

RESPONSE OF INVASIVE PLANTS TO PRESCRIBED BURNING

Gabrielle Hindley

B.Sc. Biology

M.Sc. Student in Ecological Restoration

SFU|BCIT

ghindley@sfu.ca

OVERVIEW

- Why study invasive plants and prescribed burning
- Characteristics of Dalmatian toadflax and spotted knapweed
- Study Area – Kenna Cartwright Park
- Methods of study
- Results
- Management Implications
- Summary

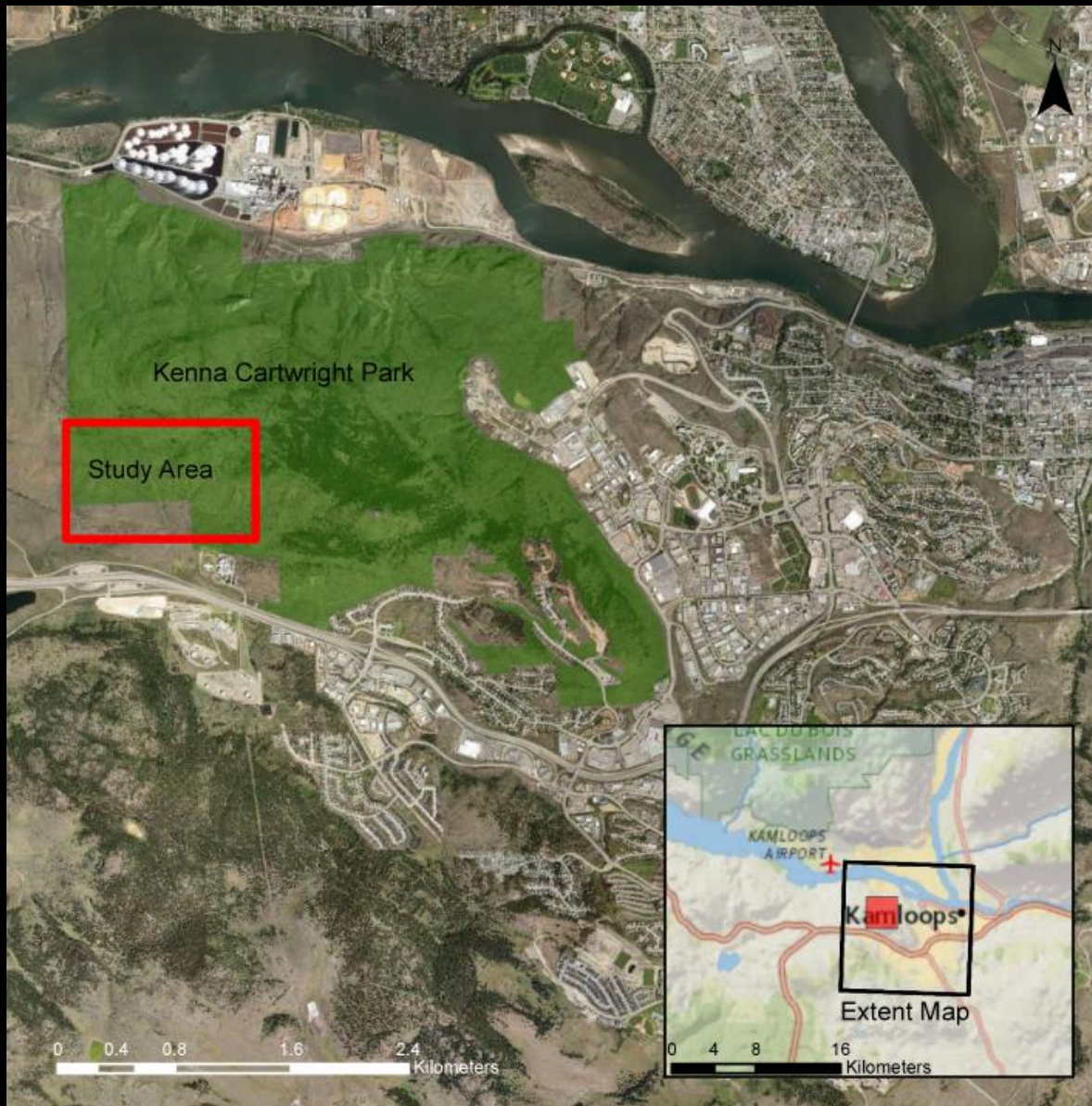


Why fire ecology?

Prescribed Burning

- Prescribed burning is a tool for ecological restoration
- The effects of prescribed burning are species specific and can depend on the timing of fire and characteristics of species





STUDY AREA



DALMATIAN TOADFLAX
(*LINARIA DALMATICA*)



SPOTTED KNAPWEED
(*CENTAUREA STOEBE*)

March 2017



June 2017



September 2017



CONSIDERING THE CLIMATE IN 2017



METHODS

METHODS

Three treatments

- Prescribed burn
- Hand-pulling
- Control

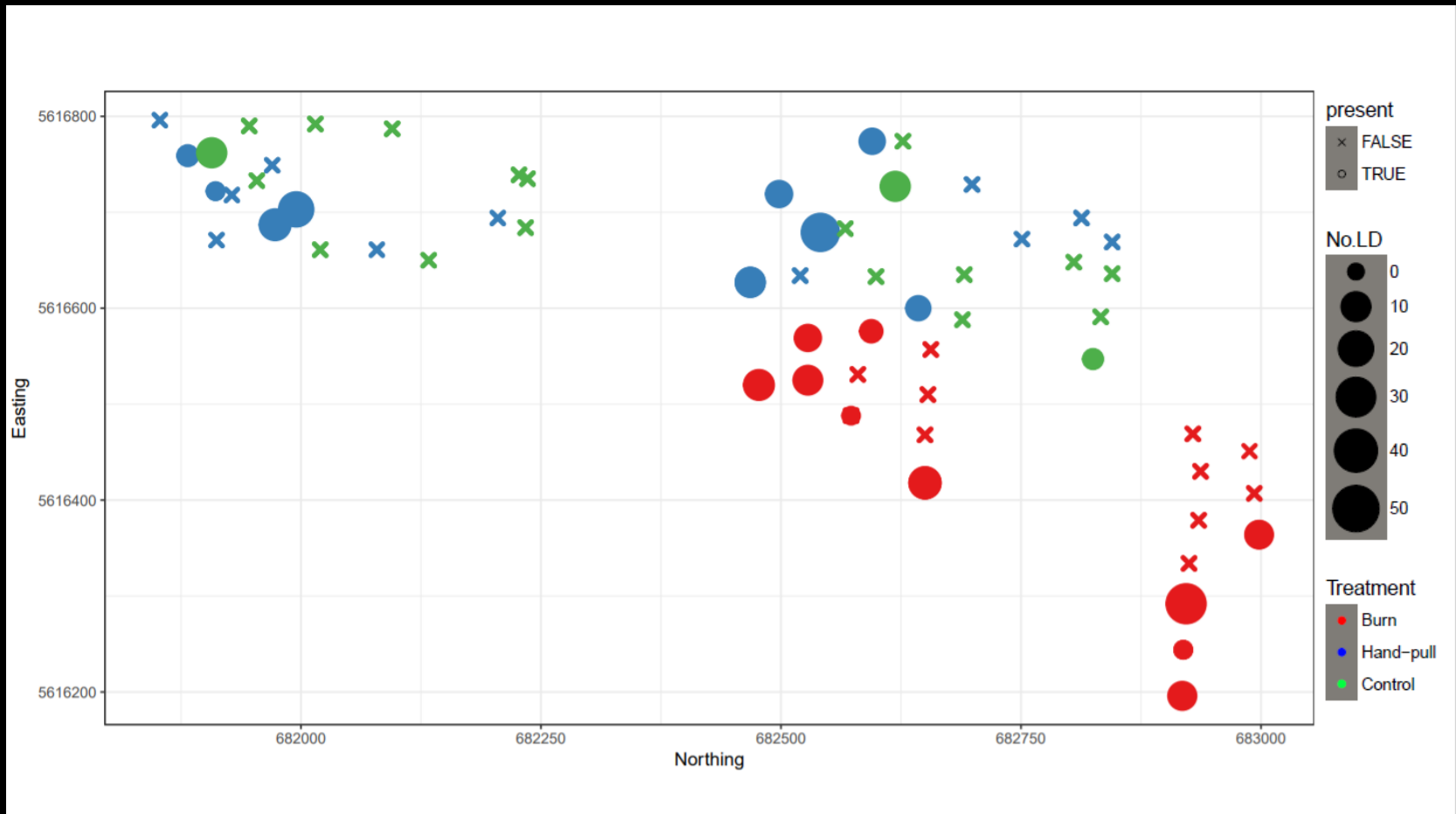
Three survey periods

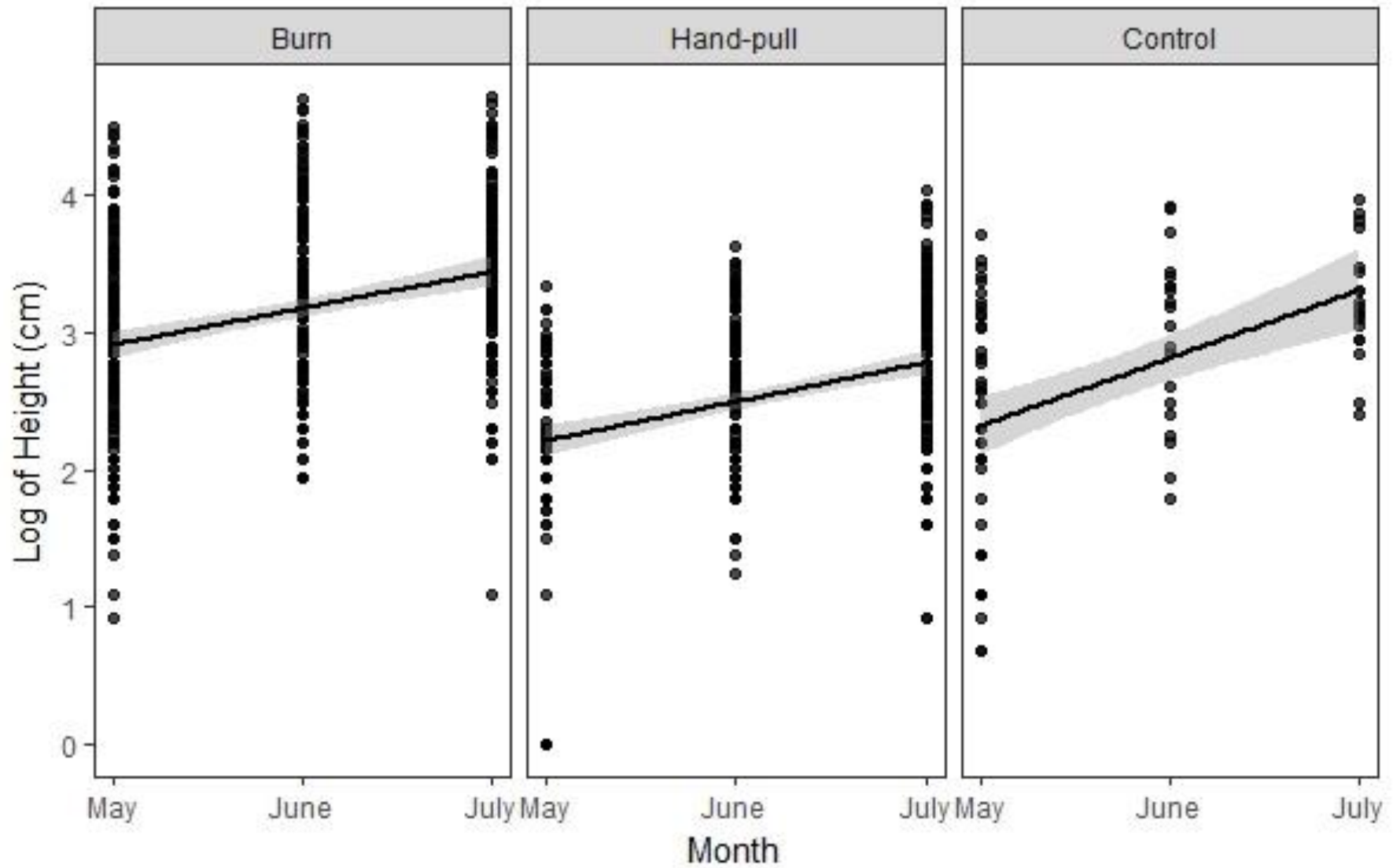
- May
- June
- July

Measured:

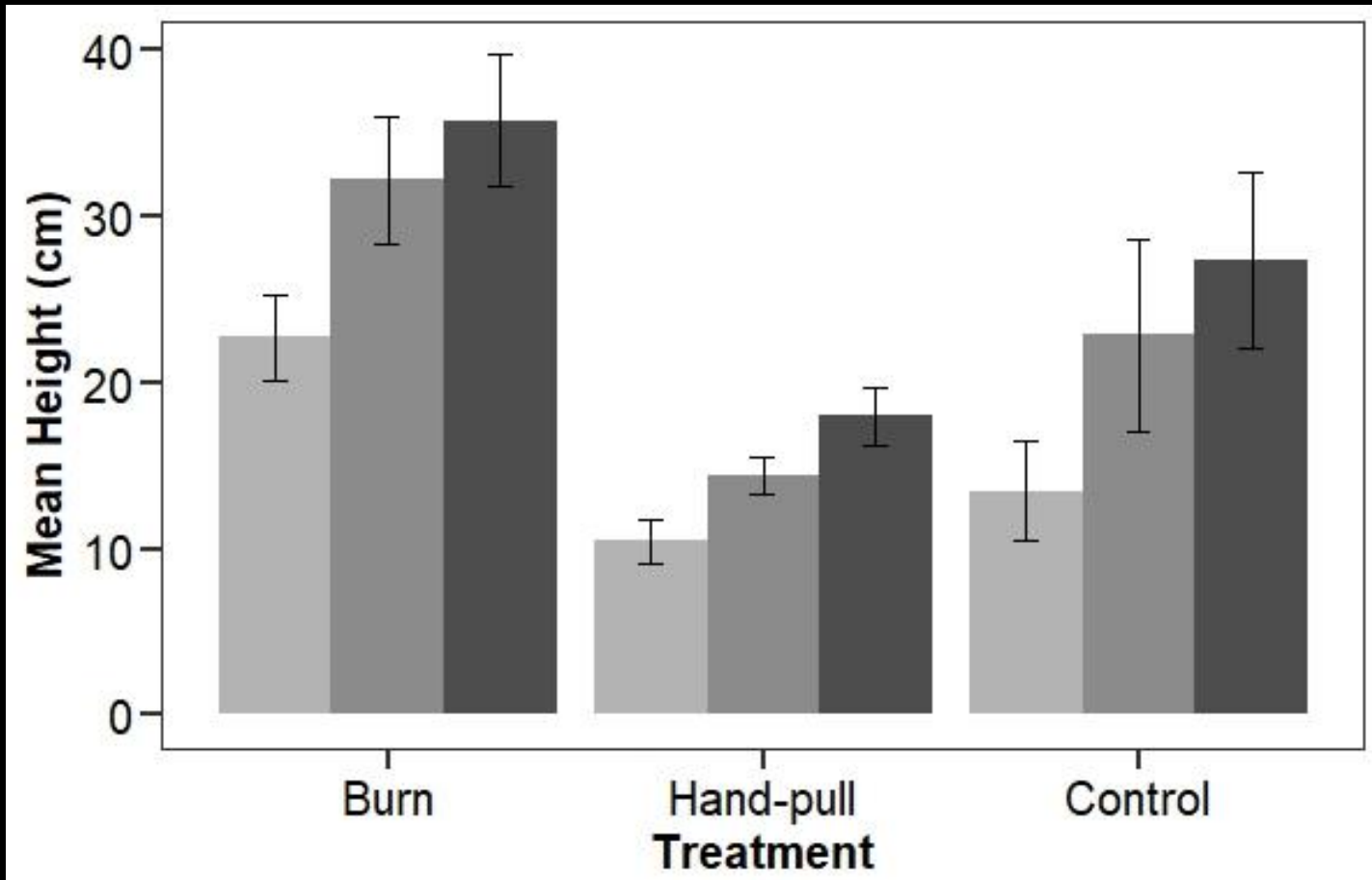
- Stem density
- Height of individuals

SPATIAL OCCURRENCE OF DALMATIAN TOADFLAX

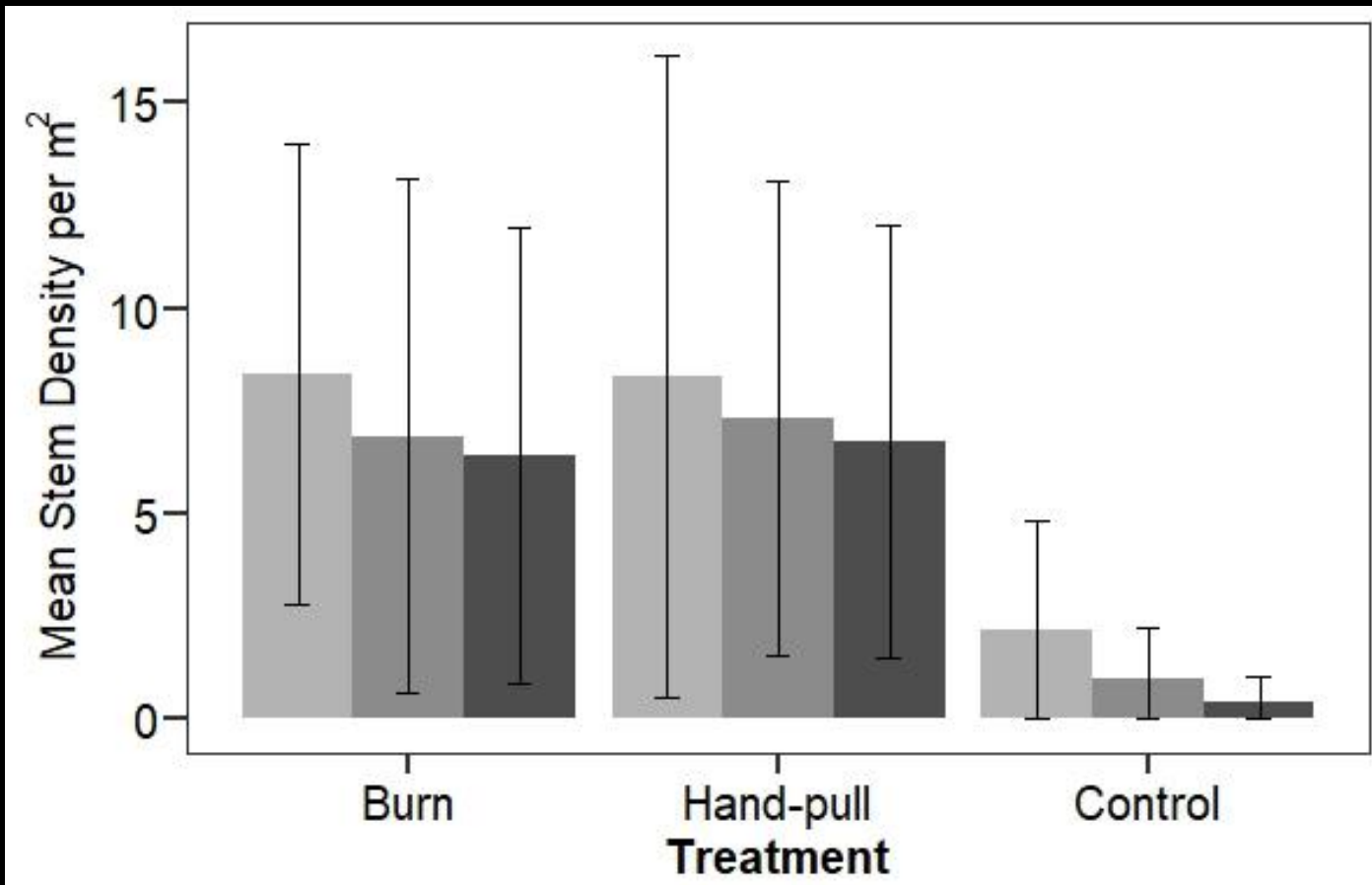




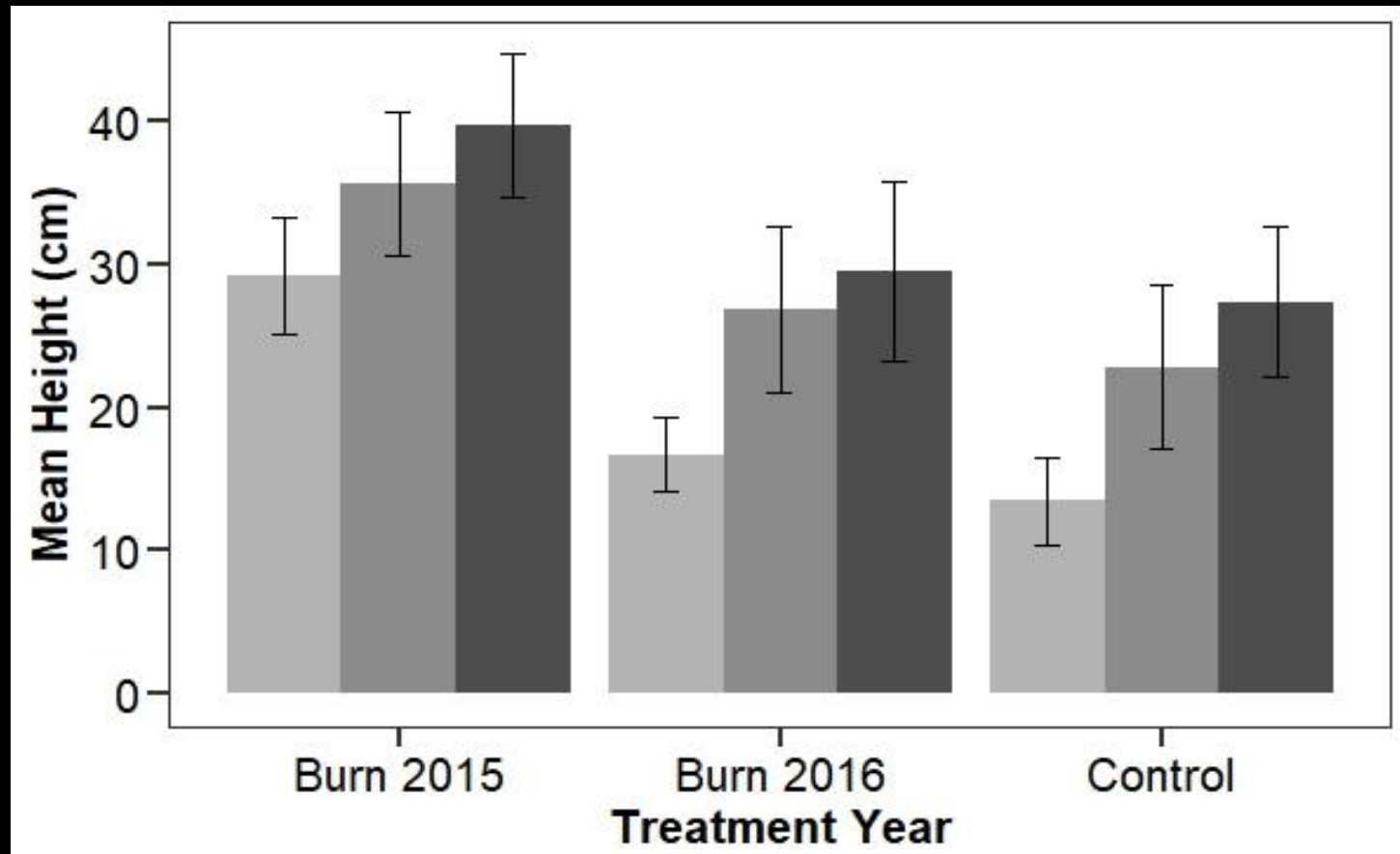
DALMATIAN TOADFLAX – GROWTH RATE



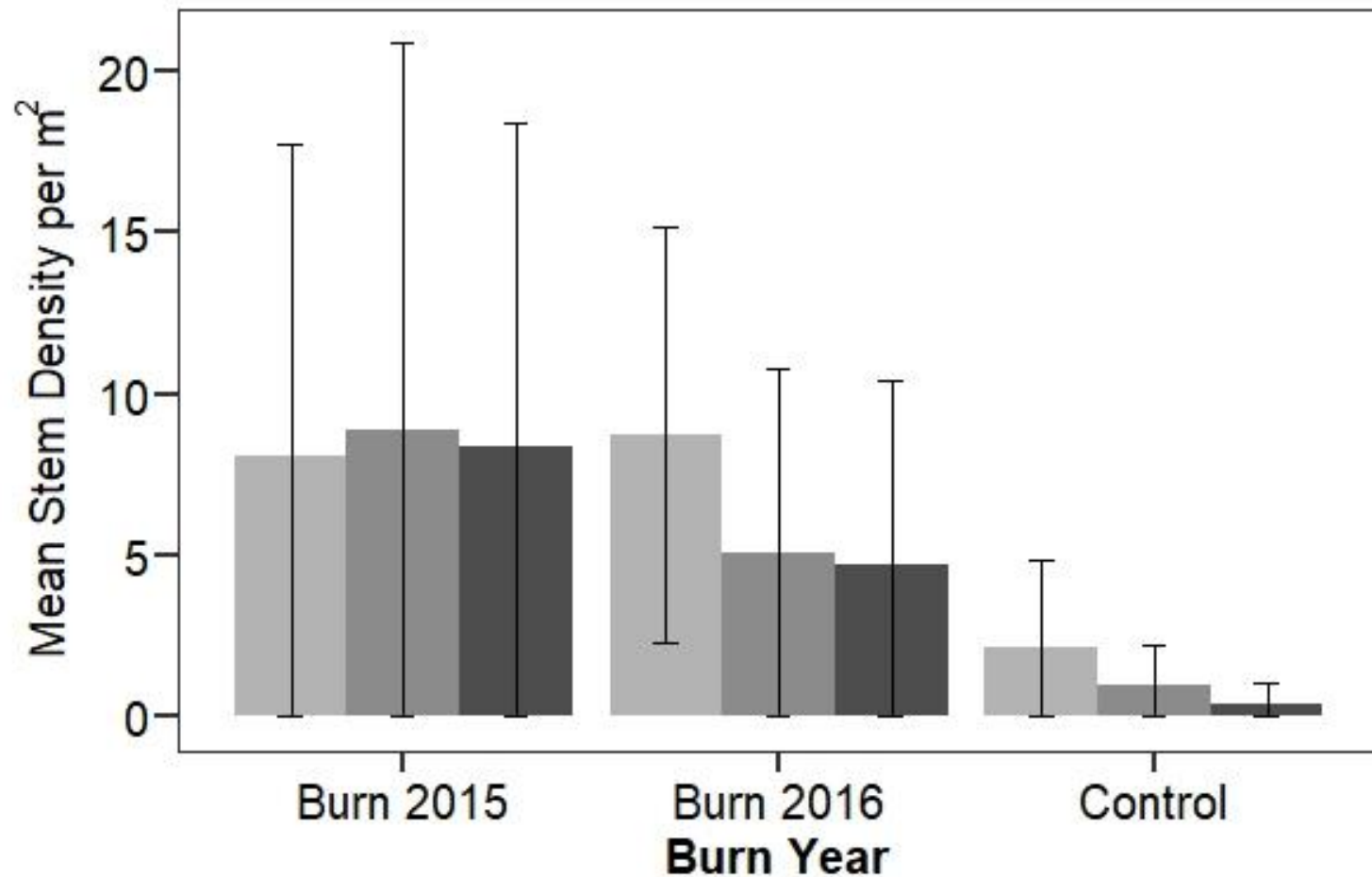
DALMATIAN TOADFLAX - HEIGHT



DALMATIAN TOADFLAX - DENSITY

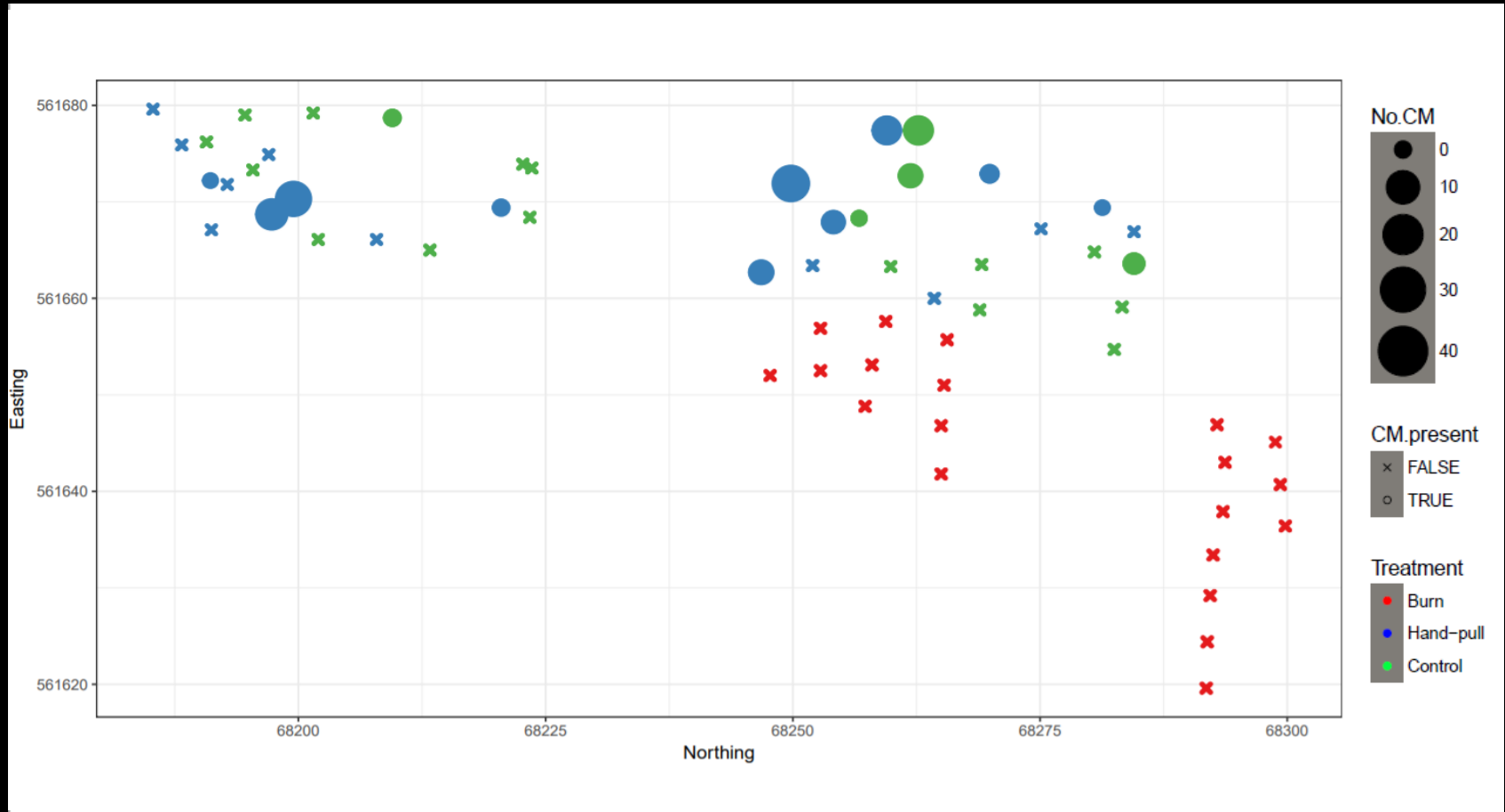


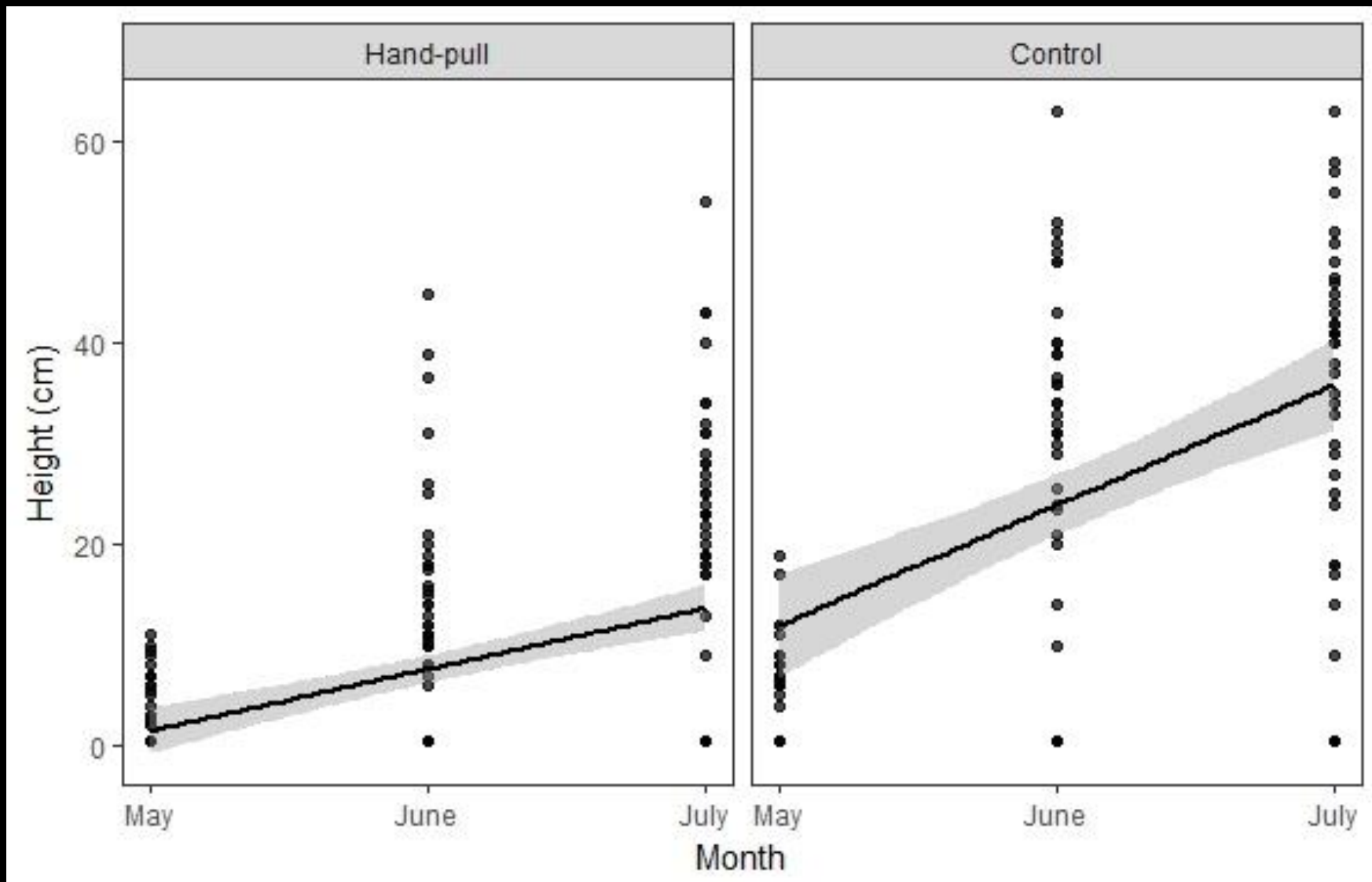
DALMATIAN TOADFLAX — BURN-YEAR



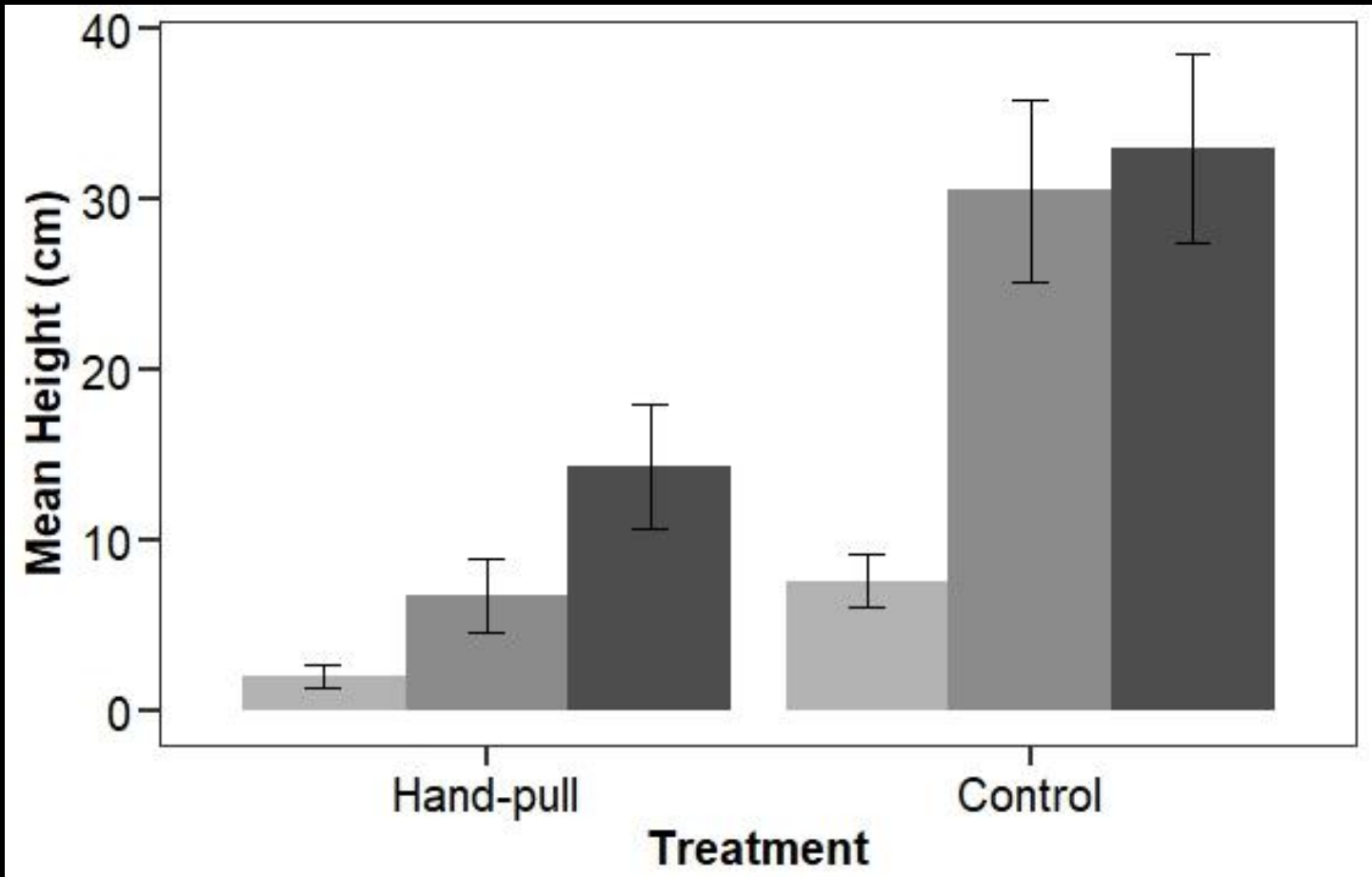
DALMATIAN TOADFLAX – BURN-YEAR

SPATIAL OCCURRENCE OF SPOTTED KNAPWEED

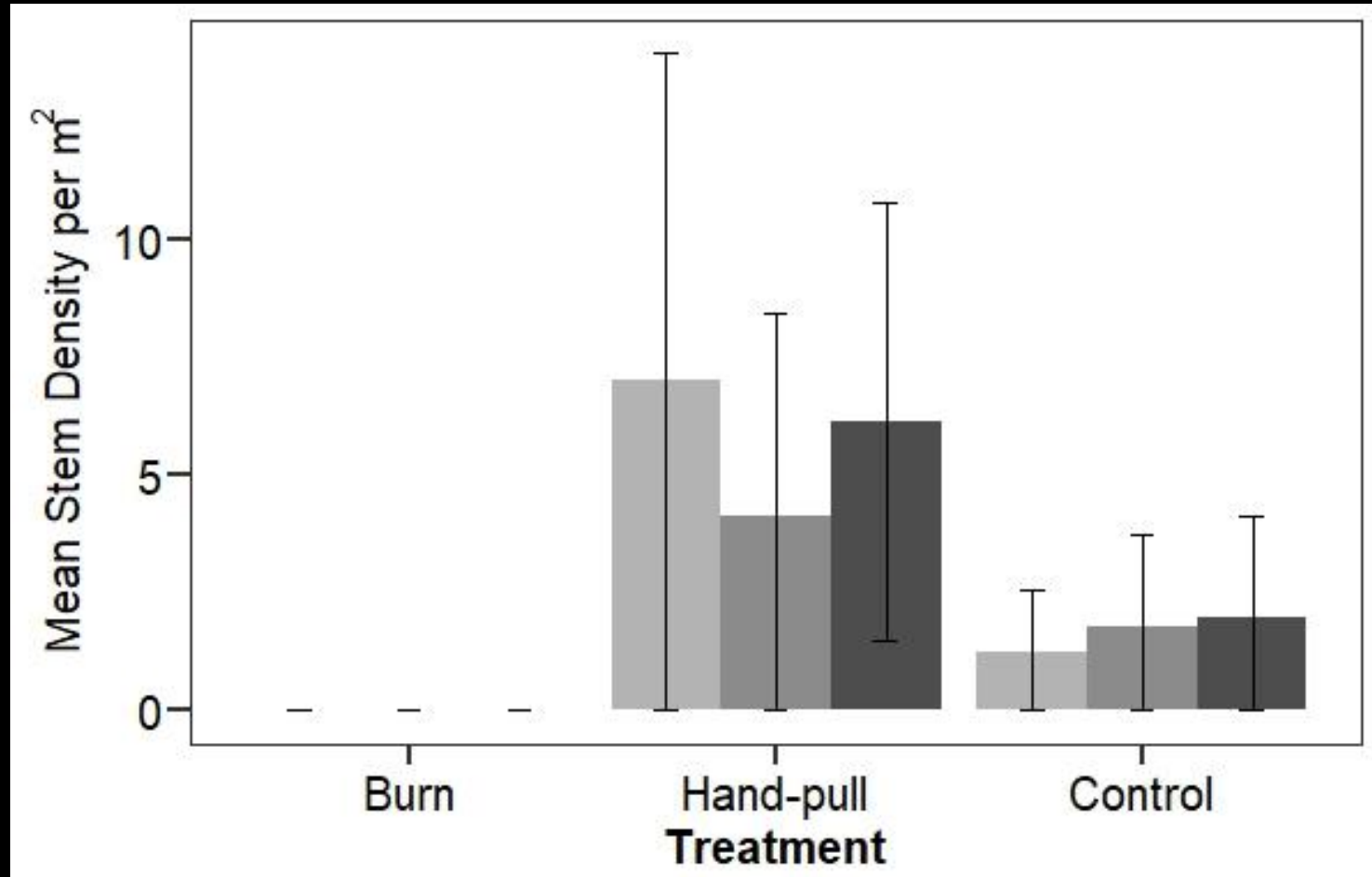




SPOTTED KNAPWEED – GROWTH RATE



SPOTTED KNAPWEED - HEIGHT



SPOTTED KNAPWEED - DENSITY

RELEVANCE TO ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

- Treatments not effective for Dalmatian toadflax
- Treatments effective for spotted knapweed
- Wildfire recovery





MOVING FORWARD

- Incorporate more studies with management practices
- BACI
- Foster a relationship between institutions and industry
- Invasive species management plans necessary in rehabilitation of wildfire events

SUMMARY

- Must understand the specific effect of burning on species of interest
- Burning might be effective for spotted knapweed
- Burning not effective for Dalmatian toadflax
- Need more long-term BACI studies

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THANK-YOU