

A photograph of a forest fire. In the foreground, there are several tall, thin trees with dark trunks. The ground is covered in low-lying vegetation, some of which is on fire. The fire is bright orange and yellow, with some smoke rising. The sky is blue with some white clouds. The overall scene is a natural forest fire.

Connections to Natural Soil Carbon: Can Prescribed Fire Help Restore Charcoal to Forest Soils?

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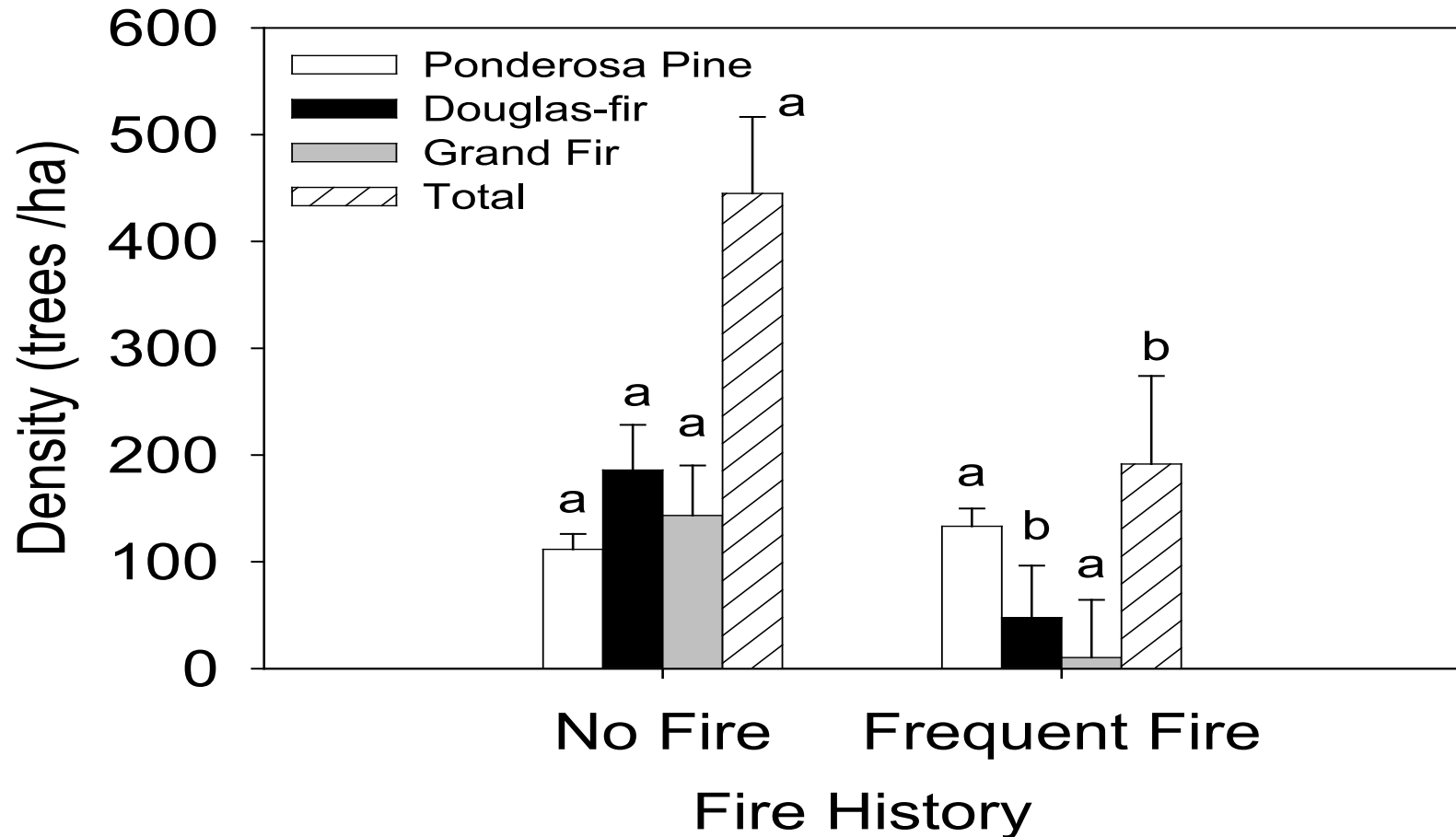
University of Montana

Fire is a fundamental disturbance in Western forests

Need to consider effect of:

- Fire suppression
- Prior stand management
- Fire severity
- Charcoal (PyC) generation

Carbon storage in fire maintained forest ecosystems?





Old growth, fire suppressed
Big trees store more C

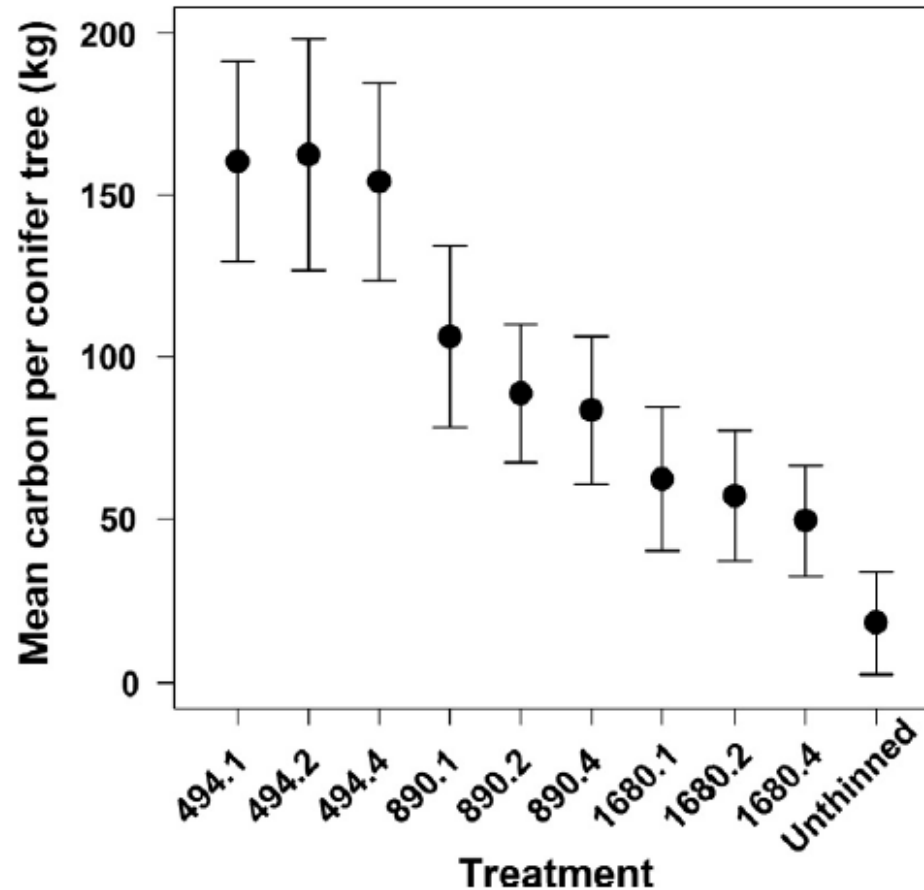


Second growth
fire suppressed



Thinning can increase tree C

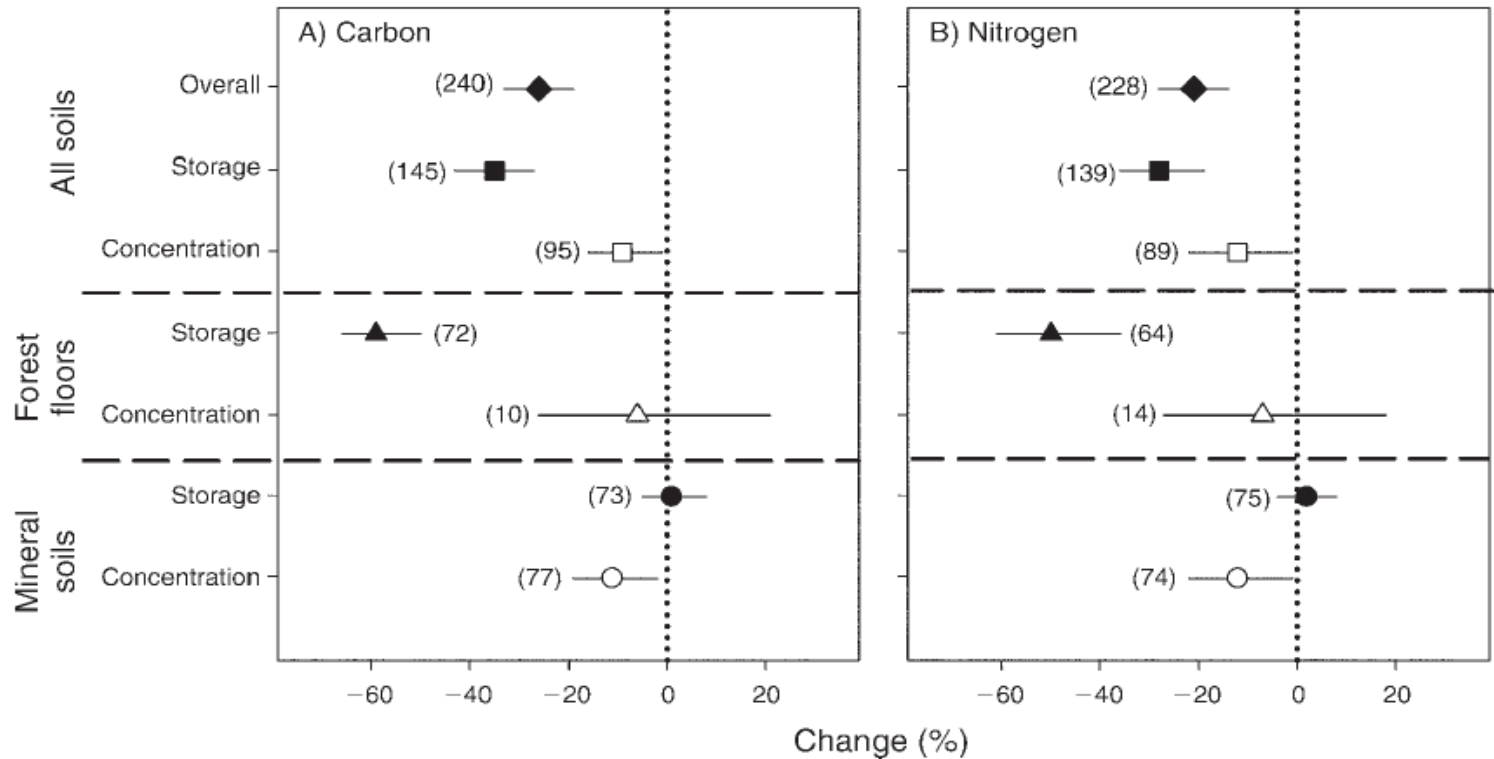
But not whole ecosystem C



Schaedel et al. 2017

Schaedel et al. 2017. Four study replicated sites in western Montana, 1, 2 or 4 thinning entries.

Fire and mineral soil C & N



Recurrent fire can reduce soil C

Pellegrini et al. 2017

Noted impact on forest floor C & N

Often minimal effect on mineral soil C & N

Nave et al. 2011

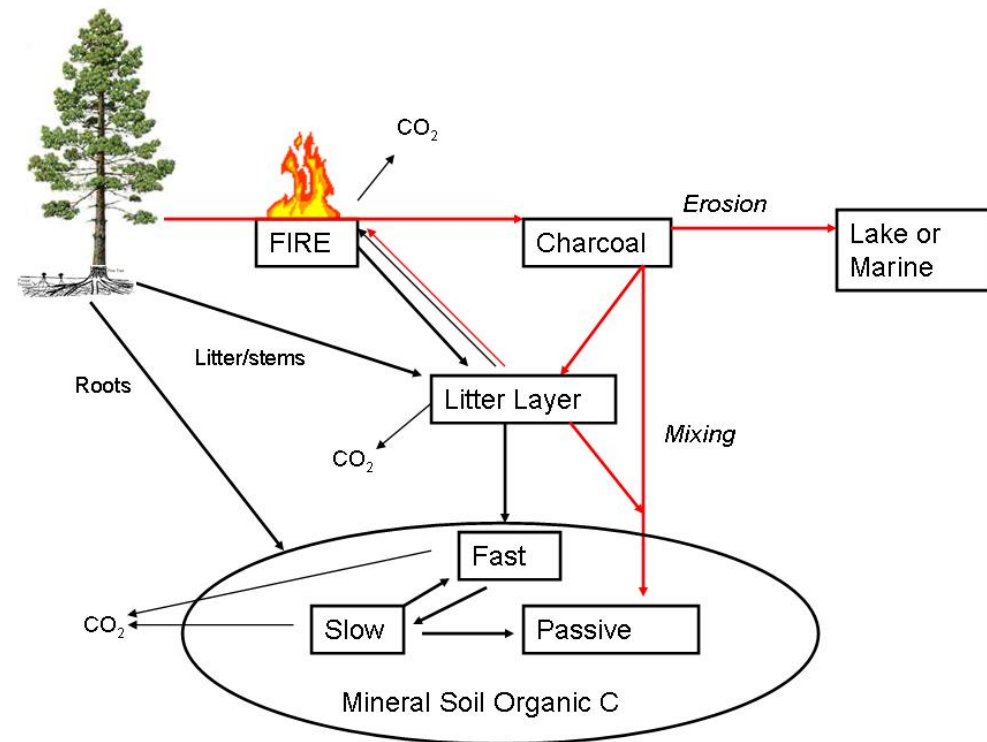
A photograph of a forest floor after a fire. The top half of the image shows a large, dark, charred log with a white, fibrous root or branch extending across it. Below the log, the ground is covered in a mix of green moss, small green plants, and brown, charred debris. There are several small, light-colored, cup-shaped objects scattered on the ground, possibly remnants of fungi or small plants. The overall scene is a mix of decay and new growth.

PyC is a legacy of all fire events

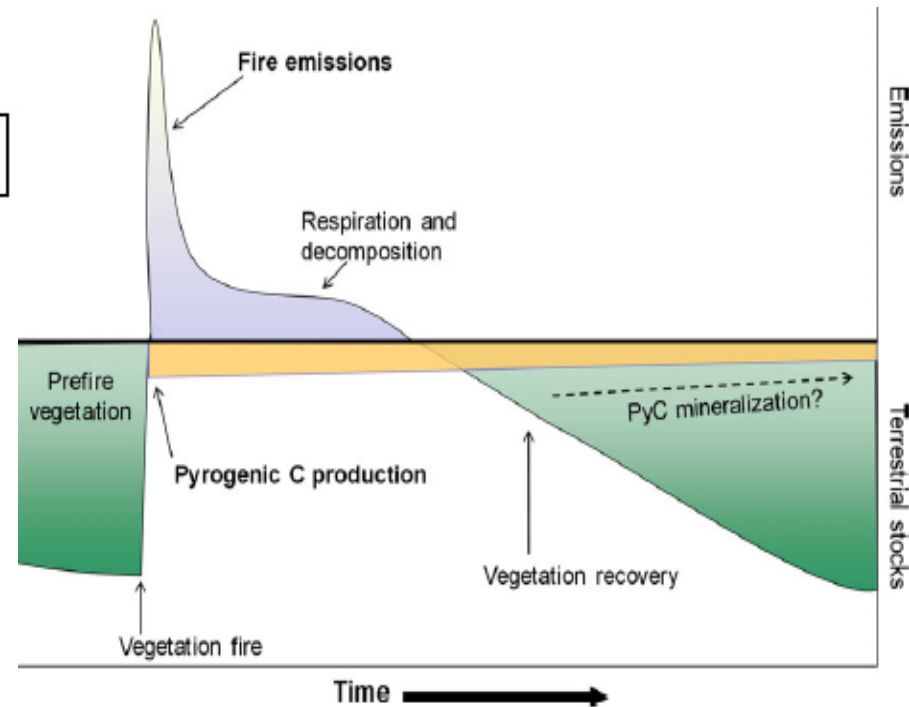
**How much C gets
stored in wildfire
and Rx fire events?**

PyC: Rapid formation of passive C

Rapid formation of passive C



DeLuca and Aplet (2008) *Frontiers Eco Env*

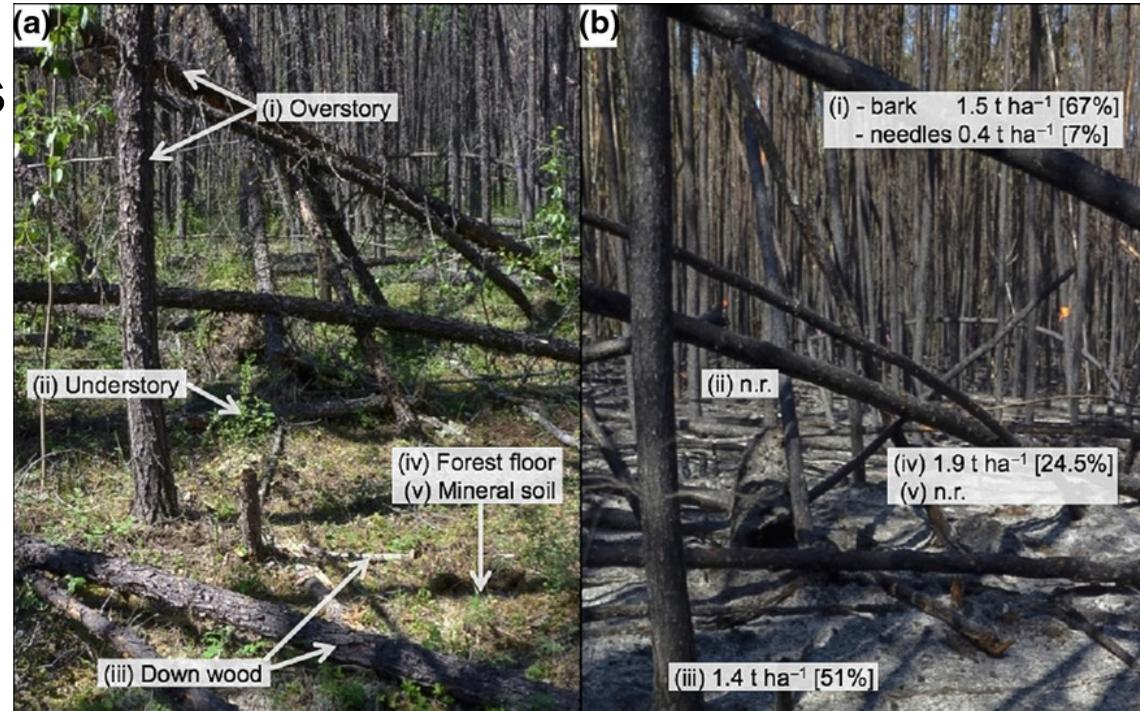


From Santín et al. (2016) *GCB*

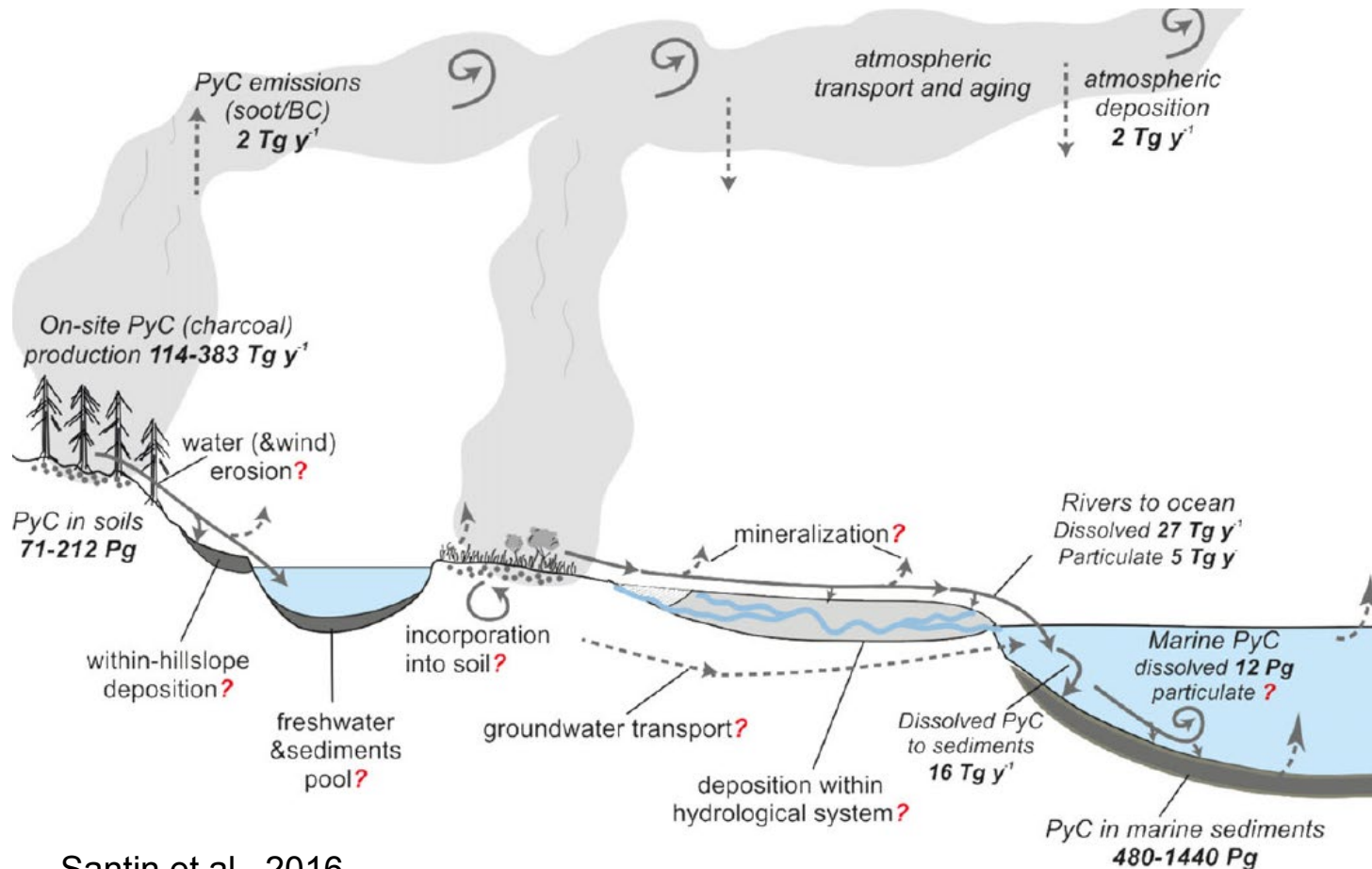
Is PyC a significant part of ecosystem C?

Charcoal from biomass

- Forest floor, down wood and overstory produced similar amounts of PyC
- Boreal fire
 - $\sim 4.8 \text{ Mg PyC ha}^{-1}$
 - 27% of C
 - $115\text{-}383 \text{ Tg PyC yr}^{-1}$
- Where does PyC go?



Where does PyC go?

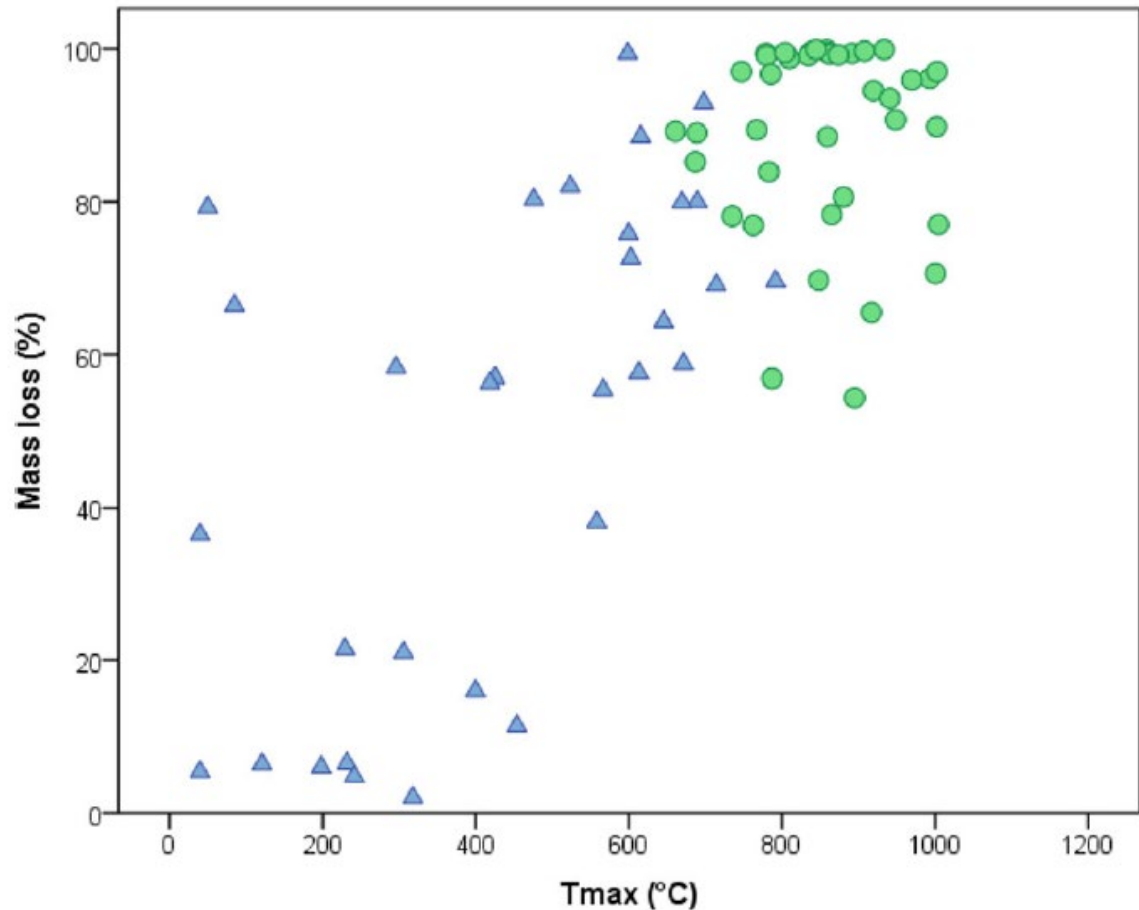


Santin et al., 2016

PyC conversion rates v temp

Mass loss during fire (pine, cedar & charcoal)

- Increased temps = increased loss
- But, more biomass exposed to fire in higher severity fires



Global Fire PyC Production?

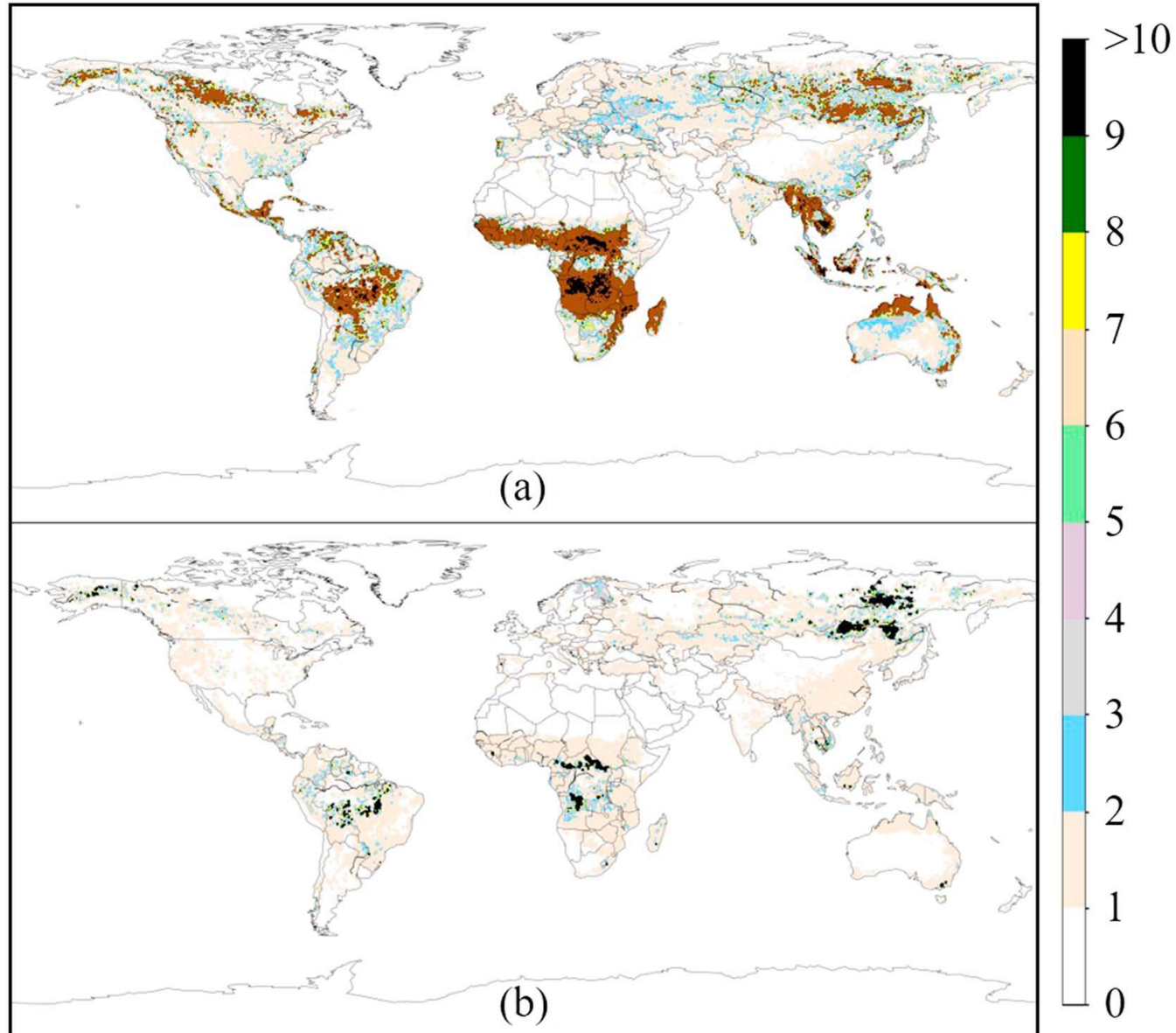
PyC production
(g PyC m⁻² yr⁻¹)

GFED4 (a) and
TEM6 (b)

Monte Carlo
analysis of CO₂/PyC
ratio

=0.2 -0.6% global NEP
= 153 Tg PyC yr⁻¹

Wei et al. 2018

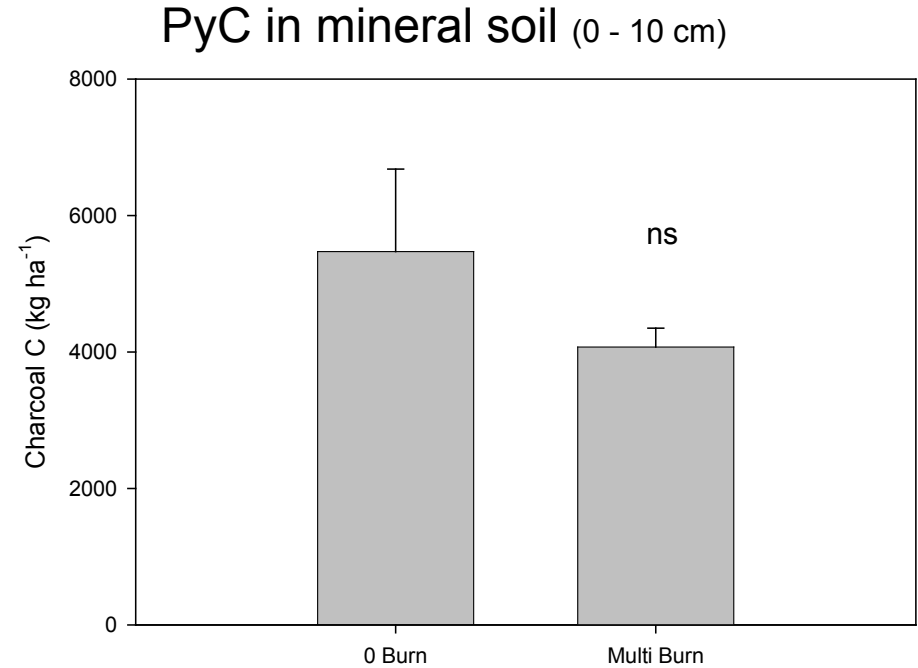
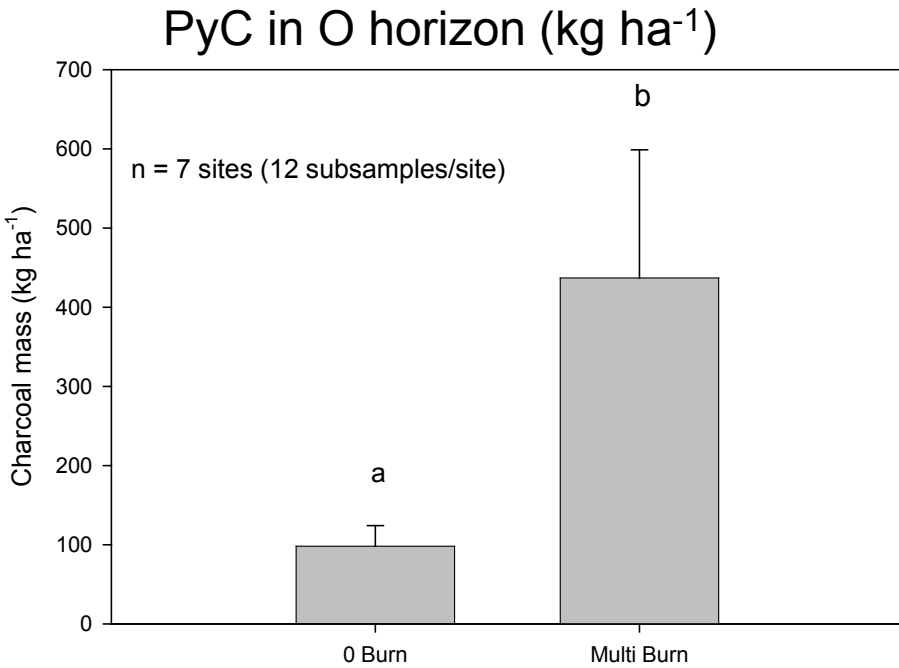


PyC Storage with Fire Northern Rockies

- Wilderness 0, 1, 2, or 3 wildfires 120 yr
 - Wildfire PyC accumulation
- Fire, Fire Surrogates Study
 - Thin, thin burn, burn no thin
- Meta analysis of existing studies

Soil PyC PIPO 0 - 3 fires in 130 years

Frank Church and Selway Bitterroot Wilderness



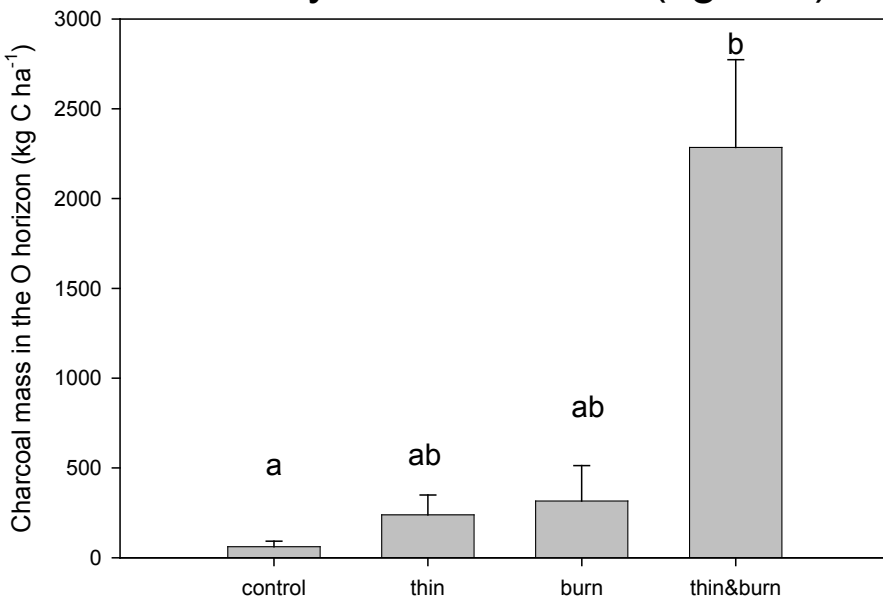
Data from Brimmer (2006); Kurth et al. (2006), and DeLuca and Sala (2006)

PyC Production with Restoration

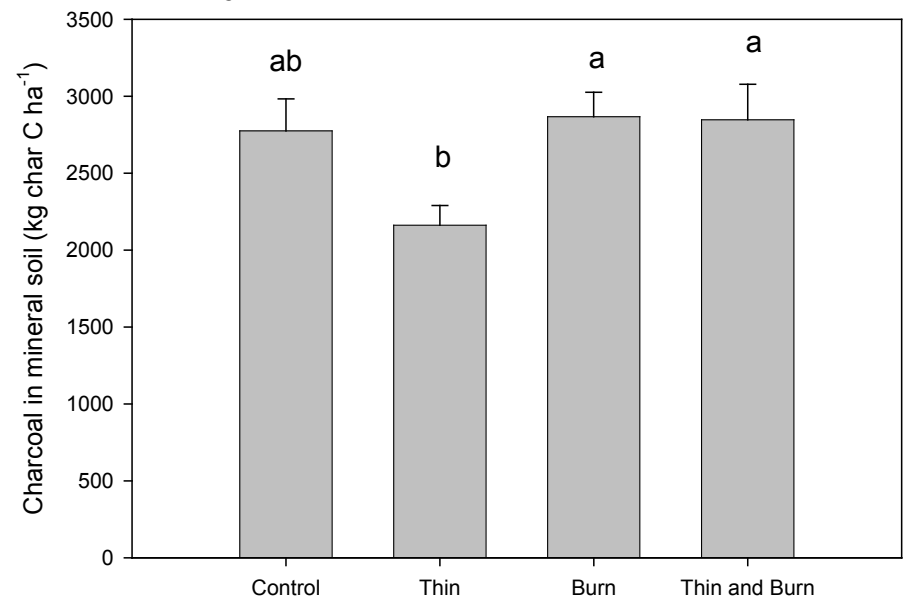


Restoration treatments (FFS Plots MT) and PyC

PyC in O horizon (kg ha⁻¹)

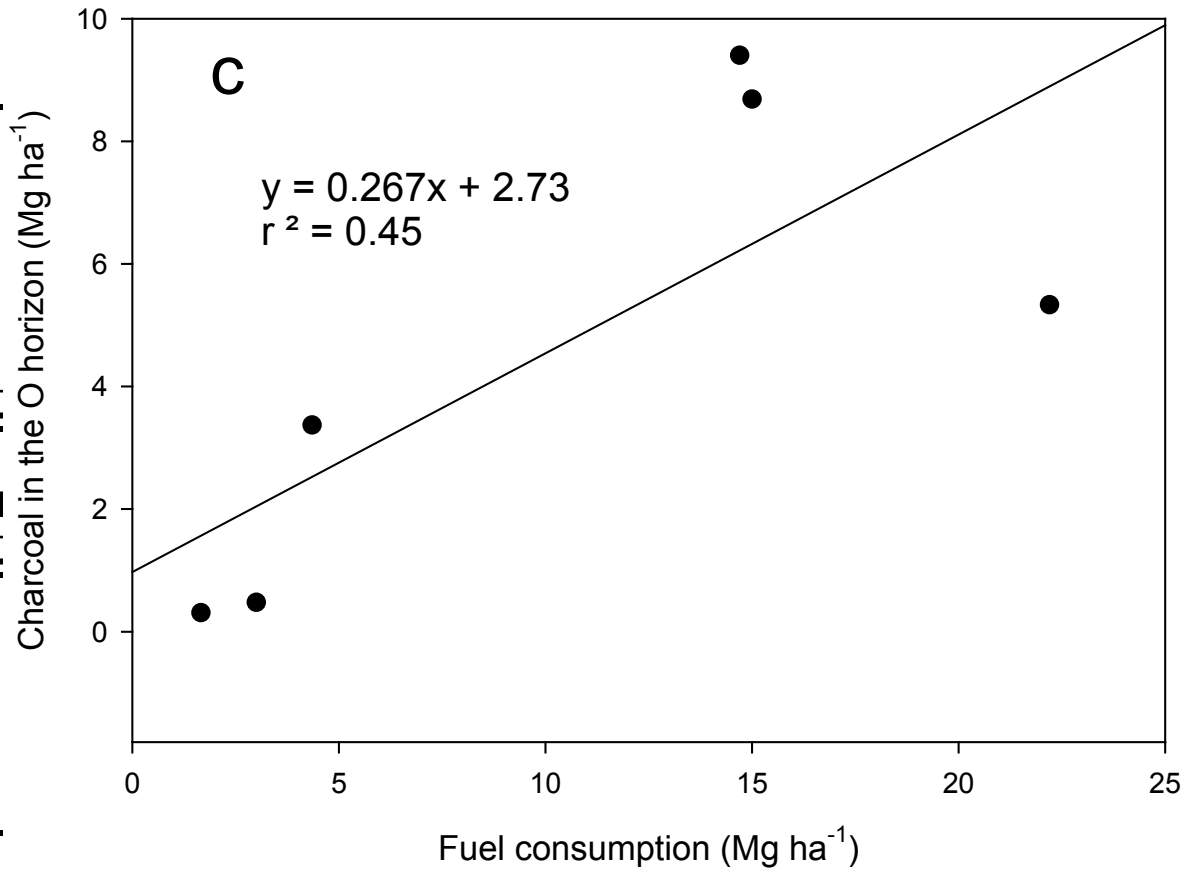


PyC in mineral soil (10 cm kg ha⁻¹)



Fuel Consumption and PyC Formation

Prescribed Fire
Thin and Burn
Prescribed Fire
Burn Alone

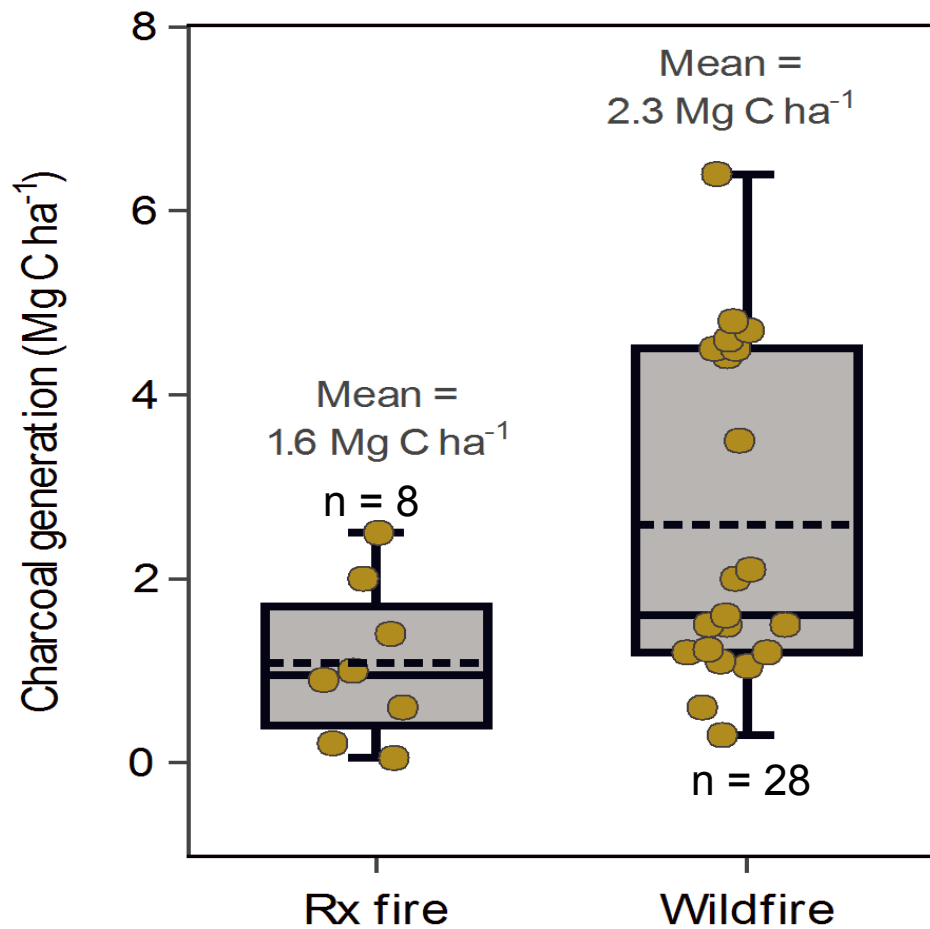
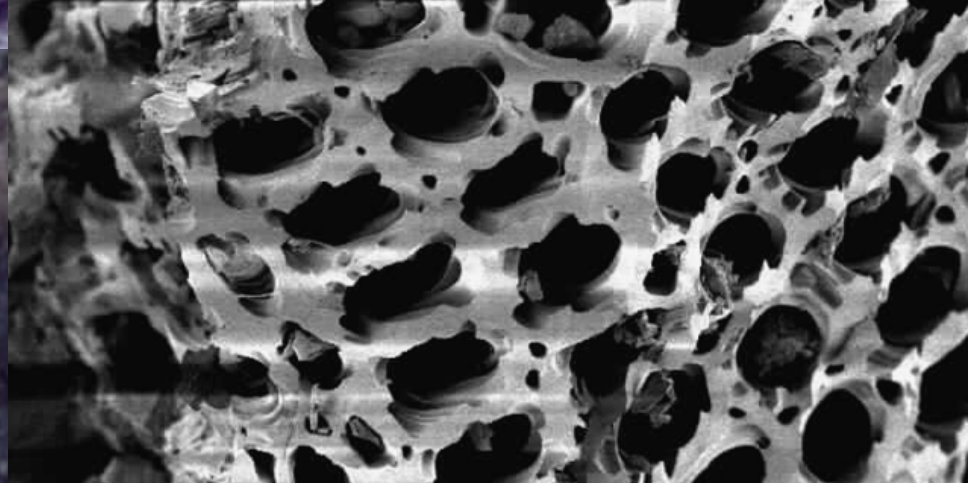


PyC as a %
fuel
consumed

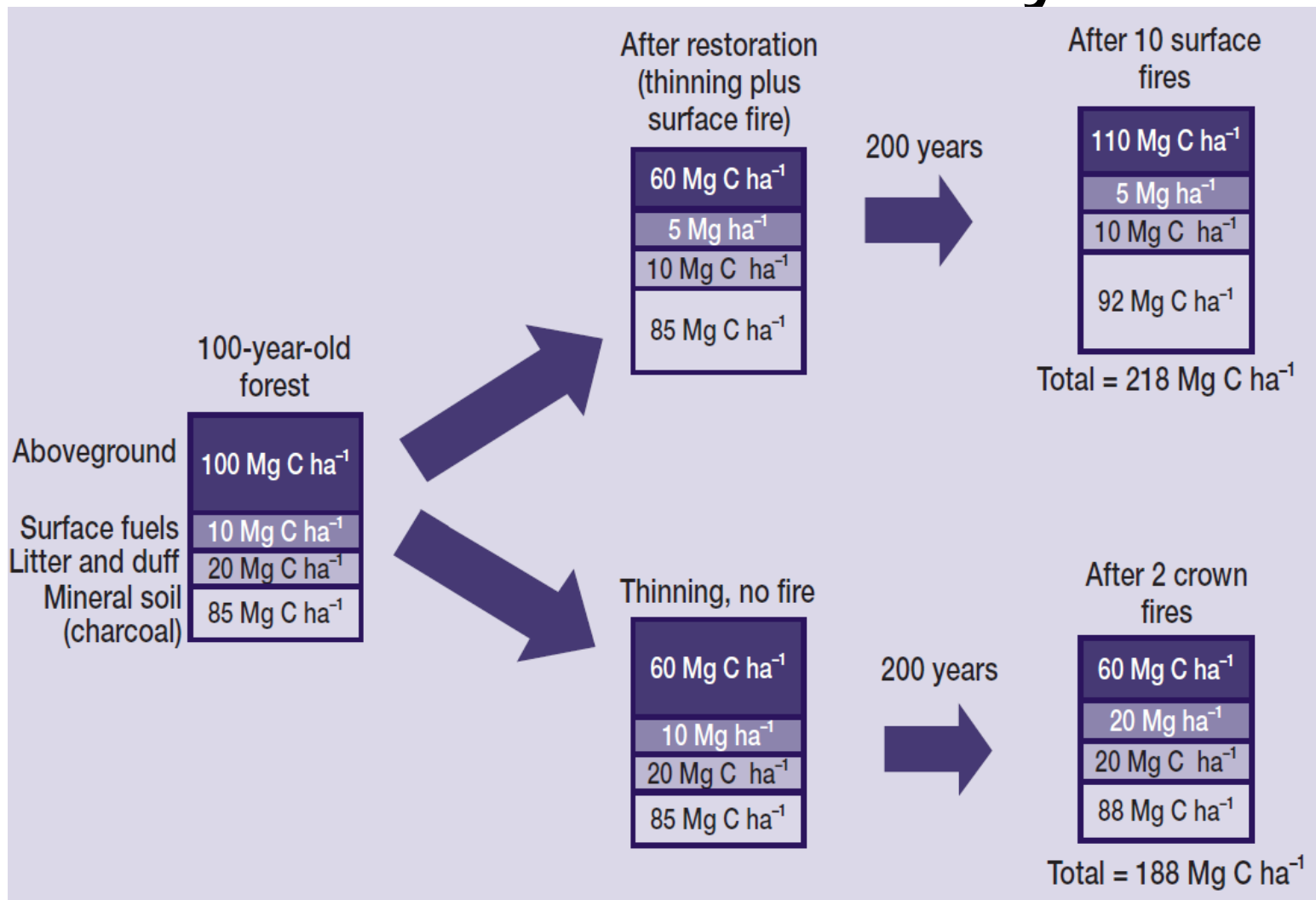
8.0

3.0

Meta analysis of 14 papers (36 sites) PyC production in temperate wildfire and Rx fire events



Hypothetical PyC with two or ten fires in 200 yrs



Discussion

- Fire emits C, but also forms PyC
- Globally PyC is significant $\sim 150 \text{ Tg C as PyC yr}^{-1}$
- Restoration thin + fire = $\sim 1 - 2 \text{ Mg PyC ha}^{-1}$
- Thin alone = no additional PyC
- Wildfire PyC = $2 - 3 \text{ Mg PyC ha}^{-1}$
- Recurrent fire: less PyC/fire than single hot fire, but recurrent fire generates more PyC
- Prescribed fire will restore soil PyC

Questions

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