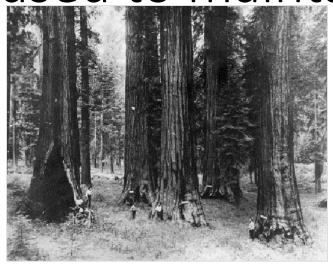
# Managing Southwestern Forests in a Changing Climate

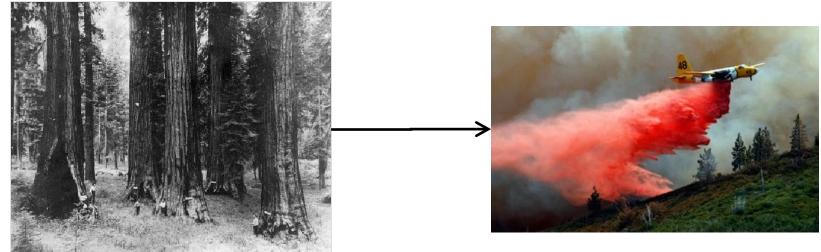
Matthew Hurteau



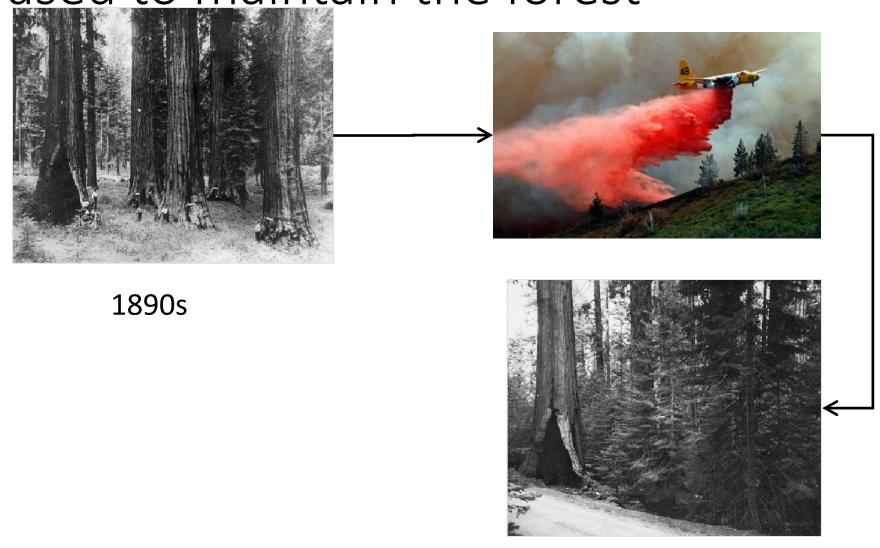




1890s



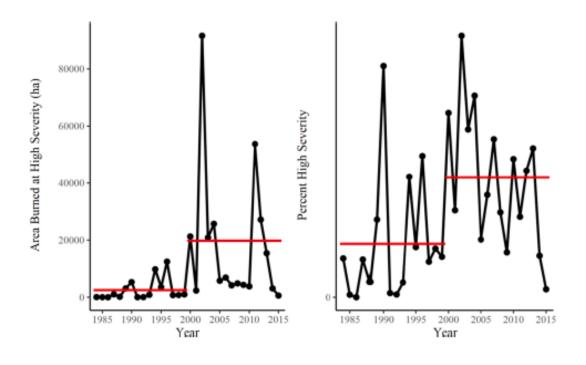
1890s



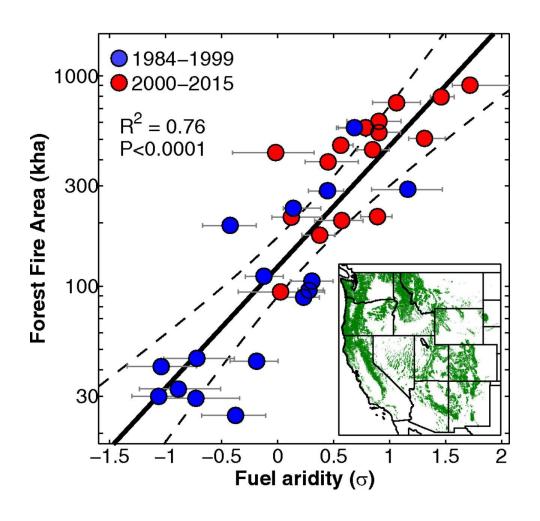
1970s



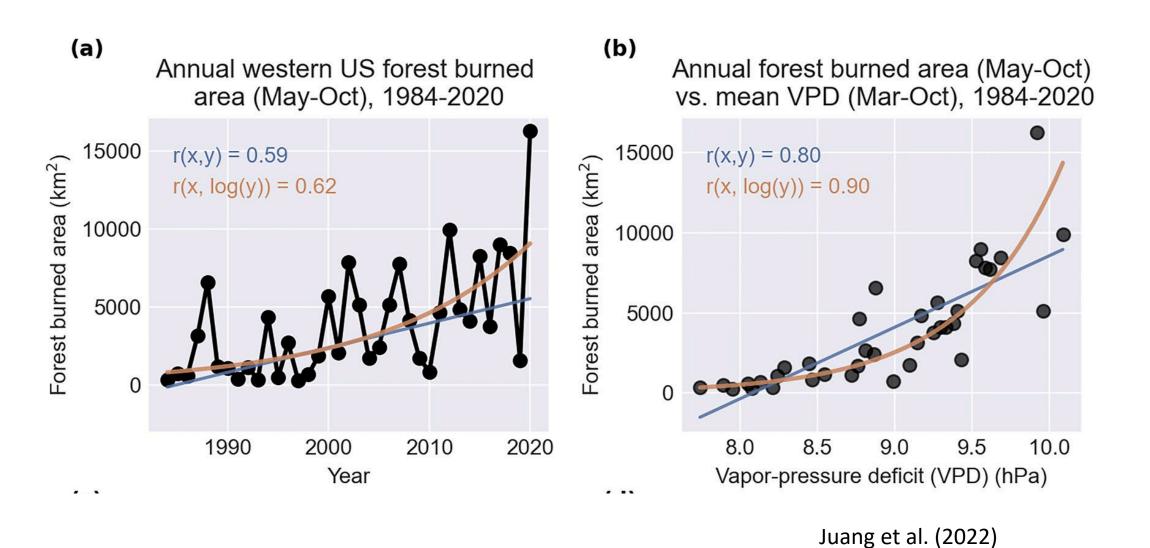
### Severe Weather + Fire-Exclusion = More High-Severity Fire



#### CC Fuel dryness explains ½ area burned

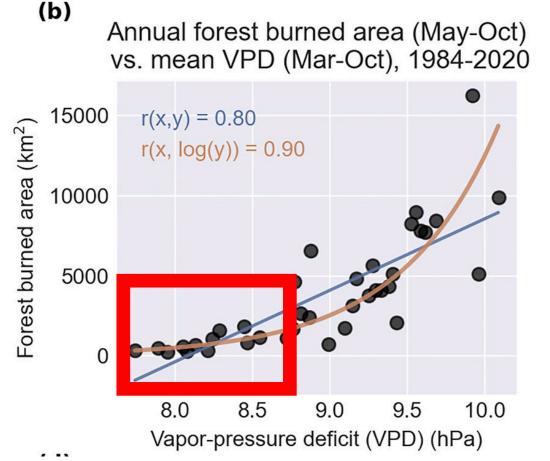


#### Exponential increase in forest area burned



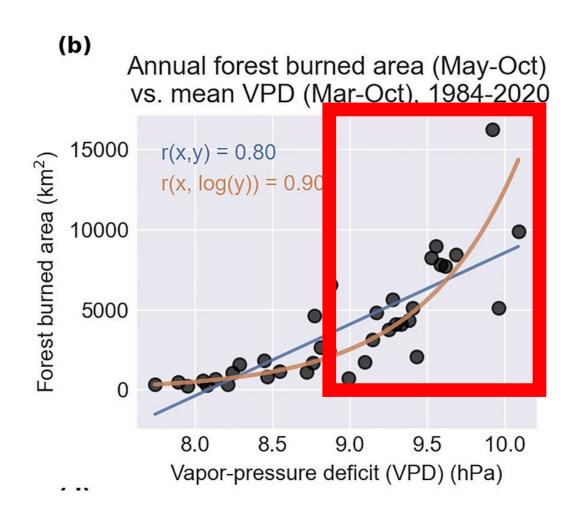
#### We are now in a nonlinear part of the system

Conditions when models were developed



#### The times they are a changing...

- Large logs and snags absent from models
- Climate-driven tree mortality
- Increasing atmospheric water demand



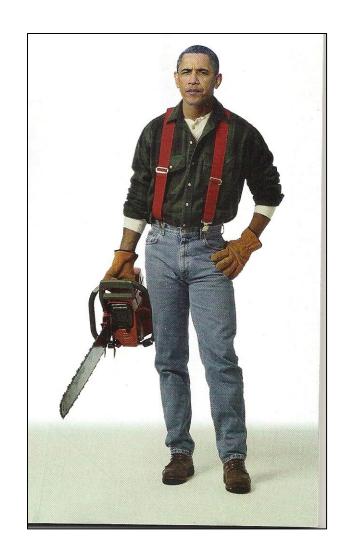
#### Type Conversion vs Restoring Fire



#### Restoring Fire as a Process

- Mechanical Thinning \$1500-2500/ac
- Prescribed Burning \$100-400/ac
- Managed Wildfire \$50-hundreds/ac





Place treatments to prepare the landscape for

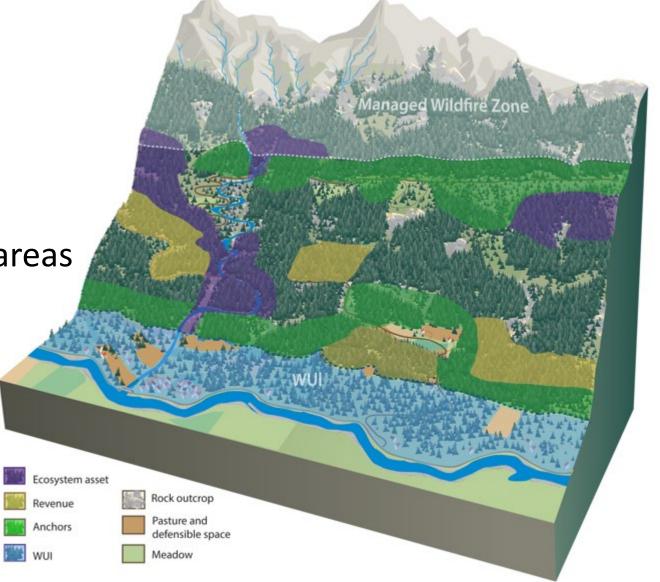
fire

• Thinning + Rx fire in WUI

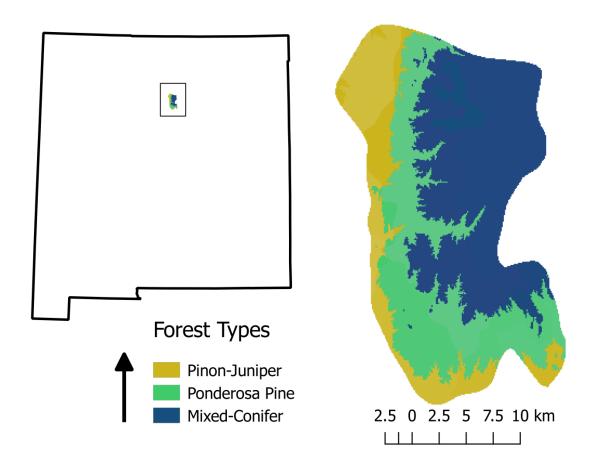
Thinning create anchors

Prescribed fire for sensitive areas

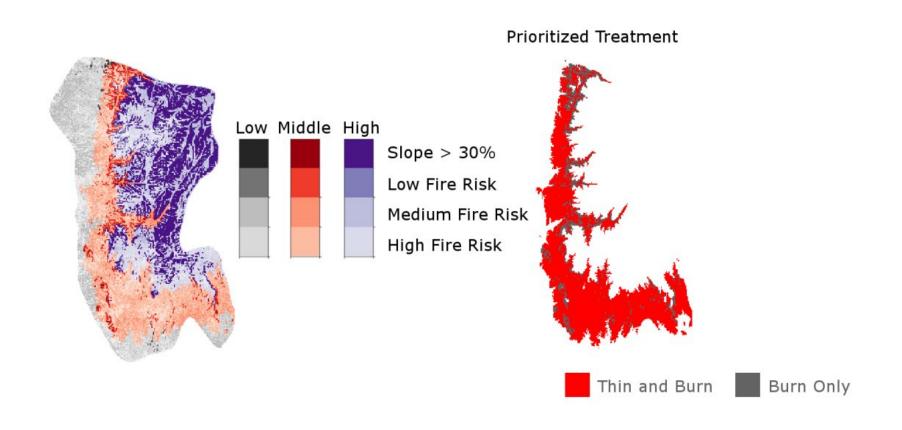
Managed fire for scale



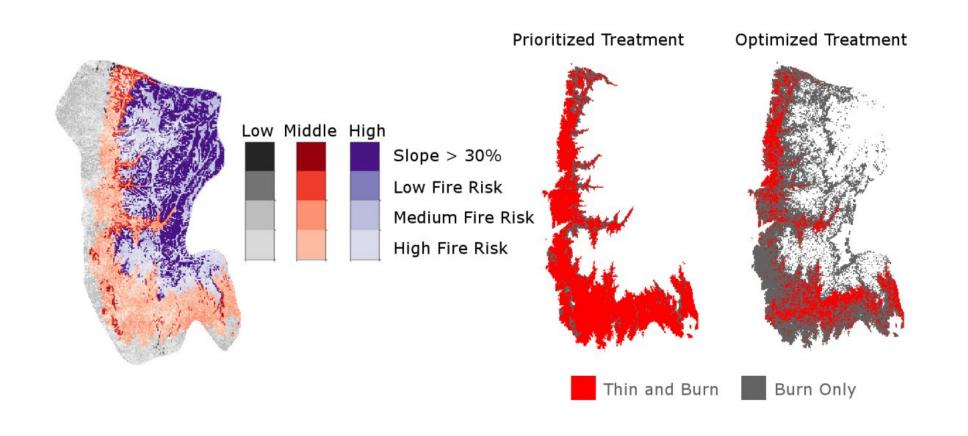
#### Santa Fe Fireshed



#### Management Scenarios

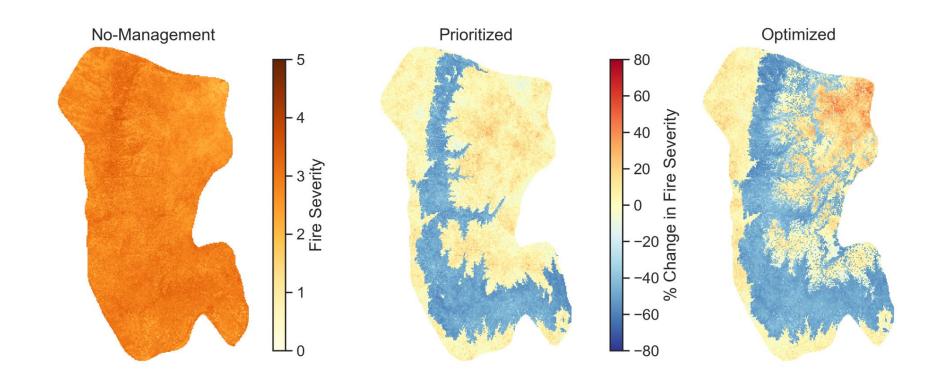


#### Management Scenarios

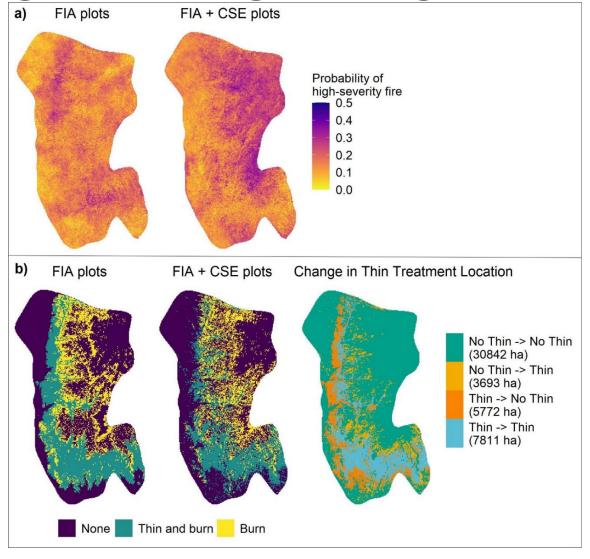


Thinning Reduced 54%, Prescribed Fire increased 24%

#### Reduction in High-Severity Fire



Working together to get it right...



#### We need to change our relationship with fire

- We cannot afford a stand-scale mindset
- Thinning outcomes cannot be the benchmark for fire outcomes
- Fire outcomes are more variable and we need to accept the variability



## Large-scale fire should have silvicultural and ecological objectives

- Density reduction, which sometimes kills overstory trees
- Increased spatial heterogeneity: individuals, clumps, openings
- Fire-tolerant species and more drought tolerant species: fire will help prepare our forests for climate change



