The Future of

NSF's Center for Advanced Forest Systems (CAFS)?

Aaron Weiskittel,
Director

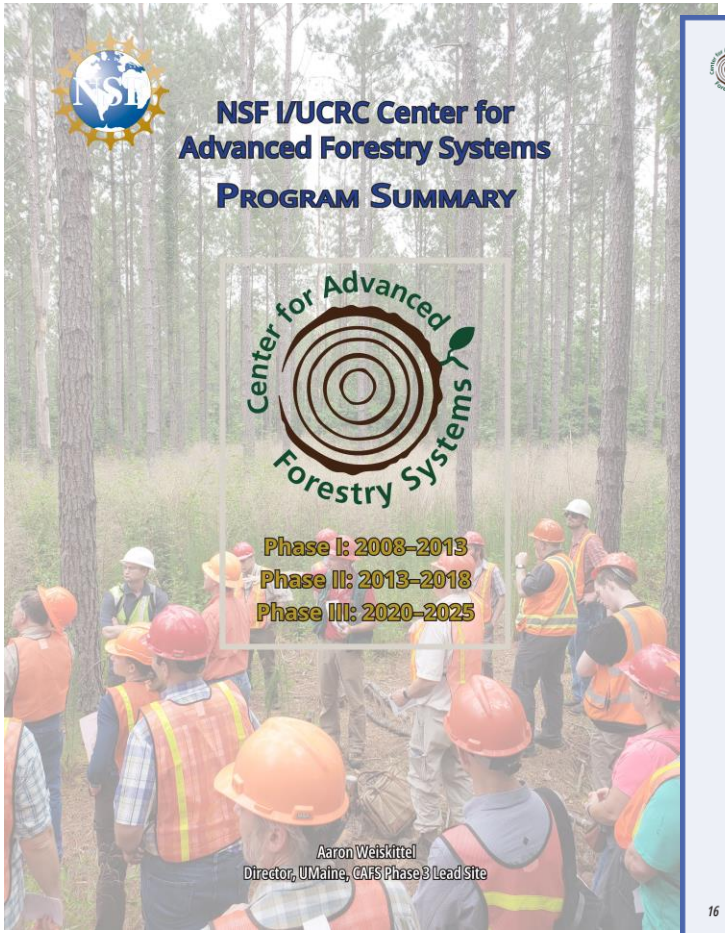
1865 THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Meeting Agenda

Time	Item
3:30 PM	Welcome (Aaron)
3:35 PM	CAFS Overview & Future (Aaron)
3:55 PM	CAFS Q&A (All)
4:00 PM	CAFS Industry Advisory Board Perspective (IAB)
4:15 PM	Open Discussion (All)
4:50 PM	Summary & Next Steps (Aaron/IAB)
5:00 PM	Adjourn

https://crsf.umaine.edu/forest-research/cafs/program-summary/

Summative Report



The Center for Advanced Forestry Systems (CAFS) has a strong history of fostering collaboration between academia, industry, and government to advance forest science. As a former Industry Advisory Board member, I witnessed firsthand how CAFS created a dynamic environment where bright minds came together to tackle critical challenges in forestry. The center has made significant contributions in areas like forest genetics, decision-support tools, and remote sensing, helping to bridge the gap between research and practical applications. However, as the forestry industry evolves in an increasingly competitive world, CAFS must sharpen its focus on delivering solutions that directly address industry needs. Stronger alignment with operational challenges and emerging technologies will ensure its continued impact. With the right strategy, CAFS has the potential to remain a driving force in forestry innovation for years to come.

Julio Rojas, CAFS Phase 2 IAB Executive Committee Chair, Weyerhaeuser

Arbor Analytics™

Matt Russell
Principal and Lead
Forest Data Scientist,
Arbor Analytics

As a student supported by CAFS, Matt worked on developing a new growth and yield model for the northeastern US. This was novel because few growth and yield models are designed for application in mixed-species stands, which comprise the majority of the forested landscape in the Northeast. Being able to provide tools for practitioners to understand how their forest will change is an essential component of forest management planning, natural capital assessments, and more.

CAFS supported Matt's research and provided him with numerous opportunities to share his regional work with a national audience. This included presenting to national audiences, travel to attend conferences, and research support. "Most important was the dialogue I was able to have with leaders in the forest industry, university researchers, and forest practitioners. Few students are afforded those kinds of opportunities in their graduate programs."

"My involvement in CAFS helped me understand the breadth of the forest industry, the sector my company provides analytical support for today. My involvement in CAFS helped me understand the technical rigor expected in our discipline and the importance of applied research in the forest industry."

Summative Report

https://crsf.umaine.edu/forest-research/cafs/program-summary/

National Relevancy of Forest Centric R&D and Need for a National Consortium

Center for Advanced Forestry Systems | NSF | IUCRC

Current State of R&D

10/17

FINAL REPORT

The Blue Ribbon Commission on Forest and Forest Products Research & Development in the 21st Century

Forest Science, 2022, **68**, 226–236
https://doi.org/10.1093/forsci/fxac004
Advance access publication 30 March 2022
Research Article

OXFORD SAF

Social Sciences

Change in Doctoral Dissertation Topics in Forest Resources from US Universities Over Four Decades

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Abstract

Changes in forest resources expertise from 1978 to 2017 as measured by annual number of doctoral dissertations published on twenty topics, were examined. Using the ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global database, titles and abstracts from 11,536 dissertations produced by fifty-six universities in the United States were selected. Automated content analysis and latent Dirichlet allocation were used to identify the optimal number of topic groupings among 2,782 dissertations that met selection criteria. Substantial differences were found in the pattern of publication among the twenty topics over time. The number of dissertations related to forest growth and silviculture, tree seedling propagation, physiology, and regeneration, and forest soil nutrients, ecology, and management declined over the past two decades. Dissertations related to forest wildlife management, including terrestrial wildlife ecology and management; wildlife food and nutrition; and fish ecology and management also declined during the same period. The number of dissertations in the fields of forest policy, politics, and social science; forest modeling, biometrics, and statistics; wood science; forest vegetation ecology; and avian ecology increased during the four decades. Dissertations published in the fields of forest economics, and forest entomology and pathology, remained relatively stable.

Study Implications: We found decreasing production of doctoral dissertations focused on applied forest and wildlife management topics in recent decades. Declining doctoral-level expertise in applied fields after the early 2000s suggest that there may be reduced capacity to address practical problems facing both forest and wildlife managers. This decline also suggests that finding university instructors qualified to teach more applied forest and wildlife courses may have been more difficult over the past decade and possibly into the future. Our analyses indicated that the increased number of dissertations in adjacent sciences supporting forest resources has substantially increased capacity in these areas.

Keywords: graduate education and research, land-grant universities, McIntire-Stennis, automated content analysis, latent Dirichlet allocation

Forest resources research and development (R&D) capacity in the US has eroded significantly over the past several decades (US Endowment for Forestry and Communities 2017, McGinley et al. 2019). This reduction in capacity has been occurring across federal, university and industry organizations. For example, USDA Forest Service staffing in fields essential for wood products innovation is only 25% of the level that it was three decades ago (US Endowment for Forestry and Communities 2017). Staffing also has been reduced by 40% in fields critical for protecting forest health (e.g., entomology and pathology).

McGinley et al. (2019) assessed changes in the nation's forest research capacity since it was last reported by the National Research Council (National Research Council 2002). They found that both the numbers of scientists and total funding available for forest resources R&D has declined substantially since 2002. The total number of university forestry professors and Forest Service scientists has declined approximately 15% since 2002, and research programs supported by forest industry have declined significantly more. As a result, there are fewer experts in the fields of forest management, forest protection, and forest products employed by forest resources organizations than a few decades ago. This reduction has occurred during a period when the risks and opportunities for forests in the US have never been greater, and thus potentially threatens long-term stewardship of the nation's forests and global competitiveness of the US forest products sector.

We were curious whether production of expertise in forest resources also was changing while this reduction in national R&D capacity was occurring. In addition to overall capacity, changes in subject matter expertise can affect the kind of capacity that is available to address problems that forest resource managers face across the nation and world. At the very least, it can influence the relative contribution that US-trained forest scientists can make in helping address these problems.

The objective of this study was to quantify changes in the production of forest resources expertise in the US during previous decades as measured by changes in number of forest-resources-related doctoral dissertations from university programs. Change in doctoral dissertations was selected as a key metric because it is the highest level of forest resources expertise produced in the country. The subject matter expertise developed by doctoral students also determines much of the national capacity to (1) lead future government, university, and industry research efforts to address current and future

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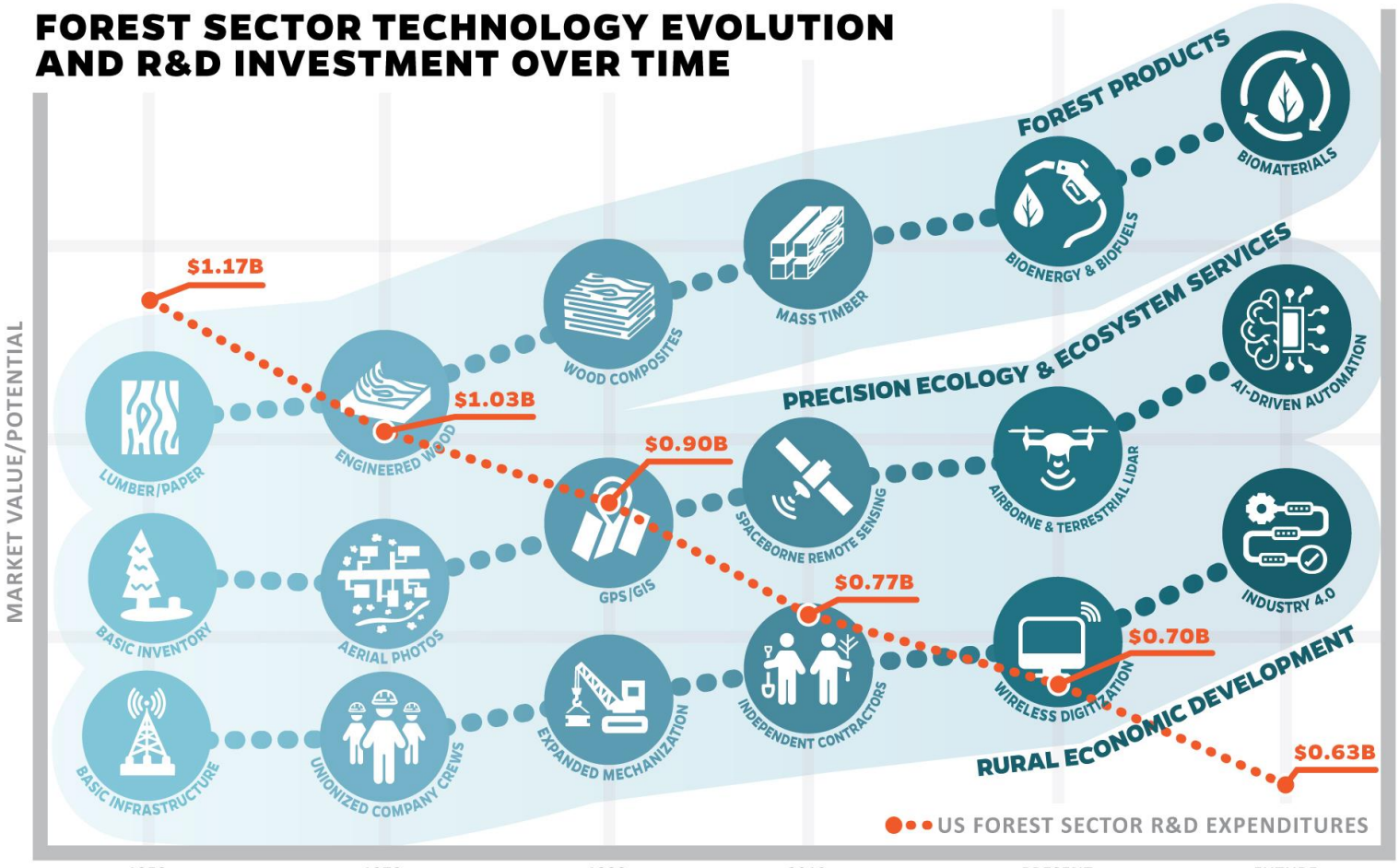


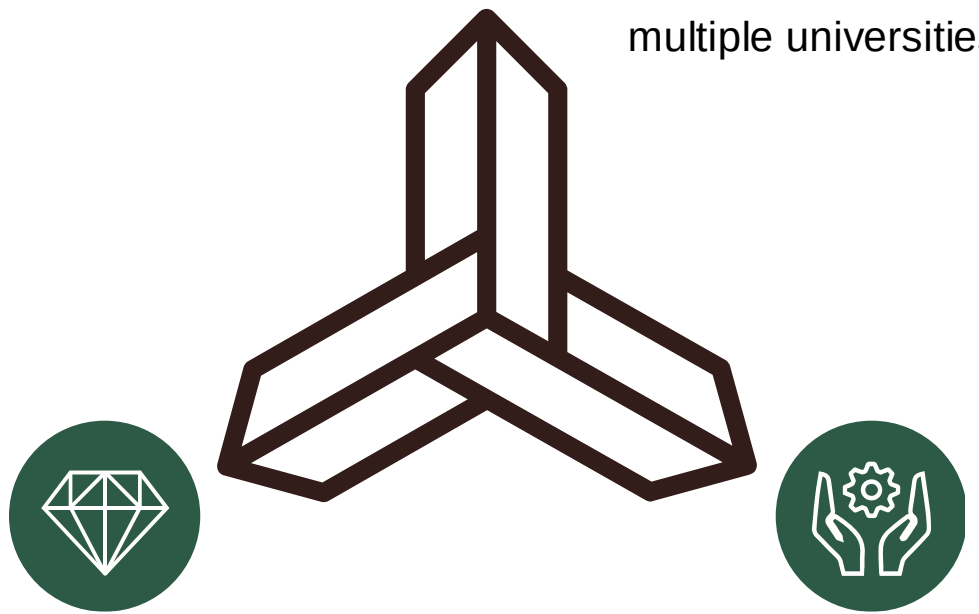
Pillars of Success

MISSION

To actively support the US forest sector by solving problems with targeted, applied, and collaborative research coordinated across multiple universities and industry partners.

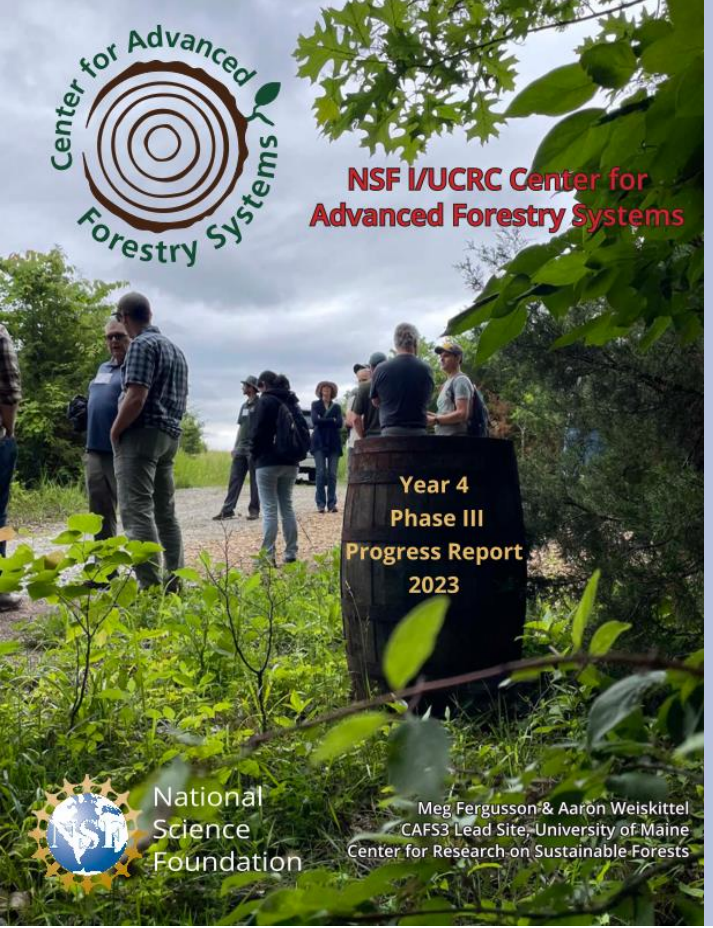
VALUE

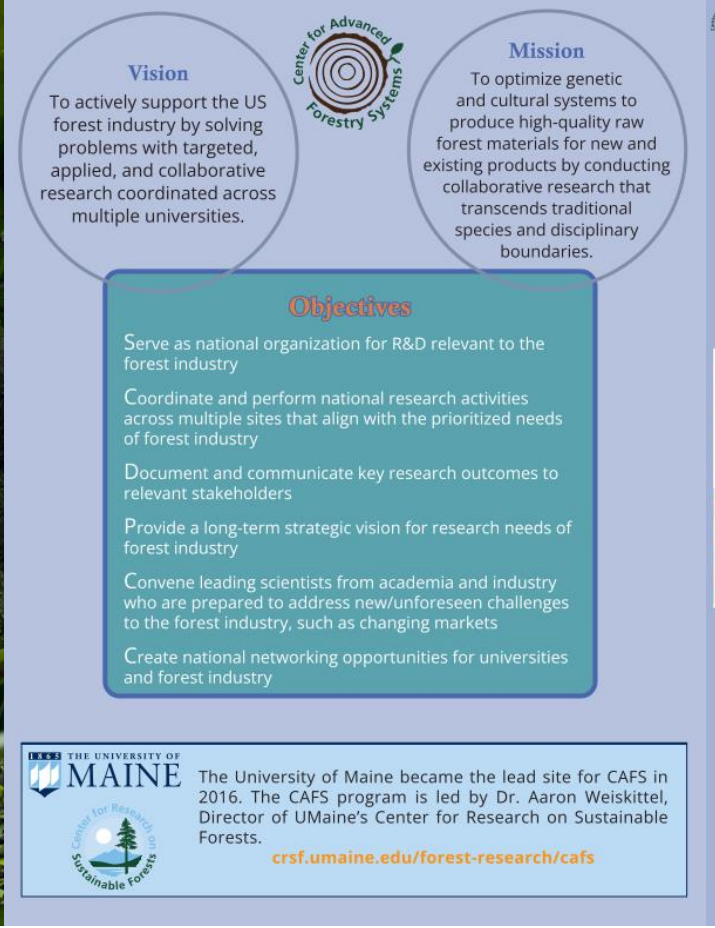
A national leader affiliated with NSF in leading collaborative research in the forest sector to tackle present challenges and pave the way for future opportunities.

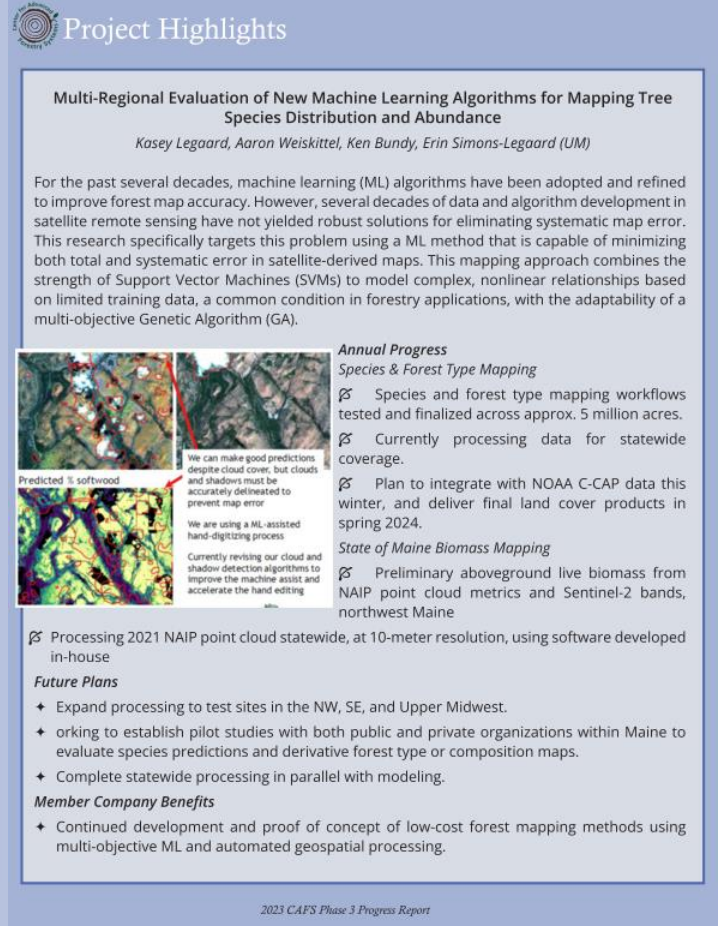


CAPABILITIES

A nationwide network of engaged researchers and sector representatives who can leverage their expertise, resources, and local knowledge.



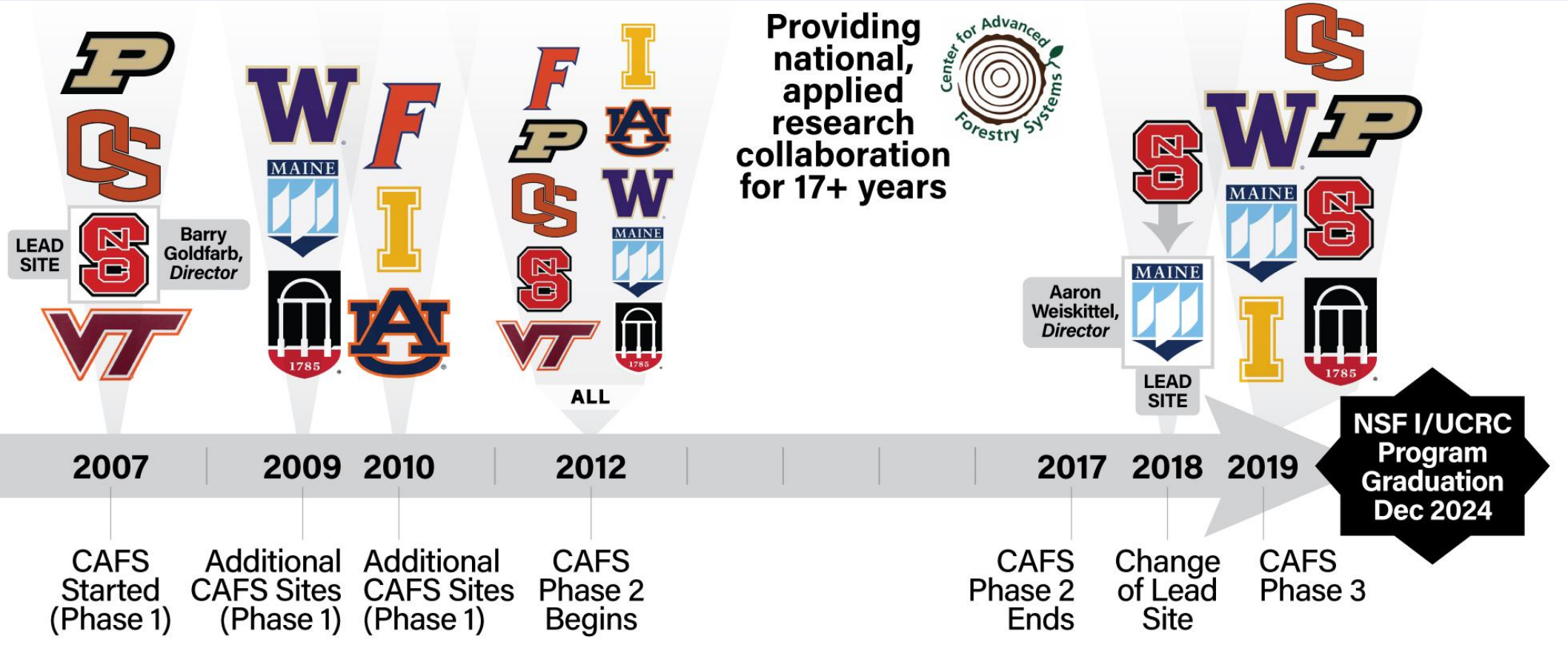




CAFS facilitates and supports sector-relevant applied R&D

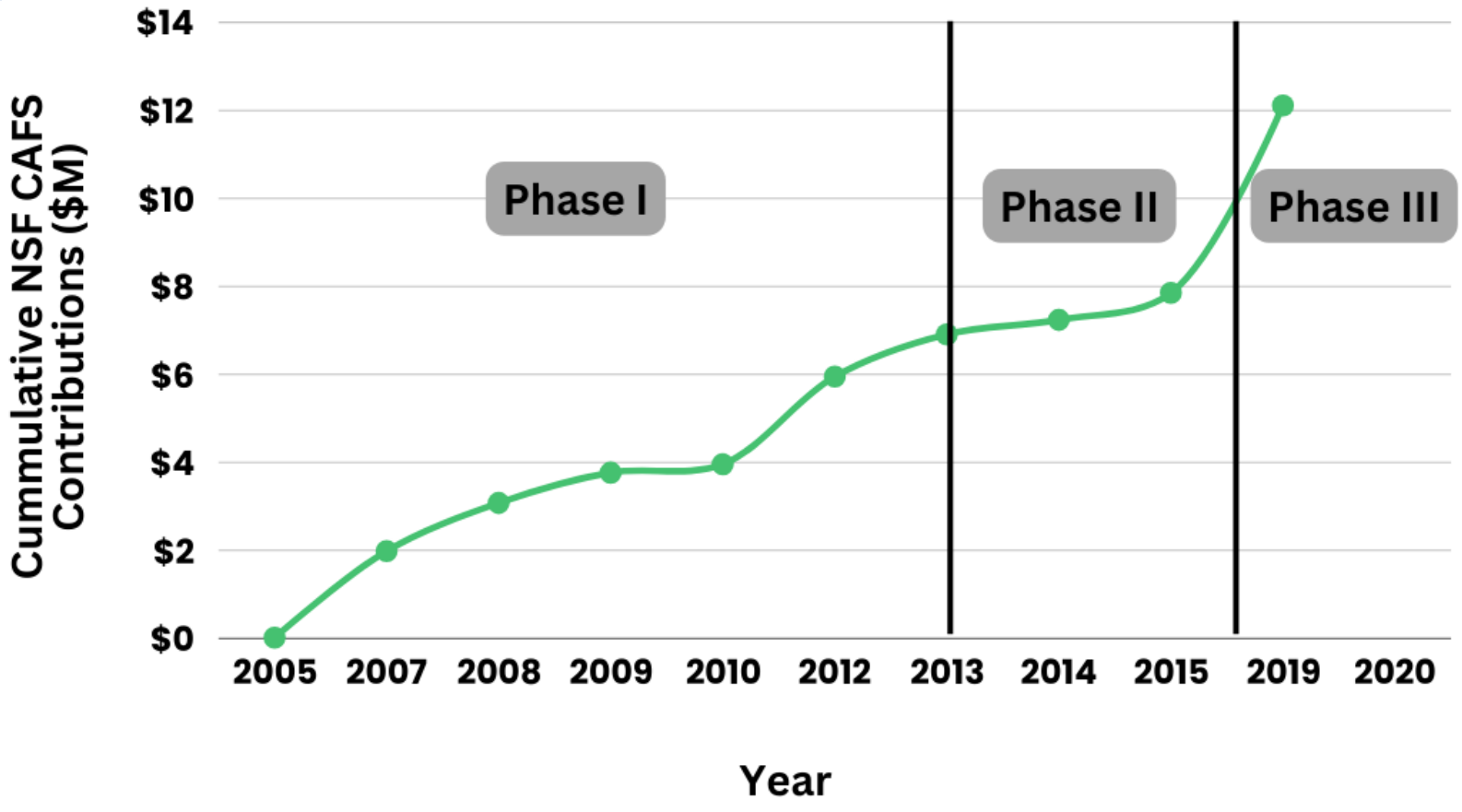
Read more at *https://crsf.umaine.edu/forest-research/cafs/*

CAFS TIMELINE



Long history of a successful national public-private-academic partnership.

CAFS FUNDING



Strong and continued funding from NSF that built and supported collaboration

CAFS MEMBERSHIP

Center for Advanced Forestry Systems | NSF | IUCRC

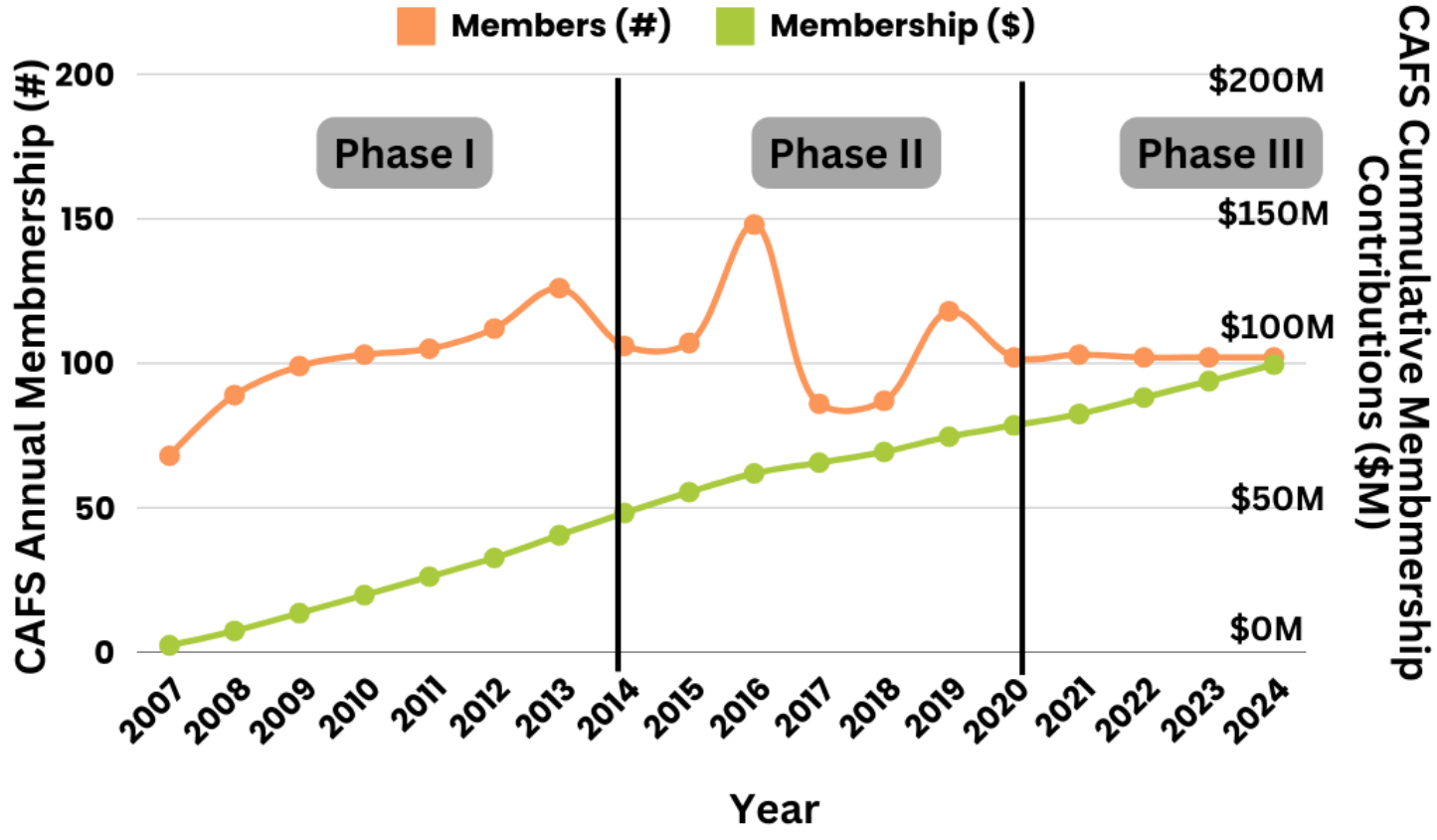
Weyerhaeuser

Hancock Natural Resource Group®
A Manulife Investment Management Company

PotlatchDeltic

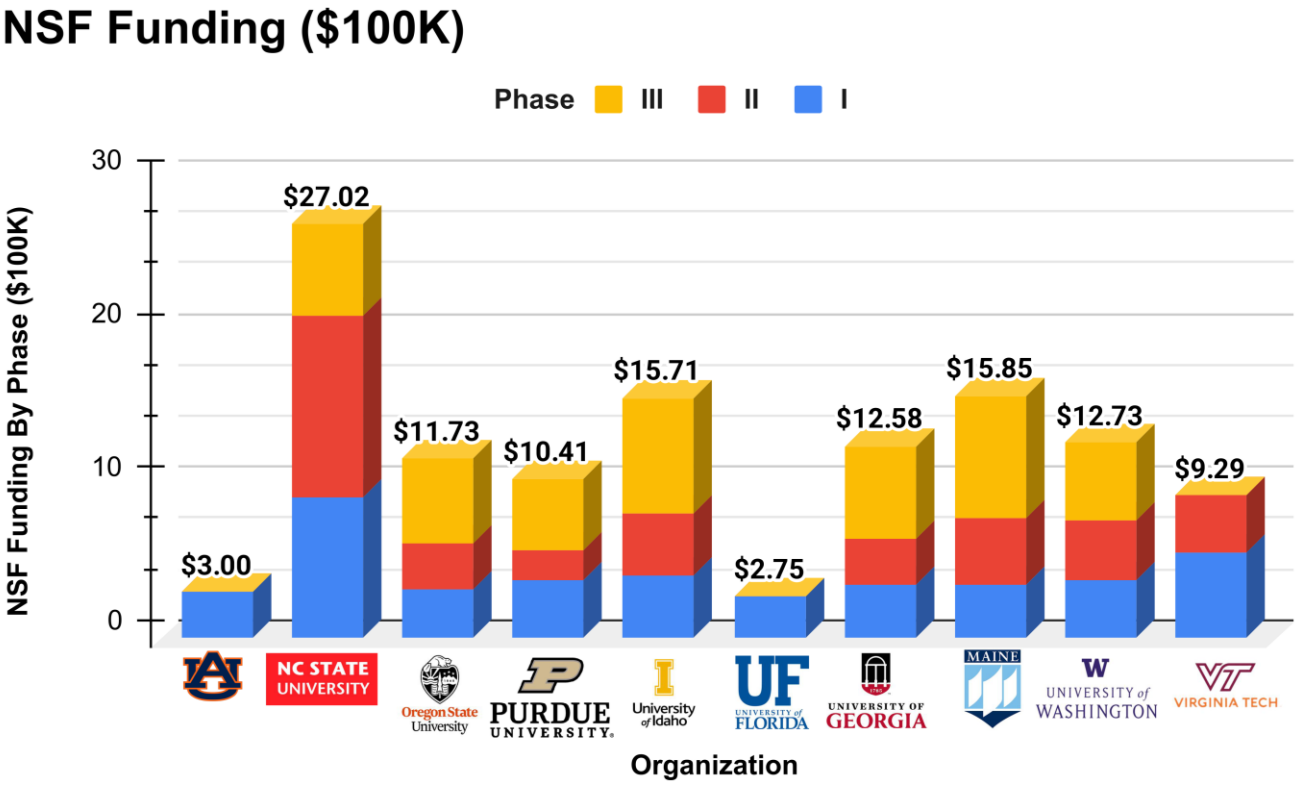
Rayonier
More than trees

CampbellGlobal
FOREST & NATURAL RESOURCE INVESTMENTS



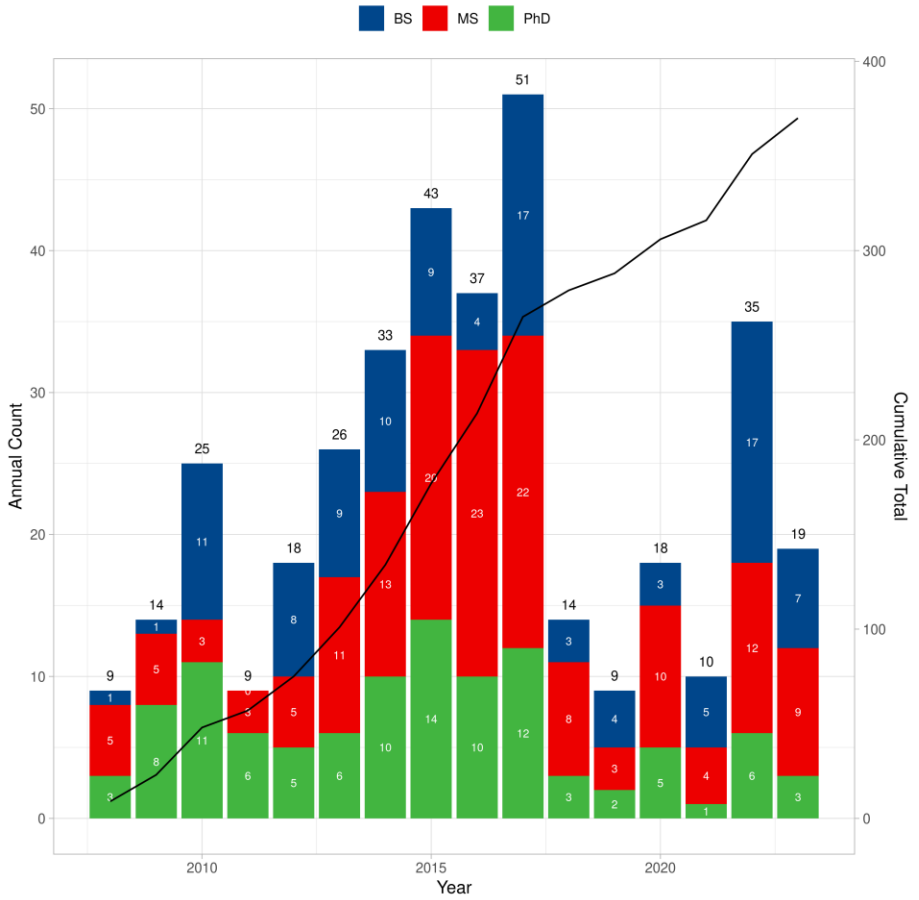
Consistent support and direct financial contributions of CAFS membership

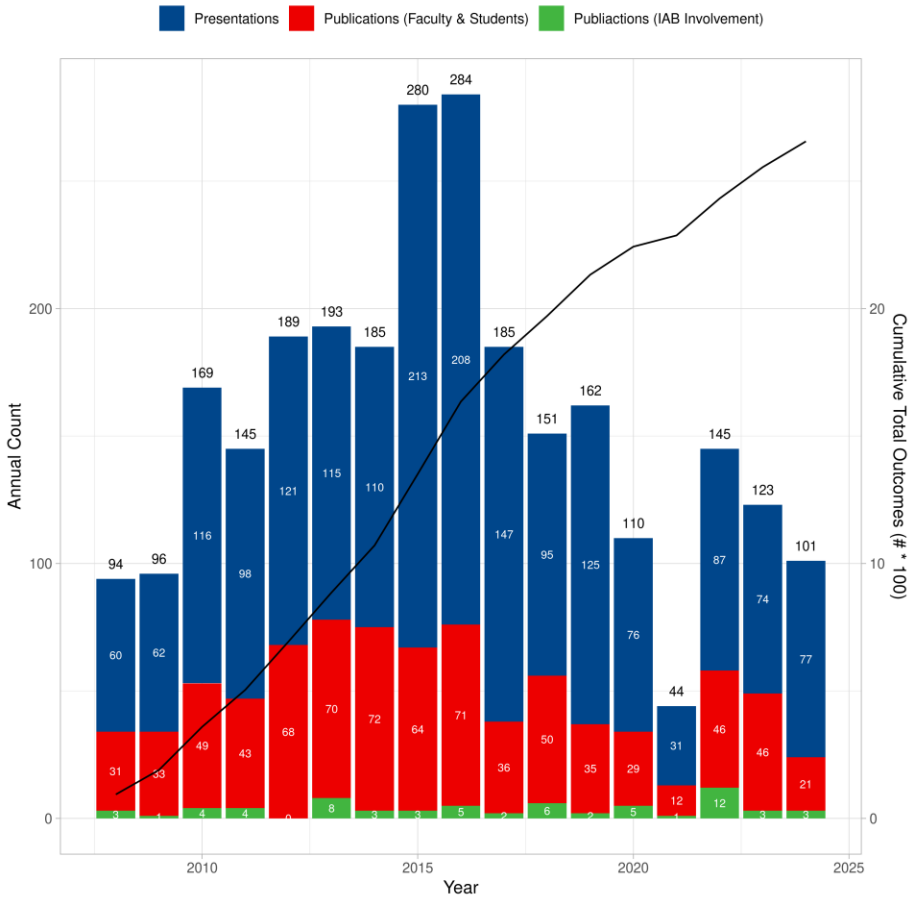
NSF Center Funding



NSF has provided over $12M in funding that has benefitted multiple universities over the years

Center Outcomes





Trained several students and produced numerous scientific outcomes

Innovation Ecosystem

CAFS leverages the strengths & expertise of its university partners

Use-Inspired Science

Remote Sensing
- Enhanced forest inventories
- Forest health & risk assessment
- Species & disturbance mapping
- Forest monitoring

Forest Management
- Early stand tending
- Optimal thinning regimes
- Effective fertilization

Cross-Discipline Innovation Ecosystem

Center for Advanced Forestry Systems

University of Washington

University of Georgia

Advanced Forest System
- Technology & data-driven
- Site-specific
- Outcome-based
- High precision
- Efficient
- Cost-effective

NC State University

Oregon State University

Purdue University

Technologhy Translation

Decision-Support Tools
- Refined growth & yield models
- Site productivity
- Maximum capacity models
- Cloud-based inventory systems

University of Idaho

Forest Genetics
- Improved tree breeding
- Clonal production
- Nursery production

Workforce Development

Cross-Regional Collaboration

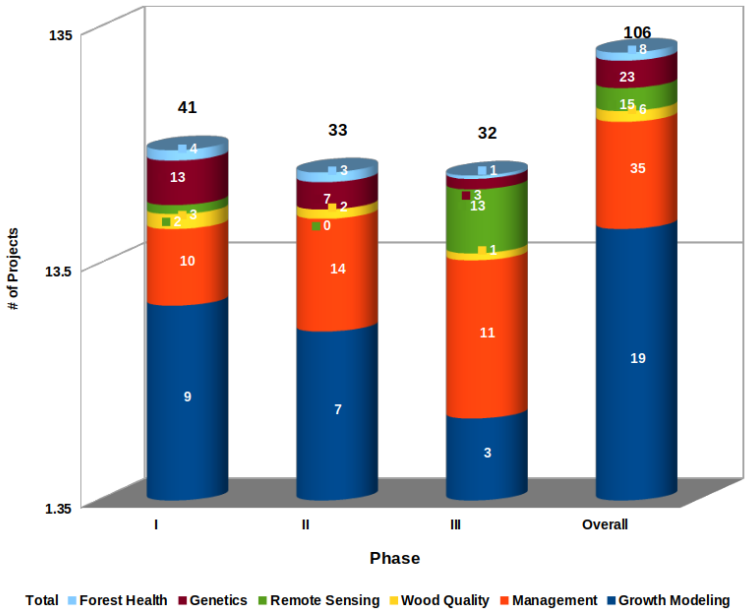
Technology Roadmap

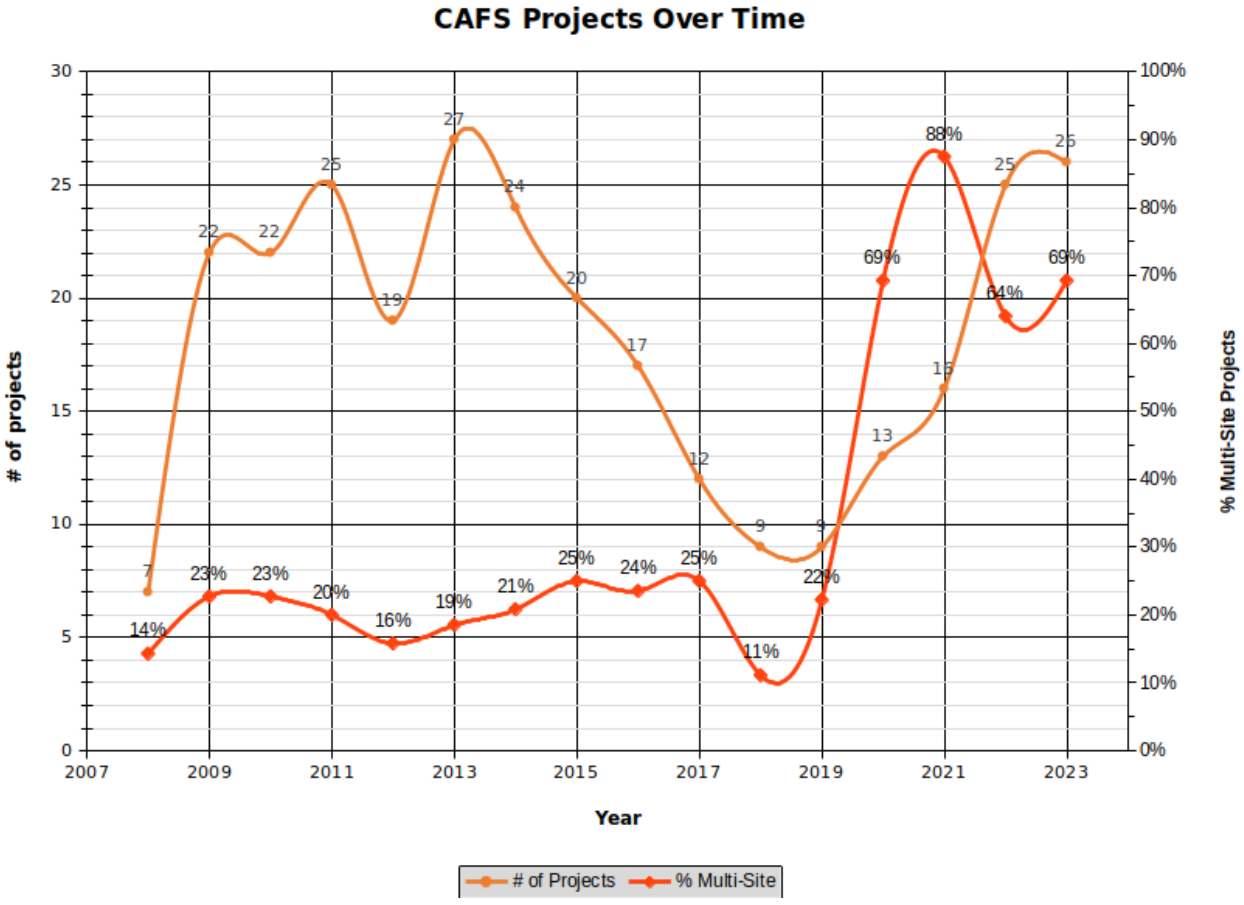
	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Outcomes
Theme 1: Forest Modeling & Decision-Support Tools **Primary IAB Partners: American Forest Management, Green Diamond, and Campbell Global**						**Provide IAB members with improved tools that allow better and more precise forest management and planning**
Project 1: Assessing and mapping regional variation in potential site productivity Lead Partners: NCSU, UI, UGA, UW, PU	■	■	■			Better understand how potential site productivity differs across the key forest regions in the US, the most influential factors, and produce high-resolution maps for IAB members to aid planning
Project 2: Assessing and mapping regional variation in site carrying capacity Lead Partners: UI, UM, OSU, VT, UGA, UW	■	■	■			Derive consistent estimates of maximum stand density index, evaluate most influential factors, and provide high-resolution maps to aid management
Project 3: Evaluation and refinement of regional GY models Partners: UM, VT, UGA, OSU, PU			■	■	■	Using the outcomes from Projects 1 and 2, evaluate regional growth and yield behavior and refine as possible
Theme 2: Effective Use of Remote Sensing Technologies **Primary IAB Partners: JD Irving, Rayonier, and Weyerhaeuser**						**Evaluate and leverage emerging remote sensing technologies to improve planning**
Project 4: Mapping species composition and past disturbance using optical sensors Partners: UI, UM, UGA	■	■	■			Optimal sensors like Landsat and Sentinnel-2 offer the ability to annual map species composition and past disturbance, but have yet to be tests across the US
Project 5: Improving efficiency and accuracy of Enhanced Forest Inventories derived from LiDAR Partners: UW, OSU, UGA, UM	■	■	■	■	■	LiDAR is becoming increasingly used to produce Enhanced Forest Inventories, but uncertainties on ground data, necessary metrics, and modeling method remain.
Project 6: Using hyperspectral imaging to evaluate forest health risk Partners: VT, NCSU, OSU, UM			■	■	■	Forest health risks are extensive and difficult to detect. Hyperspectral imaging from terrestrial and/or airborne sensors can help detection and quantification
Theme 3: Improved Silvicultural Practices **Primary IAB Partners: Hancock Forest Management, International Forest Company, and Molpus Timberlands**						**Forest managers have a variety of silvicultural regimes to select from, but it is often unclear on selecting the best practices for each site**
Project 7: Quantifying long-term gains using advanced genetics Lead Partners: PU, UGA, OSU, NCSU	■	■				Tree genetics has seen significant advances in recent years due to better breeding practices and cloning, but a synthesis of the long-term potential effects of these practices across multiple species has yet to be presented
Project 8: Modeling forest response to early stand treatments Lead Partners: UI, UW, NCSU, VT	■	■	■	■	■	Vegetation management is critical to successful rotations, but its prediction is complicated by a variety of factors such as the type and extent of competing vegetation. Leveraging long-term datasets, the outcomes of contrasting treatments would be assessed and modeled.
Project 9: Identifying type and level of response to forest fertilization Lead Partners: UW, UI, NCSU, PU			■	■	■	Forest fertilization is a widely used silvicultural practice that is difficult to predict. Using long-term and newly available data, methods to improve predictions of forest responsiveness would be evaluated.

Lead Site	PI	Project/Title	Status 2023
UW	Turnblom et al.	16.69 Stand and tree responses to late rotation fertilization	Continuing
UI*	Kimsey et al.	19.75 Assessing & mapping regional variation in site carrying capacity across the primary forest types in the US	Continuing
NCSU/UGA*	Cook et al.	19.76 Assessing & mapping regional variation in site productivity across the primary forest types in the US	Continuing
UI*	Nelson/Jacobs/Gonzalez	20.78 Intraspecific hydraulic responses of commercial tree seedlings to nursery drought conditioning	Continuing
UM	Legaard/ Weiskittel	20.79 Multi-regional evaluation of new machine learning algorithms for mapping tree species distribution and abundance	Continuing
PU*	Couture/Jacobs	20.80 Using hyperspectral imaging to evaluate forest health risk	Continuing
OSU*	Hatten	20.81 Resilience of soil organic matter to harvesting: A global study of long-term soil productivity experiments	Continuing
UW*	Turnblom and Cross	20.82 Stand response to thinning: Enhancing response prediction through modeling	Continuing
UW	Cross and Turnblom	20.83 Using predictive analytics to decompose site index	Ending
UW	Littke	20.84 Physiologic response to commercial fertilization programs in Pacific Northwest forest plantations	Continuing
OSU*	Gonzalez	21.85 Variation in productivity, wood quality and soil carbon of nine conifer species across a gradient in water deficit	Continuing
NCSU*	Trlica	21.87 Linking leaf area index and remote sensing across different forest types	Continuing
UGA*	Dahlen et al.	21.88 Quantifying silvicultural treatment effect on lumber quantity and quality in loblolly pine	Continuing
UGA	Dahlen et al.	21.89 Quantifying carbon sequestration as a function of silvicultural treatment in loblolly pine	Continuing
NCSU*	Cook et al.	21.91 NCSU START: NSCU, Montgomery Community College, Wayne Community College	Continuing
UM*	Weiskittel et al.	21.92 UMaine START: UM & UMaine at Fort Kent	Continuing
UI	Coleman	22.95 UI INTERN: Improving tree seedling survival with defense-enhancing endophytes	Ending
NCSU	Pala	22.98 CAFS Interactive Mapping Platform (CAFSIMP)	Continuing
UGA*	Bullock et al.	22.99 Effects of dominant tree height definition on loblolly pine growth & yield model outputs	Continuing
UM*	Premer et al.	23.100 Use of carbon isotopes for assessing site-specific response to thinning	New
UI	Kimsey et al.	23.101 Site-stand dynamics & pine beetle mortality in Ponderosa pine ecosystems	New
UI	Nelson et al.	23.102 Enhancing resistance to fungal pathogens in commercial tree seedlings	New
OSU*	Mainwaring	23.103 Determination of crown morphological traits using laser scanning in Douglas-fir and loblolly pine genetics trials	New
OSU*	Hailemariam et al.	23.104 Interplay between sampling design and small area estimation to improve forestland inventory	New

Roadmap drove the Phase III research project portifolio

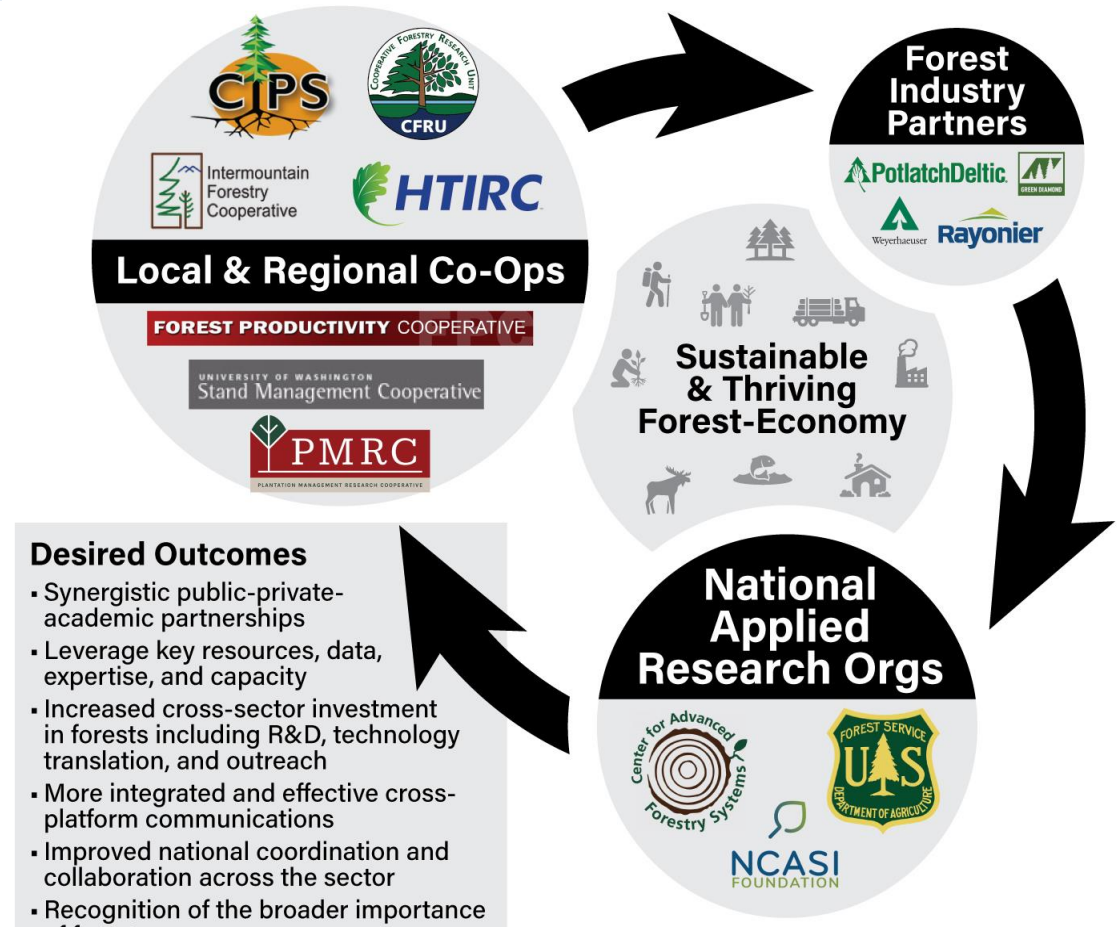
Center Projects





Funding and membership remain stable, while projects have continued to increase and are now 70% multi-site.

Future of Forestry R&D



Desired Outcomes

- Synergistic public-private-academic partnerships
- Leverage key resources, data, expertise, and capacity
- Increased cross-sector investment in forests including R&D, technology translation, and outreach
- More integrated and effective cross-platform communications
- Improved national coordination and collaboration across the sector
- Recognition of the broader importance of forests

A national public-private-academic R&D consortium is needed, which CAFS fulfills.

Potential National R&D Partnerships

Partnership for Small Area Estimation

Center for Advanced Forestry Systems

Digital Forestry

Future of Forest Science

CAFS could serve as an umbrella organization to provide R&D support of ongoing and future national research initiatives driven by members.

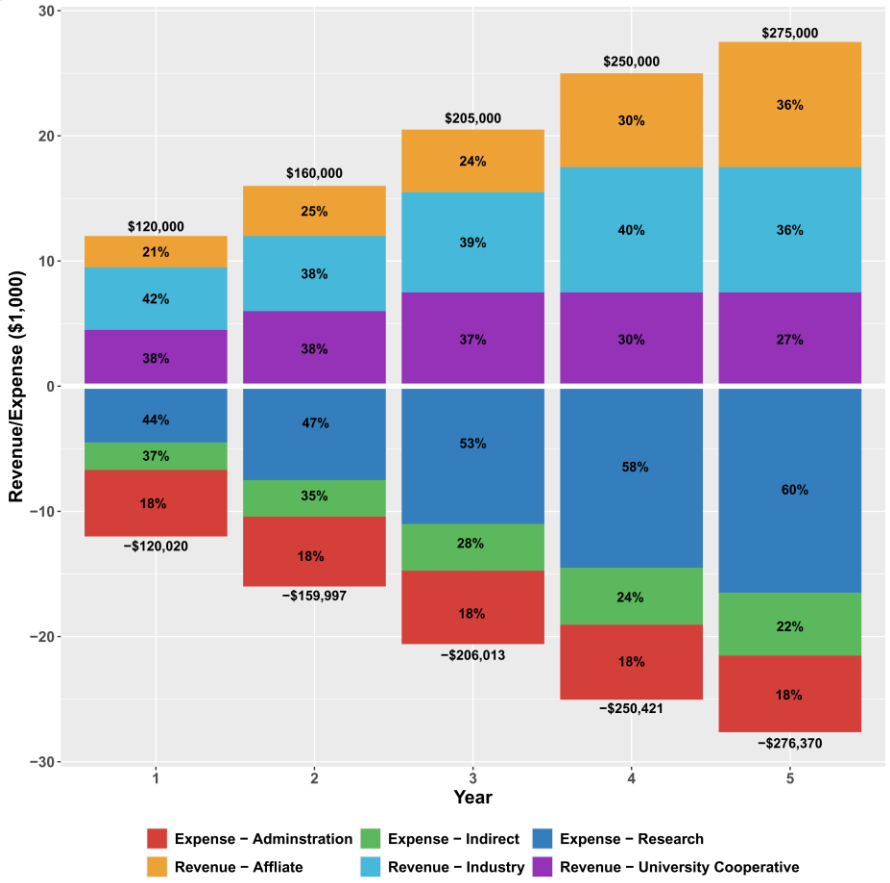
CAFS Future Options

Evaluating various options for long-term sustainability with strong support for Option C

Option	Details
A	Wrap-up and close-out CAFS
B	Seek $10-15k/yr from participating sites, IAB members and invite other sites to join
C	Option B + Federal funding
D	Request actual membership contributions directly for CAFS
E	Re-direct regional co-op contributions for CAFS
F	?

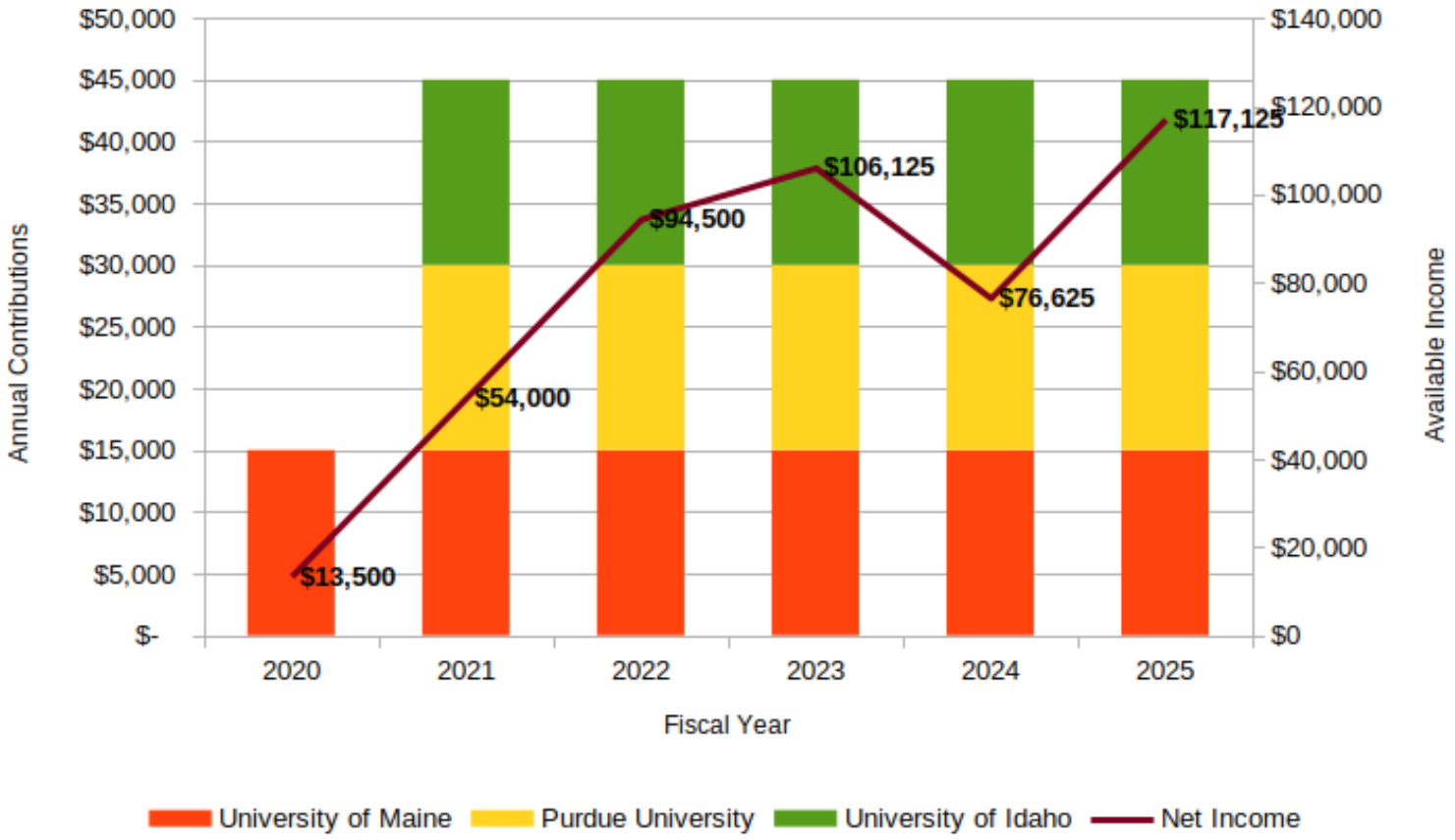
CAFS Future Options

Membership	Annual Contribution	Benefits
University Cooperative	$15,000	Participation in CAFS and eligibility to receive funding
IAB Organization	$10,000	Voting rights on projects and governance; Priority access to research
Affiliate	$5,000	Participation in CAFS and collaboration on projects



Opportunity to start small and build capacity over time

Available Budget



Due to contribution by a few CAFS Sites, there's $115k in available funding after providing 20% direct cost-share to several PSAE proposal

June 2025 CAFS IAB Meeting

Tropical Hardwood Tree Improvement Research Cooperative hosting at Kona Beach on Hawaii's Big Island

Summary

- CAFS has been a **net benefit for all** and addresses the need for a *national consortium*
  - Provided direct funding
  - Built a strong collaboration network
  - Leveraged research investments
- CAFS has officially graduated from NSF as of December 2024
- Highly difficult to recreate CAFS from scratch or do another NSF IUCRC

Questions & Comments

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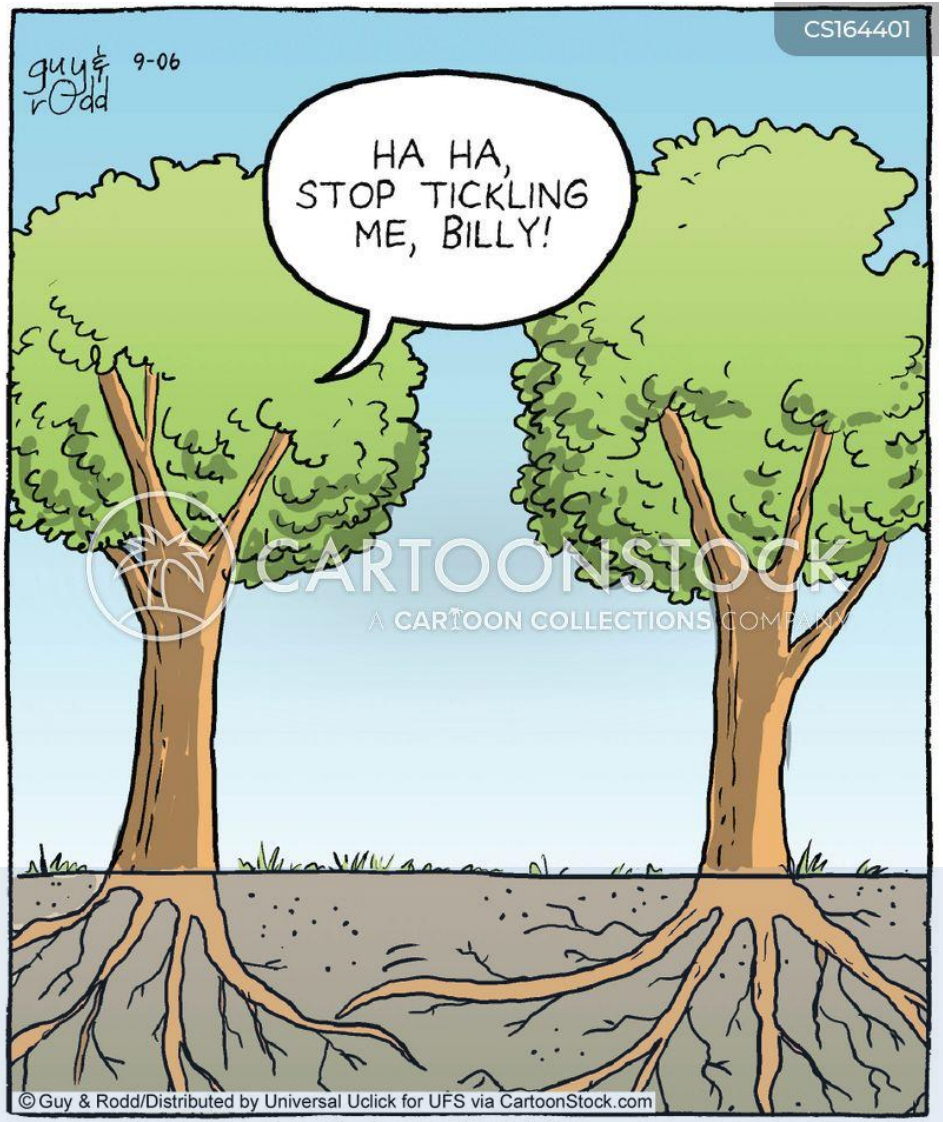
https://crsf.umaine.edu/forest-research/cafs/



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