

# A Deeper Dive into Wood Product LCA Forest Resource Accounting

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### **Well Established International Framework and Hierarchy**







### **Scale Matters**



Graphic representation of the spatial and temporal dynamics of C storage for a typical PNW forest managed on 45-year rotations presented as: the growth and harvest cycles of **one forest** stand (in turquoise), an average per ha for 10 forest stands harvested in sequential intervals (in teal), and an average for 100 stands harvested sustainably as part of a "normal" forest (in **brown)**. Adapted from McKinley et al. 2011 and Janowiak et al. 2017.









- 60 year old PNW Douglasfir ready for harvest
- This is the result of intensive forest management that happens to be SFI certified, under a spotted owl management plan, and still part of the company's active harvesting program.











Forest Growth without Management



#### Stand Level Carbon Sequestration Natural Regeneration vs Managed Forests



#### PNW Commercial Softwood Management PNW No Management/Natural Regen







## Improved Forest Management aka High Intensity Forestry 70 14 year] × 12 60 Annualised yield [dry tonne hectare<sup>-1</sup> Clonal and biotech

50

40

30

20

10

[years]

age

Rotation

Tree improvement

Weed control

Site preparation

Natural stand

— Rotation age pulpwood [years]

Fertilization

Planting

Silvicultural developments over 8 decades that have led to increased pine plantation productivity, heightened C uptake and storage, and shortened time to harvest in the US SE. Adapted from Fox et al. 2004.

2000

1990

1980

1970



10

8

6

2

1950

1960

1940

Consortium for Research on Renewable Industrial Materials A non-profit corporation formed by 20 research institutions to conduct cradle to grave environmental studies of wood products

2010



# SE Region Forest Carbon Stocks and Cumulative Harvest



Image courtesy of Reid Miner, NCASI, 2014







CLF Carbon Leadership Forum

### **Management Matters**



Growth, Mortality, and Harvest on National Forest Timberlands 1952-2016. Data provided by Oswalt et al. 2018.



### EPD "Nutritional" Label WOOD PRODUCT

AMOUNT PER UNIT				
LCA IMPACT ASSESSMENT		TOTAL	Forestry Operations	WOOD PRODUCT PRODUCTION
Global Warming Potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	143	11	132
Acidification Potential	SO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.60	0.15	1.45
Eutrophication	kg N eq.	0.06	0.01	0.05
Smog	kg O3 eq.	25	5	20
Total Energy	MJ	7,425	165	7,260
Non-Renewable Resources	kg	6	0.01	6
Renewable Resources	kg	640	0.00	640
Water Use	L	1,061	11	1,050

Ingredients: Carbon

Puettmann et al 2018













# **Forest Management Cycle**











### Carbon Footprint per m<sup>3</sup>

	Reference Unit	Herbicide Treatment only	Herbicide plus Pile and Burn Treatment	*Broadcast Burn Treatment			
Standard TRACI methodology for the treatment of biogenic carbon							
Production Emissions	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/m <sup>3</sup>	10.74	18.14	23.16			
co2 sequestered per m3 log	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/m <sup>3</sup>	960.37	960.37	960.37			
Net sequestration	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/m <sup>3</sup>	-949.63	-942.23	-937.21			
Modified TRACI methodology that includes biogenic carbon emissions							
Production Emissions	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/m <sup>3</sup>	10.74	141.31	315.83			
co2 sequestered per m3 log plus residues	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/m <sup>3</sup>	1615	1615	1615			
Net sequestration	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/m <sup>3</sup>	-1604.25	-1473.69	-1299.17			

Oneil and Puettmann, 2017, A Life-Cycle Assessment of Forest Resources of the Pacific Northwest, USA, Forest Prod. J. 67(5/6):316–330





# **Thank You**

For More Information

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