



# FORESTS, CLIMATE RESILIENCE, AND VERMONT'S FOREST ECONOMY

House Committee on Agriculture, Food Resiliency, and Forestry  
January 16, 2025





# FOREST & CLIMATE RESILIENCE

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# COMPLEX PROBLEMS FACING VT'S FORESTS



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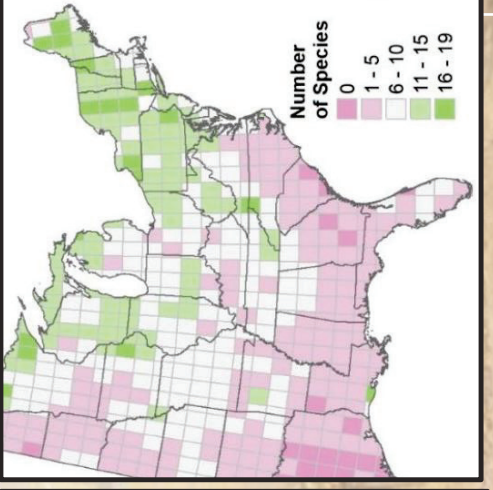
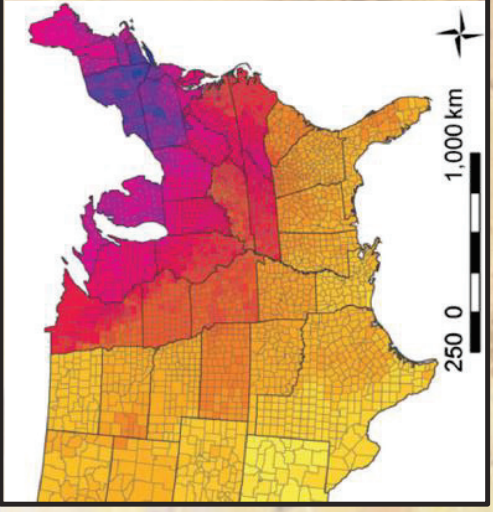
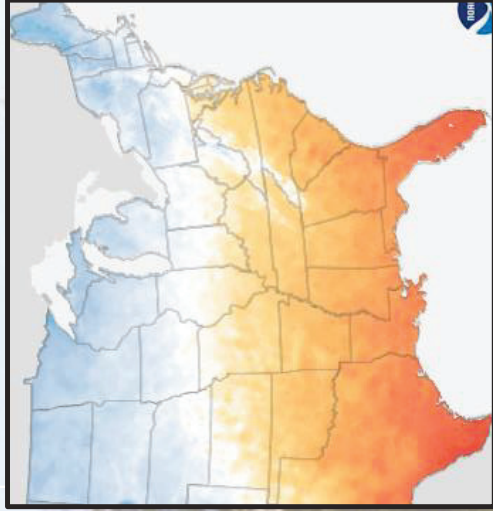
**A resilient forest can withstand and recover from disturbances**

Extreme Weather

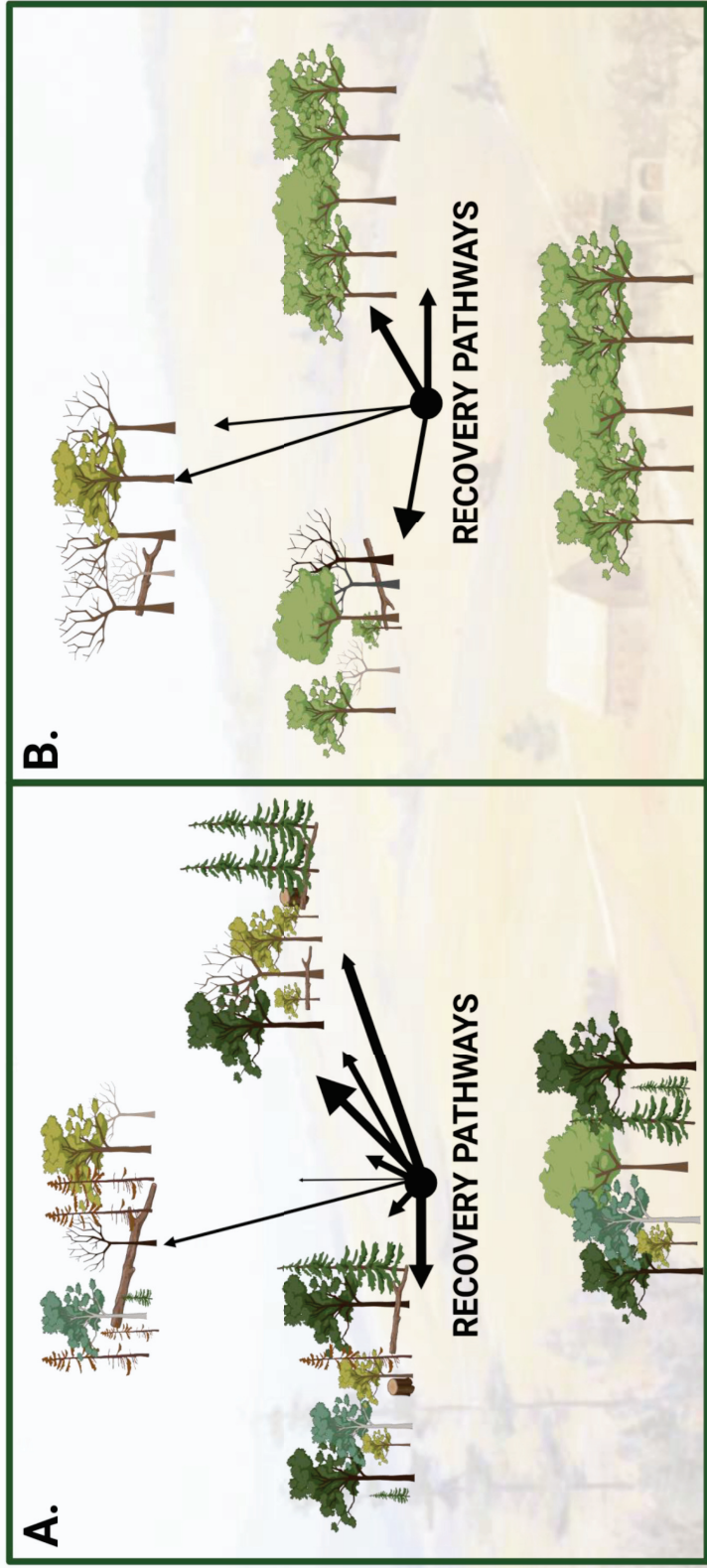
Predation Dynamics

Introduced Pests

Habitat Shifts



# COMPLEX PROBLEMS FACING VT'S FORESTS

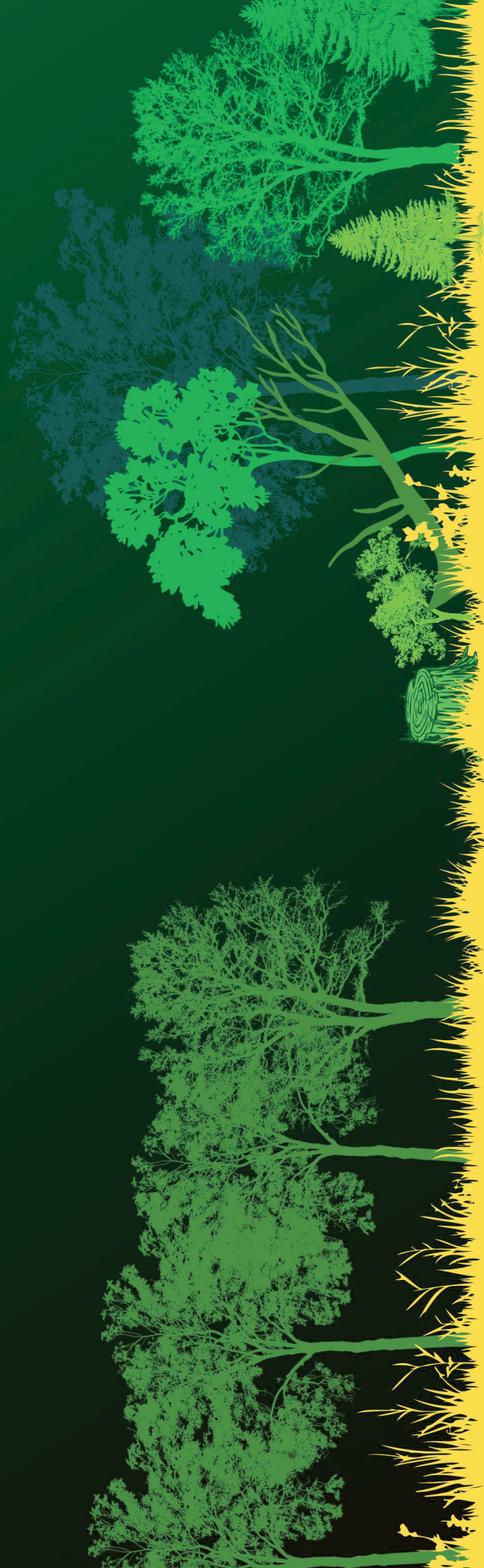


**Complex Forest  
Structure**

**Simple Forest  
Structure**

# FOREST RESILIENCE

A resilient forest can withstand and recover from disturbances such as climate, pests, and pathogens.



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Diversity of  
tree species



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A resilient forest can withstand and recover from disturbances such as climate, pests, and pathogens.

Various sizes and  
ages of trees

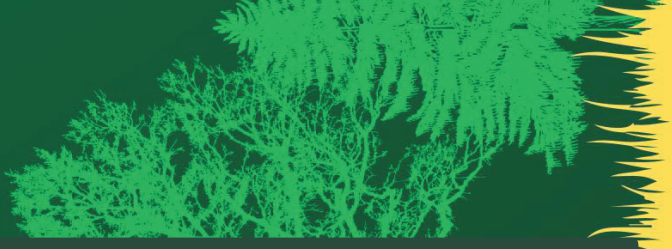




# FOREST RESILIENCE

A resilient forest can withstand and recover from disturbances such as climate, pests, and pathogens.

Structural  
complexity



# FOREST RESILIENCE

A resilient forest can withstand and recover from disturbances such as climate, pests, and pathogens.

Appropriate amount of  
deadwood present  
(both standing and  
downed logs)



# FOREST RESILIENCE

A resilient forest can withstand and recover from disturbances such as climate, pests, and pathogens.

Ample tree regeneration including future-adapted species



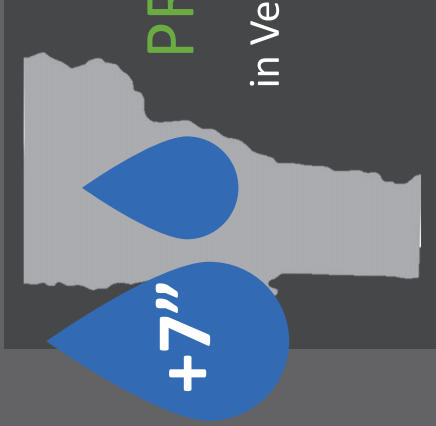
# FOREST RESILIENCE

A resilient forest can withstand and recover from disturbances such as climate, pests, and pathogens.

Protection of rare,  
unique, and at-risk  
species



# CLIMATE CHANGE IS LEADING TO GREATER VARIABILITY



## ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

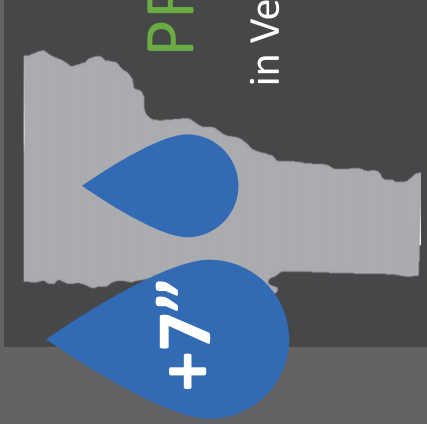
in Vermont has increased by almost 7 inches



have increased



# CLIMATE CHANGE IS LEADING TO GREATER VARIABILITY



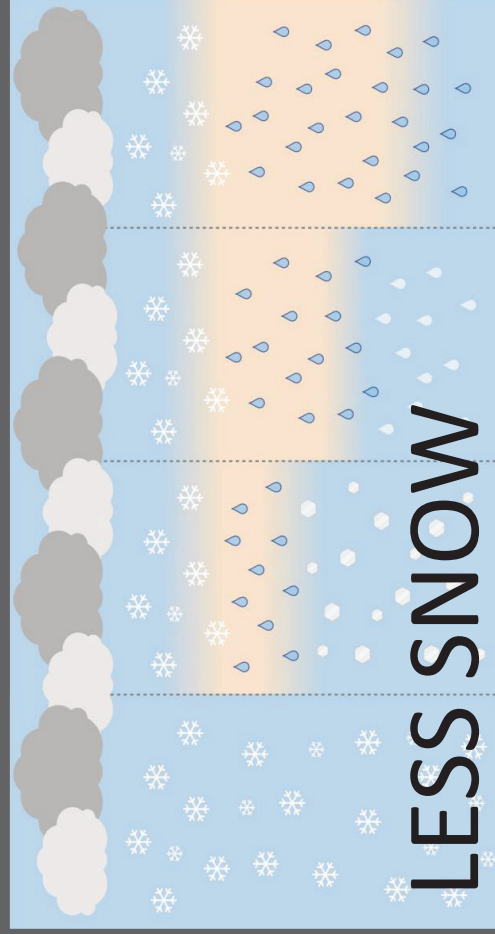
ANNUAL  
PRECIPITATION

in Vermont has increased by  
almost 7 inches



2°F  
in summer

4°F  
in winter



LESS SNOW



# CLIMATE CHANGE IS LEADING TO GREATER VARIABILITY



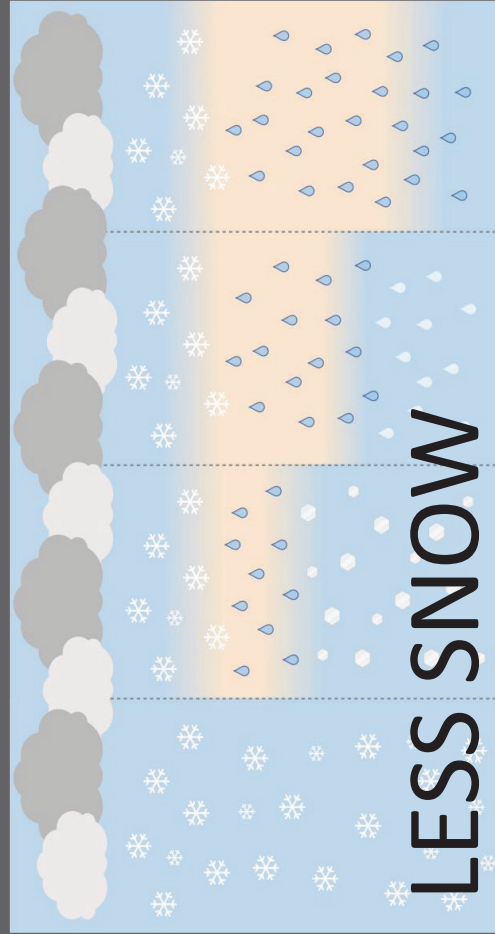
**ANNUAL PRECIPITATION**

in Vermont has increased by almost 7 inches



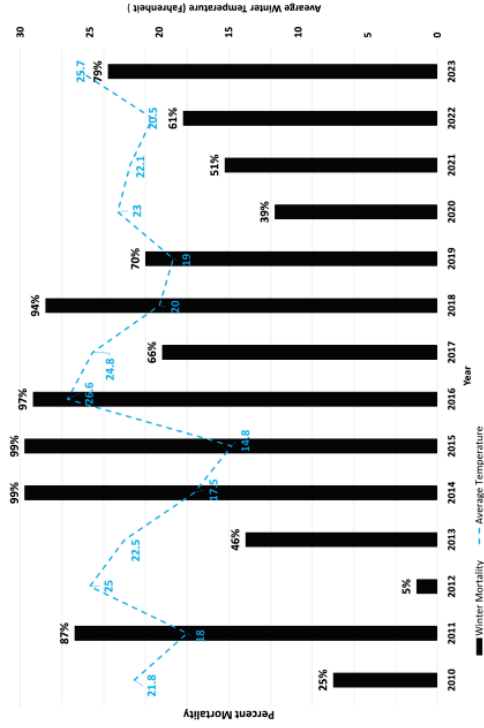
**2°F**  
in summer

**4°F**  
in winter



Winter Mortality of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid:

2010 - 2023

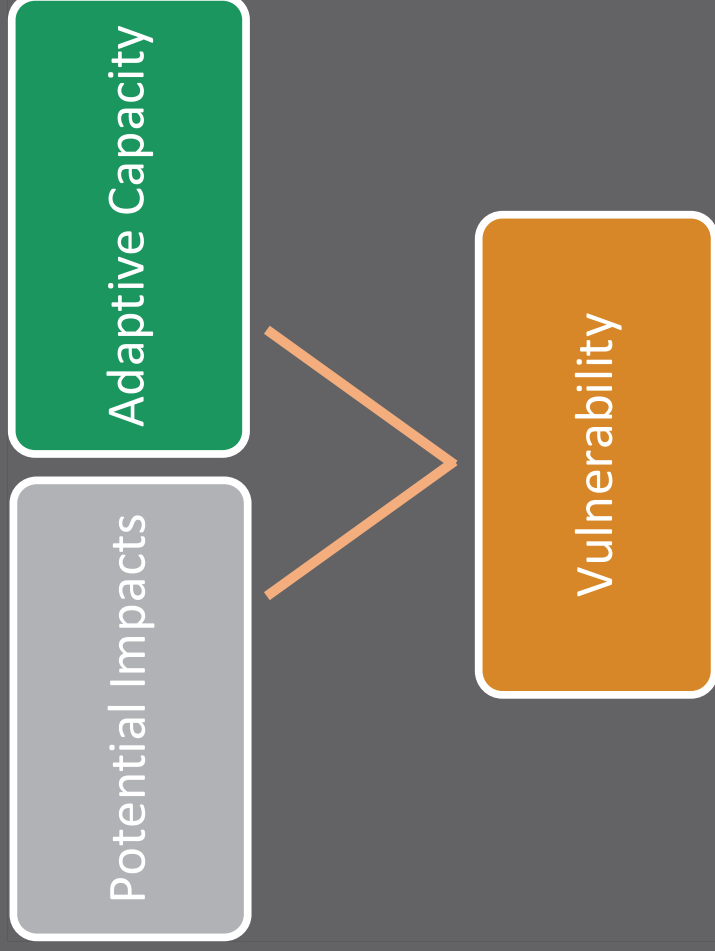


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Data source: FPR

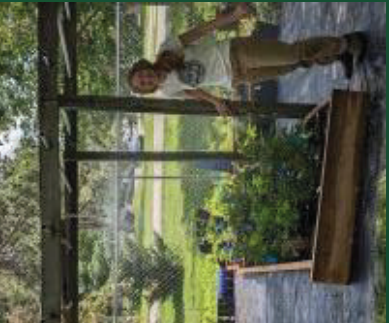
# CLIMATE CHANGE IS LEADING TO GREATER VULNERABILITY

Two components:





# RESEARCH IN THE REGION ADDRESSING THESE UNCERTAINTIES



# HOW DO WE MAKE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS?

We want to **optimize** multiple objectives, not maximize a single objective



Climate  
resilience



Carbon storage and  
sequestration



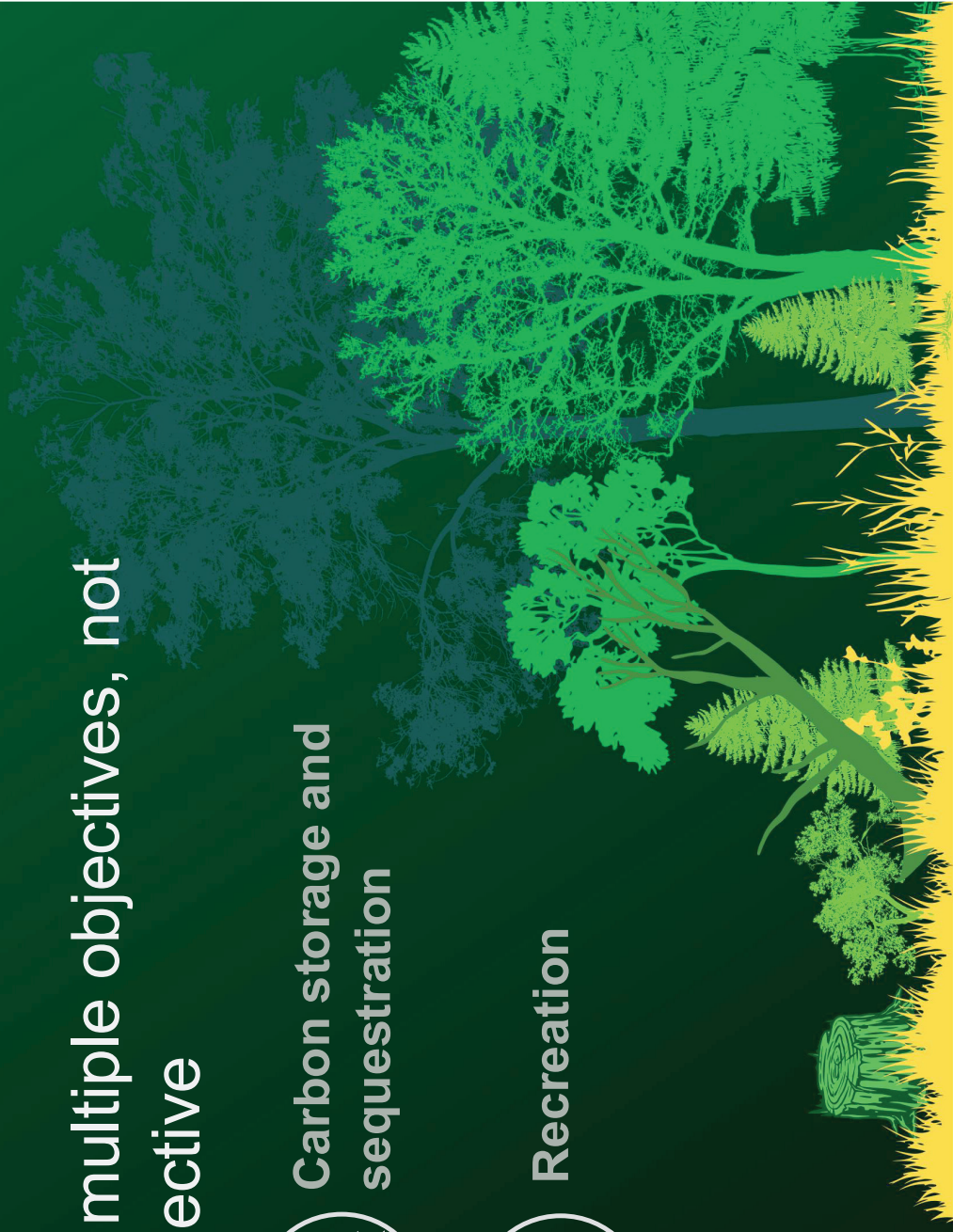
Biodiversity



Recreation



Forest  
products



# HOW DO WE MAKE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS?

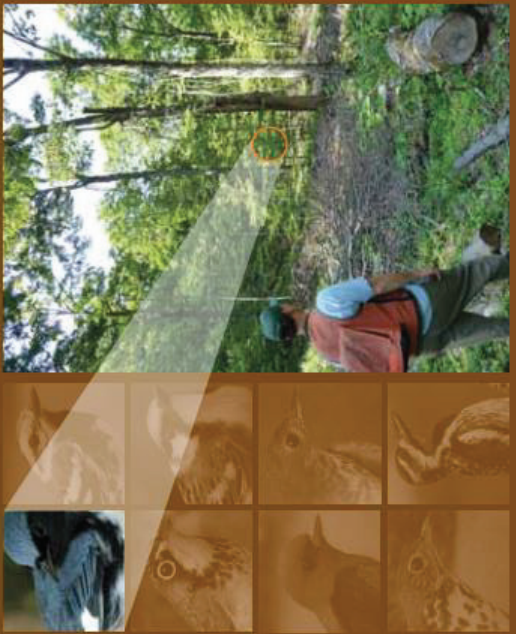
Through collaboration across programs and partnerships, we can address these objectives and keep forests as forests



# FPR Projects and Partnerships

## Audubon VT Partnership at Mt Mansfield State Forest

**Silviculture with Birds in Mind**  
Options for Integrating Timber and Songbird Habitat Management in Northern Hardwood Stands in Vermont



**Black Throated Green Warbler**      BTNW

*Dendroica virens*



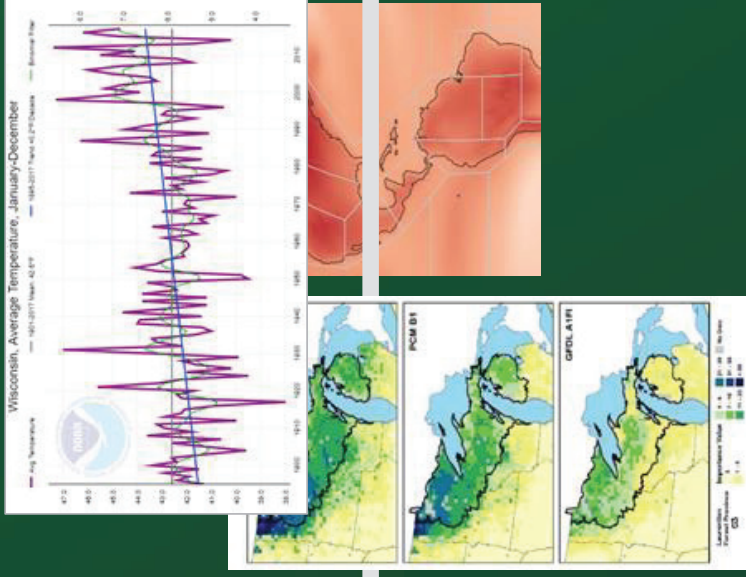
**Eastern Wood-Pewee**      EAWP

*Contopus virens*

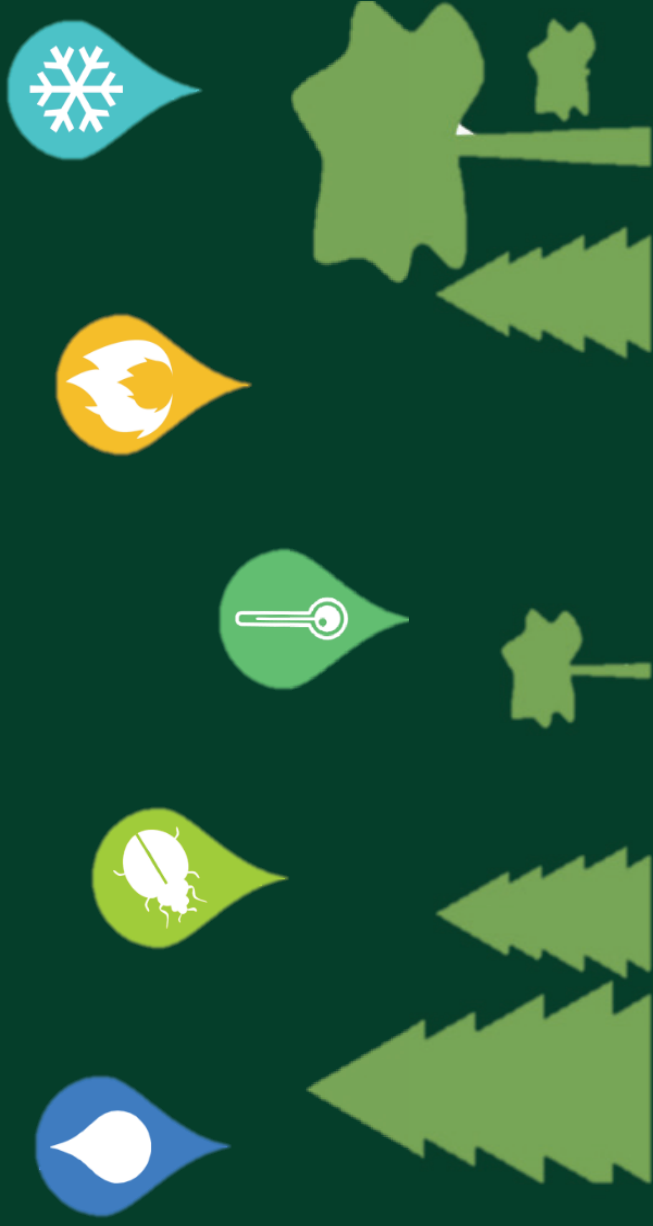


# FPR Projects and Partnerships

Establishing research-grade climate adaptation management projects in partnership with NIACS and UVM to consider climate change risk and adaptation



*A changing climate puts our forests and the services they provide at risk.*

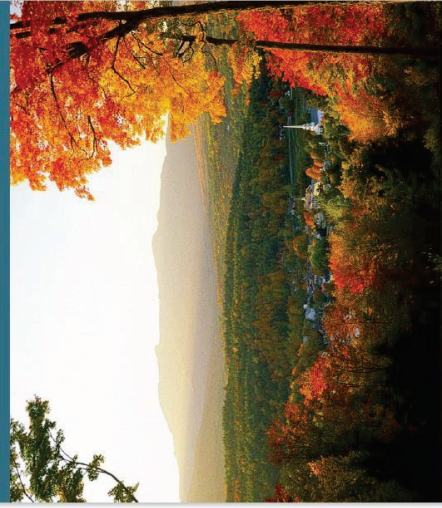




Adaptive Silviculture for Climate Change

Masswoods.org

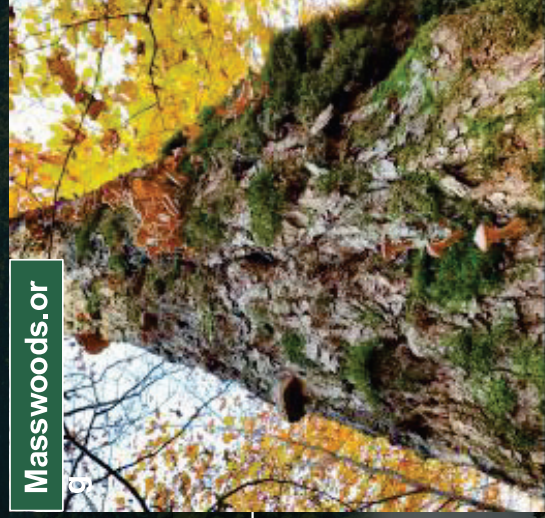
Increasing Forest Resiliency  
for an Uncertain Future



Paul Cazanaro | Anthony D'Amato | Emily Silver Huff

# RESOURCES

Masswoods.org



RESTORING OLD-GROWTH  
CHARACTERISTICS  
to New England's and New York's Forests



UNMassAmherst  
PAUL CAZANARO

[fpr.vermont.gov/forest/climate-change](http://fpr.vermont.gov/forest/climate-change)



FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION  
VERMONT

[adaptationworkbook.org](http://adaptationworkbook.org)



<https://www.uvm.edu/extension/forestry-climate-change>



THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT  
EXTENSION



# VERMONT'S FOREST ECONOMY

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Katharine Servidio, Forest Economy Program Manager

[katharine.servidio@vermont.gov](mailto:katharine.servidio@vermont.gov)



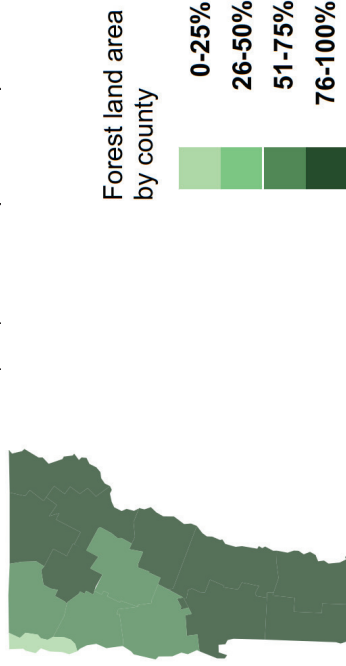
# VERMONT'S FOREST RESOURCES



## Forest Area: Vermont, 2022

Forest land area: 4,487,566 acres ( $\pm 0.97\%$  SE)

Timberland area: 4,263,273 acres ( $\pm 1.15\%$  SE)



## Forest Composition: Vermont, 2022

Most common forest-type groups by stand size class

Small Medium Large

Maple / beech / birch group

71.3% of forest land (3,201,322 acres)

White / red / jack pine group

8.8% of forest land (394,351 acres)

Spruce / fir group

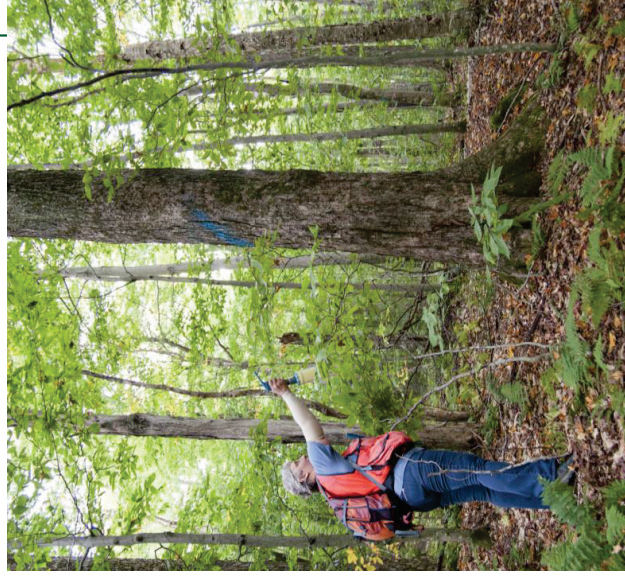
6.6% of forest land (297,968 acres)



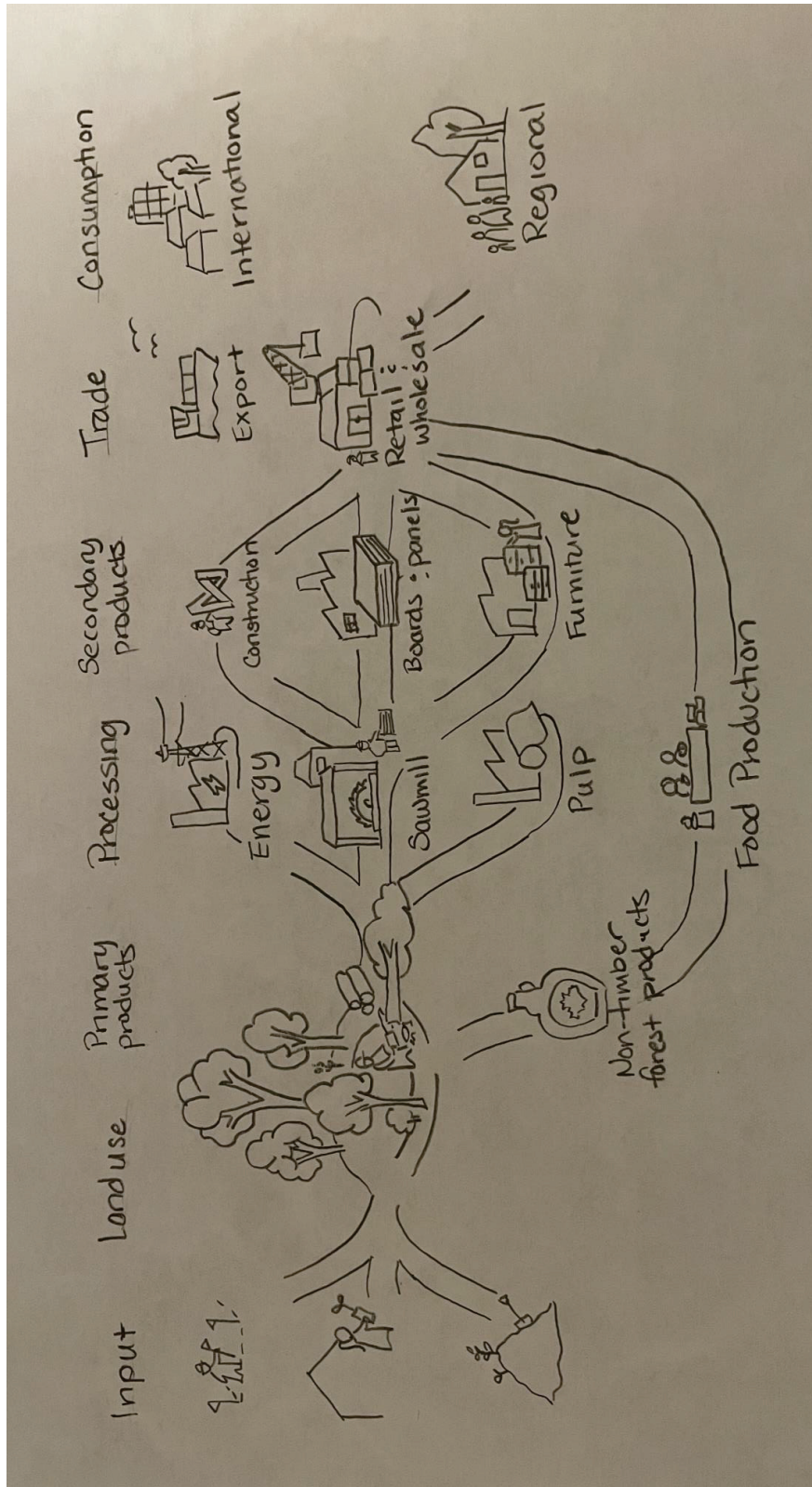
# VERMONT'S FOREST ECONOMY



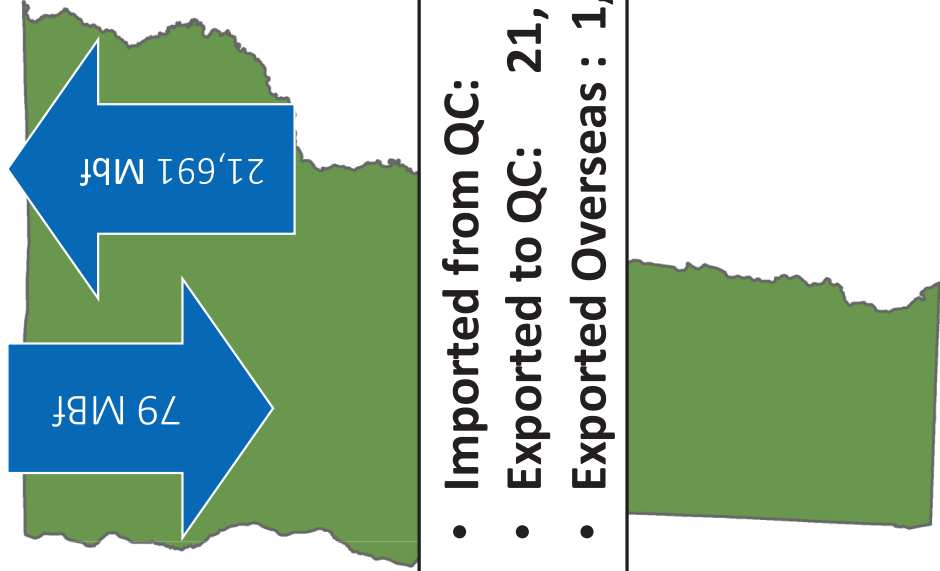
- 9,107 direct jobs
- \$291.5 million in direct labor income
- \$393.4 million in value-added
- **\$1.4 billion in direct output**



# A (SIMPLIFIED) FOREST PRODUCTS VALUE CHAIN



# WOOD FLOWS 2022: SAWLOGS



- Imported from QC: 79 MbF
- Exported to QC: 21,691 MbF
- Exported Overseas : 1,810 MbF

VERMONT 2022

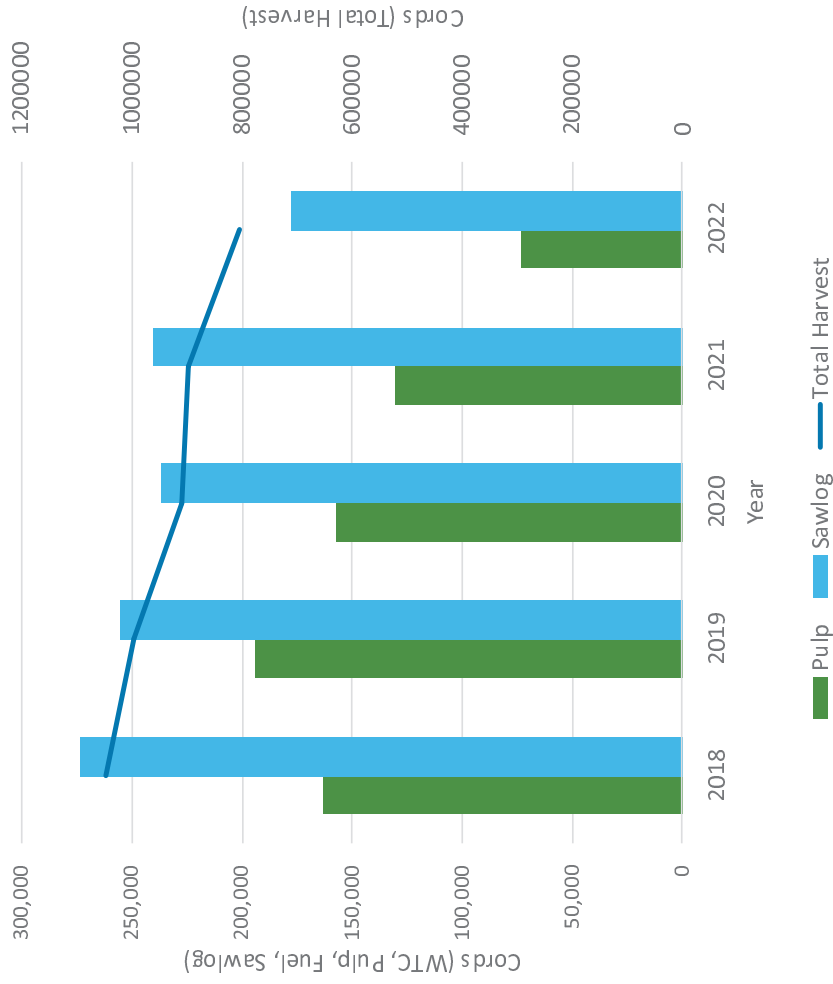
- Sawlog Harvest: 88,723 MbF
- Processed in VT: 79,988 MbF
- Exported: 41,726 MbF
- Imported: 32,991 MbF



Imported from other states: 22,969 MbF  
 Exported to other states: 34,757 MbF



# STATE OF THE FOREST ECONOMY



Data source: VT FPR, 2023 - 2022 Annual Harvest Report

# OUR WORK & LOOKING AHEAD

