

Consideration of Forest Management Values During Escaped Fire Priority Setting

Karl Peck

Senior Resource Analyst

Resource Analysis Section, Forest Management Branch

Forestry Division, Alberta Sustainable Resource Development

Outline

- Forest Management Values
- Forest Management Policy Effects
- Evaluation of Fire Impacts
- Incorporation of Predicted Fire Perimeter
- Recommendation of Priority from a Forest Management Perspective



Forest Management Values

- A Forest Management Plan is used to outline higher level objectives, sustainability and assumptions
- Selected management strategies reflect a balance of ecological, socio-economic and cultural values that will produce a desired future forest condition
 - Water (quality and quantity), caribou, grizzly bear, oil & gas, recreation, timber, grazing
 - What are the states of the values today
 - Where and how will they be met in the future



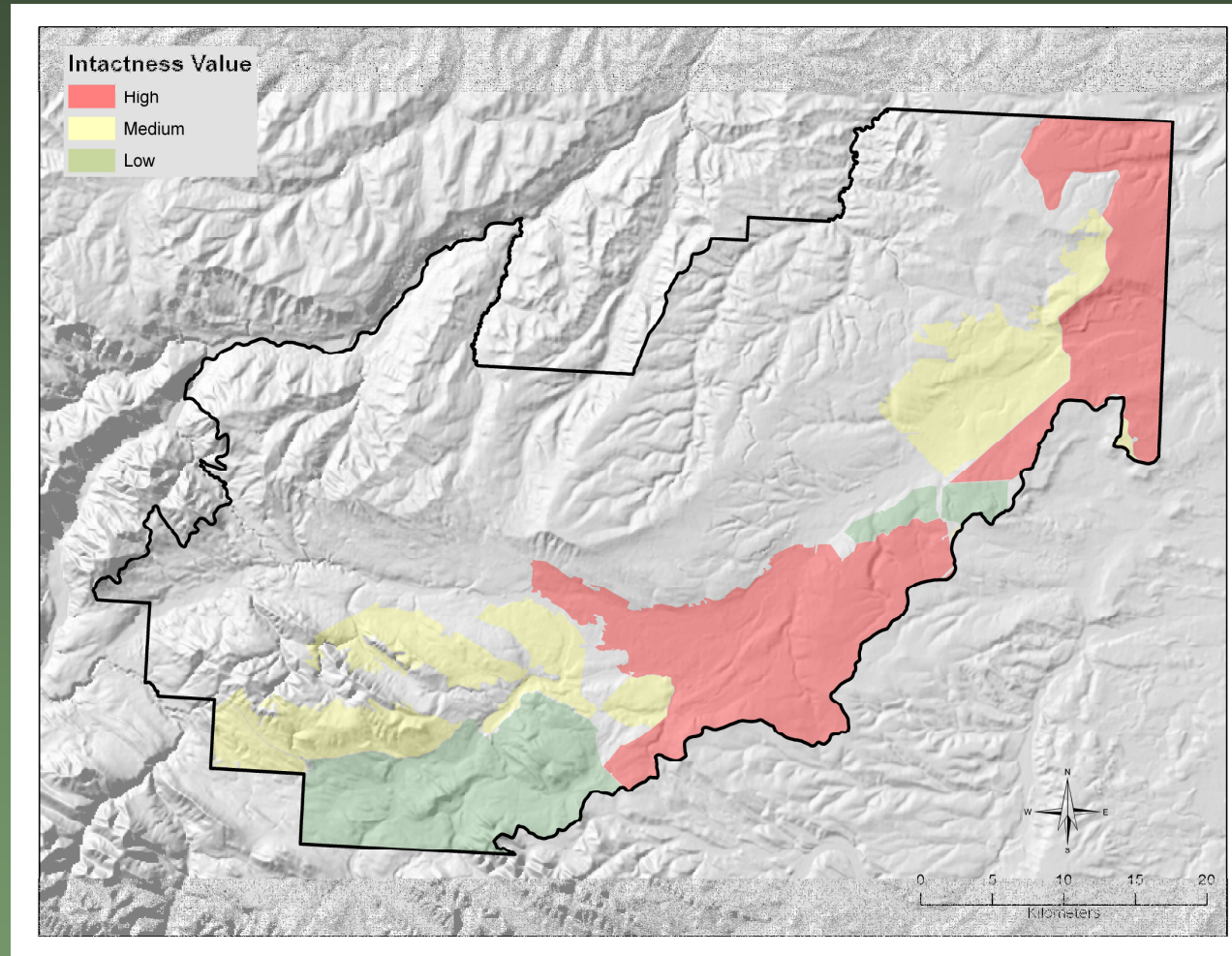
FM Values and Models

- The desired future forest is a reflection of the values and the ways and means to achieve the balance of sustainable;
 - Harvest levels, biodiversity, habitat, ecological function and community prosperity
 - Essentially a “Social Licence” to conduct business
- A model is a strategic simplification of the “real world” that gives us insight and understanding into the significance of man and natural interactions on a landscape



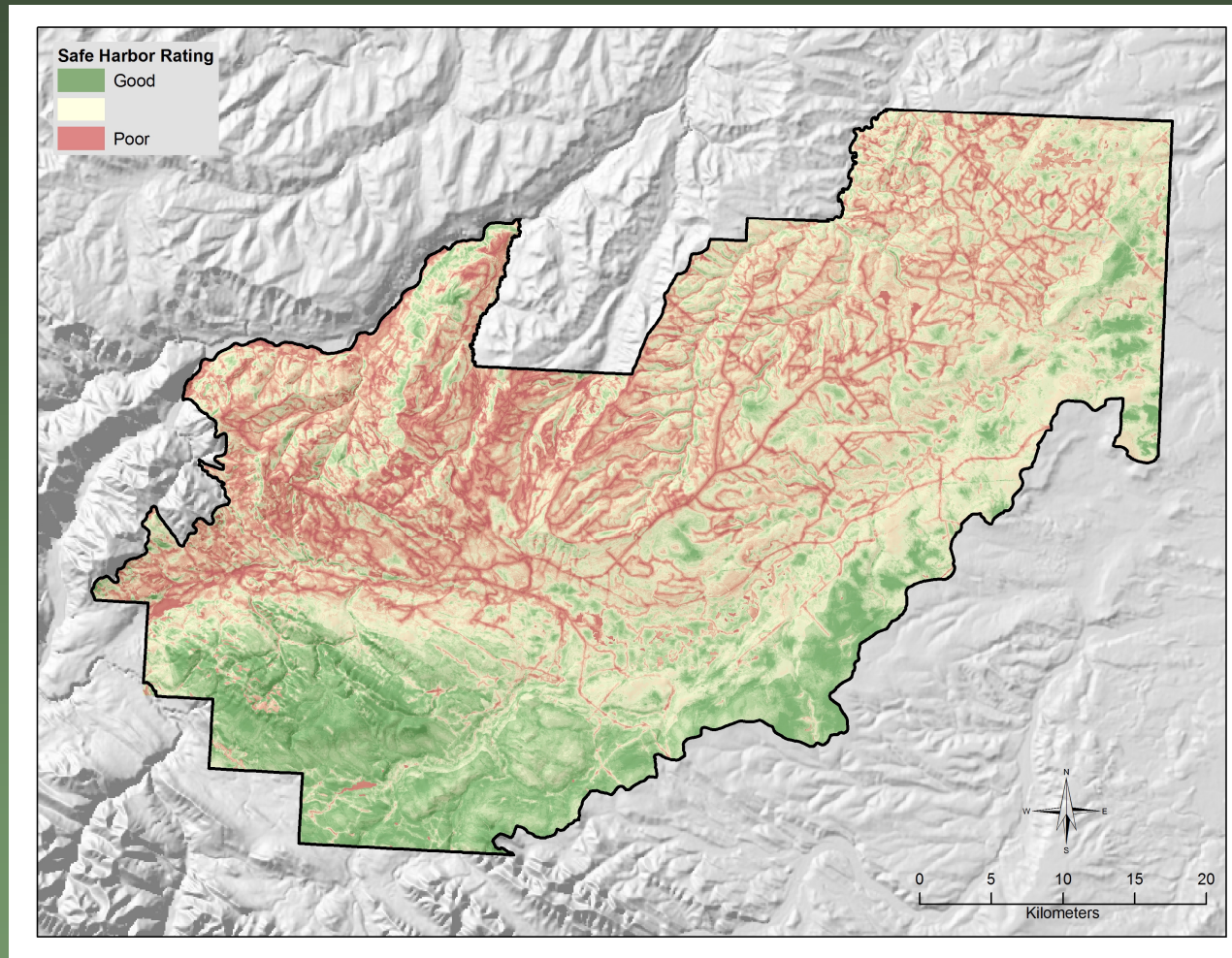
Values

Caribou Intactness Values



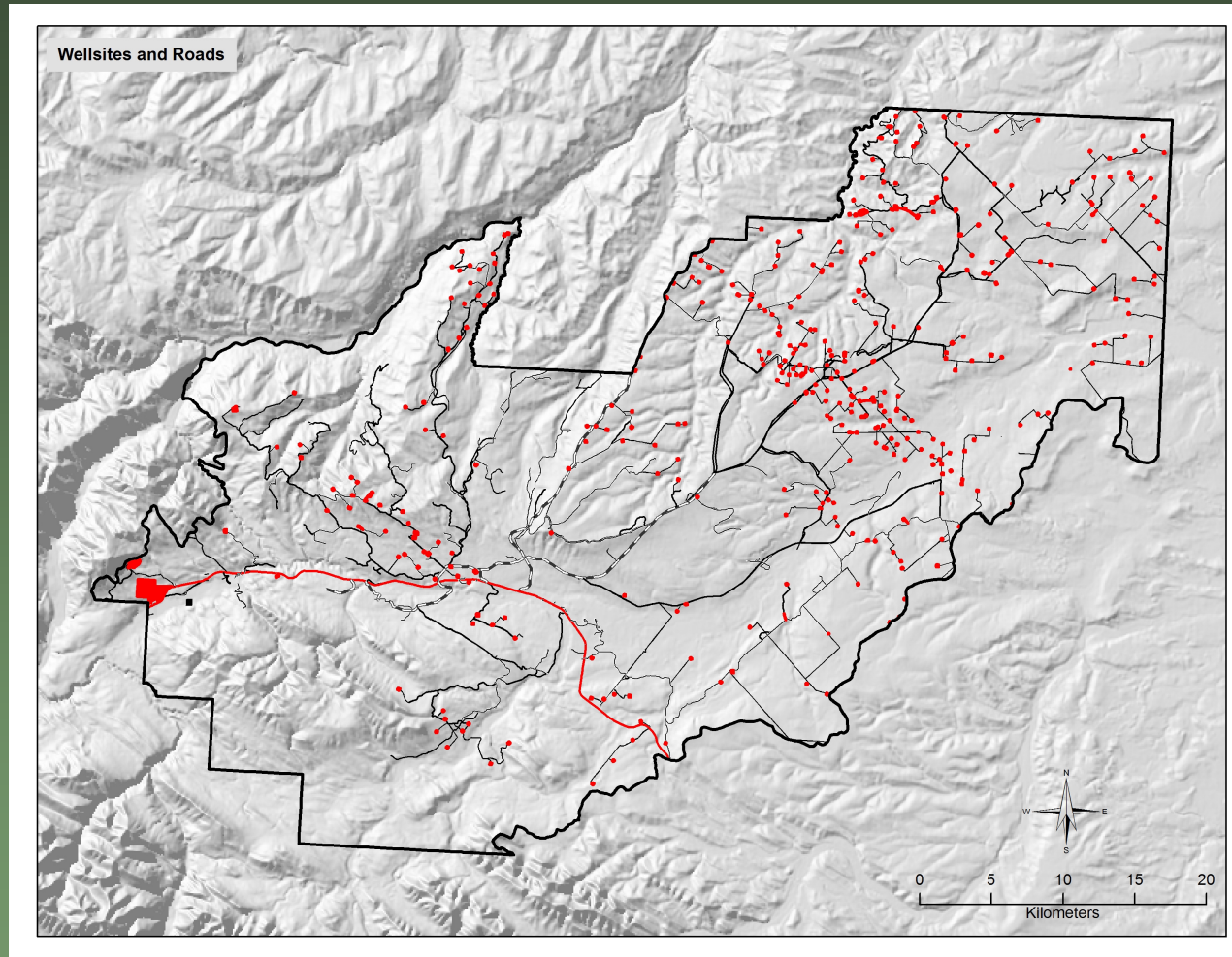
Values

Grizzly Bear Safe Harbor



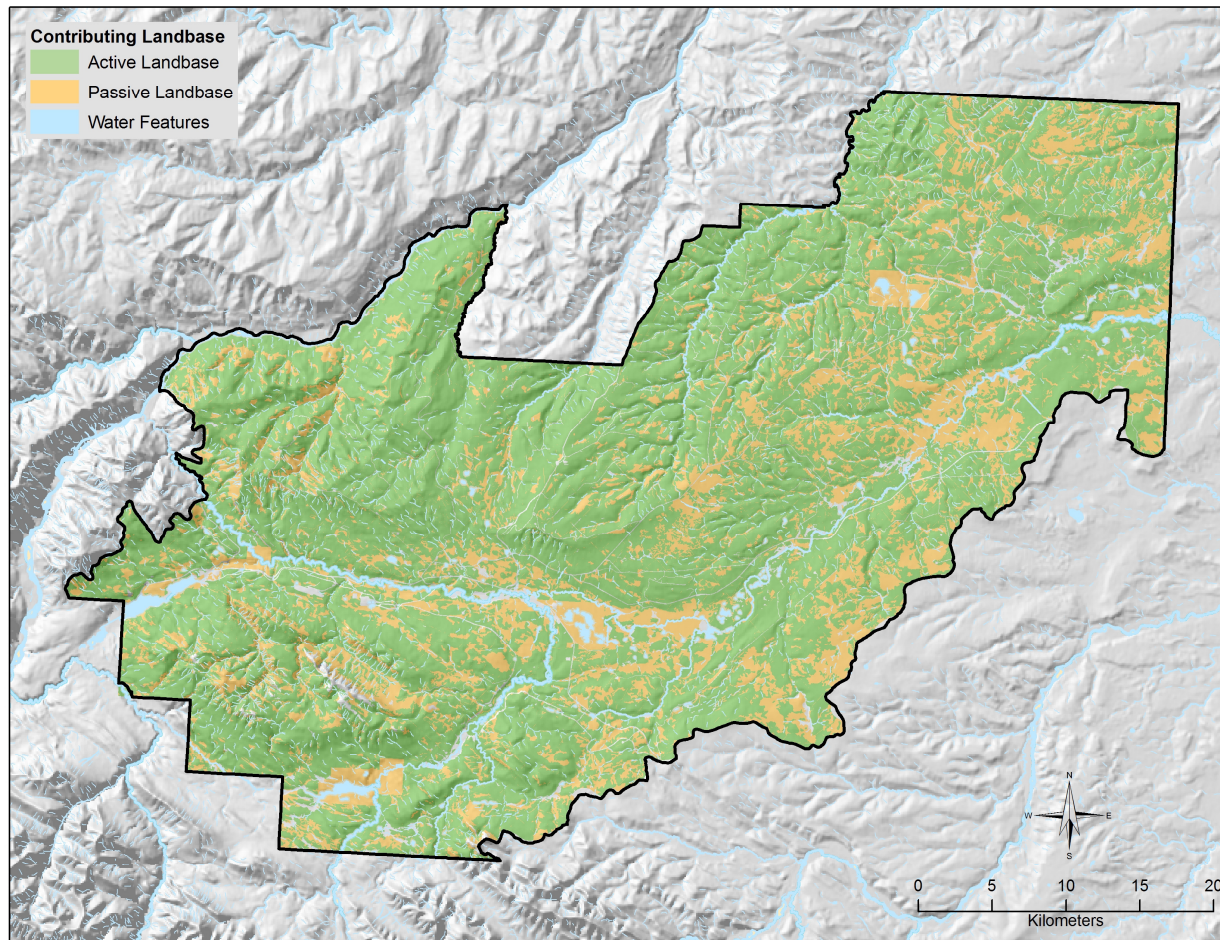
Values

Wellsites and Roads



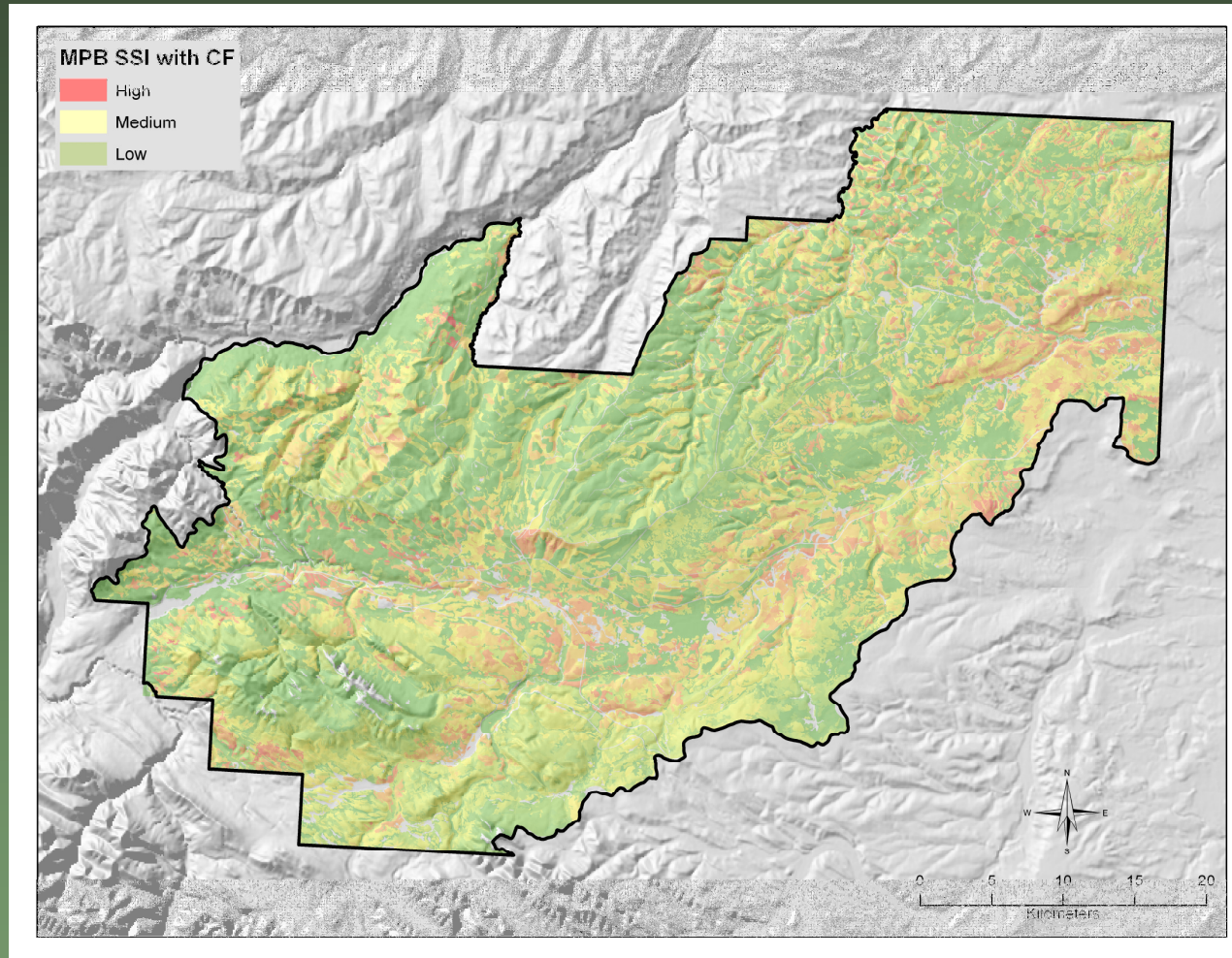
Values

Timber Supply Landbase



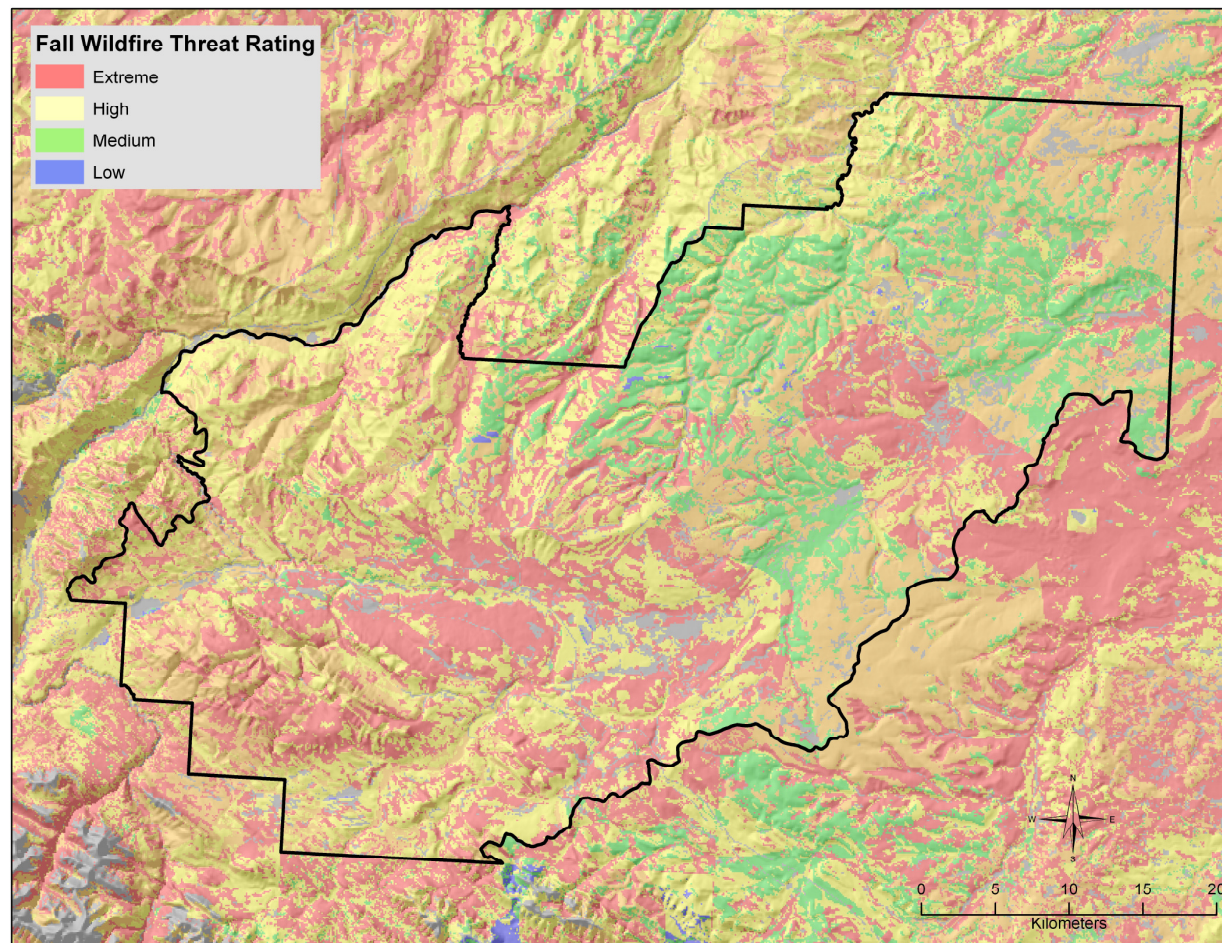
Risks

Mountain Pine Beetle Susceptibility



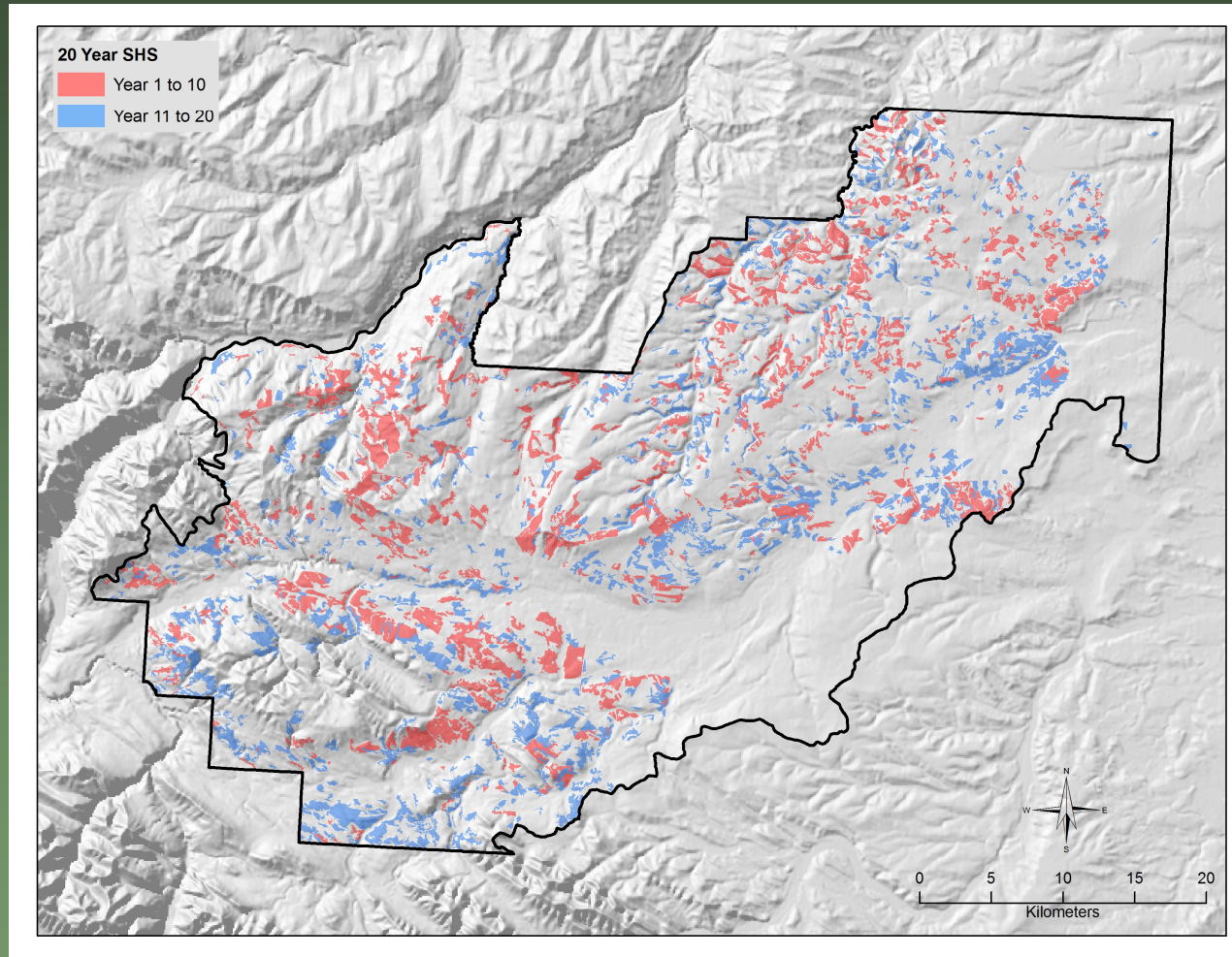
Risks

Wildfire Threat Rating



Output

20 Year Spatial Harvest Sequence

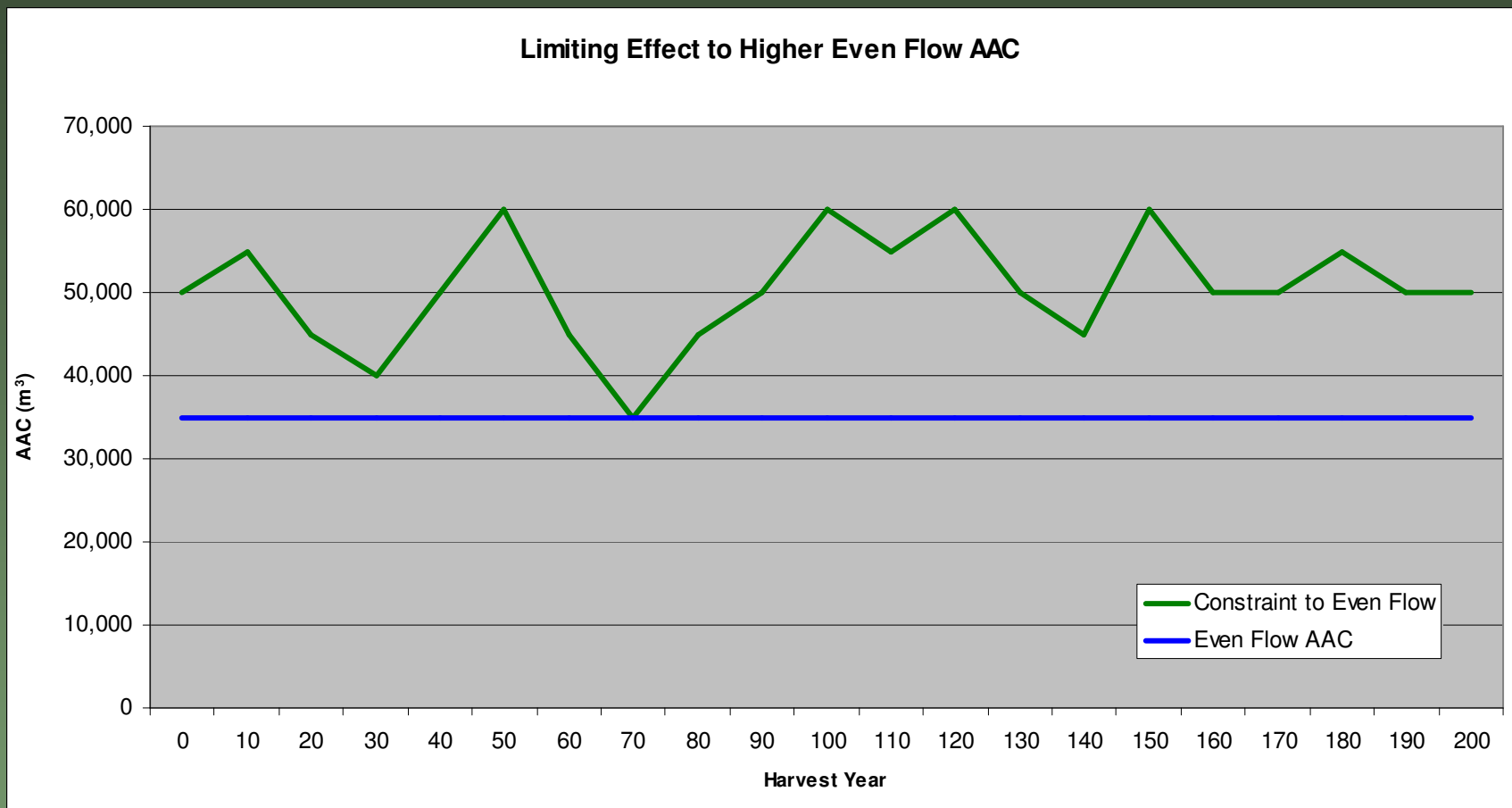


Alberta Flow Policy

- In most Alberta Forest Management Plans, the timber supply component is constrained to an even flow over a 200 year planning horizon.
 - This policy makes the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) forecast sensitive/limited to the most constraining “bottleneck” of the current forest state



Even Flow Policy Effect



Landbase

- Net Landbase
 - Productive land contributing towards timber harvesting landbase
 - Excludes passive landbase (including potentially productive and non-productive lands), but the passive landbase is valuable in meeting other forest management objectives
- Under current policy when land is burned it is considered as potentially productive
 - Land is not re-classified as productive until it carries a productive forest vegetation type,
 - Or unless a company has accepted the legal obligation to reforest the salvaged or previously harvested sites



Landbase

- Land in transition - pot of potentially productive land that moves around on the landscape as land burns and subsequently revegetates into productive forested land
 - Periodic forest vegetation inventory updates will re-classify burnt over polygons into re-vegetated states/inventory attributes



Fire Loss

- Alberta's Policy is not to plan an annual fire loss, but to recalculate when catastrophic loss occurs, or through periodic re-planning exercises
 - Previously we calculated an annual loss (max 10%) as well as recalculating the AAC when catastrophic loss occurred - essentially a double accounting
 - Expert Panel recommendation 1990 to remove annual loss

Fire Loss

- Current Alberta policy is to evaluate AAC impact when,
 - 2.5% cumulative loss of the net landbase since the last planning exercise (typically within the 10 years of a forest management planning cycle)
 - Evaluated on a net area basis



Principles

- General Principles
 - A cubic meter burnt isn't a cubic meter of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) lost, while a hectare burnt is not necessarily a hectare of habitat lost
 - Current forest state plays a large role in the impact of fire on the sustainable AAC and other management values
 - Age class distribution
 - Forest age structure, age class gaps
 - Net landbase
 - Growth & Yield of productive stands



Principles

- General Principles (cont.)
 - Fuels that will be consumed by fire will alter the current forest state
 - Productive land vs. potentially & non-productive land
 - Age classes in fire path
 - Critical age classes
 - Critical habitat
 - Critical watersheds

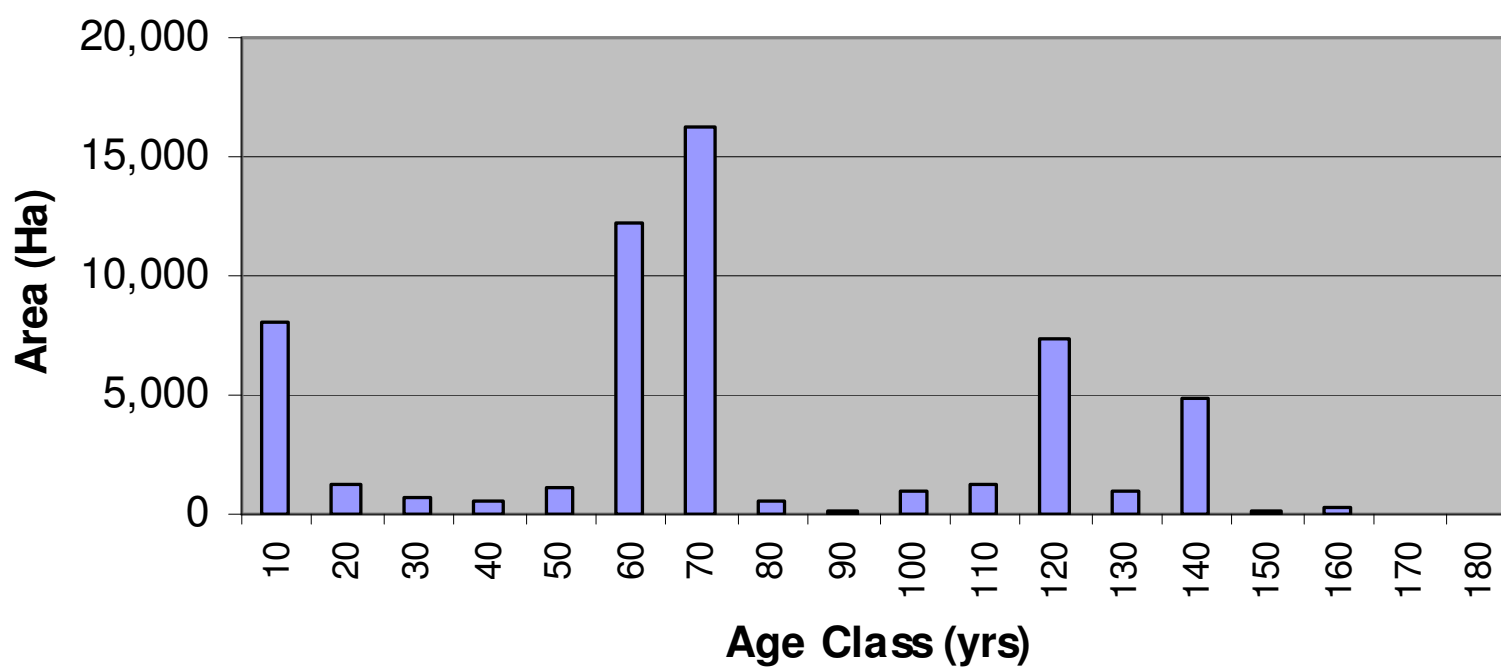


Fire Impact

- AAC impact occurs at the sustained yield unit level
 - Forest Management Agreement level
 - Forest Management Unit level
- Why Analyze?
 - Easy to visualize forest today
 - Difficult to visualize the future forest on spatial and temporal scales
 - Modelling allows us to have an insight into the effect of today's interactions on future forest states – evaluation of potential of, or risks to achieving objectives

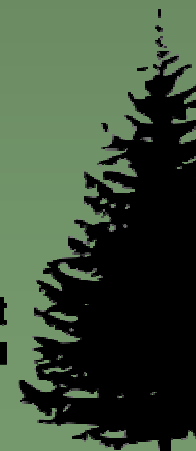
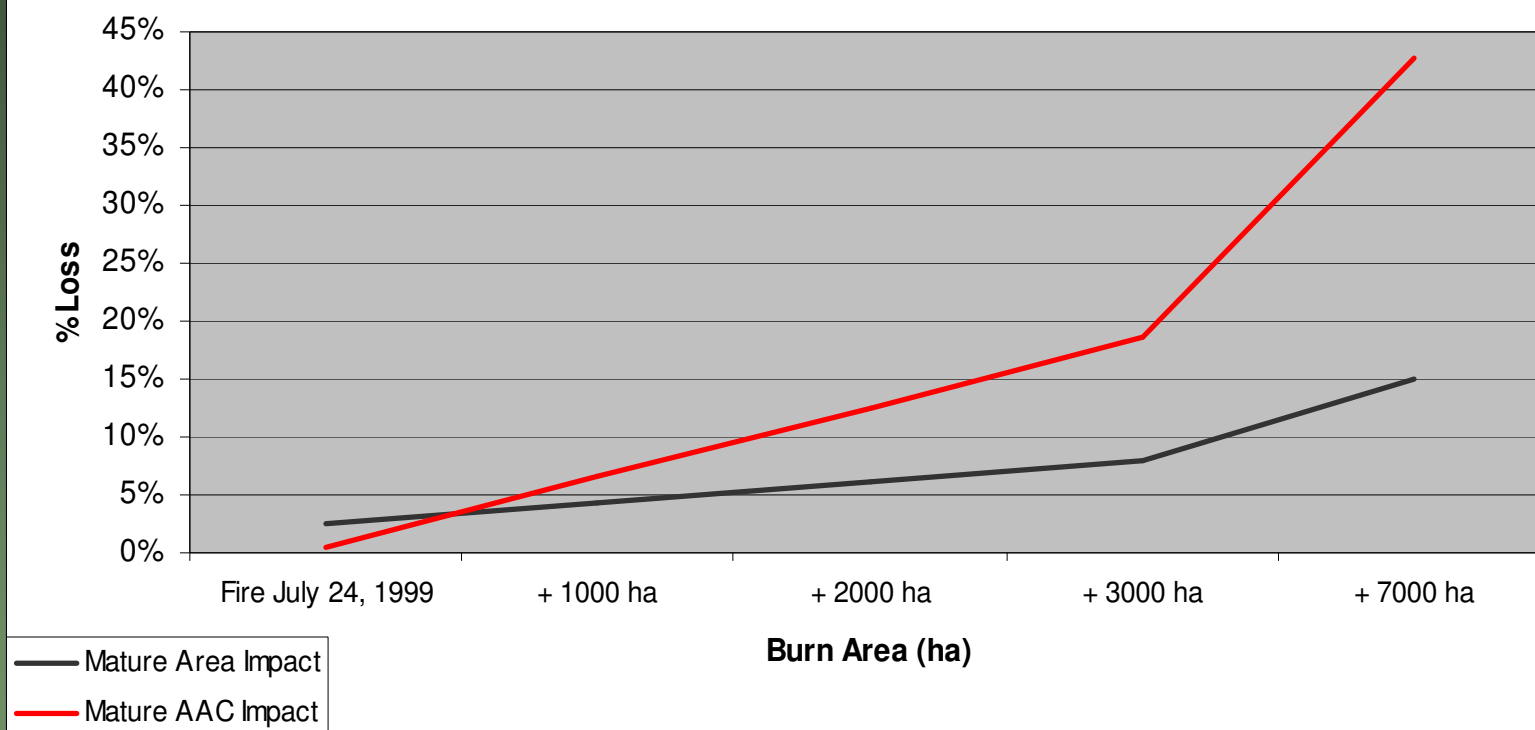
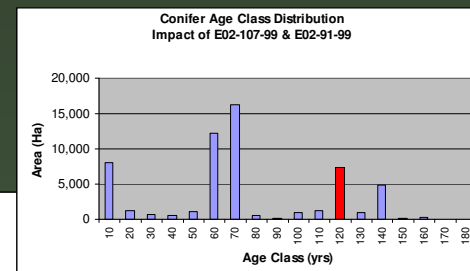


Conifer Age Class Distribution Impact of E02-107-99 & E02-91-99



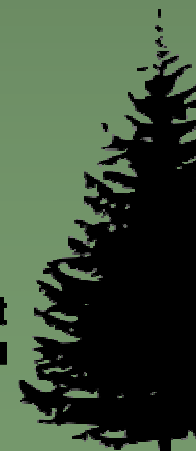
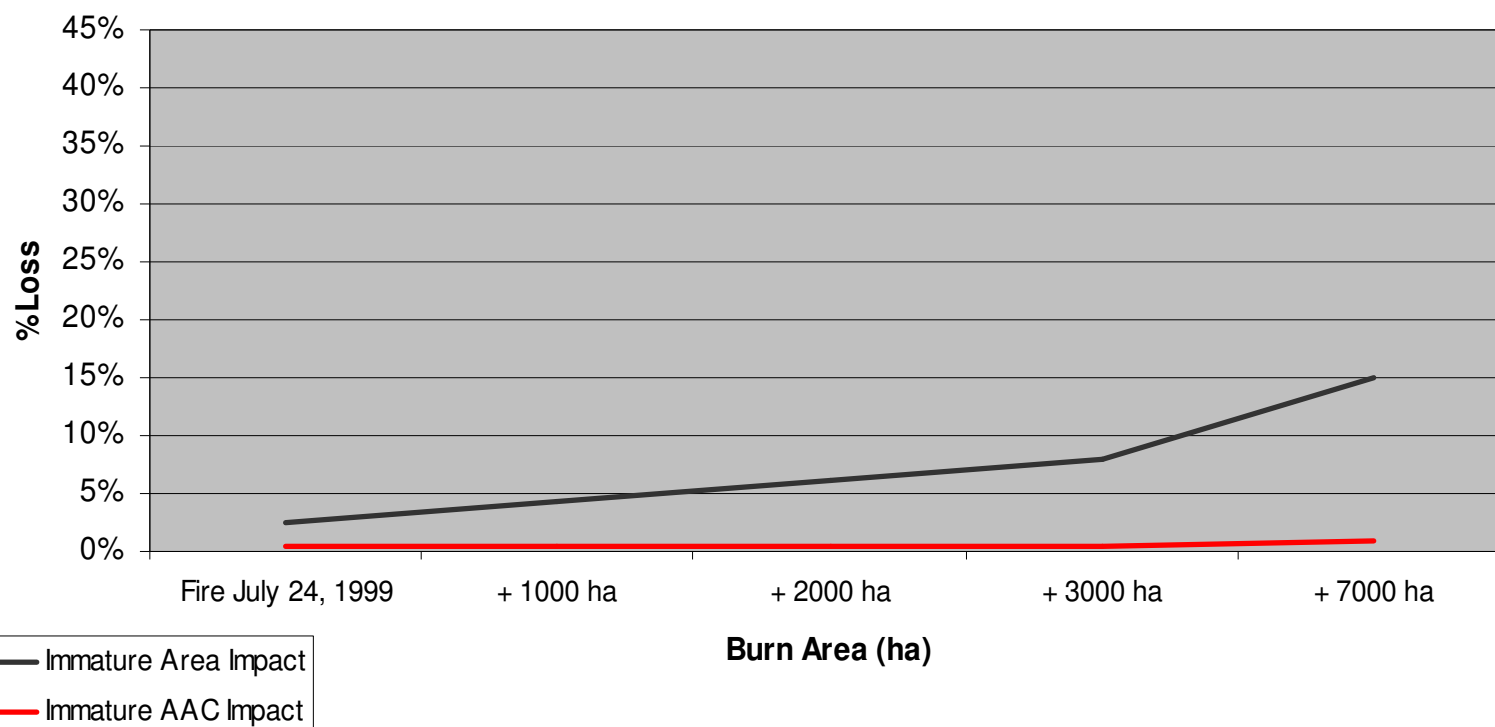
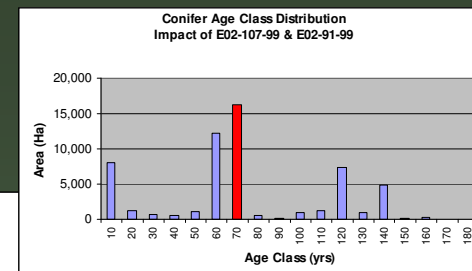
Mature Forest Burns

L1 Conifer AAC & Area Impact - 120 Year Age Class Burns

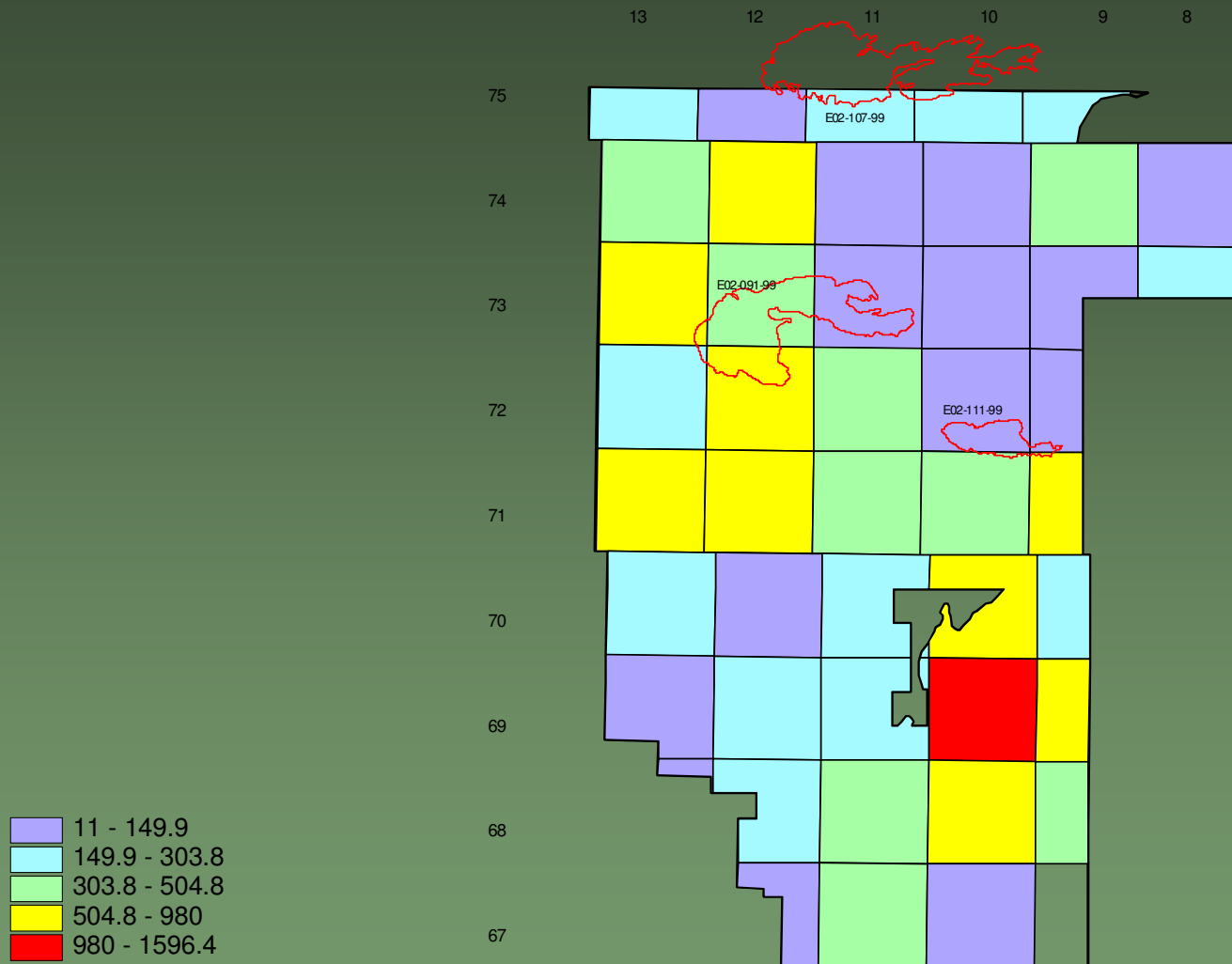


Immature Forest Burns

L1 Conifer AAC & Area Impact - 70 Year Age Class Burns



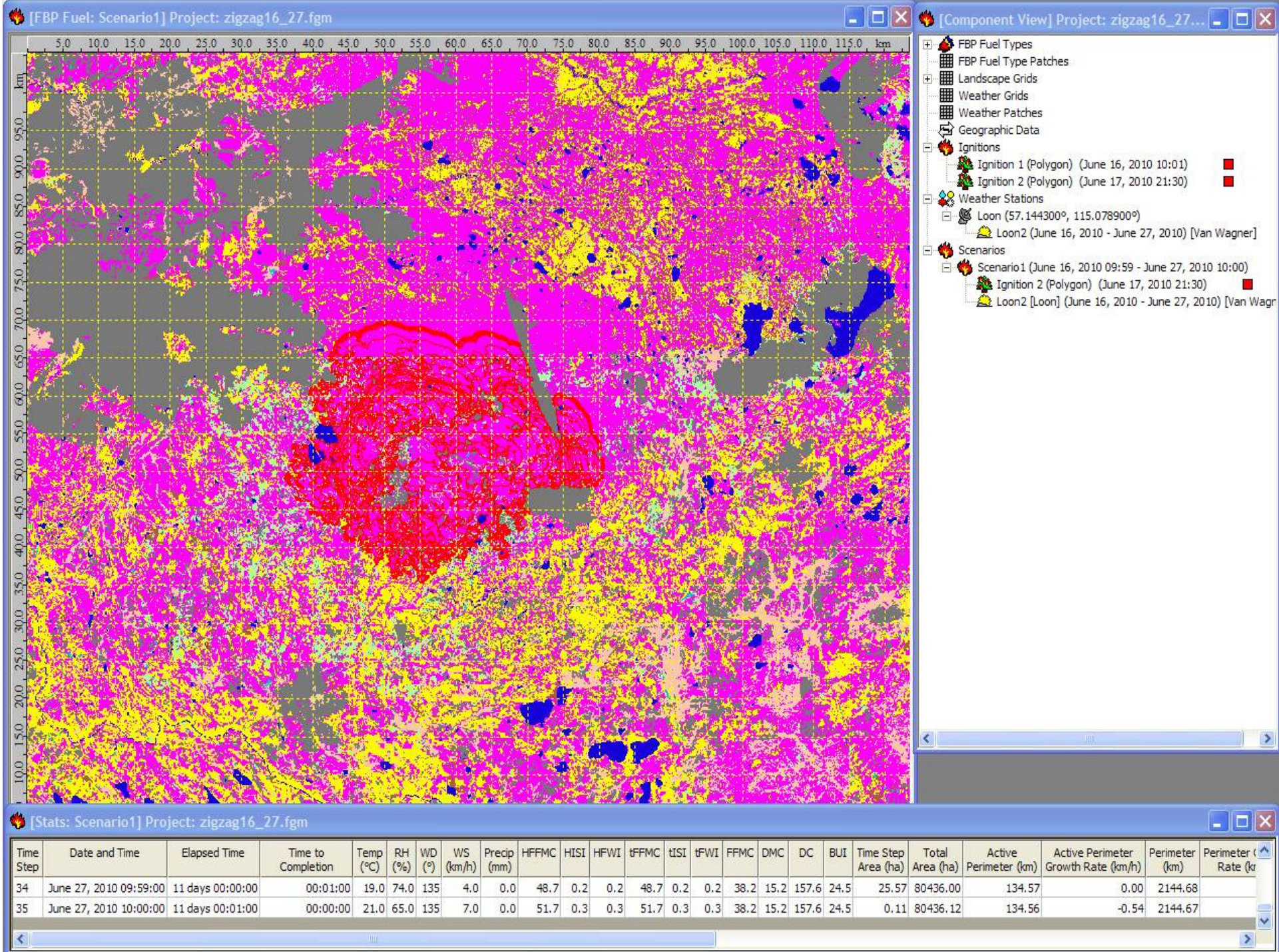
L1 Mature Net Conifer Landbase Age Class Distribution

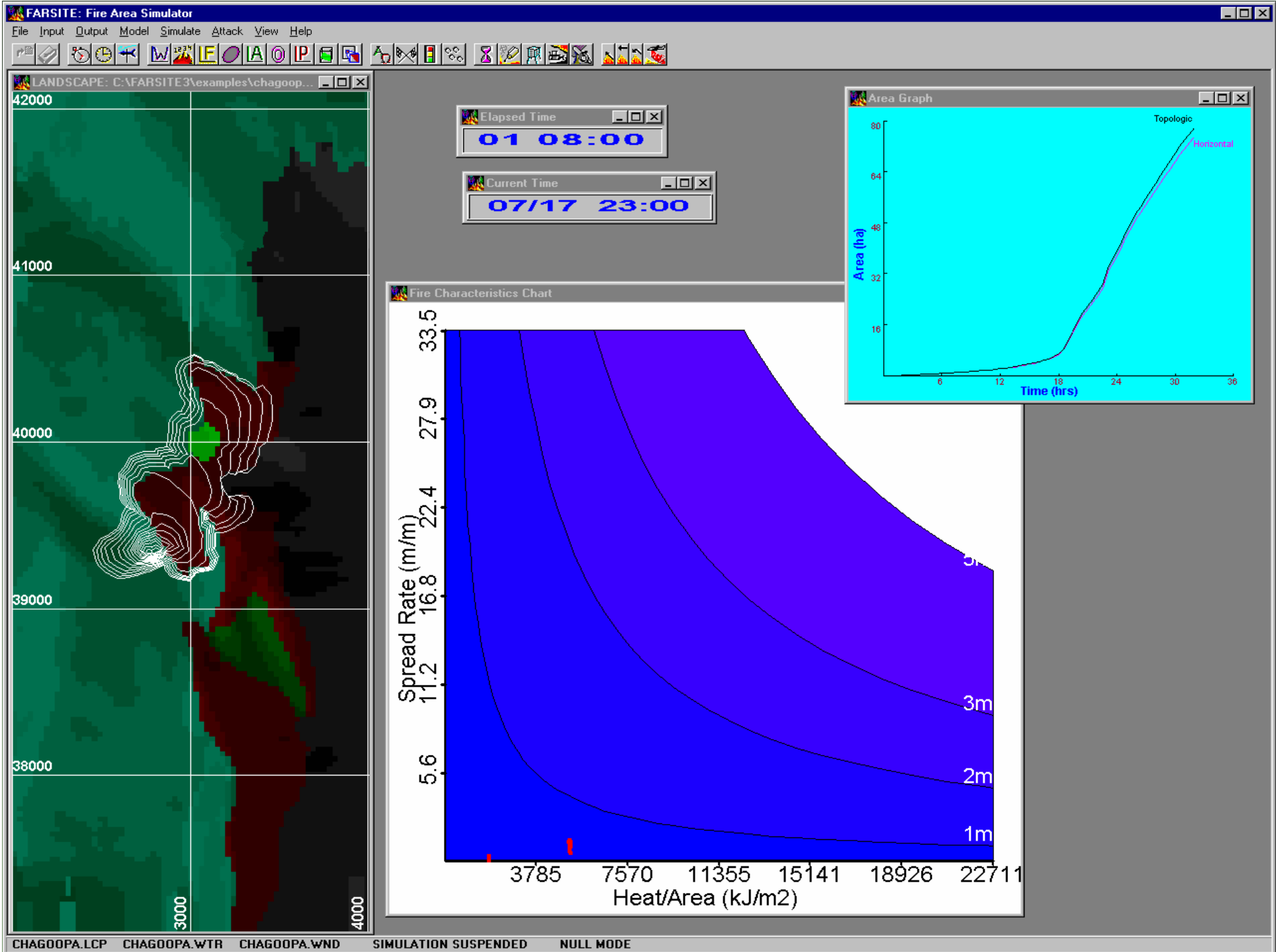


Inclusion of Fire Boundaries into Forest Management Models

- With existing forest management model formulations on hand, it becomes possible to fairly quickly incorporate predicted fire boundaries into a forest management landbase for impact analysis and assessment
- Predicted fire boundaries can be as simple as an on-screen, heads up digitized representation, or as sophisticated as a Prometheus modeled predicted fire progression series







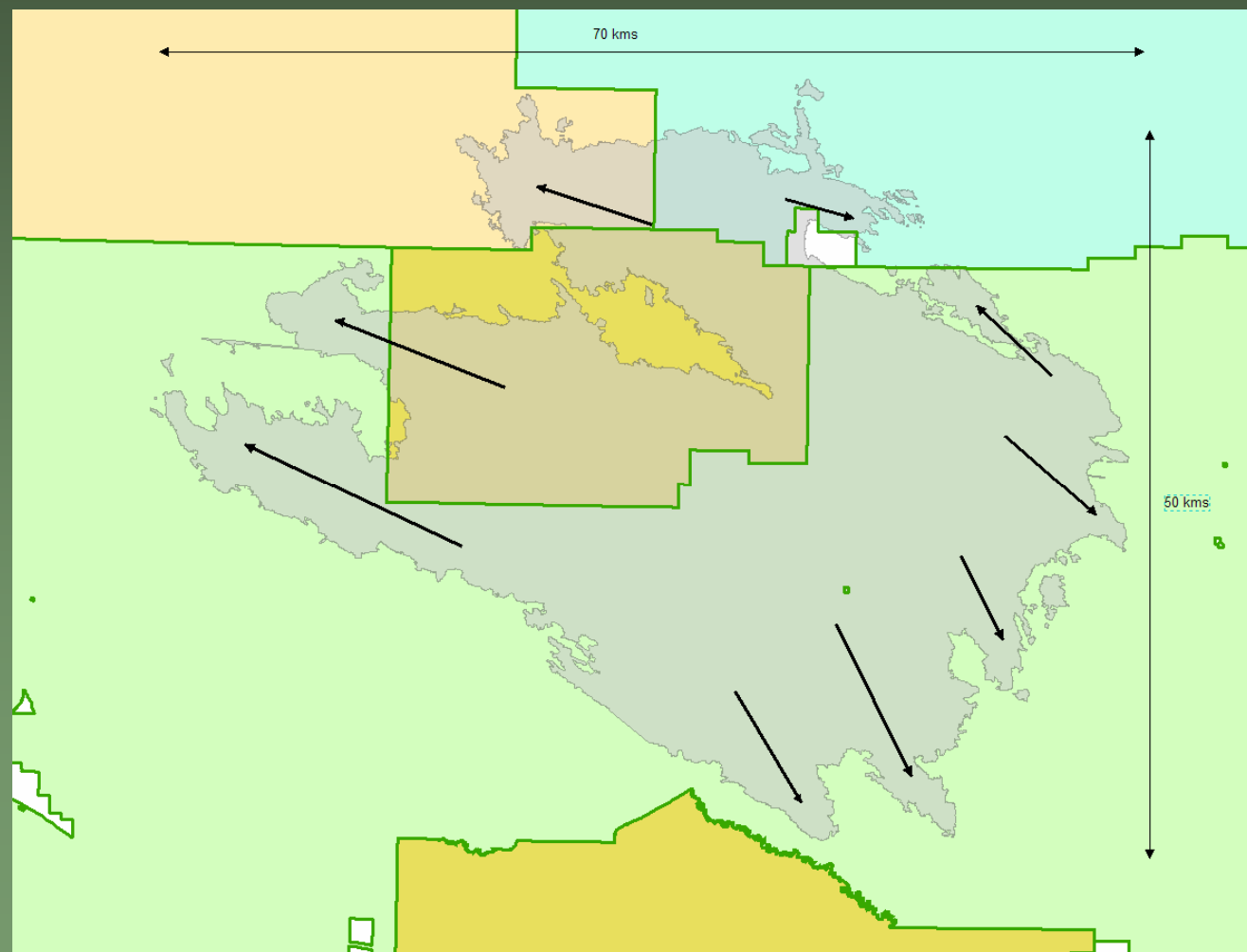
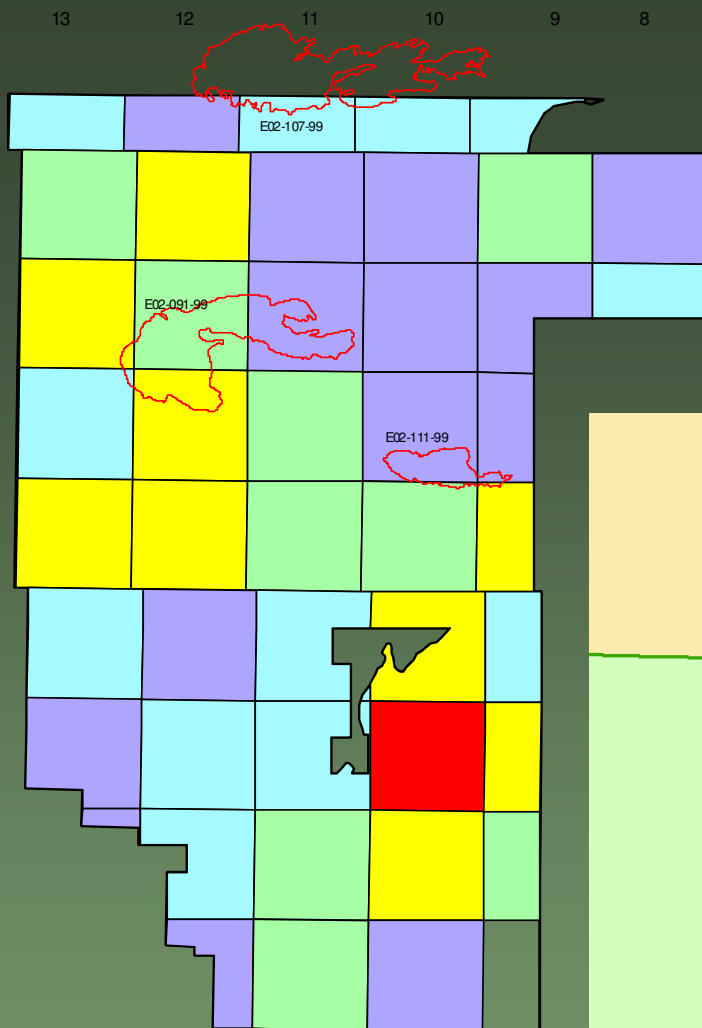
Escaped Fire

- Evaluate multiple fires
 - Which fires have critical resources/age classes in their path? What's impact of changing forest structure
 - age class
 - vegetation composition
- Single large fire
 - Is one flank more critical than another based on forecasted fire growth?
 - Opportunities to steer fire into less critical forest components/age classes?



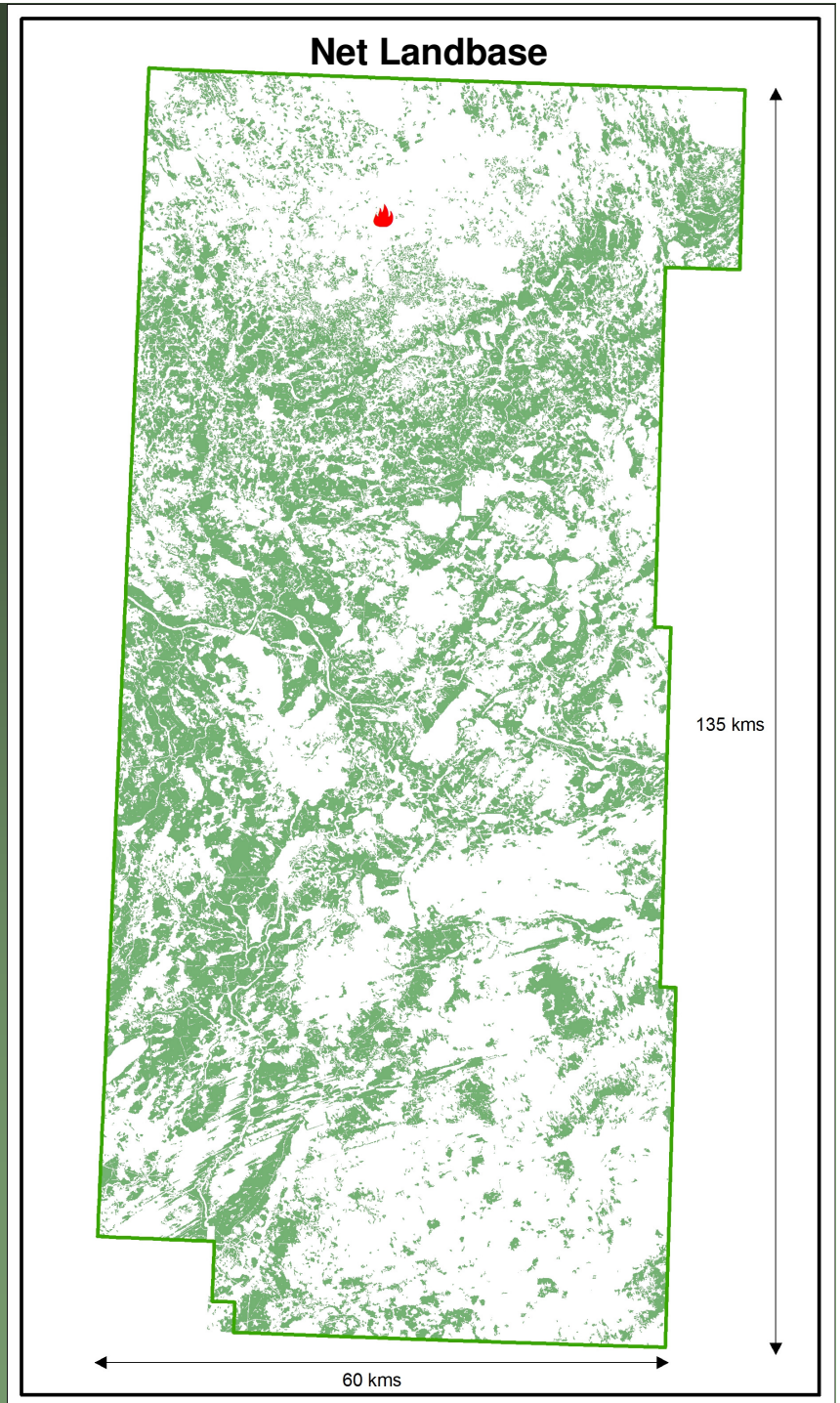
Multiple Fires and Single Fire Evaluation

Single Fire Evaluation



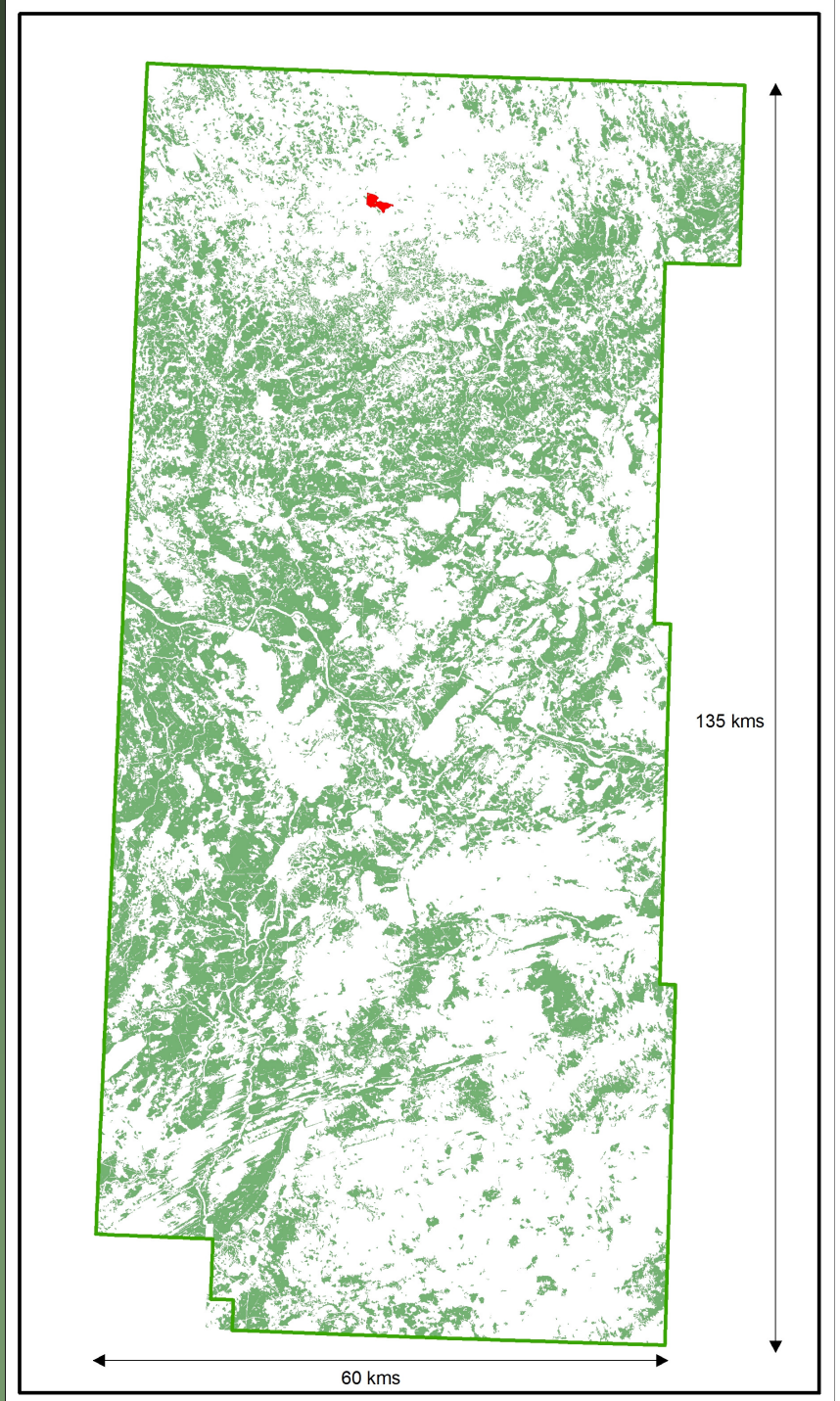
Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex

Fire Assessment
June 15

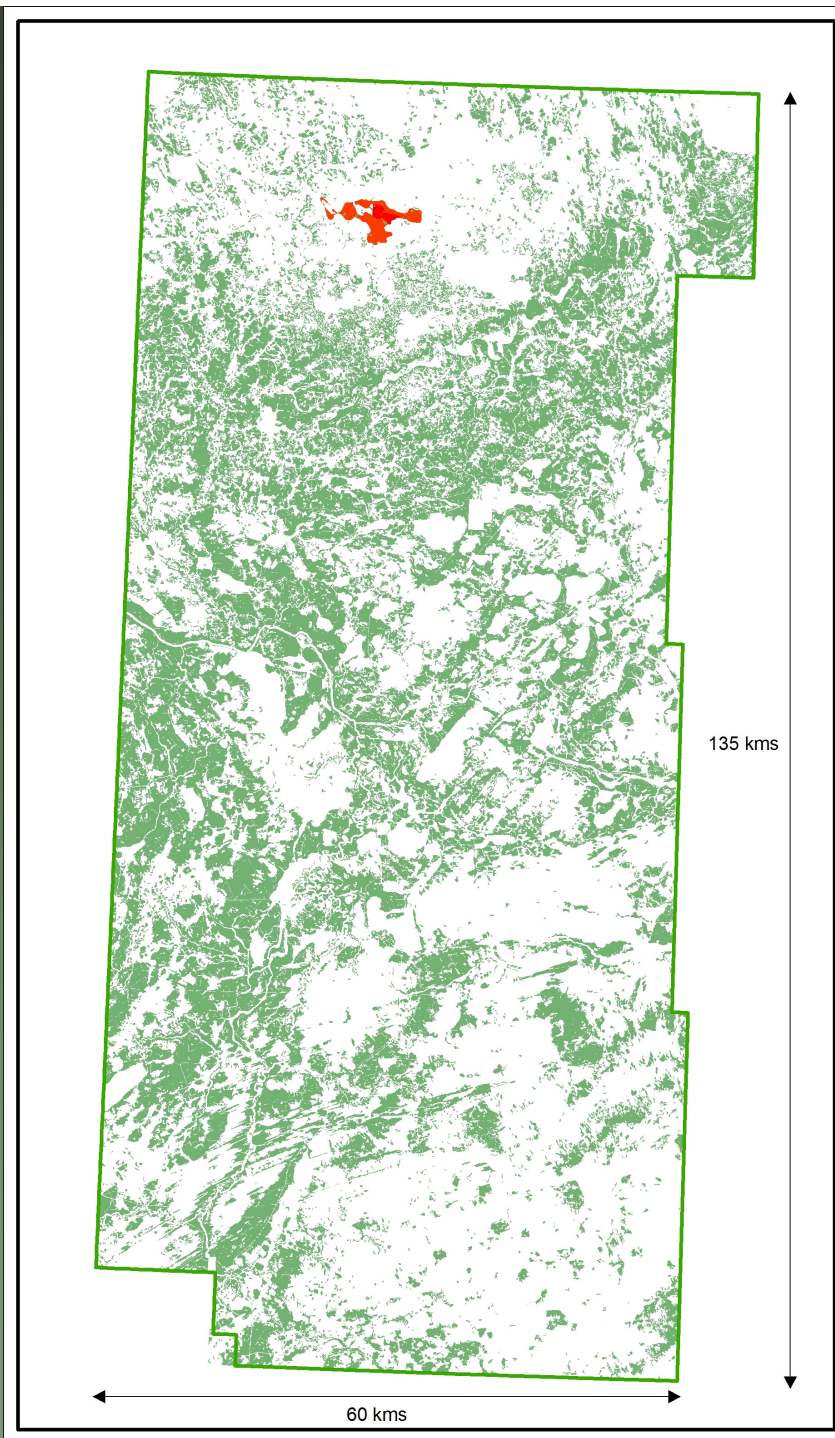


Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex

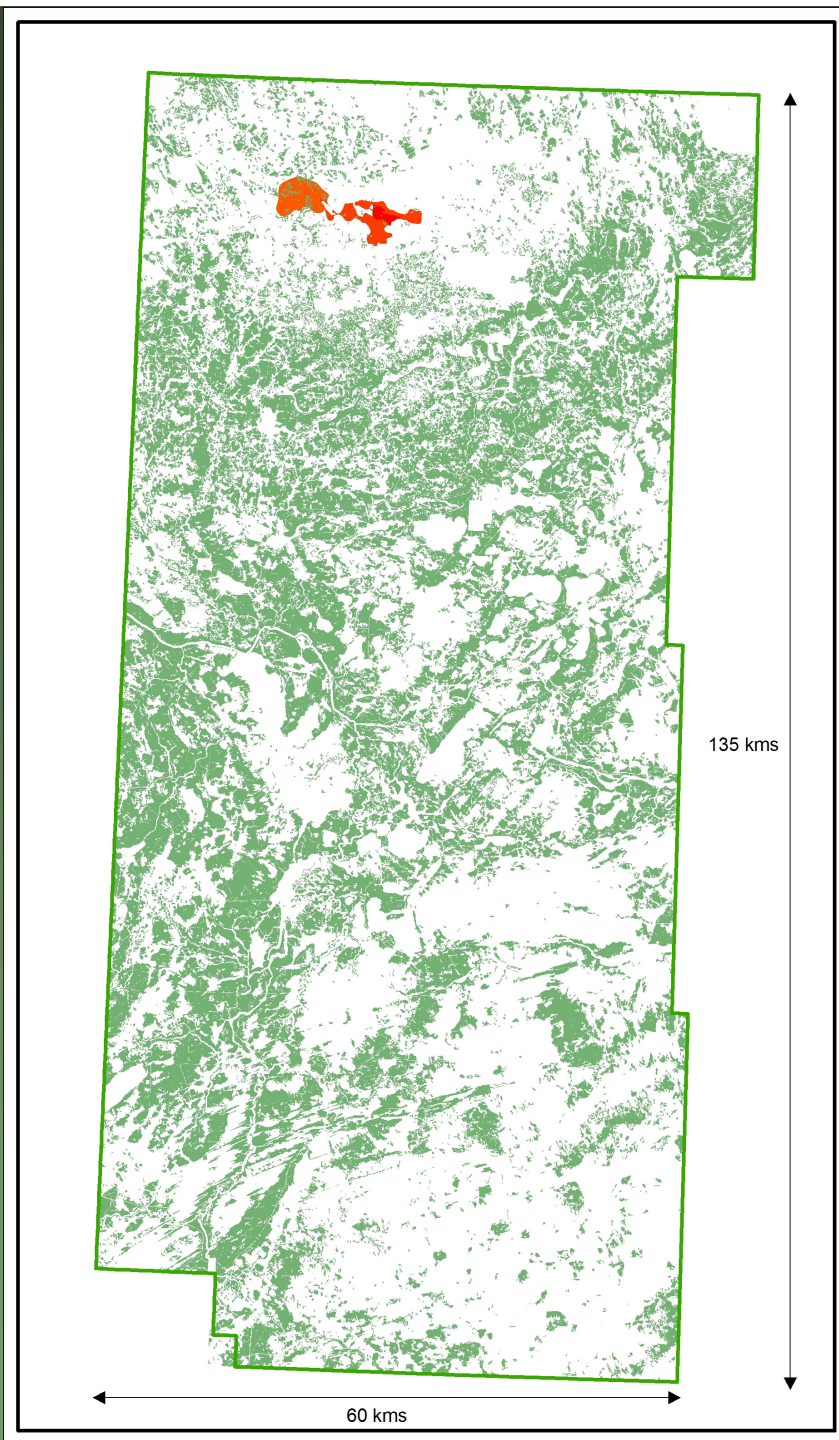
June 16



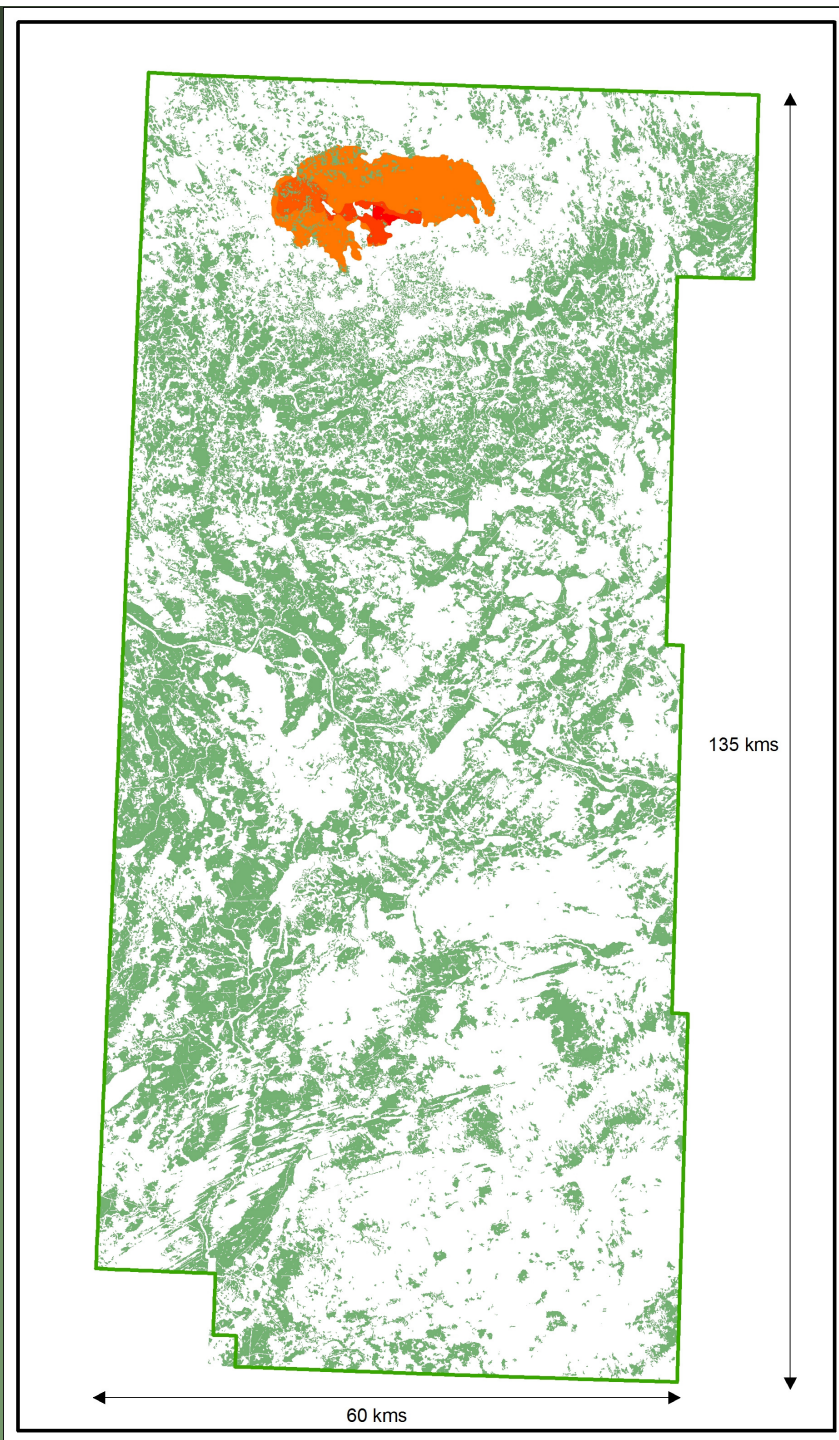
Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex



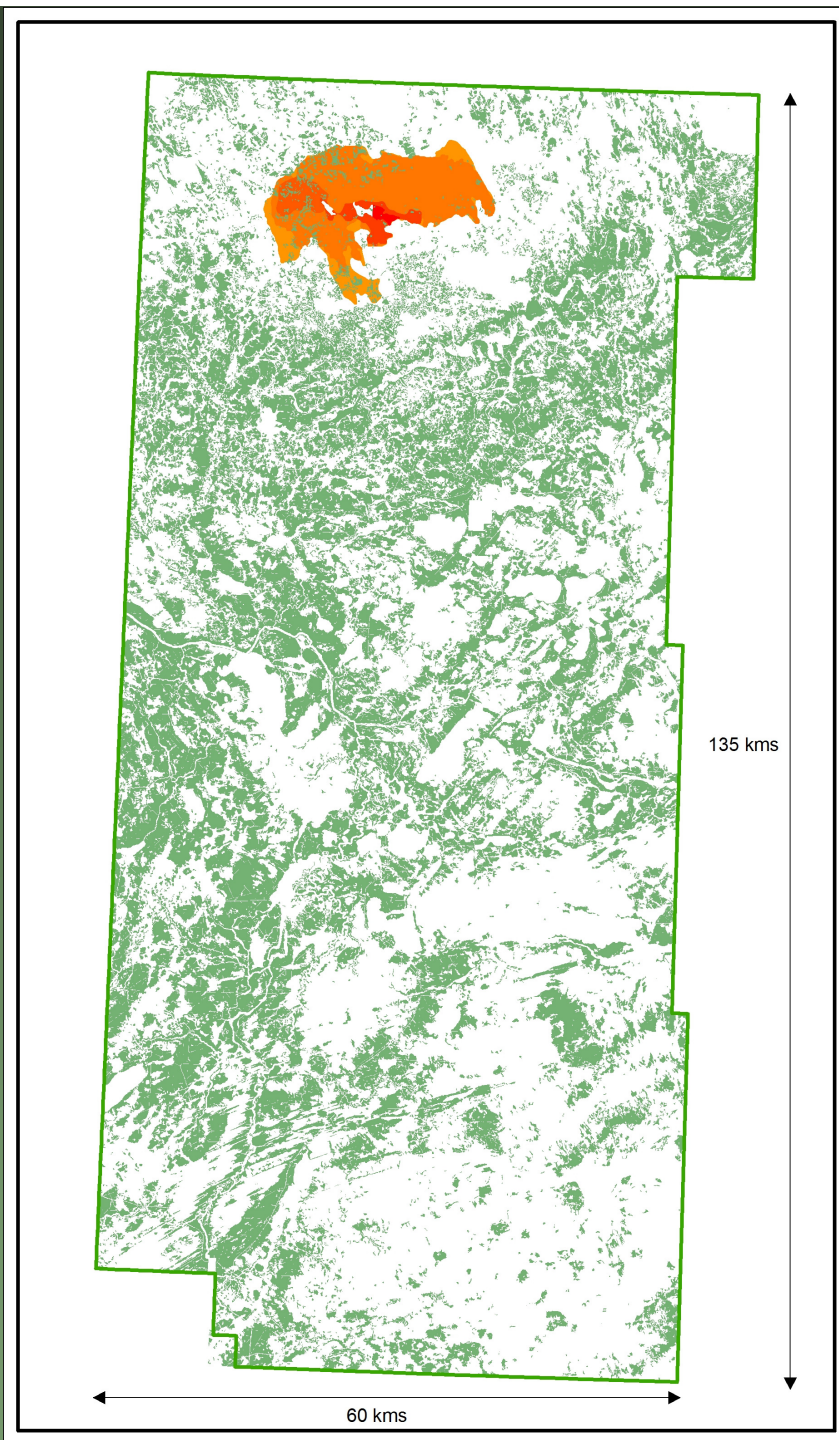
Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex



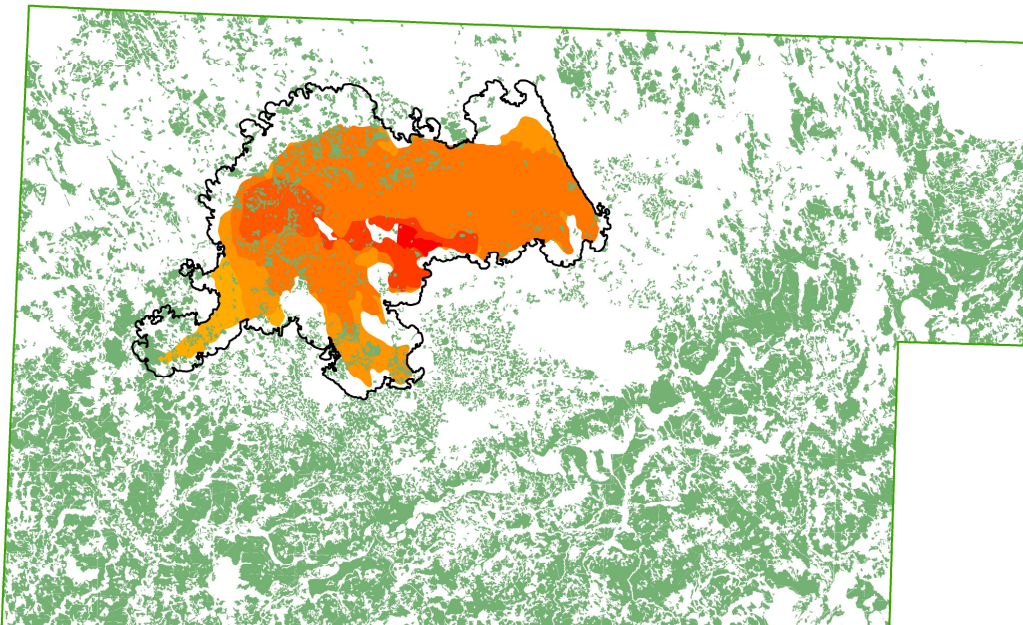
Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex



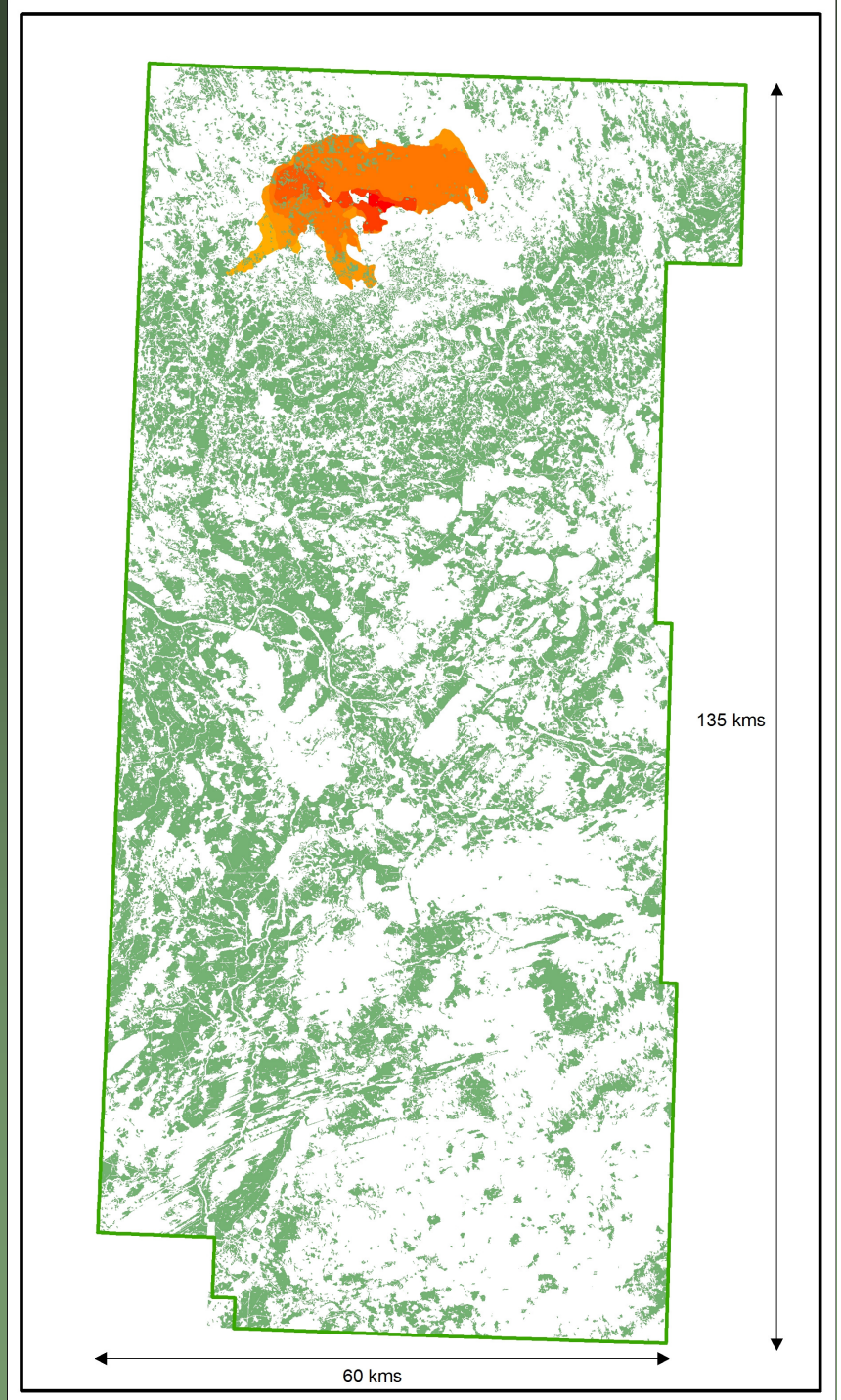
Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex



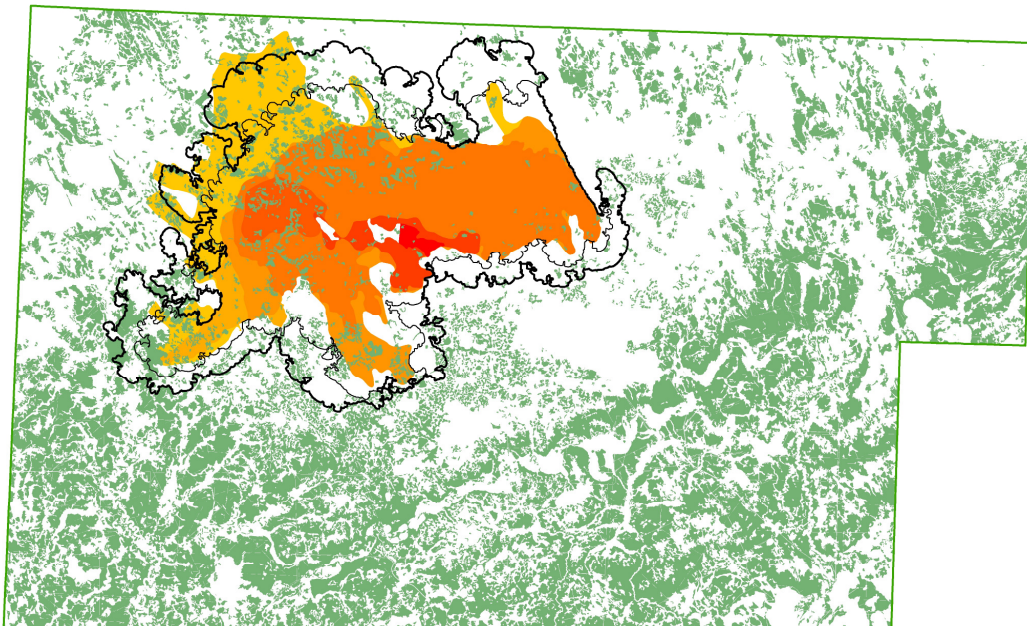
Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex



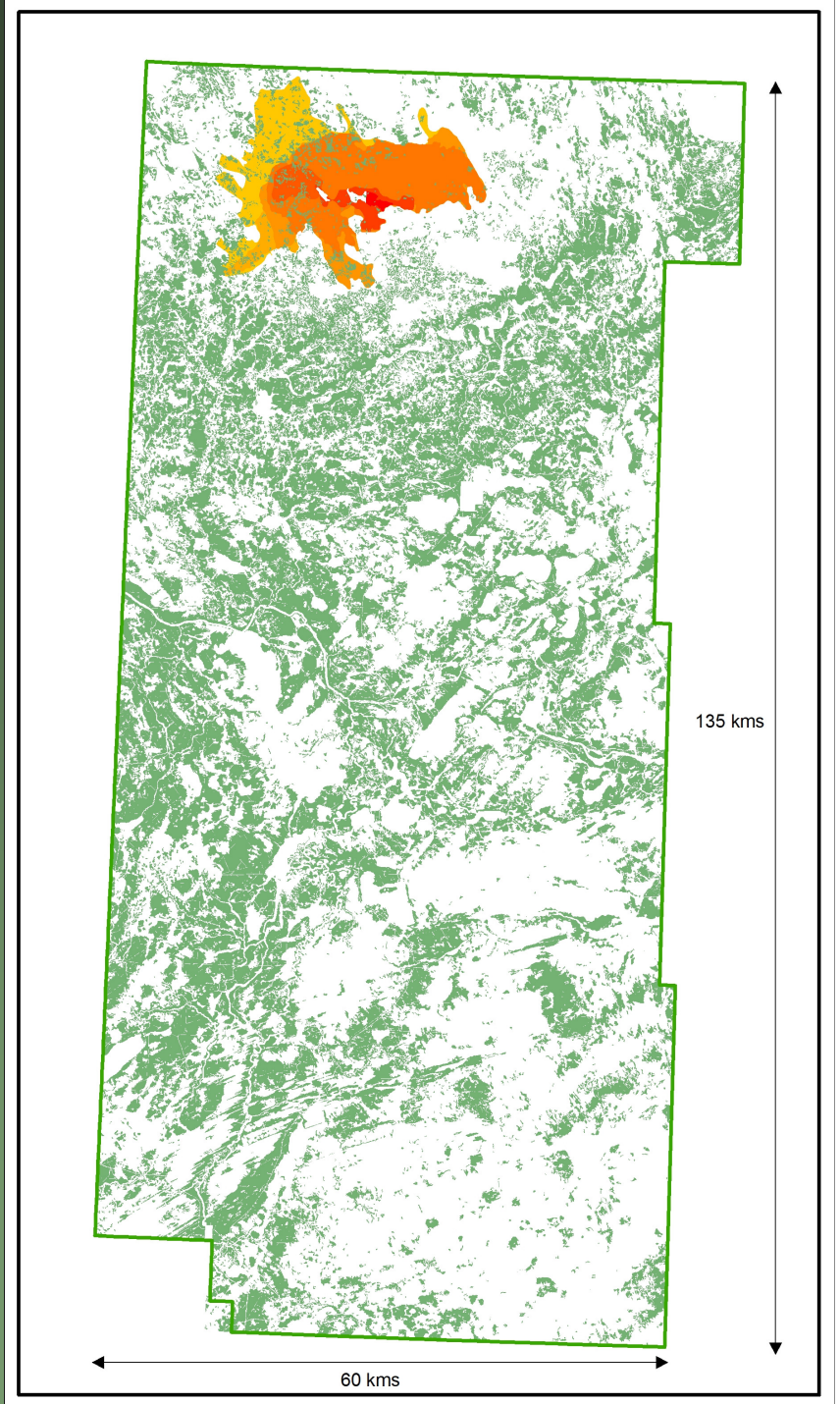
June 23 Prometheus Predictive Forecast



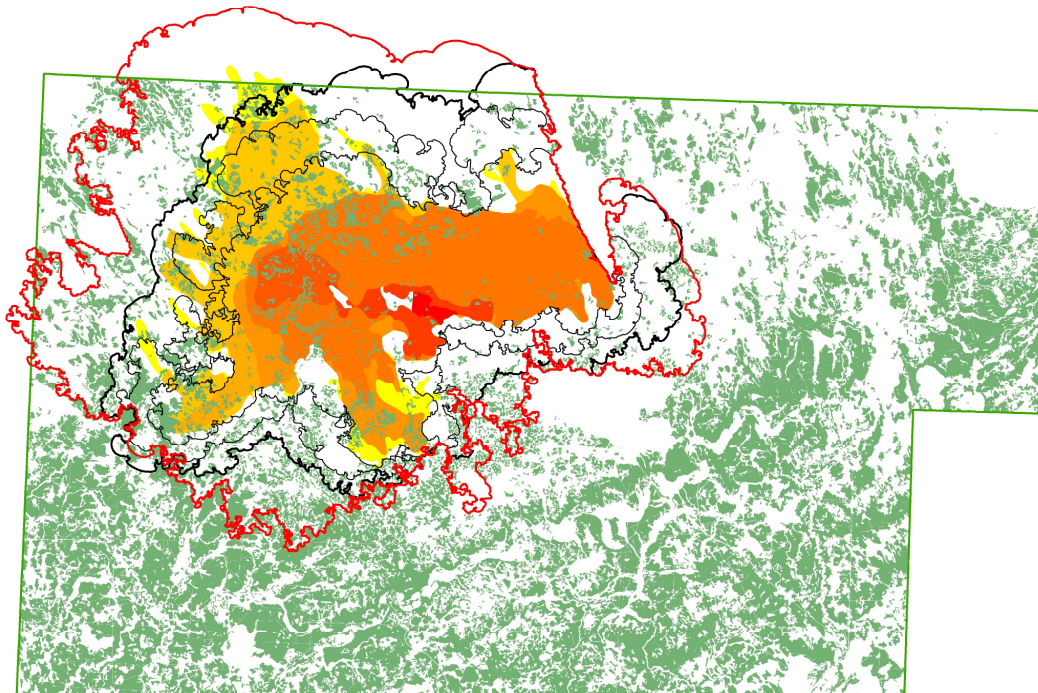
Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex



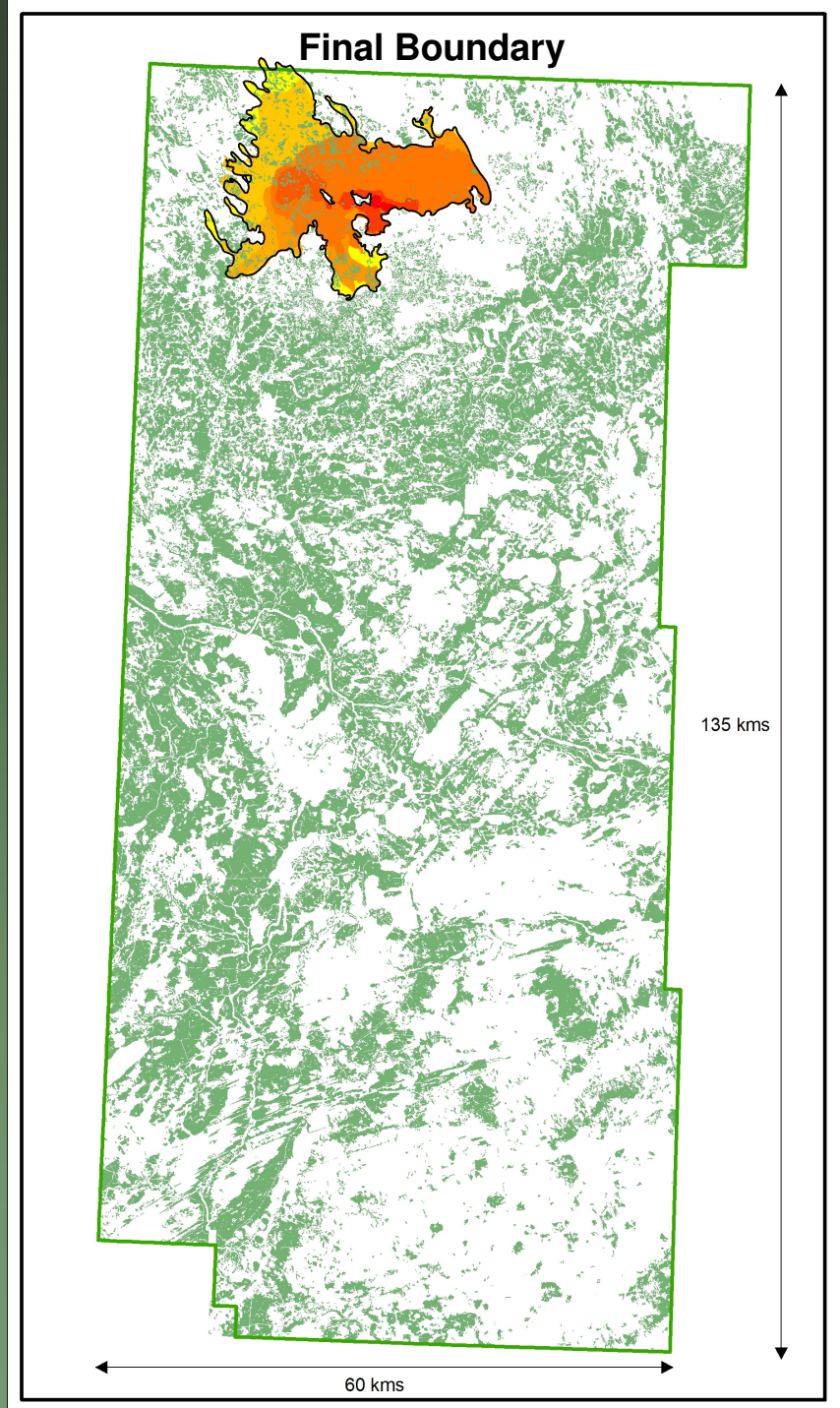
June 24 Prometheus Predictive Forecast



Alberta Pacific FMA
FMU S22
Fire SWF-120-2010
Zig Zag Fire Complex



June 25 Prometheus Predictive Forecast
June 16 to 27 Prometheus Historical Forecast



Parting Thoughts

- With existing fire models and forest management models it is possible to incorporate fire growth predictions into forest management models to determine significant pinch points and high priority values
- With this information, forest management value based decisions making can be included into the overall fire suppression/resource allocation decision making process

