



FONDAZIONE ENI  
ENRICO MATTEI

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# Forests Multiple Use Management

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Faustmann Symposium  
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2009

## Literature

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Hartman, R., 1976. The harvesting decision when a standing forest has value. *Economic Inquiry* 14, 52 -58.

- Exogenous timber prices
- Exogenous land prices
- Static framework

M. Bowes and J. Krutilla, 1985, Multiple use management of public forestlands, in "Handbook of Natural Resource and Energy Economics" (A. Kneese and J. Sweeney, Eds.), Vol. 11, pp. 531-569, Elsevier, New York (1985).

Tahvonen, Olli., 2004, “Timber production versus old-growth preservation with endogenous prices and forest age-classes”, *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 34: 1296-1310.

Calkin, D. E., C. A. Montgomery, N. H. Schumaker, S. Polasky, J. L. Arthur, D. J. Nalle. 2002. Developing a production possibility set of wildlife species persistence and timber harvest value. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* 32 :1329–1343

Nalle, D., Montgomery, A. C., Arthur, J., Polasky, S., and Schumaker, N. 2004. Modelling joint production of wildlife and timber. *Journal of Environmental and Economic Management* 48: 997-1017

## Modelling Literature:

- Salo, S. and O. Tahvonen, 2002, “On Equilibrium Cycles and Normal Forests in Optimal Harvesting of Tree Vintages”, *JEEM*
- Salo, S. and O. Tahvonen, 2003, “On the Economics of Forest Vintages”, *JEDC*
- Salo, S. and O. Tahvonen, 2004, “Renewable Resources with Endogenous Age Classes and Allocation of Land”, *Amer. J. Agric. Econ*

Multiple Species - Optimal species mix  
- Invasive species

Land Use - Biodiversity Loss

Age Classes - Old Growth (...)

## 2.1.

# Biodiversity Literature.

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Burton,P.J., A.C. Balisky, L.P. Coward, S.G. Cumming, D. D. Kneeshaw. 1992, "The value of managing for biodiversity". The Forest Chronicle.68: 225-237

Hunter, M.L.,Jr. 1990, "Wildlife, Forests, and Forestry: Principles of Managing Forests for Biodiversity" Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood, NJ.

Buongiorno, J.,. Dahir, H. C. Lu, C. R. Lin, 1994, "Tree size diversity and economic returns in uneven-aged forest stands" , Forest Science, 40: 83-103

Onal, H., 1997, "Trade-off between Structural Diversity and Economic Objectives in Forest Management", Amer. J. Agric. Econ. 79, 1001-1012

## **Forest Structural Diversity – age classes and species distribution**

Analytical proof for the steady state allocation when management is extended to include Forest Structural Diversity

Numerical Simulations – transition dynamic analysis

Endogenous Variables

Vector  $X_t^l = [x_{1,t}^l; x_{2,t}^l; \dots x_{n,t}^l]$

$x_{st}^l$  - the area of forest land allocated to the age class  $s$  in period  $t$  for species  $l$

where  $s$  - trees age class -  $1, \dots, n$

$y_t$  - the area of land allocated to alternative uses

Biomass Vector -  $[f_1^l; f_2^l; \dots f_n^l]$

$f_s^l$  - the biomass content in timber per unit of land with trees of age class  $s$



$$v(x_{1,0}^l, \dots, x_{n,0}^l) = \underset{\{x_{s,t+1}^l, s=1, \dots, n, l=1, \dots, L, t=0, \dots\}}{\text{Max}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} b^t \left[ \sum_{l=1}^L U^l(c_t^l) + W(y_t) \right] \quad (2)$$

subject to

$$c_t^l = \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} f_s^l (x_{s,t}^l - x_{s+1,t+1}^l) + f_n^l x_{n,t}^l, \quad l = 1, \dots, L \quad (3)$$

$$y_t = 1 - \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{s=1}^n x_{s,t}^l \quad (4)$$

$$x_{s+1,t+1}^l \leq x_{s,t}^l, \quad s = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad l = 1, \dots, L \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{s=1}^n x_{s,t+1}^l \leq 1 \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{s=1}^n x_{s,t+1}^l \leq \sum_{s=1}^n x_{s,t+1}^1, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad (7)$$

$$x_{s,t}^l \geq 0, \quad s = 1, \dots, n, \quad l = 1, \dots, L \quad (8)$$

Baseline - The Unconstrained Problem

Species Area

Old Growth

Old Growth and Younger Stands

Salo, S. and O. Tahvonen, 2004, “**Renewable Resources with Endogenous Age Classes and Allocation of Land**”, *Amer. J. Agric. Econ*

*“When part of the land is allocated to agriculture, forest age-class distribution is smoothed without deviating from Faustmann rotation. After a small age class is harvested, the replanted area can be increased by using part of the existing agricultural land for forestry.”*

### THE UNCONSTRAINED PROBLEM

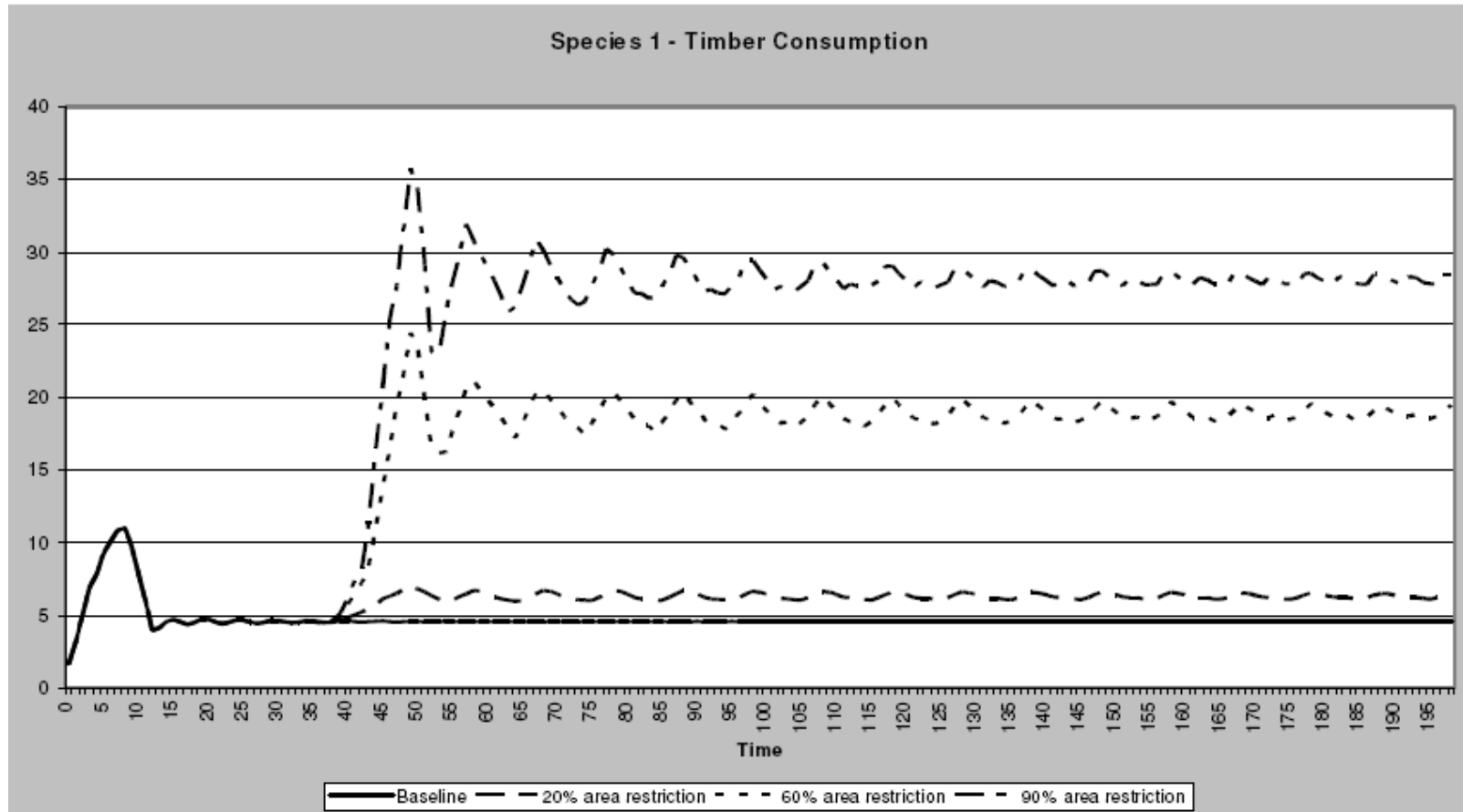
Deviations from Faustmann occur initially.

Adjustments are made through increases/decreases of replanted area.

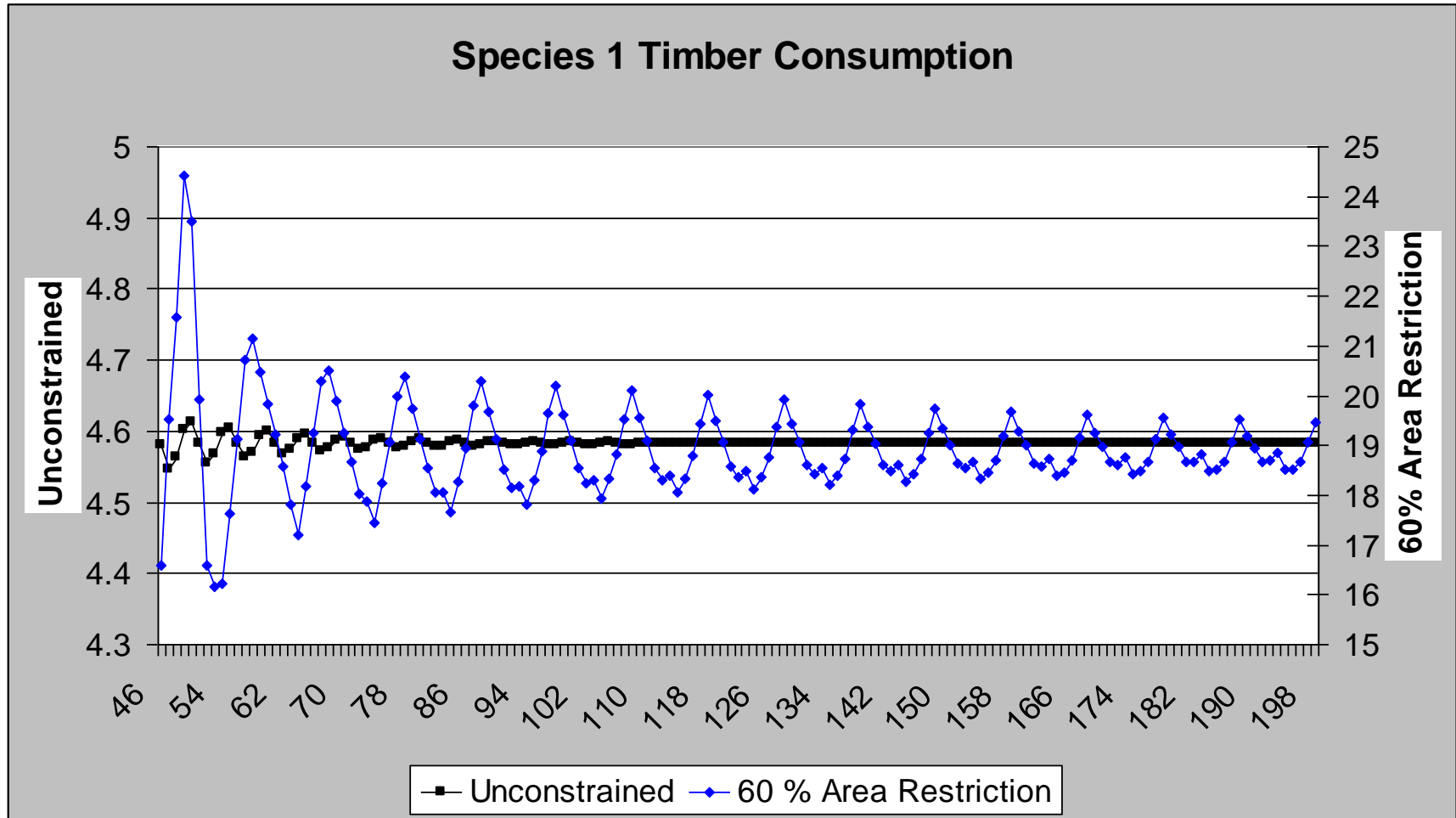
## Species Area

$$\alpha \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{s=1}^n x_{s,t+1}^l \leq \sum_{s=1}^n x_{s,t+1}^1, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

# Numerical Simulations – Species Area



# Numerical Simulations – Species Area



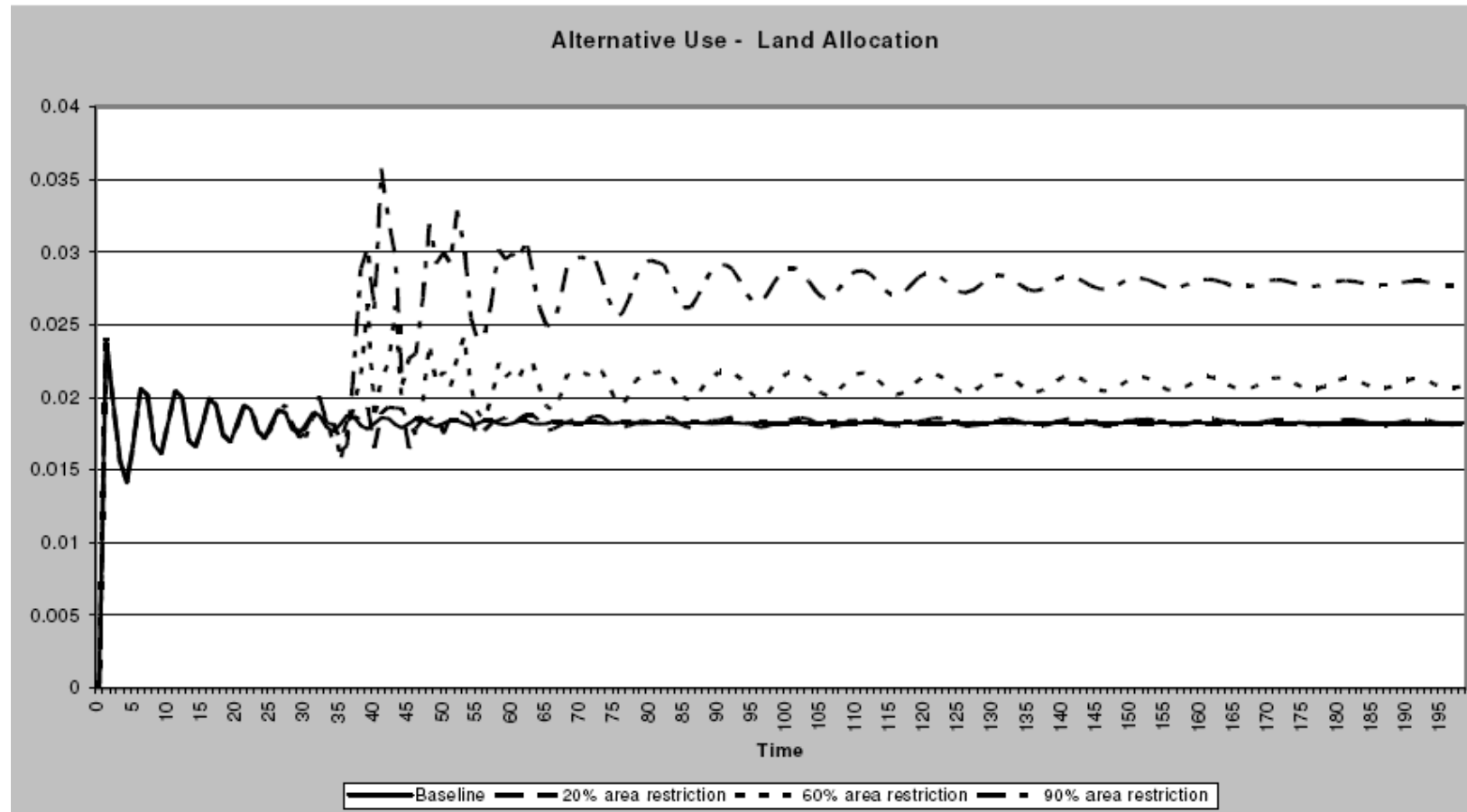
## Numerical Simulations – Species Area

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# Numerical Simulations - Species Area





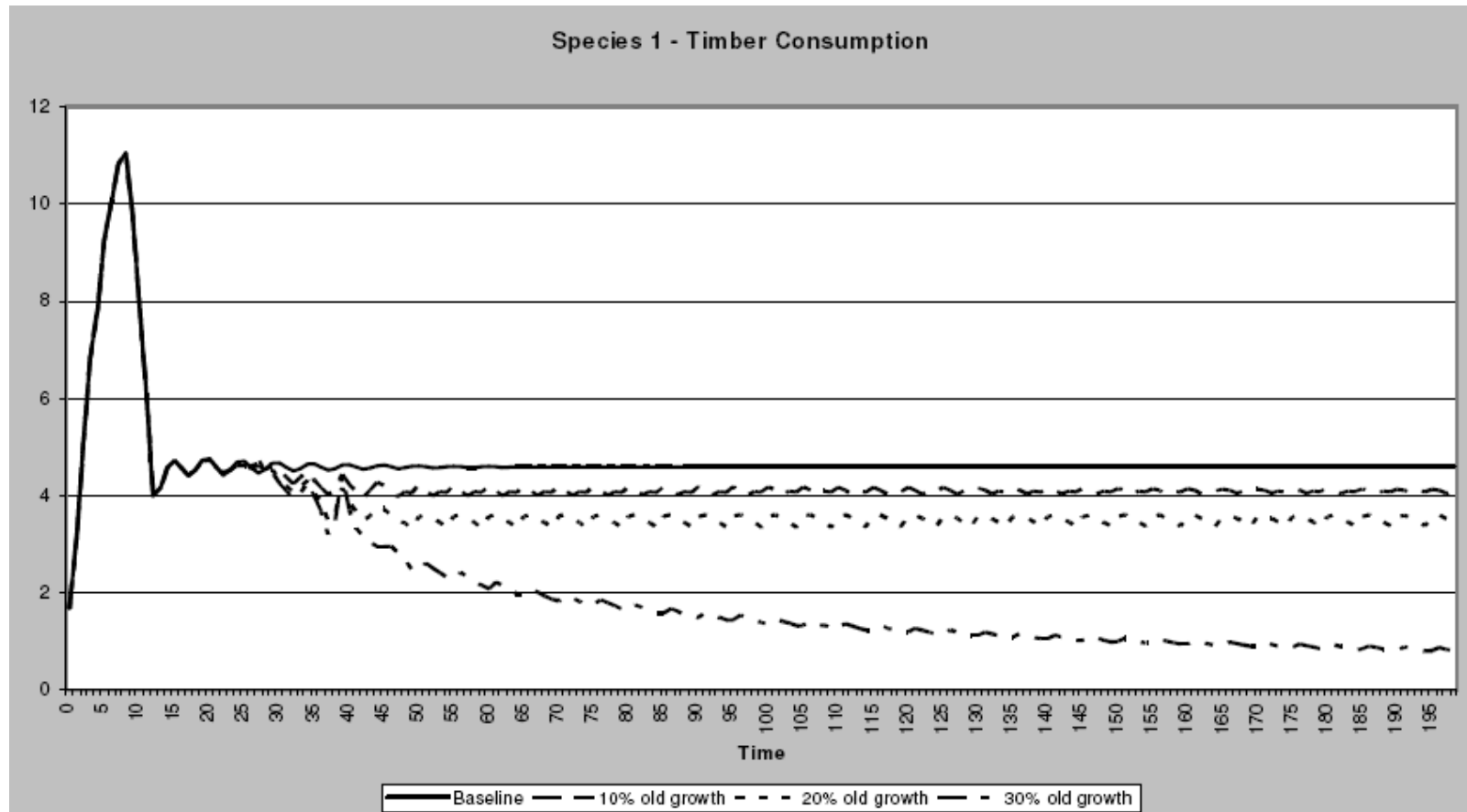
## Market Effects

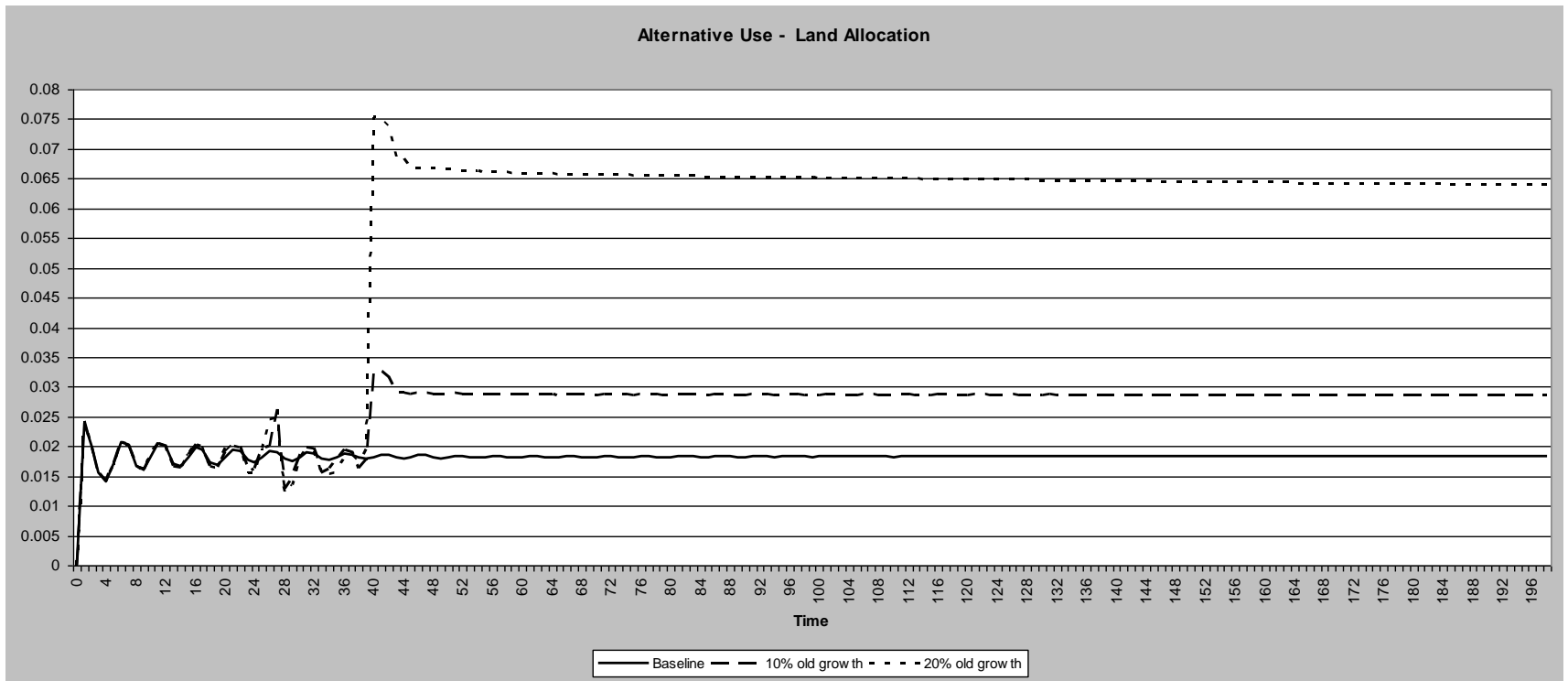
Higher disturbance on timber prices

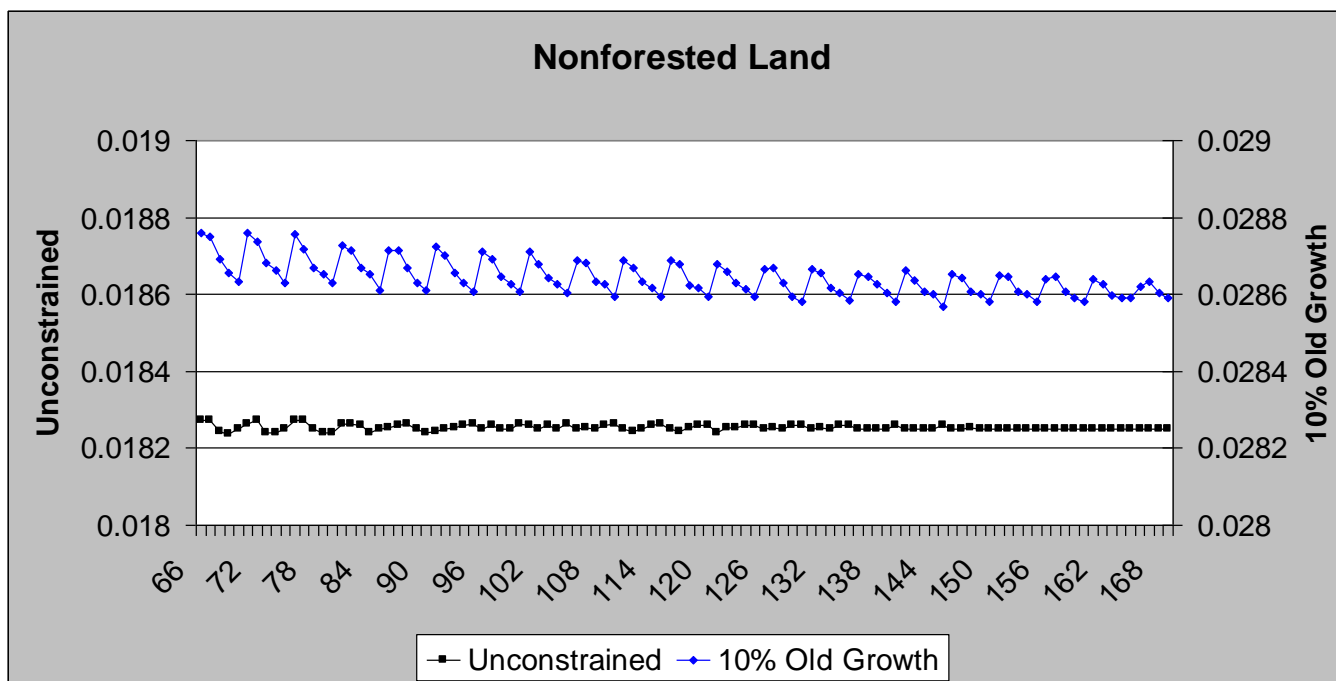
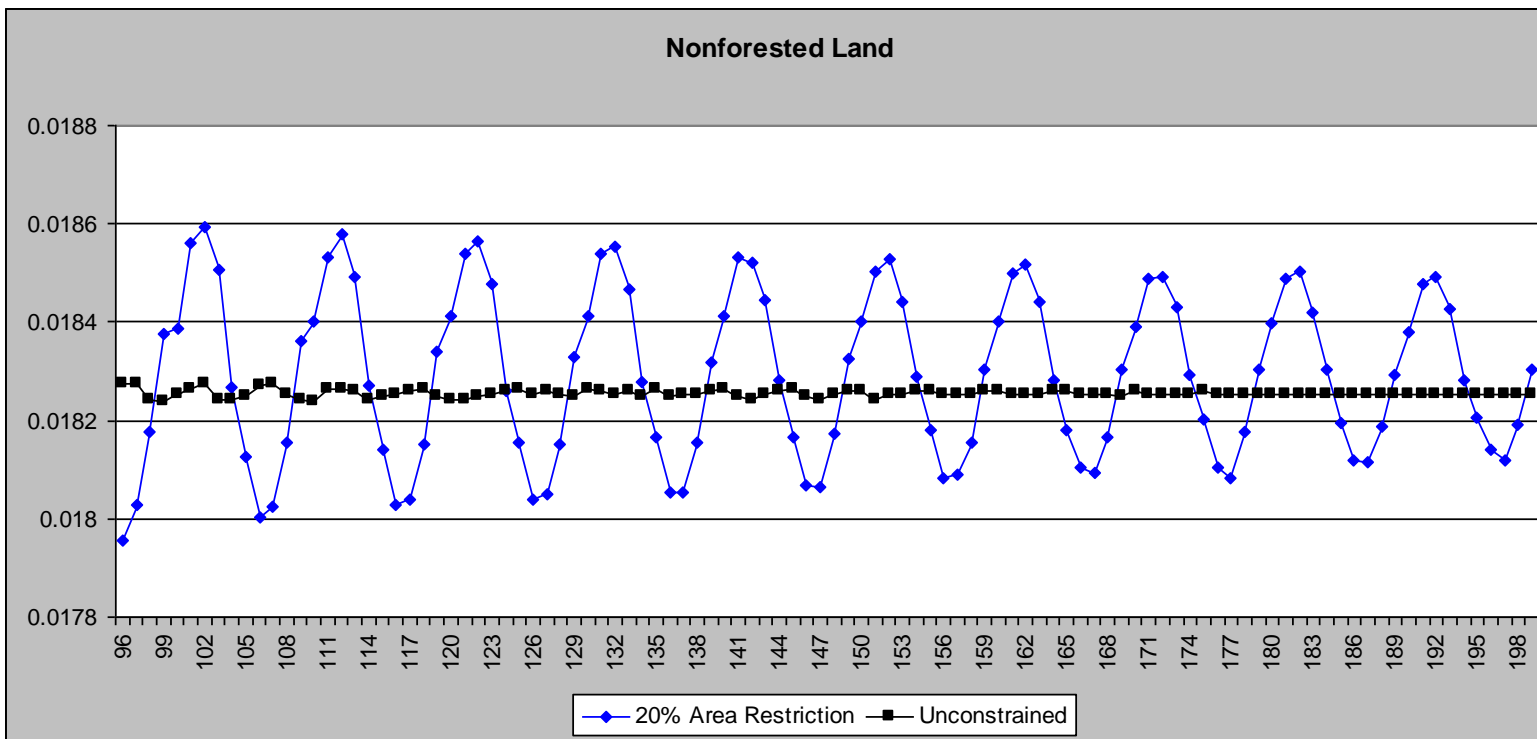
Higher disturbance on land markets.

# Old Growth

$$\alpha \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{s=1}^{n+1} x_{s,t+1}^l = x_{n+1,t+1}^1,$$







## Market Effects

High disturbance on timber prices

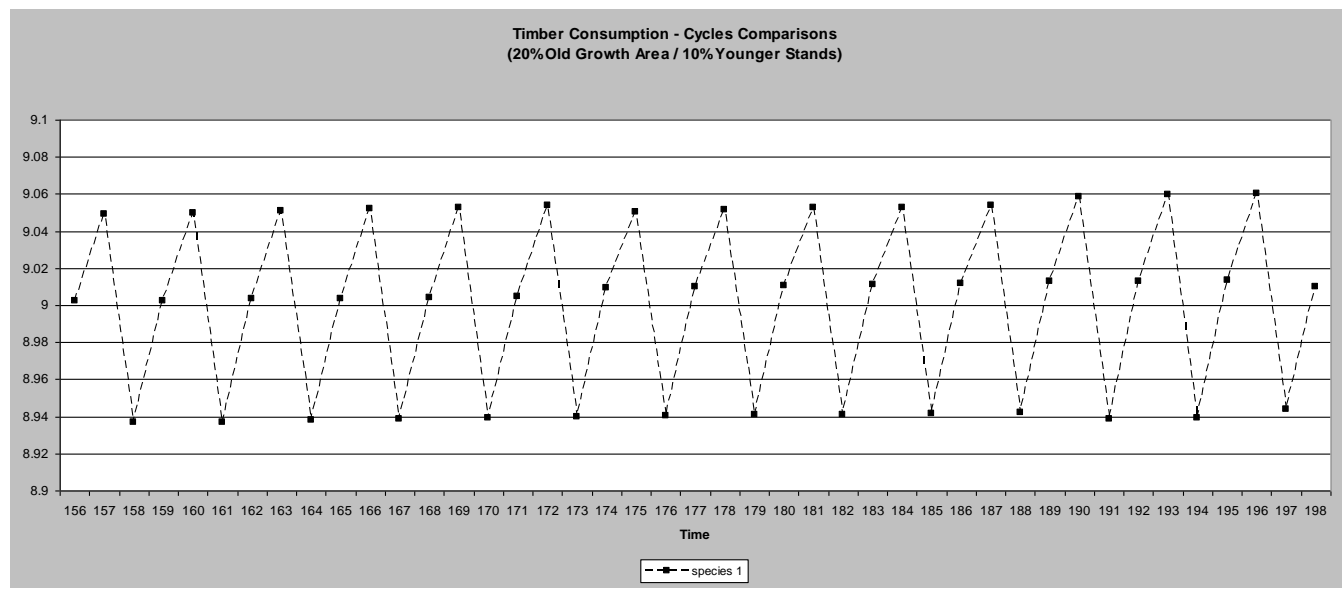
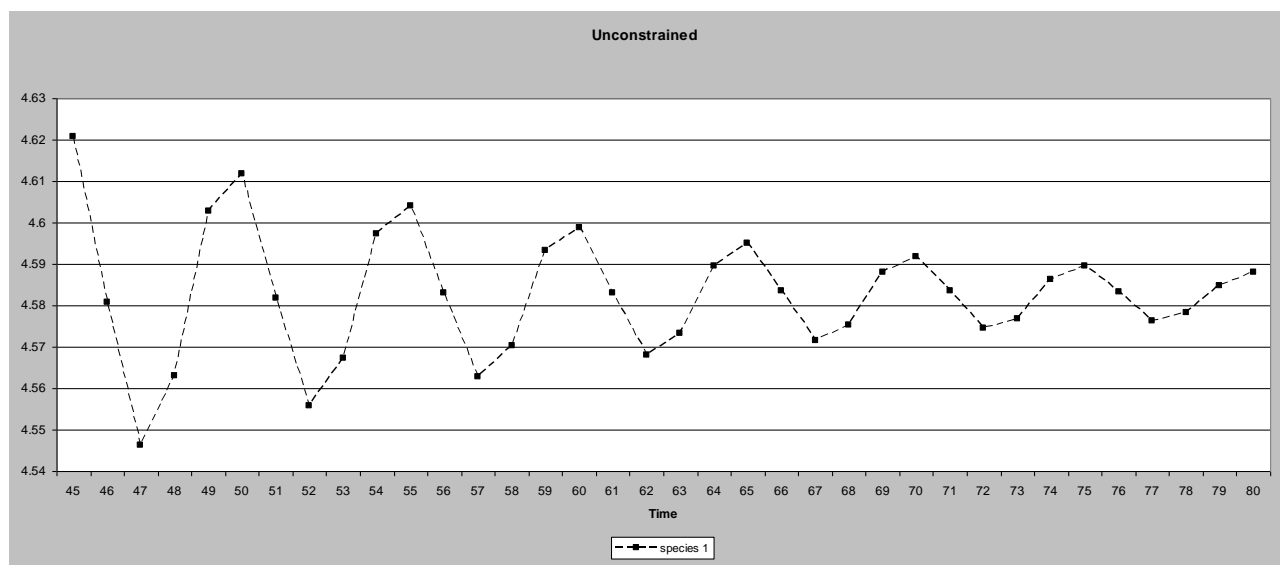
Low disturbance on land markets.

## Old Growth and Younger Stands

$$\alpha_1 \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{s=1}^{n+1} x_{s,t+1}^l = \sum_{s=1}^3 x_{s,t+1}^1, \quad 0 < \alpha_1 < 1$$

$$\alpha_2 \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{s=1}^{n+1} x_{s,t+1}^l = x_{n+1,t+1}^1, \quad 0 < \alpha_2 < 1$$

# Numerical Simulations - Old Growth and Younger Stands



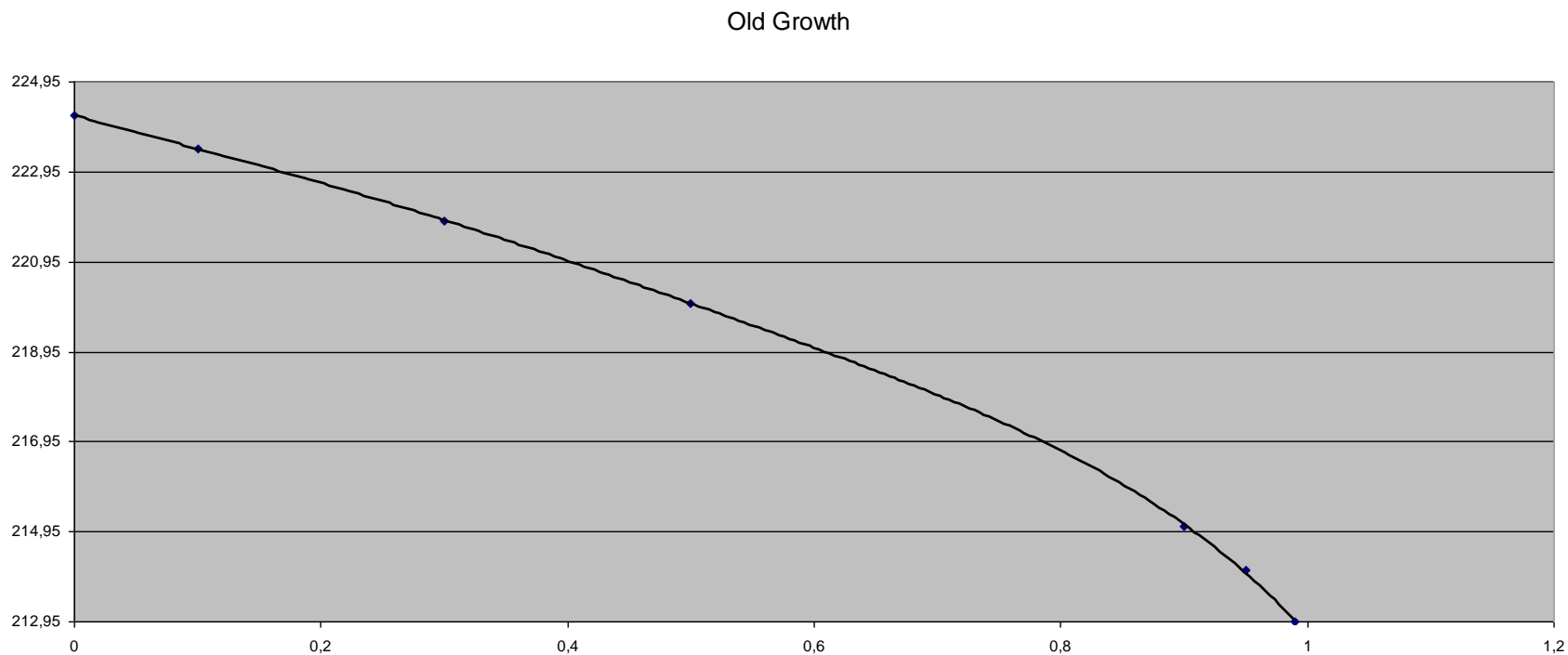


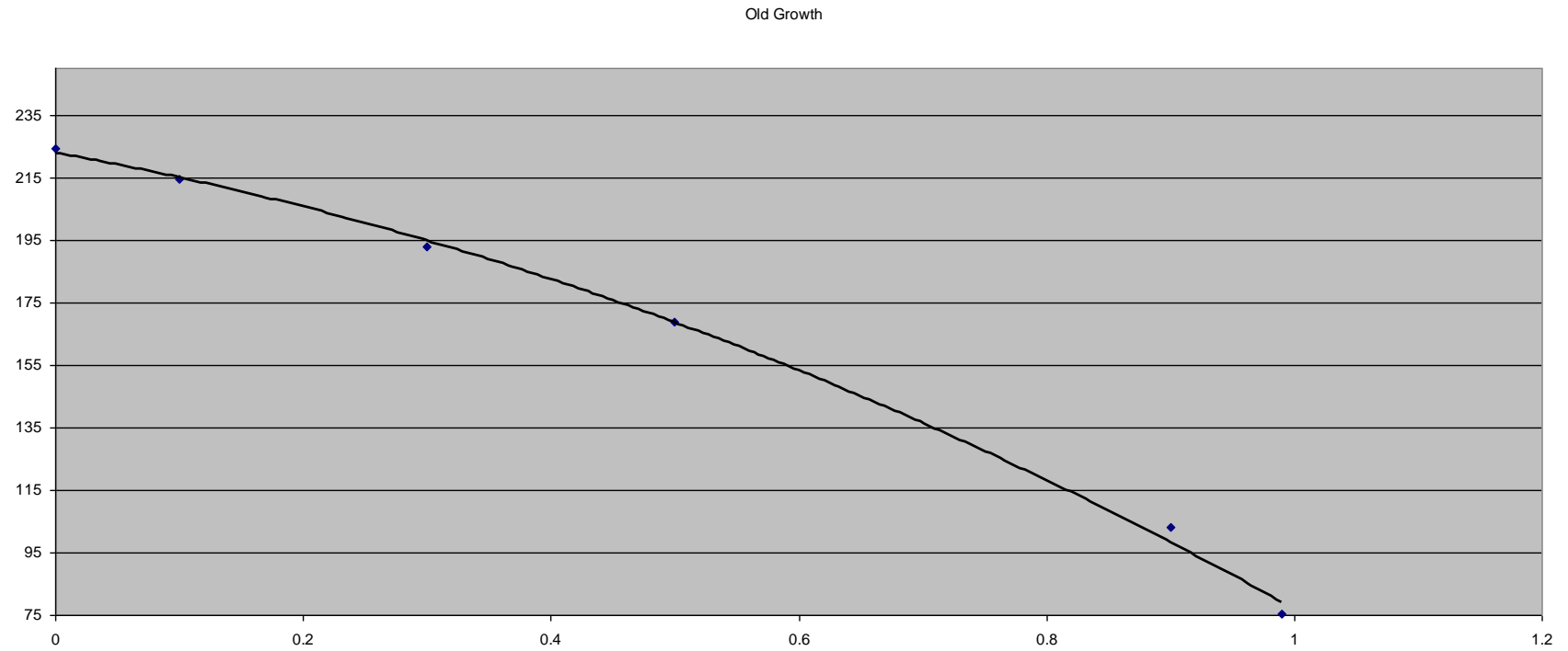
## Conclusions

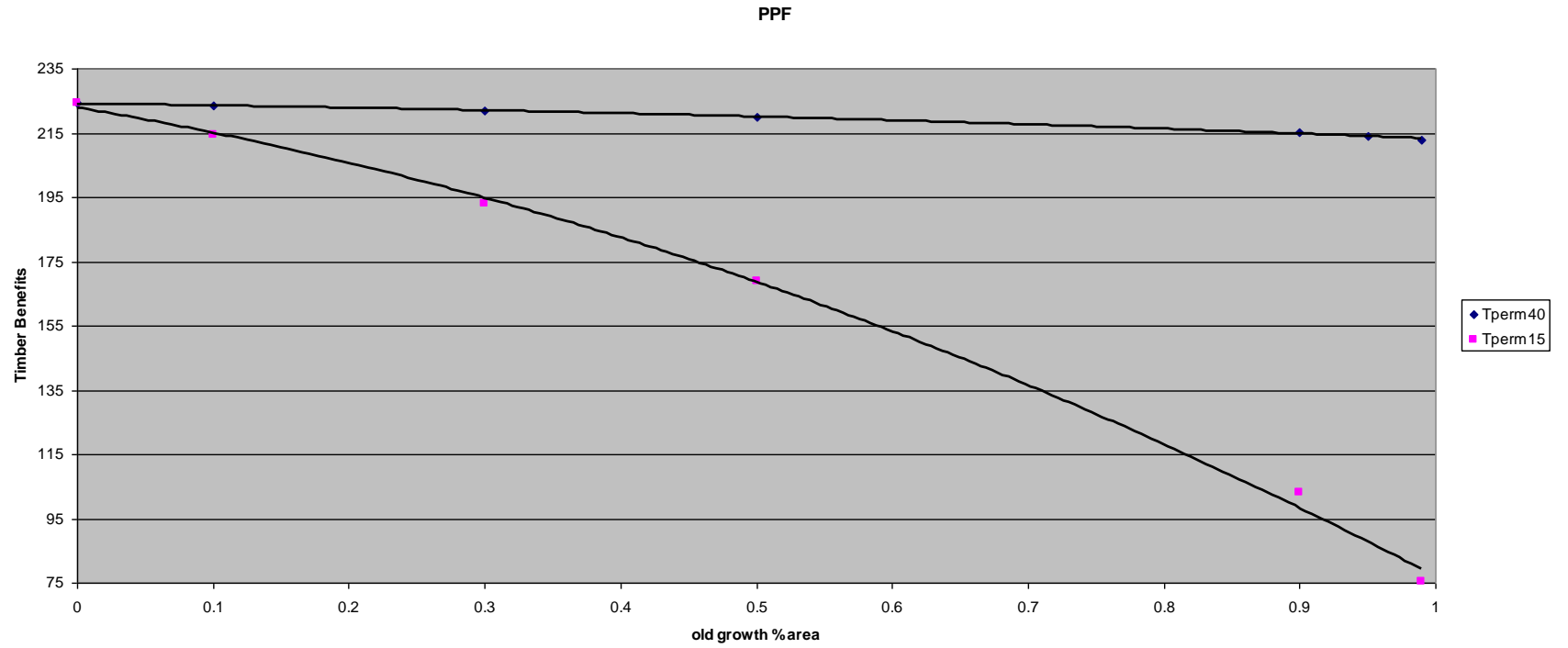
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- Major differences in timber prices
- Major differences in timber management
- Major differences in land markets
  
- PPF Analysis
  
- Not possible with usual stand level analyses

## Work in Progress







- Comments are most welcome!