



Trading accuracy for simplicity (??): A FullCAM story

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New Forests Asset Management

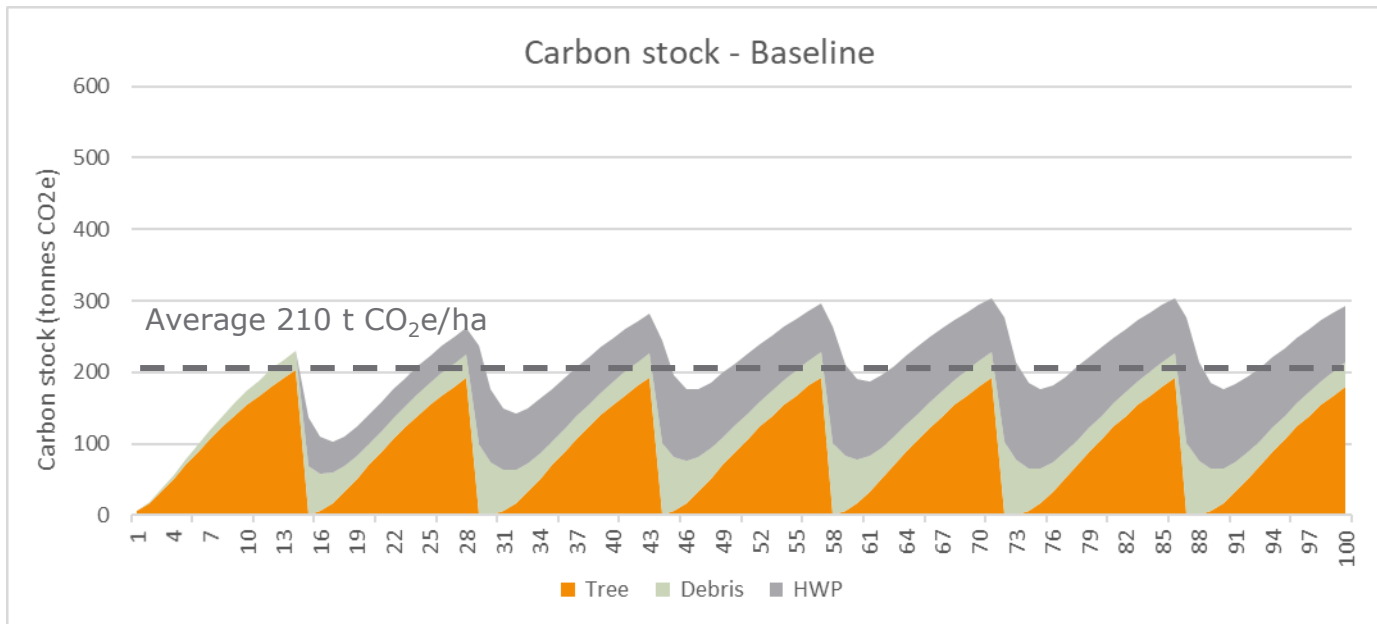
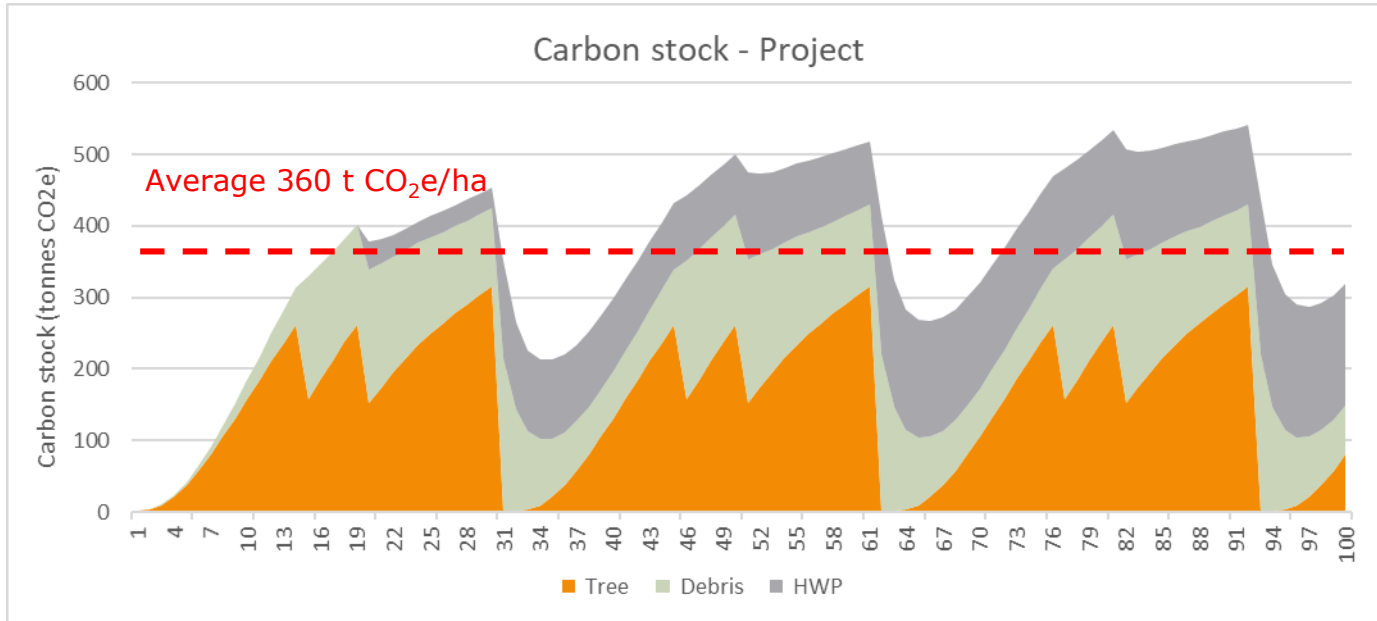
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Plantation forestry methodology

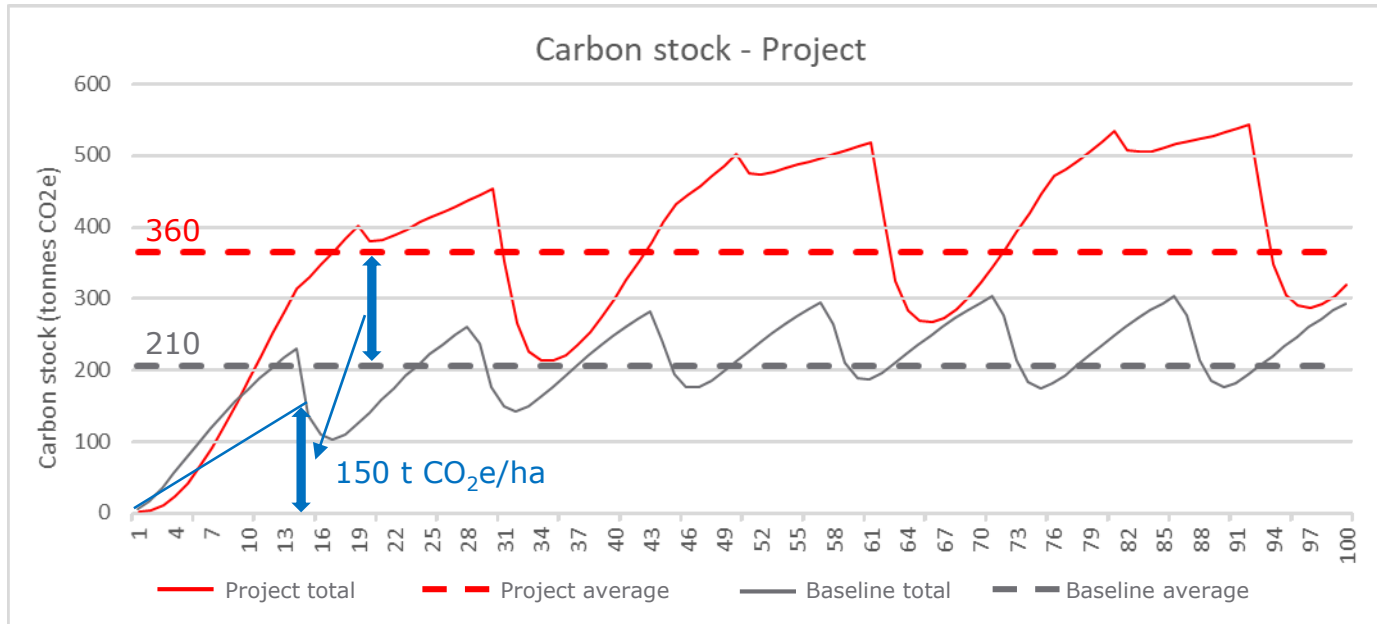
- 3 project types
 - New plantings
 - Conversion from short rotation to long rotation
 - Continuation of pre-existing projects under another applicable methodology
- Mandates use of FullCAM to derive carbon stock estimates
 - Cannot use inventory data or actual harvest yields
- Carbon stock estimates based on a productivity layer
 - 250m resolution, but underlying data reasonably coarse resolution (compared with variation in productivity)
 - Based on limited dataset of yields – not current



Conversion project - ideal



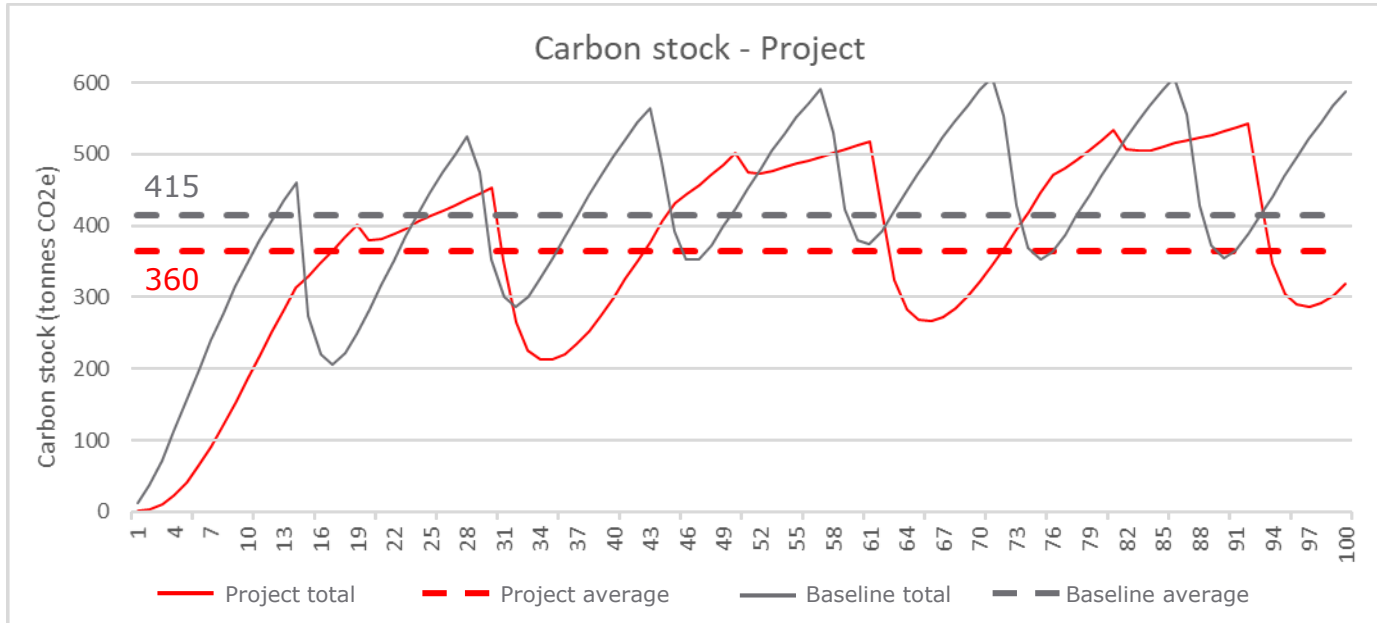
Conversion project - ideal



- Calculate difference between long-term baseline average and long-term project average
- Difference can be credited in 15 equal instalments over first 15 years of long-rotation planting



Conversion project – WA experience



Estimation of carbon stock – key parameters

	FullCAM as % of NF estimate	
	Project (pine)	Baseline (euc)
Stem volume	103%	190-270%
Wood density	102%	90-95%
Allocation to roots	100%	130%
Branches & leaves	108%	83%
Carbon fraction	100%	100%
Debris	n.a.	n.a.
Harvested wood products	n.a.	n.a.



Conclusions

- Over-estimation (or under-estimation) of productivity resulting in perverse outcomes
 - Projects unviable, despite having a real and measurable benefit
 - Reduced credit yield for some projects
 - Baseline over-estimated
 - Project under-estimated
- Increased risk for project developers
 - Potential over-crediting initially, with later correction as the system is updated with more accurate predictions
- Solutions:
 - Better calibration of underlying productivity layer (updated data)
 - Use of actual inventory data in FullCAM calculation process
 - Project specific data used in some other methodologies
 - Would add complexity to calculation process & audit





Thank you

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