The Impacts of Long-Term Management

Strategies on Forest Health

Lessons from the Sierra Nevada

Olivia Hemond

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Data from: Stephens et al. 2023



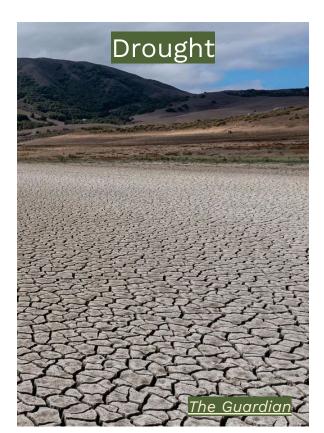
Wildfire suppression practices have created overgrown, overcrowded forests



This ineffective management has increased forest vulnerability in the Sierra Nevada



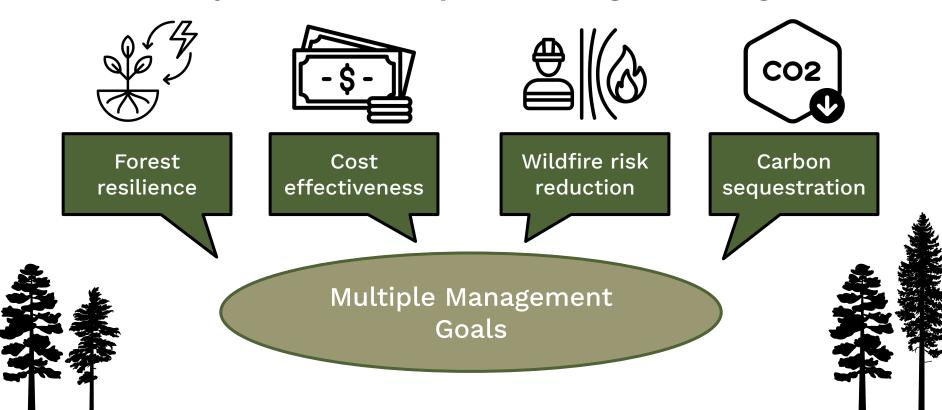




To reduce vulnerabilities, we can choose between **different types** of active forest management



But how do these strategies **compare?**Can they meet **multiple** management goals?



Researchers tested the different management strategies over 18 years







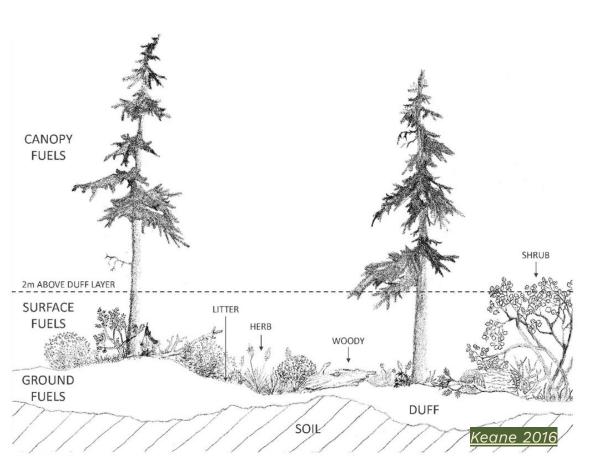


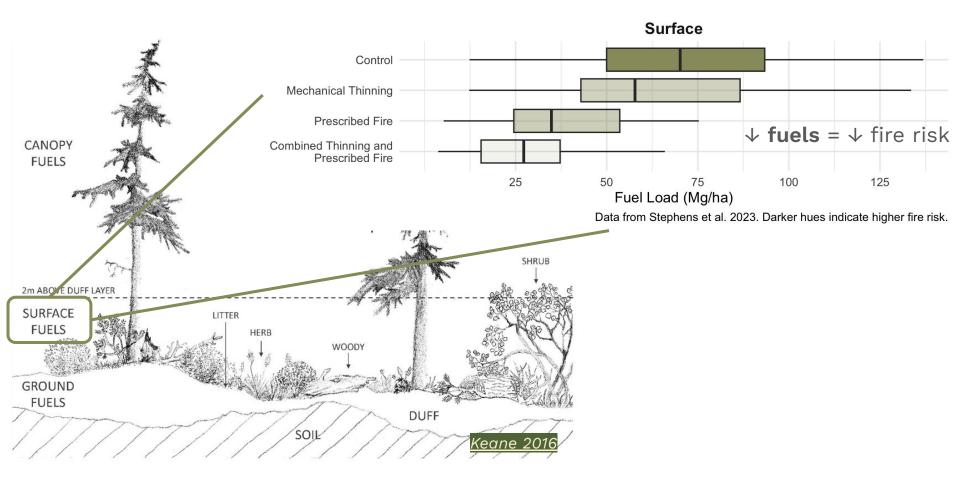


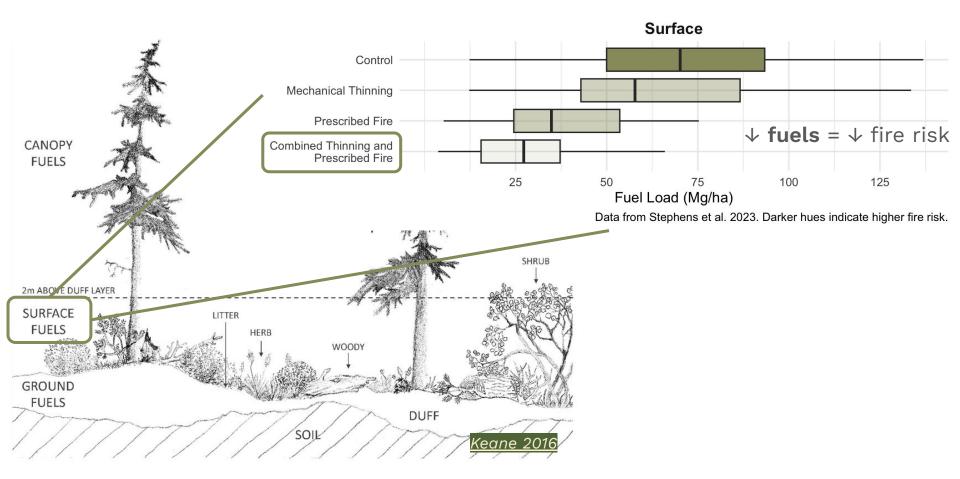


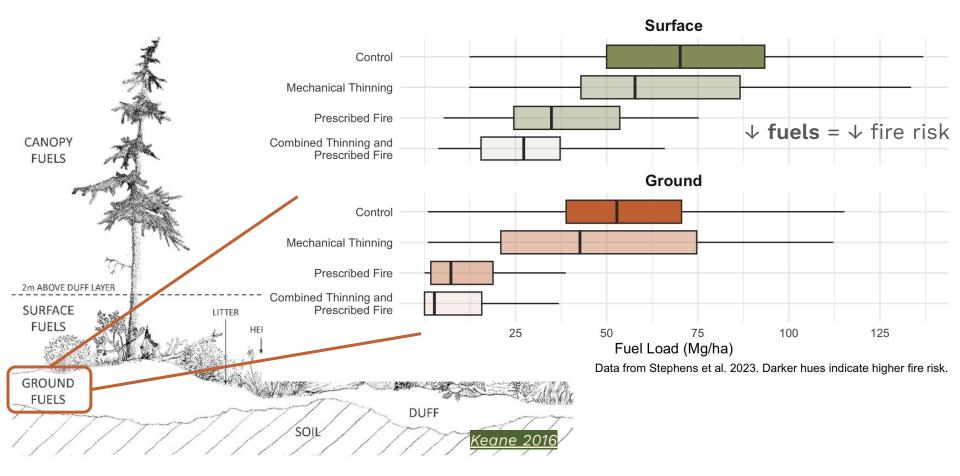


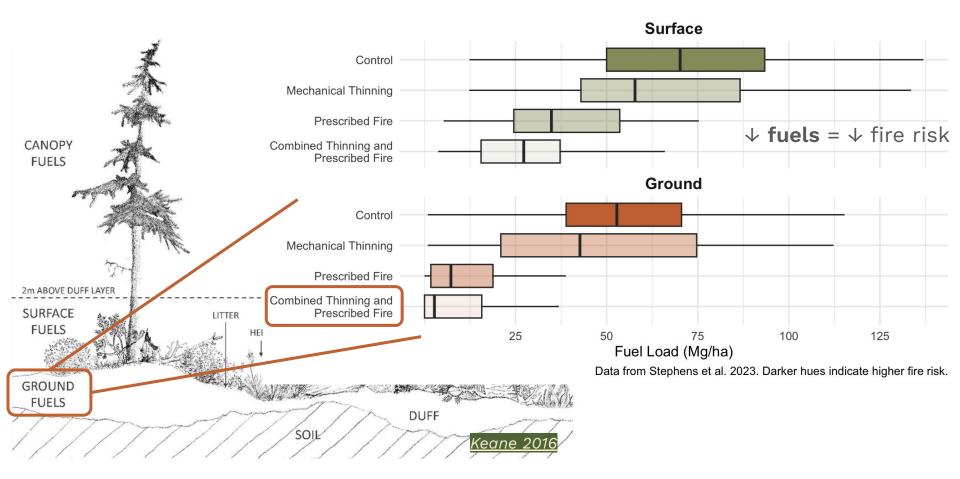
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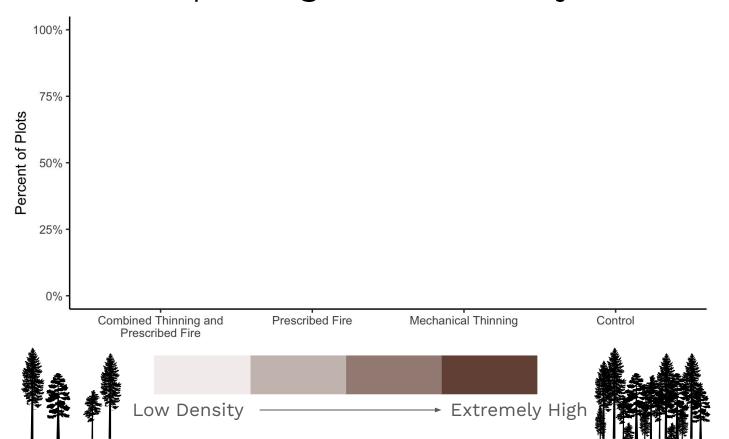


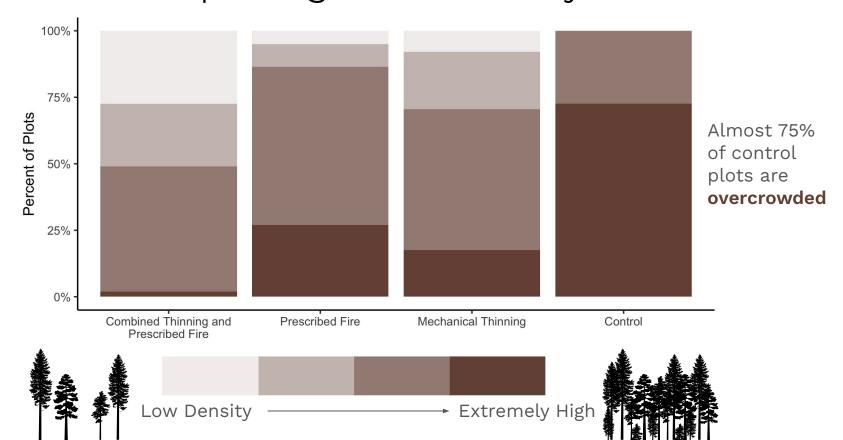


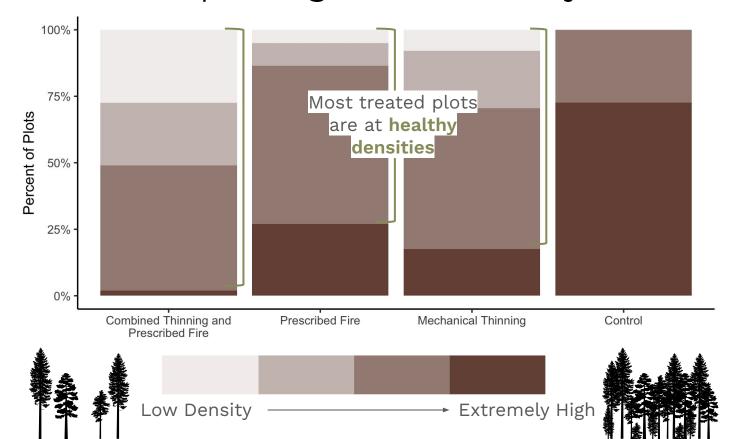








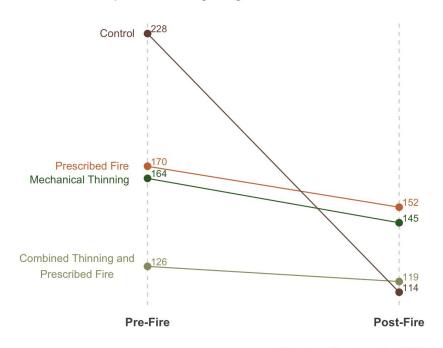




Prescribed fire and mechanical thinning both preserve high amounts of forest carbon

Carbon Stocks in Mg/ha Before and After a Simulated Fire

Control plots risk losing the greatest amount of carbon from wildfires



Data from Stephens et al. 2023.

Mechanical thinning is most cost effective



The best management strategy depends on forest managers' **goals** and **budget**



Expensive but effectively reduces fire risk



Profitable but higher fire risk



Overall most effective but barely profitable



Cheap but overall least effective

Increased **funding** and **action** are essential to protect the forests of the Sierra Nevada







