

Coupling water, fire and climate resilience with biomass production in Forestry to adapt watersheds to climate change

Resilient Mediterranean Forests: improving ecosystem services and sustainable management March 22nd 2023 Prepared by: <u>Dr. María González-Sanchis</u>, Dr. Antonio del Campo and Javier Pérez Romero. <u>macgonsa@gmail.com</u>; <u>ancamga@upv.es</u>; javier.rieju@gmail.com





The project *LIFE RESILIENT FORESTS – Coupling water, fire and climate resilience with biomass production from forestry to adapt watersheds to climate change* is co-funded by the LIFE Programme of the European Union under contract number LIFE 17 CCA/ES/000063.



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1.- How did we started?

ReForest research group of UPV



Eco-hydrological FOREST MANAGEMENT

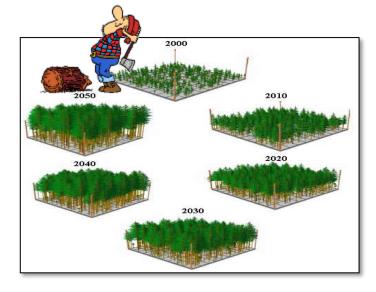
Serra's village

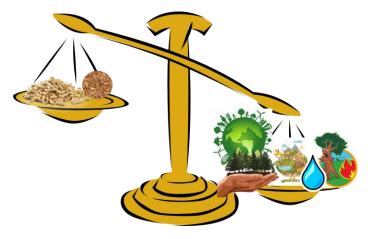
FOREST MANAGEMENT for biomass





Semi-arid environment





Forest Management (FM):

- Soil protection (HFR)
- Production (boimass, wood, etc)
- Wildfire prevention
- Adaptative FM to cope with CC
- WATER provisioning

¿What do they all have in common?





WATER:

- As potential goal. Quantificaiton:
 - **Directly**: water production.
 - Indirect: key element in many processes: transpiration, decay, fire, etc.
- FM is therefore based on eco-hydrological processes (infiltration, transpiration, soil moisture, etc) in a direct way (goal) and indirect (design).

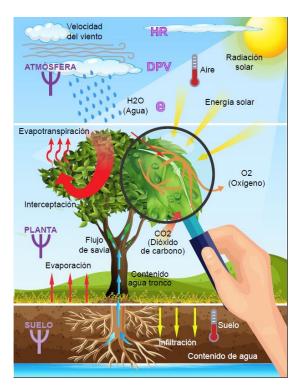




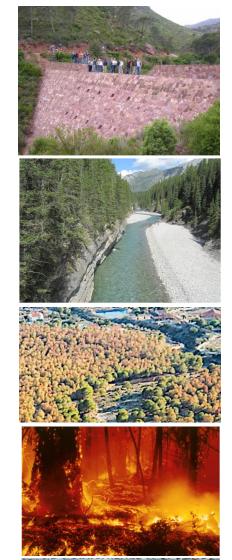


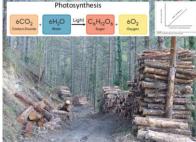
WATER:

• Besides, it keeps being a common element when changing spatial scale.







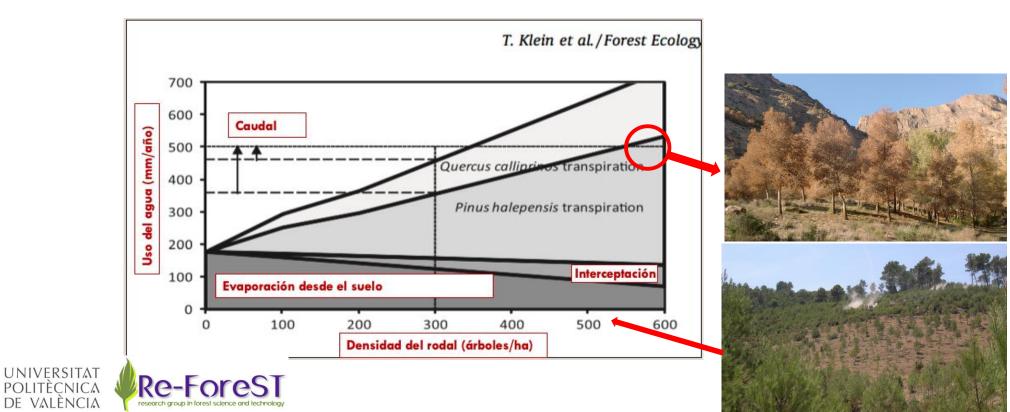




Example

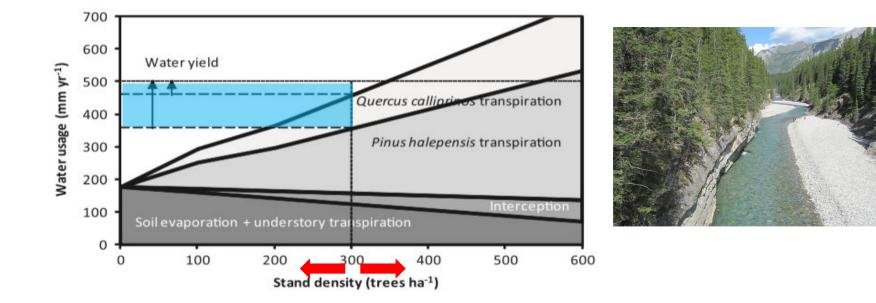
- Adaptive silviculture to CC
 - Tree density and mortality by severe drougths (2014)





Another example

- Water provisioning silviculture
 - According to biophysical forest structure

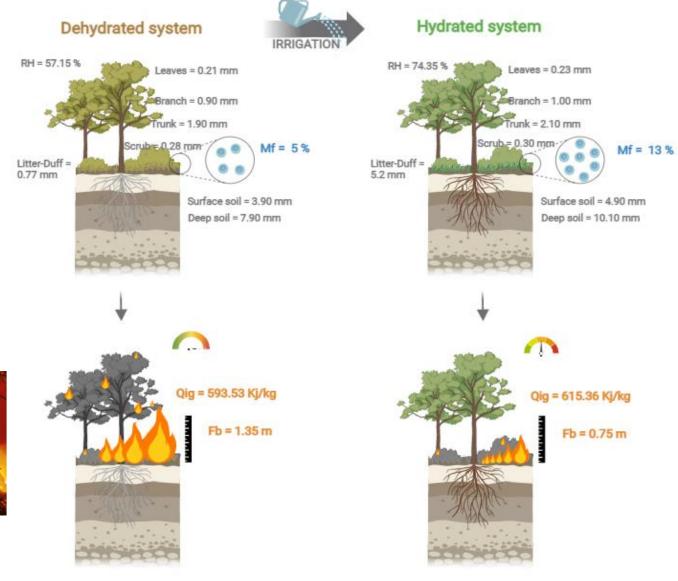


T. Klein et al. / Forest Ecology and



Another ex.

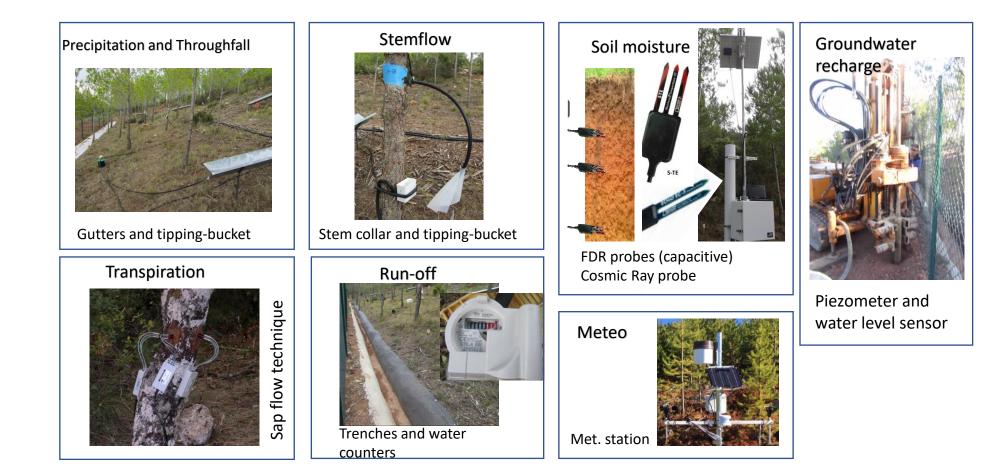
- Fire:
 - Vegetation hydration,
 - Available fuel and
 - Fire behaviour



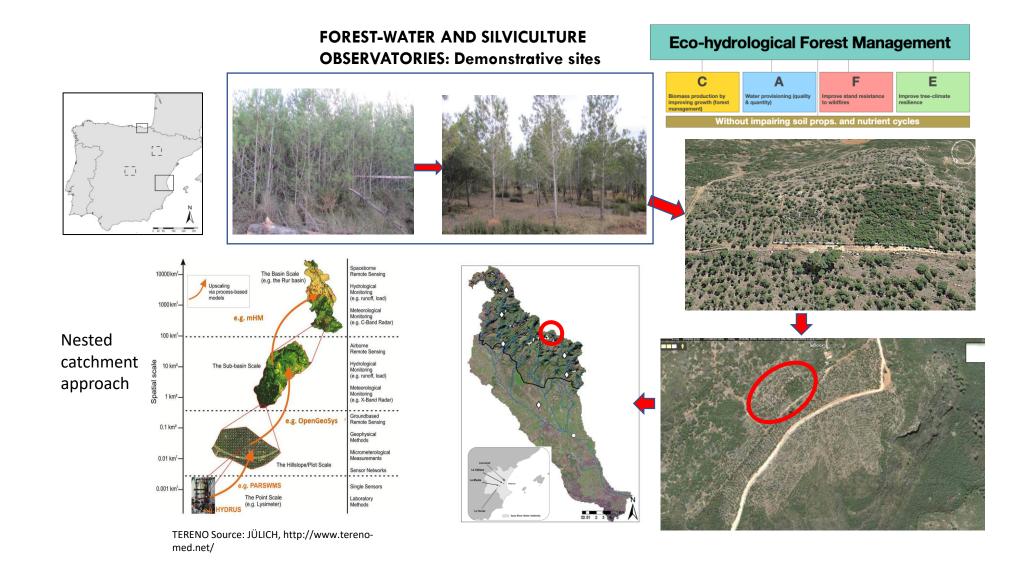




Field Measurements (plot scale)





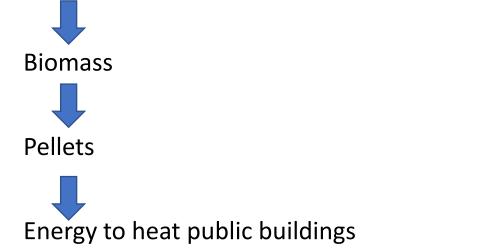




Process based models

Serra's approach:

Forest, gardening and agriculture residues





Cost-efficient?



2.- The project

Main objective:

demonstration "the of a forest management approach the at watershed scale that improves the resilience of forests to climate change, enhancing the basin resilience to wildfire and other climate-induced disturbances, such as water scarcity and environmental degradation. At the same time, it tries to take advantage of the answers needed for the environmental and socioeconomic challenges that will arise in rural areas, providing a wide range of environmental, social and economic benefits."

Specific objectives:

- 1. To develop a DSS.
- To demonstrate the DSS at two different levels: sub-catchment and catchment at the 3 countries.
- 3. To develop a complete monitoring of the Project impacts, including LCA.
- 4. To develop and validate a specific transfer and replication strategy.
- 5. To develop networking activities.
- 6. To carry out wide dissemination.

2.- The project





Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Aerodinâmica Industrial. Portugal



European Biomass Industry Association. Belgium

Research center. Germany

JÜLICH

Forschungszentrum

Serra



- Development of:
 - CAFE DSS tool
 - A complete top-down methodology for forest management
 - LCA easy to use tool
 - GEE tool (ECHYZONE) to zone when planning an afforestation
- Working closely with stakeholders to develop and improve the "products"
- Applied the DSS tool in areas beyond the Project
- Implementing CAFE's results



Gestión forestal Eco-Hidrológica	Parcelas Experimentales Cuantificar Servicios Ecosistémicos (SE) Modelos de simulación	Enfoque CAFE (Carbono, Agua, Fuego, Eco- resiliencia)
	Mapeo de Stakeholders	
Vocación CAFE del territorio	Indicadores: subsistemas ASPHE (A: Atmósfera, S: Suelo, H: Sistema Hidrológico, P: ecosistema forestal y E: sistema socioeconómico)	Determinar objetivo de gestión CAFE
Mapa de Potencialidad	Identificar Procesos Eco-Hidrológicos Determinar variables (Suelo-Planta-Atmófera) implicadas Asignación de Peosos (método AHP) Mapear calculo antmético (variables y pesos)	Obtener zonas preferenciales de actuación.
Desarrollar Plan de Gestión	Revisar normativa Documentos técnicos (PORF, Proyecto de Ordenación, Planes técnicos) Inventarios de apoyo Acordar acciones posibles	Definir actuaciones selvícolas.
Adicionalidad de la Gestión	Aplicación DSS CAFE	Cuantificar incremento de SE



ECHYZON (Eco-Hydrologic Zoning for Precision Management)

von Admin | Mrz 15, 2023 | Unkategorisiert | 0 Kommentare

ECHYZON Eco-Hydrologic Zoning for Precision Management

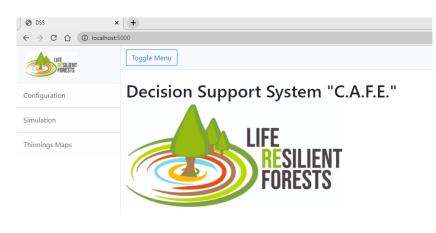


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ECHYZON (Eco-Hydrologic Zoning for Precision Management) × + $\leftarrow \rightarrow C \triangle$ (i) localhost:5000 Gestión Forestal Eco-Hidrológica (Enfoque Multifuncional CAFE) von Admin | Mrz 15, 2023 | Unkategorisiert | 0 Kommentare Enfoque CAFE Toggle Menu Parcelas Experimentales (Carbono, Agua, Gestión forestal Eco-Hidrológica Cuantificar Servicios Ecosistémicos (SE) Fuego, Eco-Modelos de simulación resiliencia) Decision Support System "C.A.F.E." Configuration **ECHYZON** Vocación CAFE del Indicadores: subsistemas ASPHE (A: Atmósfera, Determinar Simulation objetivo de gestiór territorio S: Suelo, H: Sistema Hidrológico, P: ecosistema CAFE LIFE forestal v E: sistema socioeco **Eco-Hydrologic** Thinnings Maps entificar Procesos Eco-Hidrológicos Mana de Potencialidad Obtener zonas Determinar variables (Suelo-Planta-Atmófera) implicadas preferenciales de **Zoning for** Asignación de Pesos (método AHP) actuación. Mapear calculo aritmético (variables y pr **Precision** Desarrollar Plan de Gestión **Revisar** normativa Documentos técnicos (PORF, Proyecto de Ordenación Definir actuaciones Planes técnicos) selvícolas entarios de apove Management Acordar acciones posible **Cuantificar** incren Adicionalidad de la Gestión Aplicación DSS CAFE de SE

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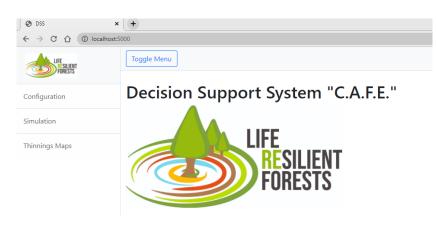
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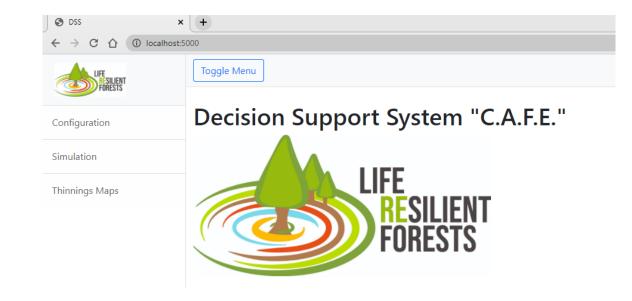
4.- Lessons learned

- The relevance of ES quantification: for most stakeholders it is too soon to go to optimization and they rather starting with quantification.
- We need to do an extra effort in showing the benefits of forest management, in a broad sense.
- We need to work on the message: forest management is much more than "cutting".
- The "academic map" and the "reality map" never match...
- Working with stakeholders is always a two ways road.
- Forest management is the main way to help forest and the society to face climate change, mainly in Mediterranean forests.

5.- What now?

- Using, training and assessing with the DSS tool. We'll keep you posted!
- Keeping on collecting feedback.
- Improving the DSS tool.
- Keeping with spreading the word: "forest management is the main way to help forest and the society to face climate change"

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Thank you!

Project Partners





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