**Title:** The effect of multiple short interval fires on community and functional trait-based regeneration in boreal Alaska (working title)

## Abstract:

Fire shapes forest structure and composition in boreal landscapes across spatial and temporal scales. Repeat short-interval fires in Interior Alaska (occurring within 50 years or less) are a departure from historic norms of fire intervals and transitions systems from conifer-dominated to deciduous-dominated forests.. The impact of short-interval reburning and its subsequent effects on overstory composition and structure on understory plant communities remains unknown. Here, we investigated how multiple short-interval fires altered understory plant communities via changes in stand structure and light availability in a reburned upland stand boreal Interior Alaska that contains a mosaic of burn perimeters from fires that occurred once, twice or three times in short-intervals (>30 years). We quantified understory community composition and compared estimates of species richness, abundance of nitrogen-fixers, and cover across plots distributed in a gradient of fire histories. We used linear regression to determine whether canopy structure and light availability mediate or accelerate the impact of repeat reburning on regenerating plant communities. [results] This work informs our ability to predict and manage impacts of repeat burning in boreal Interior Alaska forests and expands on our understanding of disturbance-driven ecological change in high-latitude boreal environments.

## Introduction

[Paragraph introducing reburns / effects on understory] Fires alter understory plant community composition by altering canopy cover which mediates understory microclimates (Hart and Chen 2006, Ma et al. 2010). Fire as a disturbance drives initial X TREND in species richness of understory communities [lots more to add]

[Introduce functional traits]

[introduce mechanistic connections]

The boreal ecoregion is the largest forest ecosystem on the planet (Kuusela 1992) but contains relatively low vegetation diversity (Hart and Chen 2006). Understory plant communities in the boreal ecoregion are the primary source of plant diversity and perform vital ecosystem services such as: a major forest ecosystem driver (Nilsson and Wardle 2005), mediating nutrient cycling (Webr and Vancleve 1981, Brumelis and Carleton 1989), supporting wildlife habitat (Gunnarsson et al. 204), and dictating longer-term canopy succession trends (Messier et al. 1998). Despite their role in long-term forest dynamics, understory plant communities in the boreal remain less understood than their overstory counterparts, particularly in the context of recent shifts in modern fire regimes across the boreal. Rapidly warming temperatures across high latitudes have led to an increase in the frequency and severity of boreal wildfires (Balshi et al. 2009), amplifying short-interval fires across the region (Buma et al. 2021). Multiple short-interval fires in the boreal can drive shifts in regeneration of overstory composition from conifer to deciduous species (Hayes and Buma 2021). In this context of emerging novel overstory assemblages after continued reburning, the impact of increased fire frequency on understory plant community dynamics remains unclear (Whitman et al. 2018).

[emphasize boreal specific mechanistic connections?]

To better understand the effects of multiple-short interval fires on understory plant communities of modern boreal forest systems, it is necessary to 1) characterize the composition, cover and richness of regenerating understory plant communities in reburned areas and 2) [rewrite]

This study evaluates patterns of understory plant community and functional trait regeneration across a gradient of reburns to investigate post-fire community regeneration following multiple short-interval fires. To characterize understory plant community structure and drivers of that community structure, we compare understory plant species diversity, understory community composition and functional trait diversity across varying fire histories. We ask the following research questions: 1) Does reburning drive distinct understory community assemblages ?, 2) Do abiotic filters predict changes in community richness, cover and evenness within reburned stands? And 3) Do those changes in community type correlate with changes in functional diversity? We hypothesize that fire history will have the largest effect on diversity in reburned stands, overwhelming the effects of site conditions like canopy openness, topography, and solar radiation. Furthermore, we anticipate that single fires or reburns may lead to an initial increase in diversity in understory plant communities, but that communities will become less diverse with additional reburning. Finally, we hypothesize understory communities emerging in reburned stands will become more dissimilar to communities regenerating after single fires, and that communities will continue to become more dissimilar with additional reburns.

## Methods

#### Study design

To examine the effects of short-interval disturbances on plant communities, we established a network of 26 plots in Interior Alaska within a mosaic of unburned, burned and reburned stands that were dominated by mature black spruce prior to the first burn. We determined fire perimeters, severities and years were determined using a combination of aerial photography, remote sensing, and ground truthing. Each fire burned at high enough severity to produce full canopy mortality and fires occurred within 14-38 years of one another, well within the regional definition of a short-interval (50 years, cite).

Figure X. Map of study locations.

#### Field sampling

##### Overstory Community

We sampled understory and overstory communities in field campaigns during the summer of 2018, 2019 and 2021. We counted vegetation above diameter breast height (DBH, 1.37 m) in 400-m2 sample spaces within each plot, though in denser stands, sample spaces were limited to 100m2 or 200 m2 randomly selected subsamples. For each individual above DBH, we recorded species, diameter at breast height (cm), canopy health (%) and the dominant corresponding understory species. We recorded seedlings and shrubs below DBH in 10 1-m2 subsets at each plot, and classified individuals above DBH but under 2.5 mm in diameter as saplings. Given the sensitivity of biodiversity metrics to sample size (Maurregan 2013), sample size was constrained specifically to a maximum of 400 m2 sub-samples of overstory vegetation and 100 m2 of understory vegetation.

##### Understory Community

We recorded species present and percent cover of understory vegetation within 5 1-meter2 subsamples within each plot and identified species according to regional guides (Mackinnon et al. 2004, Laursen and Seppelt 2010, Hulten 1968), focusing on the lowest identifiable species level. When individuals were unidentifiable to the species level, the genus level was used.

##### Functional traits

##### Abiotic Filters

To capture canopy openness as it relates to light availability, we took skyward hemispherical photographs at the center of each plot. Pixels were classified as “sky” or “non-sky” using Gap Light Analyzer (GLA) software, which was then used to quantity canopy openness (Frazer et al. 1999).

#### Data analysis

##### Ordination

##### Dissimilarity

To evaluate how plant communities in reburned stands differ according to reburn history, we used presence and cover data of individual species to calculate a Bray Curtis dissimilarity value for each plot (Beals 1984) using the ‘vegan’ package (CITE). To test our hypotheses about the mechanisms driving understory community richness, we used generalized linear regression to model changes in Bray Curtis dissimilarity values and cover against fire history, light availability, stand density and soil nitrogen. We performed all data analysis in R version ## (R Core Team ##).

Also add a section about the lm for traits. Are you planning on doing a species specific approach or CWM approach?

## Results

### Species composition

111 unique species and 41 genera of understory and overstory plants (including moss and lichen) were present across plots (n = 26) (Table 1, Table 2). Moss made up 22.5% of the unique species observed (n = 25), followed by lichen (13%, n = 15), evergreen shrubs (9.%, n = 10), forbs (8%, n = 9), graminoids (4.5%, n = 5) and finally seedless vascular species (2.7%, n = 3).

### Species cover

Across

### Species richness

### Nitrogen fixers

### Canopy structure / light availability

## Discussion

## Data Availability

All code used in the analyses of this paper are publicly available as a repository on github () and datasets are available on Zenodo (doi).

## Acknowledgements

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## Appendix

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| Table 1. Lichen and moss species present across plots. | | | | | |
| Genus | Species | n in 0x burn | n in 1x burn | n in 2x burn | n in 3x burn |
| *Cladonia* | *clorophaeau* | 0 |  |  |  |
| *rangiferina* |  |  |  |  |
| *borealis* |  |  |  |  |
| *belliflora* |  |  |  |  |
| *squarosa* |  |  |  |  |
| *Multivclavula* | *mucida* |  |  |  |  |
| Pelitigera | neopolydacta |  |  |  |  |
|  | apthosa |  |  |  |  |
| Nephoma | resputinatum |  |  |  |  |
|  | espalidum |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |