### The harvesting behaviour of Irish private forest owners and the suitability of the private estate for thinning

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# Forestry in Ireland in 2010 • 697,000 hectares – 10% of land area • 43% privately owned • Fastest growth rates in Europe • Almost two-thirds of the forest area is less than 20 years of age • Timber output – over 3 million m³

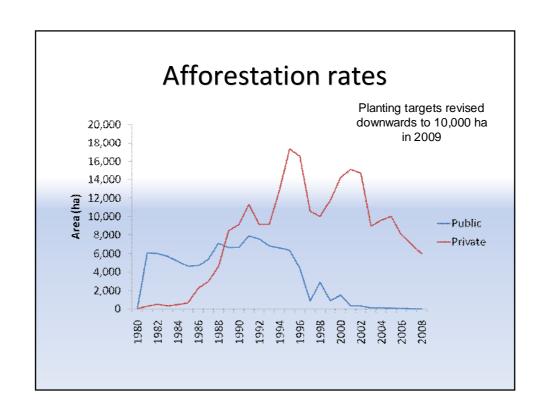
### Private forest owners

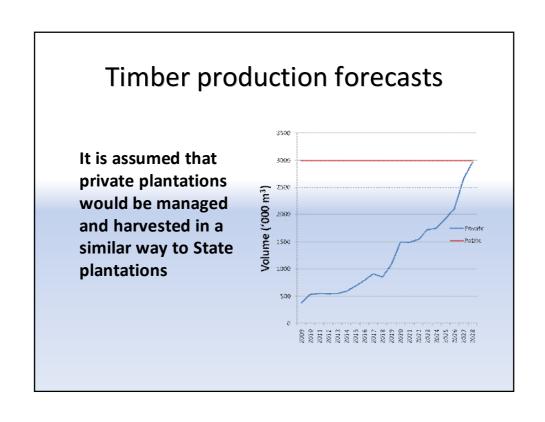
- Prior to 1980 private forestry negligible
- 1981 EU grant-aid for forestry
- 1990 annual premiums (for up to 20 years) to landowners who afforested
- 18,000 landowners planted 212,000 ha since 1980

### Government policy (1996)

- To plant 25,000 ha per annum to year 2000;
  20,000 ha per annum to year 2030 (17% of area)
- 12 million m³ per annum by 2030
- A ratio of 30:70 public to private afforestation







### Silvicultural management

- Conifers
  - Fast growth rates
  - Rotation lengths of 40-50 years
  - Thinning commences approx. year 20
  - Thinned every 3-4 years thereafter
  - Clearfelled in year 40-50
  - Harvesting carried out by machine
  - Brought to roadside using a forwarder

### Aims of the study

- Identify the objectives of private forest owners
- Determine harvesting intentions of private forest owners
- Assess the suitability of the private estate for thinning

Will they thin? Should they thin?

### Methods

- Personal interviews with 120 forest owners
- Silvicultural audit of their forests



### **Characteristics of forests**

- Sitka spruce monoculture (1981-1990)
- Broadleaved and conifer/broadleaf mixes (1991-date)
- Average size 8.8 ha





84%

### Objectives of owners?

Objective	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Produce timber for sale	45	1	T
Produce timber for own use	5	8	1 )
Produce timber (unsure about use)	20	1	2
Enhance landscape	5	10	1
Pass on to family member	3	10	2
Provide recreation	1	4	4
Don't know	10	4	1
Provide shelter	1	5	1
Other (i.e. sell forest)	7	3	1
Help biodiversity	1	3	1
Use for hunting	0	0	2
Nothing	1	51	81

### Management and extension

- Forests established by companies/contractors
- Over 50% currently managing their forests and will do so in the future
- 50% attended extension activities (50% thinning courses)



### Will they thin?

- 75% will thin
- 12% unsure
- 13% will not thin



### What influences whether they will thin?

- Timber production as an objective
- Having a written management plan for the forest
- Attendance at extension activities

### Suitable for thinning?

- Ground conditions (good; average; poor) indicator of whether a machine can extract timber on the site
- Access (good; poor)- function of density of roading required to facilitate harvesting
- Windthrow risk (low; medium; high) indicator of whether safe to thin - assessed using windthrow risk probability model

### Suitable for thinning?

- Suitable stands
  - good to average ground conditions
  - good road access
  - risk of windthrow <50%</p>







### Silvicultural suitability of owners' decision

Decision	% of respondents	Area owned (ha)	Area suited for thinning (ha)	% who made correct decision
Plan to thin	72	854	441	49
Unsure	12	74	22	-
Will not thin	16	106	30	74

### Extension and knowledge

Attended course on thinning?	Correct to thin?		
	Yes	No	
Yes	63	37	
No	51	49	

### **Summary**

- Owner
  - 84% timber production objective
  - Only half of these plan to sell timber
- Forest
  - Only half the area suited for thinning
    - Poor ground conditions
    - No access

### **Summary**

- Owner and forest
  - those attending courses no more likely to make correct decisions regarding thinning than those who did not attend

## Will forecasts for timber production in private forests be met? No!

Thank you!