

United States Department of Agriculture Northern Forests Climate Hub

Considering Climate Change Risk in Forestry

Threats, Adaptation...and Carbon

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Change brings risk

SHIFTING SEASONS



SHIFTING SPECIES



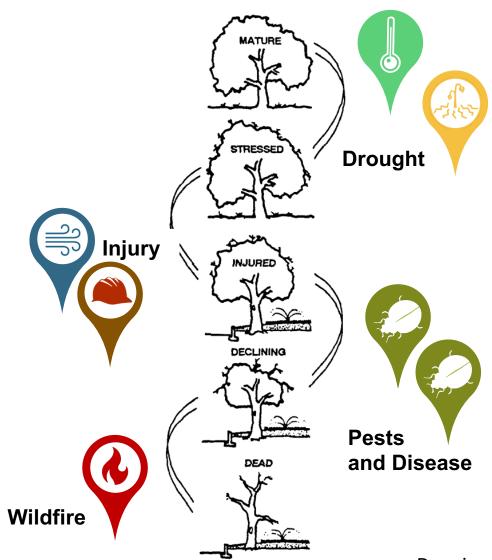
SHIFTING STRESSORS



Climate change is a "threat multiplier"

- Chronic stress
- Disturbances
- Insect pests
- Forest diseases
- Invasive species
- Wildfire
- Sea level rise

Interactions make all the difference.



Drawing: Bartlett Tree Experts

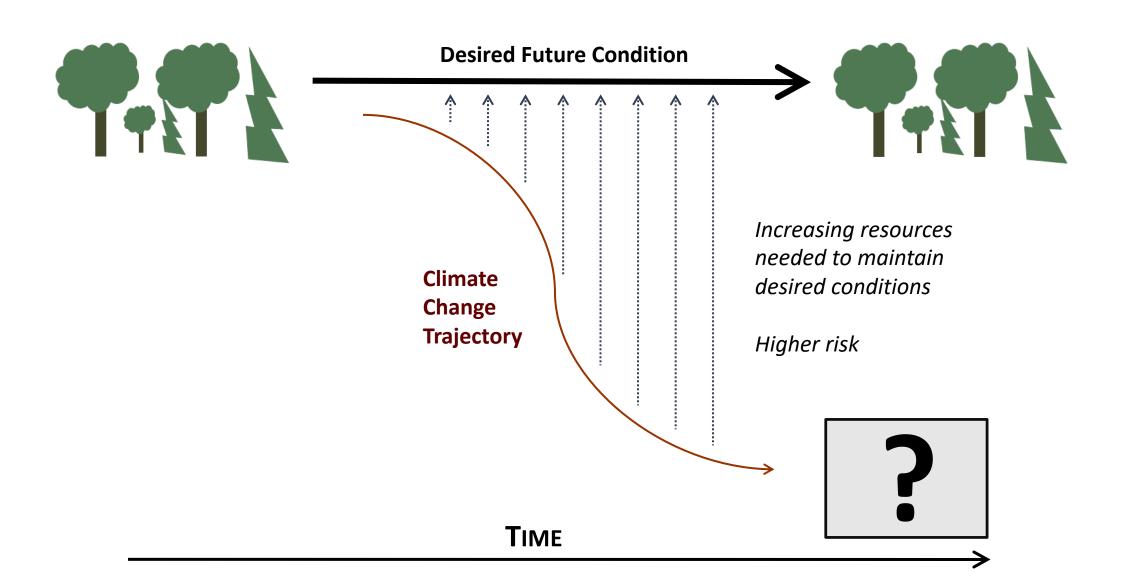
Climate-Driven Changes



Desired Future Condition



Climate-Driven Changes

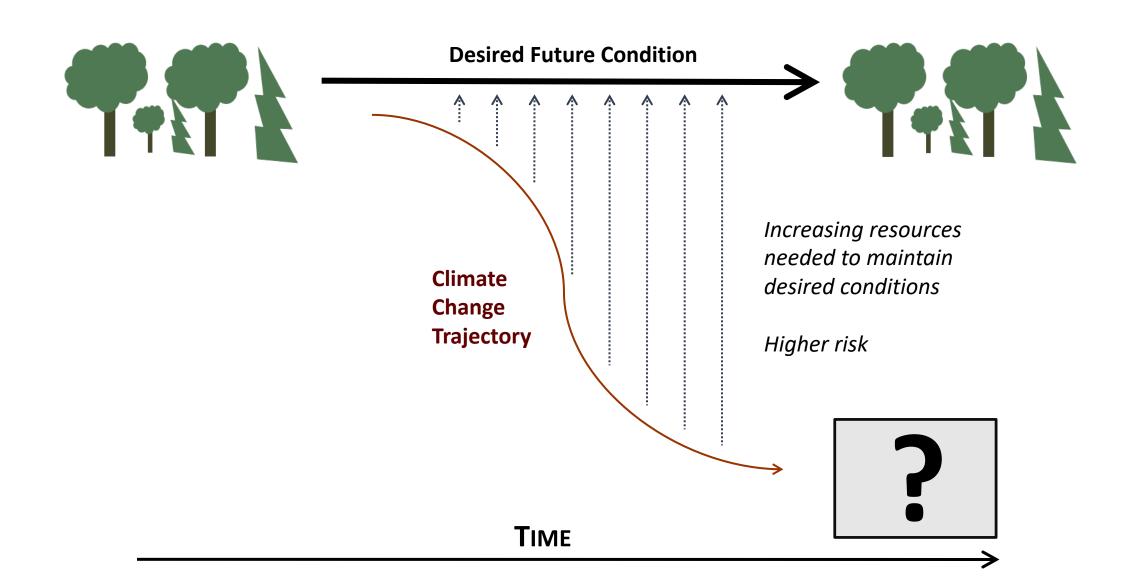


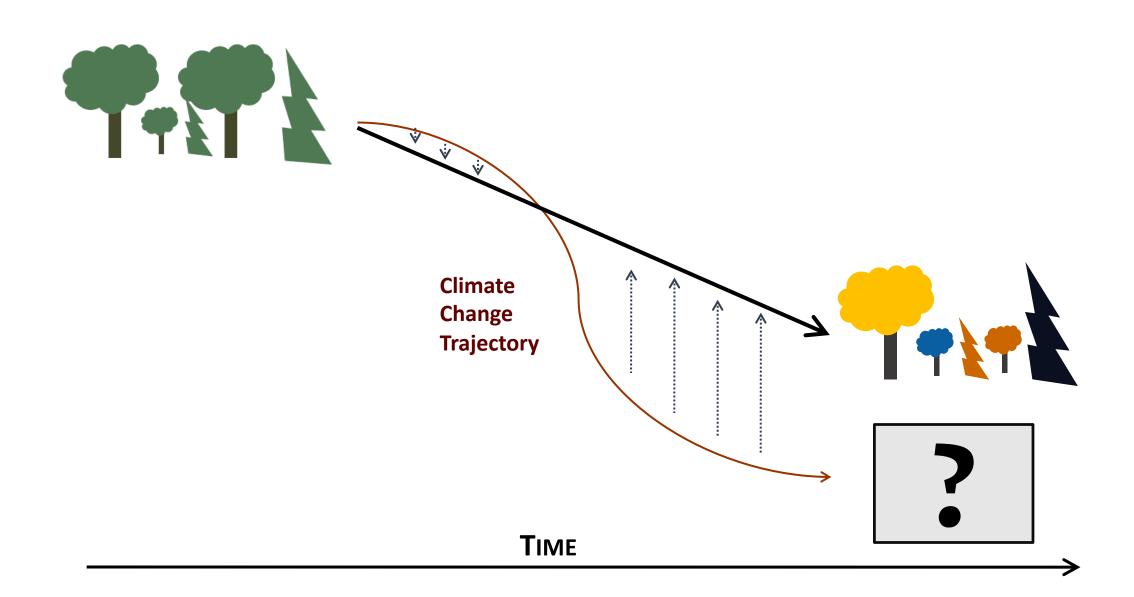
Adaptation is the adjustment of systems in response to climate change.



Ecosystem-based adaptation activities build on sustainable management, conservation, and restoration.

- What do you value?
- How much risk are you willing to tolerate?





RESISTANCE



- Improve defenses of forest against change and disturbance
- Maintain relatively unchanged conditions

RESILIENCE



- Accommodate some degree of change
- Return to prior reference condition following disturbance

TRANSITION



- Intentionally facilitate change
- Enable ecosystem to respond to changing and new conditions

Reduce impacts/maintain current conditions

Forward-looking/promote change

Concluding Thoughts – Climate Risk in Forestry

- Climate change is a threat multiplier
- Adaptation takes effort but can reduce risk*
- Better adaptation means better carbon sink
- Values inform risk tolerance

* Net reduction

Thank you!

Chris Swanston



RESISTANCE



RESILIENCE



TRANSITION



Identify and implement actions that are robust across a range of potential future conditions