



# A Bio-indicator of Forest Stream Health for Effectiveness Monitoring of Forest Management Guidelines

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## FMGs & Water



- FMGs & Ps being revised under END paradigm
- Changes to directives for aquatic habitat (e.g., SSG and shoreline harvesting)
- Implementation:
  - Produce ND patterns on landscape
  - Sustain or enhance ecological integrity of forest ecosystems
- Tools for measuring FMG effectiveness and sustainability

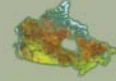




- Include aquatic ecosystem integrity
- Project evaluates a potential bioindicator of stream ecological integrity
- Community structure (biodiversity): aquatic invertebrates & microbial communities
- Ecological function: organic matter breakdown (critical ecosystem process - primary energy source in forest water bodies)



- Leaf litter decomposition and associated invertebrate and microbial communities
- Used in other ecosystems to detect impairment, rarely to assess forest stream health



- Significantly lower decomposition rates in logged watersheds (with riparian buffers)
- Linked to lower abundance of some key leaf-shredder invertebrate taxa
- Impetus: new project – find this again?
- What conveys upland disturbance to instream conditions and reduced leaf litter decomposition?
- How does this compare to natural disturbance (fire)? Relevance for the END



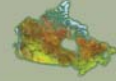


- Compare logged (8-18yrs); burned (12yrs); not recently disturbed (reference) watersheds
- How do they look after period of recovery? (emphasis on riparian forests)
- Effects on stream habitat condition, biodiversity, function
- Linked to landscape features (disturbance, RCA)
- Similarities, differences in processes, features, effects & recovery



- Test ecologically-relevant bioindicator
- Improve understanding of risks from current and evolving FMPs
- Implications of END (targets & benchmarks)
- Laurentian U: Role of forests in the recovery of stressed aquatic ecosystems





- Team: CFS, OMNR (Rob Mackereth et al.), Laurentian U (John Gunn et al.), Forest Co-op
- Trent U, York U, Laurier U, RRU, Vale
- PhD student (Elisa Muto) & assistants
- Post-Doc for a term (NSERC)
- MSc student Royal Roads U (Tanya Sharko)
- 28 sites:
  - 10 undisturbed
  - 12 logged
  - 6 burned

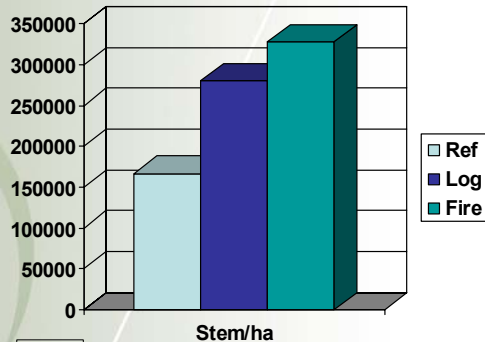
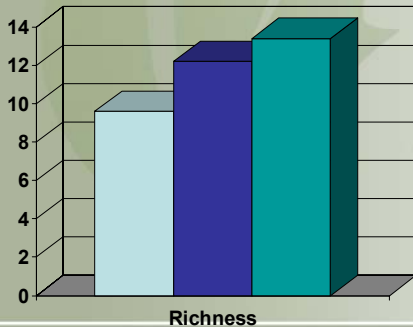


- Field work completed:
  - 3 yrs water temperature, level monitoring
  - 2 yrs leaf pack analyses
  - 2 yrs water quality grab samples
  - 1 yr sediment deposition
  - 1 yr stream habitat surveys
  - 1 yr riparian & upland forest surveys
- Early GIS watershed characterization following methods of Rob & Darren
- All samples processed, data analysis underway...

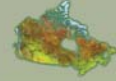




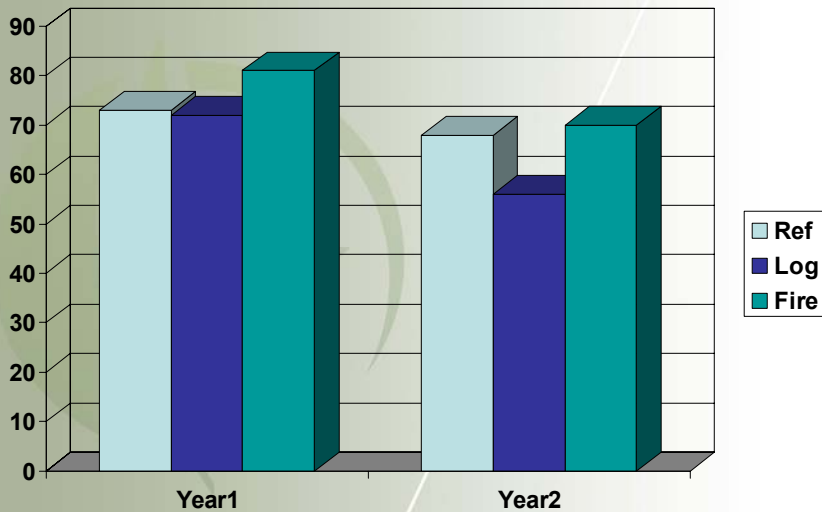
- Watershed features:
  - Riparian, upland woody vegetation



- Water chemistry...
  - several parameters  $F \gg L > R$ ; other nsd
  - total N  $F \ll L \& R$
- Fine sediment deposition  $F \& L > R$  (nsd)
- Fine sediment cover  $F > L > R$
- % fine organics  $R > F \geq L$  (nsd)
- Canopy cover over streams  $F < L \& R$
- Therefore....
- ~10-15 yr after, still detect watershed, riparian and in-stream habitat differences



- Invertebrate biodiversity & leaf litter breakdown
- Reminder.....
- Previously, significantly lower breakdown, significantly lower abundance in logged
- Subsequently demonstrated in BC interior
- Here in WR (more sites, longer recovery, including fire).....





- Still working on those data!
- Link breakdown and invertebrates to watershed characteristics to determine “drivers”



- By ~10-15 years after...
- Watersheds/streams differ; ecological indicators
- Logged watersheds not significantly different from reference
- Most significant differences are between fire and reference
- Most response variables from logged tend to be intermediate between fire and reference
- Under END (intentional near-water harvesting) likely to shift toward fire & we can measure that



# Thanks!



Forest Co-op, NSERC, Vale Inc.  
Elisa Muto, Mike White, Tanya Sharko  
Scott Capell, Kevin Good, Jesse Harnden, Tom Shorney

