

ADAPTING FORESTS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Approaches for Action





ADAPTATION VS. MITIGATION

ADAPTATION

- Actions to moderate the vulnerability of forests to climate change
- Promotes forests to become more healthy, resistant,
 & resilient

MITIGATION

 Use of forests to sequester carbon, provide renewable energy from biomass, & avoid carbon losses from fire, mortality, conversion, etc.



ADAPTATION

Adaptation is the adjustment of systems in response to climate change.



Adaptation actions can –

- Reduce or avoid the loss of forest cover
- Prevent declines in productivity
- Safeguard environmental services



ADAPTATION

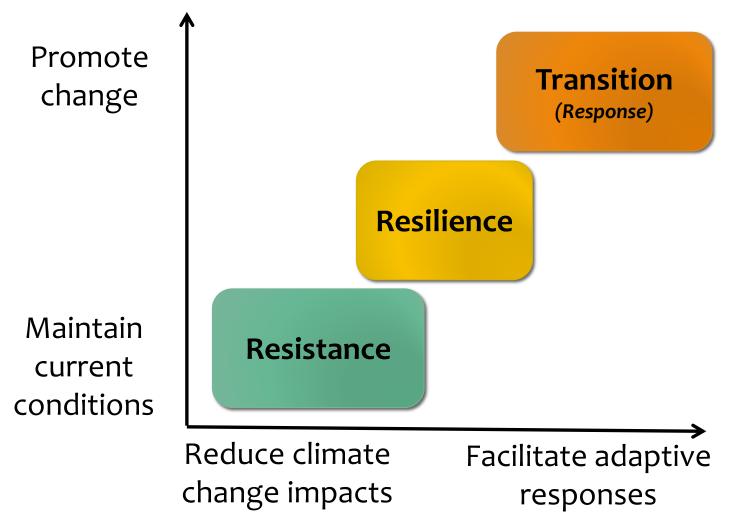
Adaptation is the adjustment of systems in response to climate change.

Adaptation activities can build on and compliment existing sustainable management and conservation actions





ADAPTATION OPTIONS





ADAPTATION OPTION #1: RESISTANCE

Improve the defenses of the forest against change to maintain relatively unchanged conditions over time.

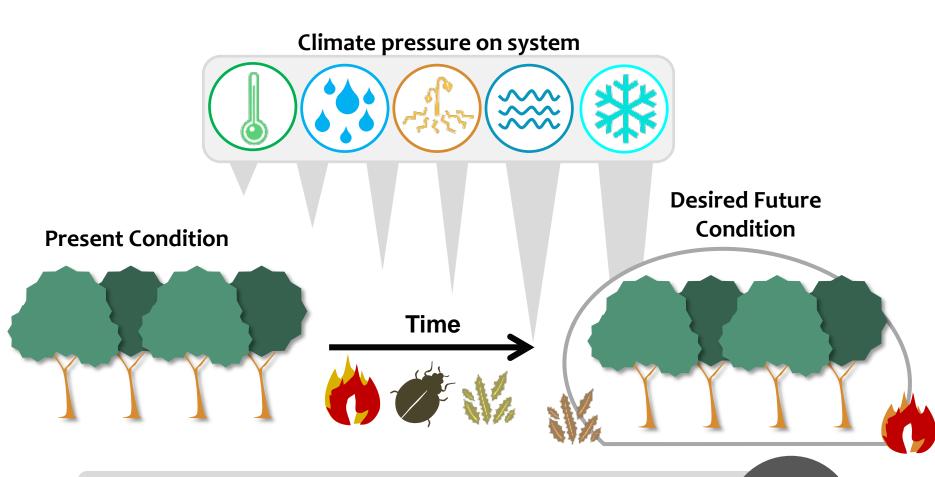
- Short-term approach
- Good for high-value lands that cannot cope with disturbances
- Requires long term investment of resources to maintain course



Photo: USFS



ADAPTATION OPTION #1: RESISTANCE



Resistance: Manage to defend resource, requires investment of effort and resources to maintain trajectory despite climate pressures

High risk over time



ADAPTATION OPTION #2: RESILIENCE

Accommodate gradual change, usually returning to a prior condition after disturbance



Photo: USFS

Millar et al. 2007

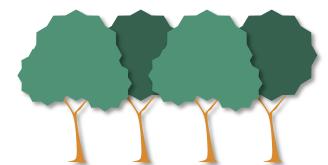


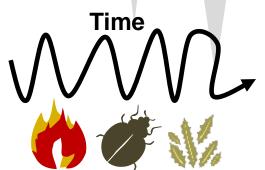
ADAPTATION OPTION #2: RESILIENCE





Present Condition





Desired Future Condition



Resilience: Manage to accommodate some change expect system to resemble prior condition after disturbance

High Risk over time



ADAPTATION OPTION #3: TRANSITION

Intentionally encourage change, to help ecosystems adaptively respond in a targeted fashion

- Enhances the ability of forests to cope with changing conditions
- Aligning system with anticipated climate





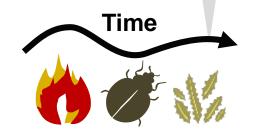
ADAPTATION OPTION #3: TRANSITION

Climate pressure on system

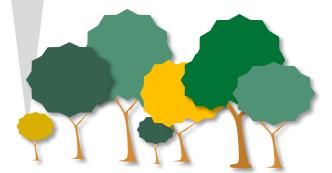


Present Condition





Desired Future Condition



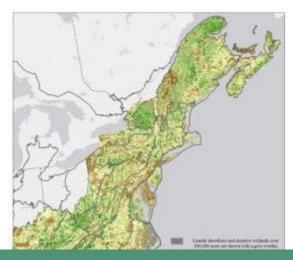
Transition: Intentionally accommodate change, enables ecosystems to adapt to new conditions

Less risk over time



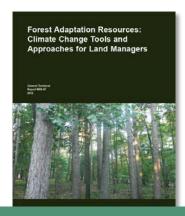
WHERE DO I START?

- Define management area, goals and objectives
- Gather Resources -
 - Vulnerability assessment
 Conceptualize climate change impacts projected for your region
 - 2. Projected resilient location maps for terrestrial conservation in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic region
 - 3. Forest Adaptation Resources
 and workbook integrate climate
 change into your work, create
 tangible actions suited to your
 goals and objectives



Terrestrial Resilience maps Find at: nature.ly/TNCResilience



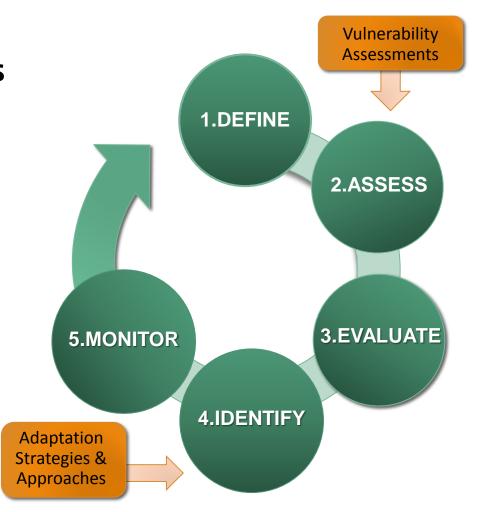


Find at: forestadaptation.org



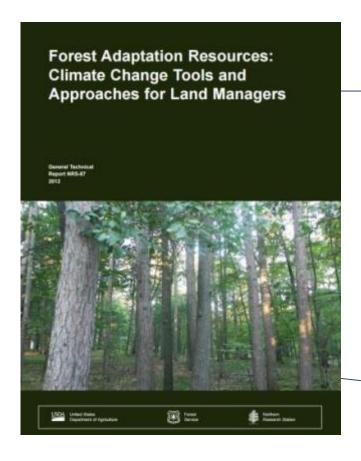
Structured process to identify adaptation options

- 1. **Define** goals and objectives
- **2. Assess** climate impacts and vulnerabilities
- **3. Evaluate** objectives considering climate impacts
- **4. Identify** adaptation approaches and tactics for implementation
- **5. Monitor** effectiveness of implemented actions



Swanston and Janowiak 2012; www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/40543





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Strategies & Approaches

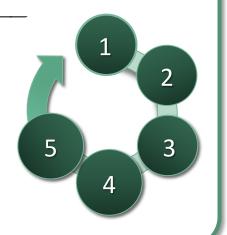
Menu of adaptation actions



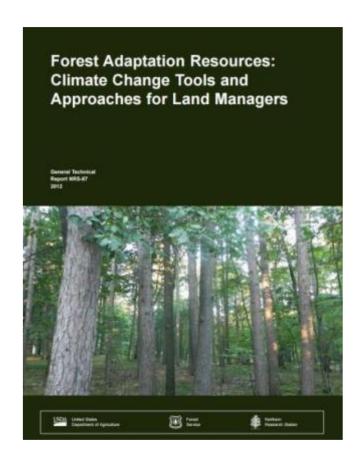
Adaptation Workbook

 Structured process to integrate climate change considerations into management planning









Swanston and Janowiak 2012; www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/40543

Strategies & Approaches

Menu of adaptation actions

- 10 strategies, 40 approaches
- Result of adaptation literature review
- Refined for applicability in forests by experts (forest managers, planners, academics, other)
- Does not make recommendations!!



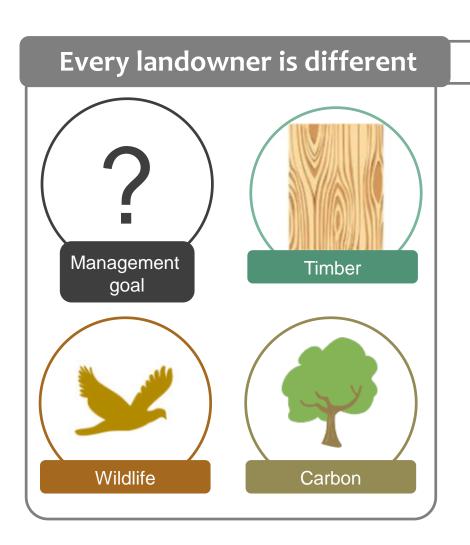
GETTING FROM GOALS TO ACTION

The Workbook helps you create clear rationale for your actions by connecting them to broader adaptation ideas.





GETTING FROM GOALS TO ACTION



CONCEPT



Process is flexible for any management goal

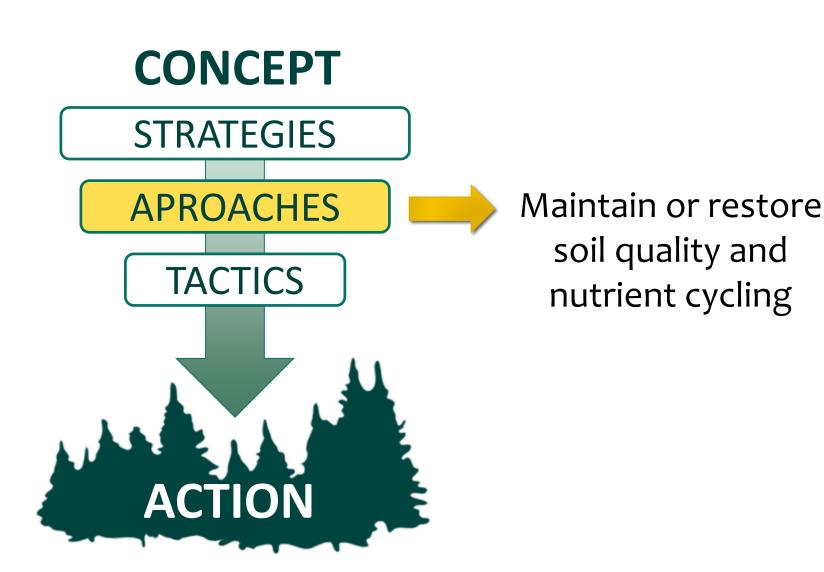




Option: Resistance (forestall change)

Sustain fundamental ecological functions





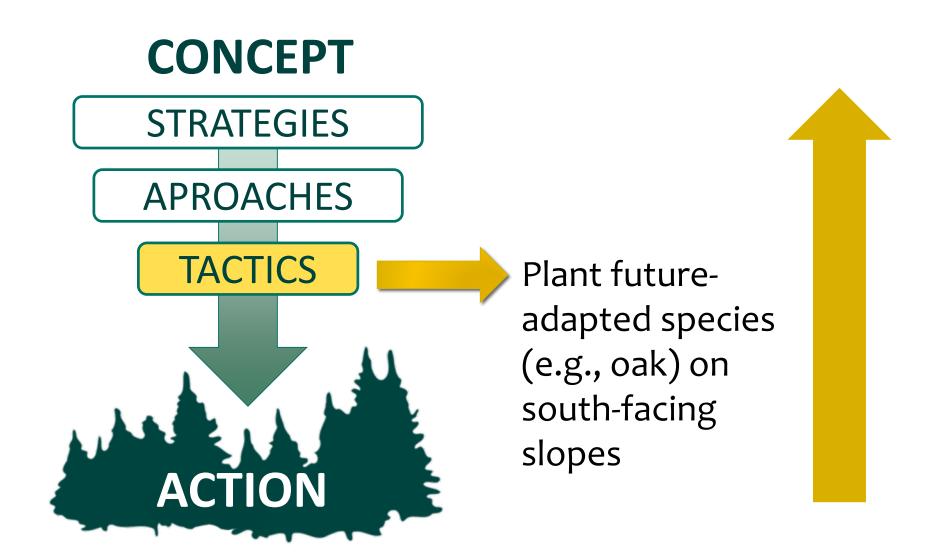




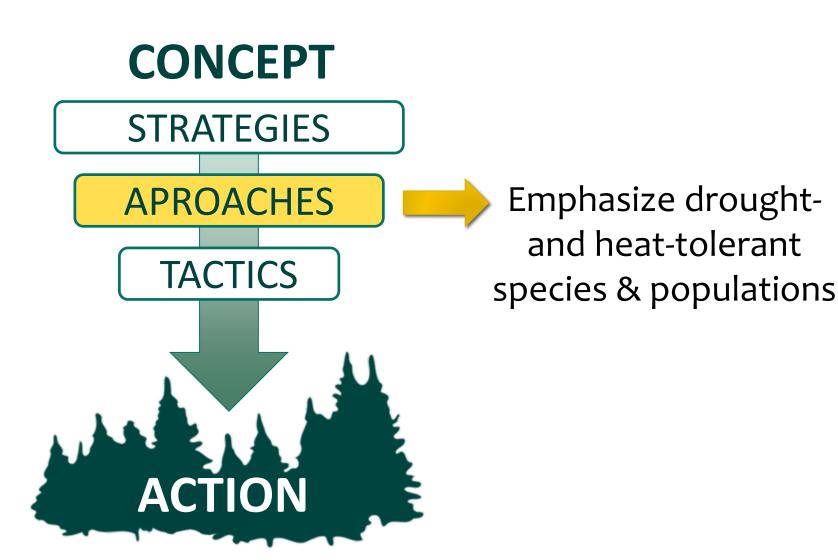
Alter timing of harvest to coincide with frozen ground to minimize disturbance

Will also evaluate benefits, drawbacks, practicability and time frame associated with tactic













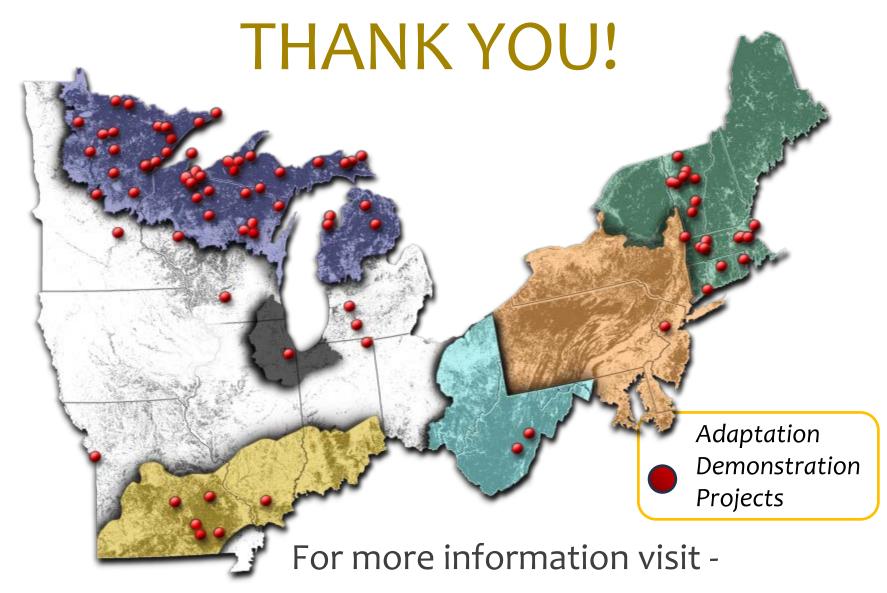
Option: Transition (facilitate change)

Facilitate community adjustments through species transitions



PRINCIPLES OF ADAPTATION

- May need to prioritize actions based on vulnerability and ability to manage/adapt
- Reduce risk and plan ahead, not just for climate change, but for extreme events and disturbance
- Adaptive management maintains flexibility and incorporates new information over time



Forestadaptation.org





ADAPTATION WORKBOOK

Vulnerability **Assessments** 1.DEFINE area of interest, management objectives, etc. 2.ASSESS climate change impacts and vulnerabilities. **3.EVALUATE 5.MONITOR** management and evaluate objectives given effectiveness. climate impacts. 4.IDENTIFY Adaptation and implement Strategies & adaptation **Approaches** approaches.

Swanston and Janowiak 2012; www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/40543

Strategy

- 1 Sustain fundamental ecological functions.
- 2 Reduce the impact of existing biological stressors.
- 3 Protect forests from severe fire and wind disturbance.
- 4 Maintain or create refugia.
- 5 Maintain and enhance species and structural diversity
- 6 Increase ecosystem redundancy across the landscape.
- 7 Promote landscape connectivity
- 8 Enhance genetic diversity
- **9** Facilitate community adjustments through species transitions.
- 10 Plan for and respond to disturbance.

Strategy 1: Sustain fundamental ecological functions.

- 1. Maintain or restore soil quality and nutrient cycling
- 2. Maintain or restore hydrology
- 3. Maintain or restore riparian areas

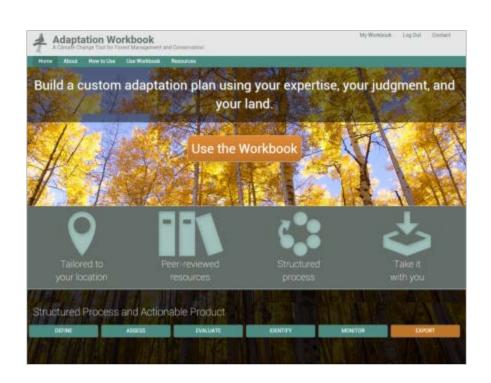
Strategy 2: Reduce the impact of biological stressors.

- Maintain or improve the ability of forests to resist pests and pathogens
- Prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive plant species and remove existing invasives
- 3. Manage herbivory to protect or promote regeneration

Download the entire list at adaptationworkbook.org/niacs-strategies



- Interactive, self-guided
- Flexible
- Tailored by location
- Built using peer-reviewed resources
- Creates custom adaptation plan based on inputs



Adaptationworkbook.org

Before using a person needs:

- Local knowledge
- Cursory understanding of climate impacts
- Goals and Objectives
- Time!
 - Beta testers:
 - 3 -4 hours per project



- Regional climate impact statements
- Forest type vulnerability statements
- Working to fill out info for the entire country
 - Regional climate trends:
 National Climate Assessment
 (2014)
 - Ecosystem impacts -Collaboration opportunity?

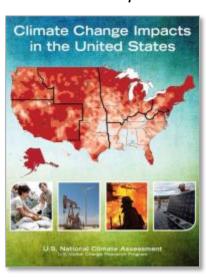
Climate information sources

Climate Change Response Framework (CCRF) footprint



Assessment and Synthesis pubs

Regional and Forest Type specific vulnerability statements based on CCRF footprint Areas outside of CCRF footprint



2014 National Climate Assessment

Regional impact statements by NCA region

- Improve user experience
 - BASED ON USER FEEDBACK
- Expand education opportunities
 - Education modules
 - Demonstration project videos
- Fill the gap integrate info and resources for areas outside of CCRF region
- Beef up technological whiz bang features
 - GIS component
 - Tree atlas/Bird atlas
 - Climate data

