

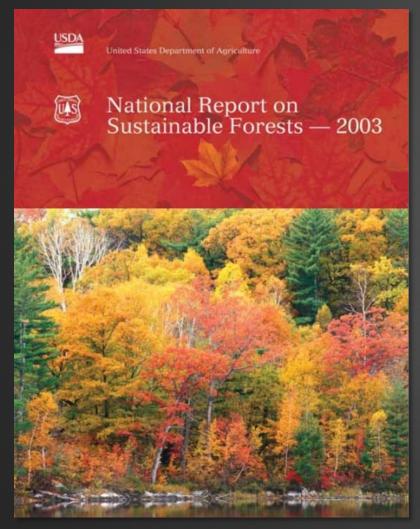
Frank H. Koch

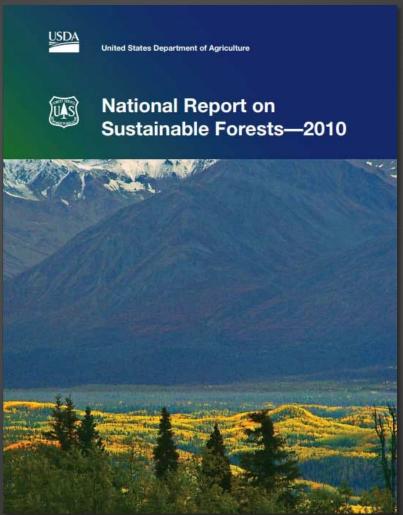
USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Research Triangle Park, NC USA

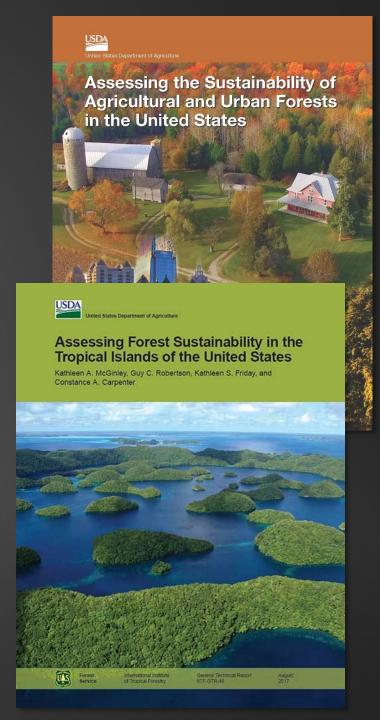




Forest Sustainability Reporting in the United States







Montréal Process Criteria and Indicators (MP C& I)

- Seven criteria
 - Conservation of biological diversity
 - Maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems.
 - 3. Maintenance of ecosystem health and vitality
 - 4. Conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources
 - 5. Maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles
 - 6. Maintenance and enhancement of long-term multiple socioeconomic benefits to meet the needs of societies
 - Legal, institutional, and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management
- ▶ 64 indicators distributed among these criteria

Criterion 3: Maintenance of Ecosystem Health and Vitality

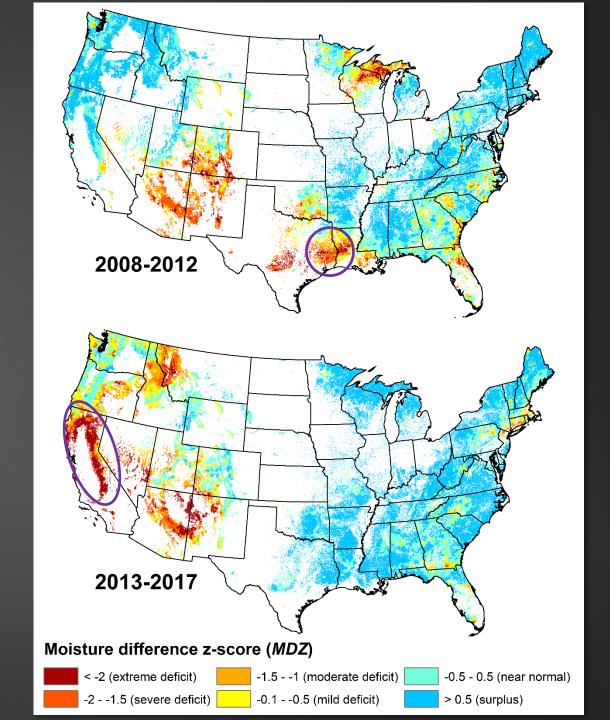
- ▶ Two indicators
 - ▶3.15: Area and percent of forest affected by biotic processes
 - ▶ 3.16: Area and percent of forest affected by abiotic processes
- ► Last year, I became the USDA Forest Service lead for Criterion 3 and its indicators

What Does This Entail?

- Actually, involves many data sets I already use
- Statistical and geospatial
 - Or at least can be summarized regionally
- ► Associations with forest pest risk
 - Predisposing factors (e.g., drought)
 - ▶ Interacting factors (e.g., fire)
 - Areas of damage / mortality
- ▶ Recently, emphasis on long-term trends

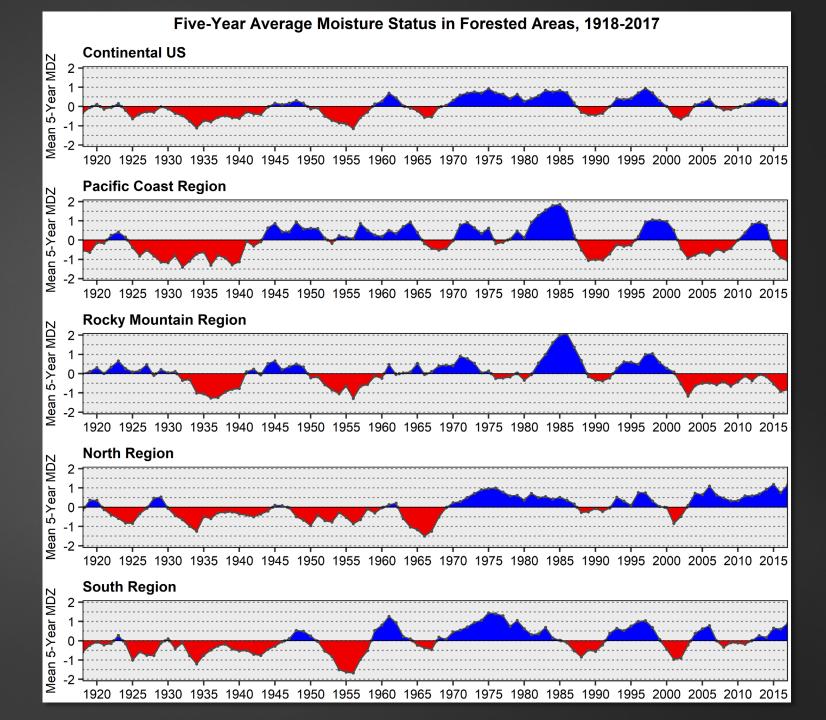
Drought

- Another responsibility: drought reporting for Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) Program
- MDZ = moisture difference zscore
 - Drought index based on longterm moisture history
 - Useful for different time windows
 - 3-year or 5-year windows for forest systems

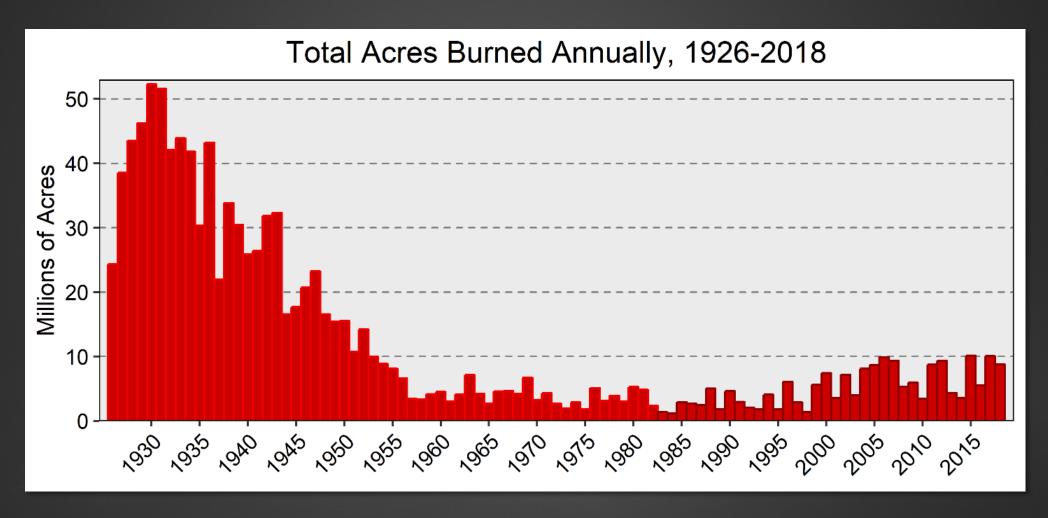


Drought

- National and regional trends in 5-year MDZ
- ► 100 years: 1918-2017



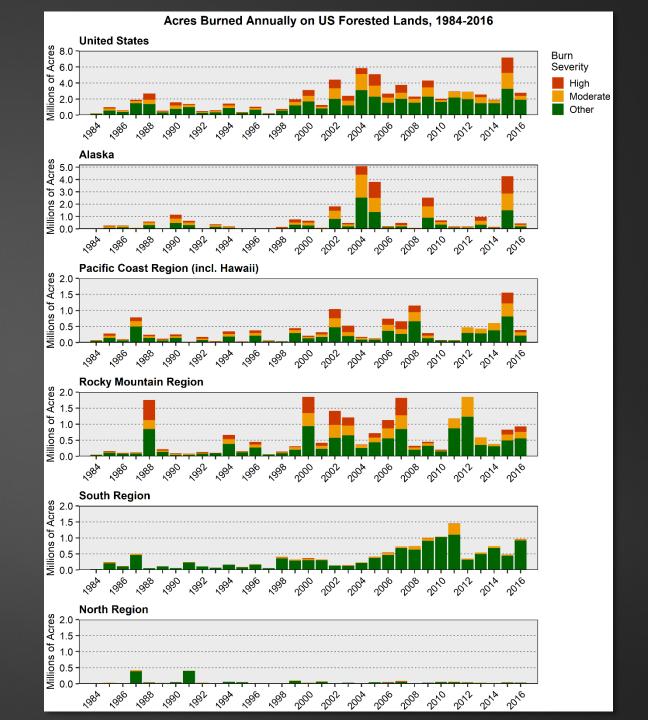
Wildland Fire: Long-Term National Trends



Data from National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)

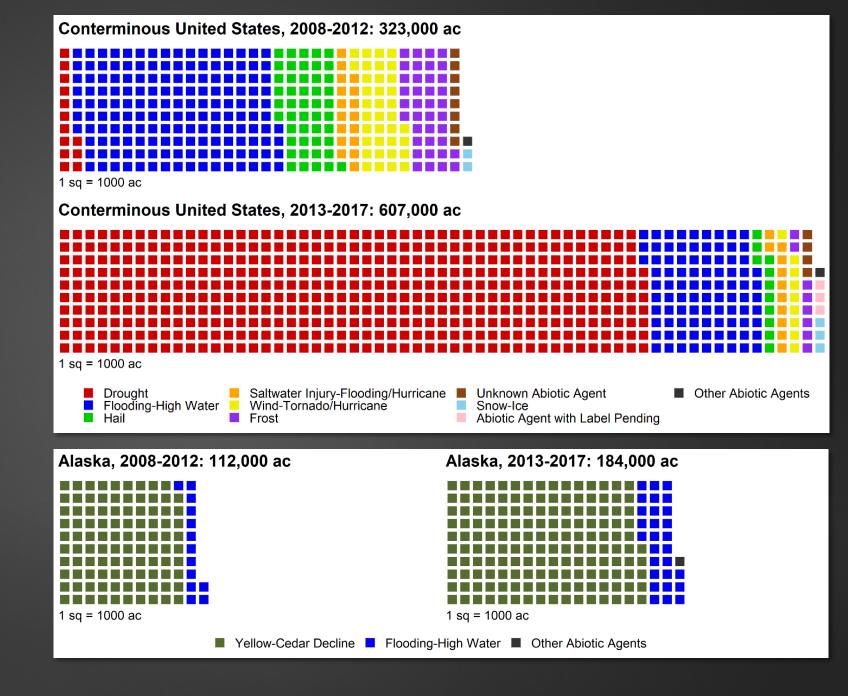
Wildland Fire

- National and regional trends, 1984-2016
- Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) data

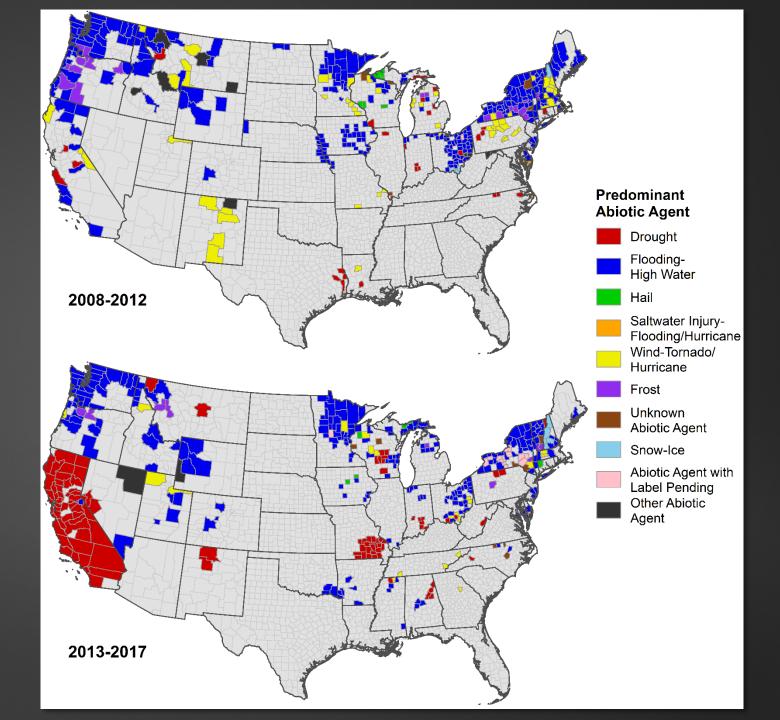


Areas of Forest Mortality Due to Abiotic Causes

- Documented in aerial survey data
- Collected by individual states
- Compiled by USDA-FS Forest Health Protection

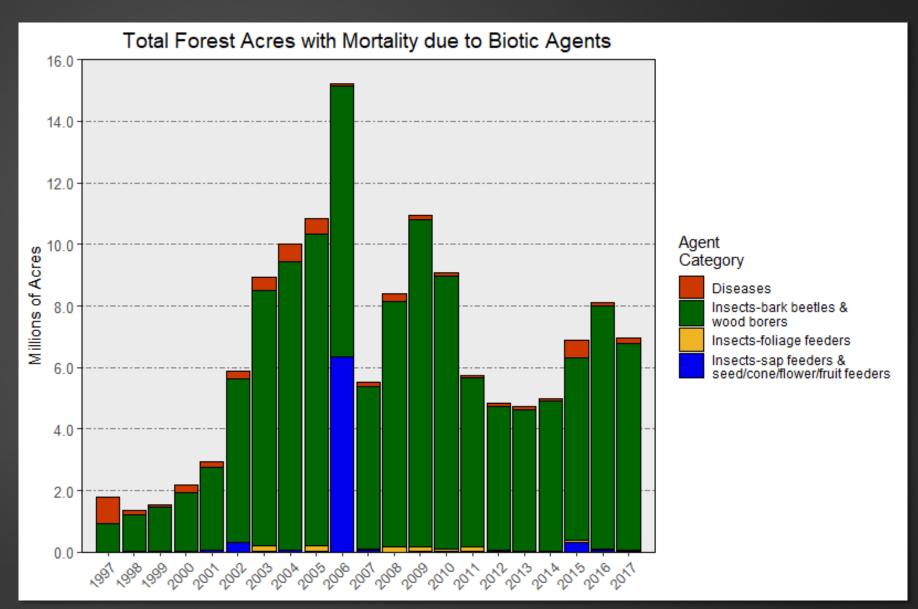


Counties with Forest Mortality Due to Abiotic Causes



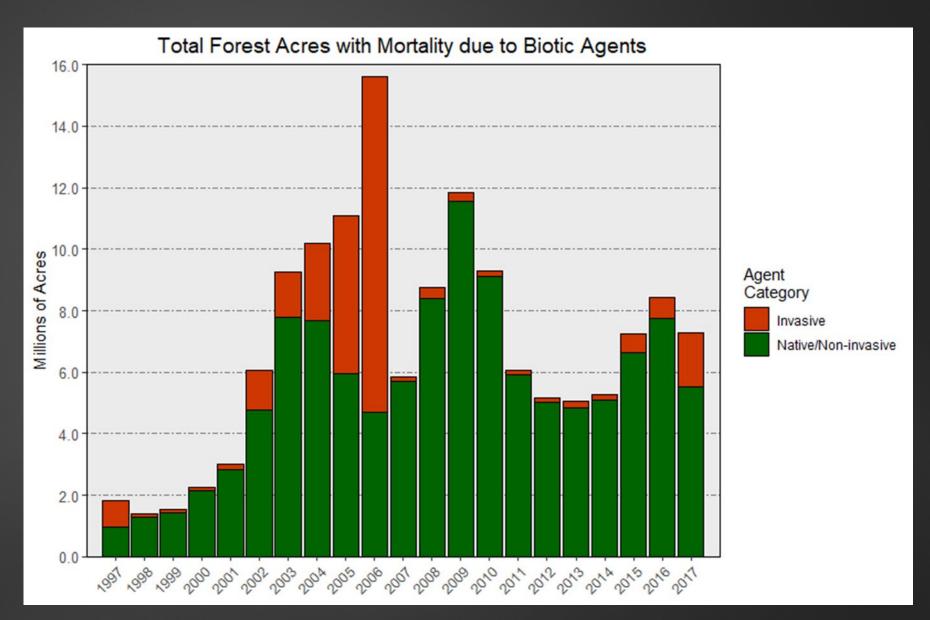
Mortality Due to Biotic Agents

- As documented in aerial survey data
- ► Totals for conterminous USA, 1997-2017



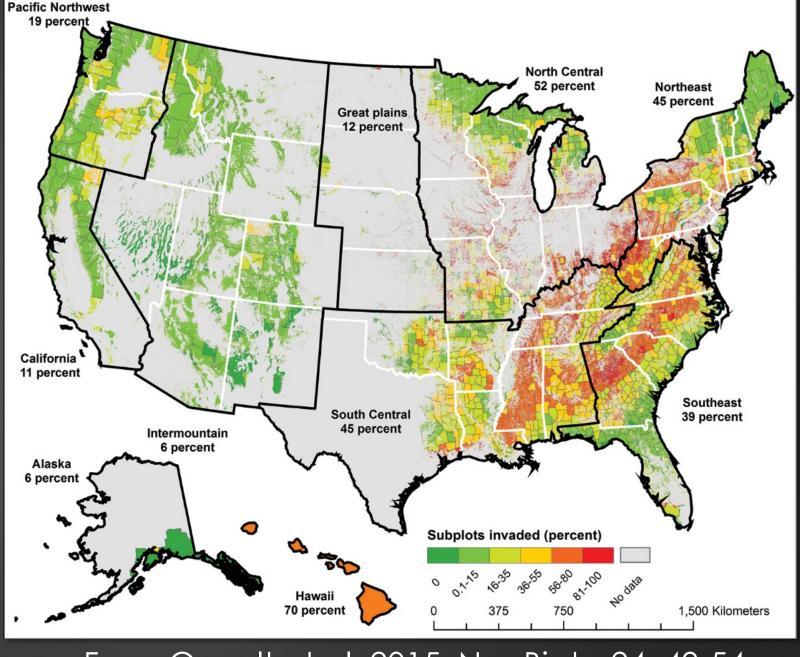
Mortality Due to Biotic Agents

- As documented in aerial survey data
- Totals for conterminous USA, 1997-2017



Plant Invasion Intensity

- Proportion of invaded subplots
- Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) data
 - National forest inventory for USA



From Oswalt et al. 2015. NeoBiota 24: 49-54

As We Move Into



- Synergies between sustainability reporting and pest risk analysis/research
- Although working on forest health aspect of forest sustainability...
- ...obvious parallels with crop health and sustainability of agricultural systems

Some Questions to Stimulate Discussion

- ▶ Do you work on sustainability reporting?
- ▶ If not, do you know someone at your agency/ institution who does?
- How about someone at a different agency/institution?

Some Questions to Stimulate Discussion

- ▶ Do you use data that are, or could be, used for sustainability reporting?
 - Pest distribution data?
 - ▶ Host data?
 - Data on related factors (e.g., drought)?
 - How do you share your data?

Some Questions to Stimulate Discussion

- Any ideas for partnerships/collaboration?
 - ▶ Regionally?
 - Nationally?
 - Internationally?

Questions?

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