

# Oak at the Edge

Khanh Ton

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## Results

Table 1: Species codes

Species code	Scientific name	Common name
ABBA	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam fir
ACPE	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped maple
ACRU	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple
ACSA	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple
BEAL	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow birch
BEPA	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch
BEPO	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray birch
FAGR	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
FRAM	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White ash
OSVI	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hophornbeam
PIRU	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red spruce
PIST	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine
POGR	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Bigtooth aspen
POTR	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking aspen
PRPE	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin cherry
PRSE	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry
RUS	<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Brambles genus, including raspberries and blackberries
QURU	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak

Species code	Scientific name	Common name
TIAM	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood
TSCA	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock

## Stand characterization

## Understory competition

In burned stands, *Q. rubra* mainly competes with early successional seedlings e.g. *Rubus spp.* RUS, *A. rubrum* ACRU, *B. alleghaniensis* BEAL and stump sprouts e.g. *F. grandifolia* FAGR.

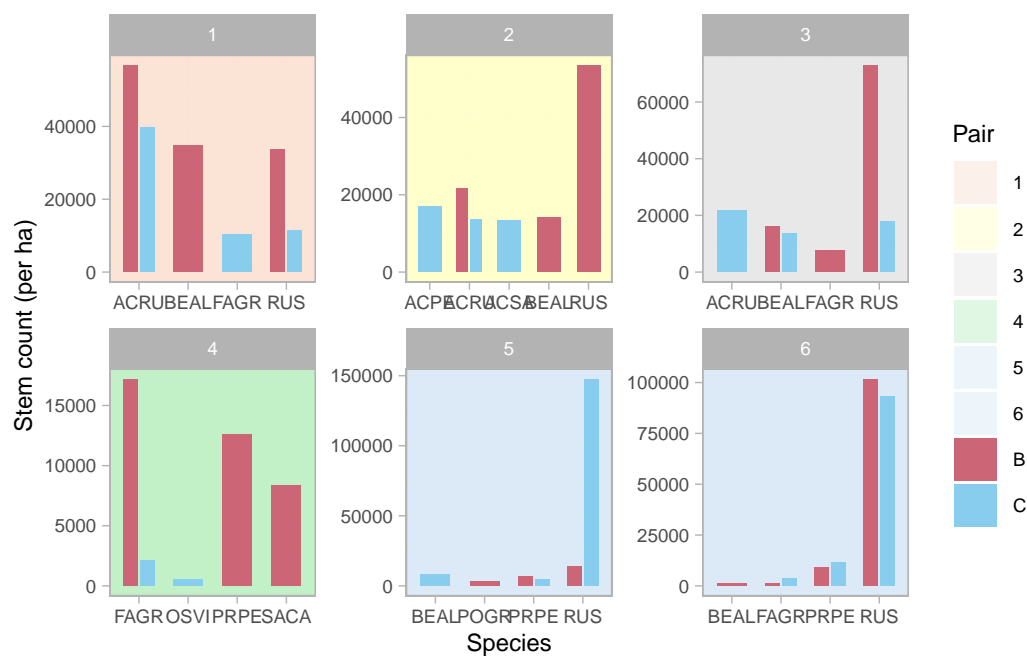


Figure 1: Stem density (per ha) of understory species in study stands

## Overstory composition

Burn stands have lower overstory basal areas than control stands. Pairs 5 and 6 stand out especially due to their clearcut treatment i.e. absence of mature trees of 20 cm and above in DBH. Their compositions are also the least diverse, consisting of *Prunus* (PRPE,PRSE), *Populus* (POGR,POTR), and *Betula spp.* (BEAL,BEPO,BEPA). The remaining stands have a significant presence of mature *Q.*

*rubra* as well as *Acer* and *Betula* spp. of mid-ranged DBH classes. Additionally, Pair 1's overstory composition includes a large basal area of high-DBH *Pinus strobus* PIST.

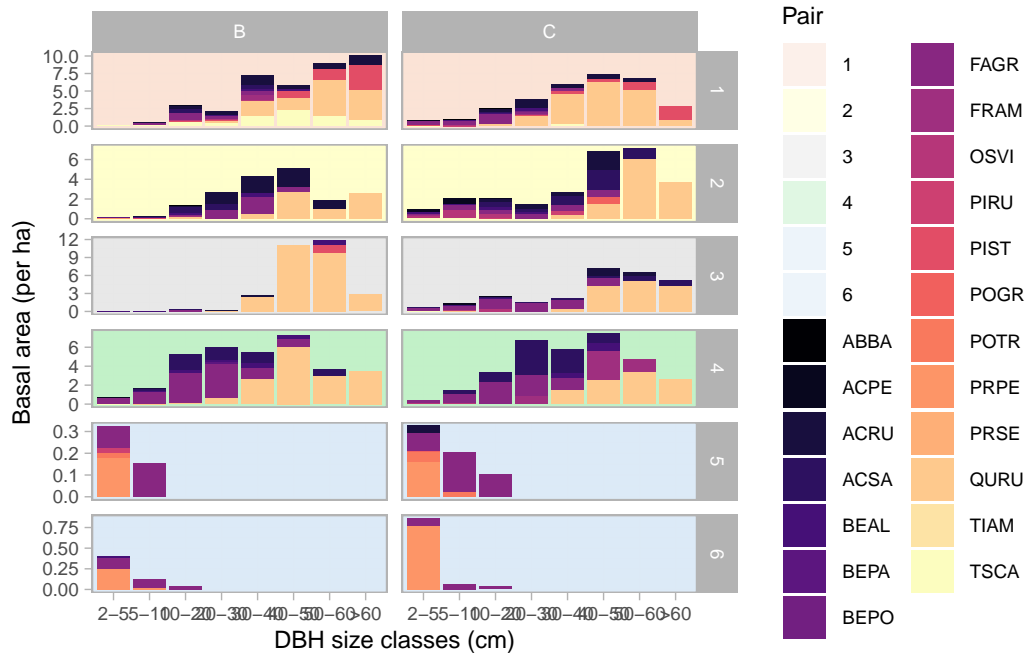


Figure 2: Basal area (per ha) of overstory species in study stands by DBH size classes

## Oak seedling density and measurements

### 2023 oak seedling density

Seedling density increased threefold in burned stands (2359 $\pm$ 211 per ha) relative to control stands (778 $\pm$ 121 per ha,  $p < 0.001$ ).

Table 2: Summarized statistics of 2023 oak seedling density per ha

Disturbance	min	max	median	mean	sd	se
B	0	17189	1146	2359.163	3045.723	211.183
C	0	12096	0	777.793	1637.060	120.686

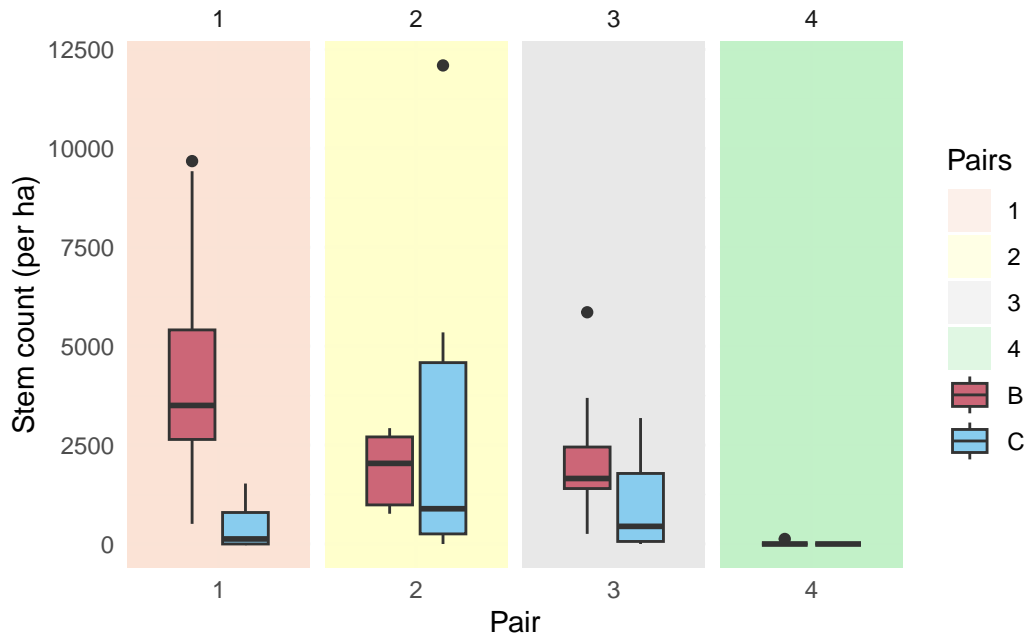


Figure 3: 2023 oak seedling density per ha of study stands

### 2023 diameter at root collar (DRC, mm)

DRC was greater for seedlings in burned stands ( $4.6 \pm 0.3$  mm) versus control stands ( $3.3 \pm 0.3$  mm,  $p < 0.01$ ).

Table 3: Summarized statistics of 2023 oak seedling measurements

Disturbance	variable	min	max	median	mean	sd	se
B	Height_cm	5.00	182.00	13.750	24.314	25.944	2.349
B	DRC_mm	1.05	17.54	3.650	4.614	3.161	0.286
B	nlive_branches	1.00	18.00	2.000	3.022	3.119	0.331
B	ndead_branches	0.00	35.00	2.000	3.079	4.969	0.527
C	Height_cm	4.30	184.00	14.000	19.780	25.619	3.178
C	DRC_mm	1.12	17.37	2.875	3.348	2.297	0.287
C	nlive_branches	1.00	4.00	1.000	1.327	0.585	0.081
C	ndead_branches	0.00	7.00	1.000	1.385	1.402	0.194

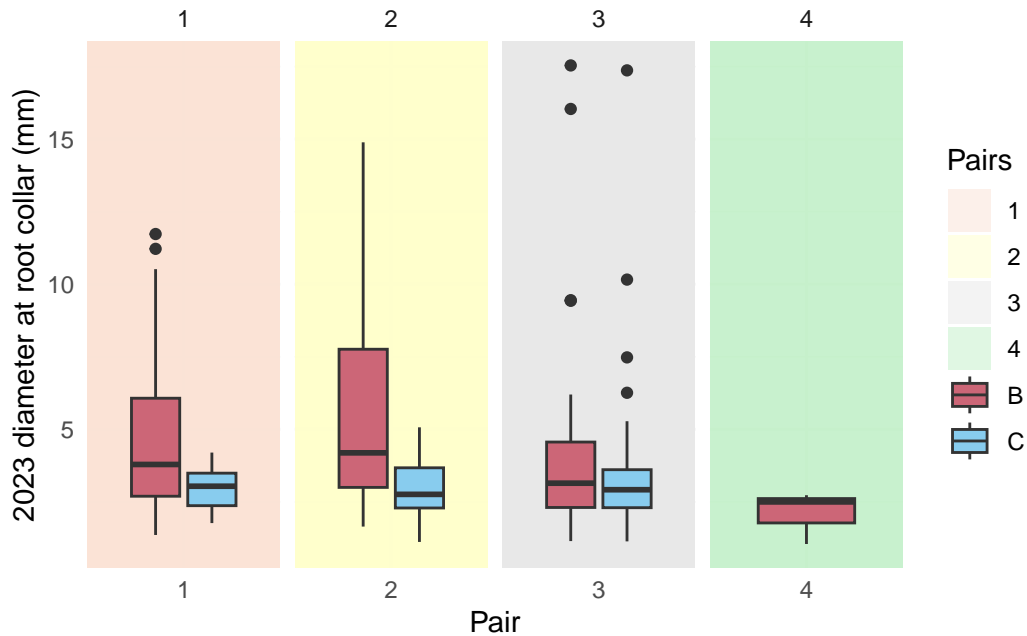


Figure 4: 2023 seedling DRCs by study stands

#### 2024 extension growth (cm)

Extension growth was greater for seedlings in burned stands ( $6.43 \pm 0.5$  cm) versus control stand ( $2.6 \pm 0.4$  cm,  $p < 0.001$ ).

Table 4: Summarized statistics of 2024 oak seedling measurements

Disturbance	variable	min	max	median	mean	sd	se
B	Height_cm	1.55	263.00	18.00	31.105	35.808	2.465
B	Extension_growth_cm	0.00	38.00	3.50	6.432	7.306	0.503
B	DRC_mm	0.86	27.58	3.92	5.170	3.939	0.271
B	nlive_branches	1.00	38.00	2.00	3.578	4.398	0.303
B	ndead_branches	0.00	37.00	2.00	3.858	5.983	0.412
C	Height_cm	6.00	225.00	15.00	21.414	29.999	2.773
C	Extension_growth_cm	0.00	40.30	1.60	2.622	4.190	0.387
C	DRC_mm	1.44	22.55	2.85	3.530	2.937	0.272
C	nlive_branches	0.00	31.00	1.00	1.880	2.986	0.276

C	ndead_branches	0.00	25.00	2.00	2.410	3.265	0.302
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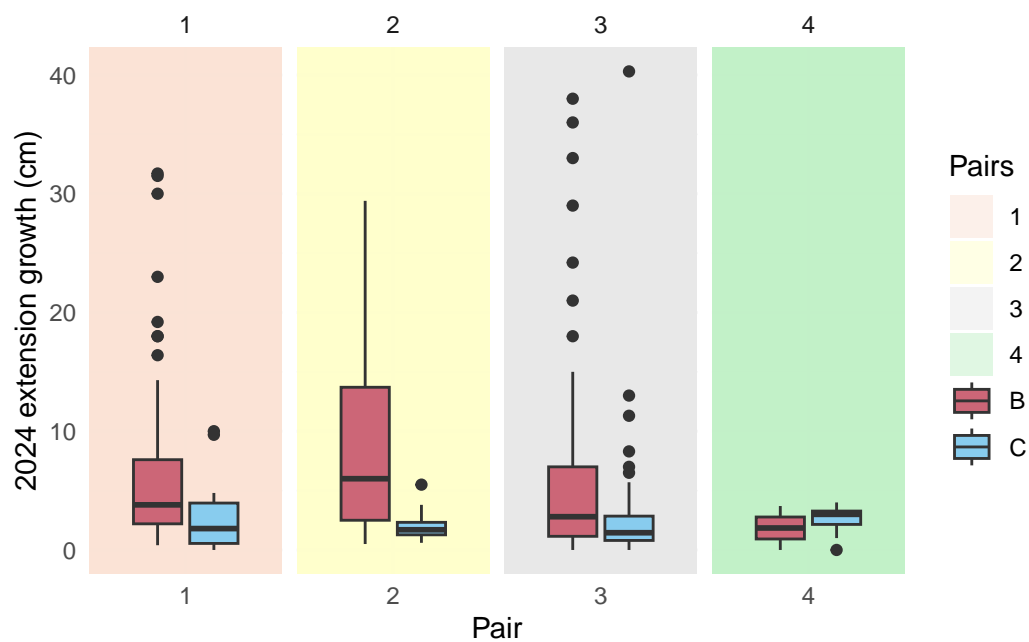


Figure 5: 2024 seedling extension growths by study stands

### 2024 number of live branches

There were more live branches per seedling in the burned stands than the control stands, respectively  $4 \pm 0$  and  $2 \pm 0$  ( $p < 0.001$ ).

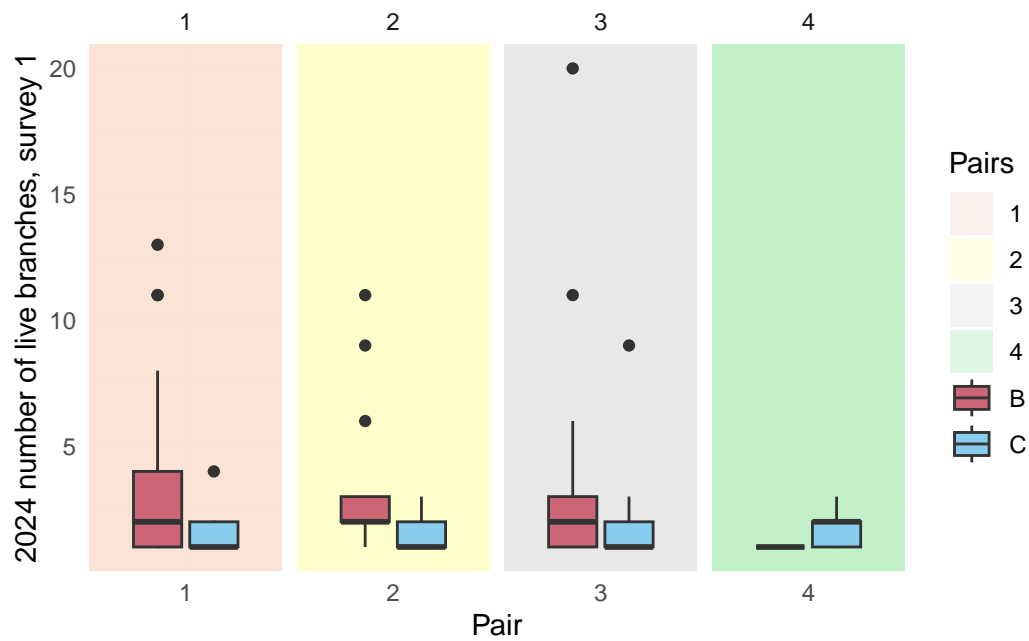


Figure 6: 2024 number of live branches per seedling by study stands and surveys

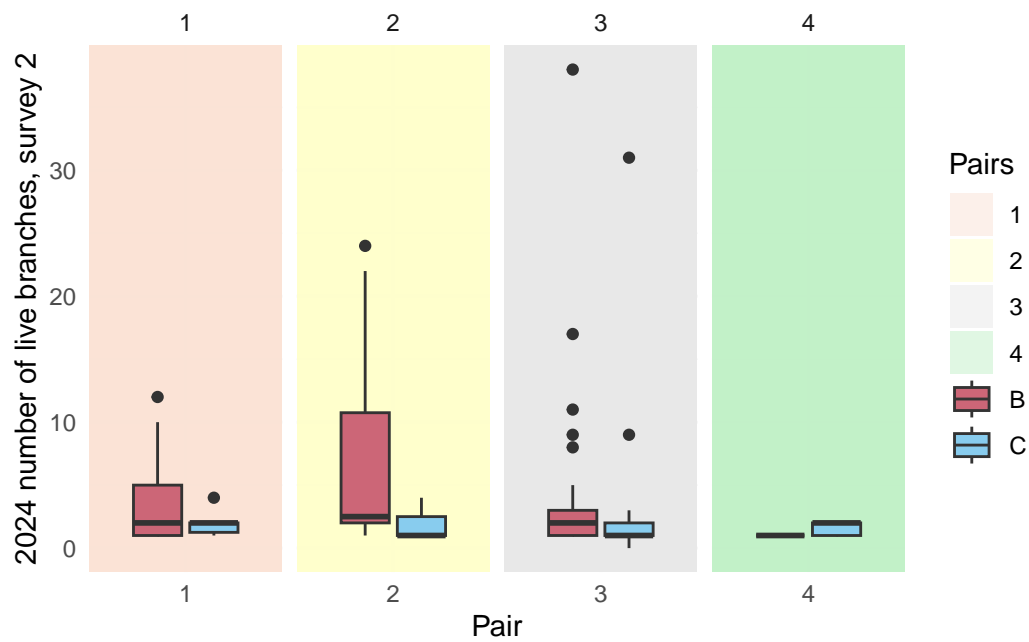


Figure 7: 2024 number of live branches per seedling by study stands and surveys

## 2024 number of leaves

Seedlings in burned stands sprouted more leaves ( $16 \pm 1$ ) than in control stands ( $7 \pm 1$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

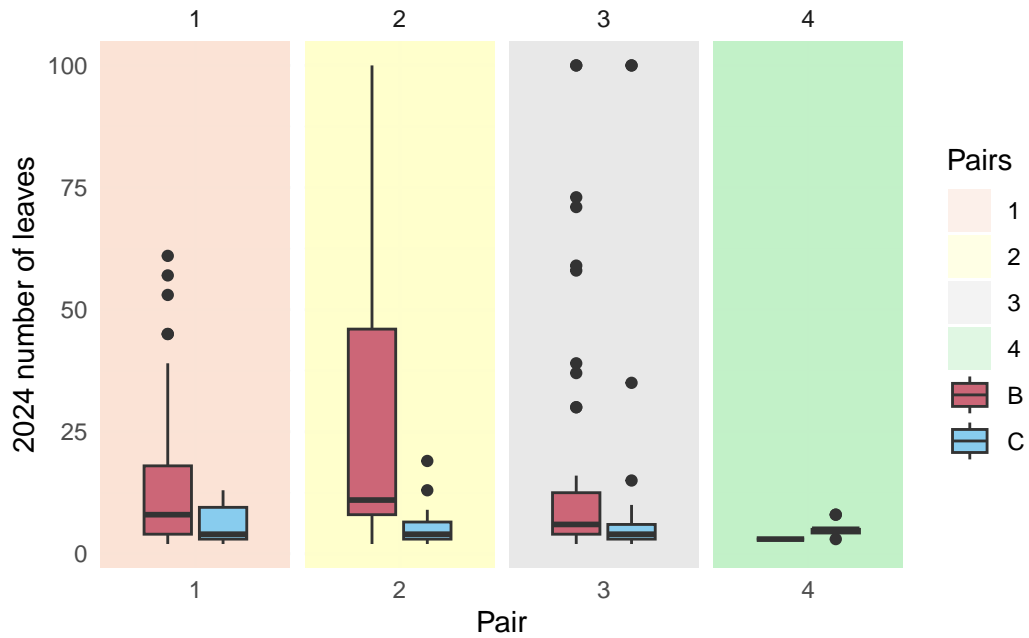


Figure 8: 2024 number of leaves per seedling by study stands

### Leaf Area Index (LAI)

Burned stands have lower LAI values (averaging  $3.2 \pm 0.2$ ) than control stands ( $5.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

Table 5: Summarized statistics of LAI values

Disturbance	min	max	median	mean	sd	se
B	0	9.233	2.928	3.159	2.136	0.150
C	0	9.825	5.915	5.400	2.347	0.176



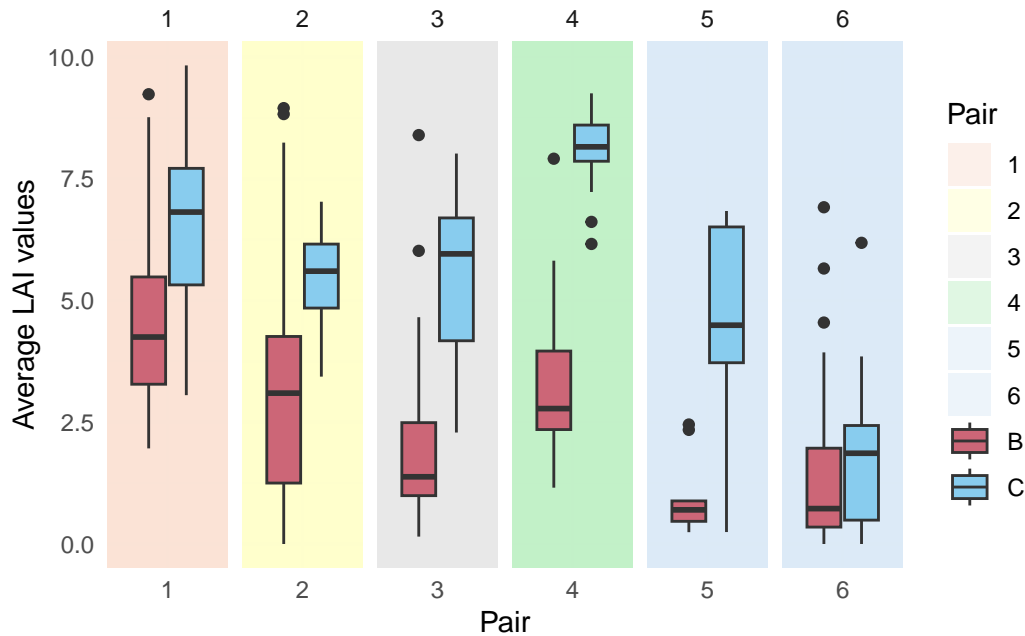


Figure 9: LAI values by study stands

## Citations

### R packages

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