

# Growing confidence in forestry's future

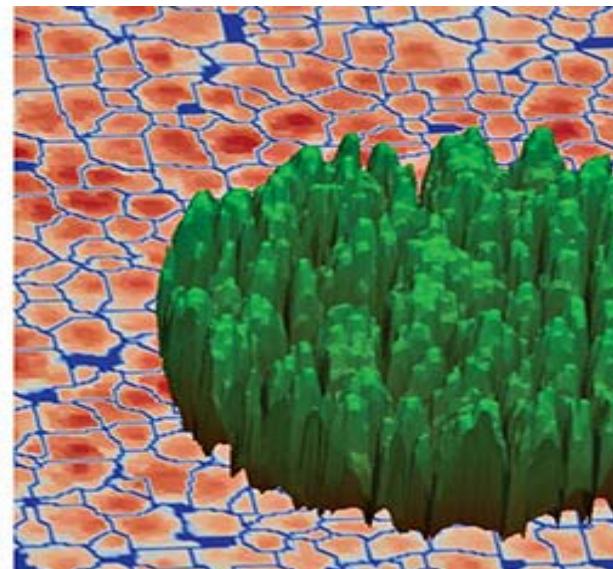
Research Programme



FORESTS | PRODUCTS | INNOVATION

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

Tim Payn



supported by  
**forest** growers  
commodity levy



# Acknowledgements

- GCFF programme – Duncan Harrison<sup>1</sup>, Barbara Hock<sup>2</sup>, 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 West<sup>3</sup>
- Planted Indigenous Forestry slides – Greg Steward
- Climate Slides – Nathanael Melia

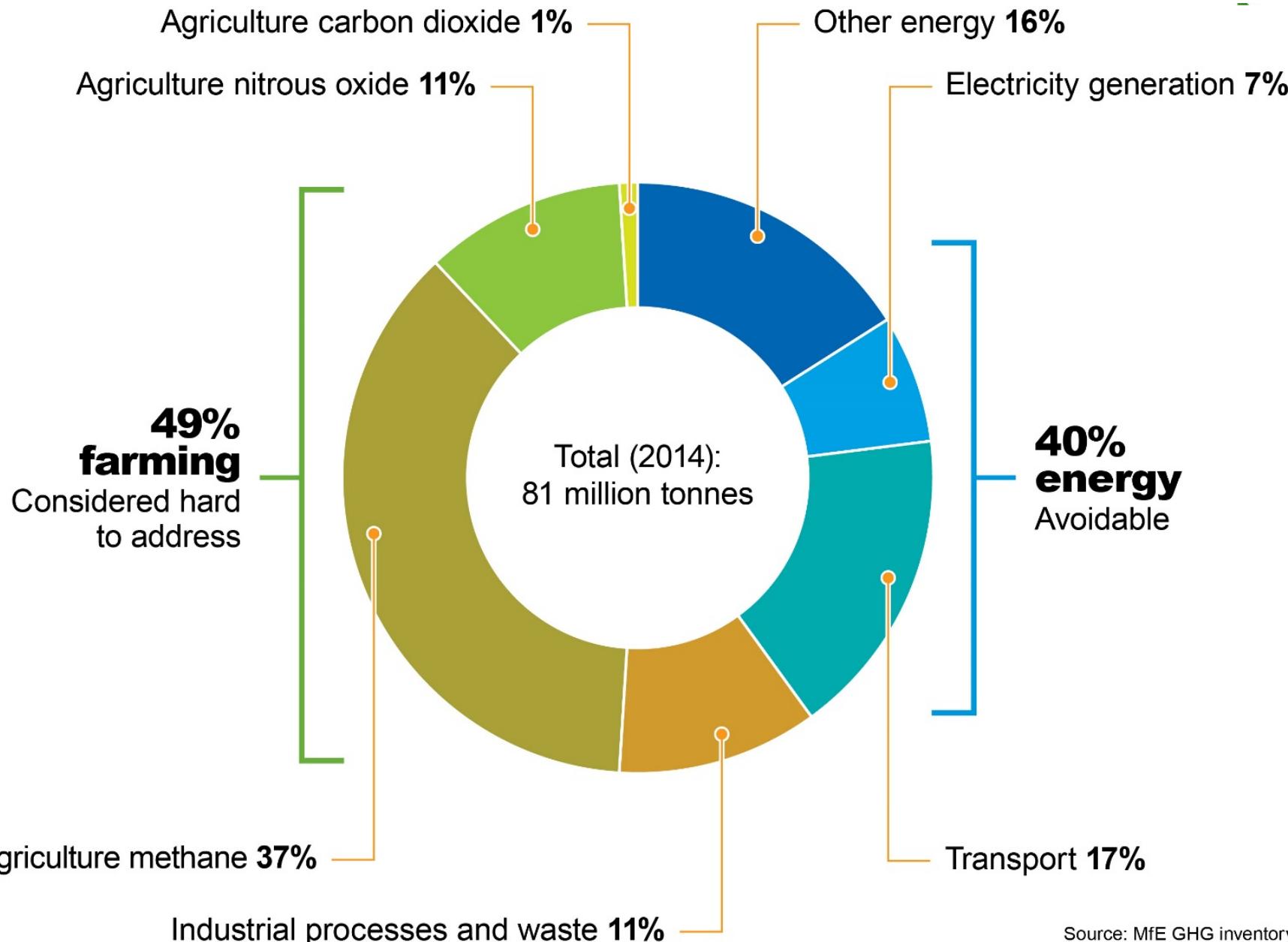
<sup>1</sup>Ministry for Primary Industries

<sup>2</sup>Candleford Ltd

<sup>3</sup>Graham West Land Use Solutions Ltd

# The

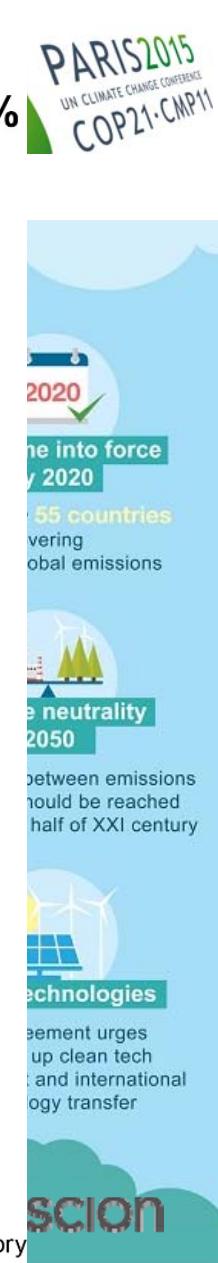
- New Zealand Paris Agreement average pursuit of 1.5 °C
- At Paris 30% b
- Actual
- New Zealand domes the UN



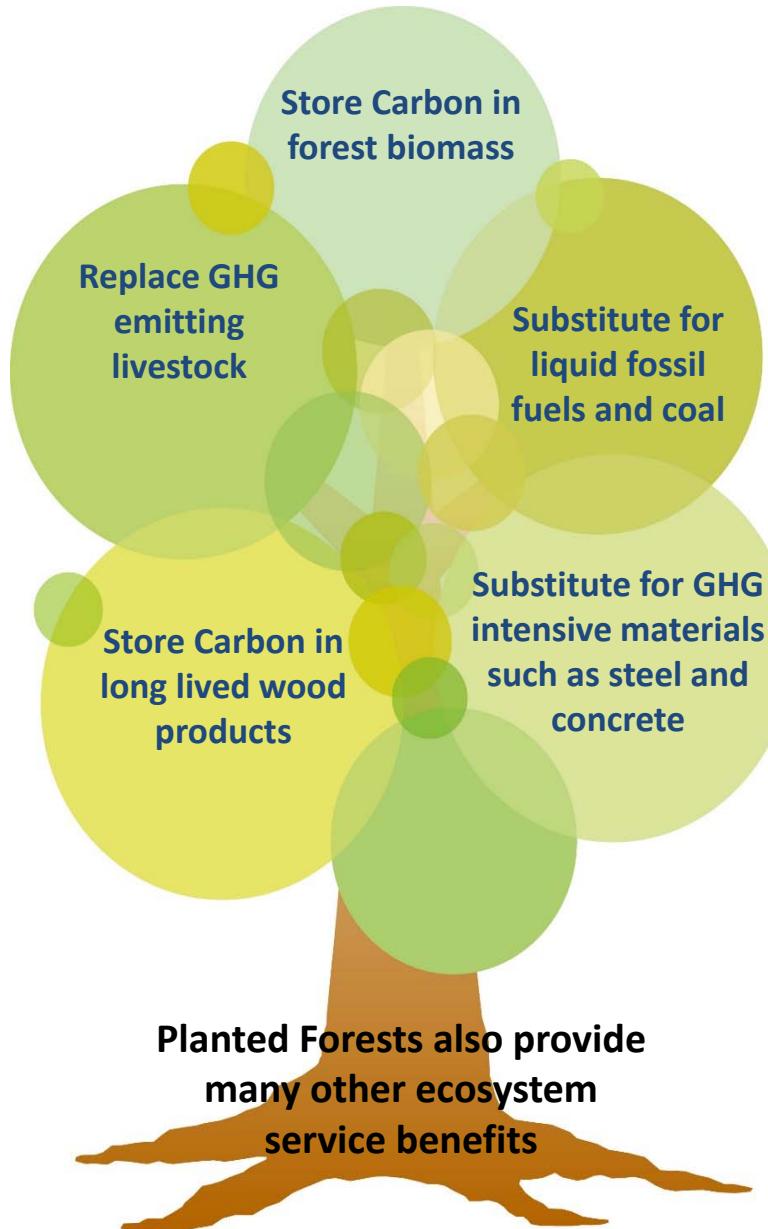
<sup>2</sup>Simon Upton for New Zealand

<sup>3</sup>MfE. New

Source: MfE GHG inventory



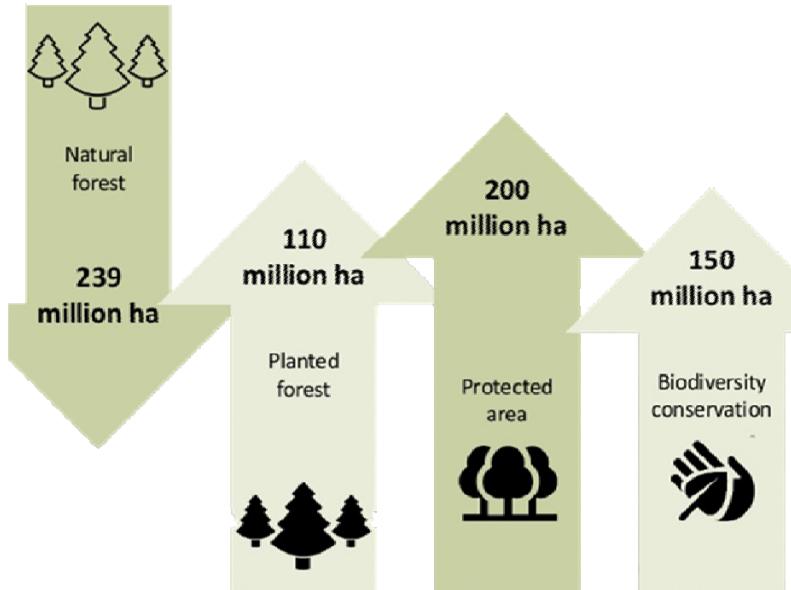
# The role of trees and forests in climate mitigation



# 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 afforestation<sup>1</sup>:
  -  2050 increase of ~ 5 – 20% required.
  -  2100 increase of ~ 5 – 30% required.
-  In 2013, CO<sub>2</sub>-e removals by New Zealand's land use and forestry sector reduced total emissions by 33%.<sup>2</sup>
-  Planting 'permanent' forest can offset long-lived gases, because the carbon is locked up permanently.<sup>2</sup> The primary reason for 1 billion trees.

<sup>1</sup>Rogelj et al. 2018, Scenarios towards limiting global mean temperature increase below 1.5 °C. *Nature Climate Change*.

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

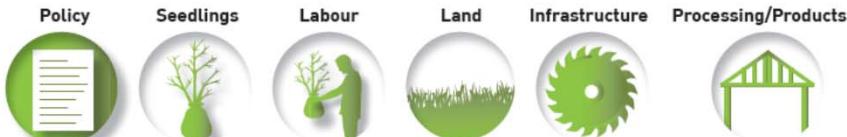
# 1 billion trees will go a long way to meeting our Paris targets

## One billion trees – Reclaiming our forest heritage together

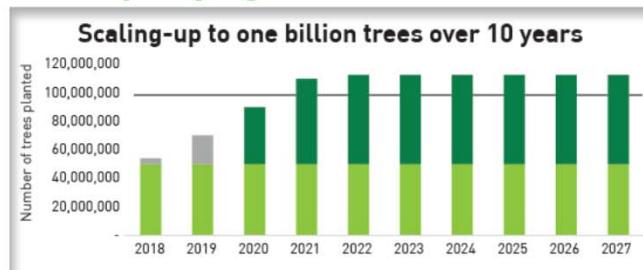
### It's about:



### It requires:



### It's a 10 year programme:



- Additional planting enabled by the programme to date
- Additional planting the programme will need to deliver, approach for delivering the planting yet to be confirmed
- Baseline forecast of trees to be planted (including replanting)
- Average annual planting over 10 years

### We'll do it together:



**Commercial sector**  
Base planting of 50 million/year projected  
Plant nurseries



**Coalitions**  
Government departments, Māori and NGOs working together



**Crown Forestry**  
Lease or joint venture  
Existing and new foresters  
Commercial criteria  
Land size, terrain, accessibility  
Radiata crop



**Ministry for Primary Industries schemes**  
Afforestation Grant Scheme  
Erosion control funding programme  
Hill country erosion programme  
New grant mechanisms  
Emissions Trading Scheme



**Crown land**  
Department of Conservation  
Private landowners



**Skills and training**  
Jobs  
Career pathways



**Regional Councils**  
Catchment assessments  
Infrastructure  
Funding and partnership initiatives  
Riparian and gully planting



**Community participation**  
Schools, plant nurseries and farmers



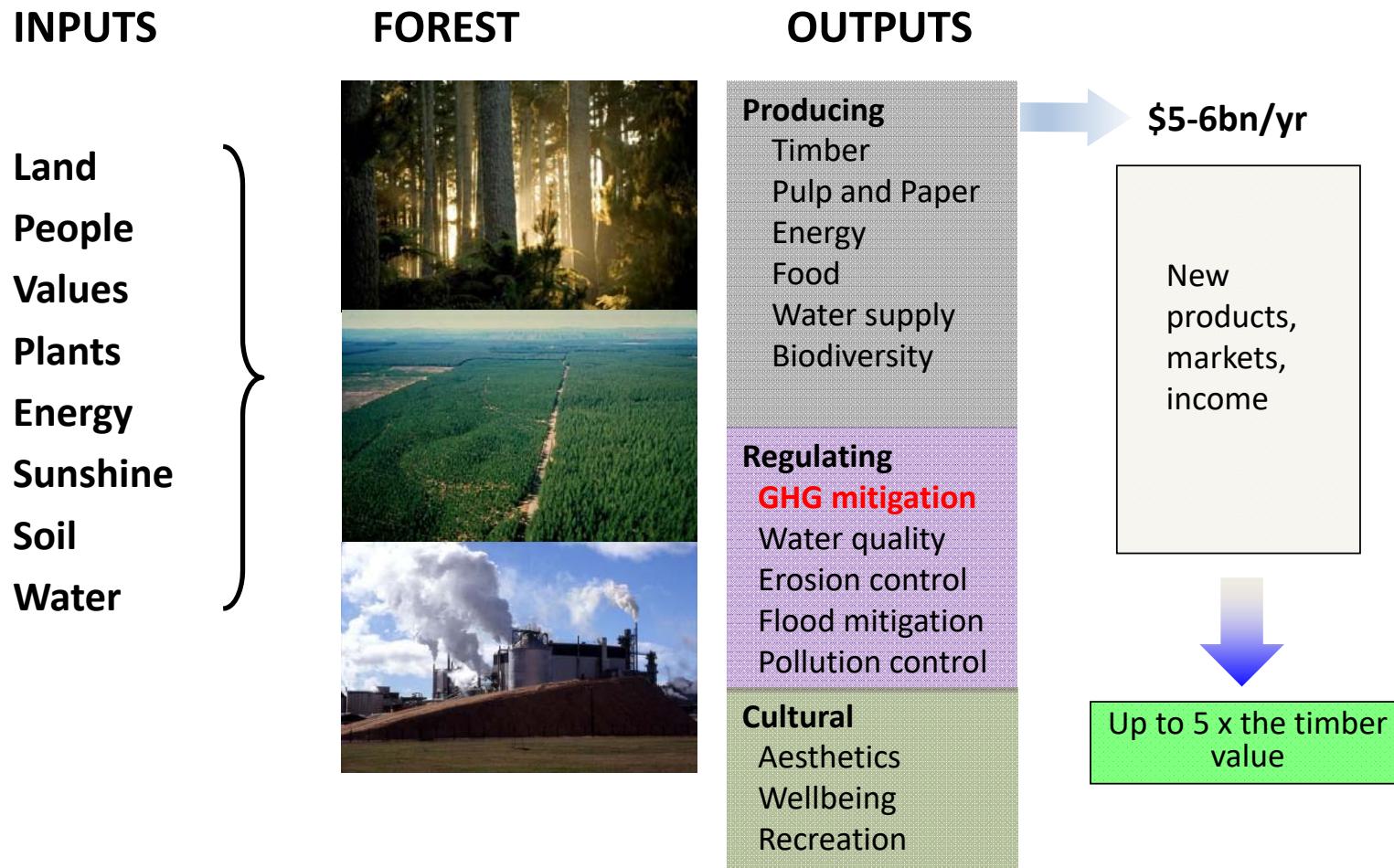
### We'll plant:

Natives and exotics in traditional and innovative locations

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

March 2018

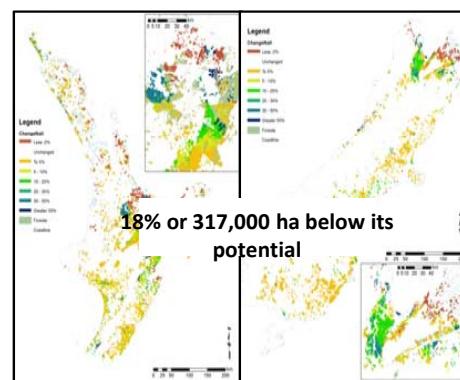
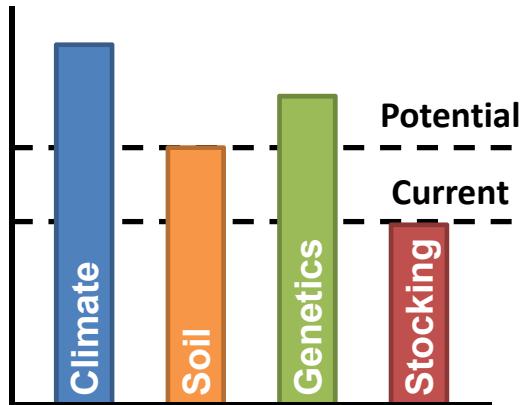
# New carbon forests will have many other benefits



**Using our research we can:**

# Increase the carbon in our existing forests

## GCFF programme



Forest Ecology and Management 406 (2017) 361–369



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<sup>a,\*</sup>, Mark O. Kimberley<sup>b</sup>, Jonathan P. Dash<sup>b</sup>, Duncan Harrison<sup>b</sup>, Juan J. Monge<sup>b</sup>, Les Dowling<sup>b</sup>

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<sup>b</sup> Scion, Private Bag 3020, Rotorua, New Zealand



Δ Carbon?

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

Plantations of indigenous species



Riparians, small woodlots, or wind breaks



Transition from pine to permanent cover



Energy forests

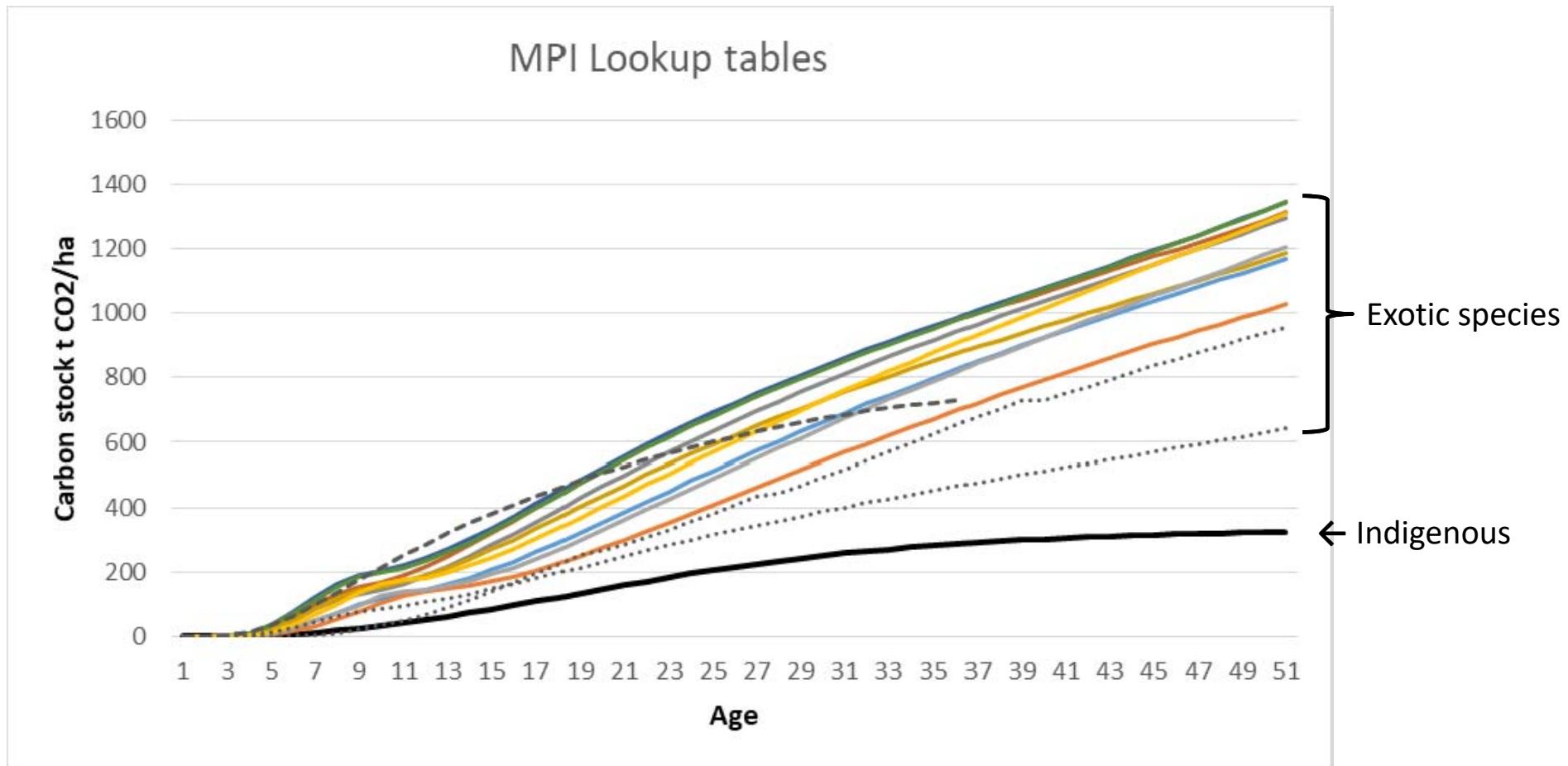


Infill forests

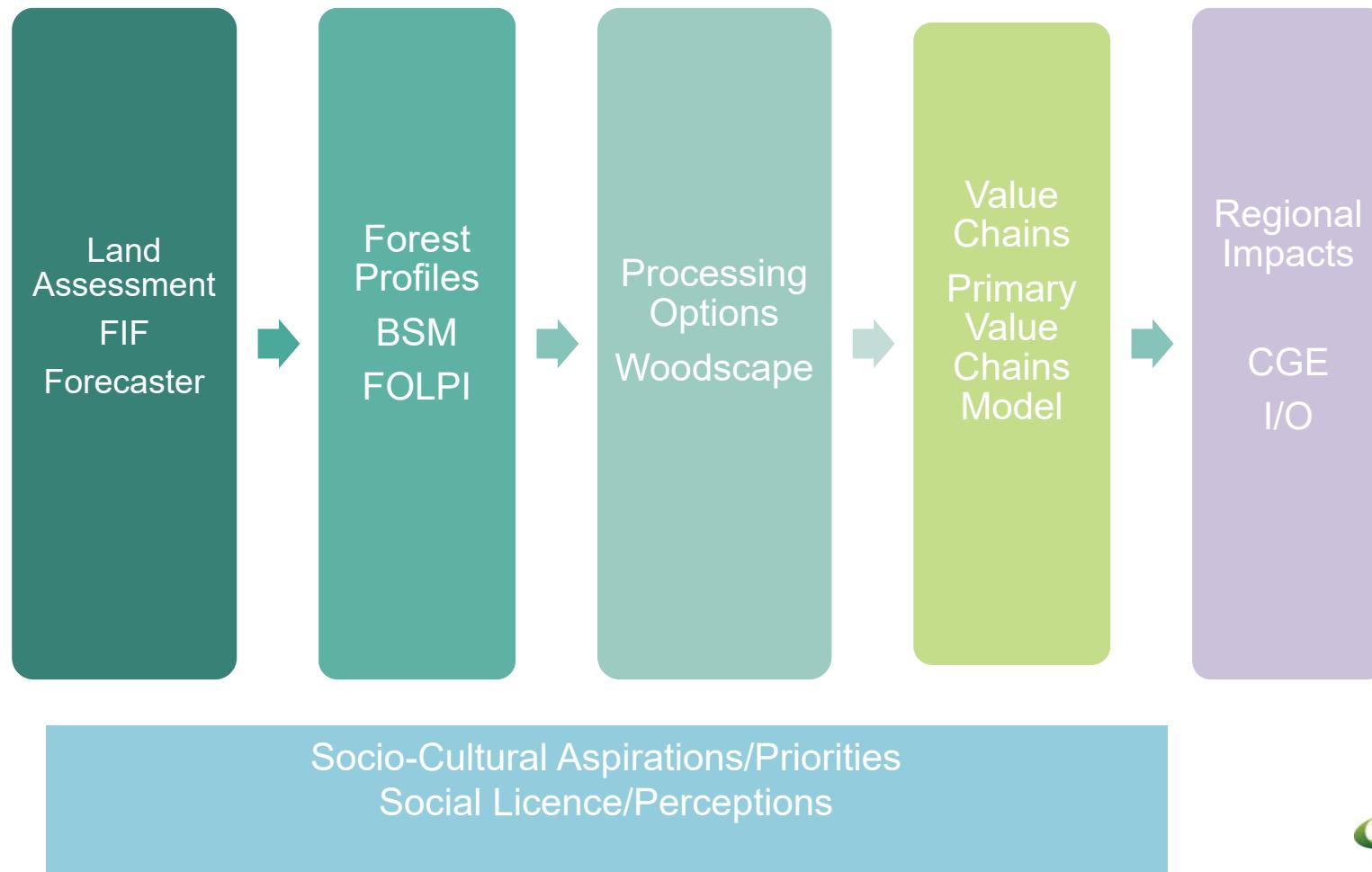


Urban forests

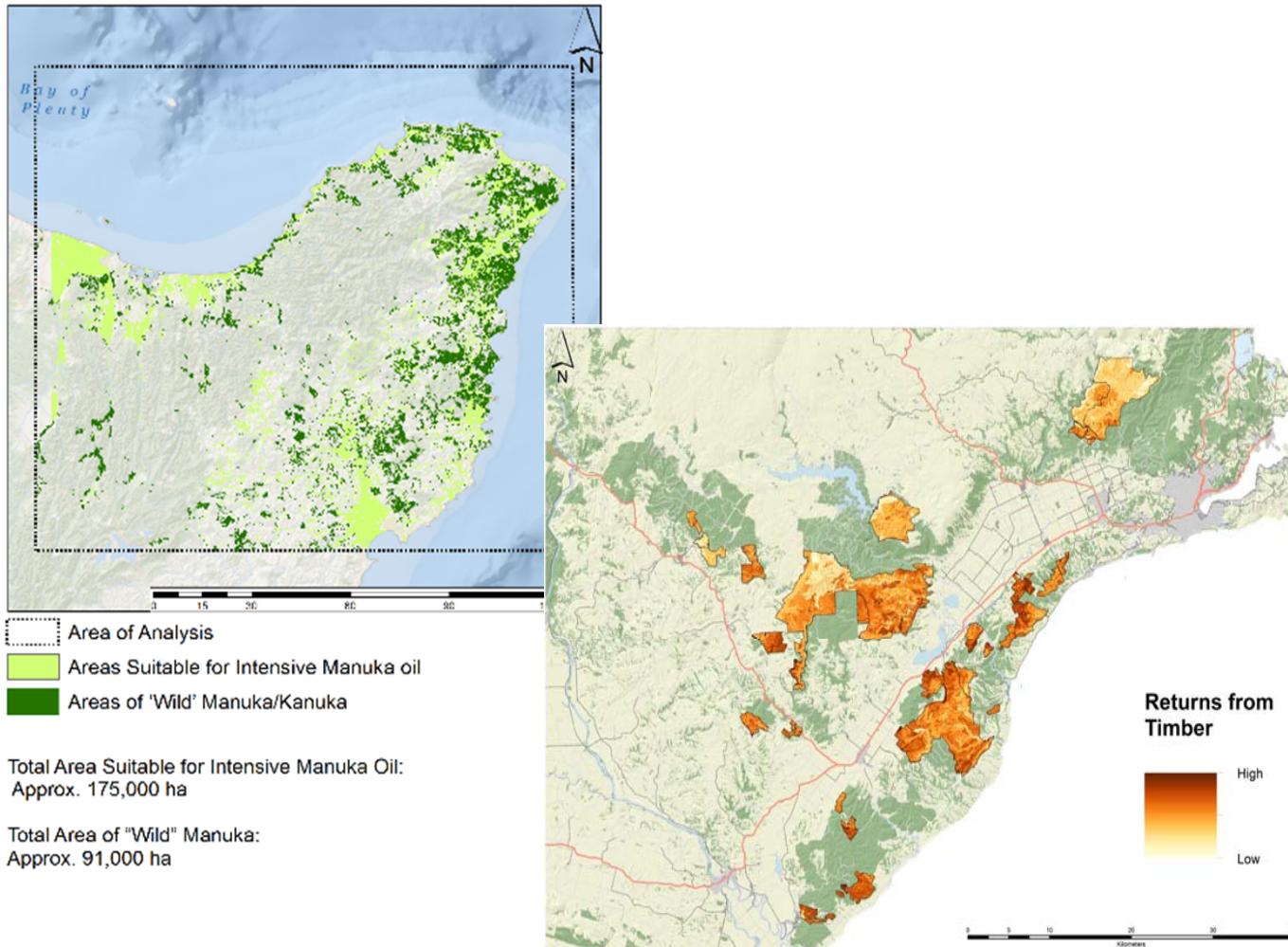
# Predict carbon fixation for different species



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

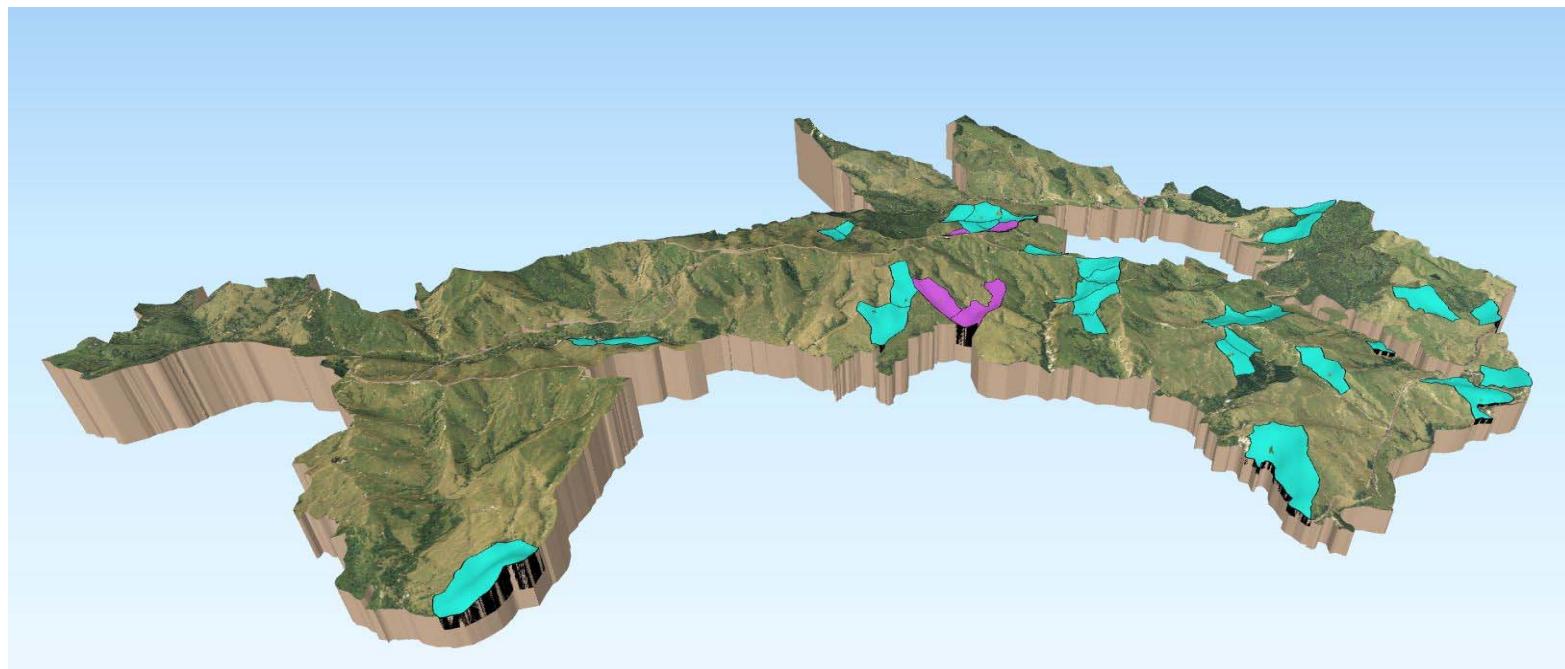


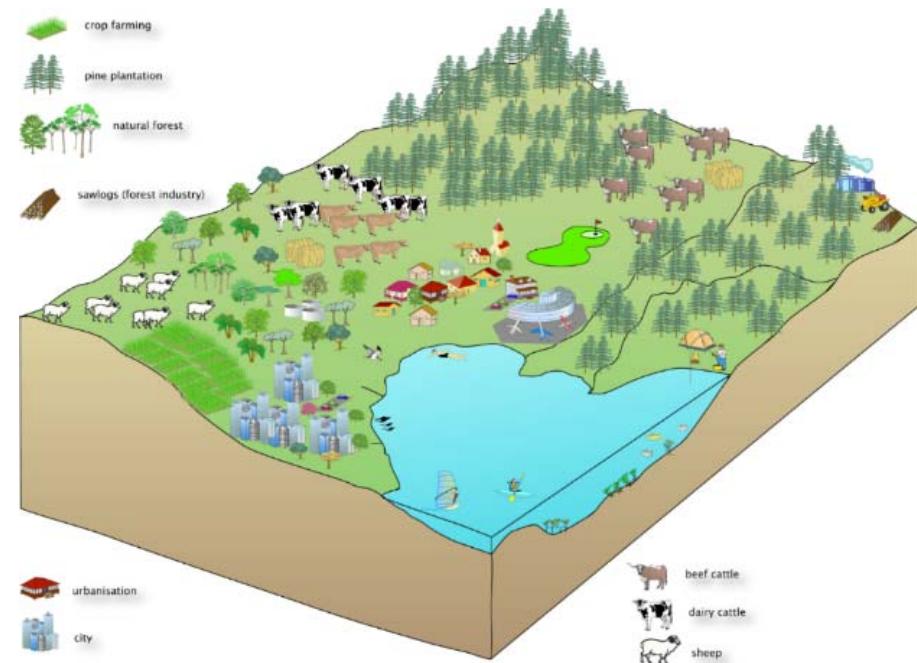
# Forest Investment Framework (FIF)



# 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 assessment – 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

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