

Alternative land use with low nutrient loss – plantation forestry

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26th November 2014



- Commercial industrial (production) forestry
- Farm forestry, riparians
- Native species plantations
- Managed natural forests

RANGE OF FORESTRY OPTIONS

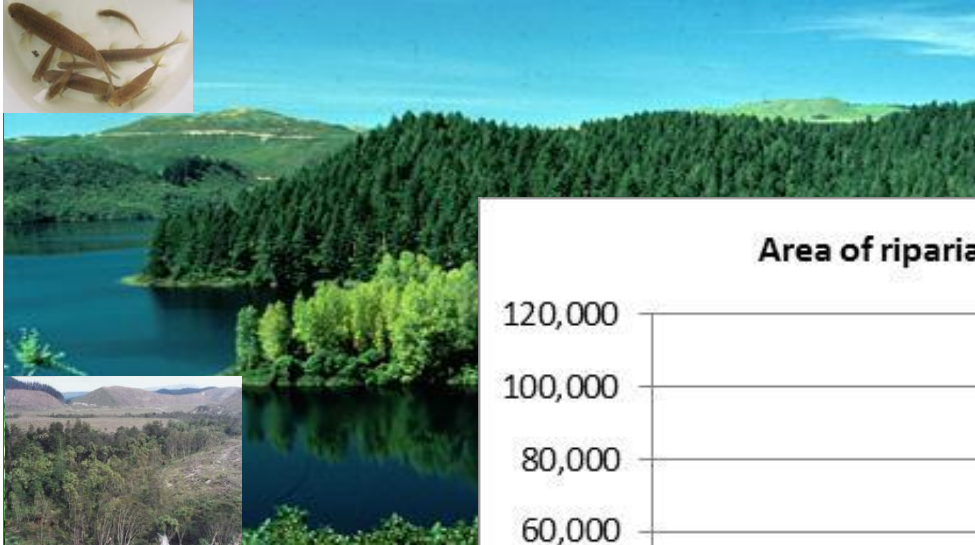
Forestry Options

Natural forest			Planted forest			Non-forest
Primary	Modified natural forests	Semi-natural forests		Plantations		Trees outside forest (TOF)
		Assisted natural regeneration	Planted component	Productive	Protective	
 <p>Forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activity and ecological processes are not significantly disturbed</p>	 <p>Forest of naturally regenerated native species, where there are clearly visible indications of human activity</p>	 <p>Intensive silvicultural management, e.g. weeding, fertilizing, thinning, selective logging</p>	 <p>Forest of native species, established through planting, seeding, coppice</p>	 <p>Forest of primarily introduced and native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non-wood products</p>	 <p>Forest of native or introduced species, established through planting or seeding mainly for provision of environmental services</p>	 <p>Smaller than 0.5 ha; tree cover in agricultural land (e.g. agroforestry), trees in urban environments, and scattered along roads and in landscapes</p>

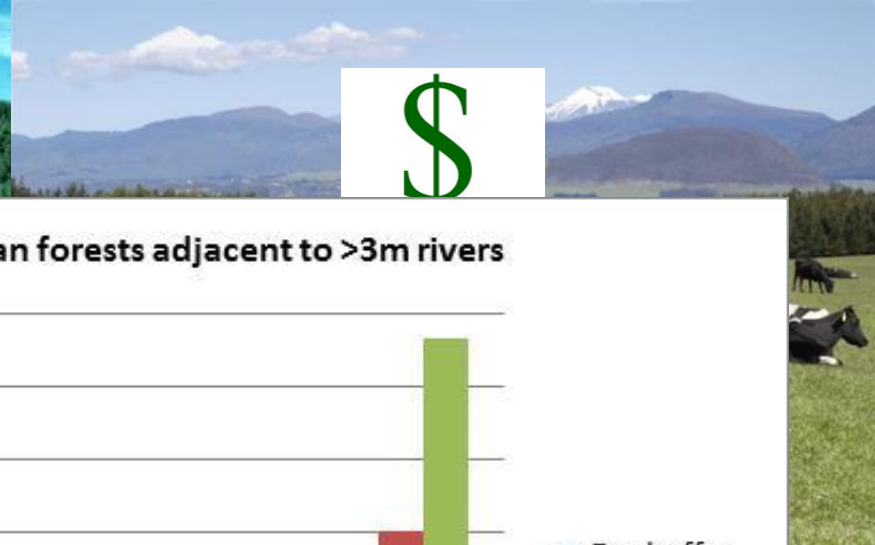
Source: Carle and Holmgren, 2008, modified and illustrated.

Riparian Forests

Strengths



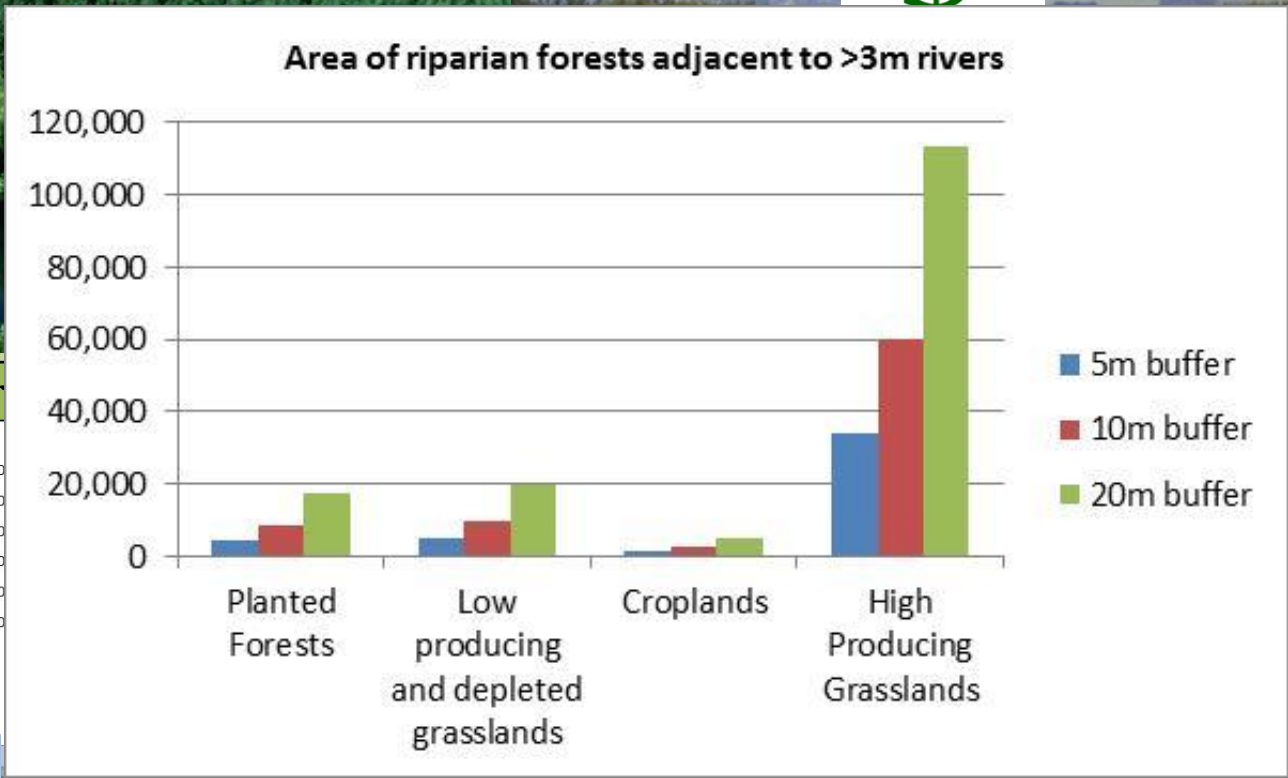
Weaknesses



Oppor



120
100
80
60
40
20



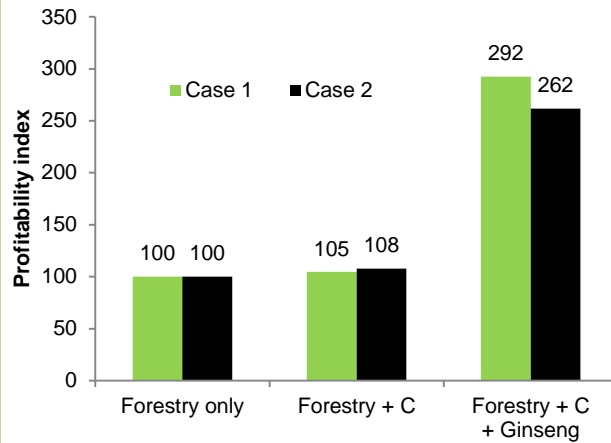
Less heat is able to be released into space.

naturally kept in by gases in the air like water vapour



Bi-cropping - Ginseng

Strengths



G. Katu
CEO, MaraeroaC

Weaknesses

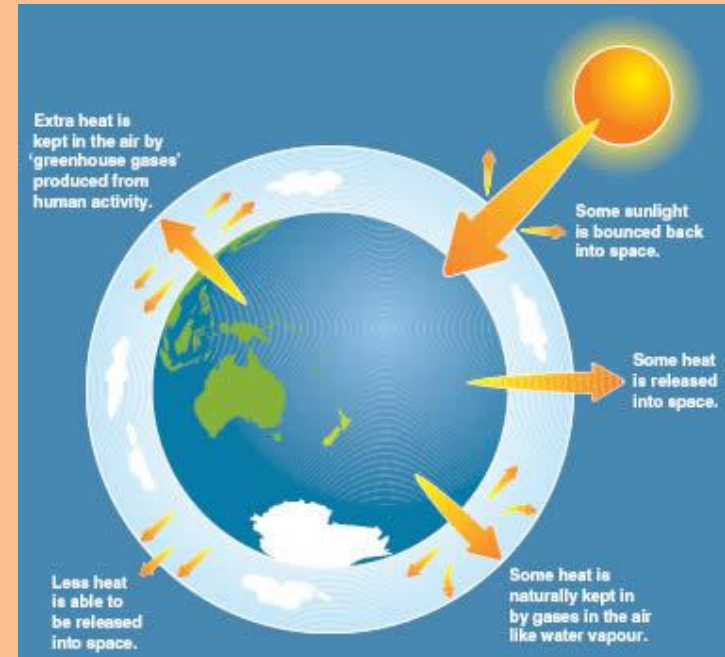


Opportunities



<http://www.paharakeke.co.nz/ginseng-plantation>

Threats



- Ecosystem Services
 - Erosion
 - Carbon
 - Water
 - Nitrate
 - Recreation
- Non timber forest products
- Niche forestry products
- Undercropping

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF FORESTS

Future forest products sector

INPUTS

Land
People
Values
Plants
Energy
Sunshine
Soil
Water

FOREST



OUTPUTS

Provisioning

Timber
Pulp and Paper
Energy
Food
Water supply
Biodiversity

Regulating

GHG mitigation
Water quality
Erosion control
Flood mitigation
Pollution control

Cultural

Aesthetics
Wellbeing
Recreation

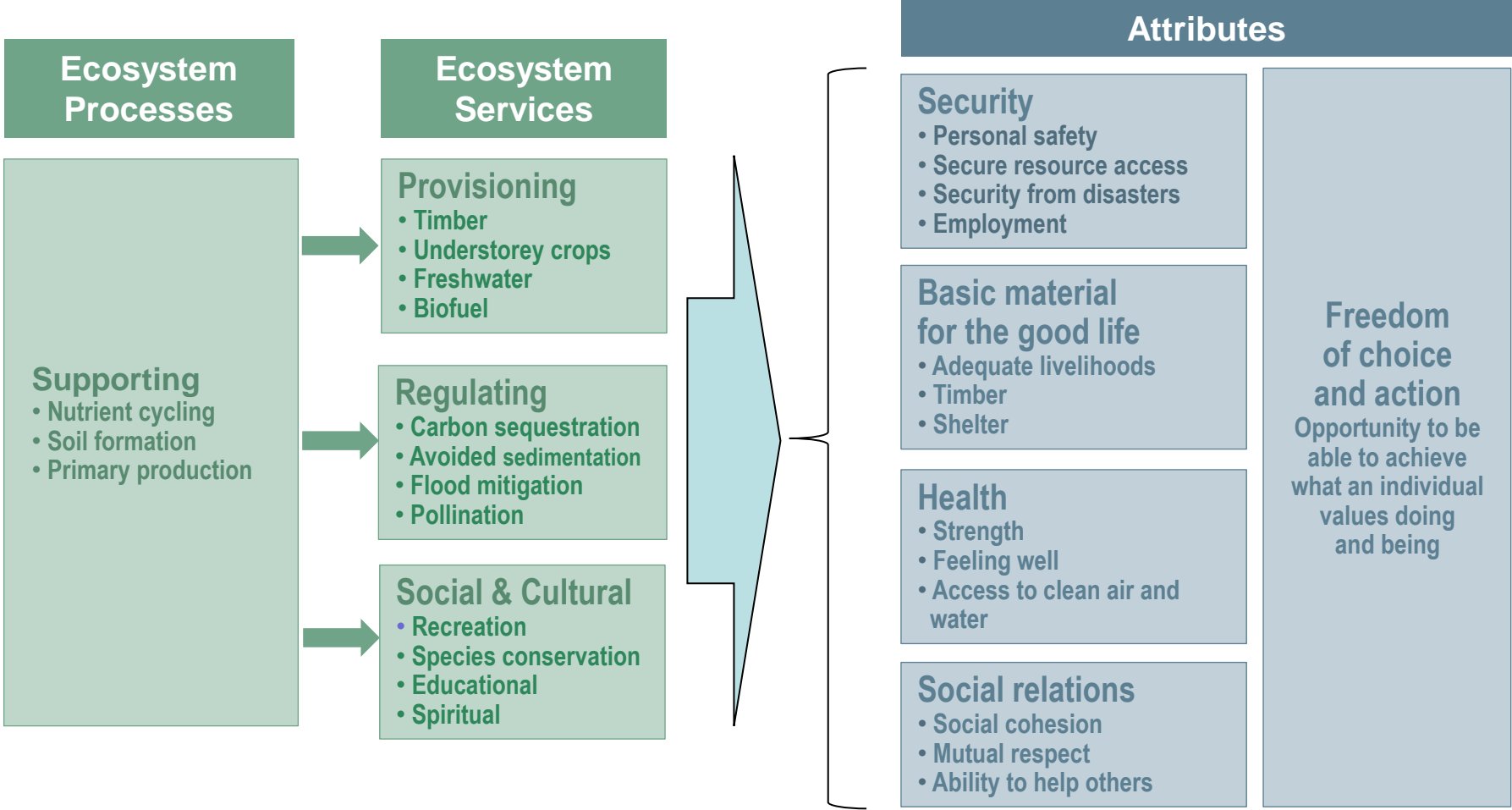
→ \$4-5bn/yr

New products, markets, income



How much?

Ecosystem Services Provided by Planted Forests



Adapted from MEA (2005) and Yao et al. (2013)

Recreation

Strengths



Weaknesses



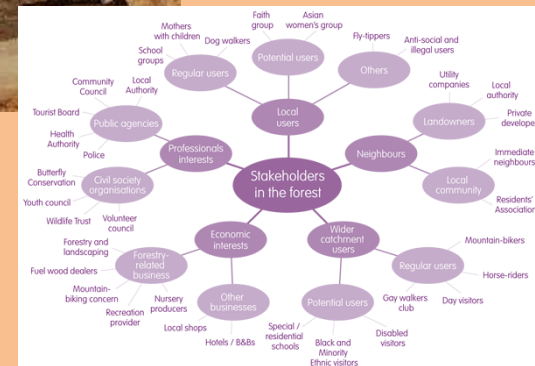
Opportunities



PLANET BIKE

THE BIKE HIRE CO
WWW.PLANETBIKE.CO.NZ

Threats



Manawatu 2004



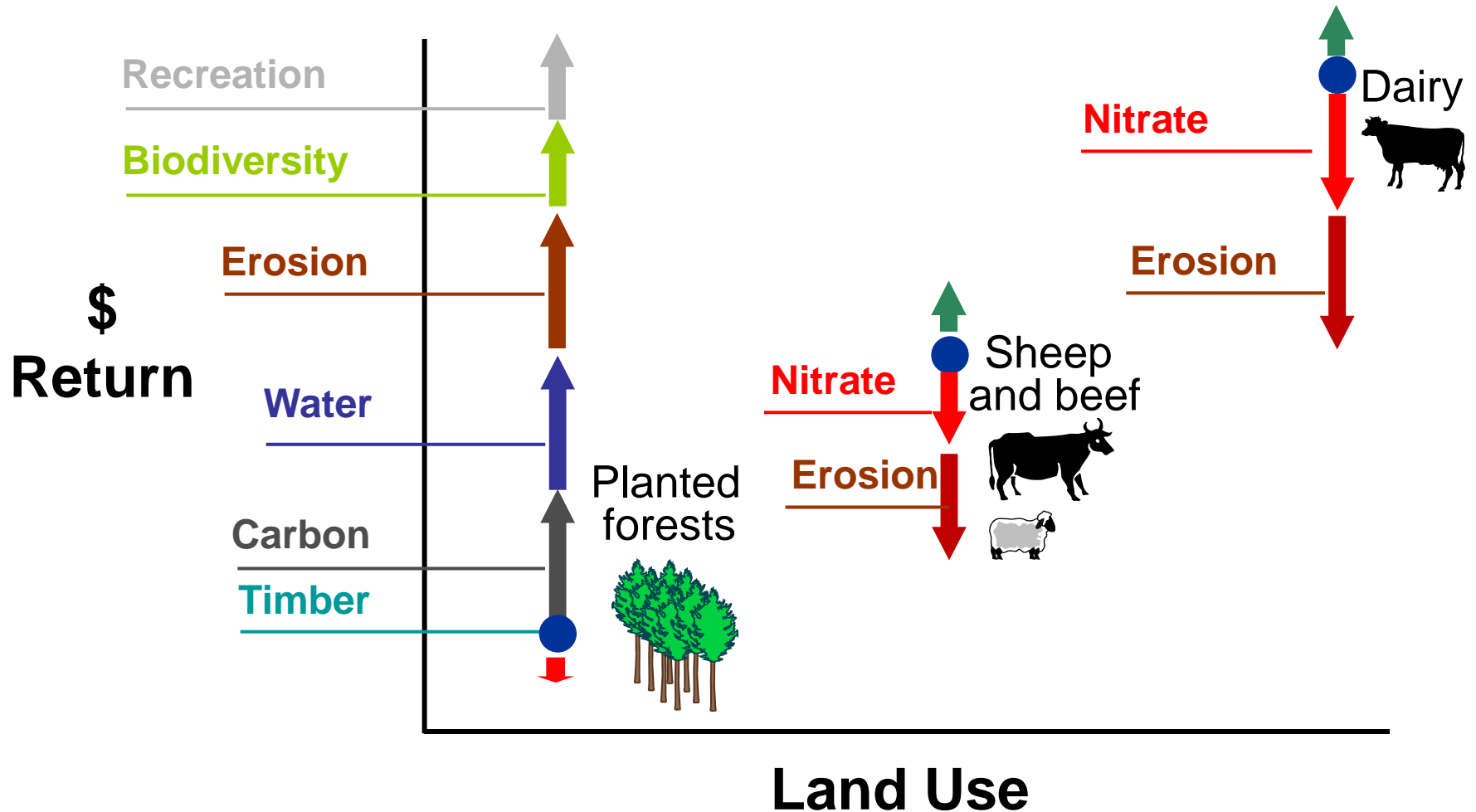
Ecosystem Services: the overall picture

Group	Ecosystem service	Forest type	
		Planted	Natural
Provisioning	Wood and fibre	\$7.3b	\$0
	Bioenergy	\$1b	\$0
	Understorey cropping (e.g. Ginseng, Kawakawa)	\$4/gram	•
	Freshwater	•	•
Regulating	Carbon sequestration (\$4/tonne of CO ₂)	\$100m/yr	•
	Avoided erosion (avoided sedimentation)	\$1,250/ha/yr	•
	Flood mitigation (avoided flood damage)	\$250/ha/yr	•
	Air quality	•	•
	Water quality	•	•
	Water quantity	•	•
Habitats	•	•	
Cultural	Recreation	\$100m/yr	\$3m/yr
	Conservation of endangered species	\$28m/yr	•
	Aesthetics	•	•
	Cultural heritage	•	•

CNI forest vs dairy: what is the net economic value to NZ? (“rough est.”)

	Forest		Dairy	
Hectares	28,000		26600	grazable
Stocking	550	trees/ha	2.75	cows/ha
Yield/unit	600	m m3	350	kg MS/cow
Rotation	28	years	1	seasonal
Total yield	600,000	m m3	25,602,500	kg MS
Ave price	110	\$ m m3	8.65	\$ payout
Total income	66,000,000	\$	221,461,625	\$
Net	33,000,000	\$ stumpage	80,647,875	\$ EFS
Product	270,000	t pulp	24,322,375	kg product
Price	865	\$US/tonne	9.30	\$NZ kg product
Export \$	274,764,706		226,198,088	
Land value	10,000	\$/ha	38,500	\$/ha
Nitrogen	140		1224	tonnes/yr
Phosphate	?		1330	tonnes/yr
Carbon (GHG)	1003	t stored/ha	6	t GHG/ha emitted
Employment	>300	Kinleith mill	266	on farm

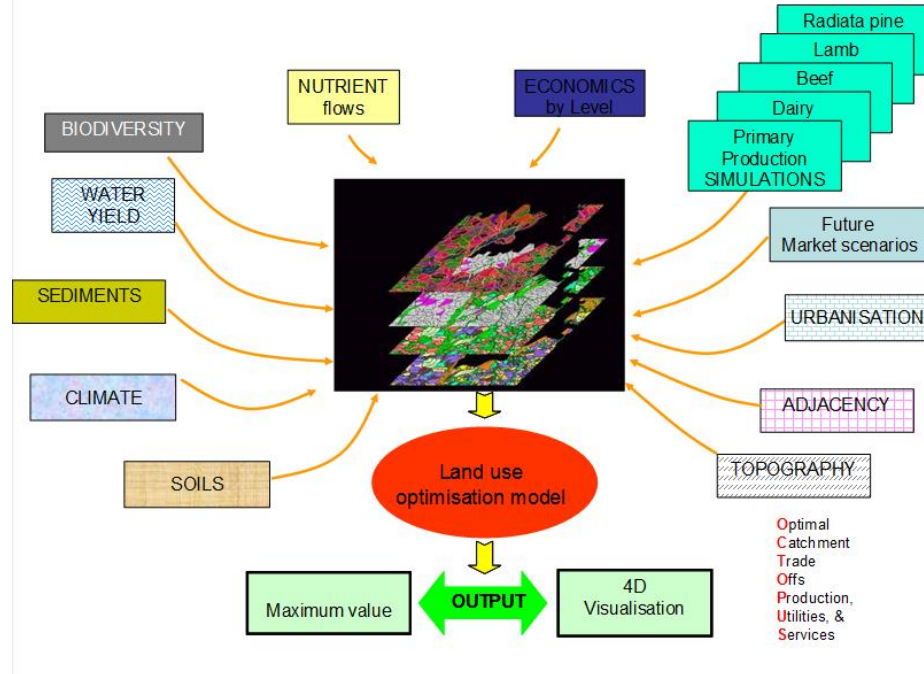
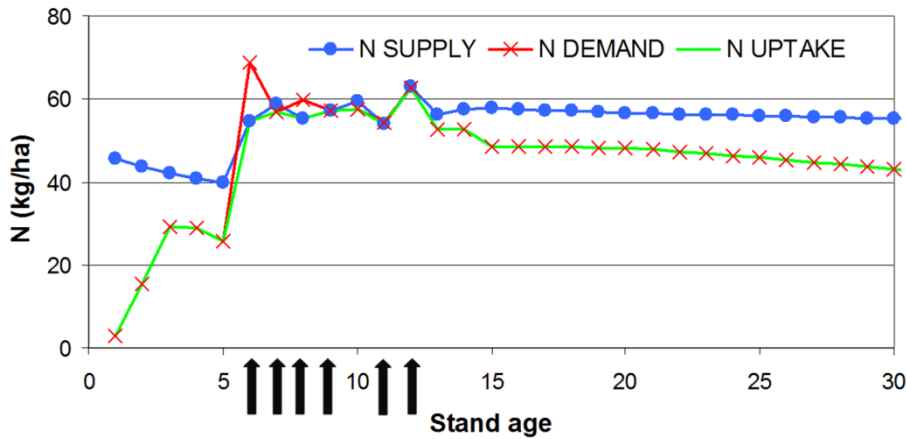
Changing the economic paradigm – full cost accounting



- Forecaster
- AEM
- MyLand
- NuBalm
- Forest Investment Finder
- Biomass model
- 'Octopus'

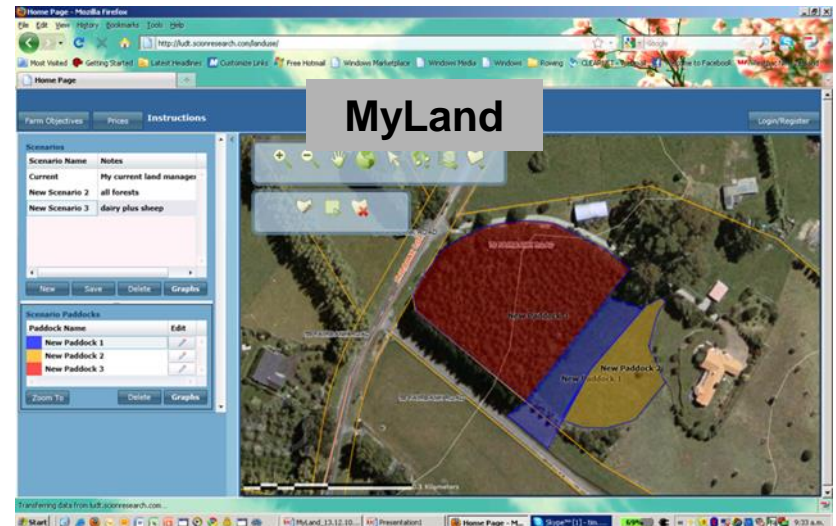
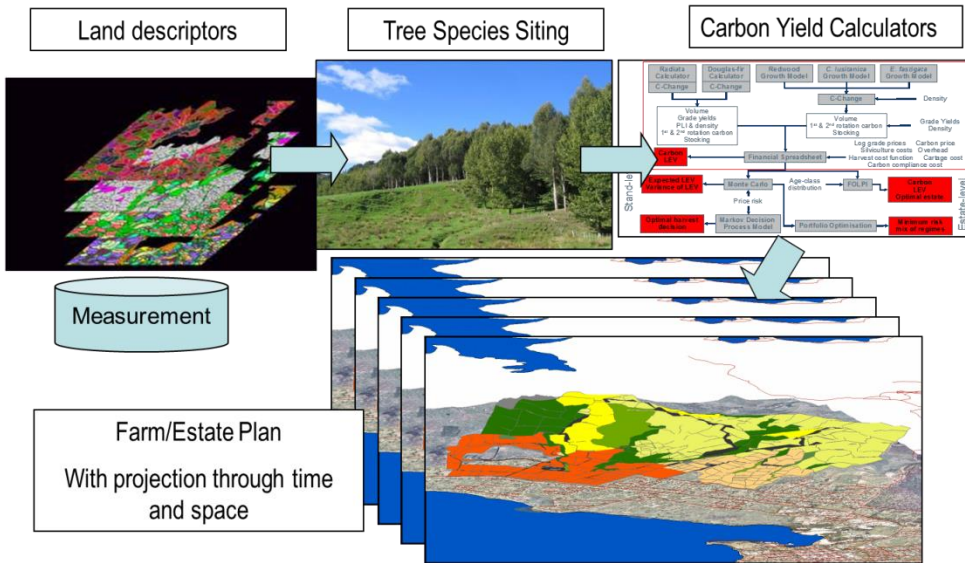
TOOLS TO OPTIMISE FORESTRY WITHIN A CATCHMENT

NuBalm



Octopus

Carbon Predictor

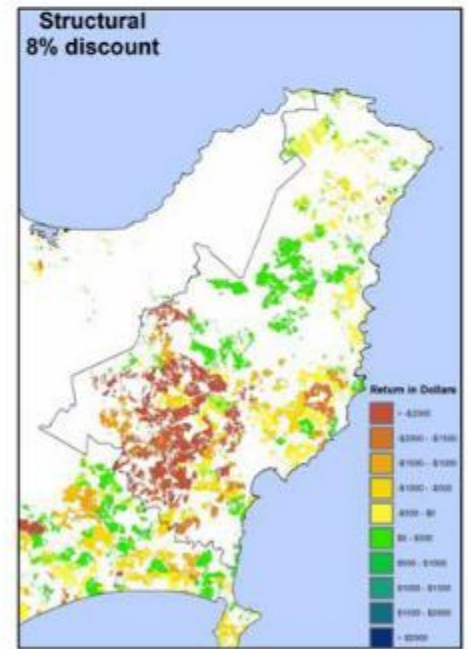
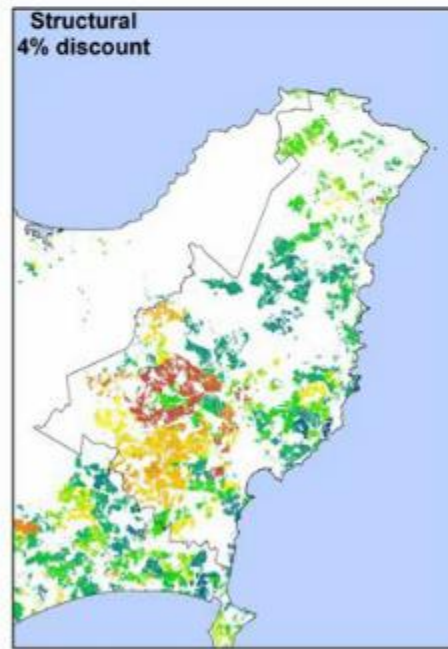
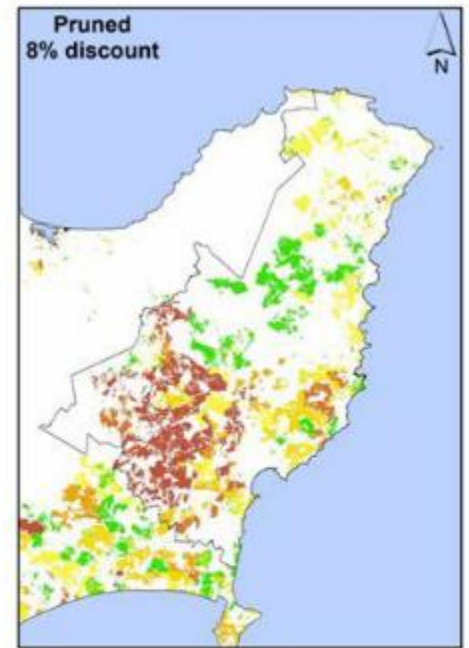
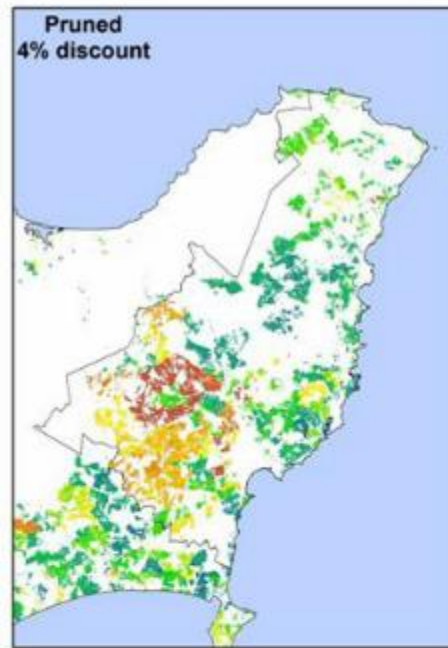


Regional Economic Forestry Scenarios

- Environmental data
- Forestry Costs
 - Variable regimes
- Valuation data
 - Land
 - Forest Products
 - Forest Ecosystem Services
- Transport networks
- Processing Locations



Full value and returns at any given location



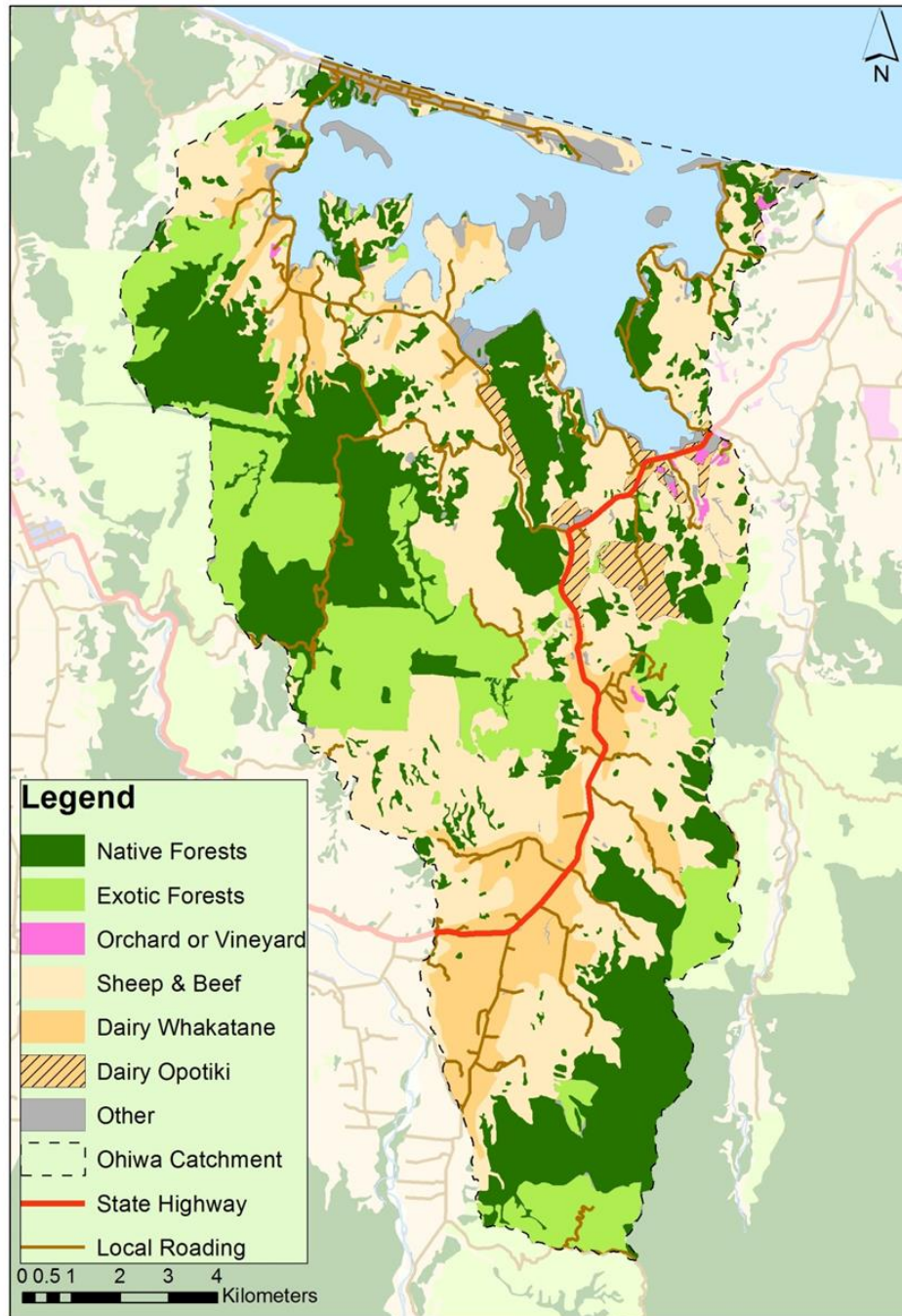
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometers

Forest Investment Finder

<http://prezi.com/vbuofvrbk7nb/fifindustry/>

Ecosystem Services and multiple land uses

- Catchment scale land use planning
 - Impacts analysis
- Better understanding of ES values in a catchment
 - milk, meat, timber, fruits
 - C sequestration, erosion
 - recreation, spp. conservation
- Estimate ES values of key land uses
 - Dairy, S&B, Horticulture
 - **Planted forests**
 - Native forests



- Perceptions
- Policy Certainty and Equity
- Land Value
- Investment capital
- Land competition
- Scale and distance

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES TO NEW FORESTRY

'Wants'



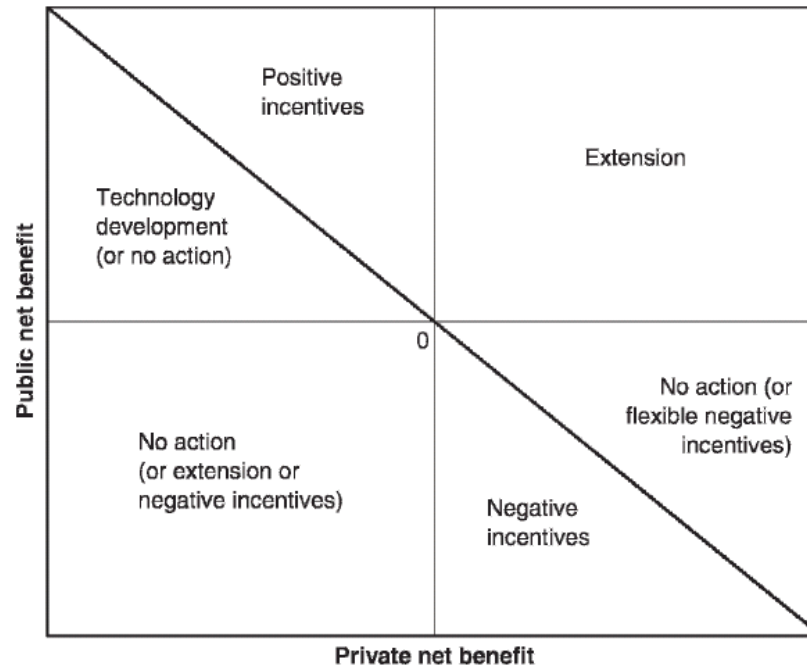
Runanga Chair



Investor



Farmer



From Pannell 2008



Forester

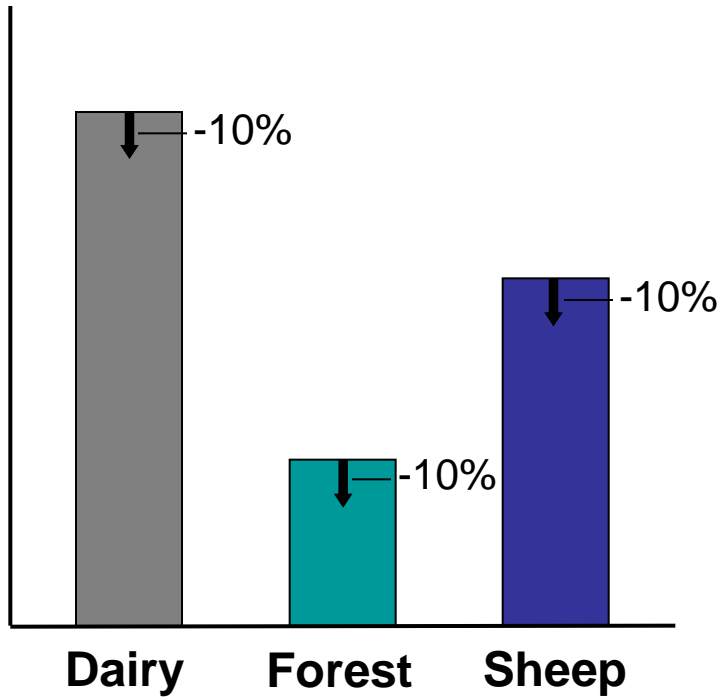


Planner



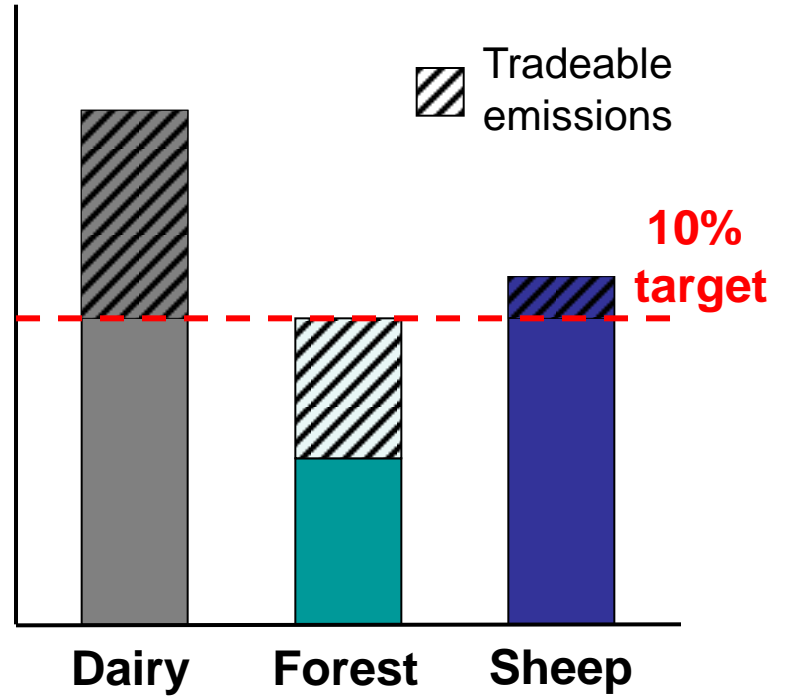
Rural Community

Grandparenting



Rigid land use pattern

Averaging



Evolutionary land use pattern

Summary

- Forestry a very valuable land use
 - Forests are far more than ‘radiata blanket’
- Key component of a land use mosaic
- Many environmental benefits on top of the timber economics
- Forestry has a continuing key role to play in BOP