



ALTERFOR

Information about the project and Slovak results



EFI network, 3rd FORMASAM meeting
Technical university in Zvolen, Zvolen, 18-20. September 2019.
Jan Tucek, Robert Sedmak



The project leading to this application has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 676754.

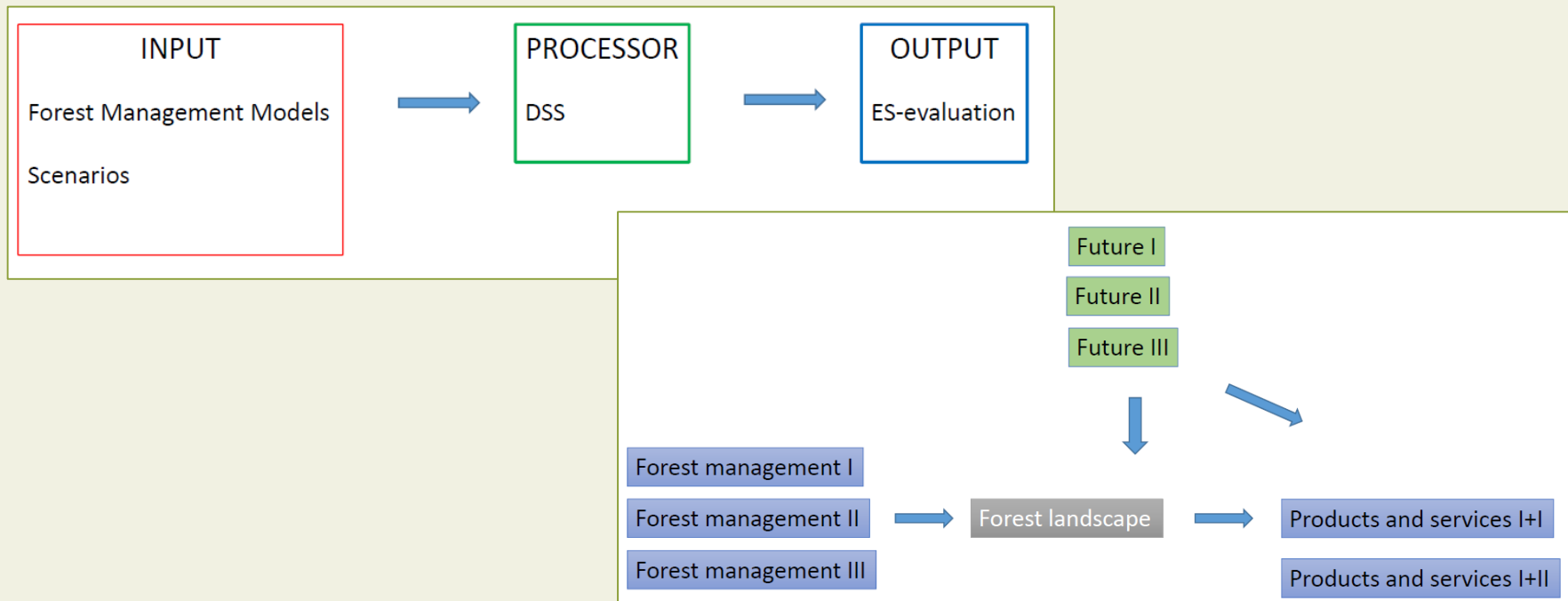
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ALTERFOR – main idea

To evaluate/to assess different forest management models (FMM)
– currently applied and new/alternative ones – in the conditions of
different/alternative/possible futures...

To make FMM evaluation from the point of view of forest ecosystem
services provision on the stand and landscape level...



Introduction

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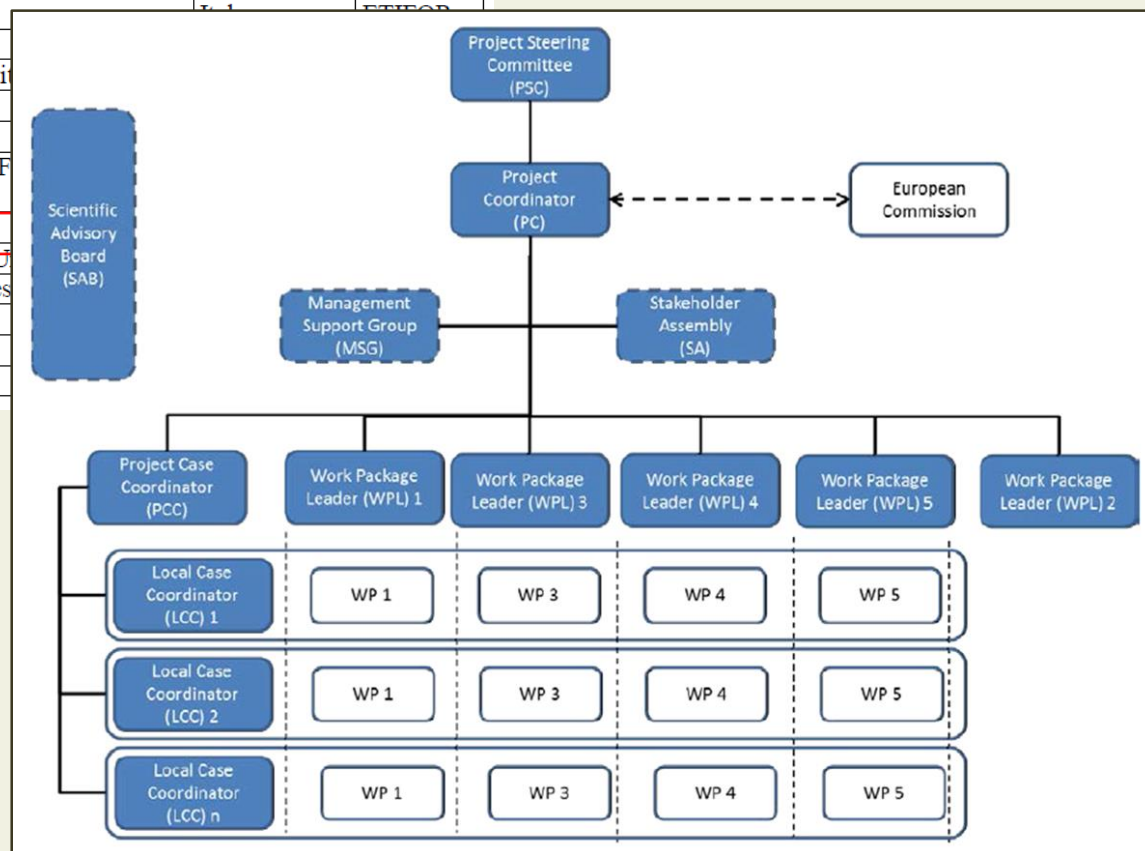
ALTERFOR – project goal

ALTERFOR vision is to identify and facilitate the adoption of FMMs in Europe suited to sustaining desired ES delivery over the coming century. To pursue the vision, ALTERFOR sets the following three main objectives to be achieved within the duration of the project:

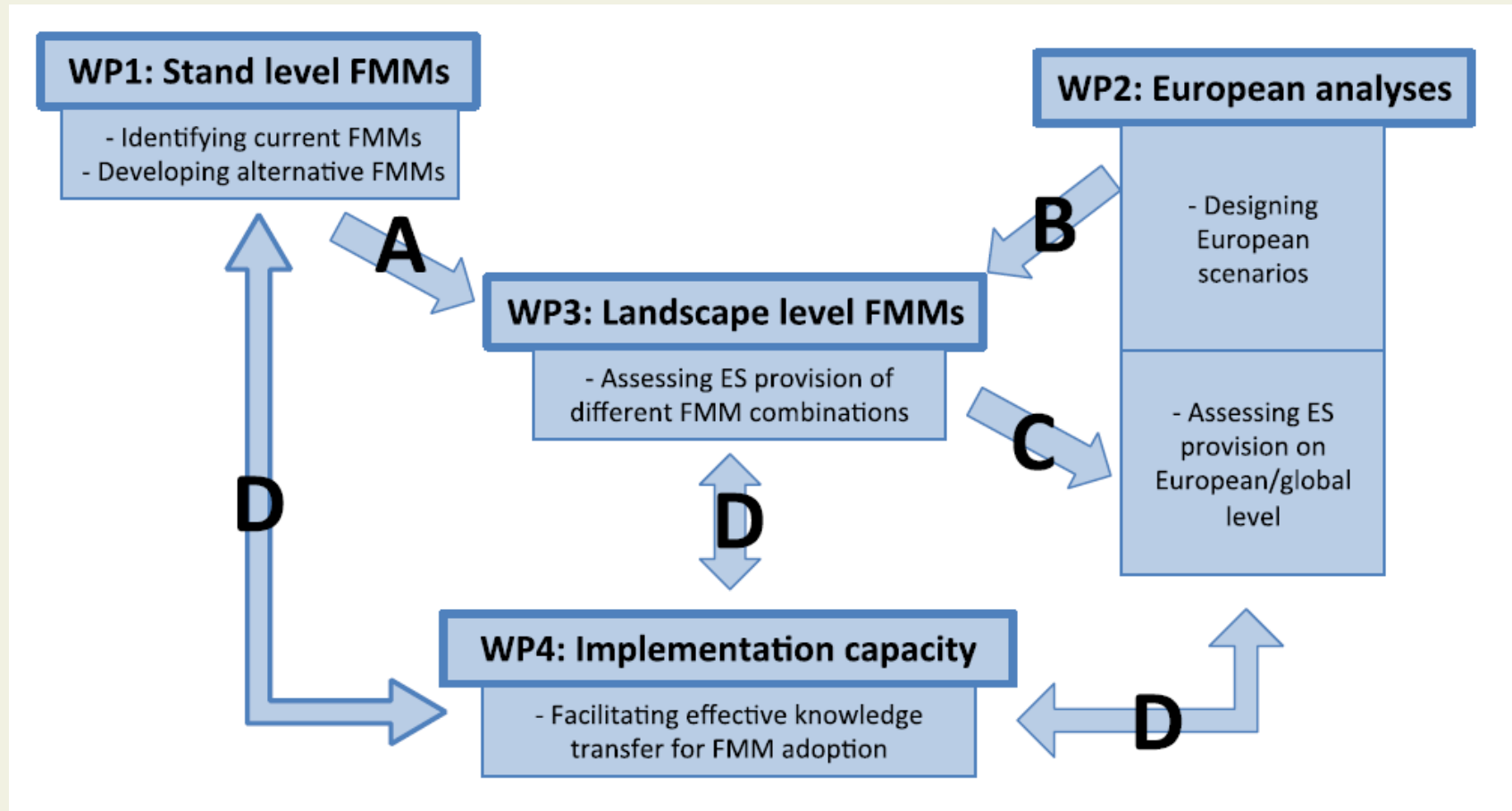
1. To identify and develop FMMs robust in their capacity to deliver ES and reduce vulnerabilities at stand to landscape
2. To assess the impact of different FMM combinations in terms of resultant ES baskets on the European level.
3. To facilitate the implementation of desired FMMs through the integration of scientific research and its practical utilisation.

Formal organisation – konsortium, structure

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country	Short name
1	Coordinator: Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Sweden	SLU
2	Forest Owner Association Södra	Sweden	Södra
3	Georg August University Göttingen	Germany	UGOE
4	Technische Universität München	Germany	TUM
5	Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e. V	Germany	Fraunhofer
6	German Forest Society	Germany	GFS
7	National University of Ireland Dublin – University College Dublin	Ireland	UCD
8	Coillte Teoranta	Ireland	Coillte
9	The University of Padova	Italy	UNIPD
10	ETIFOR	Italy	ETIFOR
11	Aleksandras Stulginskis University	Lithuania	KAUNAS
12	State Company Forest Inventory and Management Institute	Lithuania	MIKAS
13	Wageningen University	Netherlands	WUR
14	University of Lisbon	Portugal	FEUC
15	Associação Florestal de Vale do Sousa / Sousa Valley Forest Association	Portugal	AVFS
16	Technical University in Zvolen	Slovakia	STU
17	Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi / Karadeniz Technical University	Turkey	KTÜ
18	Orman Genel Müdürlüğü / General Directorate of Forestry	Turkey	OGM
19	International Institute of Applied Systems Analyse	Austria	IIASA
20	Joint Research Centre	Italy	JRC



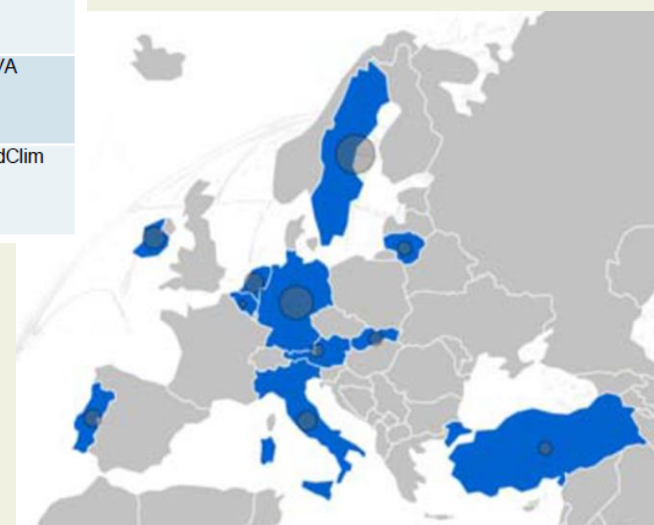
Workpackages relationships



- A WP1 serves WP2 with a set of current and alternative FMMs,
- B WP2 provides a range of prospective scenarios or framework conditions on European/global level encompassing climate, market and related developments,
- C Output of FMM assessment at landscape level (WP3) informs the assessment of ES provision on European/global level in WP2,
- D Guided by WP4, FMMs are developed continuously and iteratively, with a view of their adoption.

Case studies – experimental areas

(Country code) Name(s)	Area, 1000 ha (% forest)	Forest ownership (%)	Main stakeholders ¹	Main ES ²	Available DSS(s)
(SE) Kronoberg county	847 (77)	83 Private 17 Public	FOA, ENGO, forest industry, Swedish Forest Agency, public	Timber, Biodiversity, Water, Recreation	Heureka LandSim
(LT) Telšiai	254 (34)	63 Private 37 Public	Institute of Forest Management Planning, state forest managers, PFO, ENGO, regional park	Timber, Biodiversity Water, Recreation	Kupolis
(SK) Podpolanie	34 (57)	7 Private 93 Public	State forest managers, PFO, ENGO, general public	Timber, Biodiversity Water, Recreation	Sibyla
(IR) BA Unit 2 of Coillte	1,061 (11)	30 Private 70 Public	forest service, advisory services, PFO, ENGO, industries, public, fisheries, investment bodies	Timber, Biodiversity Water, Recreation	Growfor Remsoft
(IT) Veneto	76 (100)	74 Private 26 Public	PFO, logging enterprises, municipalities, regional forest administration, ENGO	Timber, Biodiversity Water, Erosion control	InVEST RockyFO CO2Fix
(PT) Sousa Valley	15 (10)	100 Private 0 Public	FOA, forest owner federation, forest industry, forest service, local municipality, other NGO	Timber, Recreation	StandSim SADiLOR
(TR) Gölcük	83 (58)	1 Private 99 Public	(General Directorate of Forestry = key stakeholder) PFO, ENGOS, forest industry, general public	Timber, Biodiversity Water, Recreation NWFP	APP ETÇAP
(GE) Bavaria (West Augsburg)	150 (33)	50 Private 50 Public	PFO, ENGOS, forest service forest industry, general public (stable ownership structure for decades)	Timber, Biodiversity, Recreation, Water, Soil protection	SILVA
(GE) Brandenburg	50 (37)	57 Private 43 Public	PFO (their share steadily increasing), forest service ENGOS, forest industry, general public	Timber, Biodiversity, Recreation, Soil protection	SILVA
(NL) South-East Veluwe	8 (75)	70 private 30 public	PFO, public (inhabitants, visitors), conservation agencies, local/ provincial/national government	Timber, recreation, biodiversity	LandClim



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ALTERFOR: specific challenge for current forest management (planning) in Slovakia



Absence of the real computer aided decision making in final phases of the FM planning procedure – both methods and tools (DSS).

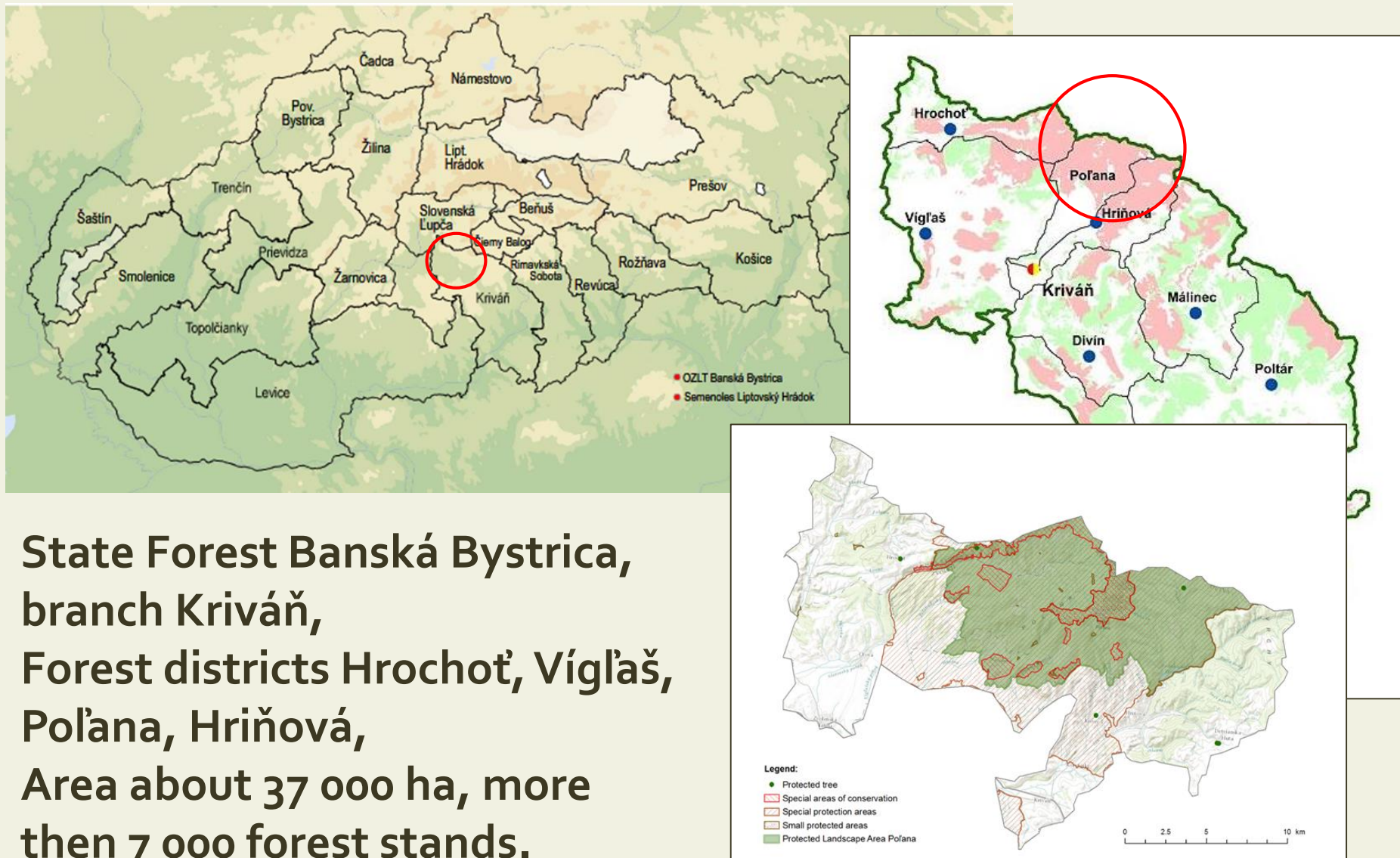
Pre determination of FM goals and their preferences by environmental/site conditions and current forest status independent to owner/forest manager opinion.

Low economic effectiveness of FM planning – (1) strictly regulated planning is obligatory based on very expensive forest inventory and (2) final product of planning process (Forest Management Plan) is used mainly as control tool for state (not as tool for real optimization of ES provision for forest owners).

Complicated transfer of new knowledge into planning practice due to over-complexity of current approaches and strict legislative regulation.

Low adaptivness of planning to abrupt and/or cumulative changes of forest status, natural environment and economic situation.

Case study area Podpoľanie



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Non academic partner – Lesy SR, š.p.



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ALTERFOR

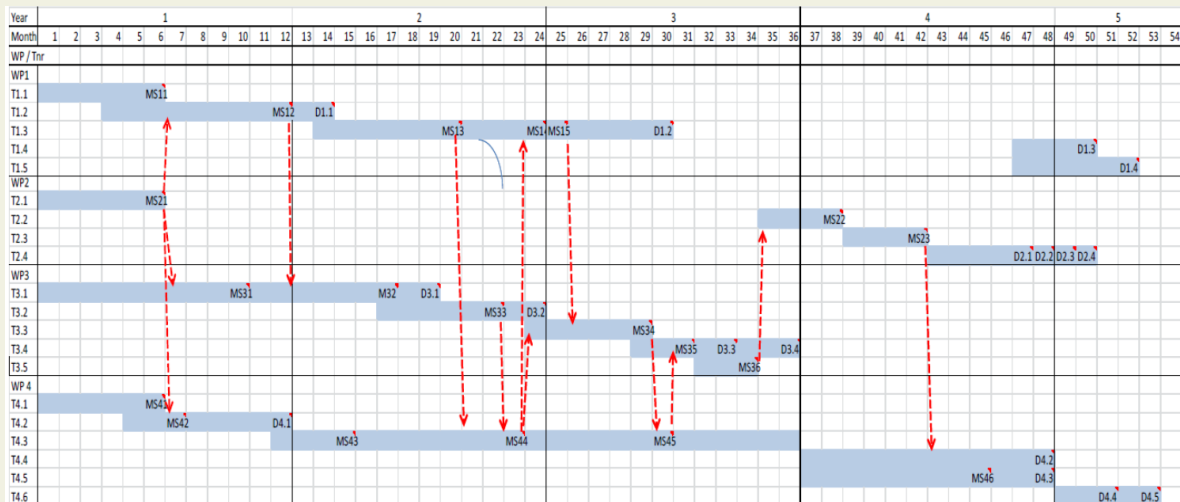
Alternative models for future forest management |

ALTERFOR explores the potential to optimize forest management models currently in use in different forested areas in European countries. The international consortium of scientists and forestry practitioners will examine alternative forest management models in ten case study areas. Each area represents different forest management practices and socio-ecological conditions across Europe. ALTERFOR is a large-scale, collaborative research project funded under the EU's Horizon 2020 research programme, coordinated by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), and involves twenty organisations from nine countries.

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Deliverables and Milestones



Milestone 6 – Global and country specific prospective scenarios

Project Title	Alternatives models and robust decision-making for future forest management
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Milestone 9 - Quality standard to be met by the up-graded DSSs



Deliverable 1.1 – FMM description

Project Title	Alternatives models and robust decision-making for future forest management
Project Acronym	ALTERFOR
Project Coordinator	Ljusk Ola Eriksson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Scientific Coordinator	Vilis Brukas, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Administrator	Giulia Attochi, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Duration	1 April 2016 – 30 September 2020
Project Duration in months	54
Authors, organizations (short name)	Main authors: Eric Agestam, Kristina Wallert, and Urban Nilsson; Co-authors: local case coordinators and WP coordinators
WP No., WPL(s)	WP1, Urban Nilsson
Date of delivery by Coordinator	07 June 2017
Date of delivery according to DoA	31 May 2017
Reviewed by	Project coordinator, scientific coordinator, administrative coordinator, WPs, and WP coordinators
Type of Deliverable	Report
Report	X
Demonstration	
Websites, patents, fillings, etc.	
Dissemination level	
Public	X
Confidential, only members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
Other	



Deliverable 1.2 – Alternative Forest Management Models for ten Case Study Areas in Europe

Project Title	Alternatives models and robust decision-making for future forest management
Project Acronym	ALTERFOR
Project Coordinator	Ljusk Ola Eriksson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Scientific Coordinator	Vilis Brukas, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Administrator	Marta Agostinelli, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Duration	1 April 2016 – 30 September 2020
Project Duration in months	54
Authors, organizations (short name)	Eric Agestam, Kristina Wallert, and Urban Nilsson; Co-authors: local case coordinators and WP coordinators
WP No., WPL(s)	WP1, Eric Agestam, Kristina Wallert, Urban Nilsson
Date of delivery by Coordinator	17 October 2018
Date of delivery according to DoA	30 September 2018
Reviewed by	Project coordinator, Scientific coordinator, Administrative coordinator, WPs, and WP coordinators
Type of Deliverable	Report
Report	X
Demonstration	
Websites, patents, fillings, etc.	
Dissemination level	
Public	X
Confidential, only members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
Other	



Deliverable 3.2 – Synthesis report: discrepancies between ES outputs under current FMMS

Project Title	Alternatives models and robust decision-making for future forest management
Project Acronym	ALTERFOR
Project Coordinator	Ljusk Ola Eriksson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Scientific Coordinator	Vilis Brukas, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Administrator	Giulia Attochi, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Duration	1 April 2016 – 30 September 2020
Project Duration in months	54
Authors, organizations (short name)	Peter Biber, TUM and Maarten Nieuwenhuis, Wageningen University; With contributions by the ecosystem services experts: Marco Borge, José G. Borges, Adam F. Matthews, and Davide Zoccatelli
WP No., WPL(s)	WP3, Maarten Nieuwenhuis and Peter Biber
Date of delivery by Coordinator	24 May 2018
Date of delivery according to DoA	31 March 2018
Reviewed by (see list of abbreviations used)	PC, PCC, PA and MSG
Type of Deliverable	Report
Report	X
Demonstration	
Websites, patents, fillings, etc.	
Dissemination level	
Public	X
Confidential, only members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
Other	



Deliverable 4.1 – Report on actors driving forest management in selected European countries

Project Title	Alternatives models and robust decision-making for future forest management
Project Acronym	ALTERFOR
Project Coordinator	Ljusk Ola Eriksson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Scientific Coordinator	Vilis Brukas, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Administrator	Giulia Attochi, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Project Duration	1 April 2016 – 30 September 2020
Project Duration in months	54
Authors, organizations (short name)	Main authors: Nataly Juerges (UGOE); Max Krott (UGOE)
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Case Ireland: Anders Lundholm (UCD); Edwin Corrigan (UCD)	
Case Italy: Mauro Masiero (UNIPD); Davide Pettenella (UNIPD)	
Case Lithuania: Ekaaterina Makrickiene (ASU); Gintautas Mozgeris (ASU); Nerijus Pivoronas (SC State Forest Inventory and Management Inst.); Martas Lynkys (SC State Forest Inventory and Management Inst.); Vilis Brukas (SLU)	
Case The Netherlands: Bas Arts (WU); Marjanke Hoogstra-Klein (WU); Jim van Laar (WU)	
Case Portugal: José G. Borges (ISA); Marlene Marques (ISA); Pedro Ochoa Carvalho (ISA); Maria João Canadas (ISA); Ana Novais (ISA); Arménio Mendes (AFVS); Miguel Sottomayor (AFVS); Sandra Pinto (AFVS)	
Case Slovakia: Yvonne Brodrechtova (TUZVO); Róbert Smrčanský (TUZVO); Ján Bahýř (TUZVO); Michal Božela (TUZVO); Róbert Sedmák (TUZVO); Ján Tuček (TUZVO)	
Case Sweden: Isak Lodin (SLU)	
Case Turkey: Emin Zeki Başkent (KTU); Uğur Karahallı (KTU); Uğur Karakoç (GDF); Burek Sarı (KTU)	

1. Current FMM for Podpol'anie case study area identification (10 models for stand level),



2. Alternative FMM design (1. Model for sustainable multifunctional management in partly uneven-aged mixed stands, 2. Model for sustainable timber provision in even-aged mixed stands),

3. Modelling of Climatic Change Scenarios for Podpol'anie case study area,

4. System of natural identifiers for ecosystem services provision on stand level (based on modelling/simulation tool applied – Sibyla in Slovak case),

5. Research of Forest management models preferences by participants of the first Workshop

6. Research of Forest Management Goals preferences by participants of the second Workshop,

7. Evaluation of ecosystem services provision – multicriterial evaluation on stand and landscape level using current and alternative FMM (repeating, iteratively).

ALTERFOR Travellab

Travellab is an innovative format for crossregional learning in ALTERFOR, combining the conventional field excursion with round table discussions and other follow up sessions together with local stakeholders.

04/2019 Fourth Travellab in Padova
10/2018 Third Travellab in Porto
10/2017 Second Travellab in Galway
11/2016 First Travellab in Zvolen





Forest decision support systems for the analysis of ecosystem services provisioning at the landscape scale under global climate and market change scenarios

Eva-Maria Nordström¹ · Maarten Nieuwenhuis² · Emin Zeki Başkent³ · Peter Biber⁴ · Kevin Black² · Jose G. Borges⁵ · Miguel N. Bugalho⁶ · Giulia Corradini⁷ · Edwin Corrigan² · Ljusk Ola Eriksson¹ · Adam Felton⁸ · Nicklas Forsell⁹ · Geerten Hengeveld¹⁰ · Marjanke Hoogstra-Klein¹⁰ · Anu Korosuo⁹ · Matts Lindblad⁸ · Isak Lodin⁸ · Anders Lundholm² · Marco Marto⁵ · Mauro Masiero⁷ · Gintautas Mozgeris¹¹ · Davide Pettenella⁷ · Werner Poschenrieder⁴ · Robert Sedmak^{12,13} · Jan Tucek¹² · Davide Zoccatelli^{7,14}

Received: 29 November 2017 / Revised:
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Abstract

Sustainable forest management and methods concerned with forest landscapes is very much needed that incorporate these aspects to cope with these issues. The assessment of the output of current and alternative forest management systems (FMMs) in the face of increasing uncertainty to quantify the impacts of both structural and functional changes on the horizon. DSSs can be used to assess owner behavior as reflected by DSSs need more data and develop other ESs. Spatial analysis function output of ESs from both current

Keywords ALTERFOR · Biodiversity

Table 1 Description of the DSSs considered in the assessment

System name	Country	Forestry dynamics model type ^a	Modeling approach ^b	Further information on DSS
SILVA	Germany (GER)	Stand dynamics model	Simulation	Pretzsch (2009), Pretzsch et al.
Remsoft Woodstock	Ireland (IRL)	Tightly and flexibly		
InVEST and VALE	Italy (IT)	Not for GIS		
Kupolis	Lithuania (LIT)	Tightly and flexibly		
EFISCEN-space	The Netherlands (NL)	Matrix models with spatially explicit dynamics		
SADfLOR	Portugal (POR)	Tightly and flexibly		
Sibyla	Slovakia (SVK)	Stand dynamics model		
Heureka and HoldSim	Sweden (SWE)	Tightly and flexibly		
ETÇAP	Turkey (TUR)	Loose and flexible		

^aCorresponds to the categorization of forestry dynamics

^bCorresponds to the methods groups categorization of I

Table 4. Classification of the nine DSSs according to their ability to quantify the variables required for the ES provision assessment. A green cell indicates that the variable is part of the DSS and the ES is assessed within the DSS; a yellow cell indicates that the variable is part of the DSS but the ES is assessed outside of the DSS following the simulation/optimization; and a red cell indicates that the variable is not part of the DSS. The DSSs included are (left to right, starting at the top row): SILVA (Germany), Remsoft (Ireland), InVEST and VALE (Italy), Kupolis (Lithuania), EFISCEN-space (Netherlands), SADfLOR (Portugal), Sibyla (Slovakia), Heureka (Sweden) and ETÇAP (Turkey)

Variable	Unit	Comment	Timber and biomass	Recreational and aesthetic value	Regulatory services	Carbon sequestration	Water	Biodiversity
Tree species composition	m ³ /ha (per period)	Per species						
Tree size diversity	m ³ /size class (per period)	Suggestion for size classes (diameter in cm): 1–10, 11–20, 21–30, 31–40, 41–50, 51–60, >61						
Standing volume	m ³ /ha and kt/ha (per period)							
Basal area	m ² /ha (per period)							
Tree height	m (per period)	Dominant height						
Age	year (per period)	Mean stand age						
Density/openness	stems/ha or basal area (m ² /ha) (per period)	Mean for stand						
Large trees	m ³ /ha (per period)	Per species, suggestion for size classes (diameter in cm): >30 cm, >40cm, >50cm, >60cm						
Dead wood, logs	m ³ /ha and kt C/ha (per period)	Per species						
Dead wood, stumps and roots	kt C/ha (per period)							
Large dead wood	st/ha (per period)	Per species, suggestion for size classes (diameter in cm): >30 cm, >40cm, >50cm, >60cm						
Spatial fragmentation	index value per habitat or forest type (per period)	Aggregation indices are available in GIS						
Naturalness	Hemeroby index (per period)	Hemeroby index: 0 = natural, non-disturbed forest, 0.33 = close to natural, 0.66 = semi-natural, 1 = relatively far from natural						
Forest edges	length of edge relative to the landscape area (per period)							

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YOUTH AND SPORTS



ALTERFOR session

Biber P.: Assessing Forest Ecosystem Service Provision with Fuzzy Logic Methods

Eriksson L.-O.: An approach to develop robust landscape-level forest management models in the Vale do Sousa, Northwest Portugal. The ALTERFOR experience

Eriksson L.-O.: A microsimulation approach to long term landscape simulation in a fragmented landscape

Mozgeris G.: Assessing the influence of more adaptive forest management approaches on future delivery of ecosystem services in Lithuania

Corradini G.: Stand and landscape alternative management models for addressing new demands on forests by society: the case of lowland forests in northern Italy

Sedmák R.: Evolutionary multicriteria optimization – tool for improvement of integrated forest management in central Europe

Bingöl Ö.: Monitoring the Amount of Different Wood Types and Price Levels Under Different Silvicultural Approaches in Gölcük Planning Unit

Lundholm A.: Implementing climate change and future timber prices in a Forest Management Decision Support System designed for management of Ireland's Western Peatland forests

Informačný bulletin

ALTERFOR

Alternatívne
podpora roz-
obhospodara-
budúcnosti

VDANIE 9/20



Príspevok vznikol vďaka projektu ALTERFOR, financovaného Európskou úniou v rámci programu HORIZONT 2020 „Výskum a inovácie“ (projekt č. 676754).

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ALTERFOR

ALTERNATÍV
PODPORA R
OBHOSPOD
BUDÚCNOST

VDANIE 4/20



Príspevok vznikol vďaka projektu ALTERFOR, financovaného Európskou úniou v rámci programu HORIZONT 2020 „Výskum a inovácie“ (projekt č. 676754).

INFORMAČNÝ

ALTERNATÍVNE
PODPORA ROZ-
OBHOSPODAR-
BUDÚCNOSTI

VDANIE 11/2017



Príspevok vznikol vďaka projektu ALTERFOR, financovaného Európskou úniou v rámci programu HORIZONT 2020 „Výskum a inovácie“ (projekt č. 676754).

INFORMAČNÝ

ALTERNATÍVNE
PODPORA ROZ-
OBHOSPODAR-
BUDÚCNOSTI

VDANIE 03/2018



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 676754.

ALTERFOR NEWSLETTER

ALTERNATIVE MODELS AND ROBUST
DECISION-MAKING FOR FUTURE FOREST
MANAGEMENT

ISSUE 10/2018



ALTERFOR

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included representatives of state forest administration, private forest owners, municipal foresters, environmental NGO, and researchers. The biggest challenges are posed by high risks of fire and the fragmented ownership, where many holdings are unmanaged due to passive or unknown ownership.

2. SECOND ROUND OF STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS IN ALTERFOR IN AUTUMN 2018

1. CROSS-PROJECT MEETING IN PORTO

The third cross-project meeting took place in Porto, at the Catholic University of Portugal on 12-14 June 2018. It focused on alternative ways to manage forests at stand level, and the simulations of current approaches to management on the landscape level, under different market and climate scenarios. In addition, the project partners presented the “lessons learnt” from the first round of stakeholder workshops¹ conducted in several European countries.

The Portuguese project team² organized [TRAVELLAB sessions](#) shedding light on the local conditions in the Portuguese Case Study Area “Vale do Sousa” and exploring the needs for alternative forest management models. The project partners visited different forest stands in the case study area, e.g. short rotation coppice eucalyptus and maritime pine forests, including plots heavily damaged by



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Giulia Attocchi,
podelila o svoje



WORKSHOP

Ako hospodá
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LIST OD KO

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vedci a pracovníci
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v budúcnosti. Bud
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Vážení čitatelia,

vzhľadom na blížiaci
projektu ALTERFOR
o posledných aktiv

Výskumní pracovníci
desiatich riešiteľov
aktérov lesného hospodárenia
na rozdelenie možností
služby. Okrem toho
hospodárenia v budúcnosti
objavila veľká roz

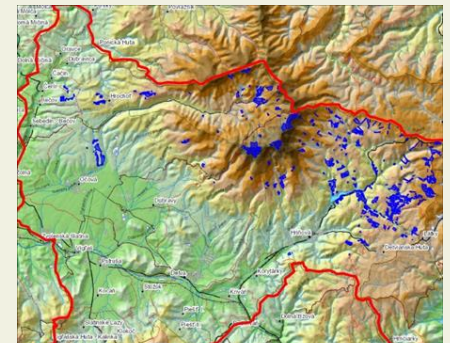
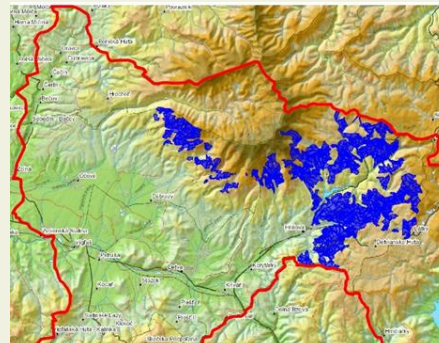
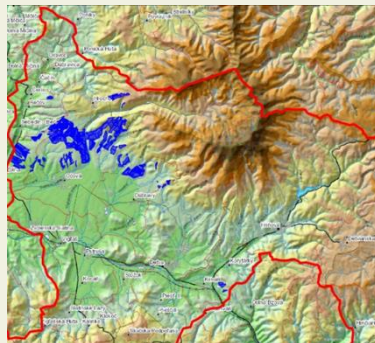
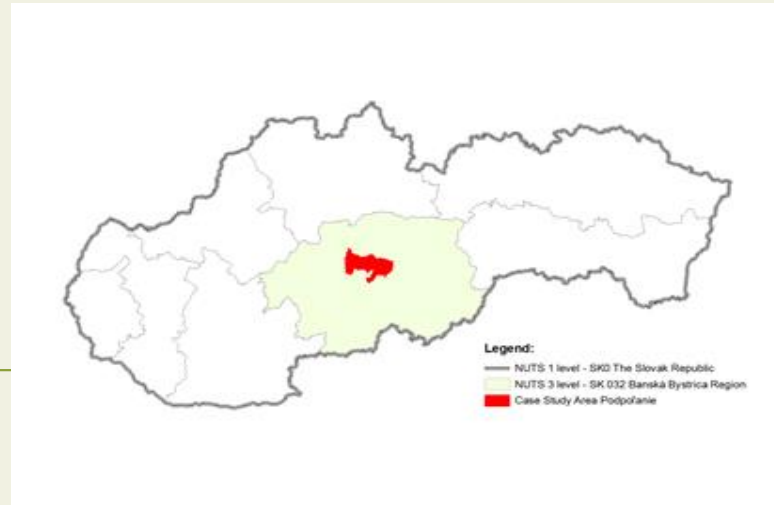
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Main goal

To explore improved alternative approaches in forest management that are robust enough to fulfill multiple demands of forest owners in diversified and changing environmental and economic situation in Europe

Slovak Case Study – diverse central European temperate forest

Over 30 000 ha and 7473 stands on highly diversified territory covering almost all important vegetation formation of western Carpathians (from oak and oak-beech through beech to mixed and spruce dominated formations)



Simulations

forest growth under scenarios



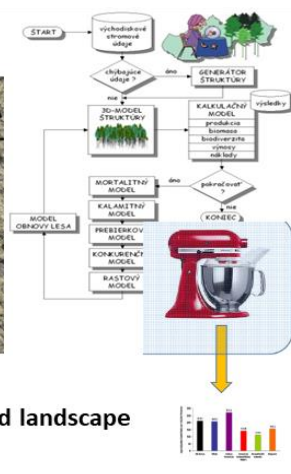
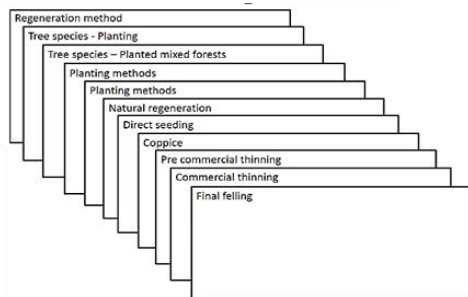
Management options

silviculture strategies for stand and landscape

Forest management I

Forest management II

Forest management III



Future I

Future II

Future III

Scenarios

- Environmental politics
- Climate change
- Biodiversity protection
- Bioenergy demand
- Owner behaviour

Ecosystem services

- Wood and bioenergy production
- Risk regulation
- Water regulation
- Carbon sequestration
- Recreation and aesthetic
- Biodiversity

Forest landscape



Products and services I+I

Products and services I+II





ALTERFOR

Simulation - Tree growth simulator Sibyla used for growth simulations in 7473 forest stands over 100 years (2010-2110) in each scenario

Scenarios (12) – Variation of three factors:

- **climate scenarios** - slight, medium and strong climate change (CC)
 - **biodiversity demands** - no change vs. enlargement of nature reserves by 100 %
 - **ownership structure** - no change vs. restitution of private ownership on 30 % of area
- + 1 baseline scenario (no change for all factors)**

Management options:

Current management

10 classic silviculture strategies for rotation period distributed among stands according site and species predetermined rules (planning decisions outside the owner)

Innovated alternative management is based on innovative silviculture strategies at stand level that are distributed among forest stands according to different rules than are used now.

Five ecosystem services (ES) indicated in scale 0-1

- Wood and Bioenergy
 - Water regulation
 - Risk regulation
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Recreation and aesthetic
- and
- Biodiversity

Multicriterial utility:

$$U = w_1 \text{Wood} + w_2 \text{Risk} + w_3 \text{Water} + w_4 \text{Carbon} + w_5 \text{Recreation} + w_6 \text{Biodiversity}$$

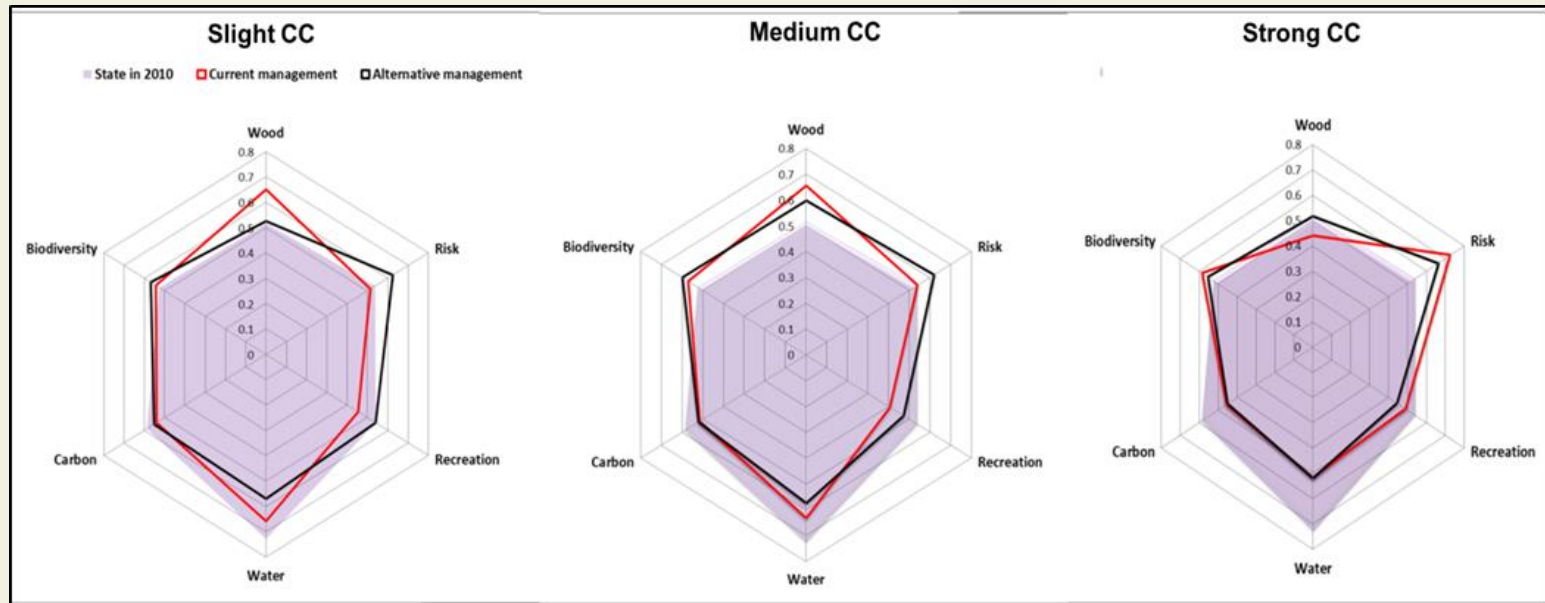
Weights w_i determined by survey (AHP)

Identified actor types:

- Economically-oriented
- Balanced
- Nature-oriented

Ecosystem service	Economically oriented	Balanced	Nature oriented
Wood and Bioenergy	0,27	0,19	0,05
Water regulation	0,27	0,19	0,26
Risk regulation	0,20	0,22	0,14
Recreation	0,05	0,07	0,10
Carbon seq.	0,11	0,11	0,14
Biodiversity	0,11	0,22	0,32

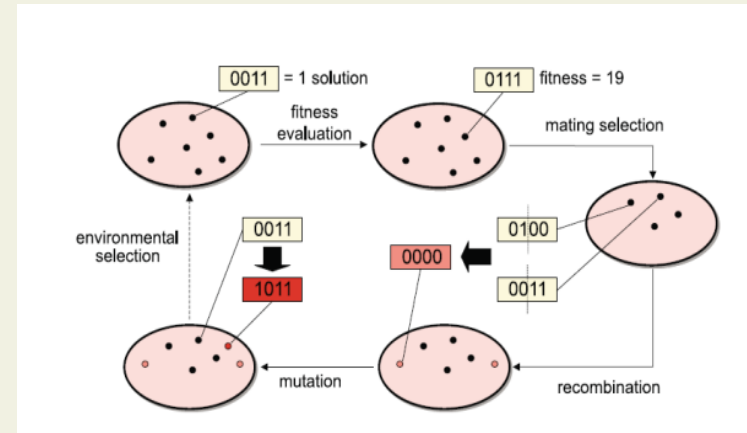
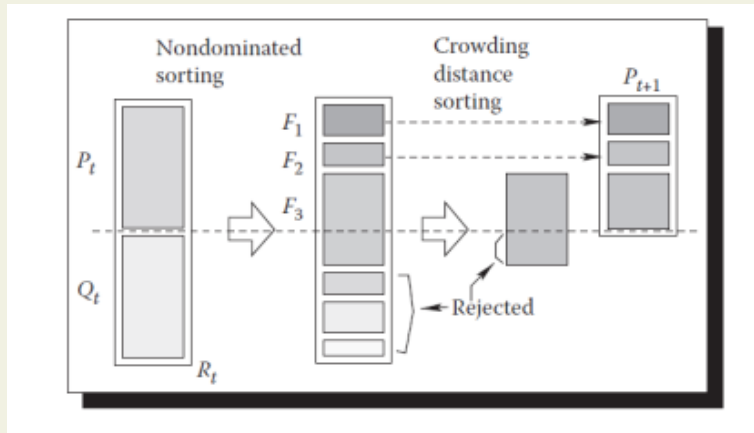




1. Differences in final multicriterial utilities U between management strategies and from current state are small
2. Climate change has stronger impact on U - strong CC will probably cause worsening of considered ES bundle, medium and slight CC will promote the provision of considered ES
3. The improved provision of wood/bioenergy production, risk regulation and biodiversity and worsened water regulation, carbon sequestration and recreation will be highly probable in the future
4. Changes in nature conservation and ownership structure will not significantly affect the analysed ES
5. The preference of management strategy vary among actors in dependence of CC scenario – final result BAU vs. Alternative management 5-4

Evolutionary heuristic optimization – promising tool for forestry planning

Evolutionary algorithms NSGA-II (Deb et al. 2017) and SPEA-II (Zitzler et al. 2004)



The two phases of general optimization approach (3-4) are iteratively rotated until the set (or population) of multicriterially optimal solutions is founded:

1. The initial population) of alternative FMP is randomly generated and provision of ES is evaluated for each individual plan
2. **Iterative „breeding“ of FMP** till set of **Pareto optimal FMP** is obtained in final generation
3. **Selection of one final Pareto optimal FMP with ES provision preferred by** end user or group of end-users

Our final intention ...



Thank you for your
attention !

