

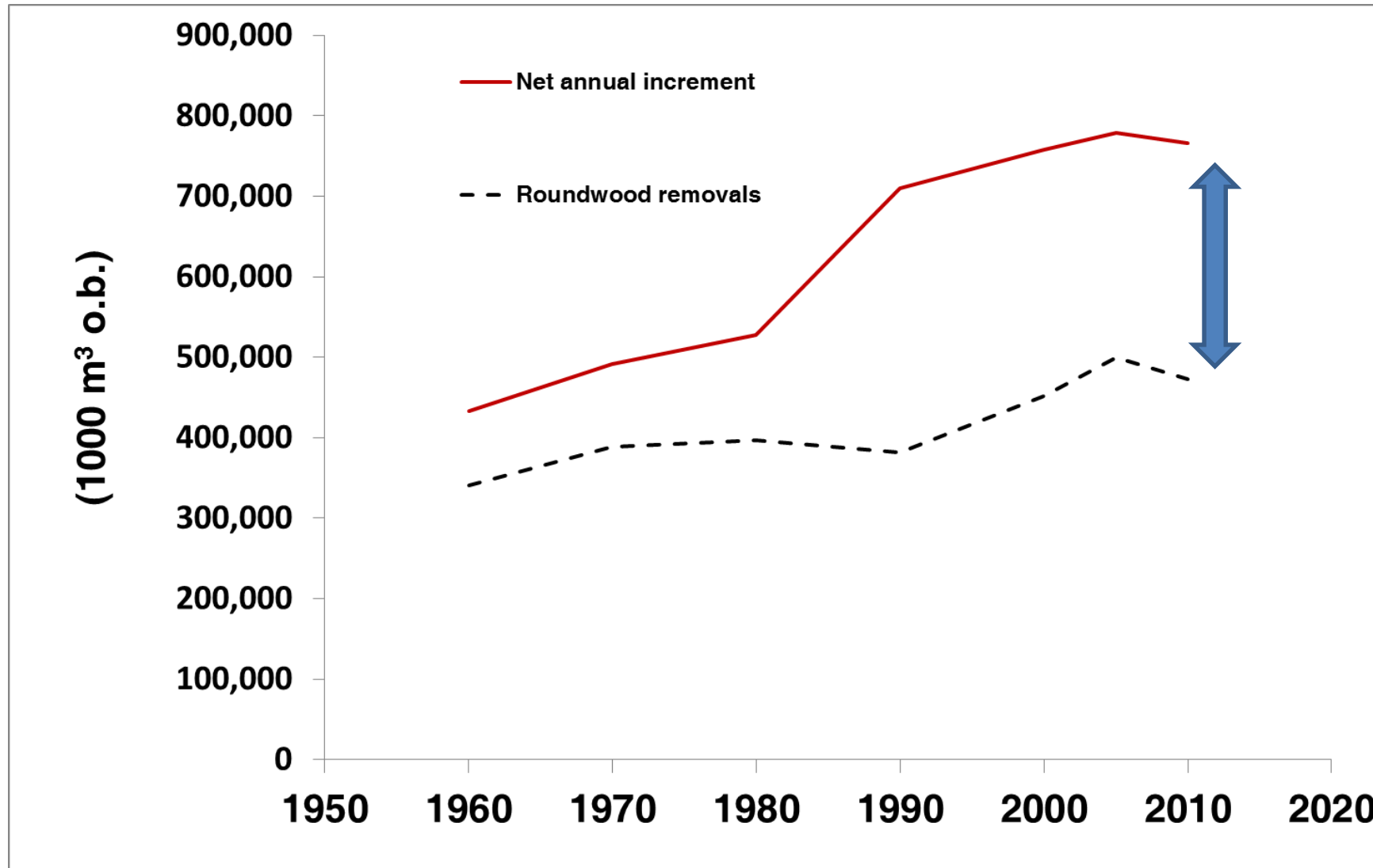


Mart-Jan Schelhaas, Gert-Jan Nabuurs,
Gary Kerr + all regional case people

Wood mobilisation potential – a modelling approach

Paris 13 October 2017

The apparent potential in Europe

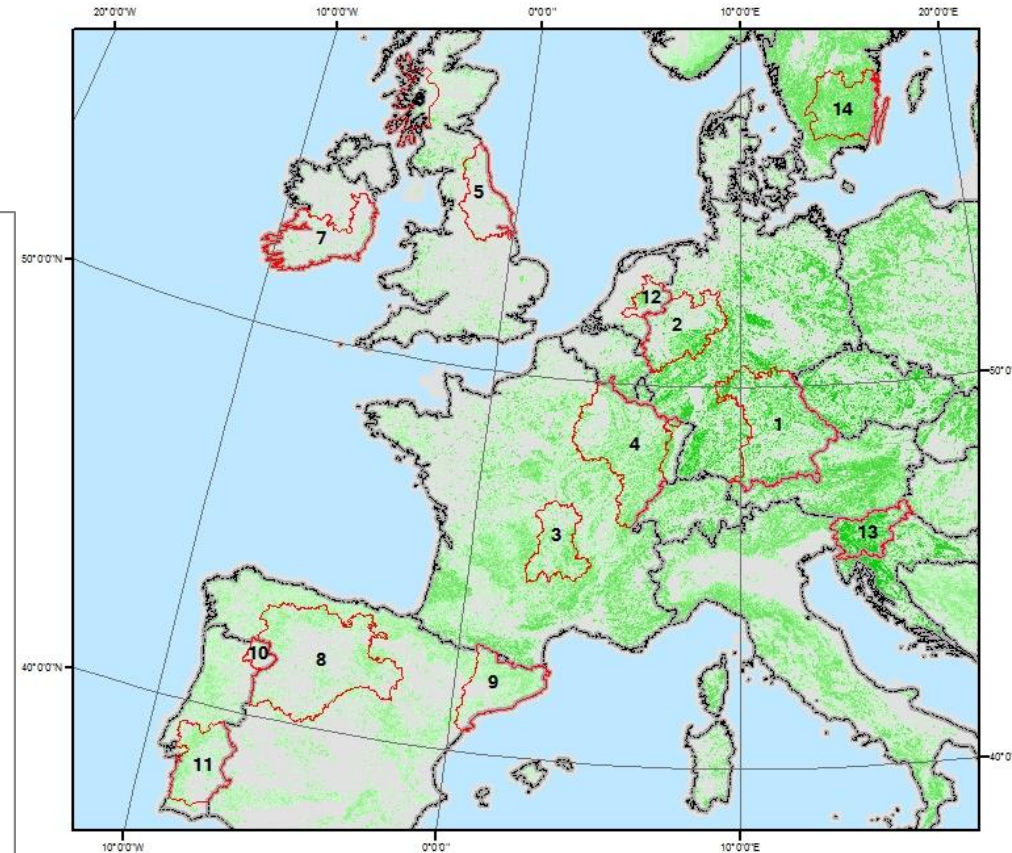
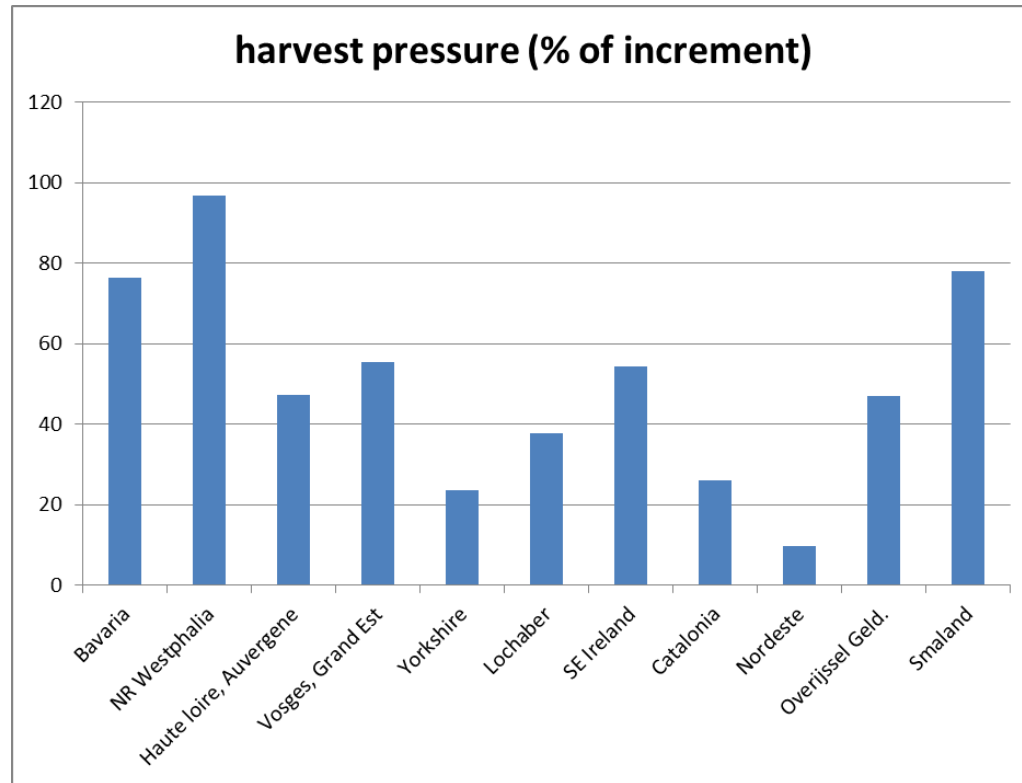


Nabuurs et al. 2013

UNECE data

Very different situations in the SIMWOOD regions

Currently: 9 - 96%



Model regions

- 1 - Bavaria
- 2 - North Rhine-Westphalia
- 3 - Auvergne
- 4 - Grand Est
- 5 - Yorkshire and Northeast England
- 6 - Lochaber
- 7 - South-Eastern Ireland
- 8 - Castile and León
- 9 - Catalonia
- 10 - Nordeste
- 11 - Alentejo
- 12 - Overijssel & Gelderland
- 13 - Slovenia
- 14 - Smaland

1. Consultation of regional experts:

- Identification of factors influencing wood mobilisation in the region

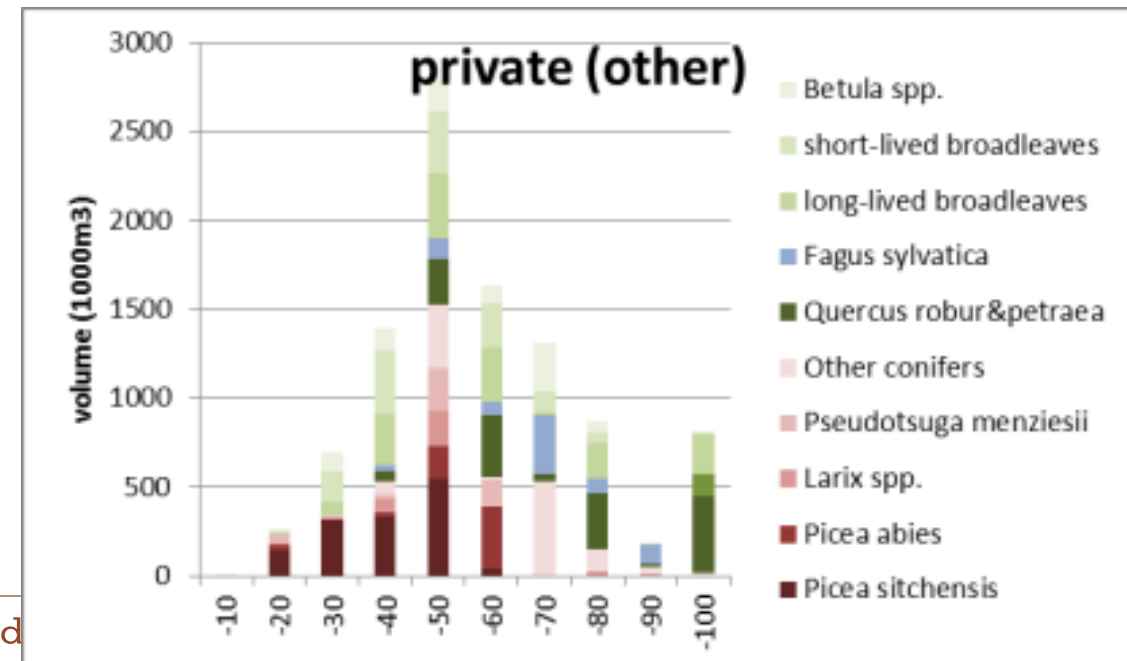
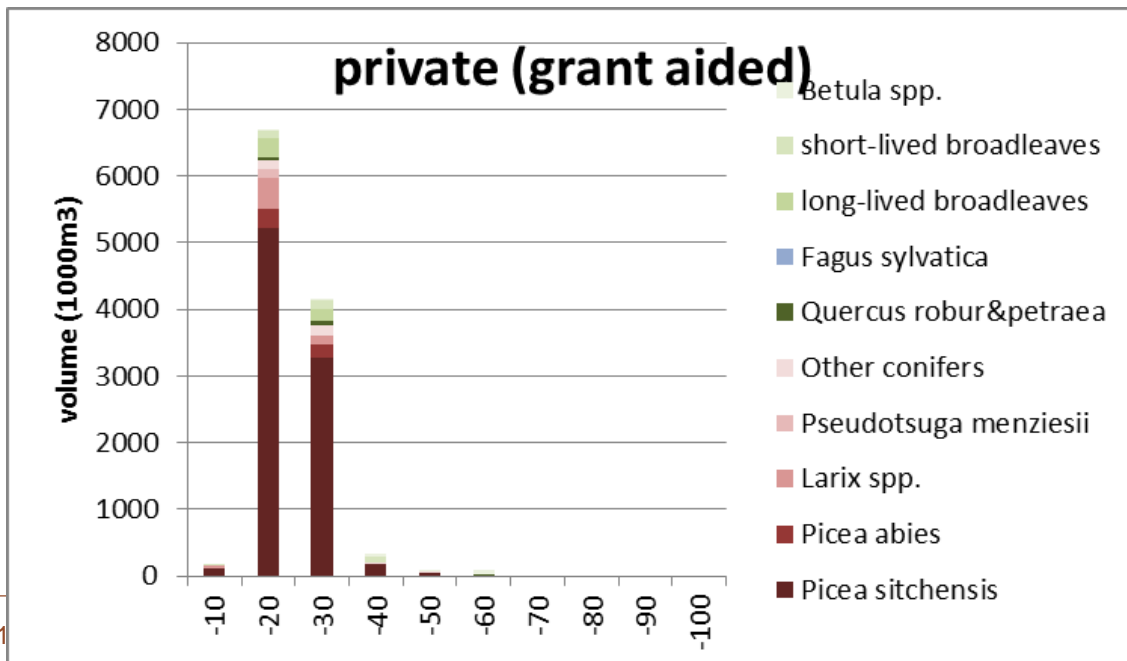
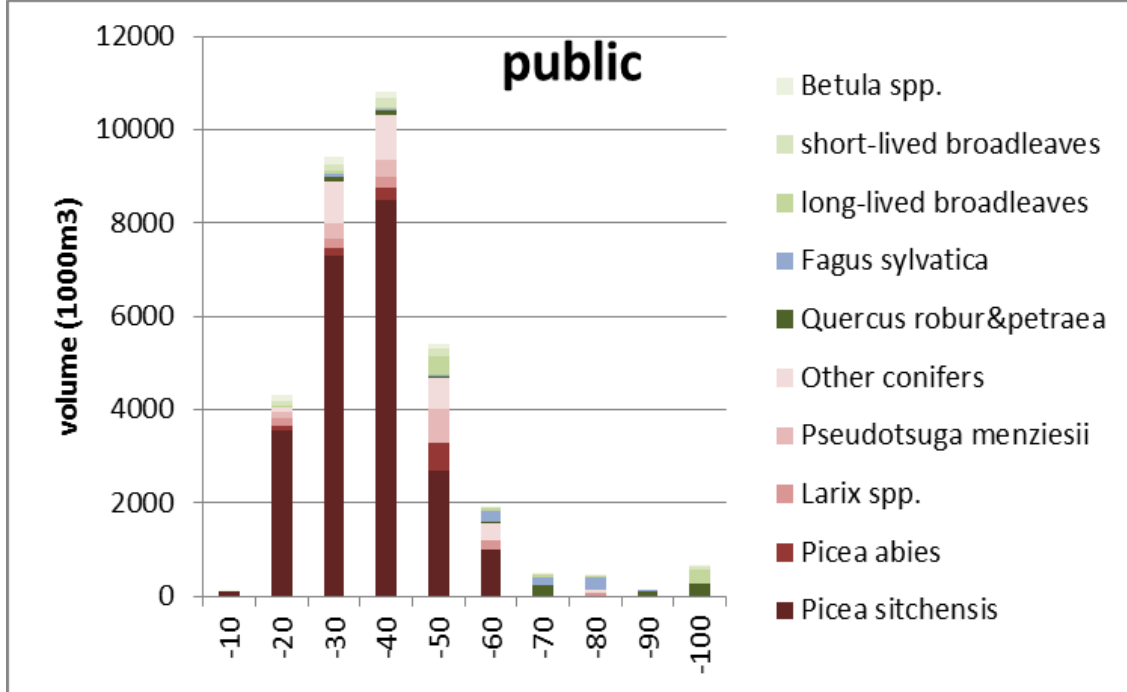
2. Analysis of (repeated) NFI data:

- What kind of forests do the different owners have?
- What is their harvest behaviour?

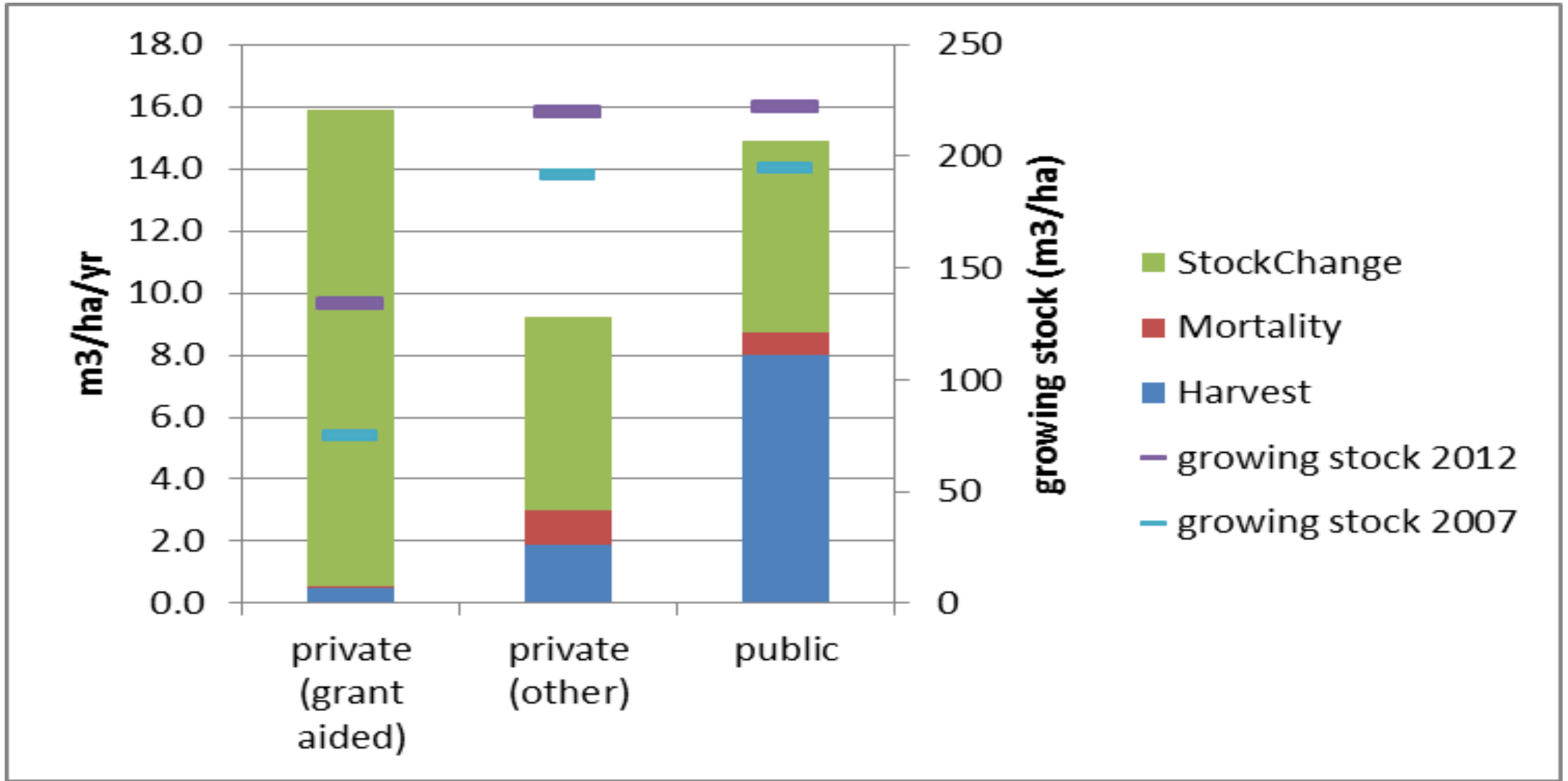
3. Modelling:

- Baseline
- Mobilisation scenario(s) by transferring harvest regimes between groups

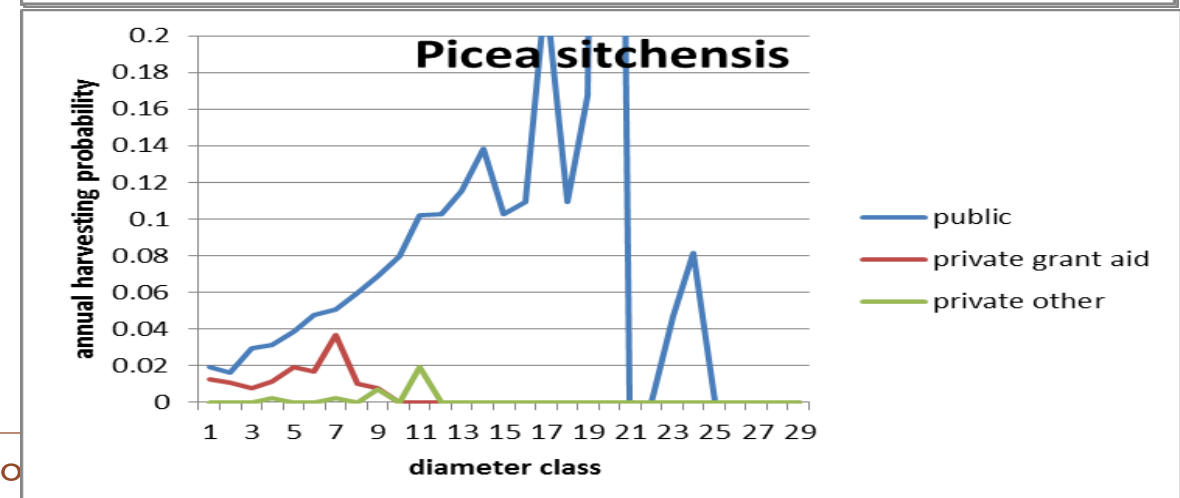
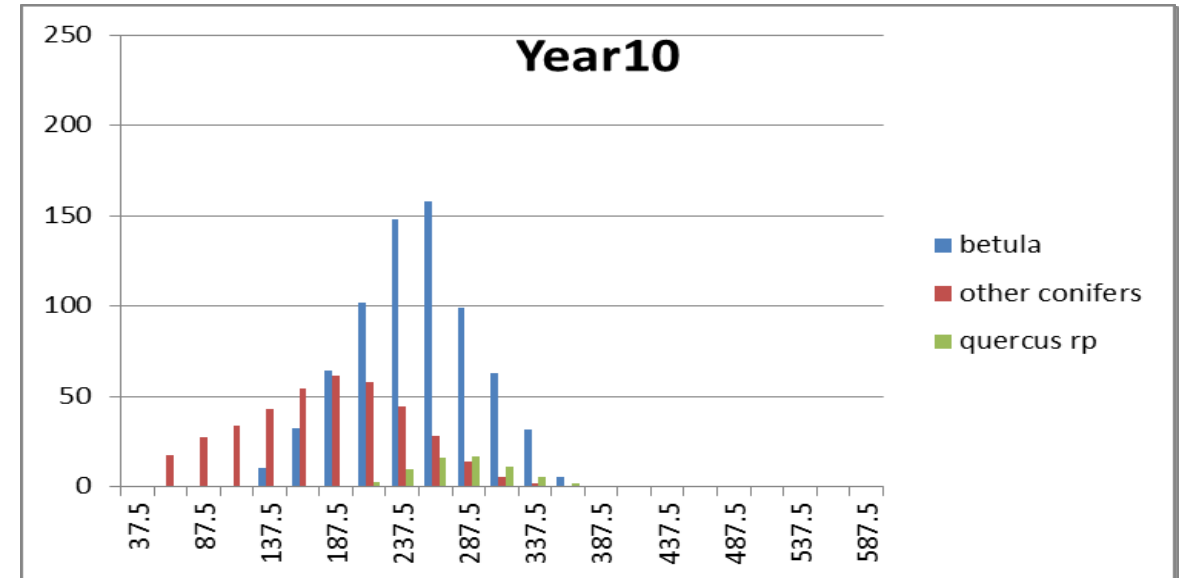
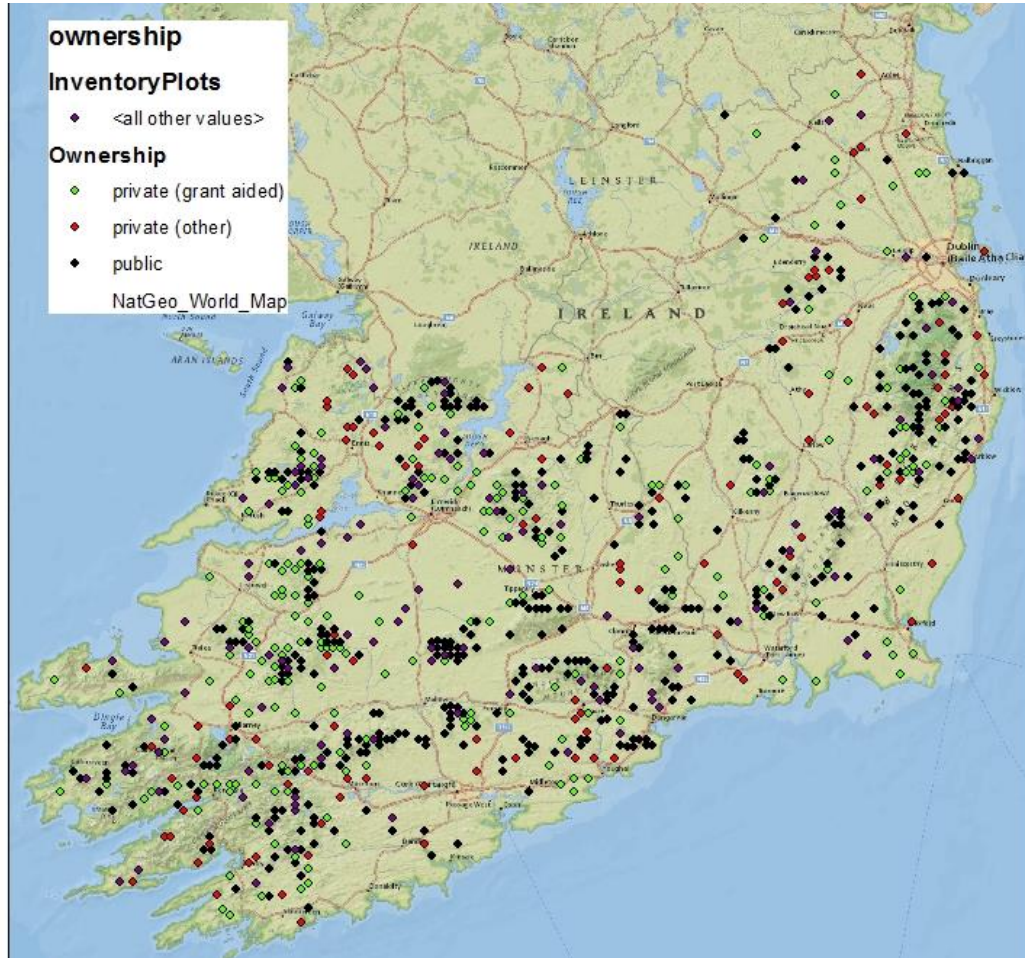
Southeast Ireland



Southeast Ireland - Wood balance



EFISCEN Space model on plot level

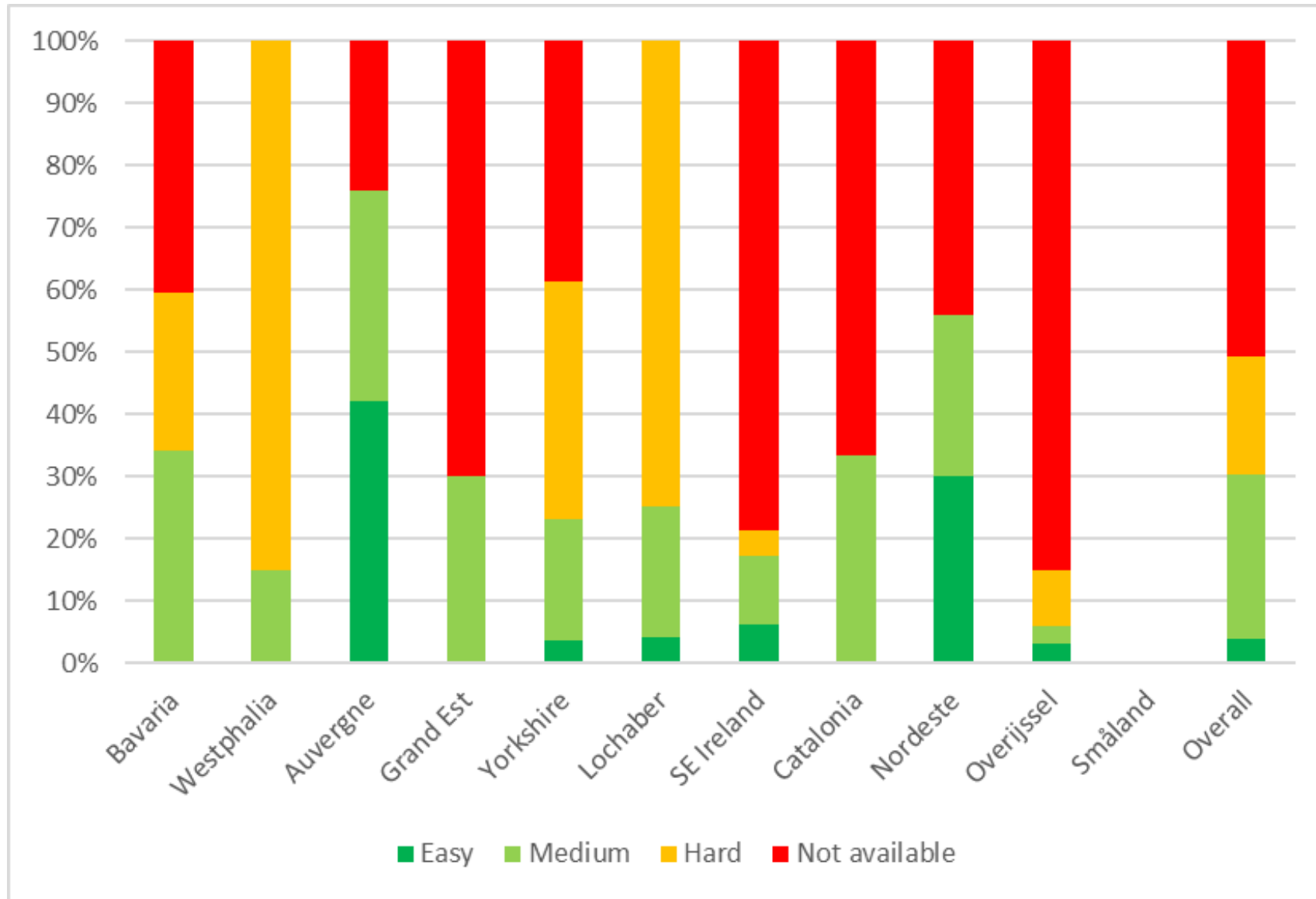


Southeast Ireland - outcomes

(1000 m ³)	<150m	150-500m	>500m	not available
Private grant-aided	164	350	137	890
Private other	17		15	299
State	0			1208

Easy	181	6%
Medium	365	12%
Hard	137	4%
Not available	2397	78%

Outcomes - all cases



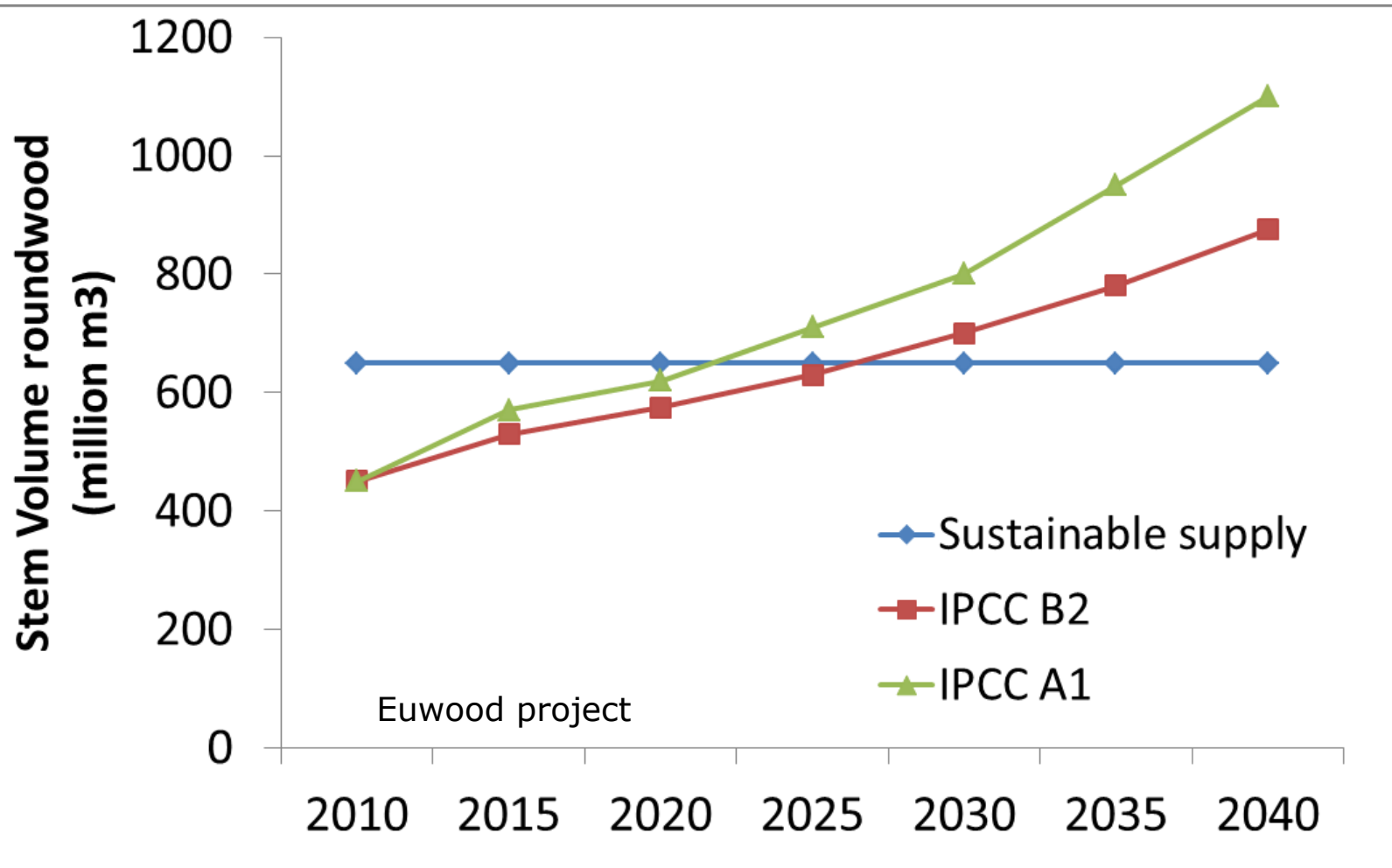
How easily
can the
additional
potential be
mobilised

Reasons for low mobilisation:

- Small private owners: all regions (Bavaria, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Yorkshire, Catalonia, Netherlands)
- Too young: Ireland
- Distance to road: Ireland, Yorkshire, Lochaber
- Nature protection: NL
- Deciduous: NRW, Ireland, Yorkshire, Lochaber, Vosges

- If we scale up, out of ~200 million m³ that seems available, only **~60 million m³/y** can be mobilised with little or medium effort
- We used only currently applied management regimes in the regions
- Management should innovate, not just tell owners to harvest
- A large share of the potential is in broadleaves that are currently not much in demand
- Never a 'one size fits all' solution, each case is different!

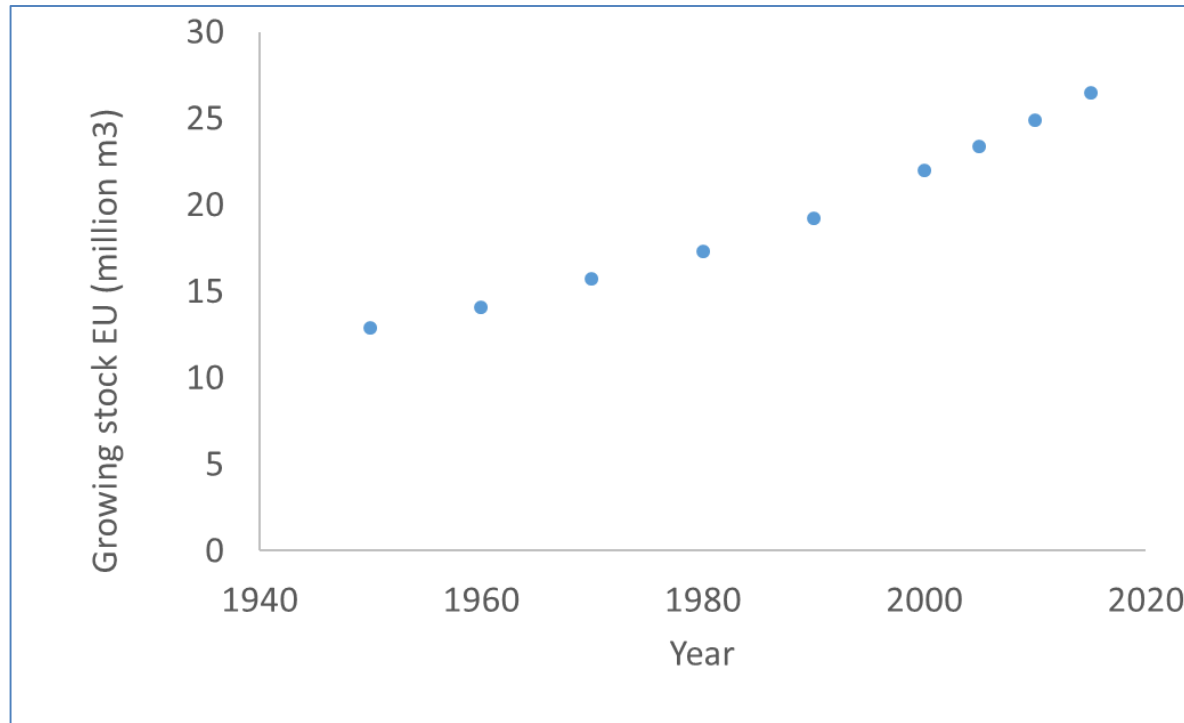
Implications; can the supply line be shifted ?



- 60 million m3 can be mobilised relatively easily
- But if only all new housing would be done in wood, it requires 200 million m3/y

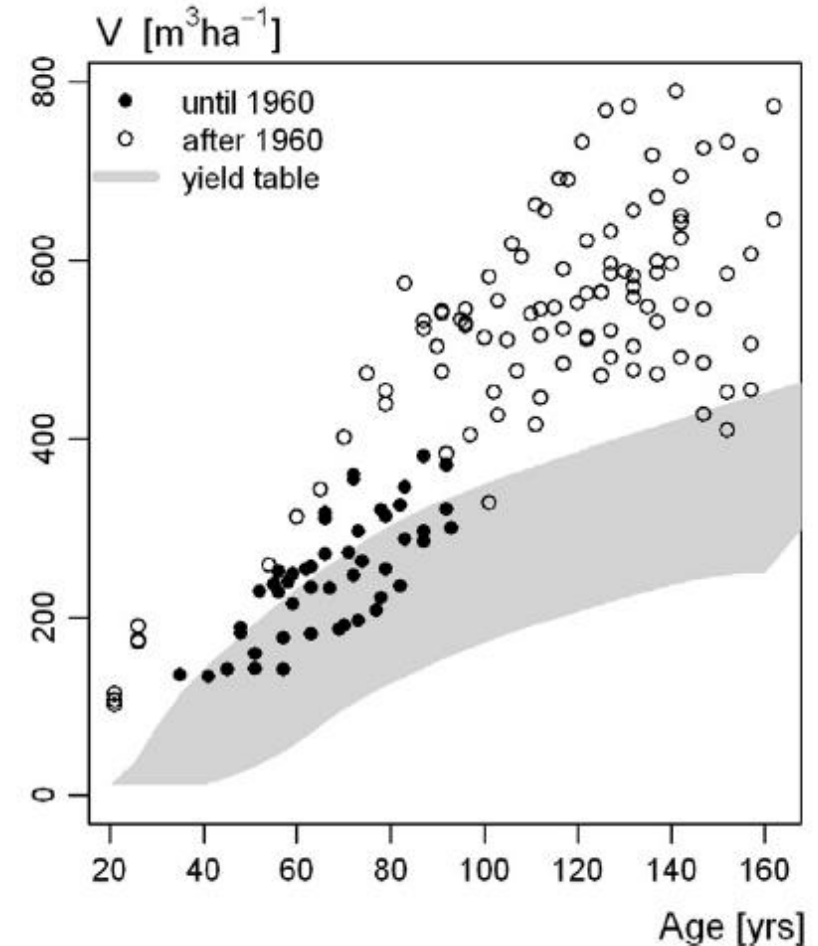
How far up should the supply line be shifted

The resources are ready



EU Growing stock volume
(GFRA & Forest Europe)

More resources than ever before !
..but limited insight in assortments



Oak: stand volume
Pretzsch et al. 2014

Socio-economically we are not ready

Large part of the sector functions the same as in Medieval times !

129 million m3 goes straight into household stoves burning at low efficiency

Mantau. Biomass & bioenergy 2015.

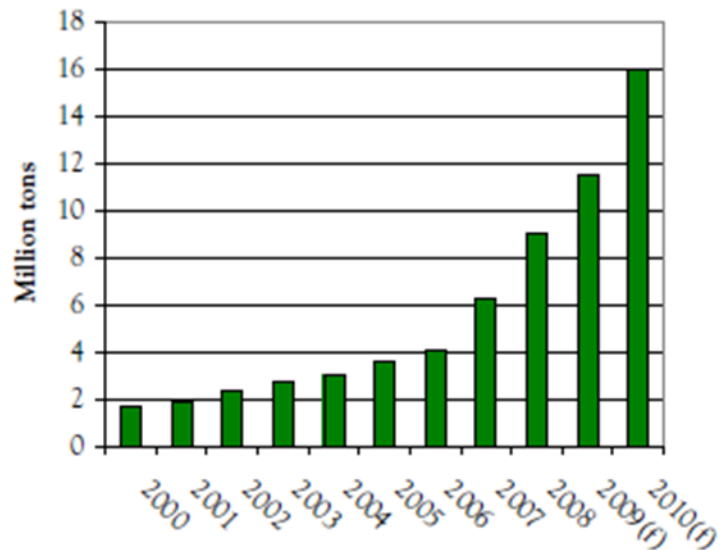


Picture: napoleon fireplaces

Fragmented owners

1. 16 million private owners
2. Average size of holding = 2.7 ha !
3. No income from forest, little knowledge

Global production of wood pellets, 2000-2010

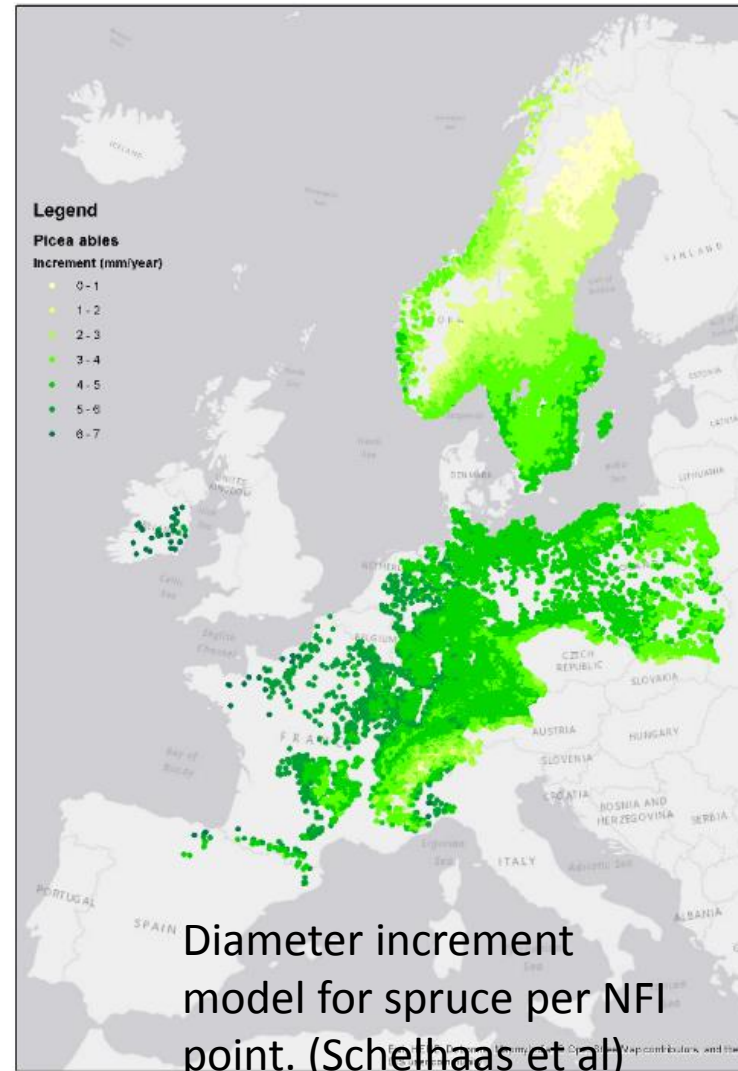
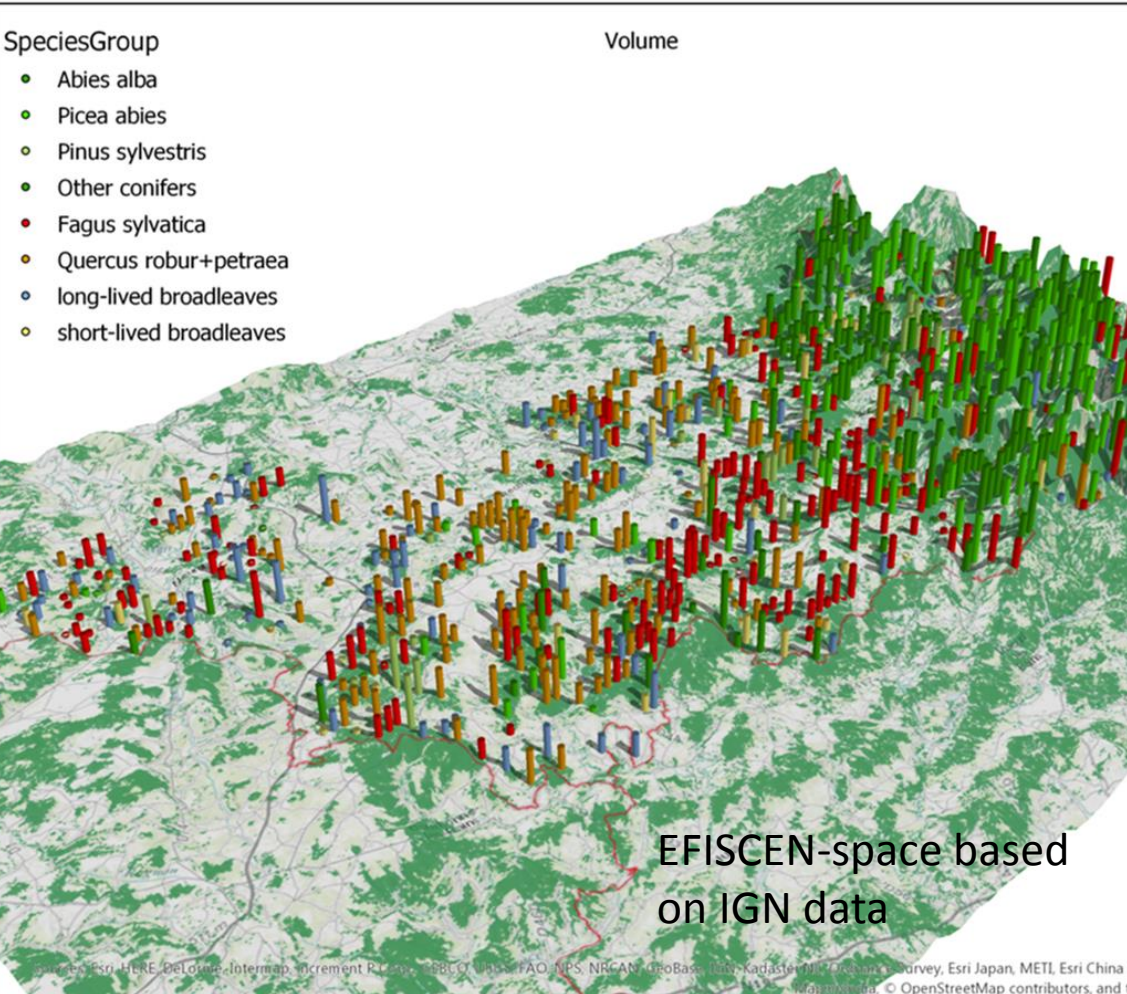


In contrast: Pellet production in SE USA picked up very rapidly ;

relatively small owners and few institutions.



Much better information can be derived



EU countries spend some 50M€ / y on NFIs and forest information systems.

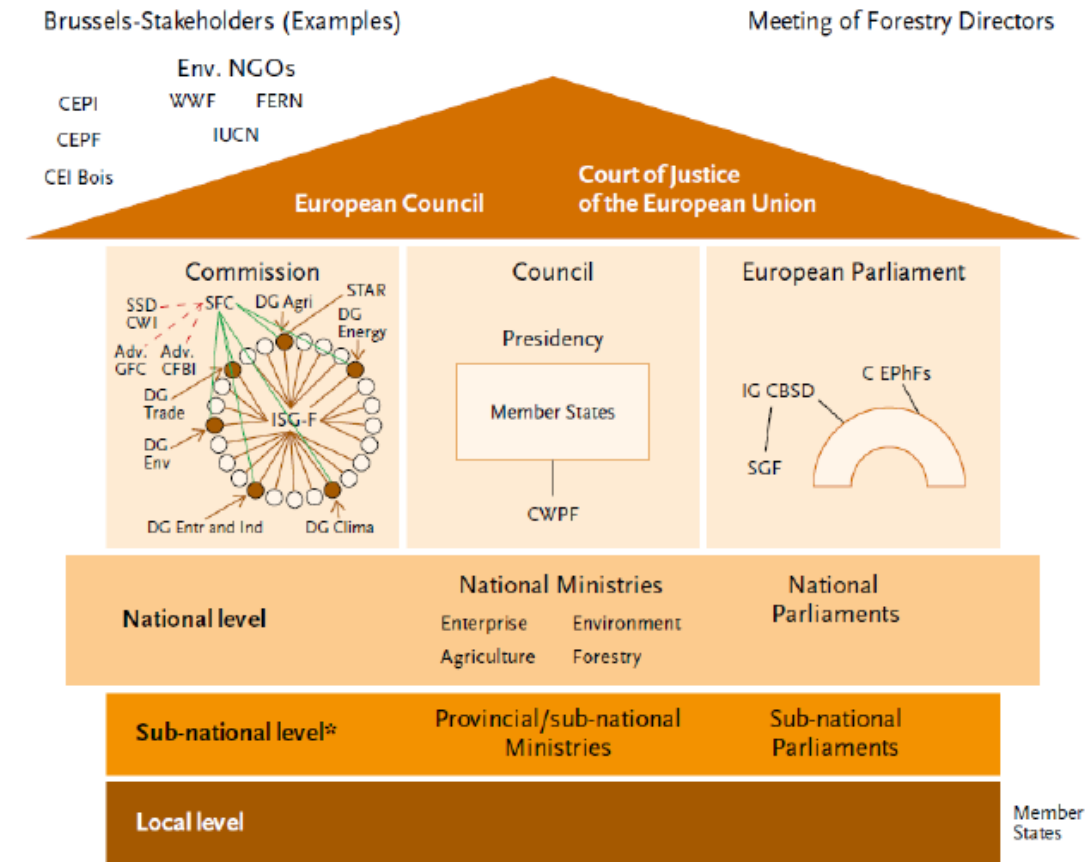
Still very difficult to provide locally detailed and good information on e.g. assortments

Governance structures do not help either

Policies: multiple policies => impact not straightforward

They pull in different directions : LULUCF vs Bio-economy

Institutions: both vertical + horizontal integration is missing

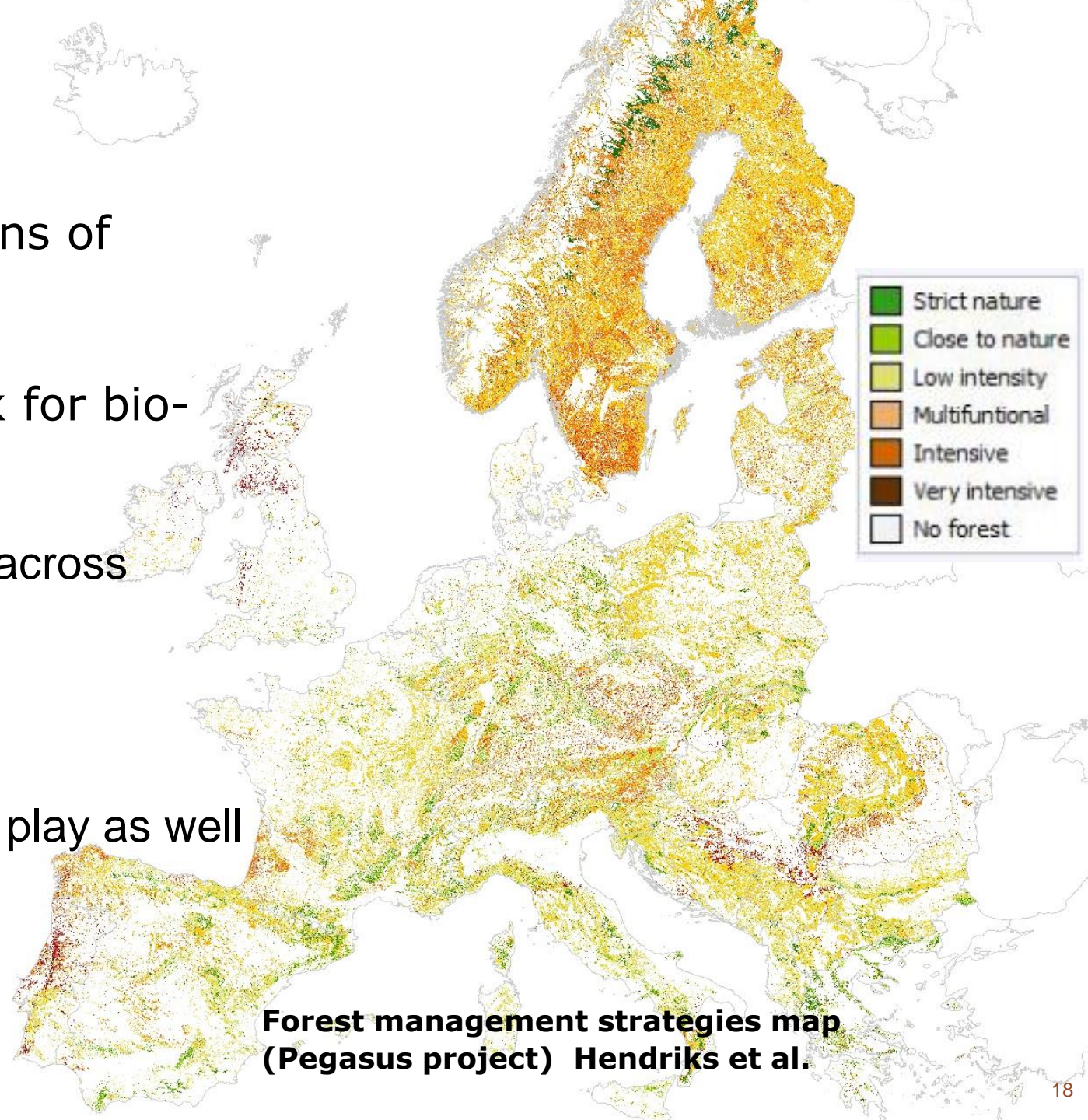


Pulzl et al. 2013

Implications

Over these 2 days we have seen dozens of challenges: and as many solutions

- Supply will stay a critical bottleneck for bio-economy
- Spatially stratify the management aims across Europe ?
- Less governance; but clear incentives
- The forest sector (industry) has a role to play as well



Thank you!



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