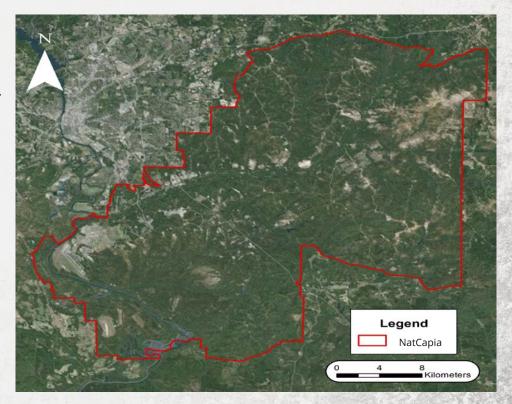


NatCapia Case Study

NATCAPIA

natural capital

- ~74,000 hectares
- Soils are typically sandy
- Historic long-lived pine vs. conifer forest
- Supports ecotourism
- Habitat for endangered species



NATCAPIA DYNAMICS

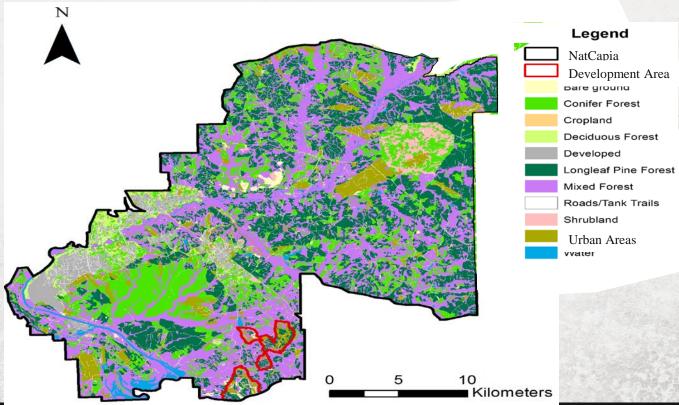


- Expansion in urban areas
 - increased population
 - revenue through taxes
- NatCapia owl
- Forestry (conifer forest)
- Restoration of conifer forest to long-lived pine (ecological forestry)





2015 Baseline



Natural Capital Project - I



LLP restoration;
Forest
aging/mortality;
New BMPs;
Urbanization

Short-term (20yr)
Concentrated
Training (SCT)

ASSUMPTIONS

LLP restoration – conifer mortality rate (1.7%/year) and stand basal area (BA), if BA falls below 30ft²/ac then replanted as LLP the following year

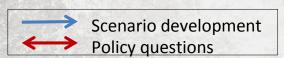
Forests age 20 years

LLP reach 160 years, the age is reset to 100 years

Mixed forests convert to hardwood forests

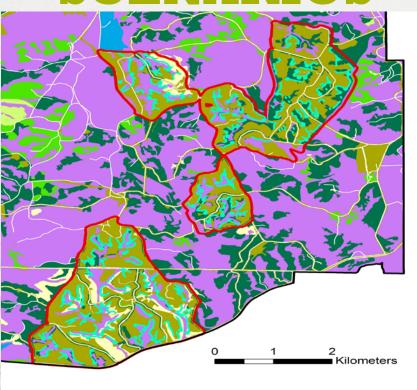






2015

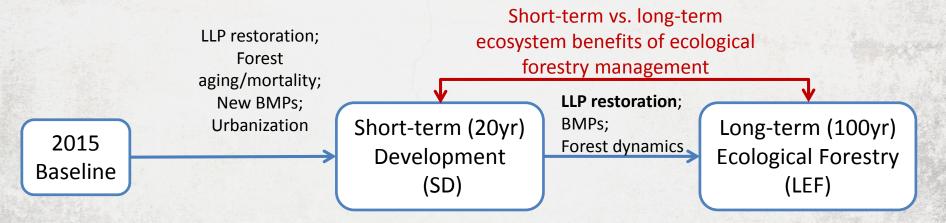
Baseline

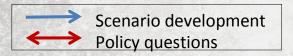




Short-term (20yr)
Development
(SD)



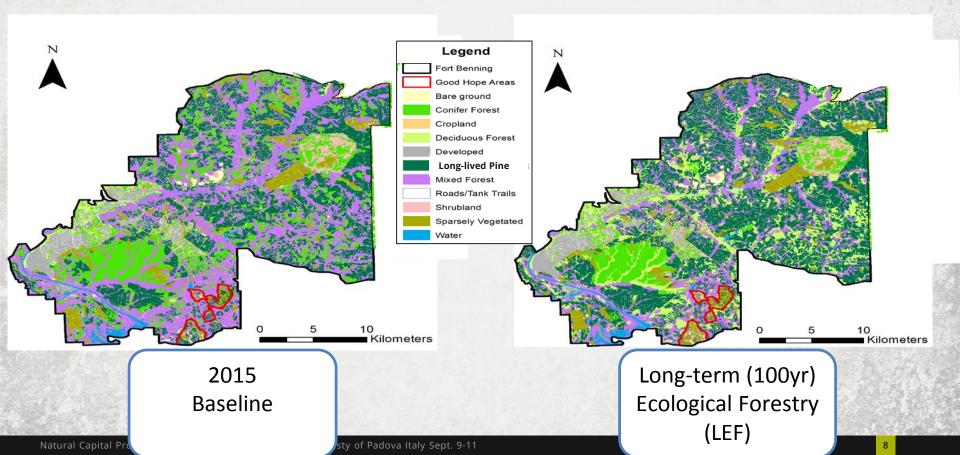






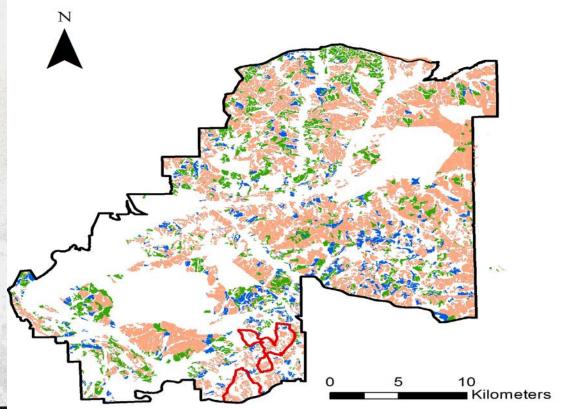








SCENARIOS - LLP RESTORATION









	Baseline	Short-term Development (SD)	Long-term Ecological Forestry (LEF)
Description	Current land use / management	Foreseeable land use/ management with urbanization	Foreseeable land use/ management in long term with ecological forestry management
Year/time scale	2015	20 year from baseline	100 year from baseline
Forestry Management	Long-lived (LLP) pine ~25K ac with active conversion of conifer to LLP	Convert ~1500 ac conifer plantation, clearcut ~700 ac forest to create urbanization	Gradually convert dead conifer stands to LLP
Soil and Water Management	Existing watershed management BMPs; additional voluntary buffer, 25feet regulatory buffer	Add enhanced BMPs to 2015 baseline, 25feet regulatory buffer	Improve retention efficiency of existing BMPs

PROJECT COSYSTEM SERVICES AND



MODELS
Carbon storage and sequestration



Timber





Sediment export and retention

