

A model of the post-fire recruitment of *Picea mariana* and *Pinus banksiana* as a function of salvage timing and intensity

T.B. Splawinski¹, D.F. Greene², D. Matthews²

¹Institute of Environmental Science, Université du Québec à Montréal, 141, avenue du Président-Kennedy, Montreal (Quebec) H2X 1Y4, Canada

²Department of Geography, Planning and Environment, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montréal, Québec H3G 1M8 Canada

Fire and the Boreal forest



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***Picea mariana* (black spruce) (Semi serotinous)**

***Pinus banksiana* (jack pine) (Fully serotinous)**

- Possess aerial seedbanks



Salvage

- The harvesting of charred trees following fire
- Recuperates economic losses associated with fire
- Intensive and extensive
- Typically applied in the first autumn and winter post-fire to avoid degradation due to wood-boring insects, stain fungi, wood-decay fungi, and checking



Negative effects



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1. Poor conifer recruitment

2. Negative effects of removal of wood on dead-wood-dependent species



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3. Changes in hydrologic regime

4. Altered soil characteristics

5. Road network expansion



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- A seedling density of $\sim 1/\text{m}^2$ or greater considered adequate to fully re-stock stands (Greene *et al.* 2002)

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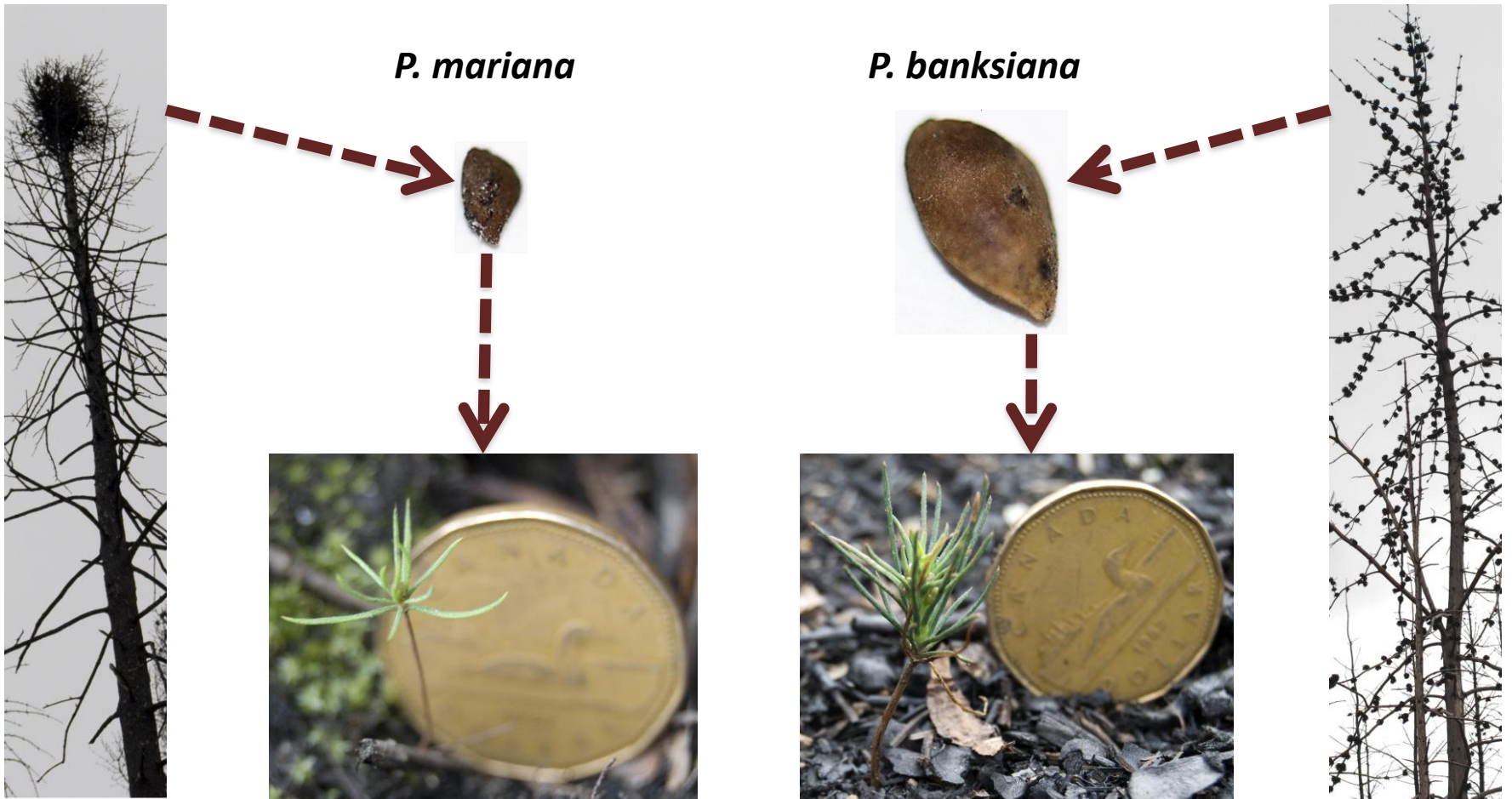
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4. Model the effect of distributing salvaged seed.



General approach

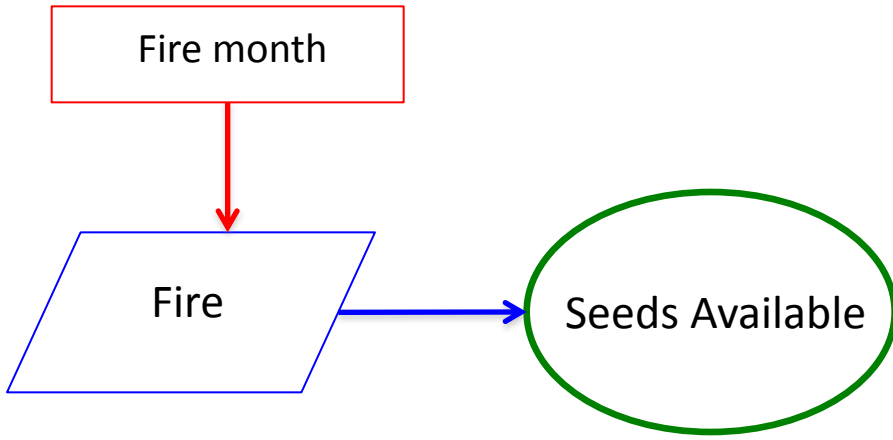
- Developed using the modeling software STELLA
- Simulation period: 72 months (6 years)

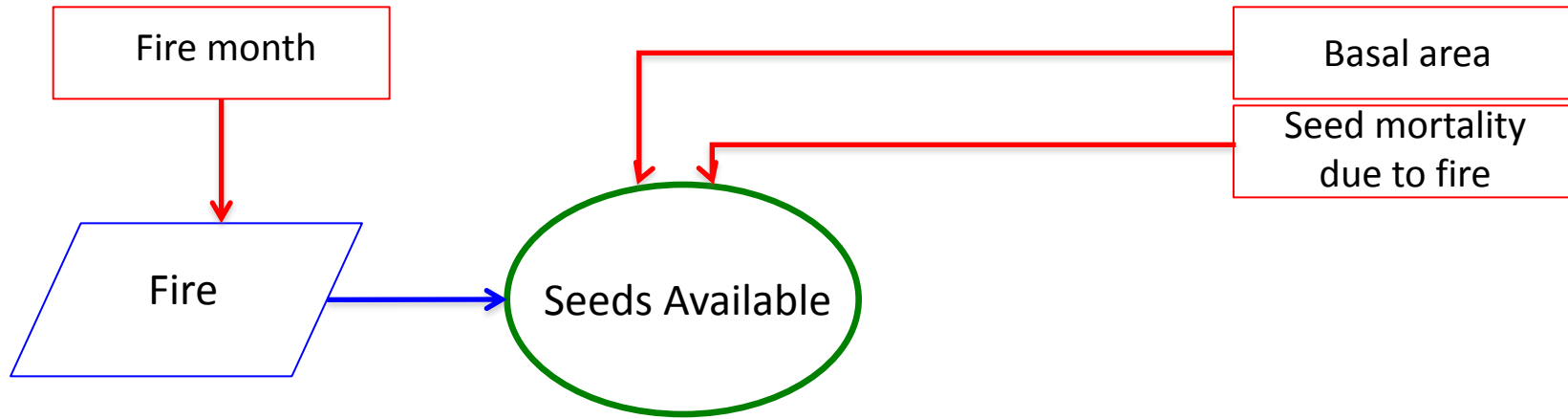


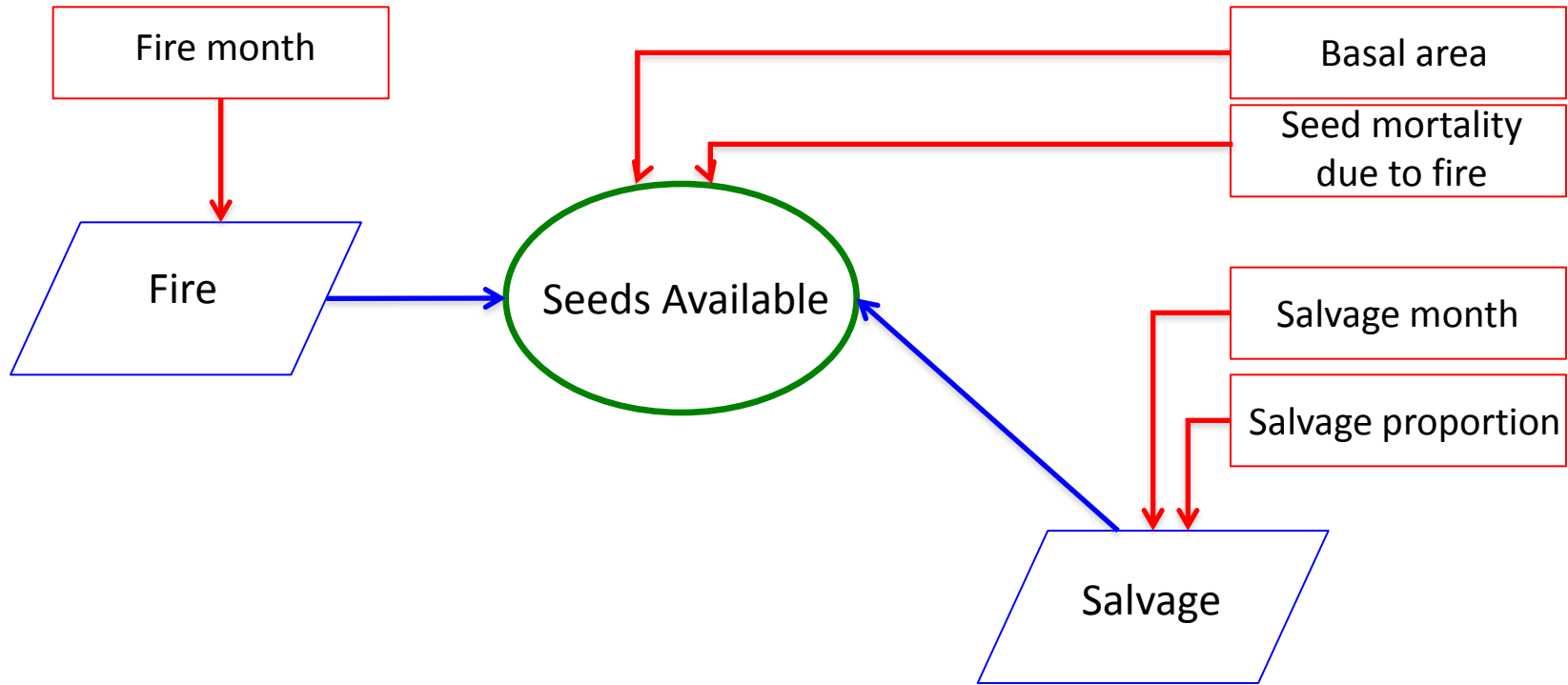
Fire month

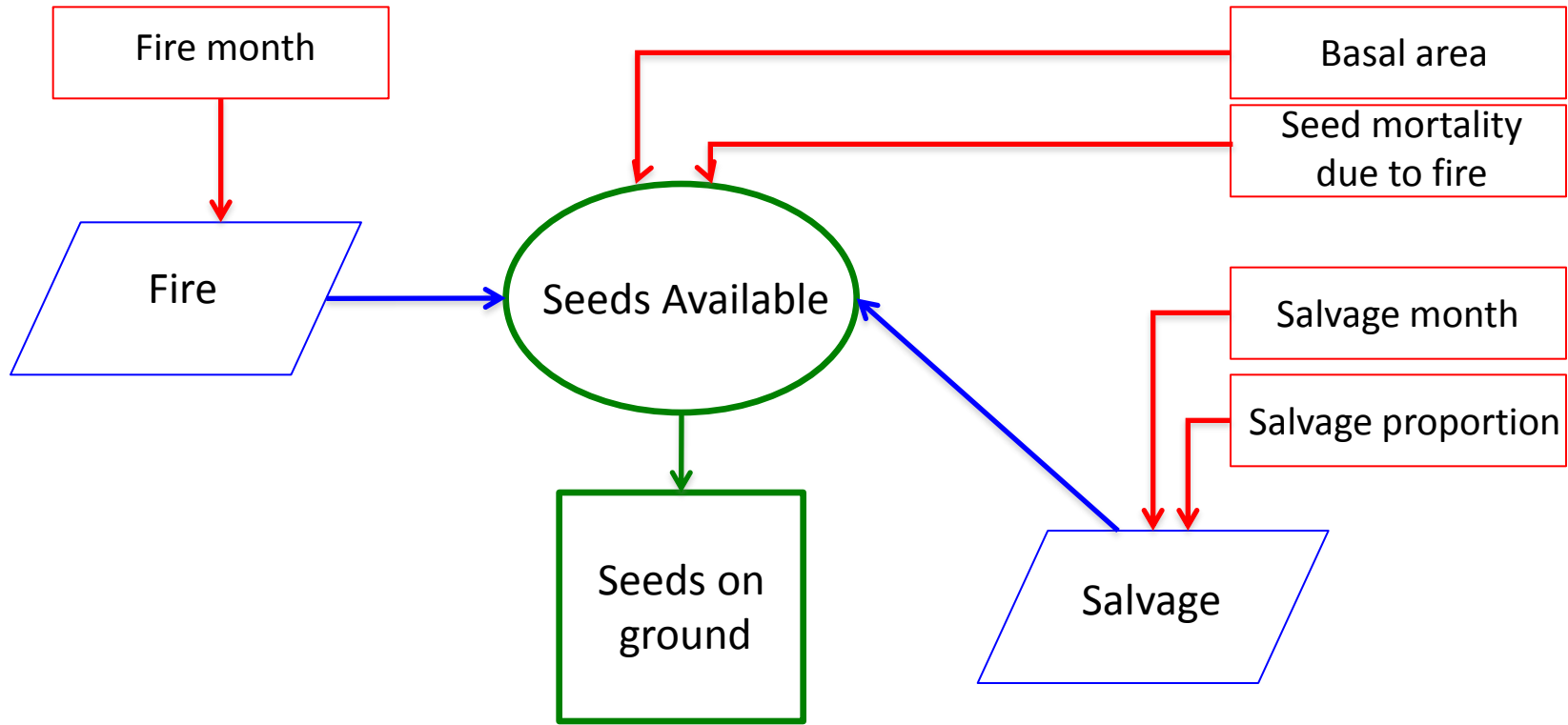


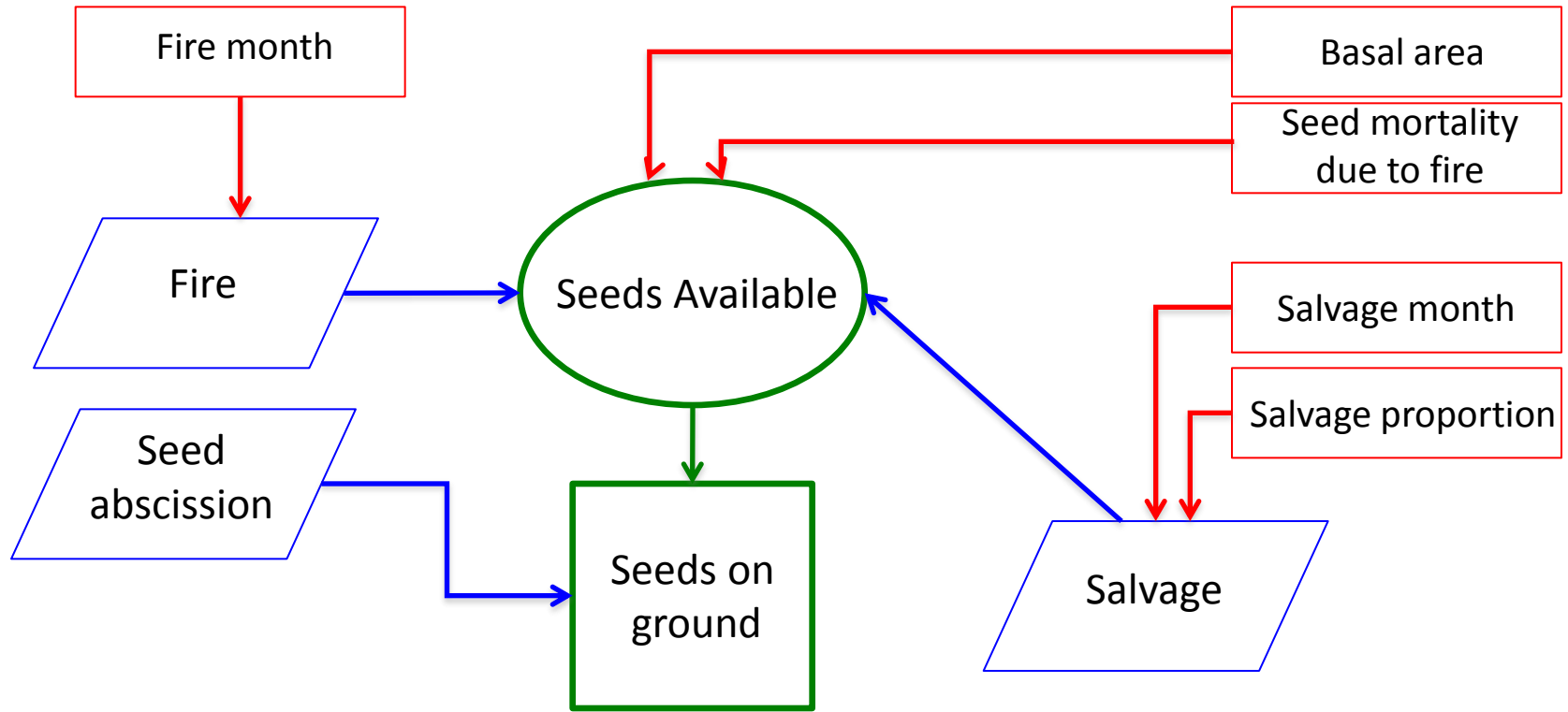
Fire

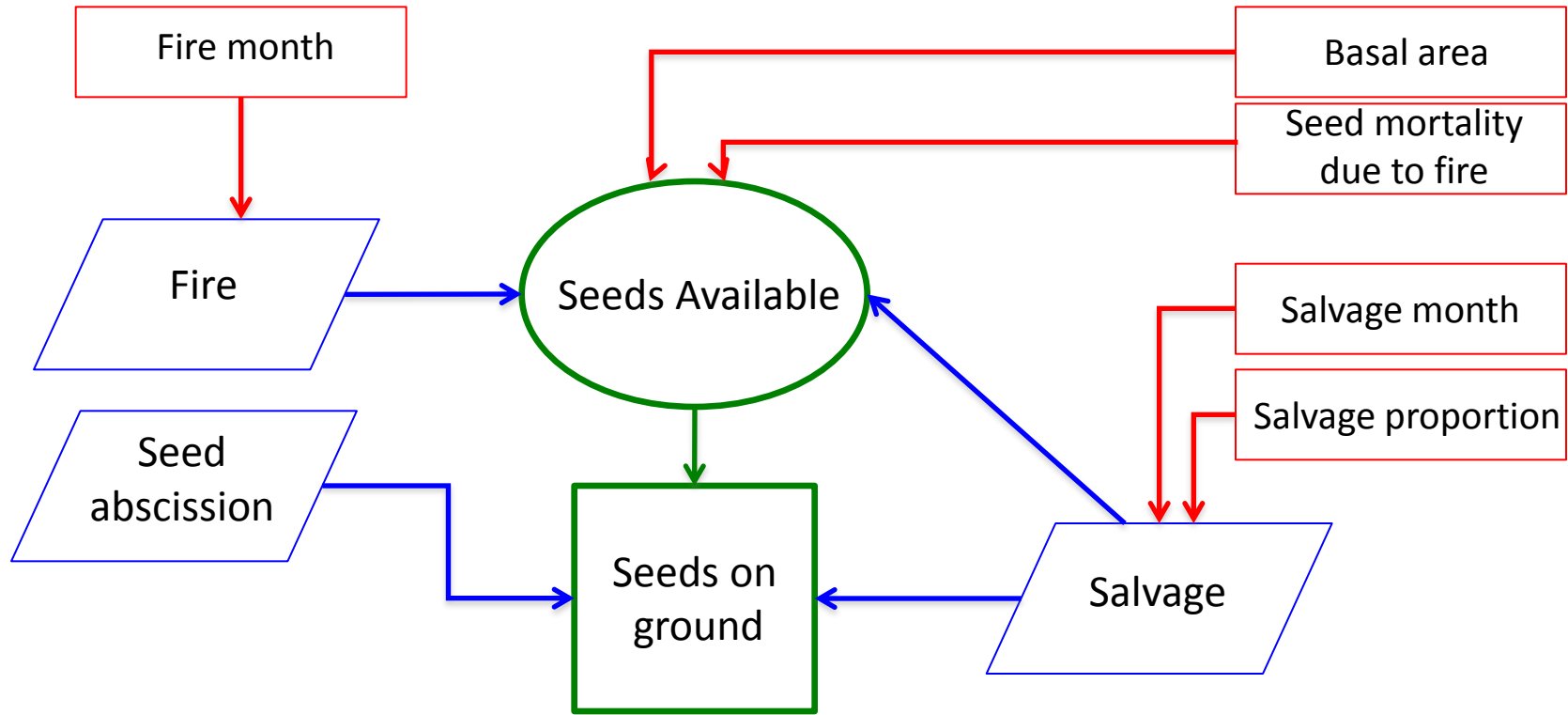


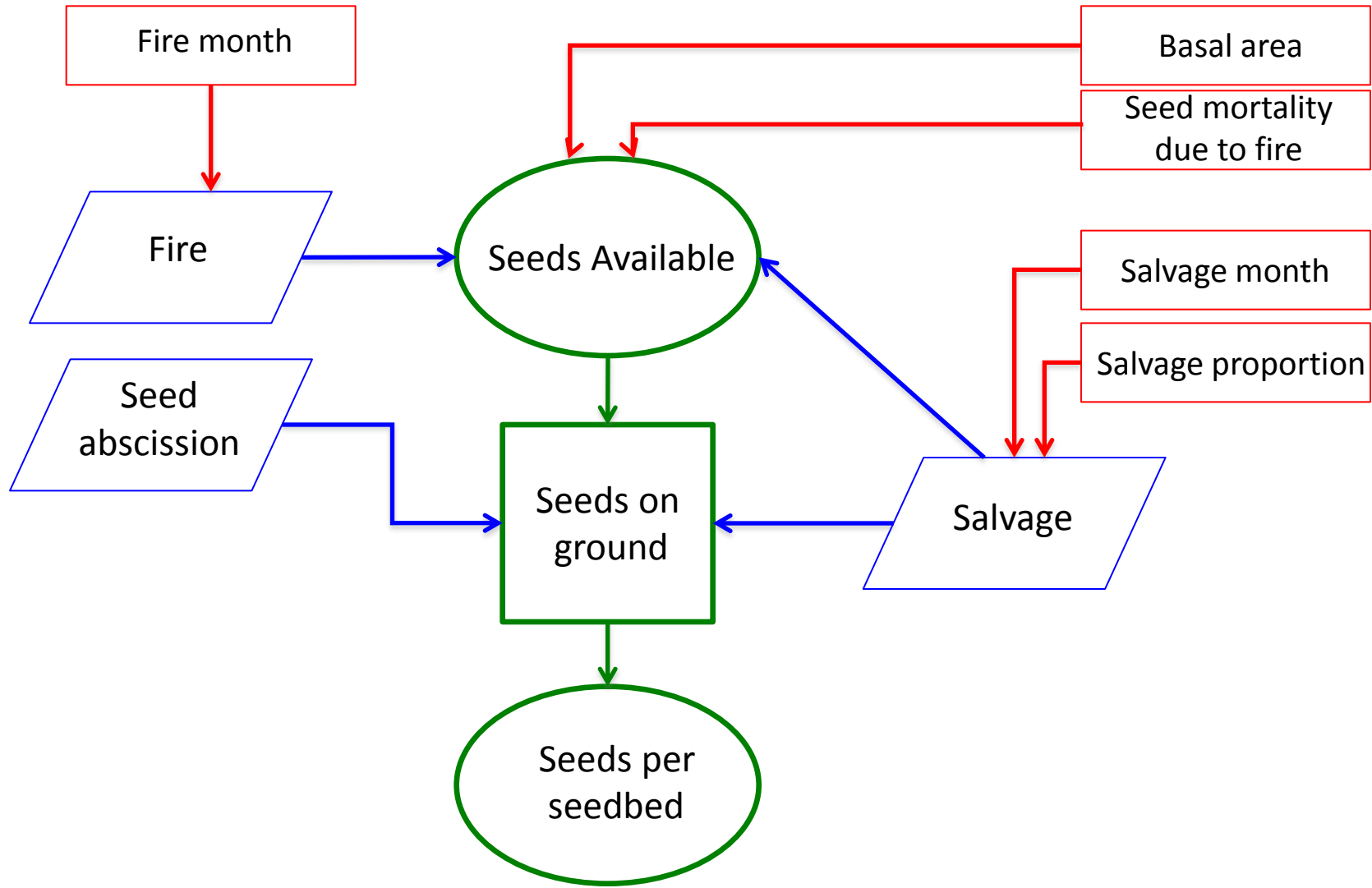


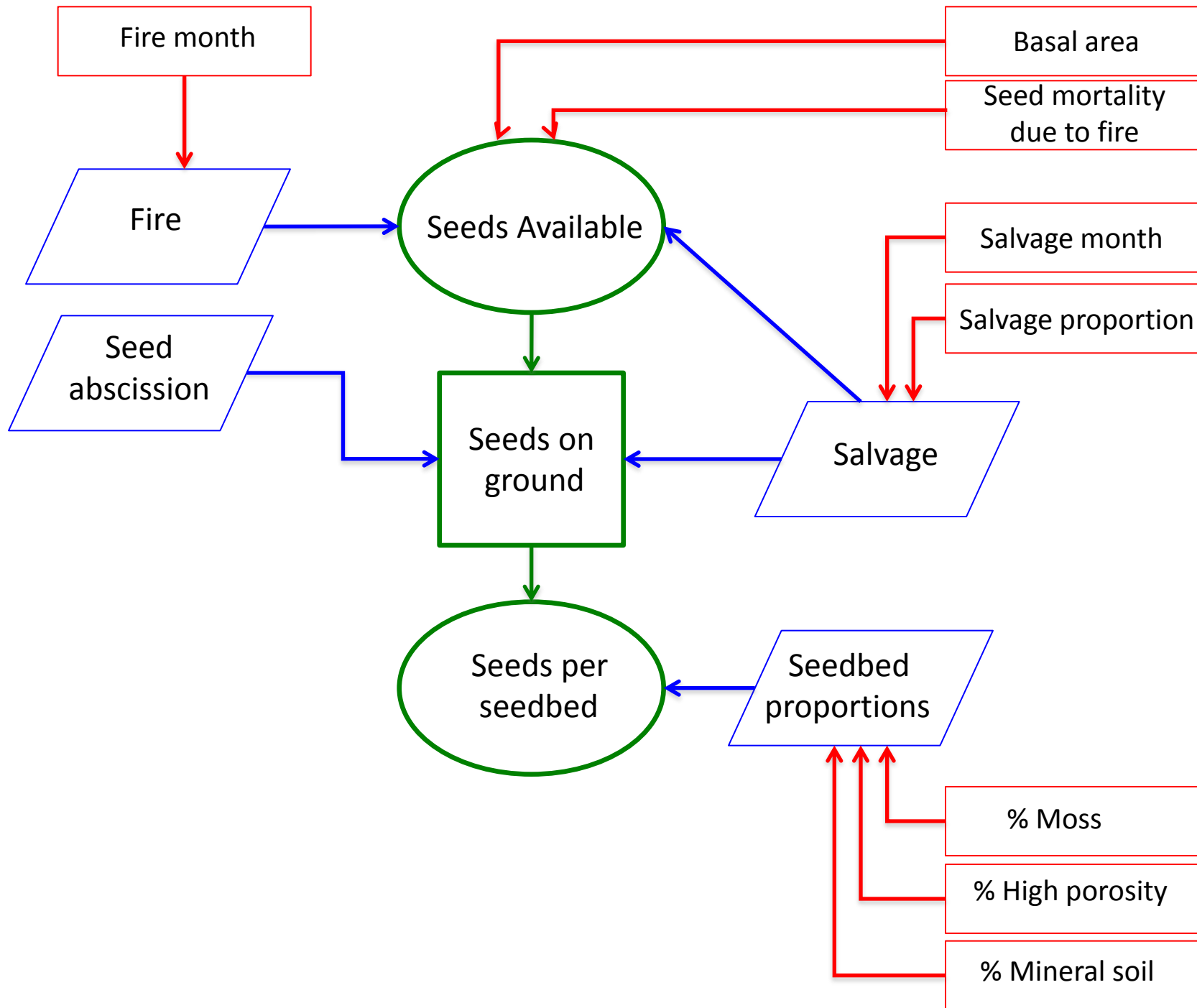


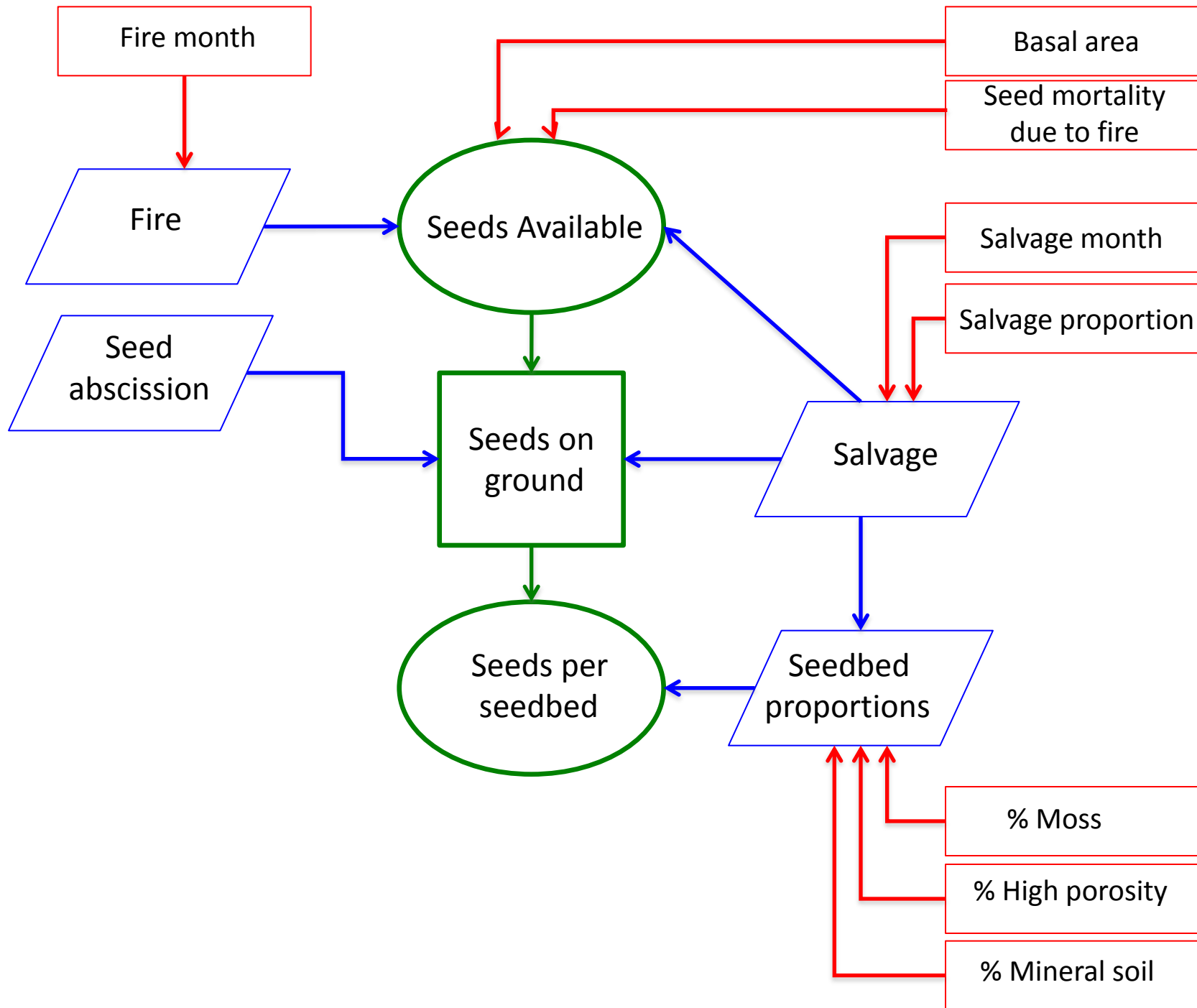


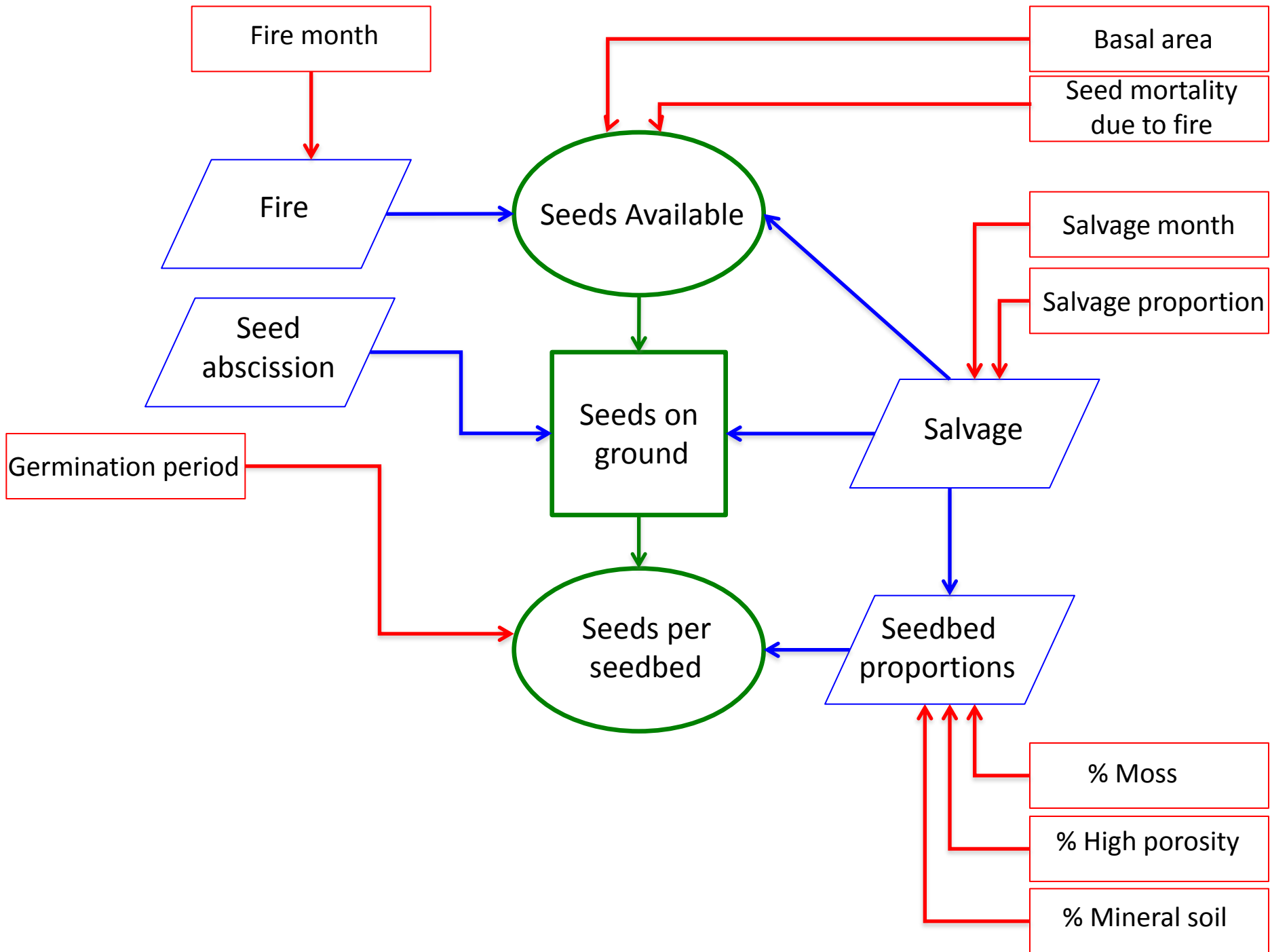


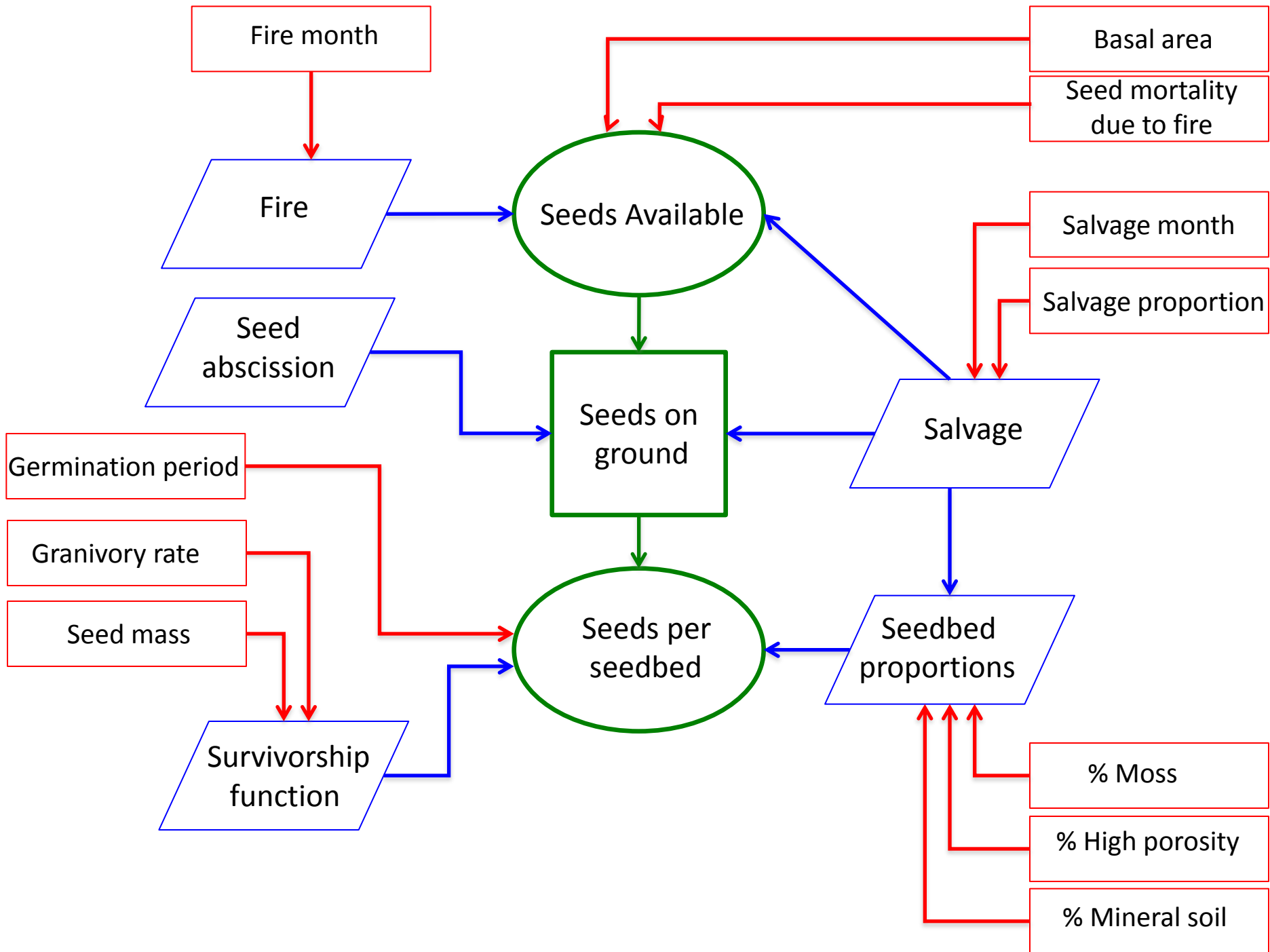


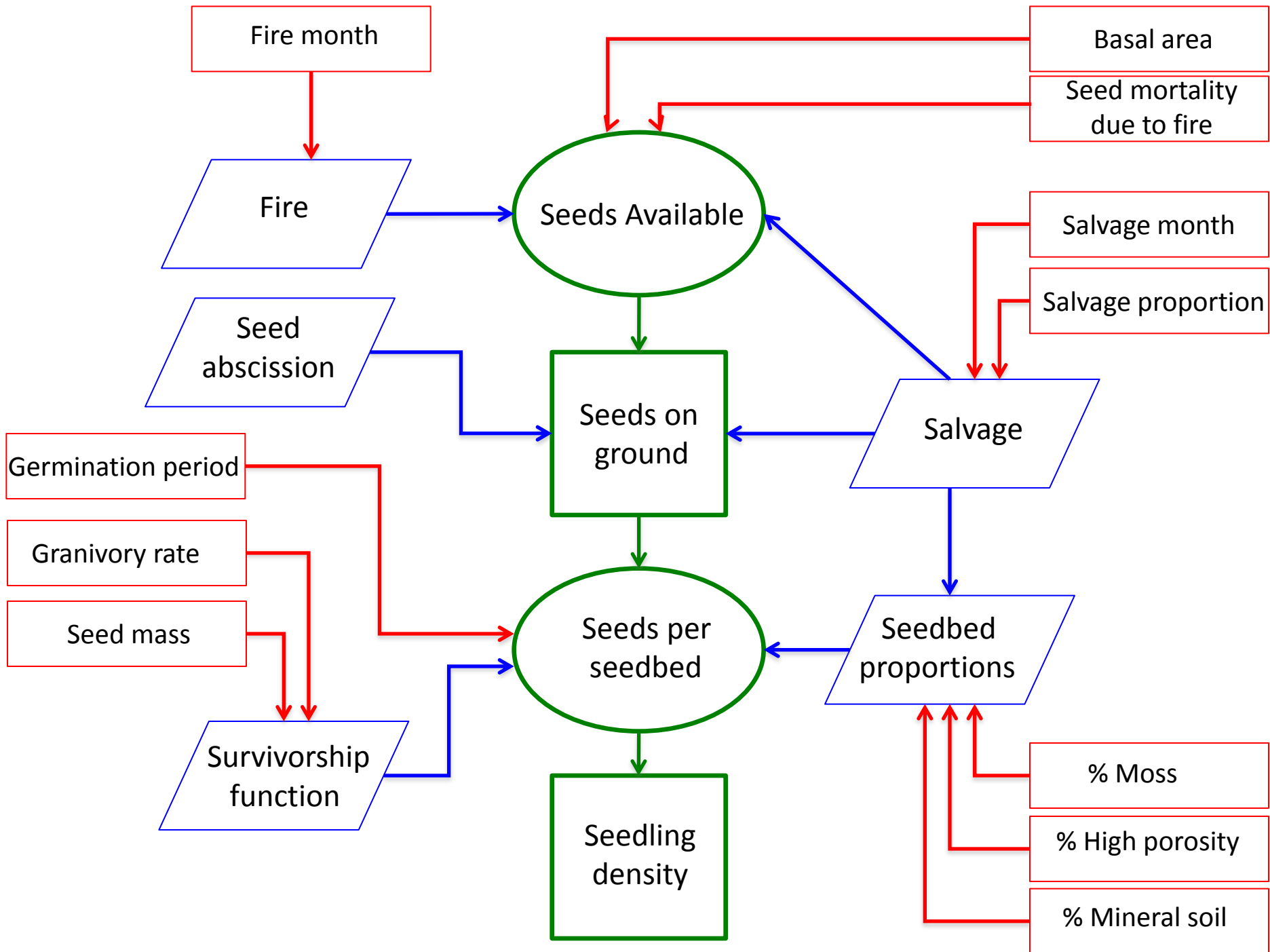


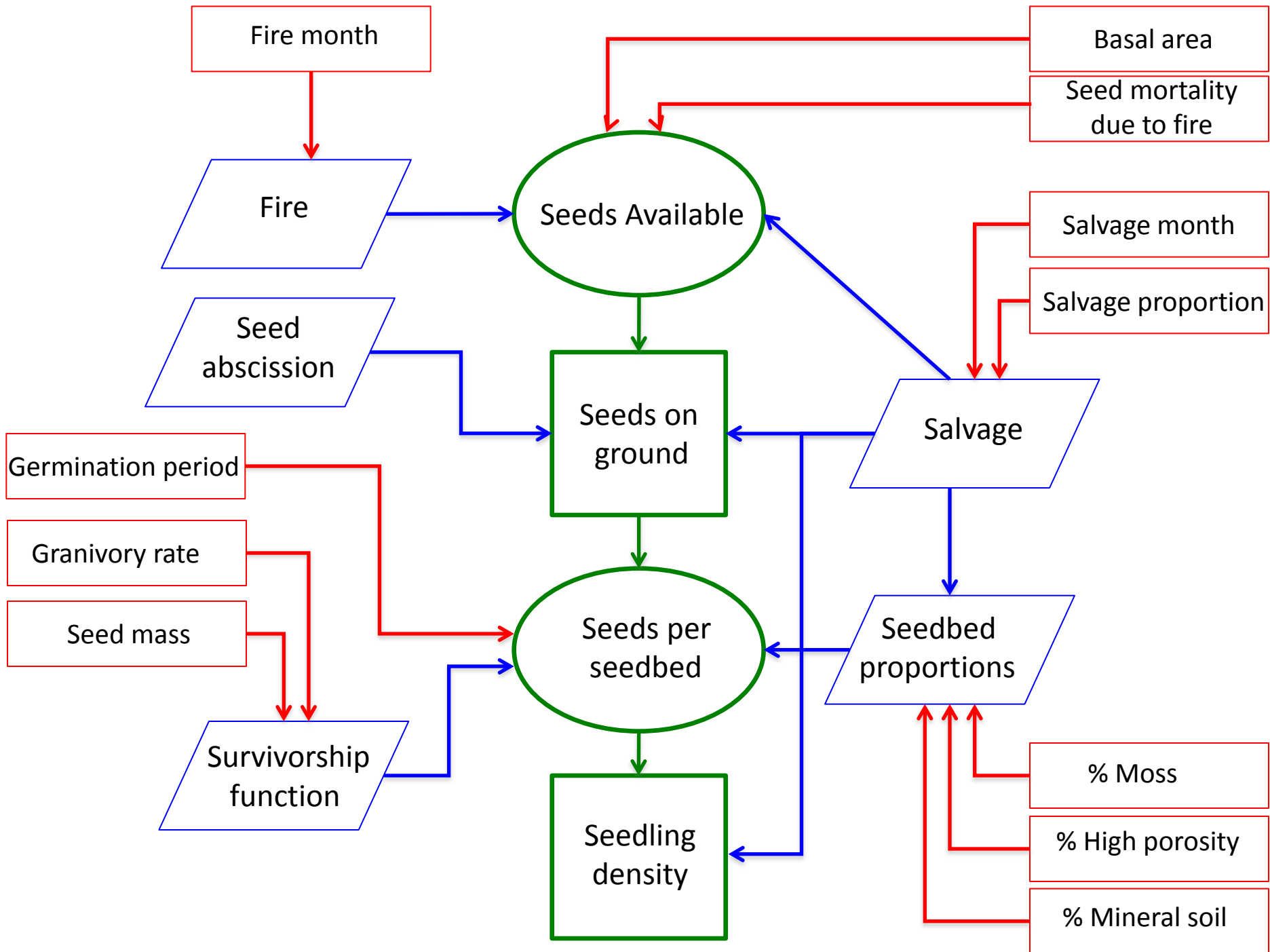








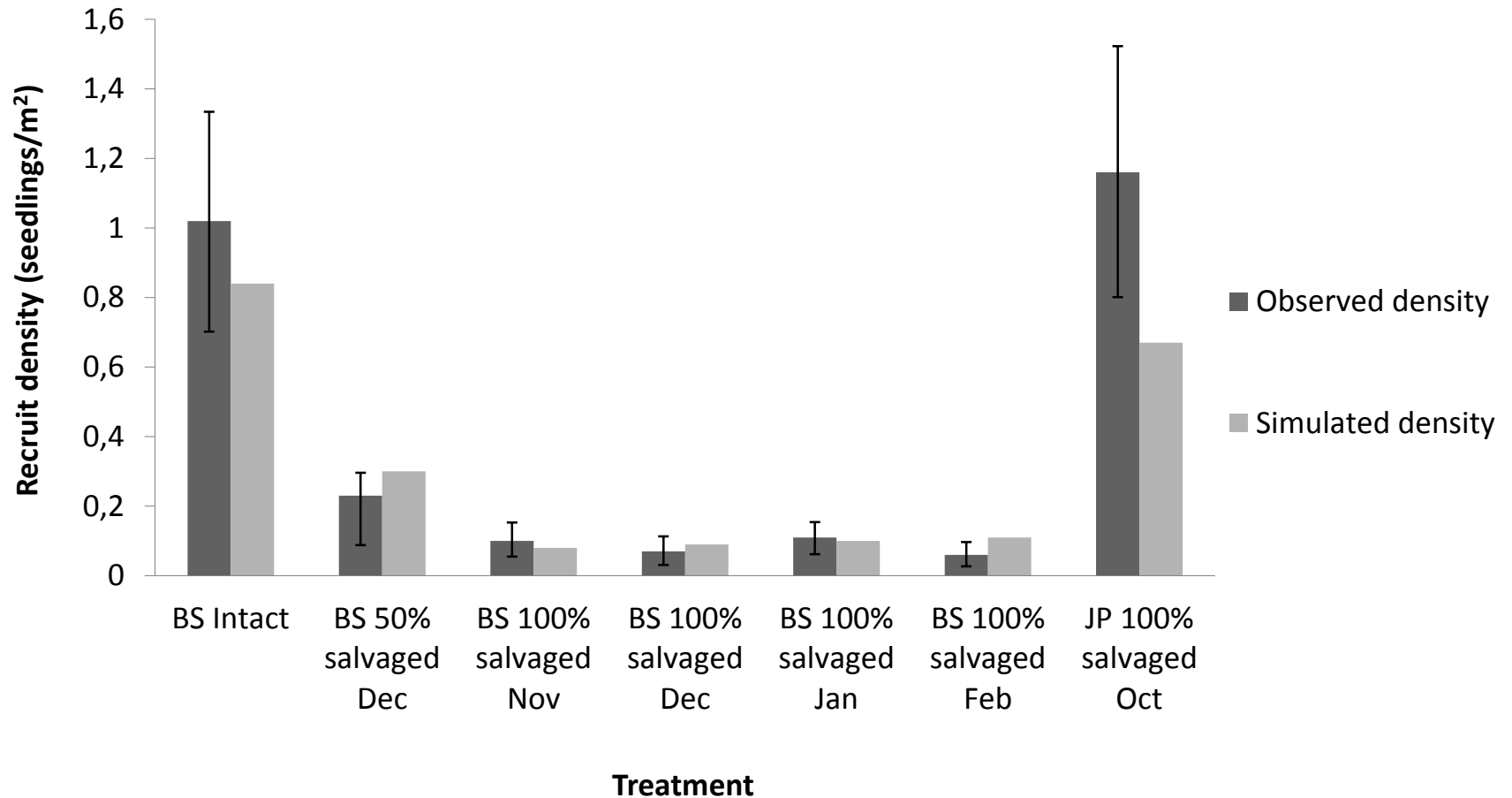




Model validation

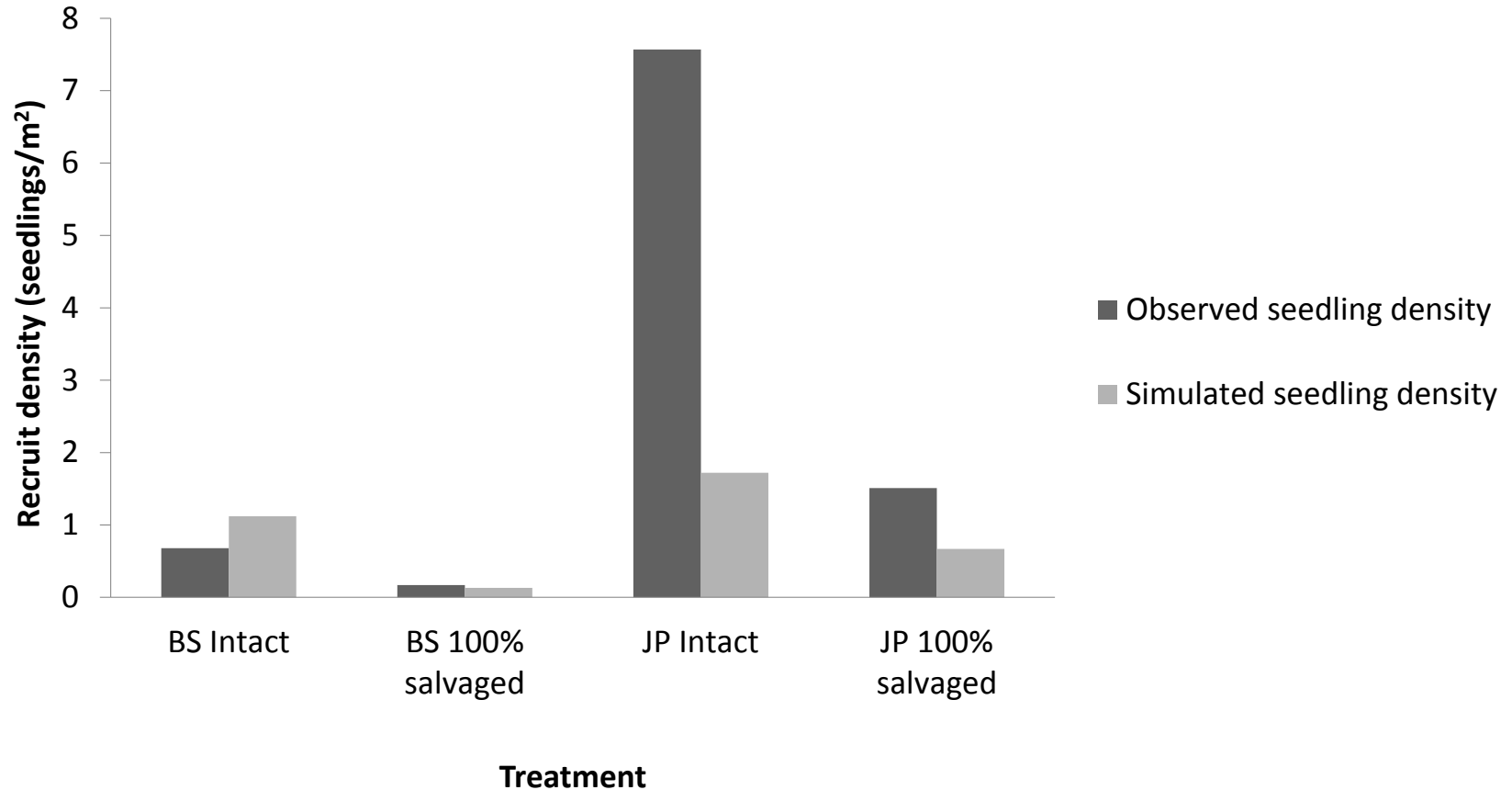
Lebel-sur-Quevillion fire

Observed vs simulated Lebel-sur-Quevillion *P. mariana* and *P. banksiana* recruit density (seedlings/m²) based on treatment

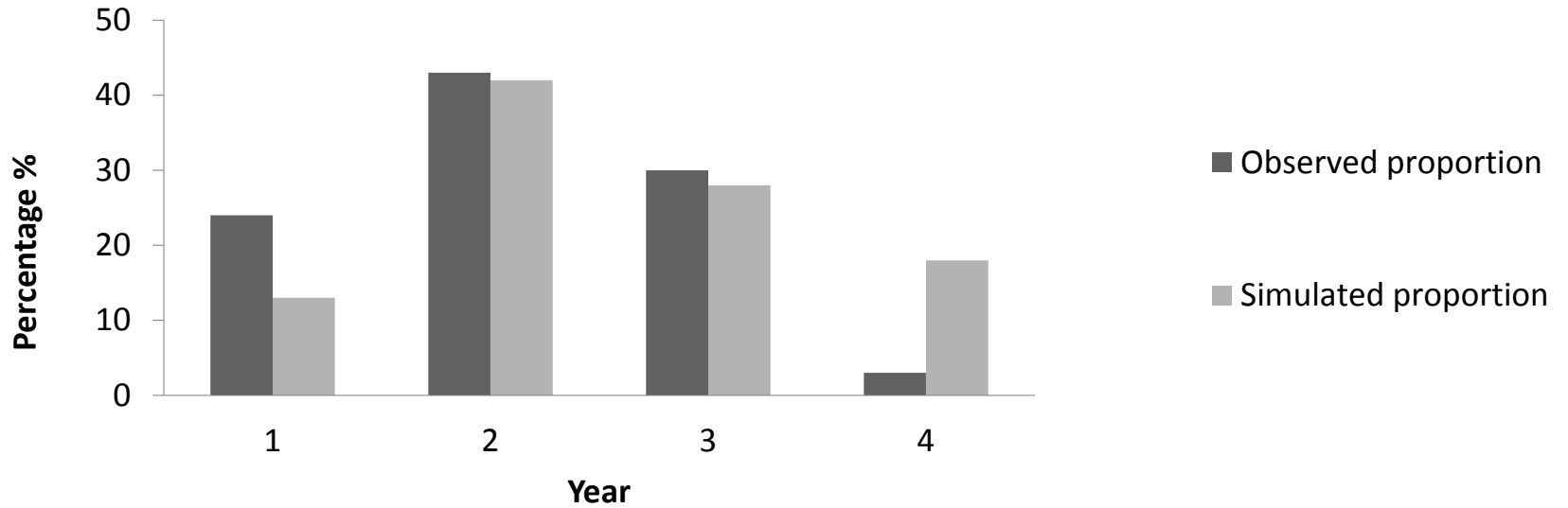


Val Paradis fire (Greene *et al.* 2006, 2004)

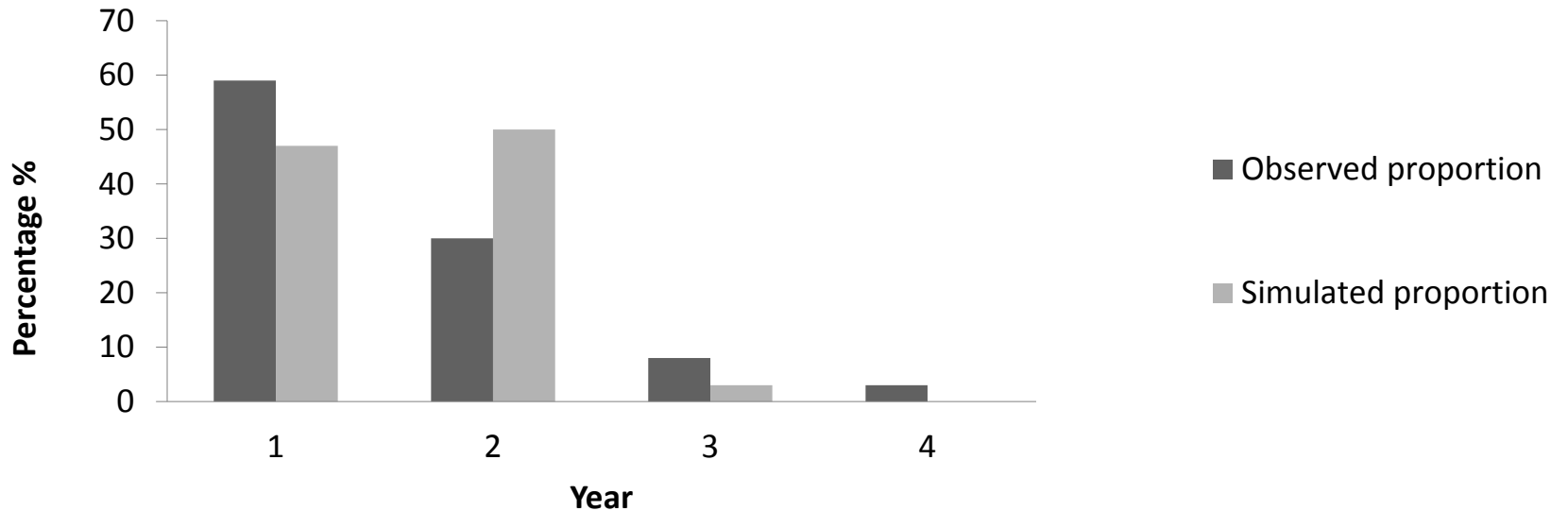
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***P. mariana* age structure Val Paradis (simulated vs observed)**

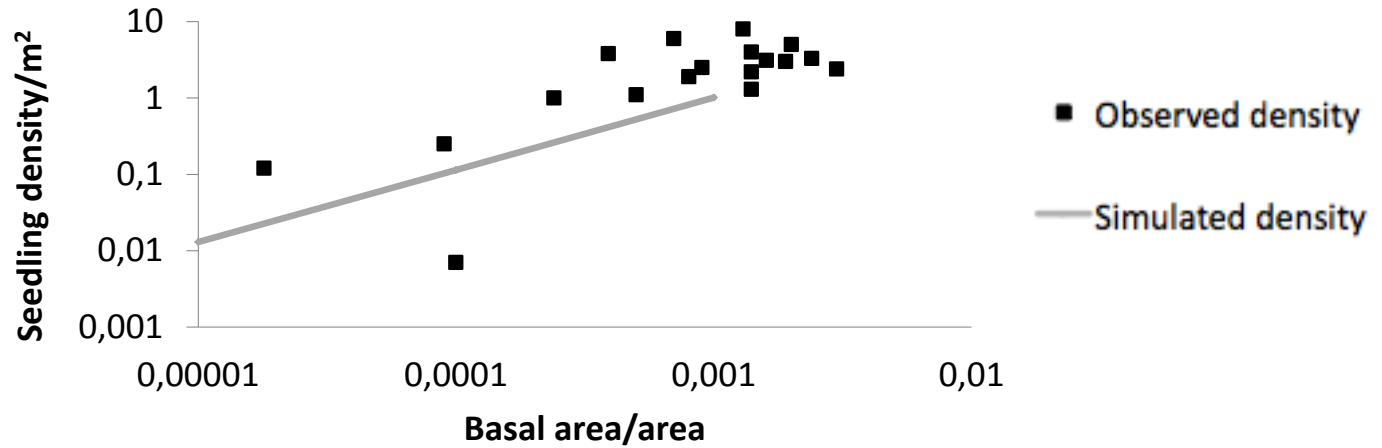


***P. banksiana* age structure Val Paradis (simulated vs observed)**

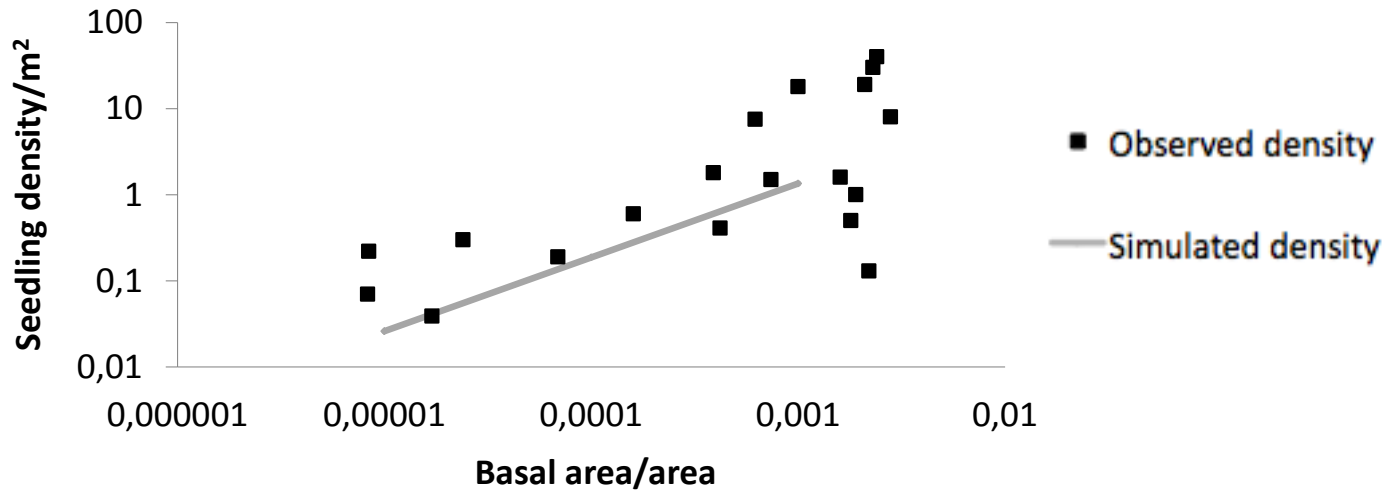


Saskatchewan fire (Greene and Johnson 1999)

Observed vs simulated *P. mariana* recruit densities per m²

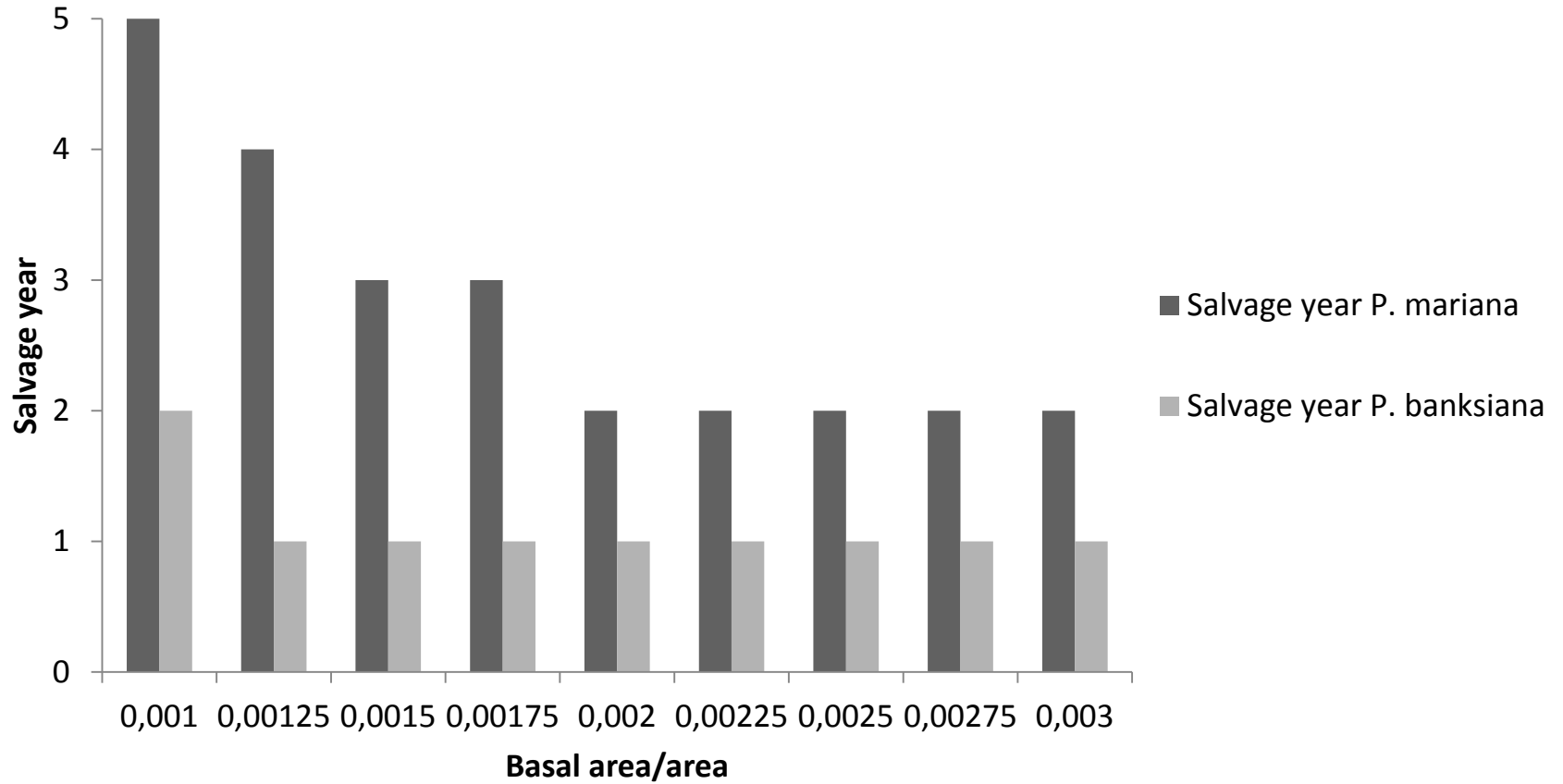


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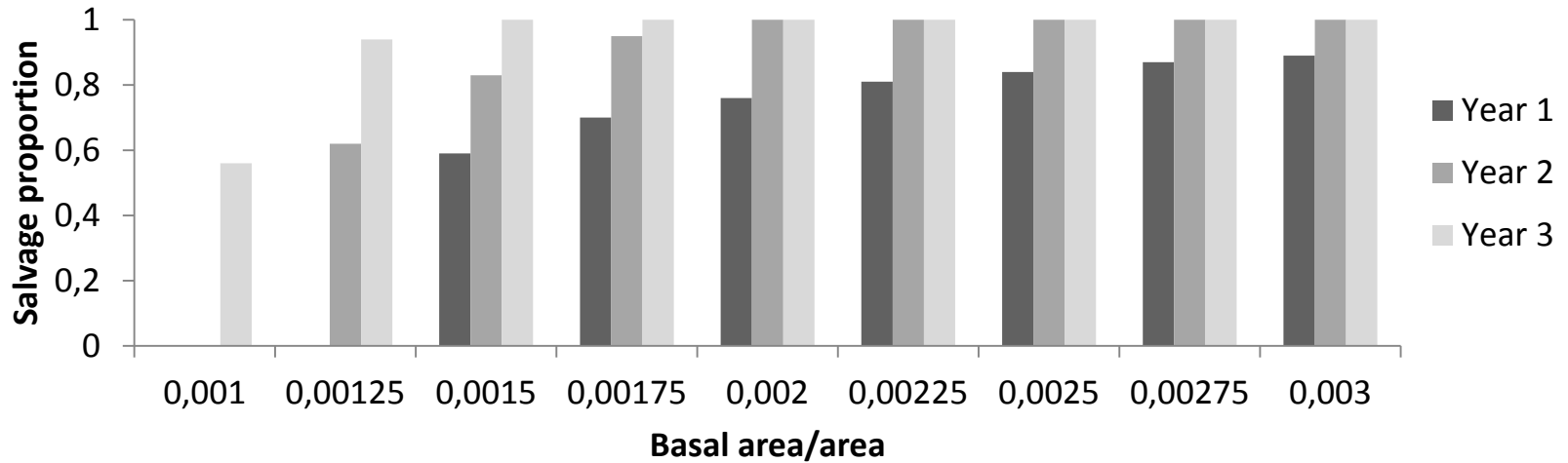


Exploratory simulations

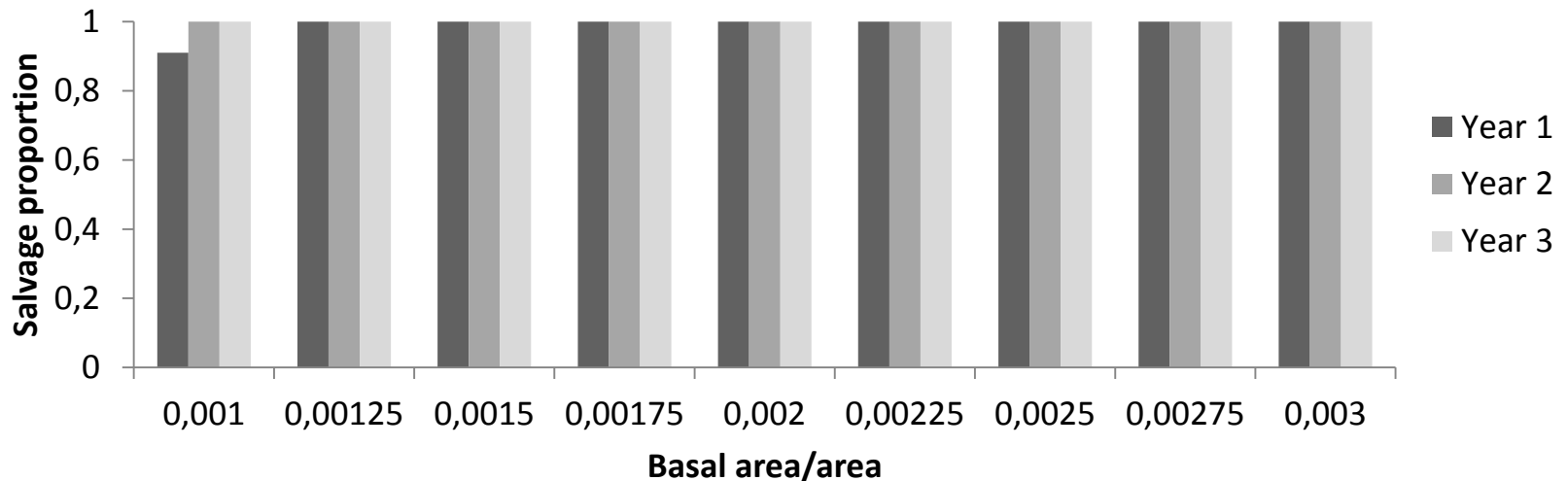
The year of 100% winter salvage in which minimally full stocking can be obtained given the pre-fire basal area/area



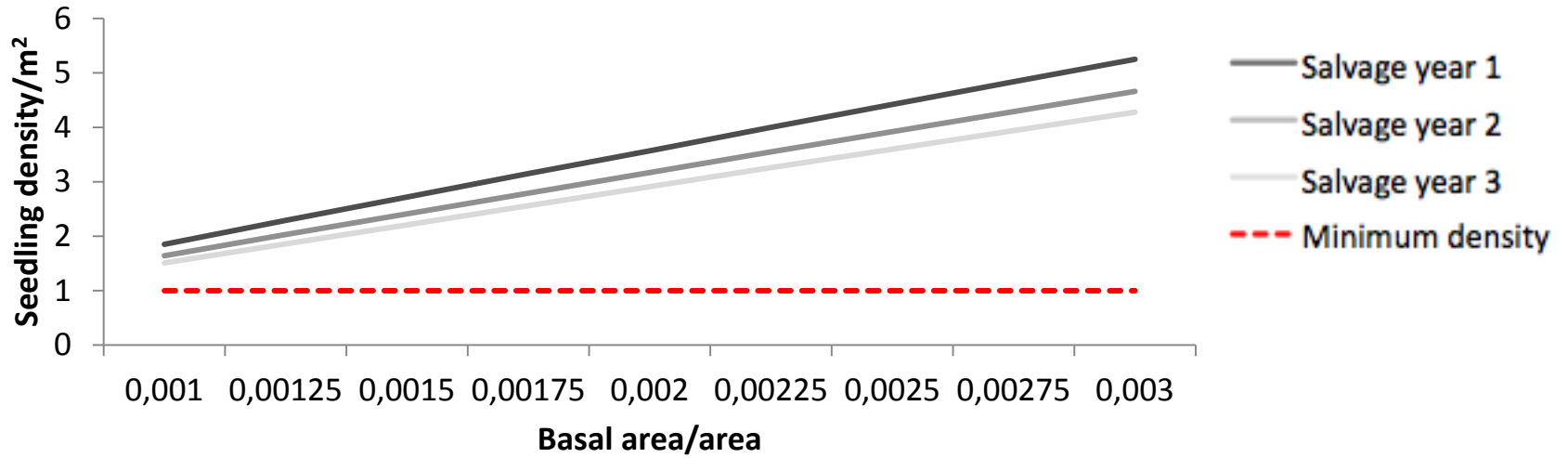
Maximum salvage proportion per year for *P. mariana* to achieve 1 seedling/m² vs the pre-fire basal area/area



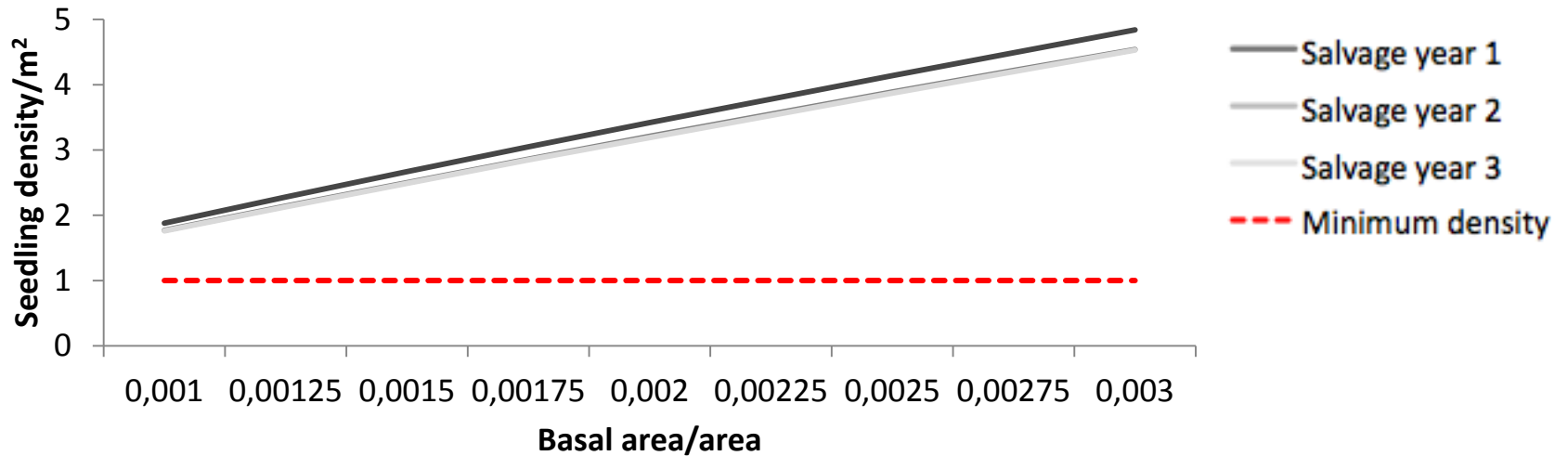
Maximum salvage proportion per year for *P. banksiana* to achieve 1 seedling/m² vs the pre-fire basal area/area



***P. mariana* seedling densities vs year with distribution of salvaged seeds (75%) and 100% salvage**



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- Planting almost always necessary following first winter salvage for black spruce
- Distribution of salvaged seeds presents a promising alternative to planting, as does partial or delayed salvage



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- Companies must therefore salvage first winter in order to avoid damage by various wood degradation agents
- Wood affected by checking, stain fungi, and insect damage can still be used for pulp



Environment and Economy, a delicate balance

- Most pyrophilous insects and fire-associated woodpeckers are abundant for only 2-3 years following fire (St-Germain and Greene 2009)

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2. Partial salvage first winter, leaving enough standing trees to satisfy natural regeneration needs, with the rest salvaged three years later
3. Delay salvage until the second or third winter, to be used for pulp only. Satisfy saw-log demand using traditional harvest methods



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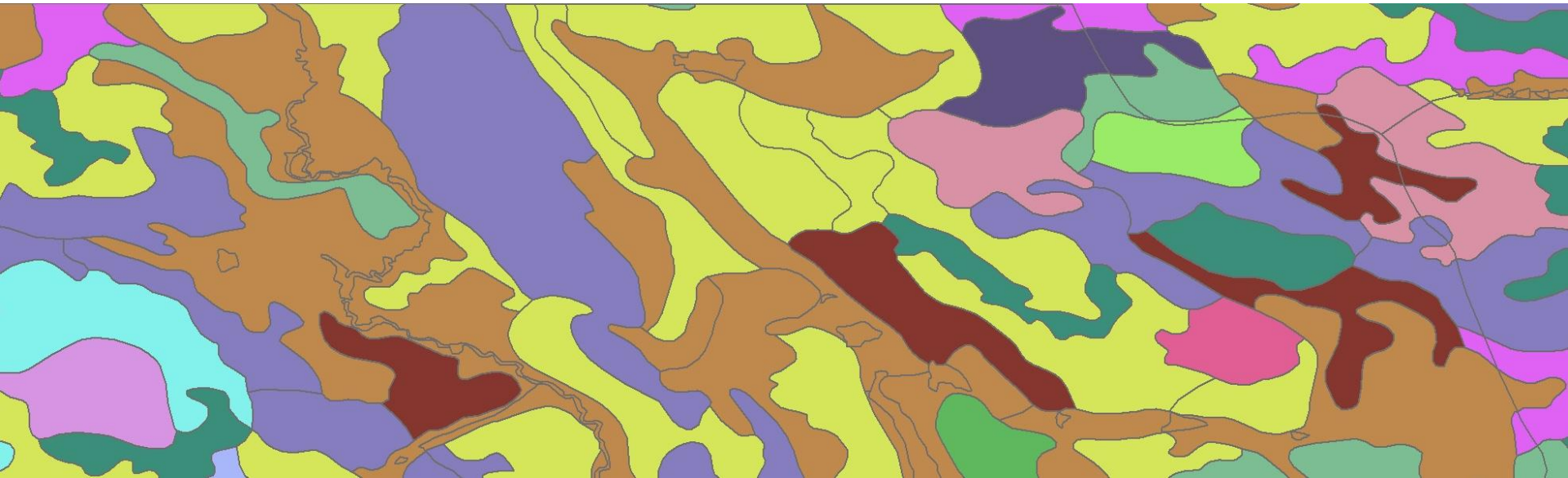
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- Further develop the model to include seed and cone abscission as a result of salvage operations
- Translate model results onto forest inventory maps



Merci!

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