Emily,

Please accept the following two abstracts for posters at the Collaborative Restoration Wrokshop on Wednesday, April 27.  If there are any questions, or if any additional information is needed, please contact me or Dave Cawrse (dcawrse@fs.fed.us, 970-295-5780).  Thank you.

**FVS CARBON – Carbon Reporting Features Available Within the Fire and Fuels Extension to the Forest Vegetation Simulator**

Michael Van Dyck, US Forest Service, Forest Management Service Center, Fort Collins, CO

The Fire and Fuels Extension (FFE) to the Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) is a software tool for natural resource managers that has been used extensively to assess fire hazard and examine fuel treatment effects in forested ecosystems.  With the FVS-FFE system, users can input their own forest inventory data, simulate how these forests will grow over time, and simulate a wide variety of management activities, such as thinning and prescribed burning.  To make these predictions, FFE-FVS tracks the biomass in various forest stand components, such as standing live and dead trees and surface fuels, over time.  Because the amount of carbon stored in a forest stand is directly related to the amount of biomass within the stand, a logical application of FFE-FVS is carbon reporting.  Two carbon reports were developed within FFE-FVS that allow users to assess the carbon implications of their management activities.  The reports include the major carbon pools as specified in both international (IPCC) and US (Section 1605b of the Energy Policy Act) protocols and are consistent with US and international reporting guidance.

**Effects of and Responses to Climate Change on National Forests: Addressing Climate Change in the Forest Vegetation Simulator**

Michael Van Dyck, US Forest Service, Forest Management Service Center, Fort Collins, CO

Foresters are responsible for growing trees to provide desirable ecosystem services such as wood products, watershed, wildlife habitat, and carbon sequestration.  Climate is the most important driver of potential vegetation.  Climate change threatens the ability to manage forests as done in the past.  Climate-FVS is a tool designed to aid in managing climate change.  It is a modification of the Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS).  The base FVS components predict performance in the absence of climate change and assume site capacity does not change over time.  To accommodate the effects of climate change, Climate-FVS modifies base component predictionss rather than replacing them, so the primary intrinsic components of FVS and its empirical heritage remain intact.  With the introduction of Climate-FVS there is the ability to use climate change information to affect site capacity, growth, mortality, and regeneration potential.

-Mike

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| Forest Service Shield |

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