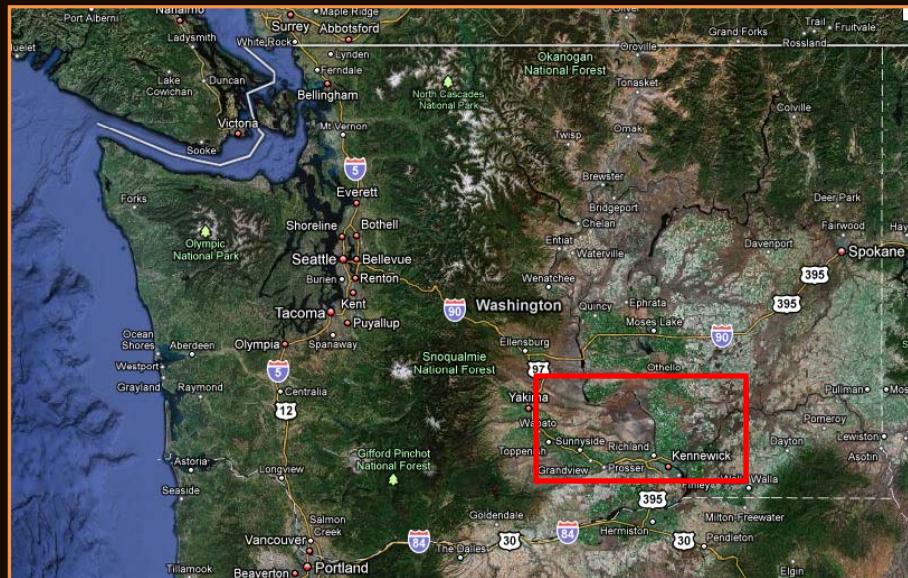


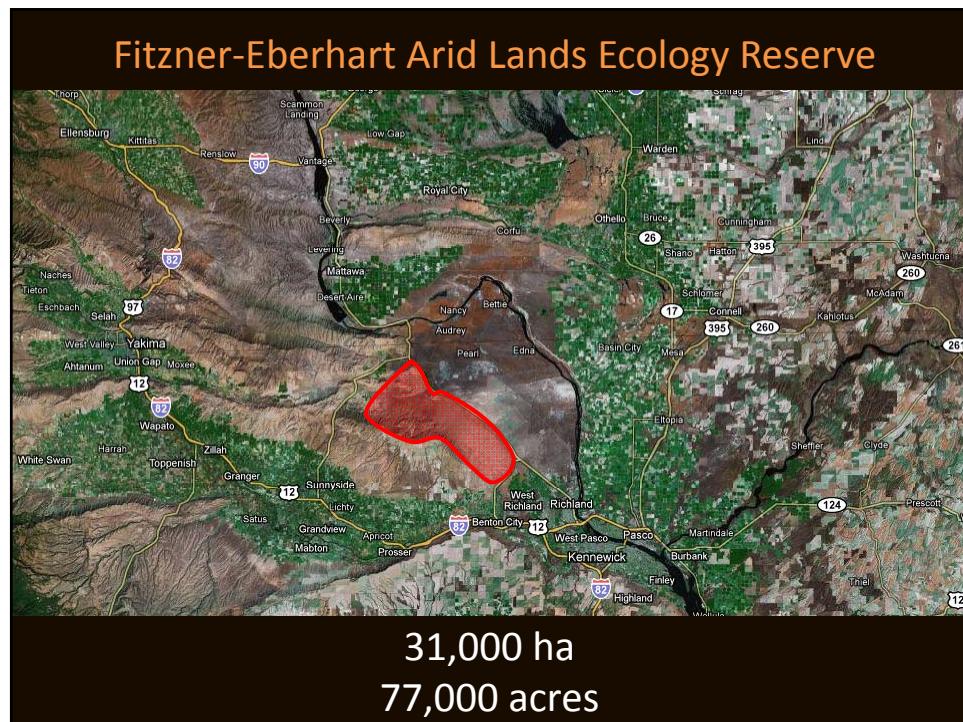
## The impact of multiple wildfires on trajectories of change and stable states in sagebrush-steppe ecosystems

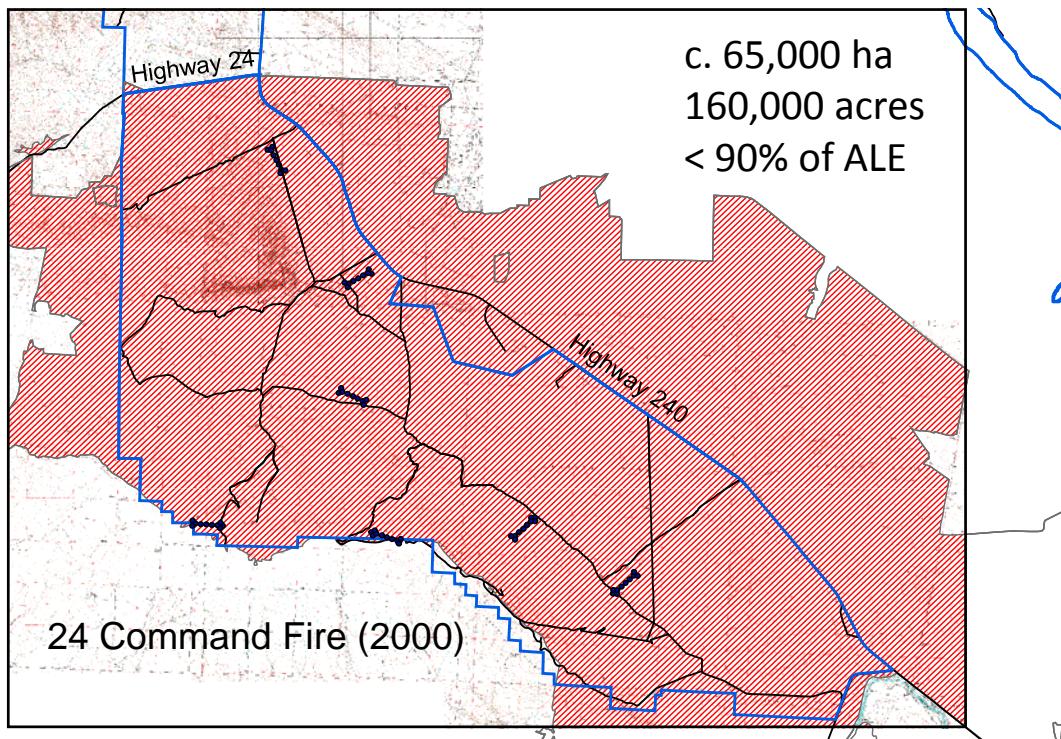
G.M. Davies, E. Dettweiler-Robinson, J. Bakker,  
P. Dunwiddie, J. Evans, S. Hall & J. Downs

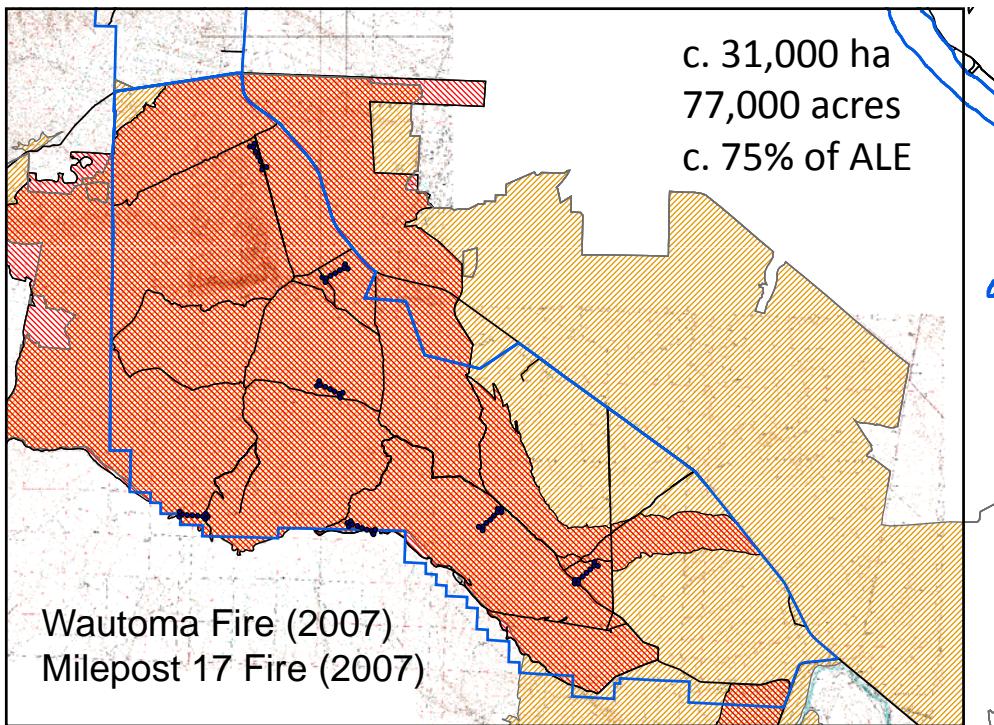


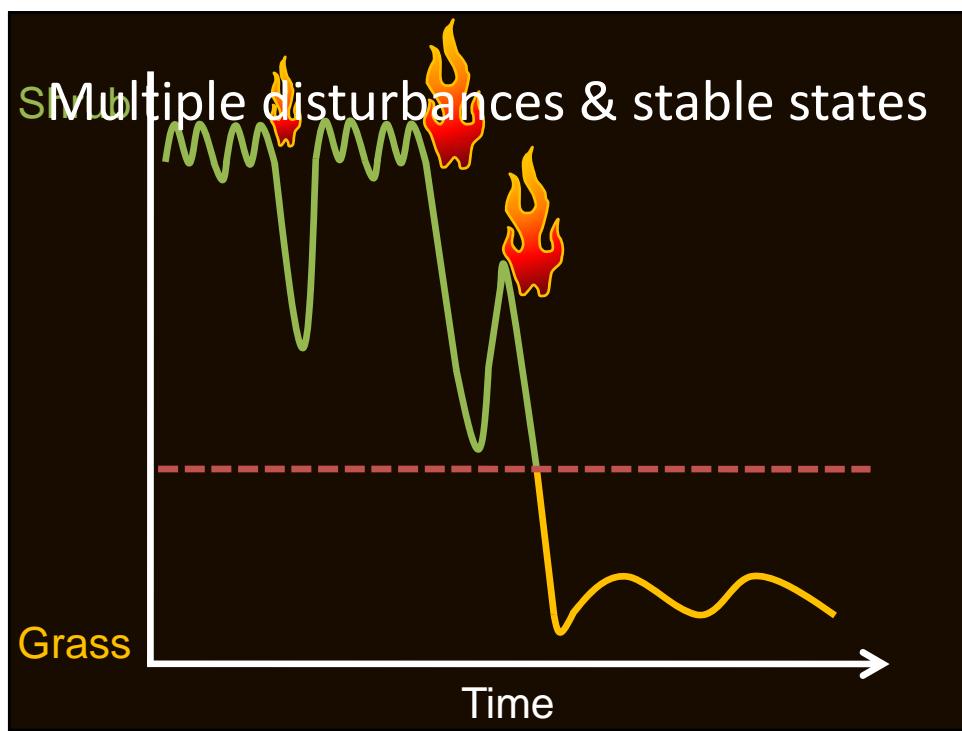
### Fitzner-Eberhart Arid Lands Ecology Reserve







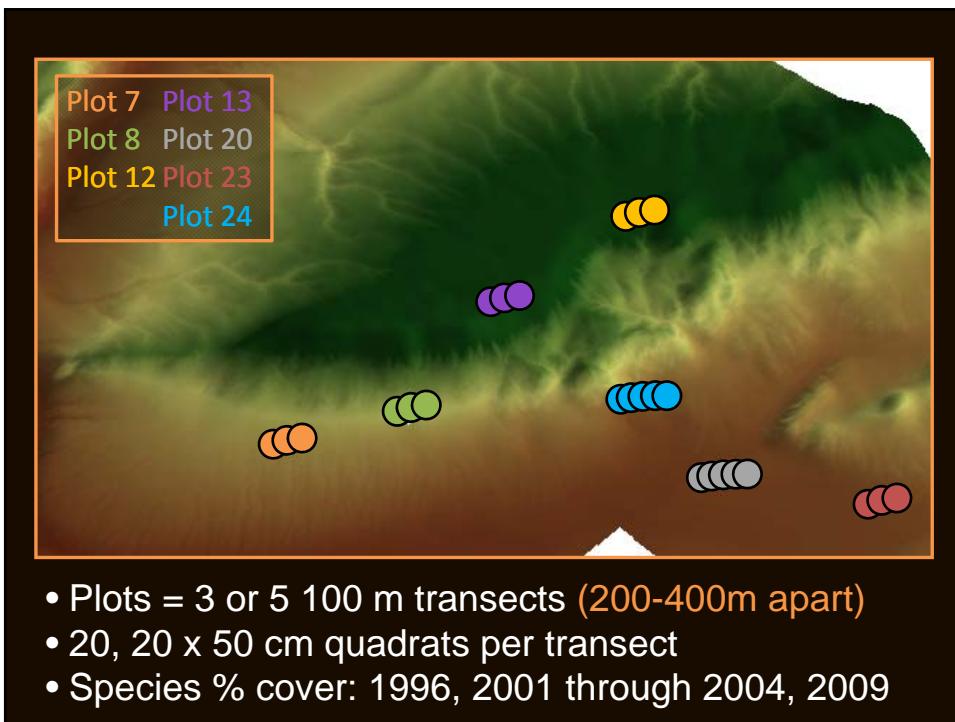




## Objectives

- Examine effect of multiple disturbances
- Understand changes in vegetation communities
- Examine “trajectories” of change
- Discuss evidence for changes in stable states





## Data analysis 1

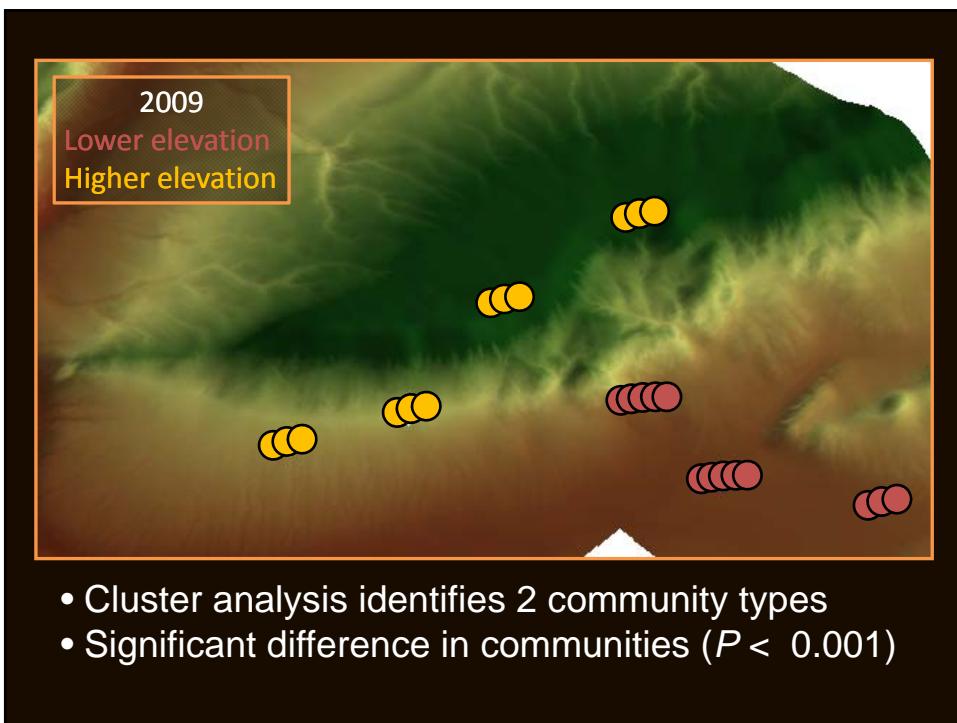
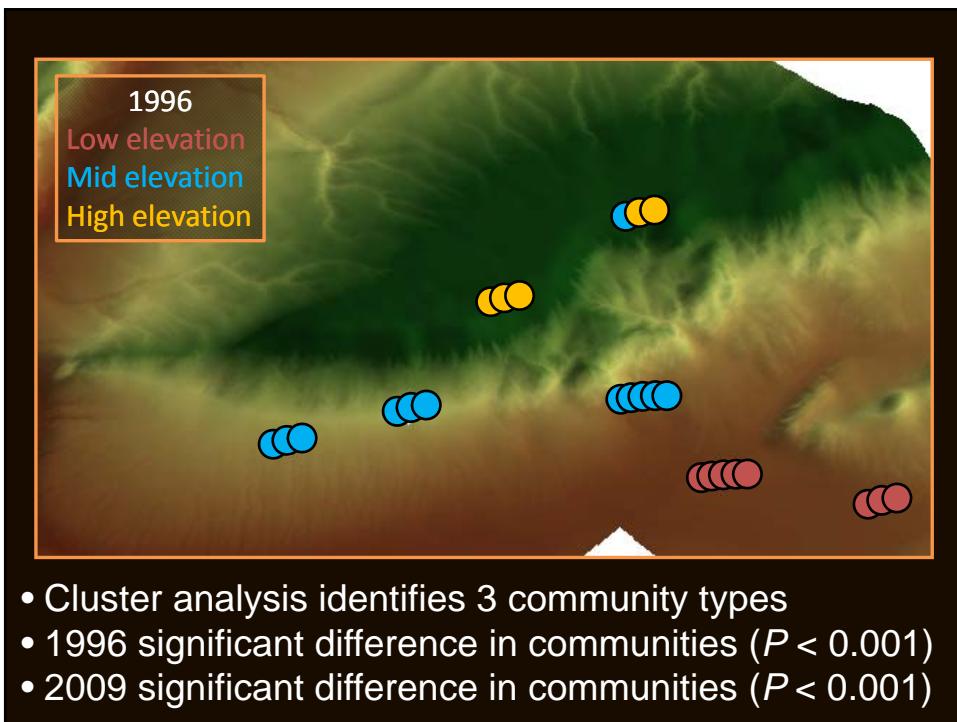
- 1996, 2002 and 2009 examined in detail  
(NB fires in 2000 and 2007)
1. Spatial autocorrelation (Mantel tests)
  2. ID broad community groups (Cluster Analysis)
  3. Test significance of differences in communities (PERMANOVA)

## Data analysis 2

4. Developmental trajectories and community change  
Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS)
  - Analysis completed in R (`vegan`, `labdsv`)

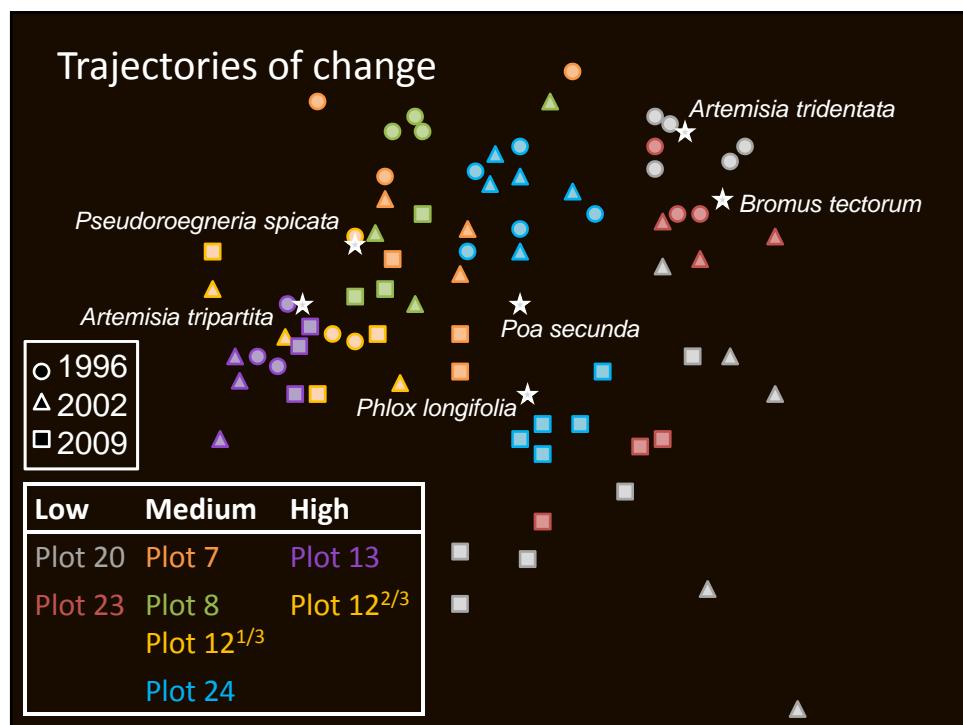
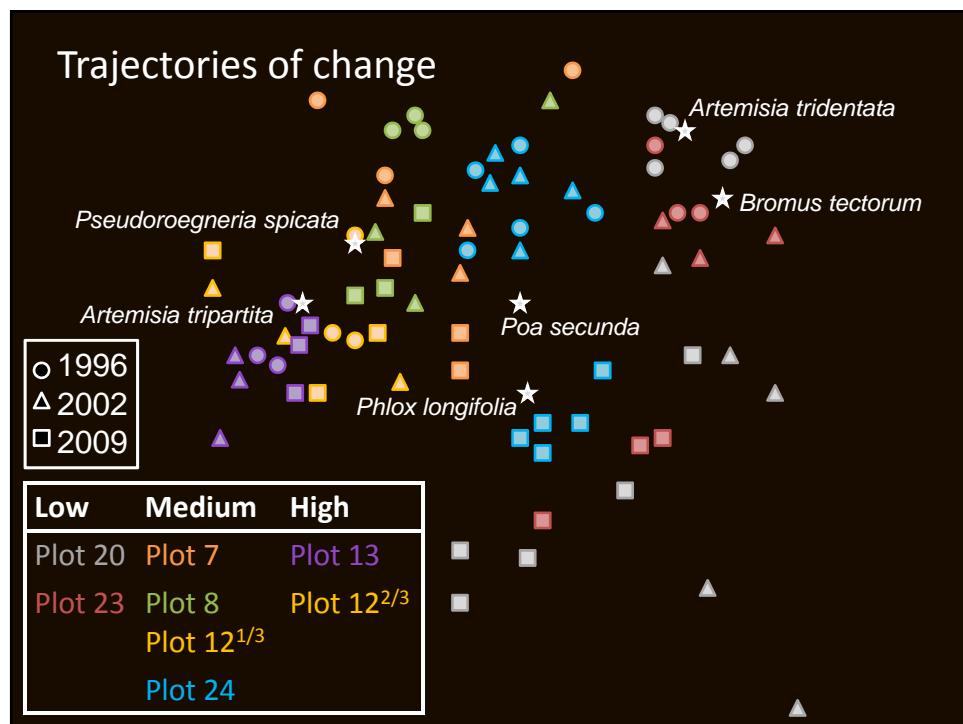


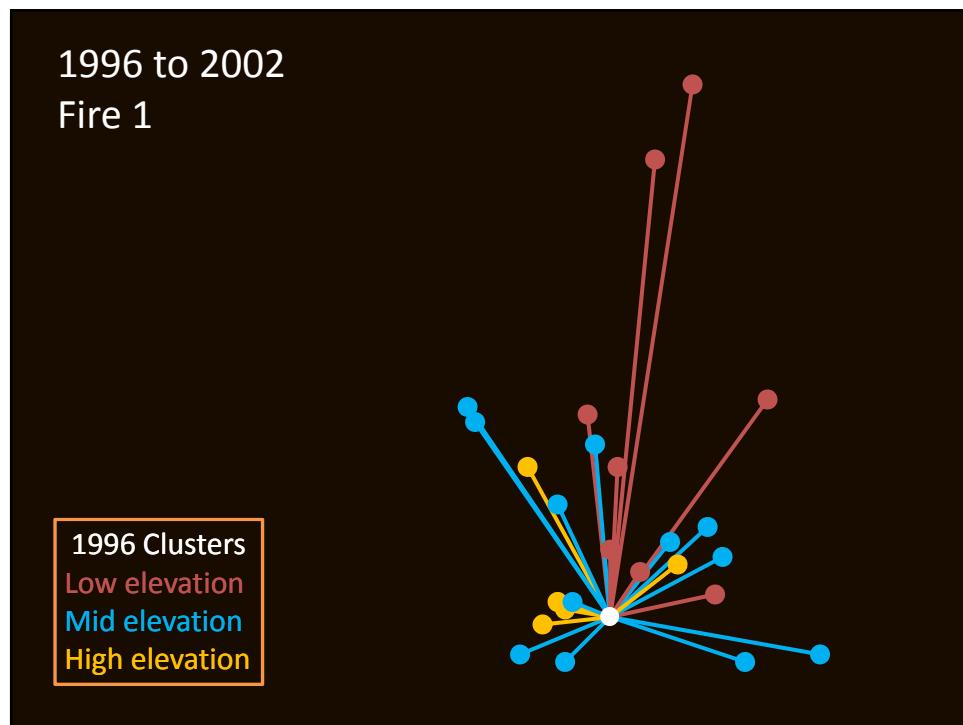
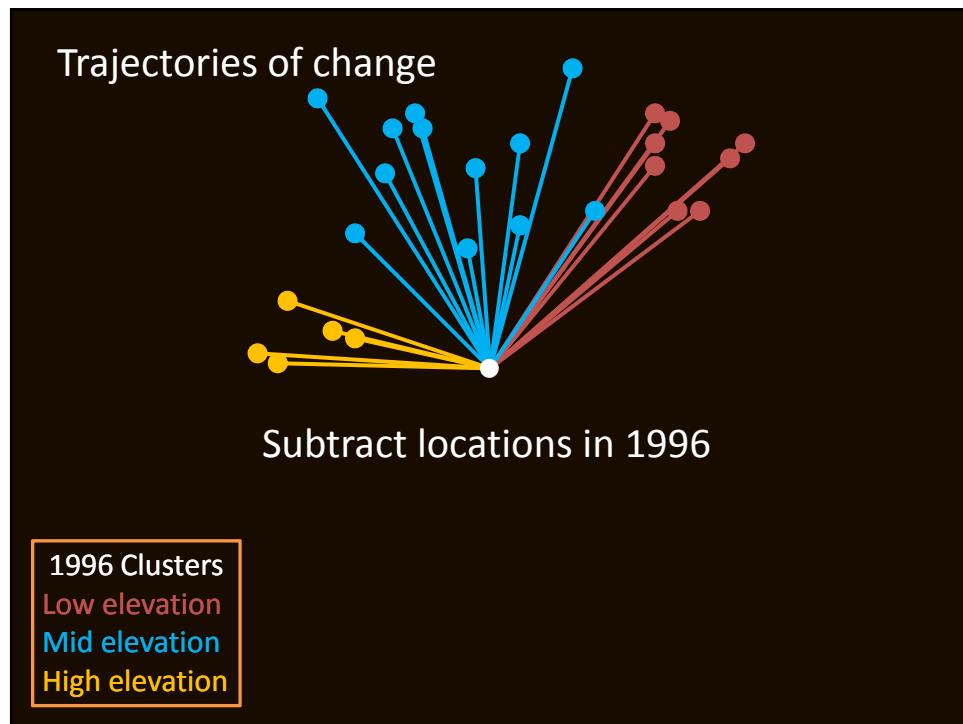
- Significant spatial autocorrelation between transects
- Partial Mantel test:  $P < 0.001$ ,  $r = 0.49$   
(controlling for elevation)

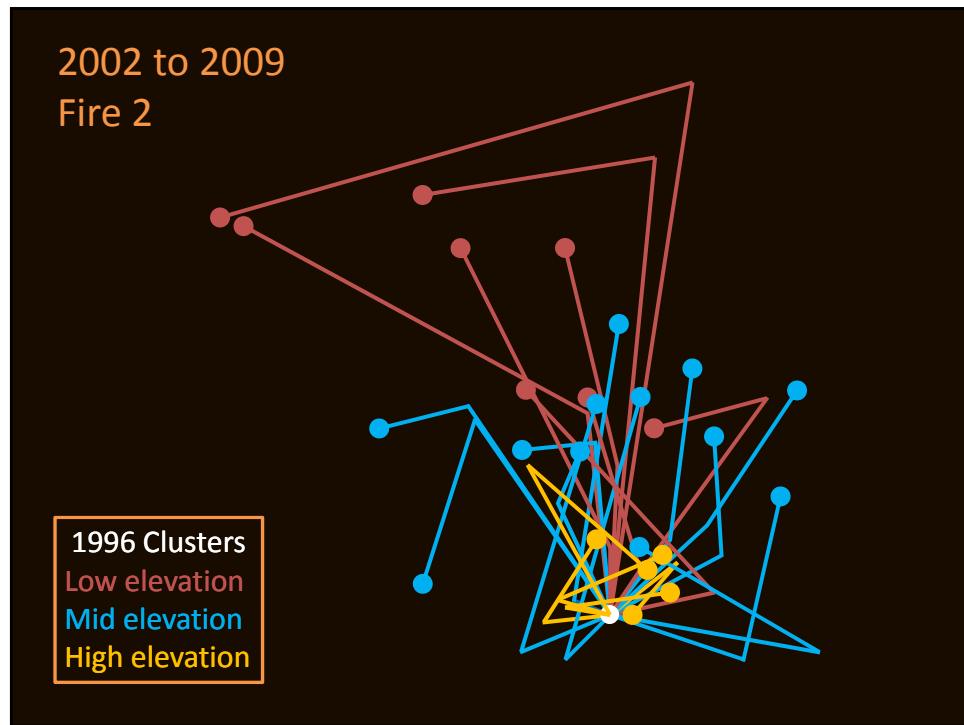
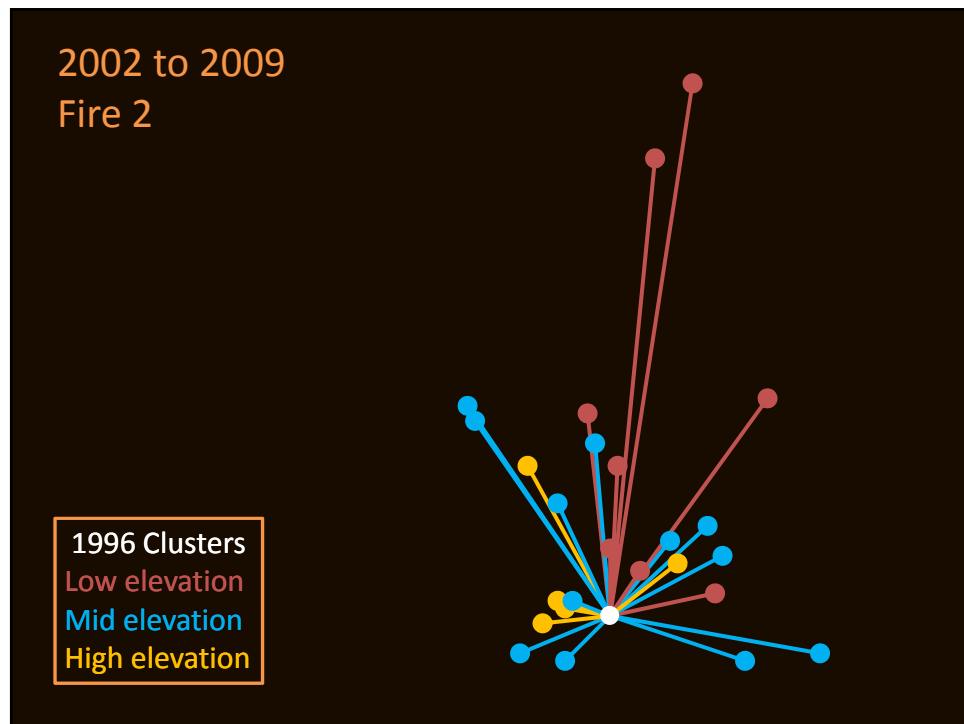


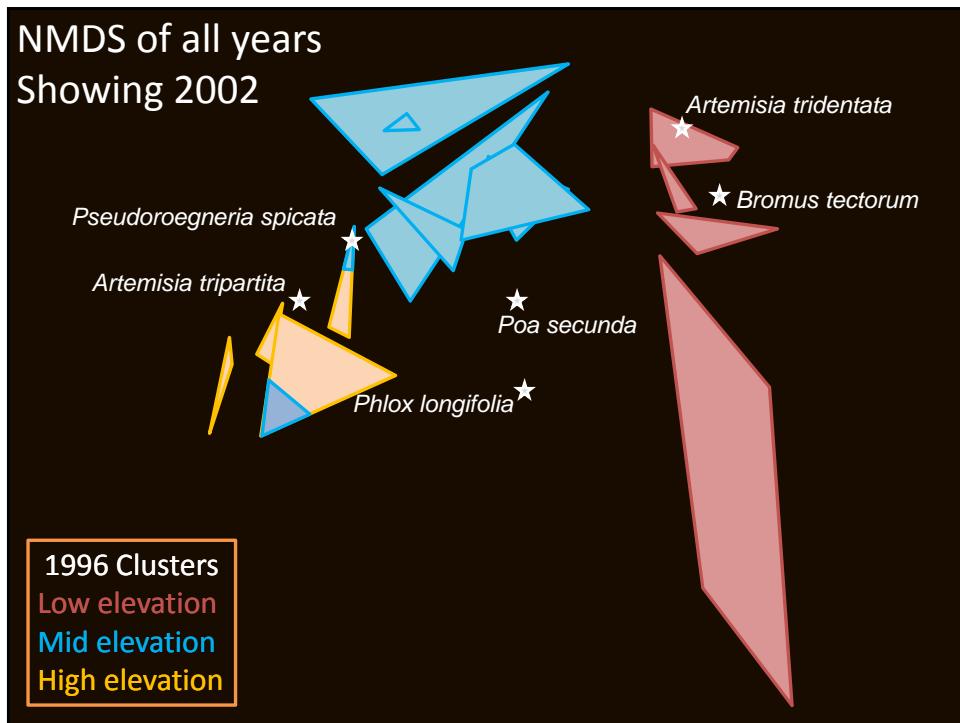
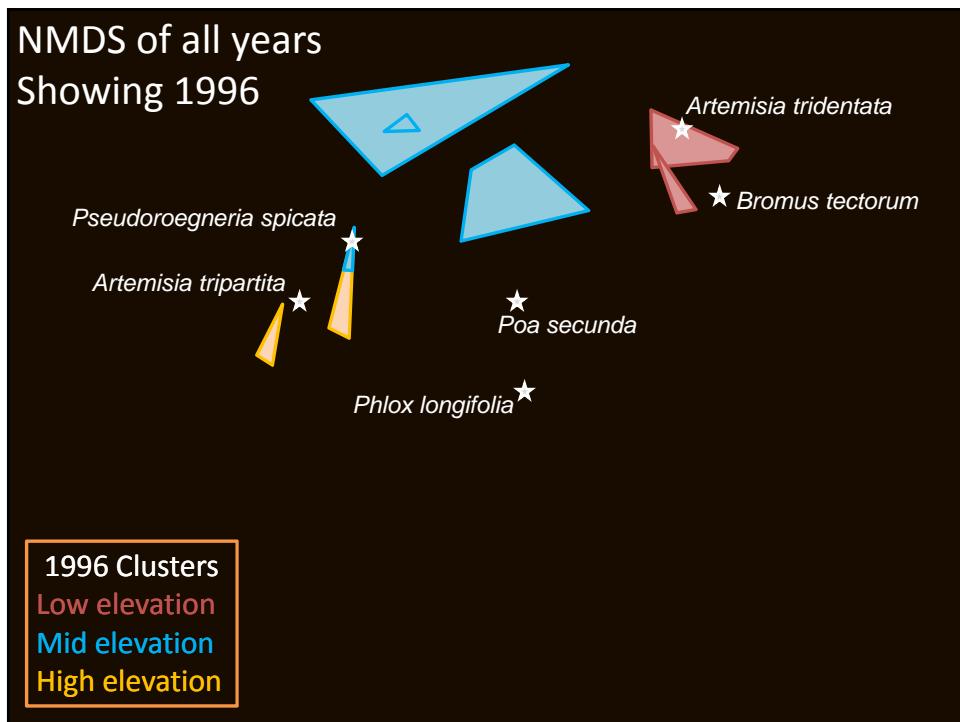
## Trends in functional groups

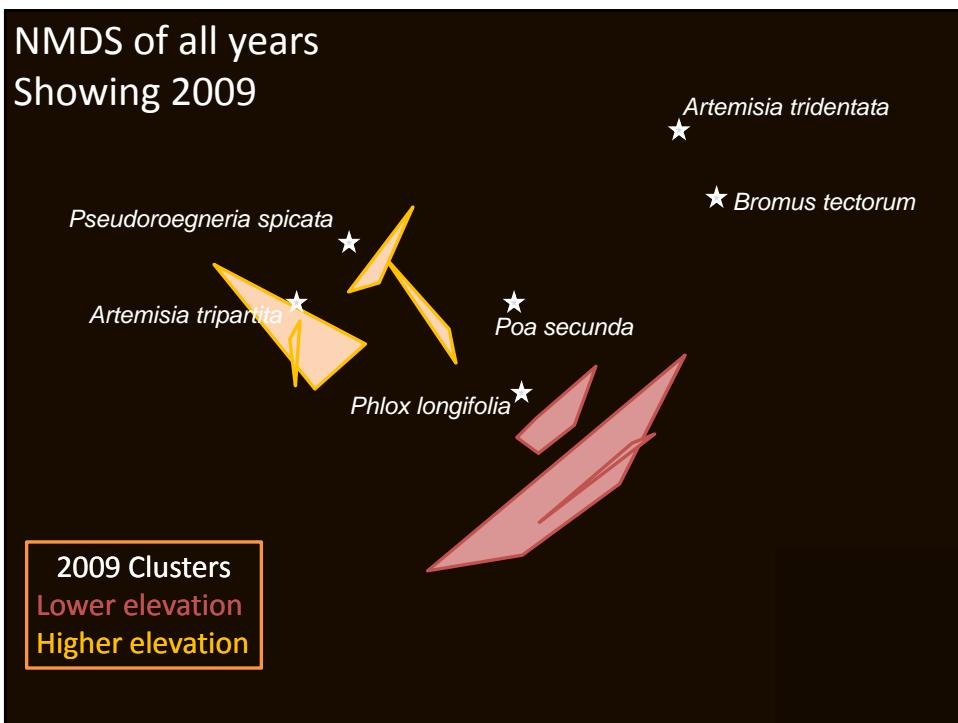
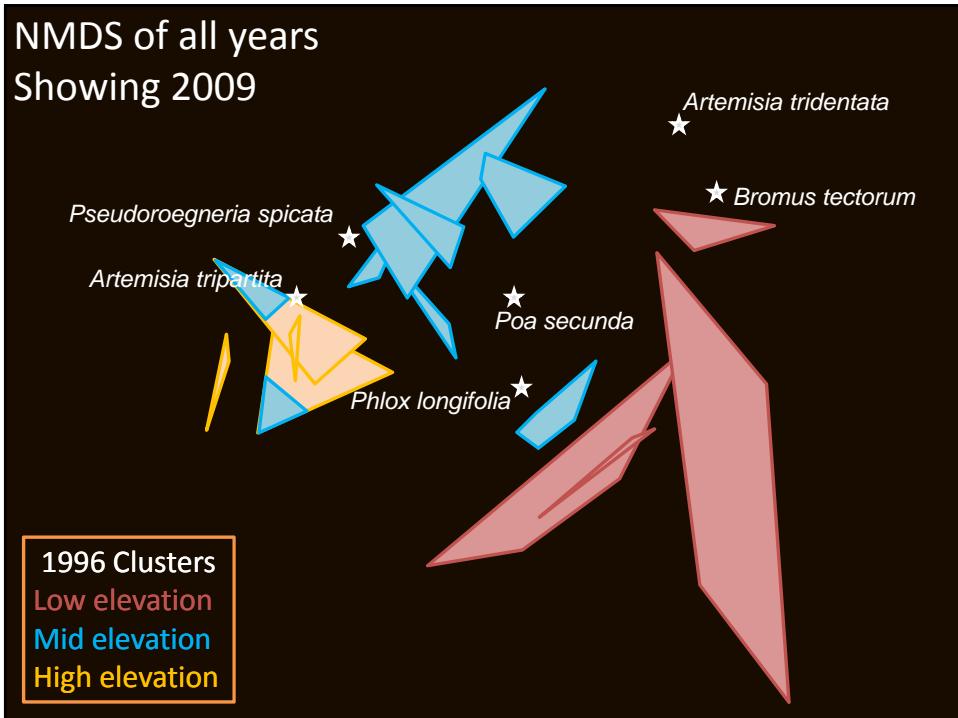
Trajectories of change  
NMDS for all years and all transects

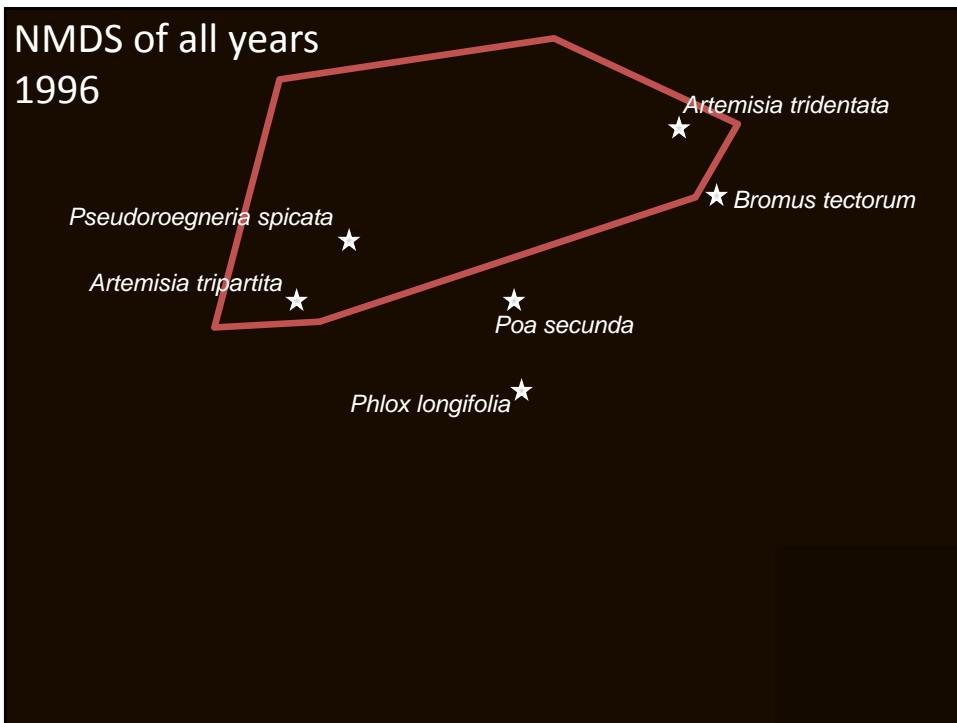
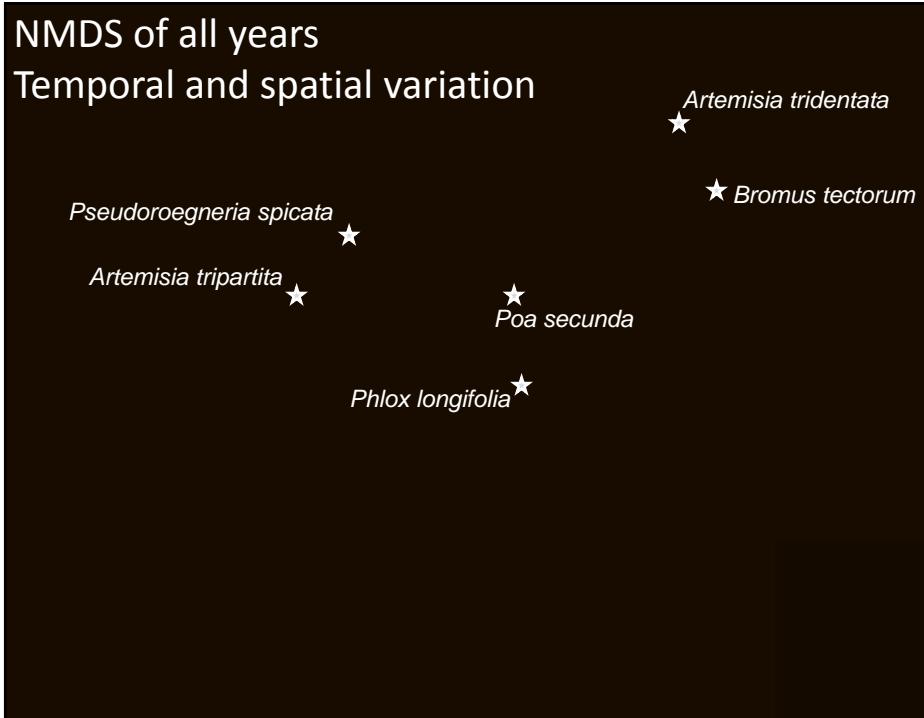


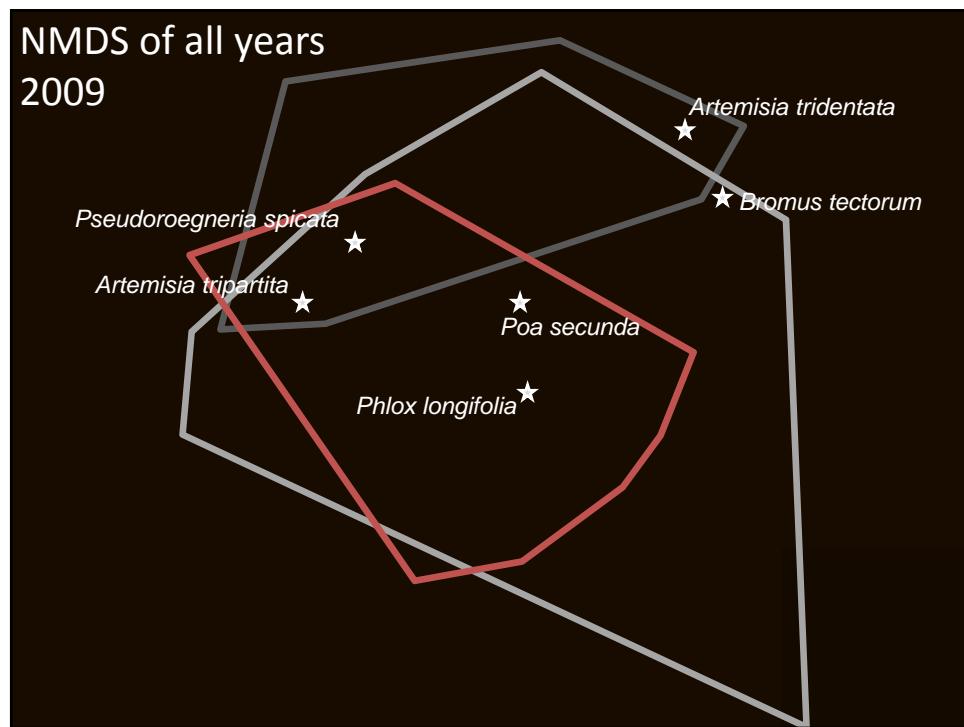
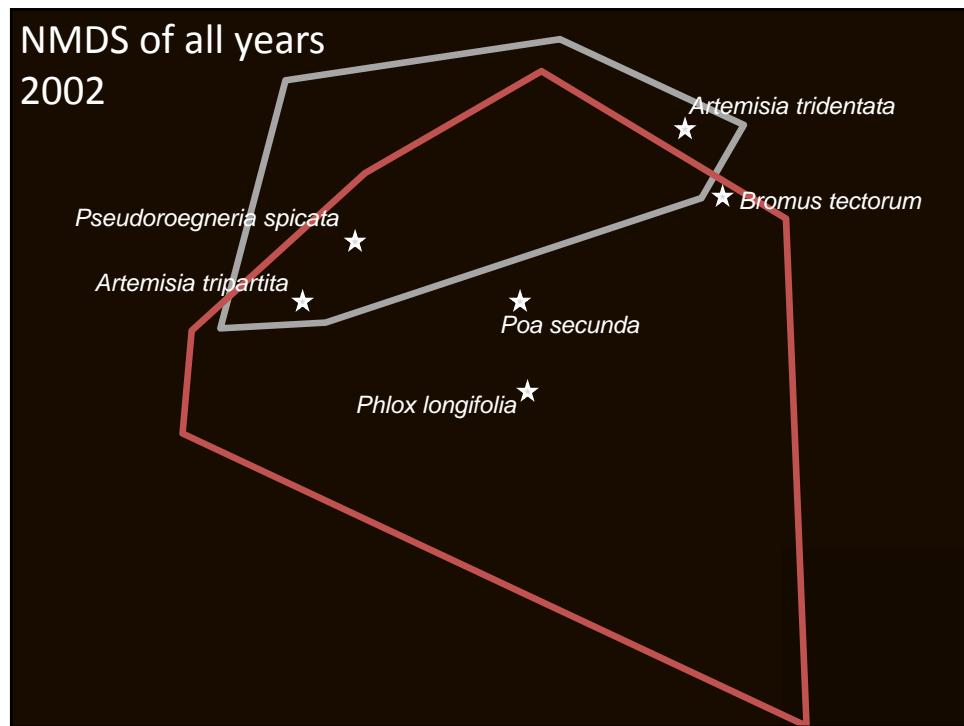


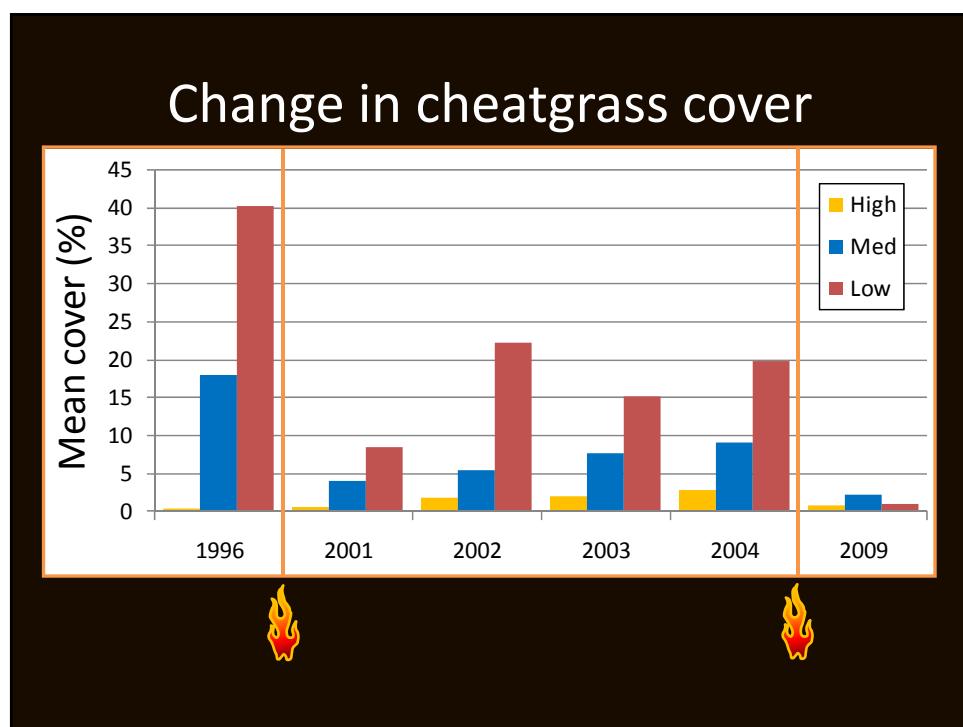
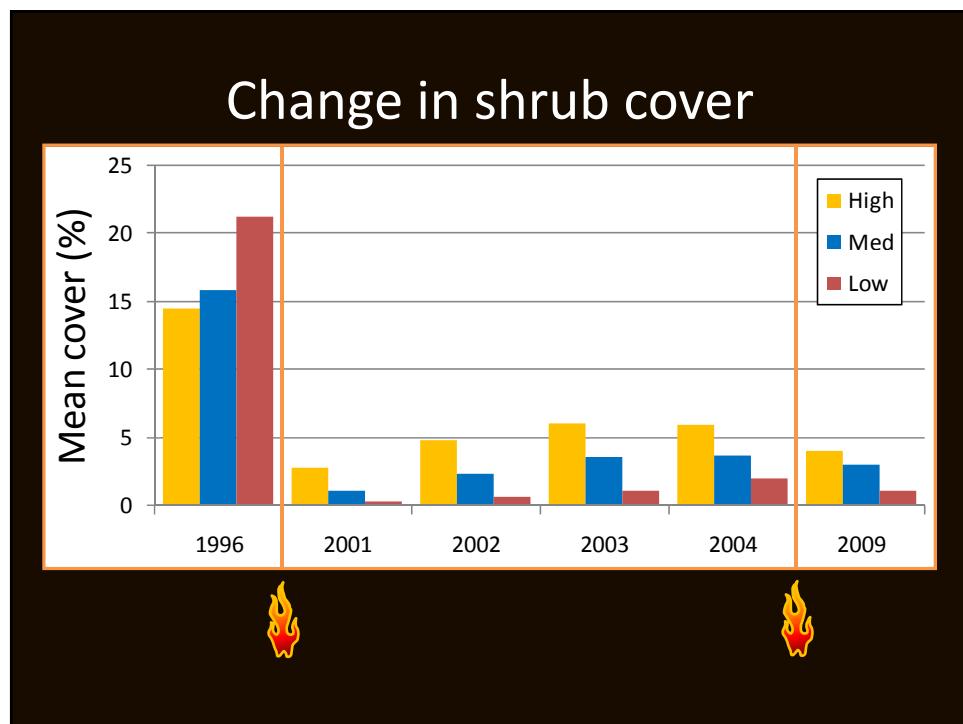


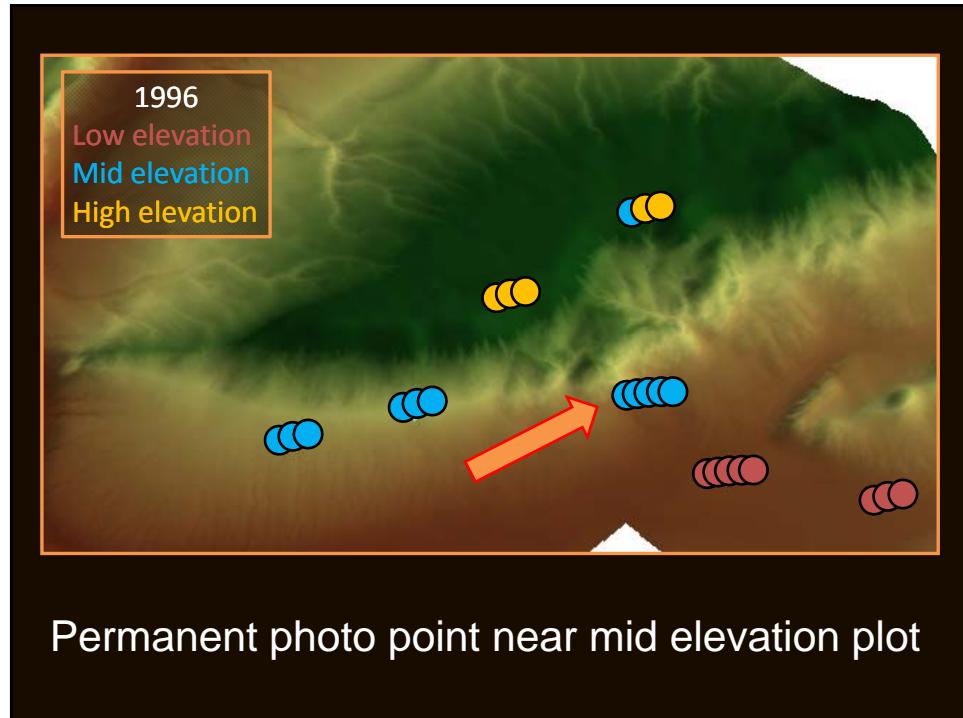


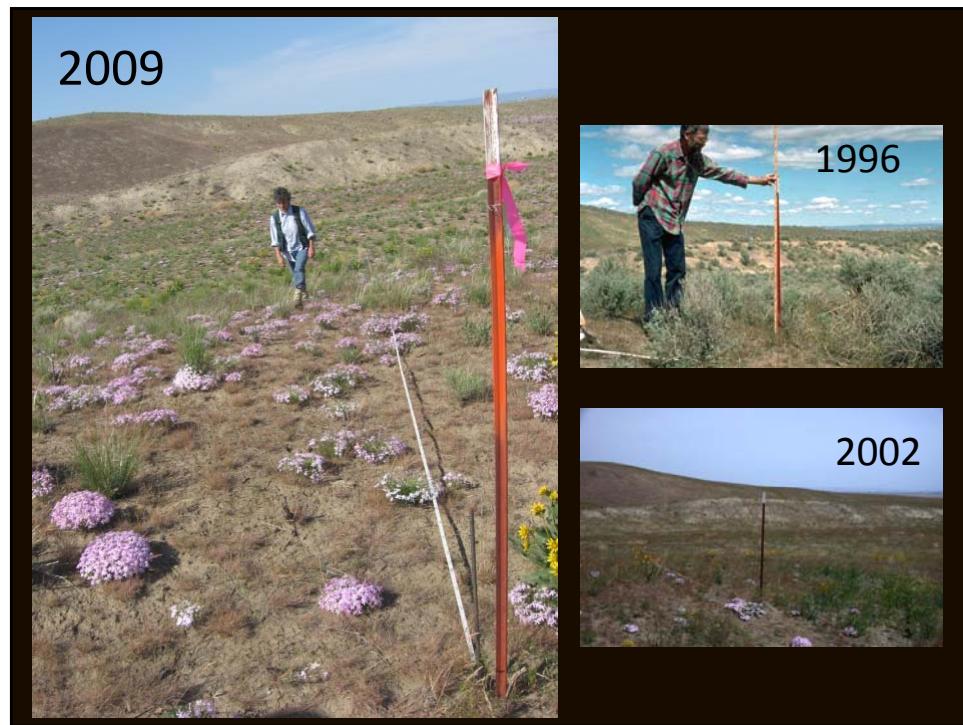


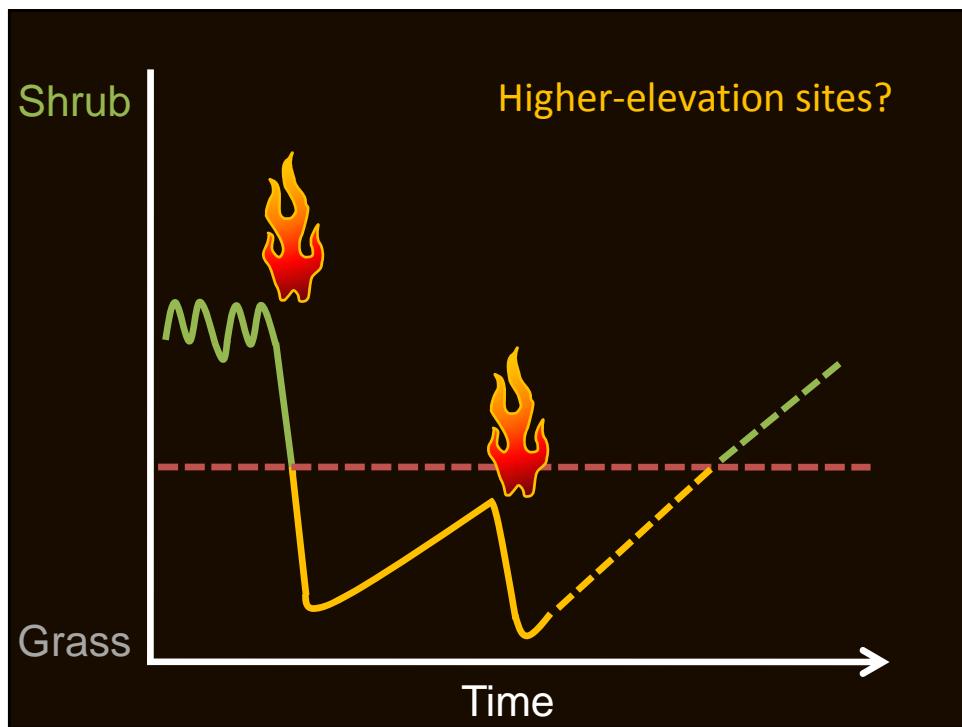
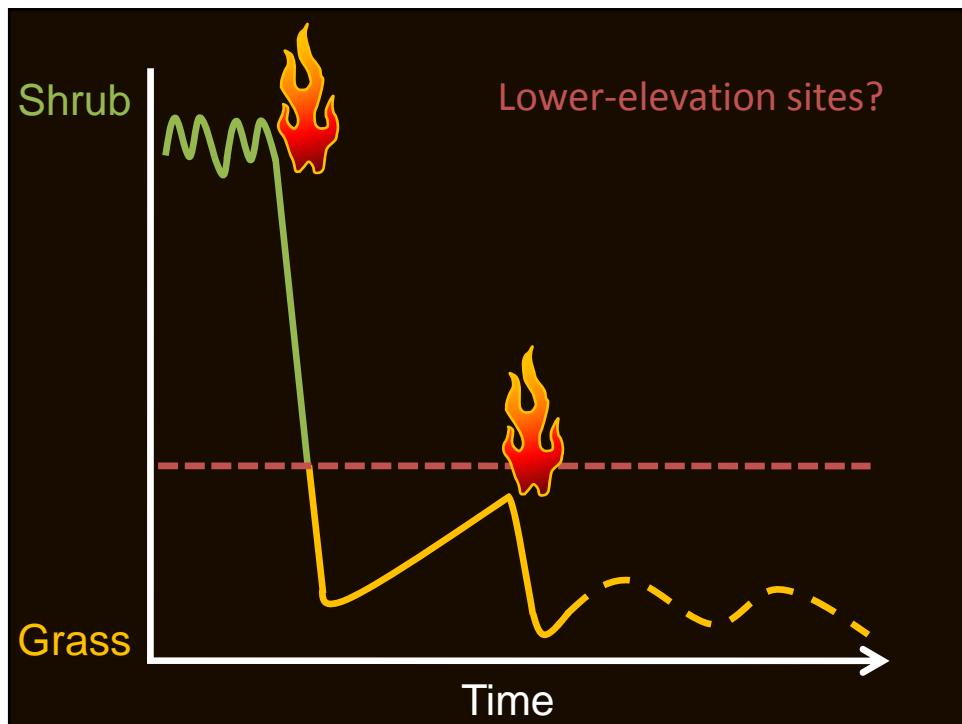












## Conclusions

- Habitats differ in response to disturbances
- Lower elevation sites heavily invaded
- Higher elevation recovering?
- Plant traits may partially explain differences
- Impacts on sagebrush obligate and other wildlife

More information: <http://depts.washington.edu/firesale>  
[firesale@u.washington.edu](mailto:firesale@u.washington.edu)

