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23

Post-fire recovery of black pine forests: the role of fire refugia and microsite

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DecisionES
2025
Porto Seguro
Jun 30th to Jul 4th BR
Symposium on
Ecosystem Services,
Forest Management and
Decision Making

Context

750 m



2

La Jonquera S











Fire-adaptive strategies

Convolvulus lanuginosus



stimulated
gemination



Foto: Juli G.
Pausas

Ulex parviflorus



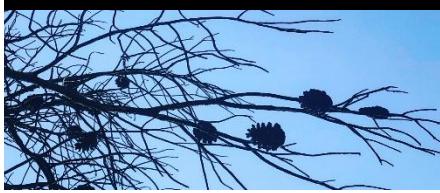
inflammability



Pinus halepensis



serotiny



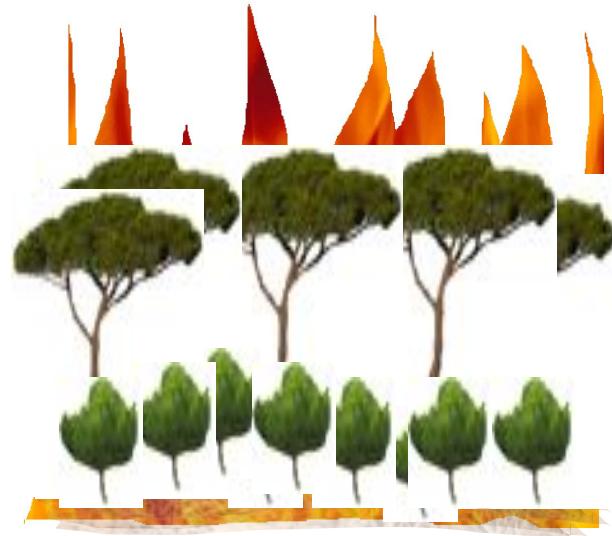
Arbutus unedo



resprouting



Foto: Juan Luis Hidalgo
Cardos



Pinus pinea



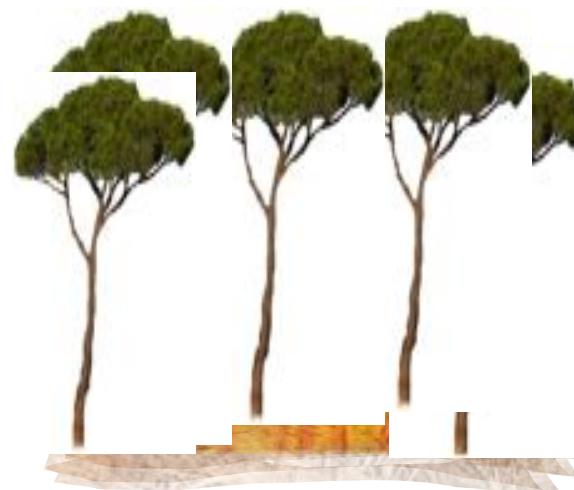
bark thickness



Pinus nigra

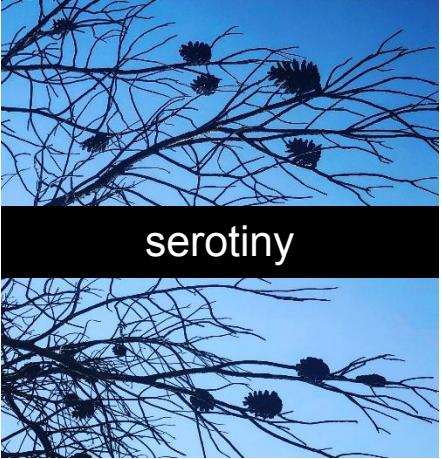


Self-thinning. crown height

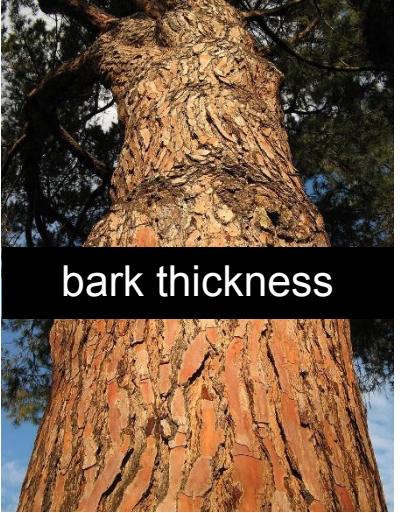


Fire-adaptive strategies in pine species

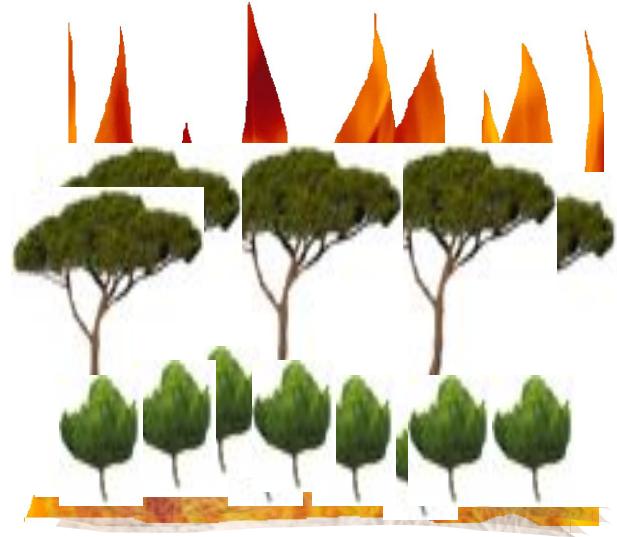
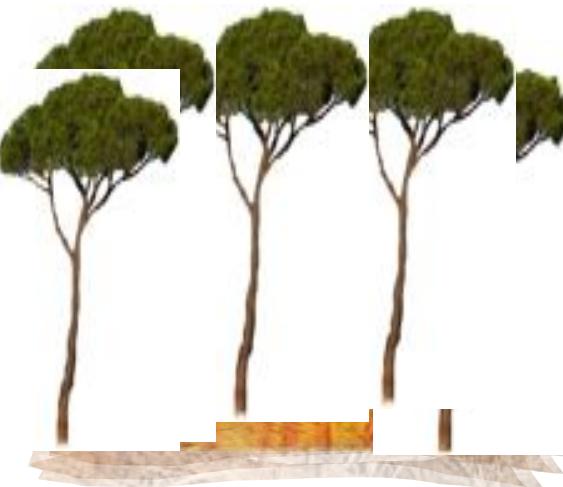
Pinus halepensis



Pinus pinea



Pinus nigra



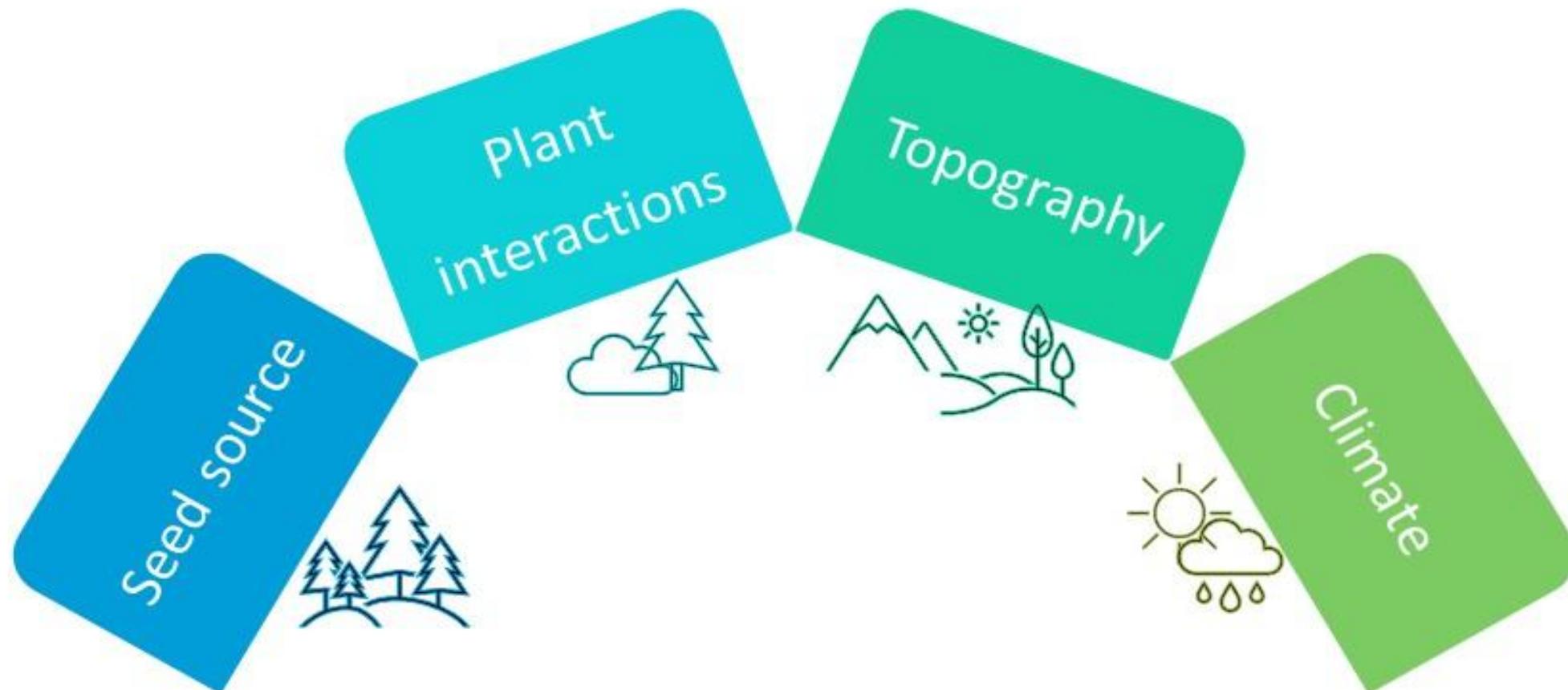
The persistence of non-serotinous pines in the landscape after high-intensity fires depend on the presence of fire refugia (unburnt patches)





Objectiv

• To provide further understanding on the biophysical factors affecting post-fire regeneration patterns of non-serotinous Mediterranean pine.

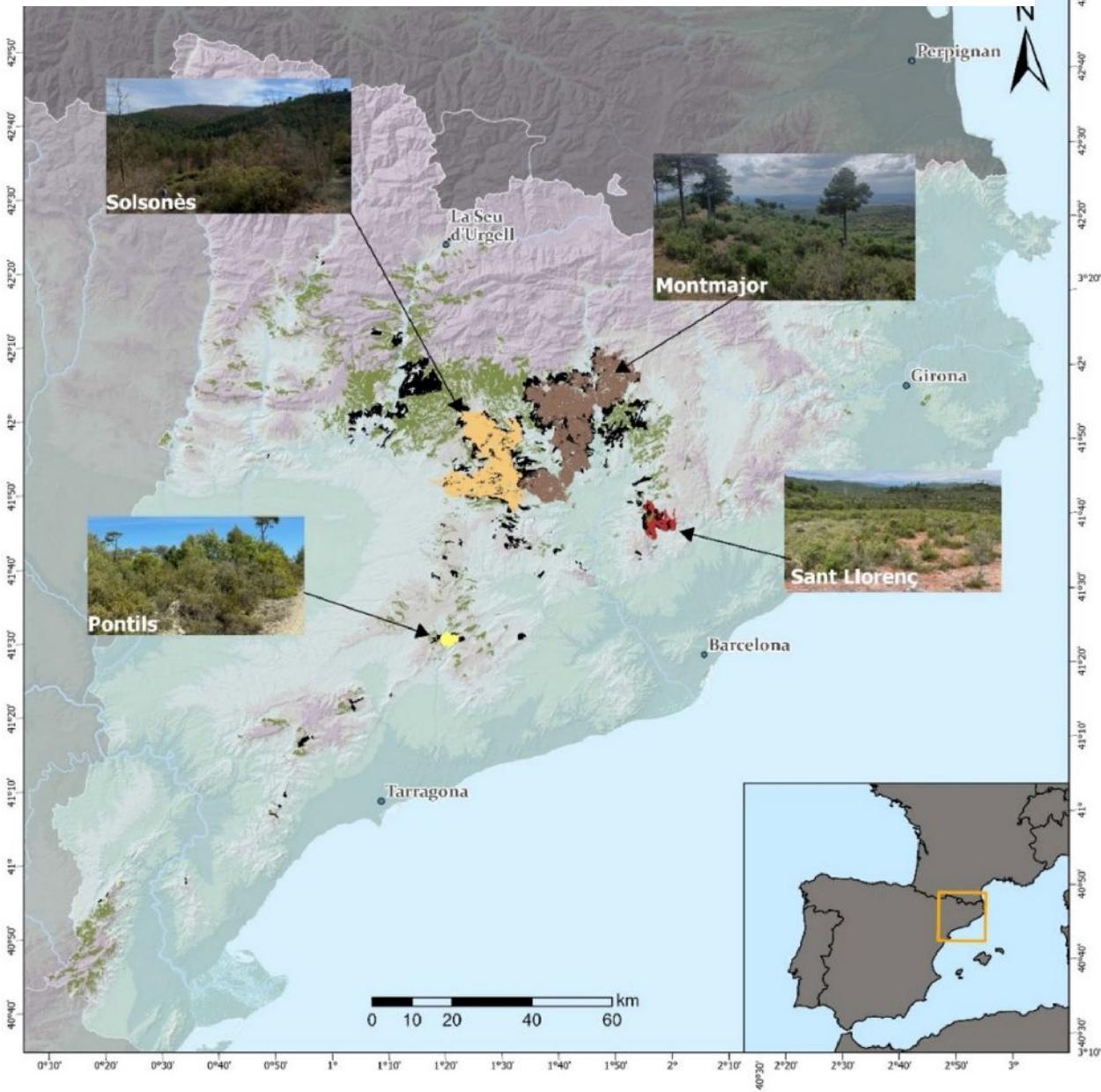


Methods



Pinus nigra subsp.
salzmannii

4 wildfires (*P.nigra*) – btw 1994-2003

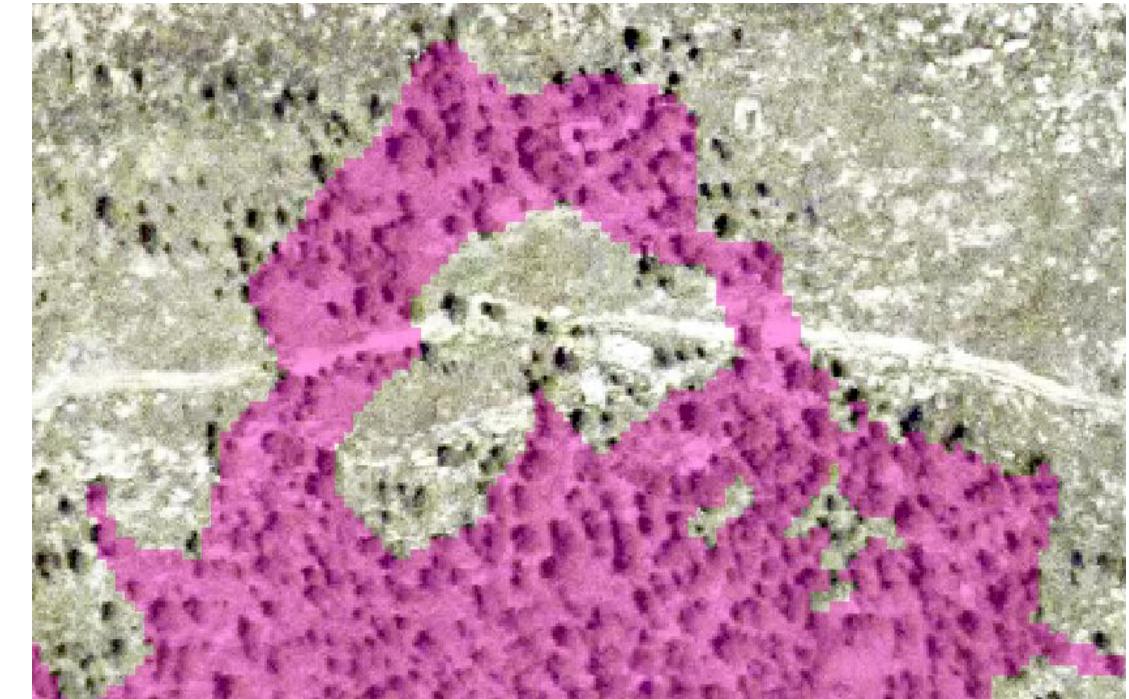


Step 1 - Fire refugia determination

Identify post-fire surviving trees (ortophotos + ALS)



Group pixels within 20m and gaps < 50 m²



Landscape Ecol (2019) 34:771–792
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-019-00802-1>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

esa

ECOSPHERE

Contributions of fire refugia to resilient ponderosa pine and dry mixed-conifer forest landscapes

JONATHAN D. COOP,^{1,†} TIMOTHY J. DELORY,² WILLIAM M. DOWNING,³ SANDRA L. HAIRE,⁴ MEG A. KRAWCHUK,³ CAROL MILLER,⁵ MARC-ANDRÉ PARISIEN,⁶ AND RYAN B. WALKER¹

Influence of fire refugia spatial pattern on post-fire forest recovery in Oregon's Blue Mountains

William M. Downing · Meg A. Krawchuk · Garrett W. Meigs · Sandra L. Haire · Jonathan D. Coop · Ryan B. Walker · Ellen Whitman · Geneva Chong · Carol Miller

Fire refugia map (Solsonés wildfire)

Identify post-fire



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ECOSPHERE

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pattern on post-fire
mountains

ett W. Meigs ·
ilker · Ellen Whitman ·

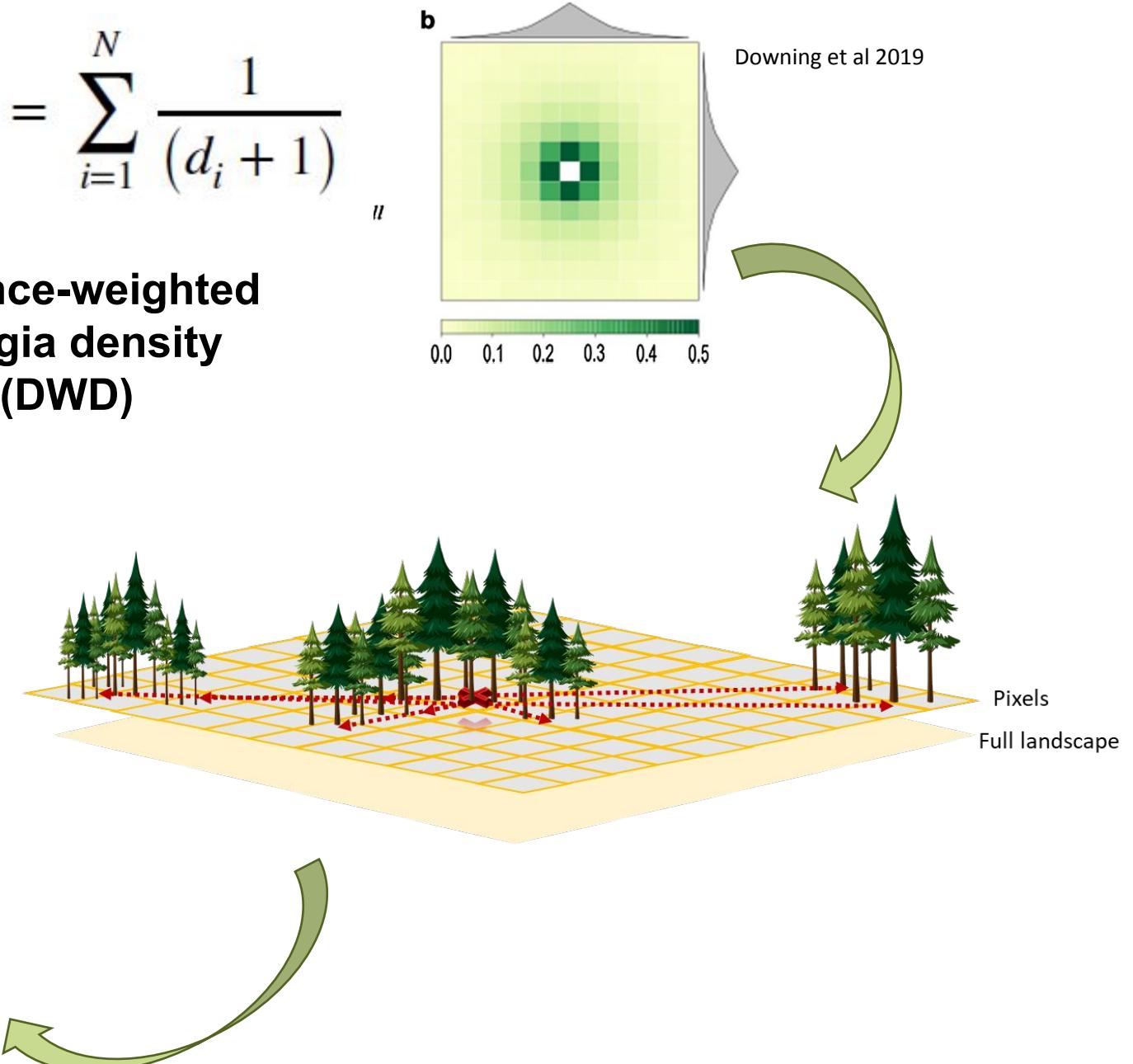
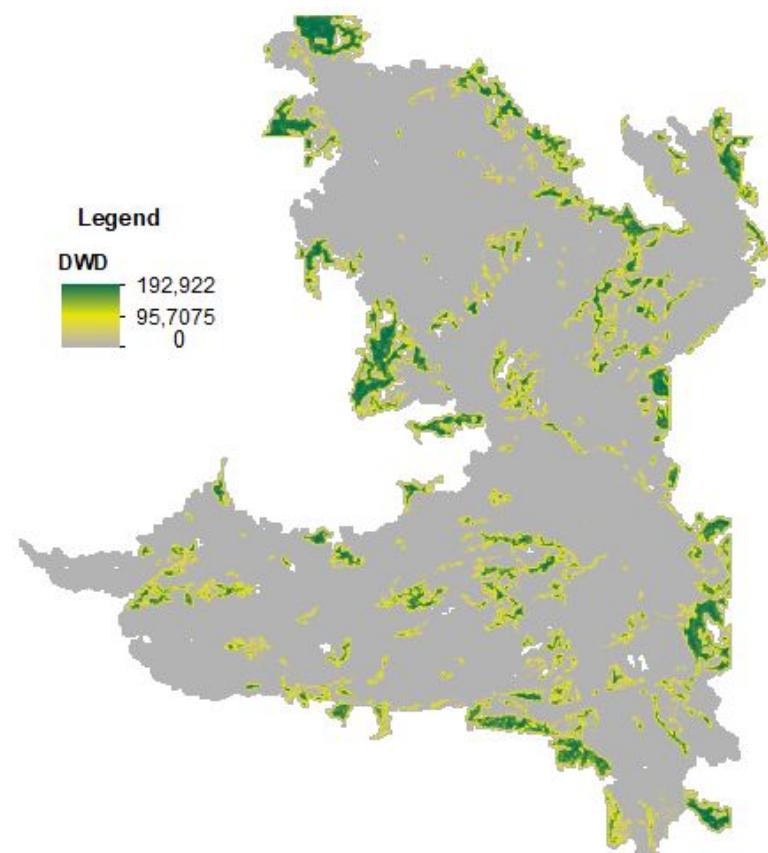
in 20m and gaps < 50 m²



Step 2 – Potential seed availability

$$DWD = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{(d_i + 1)}$$

**Distance-weighted
refugia density
(DWD)**

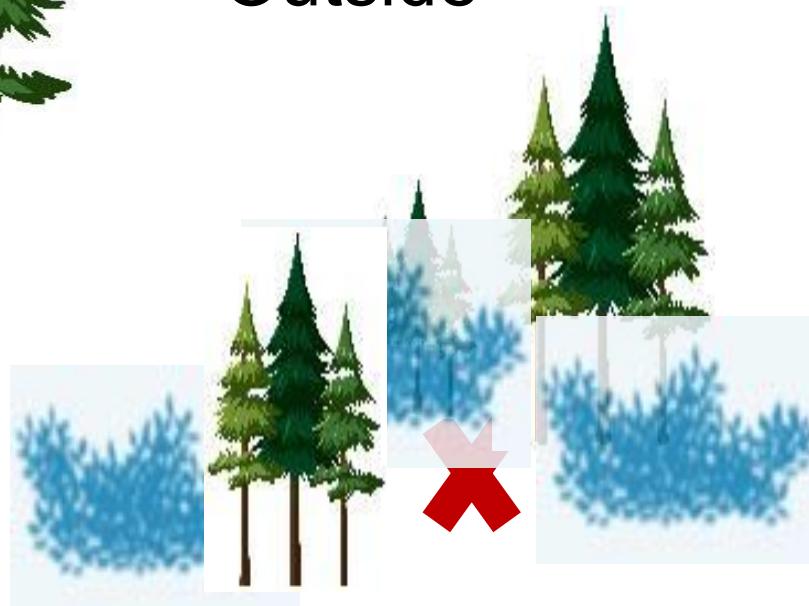


Step 3 - Field work □ 272 plots (5-m radius)

Inside



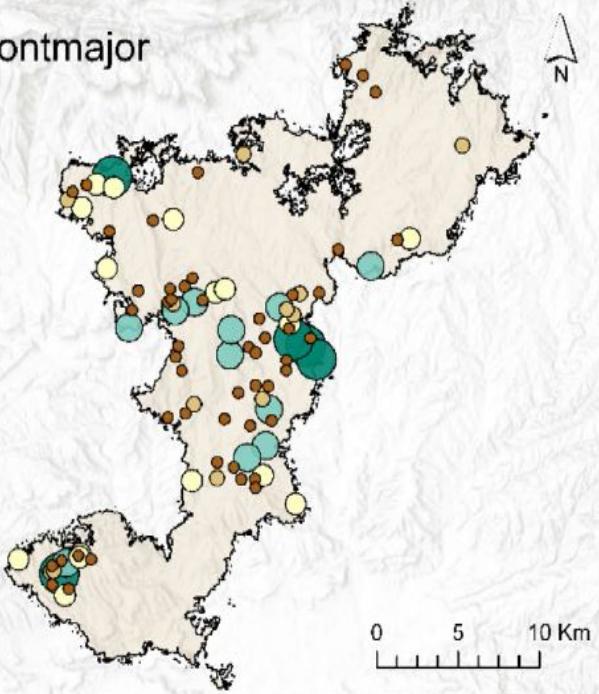
Outside



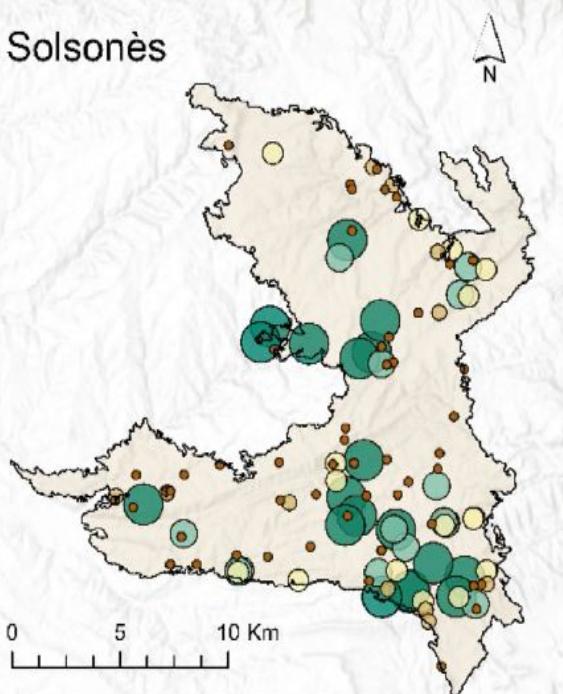
- Climatic Data
 - Precipitation
- Topography
 - Slope
 - Aspect
 - Heat Load Index
(proxy aridity)
- Plant communities
 - Species composition
 - Shrub cover (%)
 - *Rubus* cover (%)

Results

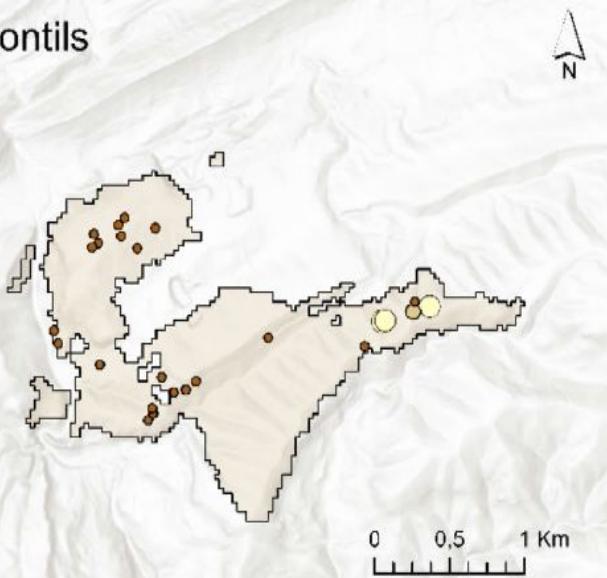
Montmajor



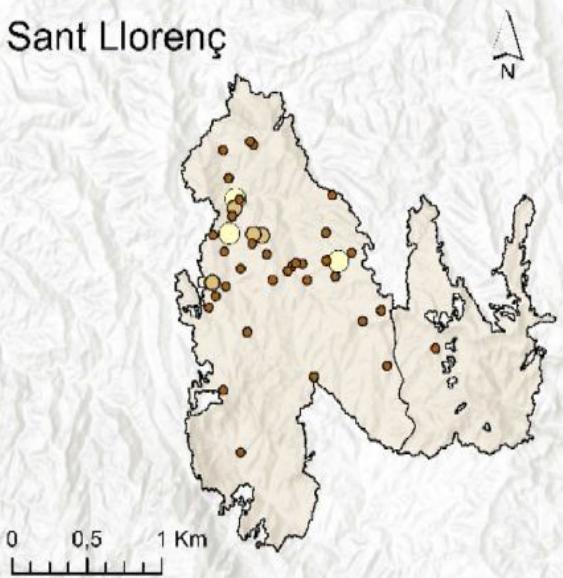
Solsonès



Pontils



Sant Llorenç



Observed abundance of *Pinus nigra* per hectare

• 0

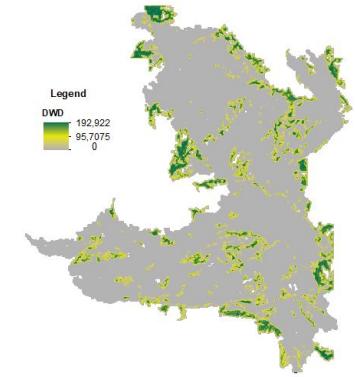
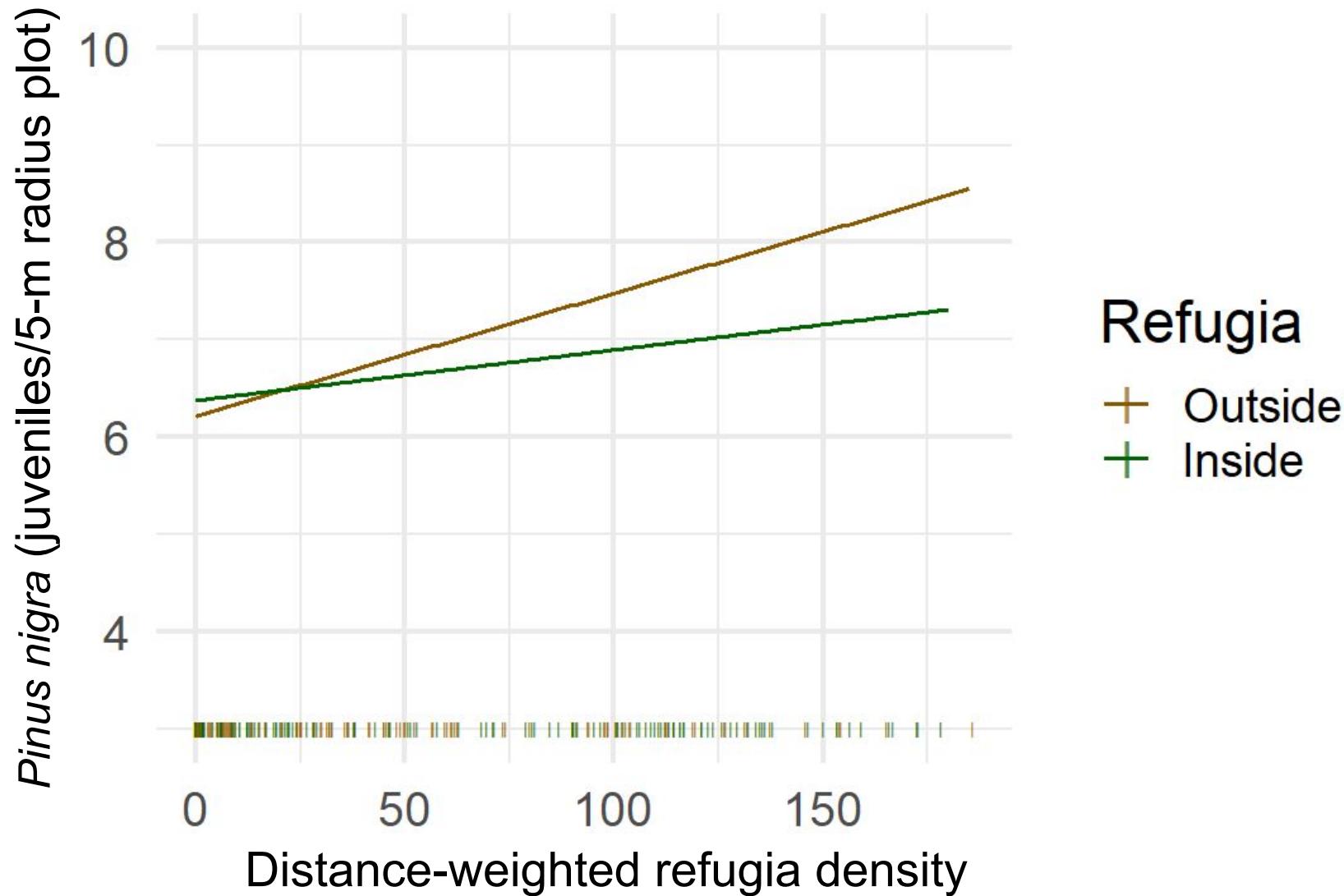
• 1 - 250

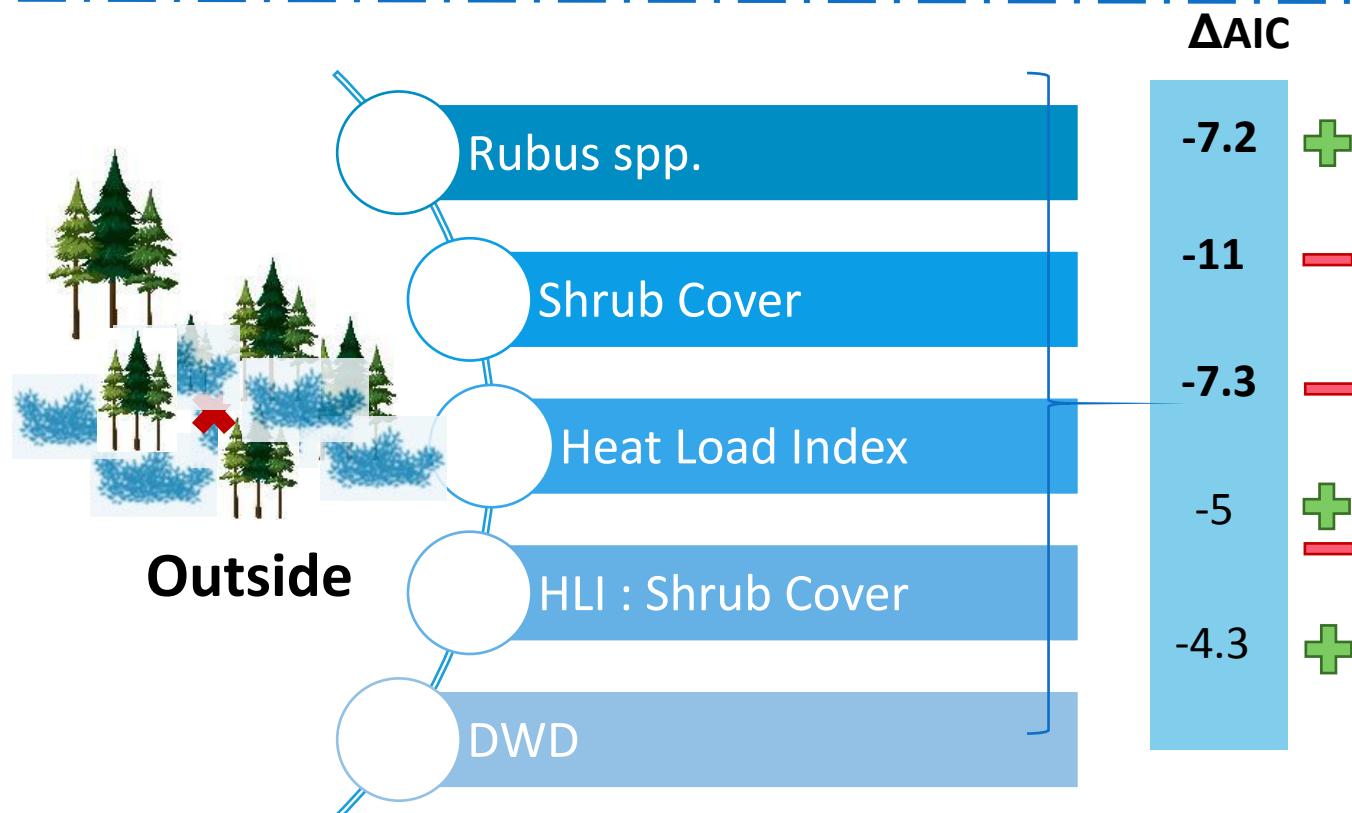
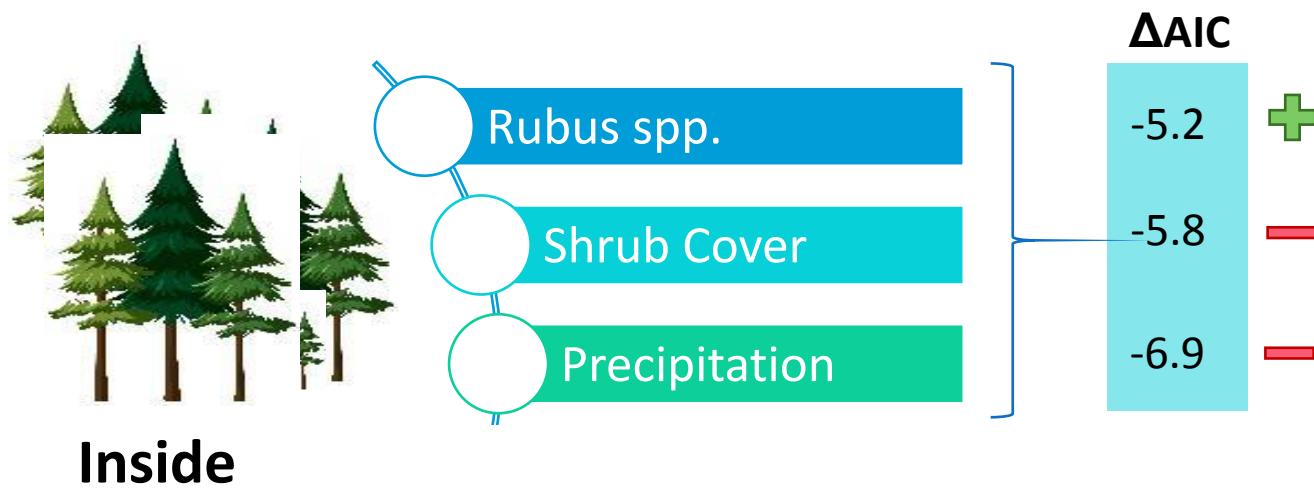
○ 251 - 890

● 891 - 3110

● >3110

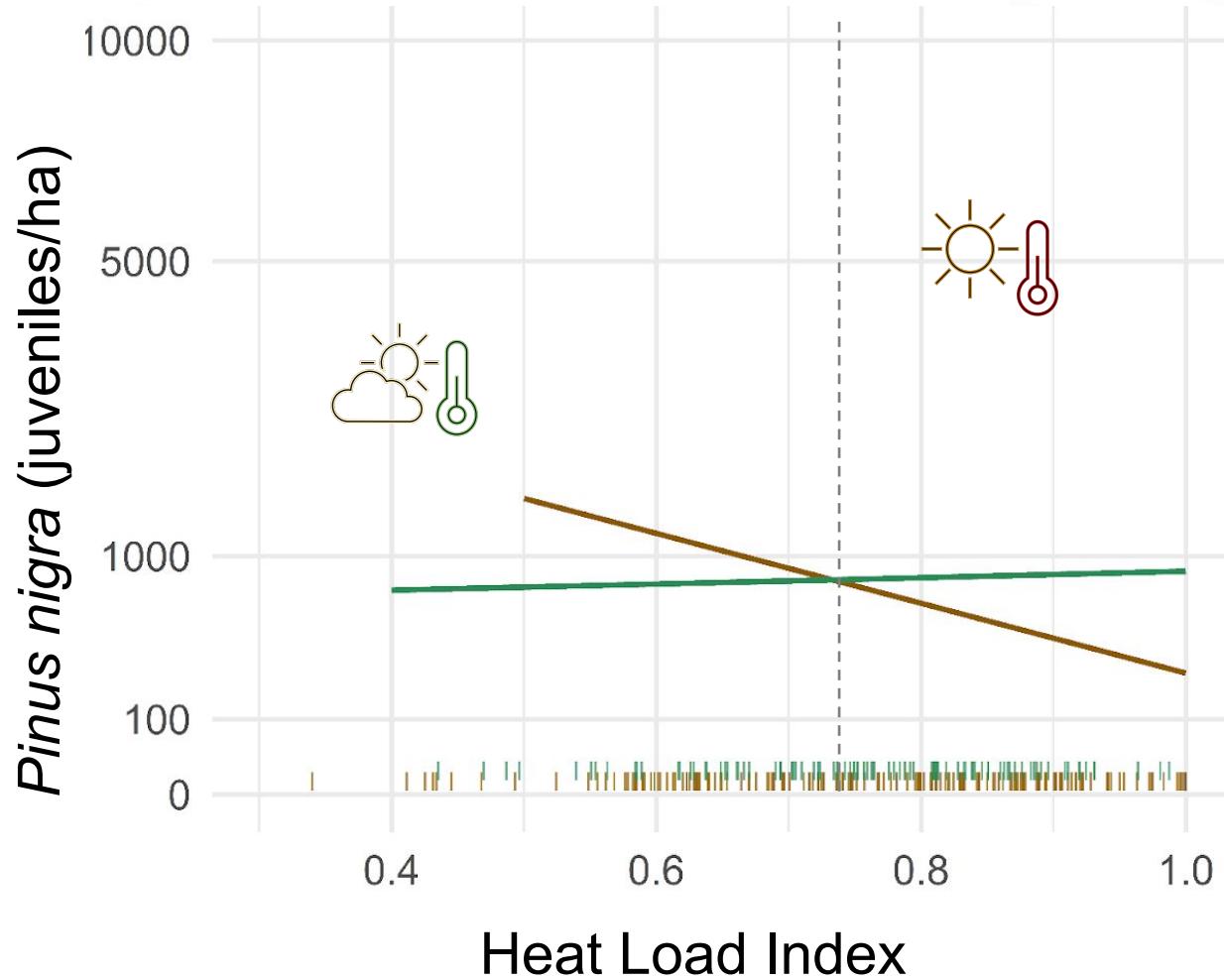
*The DWD has a positive effect on post-fire *P. nigra* recovery, with a stronger effect outside refugia than inside.*



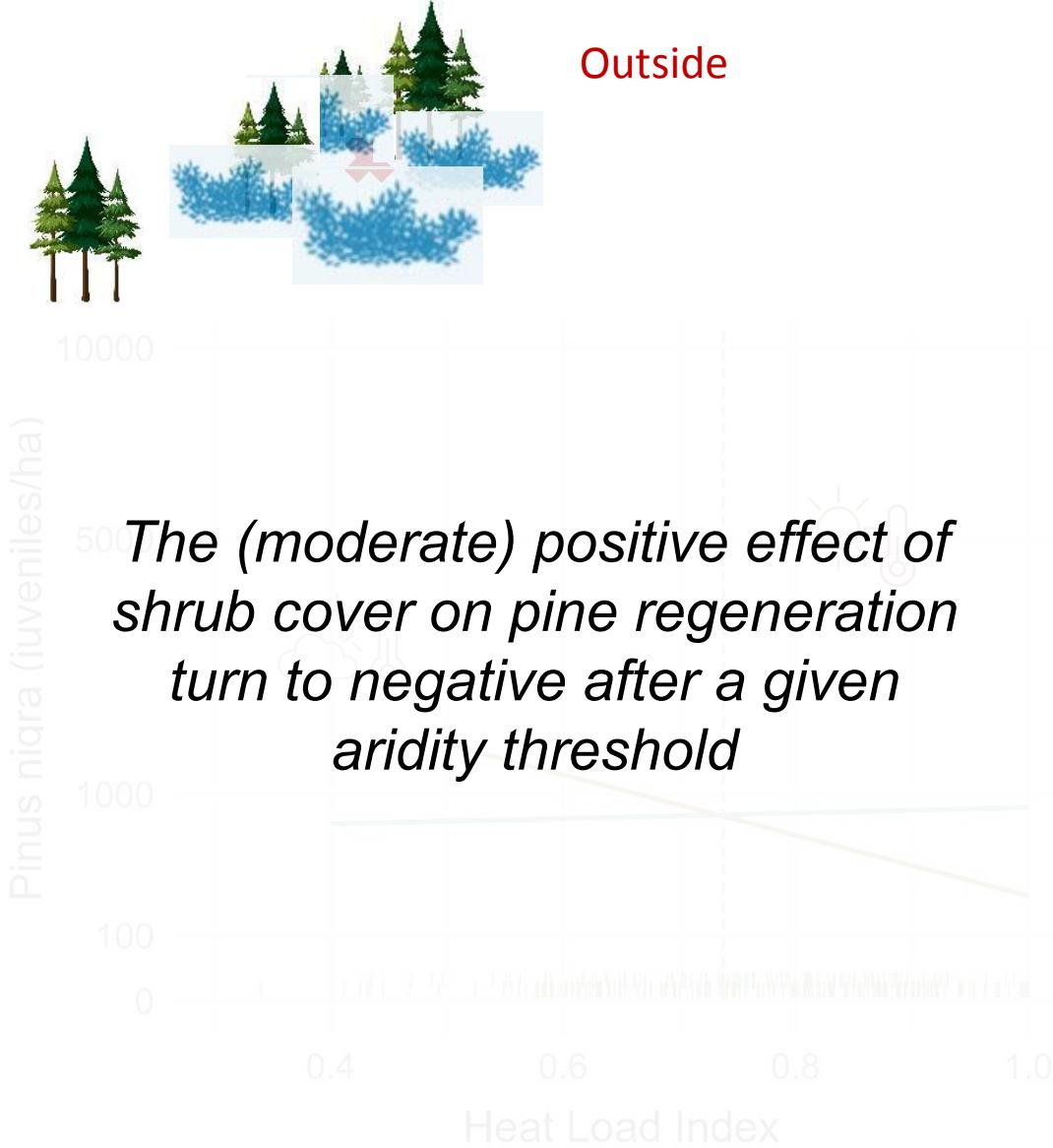




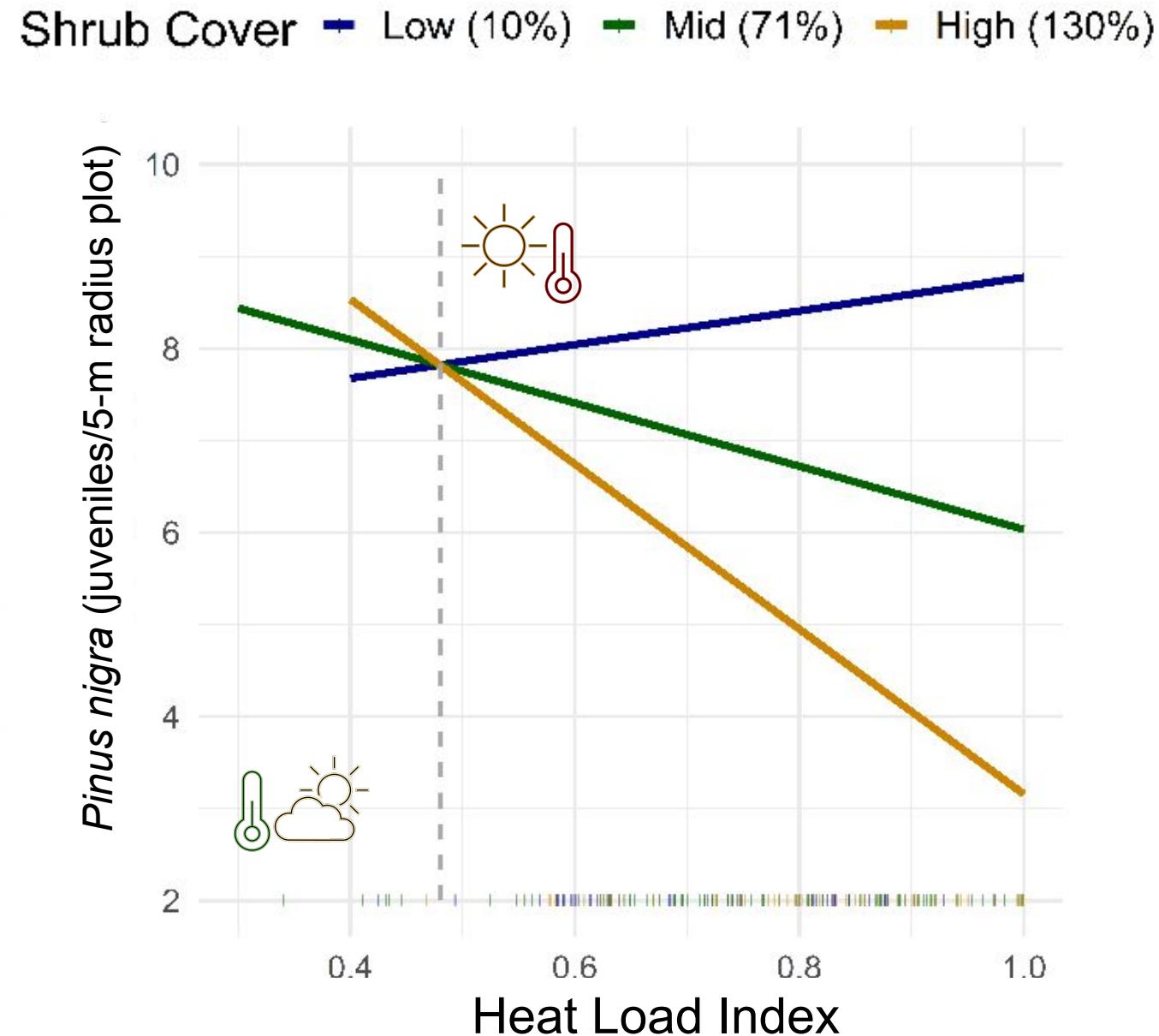
Refugia — Outside — Inside



*Aridity does not affect *P. nigra* recovery under canopy cover but outside the refugia*



The (moderate) positive effect of shrub cover on pine regeneration turn to negative after a given aridity threshold



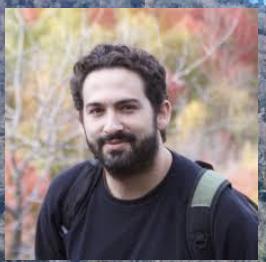
Generally, shrub cover had a negative effects on pine regeneration

...but not when only *Rubus* cover was considered

Conclusion

S

- Biophysical drives affecting *Pinus nigra* post-fire regeneration change the intensity of their effect depending on the presence or absence of fire refugia.
- Fire refugia are key for post-fire regeneration, as they create a sheltering effect against high aridity levels.
- Shrub cover interacts with heat load index, to provide shelter for *P. nigra* regeneration outside refugia.
- Some particular species (*Rubus ulmifolius*) showed particular facilitative effects (but don't know why)



Muito
obrigado!



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