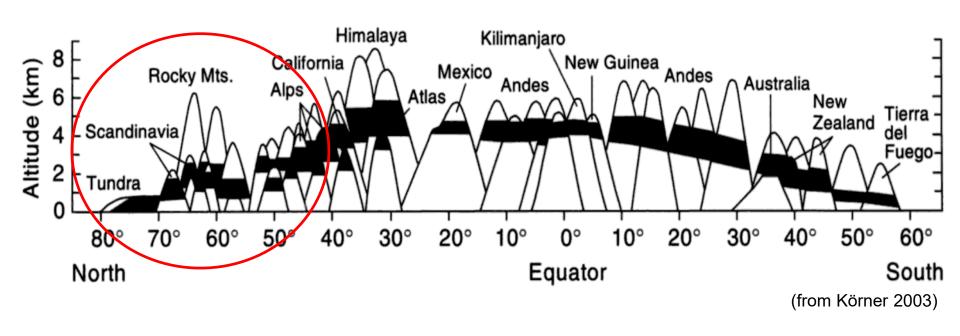


WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF, Davos

Cold ecosystems – Arctic to alpine is a continuum

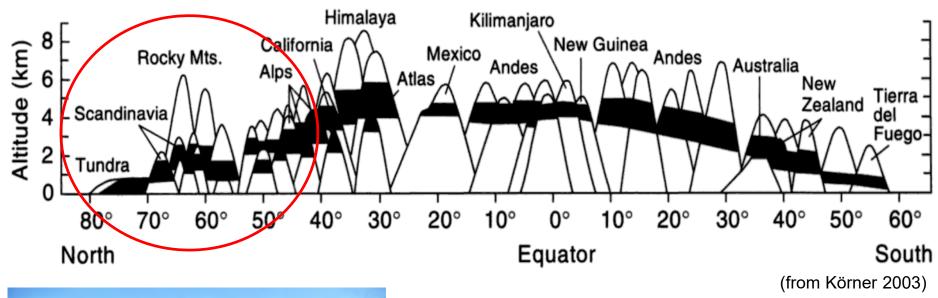




Similar environmental conditions

Similar vegetation types, genera, species, plant growth forms, functional traits, etc.

Biotic similarities

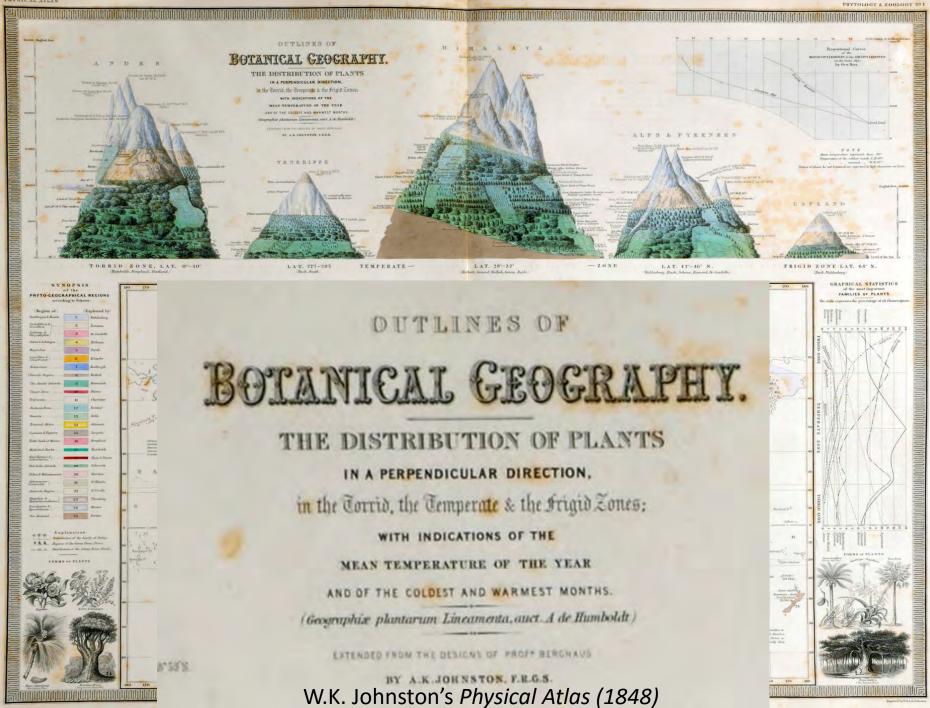




Similar environmental conditions

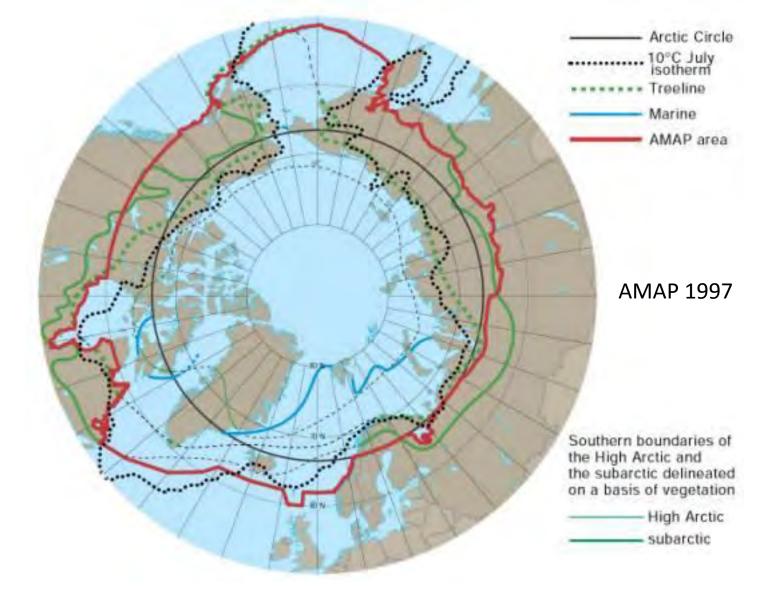
Similar vegetation types, genera, species, plant growth forms, functional traits, etc.

Flimserstein, Swiss Alps, Foto: C. Rixen



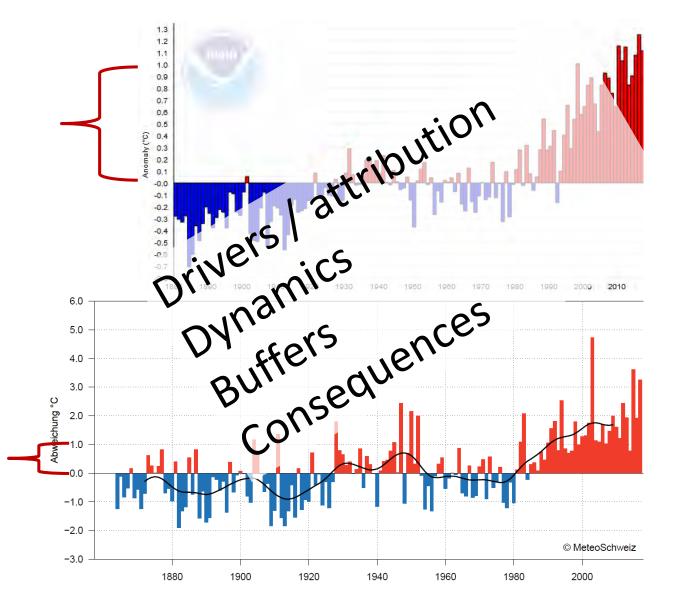


«Alpine» and «nival» belts defined by position of treeline and closed vegetation, respectively, which correlate well with growing season temperatures



Similarly, «Arctic» often defined by 10°C July isotherm or by position of treeline

Warming = change?



N hemisphere land JJA mean temps

N Switzerland >1000m

JJA mean temps



European summit flora network

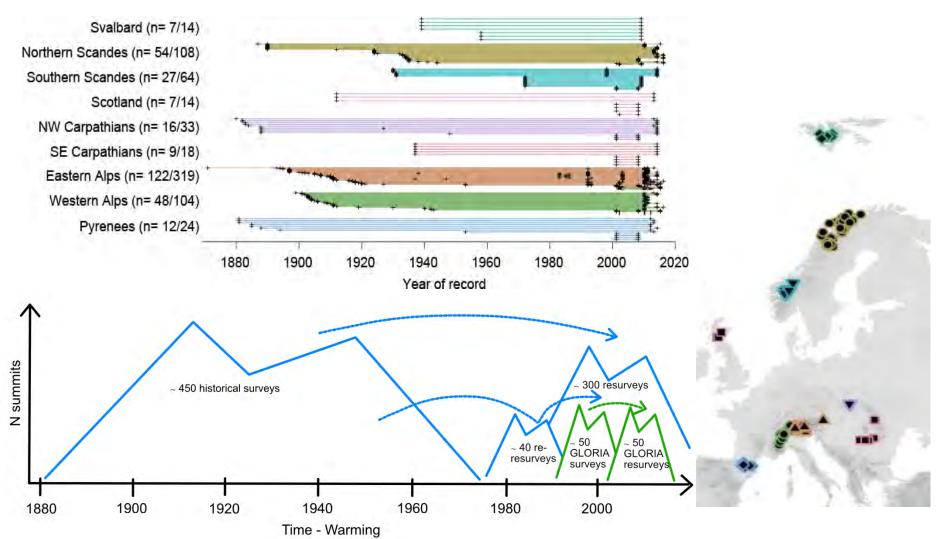
Vegetation re-surveys on the same summits as historical predecessors

2009: weekend activity of 3 people in CH, masters thesis in Scandinavia

2018: Network of > 50 researchers in 11 countries

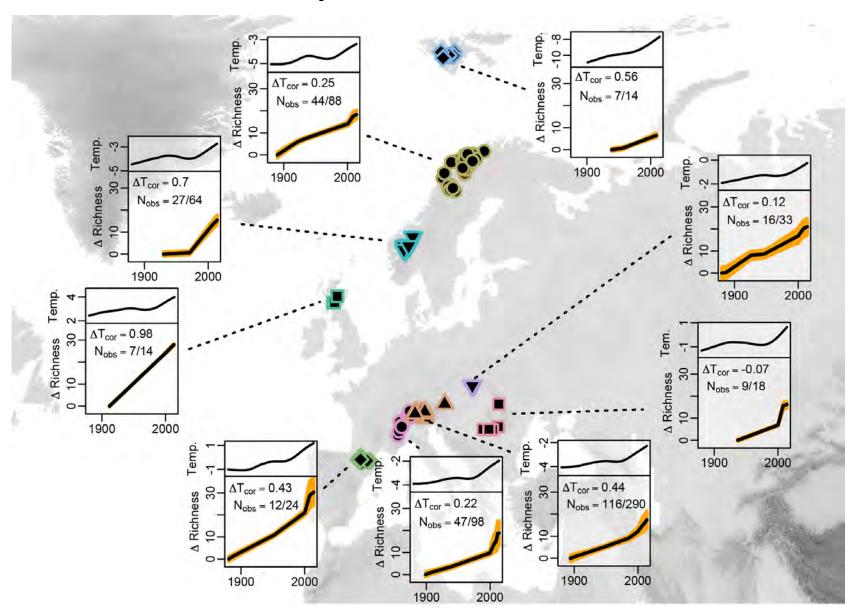
> 300 summits in 9 European mountain ranges

Summit flora re-surveys in Europe



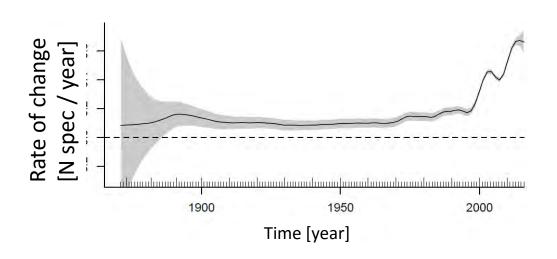
698 relevés on 302 summits over 145 years in 9 mountain ranges

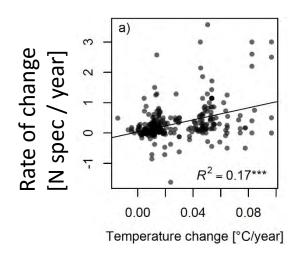
Plant species richness



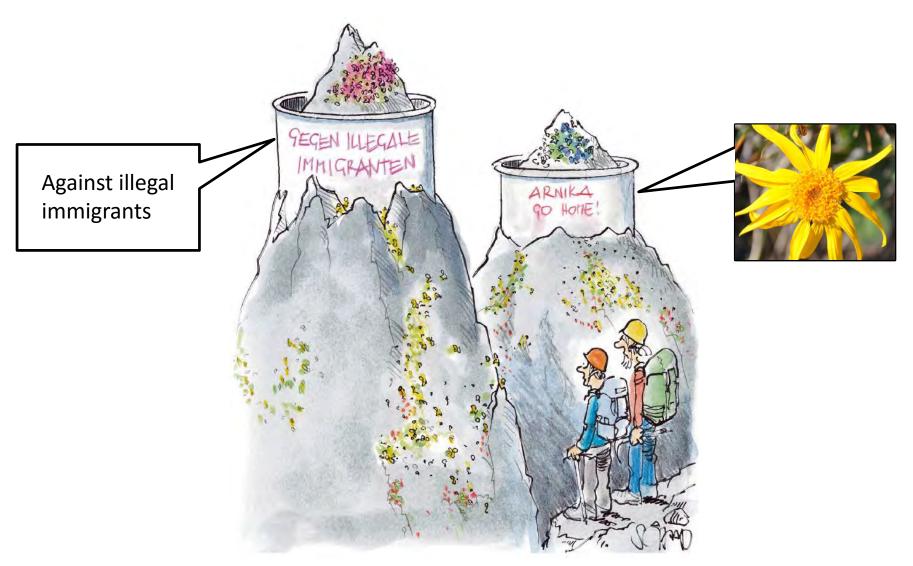
Steinbauer et al., Nature 2018

Accelerated increase in richness correlates with accelerated warming

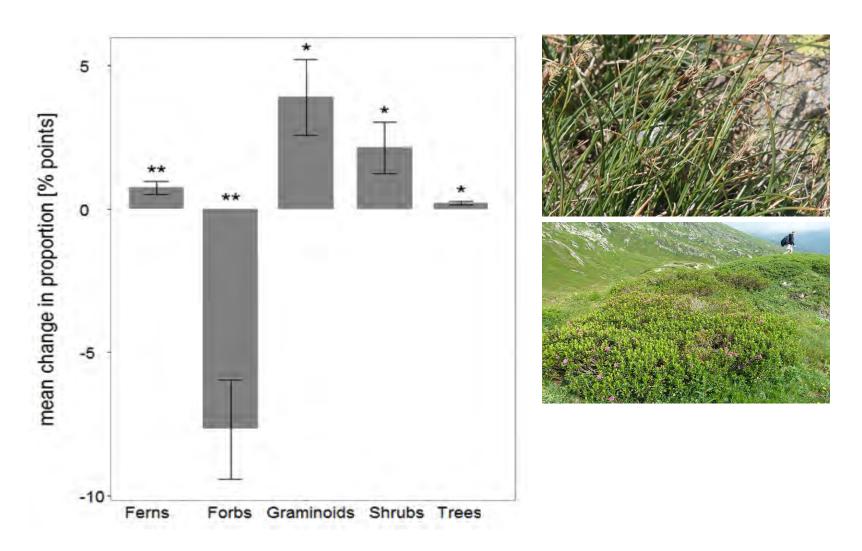




Illegal immigrants?



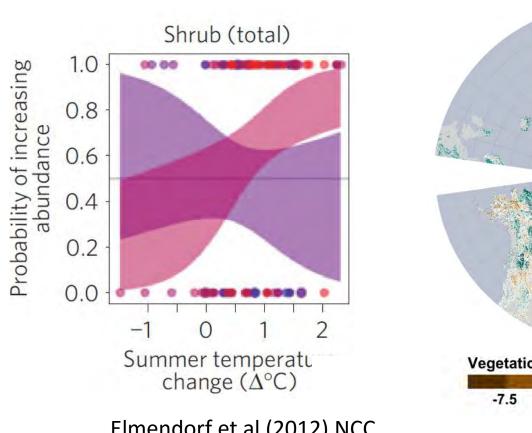
Shrubi- and grassification on summits



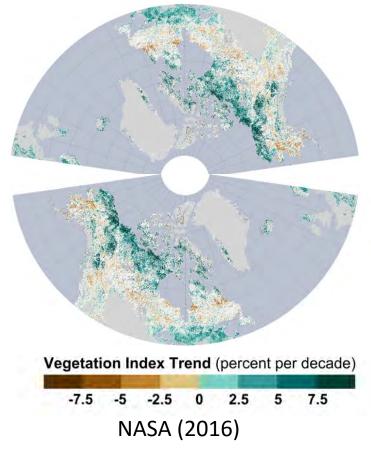
ITEX <-> Summits



Arctic shrubs and biomass increasing -> Arctic greening

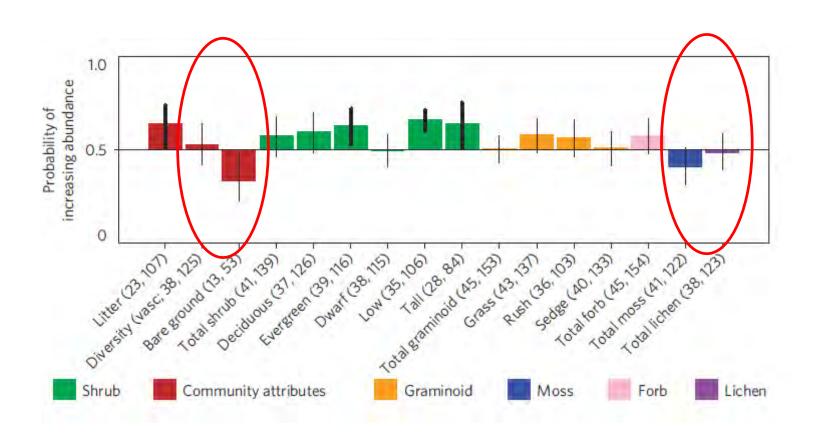


Elmendorf et al (2012) NCC



Mostly in the low Arctic

Denser, taller vascular plant cover



Bad news for mosses & lichens (...and reindeer)



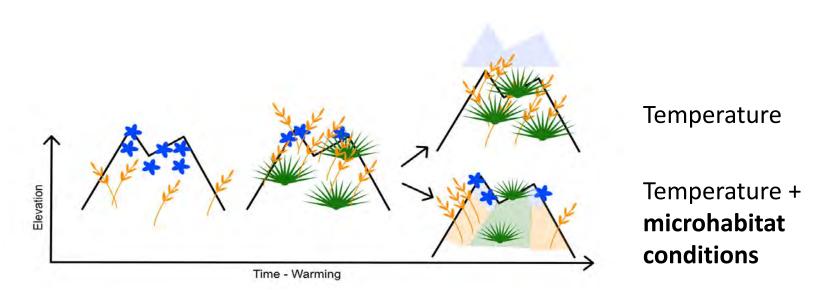
Bad news for small alpine plants



Alpine and Arctic vegetation change with warming

	Summits	ITEX
Species richness	✓	→
Shrubs/trees	>	>
Graminoids	>	$\rightarrow \nearrow$
Ferns	>	?
Forbs	`	→ ↗
Vegetation height	>	7
Bare ground	(↘)	`
Warm-loving species	<i>></i>	7

Microhabitat preference as buffer



Consequences of species migrating upwards with warming

- → Increasing species richness on summits
- → Lowland plants -> competition for high-altitude specialists
- → High microhabitat variabily as a buffer against local extincitions

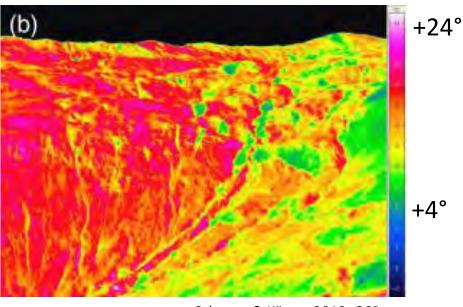
Microhabitat diversity on summits

Alpine ecosystems have high variability in:

Substrates

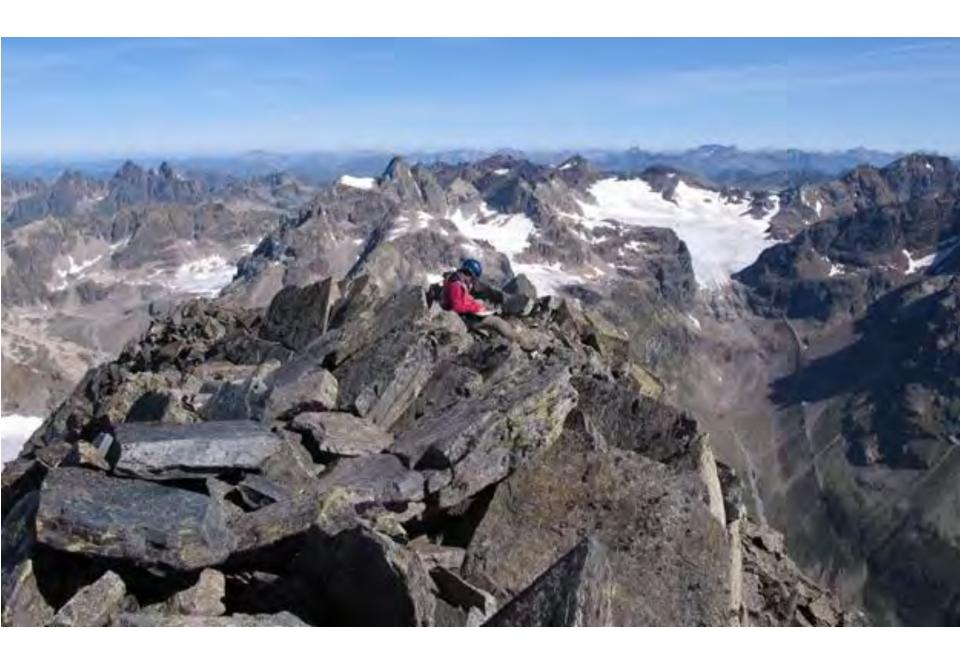
Rock Scree

Temperatures



Scherrer & Körner 2010, GCB





Piz Linard, 3410 m; Foto H. Rhyner

Important differences





	Alpine	Arctic
Heterogeneity	Higher	Lower
Biodiversity	Higher	Lower
Fragmentation	High	Low
Migration distances	Short	Long
Seed sources	Close	Far
Gene flow	Fast	Slow

Summary

- Alpine and Arctic ecosystems are very sensitive to warming temperatures
- Upon warming, tall and competitive species are winning, small species are losing
- Environmental heterogeneity, fragmentation and rapid geneflow potentially buffer plant species composition in the alpine
- Large distances potentially buffer communities in the Arctic



Saype – A story of the future (Rocher de Naye 2017)

Co-Authors



Accelerated increase in plant species richness on mountain summits is linked to warming.

Steinbauer MJ, Grytnes J-A, Jurasinski G, Kulonen A, Lenoir J, Pauli H, Rixen C, Winkler M, Bardy-Durchhalter M, Barni E, Bjorkman AD, Breiner FT, Burg S, Czortek P, Dawes MA, Delimat A, Dullinger S, Erschbamer B, Felde VA, Fernández-Arberas O, Fossheim KF, Gómez-Garcia D, Georges D, Grindrud ET, Haider S, Haugum SV, Henriksen H, Herreros MJ, Jaroszewicz B, Jaroszynska F, Kanka R, Kapfer J, Klanderud K, Kühn I, Lamprecht A, Matteodo M, Morra di Cella U, Normand S, Odland A, Olsen SL, Palacio S, Petey M, Piscová V, Sedlakova B, Steinbauer K, Stöckli V, Svenning J-C, Teppa G, Theurillat J-P, Vittoz P, Woodin SJ, Zimmermann NE, Wipf S.

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