SEVERITY OF SHORT-INTERVAL REBURN MEDIATES COMPOSITIONAL SHIFTS IN FIRE-ADAPTED MONTANE SHRUBLANDS

Deborah Nemens1,2, J. Morgan Varner2, Kathryn R. Kidd3

1Department of Environmental and Forest Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 USA.

2USDA Forest Service Pacific Wildland Fire Sciences Laboratory, Seattle, WA 98103 USA.

3 Arthur Temple College of Forestry & Agriculture, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962, USA.

**OUTLINE**

**INTRODUCTION:**

P1: Changing fire regimes

P2: Alternative vegetative states

P3: Self-reinforcing or montane chaparral dynamics

P4: Fire-adaptive traits in montane chaparral species

P5: Implications for resistance/resilience Questions

**METHODS:**

Field methods from CBO paper

Analyses:

Indicator species analysis

Ordination: MDS or MRPP w/ cluster analysis?

**RESULTS**:

NMDS: stress of 0.14 on relative % cover

Add surface of burn severity for each fire

How to extract axis scores and correlation with burn severity? lm(nms$scores~rdnbr)?

Indicator species analysis: CECO significantly related to high/high category (high=75%+ mortality)