UQAT





UQÀM

# Rhizosphere Soil Microbiome Response to Clear- and Partial-cut Treatments in Canadian Boreal Forests After 19 Years

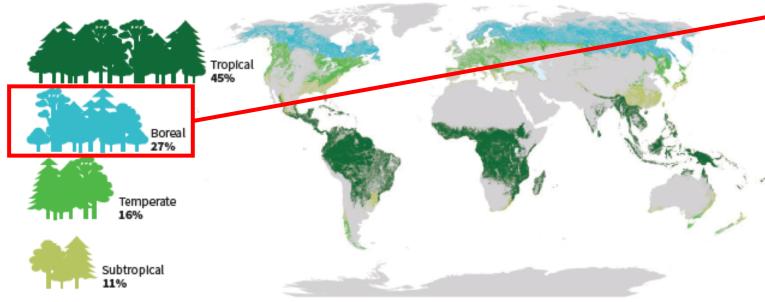
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Yves Bergeron (UQAT-UQAM)
Patricia Raymond (MFFP)



## The Importance of Boreal Forest





Source: Adapted from United Nations World map, 2020.



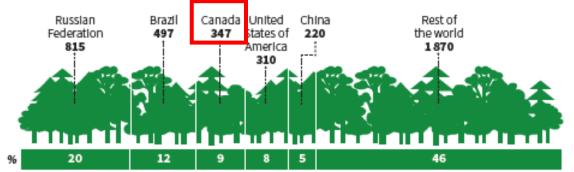
11.5% of total land area.



Boreal

The Largest C stock







The most freshwater



1/3 forest, timber,2intact





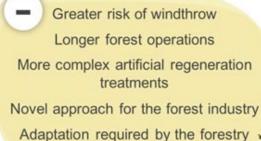


### Concerns About Current Forest Management

#### PARTIAL HARVEST



Maintained age-structure diversity Production of deadwood via windthrow Protection of the soil ecosystem Preservation of the biodiversity of the original stand



sector

**CLEAR-CUTTING** 



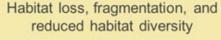
Low cost and easy to implement

Easier establishment of shadeintolerant tree species

Adaptable to current equipment and harvest methods

Optimized artificial regeneration

Strong visual impact



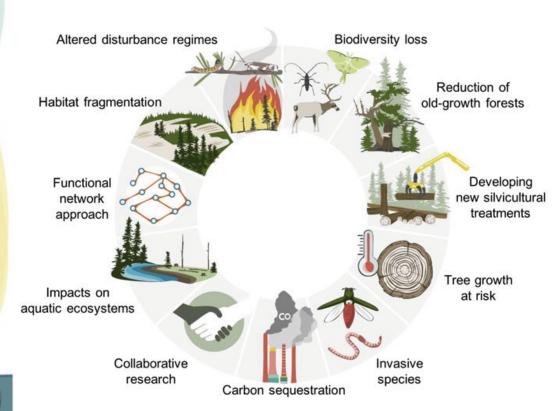
Greater vulnerability to windthrow in retention patches

Simplified stand structure

Perturbation of aquatic ecosystems

Greater evapotranspiration

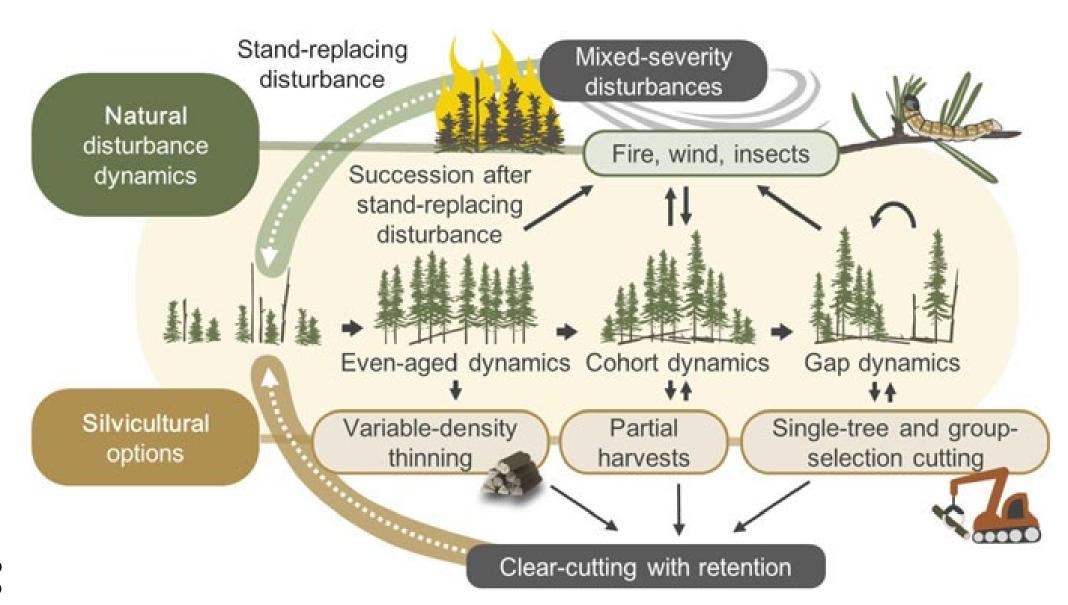
Reduced biodiversity







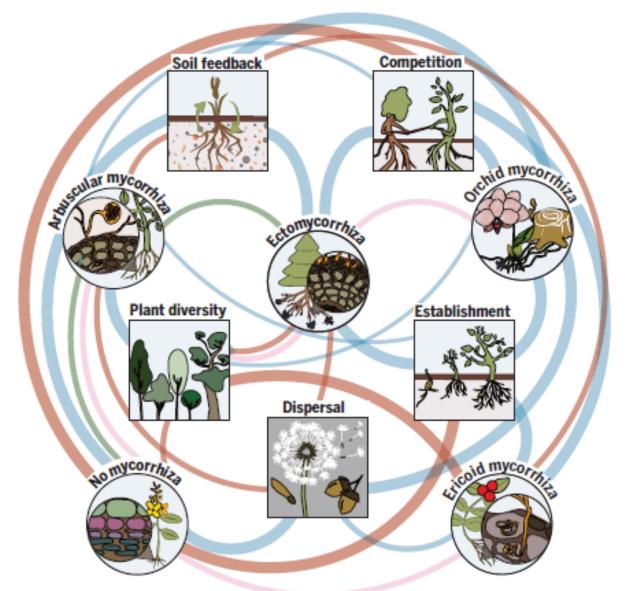
## Ecosystem-based Management







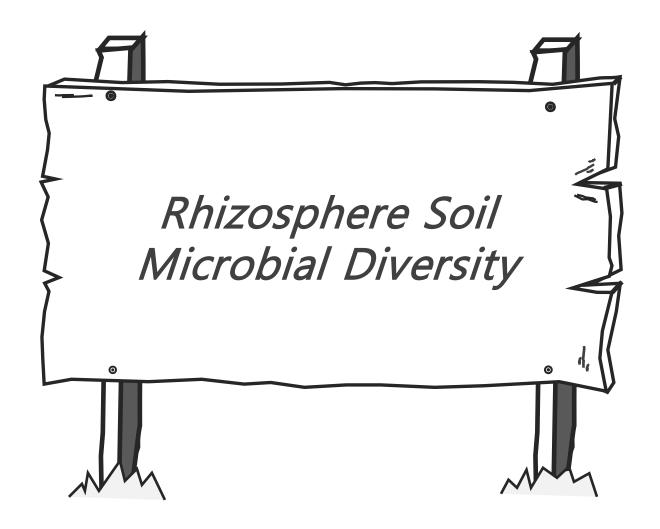
## Plant-Soil Feedback in Boreal Forest Management



- Boreal forest's harsh climate & nutrient-poor soil
- Growth Hormones, pathogen suppression, stress tolerance
- In boreal forest, ectomycorrhizal (ECM) fungi & N-fixing bacteria facilitate tree establishment
- Remaining trees in partial harvest can act as source of EMF inoculum for new seedlings

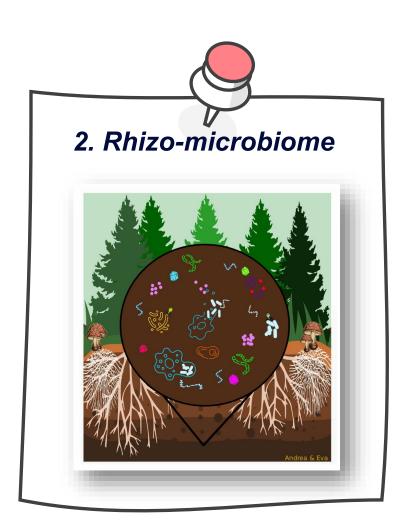


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## Chapter 2. Soil Microbial Community Dynamics



#### Objectives:

To compare the composition of bacterial and fungal communities in the rhizosphere soil under clearcut and partial cut to identify specific taxa indicative of each silvicultural treatment.

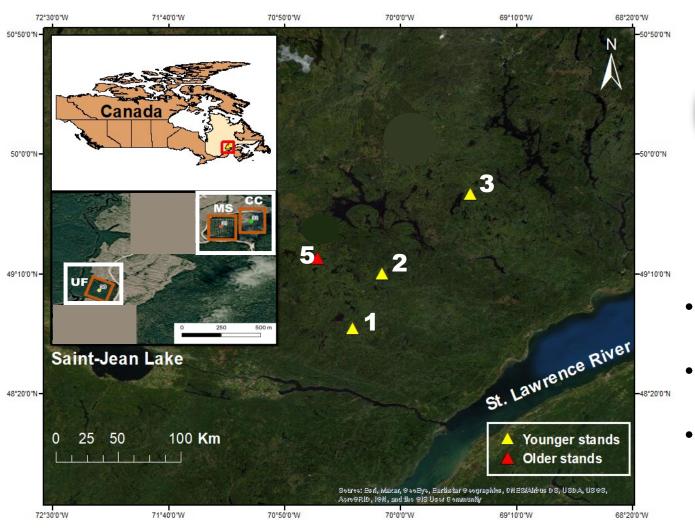
#### Hypothesis:

- 1) Clearcut will exhibit distinct diversity, showing g reater dissimilarity in microbial community composition compared to partial cut & control, due to significant alterations in microhabitats.
- 2) Partial cut will show intermediate diversity, with microbial communities more similar to control t han clearcut.





## Study Area





Harvesting (2003)



Spot scarification (2004)

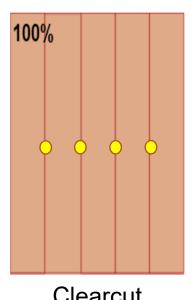
- Natural even-aged black spruce stands
- Northern Saguenay & North Shore
- Younger (2,316 trees/ha, 79yr) & Older (1,272 trees/ha, 156 yr) stands from fire history



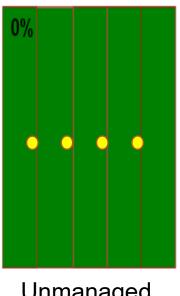


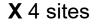
## Experimental Design – Rhizosphere



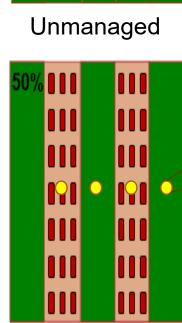


Clearcut





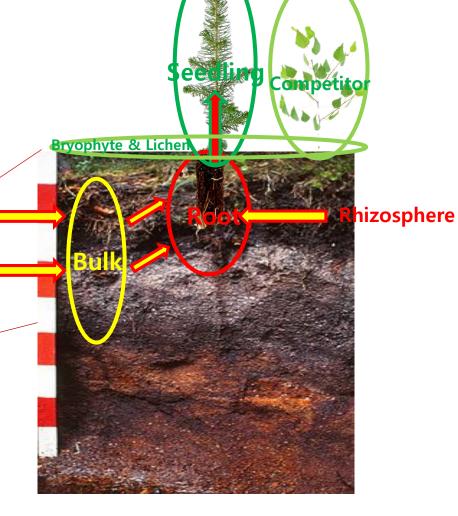
- X 3 treatments
- **X** 4 replicates
- = 48 rhizosphere soil samples
- **X** 2 kingdoms
- = 96 sequence outputs



Scarification plot

- Total harvested
- Partial harvested
- Intact residual strip
- Shelterwood
- Composite Mineral

Organic



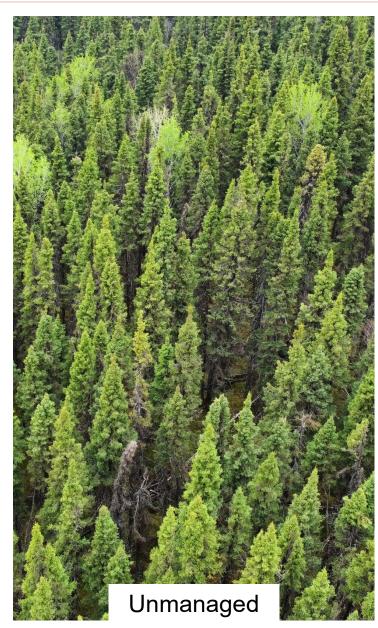
Partial cut



### From Above: 19 Years After Silvicultural Treatments





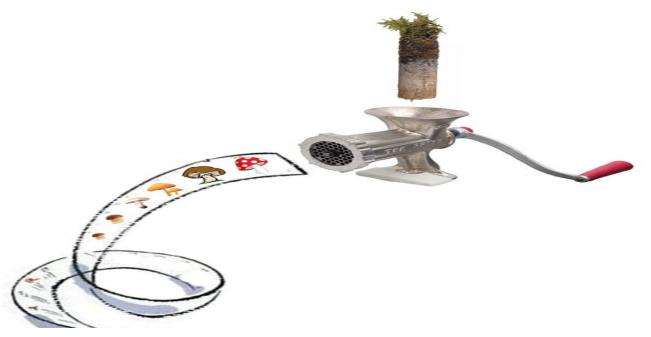




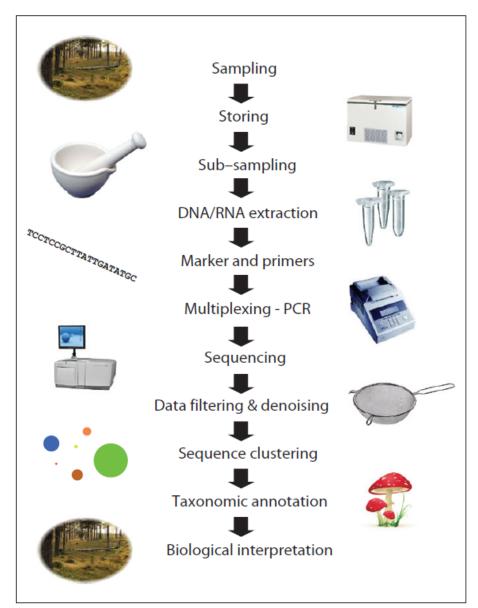


# DNA Metabarcoding (16S/ITS amplicon sequencing)













### Acknowledgement

#### **Supervisors**

- Miguel Montoro Girona (UQAT-SLU)
- Yves Bergeron (UQAT-UQAM)
- Patricia Raymond (MFFP)

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- Naharin Sultana Anni
- Deogkyu Kwon
- Victor Beaudet
- **Hugo Morin Brassard**





























Western











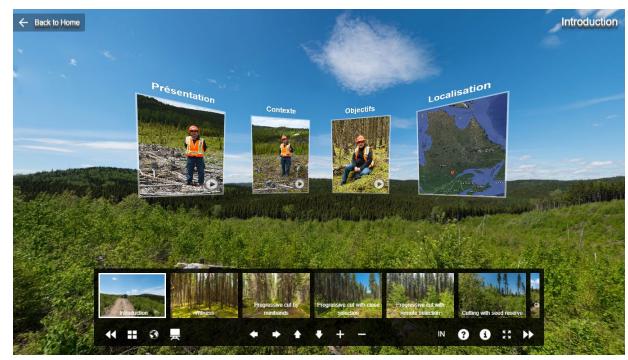




# For More Information – MISA Virtual Visit

#### Partial harvest (Mini-strip)

#### **MISA Virtual Visit**



Website: <a href="https://visitesvirtuelles.partenariat.qc.ca/monts-valin/fr/">https://visitesvirtuelles.partenariat.qc.ca/monts-valin/fr/</a>

