

Synergistic Effects of Multiple Disturbances on Understorey Vegetation in Boreal Ecosystems

Sudha Ghimire, Nicole Fenton, Osvaldo Valeria

Forest Research Institute (IRF), University of Quebec at Abitibi-Temiscamingue (UQAT), Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec



CONTEXT

- Boreal forest ecosystems rich in vascular and non-vascular plant communities
- Bryophytes principal components of forest floor



Fig: Factors influencing understorey vegetation in the boreal forest

- Exposed to multiple co-occurring disturbances
- Changes in resource availability and microhabitat condition
- Impact on diversity and composition

Sampling Design

Allocated 25 additional sampling sites based on disturbance combinations, ecosystem types, and road accessibility



Fig: Bryophytes sample collection from different microhabitats

- Assessed the percentage cover of vascular plants
- Measurement of environmental factors such as dominant tree, canopy density, soil characteristics, and organic layer thickness

OBJECTIVES

- To identify how the diversity and composition of understorey plants change due to disturbances
- To detect the major factors that cause the change in understorey plant communities



HYPOTHESIS

METHODOLOGY

Disturbance map

- Topographical factors (slope, elevation, aspect, topographic position index, water flow direction, & flow accumulation) will be extracted using DEM
- NDVI will be used for calculating additional vegetation factors

PRELIMINARY RESULTS



- H= Harvest, F=Fire, C= Caterpillar, B= Budworm, R= Road, T= Transmission, b= Buffer
- Extracted map for major disturbances (wildfire, insect outbreaks, harvesting, mine sites, road construction, and transmission lines)



Fig: Effects of multiple disturbances in forest ecosystems

- Compiled data from pre-existing projects
- Applied disturbance-specific buffer distances



Fig: Vascular plant richness in response to a combination of disturbances







Sudha.Ghimire@ugat.ca







