

Effects of Prescribed Burning on Longleaf Pine Recruitment and Regeneration

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Abstract

This experiment was conducted to determine the effectiveness of prescribed burning on the regeneration of Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*). In 2014, fourteen 100 m² were established and marked with flags at Weymouth Woods. Seven plots were established in an area with a recent prescribed burn and seven were established in an area without a recent prescribed burn. There were six individuals in the recently burned area and four in the not recently burned area. In 1989, Gilliam and Platt constructed sixty 0.04 hectare plots also located in Weymouth Woods. Thirty plots were in the uplands and thirty were in the lowlands; one hectare plot was located in a biennial burn area. The units were converted from meters to hectares to more accurately compare the data. The results revealed an exponential difference between the areas that were not burned recently and the biennial burned location; therefore, it was concluded that there is positive correlation between areas that are prescribed burned every other year and an increased number of longleaf pines.