



# Wind and snow damage in Norway

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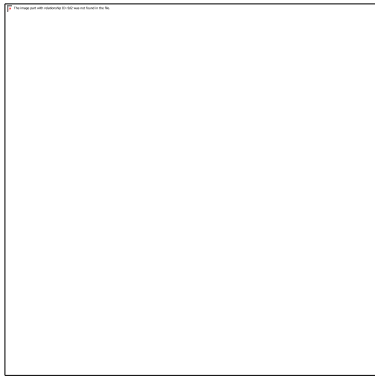
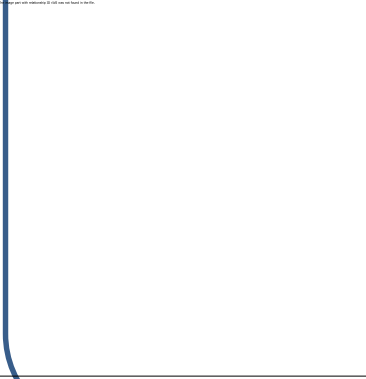
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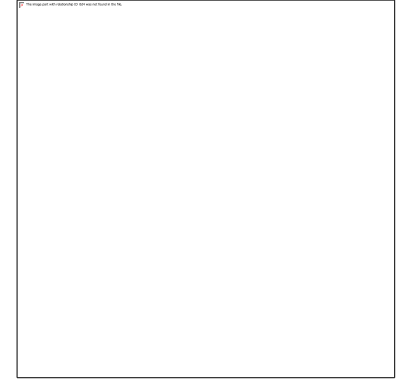
# Risk Assessment

Characterization    Damage occurrence    Damage

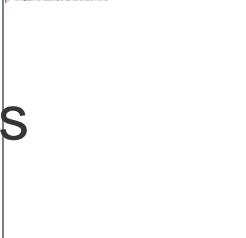


# Risk Management

Optimization

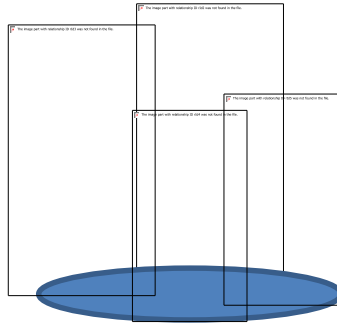


Snow, wind and browsing were the most frequent damages

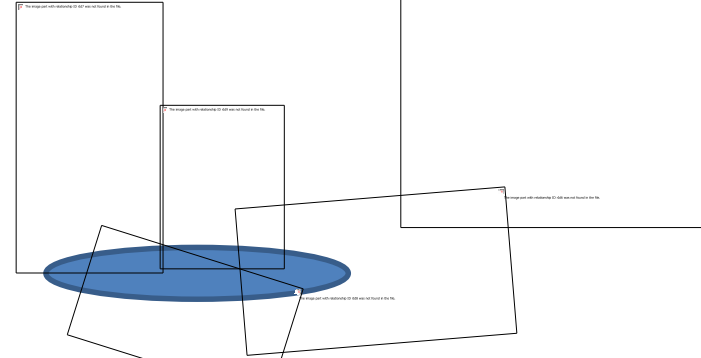


Step 1:

Damage occurrence

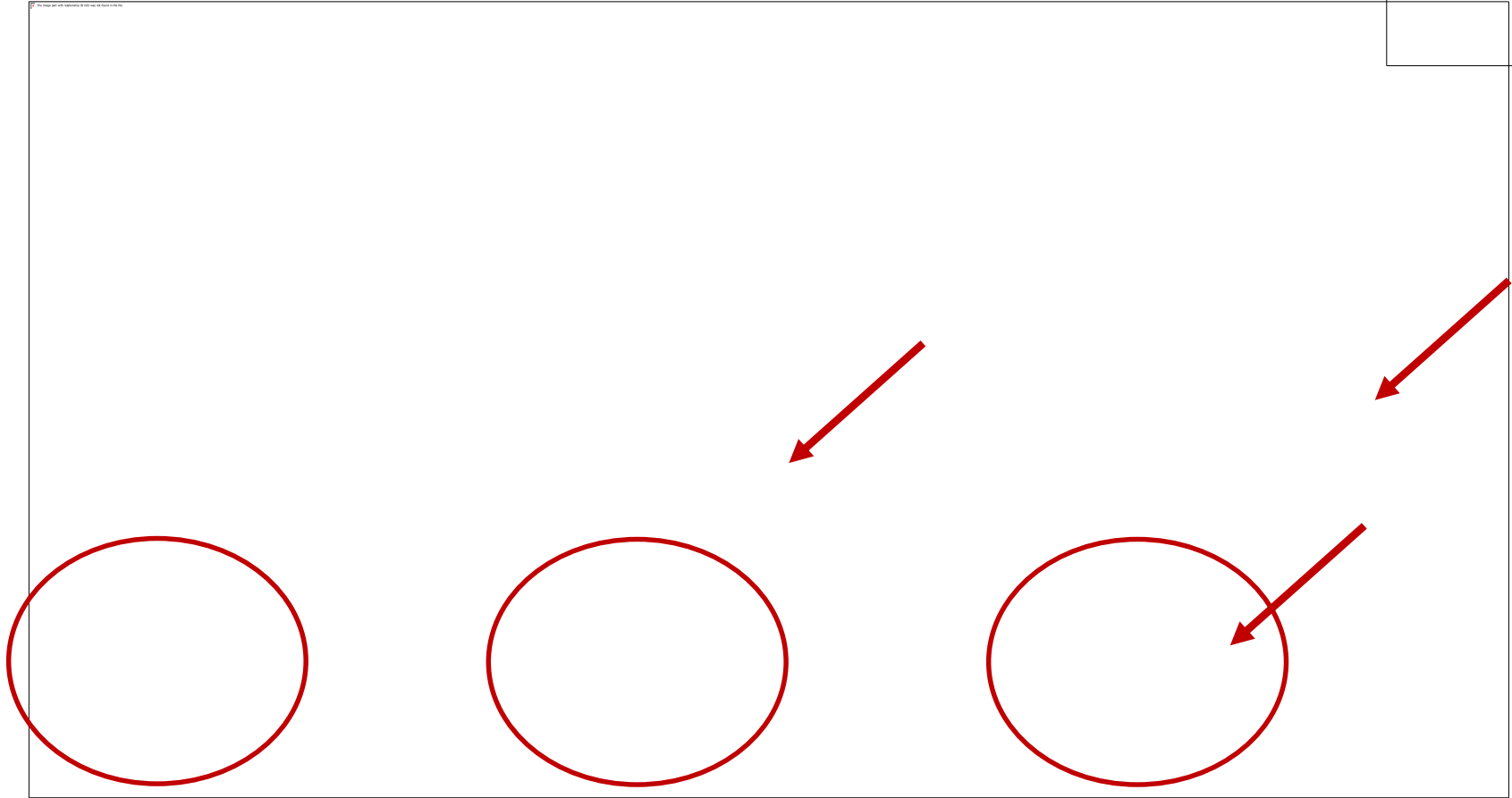


Undamaged



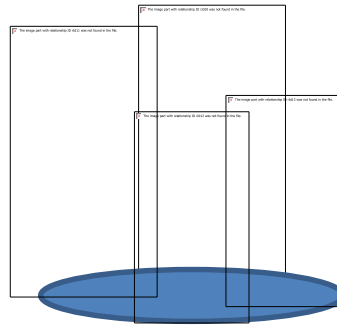
Damaged

# The main variables associated with snow and wind damage occurrence

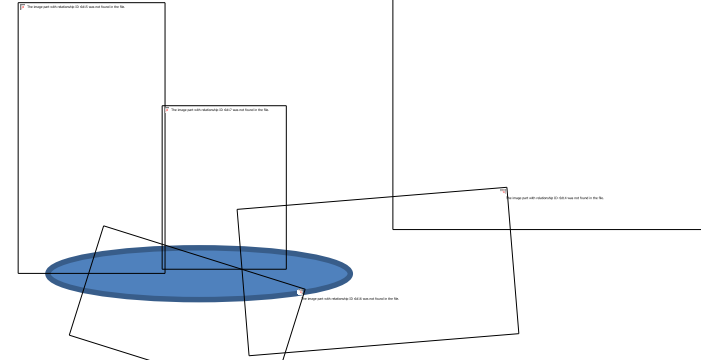


Step 1:

Damage occurrence



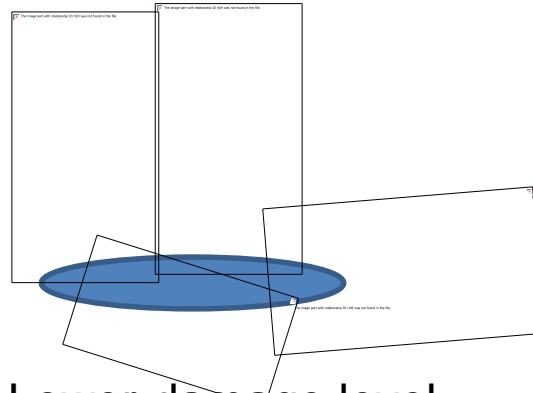
Undamaged



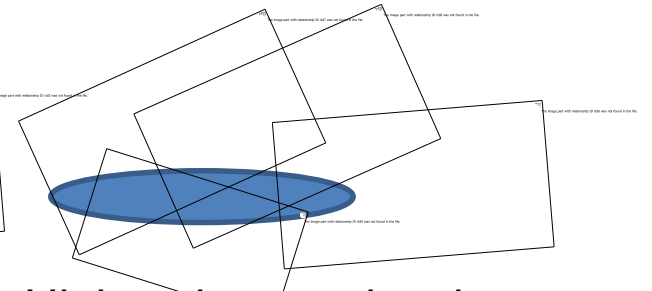
Damaged

Step 2:

Damage level

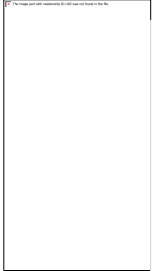


Lower damage level



Higher damage level

Increasing basal area is associated with  
a reduction in the tree vulnerability to be damaged



Spruce



Birch



Increasing height is associated with increasing probability for a tree to be broken

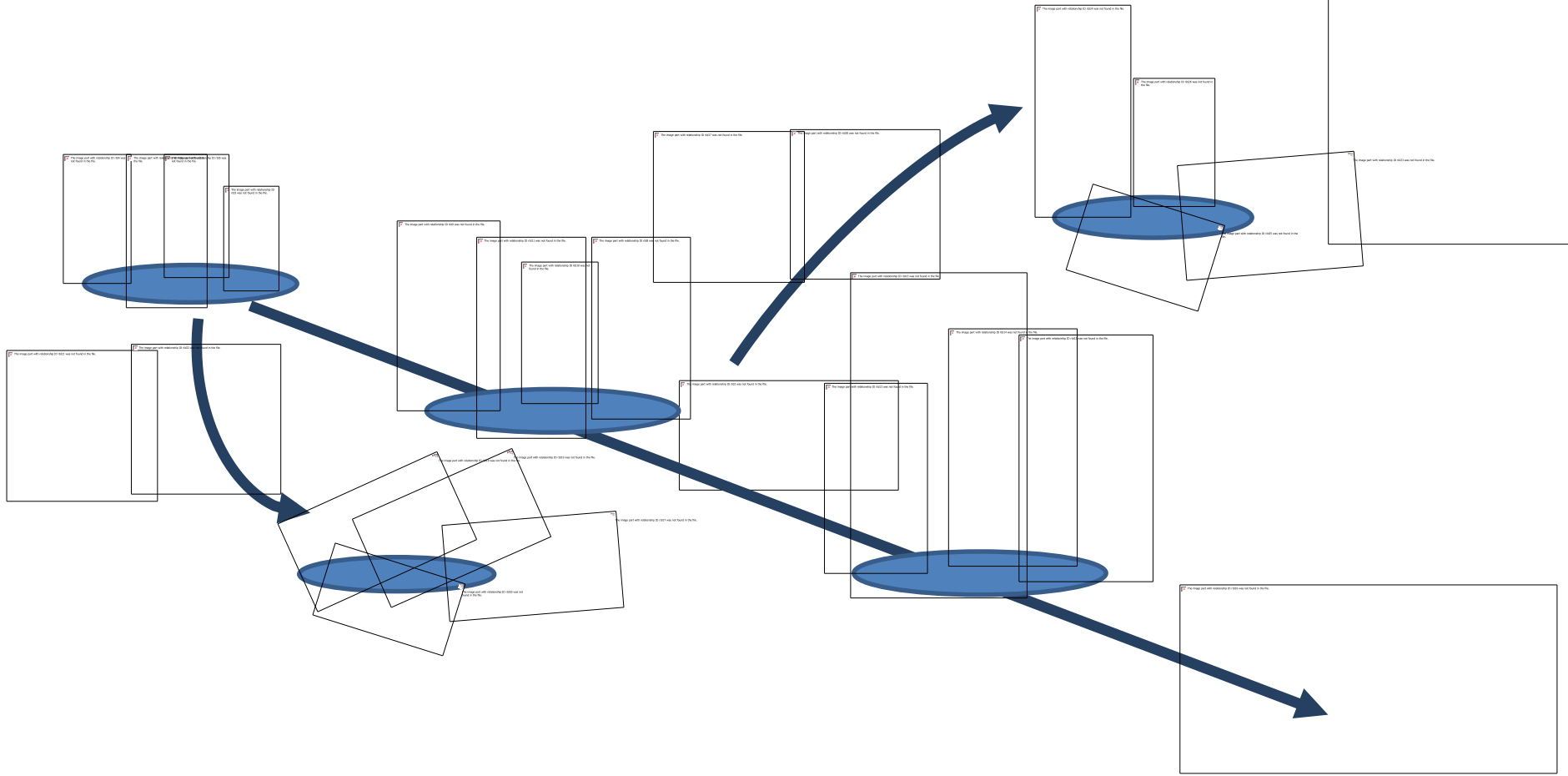


Spruce

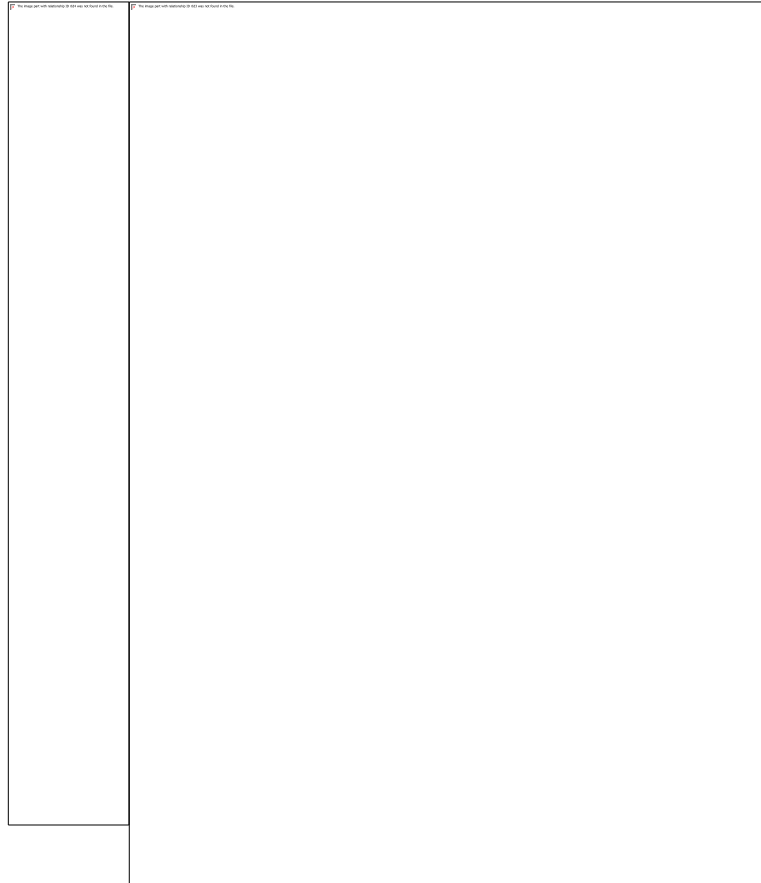


Mixed





# Risk consideration on a Spruce dominated stand have an effect on the optimal management



**Risk of damage is considered**

Stochastic (plot level)

Stochastic (plot and tree level)

Deterministic

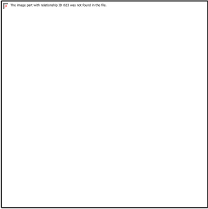
**Risk of damage is not considered**

# Considering the risk perception of the forest manager

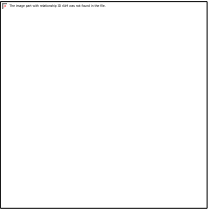




NFI data can be used to integrate natural disturbances into forest management



Considering the risk of damage from snow and wind, could increase revenues



It would be easy to incorporate other consideration in the simulator and help managers to take more informed decisions

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