

Fire history, ecology and management in Point Pelee National Park

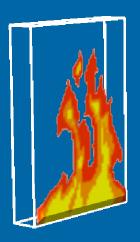
¹Leonardo Cabrera, ¹Sanjay Tewari, ²Clint Jacobs and ¹Steve Travis

¹ Point Pelee National Park; ² Walpole Island First Nation





The faces of fire



"Fire is both incredibly destructive and naturally renewing, a problematic hazard and key management tool.

C. Kull





Point Pelee National Park

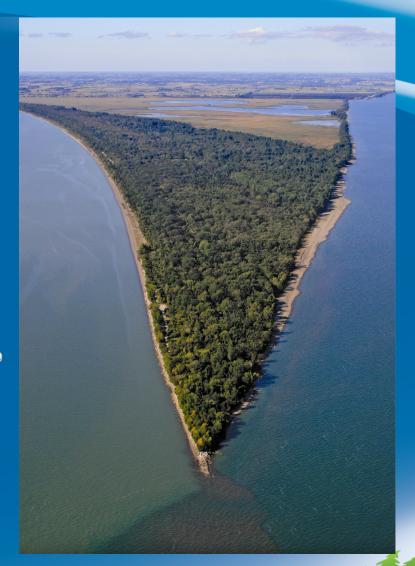






The current natural context

- Dominance of marsh and ponds
- Mesic Carolinian forest
- Lake Erie Sand Spit
 Savannah (LESSS) (dunes,
 grasslands, tickets, shrub
 and woodlands





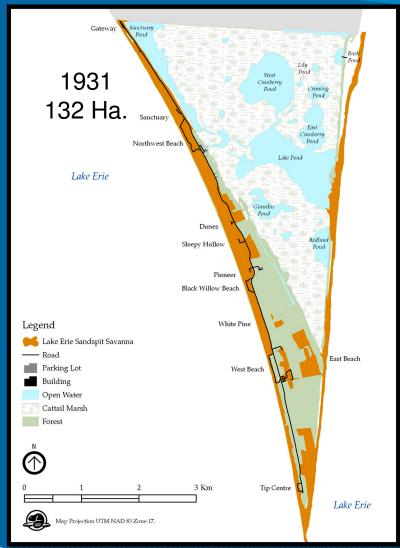
A globally rare ecosystem

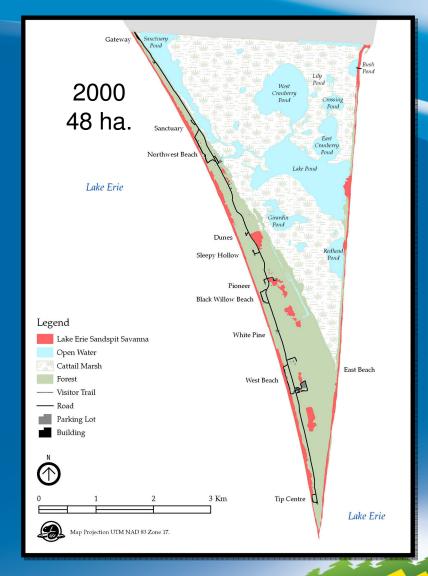






LESSS integrity is threatened







Methods

- Field observations
- Literature review
- Workshops
- First Nations engagement
- Integrated monitoring



Workshop at Point Pelee, 2009.





Results





Canada: a pyrogenic country!

 "Fire in Canada" (a million of hits on Google scholar)

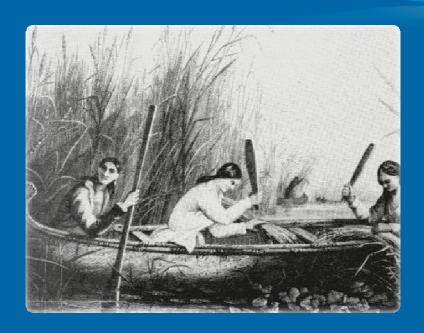
 "Fire in Ontario" (thousand of hits on Google scholar)

 However, there is an informational gap on Canada's southern mainland





Ancient Fires: before 1600





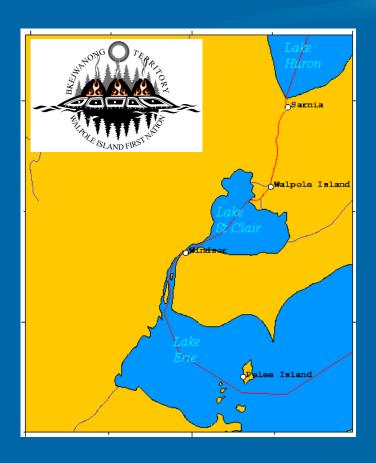
Fuel and people fed intensively grassland and marsh fires (Sharp, 1994; Vale, 2002; Pyne, 2007)

Terasamae's (1967) paleo-ecology study demonstrated the ancient fire presence in Point Pelee marsh





Ancient fires



| Purpose | Specific use | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Conservation | Protect specific plant species | | |
| Cultural | Identity | | |
| Field preparation | Fertilize land | | |
| Cleaning | Remove pests and fight bush | | |
| Travel | Clear trails | | |
| Food provision | Promote hunting grounds and early successional plants | | |

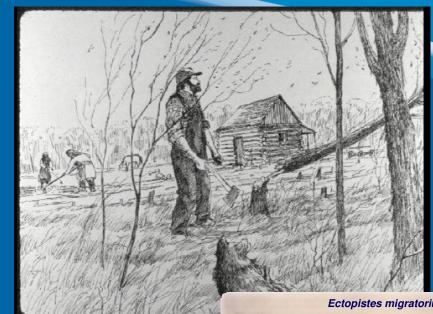
Source: Walpole Island First Nation (spring 2010)

The Council of Tree Fires Ottawa, Ojibway and Pottawatomi "-Keepers of the fire" parkscanada.gc.ca

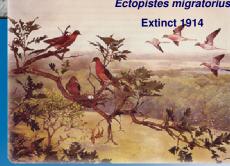
Bringing you Canada's natural and historic treasures

Historic Fires: from XIV century to 1918

- Diverse societies promoted drastic changes on land-people relationships
- Land privatization forced new landscapes and altered Indian fire regimes. Marsh fires continued for hunting, and slash and burn for agricultural practices.
- •Regional and global extinctions did happen. The point was heavily used.







(Norris & Pain, 2002; Santana, 2005



Point Pelee National Park, 1918





Use and conservation: a growing conflict

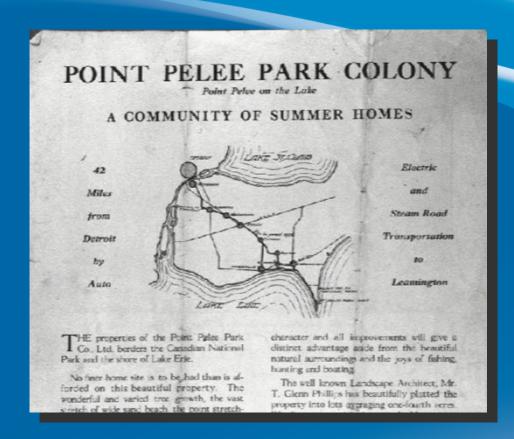




Intensive use at the Point











Present Fires: from 1918

| Year | Day | Details | lgnition | Information Source |
|------|------------|---|------------------------|---|
| 1931 | ? | Fire destroyed wooden shanties on east beach | Accidental | Battin., et al 1978 |
| 1936 | August 4th | "Swept across marsh and continues to threaten Park on a two mile front for eight days" "The musk being dried to such an extent bordering park and making it very hard to extinguish". Burned area 30 acres ranging from 6 inches to 2 feet in depth. | Resistant fires ? | Parks records |
| 1937 | | "A fire began on the northwest corner of the marsh. It burned 20 acres of marshland before it was controlled" | Resistant fires ? | Parks records |
| 1966 | March 9th | Experimental burning was carried out in the northeast corner of the marsh under moderately dry conditions with a 13 mph winds. The area burned was 1sq. mile. | Prescribed burn | Parks records |
| 1975 | July | 21-30 acres fire on the northeast corner of the marsh. | Natural/ Lightening | Leamington Post July 16,1975 Windsor Star July 17, 1975 |
| 1997 | June 11 | Red cedar savannah restoration – 60x60m plots subdivided into four 30x30m plots | Prescribed burn | Falkenberg , 2000 |





Map of fires for Point Pelee NP





Marsh fire, PPNP 1988



Where are we? What are the challenges? What are the faces of fire?





Reintroducing fire in Point Pelee

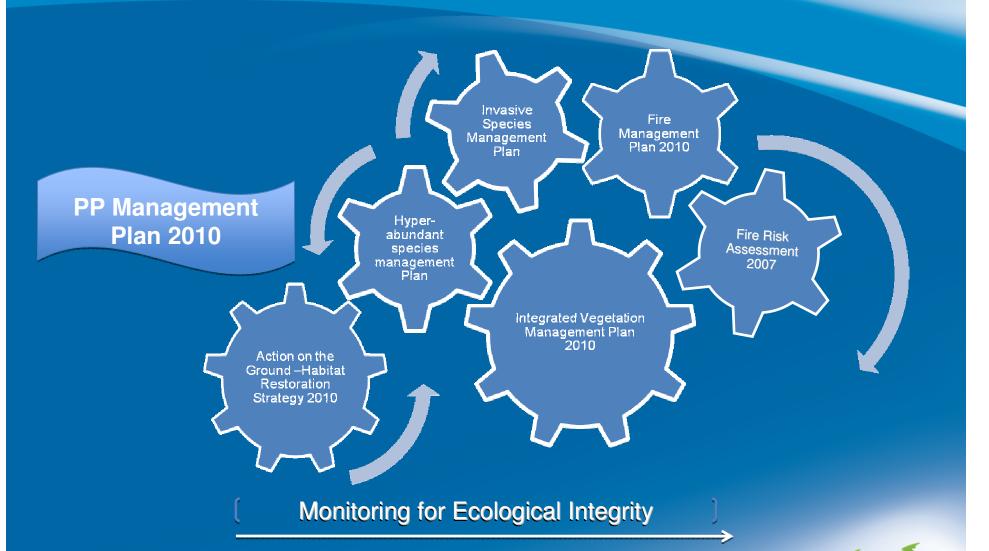
• Vision: to improve the ecological integrity of the park under a holistic, adaptive, participative and sustainable strategy.





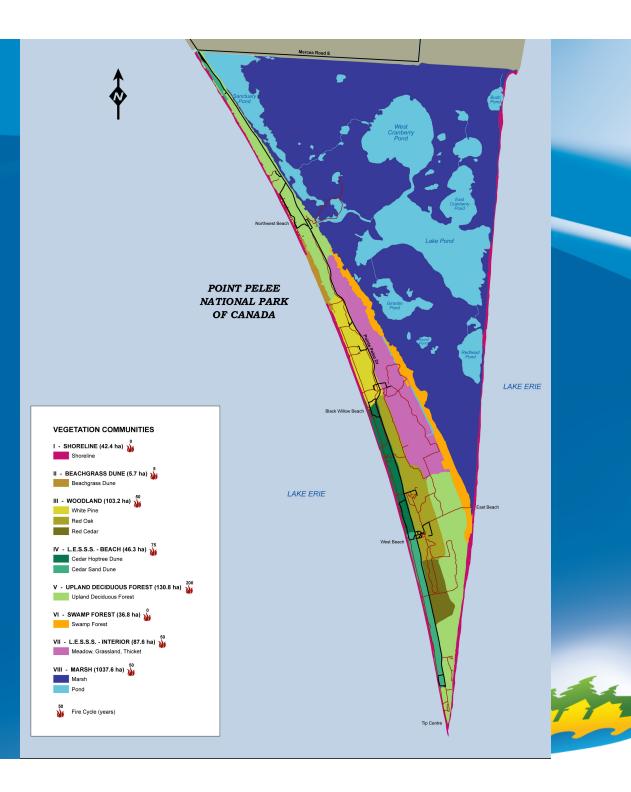


A synergic process begin...



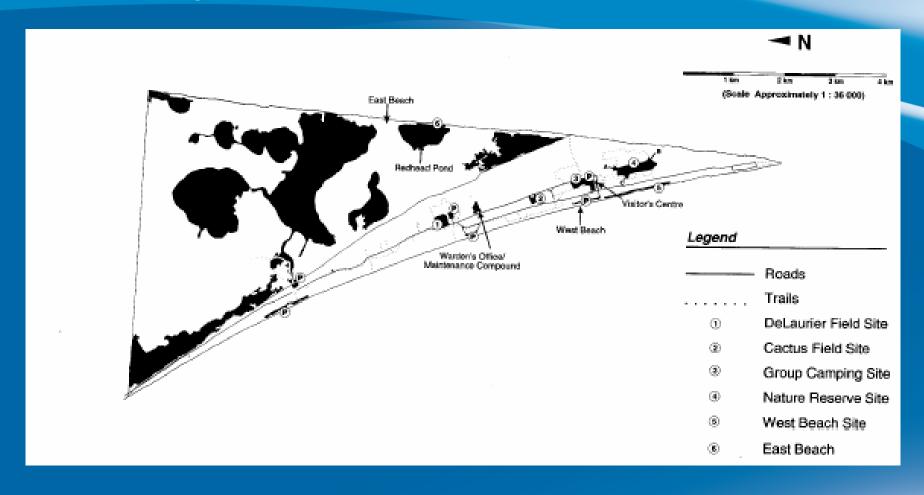


Vegetation communities, fire dependency and fire cycles are defined in the Fire MP (2010)





Priority sites for restoration

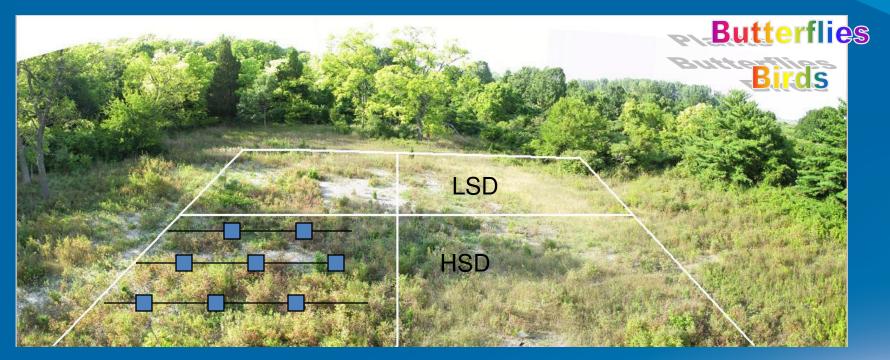






Integrated Multiscale Biodiversity Monitoring Program

Plants







Walpole Island collaborative research

 Traditional ecological knowledge (Berkes, 1993) on fire at Walpole Island First Nation







are there conflicts or concerns?





Social-ecological complexity

POWER/STRUGGLE SOCIETY **INTERESTS/IDEAS** CRIMINALIZATION STATE **BAD FIRE** Government Laws/rules Lack of resilience Health; property values Neighbouring Smog communities Soil erosion Organized groups Invasive plants Uncertainty on fire effects Hunters Hunting **Species conservation** Uncontrolled fires Anonymous fires Conservationists Fuel reduction GOVERNMENT Protest fires Weeds control **RESISTANCE GOOD FIRE FIRST NATIONS**

Acknowledgments

- Victor Kafka (Parks Canada)
- Mike Small and Derek Bedford (Parks Canada)

Bringing you Canada's natural and historic treasures

- Walpole Island First Nation
- OMNR-Provincial Parks
- Point Pelee National Park RES CON Team



Thank you!



"While places would still aflame, they would not longer have a fire problem"

(C. Kull, 2004)



