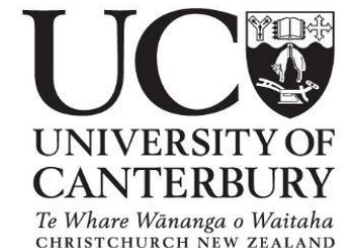


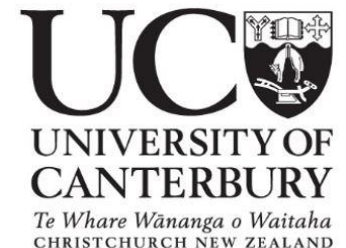
Modelling site productivity for forest management using eco-physiology

Euan G. Mason
Tuesday, 10th July 2018



Quantifying and understanding factors limiting productivity across forest estates

Euan G. Mason
Tuesday, 10th July 2018



Overview

- **What are we doing?**
- **How is it useful?**
- **How is it different?**
- **Estimating productivity**
- **Philosophy of science**
- **Hybrid growth and yield models**

What are we doing?

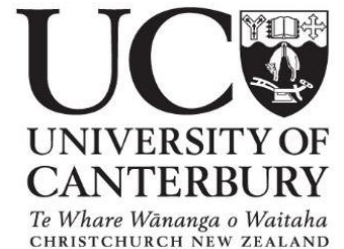
Finding ways to bring eco-physiology into a mensurational context

- Constraints on radiation use
 - Temperature, Soil moisture, Vapour pressure deficit, Nutrition
- Substituting cumulative potential radiation use for time

Estimates of productivity: Hybrid physiological/mensurational modelling

- ***Distinguish site influences*** from silvicultural and genetic effects on productivity
- Show which ***site factors are limiting growth***
- Provide estimates of current ***and future*** crop dimensions
- Represent impacts of ***climate change***
- ***Represent impacts of site preparation*** on final crop dimensions

How do our methods differ from other hybrid modelling methods?



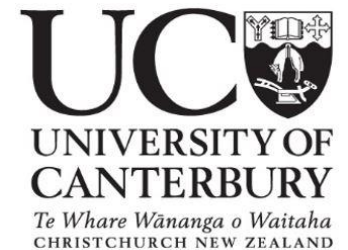
Hybrid modelling approaches

- **Some teams run pure eco-physiological models**
 - 3-PG, Cabala, CenW
- **Others run eco-physiological models in parallel with growth & yield models**
 - Use physiology to adjust coefficients
- **We use eco-physiology to predict productivity indices**
 - Then run mensurational models
- ***We are moving to fully integrated growth and yield hybrid models***
 - Retain desirable mensurational attributes
 - Minimise errors

How do we do it?

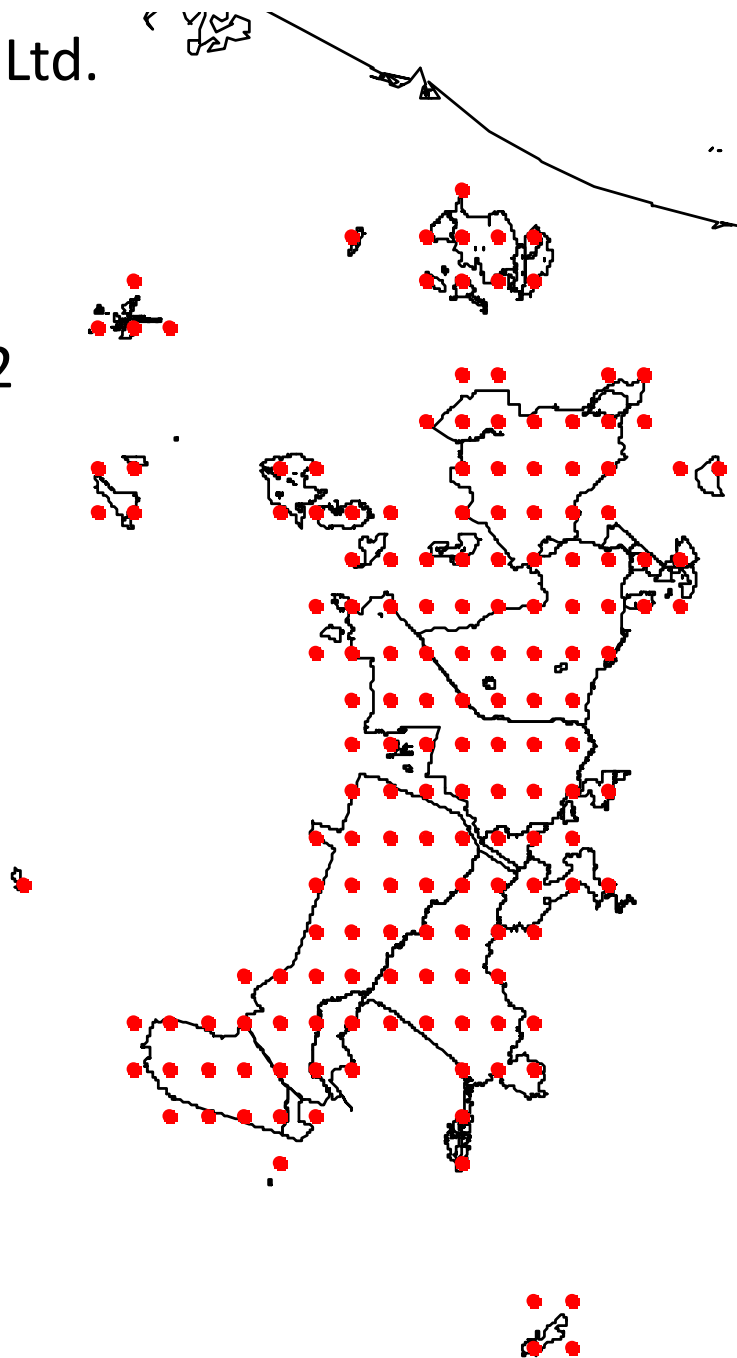
- **Assemble and localise topographic, climatic, soils inputs**
- **Run eco-physiological model at points in landscapes to predict productivity**
- **Test predictions with PSP estimates of productivity indices**
- **Deliver high resolution GIS rasters**
 - **Productivity estimates**
 - **Factors constraining productivity**
- **Deliver hybrid growth and yield models**
 - **Substitute cumulative potential radiation use for time**

Localising inputs

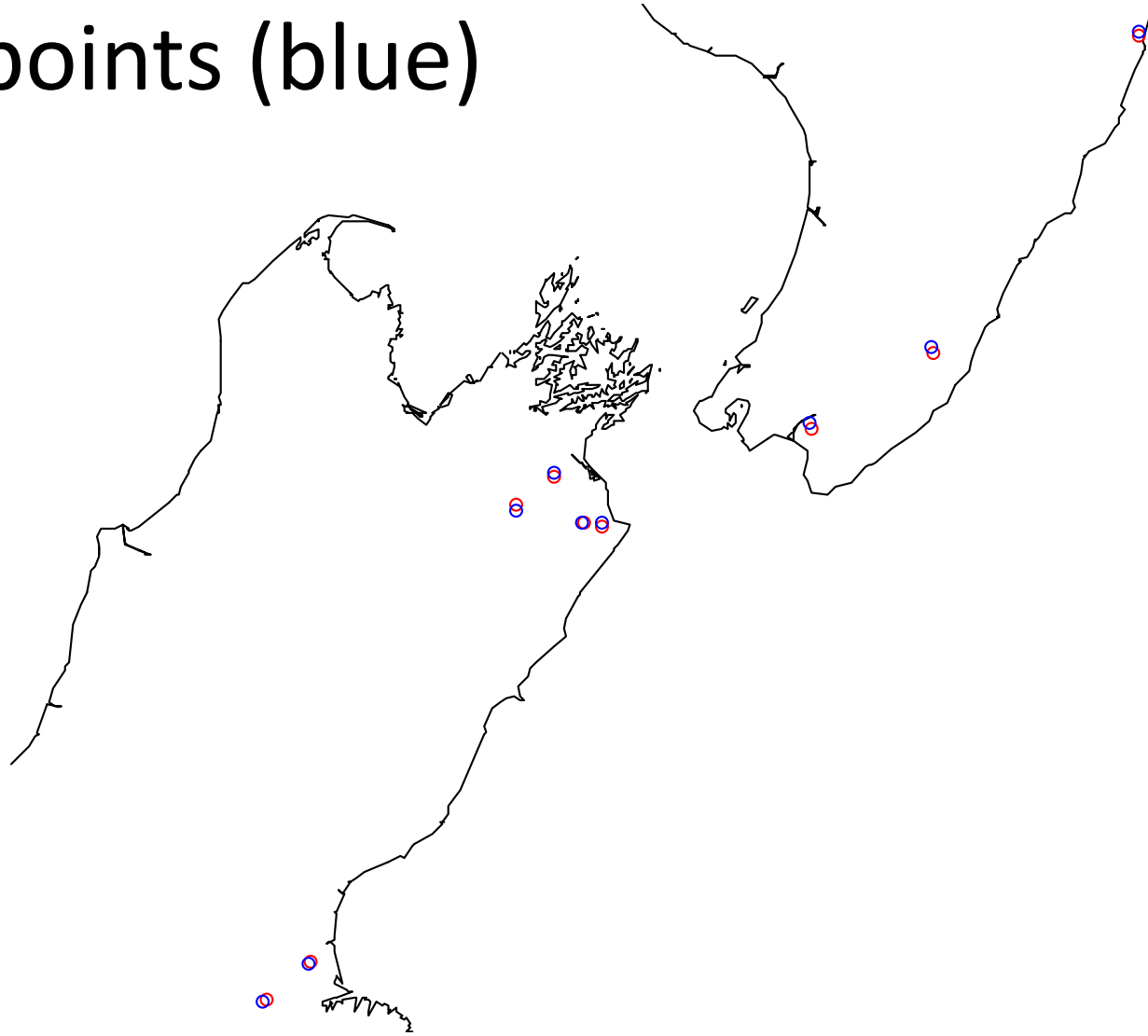


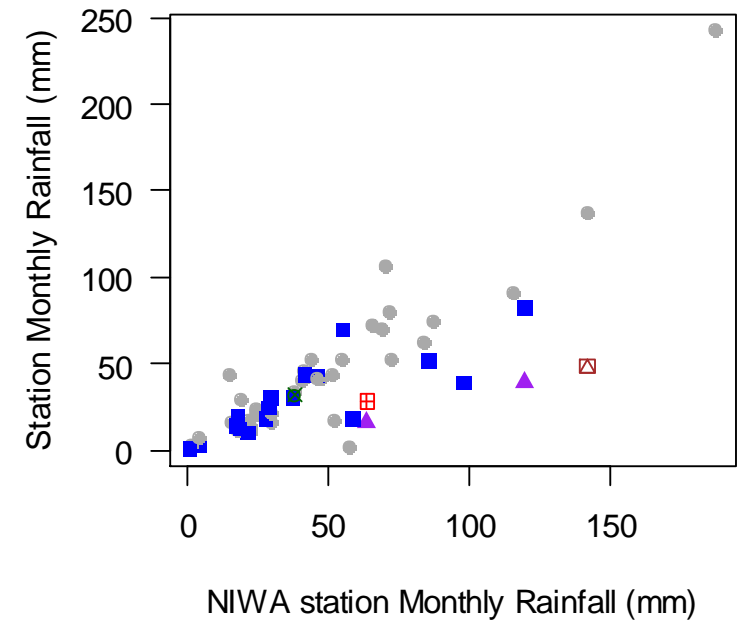
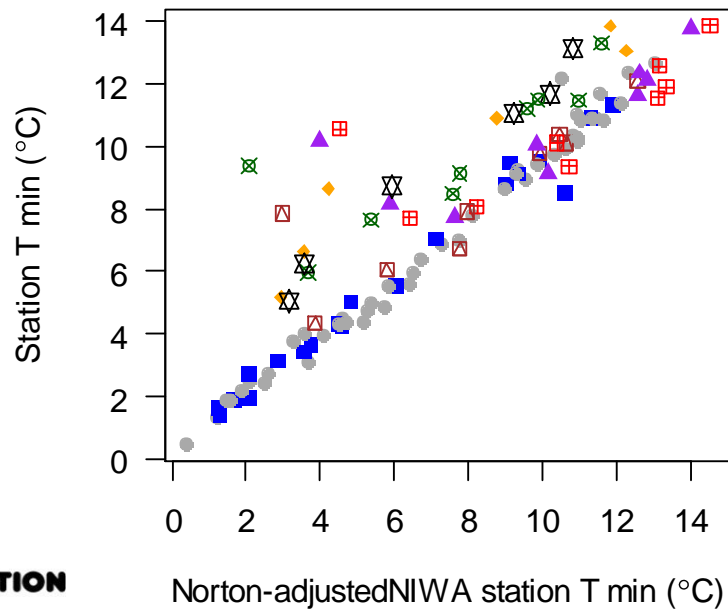
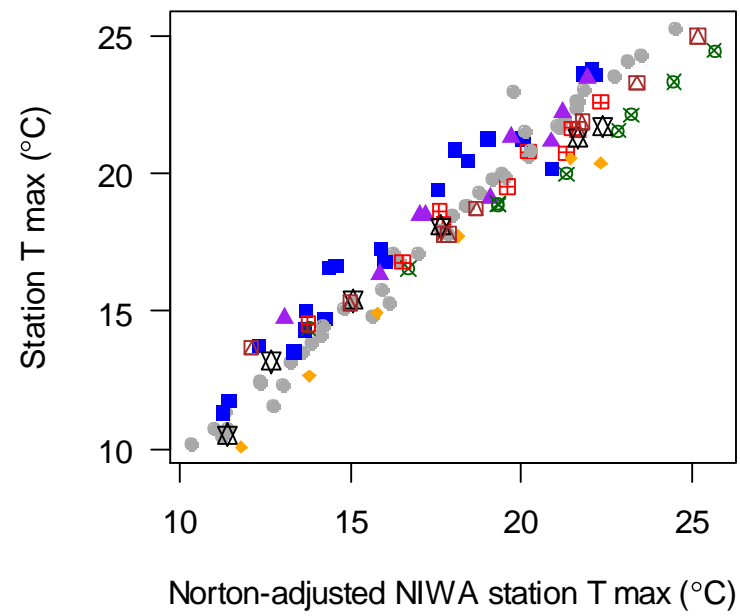
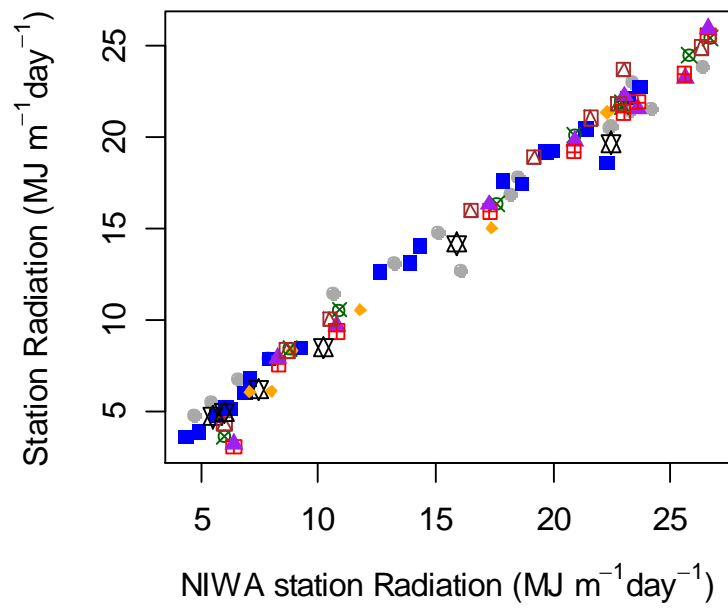
Kaingaroa Timberlands Ltd.

166 VCSN points for
monthly weather data
across years since 1972



Our stations (red)
VCSN points (blue)





Estimating productivity indices

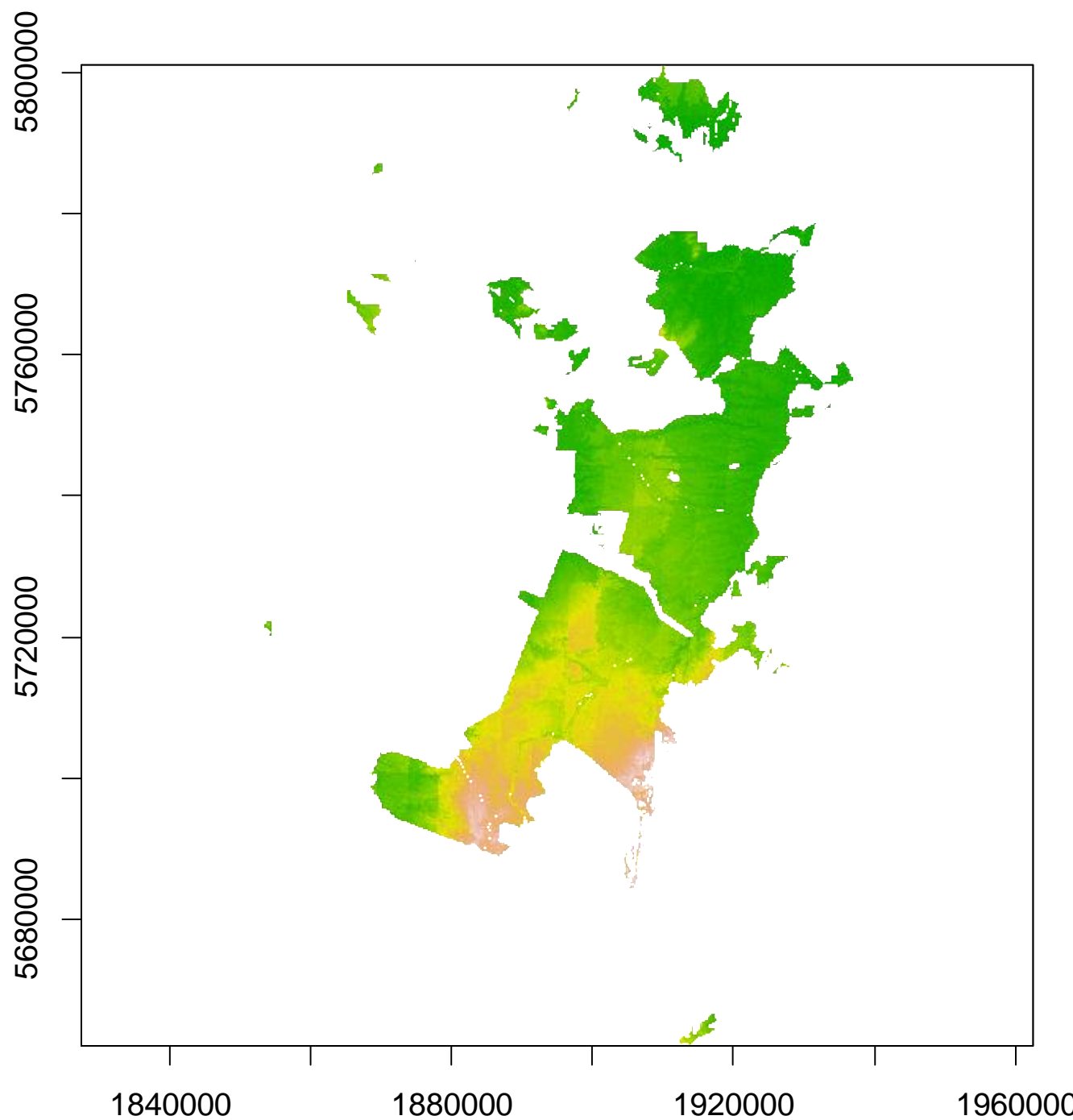


Hybrid model estimates of site index in Kaingaroa Timberlands' estate

- **Radiation-use efficiency model runs**
 - Potentially useable radiation sum since time of planting
 - LiDAR DEM
 - Adjusted VCSN climate
 - Fundamental soil layer
- **Test different physiological model forms**
 - Productivity indices from PSPs planted after 1972 with measurements > age 15
- **Implement estimates of productivity across landscapes at high resolution**

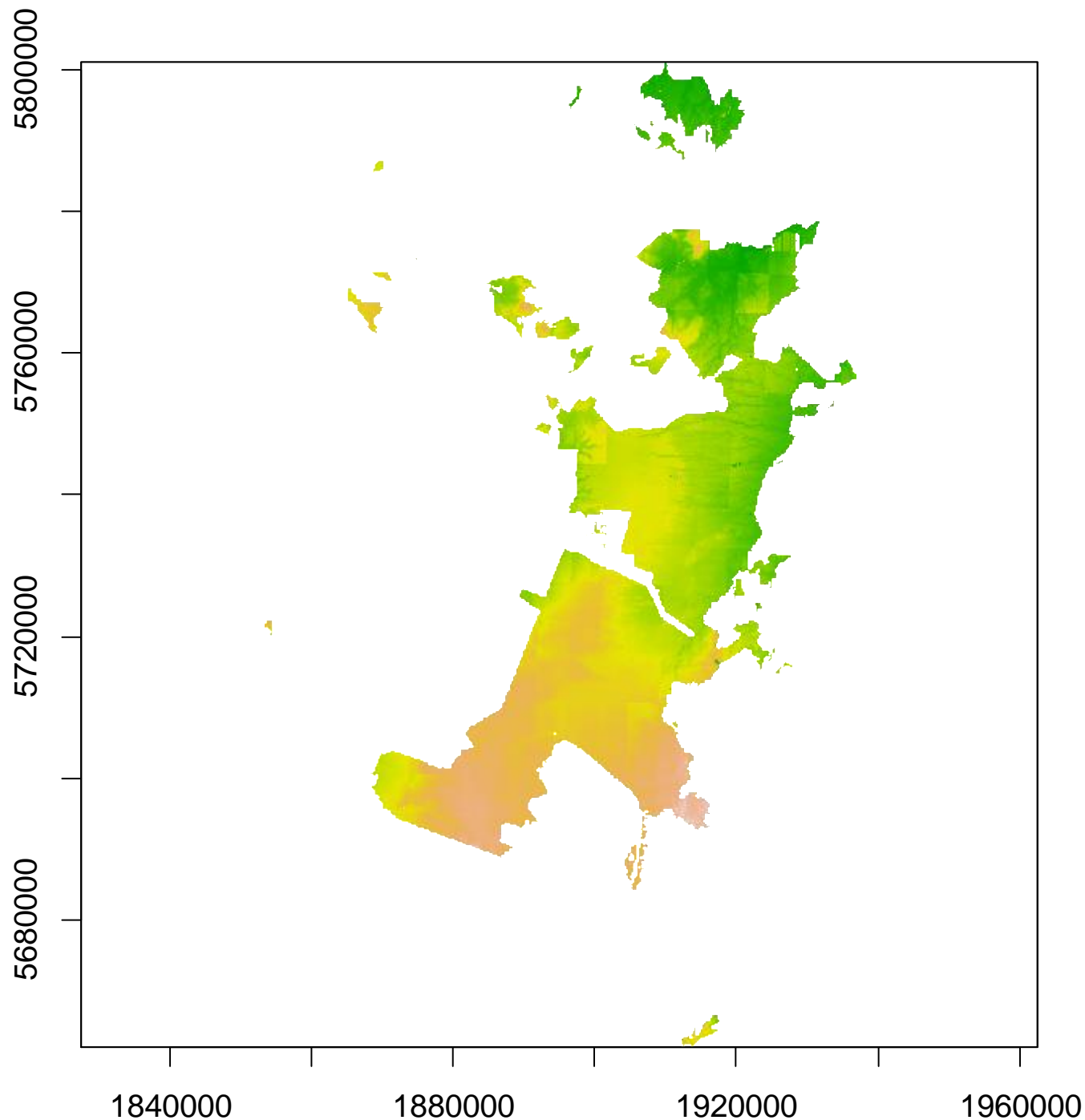
Best hybrid model prediction of site index in Kaingaroa Timberlands' estate

- **Independent variables**
 - Temperature and VPD modified radiation sums
 - Slope (highly curvilinear, small slopes most important)
 - Fertility estimated as pH & C:N
- **Soil water balance unhelpful**
- **Standard error = 1.68 m**
- **Lidar tree height estimates of SI (Watt et al. 2015)**
 - standard error = 1.38 m

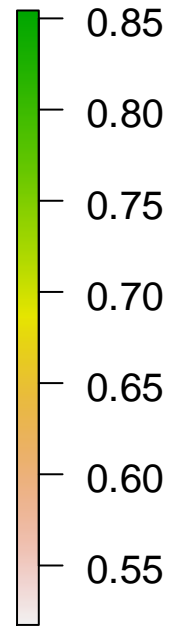


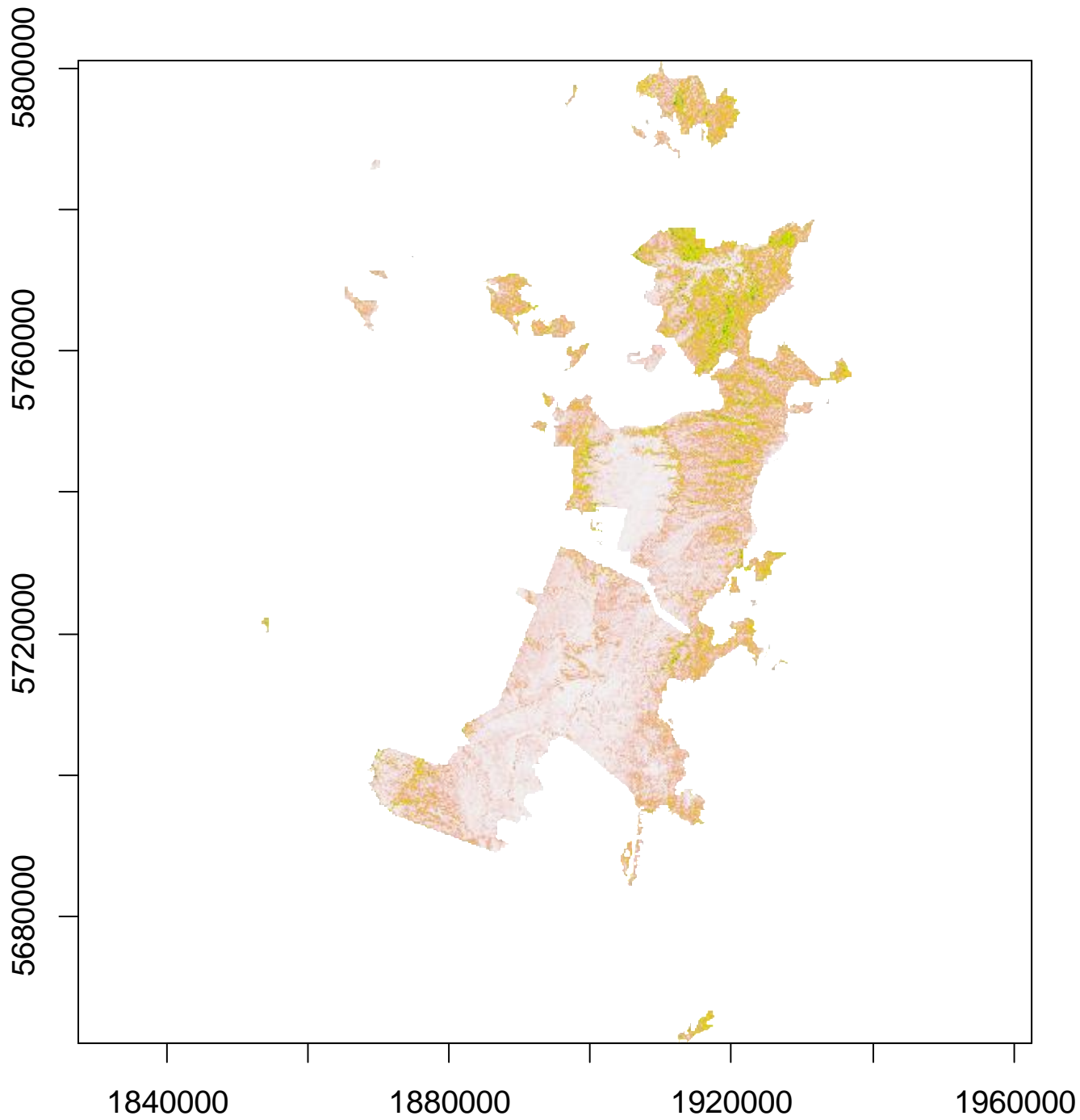
Site index 2010

220,000 ha
Pixels @ 15 m
9,800,000
points

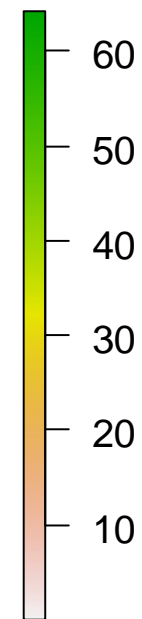


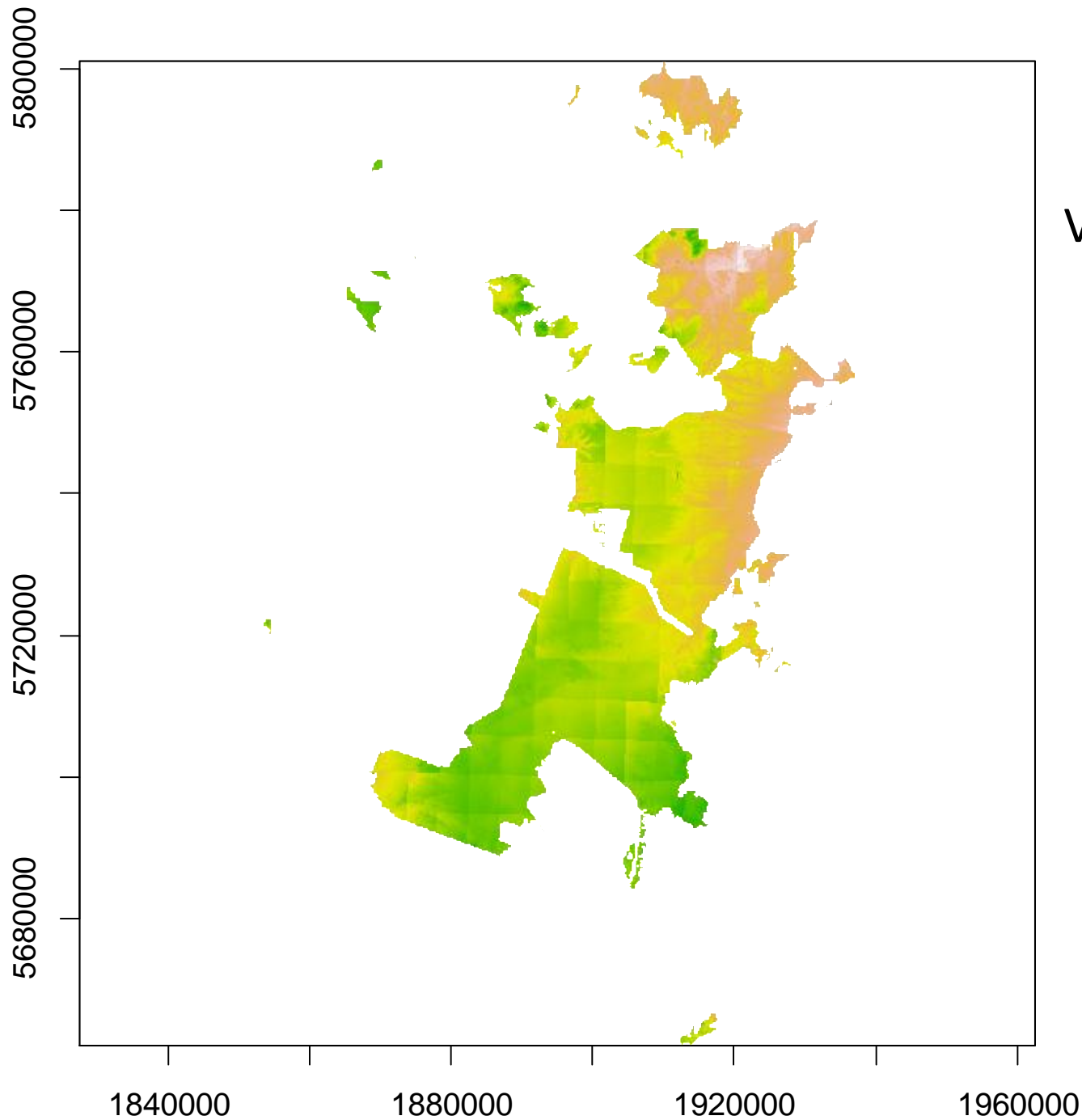
Temperature limitation



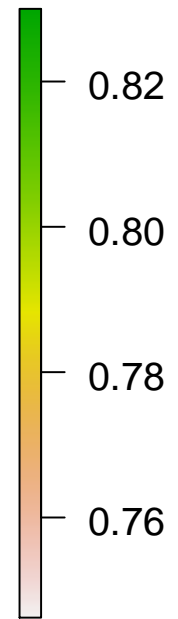


Slope

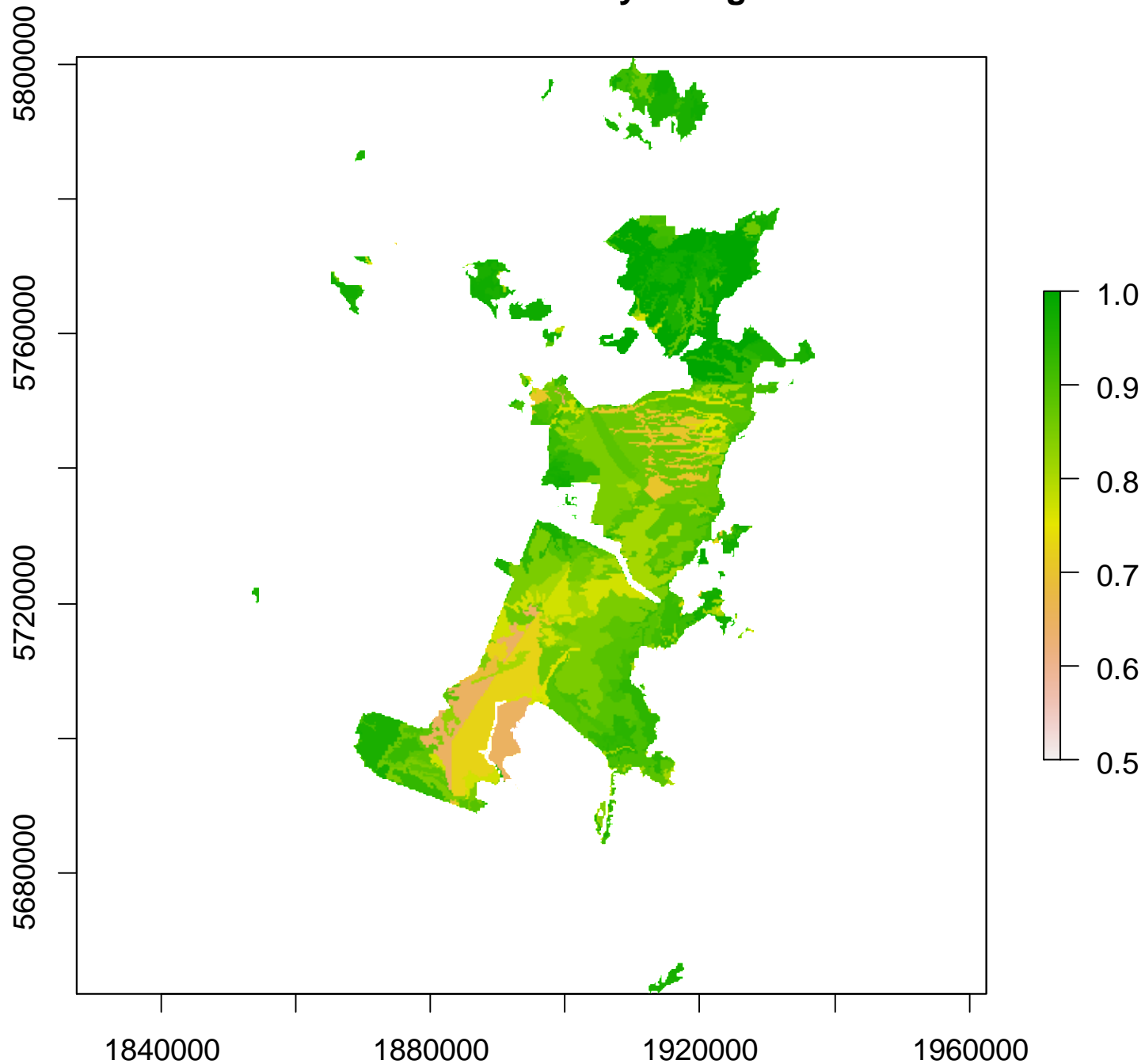


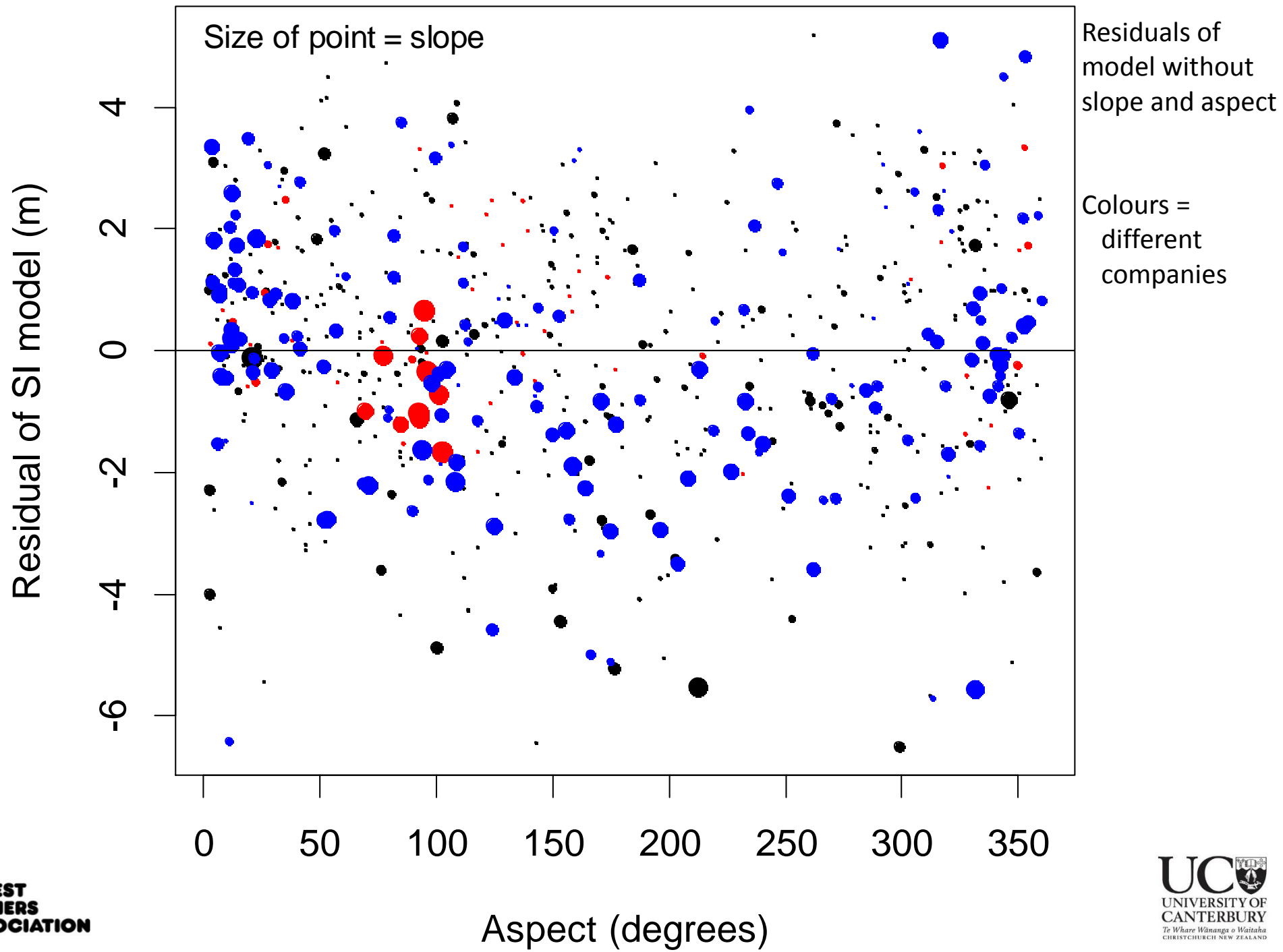


VPD Limitations



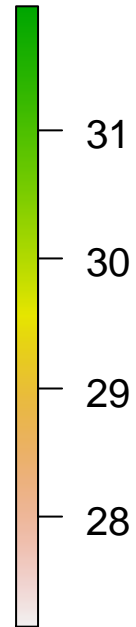
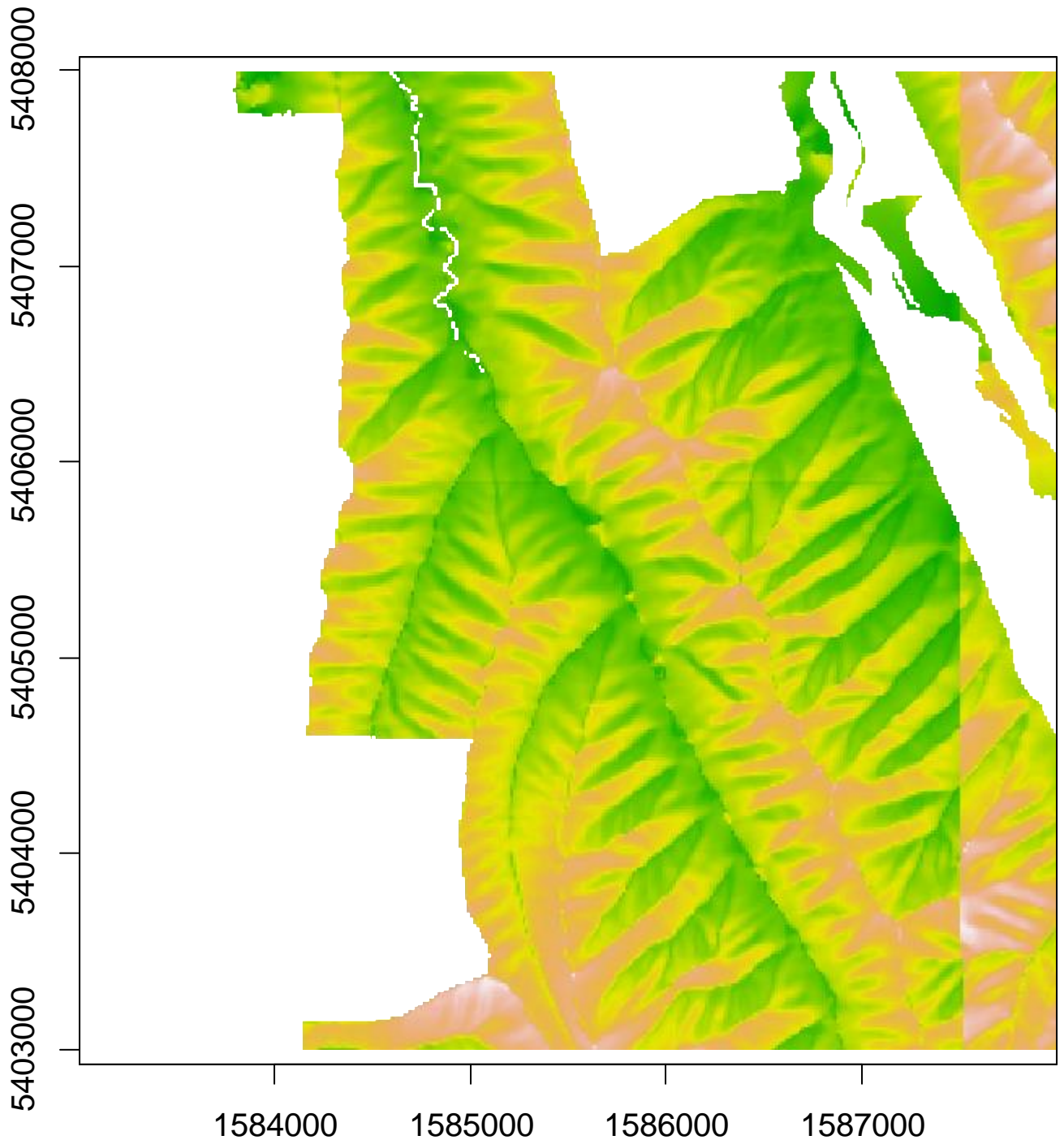
Where soil nutrients may limit growth

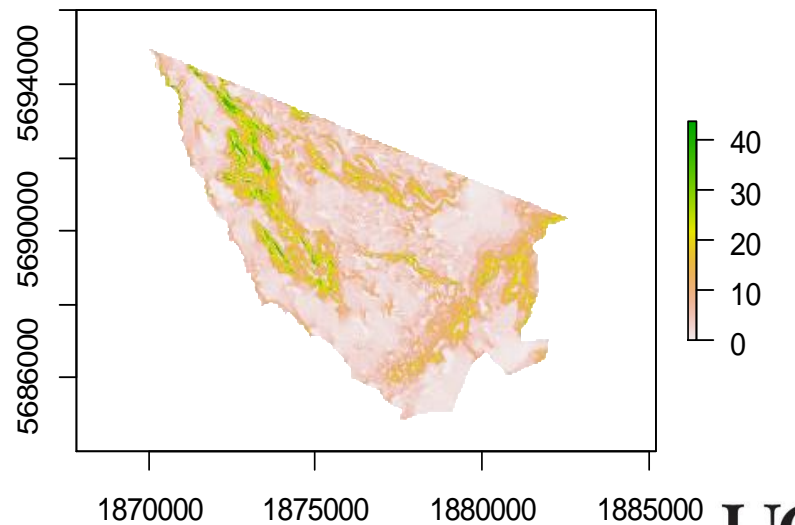
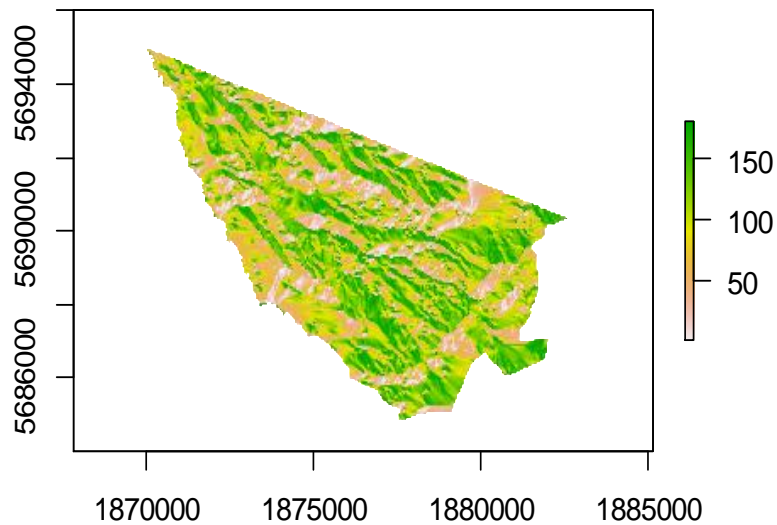
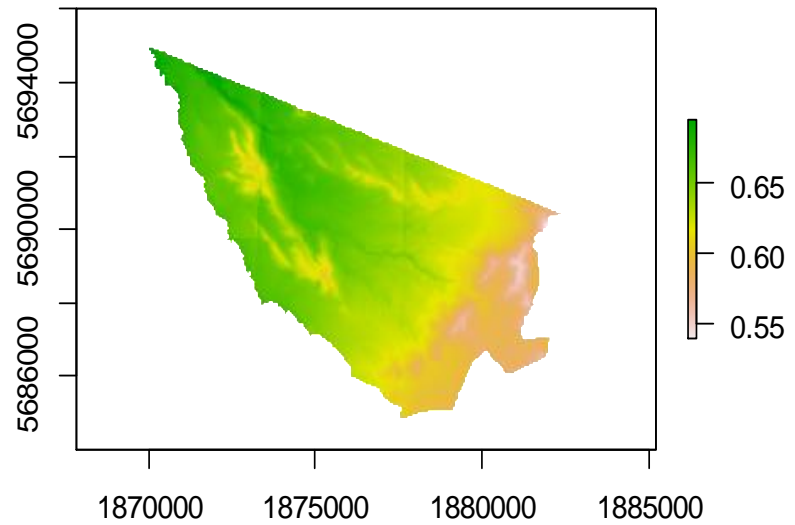
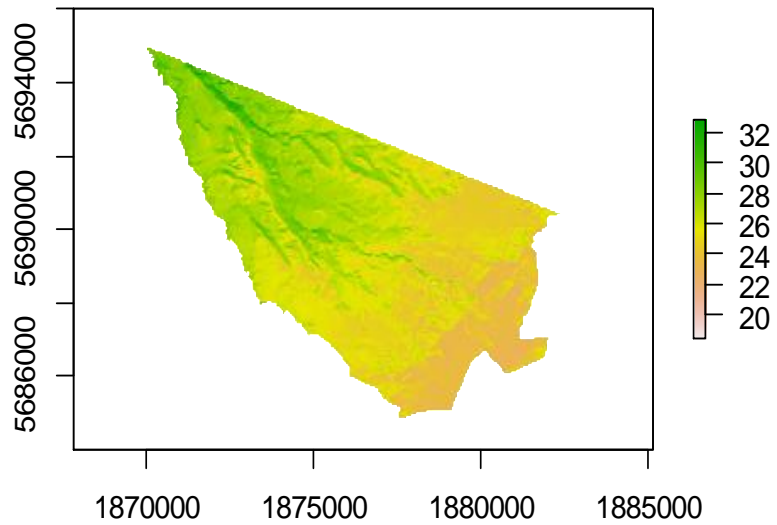




Model with aspect

Site index





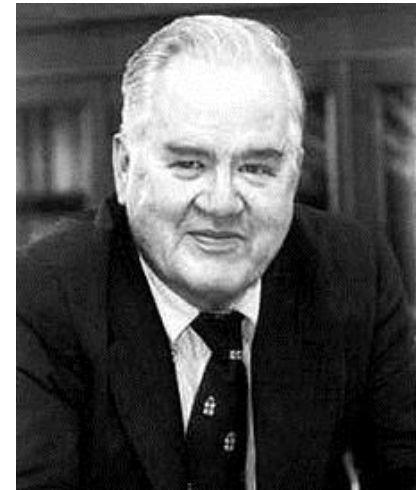
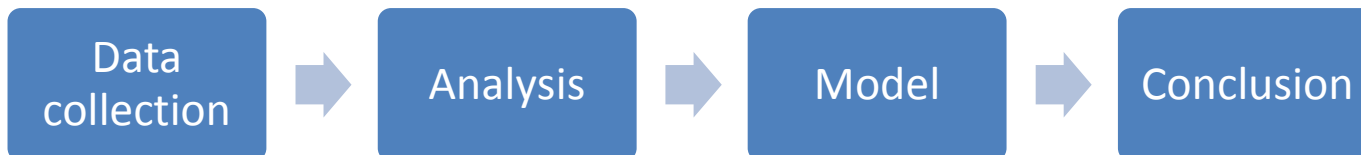
N.B.: *No tree growth data* employed to estimate productivity and site limitations

- **Popperian philosophy of science**

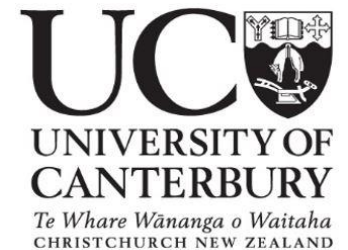


- **Traditional growth and yield modelling**

- **Begins with data**
- **Exploratory data analysis (Tukey 1977)**

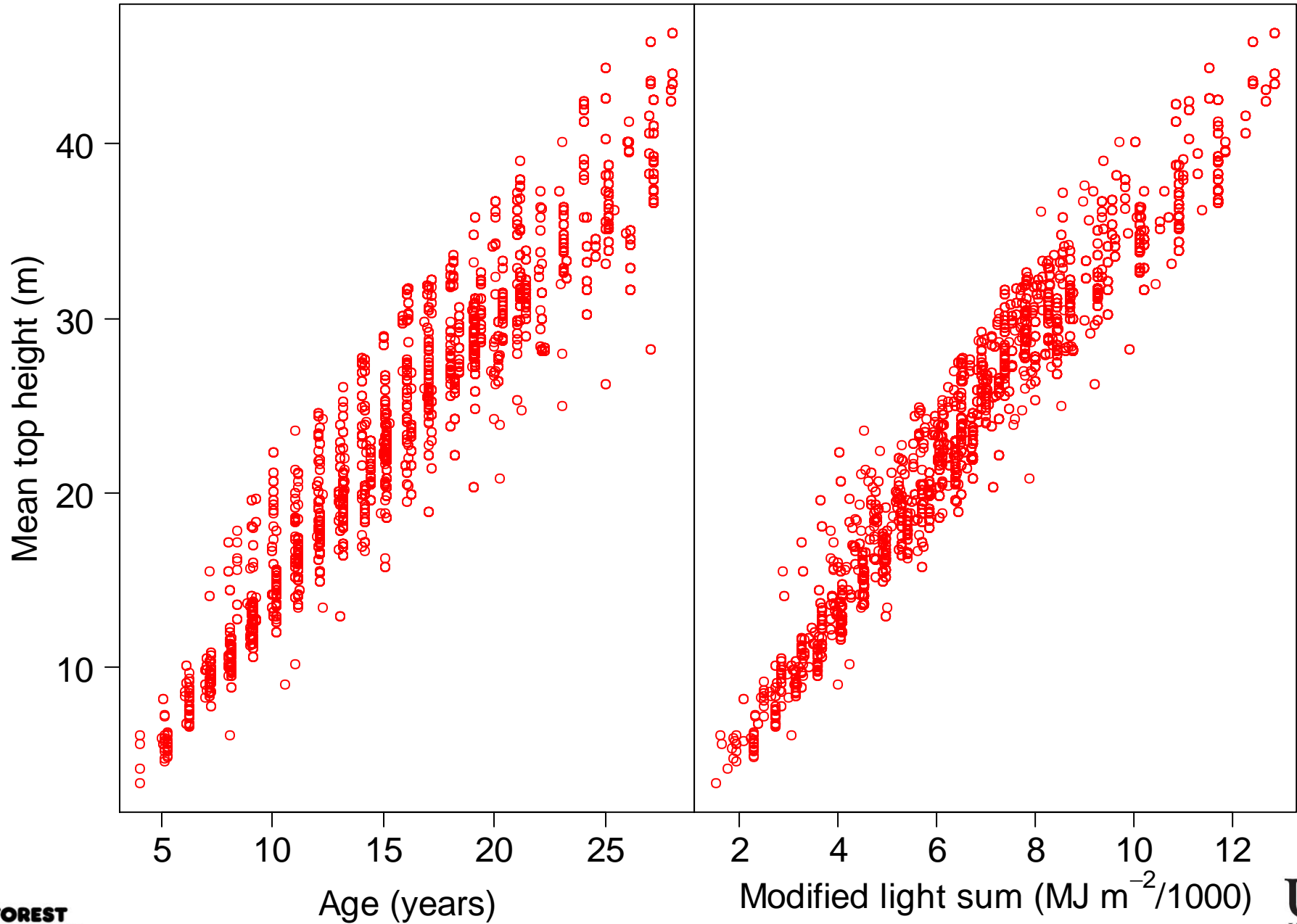


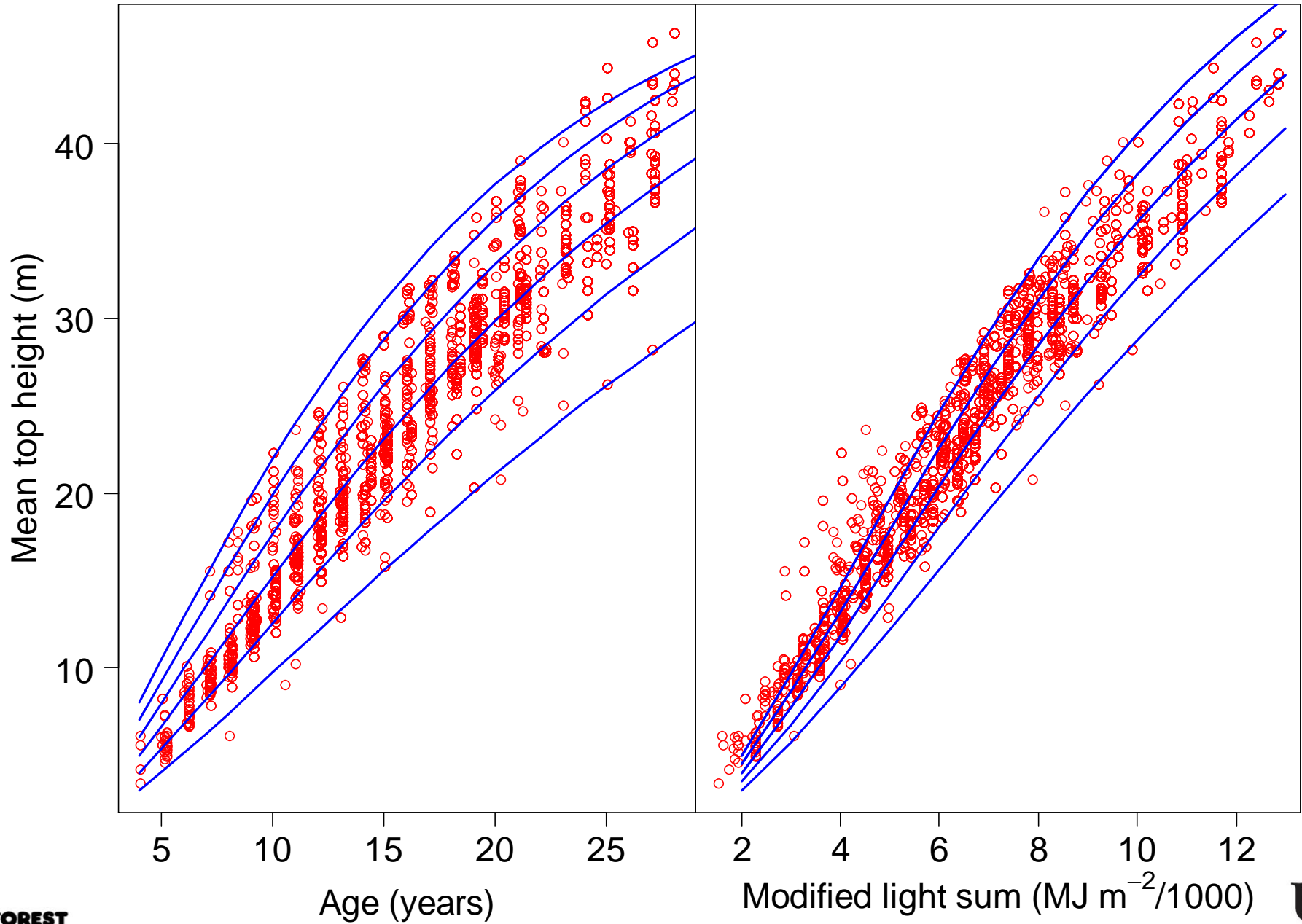
Hybrid growth and yield models



Blending physiology with growth and yield modelling

- Use physiology to predict index values, then run index-based models
 - Overall error:
 - physiology error + **index model error** + growth & yield model error + measurement error
- Use modified light sum instead of time in equations
 - Overall error:
 - physiology error + growth & yield model error + measurement error





RESULTS

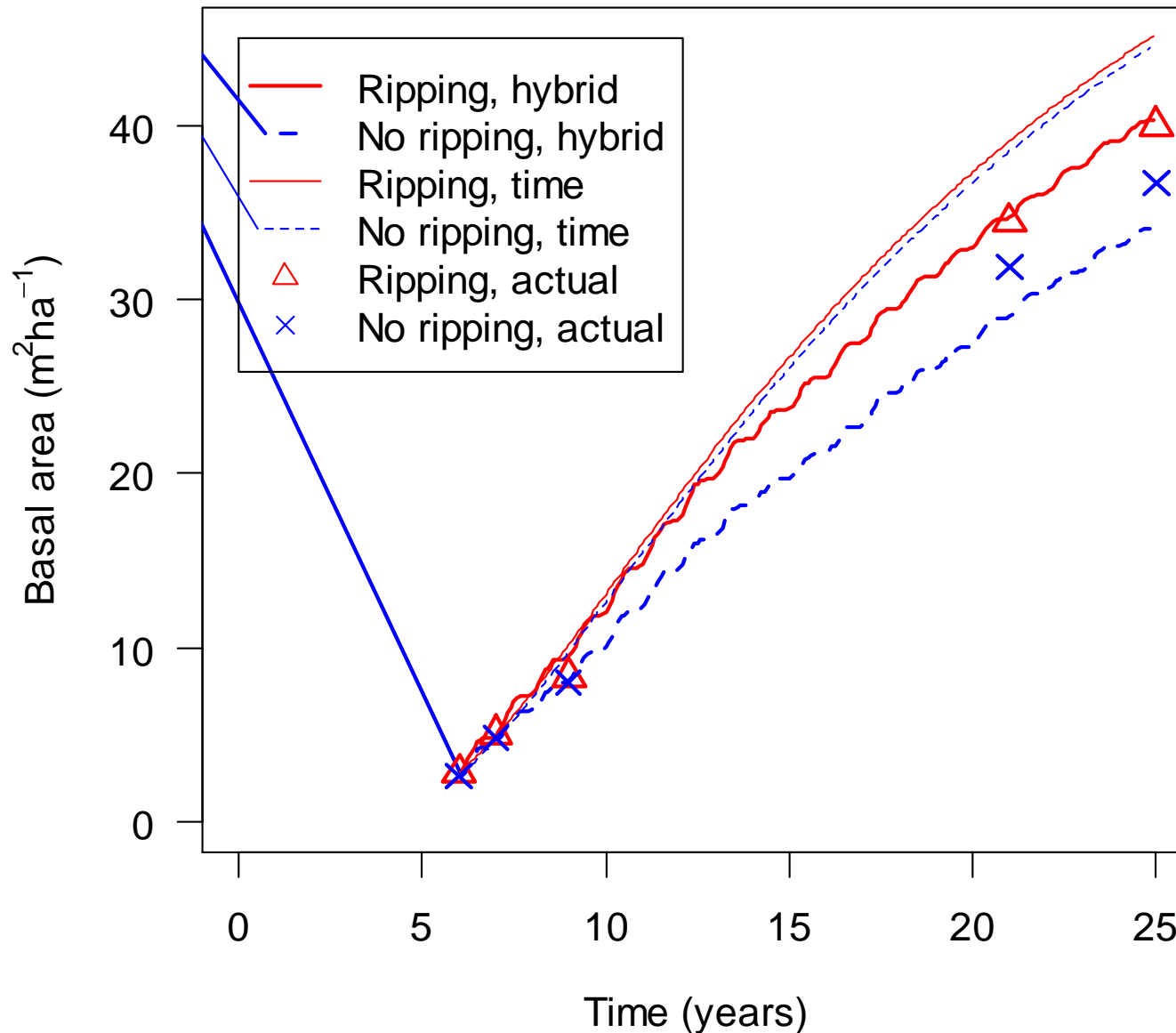
PRECISION

Percentage precision gain with respect to the least precise approach (based on SE)

	<i>P. taeda</i>			<i>E. grandis</i>		
	Base	Augmented	PULSE*	Base	Augmented	PULSE
h_{dom} (m)	2.0	3.4	0	0	1.8	10
G (m ² /ha)	0	2.5	6.9	0	4.0	14.3
d_{max} (cm)	0	1.4	9.1	0	1.8	9.5
SD_d (cm)	0	2.1	2.1	0	0	8.9
Average	0.5	2.4	4.5	0	2.0	10.7

*Calculated using a validation dataset

Hybrid model: Effects of site preparation



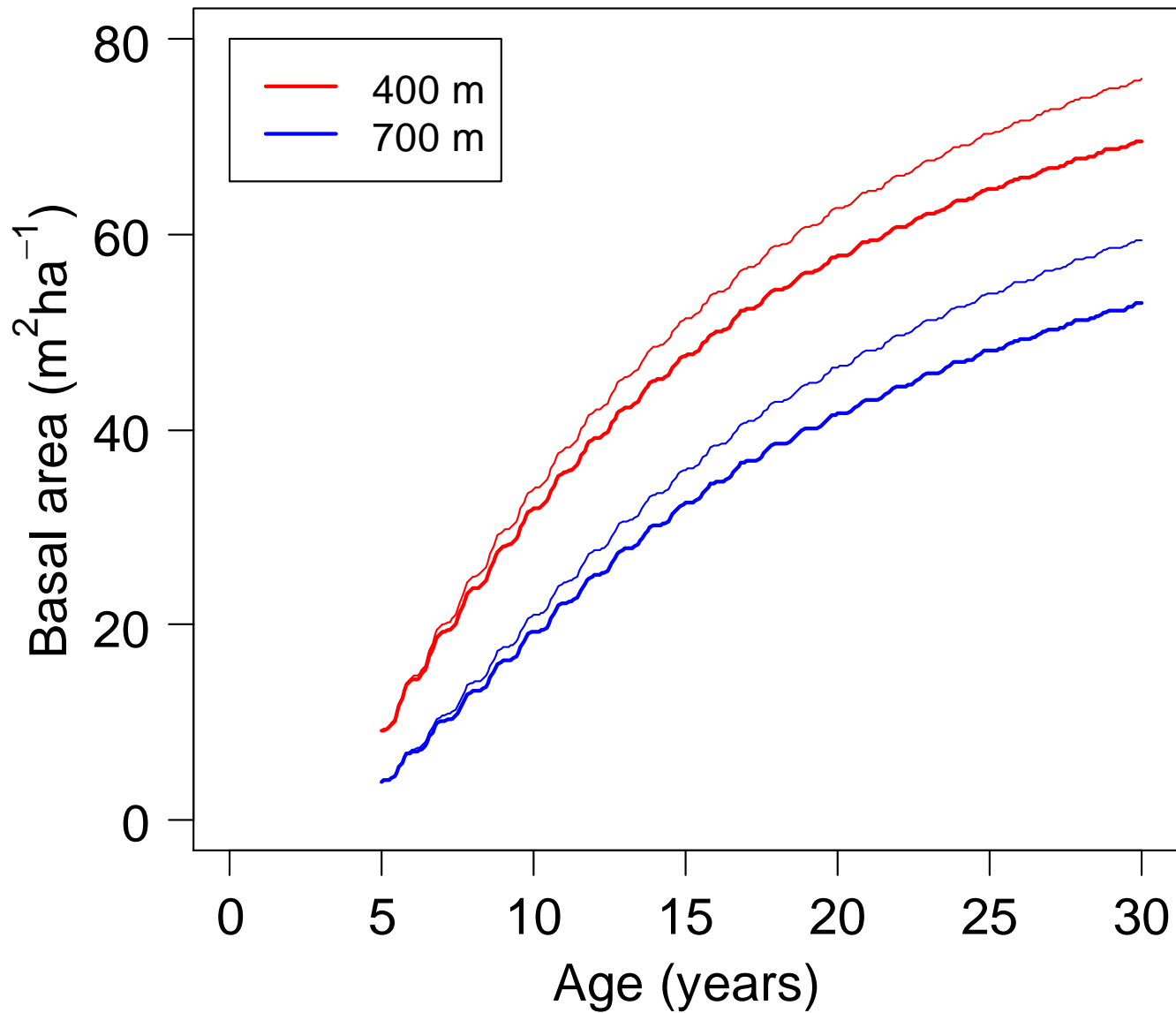
Climate change: NIWA prediction for Bay of Plenty, 1990 to 2040

- **+1 degree C to summer and autumn temperatures**
- **+0.9 degrees C to winter temperatures**
- **+0.8 degrees C to spring temperatures**

Source: Ministry for the Environment (2008)

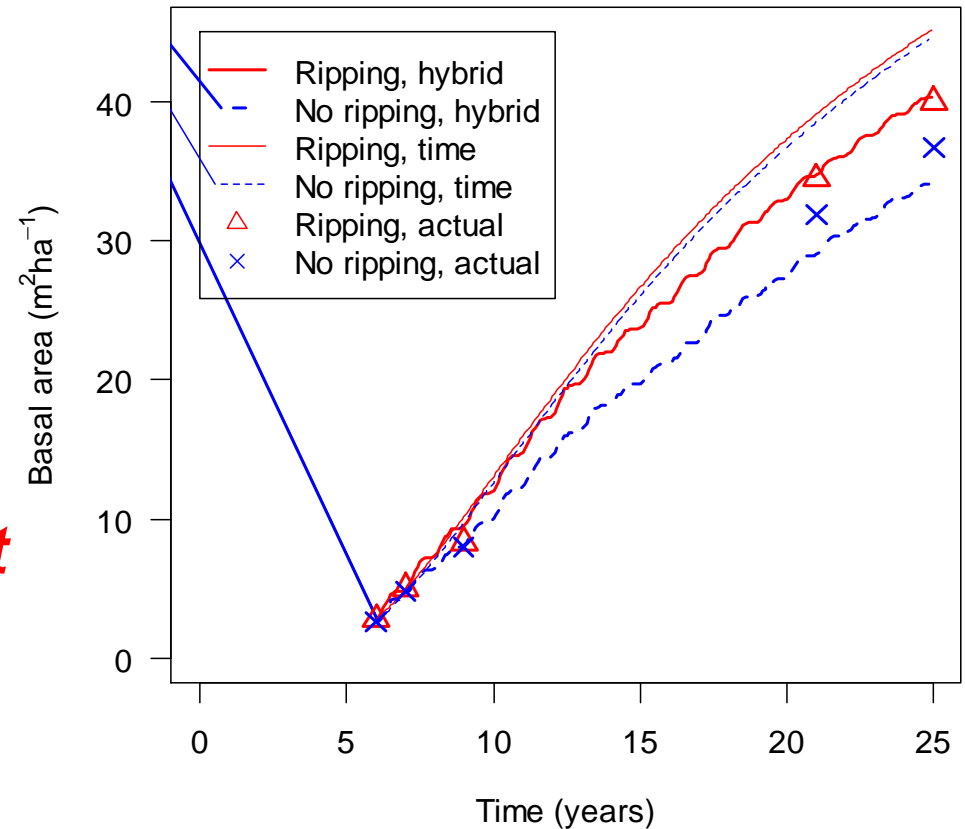
Thick lines = 1990

Thin lines = 2040



Summary: Hybrid physiological/mensurational modelling

- **Collaboration between researchers and managers**
- **Combine the best of physiology & mensuration**
- **More useful models**
- **Our methods are different**
 - **Retain mensurational features**
 - **Minimise errors**



Acknowledgements

- **Forest Growers Levy Fund**
- **Nelson Forest Management Ltd.**
- **Global Forest Partners Ltd.**
- **Kaingaroa Timberlands Ltd.**
- **Blakely Pacific (NZ) Ltd.**
- **Wenita Ltd.**
- **Rayonier (NZ) Ltd.**
- **Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences**

- **Justin Morgenroth (School of Forestry)**
- **Horacio Bown (Universidad de Chile)**
- **Urban Nilsson (SLU, Sweden)**
- **Emma Holström (SLU, Sweden)**
- **Cecilia Rashid Casnati (Uruguay)**
- **Serajis Salekin, Nguyen Viet Xuan & Jack Burgess (Postgraduate students)**