

O uso do fogo controlado em áreas invadidas por plantas exóticas

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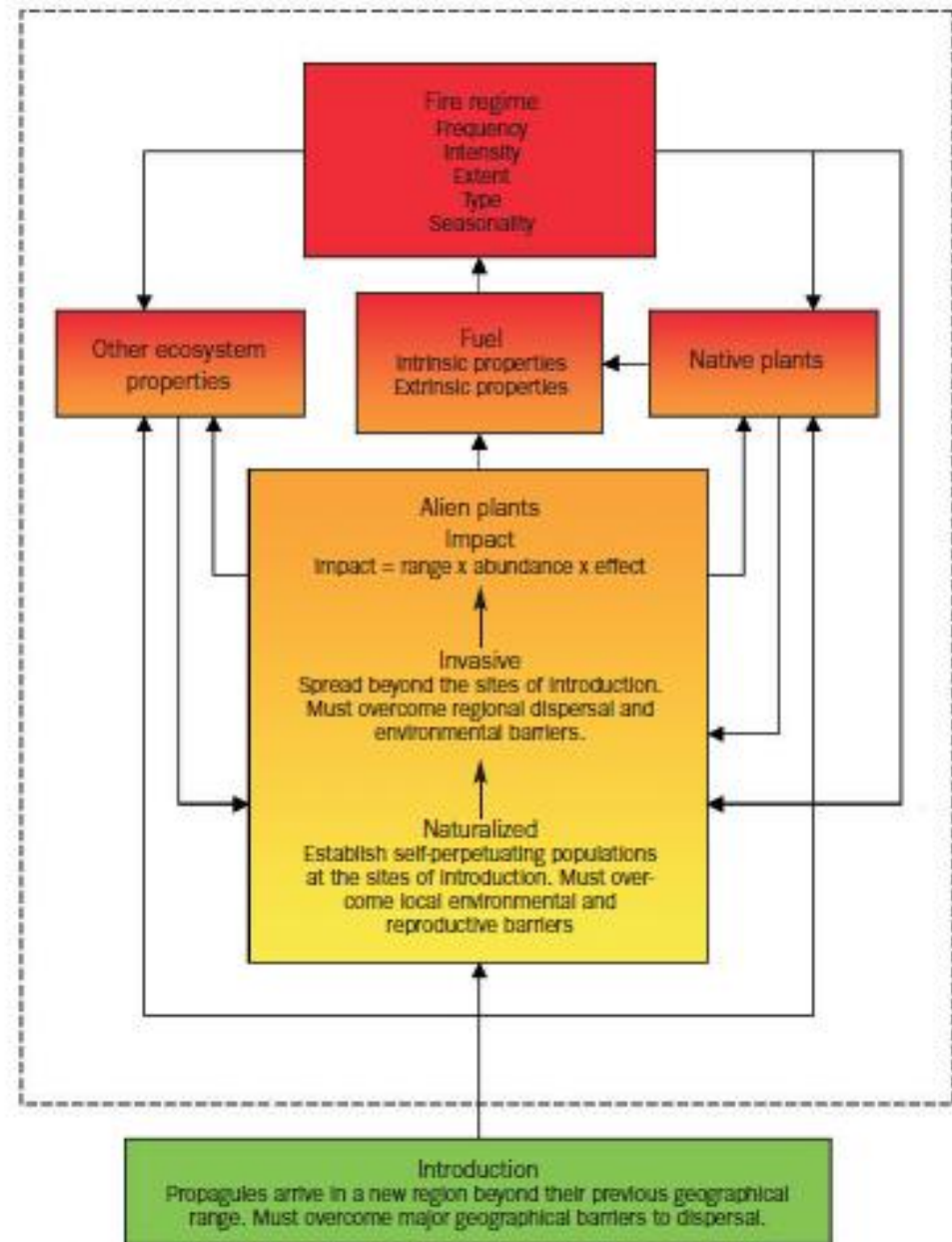
ESAC

Centre for Functional Ecology – UC/IPC

The problem

- Portugal is an invasion-prone country, given its mild climate and the introduction of many alien plant species
- Some of those species are fire-adapted

Fire and alien plants may be connected through a fire cycle



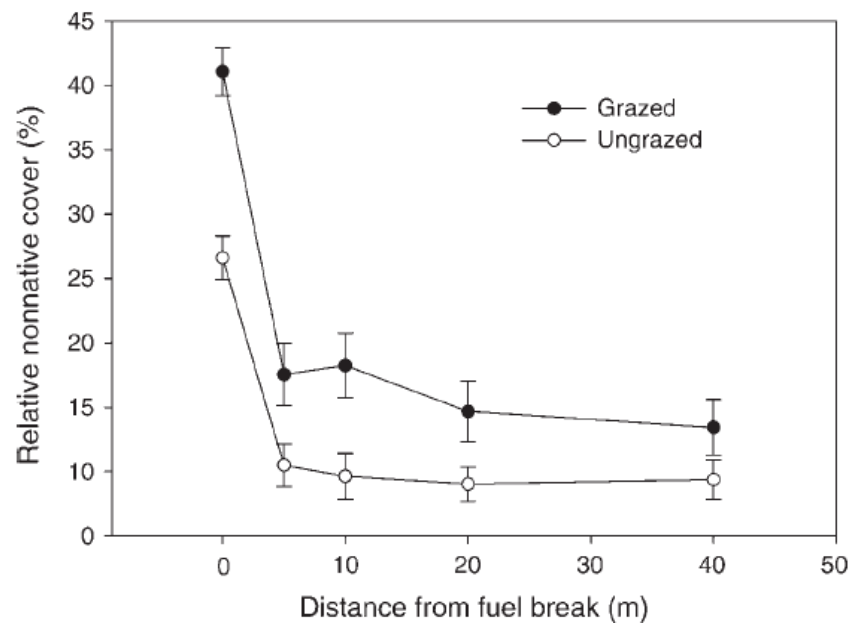
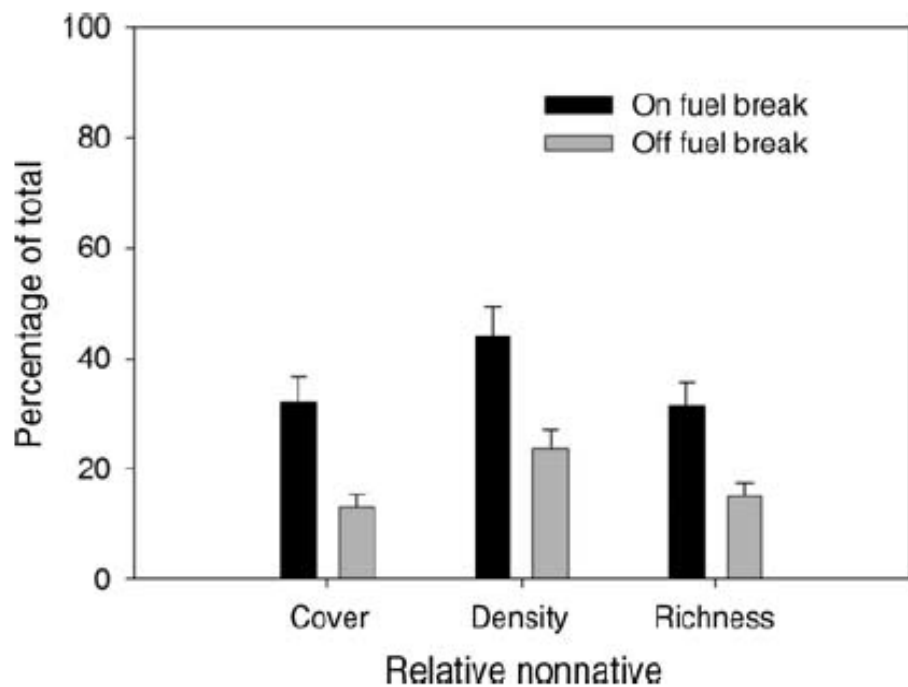
Brooks *et al.* 2004

Figure 2. The invasive plant–fire regime cycle. Green, phase 1; yellow, phase 2; orange, phase 3; red, phase 4.

- Most fuel management practices may potentially aggravate the problema of plant invasions
- Even fuel breaks for fire prevention can foster the establishment of invasive plants

In Califórnia (Merriam et al. 2006):

“We found that nonnative plant abundance was over 200% higher on fuel breaks than in adjacent wildland areas”



Merriam et al. 2006):

Alien plant species introduced to
Portugal that are well adapted to fire

- *Acacia dealbata*

- Australian origin
- As many other Fabaceae, it develops a soil seed bank
- The hard-coated seeds may be stored in the soil for decades
- Fire triggers seed germination
- It resprouts vigorously after fire
- Seed pods can be dispersed at considerable distances
- It has been expanding rapidly across the country





- *Hakea sericea*

- Another Australian species
- It is an obligate seeder
- It develops a canopy seed bank
- Woody fruits open after fire and disperse the seeds at considerable distances (>100 m), therefore expanding the invaded area

O projeto Fogo e Invasoras

- The use of fire as a fuel management tool may aggravate the problem of plant invasions
- Yet, proper management through an informed use of fire, may:
 - At least, minimize the risk of expanding the invasive plants, using an appropriate prescription;
 - If properly used, it may even contribute to locally eliminate the invasive plant species.

But

- Currently we don't know how to set a prescription envisaging the achievement of such goals;
- The existing guides on prescribed burning for portuguese conditions:
 - Have the sole goal of managing fuels for fire hazard mitigation
 - Did not consider the risk of plant invasions

GUIA DE CAMPO PARA FOGO CONTROLADO EM MATOS



GUIA DE FOGO CONTROLADO EM EUCALIPTAL



**Piro
Pinus**

PRESCRIBED BURNING GUIDE FOR MARITIME PINE STANDS

Version 2.3, August 2011

Paulo Fernandes
Carlos Loureiro
Hermínio Botelho

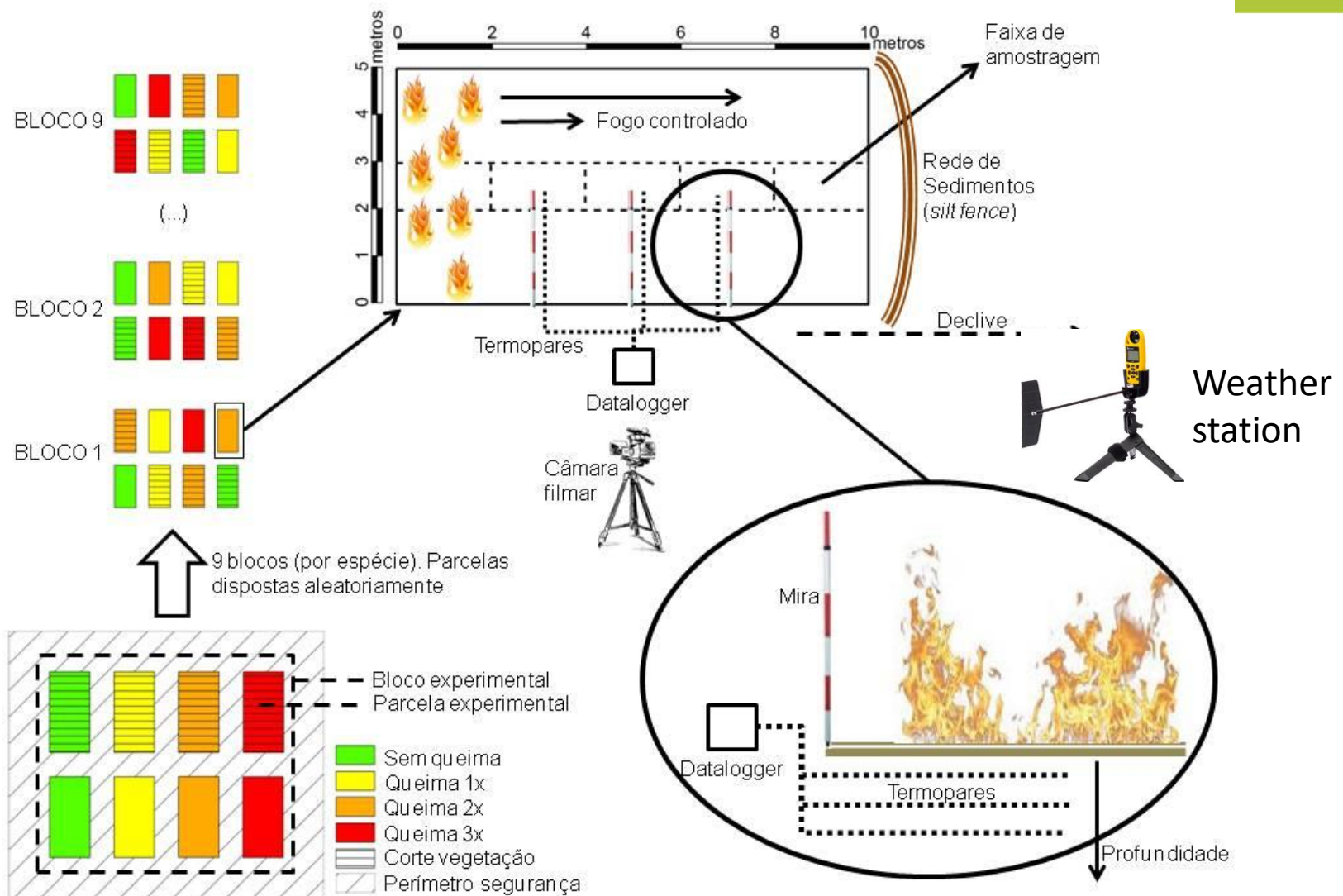


March 2016

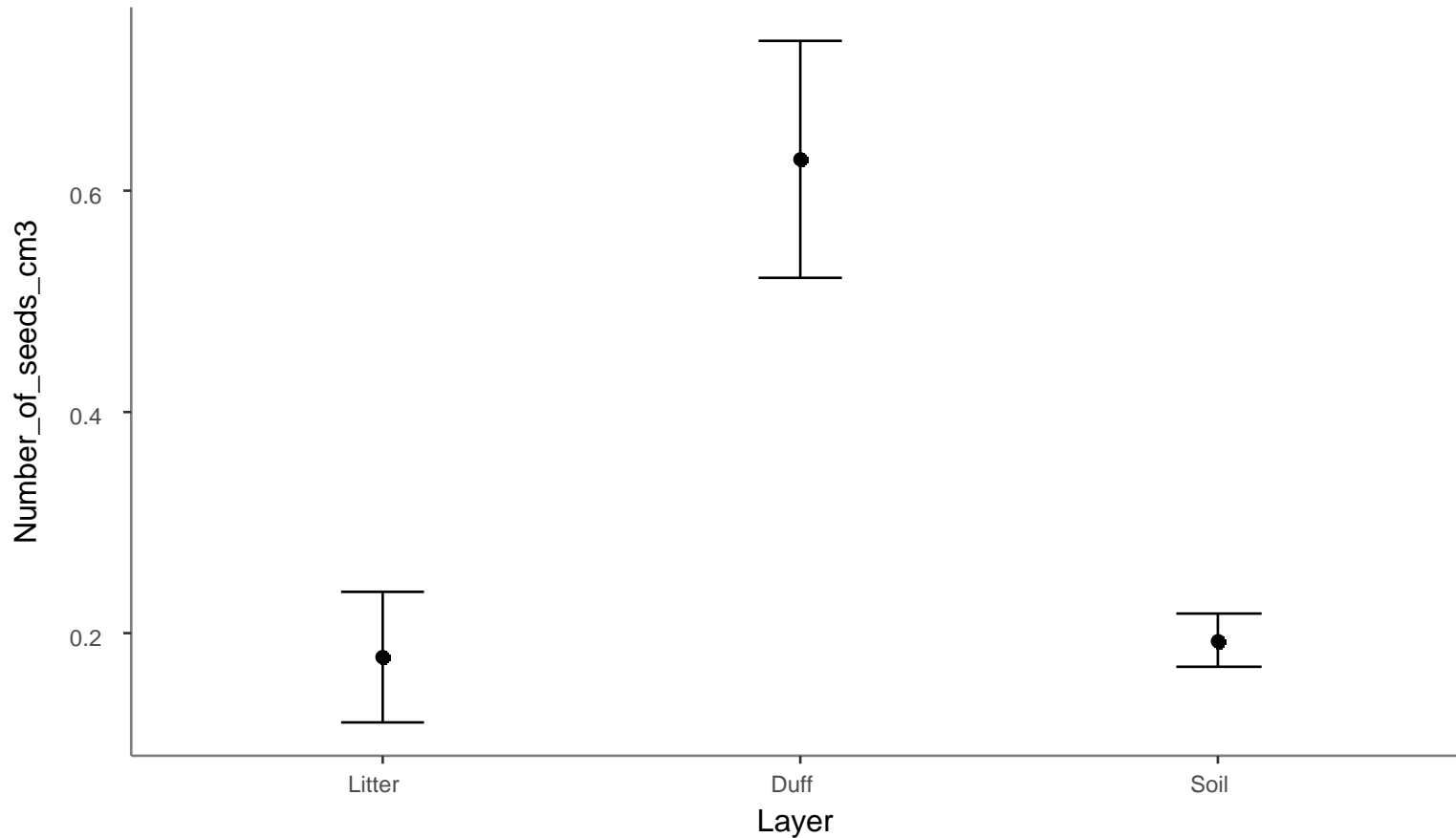


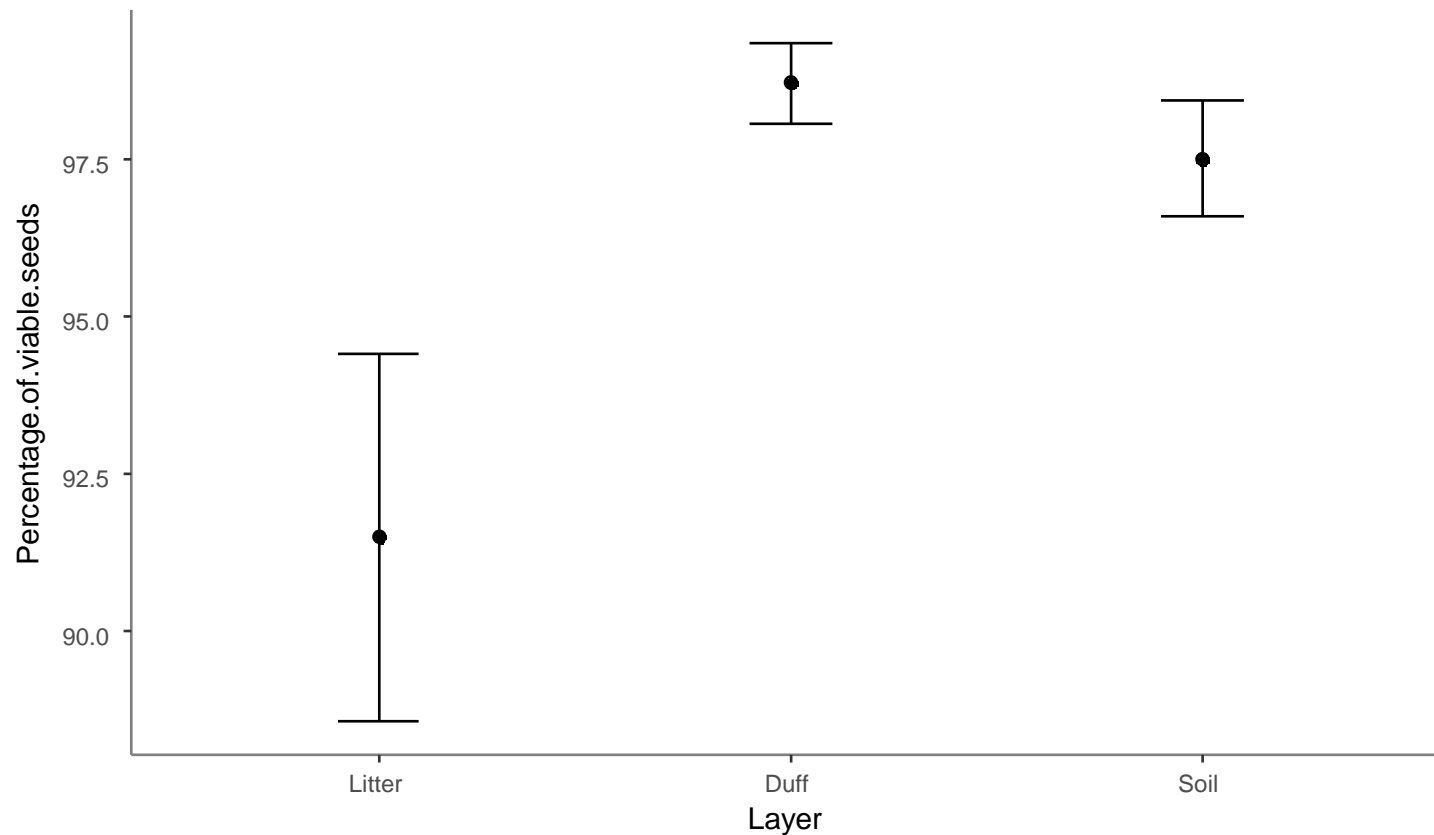


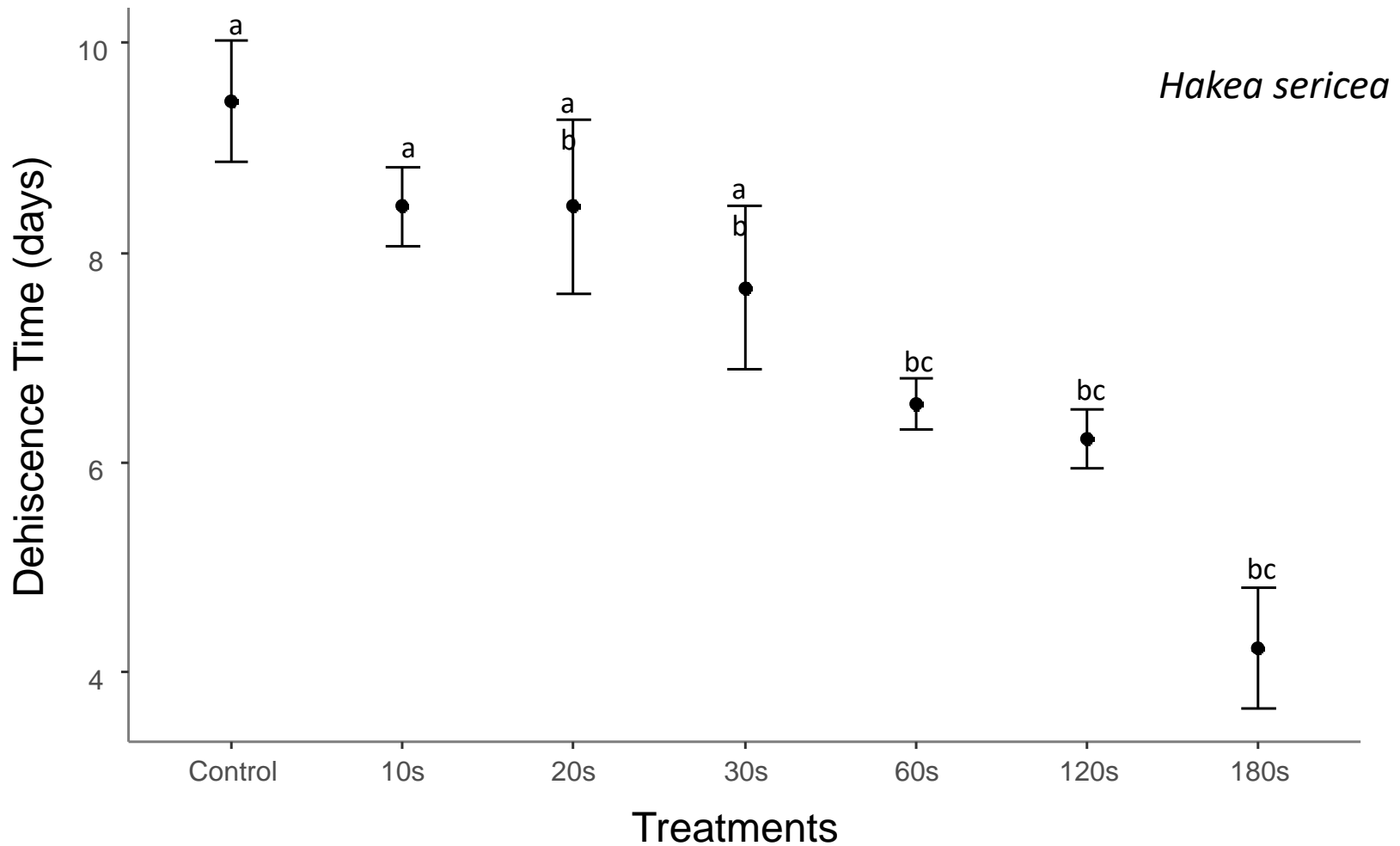
Experimental design – initial version

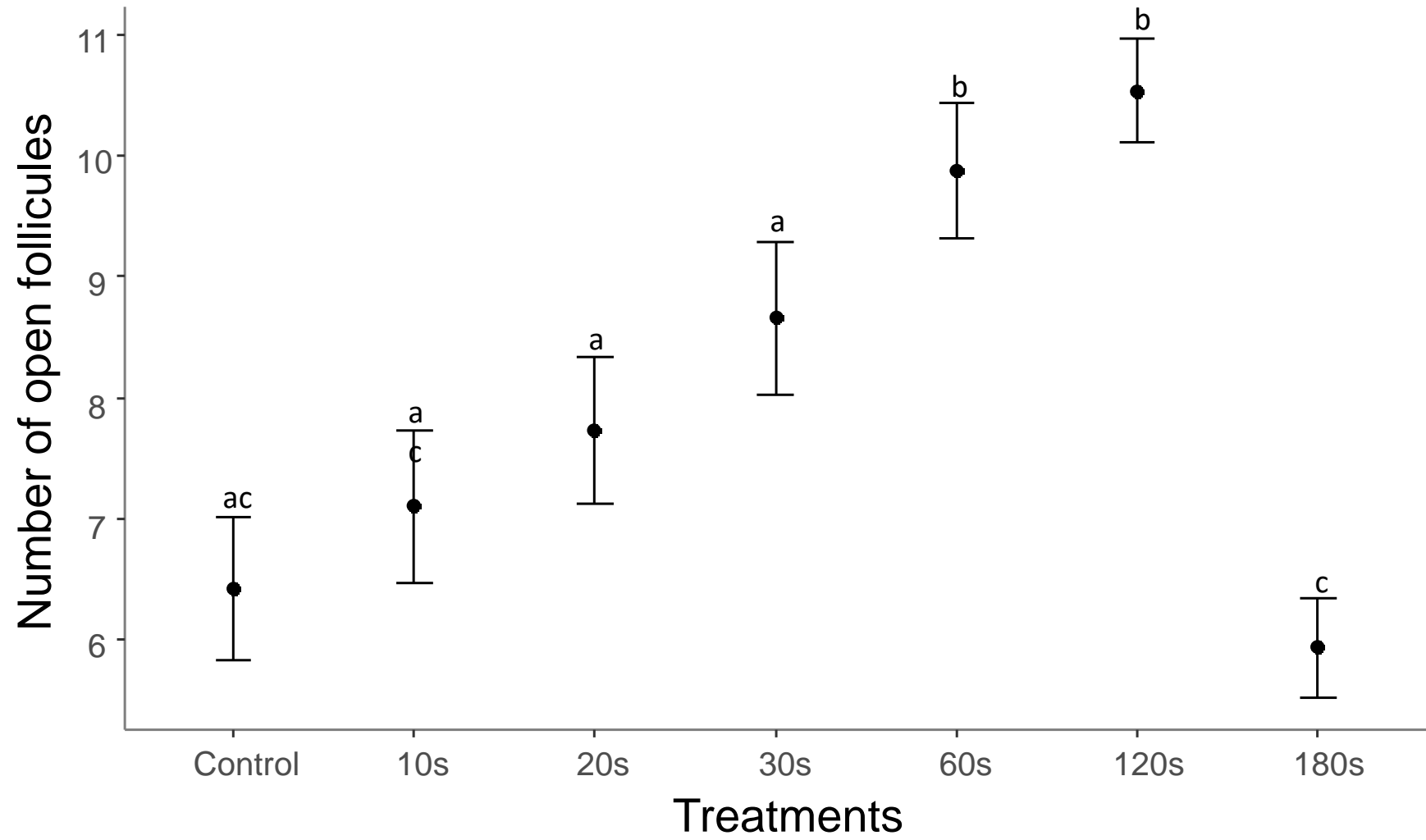


Preliminary results

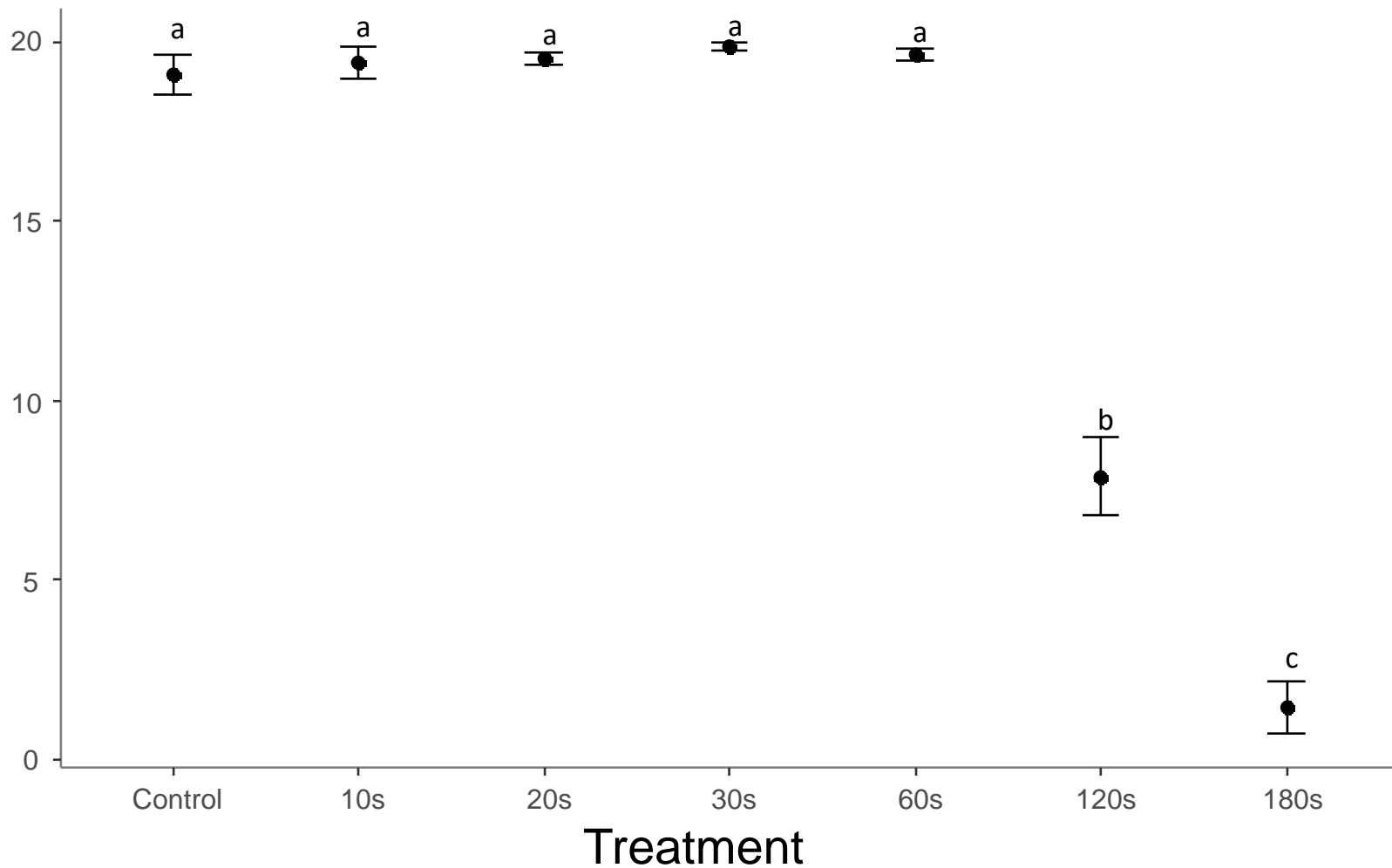


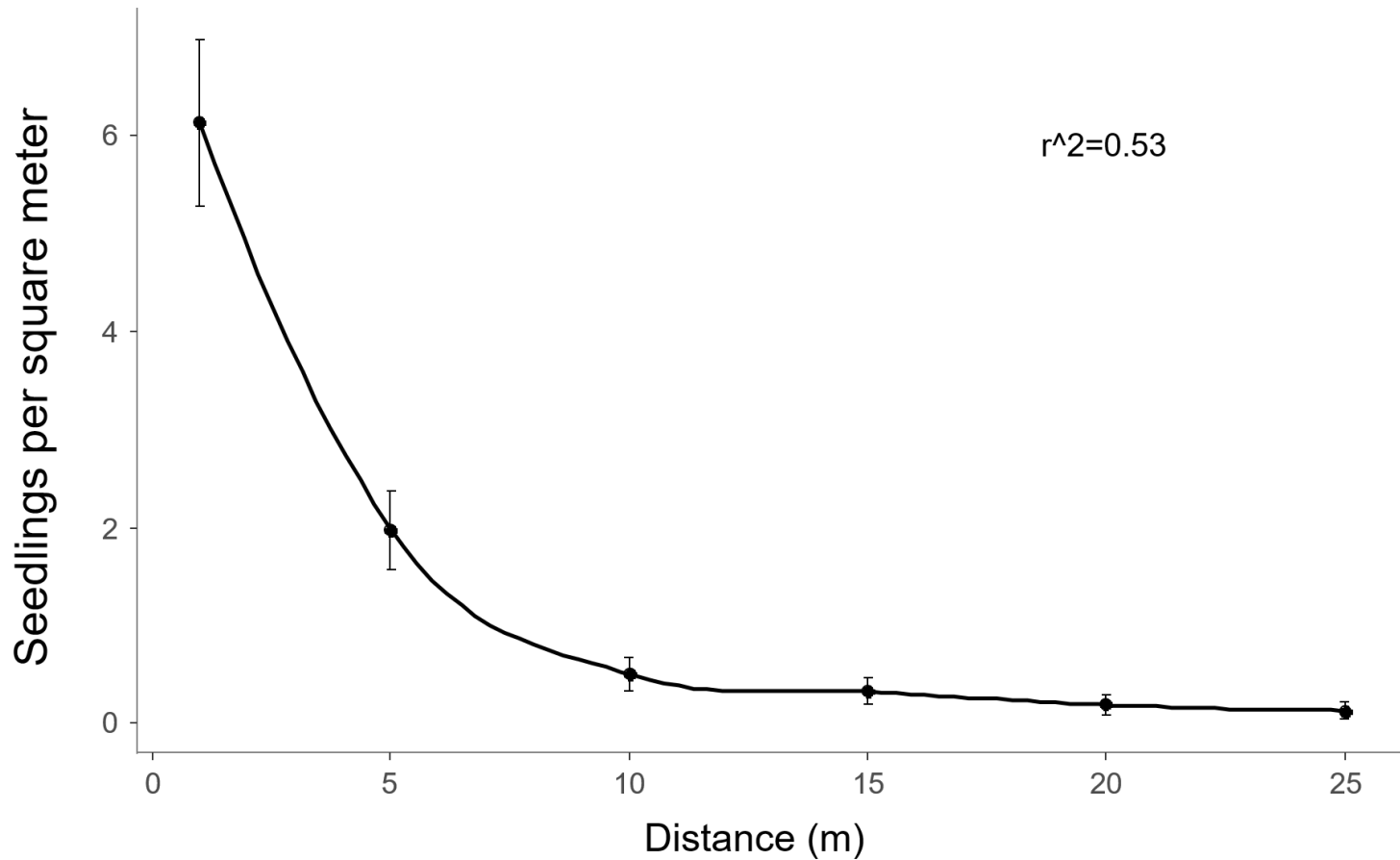






Number of Viable Seeds





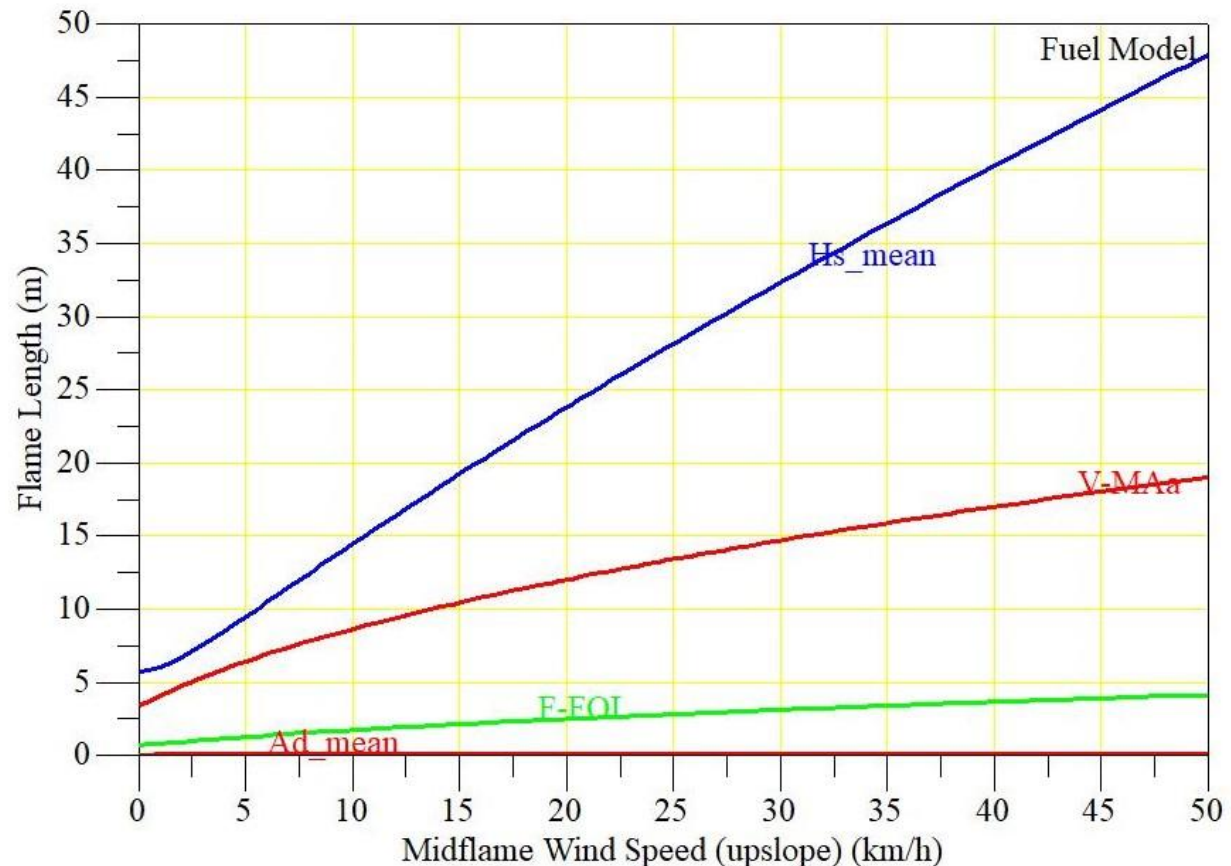
Parâmetros de combustível

	A. dealbata	Broadleaf forest	H. sericea	Tall shrubland
1-h load	7.59±1.25*	2.67	17.85±5.15	9.50
10-h load	2.10±0.53	1.27	0.04±0.04*	2.50
100-h load	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00
Live woody load	0.00	1.16	27.32±7.43	14.50
Herbaceous load	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fuel depth	0.02±0.00*	0.15	1.69±0.33	1.05
Flame length	0.00	1.20	6.22±1.64	5.90

Average (\pm SE) fuel characteristics and simulated flame length (moisture scenario D1L1, wind speed = 5km/h, slope = 0%) for *H. sericea* and *A. dealbata* stands (n=9), compared to reference fuel models of native plant communities in Portugal. Fuel loads are in ton/ha. Fuel depth and flame length are in meters. Significance of one-sample t-tests is indicated by an asterisk.

Comportamento potencial do fogo

Results of fire behavior (Flame length) simulated with BehavePlus 5.0.5 for the average *H. sericea* fuel model (Hs_mean), the tall shrubland fuel model (V-MAa), the broadleaves fuel model (F-FOL) and the average *dealbata* fuel model (Ad_mean). Simulations were performed using the D1L1 moisture scenario (very low dead-fuel moisture) and a 30% slope (wind running upslope).



Queimas experimentais



Obrigado