Regulatory services assessment

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The contribution of FMMs to mitigate impacts of catastrophic events. Providing regulatory services in ALTERFOR

1. Survey underlined the importance of a range of events - wildfire, windstorms, pests, snowstorms and droughts – in the ALTERFOR CSA

2. It highlighted further that the assessment of the contribution of each FMM to the mitigation of impacts of catastrophic events must take into account the distribution of the inventory over the CSA over the planning horizon that results from its application

3. This information will be influential to define effective regulatory frameworks.

The guidelines

1. Stand and landscape-level indicators

2. The value of a biometric variable evolves over the temporal horizon (e.g. rotation, cycle) associated to the development a stand-level prescription within a FMM. Thus the value of a regulatory services stand-level indicator will evolve over the same period.

3. The value of a regulatory services landscape-level indicator will evolve thus also over the planning horizon.

Standardizing the reporting

1. Identify / report the variables / indicators (e.g. stand density, combination of biometric / landscape metrics variables computed by your model,…).

2. Identify and report the .2, .4, .6, and .8 percentiles of the distribution of the values of your variable / indicator.

3. Define vulnerability classes based on these percentiles

4. Report the contribution of FMMs to the provision of regulatory services in your LC, according to the vulnerability associated to its implementation in each scenario.

The reporting 1

Table 1. Catastrophic events in the LCs

Country	Wind / Pest	Fire
Ireland	x	x
Sweden	x	
Italy		x
Turkey		x
Germany	X	x
Netherlands	x	x
Slovakia	x	x
Lithuania	x	x
Portugal		x

The reporting 2

Table 2. Variables / indicators used to derive vulnerability classes and the provision of regulatory services in each LC

Country	Biometric variables	Spatial variables	Indicators
Ireland	x		x
Sweden	x		
Italy	x		
Turkey	x	x	X
Germany	x		X
Netherlands	x		x
Slovakia	x		x
Lithuania	x		X
Portugal	x	x	X

The reporting 3

1. The need for WP2 to associate precipitation data to the climate scenarios

2. Vulnerability assessment as combinatorial optimization problem

3. Results should be interpreted with caution and considering the scenario development limitations as well as the modeling assumptions. They point to future research needs.

Thank you