

Etiology of a new(?) white spruce decline syndrome in the Laurentian Mountains, QC

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1. Diagnosis of WS decline

- Site: Ruisseau des Eaux-Volées Wateshed (REVEW)
- Atmospheric depositions: 10 kg N / yr 20 kg SO₄ / yr
- Clear-cut by patches between 1941 and 1945 and again in 1974-1976
- Precommercial thinning in 1987-1988
- Diagnosis of decline: 1997-2008







WS Eaux-Volées vs. CND norms



2. Diagnosis fertilization experiment

- Factorial design (8 treatments, rep = 7)
 - N: 0, 200 kg/ha (NH₄)₂SO₄
 - K : 0, 100 kg/ha K₂SO₄
 - Mg : 0, 200 kg/ha MgSO₄
- Foliar analysis: 1998, 1999, 2002, 2008
- Basal area increment (BAI): 1997-2008

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N fertilization: main effect on foliar N & Mg

N fertilization: main effect on foliar K





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K fertilization: main effect on foliar P & Ca



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K fertilization: main effect on foliar K & Mg



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K fertilization: main effect on tree growth



Water stress

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Occurrence of plant water stress events (Palmer Drought Severity index (PDSI)) at the REVEW Watershed between 1982 and 2008. Points represent calculated weekly PDSI values from June to August. Dashed horizontal lines at +2 and -2 PDSI show the thresholds for moderate wet spell and moderate drought, respectively.



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Spruce budworm outbreak (SBO)





Hydrological losses through forest operations at the REVEW Watershed





Tremblay et al. 2009: DOI: 10.1002/hyp.7175

Conclusions

Recent WS decline appears to be related to:

- Low foliar K (and Ca?)
- K fertilization increases growth
- History of ecosystem K cycle is « weighty »:
 - N deposition
 - Insect outbreaks
 - Harvesting

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