# ITAC Meeting Vernon BC Nursery Perspective Options for Consideration

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## **Provincial Sowing Requests on the Rise**







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# Key Drivers:

- Government programs FFT, Forest Carbon...
- Enhanced basic silviculture
- Wildfires (section 108)
- Drought kill
- High lumber and log prices = Higher harvesting levels





## **Provincial Sowing Requests on the Rise**

## **Overall Silviculture Sector Impacts:**

- Nursery space shortage
- Labour Shortages Both in Planting / Nursery Sectors.
- Potential seed scarcity (for some species and / or areas).



# Provincial Sowing Requests on the Rise Nursery Impacts - 2018:

- Provincial nursery capacity was close to full pool in 2018.
- Expansion occurred during 2018 adding approximately 250,000 blocks of space (25 MM trees).
- Most expansion was for open compound but some green house expansion did occur – Ratio – 75 / 25



# Provincial Sowing Requests on the Rise Nursery Impacts - 2019:

- 2019 sowing request demand far exceeds nursery capacity, (even with the 250K block 2018 expansion).
- 10's of millions of trees turned away from both industry and government.
- These orphan trees will need to find nursery space in future sowing seasons.
- Seedling demand expected to remain at current high for the next 3 to 5 years.



# Provincial Sowing Requests on the Rise Nursery Impacts – 2019+:

- Future nursery expansion will likely be limited even with projected continued large seedling volumes over the next 3 to 5 years.
- Nursery industry does not want to over-build only to have significant over capacity when current seedling bubble passes.
  - Over-build would have the potential to destabilize the nursery industry (pricing – race to the bottom).





### **Important Trends**

### **Greenhouse Pressures:**

 Fdi orders are increasing each year adding more pressure to green house grown crops.





#### BC Increasing demand for FI - 2019 FI = 38.8 MM





### **Important Trends**

## **Greenhouse Pressures:**

- Sx orders have seen significant increases over the last several years.
- Most nurseries grow Sx as a green house crop.





#### **Overall BC SX And PL**







## **Greenhouse Pressures:**

Summer 1+0 orders are also increasing









# Potential Opportunities to Help Mitigate Supply and Demand Pressures On

- Nursery space
- Labour shortage
- Seed supply
- 5 Opportunities







- 1. Consideration to bench run seedling growing specifications.
  - All trees lifted and packaged as long as they meet min criteria and have good morphology and rooting structure.
    - More seedlings produced per square foot.
    - Better seed use.
- 2. Use smaller stock sizes = Taking on more risk.
  - Significant gain in nursery space utilization.
  - Relatively small difference in performance between alternative stock sizes.





#### Small Stock Size

- 310B to 309
  - 160 vs 180 cavities per block 12.5% savings
  - Growing specifications almost identical.

Medium Stock Sizes

- 410 to 411B or 310B
- 410 411B 112 vs 144 cavities = 28.5% savings
  - Growing specification almost identical.
- 410 to 310B 112 vs 160 cavities = 42.8% savings
  - Option for Pli





- Large Stock Size converted to Smaller Stock Size
- 412A to 412B
  - 77 vs 112 cavities per block 45.5% savings
  - Suitable for many greenhouse species Fdi, Cw, Sx
- 512A to 412A
  - 60 vs 77 cavities per block 28.3% savings
  - Suitable for many greenhouse species Fdi, Cw, Sx





- 3. Help your nursery to keep it simple.
  - The following practices will help nurseries cope with worker labour shortage issues and crop quality / reliability:
    - •Keep request key size as large as possible. Difficult to manage small orders.
    - •Keep I-wrap to a minimum Takes 2 to 3 times longer to lift a I-wrap tree vs a conventional tree. Longer lift times impact on labour shortage problems (i.e. Lifting into January).





- 4. Seedlot Germination Percent.
  - Where possible, use high germination seedlots and avoid low germination ones.
  - Low seedlot germination nursery impacts include;
    - Increased seed use (seed used per cavity).
    - Increased nursery space use (increased oversows).
    - Impacts on stock quality and reliability
    - Low germ lots take much more nursery resources (people and capital) to produce crops.





• **Result = Empties and Transplants** 







- 5. Consider Fall Planting as an Option
  - Not commonly used in the BC interior. Less than 1 million trees FA planted annually.
  - Used more commonly on the Coast and US PNW.
  - For Interior BC, most suitable for wet belt zones.
  - Planting window Sept 7 to Oct 1.
  - Want some root egress prior to dormancy.
  - Need adequate soil moisture before planting.
  - Seedlings can be held-over to the spring if not fall planted.





#### Some Advantages of Fall Planting;

- Helps with labour shortage issues at the nursery and with the planting contractor.
- Potentially better survival on dry or multiple planted sites.
  - Fall root egress helps stabilize tree for the spring.
  - Tend to get better planters for fall planting.
- Easier access for planting in some cases.
- Fewer stock handling concerns.
- Reduces costs no cold storage.





#### Some Drawbacks to Fall Planting;

- Another program to administer during an already busy schedule.
- Potential for frost damage.
  - More so for A class stock than B class. A class is harder to shut down.
  - Lw and Cw more susceptible to cold damage.
- Program success is weather dependent.
- Foresters do not have a lot of experience with this season of plant and are skeptical.