Monitoring 1

What new or different considerations do we need to think about when managing forests in the face of climate change? 1

Holistic management for all values, rather than single silo'd values. 6

Guard against basing our expectations of what the forest "should" look like on our past experience 1

Shifts in forest use: e.g. manufactured lumber and the impacts on desirable species 2

whether or not timber expectations are warranted

The weather extemes are very important as they drive the disturbances 4

uncertainty regarding the 'future forest state' - how do we quantify where are we going? 2

Due to uncertainty, need to provide a (wide) range of forest conditions to support adaptation 6

Addressing uncertainty: need a diversified portfolio of species, stand structures, for resilience in face of wetter or drier, species specific pests and pathogens 2

An alternative perspective: Holling, C. S., & Meffe, G. K. (1996). Command and control and the pathology of natural resource management. Conservation biology, 10(2), 328-337.

What are the spatially explicit considerations we need to make to manage for landscape resiliency in the face of climate change? Age class distribution, patch size, perimeter length, distance to interior? I.e., what does or should the landscape composition and configuration look like? 3

How do we avoid ecological traps with habitat by planting trees based solely on climate parameter not ecolo (bottom parame

Since we clearcut and plant pine and spruce it would appear as if the practices on the ground are not reflecting actions. We need to leave more retention when harvesting and plant more species asap. 10

How are threatened specie like the caribou going to be effected. Can we grow their habitat. 2

In BC we take for granted that a lot of ecosystem services are provided by forests outside the so-called working forest. But in the future many of those forests may be severely compromised. I think we have to modify practices so that our plantations supply a much wider range of ecosystem services than they currently do. 1

increasing species diversity in re-plantation, to allow for changing climate and which species are likely to do well in a changing region 5

Projections are often at landscape-level but we can't ignore the site conditions 4

Need consideration of temporal aspects of silviculture planning 2

Most climate envelope models conflate the current spatial distribution of a species (realized niche; driven primarily by competition) with absolute abiotic tolerance (fundamental niche, which is always much much wider). Predicting distributions primarily determined by biotic interactions with abiotic climate variables results in directional bias towards predicting rapid ecosystem shifts where none may occur. 2

Changes in precep patterns

Examination of resilience in primary forest in comparison to managed stands. Which are more resilient and why? How do we build greater resilience, especially in our managed stands? 2

Novel insect and pathogen issues coupled with different species 1

As we help alte diversity, there will be winners and losers for species that depend on one ecosystem or another.

looking at diversifying harvest practices 9

complex interactions - eg more 'open' forests might be good for tree vigour, and appear to reduce fuel loading, but wind can increase through these stands, exacerbating fire severity.

the need for BC to move to harvesting in managed forest will need to happen sooner than the Provinc is moving to capture data gap necessary to do so effectively 1

demonstrating that something other than planting pine and spruce would be great 1

Retain forest structure that is similar to 'past' climate forests so that wildlife has some time to adapt to 'future' climate forests 10

Management to ensure that our regenerating forests are planned in a way to support non-timber values than than only timber values. 3

silviculture to reduce impacts (e.g. fire hazard) rather than to increase timber volume. i.e., forests as both a liability and an asset. 4

use current forests as opportunity to create a future forest e.g. underplant broadleaf or partial cut in conifer 4

Diversifying species in our planting programs and diversifying values/products 1

uncertainty the big issue: wetter or drier, invasive pathogens, plus shifts in what people expect from their forests 1

Potential reductions in Sx productivity with changes in climate cast interesting implications for TSAs? 1

birch could have value as a hardwood species if we developed that industry

Veteran trees that have survived a changing climate in the past century may be ideal candidates to promote natural regeneration 1

If ecosystems are drier, could be frostier so problematic for Douglas-fir as it is frost sensitive. It will require shelter or aggressive site preparation. 4

Consideration of how harvest and retention practicies can interact with regeneration (i.e. avoid thinking of planting as being independent of the retained structure)

A lot of great ideas, but licensees also need adaptation in policy to implement new strategies

Incorporate traditional ecological knowledge and local knowledge

Traditional ecological knowledge and values

More accountability to bridge the gap between research and practices. It's lonely here!! 4

to forest management

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