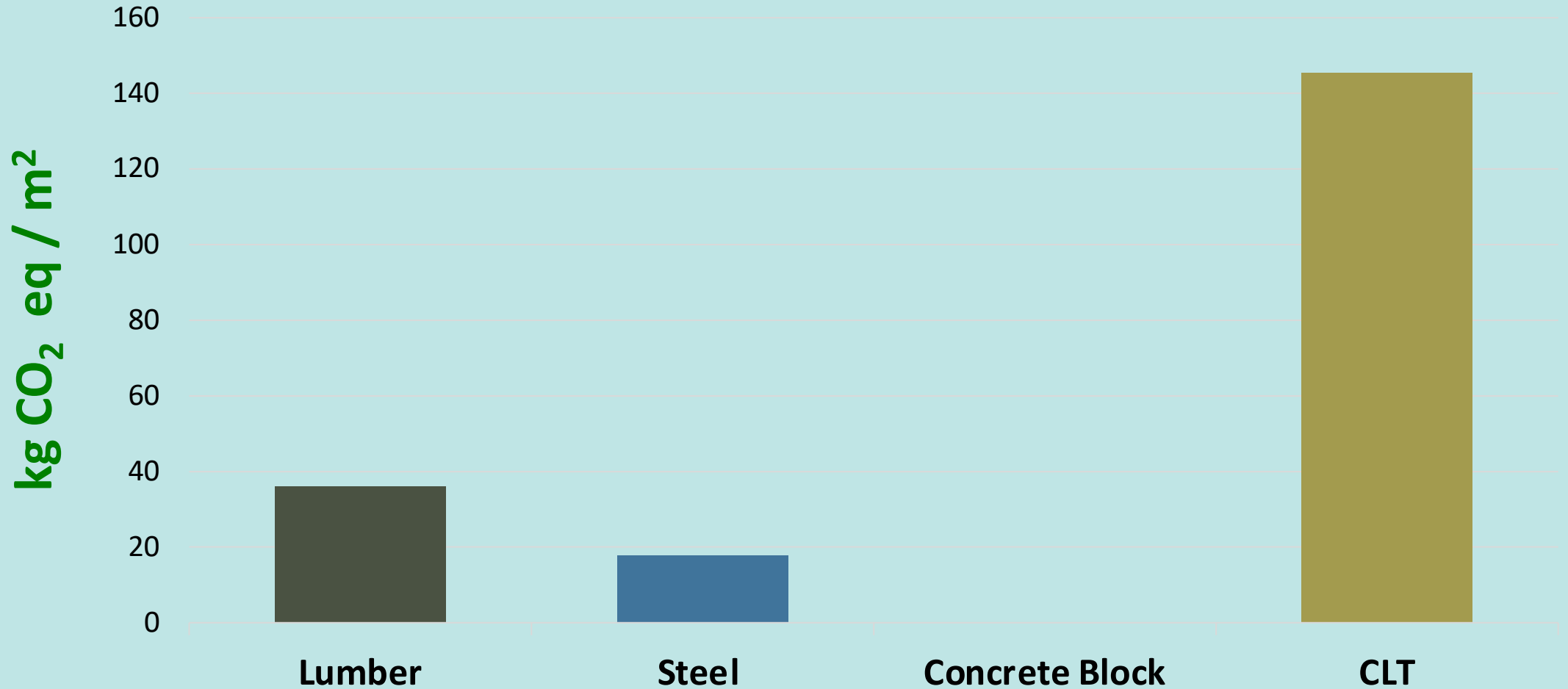
# Resource Use Efficiency

## Wood Fiber Used in 1 m<sup>2</sup> Wall Assembly



# Carbon Storage

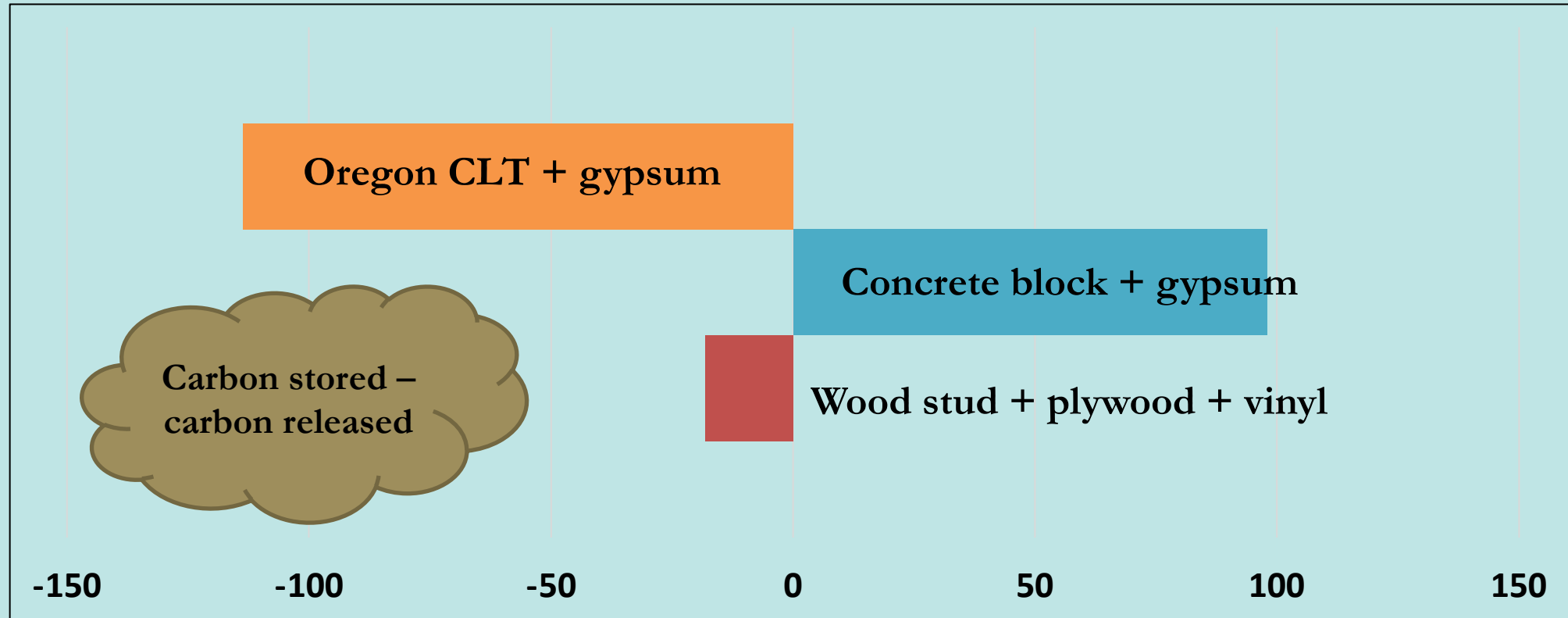
Carbon stored in a m<sup>2</sup> of wall (as kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq)



# Substitution Benefits

## Cradle to gate emissions

1 m<sup>2</sup> of Wall Assembly



Net CO2 emissions/m<sup>2</sup> of Wall