13540

Northeastern Interior Pine Barrens

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

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Vegetation Type

Forest and Woodland

Map Zones

64, 66

Model Splits or Lumps

This biophysical setting is lumped with 1355.

Geographic Range

Northeastern United States, specifically, southeastern New Jersey, Long Island, Cape Cod and scattered inland locations throughout New York and New England.

Biophysical Site Description

Pine Barrens (northeastern oak-pine forests, Kuchler PNV 110), in general occur on glacial sand plains with substrates that include outwash plains, stabilized sand dunes, and glacial till.

These barrens are found on coarse textured, well-drained, low nutrient soils of the coastal plain and scattered inland locations throughout central-southern New England and adjacent New York.

Vegetation Description

Entire Vegetation description was taken from Jordan et al. (2003):

Pitch pine (*Pinus rigida* Mill.) barrens in northeastern North America include woodlands and shrublands with an open tree canopy (10-60% cover) of pitch pine and a dense understory of scrub oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*), black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), low blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*), and lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*). Common groundcover plants include golden heather (*Hudsonia ericoides*), bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), and wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). Herbaceous species include Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pensylvanicapennsylvanica*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), low growing panic grasses (*Panicum* spp.), joint weed (*Polygonella articulata*), and cow-wheat (*Melampyrum lineare*). Although overall species richness is low in pine barrens, many rare and endemic species are found in these systems.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

Species names are from the NRCS PLANTS database. Check species codes at http://plants.usda.gov.

Disturbance Description

Pitch pine is a fire-adapted species. In frequently burned areas (such as the dwarf pine plains on Long Island and in New Jersey) some, but not all, of the pitch pines have serotinous cones that only open and release seeds after fire. The incidence of serotiny declines as fire frequency decreases (Givnish 1981; Jordan unpublished).

Serotiny may not be present in Cape Cod pitch pine, and other areas with low fire frequencies. Pitch pine younger than 20-40yrs may produce stump sprouts after top-killing fire (Andresen 1959). If not top-killed, pines may recover from fire by sprouting from branches and trunk. Pitch pine has thick, fire-resistant bark. Additionally, pitch pine is quick to mature and to produce seeds. Because of these characteristics, frequent fires of moderate-to-high intensity/severity eventually eliminate all other tree species except for pitch pine, as well as scrub oak. Fire kills tree oak stems more readily than pines, but most tree oaks sprout. Prescribed burning favors pine over the more susceptible oak, as well as the herbaceous component over shrubs.

Different fire frequencies and intensities interrupt succession, accounting for variations in forest composition. Periodic severe wildfires with 40-100yr intervals have produced oak-pine mixtures over extensive areas of uplands while more frequent severe fires have created mixtures of pitch pine and shrub oaks. The most frequent and severe fires have created the pine plains.

Fires, especially large wildfires, have been a major factor in the development of the present differences among forest stands on similar sites in the Pine Barrens. Abandoned uplands sites generally progress from a grass or shrubland (mean fire return interval [MFRI] of 2-3yrs?) to pitch pine/scrub oak woodland (5-25yrs), to pure pitch pine forest with heath/oak scrublands (30-60yrs), to pitch pine/tree-sized oak forest (60-100yrs), to oak–hickory forest (100-200yrs).

The types of fire in the oak forests are very different from those in pitch pine woodlands. Oak forests can be shifted to pitch pine woodlands, but only with severe fires or high intensity fires that would kill canopy oaks.

Ice buildup and heavy snow may be a factor in some northeastern pine barrens. Ice storms can also be a factor in coastal barrens and oak forests. They would operate in all states, but have most impact as tree canopy increases. Return intervals would vary from 5-50yrs. The scale of disturbance processes differs with the extent of each barrens system.

Pine Barrens are heavily influenced by fire, the composition and structure of the pine barrens components vary with fire frequency, intensity and severity. In general, tree oaks are more prevalent in those stands having a long MFRI for high severity fires, while at the other extreme, return intervals of 8-10yrs for high severity, top-killing fires foster the growth of "pine plains," i.e., dwarf pine stands of 1m in height.

Fire Frequency

Fire interval is expressed in years for each fire severity class and for all types of fire combined (All Fires). Average FI is the central tendency modeled. Percent of all fires is the percent of all fires modeled in that severity class. Minimum and Maximum FIs show the relative range of fire intervals as estimated by model contributors, if known.

Scale Description

Pre-Columbian disturbance (replacement fire), wide-scale in nature and ranged from 100s-1000s of acres.

Native Americans fired the landscape for reasons including, but not limited to, access, game drives, and food production. This information alludes to the frequency of fire on the landscape.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

There are two associated pine barrens types within pine barrens systems: wetland pine barrens and frost pockets. Frost pockets occur from Pennsylvania thru Long Island, Cape Cod, to Maine with wetland pine barrens occurring mostly in New Jersey.

Wetland pine barrens are wet areas within the pine barrens forest areas that demonstrate wetland and upland pine barrens vegetation. Where fire frequency is high, these areas may be dominated by large wet grasslands.

Frost pockets are characterized by localized topography providing for cold air intrusion, traditional cooling and, heating. Temperature extremes can be dramatic with below freezing temperatures being recorded during all months of the year. Vegetation structure is zonal as temperature extremes moderate toward the upper edges of these sites. Within frost pockets, vegetation ranges from microbial crusts where temperature extremes are greatest to shrubs and finally tree components as temperature extremes moderate.

Additionally, Coastal Plain ponds and Atlantic White Cedar swamps may be embedded in these pine barrens (NatureServe 2007).

From Jordan et al (2003): In the absence of frequent fire, frost damage, insect herbivory, cutting, or other disturbance, trees invade and barrens convert to closed-canopy forest (Forman, 1979; Little, 1979; Schweitzer and Rawinski, 1988; Thompson, 1995; Kurczewski and Boyle, 2000; Motzkin et al., 2002).

Issues or Problems

**Model assumptions**

Class A represents many possibilities at this point, e.g., anything from pine plains, to shrublands, to mixtures of oak and pine, or just to mixed oak.

Class B represents mid-seral closed. Although there is an open canopy of pitch pine, there will be a closed understory of dominant scrub oak.

In the absence of a pitch pine seed source, class A will automatically progress to class E.

Class D represents the climatic climax community with fire. Should no fire occur in class D for 200yrs (three cumulative fire cycles, 65yrs each, if adding all fire probabilities), it will climax at E, an oak-hickory forest.

Within the model class B, the canopy is considered closed based on scrub oak and not the overstory tree species, pitch pine.

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

A concern of Marilyn Jordan is that no non-fire related disturbances have been captured. Hurricanes, insect disturbance and land clearing are all considered to be important.

Succession Classes

**Mapping Rules**

Succession class letters A-E are described in the Succession Class Description section. Some classes use a leafform distinction where a qualifier is added to the class letter: Brdl (broadleaf), Con (conifer), or Mix (mixed conifer and broadleaf). UN refers to uncharacteristic native or a combination of height and cover that would not be expected under the reference condition. NP refers to not possible or a combination of height and cover which is not physiologically possible for the species in the BpS.

**Description**

Class A 5 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Grass and/or shrubs. This class can include *Carex* spp., *Panicum* spp., *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Vaccinium* spp., and *Gaylussacia baccata*.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class B 24 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Scrub oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*) is the dominant life form at this stage.

The canopy here is considered open based on pitch pine and not the understory tree species, scrub oak. This is a woodland type seral stage with PIRI having 10%-60% min and max canopy closure respectively. QUIL and QUPR have a 30-80% min and max canopy closure respectively.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Pole 5-9" DBH

Class C 39 Mid Development 2 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Pure pitch pine forest; heaths may or may not be present, depending on fire history. PIRI has 60-100% min and max crown closure respectively

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Pole 5-9" DBH

Class D 27 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Pitch pine-oak codominant. Canopy oak species include *Quercus velutina, Quercus coccinea, Quercus alba*, and *Quercus stellata*.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Medium 9-21"DBH

Class E 5 Late Development 2 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Oak heath or oak-hickory forest: *Carya* spp., *Quercus velutina, Quercus rubra,* and *Quercus alba,* with some heath and scrub oak present. Hickory can be a co-dominant, but oak-dominated forests are more common.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Medium 9-21"DBH

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

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