

A person wearing an orange hard hat and a grey jacket is standing in a forest, looking at a notebook. The forest is lush with green ferns and trees. The text is overlaid on the image.

McDonald & Dunn Forest Management Planning Process

Spring 2022 – End of 2024

**OSU McDONALD-DUNN RESEARCH FOREST FMP
Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting #11**
October 24, 2024, 1:00 – 3:00 PM

Peavy Forest Science Center (PFSC) – Room 316
3100 SW Jefferson Way Corvallis, OR 97333

Via Zoom Webinar: <https://pdx.zoom.us/j/81070659593> (public attendee link)

PROPOSED AGENDA

<p>1:00 – 1:15 (15 mins)</p>	<p>Welcome, Introductions, Agenda Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • Agenda overview • Quick review – where we have been and where we are going • Updates from the FPC process
<p>1:15 – 1:55 (40 mins)</p>	<p>Overview of Updated Modeling Run (v 2.0)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of latest modeling • SAC questions, concerns and discussion
<p>1:55 – 2:05 (10 mins)</p>	<p>Break</p>
<p>2:05 – 2:50 (45 mins)</p>	<p>SAC Input and Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAC members' input on most preferred and least preferred scenarios • Additional questions, concerns, or suggestions • SAC members' desired/ideal outcomes for the McDonald-Dunn forests and the FMP
<p>2:50 – 3:00 (10 mins)</p>	<p>Next Steps and Timelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAC and community input
<p>3:00</p>	<p>Adjourn</p>



MCDONALD-DUNN RESEARCH FOREST PLANNING PROCESS



The OSU College of Forestry is developing a new management plan for the McDonald and Dunn Research Forests, which is anticipated to be ready for implementation in 2025. The new research forest plan will reflect the college's diverse values, and will position the McDonald-Dunn Research Forest to be a model example of multiple value forest management. Management decisions and activities on the McDonald-Dunn Research Forest will be driven by research agendas, education and demonstration opportunities, and considerations of an inclusive balance of forest uses and values. The full intent of the research forests is described in the [Vision, Mission, and Goals](#).

The plan is being crafted with input from diverse voices. Two committees, comprised of 23 individuals total, have been providing input throughout the planning process. One group, the **Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC)** is made up of individuals external to the university with representation from Tribal natural resource managers, state and local agencies, NGOs, private industry, and forest neighbors, and another group, the **Faculty Planning Committee (FPC)**, has representation from 5 academic departments across OSU, providing expertise on all aspects of forest management. [Members of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee and Faculty Planning Committee](#)

Research forest staff are not members of the SAC or FPC, but are involved in discussions as needed, as technical resources. They serve in an ex-officio capacity.

The dean of the College of Forestry will make all final decisions regarding the new research forest management plan.

Once a plan has been adopted, a Research Forest Technical Advisory Committee will be formed. This committee will provide an avenue for research forest staff to seek guidance on various forest management issues that arise during the implementation of the new forest plan, review annual reports, consider exceptions to land allocation designations, and work with the dean to appoint additional committees and task forces as needed.

The process of developing the new management plan will involve opportunities for public input, including two Community Listening Sessions to gather information on aspirations and concerns of forest users early in the planning process, two Community Input Sessions to gather input on forest land allocation decisions late in the planning process, a [webform](#) through which written comments can be provided, and an [email](#) to which written questions can be sent. We usually respond within 14 days.

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS

- Oct. 24, 2024, 1:00 - 3:00 pm, Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), open to the public to listen remotely through Zoom but not comment; video recording will be posted online after the meeting)
Zoom link: <https://pdx.zoom.us/j/81070659593>
- Oct. 28, 2024, 6:00 - 8:00 pm, Community Input Session, PFSC 117 or Zoom
Zoom link: <https://oregonstate.zoom.us/j/99445344415?pwd=YkRncmlTYlRmM7U1ctQyG83rnwUeE.1>
- Nov. 4, 2024, 11:00 am - 12:00 pm, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting (open to the public to listen remotely through Zoom but not comment; video recording will be posted online after the meeting)
Zoom link: [https://oregonstate.zoom.us/j/96048847825?pwd=buAr23oOG7QAVBCu\)4QPNAbT5Qy8H.1](https://oregonstate.zoom.us/j/96048847825?pwd=buAr23oOG7QAVBCu)4QPNAbT5Qy8H.1)

PAST MEETINGS & EVENTS

Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC): This committee engages a broad and diverse array of voices and perspectives in the planning process. The primary role of the SAC is to provide recommendations regarding the balance of forest uses, values and management practices and helps to ensure that broader stakeholder and public input is understood and reflected. SAC members are requested to share concerns and aspirations regarding the management of the forests to contribute to community expectations being understood by College of Forestry leaders and will be reflected in the alternative scenarios to be developed and evaluated during the management planning process. The SAC is not a decision-making body, but will work in tandem with the FPC to inform the development of a new management plan that will ultimately be reviewed and approved by the College of Forestry Executive Committee and Dean.

- Sept 25, 2024, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))
- June 3, 2024, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))
- Jan. 30, 2024, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#))
- Apr. 13, 2023, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation 1](#), [presentation 2](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 27, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Mar. 1, 2023, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 25, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Jan. 18, 2023, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 13, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 5, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Sept. 20, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Aug 30, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))
- June 14, 2022, SAC and FPC Joint Kickoff Meeting ([agenda](#), [video](#), [meeting summary](#))

Faculty Planning Committee (FPC): This committee provides technical input related to the forest management plan. Members will help develop the new draft plan, independently assess modeled management scenarios, review various portions of the draft plan, help contribute to public input being evaluated and considered in the forest management planning process, and provide input on the implementation approach and communication strategies for long-term engagement and accountability.

- Oct. 18, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))
- Oct. 3, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))
- Sept 16, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- May 30, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 22, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Jan. 25, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 12, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 28, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 14, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 31, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 17, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- June 12, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- May 1, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Apr. 17, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 27, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Mar. 20, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 6, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 25, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Feb. 20, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 6, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Jan. 23, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 20, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 6, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#)) - Remarks made by an individual during the Dec. 6 Faculty Planning Committee meeting do not reflect the values of the university or the College of Forestry, or our shared commitment to respectful discussion and engagement. The College appreciates all input being provided in planning the future of the McDonald-Dunn Research Forests and is committed to listening to and considering all perspectives with respect. An apology for these remarks was made during the Stakeholder Advisory Committee meeting on Dec 13.
- Nov. 22, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 25, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 11, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Sept. 16, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))
- June 14, 2022, SAC and FPC Joint Kickoff Meeting ([agenda](#), [video](#), [meeting summary](#))

Community Input and Listening Sessions

- June 5, 2024, Community Input Session ([presentation](#), [video recording](#), [additional material](#)) - Thank you for your comments and feedback at the Community Input Session. A Q&A including the questions received during the session is [available here](#).
- Mar. 21 & 22, 2023, Academic User Listening Sessions (open forums)
- Nov. 7, 2022, Community Listening Session ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Aug. 31, 2022, Community Listening Session ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))

SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS

SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS

STAY CONNECTED

READ PUBLIC COMMENTS

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS - MCDONALD-DUNN RESEARCH FOREST PLANNING 2004-PRESENT

FAQ ABOUT THE RESEARCH FORESTS

McDonald-Dunn Research Forest Management Planning Process

Phase I: Information gathering, Discussions, Assessment of former FMP (Spring – Summer 2022)

Initial Interviews

Inventory of CoF
Academic Use

Community Listening
Session I

Stakeholder Advisory
Committee Meetings

Faculty Planning
Committee Meetings

Comment / Question
Submission



Phase II: Synthesizing, Modeling, Writing, Refining (Fall 2022 – Fall 2024)

Stakeholder Advisory
Committee Meetings

Faculty Planning
Committee Meetings

Community Listening
Session II

Academic User
Listening Session

Community Input
Sessions I & II

Comment / Question
Submission



Phase III: Finalizing (End of 2024)

Draft to FPC for review

Draft to SAC for review

Draft to public for review

Draft to Dean & Forestry
Executive Committee for
review

Forest management plan
approval by Dean



**What conditions do we intend
to create on the forest?**

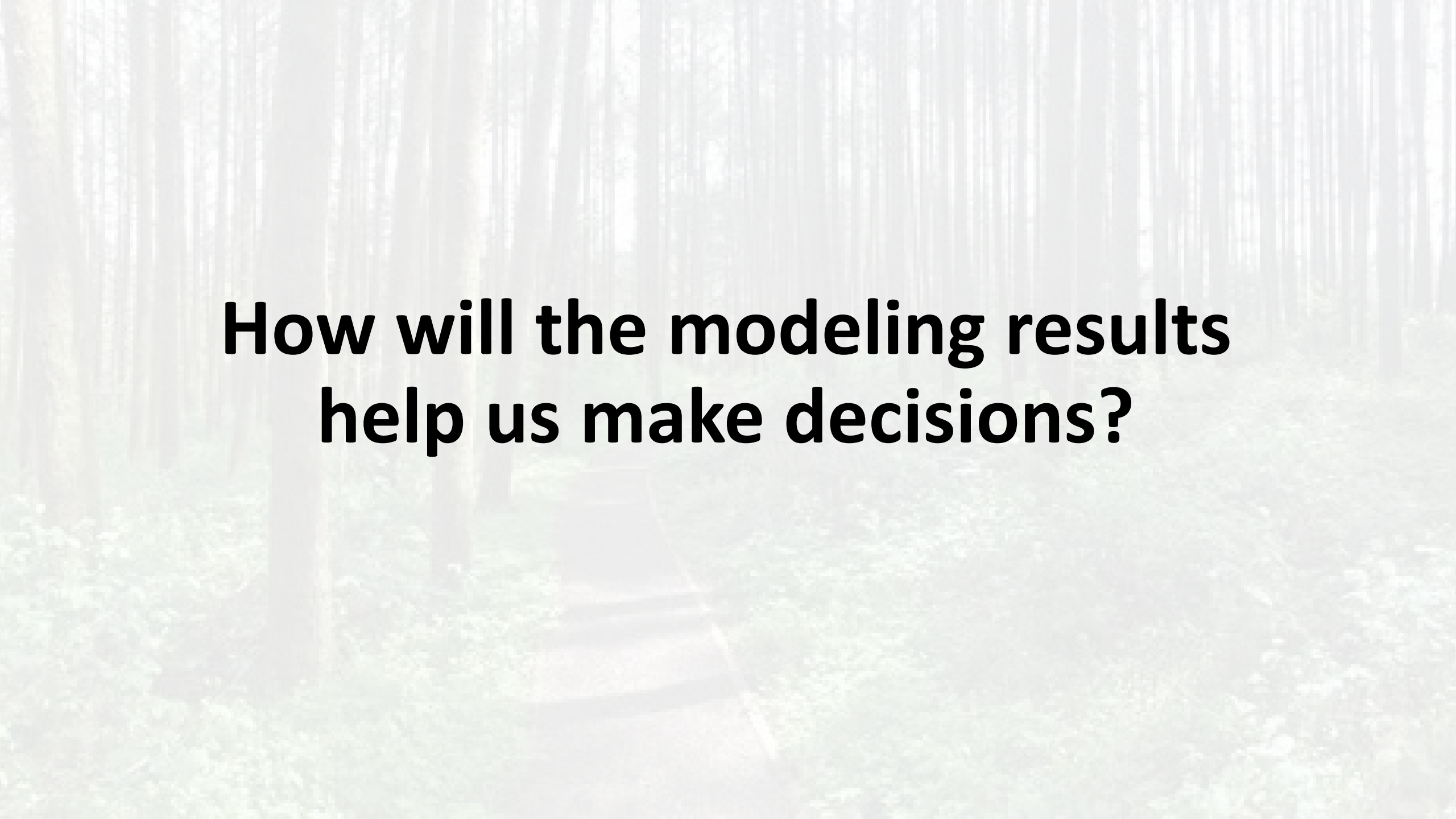
5 'Forest Management Strategies' for the new plan

- A. Even-aged, short rotation
- B. Even-aged, long rotation
- C. Multi-aged, multi-species
- D. Managed reserves
- E. Ecosystems of concern (oak woodlands, meadows, riparian)







Overview of each 'Management Strategy'

	Even-aged short rotation	Even-aged long rotation	Multi-aged multi-species	Managed reserves	Ecosystems of concern
Overview	Even-aged plantations of Douglas-fir (or other climatic-appropriate species and genetic stock) will be established and managed to be financially competitive by maximizing yields of wood products valuable for domestic mills. Clearcut harvests will not exceed 80 acres (with limited exceptions due to large-scale disturbances).	Even-aged forests of Douglas-fir (or other climatic-appropriate species and genetic stock) will be established and managed to provide older forest conditions and produce high-quality wood for domestic mills. Clearcut harvests will not exceed 40 acres (with limited exceptions due to large-scale disturbances).	Multi-aged, mixed-species forests of primarily Douglas-fir will be established and managed using <u>shelterwood-with-residuals</u> , <u>group-selection</u> , and <u>variable retention</u> regeneration harvests to create heterogeneity in openings, regenerate new age classes of trees, and maintain structural diversity for a variety of values. Multiple native tree species will be encouraged. These harvests will not exceed 40 acres.	These areas will be held and conserved outside the management base using only a light touch when needed to promote and maintain historical older-forest structural and compositional diversity for a variety of values, and provide for public safety. Forest succession and developmental processes following natural disturbances will proceed with little human intervention. Areas added to the existing reserve base may need more active operations to promote the development of historical conditions.	Restoration and maintenance activities will be undertaken in native oak savanna/woodlands, meadows, and riparian/aquatic systems. Two strategies will be employed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain and conserve the most at-risk and highest value components of ecological and cultural diversity, and • use intensive efforts where needed to improve and restore broader ecological and/or cultural functions at specific sites.

A blurred background image of a forest path with a wooden bench. The path is made of wooden planks and leads into a dense forest of tall, thin trees. A wooden bench is positioned on the path in the middle ground. The overall scene is soft and out of focus, with a light, airy atmosphere.

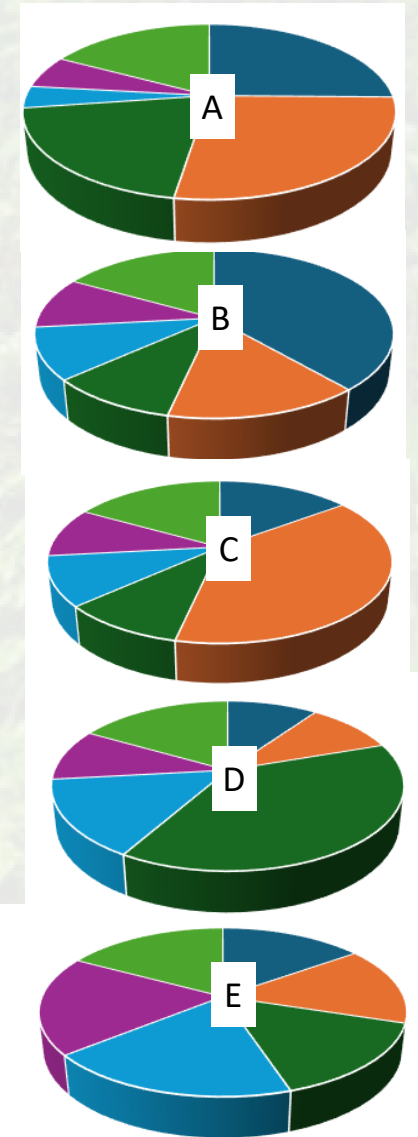
**How will the modeling results
help us make decisions?**

5 initial scenarios assessed to evaluate tradeoffs


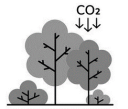
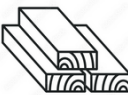





	2024				
Proportion	Scenario A (baseline)	Scenario B (high EASR)	Scenario C (high EALR)	Scenario D (high MAMS)	Scenario E (high MR & EOC)
Even-aged, short rotation	25%	39%	15%	10%	15%
Even-aged, long rotation	27%	15%	39%	10%	15%
Multi-aged/multi-species	20%	10%	10%	39%	15%
Managed reserve	4%	10%	10%	15%	19%
Ecosystems of concern	6%	10%	10%	10%	19%
Long term learning + non-forest *	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

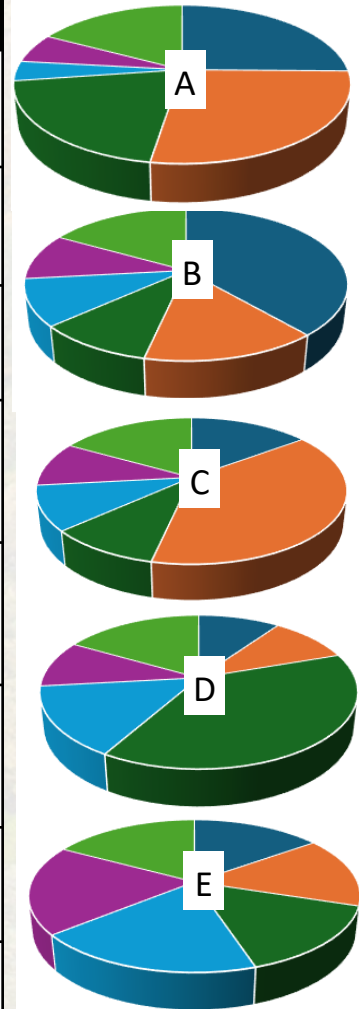
* long-term learning + non-forest = acreage unavailable for allocation because held for long-term research or roads, powerlines, lake, quarry, etc.

- Even-aged, short rotation
- Even-aged, long rotation
- Multi-aged/multi-species
- Managed reserve
- Ecosystems of concern
- Long term learning*



How will we assess tradeoffs among scenarios?

Forest Value		What are we trying to measure?
Biodiversity		Habitat suitability of focal taxa (bees, early successional birds, late successional birds, red tree voles, ungulates, amphibians)
Forest carbon		Amount of carbon in the forest
Forest products		Volume of timber harvested
Recreation acceptability		Perceptions of recreationists of aesthetic acceptability
Resilience - density		Resilience as related to tree density and stand conditions
Resilience - composition		Resilience as related to degree of dominance of Douglas-fir
Revenue - net		Total revenue derived from timber less operational expenses
Wildfire resistance		Degree of resistance to wildfire



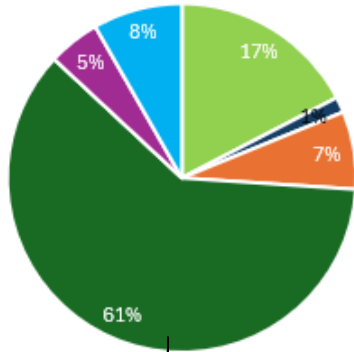
Modeling Timeline



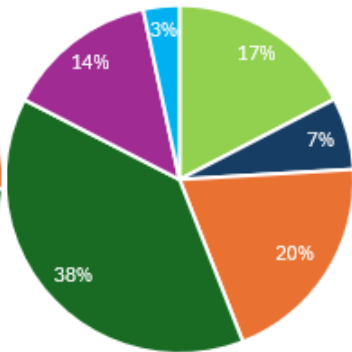
Scenarios that maximize each forest value



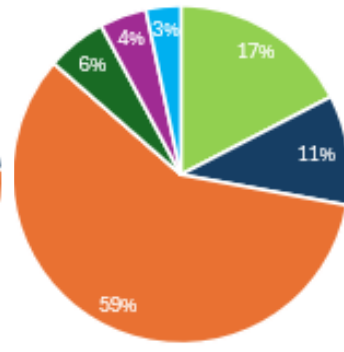
Max Biodiversity



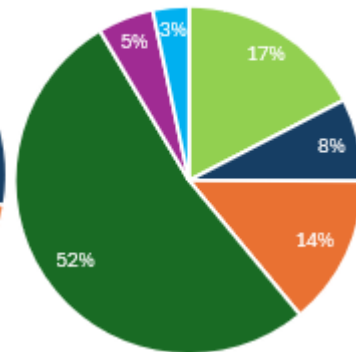
Max Carbon



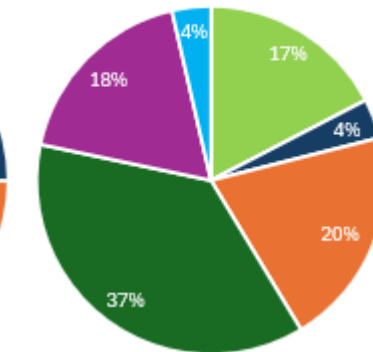
Max Forest Products



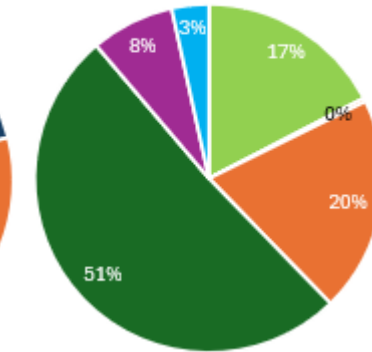
Max Resilience-Density



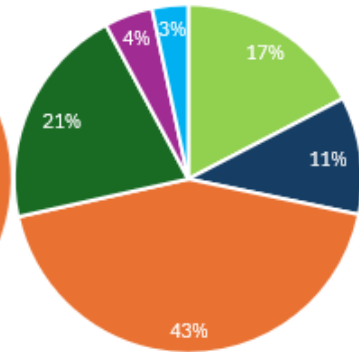
Max Resilience-Composition



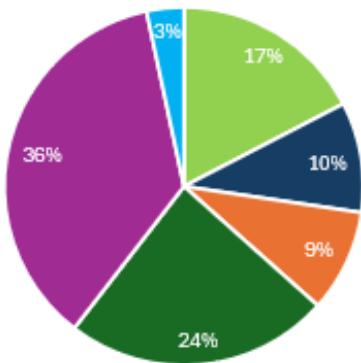
Max Wildfire Resistance



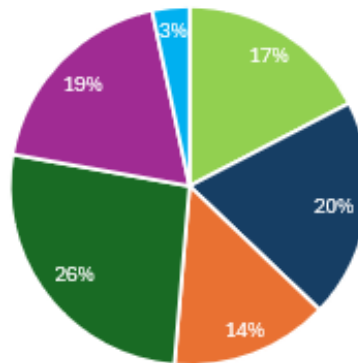
Max Net Revenue



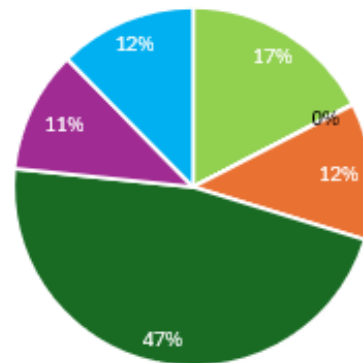
Max Bees



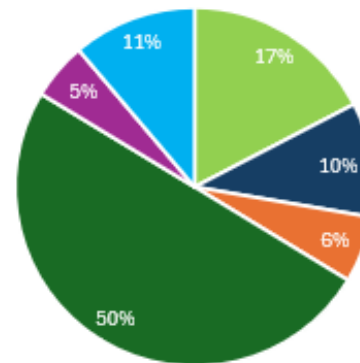
Max Early Seral Birds



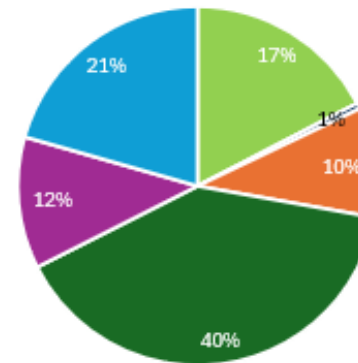
Max Late Seral Birds



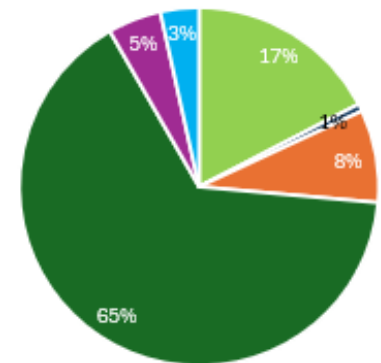
Max Red Tree Voles



Max Amphibians



Max Ungulates



Tentative FPC ideas and SAC input from September on additional scenarios to model

	Scenario F (high EALR & MAMS)	Scenario G (high EALR & MAMS)	Scenario H (equal EALR & MAMS, high MR)	Scenario I (equal EASR, EALR, MAMS)	Scenario J (high MAMS)	Scenario K (high EALR)	Scenario L (high MAMS & EALR)	Scenario M (high MAMS & EALR, no EASR)	Scenario N (high EOC)
Even-aged, short rotation	11%	14%	10%	21%	8%	8%	10%	.	9%
Even-aged, long rotation	26%	35%	24%	21%	8%	50%	20%	35%	25%
Multi-aged/multi-species	26%	20%	24%	21%	50%	8%	33%	30%	26%
Managed reserve	10%	8%	15%	10%	8%	8%	10%	8%	8%
Ecosystems of concern	10%	6%	10%	10%	8%	8%	10%	10%	14%
Long term learning + non-forest *	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* long-term learning + non-forest = acreage unavailable for allocation because held for long-term research or roads, powerlines, lake, quarry, etc.



New scenarios modeled to assist in evaluating tradeoffs (ordered alphabetically)

	Scenario G (mix of C&D, moderate EALR)	Scenario H (lots of MR, equal EALR & MAMS)	Scenario J (lots of MAMS)	Scenario K (lots of EALR)	Scenario L (mix of C&D, equal EASR & MR & EOC)	Scenario M (high EALR, moderate MAMS, low EASR)	Scenario N (lots of EOC, equal EALR & MAMS)
Even-aged, short rotation	14%	10%	8%	8%	10%	5%	9%
Even-aged, long rotation	35%	24%	8%	50%	20%	35%	25%
Multi-aged/multi-species	20%	24%	50%	8%	33%	25%	26%
Managed reserve	8%	15%	8%	8%	10%	9%	8%
Ecosystems of concern	6%	10%	8%	8%	10%	9%	14%
Long term learning + non-forest *	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* long-term learning + non-forest = acreage unavailable for allocation because held for long-term research or roads, powerlines, lake, quarry, etc.



New scenarios modeled to assist in evaluating tradeoffs

(ordered from high to low EALR)

	Scenario K (high EALR)	Scenario M (high EALR & MAMS, low EASR)	Scenario G (high EALR & MAMS, moderate EASR)	Scenario N (equal EALR & MAMS, high EOC)	Scenario H (equal EALR & MAMS, high MR)	Scenario L (high MAMS & EALR, equal others)	Scenario J (high MAMS)
Even-aged, short rotation	8%	5%	14%	9%	10%	10%	8%
Even-aged, long rotation	50%	35%	35%	25%	24%	20%	8%
Multi-aged/multi-species	8%	25%	20%	26%	24%	33%	50%
Managed reserve	8%	9%	8%	8%	15%	10%	8%
Ecosystems of concern	8%	9%	6%	14%	10%	10%	8%
Long term learning + non-forest *	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* long-term learning + non-forest = acreage unavailable for allocation because held for long-term research or roads, powerlines, lake, quarry, etc.



Results - comparison with the baseline (scenario A)

- Color-coded to facilitate relative comparisons with the baseline (scenario A - current conditions, in white)
- Font is red if less than the baseline (scenario A)

Forest Value	Scenario A	Scenario K	Scenario M	Scenario G	Scenario N	Scenario H	Scenario L	Scenario J
Biodiversity (avg across all taxa)	1.80	1.78	1.96	1.87	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.13
Forest carbon	770,133T	836,376T	915,267T	839,433T	964,565T	1,004,417T	961,854T	962,094T
Forest products (per year)	5.5 MMBF	5.5MMBF	5.1MMBF	5.4MMBF	4.8MMBF	4.5MMBF	4.7MMBF	4.7MMBF
Direct/indirect jobs sustained (per year)	~62 jobs	~62 jobs	~58 jobs	~61 jobs	~55 jobs	~50 jobs	~53 jobs	~53 jobs
Net revenue (per year)	\$1.0M	\$966	\$896	\$966K	\$780K	\$627K	\$757	\$779K
Recreation acceptability	3.42	3.47	3.44	3.47	3.44	3.55	3.52	3.55
Resilience - density	2.87	2.64	2.73	2.79	2.61	2.56	2.74	2.94
Resilience - composition	2.58	2.56	2.49	2.51	2.59	2.57	2.58	2.62
Wildfire resistance	2.43	2.43	2.50	2.47	2.50	2.49	2.54	2.62

Considerable increase (>50% increase)
Modest increase (10-50% increase)
Little change (10% increase – 10% decrease)
Modest decrease (10-50% decrease)
Considerable decrease (>50% decrease)

Assessing tradeoffs among land allocation scenarios

- Relative comparison with baseline scenario, showing color-coded % change, ordered high to low EALR

Considerable increase (>50% increase)
Modest increase (10-50% increase)
Little change (10% increase – 10% decrease)
Modest decrease (10-50% decrease)
Considerable decrease (>50% decrease)

Forest Value	Scenario A	Scenario K	Scenario M	Scenario G	Scenario N	Scenario H	Scenario L	Scenario J
Biodiversity (avg across all taxa)	1.80	1.78	1.96	1.87	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.13
Forest carbon	770,133T	836,376T	915,267T	839,433T	964,565T	1,004,417T	961,854T	962,094T
Forest products (per year)	5.5MMBF	5.5MMBF	5.1MMBF	5.4MMBF	4.8MMBF	4.5MMBF	4.7MMBF	4.7MMBF
Direct/indirect jobs sustained (per year)	~62 jobs	~62 jobs	~58 jobs	~61 jobs	~55 jobs	~50 jobs	~53 jobs	~53 jobs
Net revenue (per year)	\$1.0M	\$966K	\$896K	\$966K	\$780K	\$627K	\$757K	\$779K
Recreation acceptability	3.42	3.47	3.44	3.47	3.44	3.55	3.52	3.55
Resilience - density	2.87	2.64	2.73	2.79	2.61	2.56	2.74	2.94
Resilience - composition	2.58	2.56	2.49	2.51	2.59	2.57	2.58	2.62
Wildfire resistance	2.43	2.43	2.50	2.47	2.50	2.49	2.54	2.62

bees	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.76
early seral birds	1.16	1.08	1.04	1.10	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.03
late seral birds	2.42	2.38	2.87	2.60	2.96	3.02	3.07	3.34
red tree voles	0.65	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.78	1.01	0.86	0.72
amphibians	2.93	2.91	3.19	3.05	3.26	3.29	3.32	3.46
ungulates	2.90	2.74	3.09	2.92	3.05	3.00	3.15	3.48

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	A	K	M	G	N	H	L	J
Even-aged, short rotation (EASR)	25%	8%	5%	14%	9%	10%	10%	8%
Even-aged, long rotation (EALR)	27%	50%	35%	35%	25%	24%	20%	8%
Multi-aged/multi-species (MAMS)	20%	8%	25%	20%	26%	24%	33%	50%
Managed reserve (MR)	4%	8%	9%	8%	8%	15%	10%	8%
Ecosystems of concern (EOC)	6%	8%	9%	6%	14%	10%	10%	8%

Assessing tradeoffs among land allocation scenarios

- Relative comparison with baseline scenario, showing raw numbers & color-coded % change, ordered high to low EALR

Forest Value	Scenario A	Scenario K	Scenario C	Scenario M	Scenario G	Scenario N	Scenario H	Scenario L	Scenario E	Scenario B	Scenario D	Scenario J
Biodiversity (avg across all taxa)	1.80	1.78	1.83	1.96	1.87	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.01	1.86	2.13	2.13
Forest carbon (in Tons)	770,133	836,376	885,224	915,267	839,433	964,565	1,004,417	961,854	1,117,992	946,926	1,039,536	962,094
Forest products (per year)	5.5MMBF	5.5MMBF	5.1MMBF	5.1MMBF	5.4MMBF	4.8MMBF	4.5MMBF	4.7MMBF	3.8MMBF	4.1MMBF	4.2MMBF	4.7MMBF
Direct/indirect jobs sustained (per year)	~62 jobs	~62 jobs	~58 jobs	~58 jobs	~61 jobs	~55 jobs	~50 jobs	~53 jobs	~43 jobs	~46 jobs	~48 jobs	~53 jobs
Net revenue (per year)	\$1.0M	\$966K	\$812K	\$896K	\$966K	\$780K	\$627K	\$757K	\$307K	\$426K	\$550K	\$779K
Recreation acceptability	3.42	3.47	3.48	3.44	3.47	3.44	3.55	3.52	3.60	3.44	3.58	3.55
Resilience - density	2.87	2.64	2.59	2.73	2.79	2.61	2.56	2.74	2.21	2.46	2.68	2.94
Resilience - composition	2.58	2.56	2.54	2.49	2.51	2.59	2.57	2.58	2.66	2.71	2.65	2.62
Wildfire resistance	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.50	2.47	2.50	2.49	2.54	2.44	2.42	2.57	2.62

bees	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.76	0.75	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.87	0.79	0.77	0.76
early seral birds	1.16	1.08	1.09	1.04	1.10	1.01	1.00	1.02	0.95	1.11	0.99	1.03
late seral birds	2.42	2.38	2.49	2.87	2.60	2.96	3.02	3.07	3.05	2.54	3.33	3.34
red tree voles	0.65	0.81	0.92	0.81	0.81	0.78	1.01	0.86	1.08	1.06	0.97	0.72
amphibians	2.93	2.91	2.98	3.19	3.05	3.26	3.29	3.32	3.29	2.96	3.46	3.46
ungulates	2.90	2.74	2.71	3.09	2.92	3.05	3.00	3.15	2.81	2.68	3.25	3.48

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	A	K	C	M	G	N	H	L	E	B	D	J
Even-aged, short rotation (EASR)	25%	8%	15%	5%	14%	9%	10%	10%	15%	39%	10%	8%
Even-aged, long rotation (EALR)	27%	50%	39%	35%	35%	25%	24%	20%	15%	15%	10%	8%
Multi-aged/multi-species (MAMS)	20%	8%	10%	25%	20%	26%	24%	33%	15%	10%	39%	50%
Managed reserve (MR)	4%	8%	10%	9%	8%	8%	15%	10%	19%	10%	15%	8%
Ecosystems of concern (EOC)	6%	8%	10%	9%	6%	14%	10%	10%	19%	10%	10%	8%

Considerable increase (>50% increase)

Modest increase (10-50% increase)

Little change (10% increase – 10% decrease)

Modest decrease (10-50% decrease)

Considerable decrease (>50% decrease)

Moving to Final Recommendations on Land Allocation

1. Which scenario do you find most preferable, and why?
2. Which scenario you find least preferable, and why?



FPC tentative input on land allocation scenarios

Considerable increase (>50% increase)
Modest increase (10-50% increase)
Little change (10% increase – 10% decrease)
Modest decrease (10-50% decrease)
Considerable decrease (>50% decrease)

Forest Value	Scenario A	Scenario K	Scenario M	Scenario G	Scenario N	Scenario H	Scenario L	Scenario J
Biodiversity (avg across all taxa)	1.80	1.78	1.96	1.87	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.13
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Recreation acceptability	3.42	3.47	3.44	3.47	3.44	3.55	3.52	3.55
Resilience - density	2.87	2.64	2.73	2.79	2.61	2.56	2.74	2.94
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MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	A	K	M	G	N	H	L	J
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Multi-aged/multi-species (MAMS)	20%	8%	25%	20%	26%	24%	33%	50%
Managed reserve (MR)	4%	8%	9%	8%	8%	15%	10%	8%
Ecosystems of concern (EOC)	6%	8%	9%	6%	14%	10%	10%	8%

rather low

rather high

FPC tentative input on land allocation scenarios

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	A	X	Y	Z
Even-aged, short rotation (EASR)	25%	10%	10%	10%
Even-aged, long rotation (EALR)	27%	30%	26.5%	23%
Multi-aged/multi-species (MAMS)	20%	23%	26.5%	30%
Managed reserve (MR)	4%	10%	10%	10%
Ecosystems of concern (EOC)	6%	10%	10%	10%
Long-term research + non-forest	17%	17%	17%	17%

A photograph of a dirt path winding through a dense forest. The path is covered in fallen leaves and branches, leading into the distance. The trees are tall and thin, with sunlight filtering through the canopy, creating a dappled light effect on the ground. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

Next Steps

Anticipated Steps

