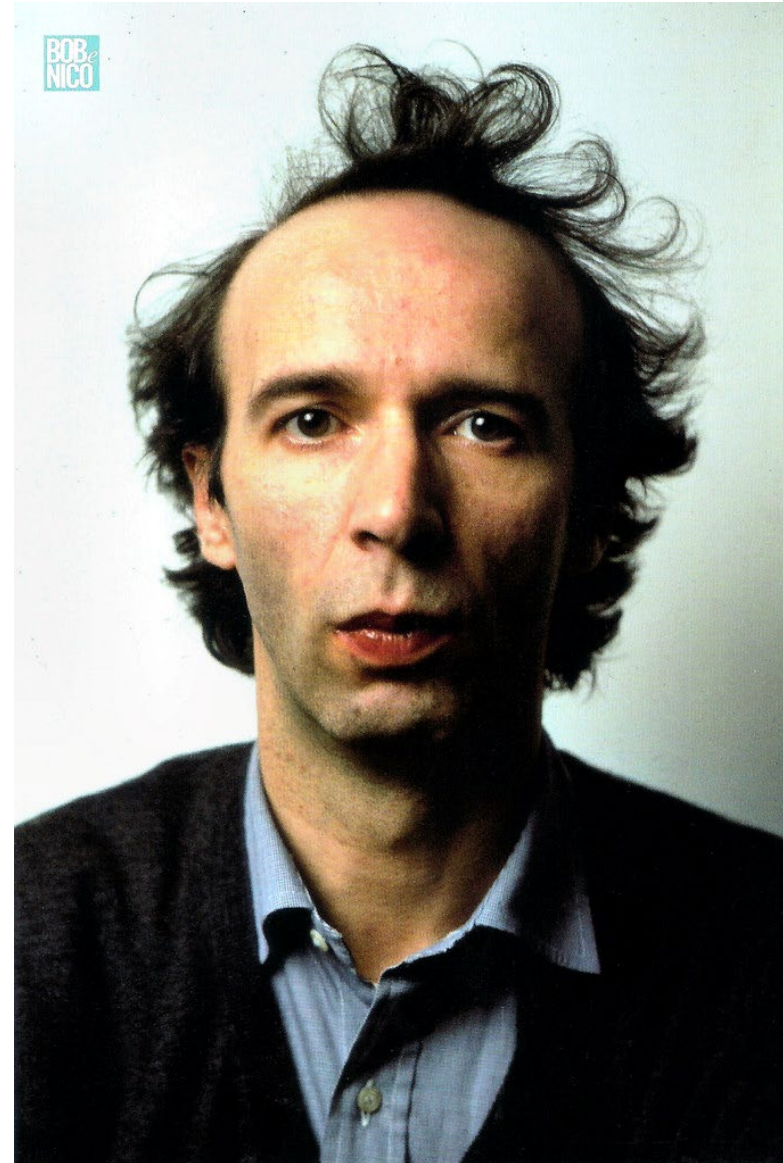


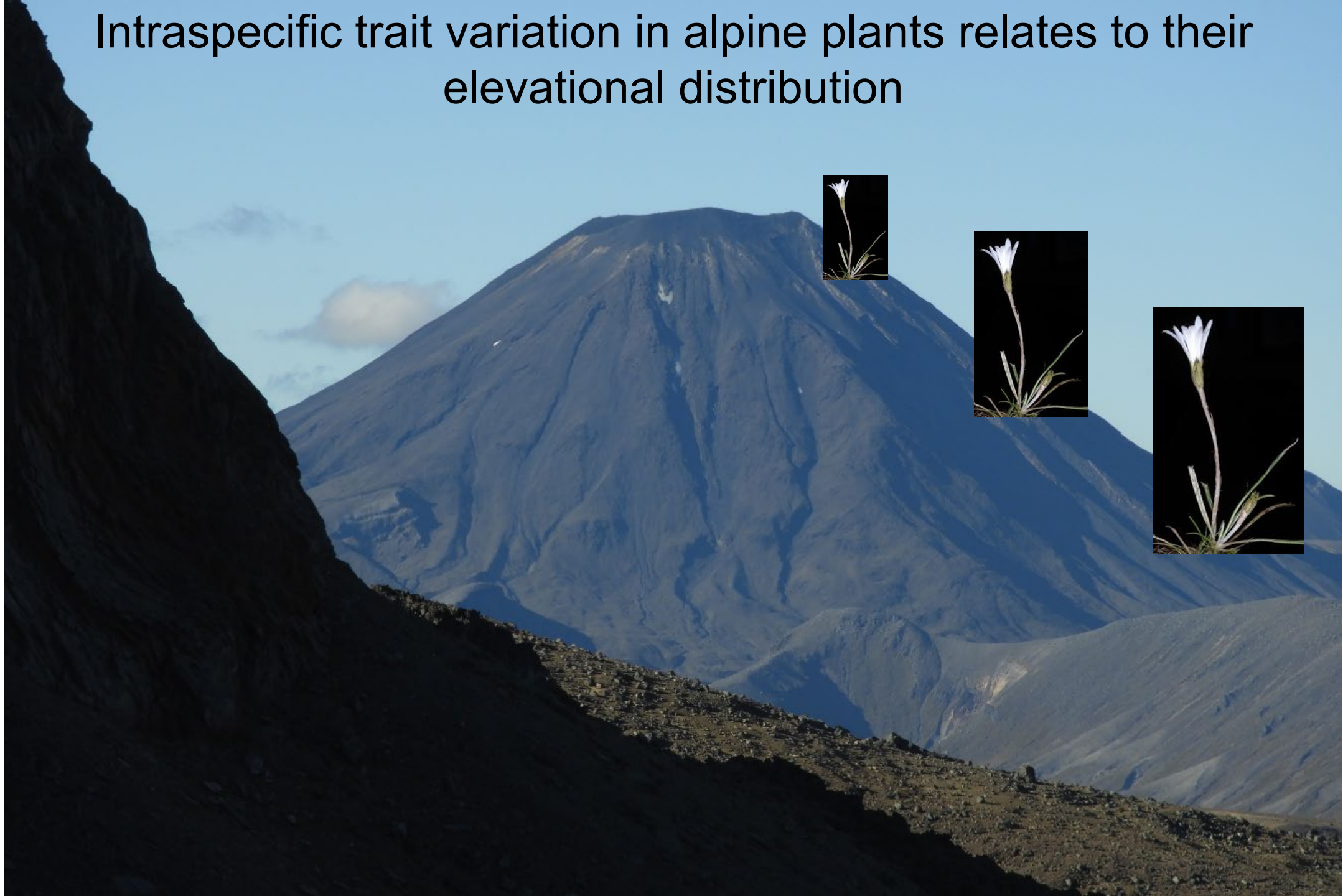
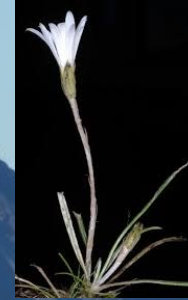
Intraspecific trait variation



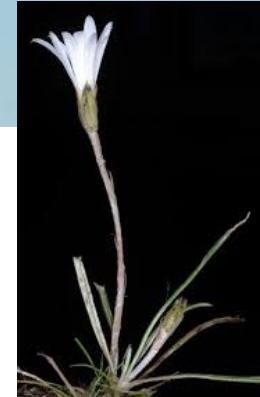
Intraspecific trait variation



Intraspecific trait variation in alpine plants relates to their elevational distribution



Intraspecific trait variation in alpine plants relates to their elevational distribution







DOI: 10.1111/1365-2745.13848

RESEARCH ARTICLE

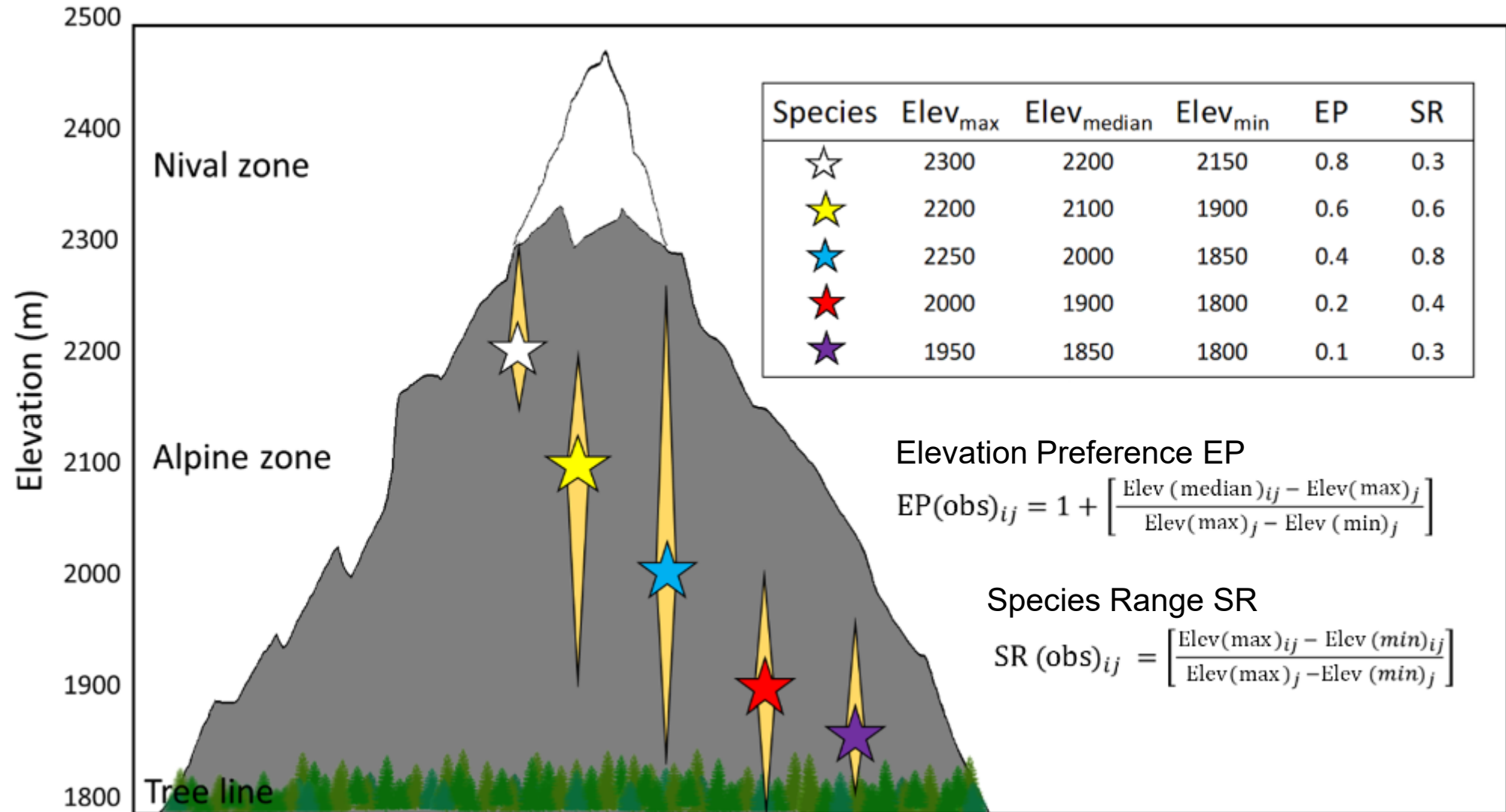
Journal of Ecology



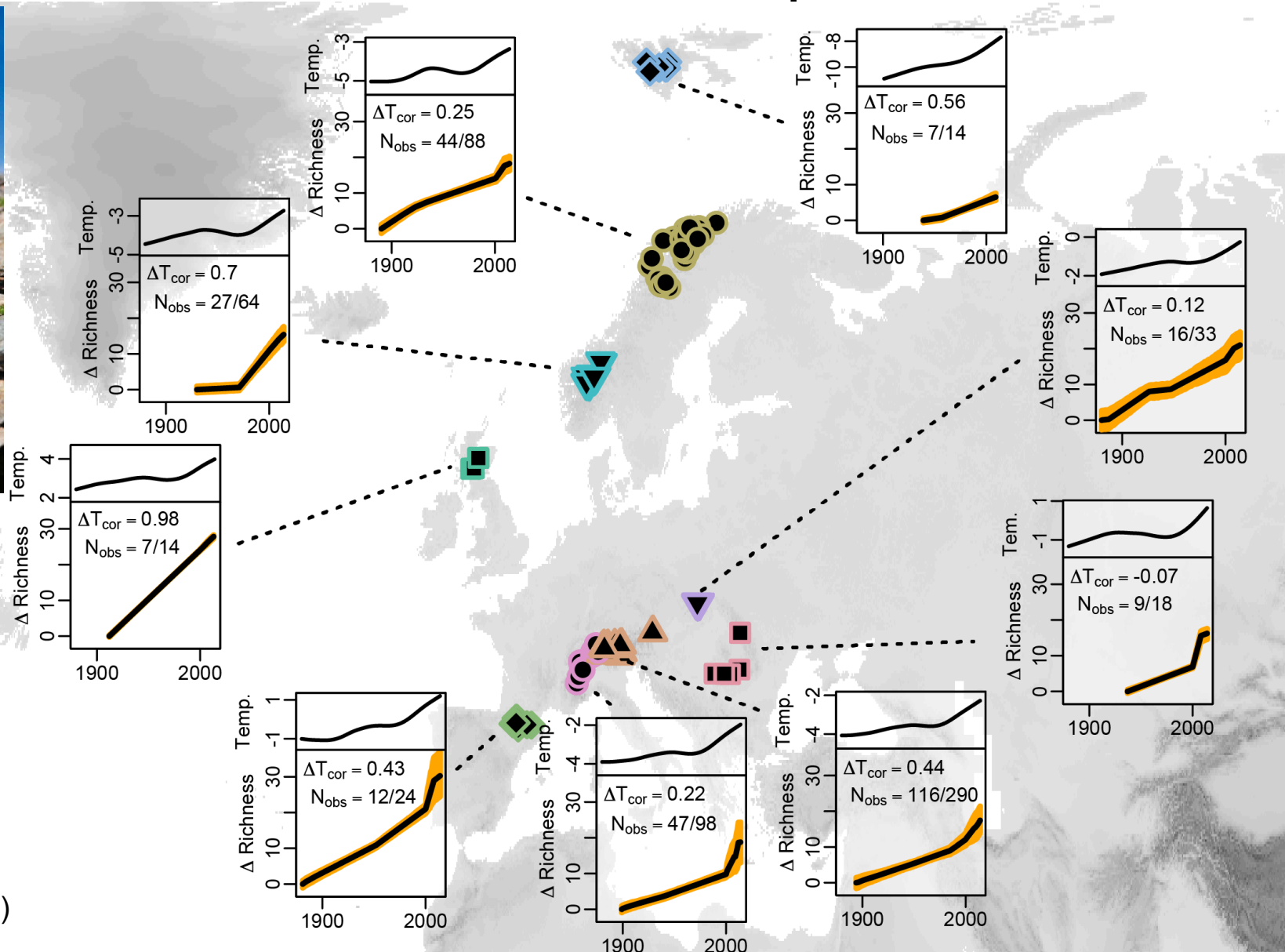
Intraspecific trait variation in alpine plants relates to their elevational distribution

Christian Rixen^{1,2,3}  | Sonja Wipf^{1,2,3,4} | Sabine B. Rumpf^{5,6}  | Justyna Giejsztowt^{7,8}  | Jules Millen⁷ | John W. Morgan³ | Adrienne B. Nicotra⁹  | Susanna Venn¹⁰ | Shengwei Zong^{1,11} | Katharine J. M. Dickinson⁵ | Grégoire T. Freschet¹² | Claudia Kurzböck¹ | Jin Li¹³ | Hongli Pan¹⁴ | Beat Pfund^{1,2,3} | Elena Quaglia^{3,15} | Xu Su¹⁶ | Wei Wang¹⁷ | Xiangtao Wang¹⁸ | Hang Yin¹⁹ | Julie R. Deslippe⁷

Intraspecific trait variation in alpine plants relates to their elevational distribution



Climate Warming Accelerates Increase in Plant Species Richness on Arctic and Alpine Summits

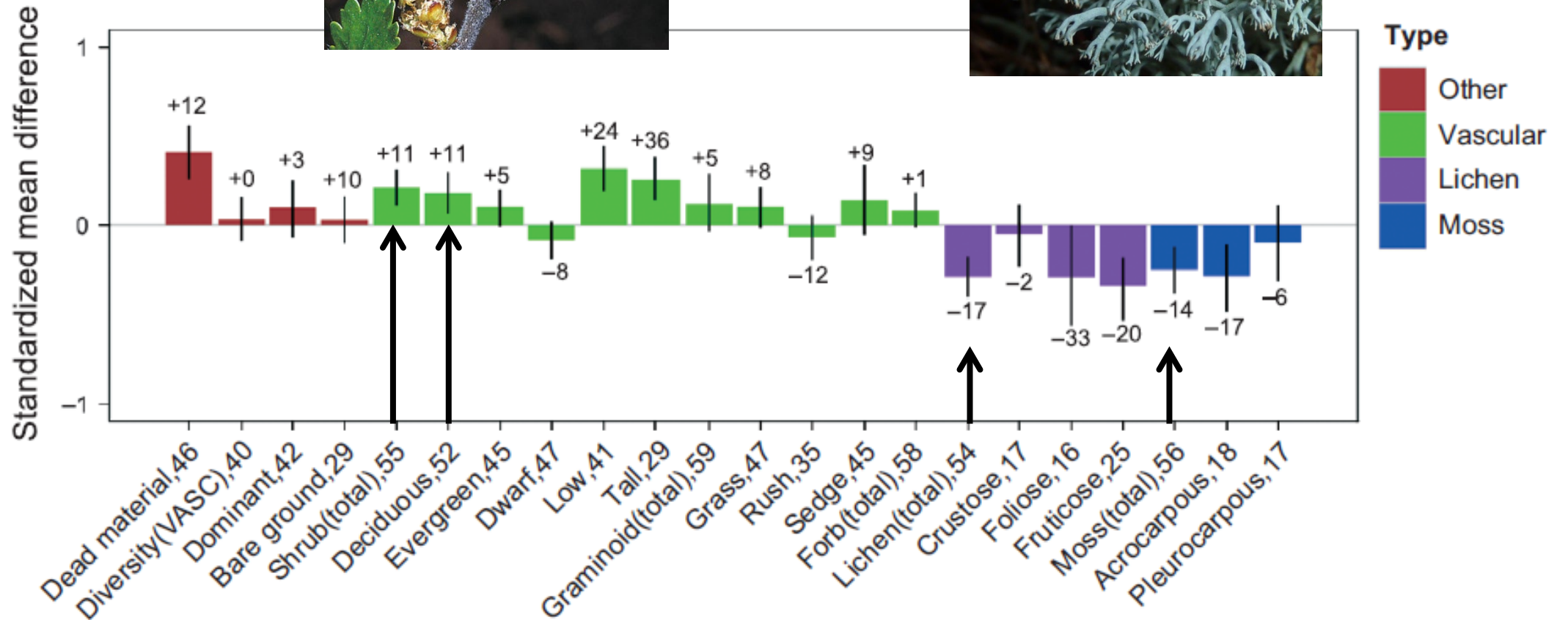


(Steinbauer et al. 2018)

ITEX



Global assessment: winners and losers



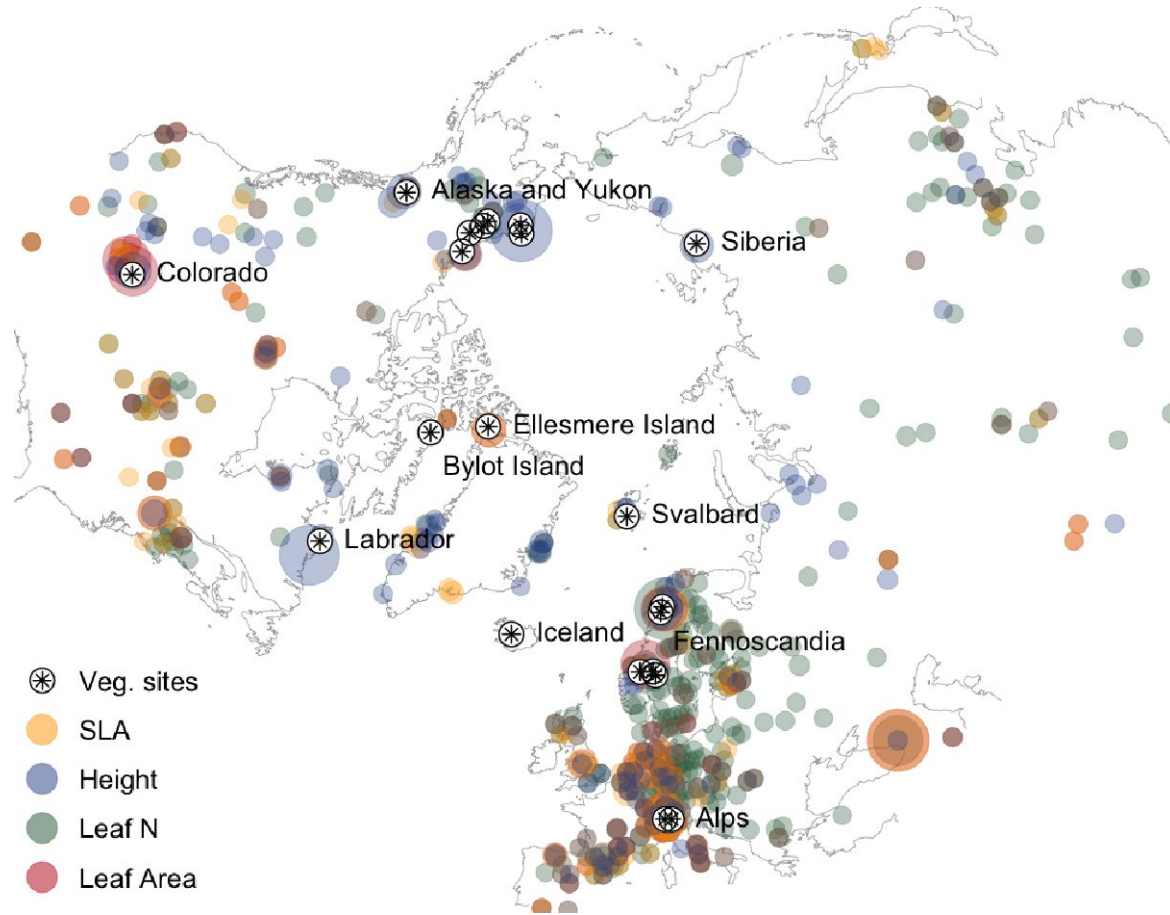
→ Change in cover in response to warming

(Elmendorf et al. 2012)



Betula nana, Dwarf birch

TTT Tundra community & trait composition over space and time



Veg. surveys:

9,800 plots

117 sites in 38 regions

27 years

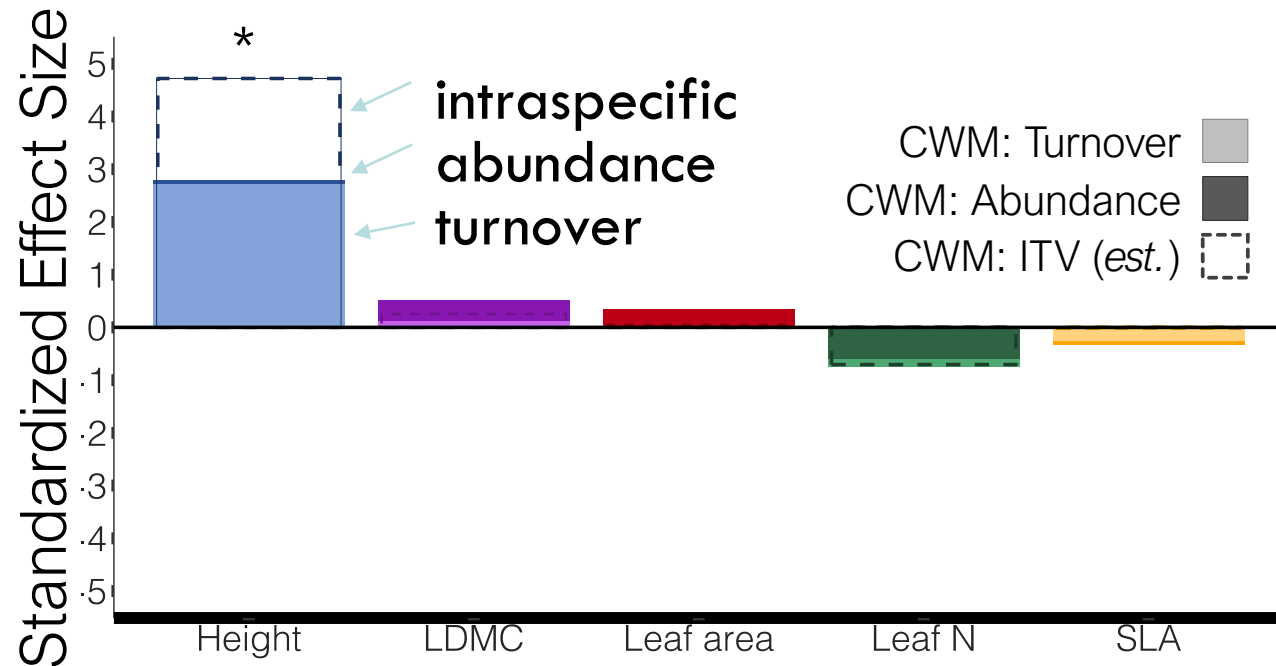
Traits:

56,048 observations

5 functional traits

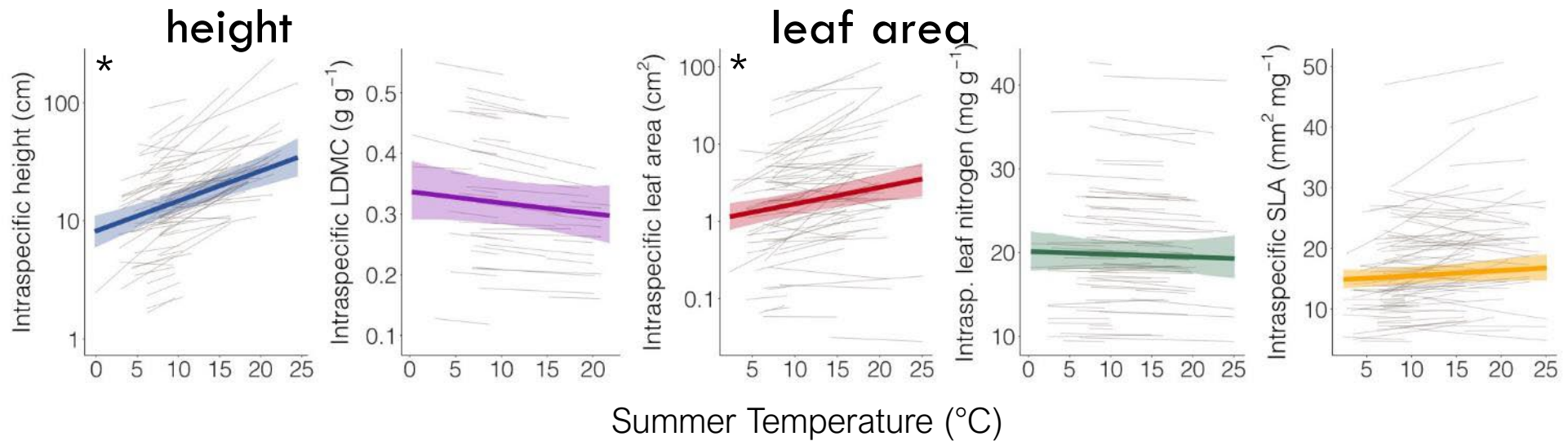
Temperature (WorldClim, CRU)

Trait change: Variation over time



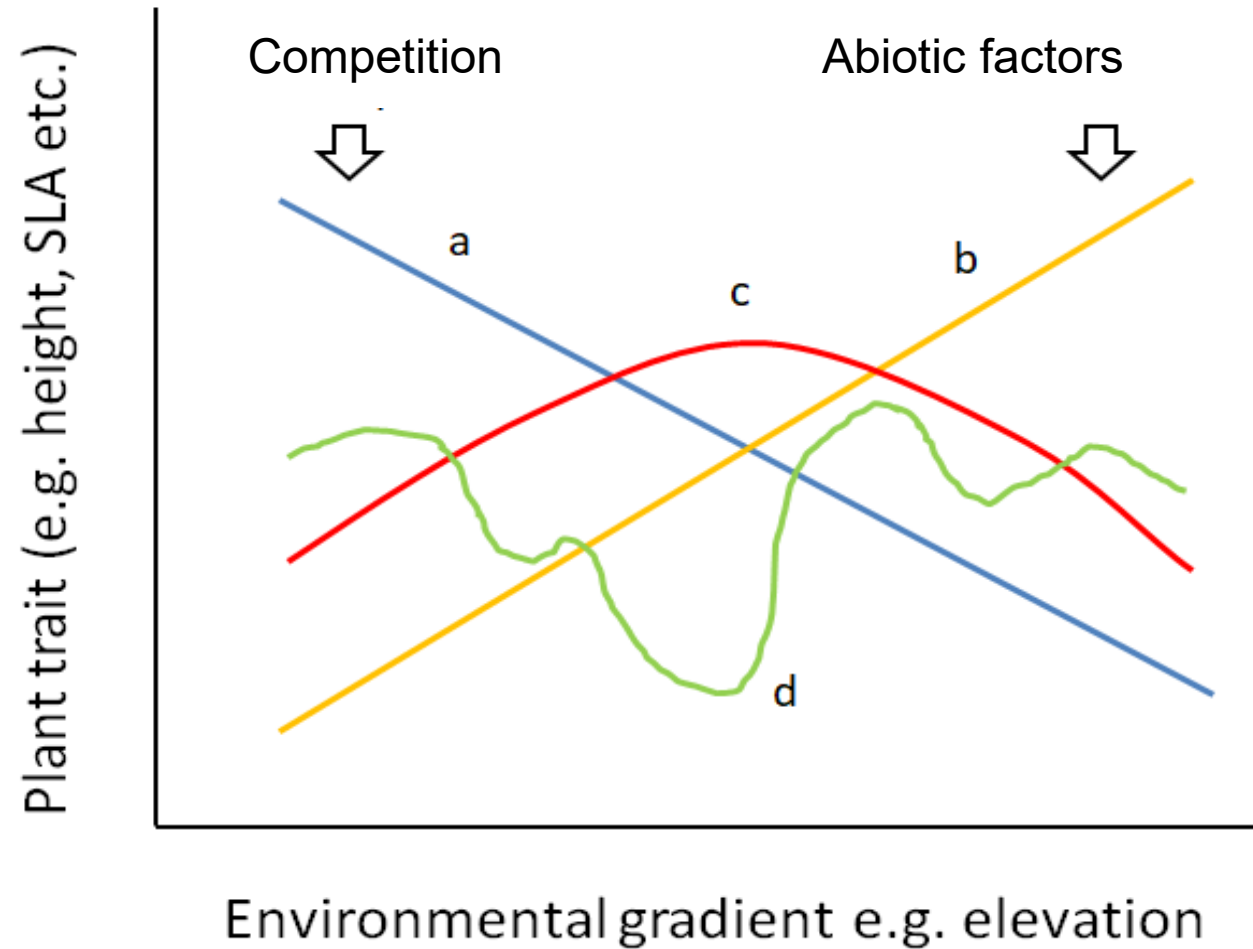
Change in tundra vegetation height over time attributed to turnover and intraspecific variation

Intraspecific traits: Variation over space



Intraspecific temperature-trait relationships only for size-related traits

Intraspecific trait distribution along environmental gradients



Sampling along entire elevation range of species

Sampling in 4 countries on 11+ mountains each

Plant populations every 50 – 200 m, depending on available range

Total 70+ plant species

Species covering a range from high- to low-alpine

Tongariro, New Zealand



Vegetative and generative plant height
Leaf Dry Matter Content LDMC
Specific Leaf Area SLA
Rosette and patch size
Mini-relevé: %cover vasc. plants, open ground etc.
Tallest neighbour in relevé, ID and height
Population size, habitat characteristics

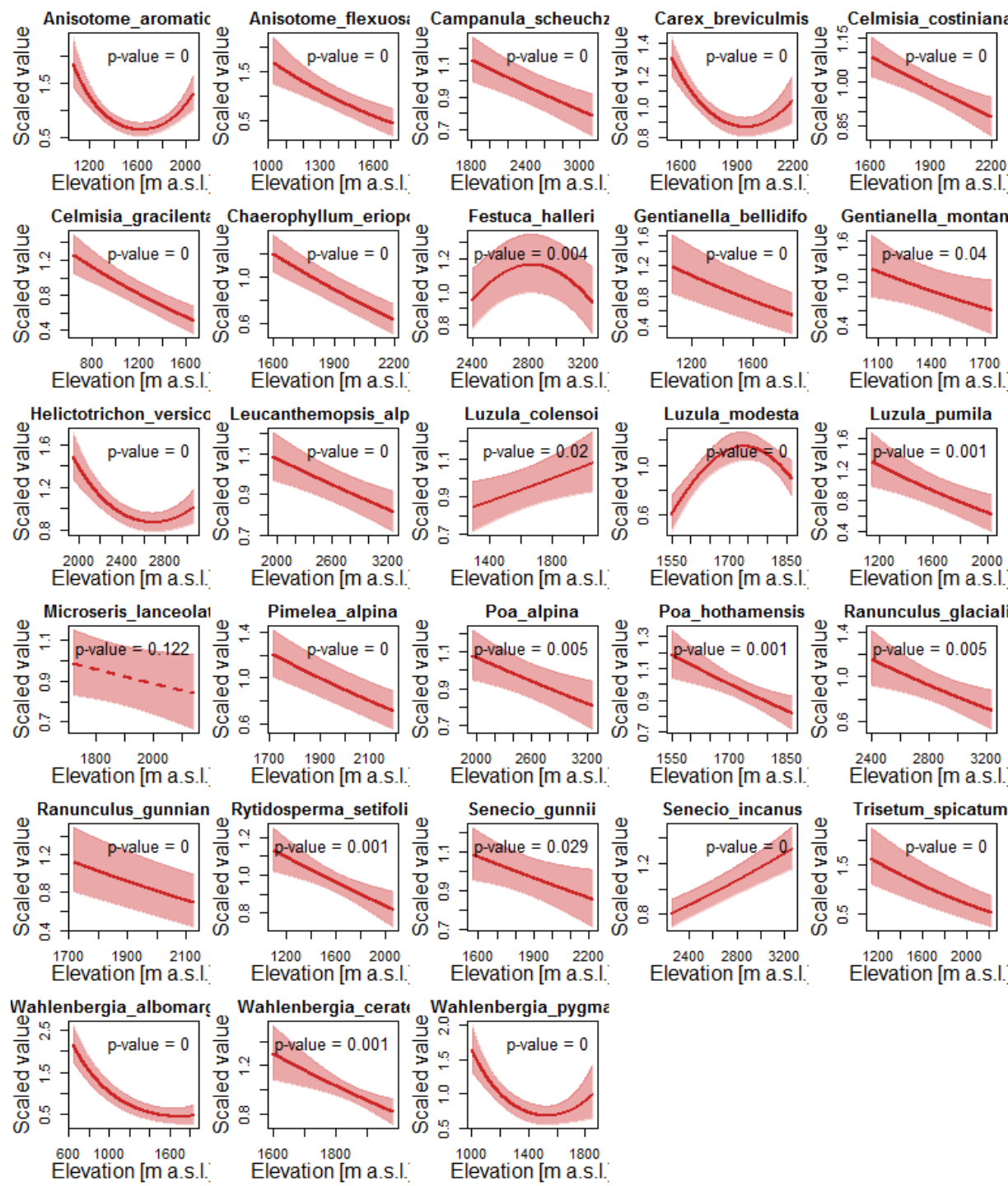


Snowy Mountains, Australia

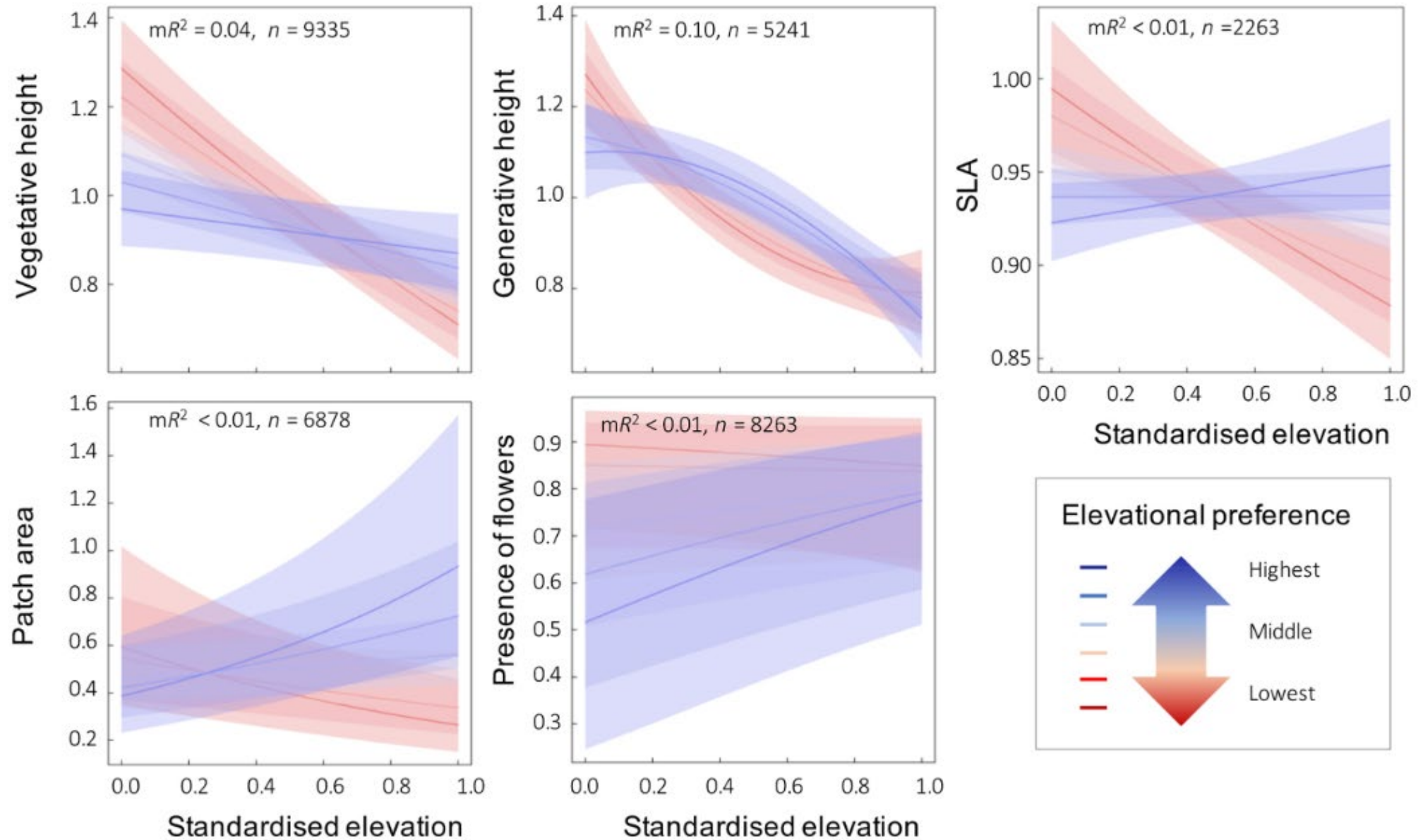
Vegetative height of all species



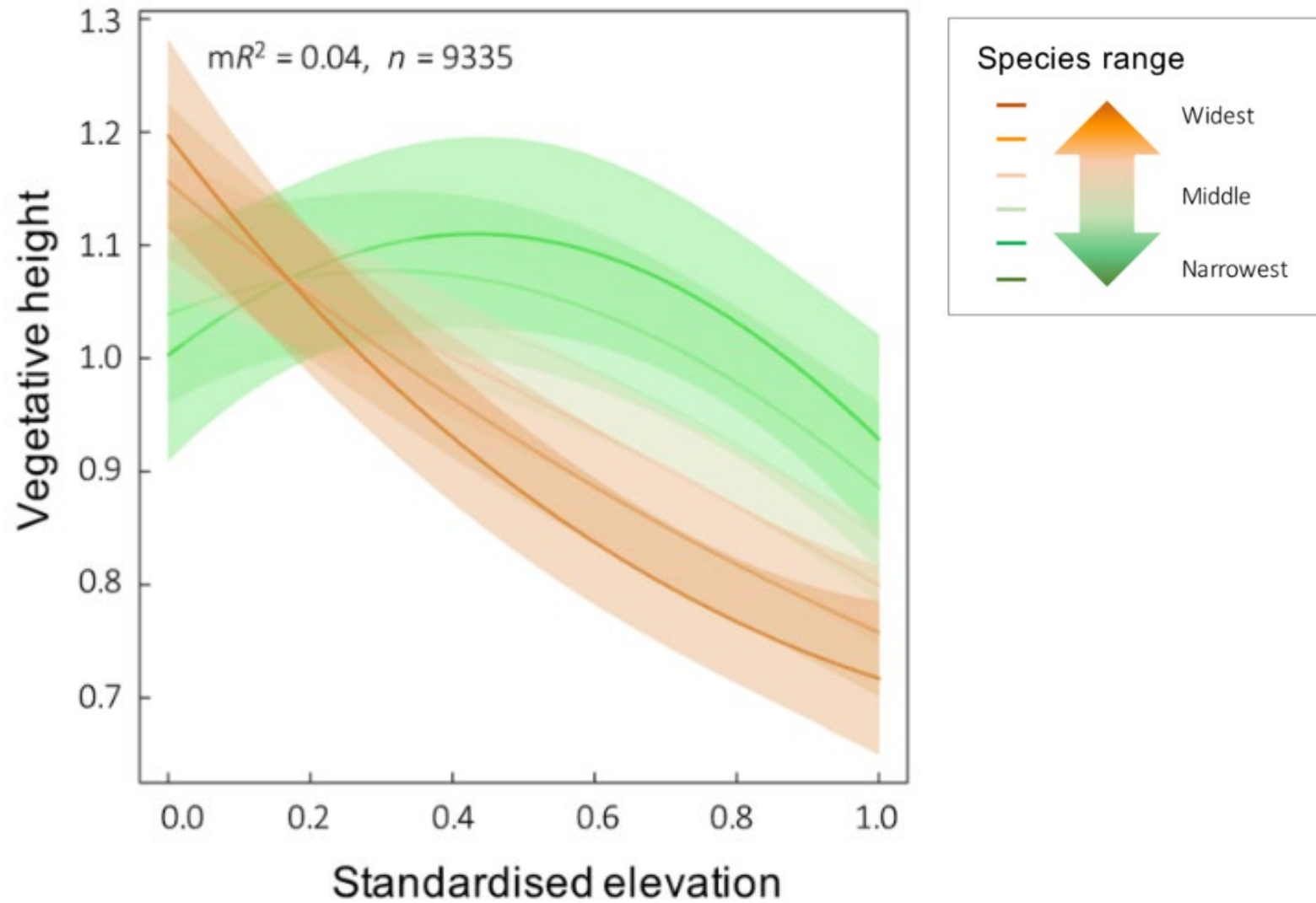
Carex breviculmis, OZ



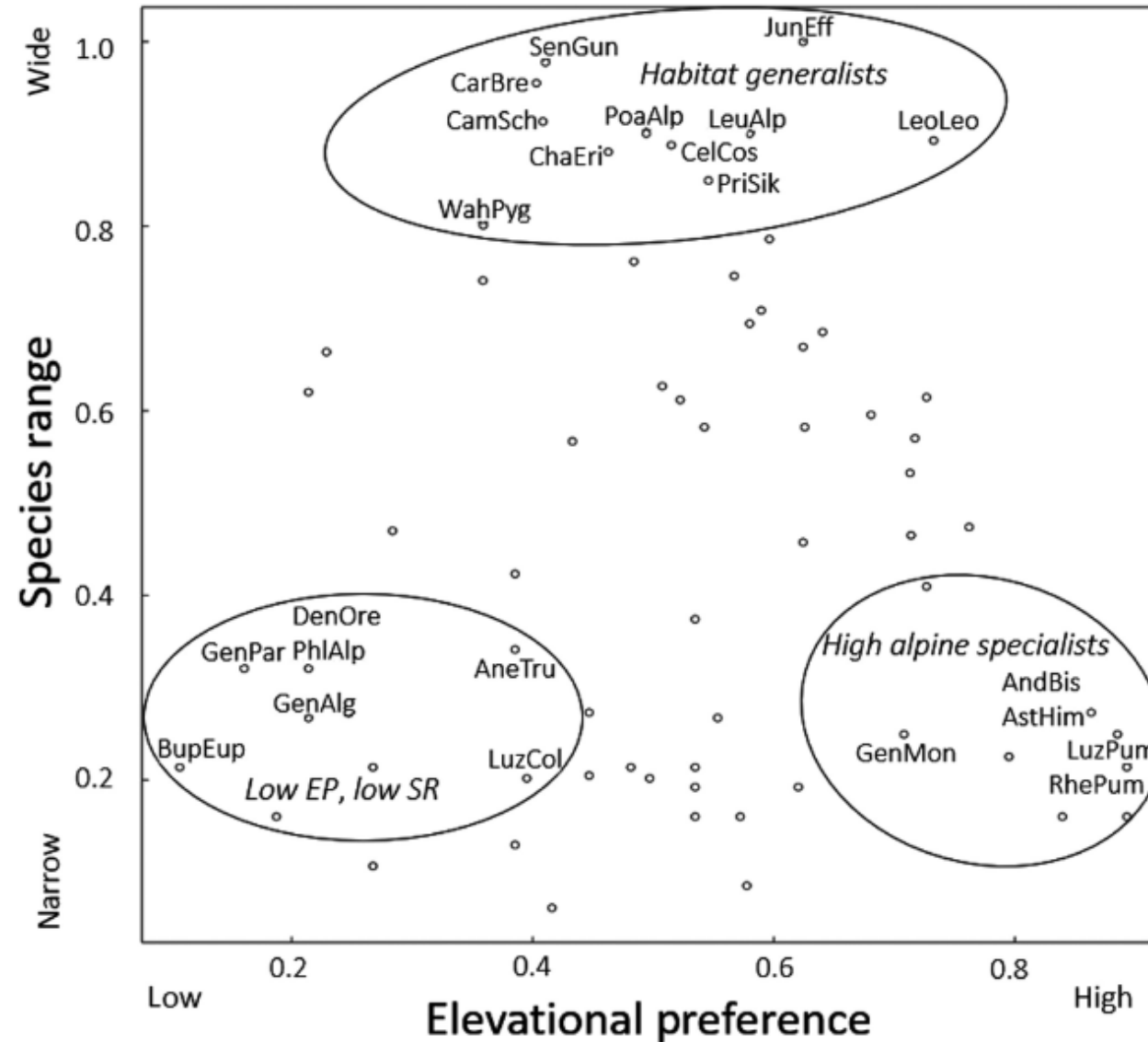
Plant traits by elevational preference



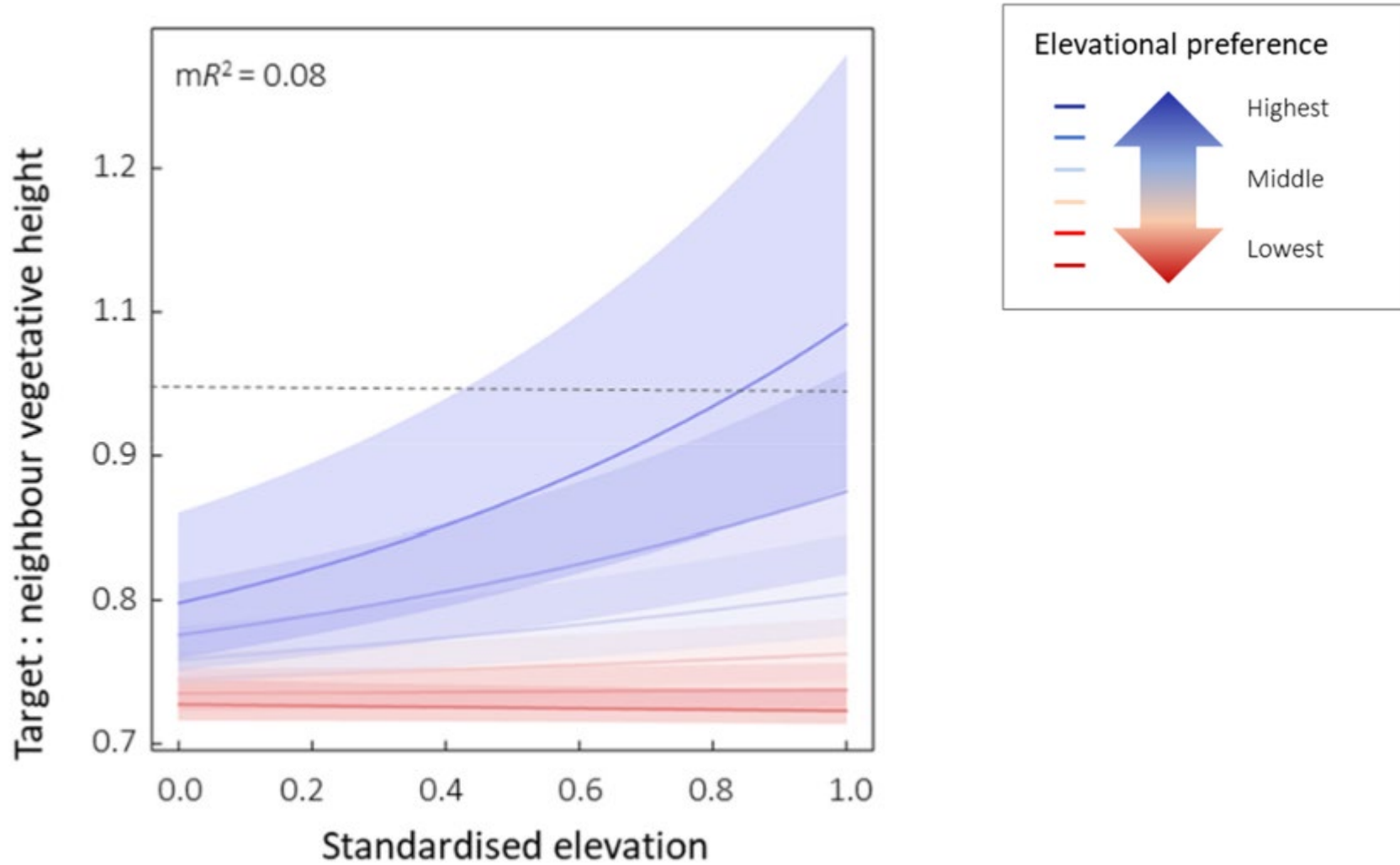
Plant traits by species range



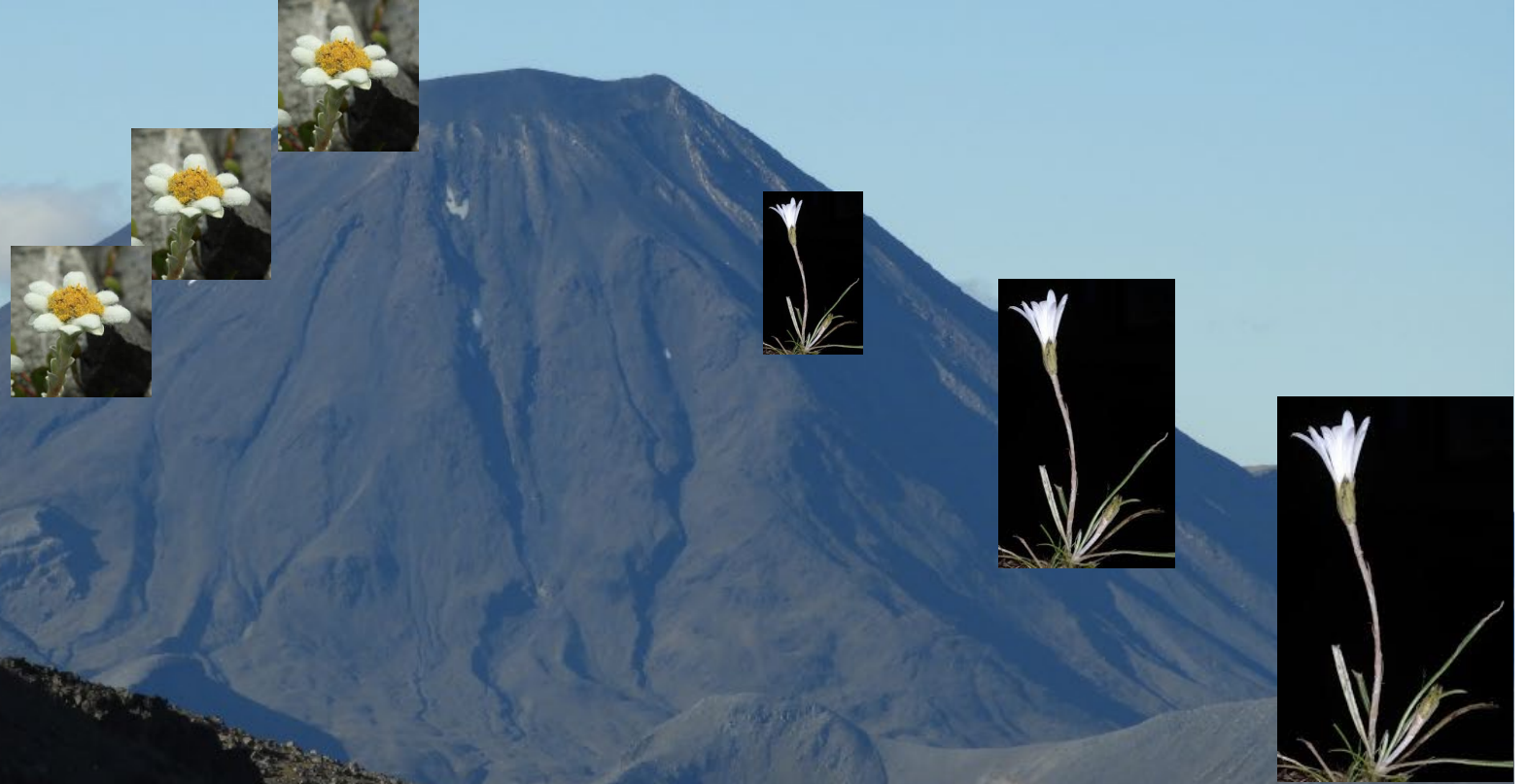
Weak relationship between elevational preference and species range



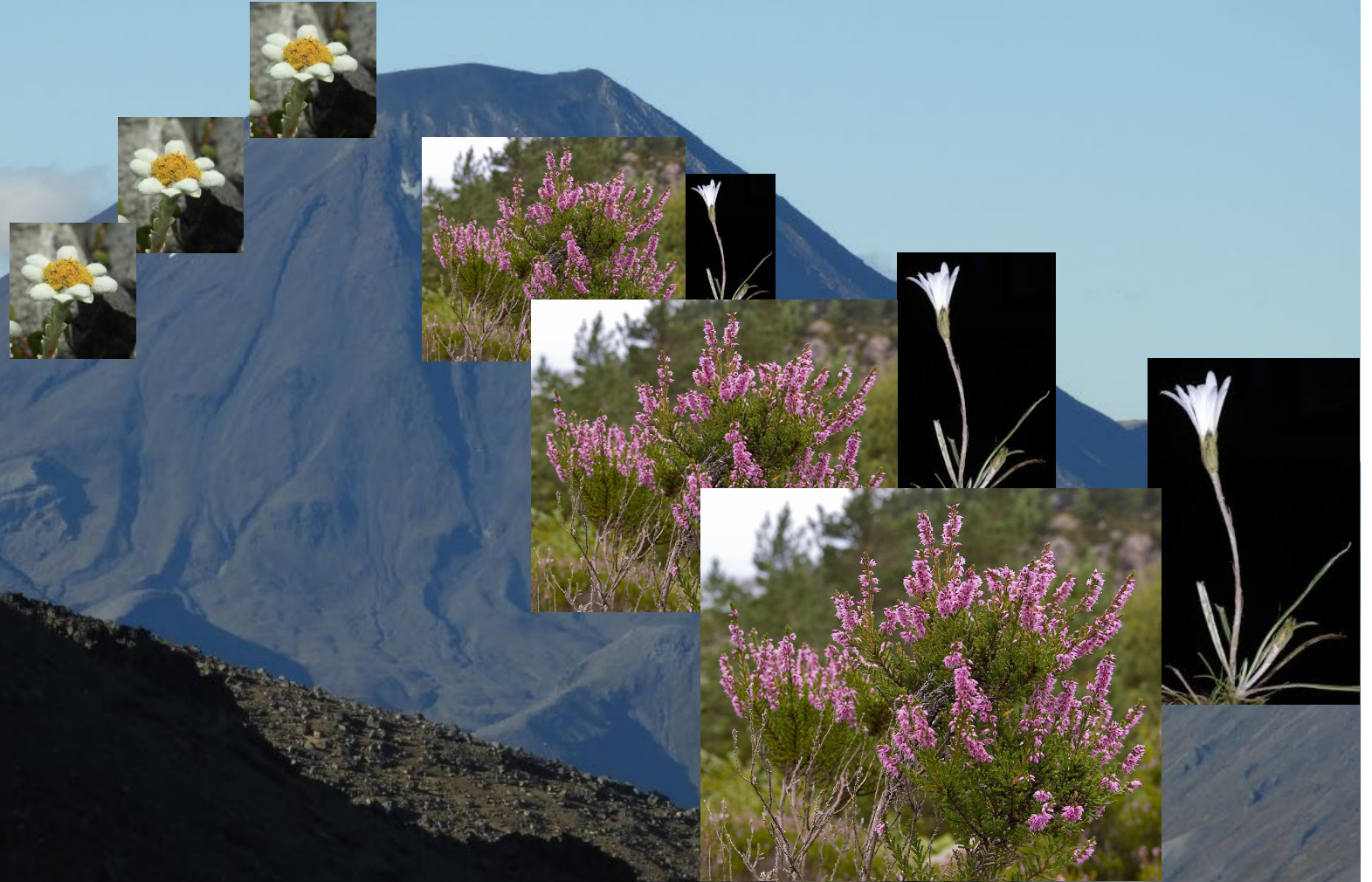
Ratio of target and neighbour vegetative height



Intraspecific trait variation in alpine plants relates to their elevational distribution



Intraspecific trait variation in alpine plants relates to their elevational distribution



Conclusions

- Plant species that prefer to grow at lower elevations display great trait variation.
- Plant species found at all elevations also exhibit great trait variation.
- Species that favour very high elevations show little trait variation.

So, if variation is indeed a key factor for rapid and successful adaptation to climate change, then alpine specialists run the risk of falling behind and being squeezed out by more ubiquitous species and generalists.

Next questions:

- Plasticity or genetic variation?
- Is being conservative a disadvantage, being variable an advantage in climate change?

ITEX Change Group Findings So far (Wed AM)

Thank you!

① Chge in Top 10 Cosmo. Spp. in Gt. plots.

- Top 10 cosmopol. Spp. make up almost 20% of chl. data.
- Top 10 spp. are changing \Rightarrow anal. includes Spatial Autocorrelation though.
- Top 10 spp. not changing in same way betw sites \Rightarrow not sure why.
- Not sure about linearity of change.
- * Need to repeat analysis by analyzing slope of chg. at indiv. sites.
- * Need to compare rel. chg. with actual chg. to isolate effect of chg. in other spp.

② Change in Structure

- Tundra Height is increasing
- Forbs, Rushes, Grasses, Evergreen Shrubs \uparrow
- Sedges, Decid. Shrubs, Lichens, Mosses = No change
- Still looking at specific taxa
- Higher Elevation/Latitude = greater change
- Chg. is \uparrow est. at colder sites.

④ Diversity/Richness

- Richness (chg./plot/samp. period) \Rightarrow some \uparrow + some \downarrow , some end. of gen. \uparrow highest chg. in Arctic (High + low) + wet/moist sites + low alt.
- Gains + losses \rightarrow ongoing anal.
- New spp. \rightarrow ongoing anal.
- Linearity of chg. \rightarrow ongoing anal.
- Resp. as first Biodiversity Losses + gradients \rightarrow included in all analysis.
- Diversity (diff last + 1st yr) \Rightarrow mixed response, \uparrow in Antarctic + Low Arc, \uparrow in High Arc, \uparrow in wet + dry, \uparrow in moist, \uparrow in high elev.

Additional Q's

- How has actual chg. in abund. of top 10 spp. changed?
 - help to see diff. chg. in spp. relative to chg. in other spp. at sites.
- Is change a function of cover where low cover plots show \uparrow chg. + \uparrow cover = \downarrow chg.
- Do we have change anal. on pt. from data.
- Repeat Richness + Diversity anal. with some datasets. + add more indices.
- Do chg. trajectory anal. with ordination.
- Is chg. in Ht. nonlinear?
- How does Ht. chg. relate to wetness, snow, etc.
- Can we make id. the veg. chg.
- Can we make index chg. chg.
- Is there a change in the diversity of top hits = overall?
- Can non-linearity of chg. be detected by combining Ht. + cover \Rightarrow need to ext. for spp. capac. to chg. in Ht., cover etc.

Miscellaneous Notes.

- Check Spp. Synonyms (Sonia)
- Need help from Nth Am. sites.
- Correct neg values in pt. from data.

Pts for OTC Grp.

- Are 10 cosmopol. spp. chg. same in CTL + OTC.

Thank you!



Fiordland, South Island NZ