

Biogeochemical response strength of a high-Arctic ecosystem to environmental drivers

heterogeneity among ecosystem compartments and habitats

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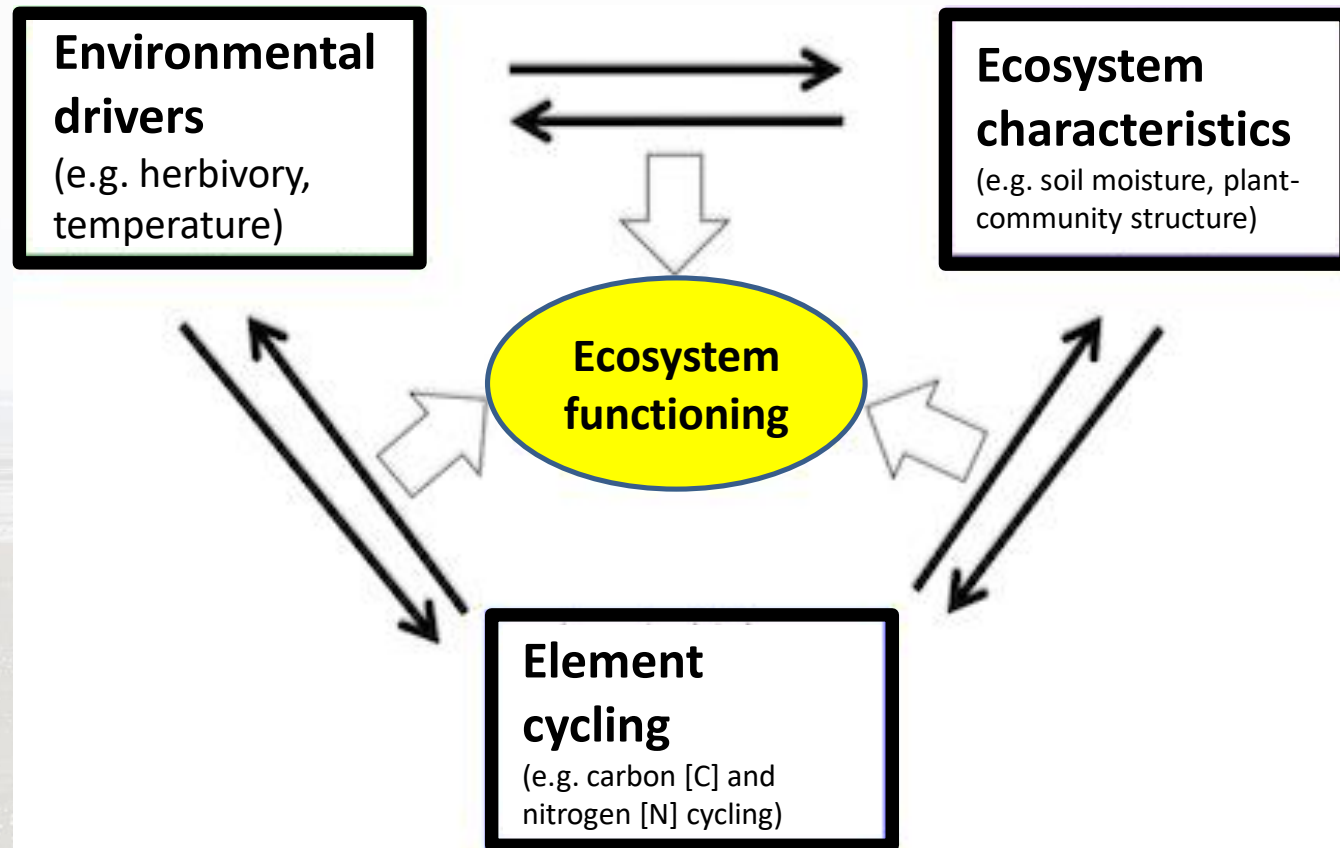
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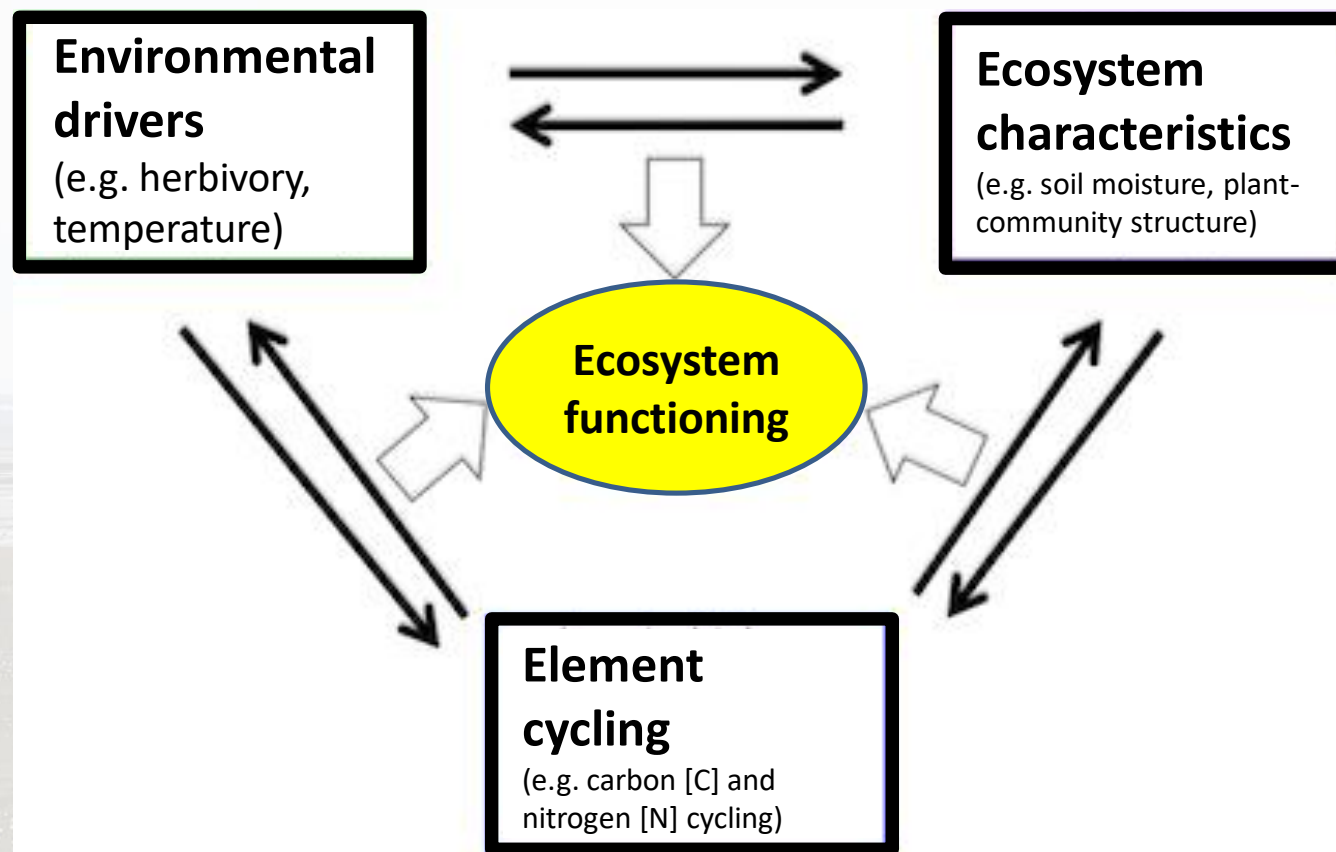
20th ITEX Meeting – Documenting and understanding tundra ecosystem changes
Parma, Italy, 10 – 13 September 2019



Biogeochemical response strength



Biogeochemical response strength



Ecosystem biogeochemical response strength to environmental drivers

C-content

Feedbacks to rates of C exchange

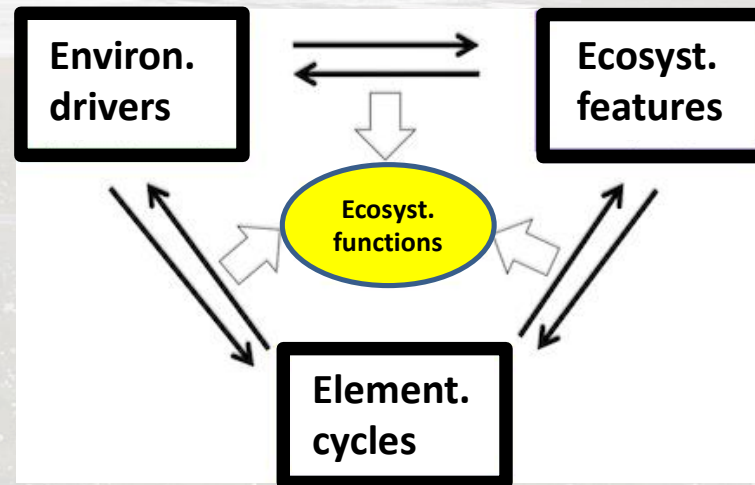
→ C balance

N-content

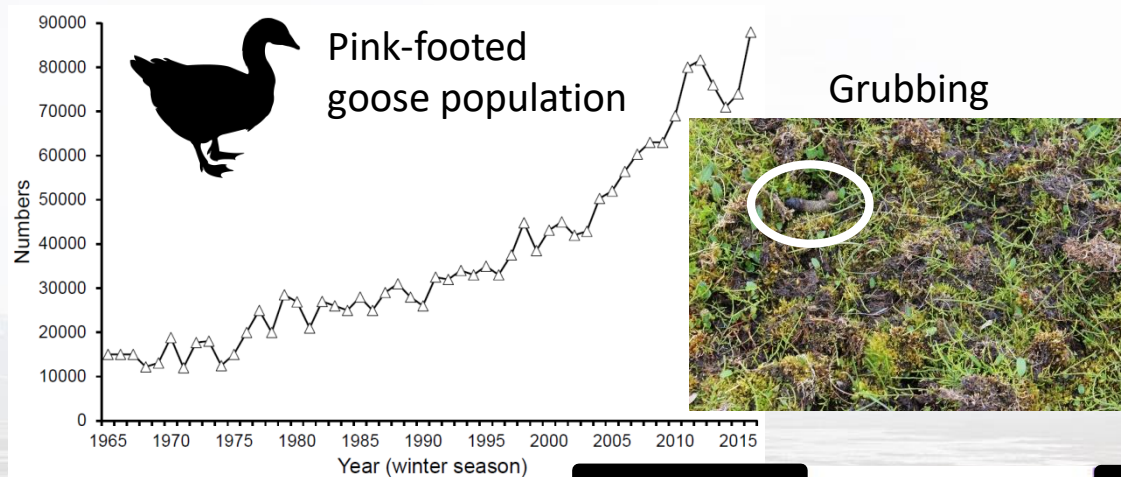
Feedbacks to rates of nutrient cycling

→ N fluxes

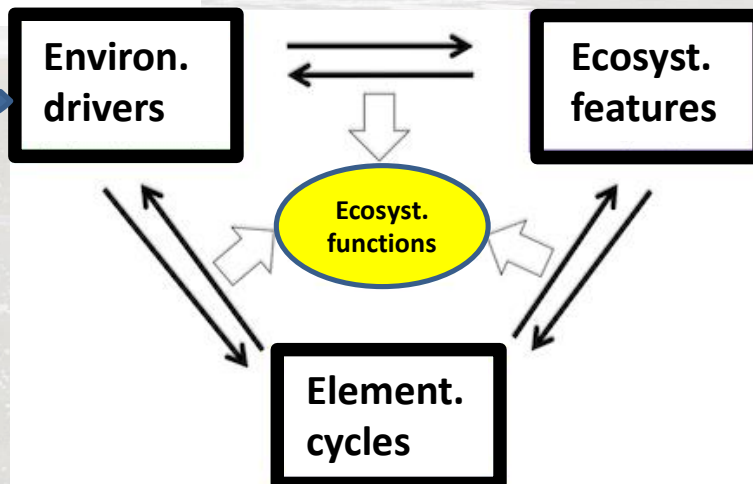
...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



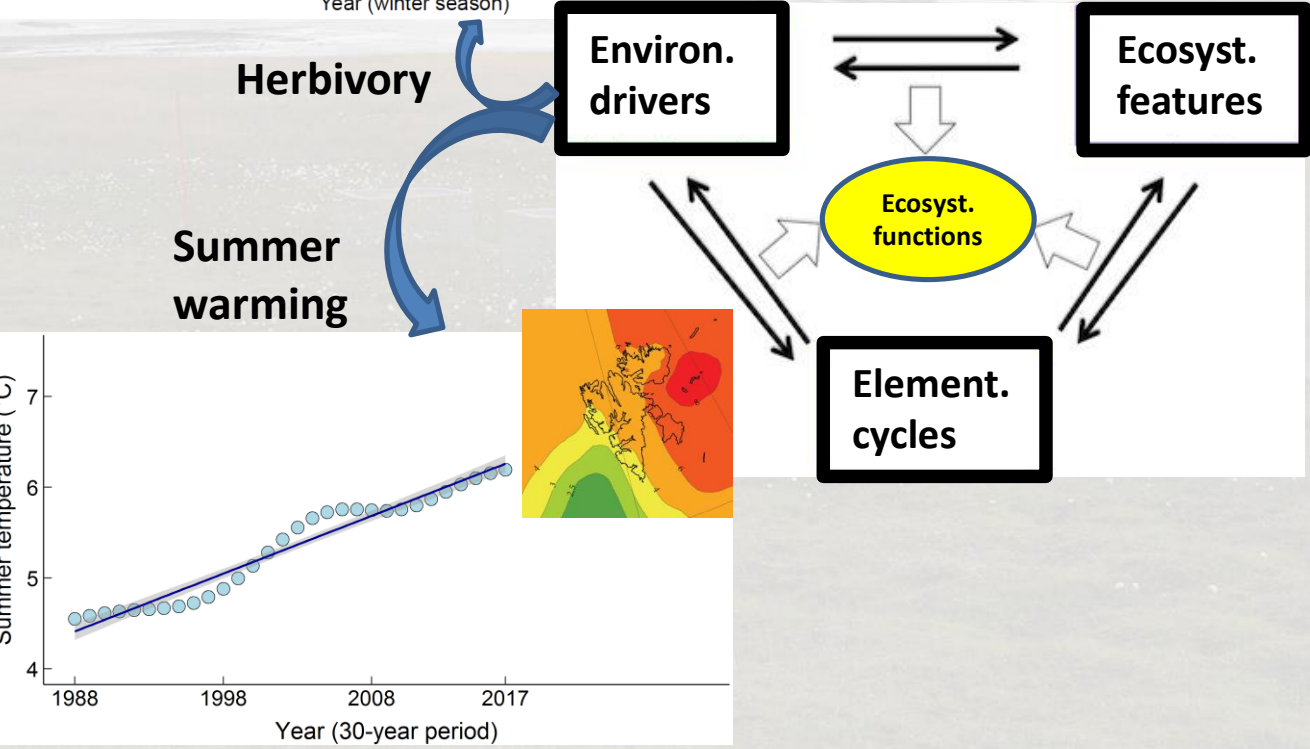
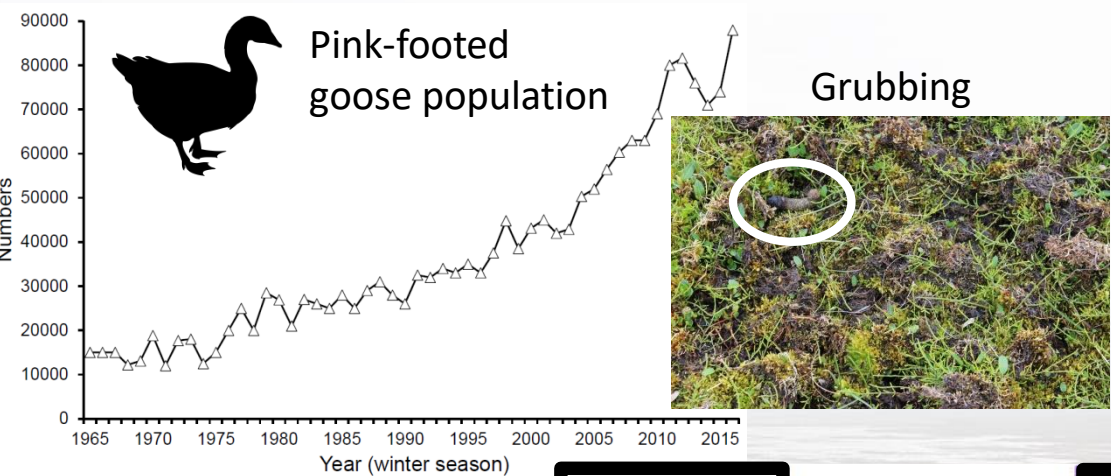
...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



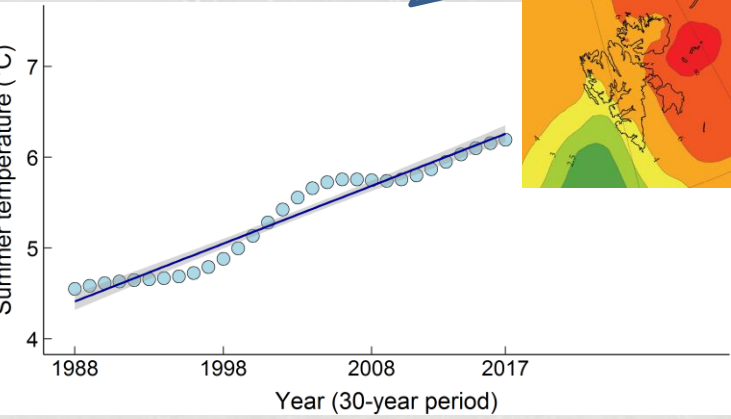
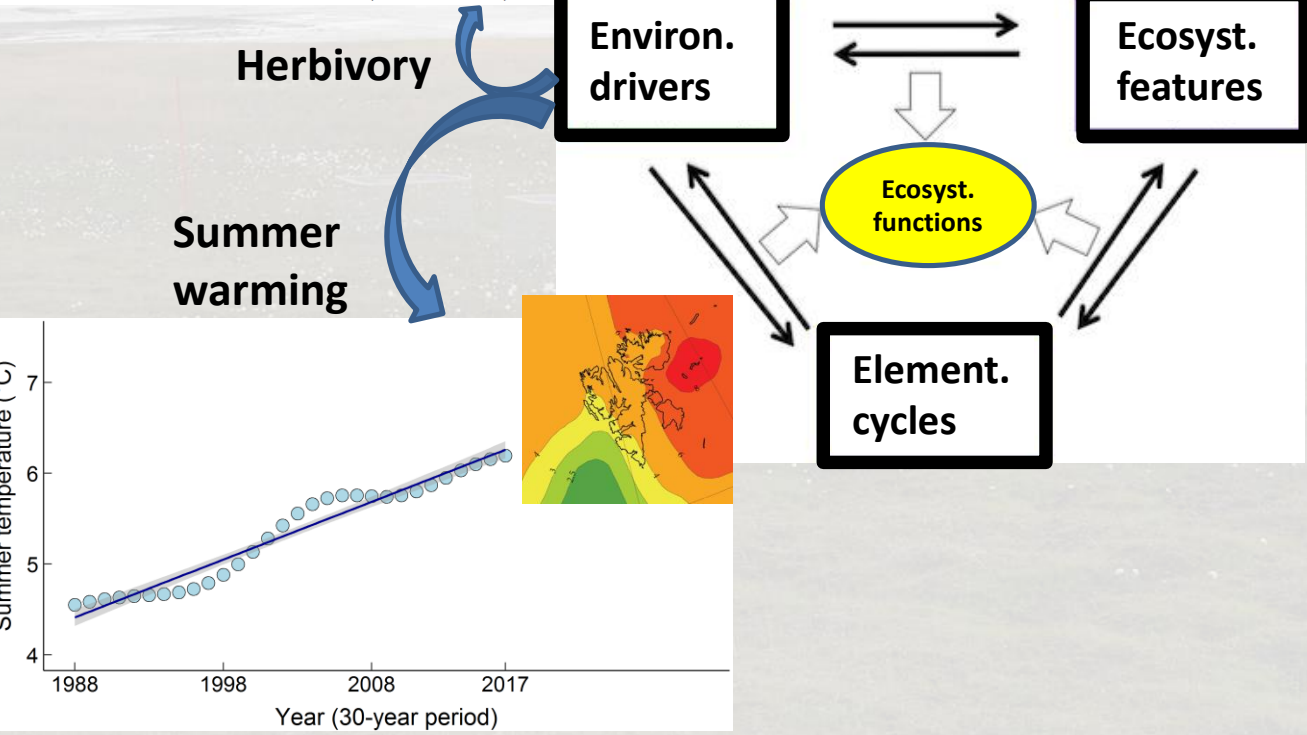
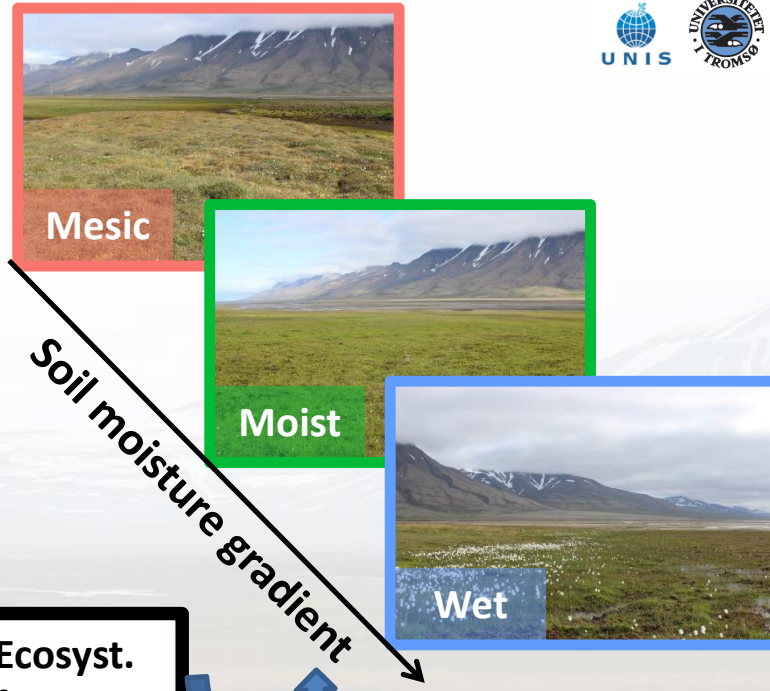
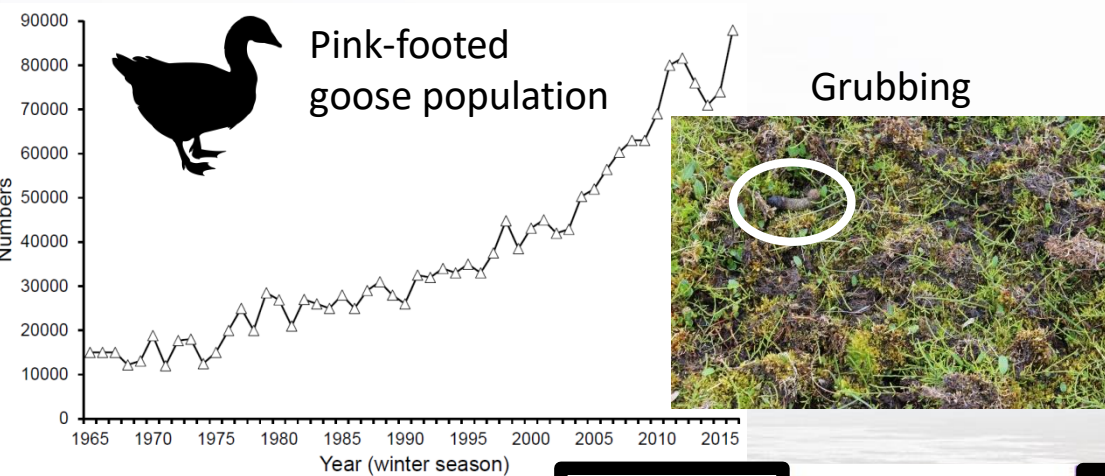
Herbivory



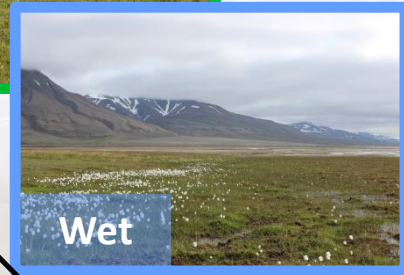
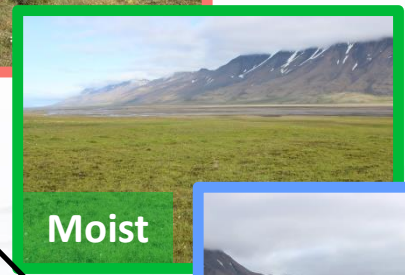
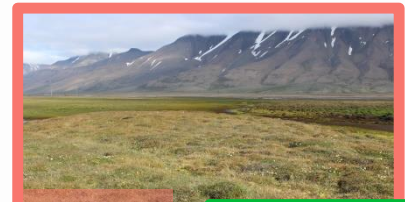
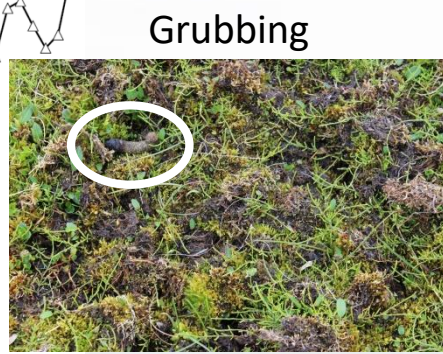
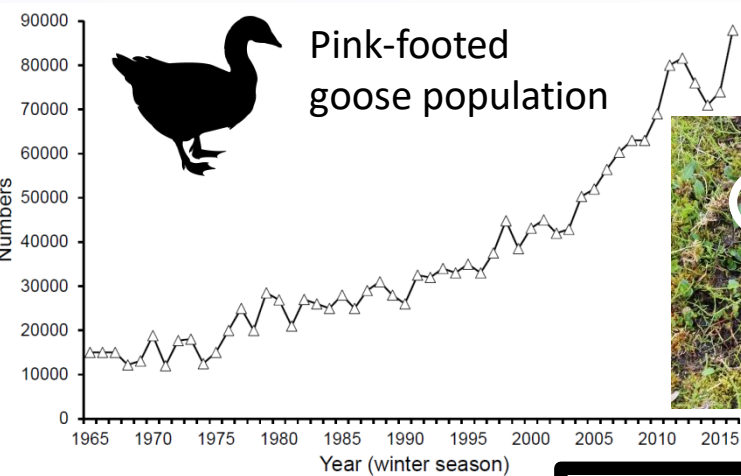
...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



Soil moisture gradient

Herbivory

Summer warming

Environ. drivers

Ecosyst. features

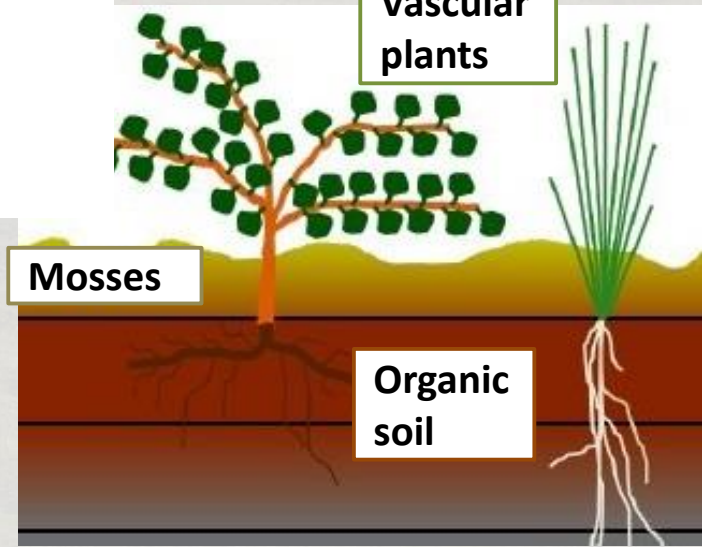
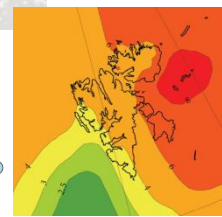
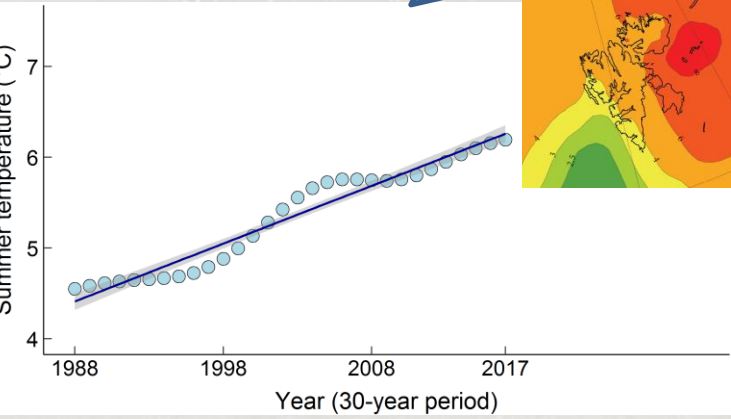
Ecosyst. functions

Element. cycles

Vascular plants

Mosses

Organic soil



...in the high-Arctic Svalbard

Grubbing



...in the high-Arctic Svalbard

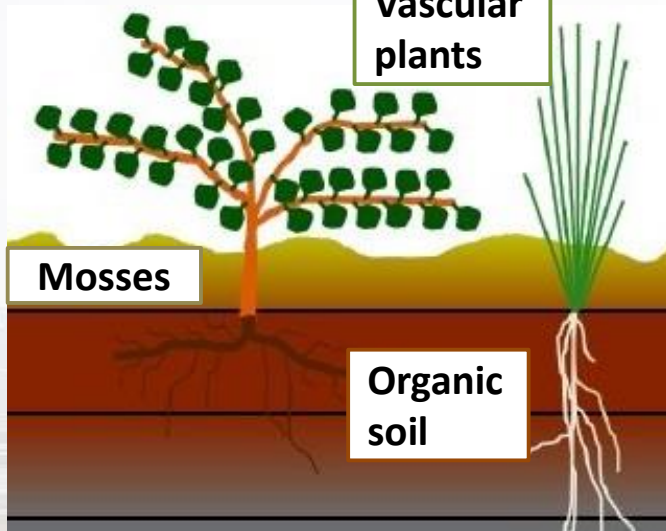
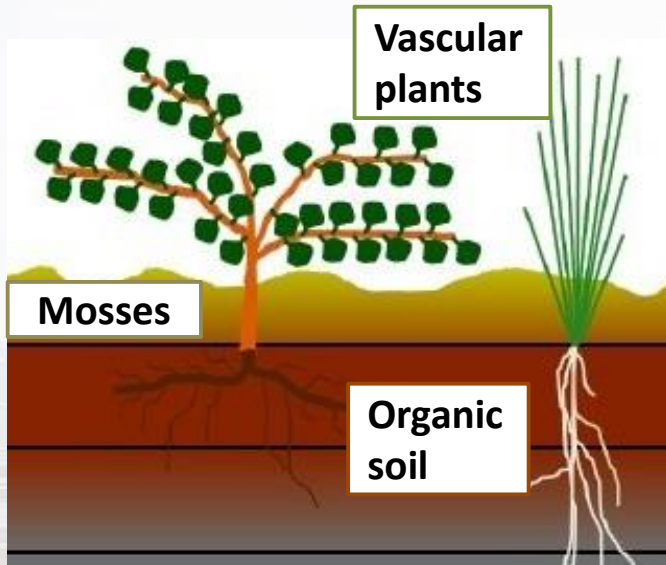
Grubbing



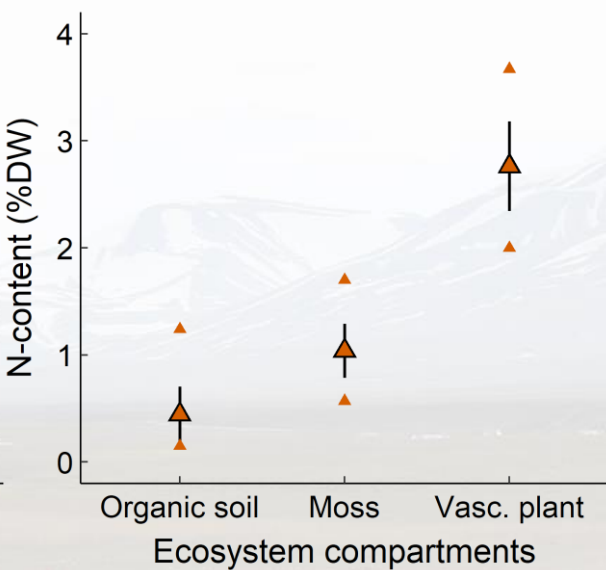
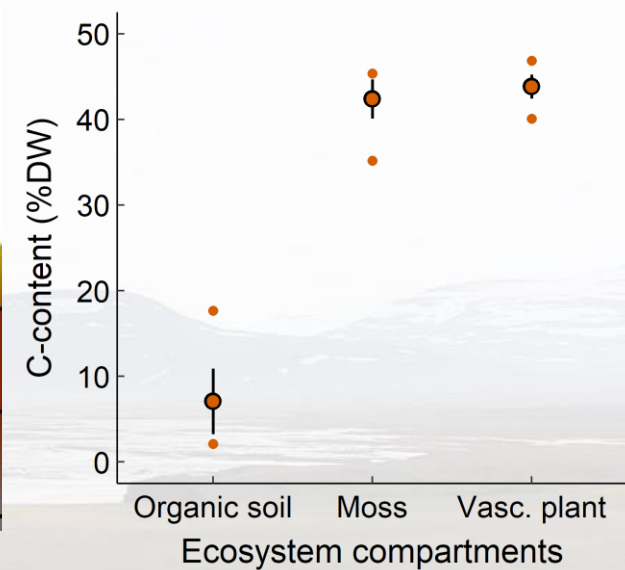
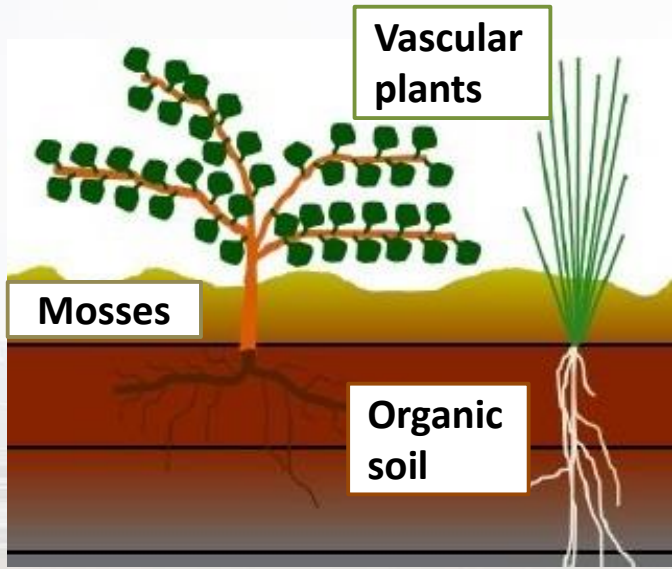
Habitat
expansion



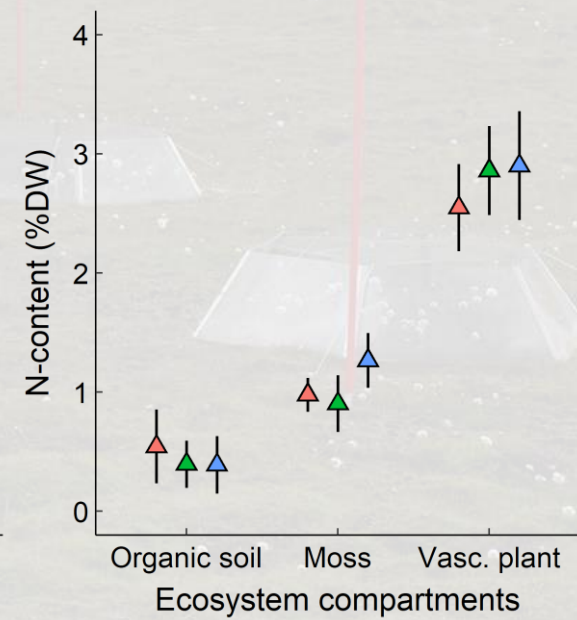
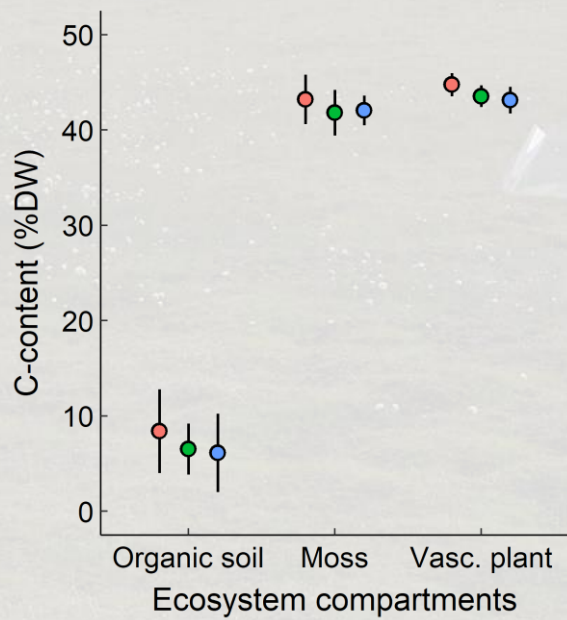
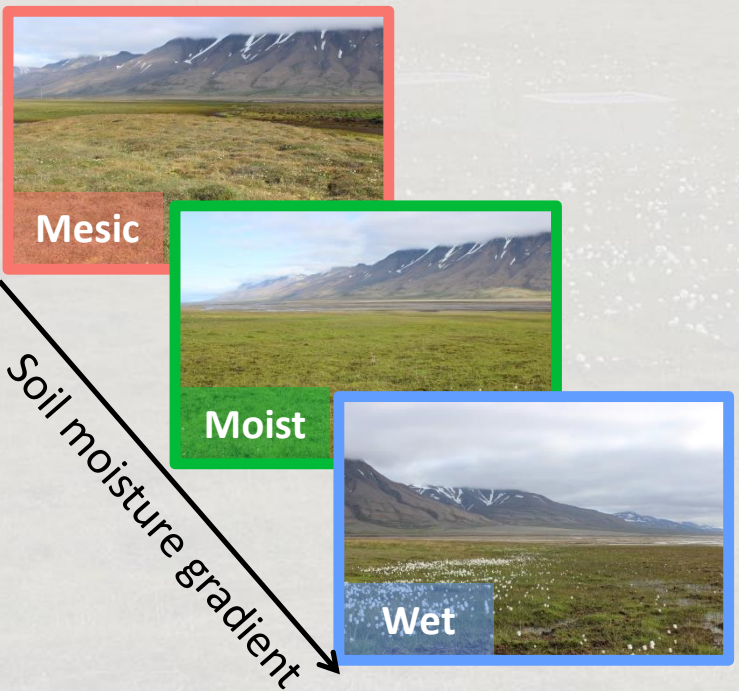
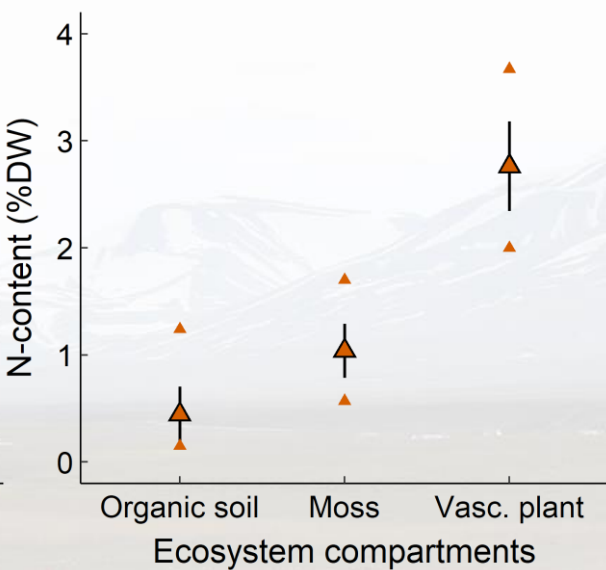
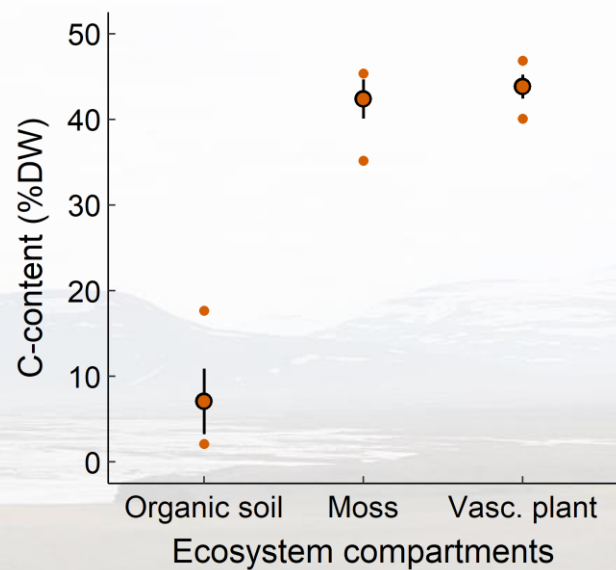
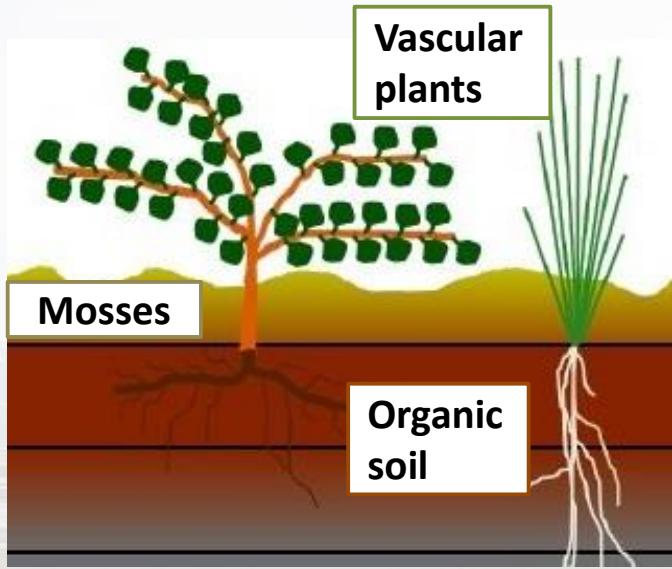
...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



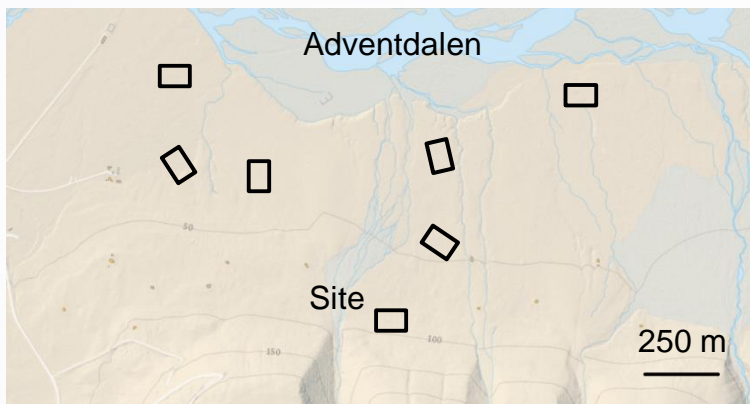
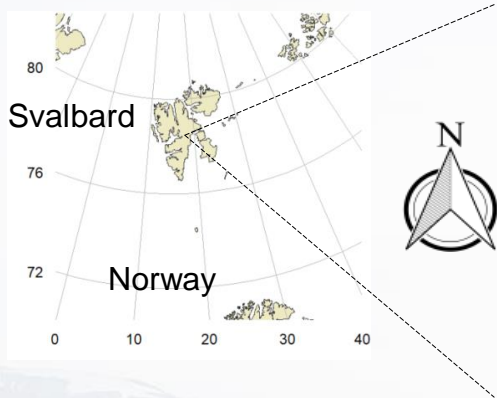
...in the high-Arctic Svalbard



What is the response strength of different ecosystem compartments to goose disturbance and summer warming in terms of their C and N content (and C:N ratio)?

- **Differences between ecosystem compartments**
- **Differences between habitat-types**
- **Differences between two experimental seasons**

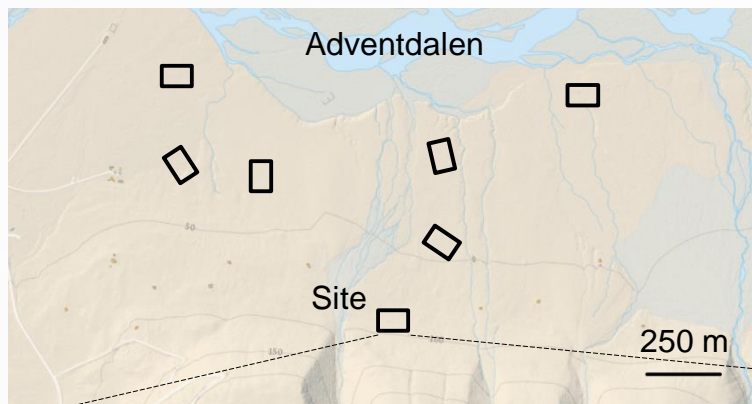
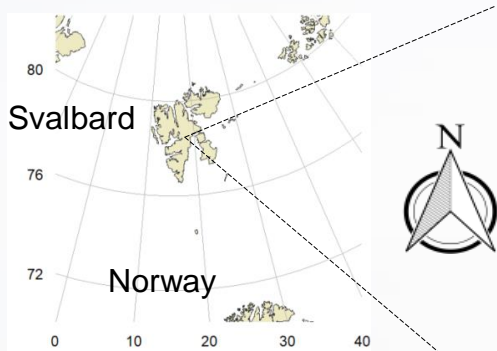
Study design



Seven sites

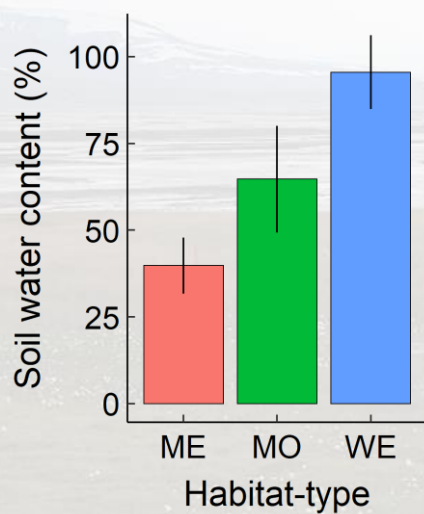


Study design

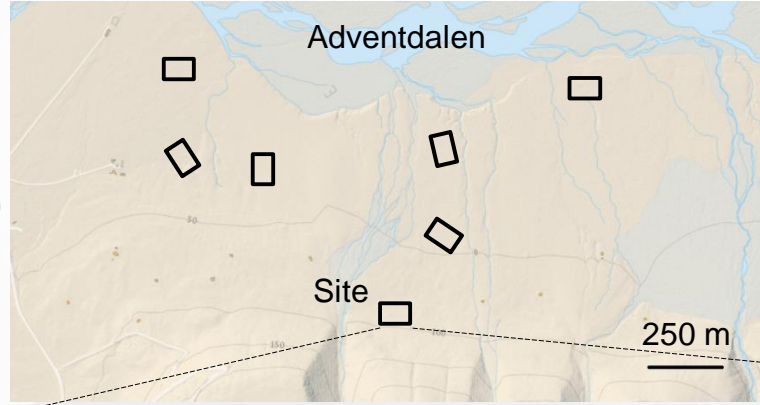
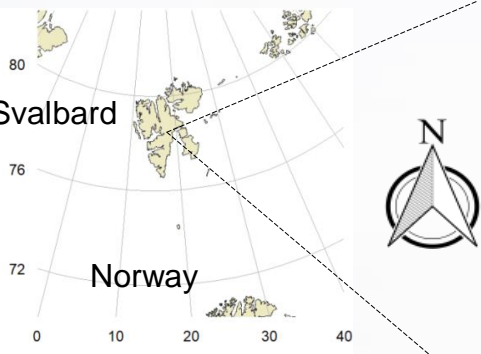


Seven sites

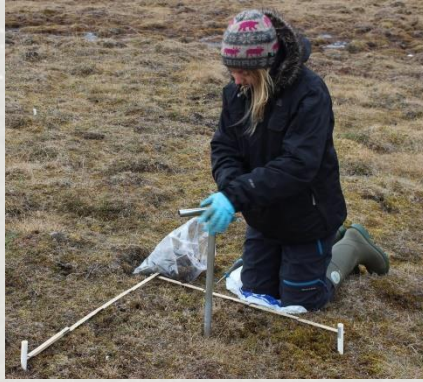
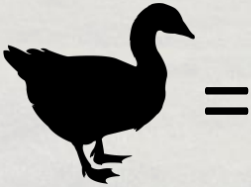
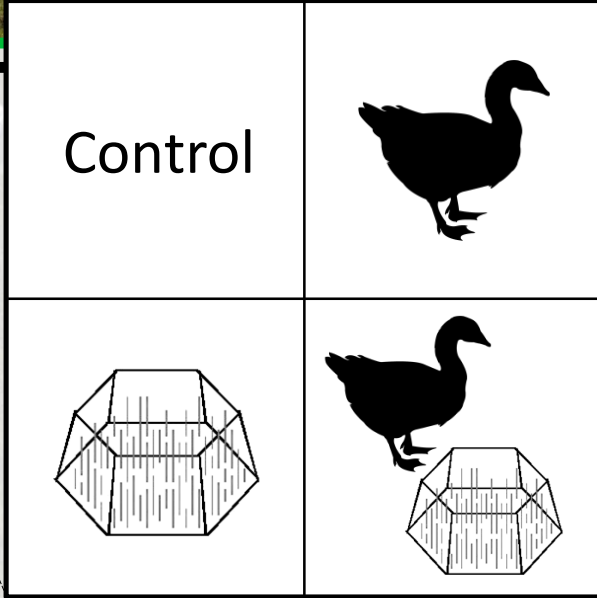
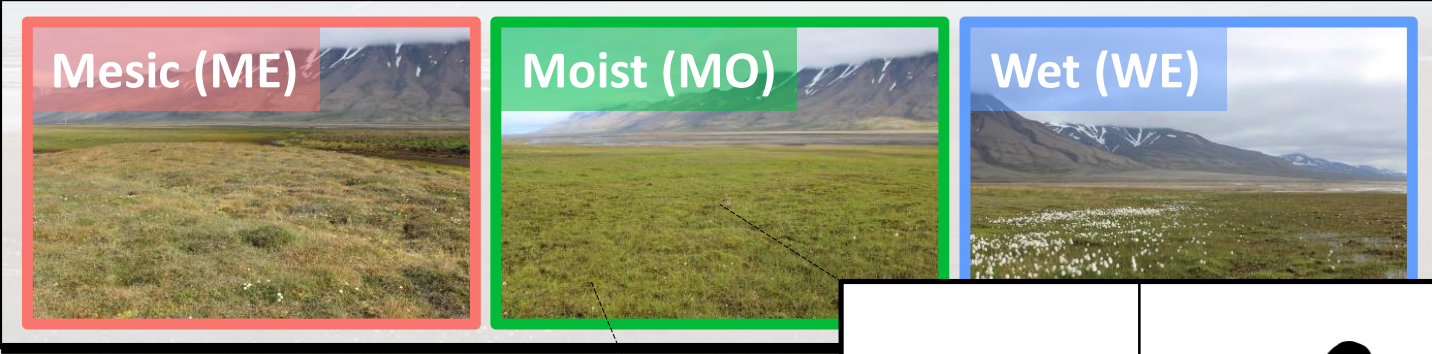
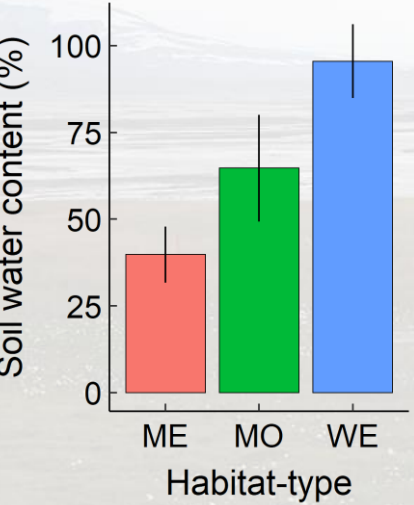
Three habitat-types



Study design



Seven sites
 Three habitat-types
 Experimental block (2 treatments with 2 levels)



Study design

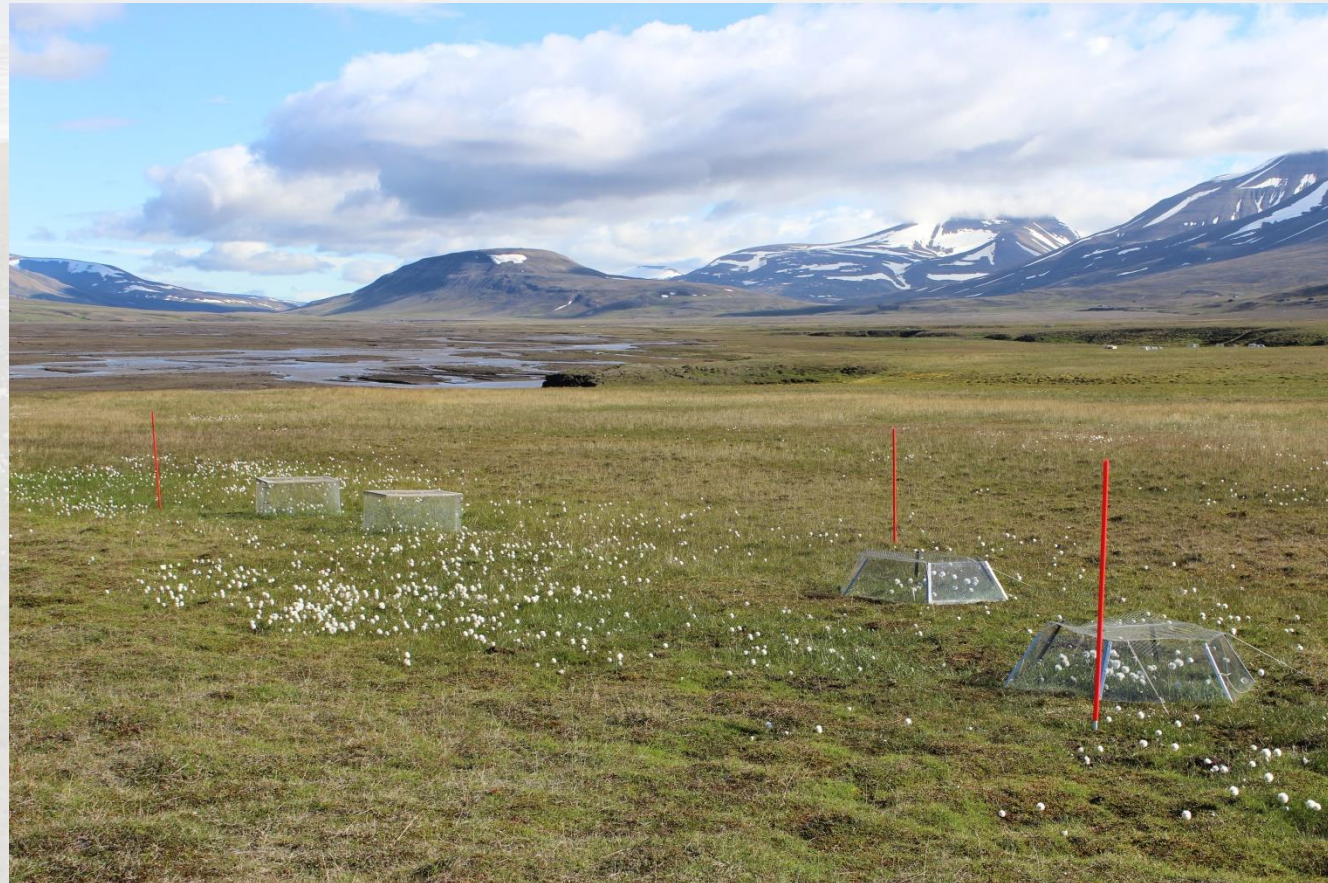
Mesic (ME)



Moist (MO)



Wet (WE)



Study design

Mesic (ME)



Moist (MO)



Wet (WE)



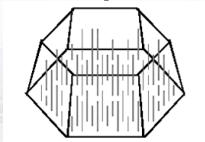
Study design and sampling design

Snowmelt
period

May 26 May June July August September

Study design and sampling design

Treatment
implementation
(2016 and 2017)



Snowmelt
period

May

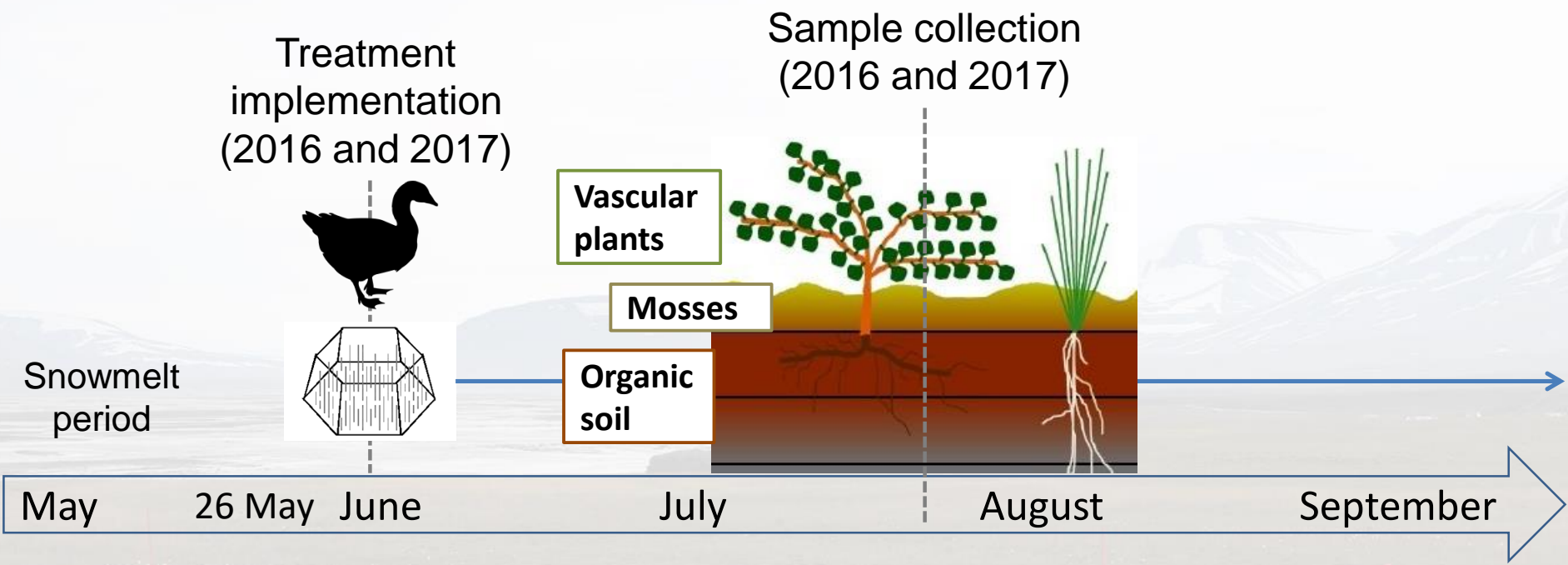
26 May June

July

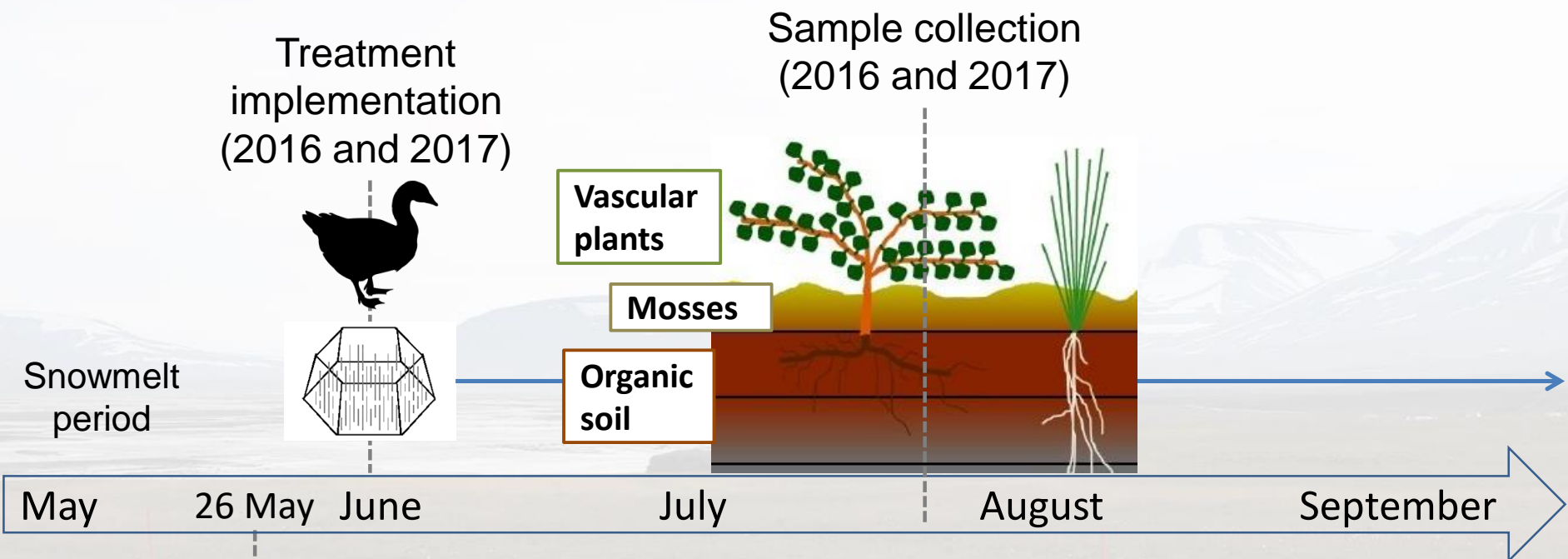
August

September

Study design and sampling design



Study design and sampling design



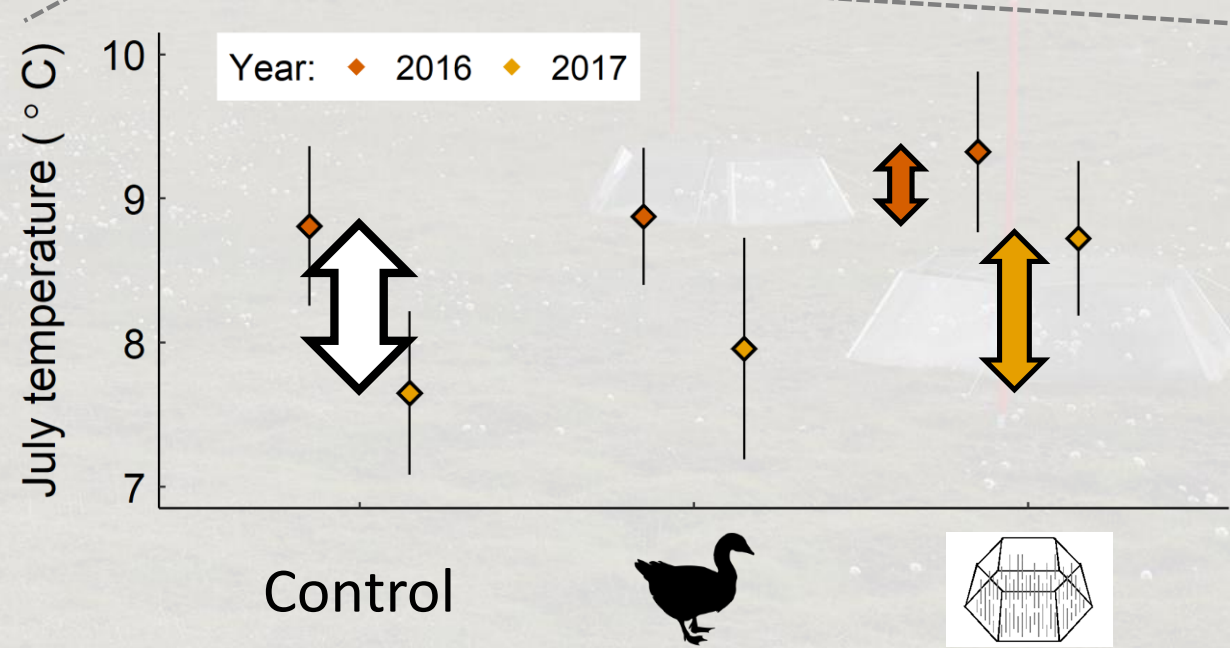
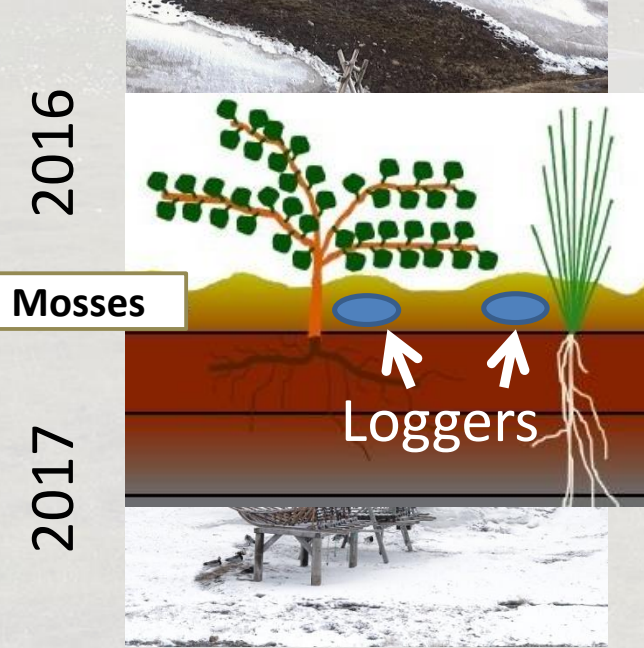
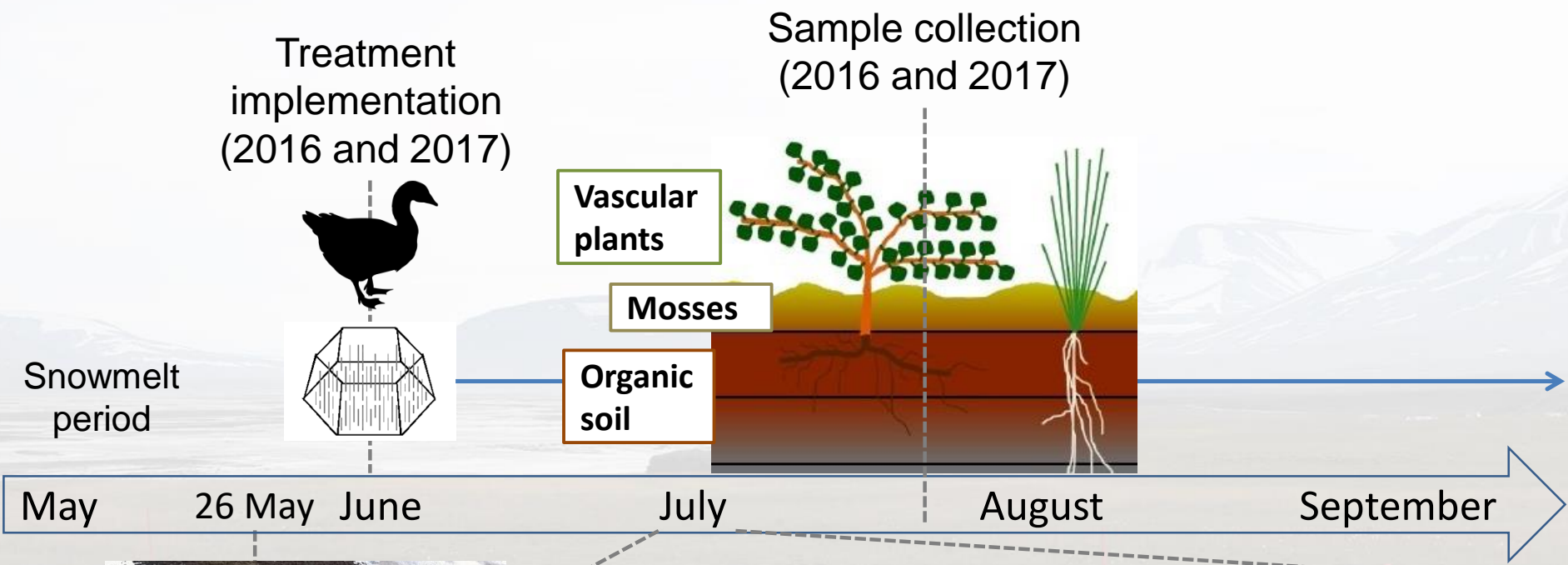
2016



2017



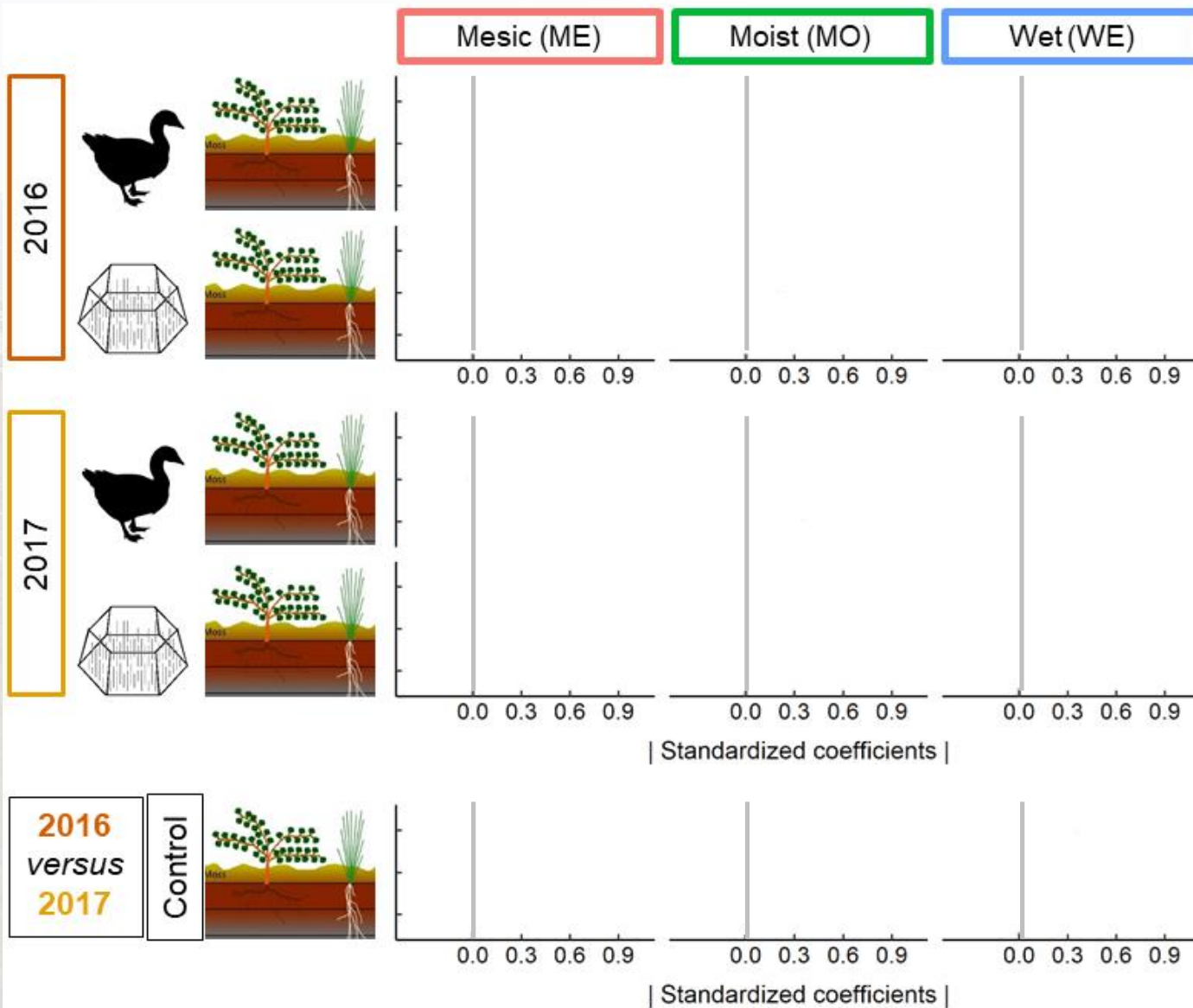
Study design and sampling design



Results: biogeochemical response strength

Significance: ● Significant ● NON-significant

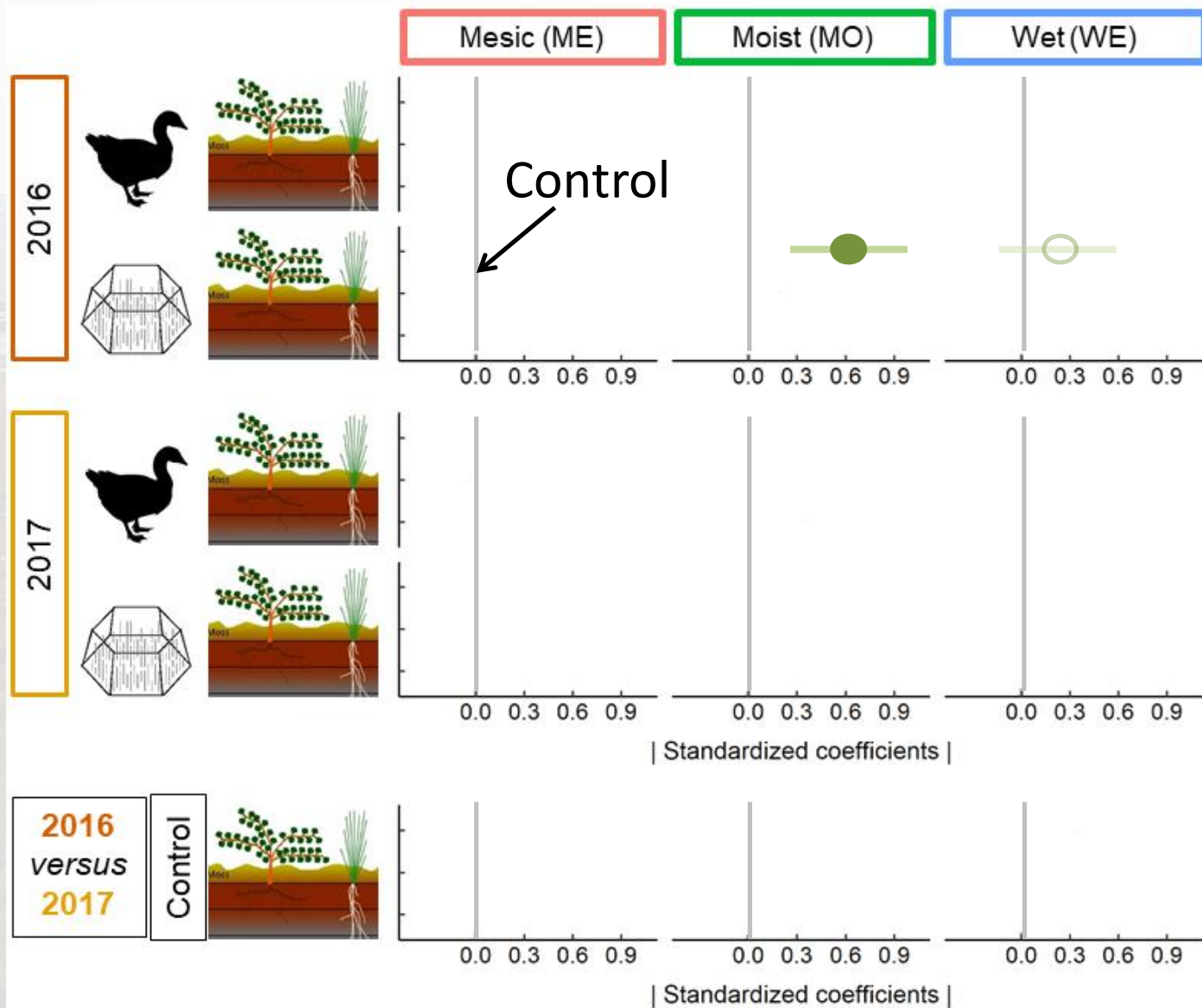
Response direction: ● Positive ○ Negative



Results: biogeochemical response strength

Significance: ● Significant ○ NON-significant

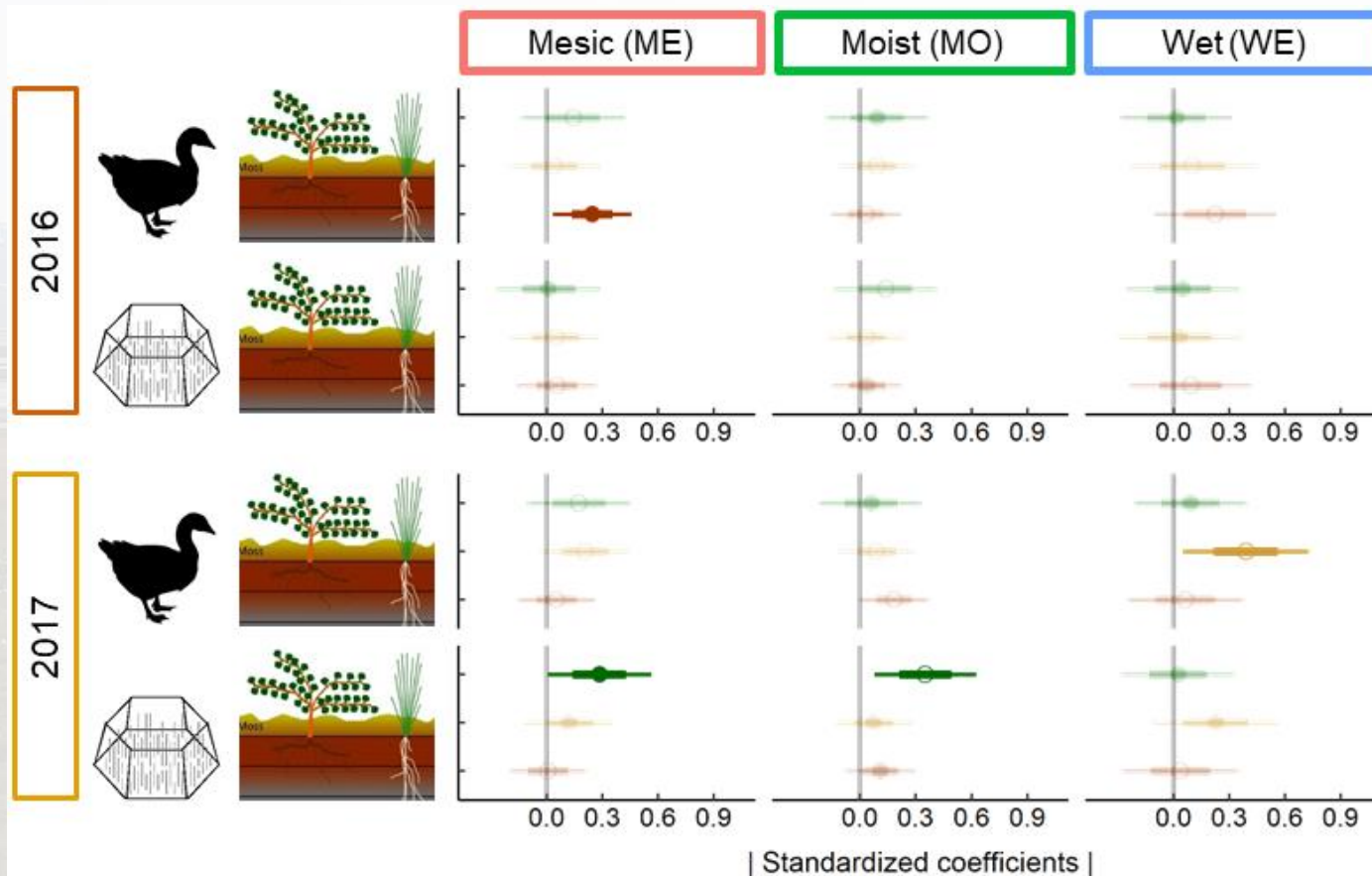
Response direction: ● Positive ○ Negative



Results: C-content

Significance: ● Significant ○ NON-significant

Response direction: ● Positive ○ Negative

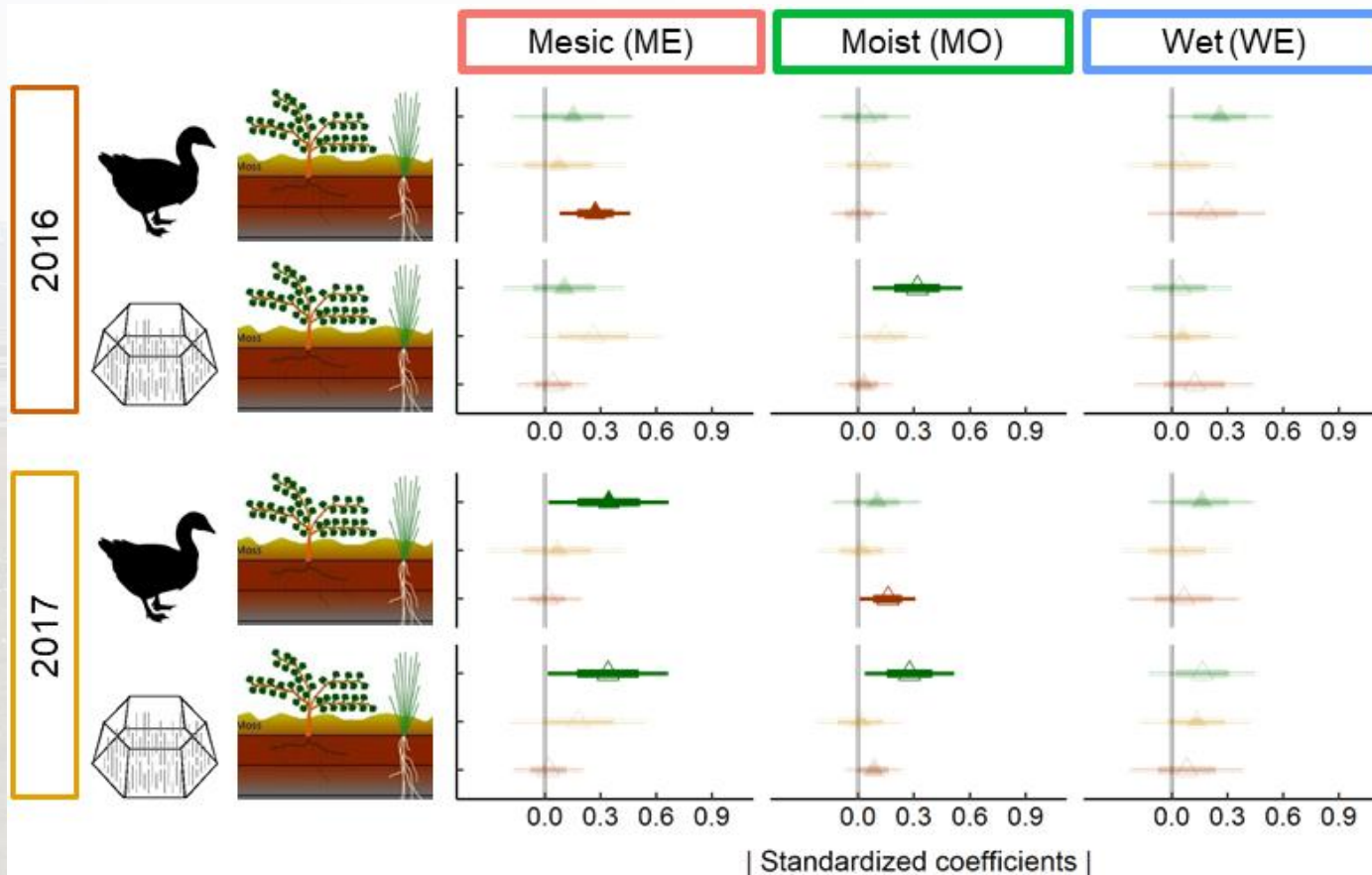


- Similar response strength among compartments, but to different treatments
- Similar response strength among habitats, but for different compartments
- Response strength to treatments was higher in 2017
- More differences between experimental seasons (and larger effect sizes)

Results: N-content

Significance: ● Significant ○ NON-significant

Response direction: ▲ Positive △ Negative

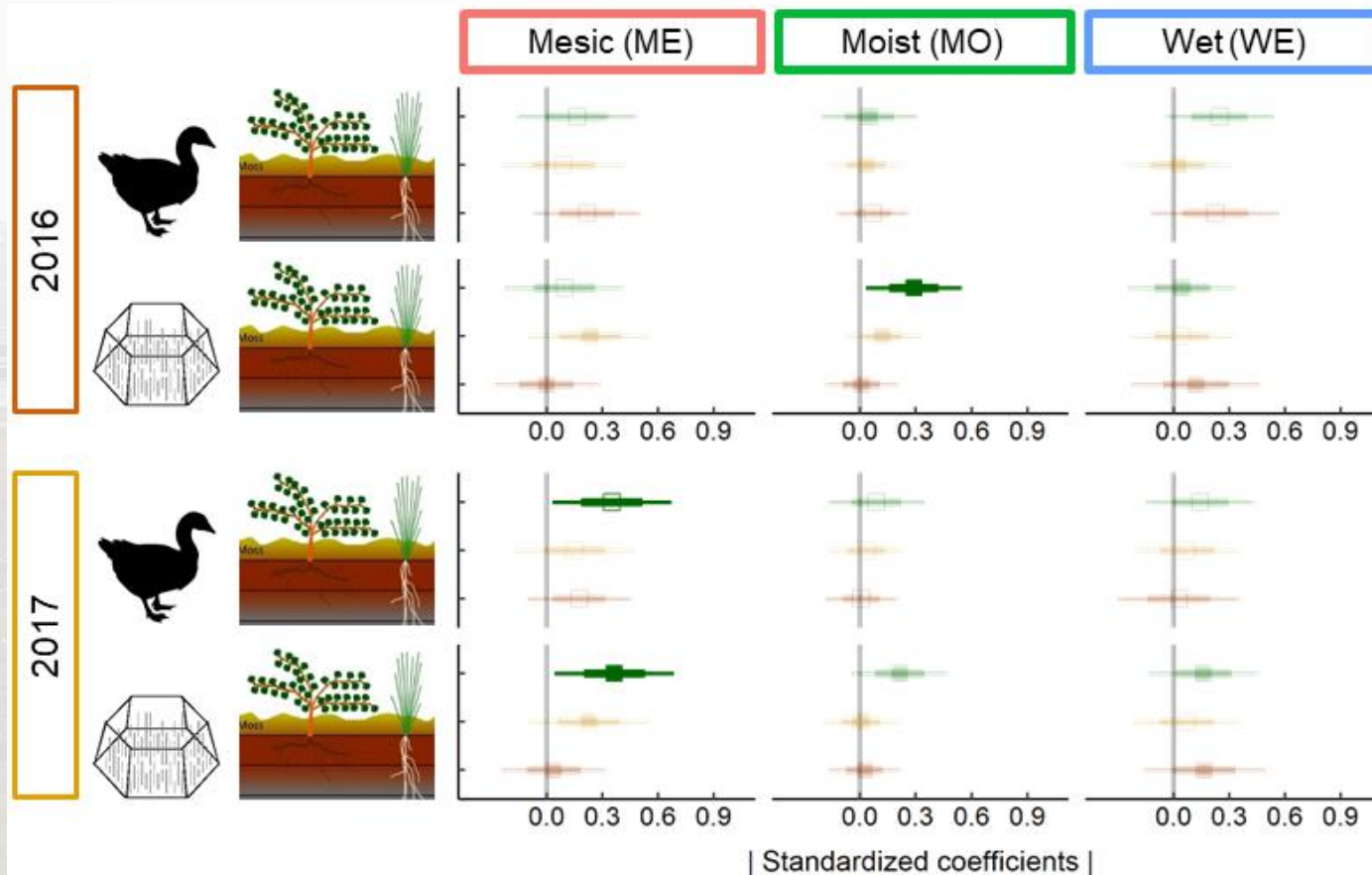


- Response strength: vascular plants > organic soil > mosses, but to different treatments
- Equal response strength in ME and MO, but WE was unresponsive
- Response strength to treatments was higher in 2017
- More differences between experimental seasons (and larger effect sizes)

Results: C:N ratio

Significance: ● Significant ○ NON-significant

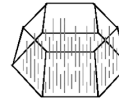
Response direction: ■ Positive □ Negative



- Only vascular plants responded to treatments
- Similar response strength in ME and MO, but WE was unresponsive
- Response strength to treatments was higher in 2017
- More differences between experimental seasons (and larger effect sizes)

Summary and conclusions

Response strength to treatments



- Vascular plants > organic soil > mosses
- N-content > C-content > C:N ratio
- ME-habitats > MO-habitats > WE habitats
- Year 2017 > Year 2016

Natural between-season variability

- Higher compared to response strength to treatments
- Vascular plants > organic soil > mosses
- C:N ratio > C-content = N-content
- WE habitats > MO-habitats > ME-habitats

Summary and conclusions

- Spring goose disturbance and summer warming represent significant drivers
- Strong heterogeneity in response strength to treatments among compartments, proxies of biogeochemical processes and habitat-types
 - differential responses to perturbations
 - coupling between C and N cycling?
- Higher natural between-season variability
 - our environmental perturbations were within the natural variation of these systems
 - biological relevance of ecosystem responses to environmental perturbations
- Patterns in natural between-season variability diametrically opposed to response patterns to treatments
 - thresholds in proxy and habitat responses?

PhD project: Effects of herbivory and summer warming on tundra plant-community nutrient levels and dynamics

Matteo Petit Bon

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Project grant 269957 (2017)

Thanks for your attention!



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