



HARVESTING AFTER NATURAL DISTURBANCES

Natural disturbances such as wildfire and insect outbreaks generate a significant flow of deadwood in Canadian forests.

This key biological legacy shapes the trajectory of forest recovery by supporting a variety of ecological processes (biodiversity, regeneration, nutrient cycling), but also undergoes increasing human pressure through salvage logging.

Since North American boreal forests are becoming more and more prone to natural disturbances with increasing impacts of climate change, salvage logging is also expected to increase.

Knowledge gaps surrounding post-disturbance ecosystems and the impacts of salvage logging on ecosystem integrity in North American boreal forests lessen our ability to recommend improvements to harvesting practices after natural disturbances.

Therefore, the integration of data on ecological processes after natural disturbances and salvage logging, from different regions of Canada, could contribute to adapting harvesting practices to disturbance type.

General objectives

Assess the impact of salvage logging on ecosystem integrity after the following natural disturbances:

- Fire
- Mountain pine beetle outbreak
- Spruce budworm outbreak

Ecological Target

- Better understand post-disturbed ecosystems in order to suggest guidelines for implementing sustainable salvage logging

IDENTIFY DATA NEEDS

HAND database workshop

META-DATA REQUEST FORM

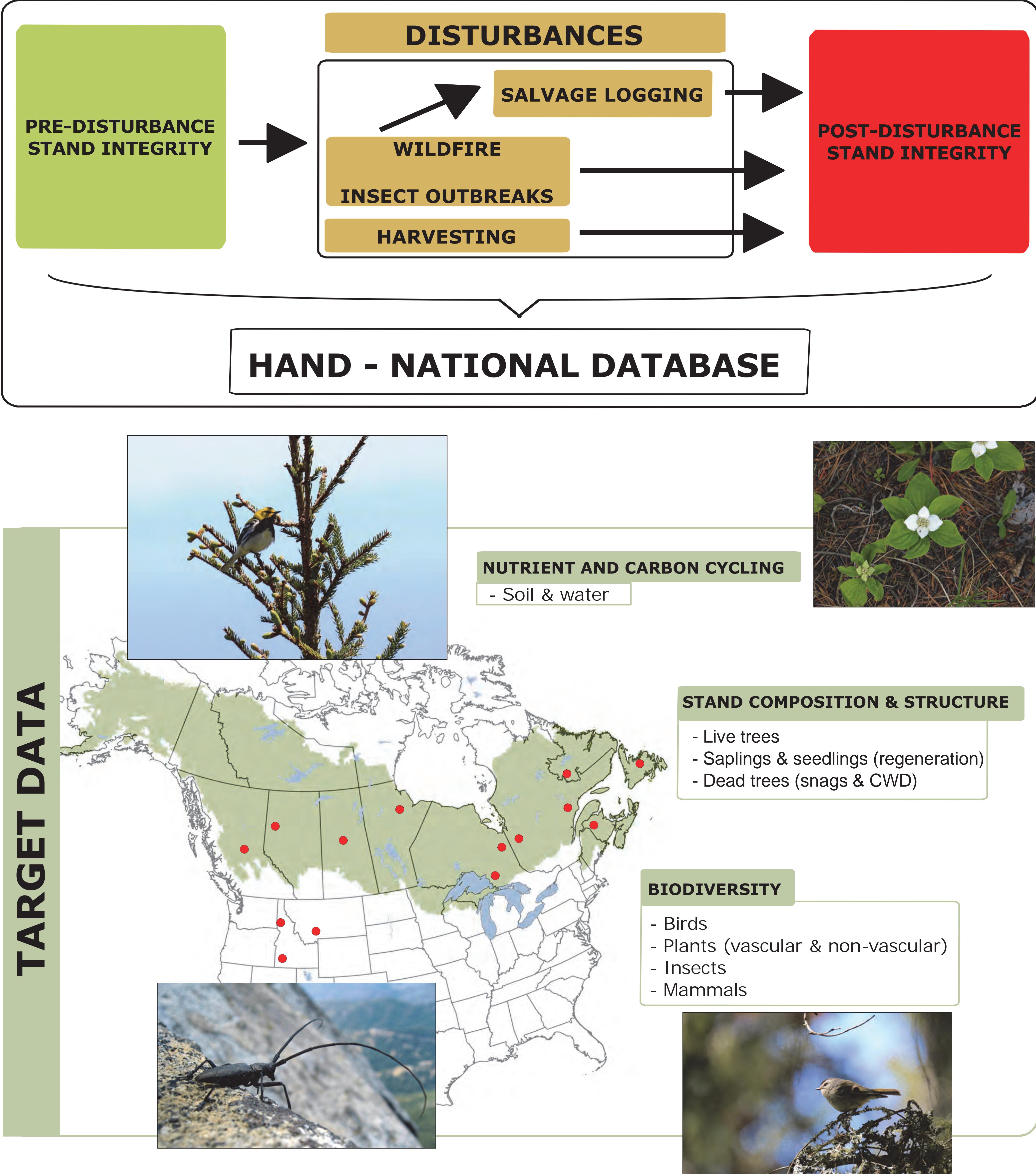
FIELD	FIELD DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE	DATASET 1 - ANSWER			
GENERAL SAMPLING SCHEME						
General geographical location/study area	Describe in a general way the study area: province, region, city, name of a river, a lake, a district, etc.	"Ontario, Island Lake"	ANSWER			
Sampling years	"2006 to present 2014"		ANSWER			
Purpose and subject of the study	"Ecosystem response to spruce budworm defoliation"		ANSWER			
Sampling interval	"Before, one, two or four years (2015 after treatment)"		ANSWER			
Sampling dates	"Once a year from July to mid-August"		ANSWER			
SITE-LEVEL INFORMATION						
Regional Information						
Project name	What is the title of this project.	"SW-PEPON"	ANSWER			
Topic addressed by the study	"Stand composition and structure"	TOPIC 1	TOPIC 2	TOPIC 3	TOPIC 4	
Taxon	"Tree"	Taxa #1	Taxa #2	Taxa #3	Taxa #4	
Sampling unit	"Plot"	Sampling unit - Topic 1	Sampling unit - Topic 2	Sampling unit - Topic 3	Sampling unit - Topic 4	
Description of the study area	"Study area includes 10 plots of size 40' x 100'."	Experimental design 1	Experimental design 2	Experimental design 3	Experimental design 4	
Number of site/plot/quadrat/point	"How many replicates of the sampling unit is there in the study area?"	# of S. Unit - 1	# of S. Unit - 2	# of S. Unit - 3	# of S. Unit - 4	
Distance between sampled sites	"What is the average distance between each sampling unit if known"	~5-20 km*	Distance 1	Distance 2	Distance 3	Distance 4
Altitude (min/max)	"2754702"					
Latitude	Give a general LATITUDE coordinate of the study area (unit: dd ddmm or UTM coordinates (Datum+Zone))	"49.6395° or +301425 WGS84 NTFP"	ANSWER			
Longitude	Give a general LONGITUDE coordinate of the study area (unit: dd ddmm or UTM coordinates (Datum+Zone))	"-77.6665° or +5498269 WGS84 NTFP"	ANSWER			
Forest type	"Jack pine forest"	ANSWER				

National database on the effects of disturbances and salvage logging in Canadian boreal forest

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FIND POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS

NATIONAL DATABASE NETWORK:

Governmental, industrial & academic researchers

NETWORK OBJECTIVES:

Foster collaborations & data exchange:

Make available collected information via the HAND database in order to support large-scale projects

COORDINATE DATA ACQUISITION INITIATIVE

DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

STANDARDIZATION

FIELD CAMPAIGN COORDINATION

WANT TO PARTICIPATE?

We are actively seeking collaborators who have data on abiotic and biotic variables after:

- Wildfire
- Mountain pine beetle outbreaks
- Spruce budworm outbreaks