**Title:** Short-interval reburning changes fuel structure and flammability of forests

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**Abstract: [ v early draft]**

Increased reburning is driving shifts from conifer to deciduous dominated forests in Interior Alaska, driving questions about future characteristics of boreal fire regimes. Increased presence of deciduous species has been considered a negative feedback to subsequent fire activity, but changes in fire weather and community composition have brought up questions about the strength or longevity of that negative feedback. Here we pair a synthesis of existing landscape-scale analyses of the relationship between cover type and flammability with a fine-scale case study of the effects of reburning on fuel arrangement and abundance. Our results suggest … This work provides crucial insight into the mechanistic drivers of fire activity into the boreal and will inform future fire management efforts under drying conditions.

## Introduction

Shortening fire intervals in Interior Alaska are driving stand-level transitions from conifer-dominated forests to deciduous shrublands and grasslands (Hayes and Buma 2021). Fire-driven community shifts in dominant tree species in the boreal (i.e., Hoy et al. 2016, Johnstone et al. 2010) has led to suggestions of a potential negative feedback to fire enabled through the increased presence of deciduous-dominated landscapes (Astrup et al. 2018). The presence of less-flammable deciduous species has been invoked as a landscape management solution to boreal warming, based on paleoecological evidence of declining fire activity found alongside increases in birch pollen presence (Kelly et al. 2013, Brubaker et al. 2009).

Several lines of evidence point to a weakening or override of the hypothesized deciduous feedback. First, modern patterns of burning, when viewed in context to paleoecological records, suggest the deciduous feedback has become overridden: Kelly et al. 2013 in a synthesis of paleoecological sediment records suggest that the present fire regime may have surpassed the proposed vegetation-induced limits that constrained burning during the Medieval Climate Anomaly. This may be explained by the argument that evidence of a negative feedback is primarily based on paleoecological records, which may be an inadequate approach under warming conditions. Historical forest compositions are not analogous to modern conditions in Interior Alaska: according to local lacustrine pollen records, past boreal environments were dominated by birch alone (Higuera et al. 2008) while recent studies have found alder, aspen, and even willow in dominant quantities in modern boreal forests (Hayes and Buma 2021). Additionally, preliminary observations of emerging deciduous landscapes (Hayes and Buma 2021) demonstrate that stand structure changes dramatically across a 1-3 short-interval fire gradient, with three burns resulting in more open, shrubby structure with increased presence of willow. The role of stand structure in shaping fuel distributions () indicates that paleoecological studies are not a perfect analogue for modern change (i.e., ), and that specific modern empirical data on the spatial distribution of fuel elements is required to both evaluate the presence of a deciduous feedback and to inform future management directions.

Furthermore, the fire seasons of 2004 and 2005 are a tangible example of modern burning exceeding historic or paleoecologic analogs. Fires in the summer of 2004 burned more area within the season than any other year in Alaska’s 58-year historical fire record (Todd and Jewkes 2006). During those record-breaking seasons, fires burned spruce and deciduous stands at similar frequencies (Kasischke et al. 2010). This pattern of burning suggests that deciduous stands are perfectly capable of burning in modern extreme conditions. As extreme fire seasons (like the ones in 2004 and 2005) are expected to increase with increasing warm and dry summers (Balshi et al. 2009), it is possible that even emerging deciduous stands will not be exempt from future fire activity. Understanding the future characteristics of boreal fire regimes requires evaluating the strength of a potential negative feedback to burning driven by increasing presence of deciduous species under modern climatic and vegetation conditions.

Fire events at a local or landscape scale are fundamentally driven by three components: weather, fuel and local/landscape environmental controls (Whitlock et al. 2010). Changes in any single component can drive shifts in fire behavior or even fire regimes, depending on the scale. Changes in fuel in particular are directly related to subsequent changes in fire behavior across scales and regardless of system (Taylor and Fonda 1990, Schimmel and Grantsrom 1997, Hely et al. 2009). Fuel, therefore, serves as a link between vegetation type and combustion environment (Mitchell et al. 2009). Since the spatial distribution of fuel elements in a given stand shape both fire danger and initial surface fire behavior (Hely et al. 2009), shifts in community composition that alter the spatial distribution of fuels may influence subsequent fire behavior. Evaluating how ecological transitions alter the characteristics of fuel loads, connectivity and spatial distributions can provide insight into future landscape flammability and potential fire-vegetation feedbacks.

To examine the relationship between community type and flammability as driven by shortening fire intervals, we paired a systematic review of landscape-scale flammability and cover type analyses with a case study examining fine-scale fuel loads in reburned stands in Interior Alaska. This study has three objectives: 1) evaluate how the distribution of fuel elements changes with increasing short-interval reburns, 2) examine differences in fuel distribution in an upland and lowland reburned environment and 3) connect landscape-scale trends in flammability with fine-scale measurements of fuel loads and patterns in reburned stands. In contrast to previous studies that examine the distribution of fuel elements after a single fire event, here we assess fuel loads in boreal stands that have experienced between 1 to 3 short-interval sequential fires.

Within our case study, we ask the following research questions: 1) What is the spatial distribution of fuel elements in areas experiencing 1, 2 or 3 short interval fires? And 2) How does the spatial distribution of fuel elements differ between uplands and lowlands in response to repeat burning? We hypothesize large fuels will decrease with increasing numbers of fire, and fine fuels will increase. We also hypothesize that connectivity of fuels will increase in once- and twice-burned sites but decline in thrice-burned sites.

### Methods

#### Study Design

To investigate the role of reburns in altering spatial distributions of fuel, we sampled loads and spatial patterns of fuels in two sites in Interior Alaska. Each site has experienced between 1-3 fires within >30-year intervals and between both locations, 42 plots were established randomly within burn perimeters. 8 additional plots were established in unburned remnants as a reference of inferred pre-fire conditions.

#### Field Sampling

Downed woody debris fuel loads (DWD, dead wood lying or standing below <45-degree angle) were measured using two 28-m transects (also referred to as brown’s lines, Brown 1974) radiating from the center of each 20m-by-20m plot. Transects were laid pointing northeast to northwest and southeast to southwest. Individual pieces of DWD were counted where they intercepted the transect line. Diameter, species, presence of charred material and decay class of 1000-hour fuels were measured across the full transect. DWD in the <3cm size class were counted according to fuel time lag categories (0-0.25 cm = 1-hour, 0.25-1 cm = 10-hour, 1-3 cm = 100-hour) and across the following subsets of transect (1-hr = 2m, 10-hr = 5 m, 100-hr = 15m).

Fine fuel loads were measured in the same two 28-m transects in each plot. Height of the tallest vegetation connected continuously to the forest floor was measured in centimeters acorss 2-meter increments of the transect line. [may shorten to just brown’s lines]

The two approaches above represent more traditional methods of evaluating fuel loads and arrangements in forest stands and while useful, do not fully capture the range of variability or spatial non-uniformity often found in surface fuelbeds (Hardy et al. 2008). To expand on those metrics, we also evaluated spatial patterns of fuels directly, using a 3D sampling framework developed by Hawley et al. 2018. The framework allows for measurements of fuel biomass at scales and dimensions useful for characterizing heterogeneity in fuels within a stand. The 3D fuels sampling framework uses a 3D rectangular sampling frame to collect fuel data at the scale of the entire frame (0.25 m3), the fuel stratum (0.025 m3) and the individual voxel (0.001 m3). We randomly placed ten 3D sampling frames within each plot, recording presence and absence of fuels within each strata. We destructively harvested representative samples of fuels to evaluate fuel moisture. To calculate spatial dispersion of ground vs. standing fuel elements, we measured the distance to nearest tree from each of the 10 sampling cubes.

**Data Analysis**

We calculated and compared effect sizes of slope, aspect, and fire intervals on structural heterogeneity via generalized mixed modeling and boosted regression trees. …

**Acknowledgements**

This study was funded by support from the NSF Polar Services Office () and a Graduate Innovation Award from the Joint Fire Science Program (ID 19-1-01-43).

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