

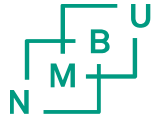
Playing with forest plans:

thoughts on integrating playful data into operational plans

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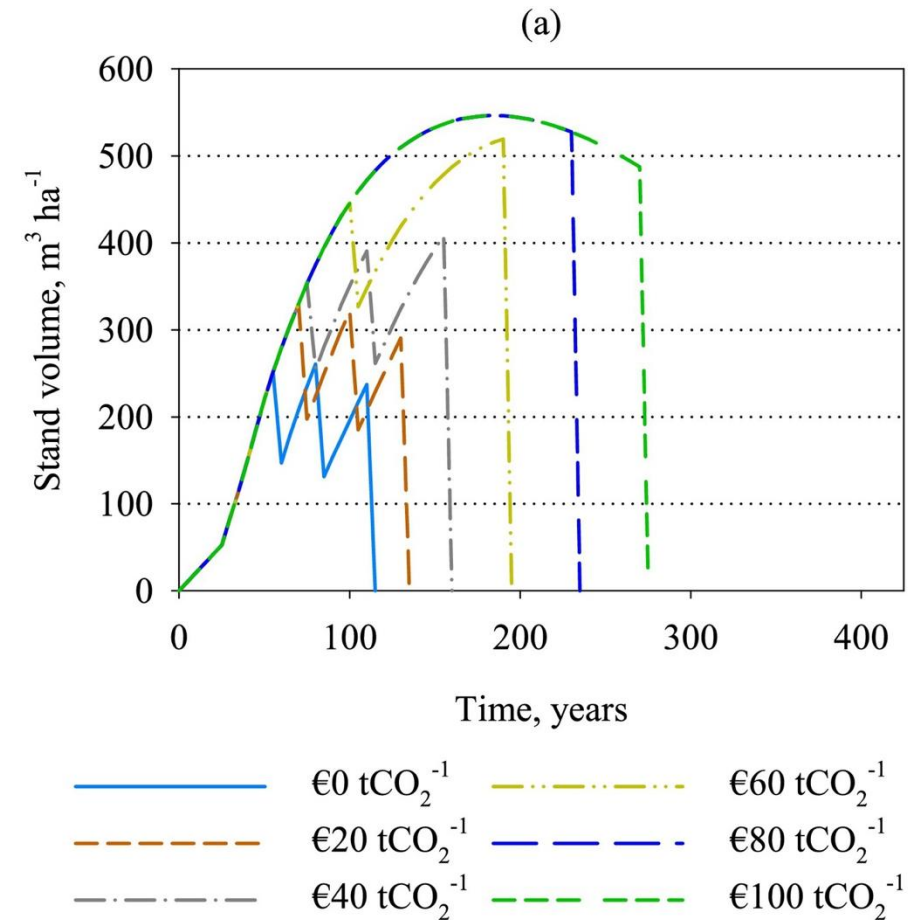
What are forest plans.



- Scheduled management actions in the forest over time
- Reflect objectives and priorities of owner.
 - Can be intensive and difficult to extract preference information
- Describes what the forest will be, and resources extracted - according to models & simulations

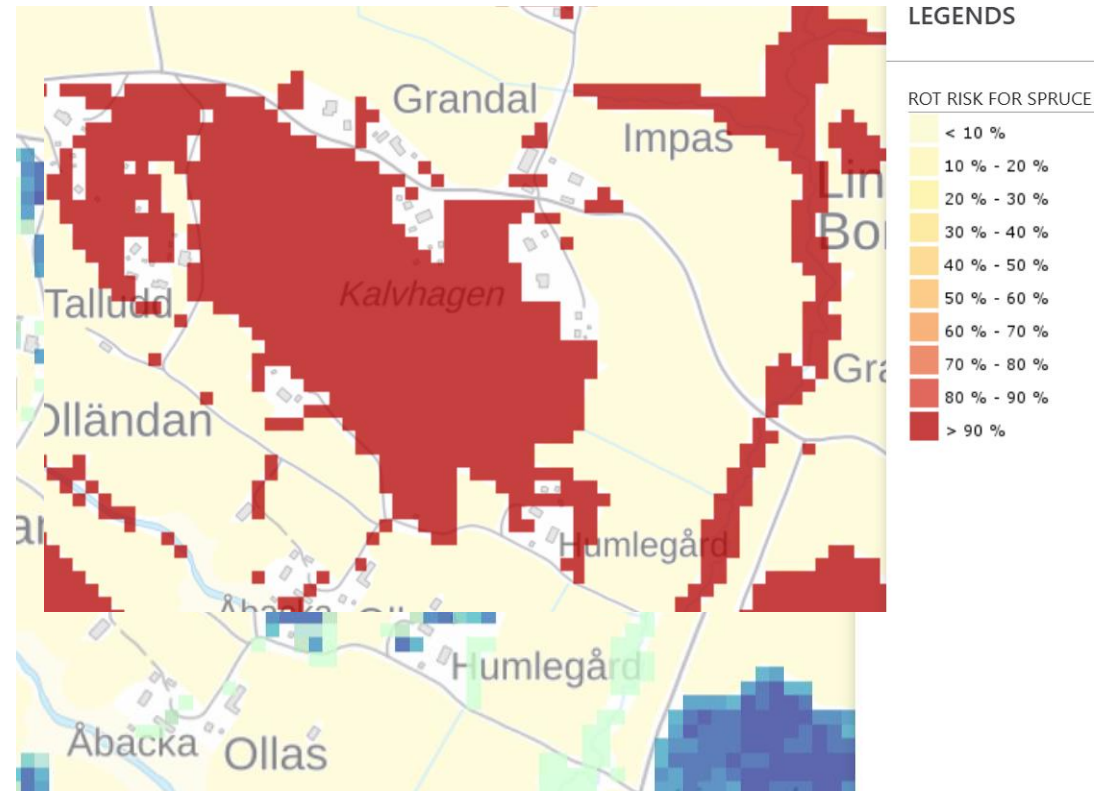
Forest Planning

- Stand level:
 - When to manage – according to what conditions
- Landscape level:
 - May be willing to accept less money for improvement in other aspects.



Potential for games in Forest Planning

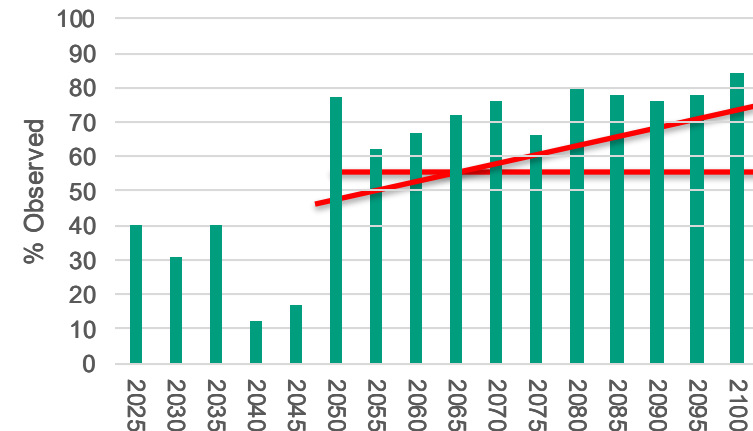
- Information presentation:
 - Gamification of data presentation
 - 'What do you know of your forest'
 - Do you know where your forest has the largest wind risk?
 - Risk for rot?



Interactive Forest Planning

- Gamifying preference elicitation:
 - Constructing / revealing preferences
 - Target value (at what time)
 - How to reach target?

- Example:

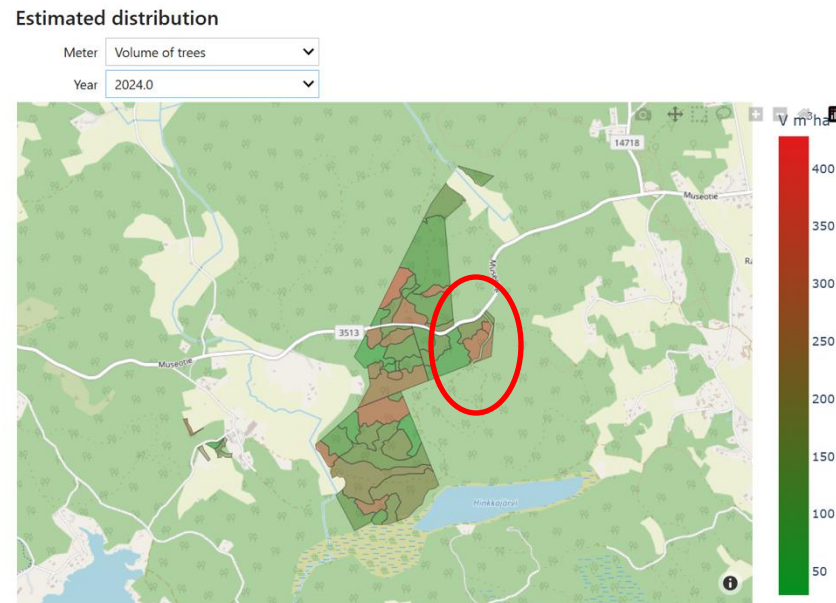


Minimum value steadily increasing after 2050

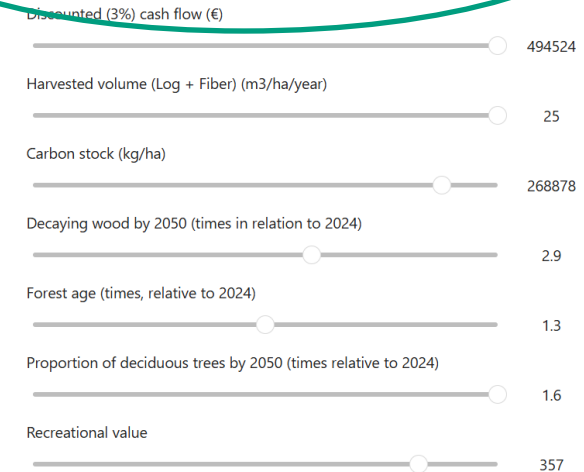
Can we create a game that enables construction of objectives?
Enables an understanding of what the objective

Interactive Forest Planning:

- Tools exist to construct plans interactively –
 - Can we make it more playful?



Reference point



Limit values

☐ Show limit values

Other selection constraints

☐ Only continuous cultivation is used in peat forests.

OPTIMIZE

Interactive Forest Planning:

- Online tool:
 - <http://128.214.253.167/voila/render/TUOMO.ipynb>
- Example applied in South eastern Finland –
however applications span Nordic & Central
European countries.

Landscape preferences:

- Data from Philip's LUP article:

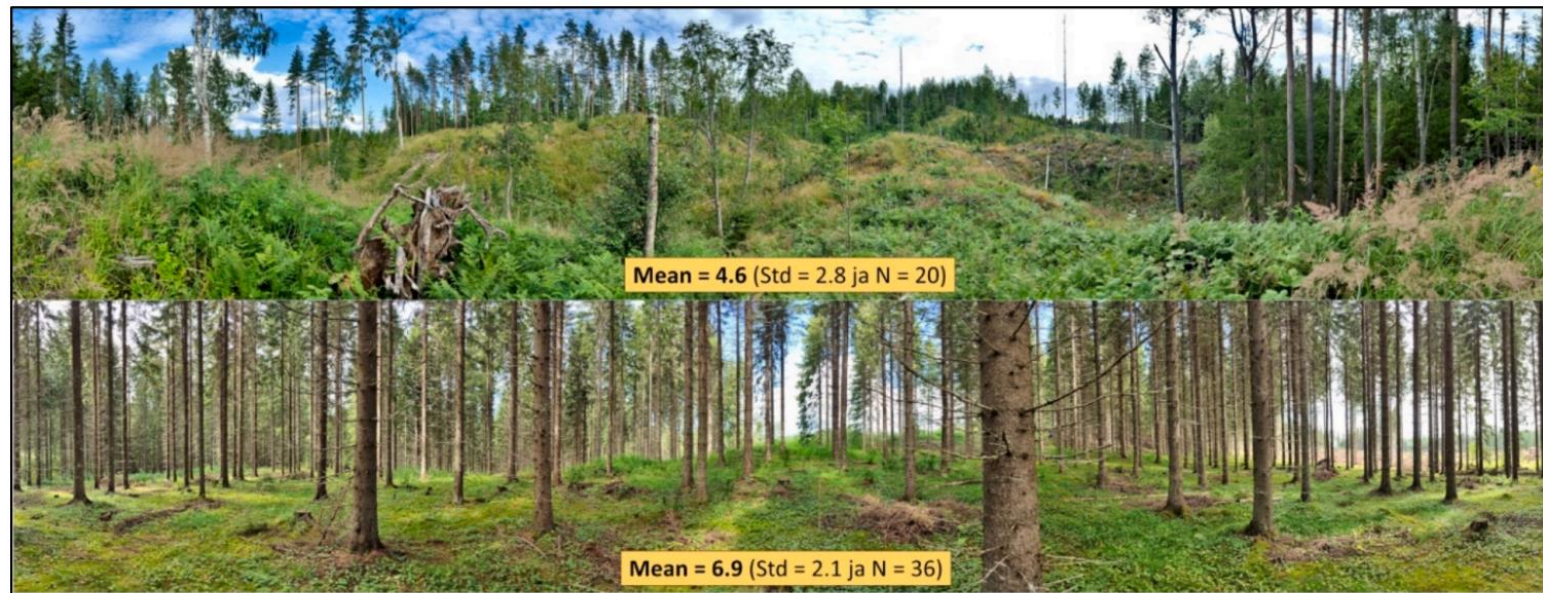
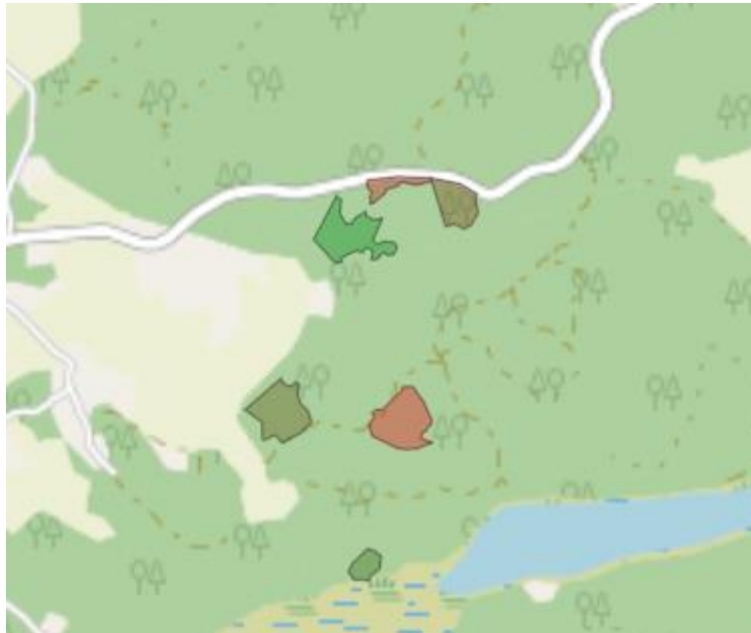


Fig. 11. Example of how answers to landscape preference questions can vary in different settings: “How well does the environment around geocache meet hopes and expectations for nature? Answer on a scale of 0–10 (0 = not at all ... 10 = completely).”

- Local preferences of specific locations.
- Can we use the frequency of opinions

Opportunities to improve data:

- Plans could identify where data could be improved:



- Enable identification of stands that would benefit from improved data
- Perhaps use of hand held lidar tools could gamify data collection

• Value of Forest Information – depends on objectives of forest owner...

References:

- Chambers, P., Halla, T., Silvennoinen, H., Hujala, T., & Tikkanen, J. (2024). Using a location-based game to collect preference information for urban and rural forest planning. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 252, 105195.
- Eyvindson, K., Burgas, D., Antón-Fernández, C., Hakanen, J., Emmerich, M., Klein, J., ... & Blattert, C. (2024). MultiOptForest: An interactive multi-objective optimization tool for forest planning and scenario analysis. *Open Research Europe*, 3, 103.
- Kangas, A. S. (2010). Value of forest information. *European Journal of Forest Research*, 129, 863-874.

