



Extranet: <https://extranet.efi.int/tosia/>

Time: 18.1.2011 at 13:30- 18:00 CET

Participants: From the Swedish part of the project: Staffan Berg (SLU), Torgny Lind (SLU), and Erik Valinger (SLU).
Associated partner: Hans Winsa (Sveaskog).
Stakeholders: Per Sandström (SLU), Camilla Widmark (SLU), and Mats Andersson (SLU).

All other Associated partners in the Northern ToSIA project, i.e. Malå Sami village, SCA, and Norra Skogsägarna were not able to participate in the Stakeholder meeting, and as the ones participating were unable to be part of the second day the agenda was amended so that all items were presented and discussed January 18.

1. The Preliminary agenda for the stakeholder meeting within the Malå case study within the Northern ToSIA project

(See file Stakeholder meeting Jan 2011.ppt.)

Tuesday Jan 18, 2011

12:00-13:30	Lunch (voluntary)
13:30-15:00	Presentation of work performed <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forestry chain• Reindeer chain• Environmental chain• Indicators chosen
15:00-15:30	Coffee
15:30-18:00	Discussions among stakeholders
19:00	Dinner



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Wednesday Jan 19, 2011

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|-------------|---|
| 08:30-09:00 | The data base client |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation of topology |
| 09:00-09:30 | The scenarios |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reindeer chain• Environmental chain• Combined chain |
| 09:30-10:00 | Coffee |
| 10:00-12:00 | Stakeholder presentation of yesterday's discussions and common discussions |
| 12:00-12:30 | Feed-back and summing up from project leaders |

2. Presentation of work performed

The Malå case study is described with two chains, a forest wood chain and a reindeer chain that is reflected in a number of scenarios. Initially Staffan Berg presented our work on developing design (processes and choice of indicators and their definitions) of the chains (see file Chains.ppt.) and reported the discussions we have had with representatives from the Malå Sami village (Jan Rannerud).

3. The data base client

Staffan also described our work on the data base client, for which we received excellent help from Diana Vötter in November 16-17, 2010. Here input data and the topology of the forestry wood chain was presented and discussed and Hans Winsa (Sveaskog) helped us in judging the relevance in presented figures. Staffan presented and described the indicators chosen for the reindeer chain and for the forest wood chain. Indicator values for the latter was discussed and the following comments and suggestions for adjustments were put forward by stakeholder and academic participant Mats Andersson.

Comments were;

- Pre commercial thinning- to low average cost chosen- check,
- Is there a need for two early thinnings in a reindeer scenario?



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- Which reference futures shall be chosen with respect to stand development in different scenarios 2050 instead of 2025? To be investigated.
- Fertilization should be 150 kg N per hektar;
- Is there need for a third thinning in the processes? To be investigated.
- A number of mentioned suggested sawmills and slaughterhouses in the region shall be approached for possible data input.
- No concern seems to be taken to the costs and time spent by sami village and forest companies for consultation in conjunction to planning; - solution; - this shall be added to the first process in each chain.

4. The scenarios

As no one of the participants at the stakeholder meeting were able to participate January 19 we continued with presentation and discussions on our planned scenarios. Torgny Lind presented work done (see file Scenarios_workshop_jan2011.ppt.) with the aid of the decision support system RegVis which is used in this project for projections of forest development with different scenario assumptions. The program uses NFI sample plot data as input data to calculate the outcomes for the different scenarios.. The calculated data is thereafter imported into the data base client. The utilization of land (importance and intensity) for reindeer husbandry is based on plans developed in another project lead by Per Sandström (e.g. reindeers equipped with GPS transmitters). The produced GIS-layered data are merged with the sample plots for the same area in the Northern ToSIA project. This way we are able to model the forest management regime suitable for specific areas. Camilla Widmark and Mats Andersson, who works in another project with reindeer husbandry focus (Future Forests) also contributed with valuable input on our scenarios. Camilla gave us one short summary report of her project (Kostnader av samråd för rennäring och skogsbruk) and one published report (Sandström, C., Widmark, C., Moen, J., Danell, Ö. & Esselin, A. 2006. Skogen som gemensam resurs – Vägledning för effektivare samråd mellan ren- och skogsnäring. FjällMistrarapport, Rapport nr: 23. ISSN 1652-3822).

It was discussed which scenarios to deploy. It was agreed to use;

- Reference - present use;
- Priority Conservation
- Priority Reindeer
- Priority Reindeer and conservation combined.



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It was also discussed to which extent changed management will induce the growth of more lichen. Per Sandström reported that there is a general trend of “greening” in the harsh lichen-dominated forest types that are suitable for winter grazing. The share of lichen dominated land is likely to decrease from 15 to 4% in the region assessed. Some stand properties like low stand density and low basal area cover covary with lichen establishment on a site.