



Climate-Smart Forestry Mix and Match Cards



Climate-Smart Forestry Practice:

Using prescribed burning and thinning of trees, understory shrubs, and brush.

Climate Change Effect: Climate change can lead to more frequent wildfires that threaten communities, including Indigenous communities and their access to forests for their way of life.

Forestry to the Rescue: This forestry practice decreases potential fuel (wood) for forest fires, creating a less dense forest that is less vulnerable to wildfires. This is also a common cultural and traditional practice of Indigenous communities for maintaining areas of grasslands or meadows, which are important for hunting, foraging, and gathering medicines.

Climate-Smart Forestry Practice:

Prioritising planting and protecting more fire-resistant species (e.g., hardwoods) in between flammable conifers.

Climate Change Effect: Climate change leads to longer and more destructive fire seasons, releasing CO₂ and other pollutants into the air.

Forestry to the Rescue: This forestry practice slows the movement of fire.

Climate-Smart Forestry Practice:

Creating and maintaining native riparian vegetation along streams and bodies of water.

Climate Change Effect: Climate change leads to more frequent extreme rainfall.

Forestry to the Rescue: This forestry practice helps stabilise soil and rocks from erosion that may be caused by extreme rainfall and runoff events.



<p>Climate-Smart Forestry Practice: Prompt harvesting for wood products and reforestation or restoration after wildfire damage.</p>	<p>Climate Change Effect: Climate change can lead to loss in tree cover, reducing the absorption of CO₂.</p> <p>Forestry to the Rescue: This forestry practice helps forests to continue to store and sequester carbon and keeps carbon stored in wood products that otherwise would be released to the atmosphere as part of the tree's decomposition process.</p>
<p>Climate-Smart Forestry Practice: Planting tree species that are adaptable to the new local climate conditions.</p>	<p>Climate Change Effect: The changing precipitation and temperature patterns put stress on trees, altering their growth and mortality rates.</p> <p>Forestry to the Rescue: This forestry practice helps create more resilient forests that can continue to sequester and store carbon and adapt to future changes in climate.</p>
<p>Climate-Smart Forestry Practice: Planting a diverse mixture of tree species.</p>	<p>Climate Change Effects: The altered growth and mortality rates of street trees and forests due to the stress of a changing climate can economically impact forestry-dependent communities.</p> <p>Forestry to the Rescue: This forestry practice helps by decreasing chances of extensive tree and forest loss, including if a pest attacks one particular tree species.</p>
<p>Climate-Smart Forestry Practice: Planting trees in urban environments, including near buildings and in backyards and parks.</p>	<p>Climate Change Effects: Urban forests will see increased impacts from climate change as a result of increased runoff and temperatures.</p> <p>Forestry to the Rescue: This forestry practice helps by creating healthy urban forests that reduce urban temperatures, provide shade, and reduce stormwater runoff.</p>