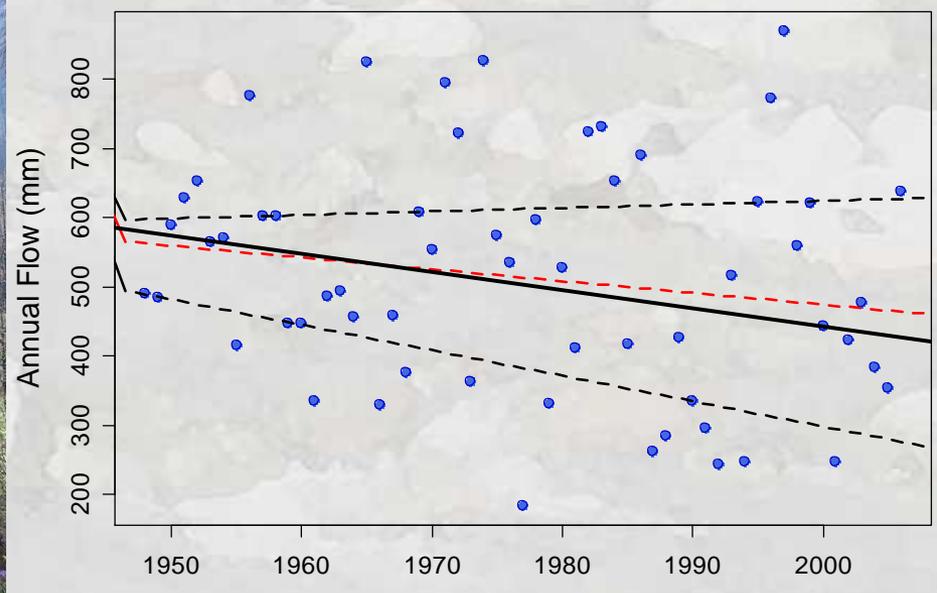
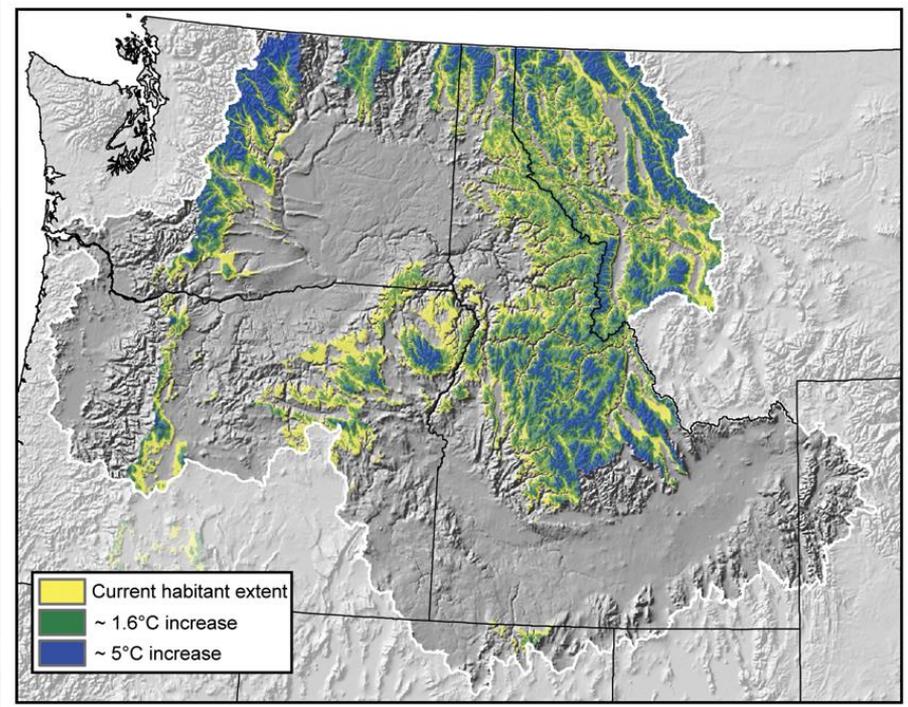




Forests, Fire, Water, Fish, and Climate Change,

Charles Luce, USFS Research

With contributions from: Penny Morgan, Kate Dwire, Dan Isaak, Zack Holden, Bruce Rieman, Matt Dare, Paul Hessburg, & Tom Black

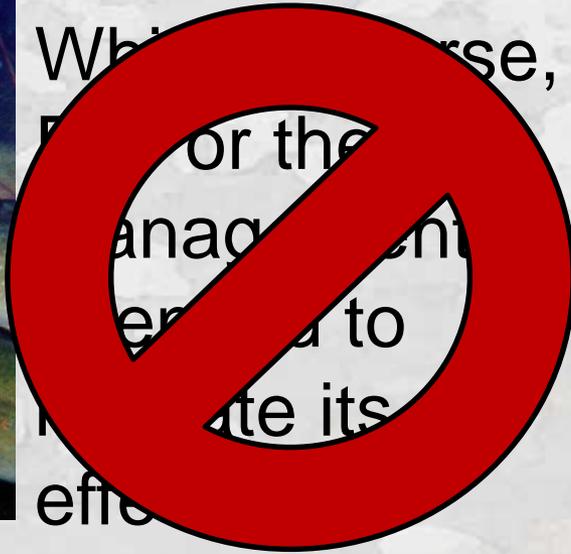








What if, for example, the
Forest Service, or the
Bureau of Land Management,
were to attempt to
manage its
resources to
maximize its
economic
benefits?



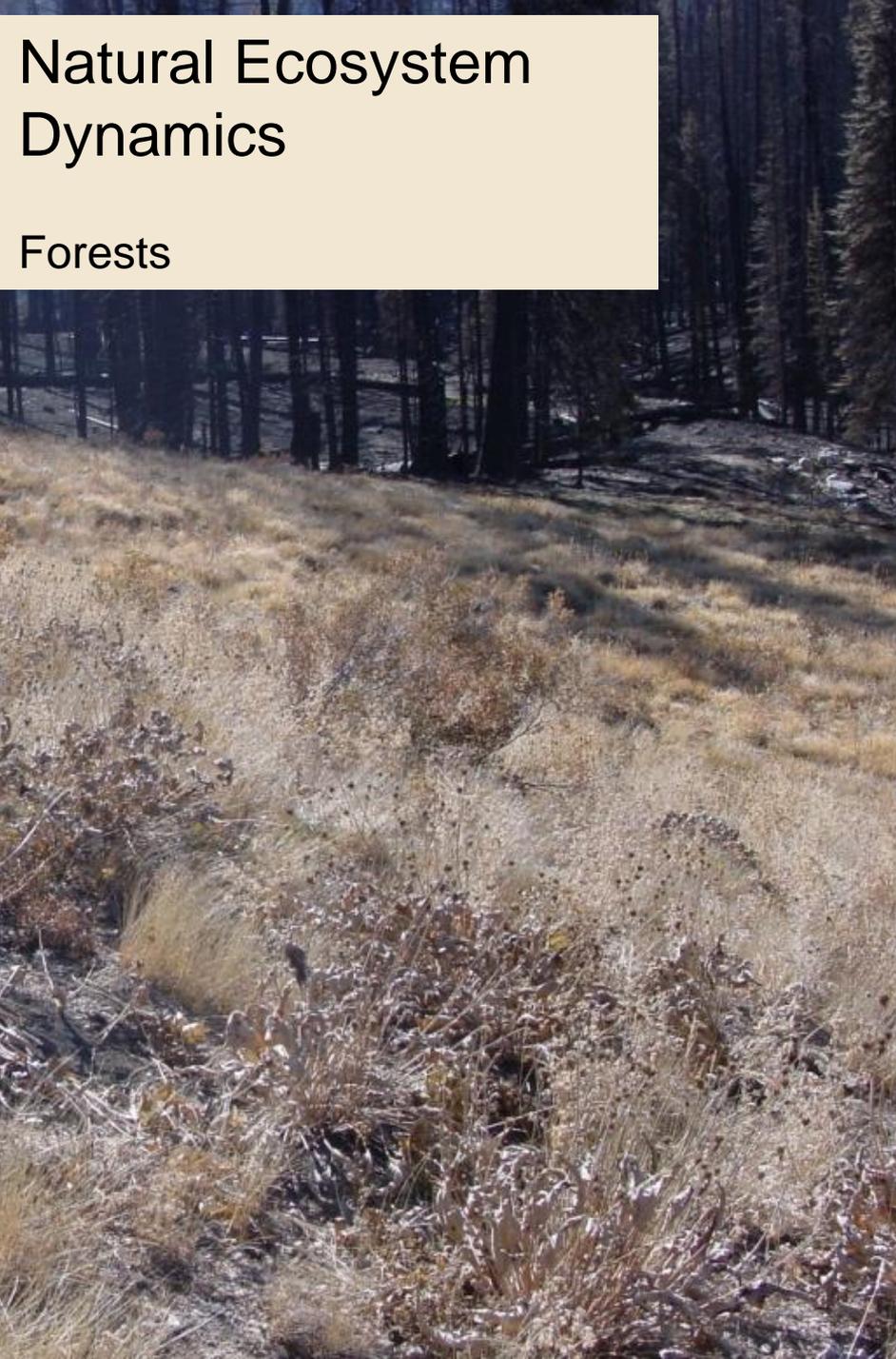


What are the key differences between natural and managed systems?



Natural Ecosystem Dynamics

Forests



Natural Ecosystem Dynamics

Streams

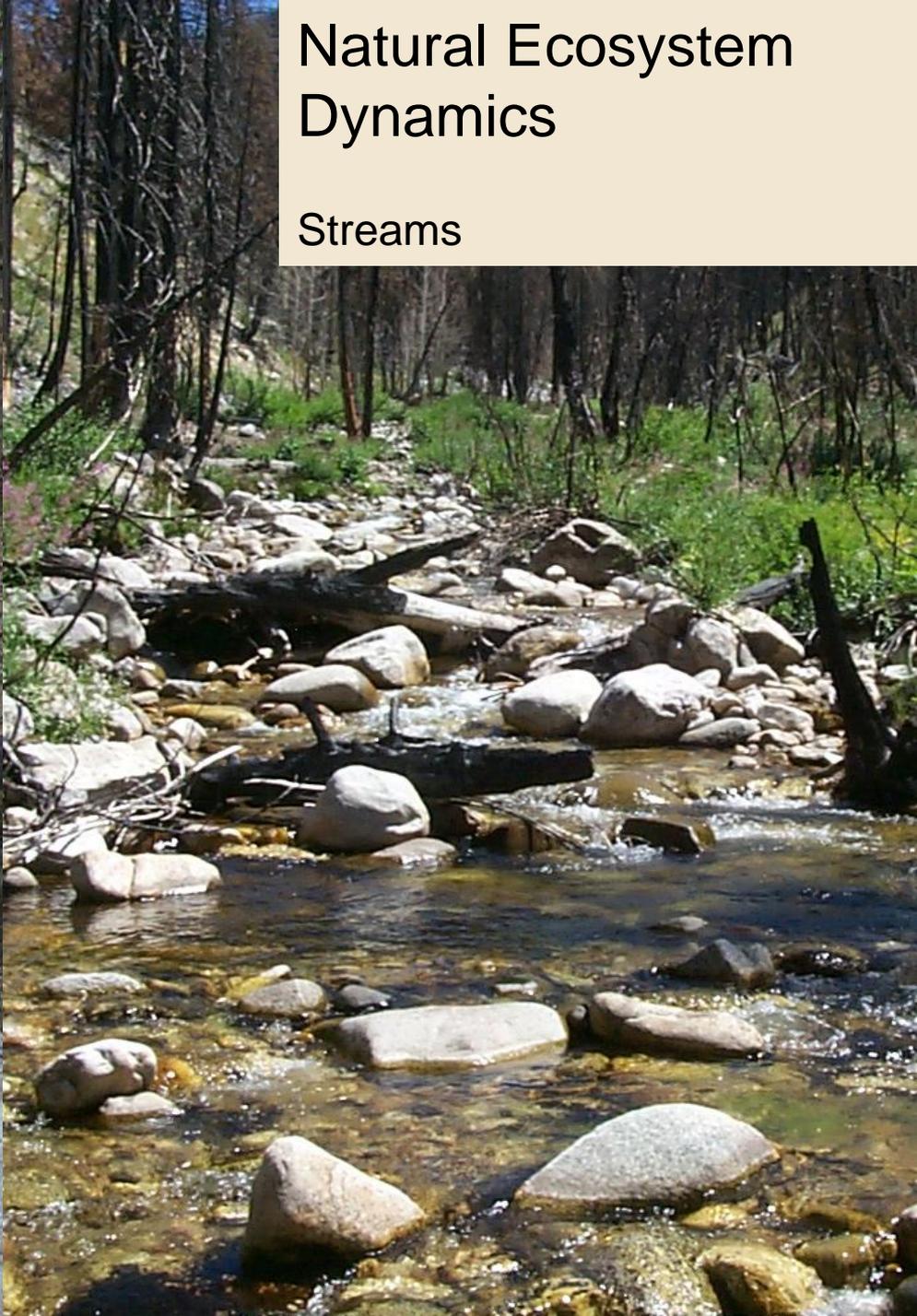


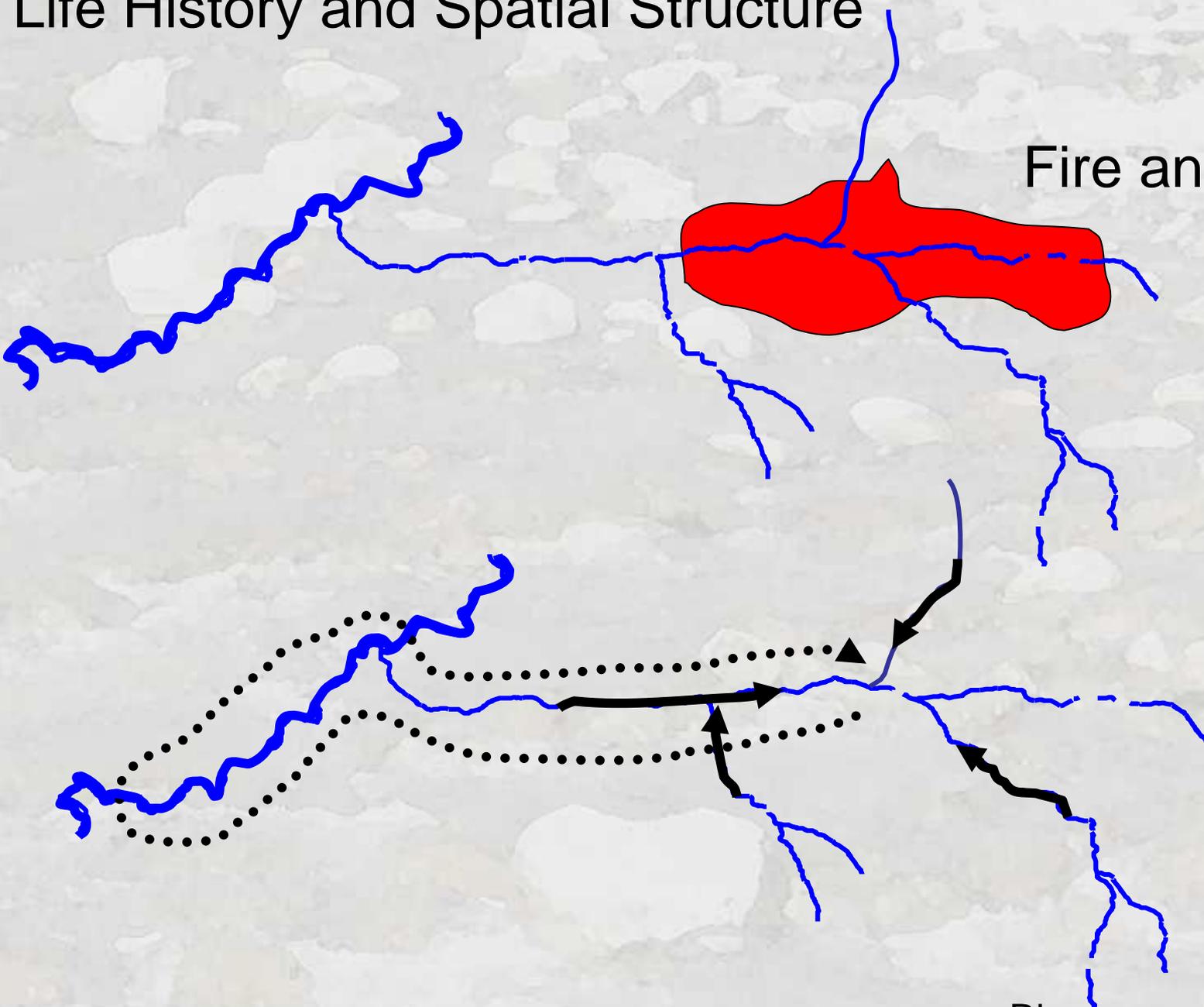


Photo: R. Thurow



Life History and Spatial Structure

Fire and Flood



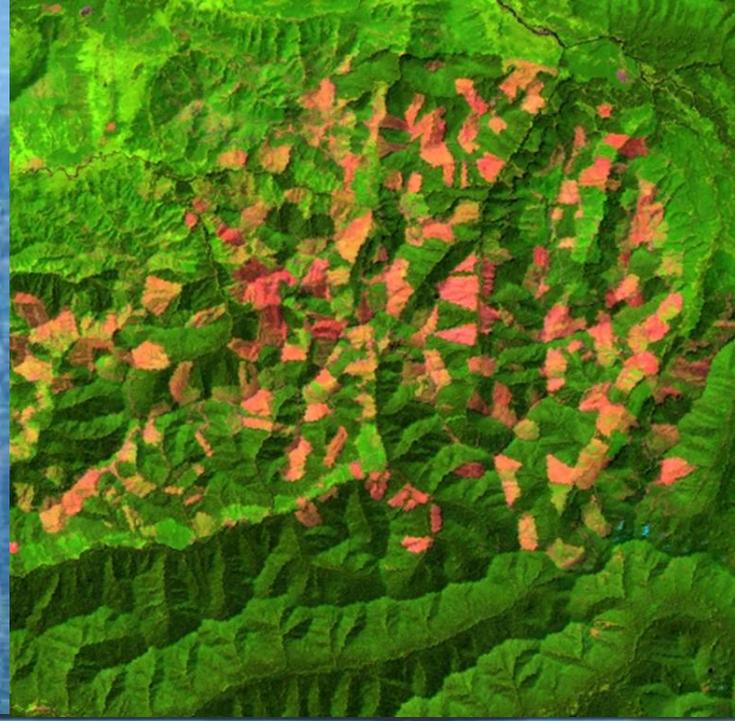


Impairment of Natural
Dynamics from
Management

Blocked migration

Reduced habitat
quality and
productivity





More
continuous
(contagious)
fuels

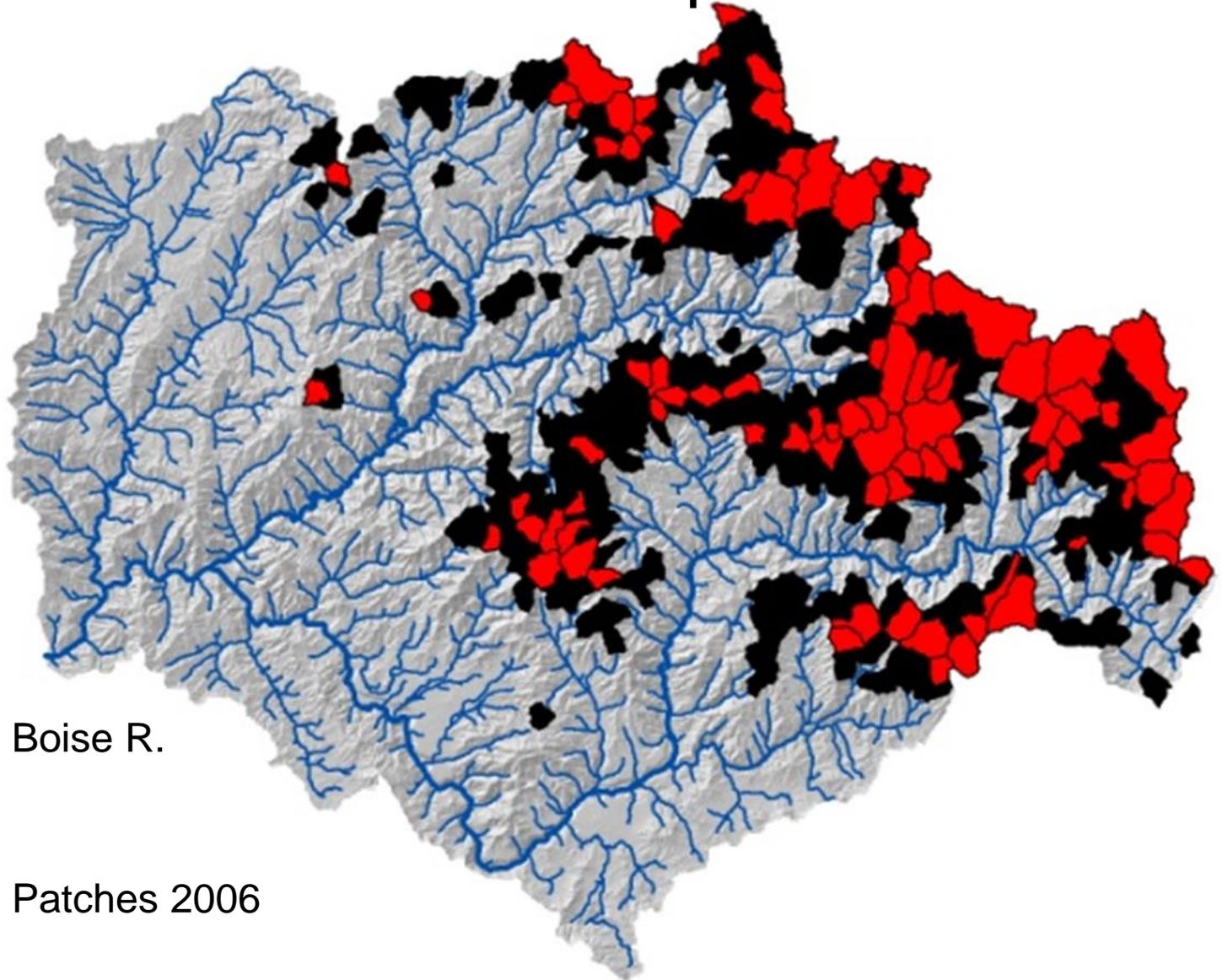


Impairment of Natural Dynamics from Climate Change

Large scale insect damage



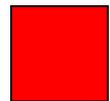
More isolated and smaller aquatic habitats



Habitat Losses Boise R.
2006-2056



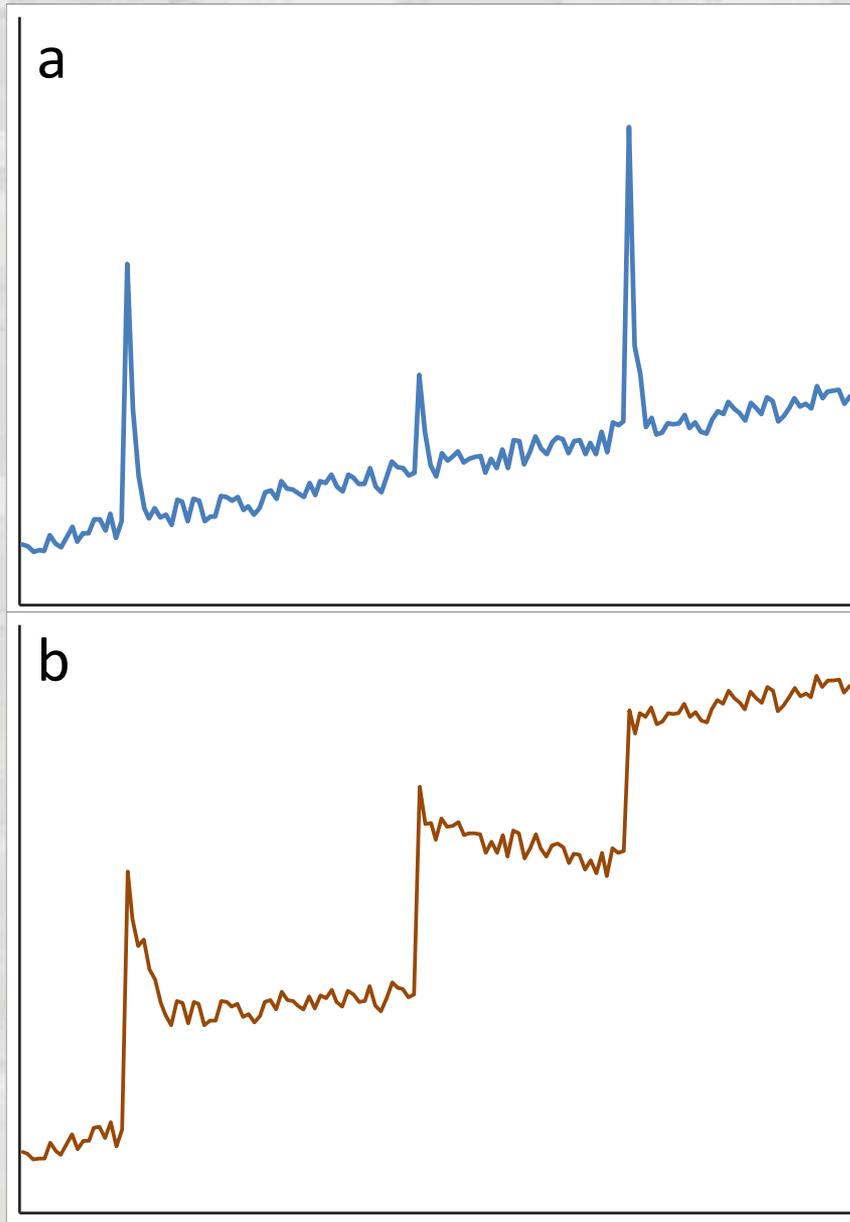
Suitable Patches 2006



Suitable Patches 2056



Ecological Departure



Environmental Change

What is the future role of disturbance?

Relationship to climate extremes?



Planning Principles

- Respect the Dynamics
- Be proactive
- Seek Sustainable Solutions
- Consider the Forest-Riparian-Aquatic as one Ecosystem
- Think about spatial arrangements

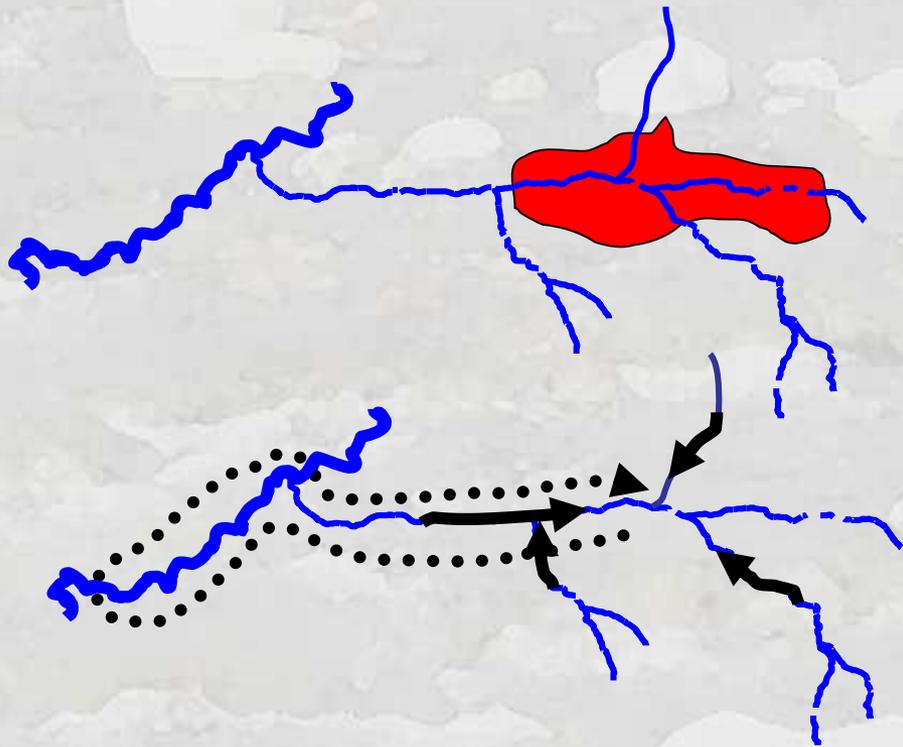
Planning Principles

- Respect the Dynamics
- Be proactive

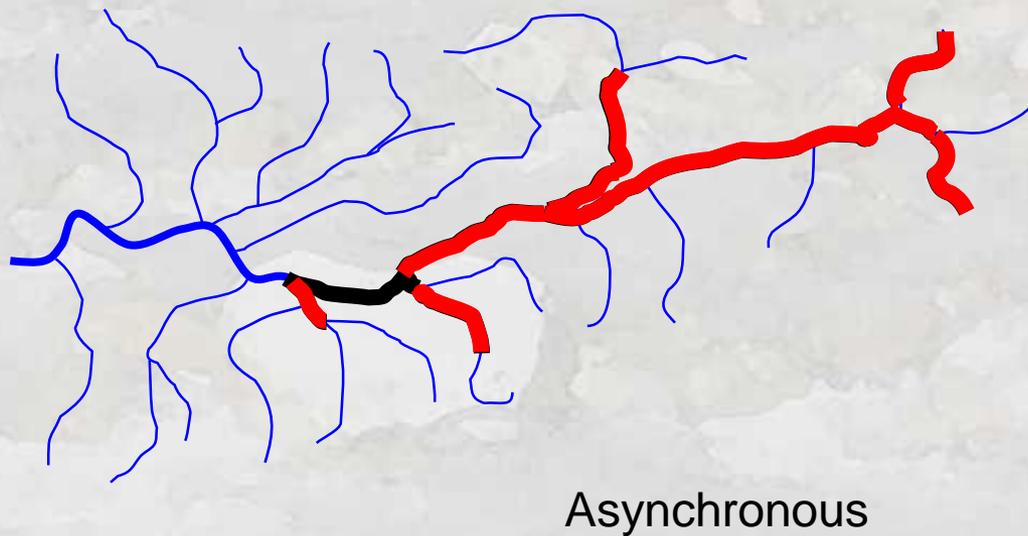
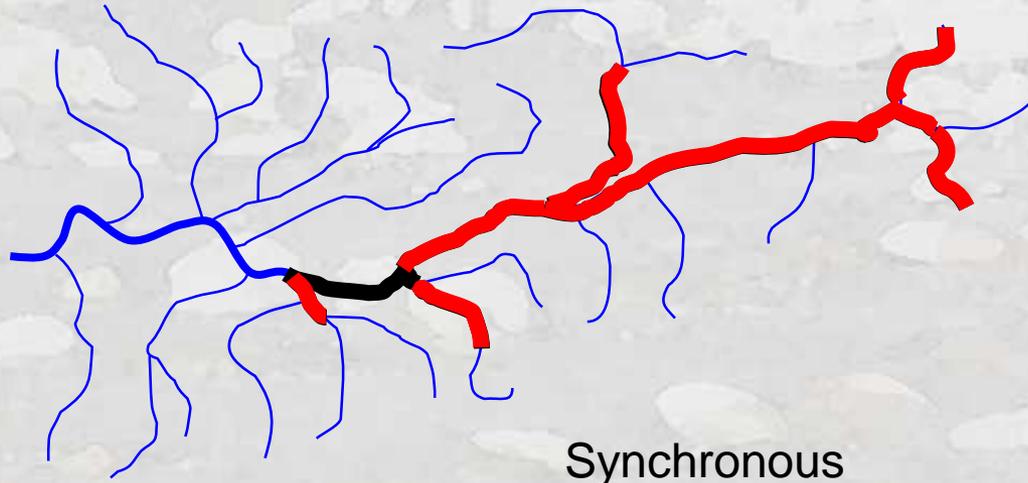


Target Connectivity

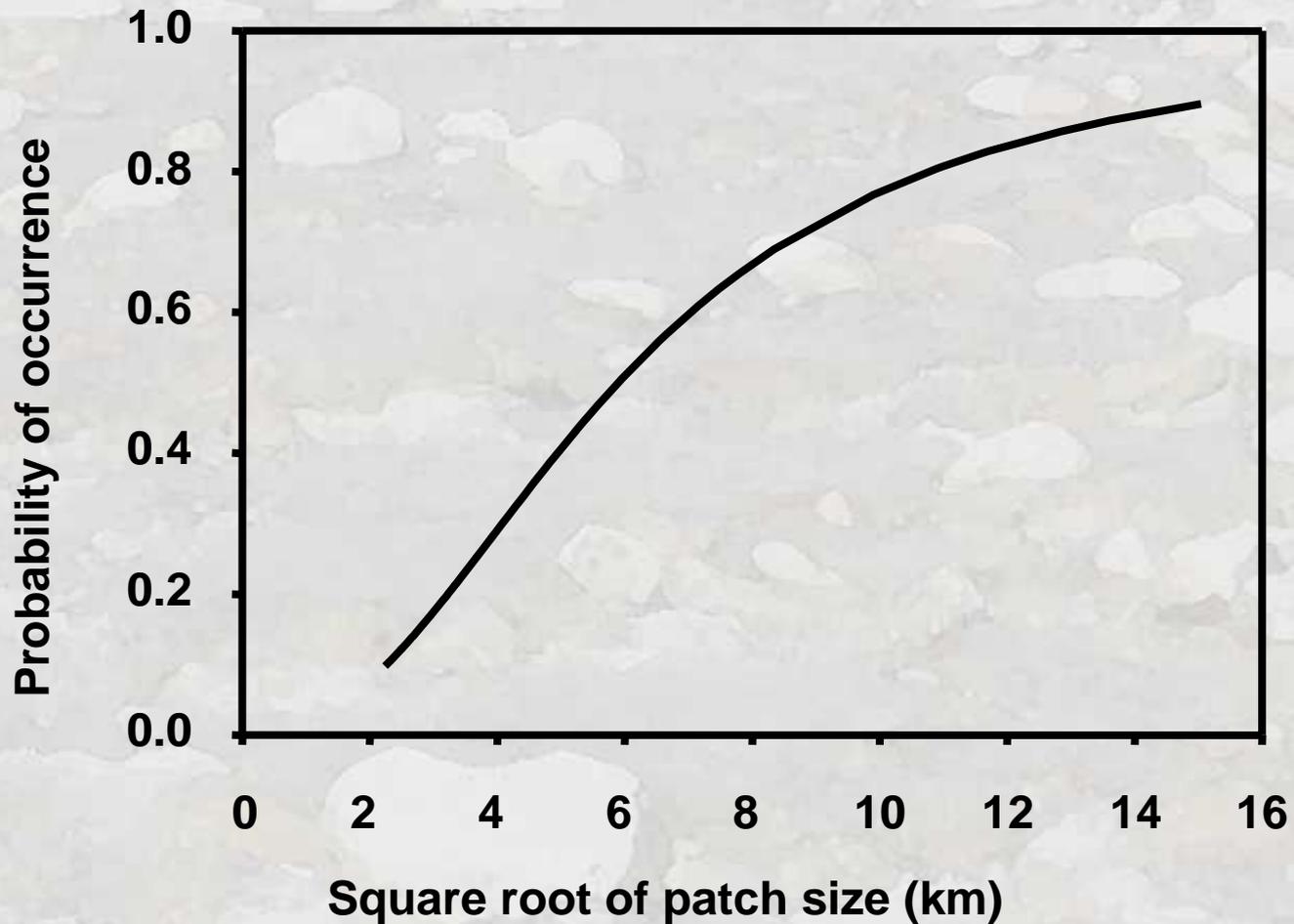
Pay Attention to Scale



Effect of Synchrony



How Big Is a Resilient Patch?





Planning Principles

- Respect the Dynamics
- Be proactive
- Seek Sustainable Solutions

Sustainability: Ability to persist or maintain with minimal investment of external resources or energy

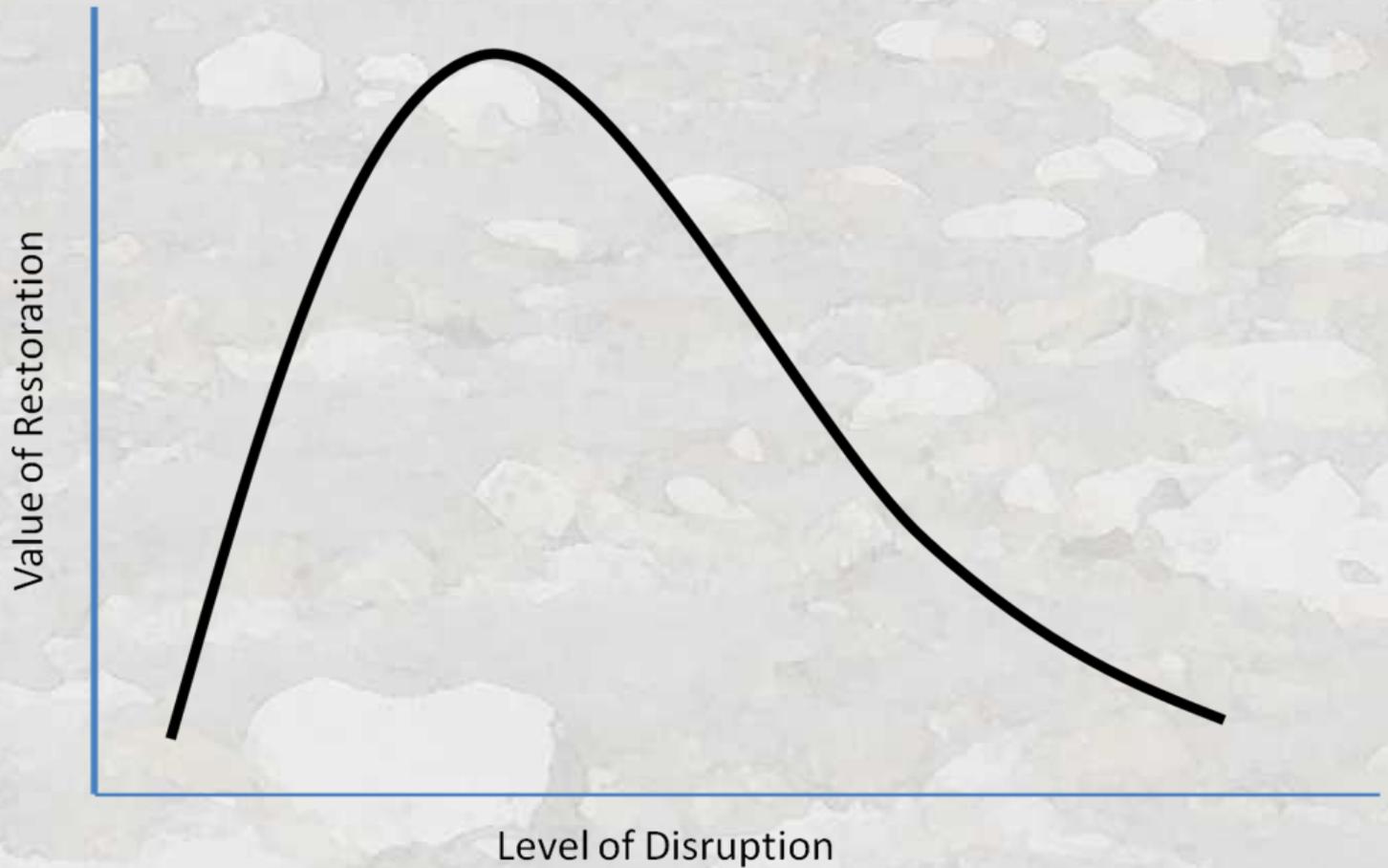
Management Options

Objective	Societal Value	Example
Maintain	Ecological Function	Managing wildfires -not just fighting
Restore	Evolutionary Legacy	Road decommissioning
Control	Economic Benefits	Rotational harvests

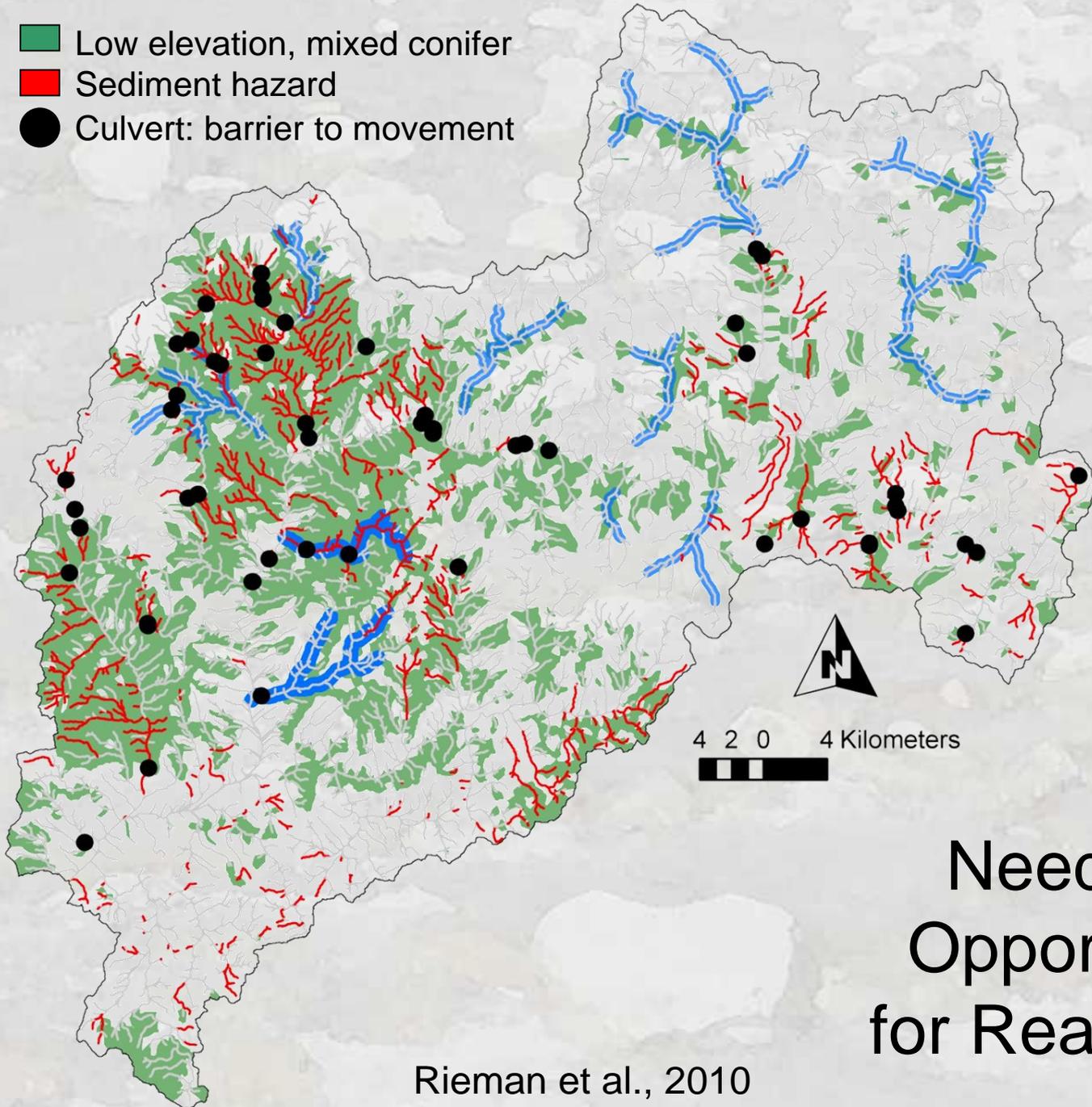
Restoration Purpose



Choose Priorities for Restoration Work



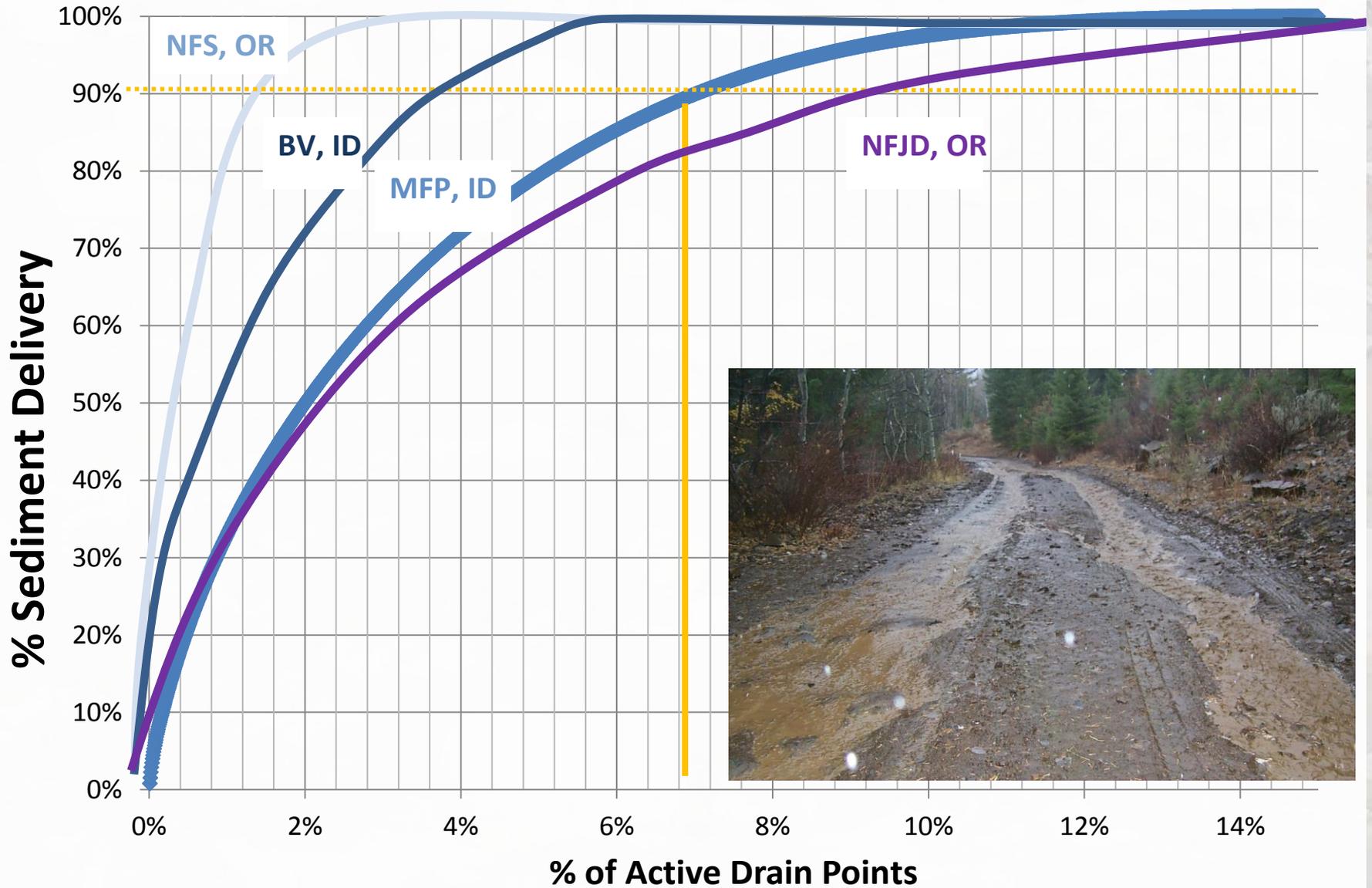
- Low elevation, mixed conifer
- Sediment hazard
- Culvert: barrier to movement



Needs and Opportunities for Realignment

Rieman et al., 2010

Most Sediment Input in Few Places



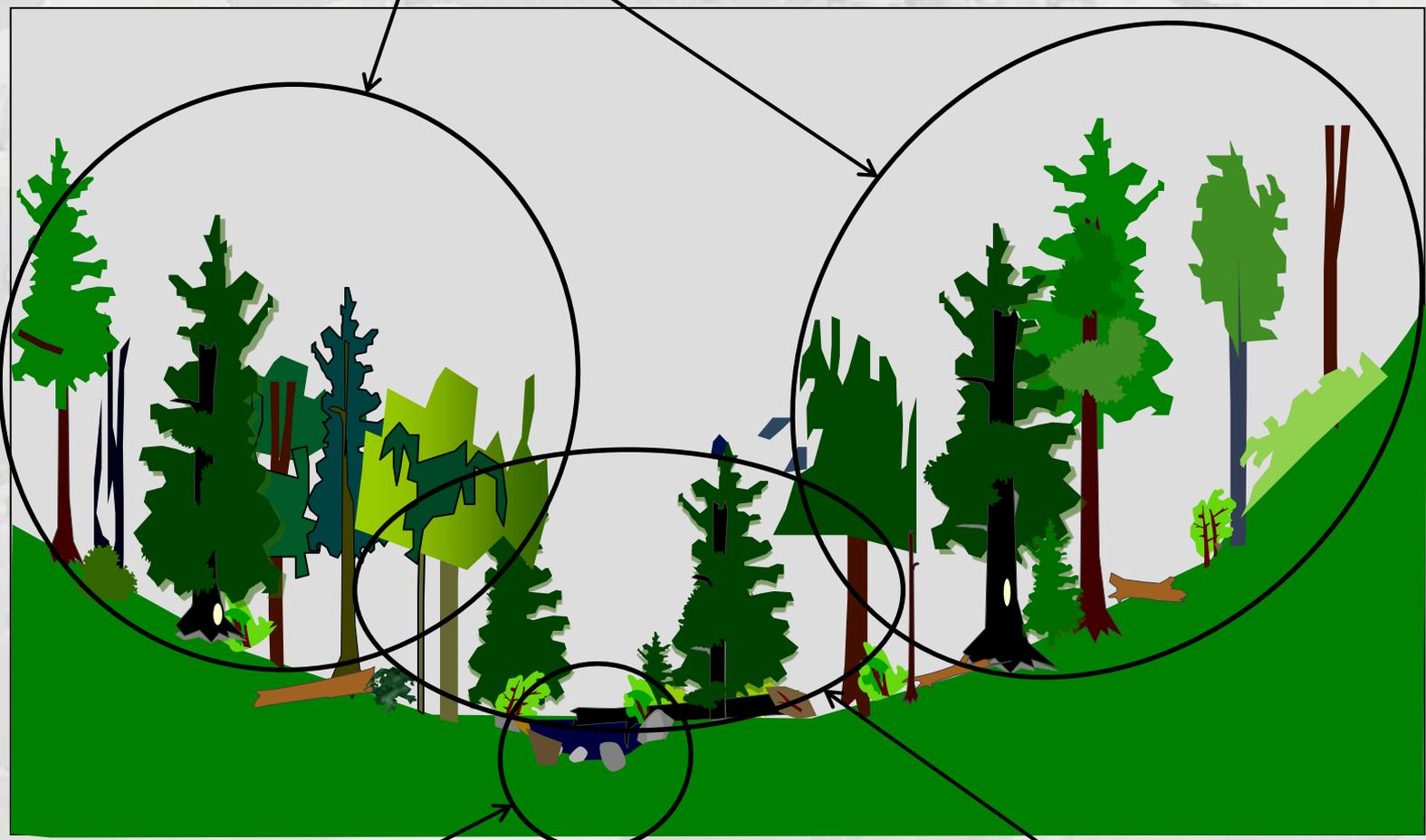


Planning Principles

- Respect the Dynamics
- Be proactive
- Seek Sustainable Solutions
- Consider the Forest-Riparian-Aquatic as one Ecosystem



Forest Ecosystem (Forest Service)



Aquatic Ecosystem
(US Army Corps & NOAA Fisheries)

Riparian Ecosystem
(Fish and Wildlife Service)



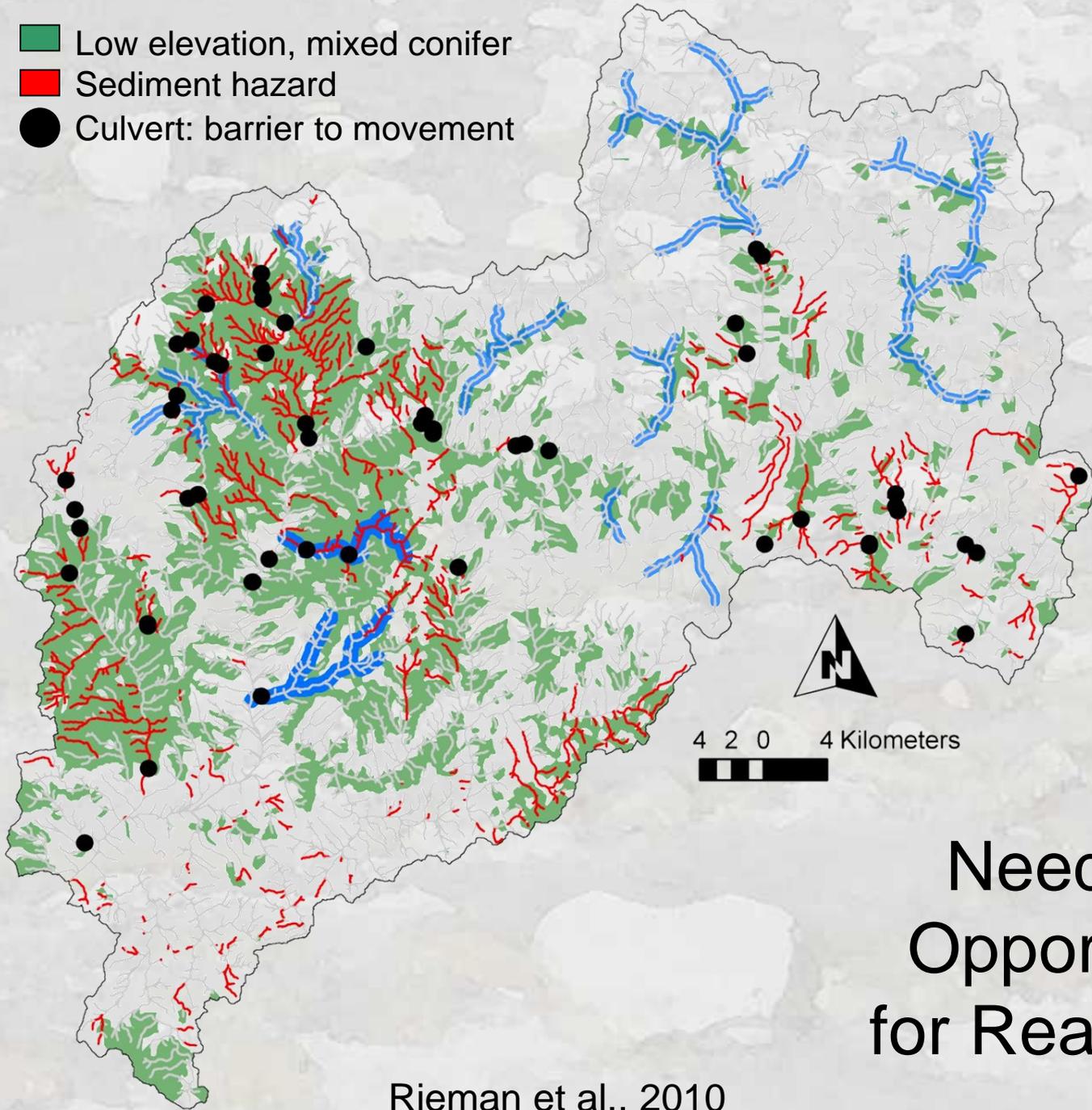
Consider the interaction between forest & stream objectives – control v. maintain



Planning Principles

- Respect the Dynamics
- Be proactive
- Seek Sustainable Solutions
- Consider the Forest-Riparian-Aquatic as one Ecosystem
- Think about spatial arrangements

- Low elevation, mixed conifer
- Sediment hazard
- Culvert: barrier to movement

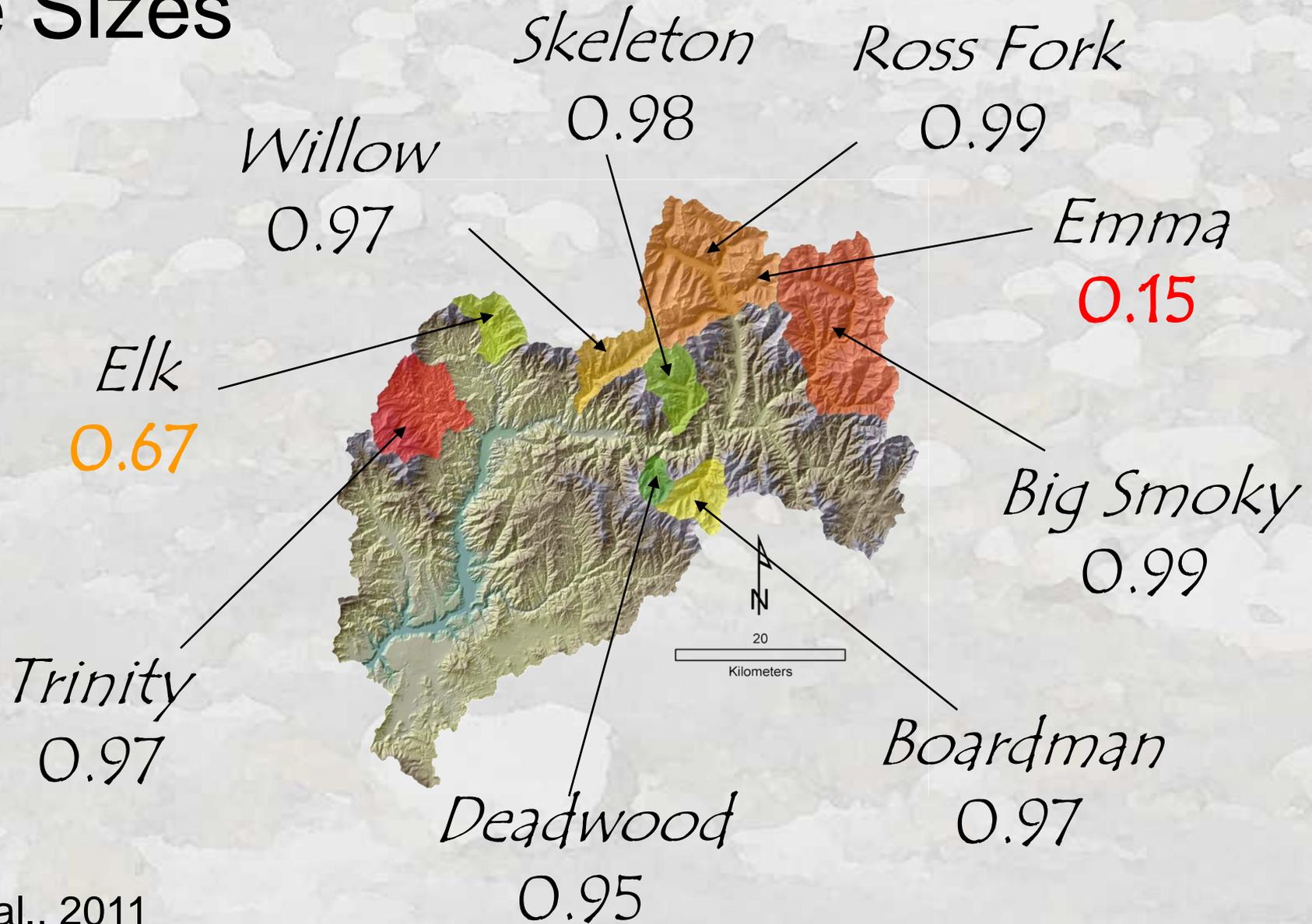


Needs and Opportunities for Realignment

Rieman et al., 2010

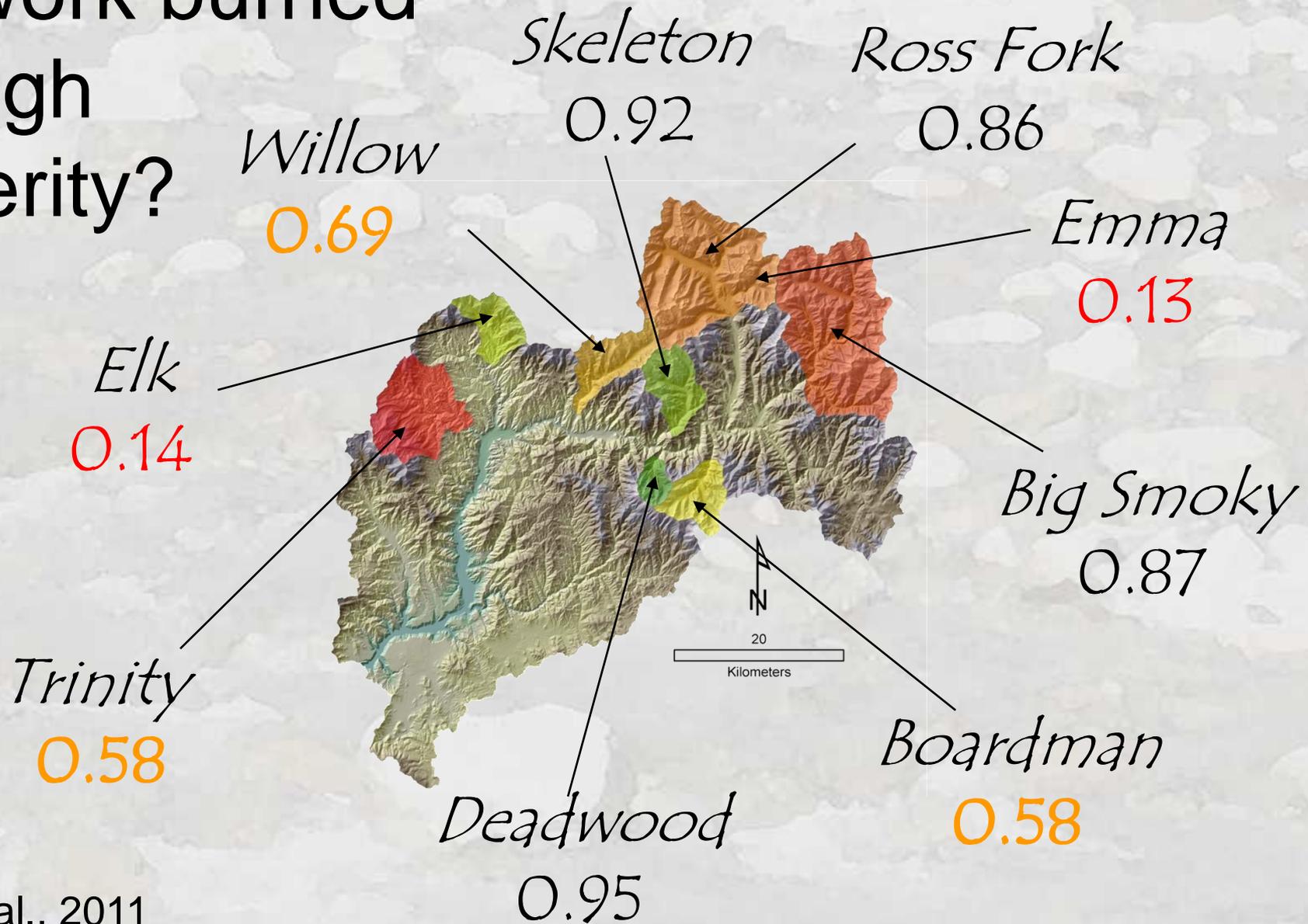
Full Distribution of Fire Sizes

Persistence Probability:



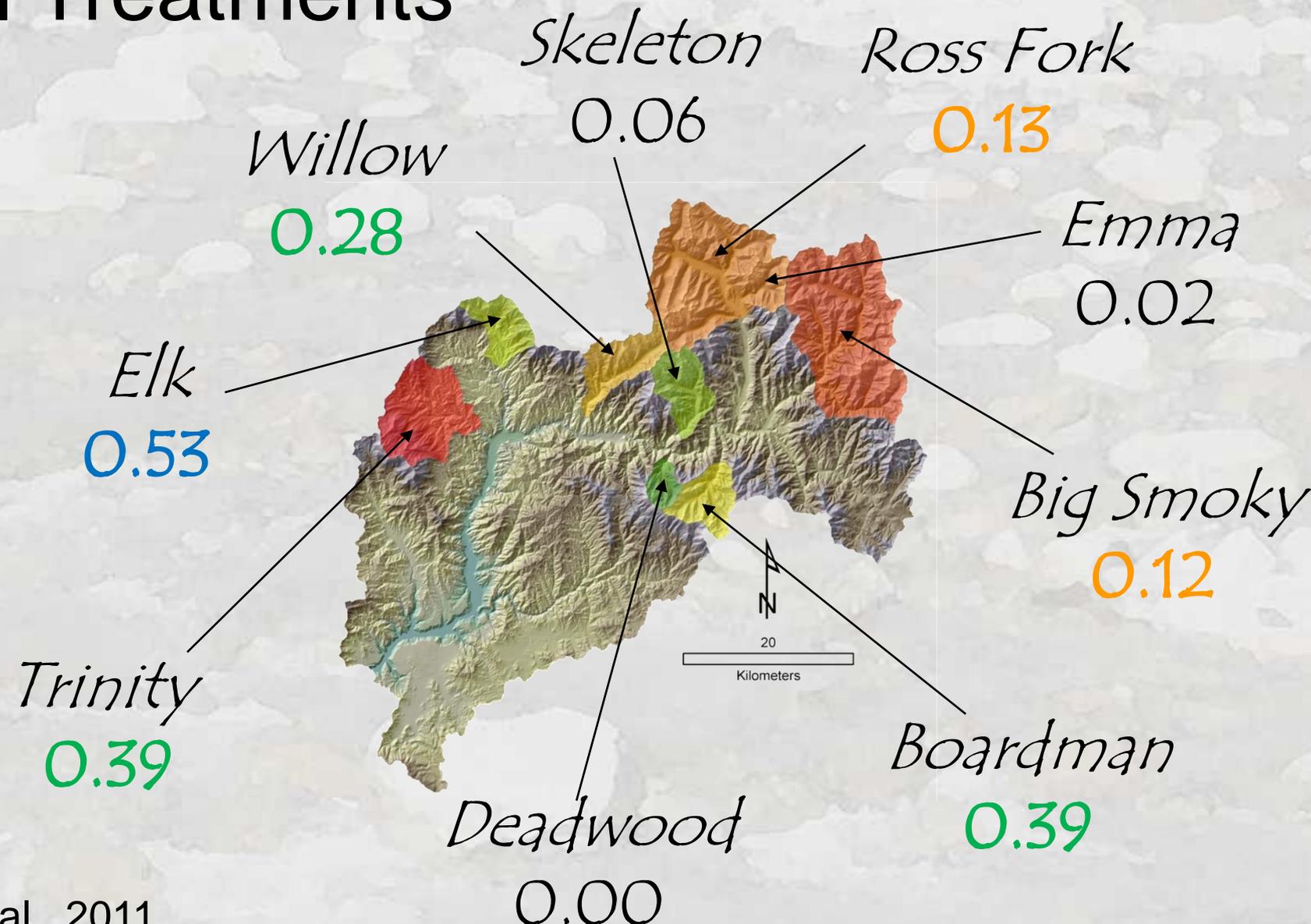
What if each network burned at high severity?

Persistence Probability:



Improvement with Fuel Treatments

Change in Persistence Probability





Closing Philosophy

- Planning for climate change tied to better planning for disturbance
 - Resilience
- Substantial information component
 - Strong and increasing uncertainty
 - Adaptation is learning!!
 - Invest in the managers' information base!



RMRS GTR 290



United States
Department
of Agriculture
Forest Service
Rocky Mountain
Research Station
General Technical
Report RMRS-GTR-290
September 2012



Climate Change, Forests, Fire, Water, and Fish:

Building resilient landscapes, streams,
and managers

Charles Luce, Penny Morgan, Kathleen Dwire, Daniel Isaak,
Zachary Holden, and Bruce Rieman

