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Economic implications of different cork oak forest management systems

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Resumo/Abstract:

The agro-silvopastoral system “montado” dominates the landscape of the south-western Iberian Peninsula, occupies approximately 3.1 million hectares of woodland in Spain and 1.2 million hectares in Portugal. The forest system “montado” is mostly dominated by Mediterranean evergreen oaks such as cork oak (*Quercus suber* L.) and holm oak (*Quercus rotundifolia*). The “montado” production system management aims the maintenance of a balanced sustainable land use to cope with the Mediterranean climate variability.

One important issue in cork oak forests is the control shrub growth in order to prevent forest fire hazard, which is of high risk in Mediterranean climate. The two most common ways of controlling the shrub component is by mechanical destruction with soil disking (that implicates soil mobilization) or by shrub cutting (that is done with minimum impact on soil). The two referred techniques have different costs and different impacts on cork production and other goods and services (multifunctionality) of cork oak forests.

In this paper, the two shrub control systems are compared and the results show that, although soil disking is more profitable than shrub cutting, the results are reversed, if one considers the carbon sequestration. This means that besides the great economic sustainability of cork oak dependence on the price of cork, the profitability of different shrub control methods depend also on the way society values other goods and services provided by cork oak forest

Palavras-chave/Keywords: Cork oak; sustainability; woodlands; NPV

Classificação JEL/JEL Classification: Q23, Q57

Introduction

Portuguese climate and soil conditions indicate, independently of economic reasons, that large areas of the country are only suitable for forest or agro-forestry production systems. A study of the Portuguese soil use (SROA, 1970), concludes that only 28% of the country area was good for agriculture and most of the soil should be used as woodland.

Portuguese entrance in European Union increased the rate of the large areas of land which fell out of cultivation. In 1985 the number of agricultural farmers was 600,000 and, presently, the number decreased to around 230,000.

The successive reforms of common agricultural policy (CAP) have clearly showed that most of the agricultural systems that had been practiced in Portugal were not economically viable. So, large areas of land were left uncultivated. Presently, for most of those areas of the country, forest seems to be the only alternative to bring back land into production.

The agro-silvopastoral system “montado” dominates the landscape of the south-western Iberian Peninsula, occupies approximately 3.1 million hectares of woodland in Spain (Díaz *et al.*, 1997) and 1.2 million hectares in Portugal (DGF-IFN, 2001). The forest system “montado” is mostly dominated by Mediterranean evergreen oaks such as cork oak (*Quercus suber* L.) and holm oak (*Quercus rotundifolia*). The “montado” production system management aims the maintenance of a balanced sustainable land use to cope with the Mediterranean climate variability. The “montado” stands are managed in agro-silvo-pasture systems of which sustainability depends on balanced relations between their components: (1) forest component managed for continuous crown cover to sustainably produce cork, acorn, wood, fire-wood and support productions of natural pasture, mushrooms, honey, natural habitat for hunting species, and many more.; (2) pasture component based on an extensive livestock, with the animals feeding directly on leaves, acorns and grass (from natural/artificial, temporary/permanent pasture systems) and complemented with stored cereal culture products that, in some areas, is grown in long rotations (Campos *et al.*, 2001, Ribeiro *et al.*, 2004 and 2006).

The objective of continuous crown cover management can be jeopardized both by intensification of the undercover activities related to grazing (soil disking and undercover cultivation), which lead to a lack of regeneration and the consequent disappearance of the crown cover with a growing risk of soil erosion or by the extensification that leads to the stands invasion by shrubs and other oaks, increasing competition and the risk of forest fire. In fact, “montado” systems are facing

gradual decay of the tree canopy as the oaks age, because tree recruitment is insufficient to offset natural or management induced tree mortality. (Pulido *et al.*, 2004; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2004, Plieninger, 2007). Portugal and Spain failed to negotiate EU's forestry integrated measures in the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) in 1992, and 1999 reforms, that would efficiently mitigate the failure of tree regeneration mainly because the production system "montado" was never considered as a whole and only partial measures were financed resulting in an increased level on conflicting interests in the production system that resulted in an unbalanced livestock that is incompatible with natural/artificial regeneration.

The agro-silvopastoral system "montado" ownership is characterized in Portugal by large private estates and multifunctional production of commercial and non-commercial goods and services. In addition to these traditional commercial uses, the "montado" there are other benefits that are of growing interest to the society such as wildlife habitat, private amenities, public recreation opportunities, carbon storage, and quality water production (Campos and Caparro's, 2006). Montado forest landscapes represent one of the best Mediterranean examples of the development of the multi-functional role of forests, maintained over thousands of years. In these landscapes high conservation value forest areas alternate with multipurpose farmland systems¹.

In Portugal cork oak forest occupies approximately 700.000 hectares of land, which makes Portugal the most important cork producer of the world (DGF-IFN, 2001).

Although cork oak fruits can be used to feed animals and some wood can be sold, the main source of income of this forest is cork. There are varying degrees of quality and the cork undergoes a strict quality selection process that determines its final use. The best quality cork is selected for bottle stoppers.

Presently, private and public landowners are facing challenges regarding society's view of forests and traditional forest management practices (Brunson 1993).

Although society as a whole is demanding a more holistic approach of forest and other natural resources management, and many studies prove that private forest owners agree strongly with the managing of resources for future generations (see, for instance Creighton et al., 2002), most private landowners see forest, primarily, as an away of earning money.

In general, farmers are aware that forest and woodland benefits local communities and the society as a whole, by providing goods and services for witch farmers, most of the times, receive

¹ Mediterranean Cork Oak Forest Programme,
http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/project/projects/index.cfm?uProjectID=9E072

nothing. More and more farmers realise that different management systems can have not only different economic implications but can also have great impact on use and non-use benefits, such as soil conservation, habitats and watershed maintenance for several species, recreational use, regulations of atmospheric quality, biodiversity and landscape amenities facilitates.

One important issue in cork oak forests is the control shrub growth to prevent forest fire hazard whose risk is very high in Mediterranean climate. The two most common ways to control the shrub component is by mechanical destruction with soil disking (that implicates soil mobilization) or by shrub cutting (that is done with minimum impact on soil). The two referred techniques have different costs and different impacts on cork production and other goods and services (multifunctionality) of cork oak forests.

In this paper, the two shrub control systems are compared in their impacts on: (1) the goods and services produced at stand level for a set multifunctionality indicators, and (2) the net income generated by both managing systems.

Data and methodology

Field data used in this study, namely cork production, cork prices, stripping off cork costs, forest planting or seeding costs, soil disking and shrub cutting costs were provided by the AGROREG² (“Regeneração Natural e Artificial do Sobreiro e a Gestão Sustentada do Montado”) project team and through cork oak farmer’s association’s consultation.

Given the nature of cork oak forest, the most significant part of income is derived a long period after planting (usually the first revenue from cork is obtain 28 years after planting). Cost-benefit analysis of such long-term investment is very sensitive to expected costs and revenues as well as to the discount rate used.

To estimate future productions it was assumed that sustainable soil and plant management techniques will be used.

From the economic point of view, the most import product that can be obtained from cork oak trees is the cork to make corks for the wine industry, as it was referred before. There is a lot of competition in stoppers industry, but good wine producers continues to prefer corks although their prices are higher than most of its substitutes. So, demand for cork is highly correlated with the demand for good wine. In Europe wine consumption per capita is declining but the demand for good wine is increasing. Presently, there is no reason to believe that cork future prices, in real terms, will decline. So, we assumed that prices will remain similar to those practiced during the last years.

² www.agroreg.uevora.pt

Table 1 summarizes the assumptions used in this study.

Table 1. Assumptions for cork oak investment

Year(s)	Activity	Real cost/benefit (€ ha ⁻¹)
0	Site preparation and planting	-1200
5-100 (every fifth year)	Infesting control by soil disking	-60
3-100 (every third year)	Infesting control by shrub cutting	-120
1-100	Annual revenue from cattle	22.4
28	First cork production 177 kg	235.41 to 589.41 a)
28	Stripping off cost (0.23 €/kg)	-40,71
37- 100 (every ninth year)	Cork production, approximately 1900 kg	2527.00 to 6327.00 a)
37- 100 (every ninth year)	Stripping off cost (0.23 €/kg)	-437

a) The revenue from cork selling depend of it quality. It is assumed that the price rages from 1.33 € per kilogram to 3.33 € per kilogram

As it was said before, long-term investments are very sensitive to the discount rate used. Recently, some theorist's economists have begun to reach the conclusion that constant social discount rates are unjustified (Hepburn and Kaundouri, 2007). For instance, work surveyed in Groom et al. (2005) suggests that the correct social discount rate should actually vary with time, beginning with the short-term rate of 3,5% and declining over the long run to 1% (Hepburn and Kaundouri, 2007). The choice of discount rate can often be critical in determining whether the project is or not acceptable using cost-benefit analysis. As society is perpetual, issues like social discount rates and intergenerational equity make a lot of sense. There is no doubt that social rate of time preference is smaller than the private one. Also, society, as a whole, has more responsibility for leaving the stock of natural resources that can provide benefits for future generations, than individual farmers. The reality shows that most of the farmers act as entrepreneurs whose main objective is maximize net present revenue. So, to analyze the profitability of forest investment it seems preferable to use constant rate of discount.

Although there is more sophisticated techniques of forest appraisal (Bullard and Straka, 1993), the method to be used in this study to analyze the forest investment profitability, is net present value, NPV, because we think it portrays accurately the value of forest investment.

The NPV of any investment can be estimated by

$$NPV = \sum_{i=0}^{i=T} \frac{R_i - C_i}{(1+r)^i}$$

where, R_i and C_i are, respectively, the revenue and the expense occurred in year i , r is the annual rate of discount and T stands for the life of the investment.

Net Present Value Estimation

Considering the assumptions of Table 1 the NPV of the investment in cork oak production, per hectare, was estimated for both methods of eliminating shrub layer: soil disking and shrub cutting.

Table 2. Net present value, per hectare, of cork oak forest

Cork prices per kg	Soil disking			Shrub cutting		
	Discounting rates			Discounting rates		
	3%	5%	7%	3%	5%	7%
1.33 €	677,5	-467,2	-835,8	-190,2	-1006,9	-1219,5
2.00 €	1602,3	-162,1	-718,6	734,6	-701,8	-1102,3
2.67 €	2527,1	143,1	-601,4	1659,4	-396,6	-985,1
3.33 €	3451,8	448,2	-484,2	2584,2	-91,5	-867,9

Table 2 shows that soil disking is more profitable than shrub cutting. Net present value, even for a 3% discounting rate for shrub cutting system only is positive if the price of cork is around two euros per kilogram or greater.

As it was said before, forest in general and forest cork oak in particular is a multifunctional production ecosystem that can benefit society with many goods and services. Some of these goods and services are public goods or quasi public goods. So, the producers, in general, can not receive for them. Presently, society is more aware of the benefits provided by forest, as many studies prove (Gürlük, 2006). However, if farmers do not receive money or other type of incentives for producing those goods and services, they may not be produced.

Having in mind the results of Table 2, one can ask the following question: are these methods alike with respect to the amount of good and services that forest can produce? To answer this question all researchers involved in the project were asked to fill out, in Table 3, the row of his expertise. Columns 2 and 4 indicate the intensity and the direction that the expert thinks the event will occur and columns 3 and 5 indicates how sure the expert is about the event occurrence (5 means absolutely sure). The results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Goods and services provided by cork oak forest

Goods and services produced by cork oak forest	Soil disking		Shrub cutting	
	<i>Intensity</i>	<i>Degree of belief</i>	<i>Intensity</i>	<i>Degree of belief</i>
<i>Goods and services with market</i>				
Cork	-	1	+	2
Acorn	+	1		
Firewood				
Animals (cows, sheep, pigs)	+	3	-	3
Mushrooms	---	4	+	3
Other goods (honey, asparagus...)				
Number of regenerating plants	-	3	+	3
Carbon sequestration	--	3	++	3
Tourism and leisure				
Hunting		3		3
Apiculture and aromatic plants		3		3
<i>Employment</i>				
Number of tractor hours /ha	-	2	+	2
<i>Biodiversity</i>				
Birds	-	1	+	3
Insects	-	2	++	4
Diversity of birds and insects	-	2	+	3
Diversity of other species	+	3	++	4
Quality of other species	--	4	+++	5
<i>Site resources preservation</i>				
Erosion protection	---	5	+++	4
Water retention	--	4	++	3
Organic matter	---	4	++	4
Fire protection	+	4	-	3

From Table 3 it is clear that shrub cutting is more beneficial for most of the items considered, namely for almost all aspects of biodiversity and site resource preservation. This method of infesting plants control can also led to a higher carbon sequestration. Recent studies show that one hectare of cork oak forest under soil disking sequesters 1 ton ha⁻¹ year⁻¹, while the same area under shrub cutting can sequester 3 ton ha⁻¹ year⁻¹. If we consider the price of carbon as being 20 € ton⁻¹ and recalculates NPV under this assumption, the results obtained are shown in table 4.

Table 4. Net present value considering carbon sequestration

Cork prices per kg	Soil disking			Shrub cutting		
	Discounting rates			Discounting rates		
	3%	5%	7%	3%	5%	7%
1.33 €	1309,5	-70,2	-550,4	1705,8	184,0	-363,3
2.00 €	2234,3	234,9	-433,2	2630,6	489,1	-246,1
2.67 €	3159,0	540,0	-316,0	3555,3	794,2	-129,0
3.33 €	4083,8	845,1	-198,9	4480,1	1099,4	-11,8

Comparing Tables 2 and 4 we can conclude that it is enough to consider the value of carbon sequestration to make shrub cutting more profitable than soil disking. This means that although the economic sustainability of cork oak depend greatly upon the price of cork, the profitability of different methods of controlling infesting plants depend also on the way society values other goods and services provided by cork oak forest.

Conclusions

Although the time series data is not yet long enough to take definitive conclusions, based on the results of this research project it is possible to say that economic and financial sustainability of cork oak forest depend mainly upon the following variables.

- The price of cork which depends of its quality (the quality determines its final use);
- The value that society ascribe to the goods and services provided by forest as a multifunctional production system;
- The rate of return on financial markets which will influence the rate of return farmers will want to obtain from forest investment;
- The management techniques that farmer will use.

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