

# EFFECTS OF FIRE ON THE TUNDRA

## Game Cards

Cut each game card.

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| Smoke causes delays in airplane flights (ST)   | Fire increases the depth of the active layer (the soil that seasonally thaws above the permafrost) (ST)      |
| Ash from both prescribed burns and wildland fires adds to the greenhouse effect (LT)                                     | Some species of lichens take as long as 100 years to recover after a burn (LT)                               |
| Fire removes above ground vegetation and blackens soil so the soil can be warmed by the sun for better plant growth (ST) | Food for wildlife and humans is destroyed by fire (ST)   |
| Fire returns nutrients to the soil (ST)  | Fire creates plant diversity and vegetation mosaics (ST & LT)  |
| Hot, intense fires destroy underground plant parts, making revegetation very slow in the area (ST)                       | Re-sprouting of grasses, sedges, and shrubs provides food and cover for some wildlife after a fire (ST & LT) |

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| <p>In very old growth tundra, lichens do not grow well. Light fires have been known to stimulate regrowth of lichens (ST &amp; LT)</p> | <p>Caribou will forage on a recent burn for 1-2 years and then may not use the area for a number of years (ST)</p> |
| <p>Recent burn areas are good hunting grounds for some predators (ST)</p>  | <p>Fire fighting requires the purchase of local goods and services (ST)</p>  |
| <p>Trapping and hunting are better in recently burned areas (within 5-10 years after burn) (LT)</p>                                    | <p>Fires burn cabins and trap lines (ST)</p>   |
| <p>Smoke from fires makes your eyes and throat burn (ST)</p>   | <p>Fires provide fire suppression jobs (ST &amp; LT)</p>   |