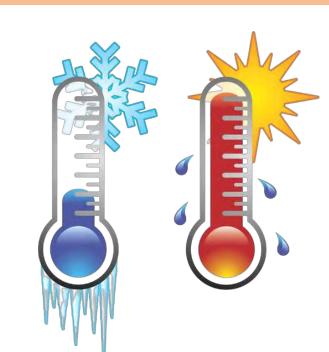
HOW DO BRYOPHYTES BUFFER BOREAL FOREST CARBON DYNAMICS AGAINST THE IMPACT OF REDUCED SNOW COVER?

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CONTEXT





- The boreal forest, a major carbon reservoir, is sensitive to climate change.
- A Decreased snow cover leads to greater soil temperature variability, affecting below-ground carbon dynamics.
- Coniferous boreal forests, dominated by Sphagnum spp. and Pleurozium schreberi may play a moderating role in forest soil dynamics.

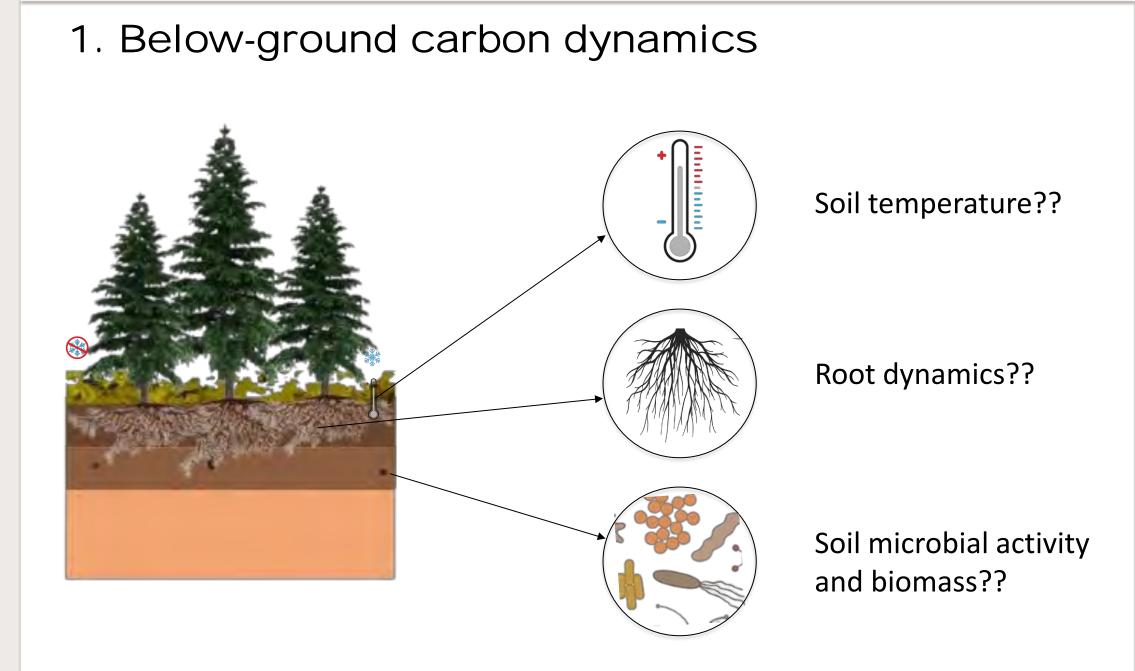
Sphagnum with snow (SS) Sphagnum no snow (SNS) Snow removal during winter Pleurozium with snow (PS) Pleurozium no snow (PNS) Installation of temp. data loggers No moss with snow (NMS) No moss no snow (NMNS)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

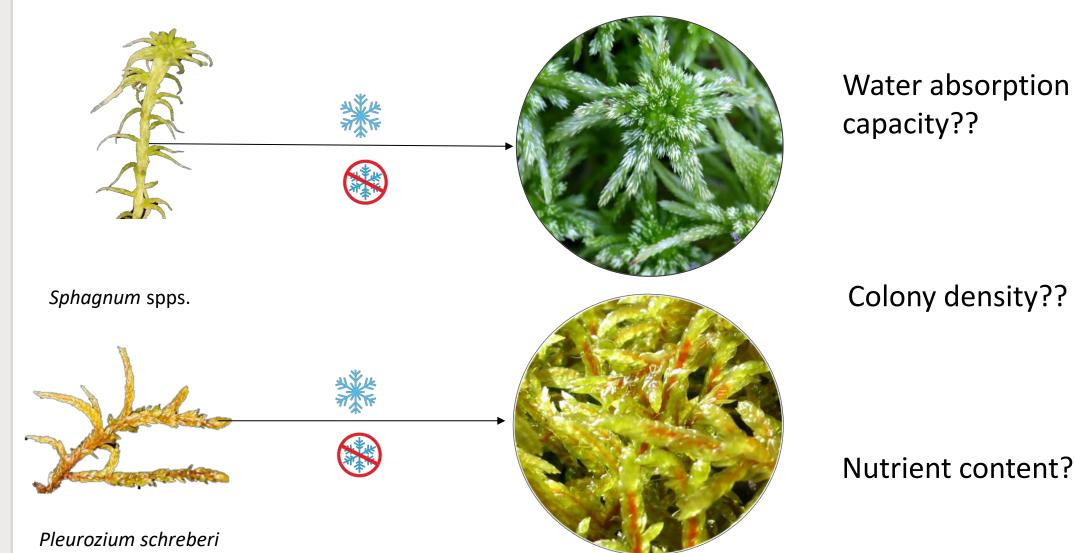
PRELIMINARY RESULTS



METHODOLOGY



2. Functional traits of mosses



1. Soil temperature

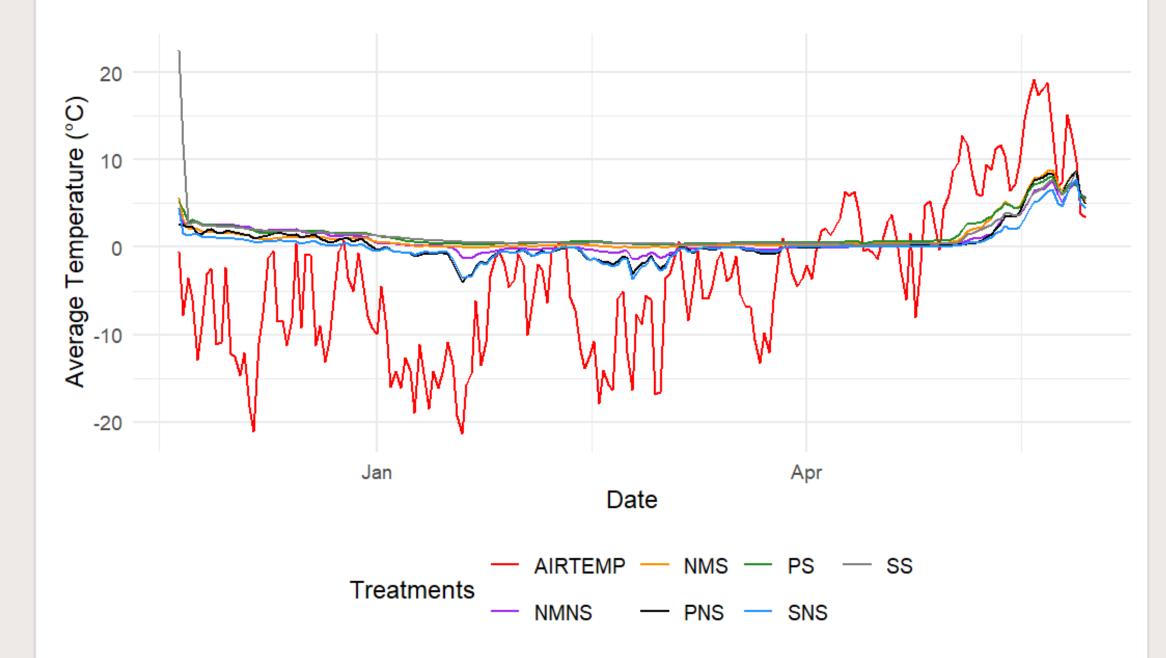
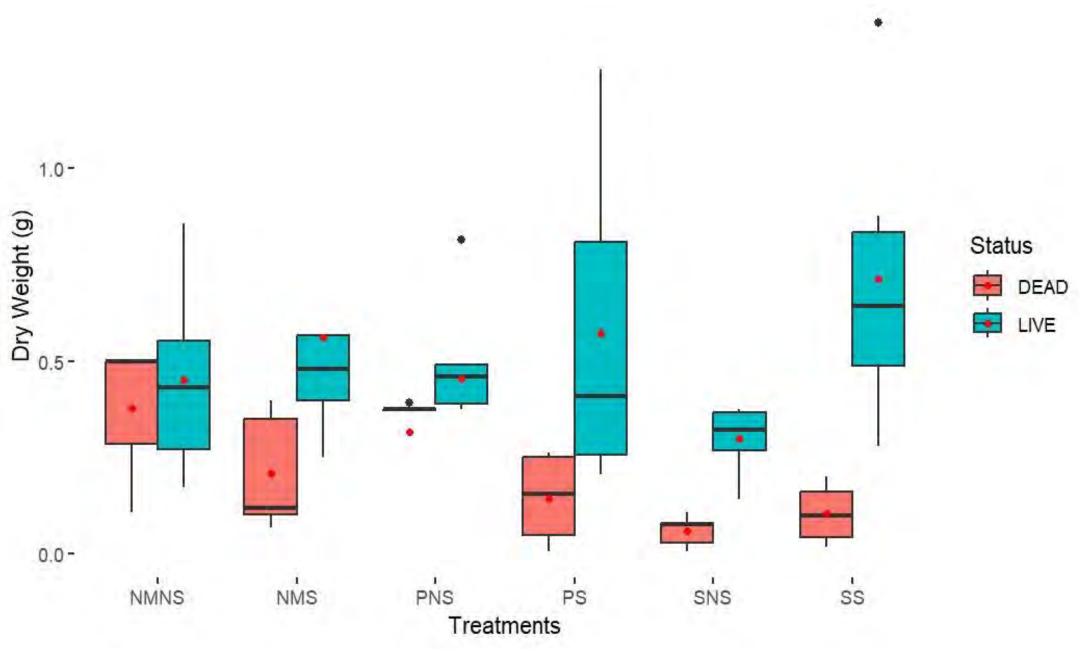


Fig: The average daily soil temperature changes with different treatments.

2. Root dynamics



Nutrient content??

HYPOTHESIS

- Sphagnum spp. buffers snow-removal impacts on soil temp, microbes and roots; more than *Pleurozium schreberi*.
- Snow removal negatively impacts colony density, moisture, and C & N fixation, with lesser effects on *Sphagnum* spp. than Pleurozium schreberi.



Fig: Root biomass with different treatments

CONCLUSIONS

- Treatments with snow removal causes more soil temperature fluctuations in *Pleurozium schreberi* and *Sphagnum* spps. than no moss.
- Sphagnum spps. under snow supports higher live roots than Pleurozium schreberi.
- A Mosses and snow cover helps in protecting root systems, which could be vital for carbon sequestration and soil health under climate change scenarios where snow cover may be reduced.