Vulnerability assessment of ecosystem services and adaptive management options in Austrian mountain forests under climate change



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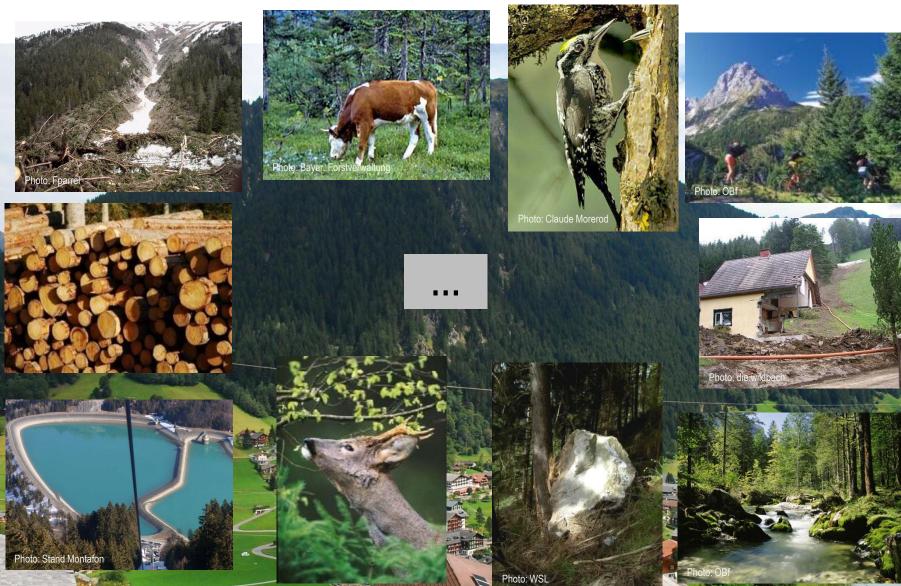
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#### Mountain forest ecosystem services



## **Stakeholders & ecosystem services**



- Complex/ challenging stakeholder setting
- Internal SH
  - Stand Montafon
    Forstfonds
- External SH
  - Forest administration service
  - Federal service for torrent and avalanche control
  - Regional hunting cooperatives
  - Illwerke hydropower company
  - Local sawmills
  - Local citizens
  - Tourism industry
- Face to face interviews

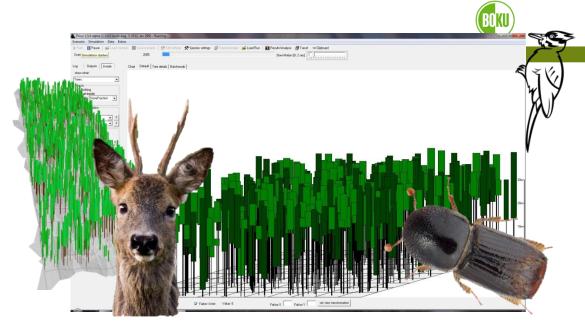


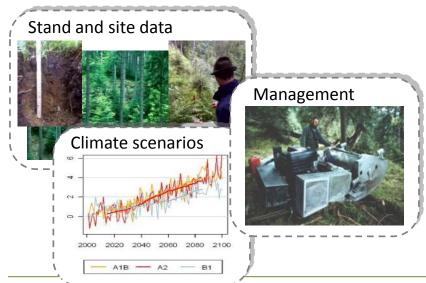
#### **Business as usual mountain forest management**

- Picea abies dominated forests (96%)
- Difficult terrain conditions
  - long distance cable yarding with skyline systems
  - crossing multiple stands on a slope
  - irregularly shaped skyline track
  - motor-manual harvesting and cut to length yarding
  - natural regeneration
- Is BAU mountain forest management able to maintain forest ES under climate change?

# PICUS v1.5

- Hybrid forest gap model
- Based on individual trees on 10 x 10 m patches
- Driven by G, M, R
- Disturbance sub-modules
- Model requirements



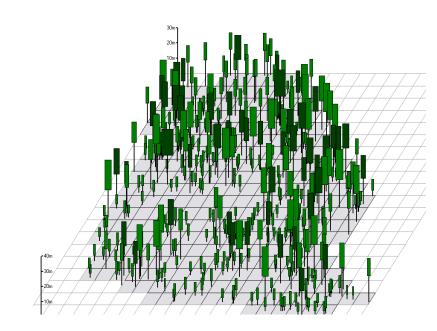


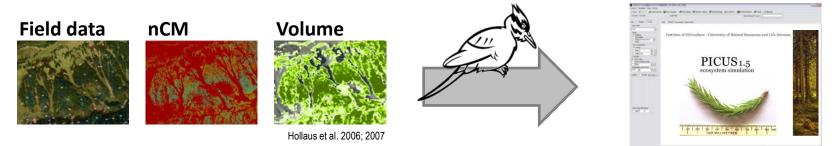


### **Mountain forest structure**

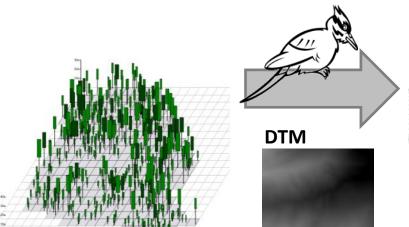




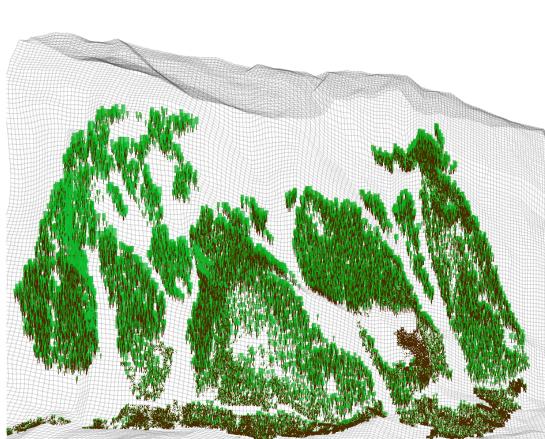




### From stand to slope



- A DTM is used to display a stand on the slope
- Stands have a spatial context within the slope
- Spatial explicit management
- Spatial explicit analysis of forest ES

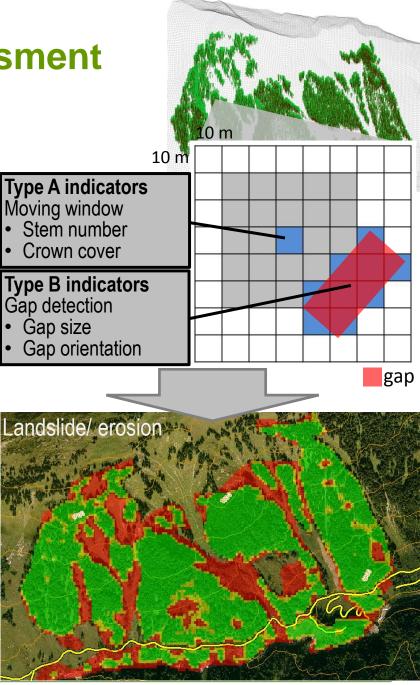




## **Spatially explicit ES assessment**

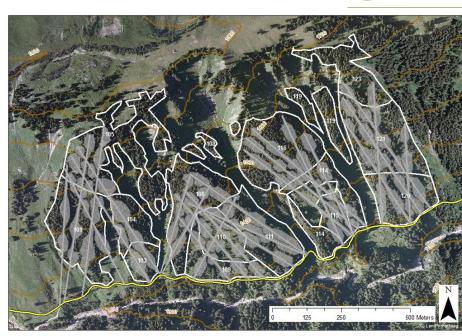
- Concept adapted after Frehner et al. (2005) for protective function against gravitational natural hazards (snow avalanche, rock fall, landslide/erosion, flooding)
- Slope is analyzed in a 10 x 10 m resolution.
- Indicators:
  - Stem number
  - Crown cover
  - Gap length/ size
- Results in three categories:
  - requirements not met (red),
  - minimal requirements met (yellow),
  - ideal requirements met (green)

Hazard	Landslide, erosion	
Indicator	Gap area	Crown cover
Not met	> 600 m <sup>2</sup>	< 40 %
Minimal	≤ 600 m²	≥ 40 %
Ideal	≤ 400 m²	≥ 60 %



# **Application**

- 70 ha forests in a network of gullies and avalanche tracks
- 1160 to 1820 m a.s.l.
- Uneven-aged Norway spruce dominated stands
- Important road to hydro power plant threatened by snow avalanches and landslides
- Simulations until 2100
- 2 contrasting management scenarios
  - BAU: irregularly shaped slit cuts, natural regeneration, low management intensity
  - AM: fishbone shaped slit cuts, natural regeneration with 25% artificial regeneration of Larix decidua, higher management intensity





## **Results**

- Bark beetle damages increase up to 500% under A1B. AM performs slightly better than BAU.
- Worst case scenario A1B.
- Significantly better protection against landslides/ erosion under AM.
- Significantly better protection against snow avalanches under AM.
- 17% more harvested timber under AM.
- Standing volume increases under both management scenarios but less under AM.

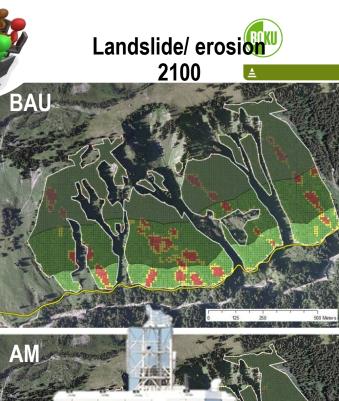
2000



- BAU management is vulnerable under CC
- AM is able to reduce significantly, but long need to be considered

ZUZU

2010





77%

13%





BOKU ▲

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## Thank you for your attention!

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