

Fire severity and ecosystem impacts immediately following an extreme fire event in northern Minnesota.

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Looking west from Lake Polly, 9/12/2011

Hans Martin, USGS,

<http://www.inciweb.org/incident/photograph/2534/26/>



National Fire Plan

PAGAMI CREEK FIRE (biggest in Minnesota since 1894)

2011-08-18: Lightning strike starts fire

2011-09-10: Change in fire behavior to wind-driven crown fire

2011-09-11: Gusting north winds push fire 6 miles south

2011-09-12: 35mph PM wind gusts push fire 19 miles east, consuming ~75,000 acres in 5 hours!



Pagami Creek
MN-SUF-110159
Fire Progression
9/25/2011 0800
Nad83 UTMz15

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Related Articles

Different Delay: Nearby Fire Forces One Match's Suspension
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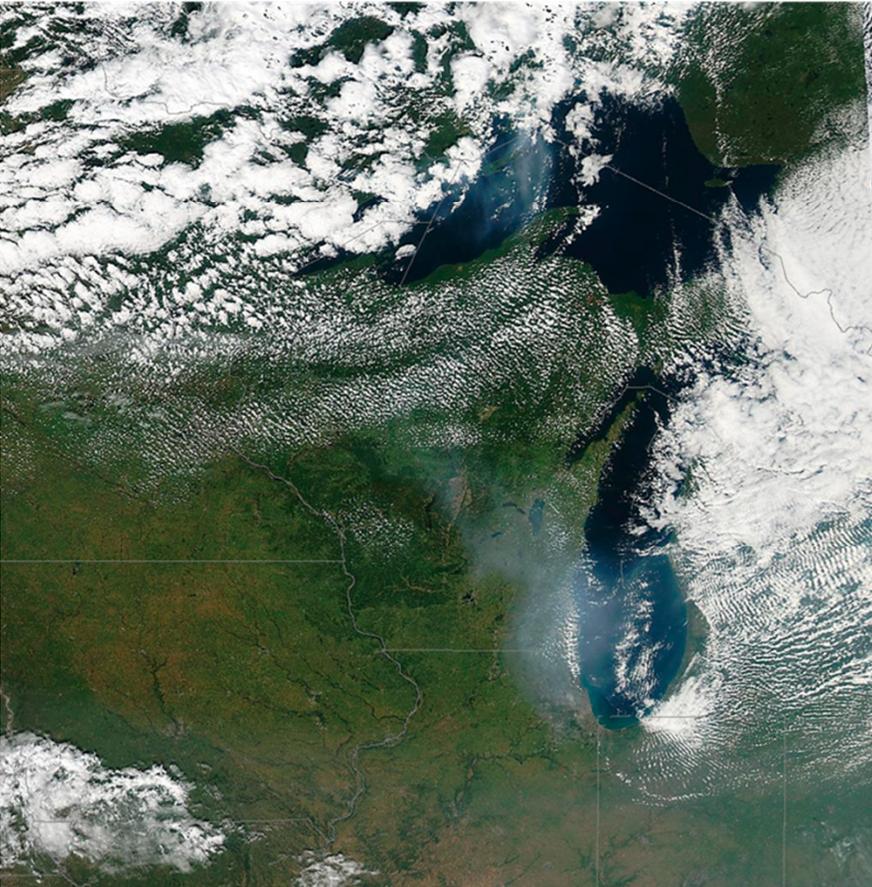
Minnesota fire shrouds Great Lakes in smoke

September 13, 2011 | By The CNN Wire Staff

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A wildfire in a northeast Minnesota woodland grew



The Weather Channel United States (English) °F °C Sign In

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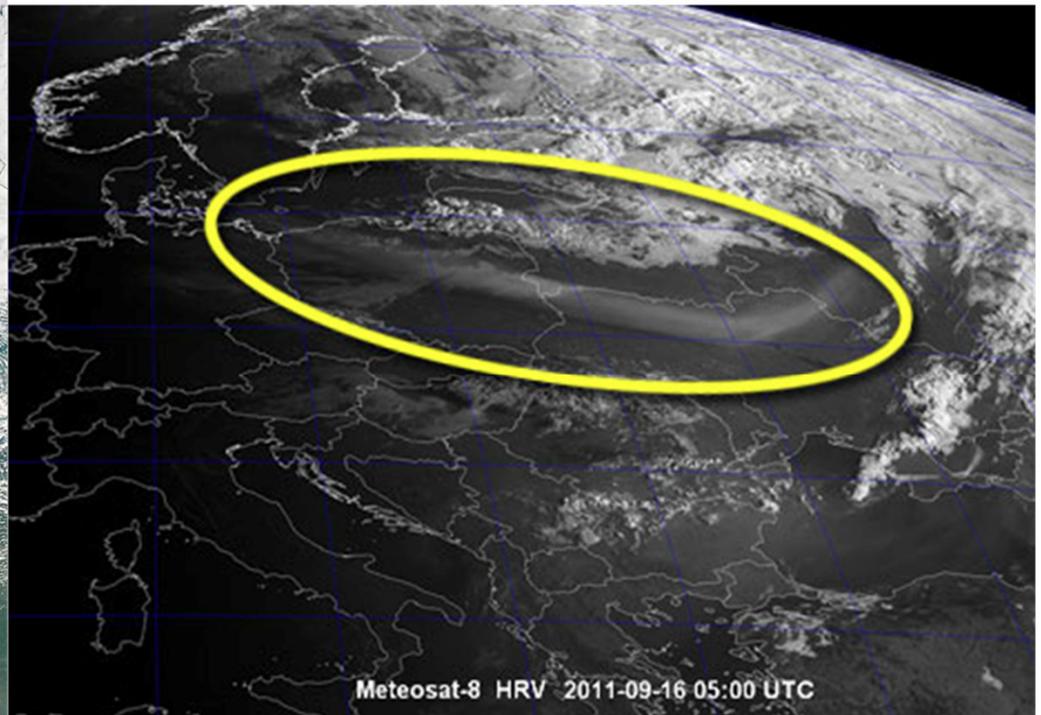
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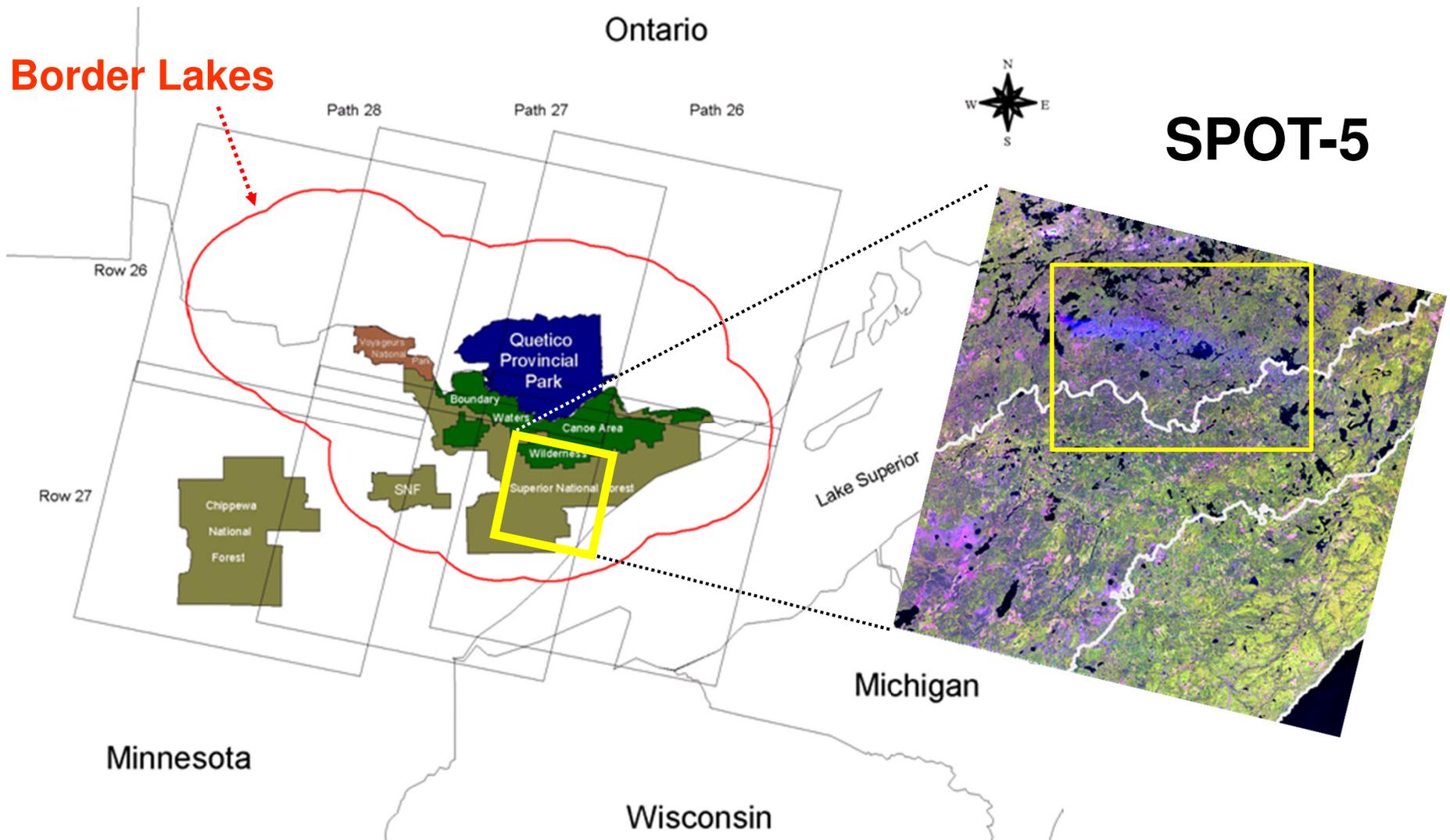
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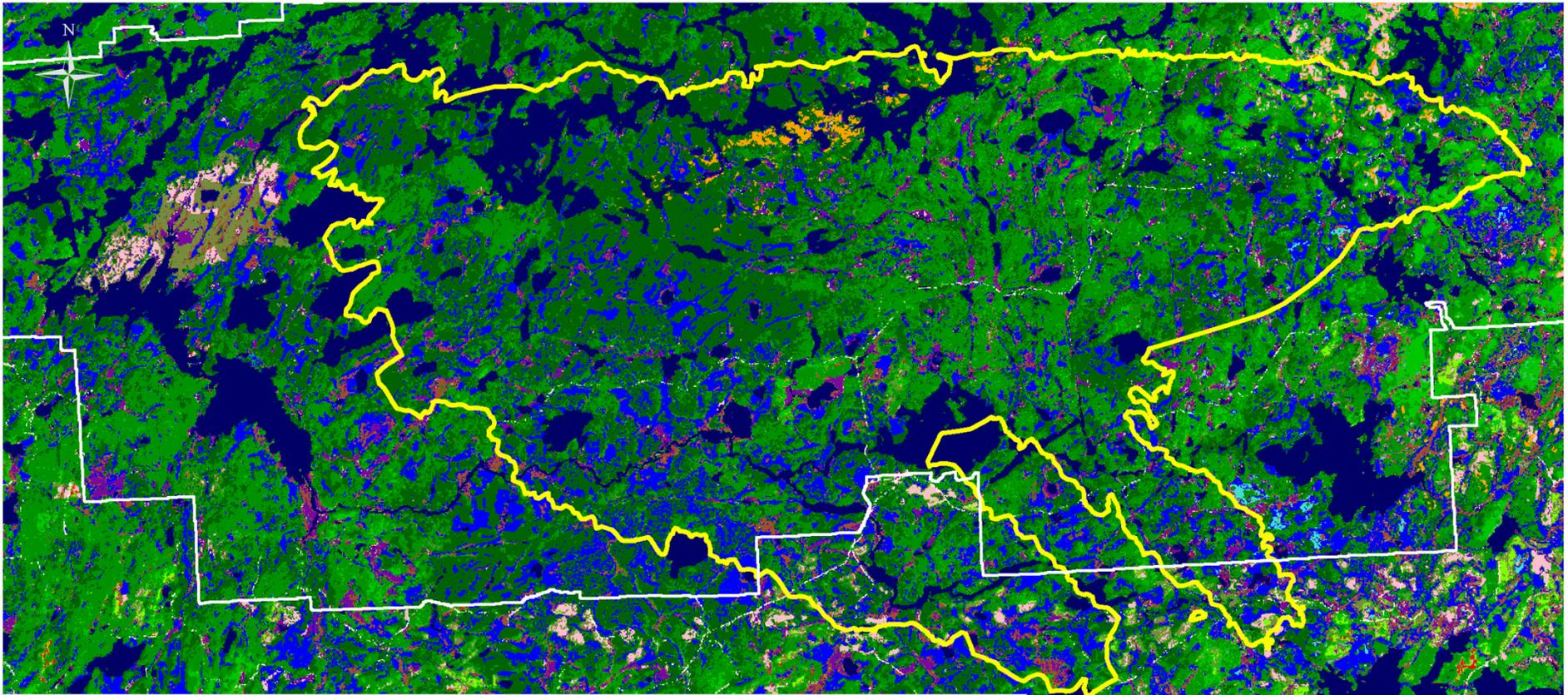
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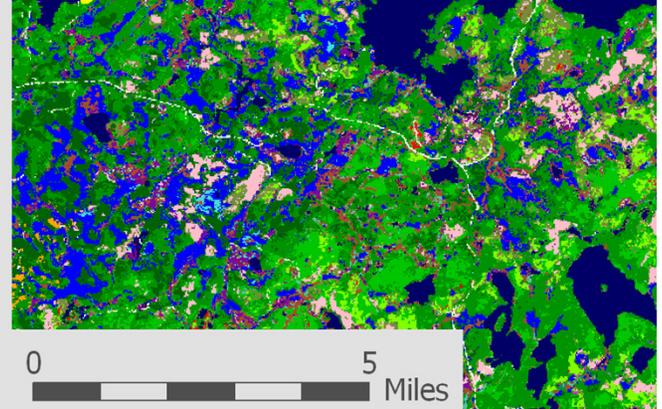
Remote Sensing History

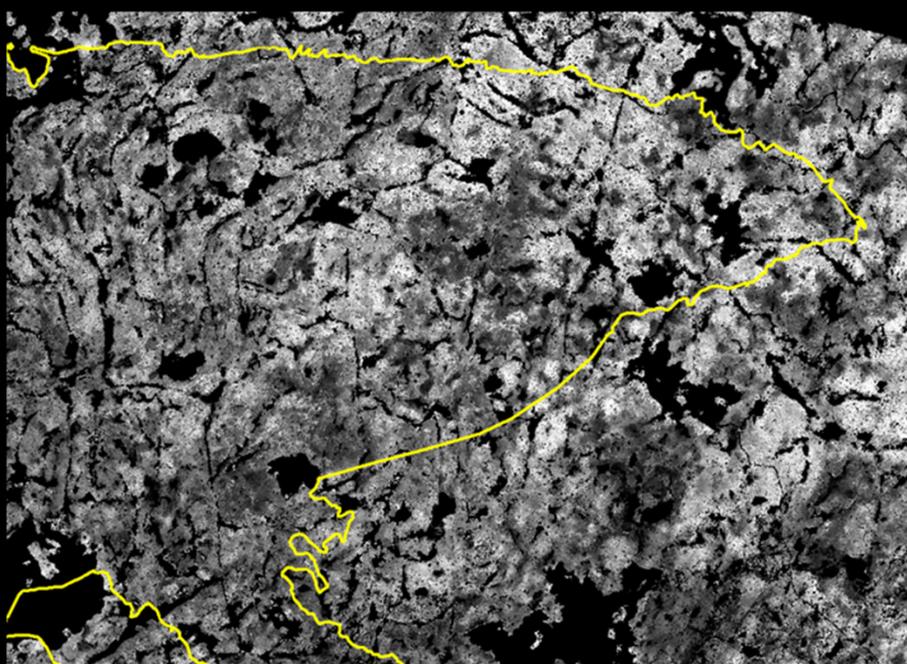




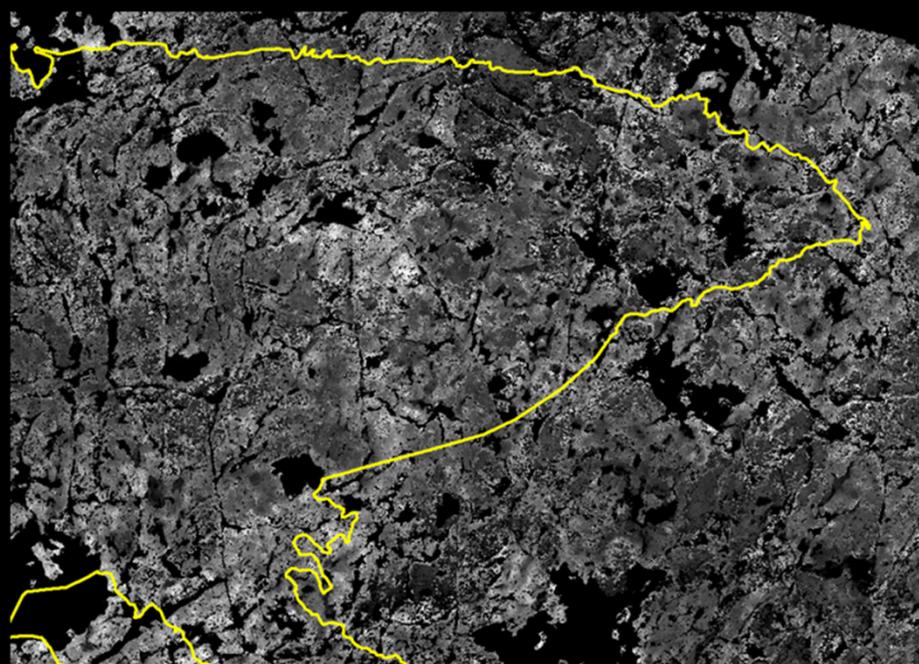
2000 LAND COVER - Superior National Forest

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| No Data | Developed Grass | Lowland Mixed Wood |
| Water | Developed | Lowland Hardwood |
| Emergent Vegetation | Upland Brush | Upland Conifer |
| Lowland Grass | Forest Blow Down | Upland Mixed Wood |
| Lowland Brush | Conifer Regeneration | Upland Hardwood |
| BOG | Hardwood Regeneration | Forest Fire Scar |
| Upland Grass | Lowland Conifer | BWCAW Boundary |
| | Pagami Creek Fire Boundary | |

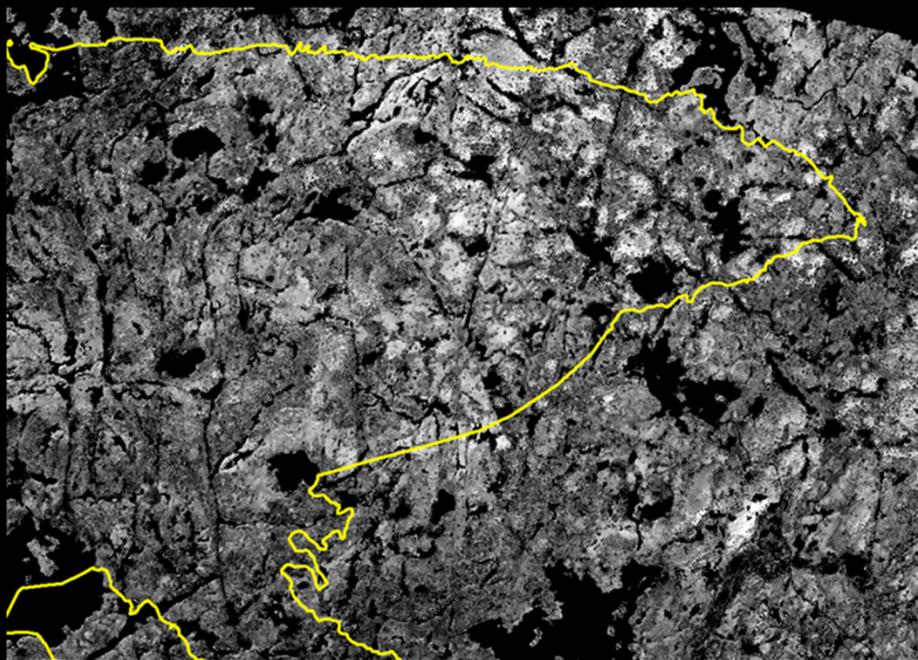




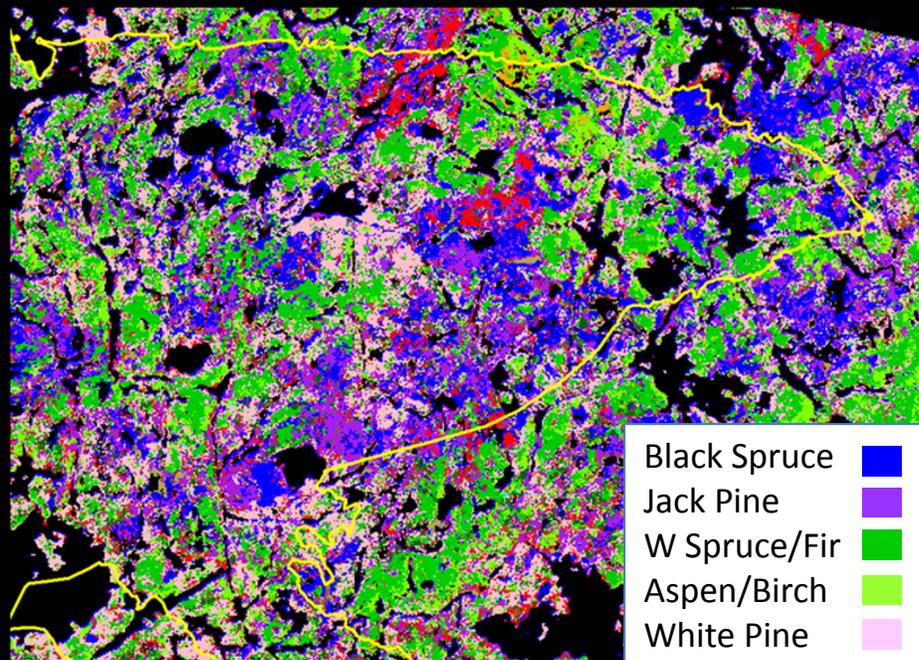
Canopy Diameter (Range 0-10m)



Vertical Length of Live Crown (Range 0-14 m)



Basal Area (range 0-50 m² ha⁻¹)



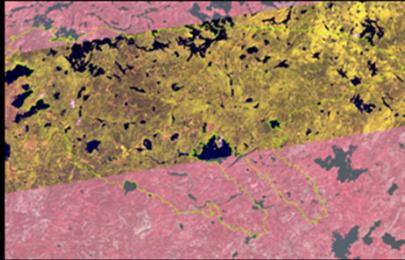
Dominant Tree Species

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Black Spruce | ■ |
| Jack Pine | ■ |
| W Spruce/Fir | ■ |
| Aspen/Birch | ■ |
| White Pine | ■ |
| Red Pine | ■ |



<http://www.inciweb.org/incident/photograph/2534/12/>

QUESTIONS



To what extent do remotely-sensed (hyperspectral) fire severity estimates reflect field-based severity indices in both the overstory and the understory?



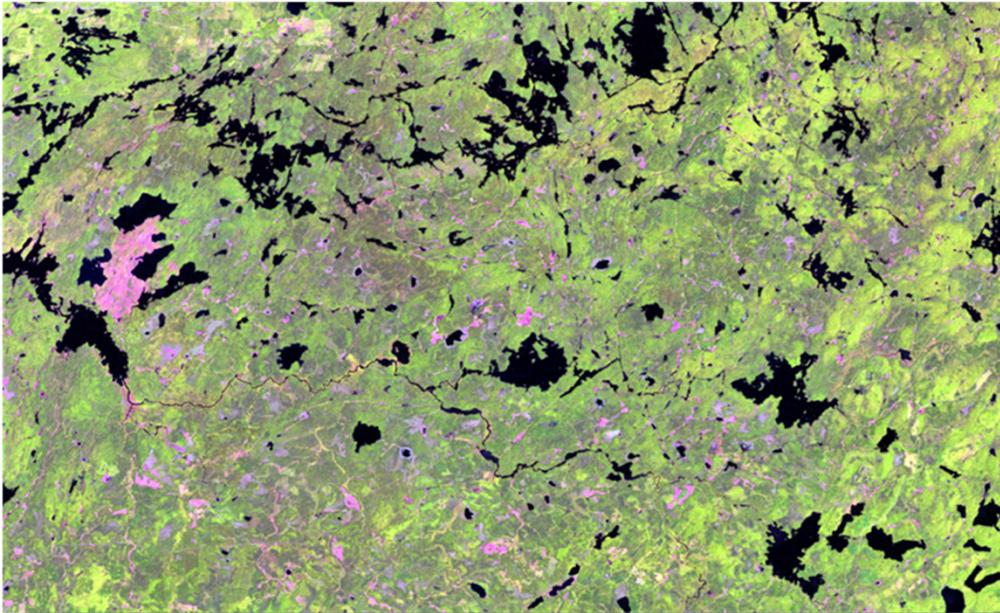
How do overstory and understory fire severities interact to influence soil carbon (C), nitrogen (N), and mercury (Hg) loss immediately after a fire in comparison with those in the first growing season after the fire?



To what extent does pre-fire forest condition affect post-fire nutrient, decomposition and regeneration dynamics?

Photos from: <http://www.inciweb.org/incident/photograph/2534/>

2009-06-26 Prefire



2011-10-06 Postfire



Normalized Burn Ratio (Key & Bensen 2005)

$$\text{NBR} = \frac{\text{Band4} - \text{Band7}}{\text{Band4} + \text{Band7}}$$

NBR primarily sensitive to:

- living chlorophyll
 - water content (soils and vegetation)
 - lignin, hydrous minerals, ash and char
- (Elvidge, 1990; Key, 2006; Kokaly et al., 2007)

Differenced NBR used to detect change:

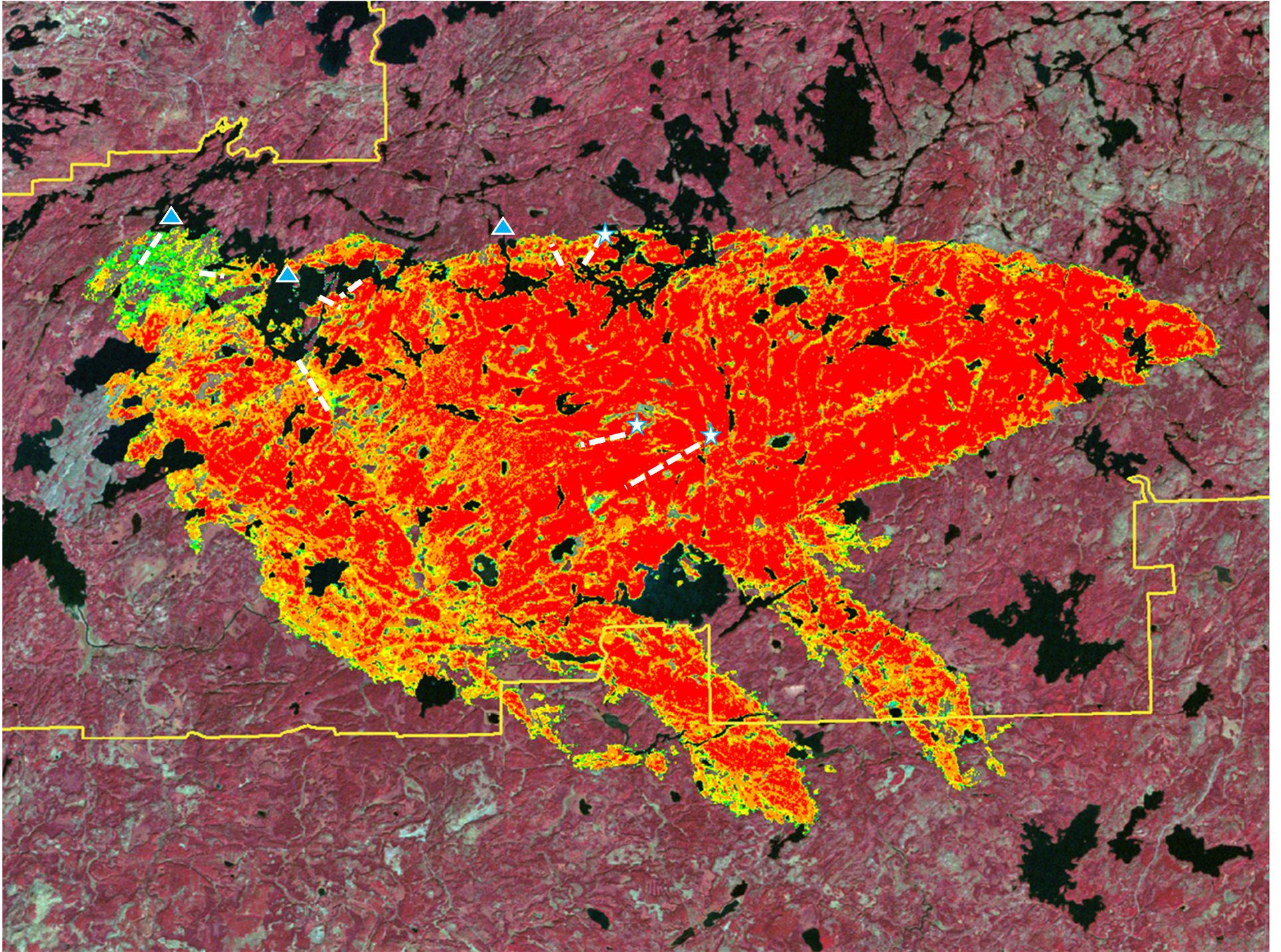
$$\text{dNBR} = \text{prefireNBR} - \text{postfireNBR}$$

But...chlorophyll contents vary by veg type & density → bias

Prefer a relative difference measure to remove vegetation biasing...

Relative difference NBR (Miller & Thode 2007)

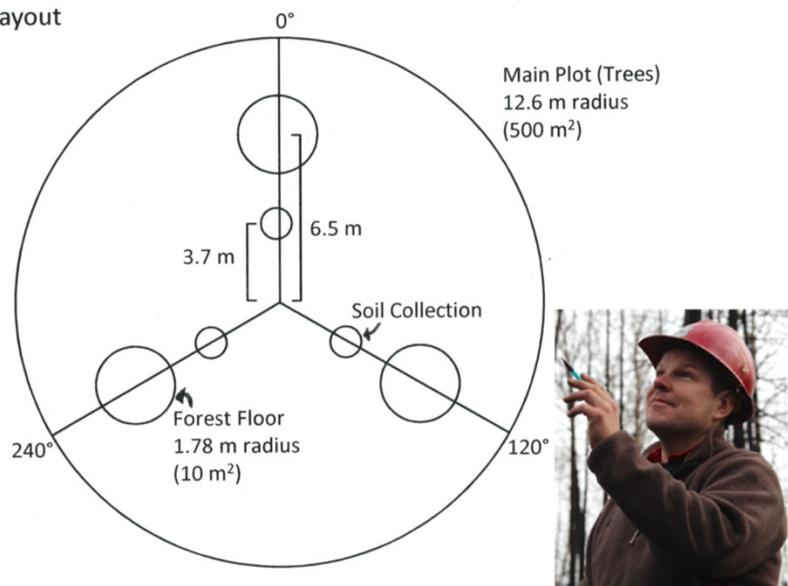
$$\text{RdNBR} = \frac{\text{dNBR}}{\sqrt{\text{ABS}(\text{prefireNBR}/1000)}}$$





**Joel Flory Alex Brito Rob Focht Jason Sedin Peter Wolter
Amy Milo Heather Fox Brian Sturtevant Mike Reinikainen
Bernie Isaacson Shawn Fraver Clayton Kingdon Phil Townsend
*Not Shown: Dan Baumann & Hans Casperson***

Plot Layout



Main Plot (Trees)
12.6 m radius
(500 m²)

3.7 m

6.5 m

Soil Collection

Forest Floor
1.78 m radius
(10 m²)

240°

120°









Phil Townsend





Joel Flory



Phil Townsend



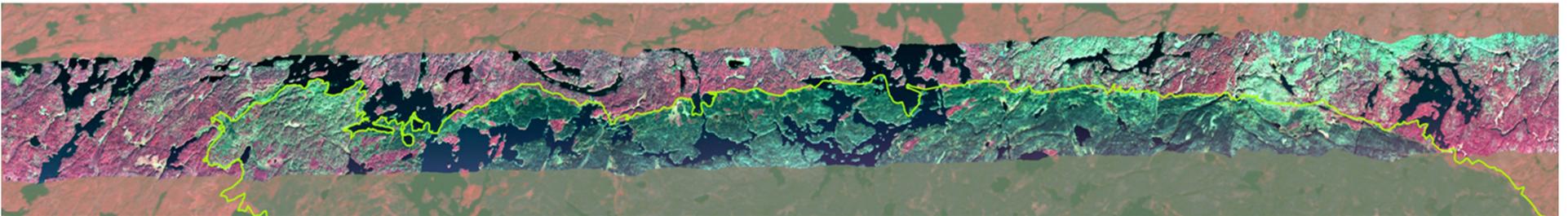
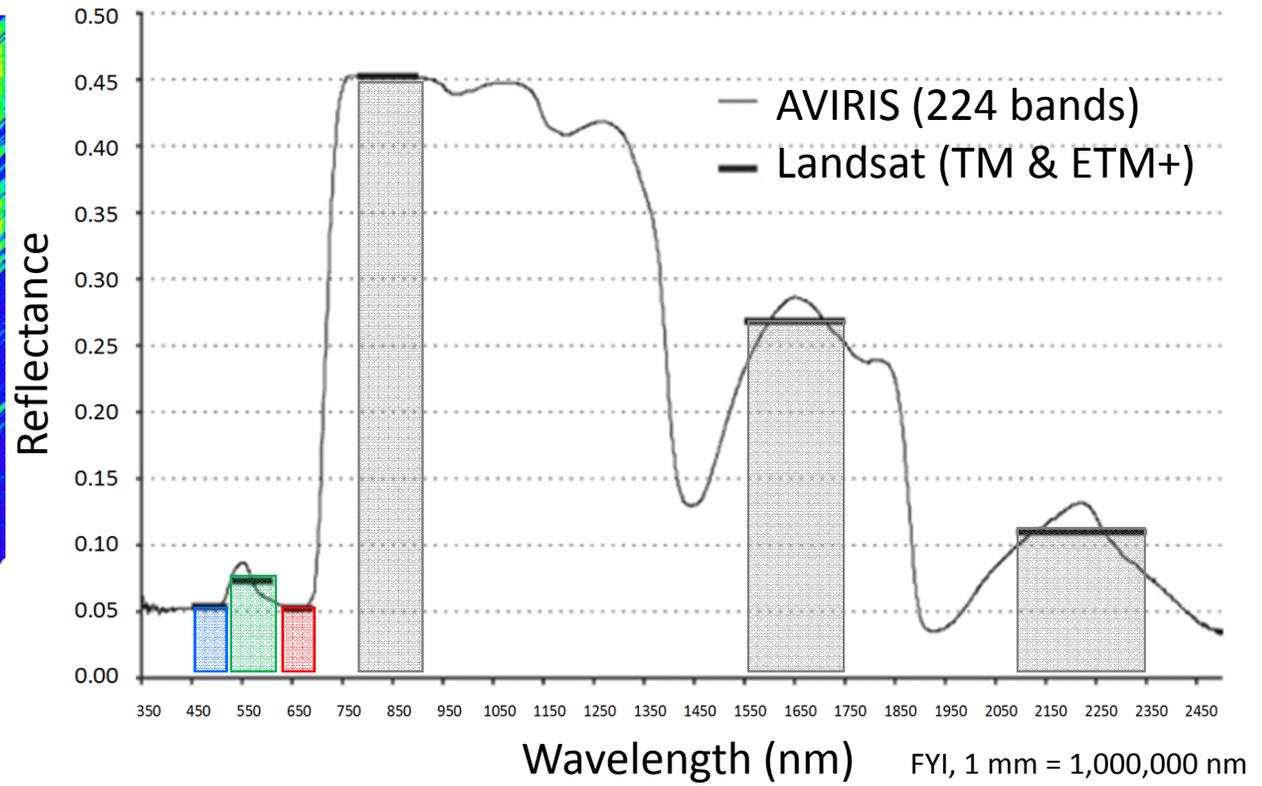
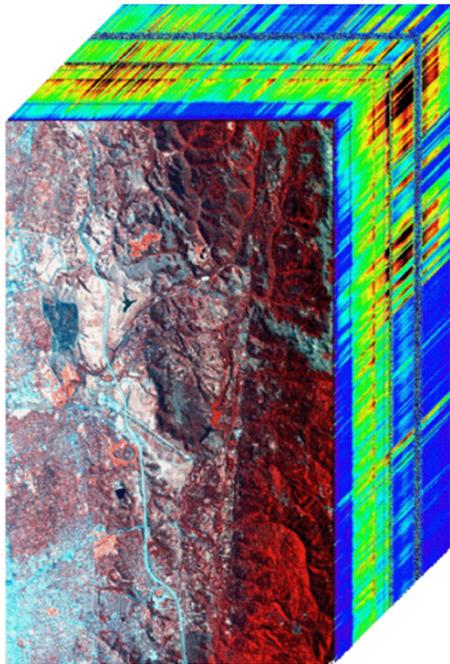


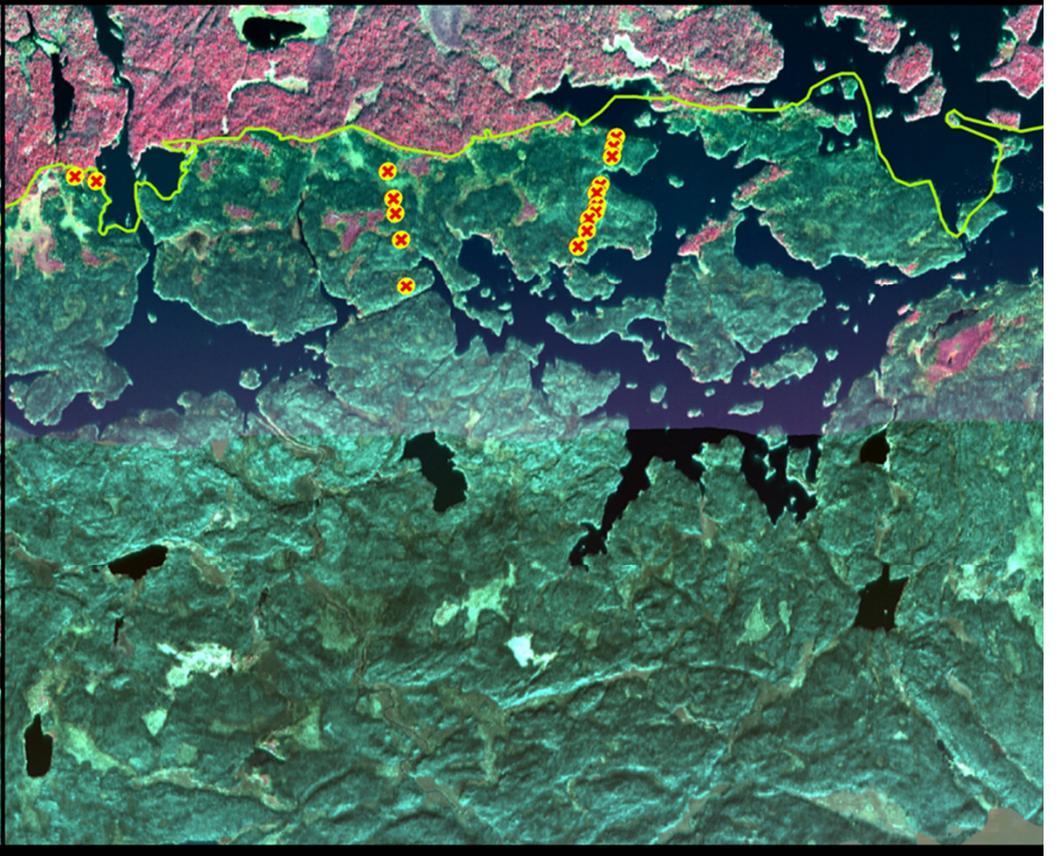
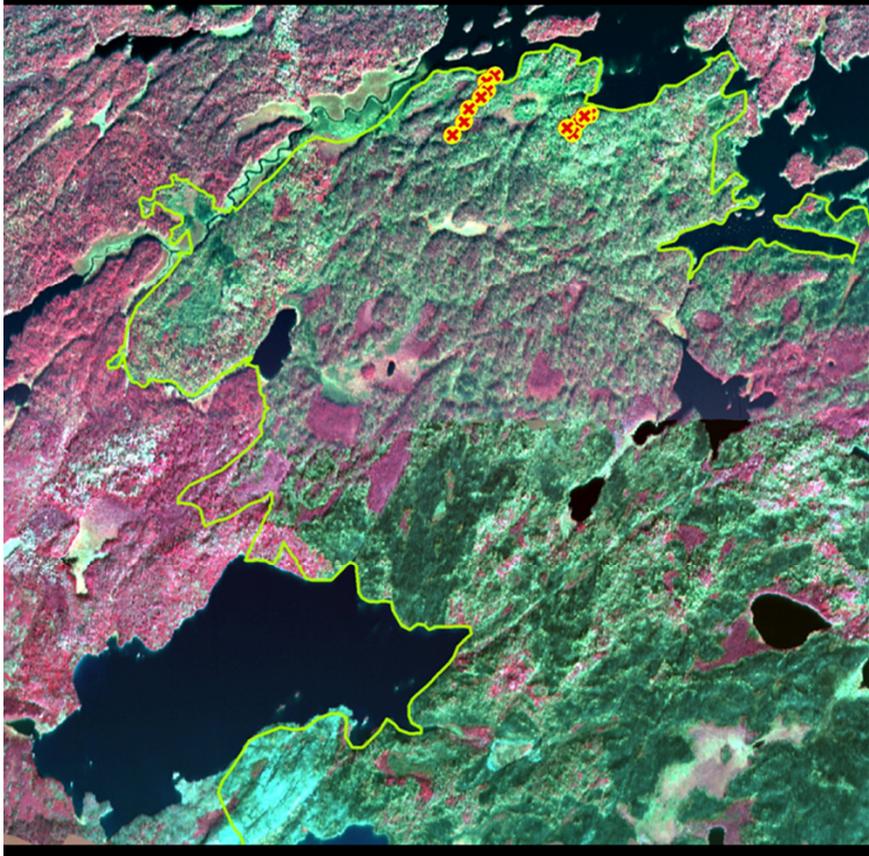
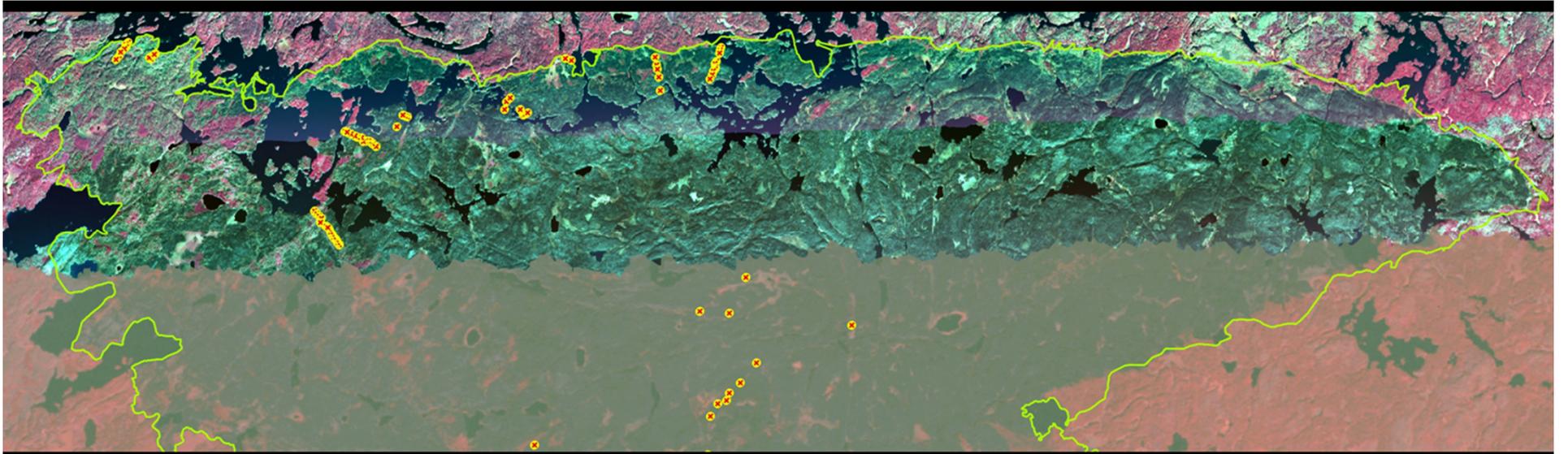


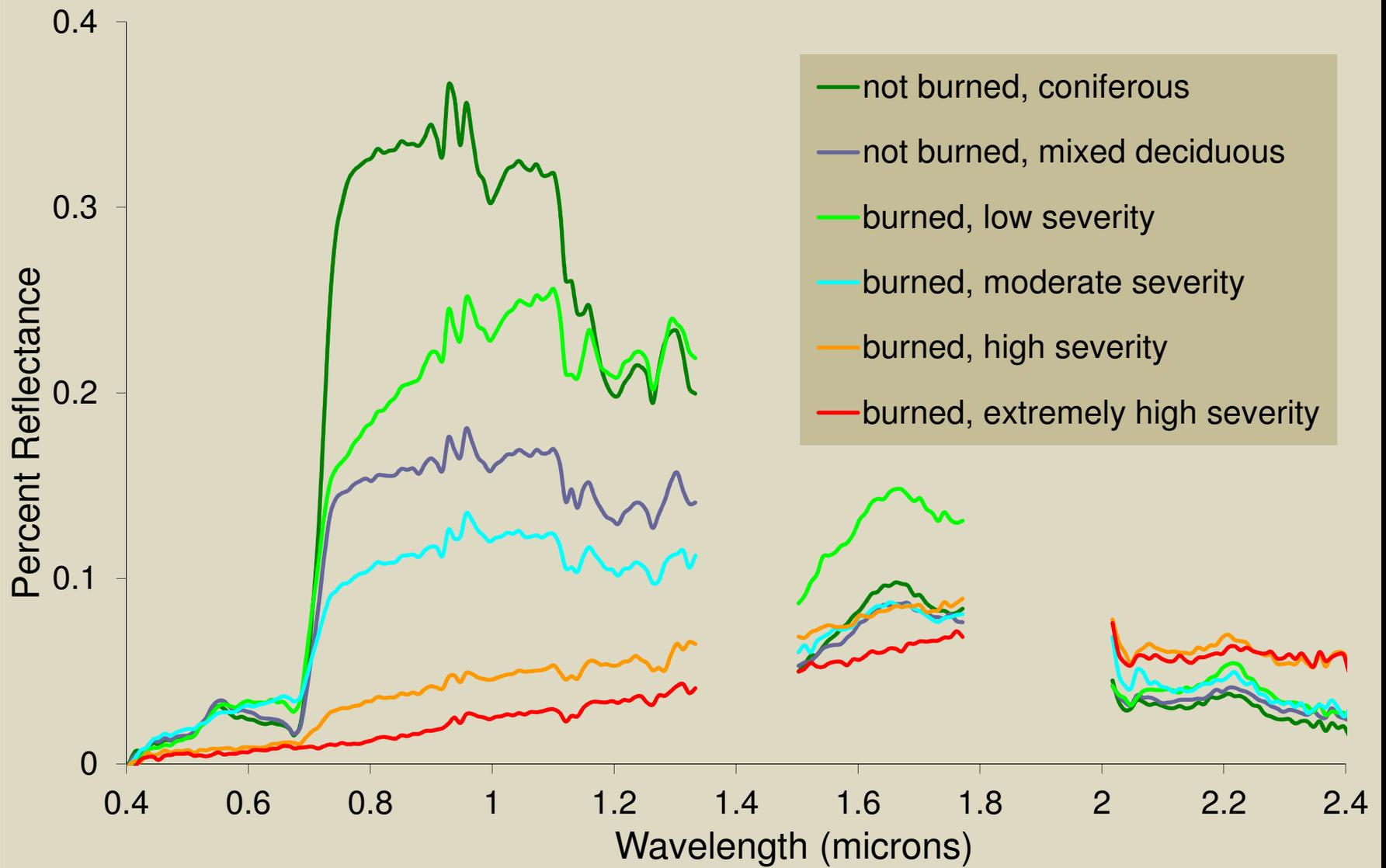
NASA flew its AVIRIS sensor over the site on October 20-21



What is AVIRIS imagery?



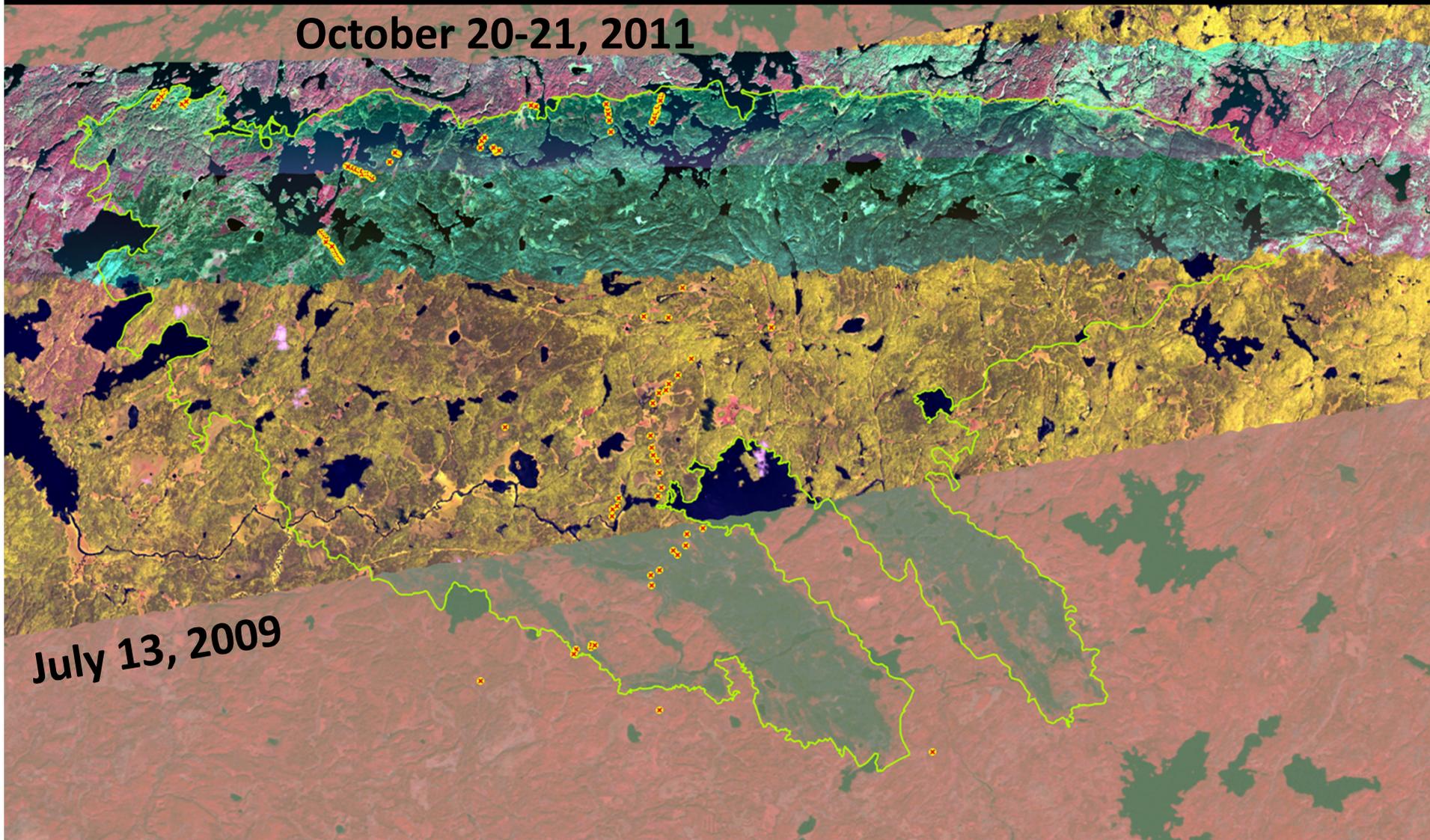




October 20-21, 2011

July 13, 2009

AVIRIS





PAGAMI CREEK FIRE SEVERITY PROJECT

- What are the patterns of burn severity following the fire?
- How are nutrient transformations related to burn severity and pre-fire conditions?
- COMPLETED
 - NASA AVIRIS partial coverage
 - Over 110 plots established
 - Initial data analysis – in progress

http://nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/fire/extreme_fire_effects_mn/



PAGAMI CREEK FIRE SEVERITY PROJECT

- NEXT PRIORITIES
- Complete NASA AVIRIS coverage in Spring, 2012
- Use existing maps and forest history information to target under sampled areas (Forest Type × Fire Severity)
 - Early May
- Re-sample our all plots for SOILS after the first growing season
 - August – September

http://nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/fire/extreme_fire_effects_mn/²⁸



PAGAMI CREEK FIRE SEVERITY PROJECT

- FUTURE WORK
- One Year of Funding
 - Goal – Establish a baseline of fire severity & initial impacts
- Seek Additional Funding
 - Vegetation Recovery Patterns
 - Carbon & Nitrogen Dynamics
 - Other Research Priorities?

http://nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/fire/extreme_fire_effects_mn/

Questions?



Carbon Storage in Southern Boreal Forests Following Fire

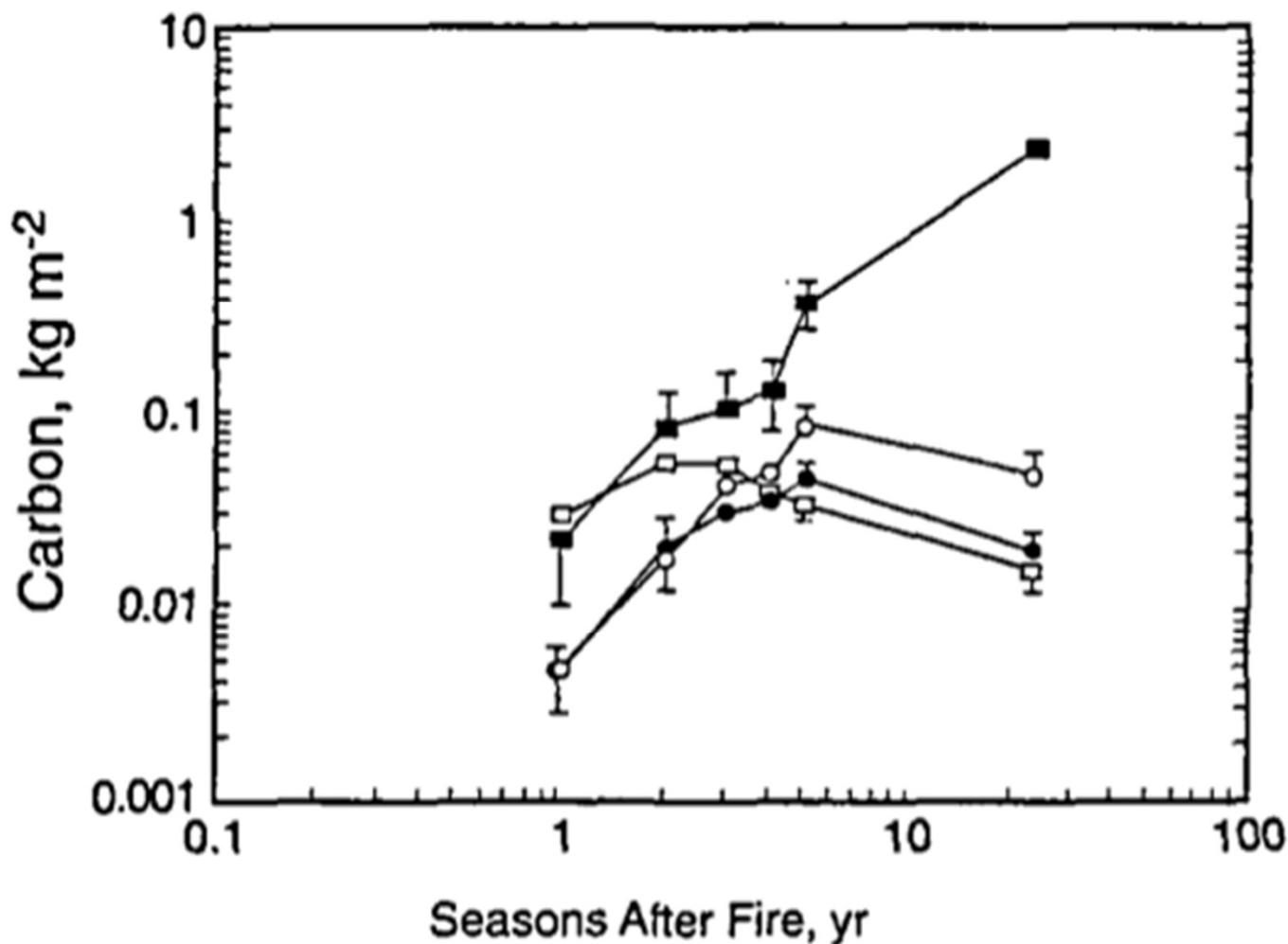
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Scandinavian Journal
of Forest Research



**Little Sioux Fire
1971**



5-2007

Ham Lake Fire

6-2008



From powerpoint by: Mark Van Every, District Ranger, of the Kawishiwi Ranger District, <http://www.inciweb.org/incident/article/2534/13493/>

One Week After Cavity Fire



From powerpoint by: Mark Van Every, District Ranger, of the Kawishiwi Ranger District, <http://www.inciweb.org/incident/article/2534/13493/>

One Year After Cavity Fire



From powerpoint by: Mark Van Every, District Ranger, of the Kawishiwi Ranger District, <http://www.inciweb.org/incident/article/2534/13493/>

Five Years After Cavity Fire



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