SCENARIO MODELING INFORMS SPRUCE RESTORATION IN WEST VIRGINIA

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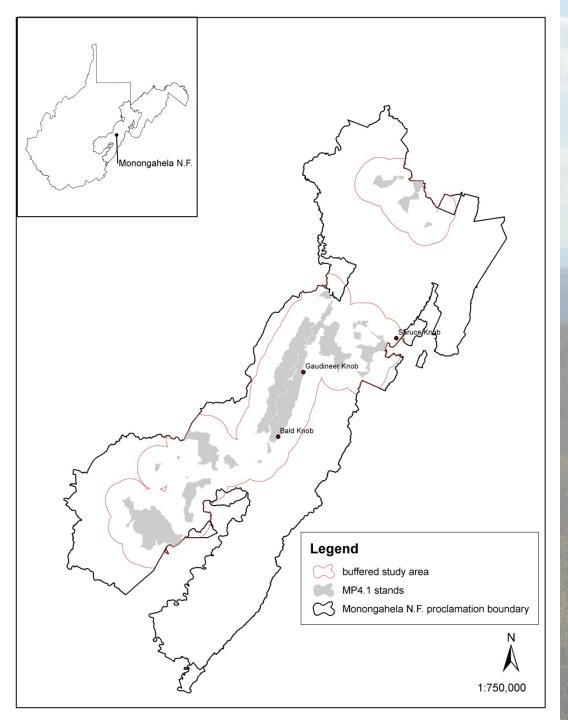


ADDRESS RESTORATION QUESTIONS WITH A LANDSCAPE-SCALE MODEL

- Problem statement
- Study area
- LANDIS-II model methods
- Results
- Discussion

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Goals for restoration of red sprucedominated forests
- Desire to protect but also improve habitat for TE animals
- Will active restoration reach the goals sooner than passive?
- Do constraints still allow for active management?
- Can the restoration actions be implemented and for how long?



STUDY AREA

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

- ~ 62,000 ha in MP4.1
- Current spruce-dominated forest 20,000 ha
- Estimated previous 69,000 to 174,000 ha

FOREST PLAN RESTORATION GOALS



- 60-80% area in late seral stage (120+ years old)
- 3-8% of area in early seral (1-19 years old)
- Uneven-aged
- Increase in area in red spruce
- Increase suitability for TE species
- Connect patches

FOREST PLAN RESTORATION GOALS



- At the time of Plan revision (2006) federally listed species included
 - Northern flying squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus fuscus)
 - Cheat Mountain
 salamander (Plethodon nettingi)

NFS HABITAT AND LISTING HISTORY



- Nocturnal
- Eats fungus associated with red spruce
- Nests in tree cavities
- Listing history
 - Listed 1985
 - De-listed 2008
 - Re-listed 2011
 - Re-de-listed 2013

FOREST PLAN OBJECTIVES, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES



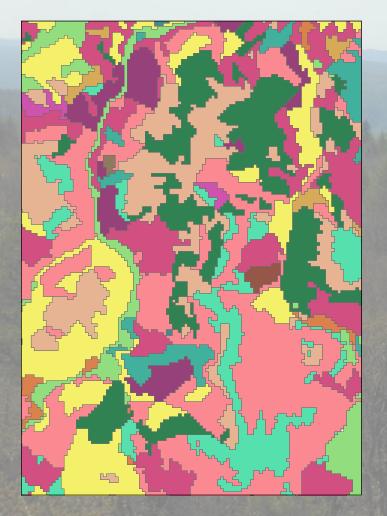
Spruce and Spruce-Hardwood Ecosystem Management

- 1,000-5,000 acres active restoration over 10 years
- No management in areas 80+ years old, with 30%+ red spruce in overstory
- Group selection preferred silvicultural system

LANDIS-II Model Overview

- Landscape scale does not model individual stems
- Uses species-age cohorts
- Life history attributes drive model
- Spatially dynamic
- Simplification through homogeneity
 - Sites light homogeneous
 - Ecoregions climate, soils homogeneous
- User adds complexity (or not)

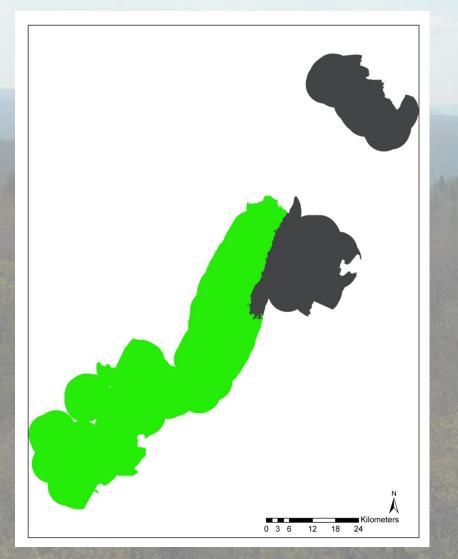
LANDIS-II Model Inputs



• Initial communities (42)

- Stand data summarized by species and age
- Life history attributes by species
 - Longevity
 - Age of maturity
 - Shade tolerance
 - Fire tolerance
 - Effective seeding distance
 - Maximum seedling distance
 - Vegetative reproduction probability
 - Minimum age of vegetative reproduction

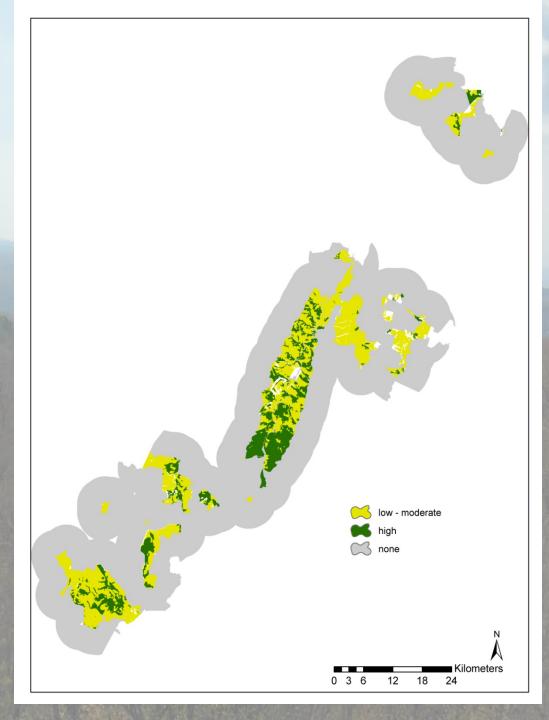
LANDIS-II Model Inputs



- Ecological subsections (2)
 - Probability of species establishment
 - Climate & soil data
- Biomass succession
 - Seeding algorithms
 - Minimum relative biomass by shade class
 - Mortality curve shape
 - Maximum annual net primary productivity
 - Maximum biomass

NFS PROBABILITY OF POTENTIAL HABITAT

Menzel and others 2006



LANDIS-II MODEL SCENARIOS

Scenarios differ by the way NFS habitat protected

Applied by management area (probability of NFS habitat)

100 years

- NoRestrictions
 - All areas available regardless of NFS habitat potential
 - Up to 3% of area harvested per decade
 to be eligible
 - 10%+ of cells with red spruce
 - Stand age 50 120 years
 - 10 years between stand entries
 - ProtectHabitat
 - Harvest allowed only in areas lowmoderate potential for NFS
 - Up to 5% of area harvested per decade
 - Same stand eligibility rules as No Restrictions

LANDIS-II Model Scenarios

- ProtectSpruce
 - All areas available regardless of potential NFS habitat
 - Up to 3% of area harvested per decade
 - No harvest in stands with 31-100% of cells with red spruce 80-400 years old
 - Stand age 50 120 years
 - 10 years between stand entries
- NoHarvest
 - Biomass succession

LANDIS-II Model Harvest

Same harvest applied in all 3 scenarios

No wind or fire events included in any scenario

- 1-ha patch openings
- All but youngest cohorts removed within patch
- No red spruce removed
- Patch openings 30% or less of stand area

LANDIS-II Model Outputs

3 runs of all scenarios averaged

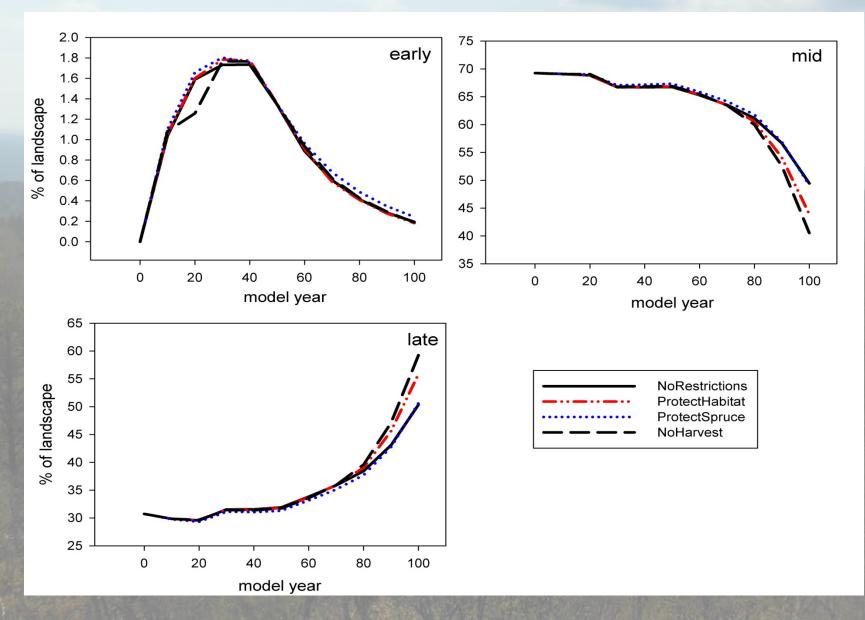
Outputs given every 10 years

• Re-class extension used to create forest types

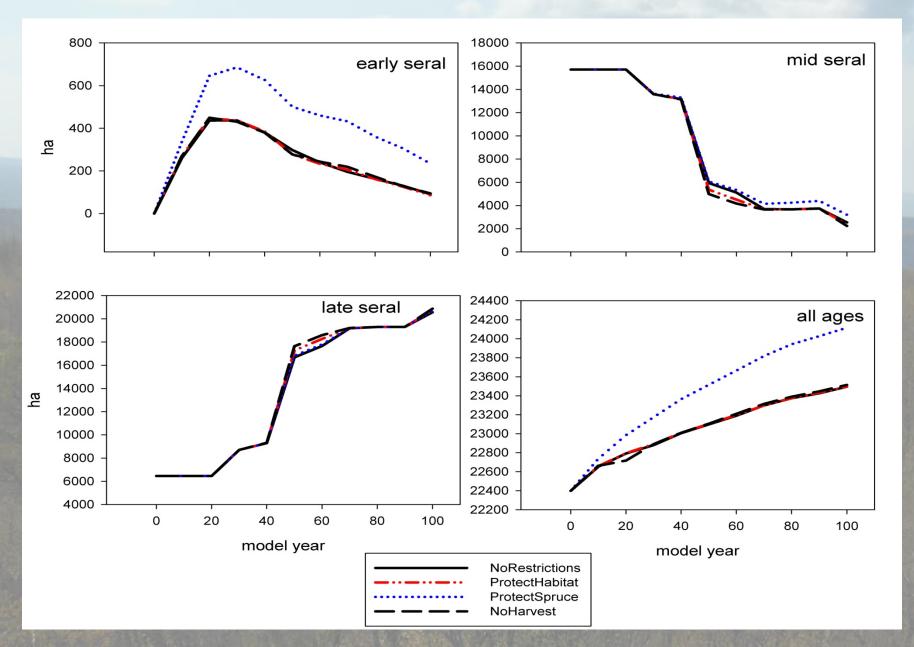
• Average age of cell by species

 Biomass and age of selected species

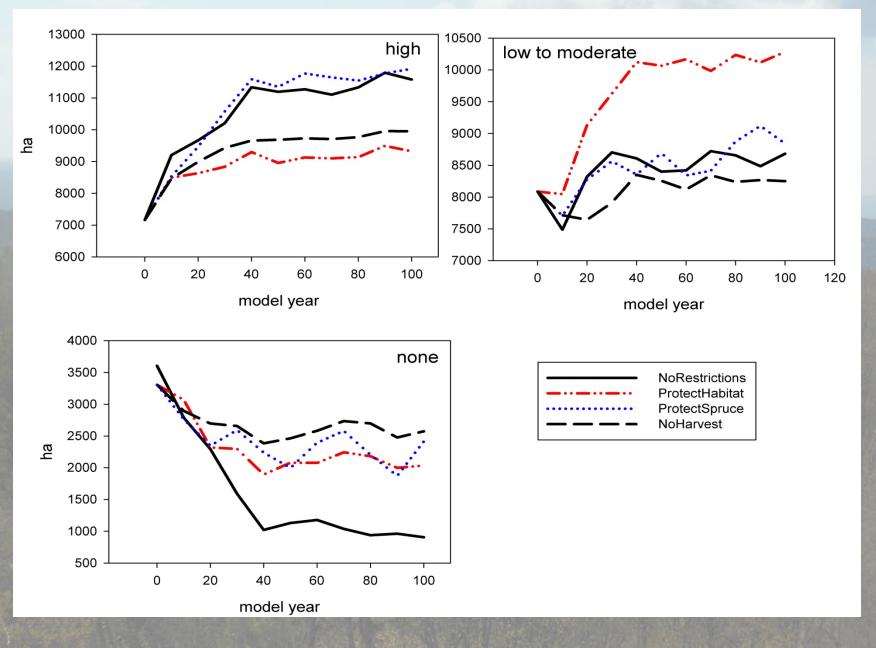
% OF LANDSCAPE IN RED SPRUCE AND RED SPRUCE-NORTHERN HARDWOOD FOREST TYPES BY SERAL STAGE



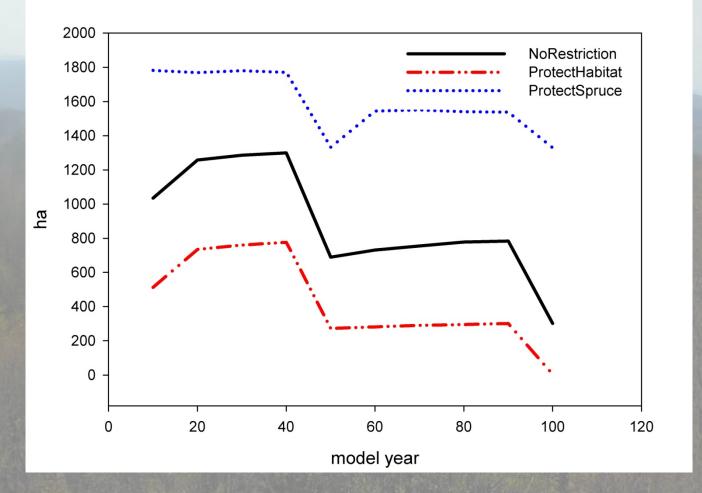
AREA IN RED SPRUCE ONLY BY SERAL STAGE AND TOTAL



AREA WITH RED SPRUCE PRESENT (ANY AGE) BY NFS HABITAT CLASS



RESULTS AREA HARVESTED PER DECADE



- ProtectSpruce more area in red spruce than with ProtectHabitat
 - Difference apparent early in model
 - At 100 years difference is
 ~900ha
 - More area in early seral red spruce ~200 ha at peak
- ProtectHabitat more red spruce in areas of low to moderate NFS probability

~1,600 ha more greatest difference

- Reclassifying by forest type, shows little difference between alternatives
- ProtectSpruce alternative highest harvest (still within objectives)
- ProtectHabitat may be out of available area to harvest

NO MODEL IS "THE ANSWER"

- Did we meet the goals?
 - Goals for % by seral stage not met except late stage with NoHarvest
- Will active restoration reach the goals sooner than passive?
 - Yes for total area in red spruce
 - Yes for early successional
- Do constraints still allow for active management?
 - Yes, able to find areas to harvest and increase red spruce
- Can the restoration actions be implemented, and for how long?
 - Maybe, patch cuts difficult operationally
 - Protecting habitat may constrain over long term

DISCUSSION

- Age of uneven-aged forests?
 - Do the original goals make sense?
- 100 years isn't long for red sprucedominated forests
- How do we know when something is restored?
- No climate change in this model
- Other silvicultural options to try

WORKING WITH

- Define your questions up-front
- Many inputs
- Reams of output
- Great support
- But, work with someone who has used this before