Adapting Haut-Languedoc forests to climate change: the LIFE FORECCAsT project

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Located at the confluence of three climate types (Mediterranean, Atlantic, mountain), the Haut-Languedoc Regional Natural Park (Pnr HL) is particularly sensitive to climate change. The forest covering two thirds of the territory is a major economic, environmental and social asset. In view of the risks associated with these changes, the Pnr HL associated with the National Center for Forest Property (CNPF) and the Alliance Forêts Bois forestry cooperative are implementing actions aimed at adapting forests. The LIFE FORECCAsT project will ultimately provide forest owners, forest managers and local elected officials with tools to adapt their silviculture to climate change, and will educate professionals and the general public on these topics.

One of the project's flagship tools consists of a reference network for different methods of adapting forestry to climate change, consisting of 24 experimental sites. Half of the sites concern forest stands in place, of varying species and age, in which protocols are tested to limit water demand, mitigate health risks, promote natural regeneration, or preserve natural habitats of community interest. Nine sites are mixed plantations of species more or less well known in the territory, installed in various ways (lines, bands, mosaics). Combining several species reduces risks in an uncertain future climate context, can spread the use of water resources in stands, encourages their biodiversity and improves their resilience. Finally, three sites representative of the three types of climate of the Pnr HL, include arboretums of about twenty species. They will make it possible to evaluate the potential of certain species, *a priori* better adapted to the future climate and never tested on the territory.

Long-term silvicultural testing is monitored by a tripartite agreement between the Pnr HL, the CNPF and the site owners. Test plots now constitute information, extension and demonstration media for adaptation practices in forest management. Among the tools developed by FORECCAsT is also a mobile application called "FORECCAsT by BioClimSol". Based on field data entered by the user, georeferenced climatic and topographic data, and mathematical algorithms based on the BioClimSol method (developed by the CNPF), it allows a diagnosis of climate vigilance to be carried out everywhere in France. the current context and future climate, for existing forest stands or reforestation projects and link them to silvicultural management approaches adapted to climate change.

In parallel with these tools, FORECCAST implements numerous awareness-raising and information actions aimed at professionals, elected representatives and the general public.

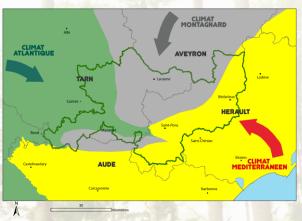
Authors' detail:

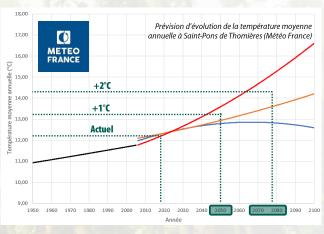
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POURQUOI FORECCAST DANS LE PNR HL?







Territoire recouvert aux 2/3 de forêt (richesse économique, environnementale et sociale importante)

Sensibilité climatique des forêts

+ du territoire +
(ex : Douglas en 2003)



Evènements climatiques extrêmes

amenés à se multiplier

(changements climatiques)

- Proposer aux gestionnaires, propriétaires forestiers et élus des outils pour adapter leur gestion sylvicole aux changements climatiques
- Sensibiliser les professionnels et le grand public à ces thématiques













Porteurs du projet

Co-financeurs



LES ACTIONS PHARES DU PROJET

L'application mobile « FORECCAsT by BioClimSol »

Données de terrain



Données géoréférencées



Diagnostic « Peuplement sur pied »
Diagnostic « Solutions de boisement »

Poster: « FORECCAsT by BioClimSol », un outil d'aide à la décision numérique pour adapter la sylviculture aux changements climatiques

Actions de sensibilisation et de communication

Plan d'action

Colloques

Web

Conférences

Exposition

Animations

PROFESSIONNELS

GRAND PUBLIC

Poster : Sensibiliser les professionnels de la filière forêt-bois, les élus locaux et le grand public à l'adaptation de la forêt aux changements climatiques : l'apport du projet FORECCAsT

Tests de nouveaux modes de gestion sylvicole

Poster: Itinéraires sylvicoles adaptés aux changements climatiques en Haut-Languedoc : les sites expérimentaux du projet FORECCAsT + cette présentation







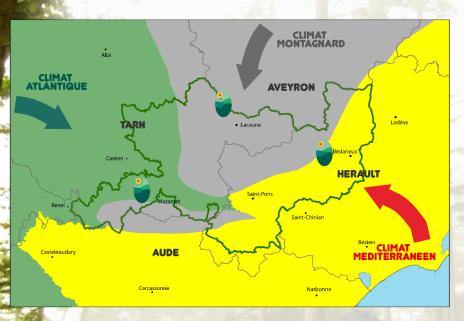








Arboretums (3 sites)



- Un site par type de climat
- 21 unités génétiques comparées (essences X provenances)
- Conditions de plantation identiques



Abies alba	Pinus
Abies bornmuelleriana	Pinus

Abies cephalonica Pseudotsuga menziesii (Luz) Abies nordmanniana Pseudotsuga menziesii (Cal)

Castanea sativa Ouercus canariensis

Cedrus atlantica Ouercus cerris

Cedrus libani Quercus faginea

Celtis australis

Quercus pubescens Faaus orientalis

Fagus sylvatica

Pinus Iaricio corsicana

Pinus nigra salzmanii

Ouercus suber

Quercus petraea

pinea

Robinia pseudoacacia

Sorbus domestica

















Plantations mélangées (9 sites)

Cèdre + Hêtre oriental

• Répartition selon gradient climatique

Hêtre + Douglas

Différentes combinaisons d'essences et témoins

Différentes modalités de mélange (bandes, lignes, bouquets,

pied à pied)



Pin de Salzmann + Chêne zéen

Sapin de Nordmann + Chêne sessile

Hêtre oriental + Sapin de Bornmuller



















Peuplements existants (12 sites)

- Peuplements matures: préparation au renouvellement → régénération naturelle, enrichissement, irrégularisation, balivage (douglas, sapin, épicéa, châtaignier, hêtre)
- Habitats d'intérêt communautaire : conserver ou améliorer l'état de conservation de l'habitat (hêtraie acidiphile à houx)





















- Suivi et pérennisation des dispositifs
 - Convention tripartite entre le Pnr HL, le CNPF et le propriétaire
 - Suivi du peuplement (croissance, régénération) mais aussi :
 - Vitalité / état sanitaire
 - Risque incendies
 - Stockage du carbone
 - Biodiversité
 - Sites tests et rapports techniques librement accessibles aux professionnels et élus du territoire



TRANSMISSION DES

ENSEIGNEMENTS DE FORECCAST













