Eighteen years of ecological monitoring reveals multiple lines of evidence for tundra vegetation change

Isla Myers-Smith, Meagan Grabowski, Haydn Thomas, Sandra Angers-Blondin, **Gergana Daskalova**, Anne Bjorkman, Andrew Cunliffe, Jakob Assmann, Joseph Boyle, Edward McLeod, Samuel McLeod, Ricky Joe, Paden Lennie, Deon Arey, Richard Gordon and Cameron Eckert











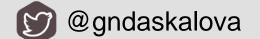


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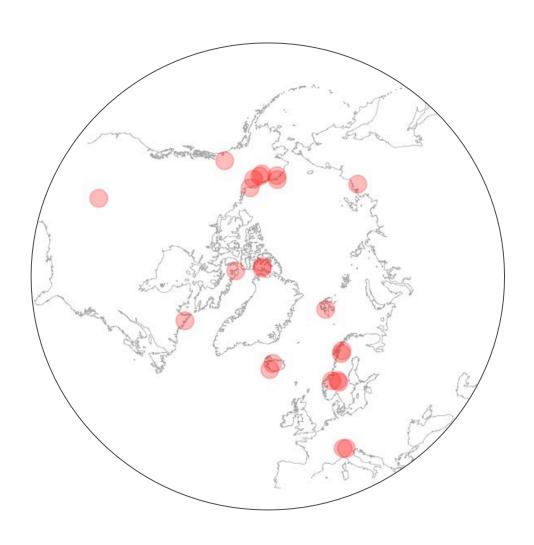




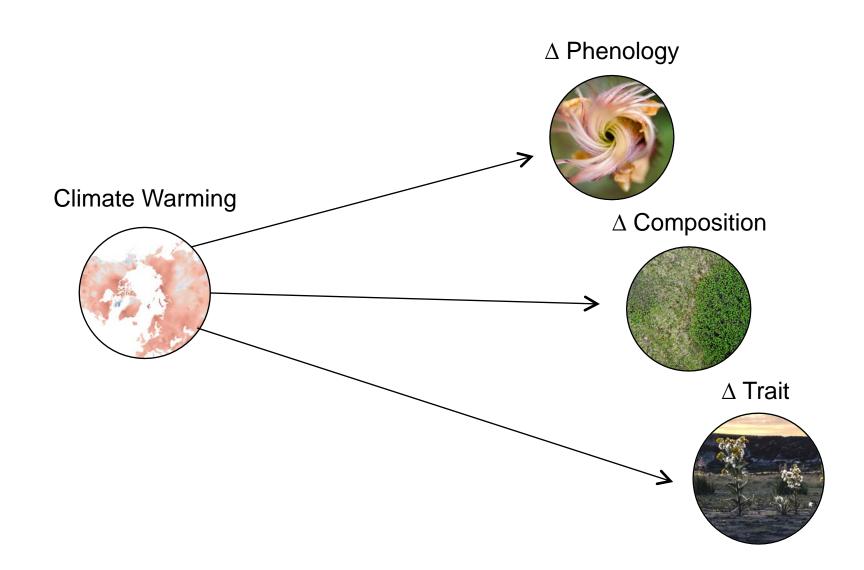
Research questions

- ? How are tundra ecosystems changing?
- ? What are the drivers of tundra change?

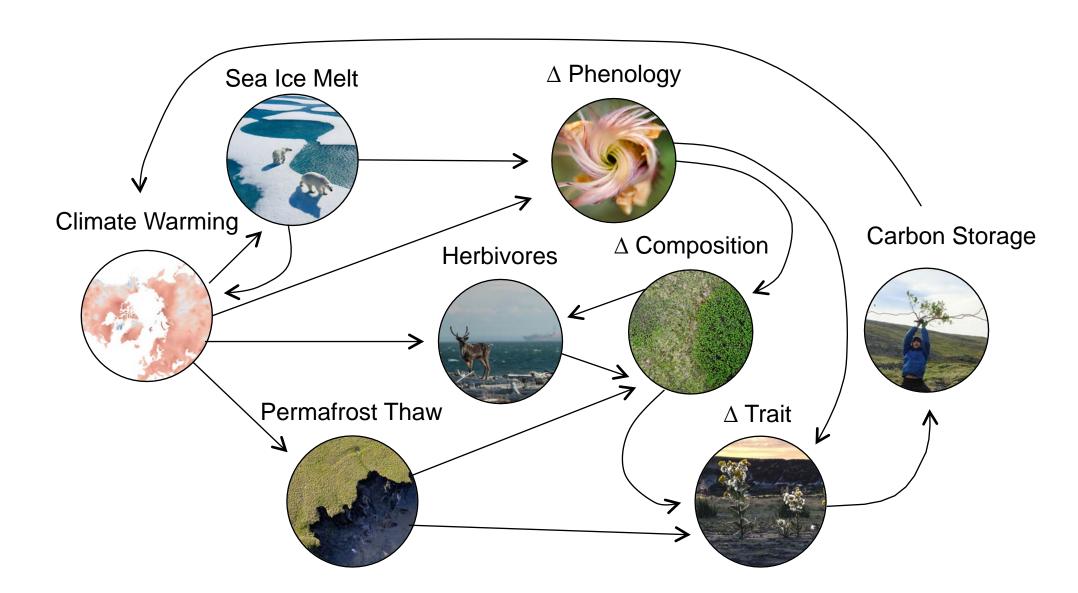
ITEX plant cover sites:



Simplicity: attribution of vegetation change to climate



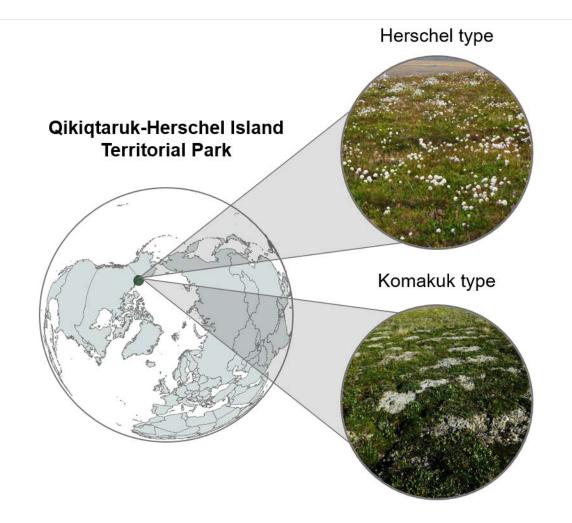
Complexity: direct versus indirect mechanisms





What is special about Qikiqtaruk-Herschel Island?

1999





Sandra Angers-Blondin



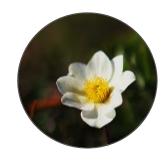
Indicators of change



SHRUB COVER



COMMUNITY COMPOSITION

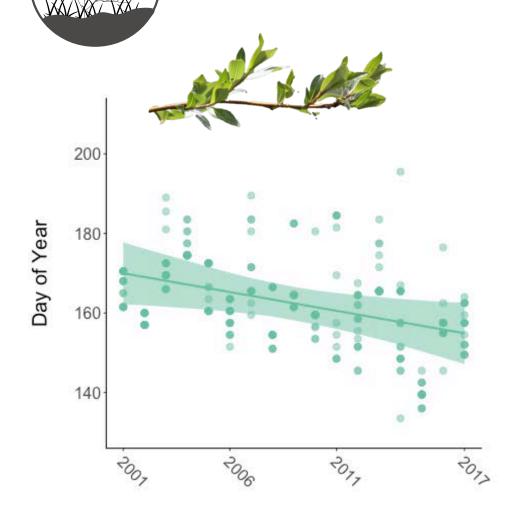


PHENOLOGY

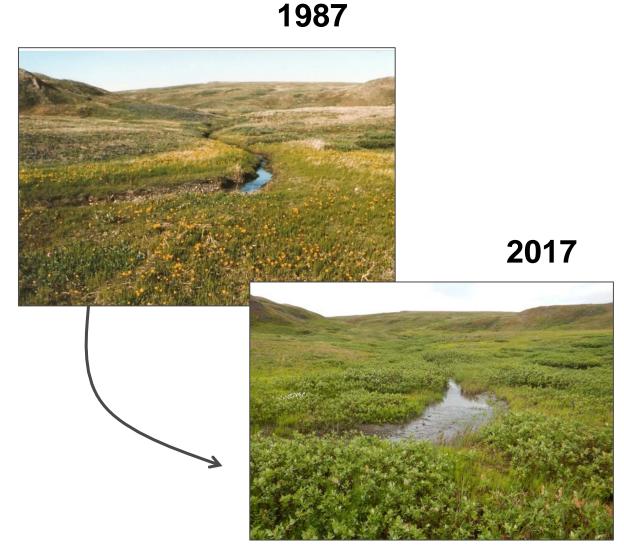


ACTIVE LAYER DEPTH

Elmendorf et al. 2012, Myers-Smith et al. 2015, Post et al. 2009, Burn and Zhang 2009

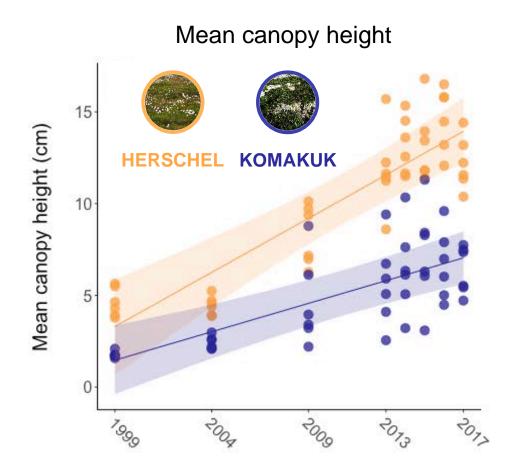


Nine day per decade advance of Salix arctica leaf out

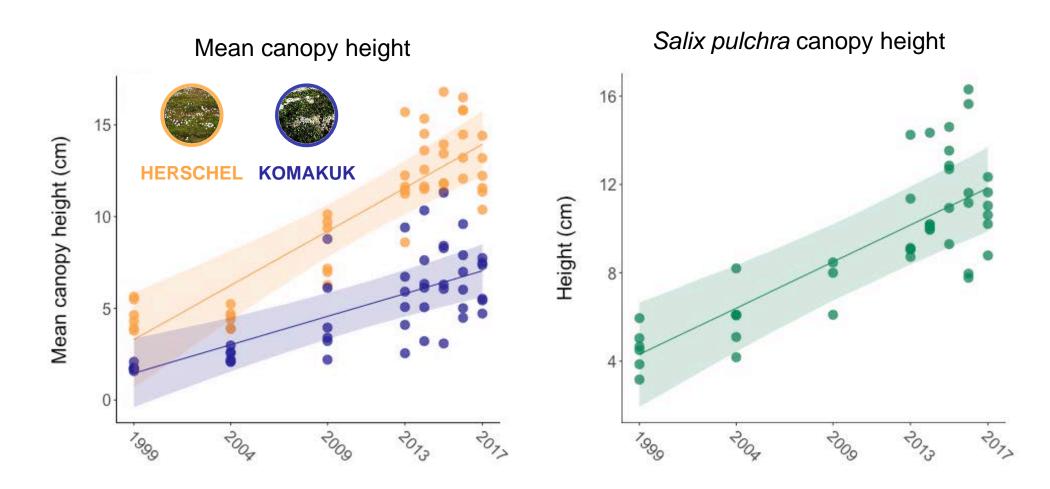


Myers-Smith et al., submitted

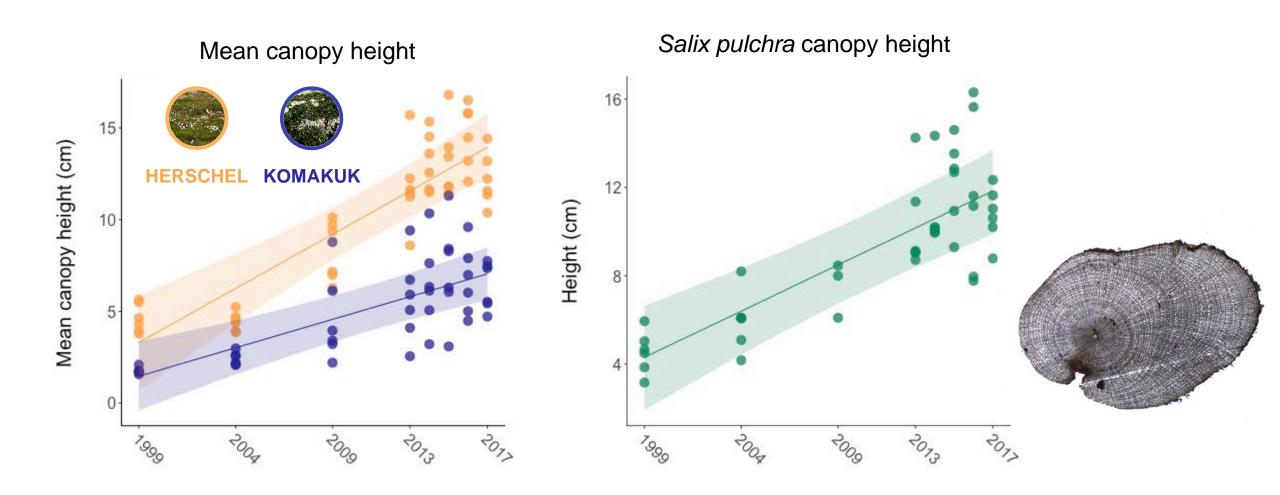




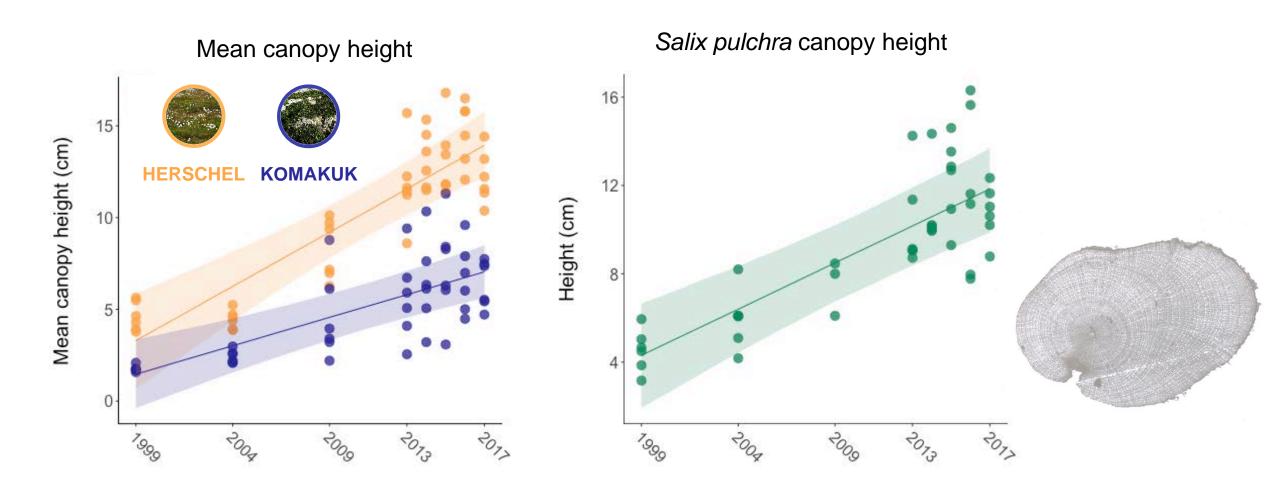














MONITORING

Local collaboration

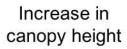


ITEX protocols



VEGETATION CHANGE

Phenology advances





Shifts in community composition





ATTRIBUTION

Growing season length





Active layer deepening





MONITORING

Local collaboration



ITEX protocols



VEGETATION CHANGE

Phenology advances



Increase in canopy height



ATTRIBUTION

Growing season length





Shifts in community composition

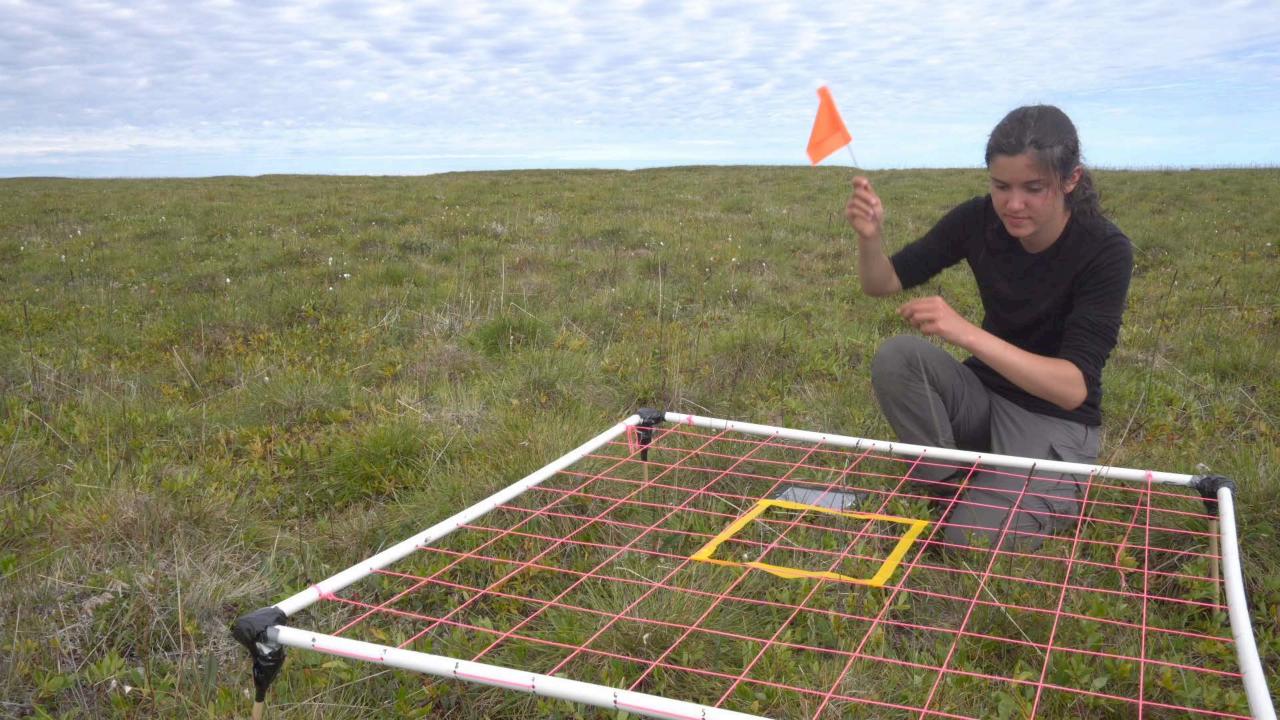




Active layer deepening

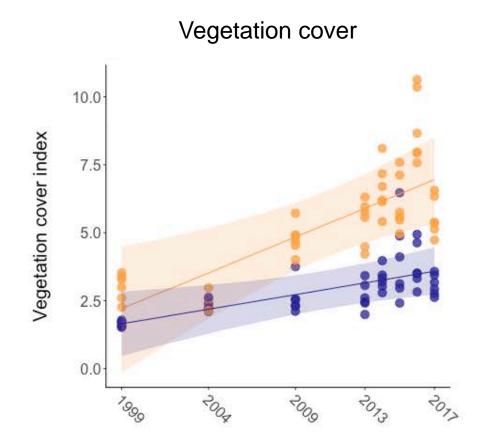








How is tundra vegetation changing?

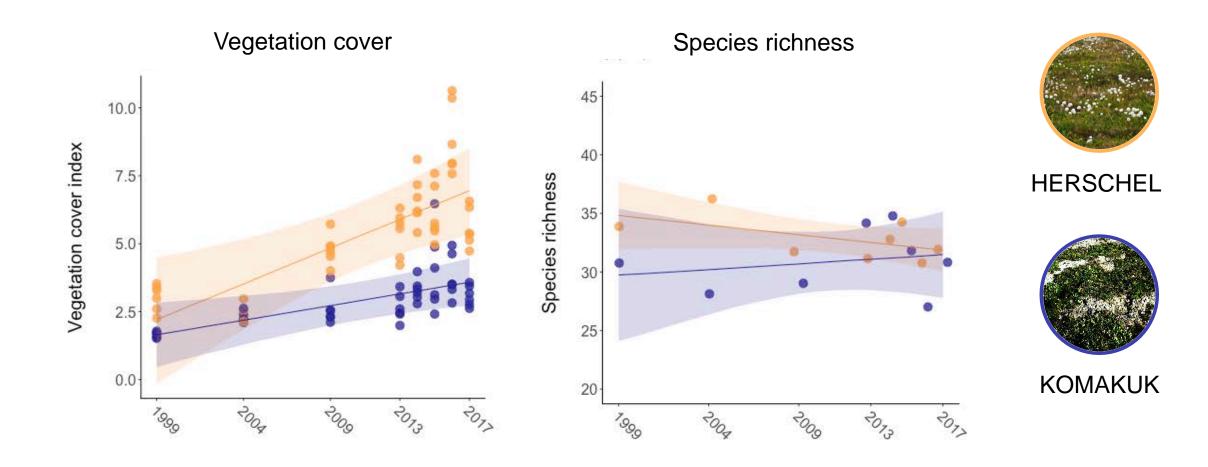






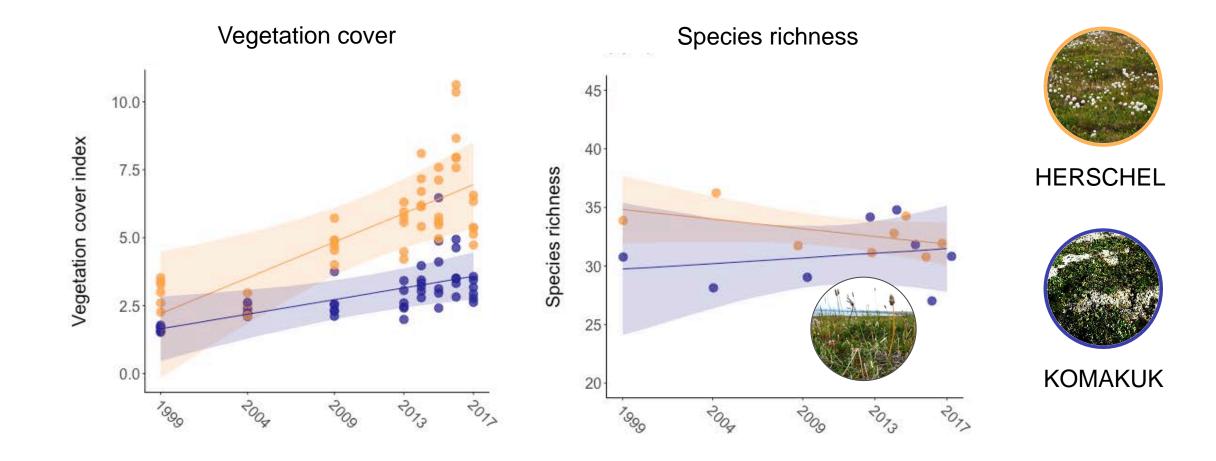


How is tundra vegetation changing?

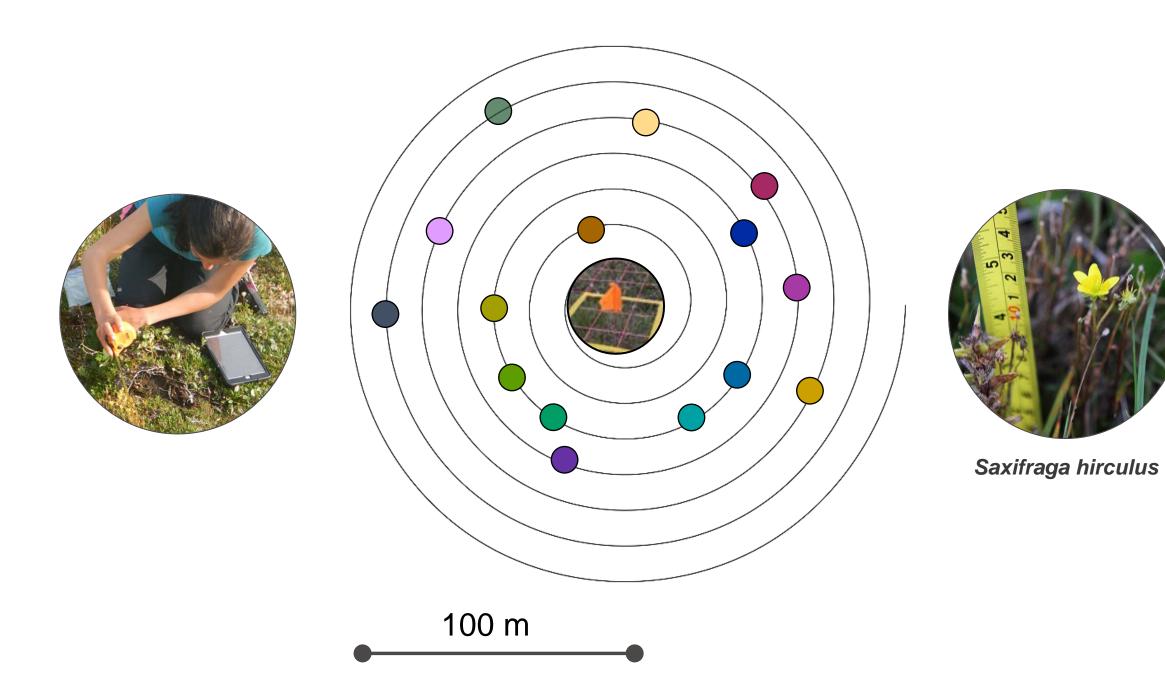




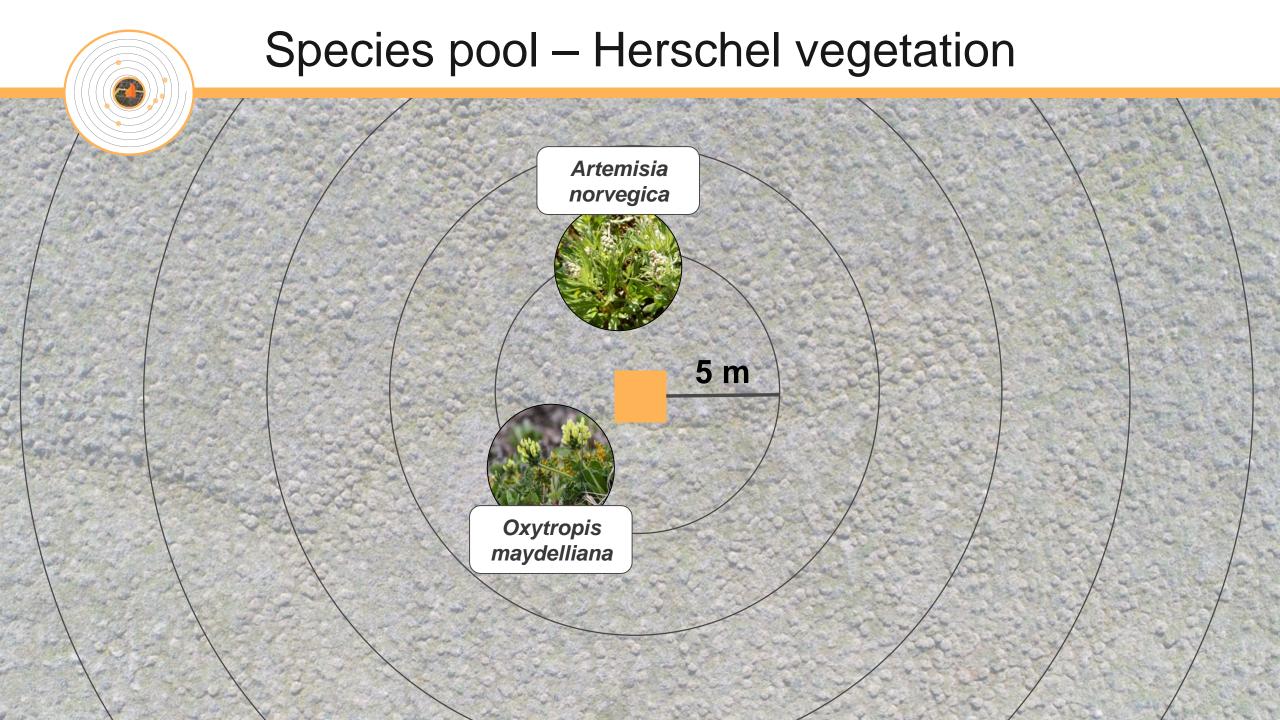
How is tundra vegetation changing?





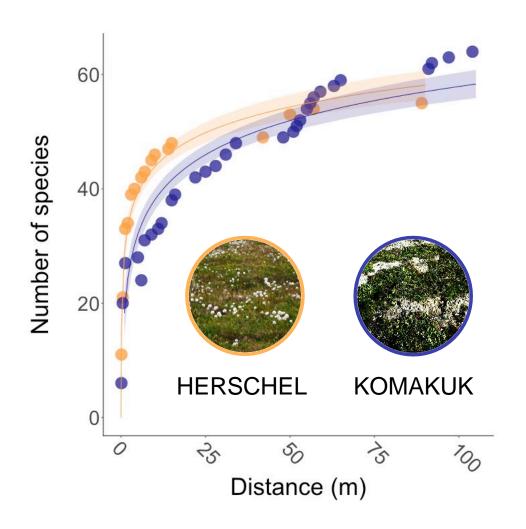








Species pool – Komakuk vegetation Saxifraga nelsoniana 5 m Parrya nudicaulis



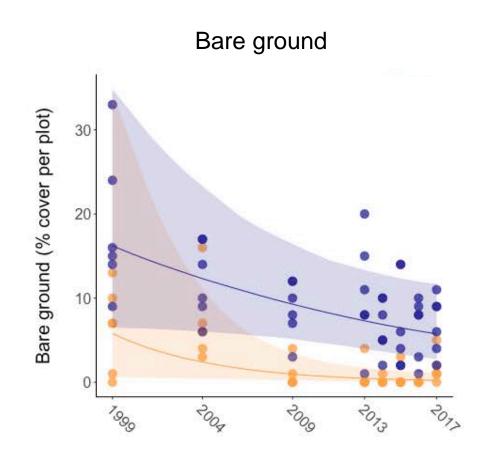
Species that have not yet been observed in the long-term monitoring plots:

13 WITHIN 100 M OF
THE HERSCHEL PLOTS

26 WITHIN 100 M OF THE KOMAKUK PLOTS



How is the environment changing?

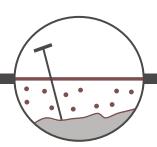








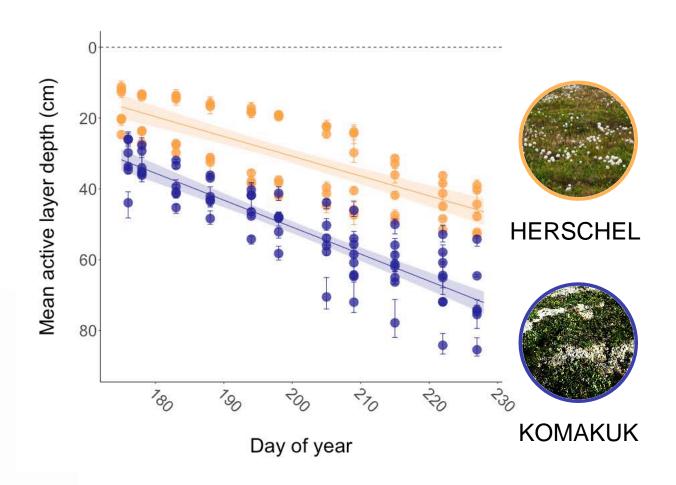




Active layer depth across the 2017 season

- Herschel max 58.5 cm
- Komakuk max 87.2 cm





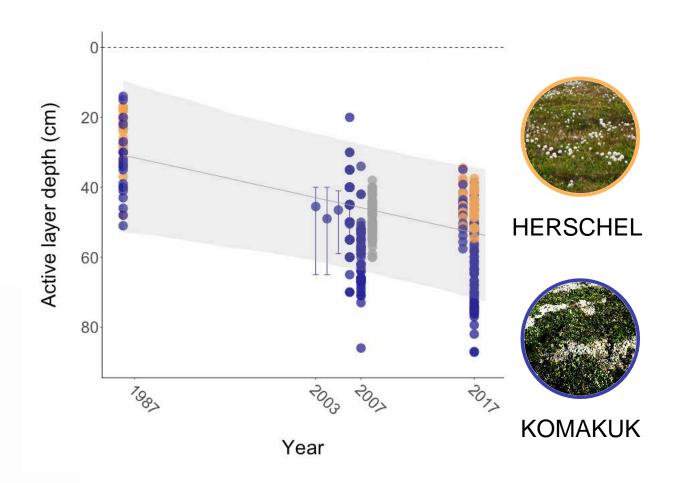
Might need a longer probe soon!



Active layer depth across years

Mean increase in active layer depth by as much as 20 cm over 20 years





Smith et al. 1989, Burn and Zhang 2009, ArcticWOLVES project & Myers-Smith *et al.*, submitted

Might need a longer probe soon!

What's next?



Where are the potential sources of new species?



How do diversity patterns vary across landscapes?



Species-accumulation curves are steeper in more homogeneous landscapes.



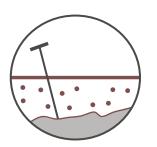
SUMMARY



Advancing phenology, increases in shrub cover and canopy height



Species pool and future invasions might further alter biodiversity patterns



Almost doubling of the active layer depth in the last 20 years

QIKIQTARUK PERSPECTIVES BY RANGER EDWARD MCLEOD



SEPTEMBER 28, 2017 | GNDASKALOVA | EDIT

Edward McLeod is a park ranger on Qikiqtaruk – Herschel Island from Aklavik, NWT. Here he shares his perspectives on working as a park ranger and the collaboration between the rangers and researchers here on the island.

CHANGES ON QIKIQTARUK: PERSPECTIVES FROM RANGER RICKY JOE

AUGUST 14, 2017 | TEAMSHRUB | EDIT

Ricky Joe is a park ranger on Qikiqtaruk – Herschel Island from Aklavik, NWT. Here he shares his perspectives on life in the Arctic, working on the land, and the changes he has observed on Qikiqtaruk.





