Community Composition and Species Abundance Shifts in Long-Term Observational Studies in Northern Coastal Alaska



Jacob Harris

Graduate Advisor: Dr. Robert Hollister





Outline

- Background Information
- Research Questions and hypothesis
- Methods
- •Significance

The Arctic

Red Line represents the tree line.



Location with at least one day of full light or darkness.

Courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin.

The Arctic and Climate Change



Chapin et al. 2000







Arctic Vegetation Greening



CAVM Team. 2003. Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map. (1:7,500,000 scale), Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Map No. 1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. ISBN: 0-9767525-0-6, ISBN-13: 978-0-9767525-0-9

Warming Affects Vegetation

- Growth is temperature dependent
- Longer growing season
- Soil temperatures (thawed soil and nutrients)
- Moisture availability
- Vegetation cover







The original International Tundra Experiment sites agreed on a common warming manipulation to simulate climate change

Traditional Plant Measurements

- Plant phenology
- Plant growth
- Plant reproduction

Part of the

Beginning in 2009





Arctic Observatory Network

Collaborative Research: Sustaining and amplifying the ITEX AON through automation and increased interdisciplinarity of observations

Collaborators: FIU, Florida International University UTEP, University of Texas at El Paso UAA, University of Alaska at Anchorage





The overall project









Barrow wet





ANT

My Research Questions & Hypothesis

- Does an increase in the abundance of a particular plant species affect the abundance of another plant species?
- Does warming influence this?
- Are any species directly competing?
- H_a: There will be evidence for possible abundance relationships within warmed plots.
- Analysis through ANOVA.
- Abiotic factors well established; investigate biotic factors.

Methods

- Point-framing
- Density estimates







Gregory 2014

Significance



- Enhanced prediction of plant community composition via biotic factors.
- This information may have implications for understanding larger ecosystem processes.





Acknowledgements

- International Tundra Experiment (ITEX) researchers, especially Dr. Hollister and the 2016 AEP crew.
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation (UIC)

References

- ACIA. 2004. Impacts of a warming arctic. Cambridge, United Kindgom: Cambridge University Press.
- Barrett RT and Hollister RD. 2016. Arctic plants are capable of sustained responses to long-term warming. Polar Res 35:25405.
- Barrett RTS, Hollister RD, Oberbauer SF, Tweedie CE. 2015. Arctic plant responses to changing abiotic factors in northern alaska. Am J Bot 102(12):2020-31.
- CAVM Team. 2003. Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map. (1:7,500,000 scale), Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Map No. 1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. ISBN: 0-9767525-0-6, ISBN-13: 978-0-9767525-0-9
- Chapin FS, McGuire AD, Randerson J, Pielke R, Baldocchi D, Hobbie SE, Roulet N, Eugster W, Kasischke E, Rastetter EB, et al. 2000. Arctic and boreal ecosystems of western north america as components of the climate system. Global Change Biol 6:211-23.
- Chapin FS, Shaver GR, Giblin AE, Nadelhoffer KJ, Laundre JA. 1995. Responses of arctic tundra to experimental and observed changes in climate. Ecology 76(3):694-711.
- CHAPIN FS. 1983. Direct and indirect effects of temperature on arctic plants. Polar Biol 2(1):47-52.
- Elmendorf SC, Henry GHR, Hollister RD, Bjork RG, Bjorkman AD, Callaghan TV, Collier LS, Cooper EJ, Cornelissen JHC, Day TA, et al. 2012a. Global assessment of experimental climate warming on tundra vegetation: Heterogeneity over space and time. Ecol Lett 15(2):164-75.
- Gregory JL. 2014 Structural Comparison o fArctic Plant communities Across the Landscape and with Experimental Warming in Northern Alaska. Master's thesis. Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 87 pp.
- Hollister RD and Webber PJ. 2000. Biotic validation of small open-top chambers in a tundra ecosystem. Global Change Biol 6(7):835-42.
- Hollister RD, Webber PJ, Tweedie CE. 2005. The response of alaskan arctic tundra to experimental warming: Differences between short- and long-term responses. Global Change Biol 11(4):525-36.
- IPCC. 2013. Climate change 2013: The physical science basis. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Kremers KS, Hollister RD, Oberbauer SF. 2015. Diminished response of arctic plants to warming over time. Plos One 10(3):e0116586.
- May JL and Hollister RD. 2012. Validation of a simplified point frame method to detect change in tundra vegetation. Polar Biol 35(12):1815-23.
- Post E and Forchhammer MC. 2008. Climate change reduces reproductive success of an arctic herbivore through trophic mismatch. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences 363(1501):2369-75.
- Post E, Pedersen C, Wilmers CC, Forchhammer MC. 2008. Warming, plant phenology and the spatial dimension of trophic mismatch for large herbivores. Proceedings of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences 275(1646):2005-13.
- Rustad LE, Campbell JL, Marion GM, Norby RJ, Mitchell MJ, Hartley AE, Cornelissen JHC, Gurevitch J, Gcte-News. 2001. A meta-analysis of the response of soil respiration, net nitrogen mineralization, and aboveground plant growth to experimental ecosystem warming. Oecologia 126(4):543-62.
- Shiklomanov NI, Streletskiy DA, Nelson FE, Hollister RD, Romanovsky VE, Tweedie CE, Bockheim JG, Brown J. 2010. Decadal variations of active-layer thickness in moisture-controlled landscapes, barrow, alaska. Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences 115(G4):n/a.

Questions? harrisj6@mail.gvsu.edu

