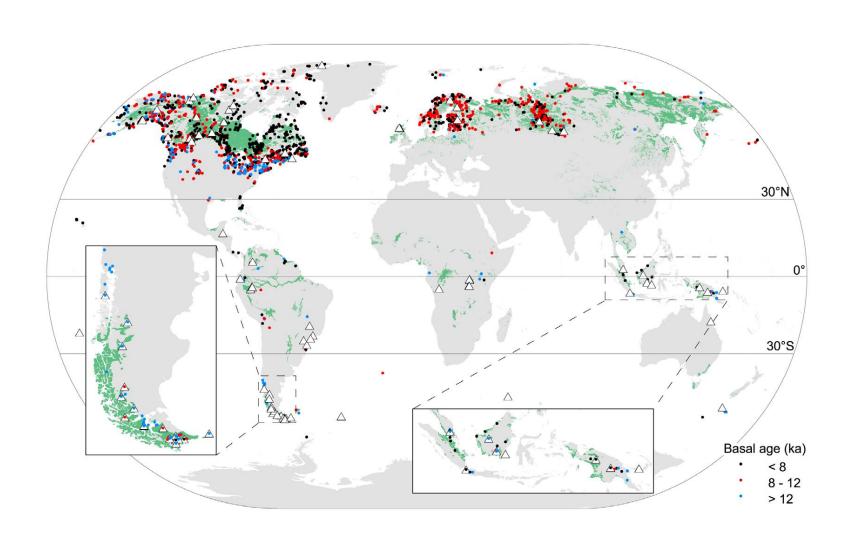
Fire & Carbon Cycling in Boreal North American Peatlands



Global Distribution of Peat-Forming Wetlands





Fire is the most important natural disturbance in Canadian forests & peatlands

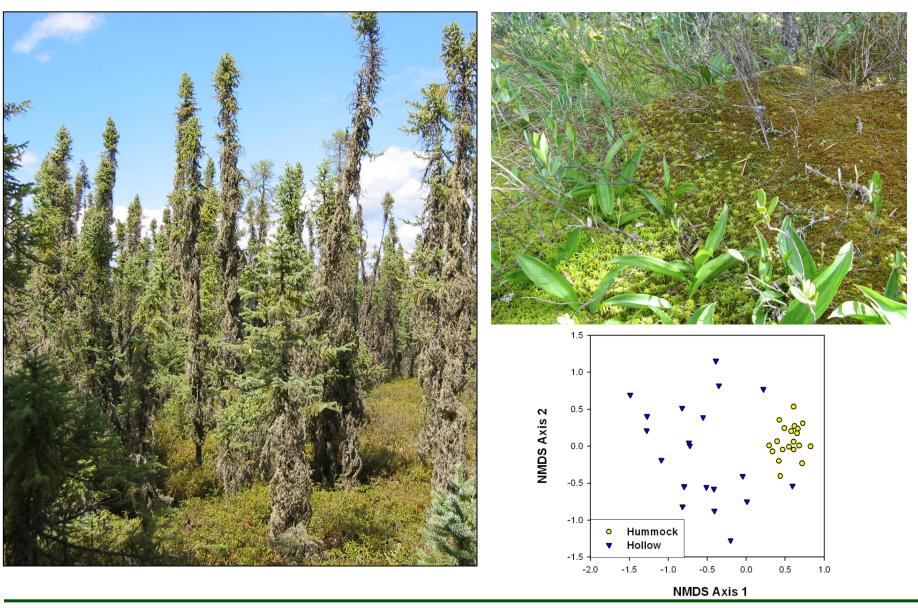








Forested Bog Peatlands

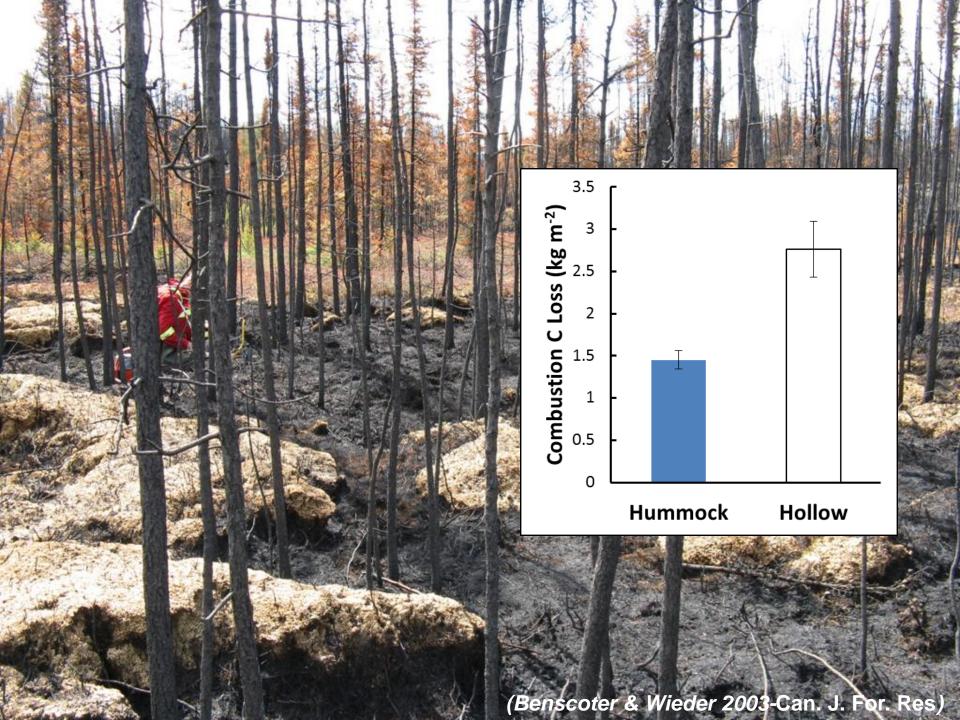


(Benscoter et al. 2005-J. Veg. Sci)

Effects of Wildfire on Peatland C Cycling





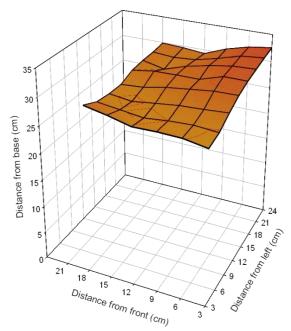


Community Controls on Peat Burning

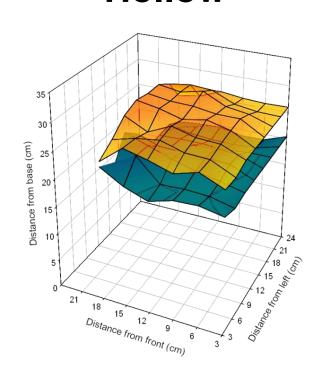




Hummock

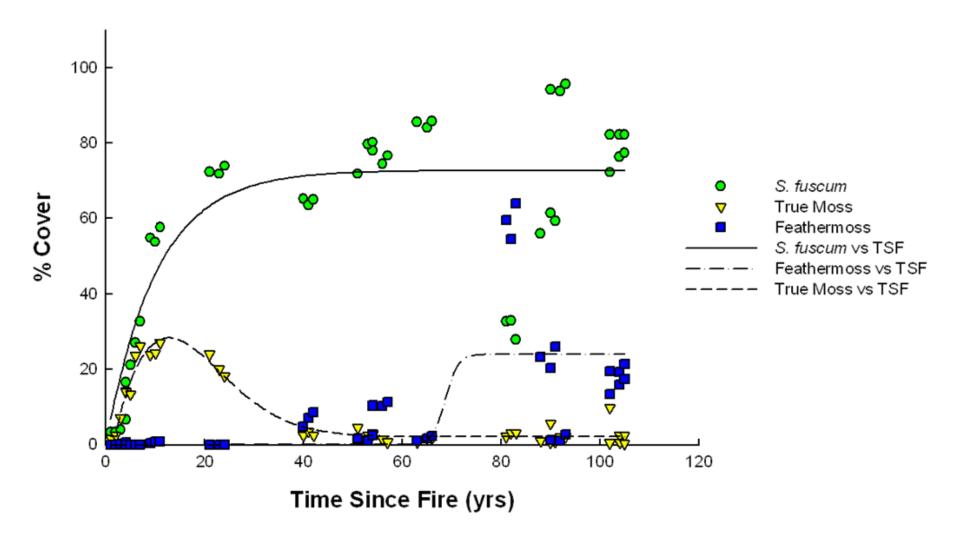


Hollow

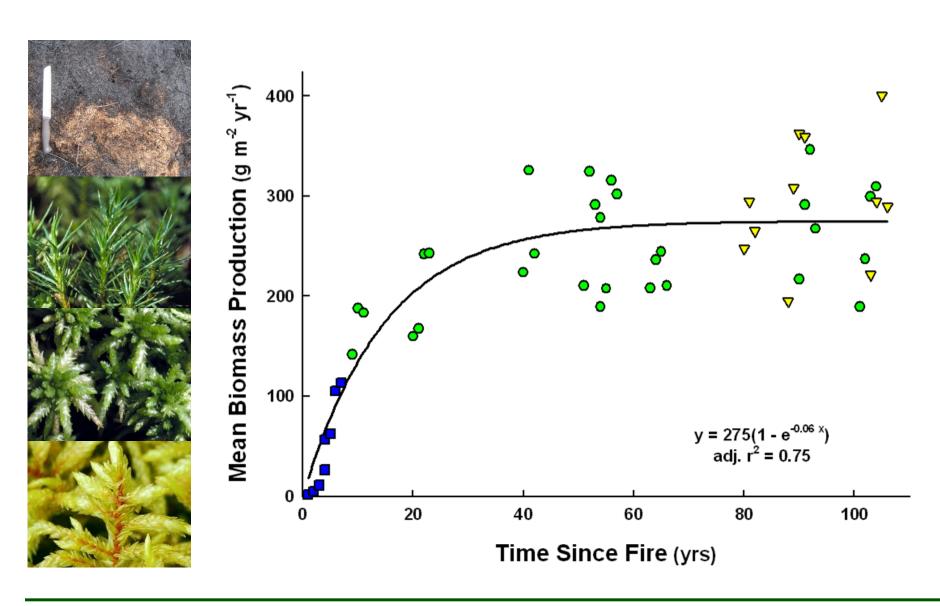


(Benscoter et al. 2011-Int. J Wild. Fire)

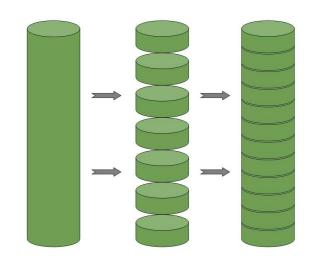
Trends in Community Development



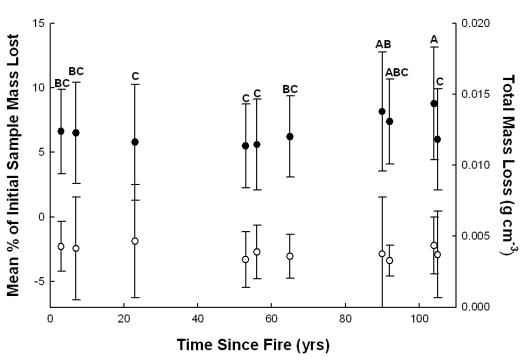
Post-fire Trajectory in Moss Productivity



Uncoupling of Decomposition & Succession



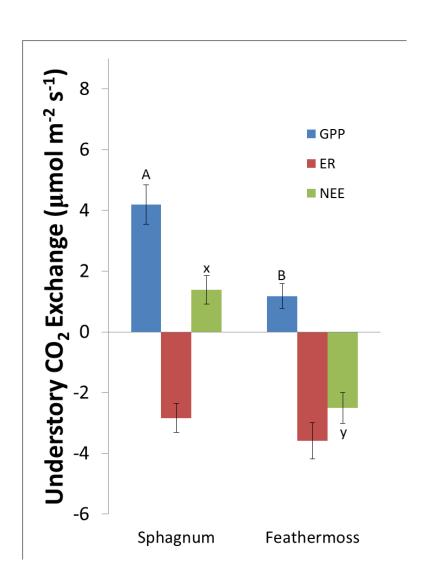




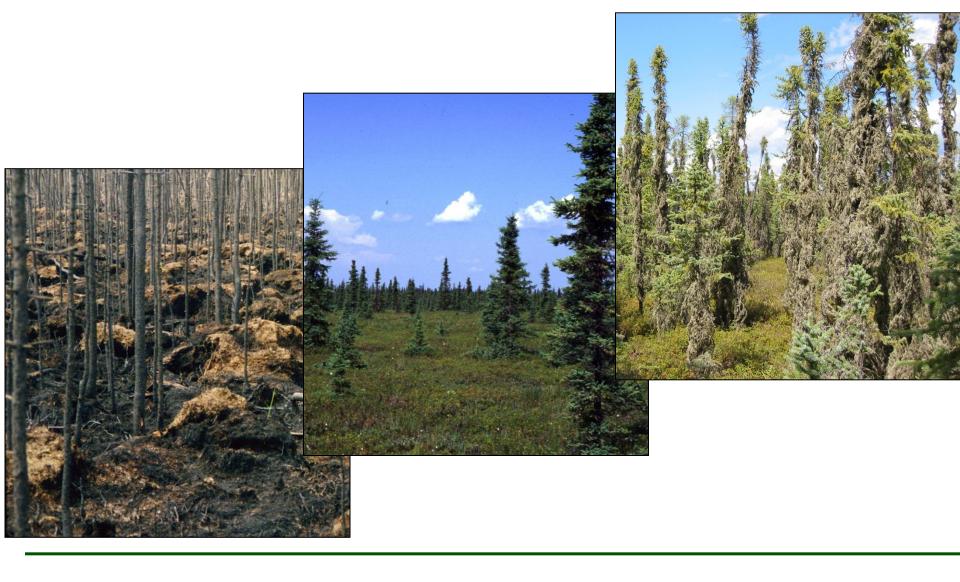
- % Mass Loss
- Total Mass Loss

Fire Exclusion may Decrease C Storage

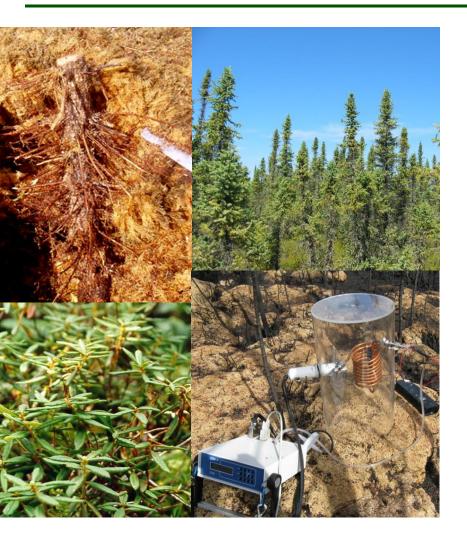
- Decreased productivity with feathermoss encroachment in 100+ year old stands
- Sphagnum fuscum consistent over chronosequence

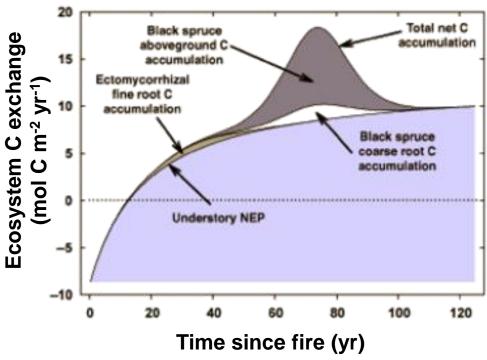


But, Canopy Recovery Also Important

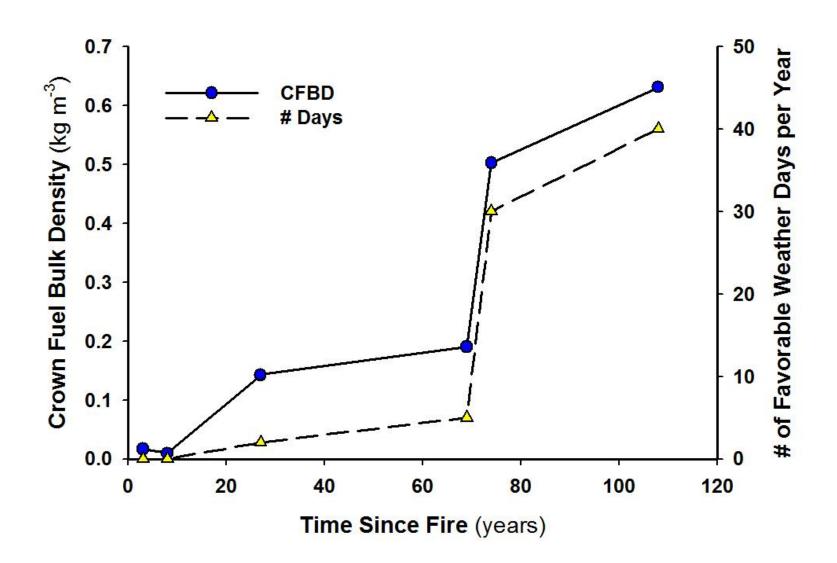


Trends in Ecosystem Carbon Exchange





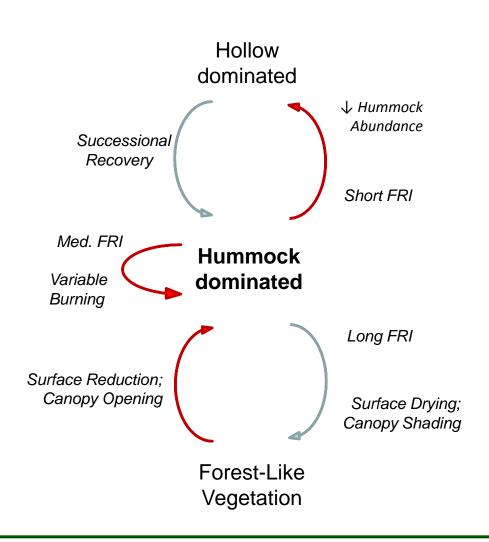
Canopy Recovery Drives Future Fire Risk



Treed Peatlands as a Fire-Maintained Ecosystem

 Low-moderate burning maintains peatland composition

Vegetation maintains carbon storage



Northern Peat Fire Working Group

Science, Management, and Policy

Collaborators

- Mike Flannigan (CFS-U Alberta)
- Mike Waddington (McMaster U)
- Bill DeGroot (CFS-GLFC)
- Mike Wotton (UToronto)
- Eric Kasischke (UMD)
- Laura Chavez (MTU-MTRI)
- Dan Thompson (CFS-NoFC)

.....and many dedicated students!

Funding & Support

- National Science Foundation
- US EPA STAR Fellowship
- Society of Wetland Scientists
- NASA
- Canadian Forest Service
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) of Canada
- US Geological Survey











