

# Monitoring long-term vegetation changes (1953-2018) in an alpine tundra ecosystem of the Italian Central Alps

**Nicoletta Cannone, Francesco Malfasi**

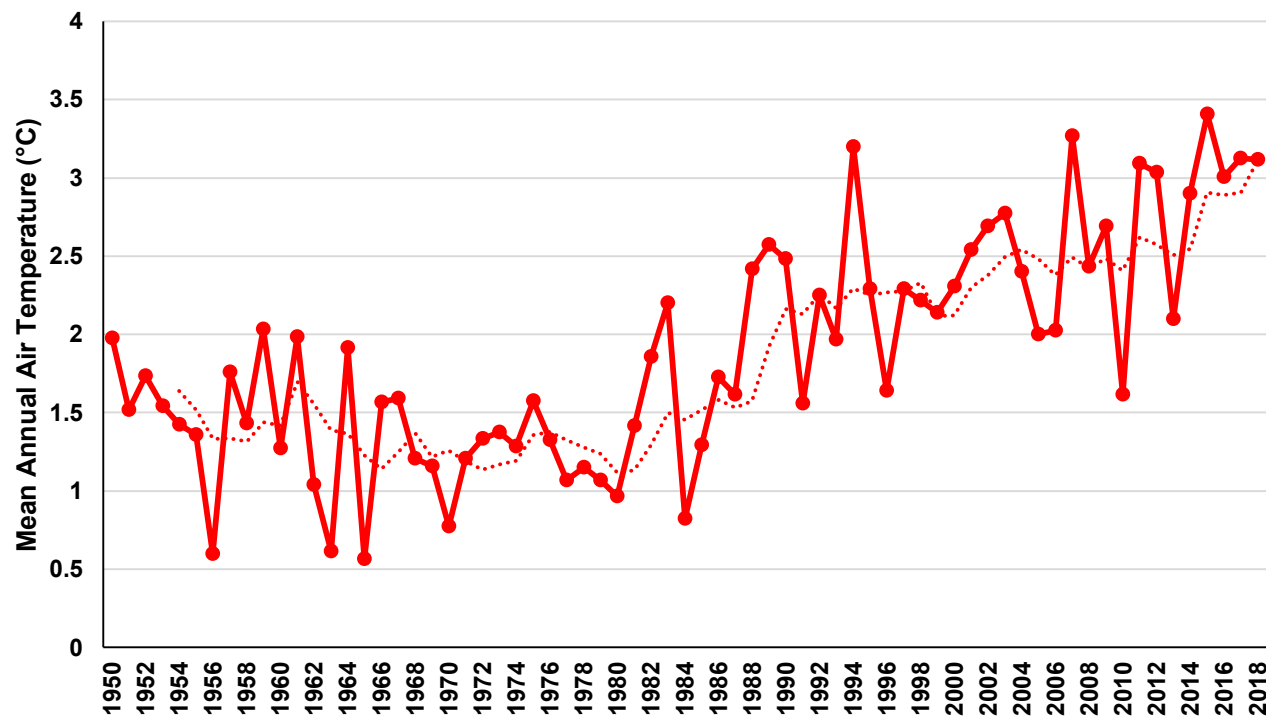
Insubria University, [nicoletta.cannone@uninsubria.it](mailto:nicoletta.cannone@uninsubria.it)



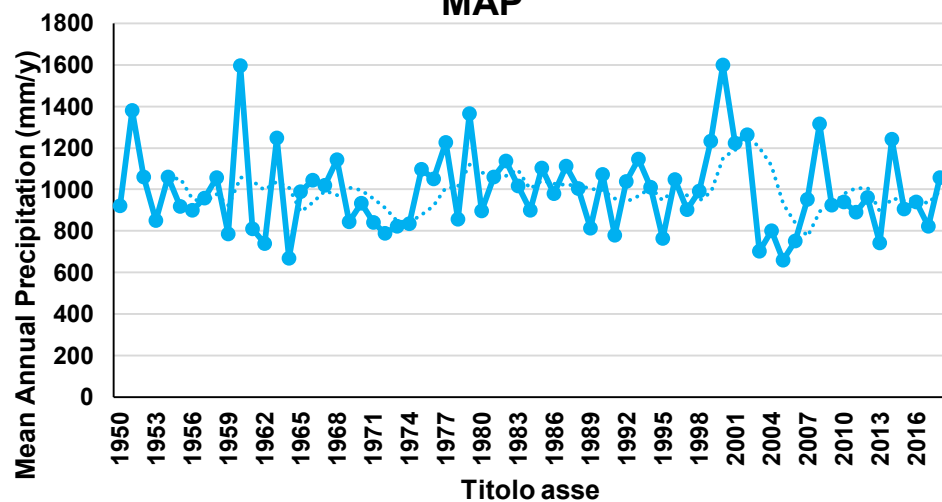
*20th International Tundra EXperiment meeting – Documenting and Understanding  
Tundra Ecosystem Changes 9-13 SEPTEMBER 2019 – PARMA, ITALY*

# Climate

## MAAT

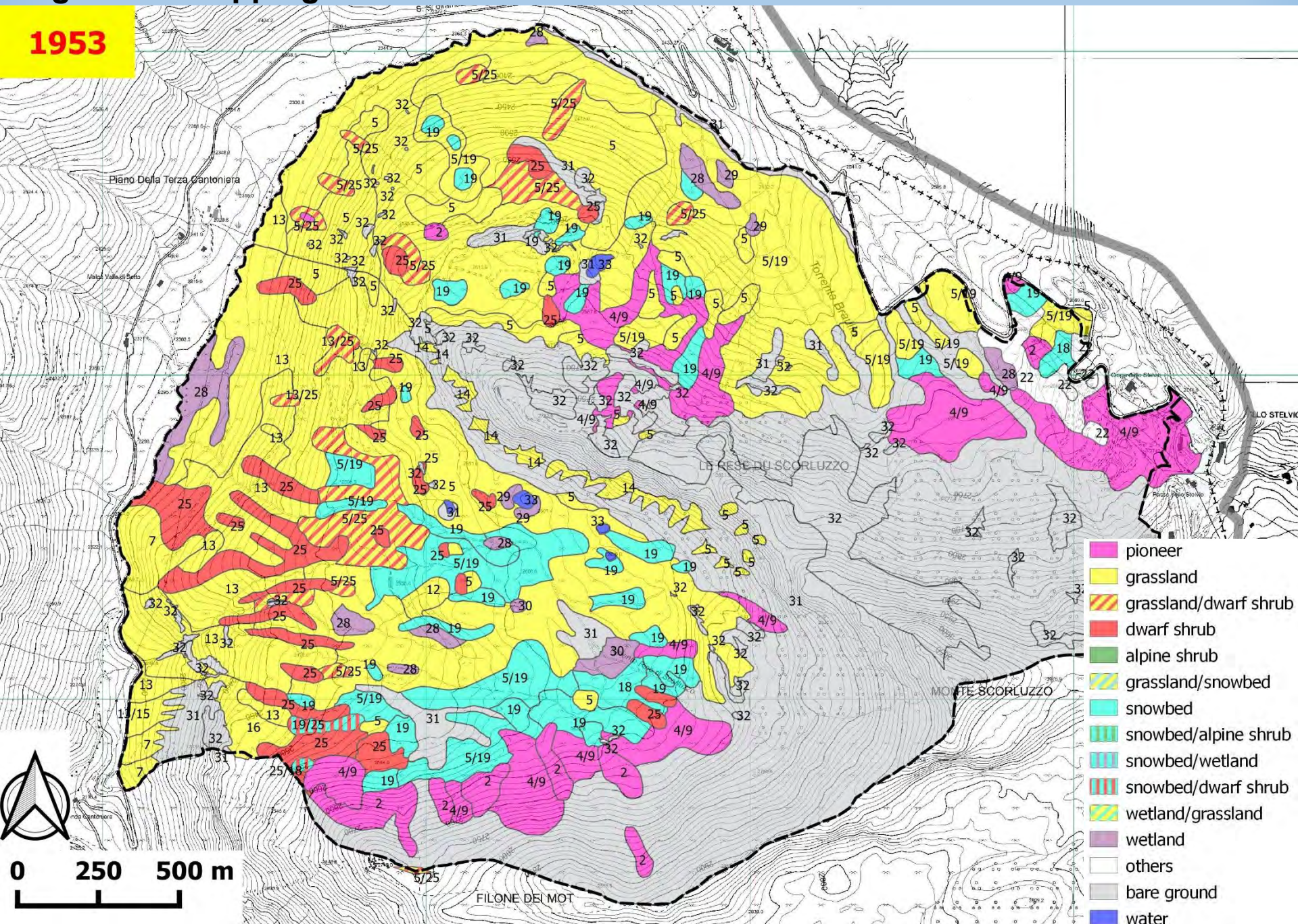


## MAP

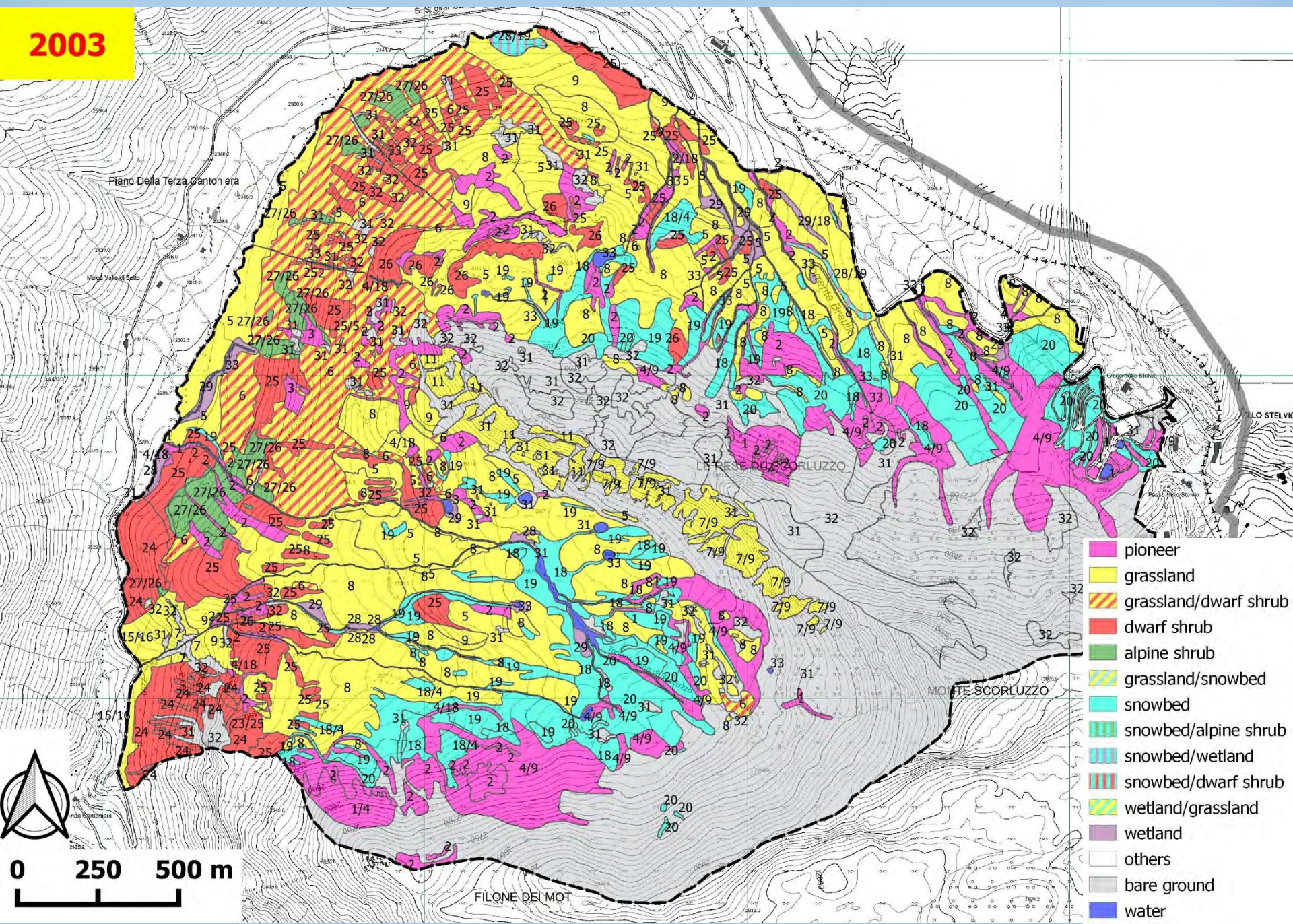


# Vegetation Mapping: CHANGES 1953-2003-2018

1953

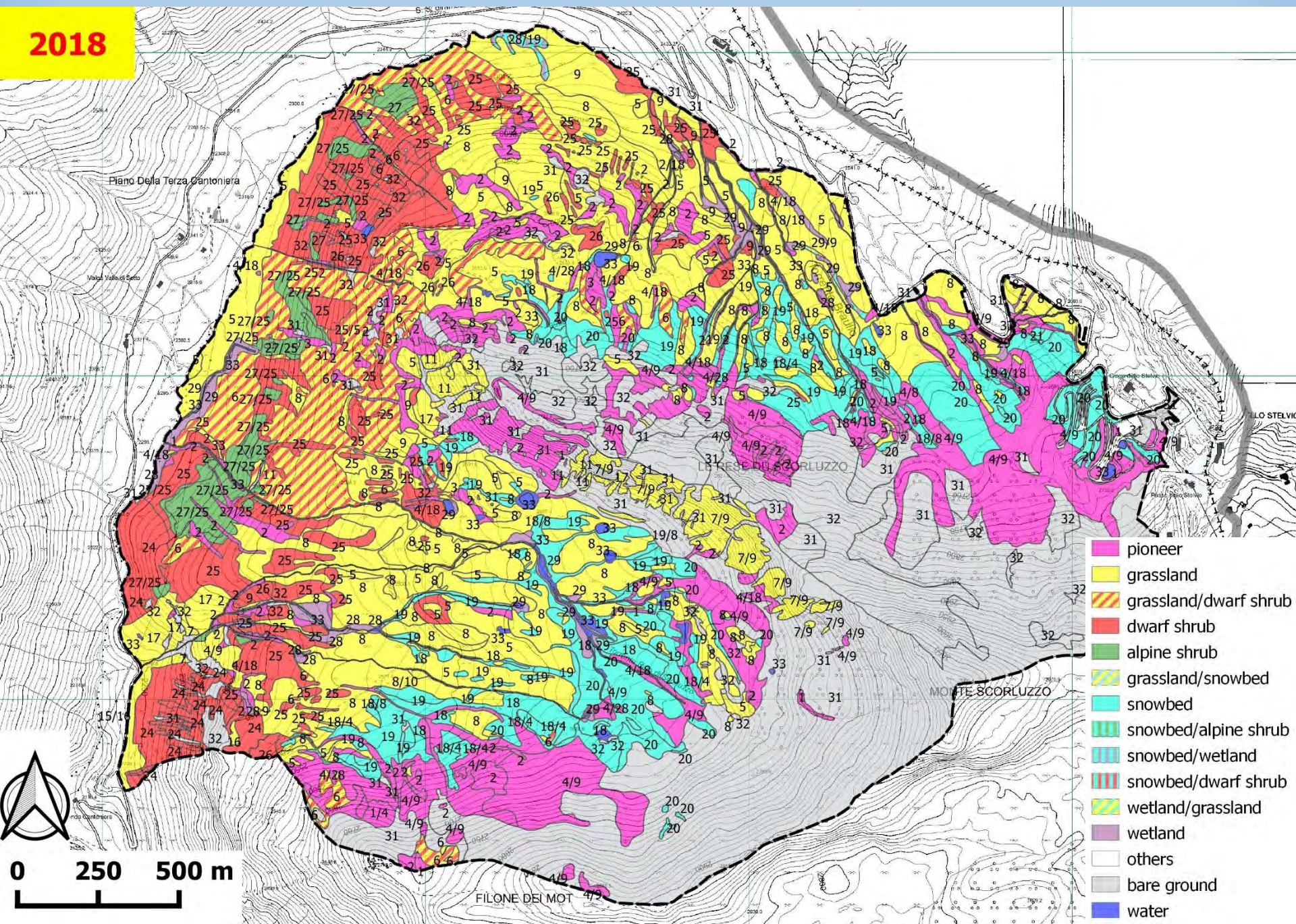


# 2003

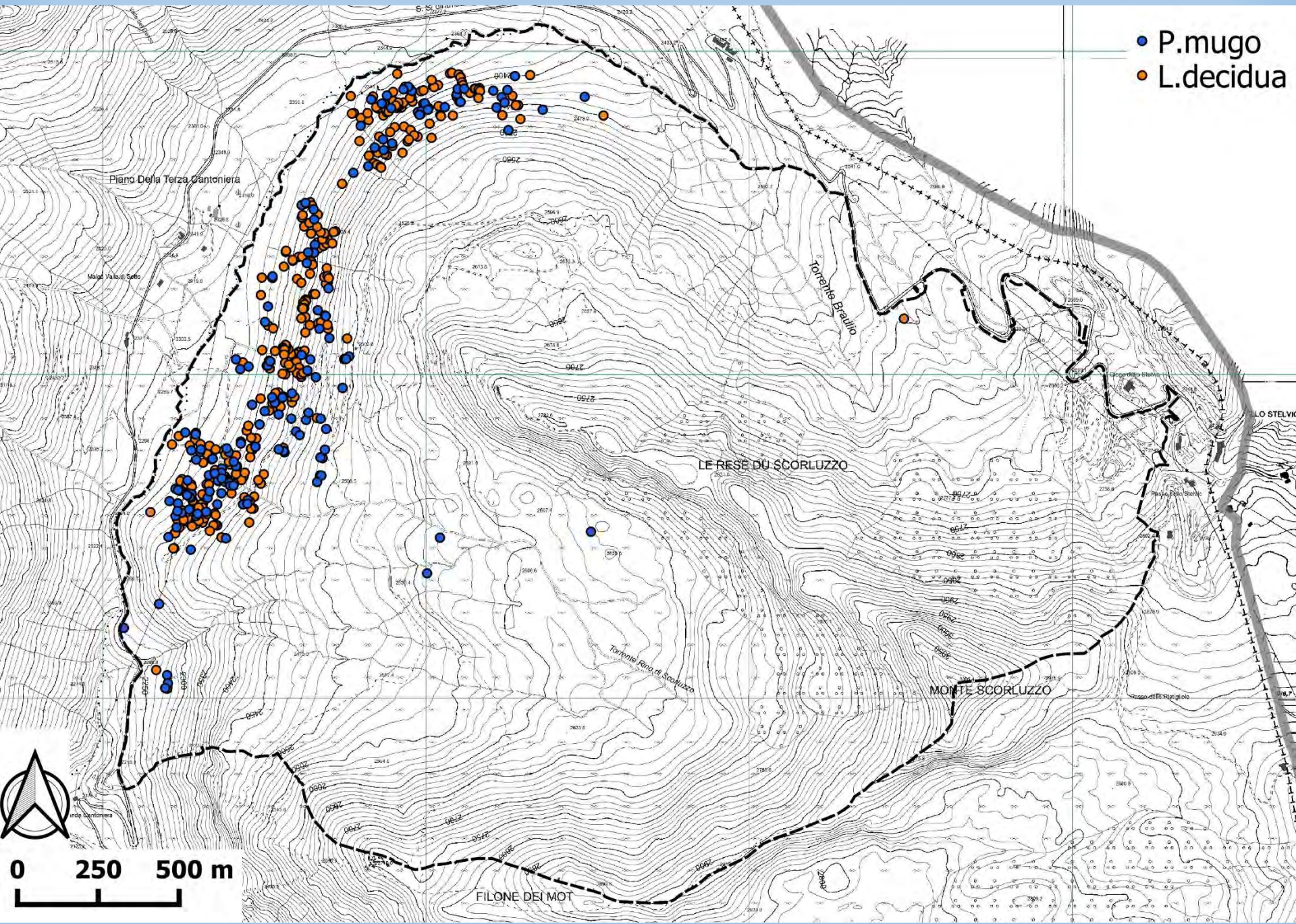


# Vegetation Mapping: CHANGES 1953-2003-2018

2018



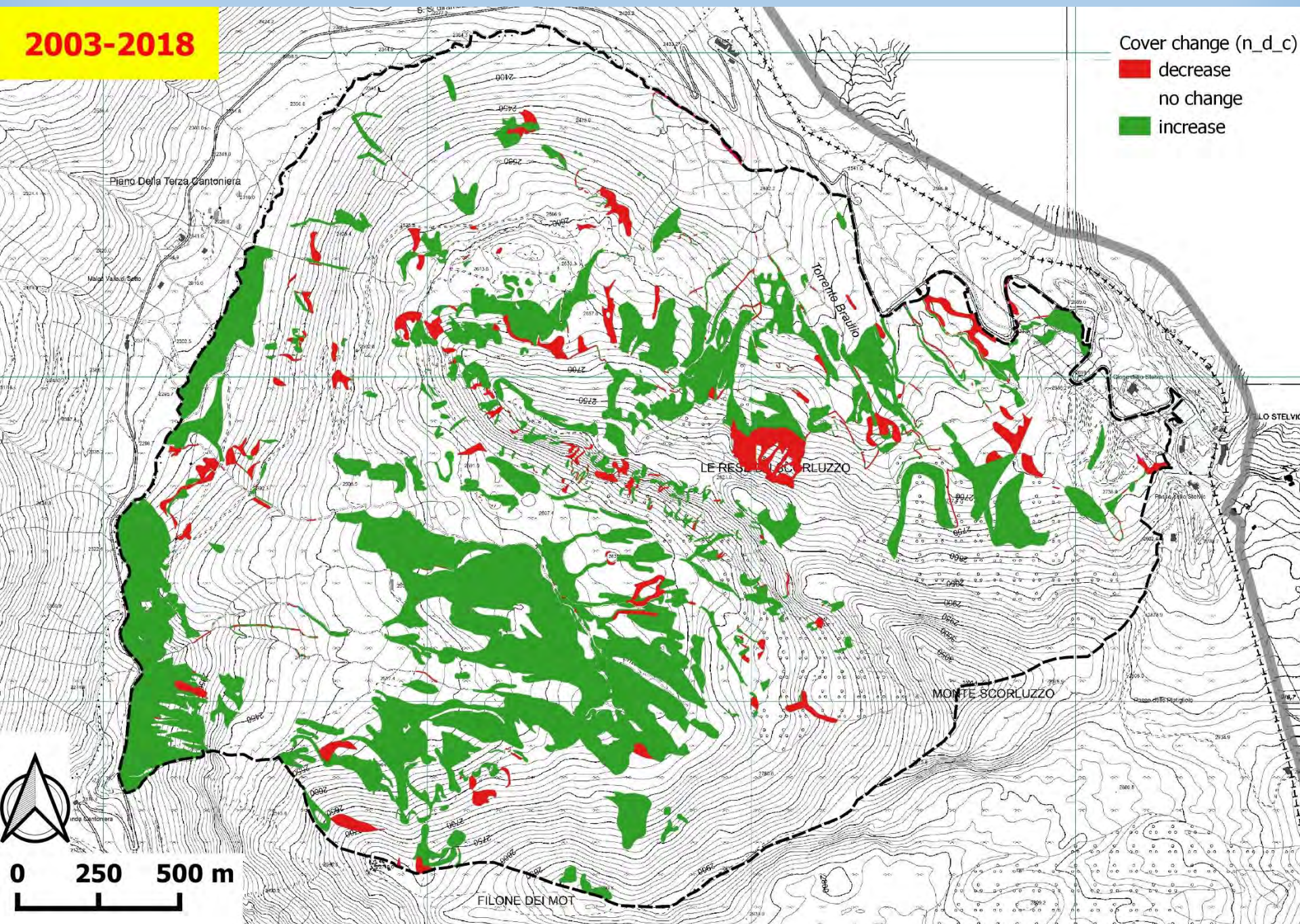
# Vegetation Mapping: CHANGES 1953-2003-2018



# Vegetation Mapping: CHANGES 1953-2003-2018

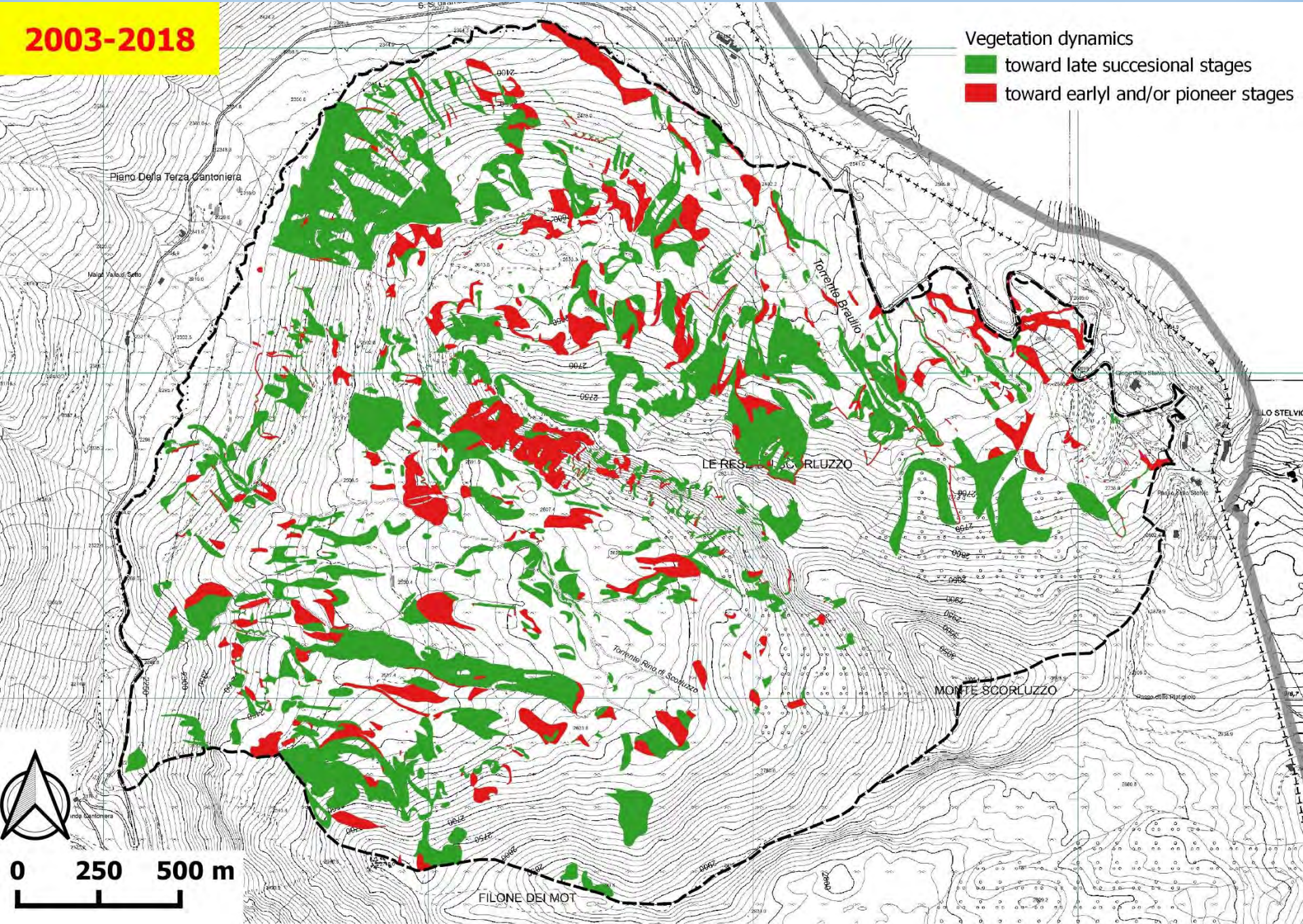
**2003-2018**

Cover change (n\_d\_c)  
■ decrease  
no change  
■ increase

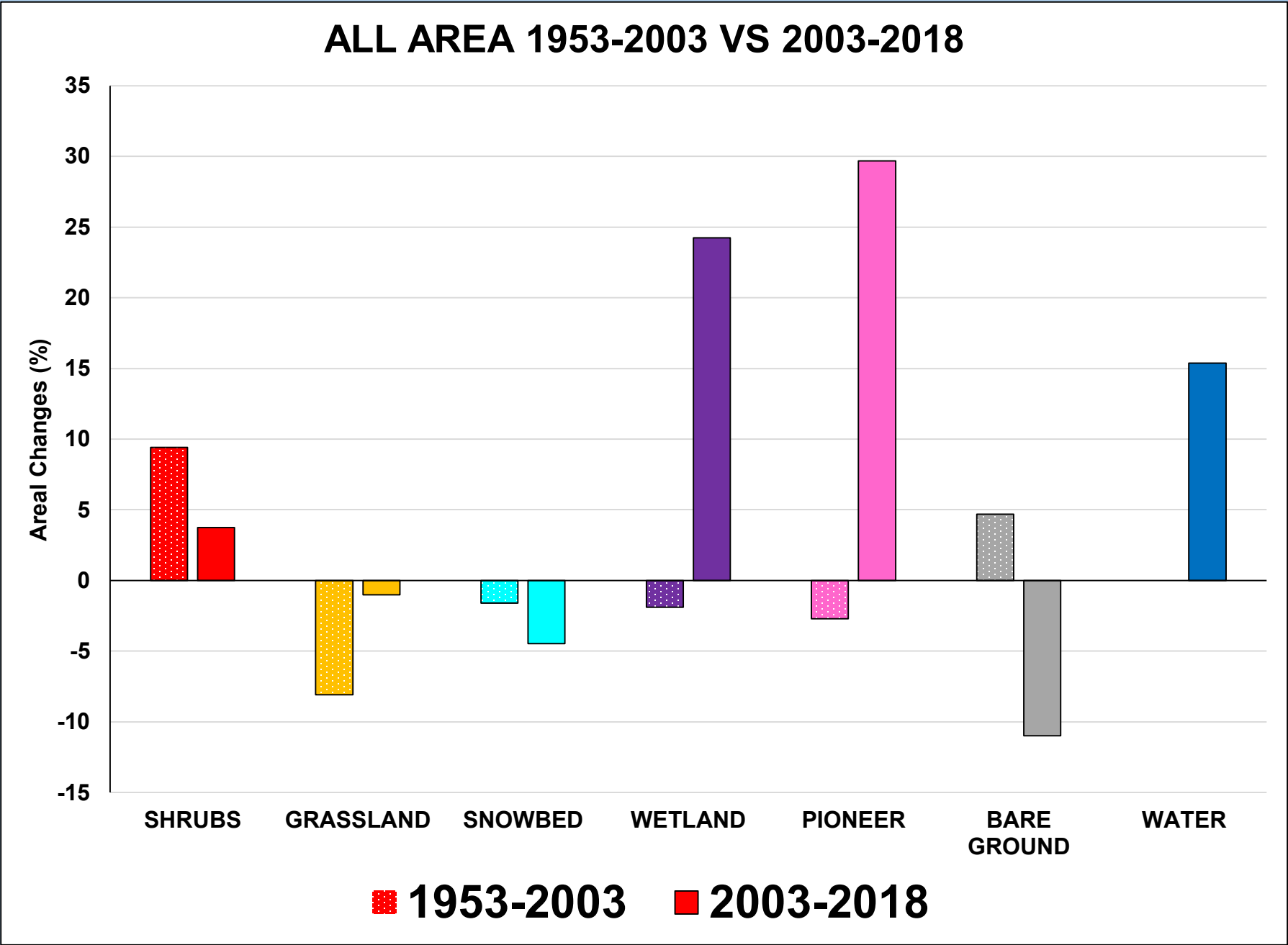


# Vegetation Mapping: CHANGES 1953-2003-2018

2003-2018

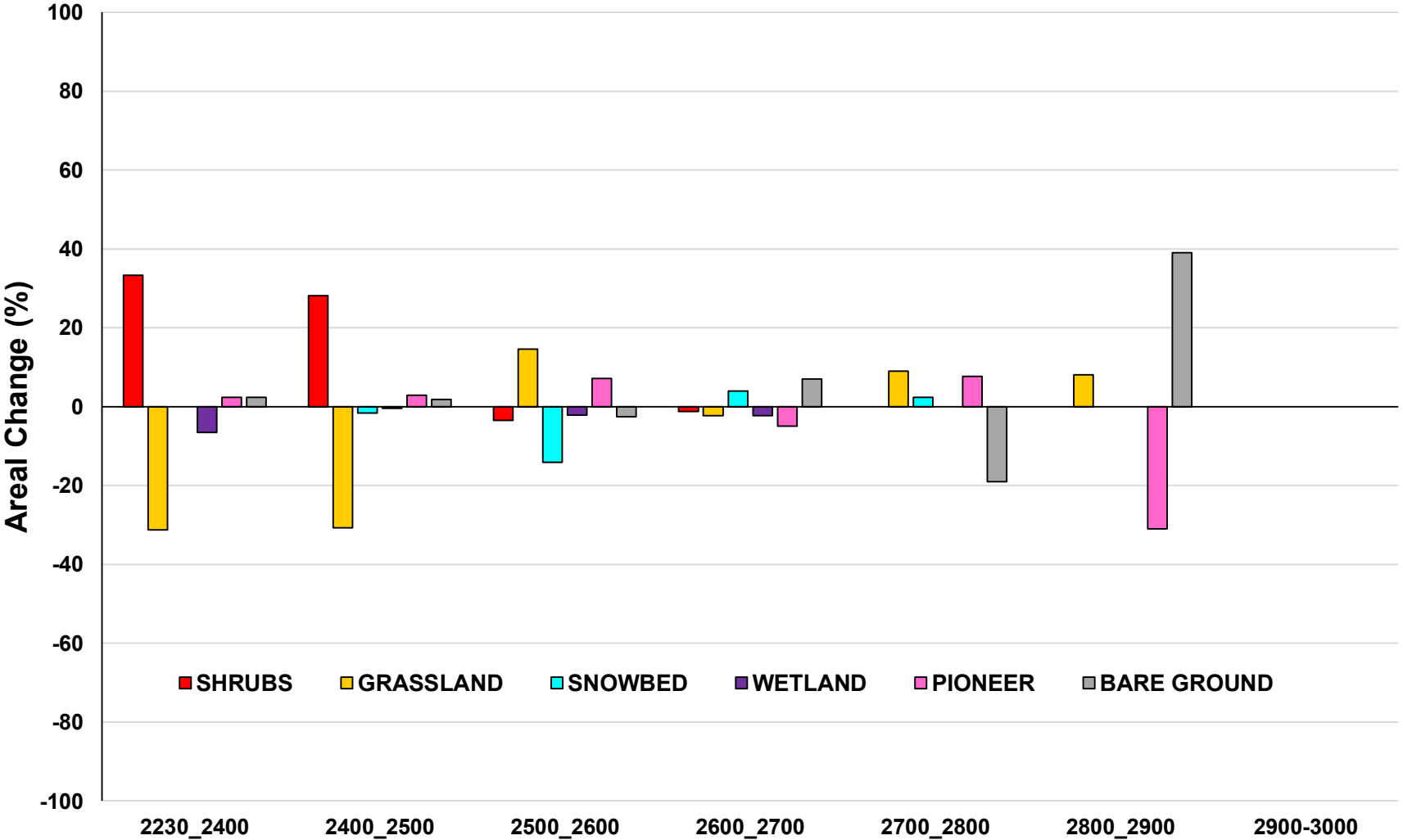


Vegetation Mapping: CHANGES 1953-2003-2018

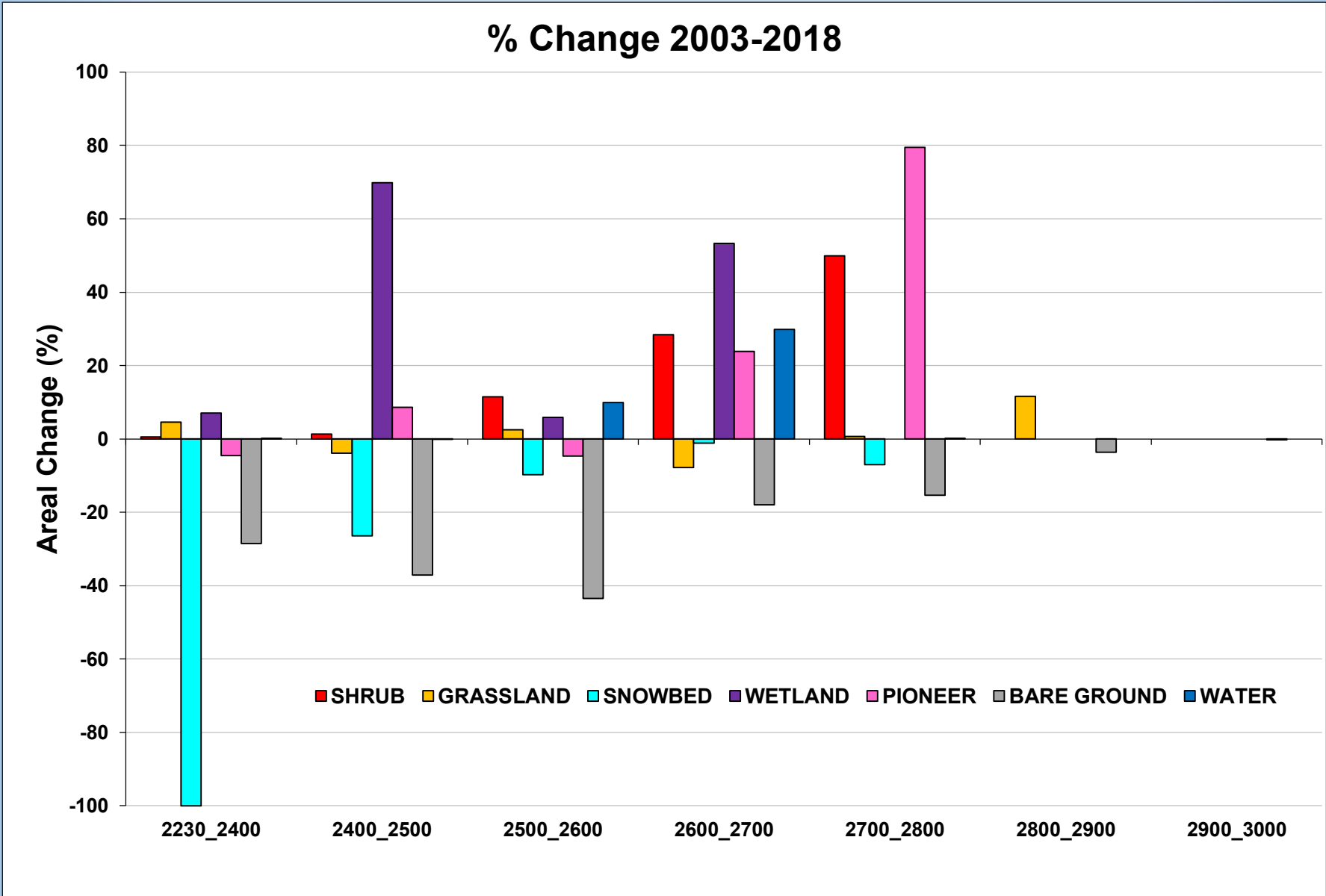


Ecological Series

% Change 1953-2003



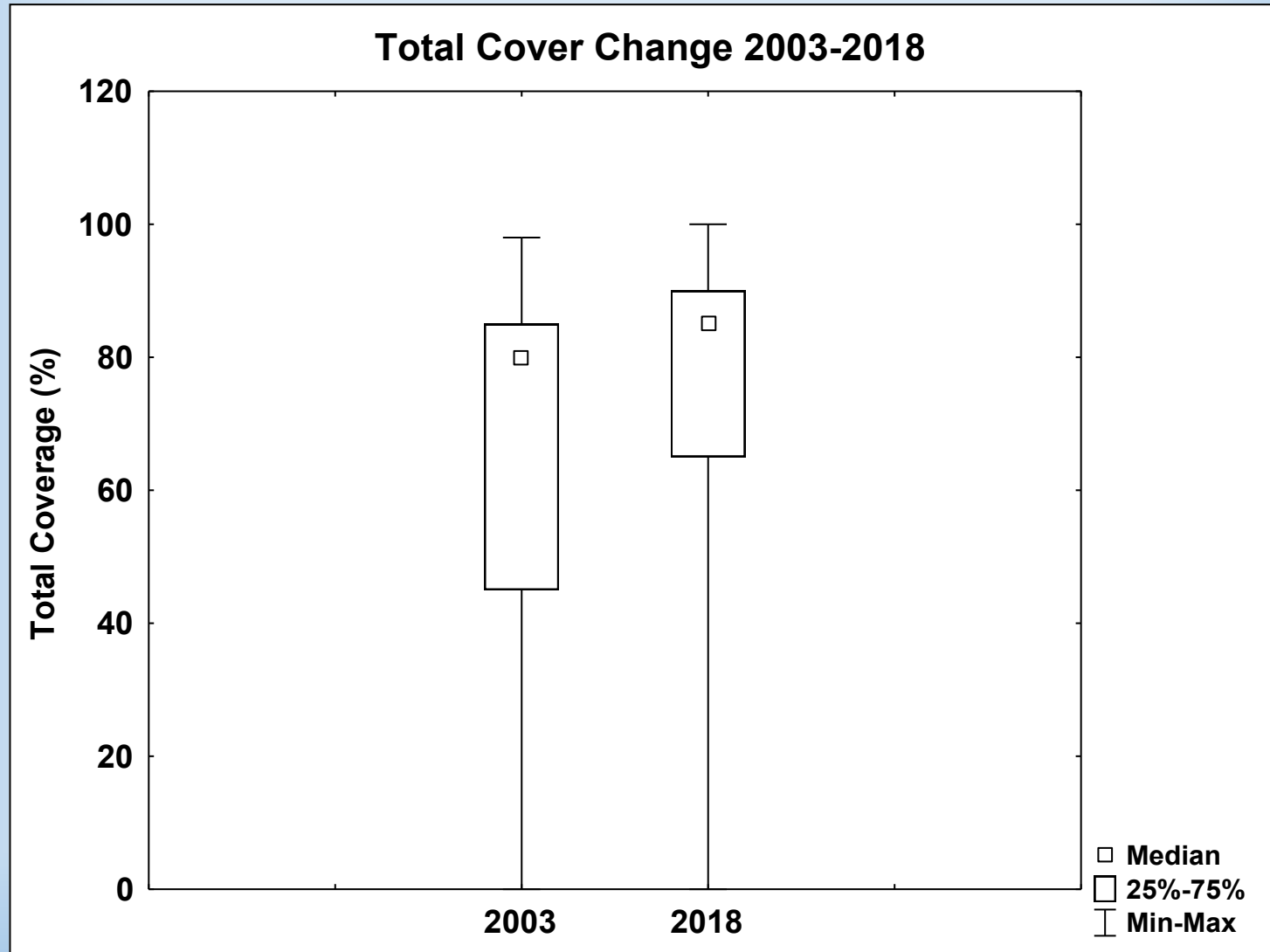
Ecological Series



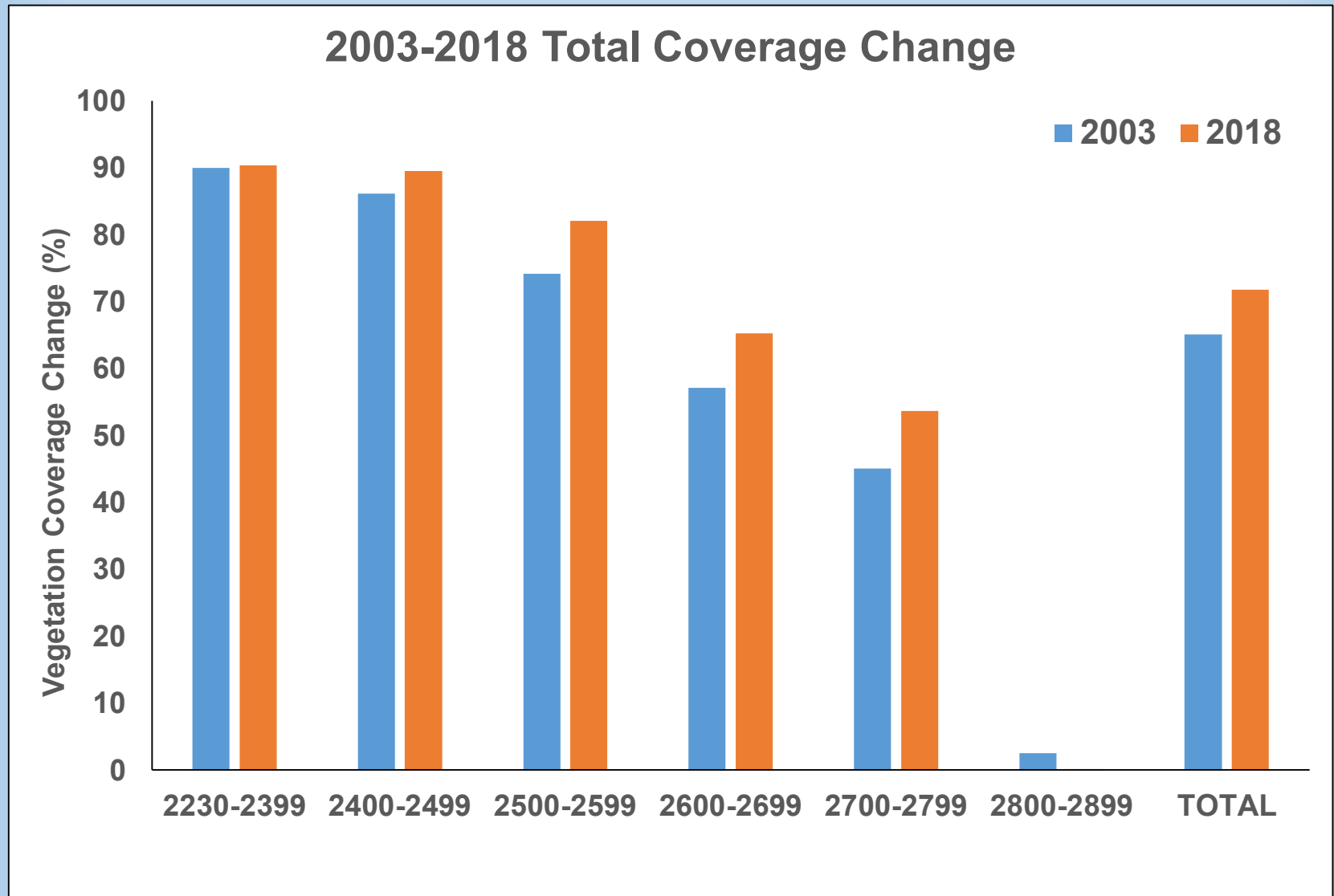
# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés:

143 relevés (2003)

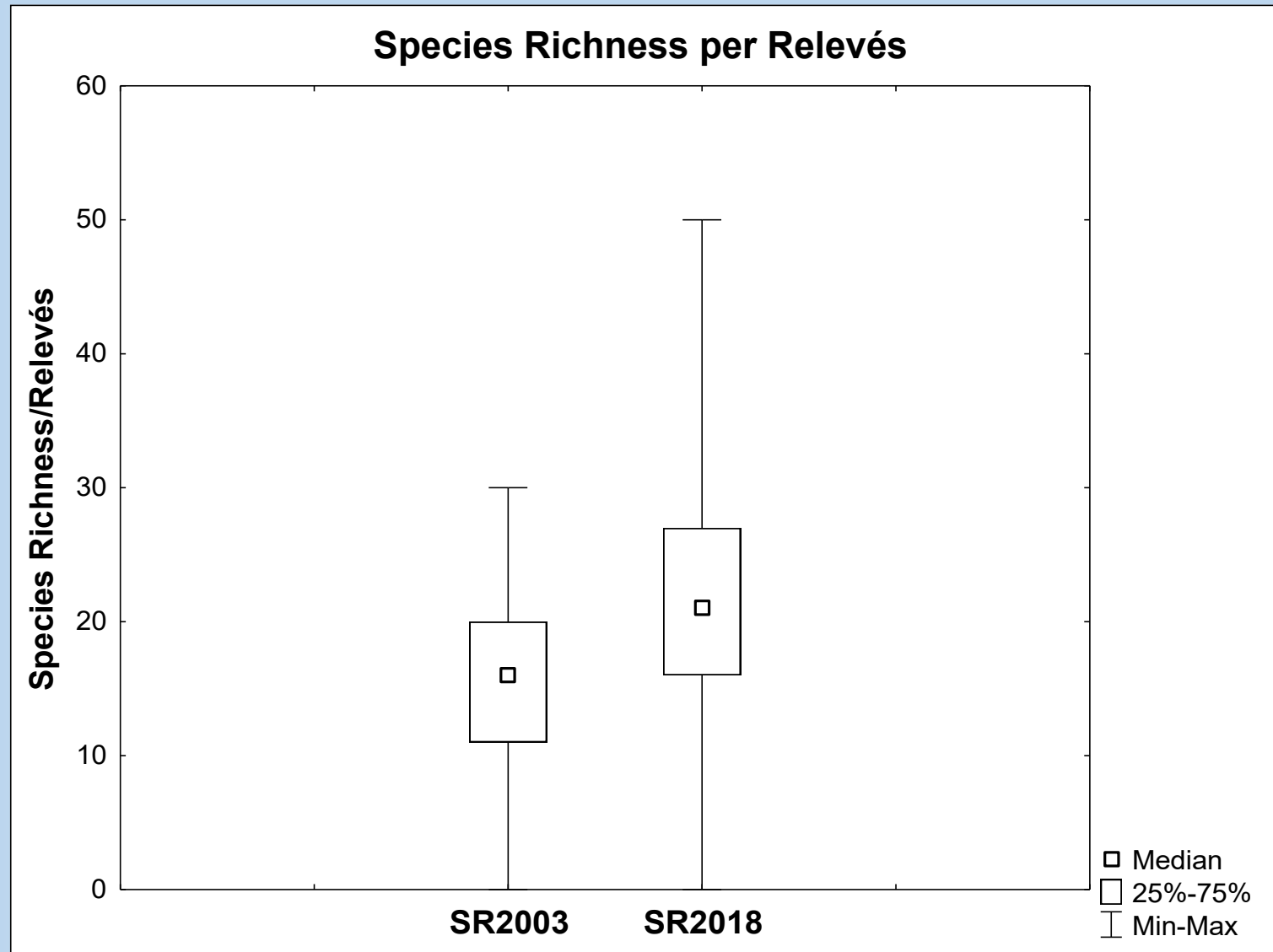
143 relevés (2018)



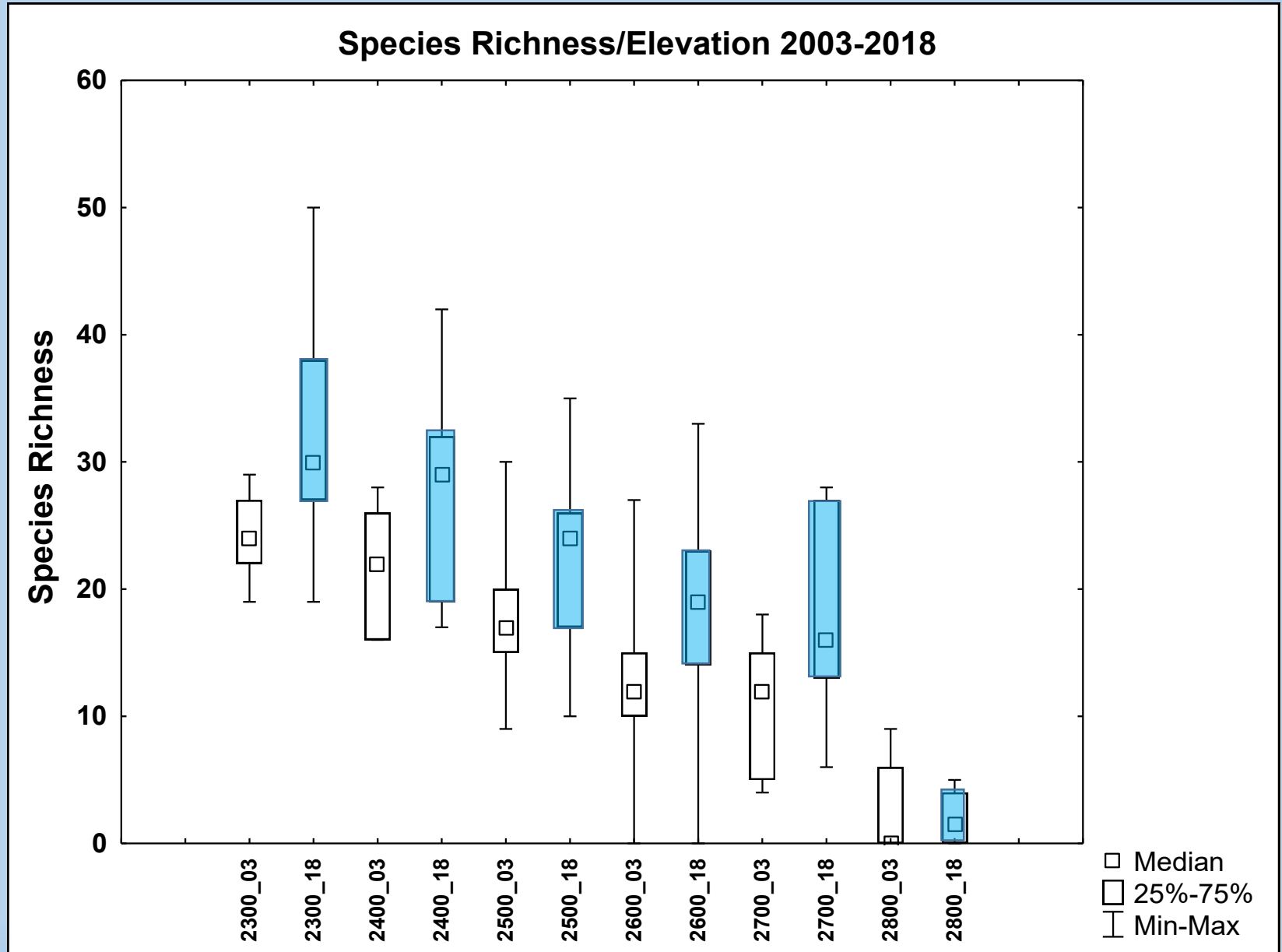
# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)



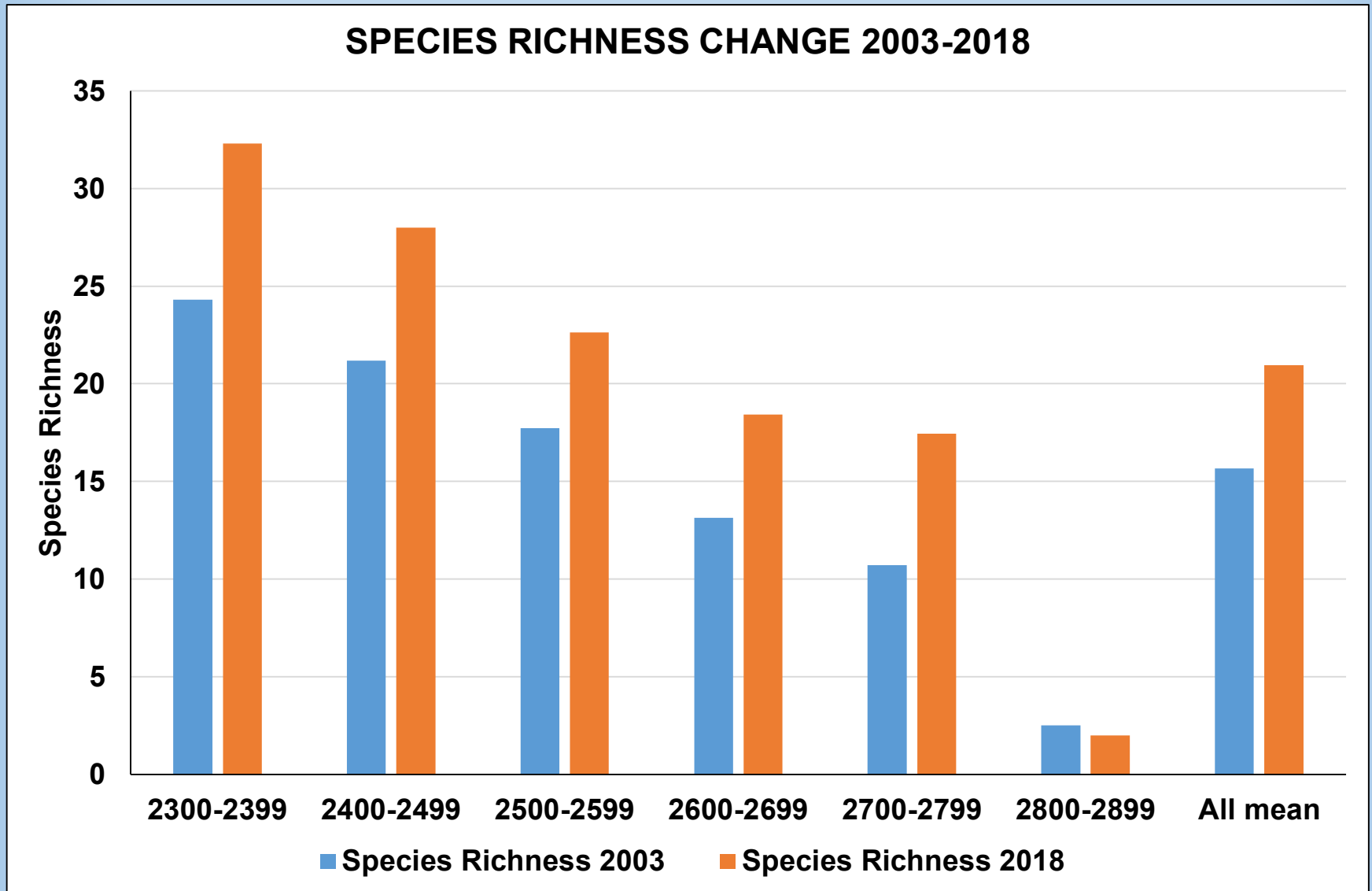
# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)



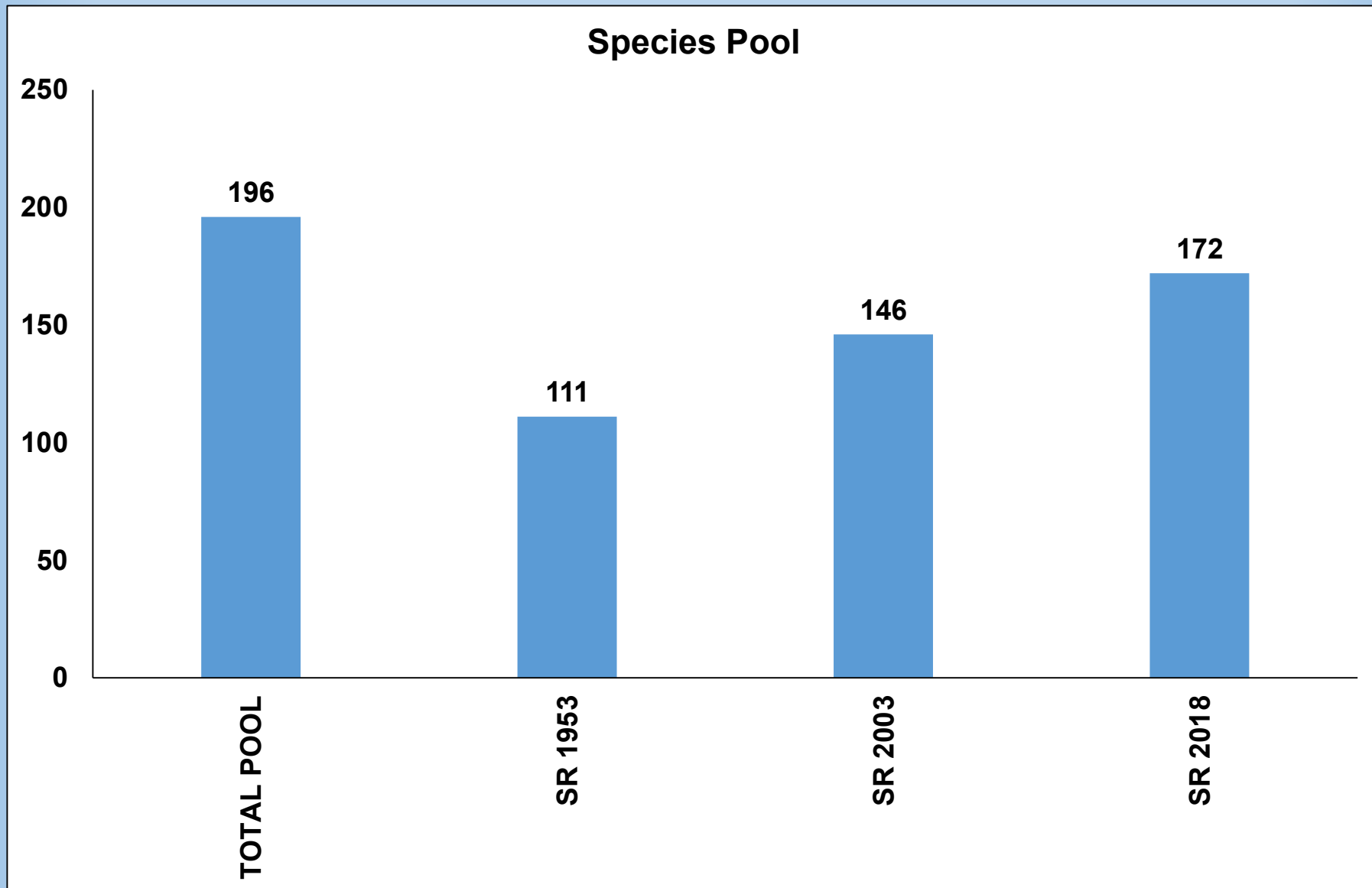
# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)



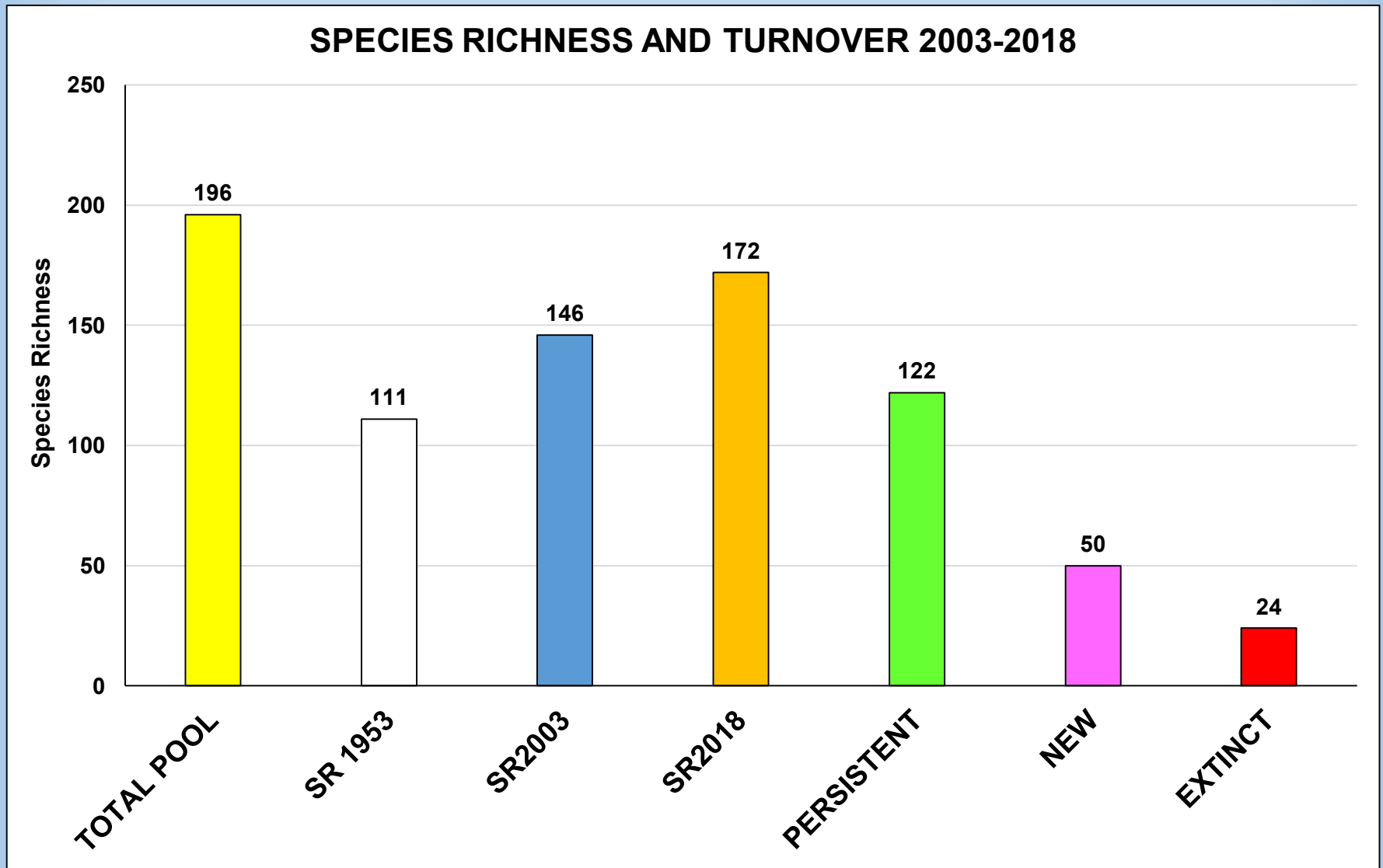
# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)



# 1953-2003-2018

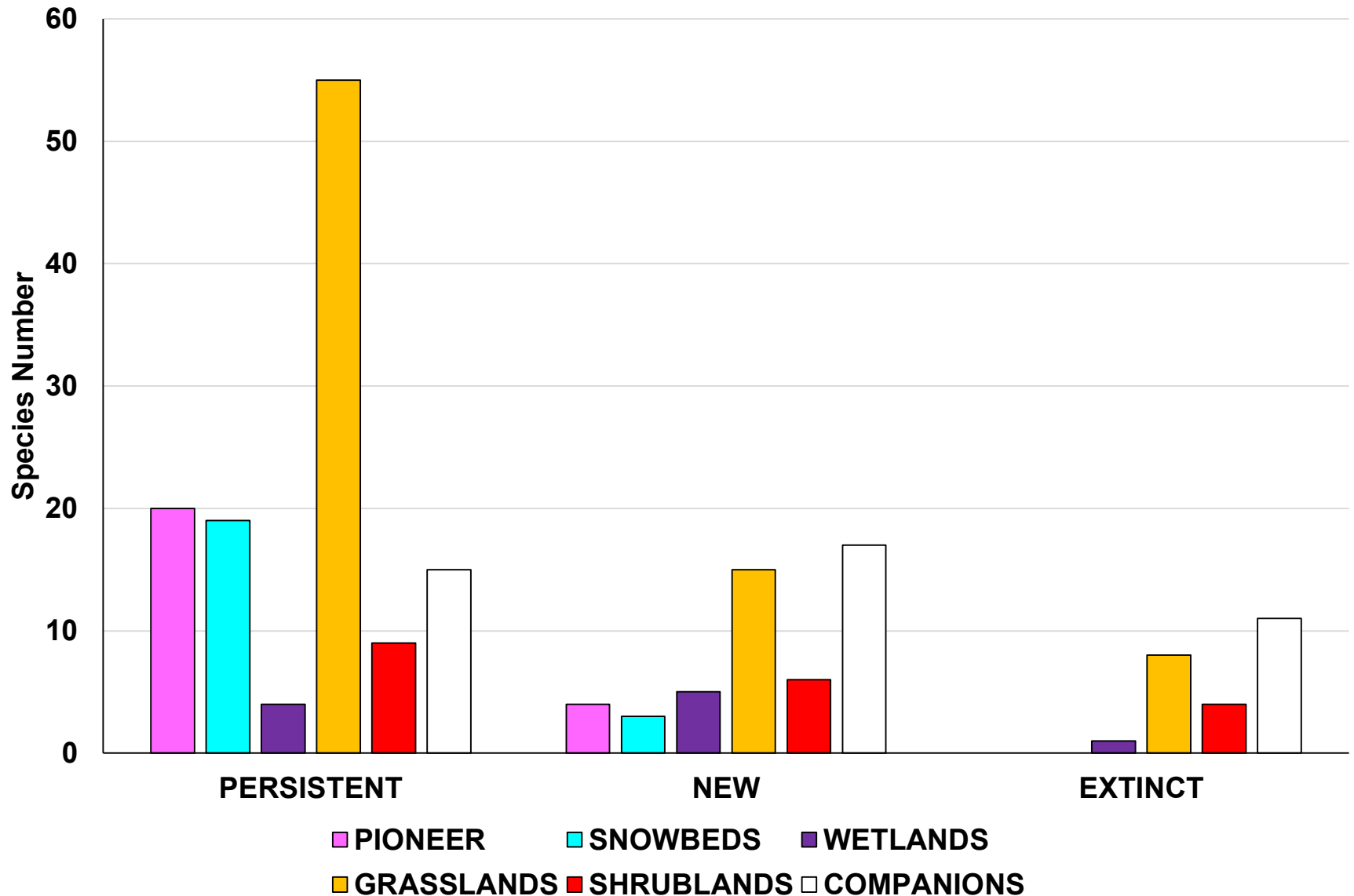


# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)

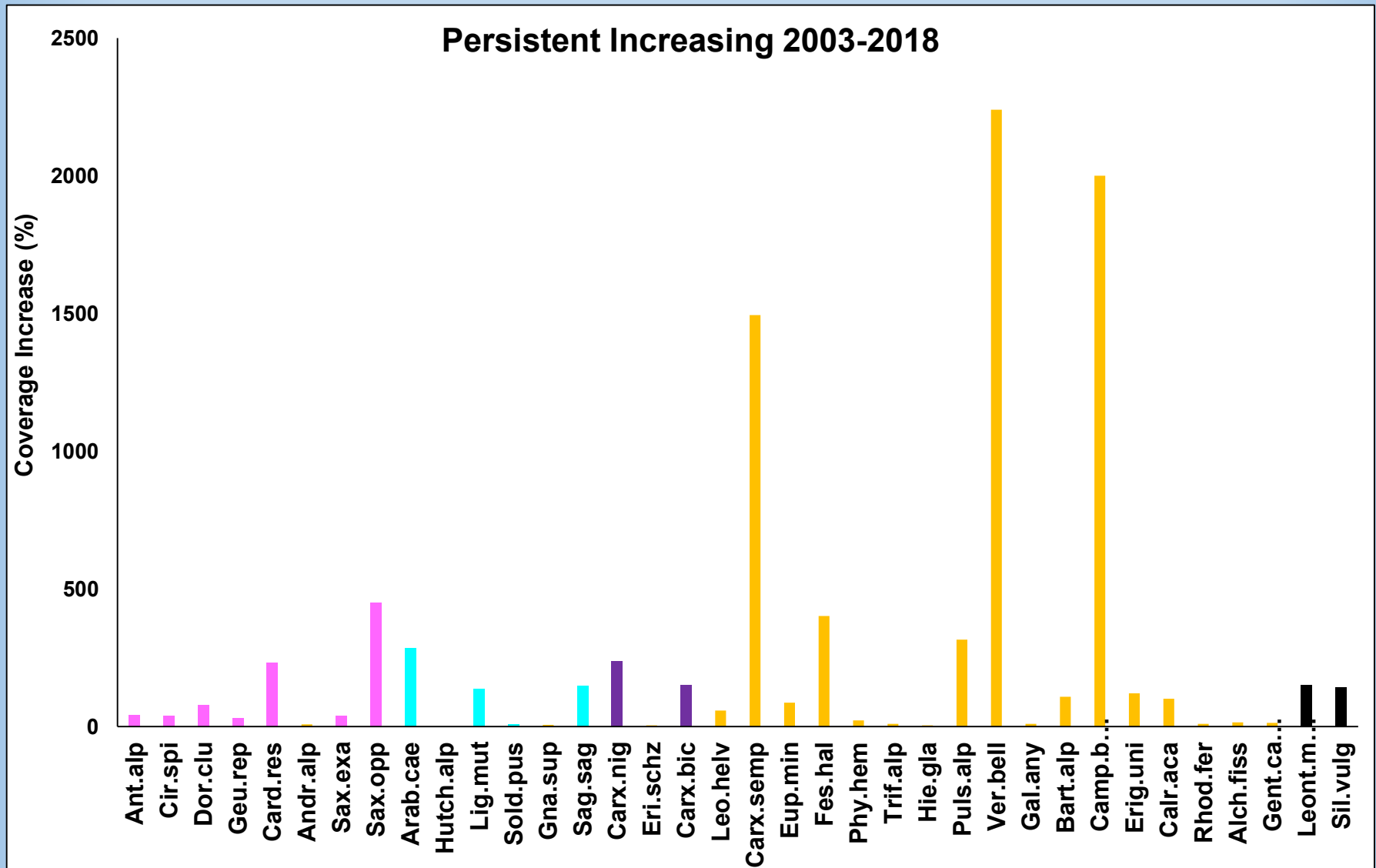


# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)

## SPECIES TURNOVER 2003-2018



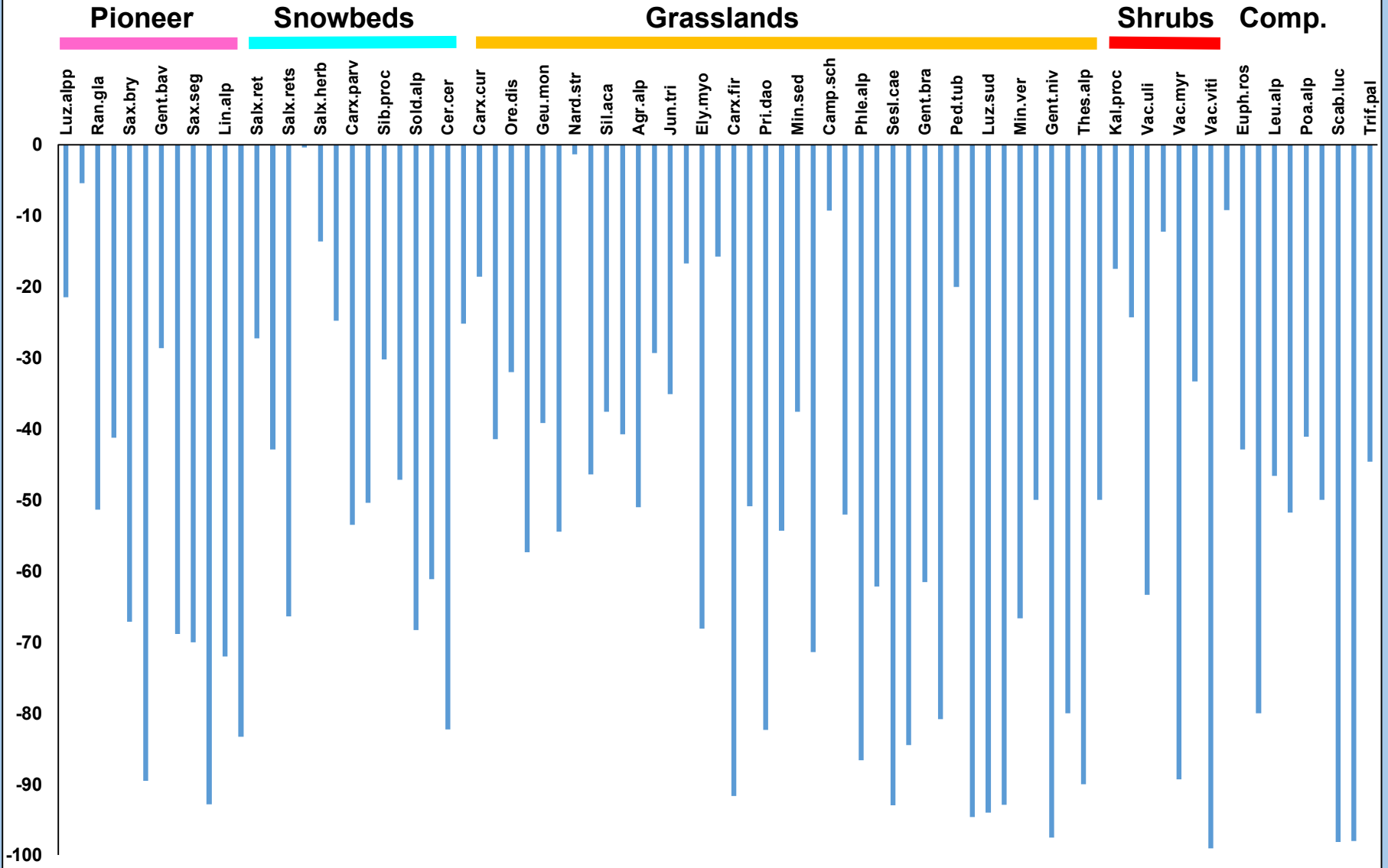
# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)



Only 32 (of the 122) persisting species are increasing their coverage

# Analysis of the phytosociological relevés (2003-2018)

## Persistent Decreasing 2003-2018



84 (of 122) persisting species are decreasing their coverage

# Conclusions

- **Vegetation is showing fast responses to climate change with an acceleration in the last 15 years**
- **CC impacts prosecute at different ecological levels from species to community to landscape**
- **The limited impacts detected above 2600 m in 2003 were due to permafrost degradation, providing a barrier to upward migration**
- **Permafrost degradation is now occurring at higher elevations (> 2800 m) and its limitation is less effective, allowing vegetation development**
- **Snowbeds are retreating and being substituted by wetlands (probably due to earlier snowmelting)**
- **Shrub encroachment is prosecuting at higher elevations**
- **Trees are now colonizing the area where shrub expanded in 1953-2003**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!**

