Playing with fire: mountain pine beetles in a post-burn environment

Crisia Tabacaru¹
Jane Park², Nadir Erbilgin¹



¹University of Alberta, ²Parks Canada

Management Options

Logging/Fire

- cut & burn individual affected trees
- cut/burn unaffected trees to create boundaries
- cut/burn unaffected trees to heterogenize the landscape

Fire

- can mimic a natural disturbance
- necessary in protected areas



BUT...

fire leaves live, partially burned trees



Main Objective

To determine whether burned lodgepole pine stands become sinks or sources for MPB...



Objectives

- 1. To track MPB population changes in burned and unburned stands
- 2. To determine MPB colonization differences between burn severities
- 3. To relate MPB colonization to fire injury at the tree level
- 4. To determine MPB reproductive success in burned stands
- 5. To observe responses of MPB natural enemies/competitors to fire

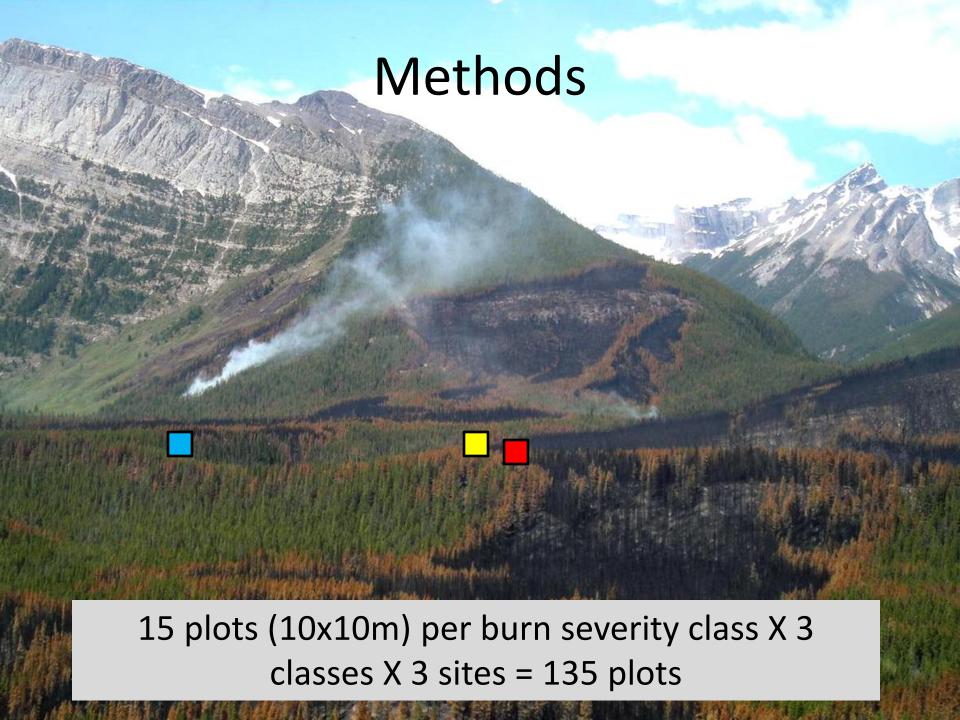
Study Sites

Saskatchewan Crossing

Ya Ha Tinda Ranch



Mt. Nestor



Methods—Spring

% of trees killed by MPB

- Each tree:
- length of maternal galleries
- # of larval galleries
- indices of fire injury

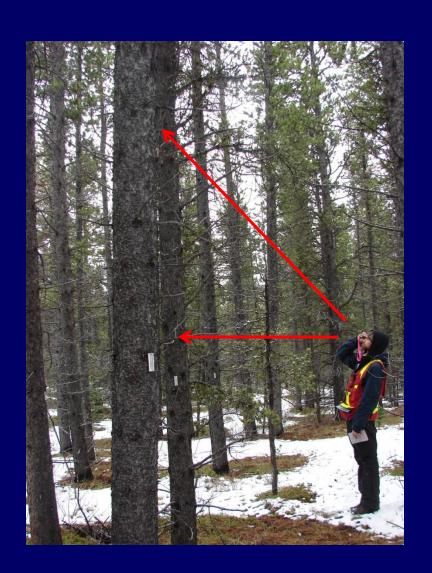


Fire injury indices

Bole char

Duff char

Bole char height



Trapping

- Flight intercept traps
- Landing rate traps



Trapping

• Emergence traps

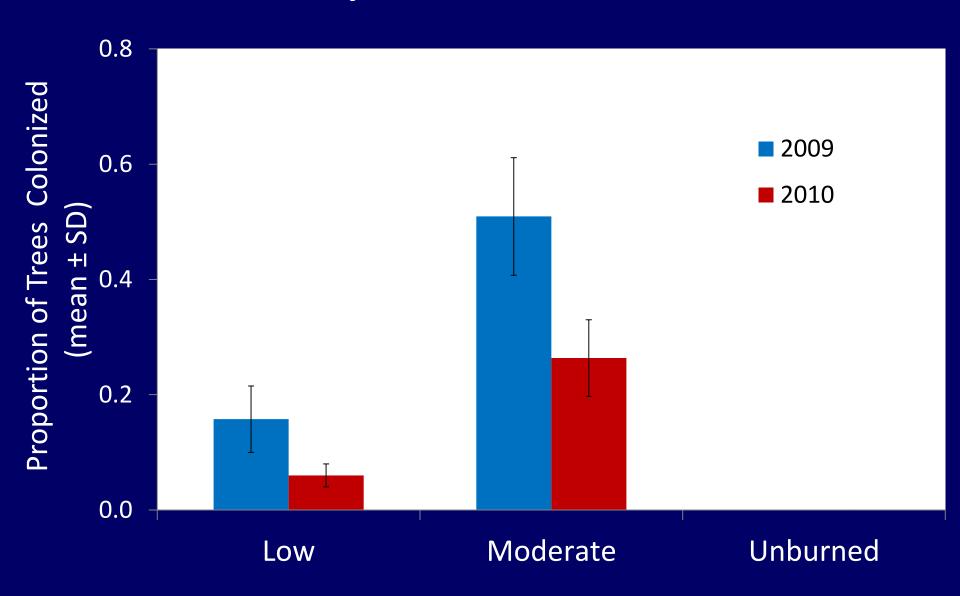


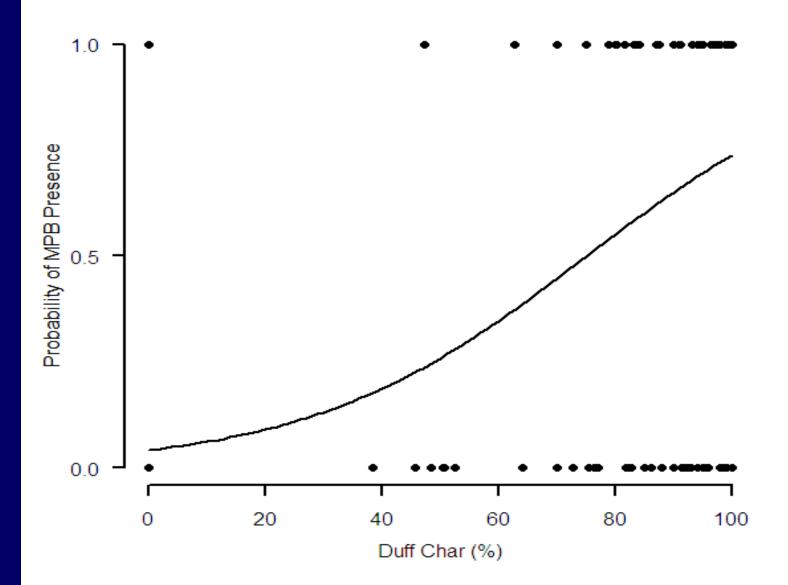
Methods—Fall

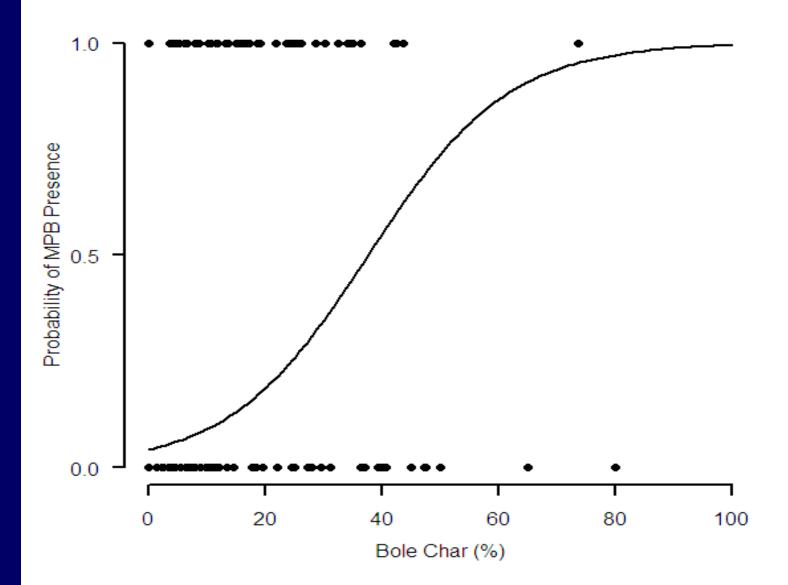
- # of entrance holes
- Collect traps
- MPB productivity per tree



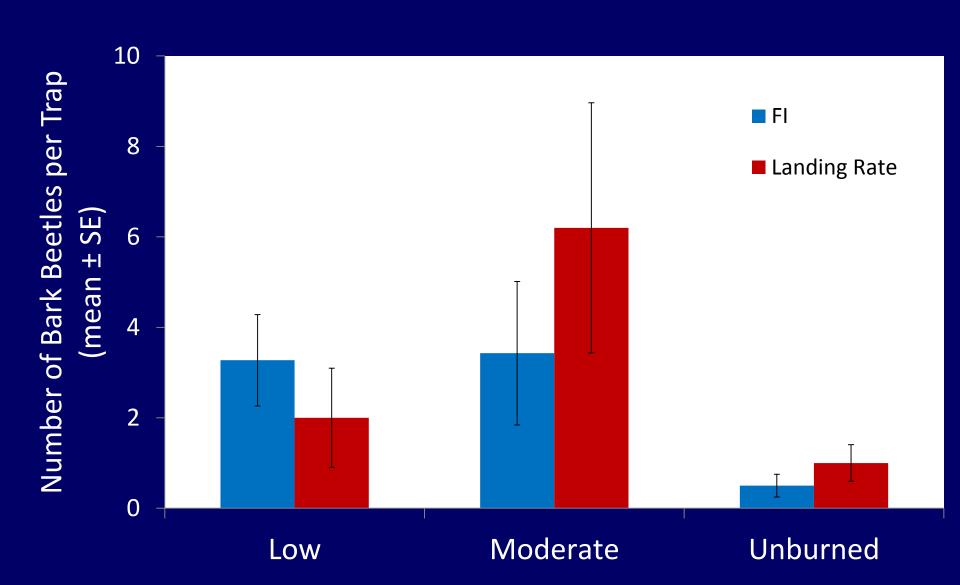
Preliminary Results—Mt. Nestor







Current Work—Bark Community



Future Work

Mark-Recapture Study—Can MPB produced in a burned stand colonize adjacent healthy trees?

Population Dynamics—Create a population model for MPB in burns and healthy stands

Reproduction—Phloem sandwiches

Acknowledgements







Foothills Research Institute

Parks Canada

Alberta Sustainable Resource Development

Canadian Forest Service

NSERC

Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation

Alberta Conservation Association

Assistants and Volunteers!

Thank you!

