13651

Boreal White Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest - Inland

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 20202/07

Update: 4/19/2018

Vegetation Type

Forest and Woodland

Map Zones

40, 41, 50

Model Splits or Lumps

This BpS is lumped with 1301

Geographic Range

Boreal forest is a circumboreal formation that has existed as a dominant assemblage in the northern Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada for approximately 5-10,000yrs, following the retreat of the glaciers. Within North American, boreal forest is primarily found throughout Canada, ranging into Alaska. Within the Lake States and Ontario province, boreal forest is found in central Ontario, throughout northern Minnesota, along the tip of the Door Peninsula in Lake Michigan and along the Lake Superior shoreline in Wisconsin, and within northern Michigan. The Boreal White Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest-Inland type is predominantly found beyond one kilometer of the Great Lakes shorelines. This is due primarily to the lack of lake effect variables; less frequently boreal forest occurs in localized inland areas of Michigan. Interpretation of notes of the general land surveyors indicate that circa 1800, boreal forest primarily occurred in the northern Lower Peninsula in Alpena, Cheboygan, Charlevoix and Emmet Counties and in the Upper Peninsula, boreal forest was concentrated in Keweenaw, Chippewa, Ontonogan, Delta, and Mackinac Counties. Inland boreal forest occurs in the northern Lower Peninsula in section 212H and subsubsections 212Hi and 212Hj and throughout the Upper Peninsula in all sections and subsections. (Nichols 1935, Curtis 1959, Maycock and Curtis 1960, Stearns et al. 1982, Comer et al. 1995, Flakne 2003). System occurs in north central Minnesota and the arrowhead region with deep, nutrient-rich, fine-textured soils.

Biophysical Site Description

Boreal forests occur primarily on sand dunes, in glacial lakeplains, and on thin soil over bedrock, both igneous and calcareous (e.g., limestone and dolomite cobble or pavement). Inland Boreal White Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest of the Great Lakes are typically found on moderately drained lakeplain and outwash deposits. Within lakeplain, boreal forest is often found in areas with poorly expressed dune and swale topography. Topography of these systems is typically flat to gently sloping.

Sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils are typically moderately acid to neutral, but heavier soils (e.g., silty loam and clay loams) and more acid and alkaline conditions are found. Boreal forests that occur over limestone bedrock or cobble often are characterized by shallow organic soils or mull humus. Conifer dominance in the canopy results in a litter layer that is typically more acidic than the underlying organic and mineral soils. Water-retaining capacity of the soils is variable with sandy soils typically being well-drained and soils with heavier texture, such as loams, ranging from moderately drained to poorly drained. Inland boreal forest systems usually occur on moderately drained lakeplain or outwash (Curtis 1959, Comer et al. 1995, Stearns et al. 1982).

In Minnesota, boreal forest occurs on soils that are deeper or finer-textured than soils in the jack pine forest that allowed development of dense forests of mixed aspen, birch, balsam fir, white spruce, and red maple (Augustine and Frelich 1998). This community occurs in upland positions, often with loamy shallow soils within bedrock-controlled landforms (Heinselman 1996).

Vegetation Description

This system is dominated by *Abies balsamea, Picea glauca*, and *Thuja occidentalis* with *Betula papyrifera* and *Populus tremuloides*, shifting toward *Betula* and *Populus* following fire events, and towards conifers in the absence of fire. *Thuja occidentalis* dominance is most prevalent in sand dunes and on thin soils over neutral-alkaline bedrock or glacial deposits, such as in the Straits of Mackinac and in northeastern Lower Peninsula (Comer et al. 1995). White spruce is more prevalent on drier sites while balsam fir is more common on wetter sites (Curtis 1959). Additional canopy associates include *Pinus strobus, Populus balsamifera*, and *Tsuga canadensis,* and, less frequently*, Picea mariana, Pinus resinosa, Pinus banksiana*, and *Acer rubrum*. In contrast to coastal boreal forests, inland systems are often characterized by an increased canopy component of *Pinus strobus* and *Tsuga canadensis* and deciduous species as the result of more frequent fire disturbance (Curtis 1959, Comer et al. 1995). *Acer spicatum, A. pennsylvanicum, Sorbus Americana,* and *S. decorus* are characteristic of the subcanopy and understory. Where *Populus* and/or *Betula* dominate the canopy, conifers are prevalent in the subcanopy and understory. Additional understory or tall shrub species include *Cornus rugosa, Alnus rugosa*, and *Sheperdia canadensis*. Characteristic low shrubs include *Lonicera canadensis, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Taxus canadensis, Ribes cynosbati, Vaccinium myrtilloides, Diervilla lonicera, Juniperus communis,* and *Rubus pubescens*. Groundlayer species are a mix of species found in mesic northern forest and northern swamp types, but prominent among them are *Actaea rubra, Aralia nudicaulis, Aster macrophyllus, Carex eburnea, C. deweyana, Clintonia borealis, Coptis trifolia, Cornus candensis, Drypoteris* spp., *Galium triflorum, Goodyera* spp. (i.e., *G. oblongifolia* and *G. repens*), *Linnaea borealis, Mainthemum canadense, Mitella nuda, Mitchella repens, Pteridium aquilinum, Polygala paucifolia, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus roseus, Trientalis borealis,* and *Viola* spp. *Cypripedium arietinum* *and Iris lacustris* are uncommon, but characteristic. Sphagnum species are common and can often form thick mats. Mosses and Usnea lichens often are abundant due to favorable, moist conditions. (Grant 1934, Darlington 1940, Potzger 1941, Buell and Niering 1957, Curtis 1959, Maycock and Curtis 1960, Buell and Martin 1961, Stearns et al. 1982, Harman and Plough 1986, Rutkowski and Stottlemyer 1993, MNFI Database).

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

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

Disturbance Description

The natural disturbance regime is characterized by frequent windthrow and insect epidemics, which are typically small-scale events. *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Spruce budworm) defoliates both spruce and balsam fir but tends to be more detrimental to the latter (Curtis 1959). Outbreaks were typically localized resulting in patch scale disturbance effects. Interactions of blowdowns, insects and climate (i.e., droughts) influence fire regimes of boreal forests. Infrequent catastrophic fires are an important disturbance factor (Curtis 1959), especially in inland boreal forests. Estimations for fire return interval for Canadian boreal forests range from 74-142yrs (Larsen and MacDonald 1998). During drought years the large quantities of sphagnum moss and Usnea lichens can dry out and contribute significantly to fuel loadings. We estimate that the fire return interval for the inland boreal forests of Michigan probably ranged from 200-300yrs given that these systems occurred as patches in a matrix of a range of community types with varying fire regimes compared to the extensive, homogenous, flammable Canadian boreal forest. We also estimate that wind disturbance was more prevalent along the Great Lakes shoreline compared to inland systems. Large-scale disturbance events in boreal forests can lead to the development of even-aged stands while small-scale disturbance factors can lead to uneven-aged systems (Curtis 1959, Maycock and Curtis 1960, Stearns et al. 1982, Comer et al. 1995).

Selective browsing by moose in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Isle Royale) can result in the alteration of species composition, community structure, and ultimately forest successional patterns of boreal forests. On sites with spruce and balsam fir, moose preferentially browse on balsam fir retarding fir vertical growth, limiting fir abundance, and imparting a competitive advantage to spruce (Risenhoover and Maass 1987).

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

Infrequent fires burned large areas (100s-1000s of acres), killing all or most overstory species. Small-scale outbreaks of spruce budworm likely occurred every 30-60yrs, killing primarily balsam fir over small scale (tens to hundreds of acres); occasional wind storms blew down trees over small scale (10 or more acres). The fire frequency or return interval was more frequent in this inland type than it's corresponding coastal type generally resulting in fires having greater geographic extent.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

This system is mapped as Spruce-Fir-Cedar Forest on Comer et al.'s (1995) circa 1800 vegetation map. This corresponds to upland spruce-fir dominated current land cover.

Biophysical Setting (BpS) adjacent to this system are 1302 (Laurentian-Acadian Northern Hardwoods Forest), 1344 (Boreal Jack Pine-Black Spruce Forest) and 1345 (Boreal White Spruce forest and Woodland).

This system can be confused with BpS 1345 (Boreal White Spruce Forest and Woodland).

Landscape scale spruce budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*) outbreaks that are a result of fire suppression and forest management practices would not have occurred under historical range of variability. Encroachment in the form of conversion, urban sprawl and management practices such as forestry and fire suppression are effects that would not have impacted this system historically but occur in the present day. High levels of deer herbivory can result in regeneration failure of cedar.

With turn of the century forest management practices a second growth forest type is more dominant. Today this system is structurally less complex with fewer Canada yew and more abundance of balsam fir and white birch.

It is possible that the replanting efforts by the Civilian Conservation Core in the 1930s have converted some of this system.

Mapped as Spruce-Fir-Cedar Forest on Comer et al.'s (1995) circa 1800 vegetation map. Corresponds to upland spruce-fir dominated current land cover.

Issues or Problems

More research is needed on spruce budworm impacts (what is scale and intensity of disturbance?). Disturbance return intervals (e.g., fire, wind and insect) for boreal forests are derived from Canadian systems and from research from Minnesota. Estimations of fire size are based on polygon size of spruce-fir-cedar forest from circa 1800 vegetation map (Comer et al. 1995).

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

High levels of deer herbivory can result in regeneration failure of cedar.

Comments

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 11 Early Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

High density seedling-sapling-pole aspen-birch stand following stand-replacement fire event. Class A occurs following catastrophic fire which is assumed to occur at moderate fire frequency (200-300yrs) compared to coastal boreal forest systems. Low levels of conifer regeneration, which increase over time through seeding in. Catastrophic fire exposes mineral soil. Due to differences in growth rates birch and aspen initially dominate over spruce and fir.

This class should be distinguished from class B by species/Existing Vegetation Type (EVT).

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

Class B 5 Early Development 2 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

High density seedling-sapling-pole fir-spruce-cedar stand following catastrophic windthrow and moderate severity fire which leave adequate seed source to impart competitive advantage to conifers over early successional hardwoods.

This class should be distinguished from class A by species/EVT.

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

Class C 15 Mid Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

This is a mature aspen-birch with spruce-fir-cedar understory development.

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

Class D 69 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Spruce-fir-cedar forest with canopy associates including *Populus tremuloides, Betula papyrifera, Pinus strobus, Populus grandidentata, Pinus resinosa, Pinus banksiana, Picea mariana*, and *Tsuga canadensis.*

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Large 21-33"DBH

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

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