## **Dry Oak Forest Fire Monitoring**

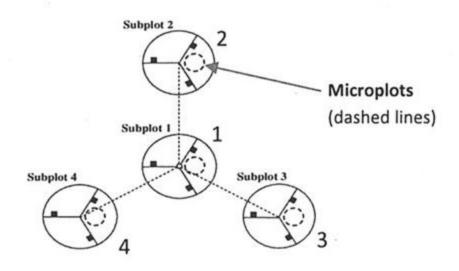
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Vermont Center for Ecostudies advances conservation of wildlife across the Americas through research, monitoring, and citizen engagement. We deliver the science people need to make good decisions for wildlife.

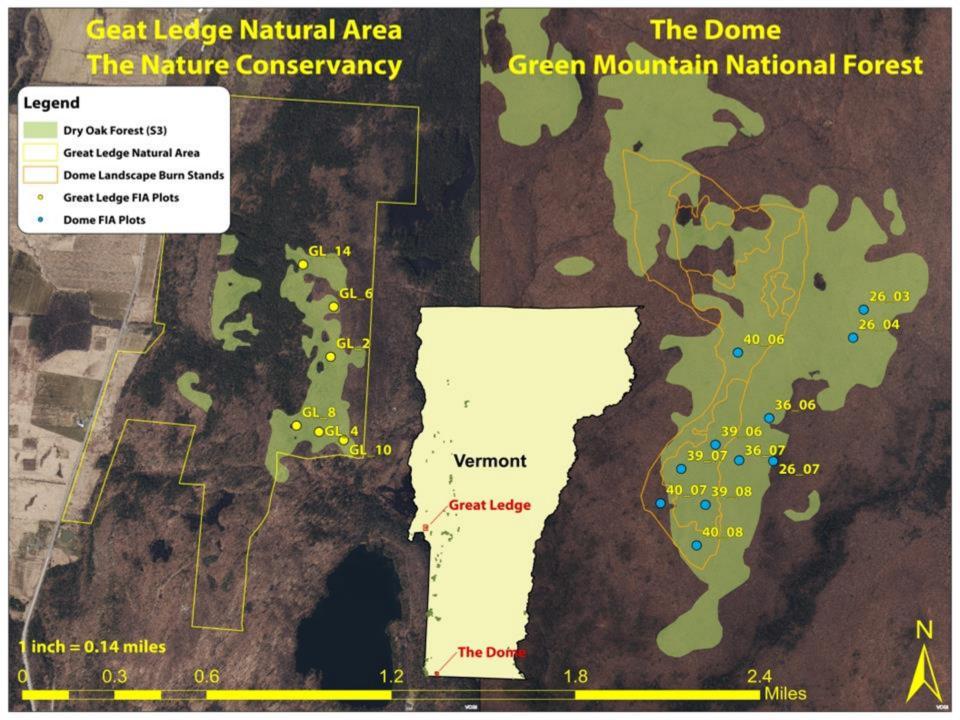






- 1- Monitor complementary variables
- 2- Identify which best track change
- 3-Compare tech to traditional field methods





## Managing to maintain an Oak dominated system under mesophication

<u>Decrease in interfering and mesophytic</u> <u>vegetation:</u>

Increase competitiveness of oak species and associated fire-adapted vegetation

May Fire

**Decrease Fuel Loading 30-50%** 

Remove 1-3" of duff

Top-kill 70-80% saplings







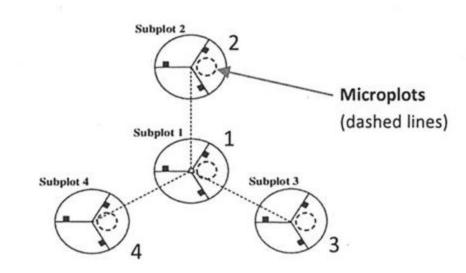
## FIA Phase 3+

Slope
Canopy Openness
Litter/Duff Layer
Forest Floor Cover Class
Coarse/Fine Woody Debris
Tree Species, Density, DBH

Seeding/Sapling Richness and Density by Size Class

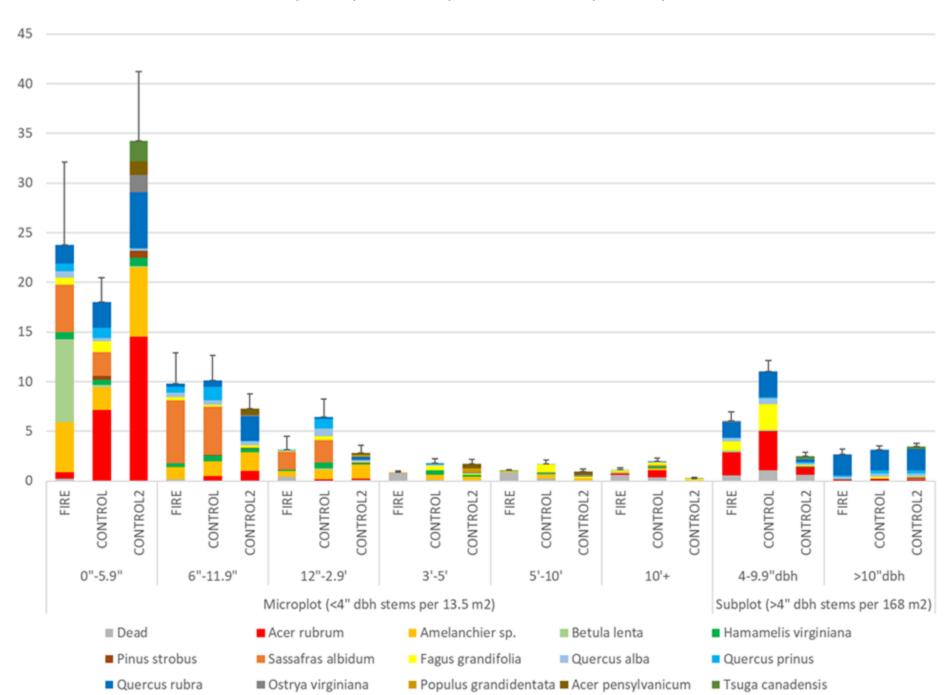
Line Intercept Shrub Richness, Density, Height and Herbivory

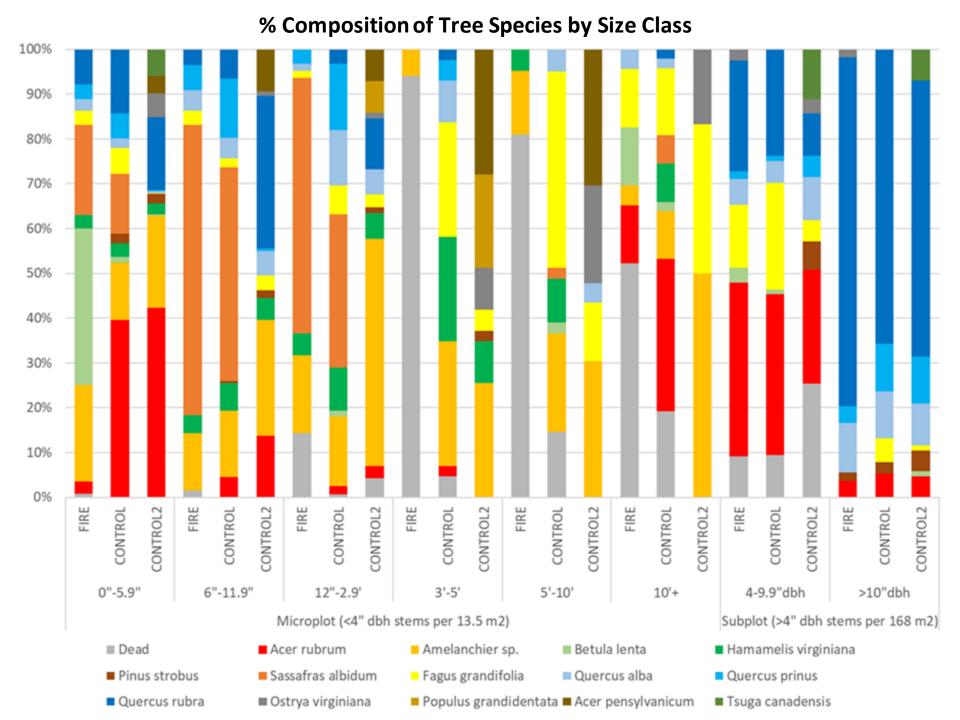
Vegetation Height Non-Native Plants Herbaceous Richness, Density, Cover





## **Stem Density and Species Composition of Tree Species by Size Class**





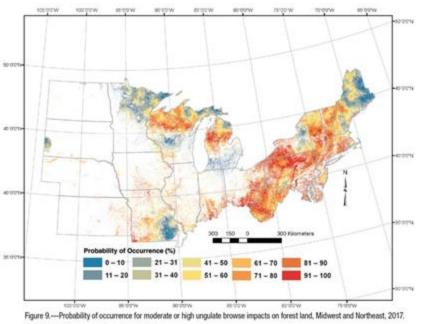


Figure 9.—Probability of occurrence for moderate or high ungulate browse impacts on forest land, Midwest and Northeast, 2013 McWilliams et al. 2018









Burn Intensity
Leaf Litter
Sapling Mortality
Invasives

+/-

Shrub and Seedling Response Rare Plant Response

> Duff Layer Deer Density









Castanea dentata (S3) Isotria verticilata (S2) Sassafras albidum (S3) Uvularia perfoliata (S2) Castanea Lysimachia Rhododendron Vaccinium Viola





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