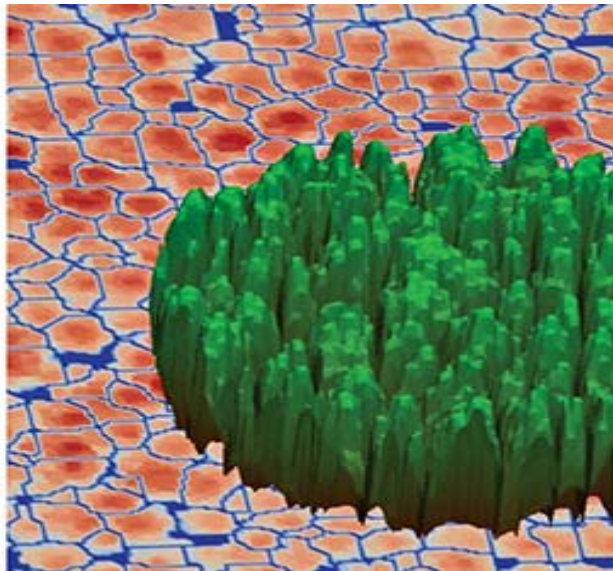


**Growing
confidence
in forestry's
future** Research
Programme



Right forests for the right purpose in the right place –
supporting the new one billion trees initiative

Tim Payn



supported by
forestgrowers
commodity levy

**FOREST
GROWERS
RESEARCH**

Acknowledgements

- GCFF programme – Duncan Harrison¹, Barbara Hock², Dean Meason, Mike Watt, Richard Yao
- Our Land and Water National Science Challenge: Te Hiku programme - Les Dowling, Tanira Kingi, Juan Monge
- Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change programmes – Andrew Dunningham, Steve Wakelin, Graham West³
- Planted Indigenous Forestry slides – Greg Steward
- Climate Slides – Nathanael Melia

¹Ministry for Primary Industries

²Candleford Ltd

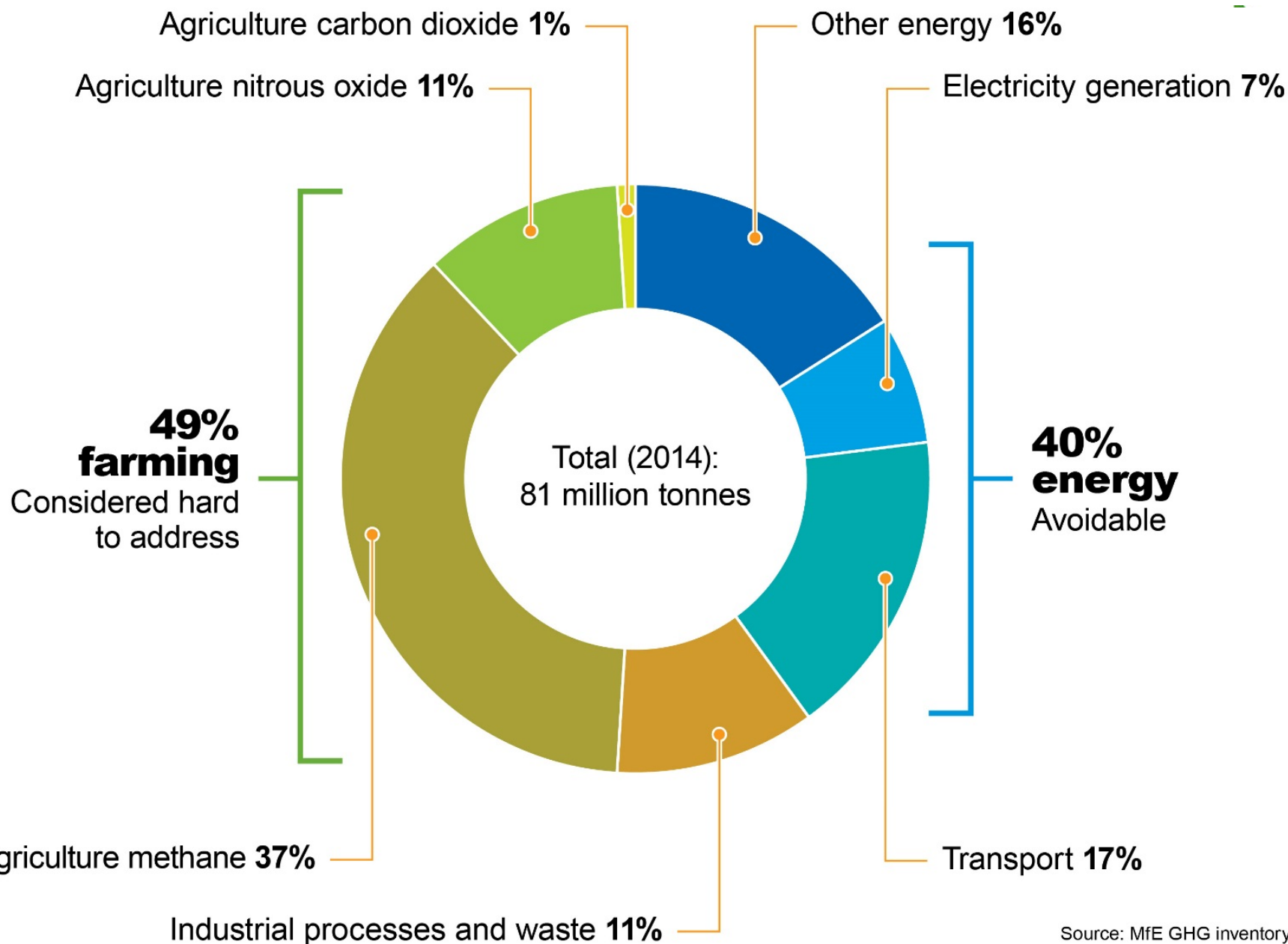
³Graham West Land Use Solutions Ltd

The

- New Zealand Paris Agreement average pursuit 1.5 °C
- At Paris 30% below 2014
- Actual 2014 emissions 81 million tonnes
- New Zealand dominates the UN climate change agenda

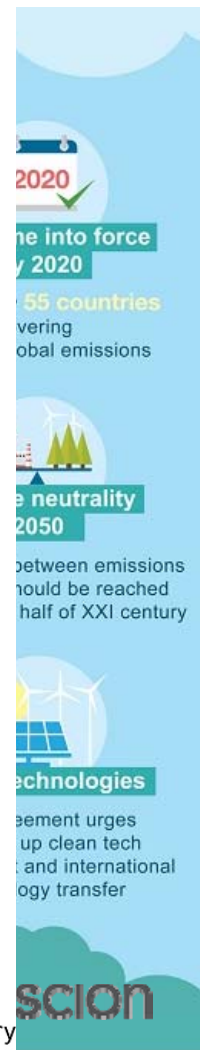
²Simon Up for New Zealand

³MfE. New Zealand

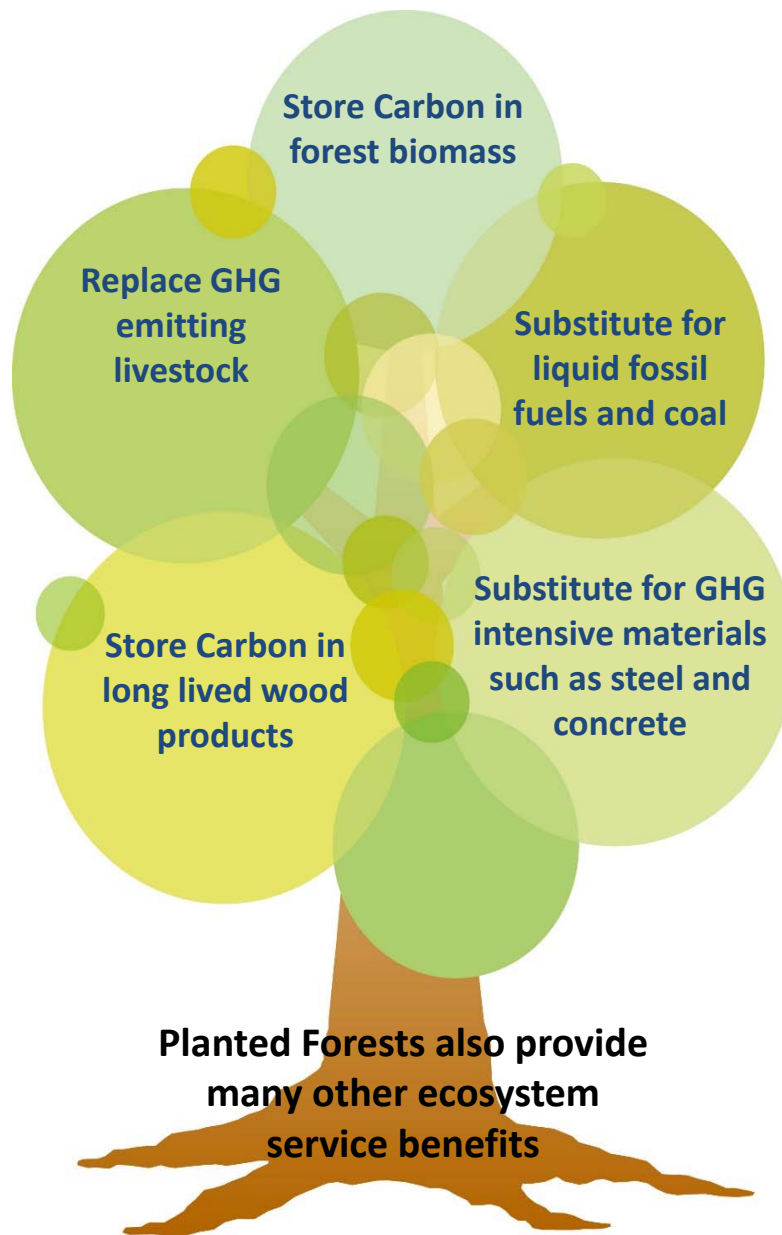


Source: MfE GHG inventory

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11



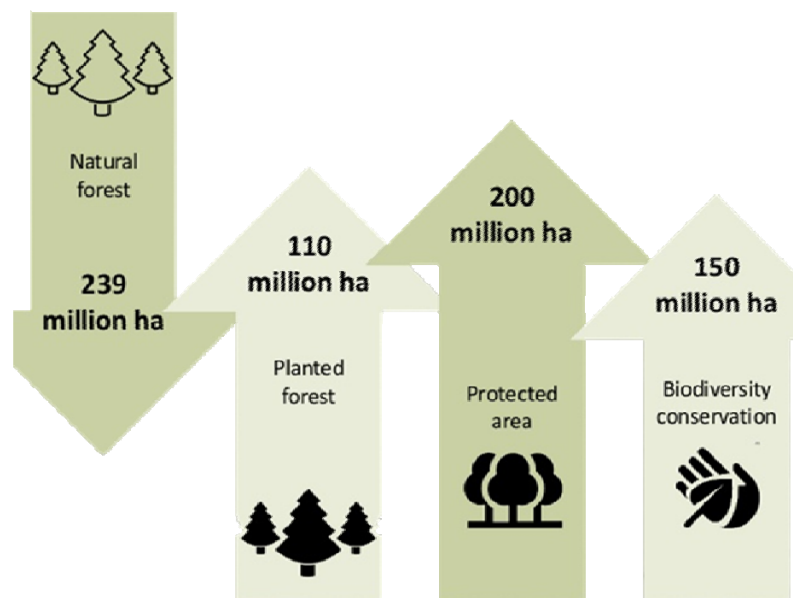
The role of trees and forests in climate mitigation








Planted forest expansion or intensification is a major global climate mitigation opportunity

Pathways to 1.5 °C – “1 Billion Trees”

Global Forest Trends



| Afforestation Requirements

-  Global forests currently cover ~4,000 Mha. 1.5 °C afforestation¹:
 -  2050 increase of ~ 5 – 20% required.
 -  2100 increase of ~ 5 – 30% required.
-  In 2013, CO₂-e removals by New Zealand's land use and forestry sector reduced total emissions by 33%.²
-  Planting 'permanent' forest can offset long-lived gases, because the carbon is locked up permanently.² The primary reason for 1 billion trees.

¹Rogelj et al. 2018, Scenarios towards limiting global mean temperature increase below 1.5

° C. *Nature Climate Change*.

²Mfe. *New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2013*, (April 2015).

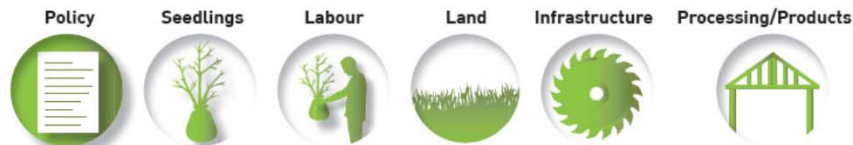
1 billion trees will go a long way to meeting our Paris targets

One billion trees – Reclaiming our forest heritage together

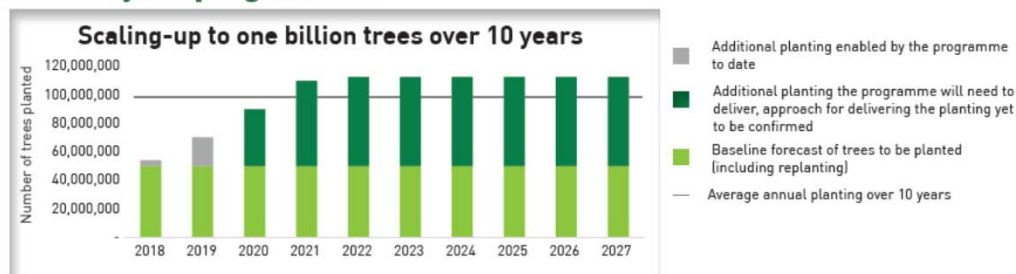
It's about:



It requires:



It's a 10 year programme:



We'll do it together:



We'll plant:

Natives and exotics in traditional and innovative locations

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/27555-2018-one-billion-trees-overview-infographic>

March 2018

New carbon forests will have many other benefits

INPUTS

Land
People
Values
Plants
Energy
Sunshine
Soil
Water

FOREST



OUTPUTS

Producing

Timber
Pulp and Paper
Energy
Food
Water supply
Biodiversity

Regulating

GHG mitigation
Water quality
Erosion control
Flood mitigation
Pollution control

Cultural

Aesthetics
Wellbeing
Recreation

\$5-6bn/yr

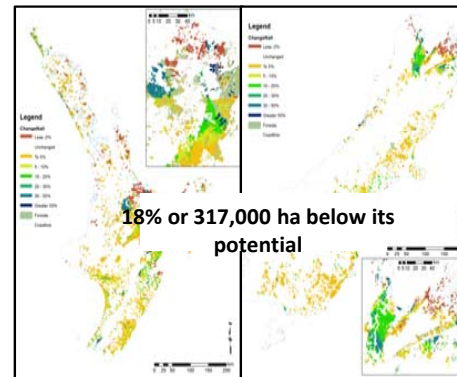
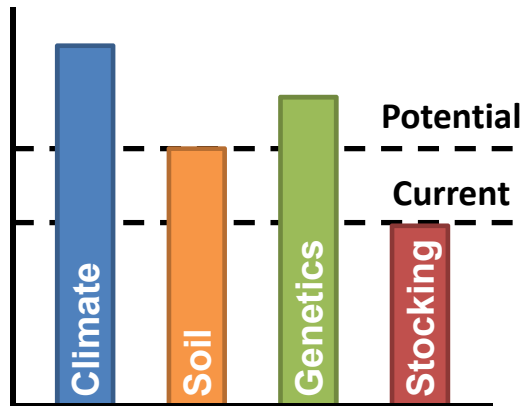
New
products,
markets,
income

Up to 5 x the timber
value

Using our research we can:

Increase the carbon in our existing forests

GCFF programme



Forest Ecology and Management 406 (2017) 361–369



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Forest Ecology and Management
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foreco



➡ Δ Carbon?

The economic impact of optimising final stand density for structural saw log production on the value of the New Zealand plantation estate

Michael S. Watt^{a,*}, Mark O. Kimberley^b, Jonathan P. Dash^b, Duncan Harrison^b, Juan J. Monge^b, Les Dowling^b

^a Scion, P.O. Box 29237, Christchurch, New Zealand
^b Scion, Private Bag 3020,Rotorua, New Zealand



Develop new forest types that are quite different to our existing estate

Plantations of indigenous species



Riparians, small woodlots, or wind breaks



Infill forests



Transition from pine to permanent cover

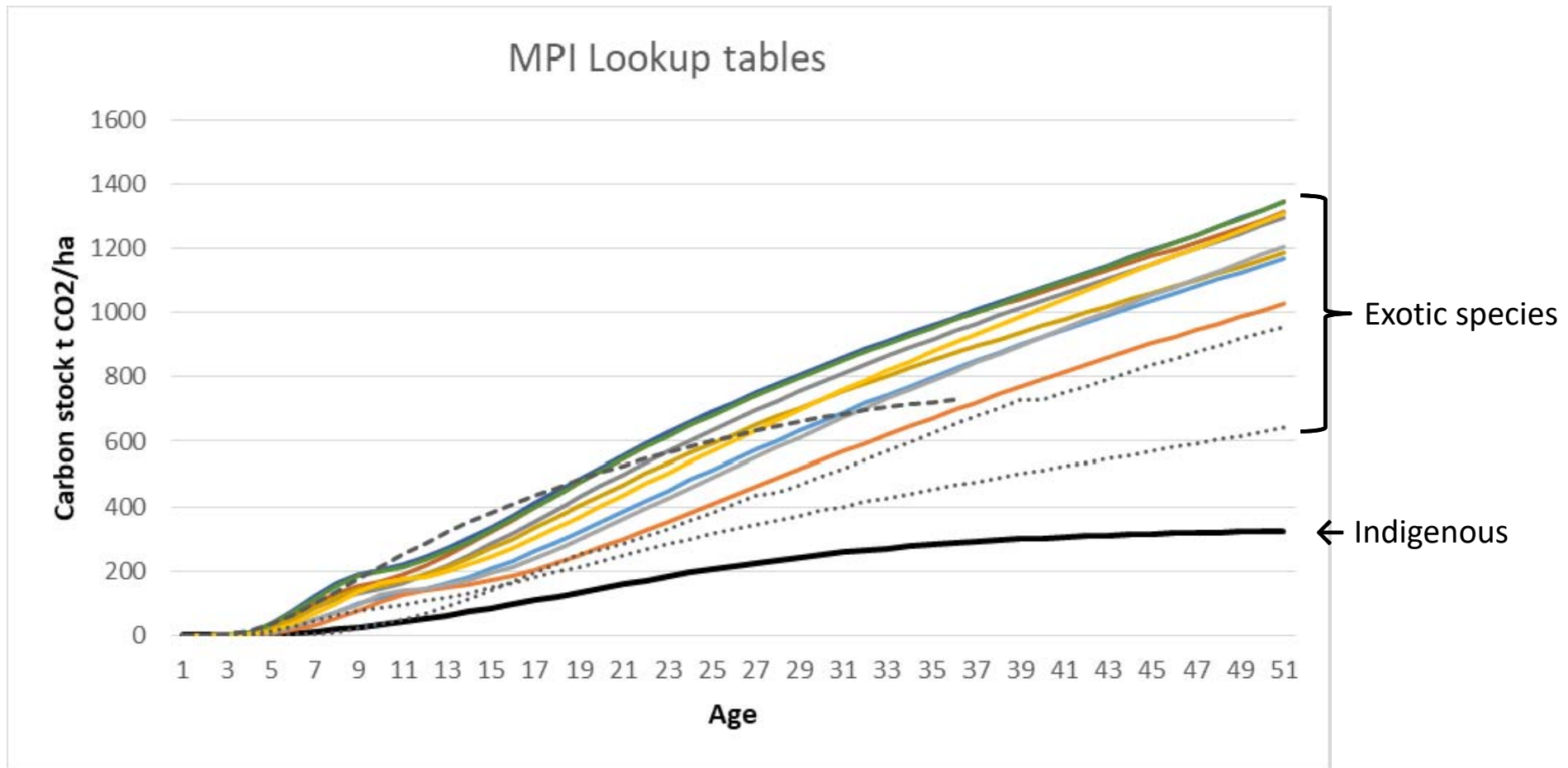


Energy forests

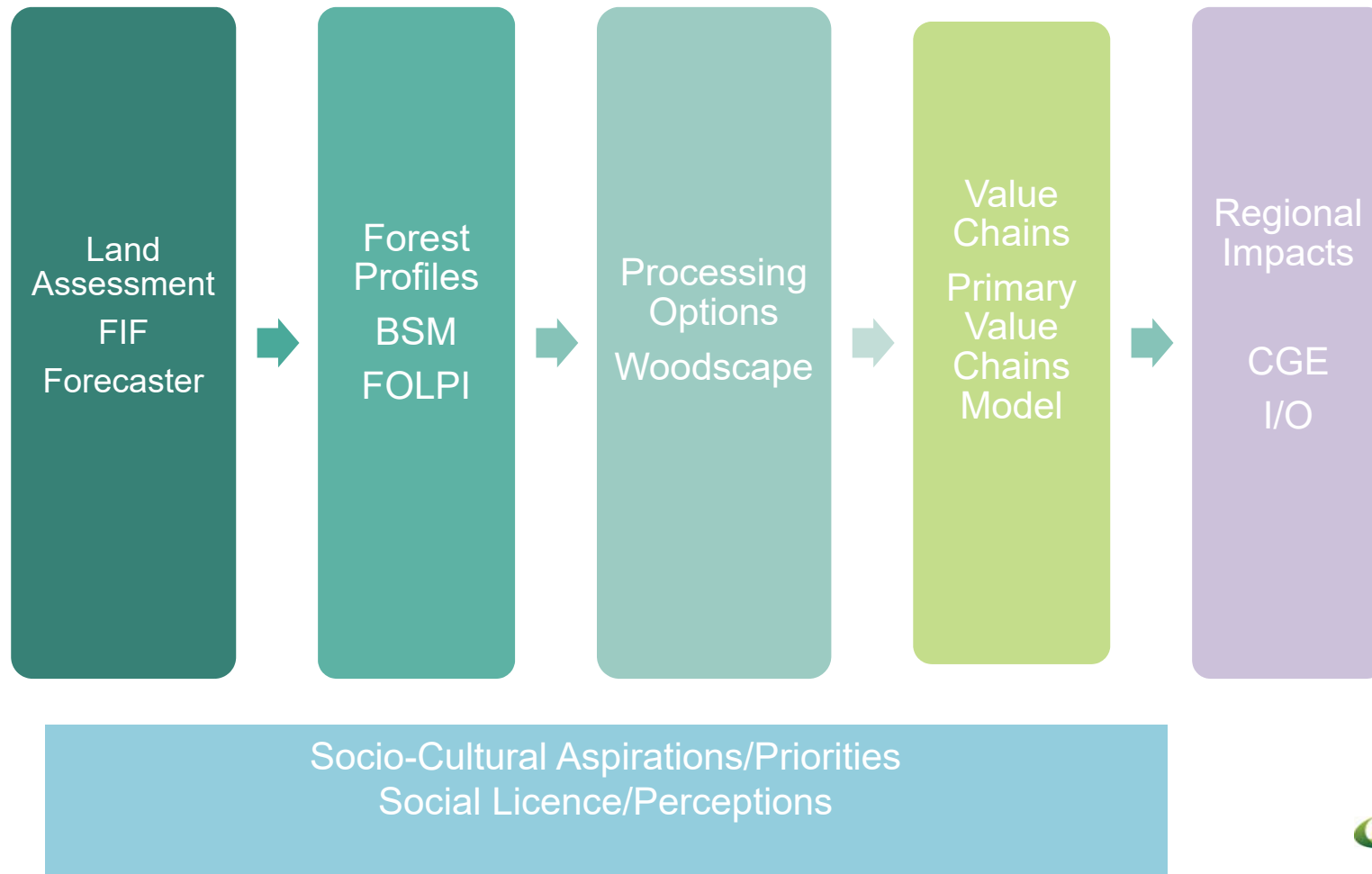


Urban forests

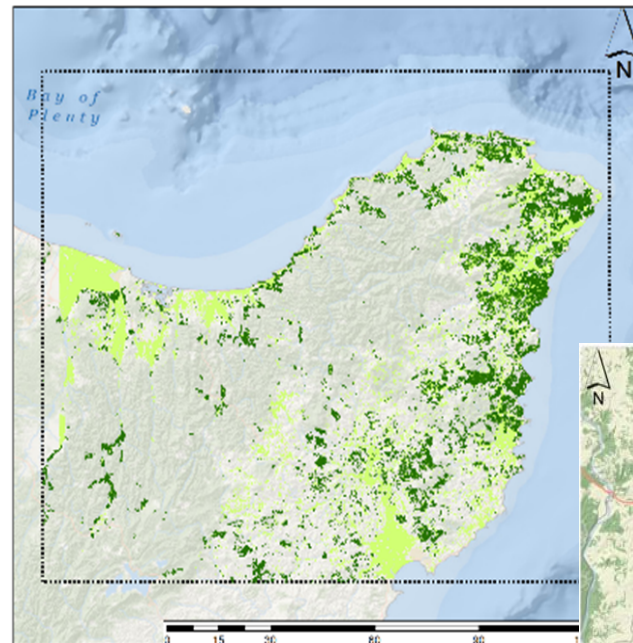
Predict carbon fixation for different species



Use frameworks and tools to put the forests in the right place:



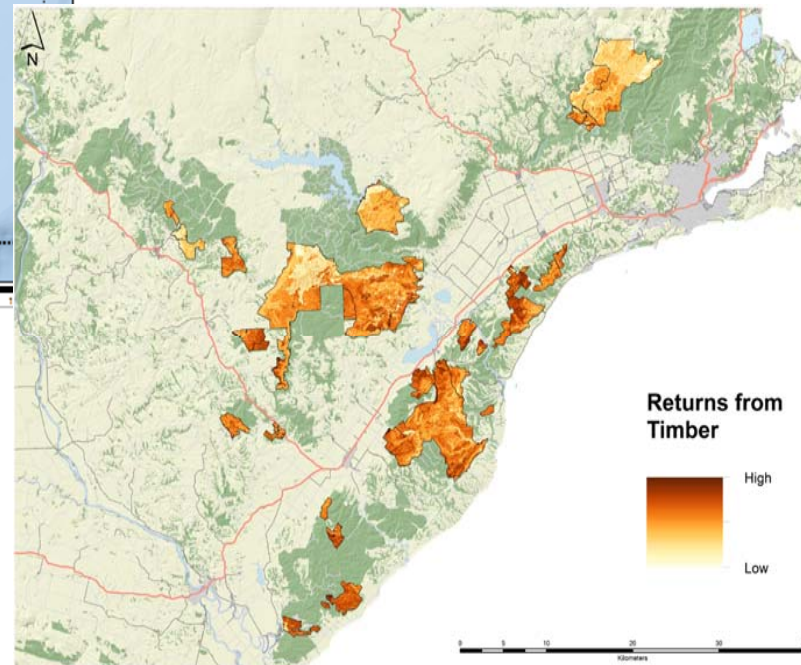
Forest Investment Framework (FIF)



- Area of Analysis
- Areas Suitable for Intensive Manuka oil
- Areas of 'Wild' Manuka/Kanuka

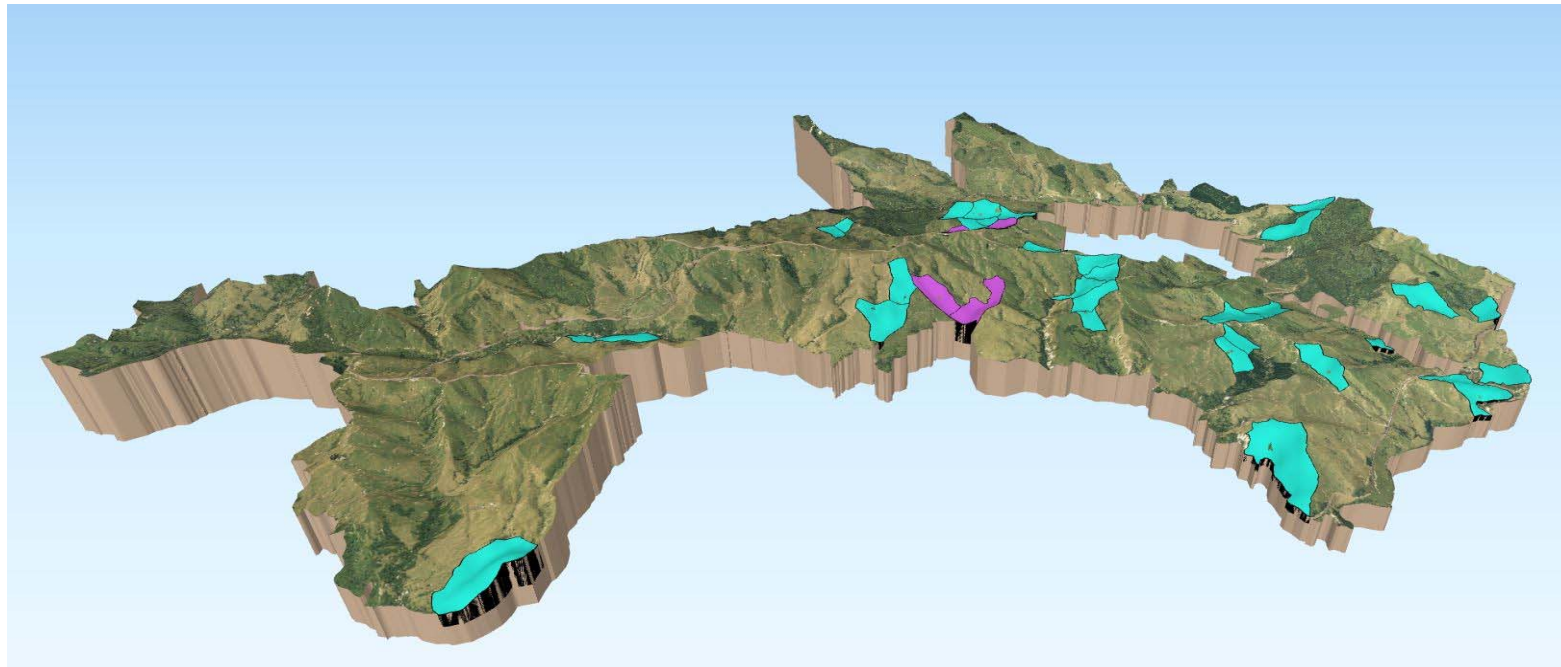
Total Area Suitable for Intensive Manuka Oil:
Approx. 175,000 ha

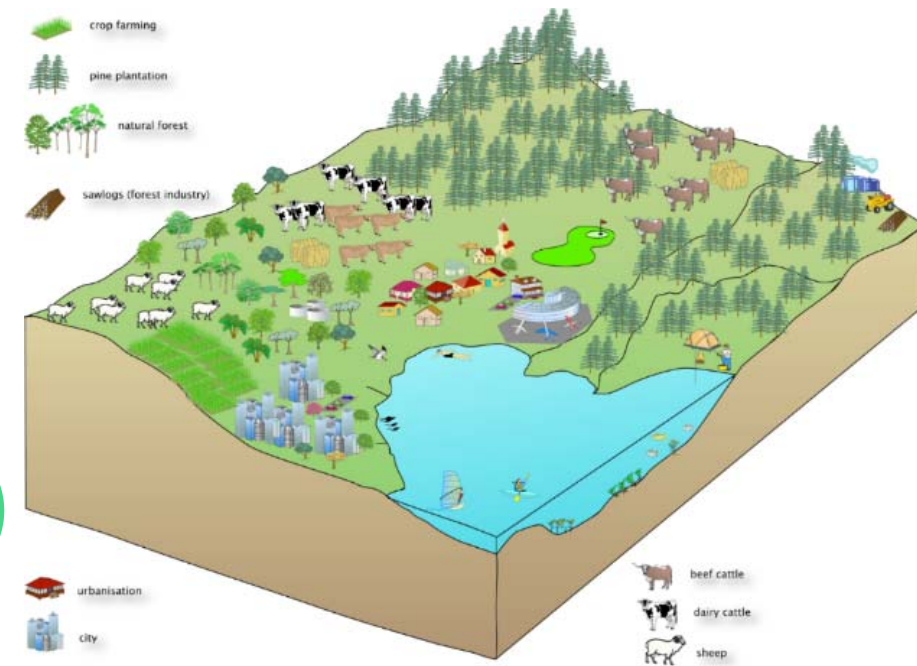
Total Area of "Wild" Manuka:
Approx. 91,000 ha



Forecaster & FIF

- Match forestry options to land characteristics and geospatial limits (e.g. distance to mills, ports etc.)
- Produce carbon, farm economics and emissions profiles for status quo and proposed land use change
- Integrate into a whole farm assesment – complementary land use





THINGS TO CONSIDER WITH THE BILLION TREES –
AVOID TENSIONS, UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES!

Scientific and Policy Challenges

- Designing new forest types for new lands
- ETS settings to capture maximum carbon
- Integrated land use modelling
 - Multi criteria analysis
 - Spatial and temporal
 - Systems approaches to avoid unintended consequences
 - Application of sustainability frameworks
 - ‘Apples with apples’ economics
 - Complementary land uses
- Forest : Community interface – the human dimension
 - Perceptions
 - Fears and concerns
 - Social License

Thank You!

TOI-OHOMAI
Institute of Technology

 **SCION**[™]
FORESTS | PRODUCTS | INNOVATION

Professor Tim Payn
Chair of Sustainable Forestry
tim.payn@toiohoma.ac.nz
tim.payn@scionresearch.com

www.scionresearch.com

www.gcff.nz

www.fgr.nz

Date: 4th April 2018

supported by
forestgrowers
commodity levy


**FOREST
GROWERS
RESEARCH**