

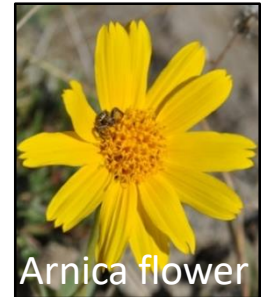
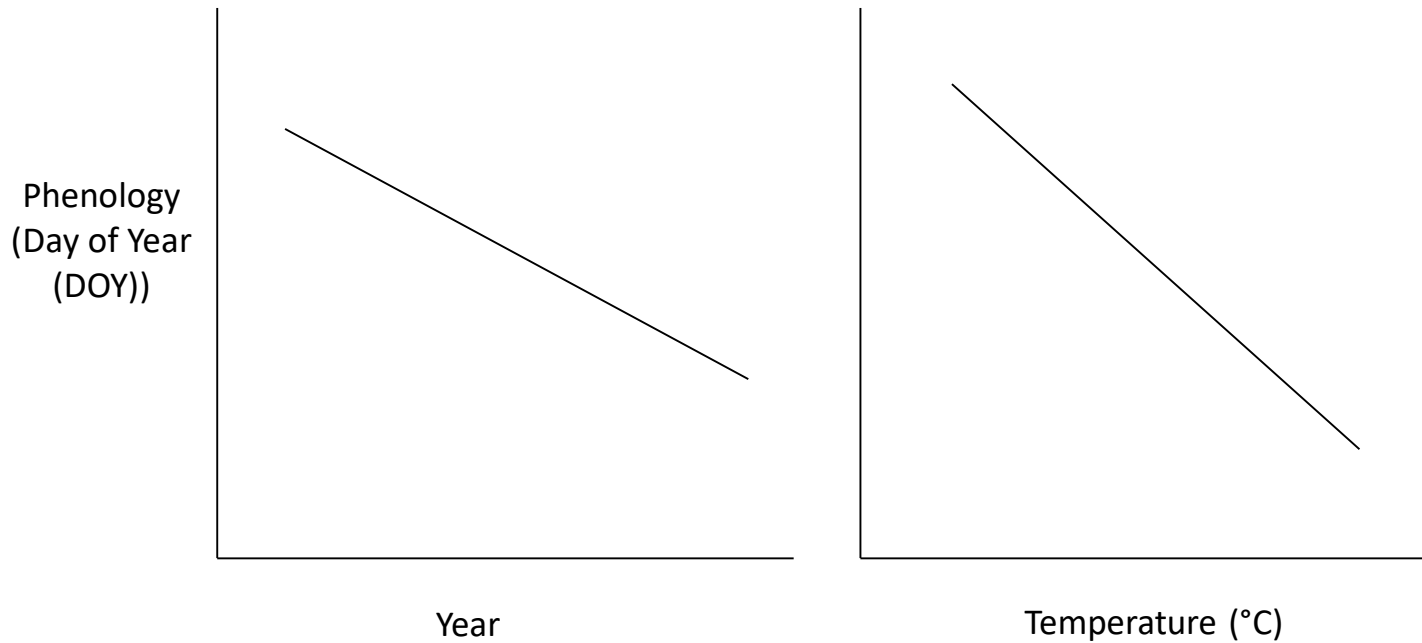
High-Arctic phenology shifts: climate change consequences for reproductive success and plant community composition



Zoe Panchen

W. Garfield Weston Postdoctoral
Fellow in Northern Research

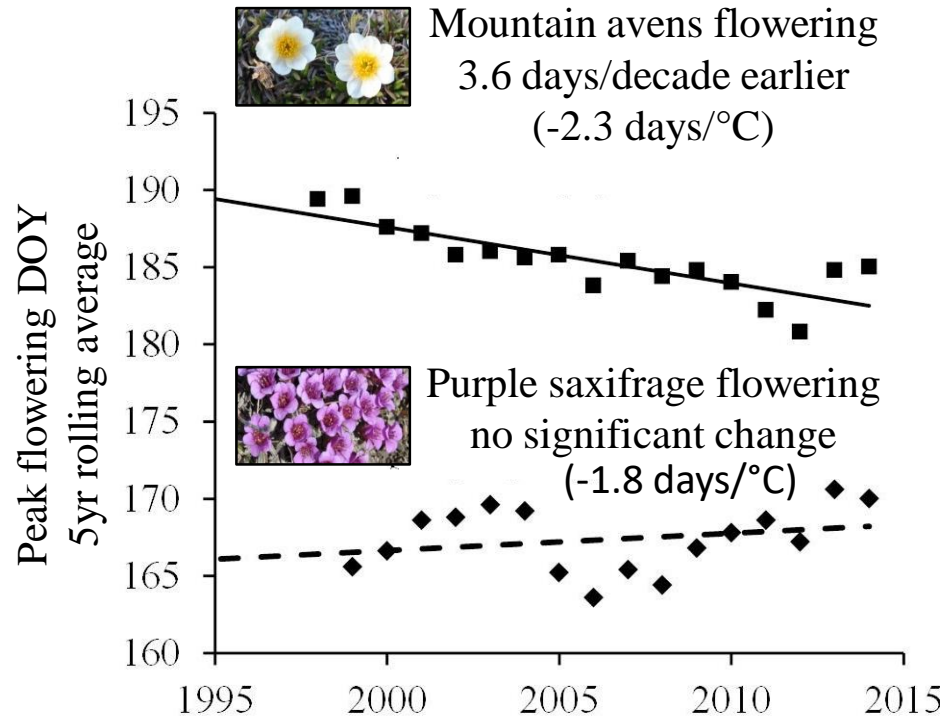
Phenology shifts due to climate change



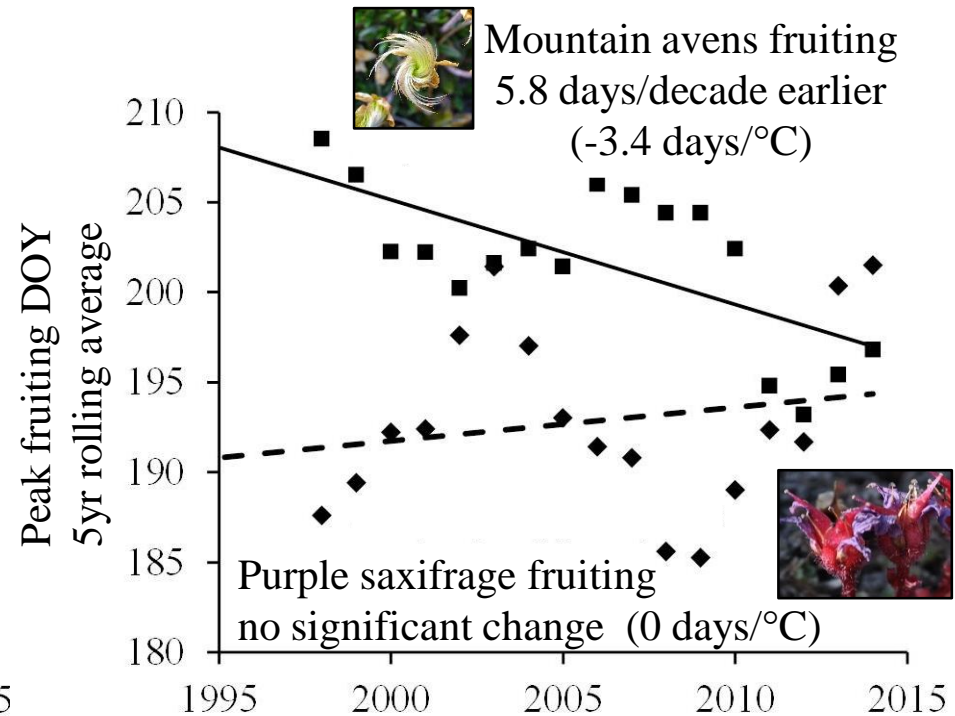
Tundra green-up, flowering and fruiting generally getting earlier as climate warms

Phenology responses differ

Flowering Time



Fruiting Time

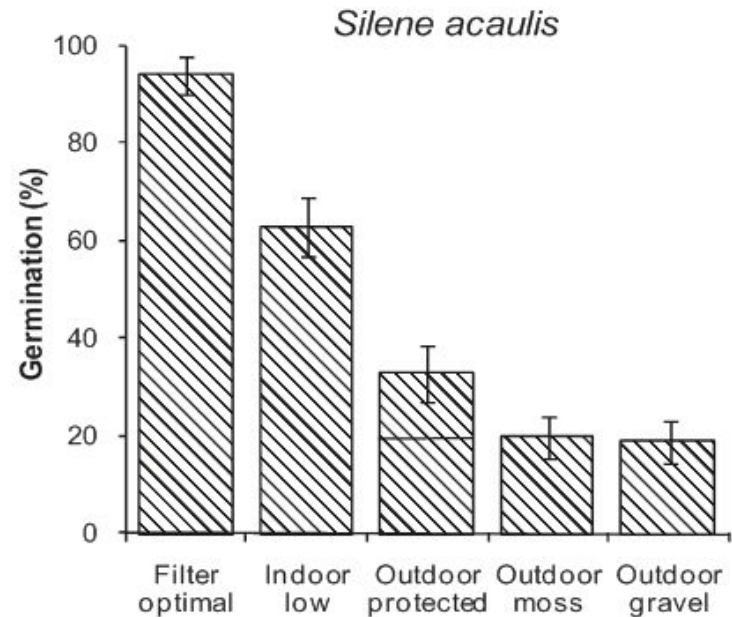


- Differences among species
- Differences among phenological events of same species

Arctic plant reproductive success

With warmer Arctic temperatures ...

- greater germination
- more viable seed

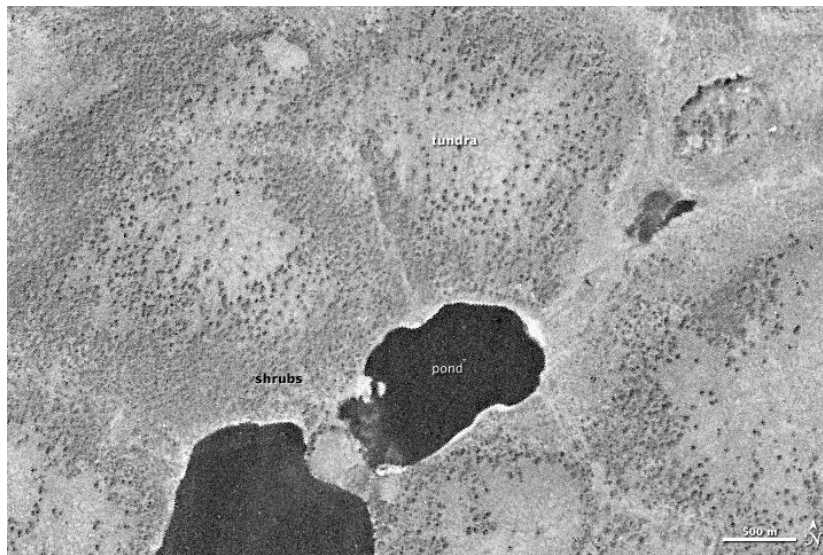


Müller et al. (2011)

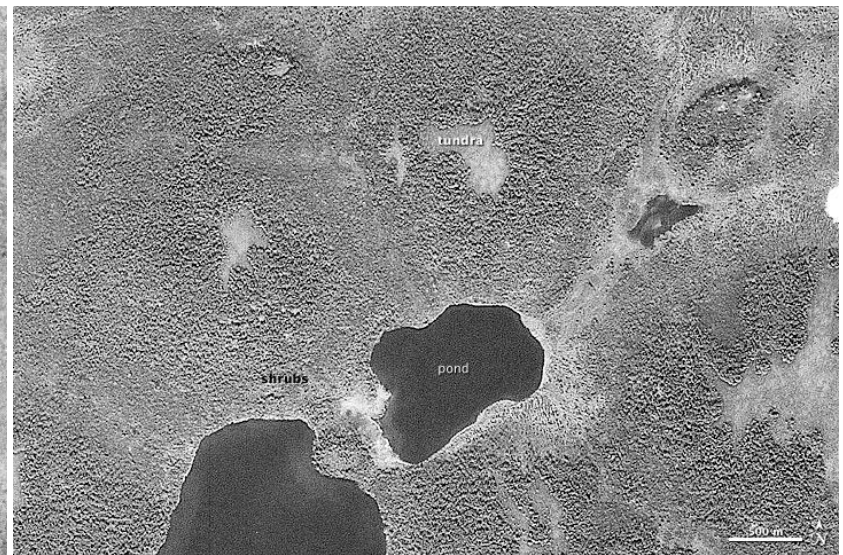
Plant community composition changes

With warmer Arctic temperatures ...

- change in Arctic plant community composition
- Arctic shrub-ification



1966: Siberian tundra



2009: Siberian tundra

Phenology – reproductive success - plant community structure

What is the relationship between

- Flowering times and reproductive success?
- Phenology-reproductive success and species composition and abundance changes?

Expect shift towards greater proportion of species that benefit most from climate change.

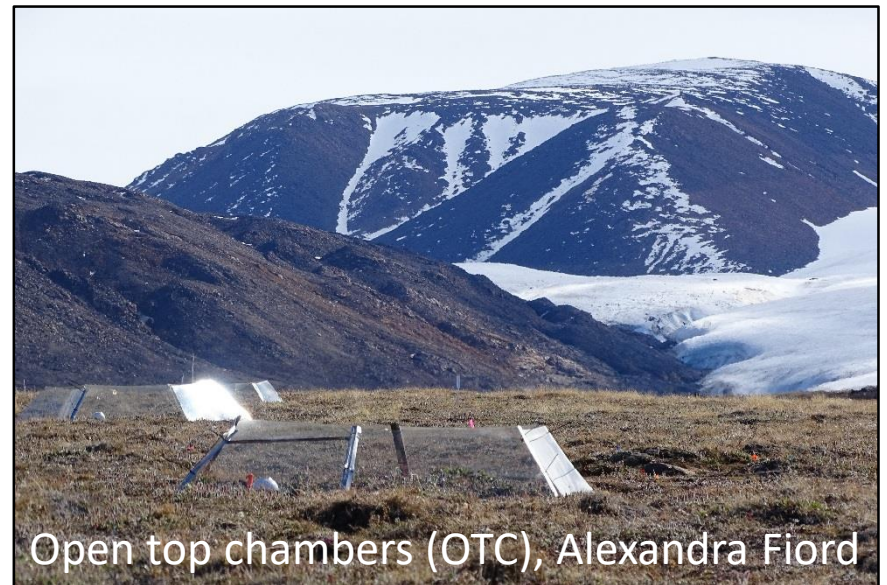




Alexandra Fiord

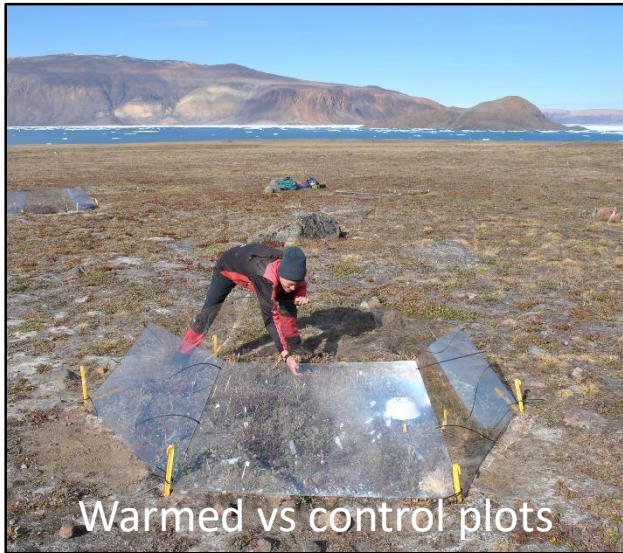


Alexandra Fiord, Ellesmere Island (79°N)



Open top chambers (OTC), Alexandra Fiord

Phenology, reproductive success & plant community composition



Phenology



Reproductive success



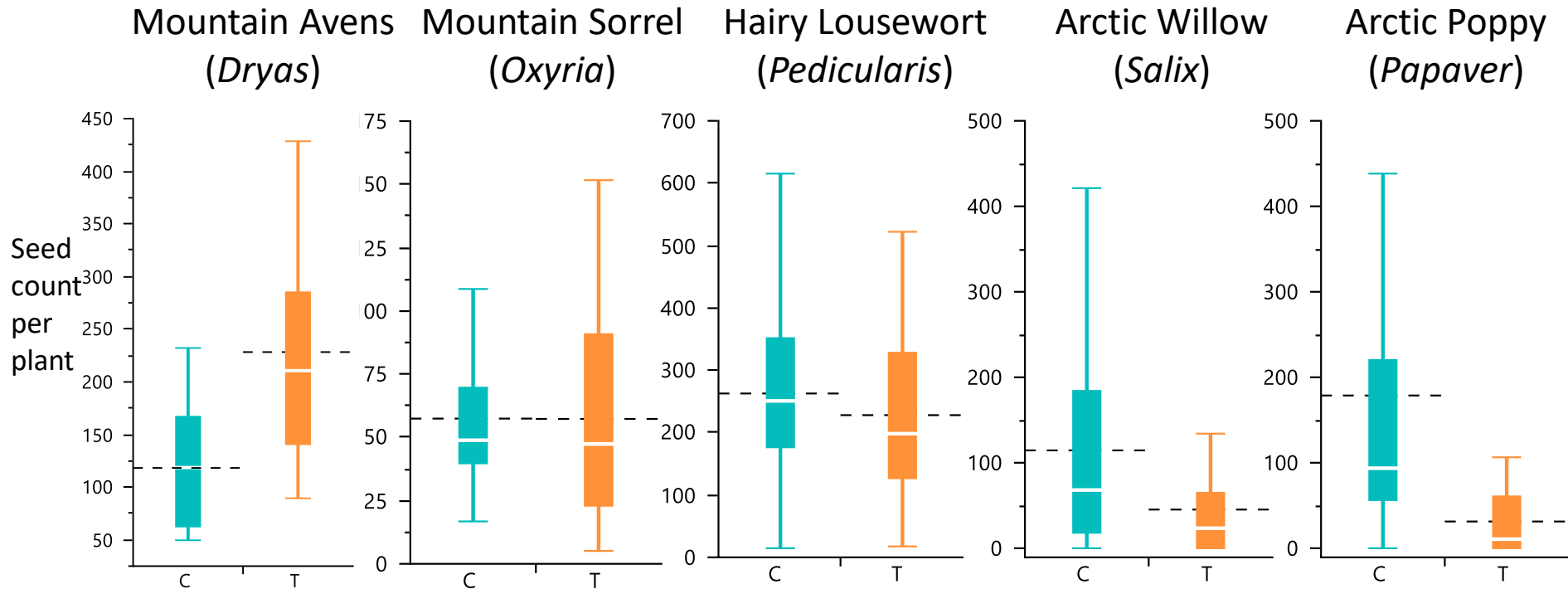
Community structure

- flowering times
- green-up times
- fruiting times

- seed quantity
- seed weight
- seed viability

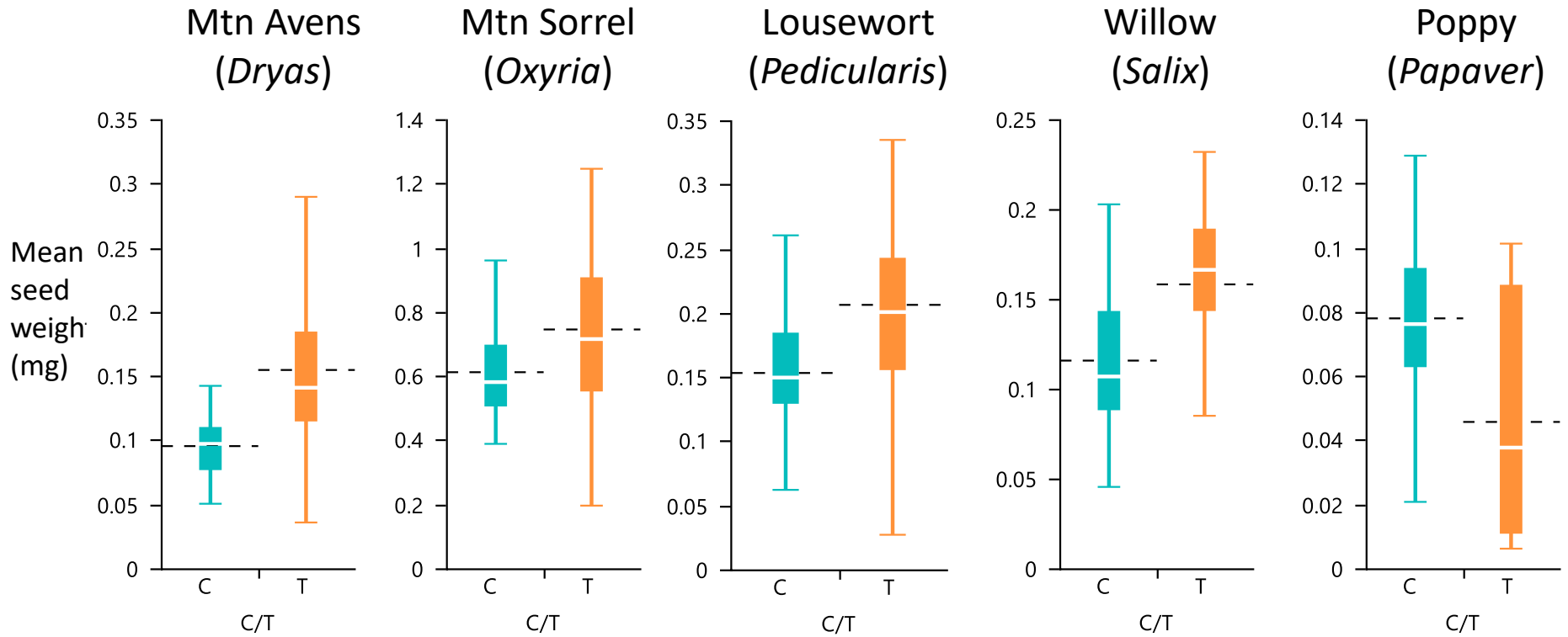
- composition
- abundance

Seed quantity



- *Dryas*: More seeds in warmed versus control plots
- *Oxyria* and *Pedicularis*:
No difference in warmed versus control plots
- *Salix* and *Papaver*:
Fewer seeds in warmed versus control plots

Seed weight

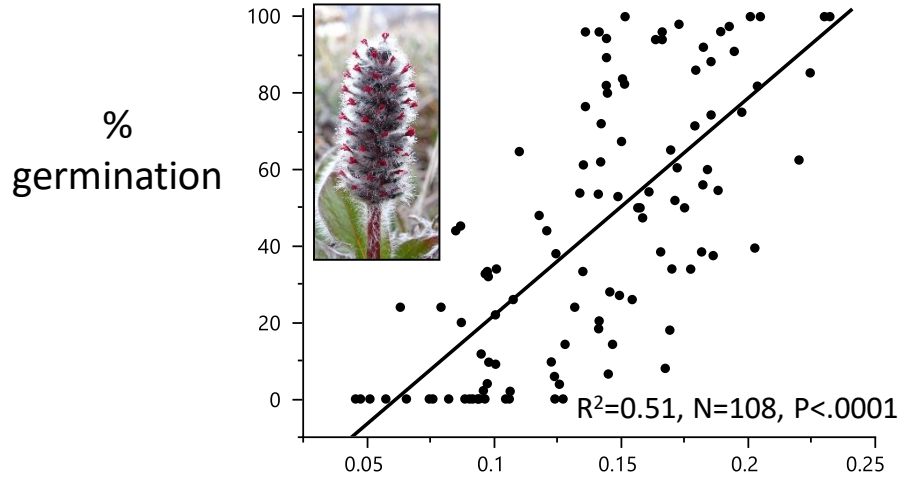


Plants in warmed plots produce heavier seeds

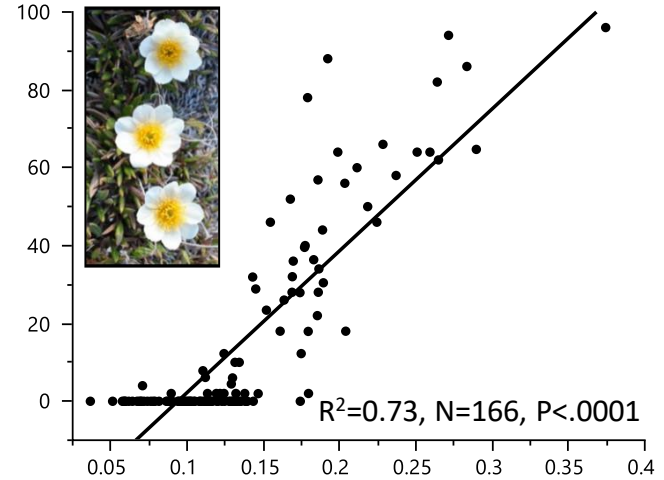
Except Poppy

Seed viability

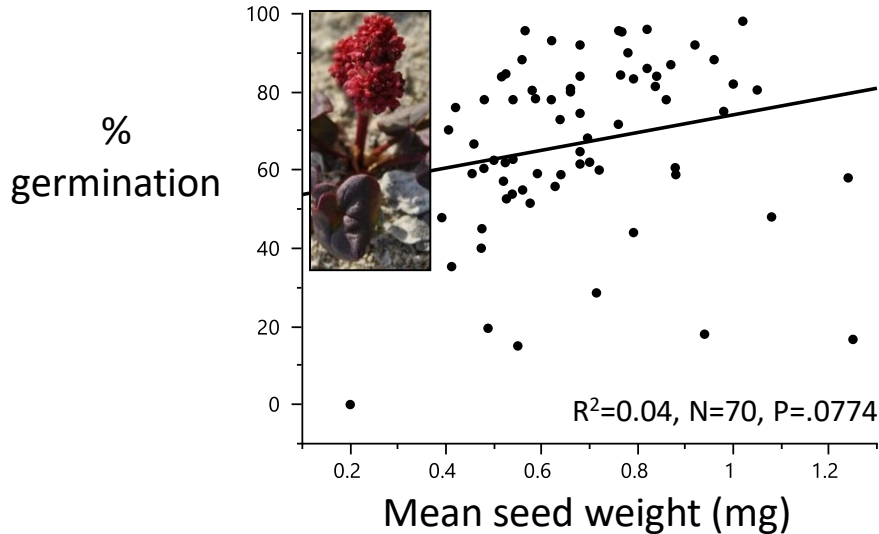
Arctic Willow (*Salix*)



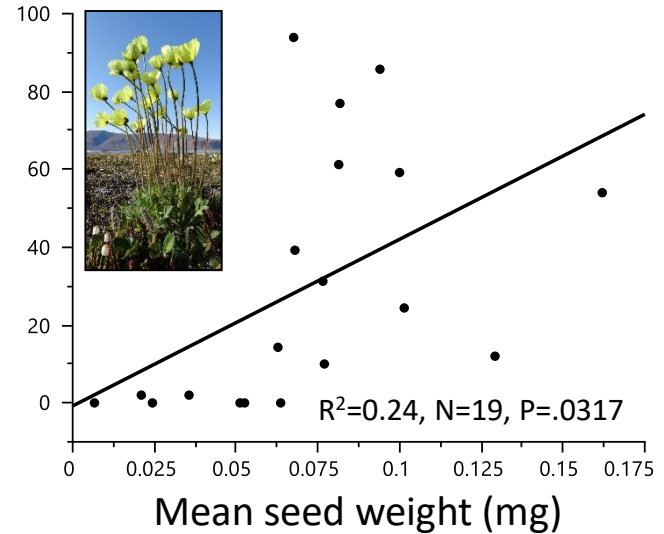
Mountain Avens (*Dryas*)



Mountain Sorrel (*Oxyria*)



Arctic Poppy (*Papaver*)

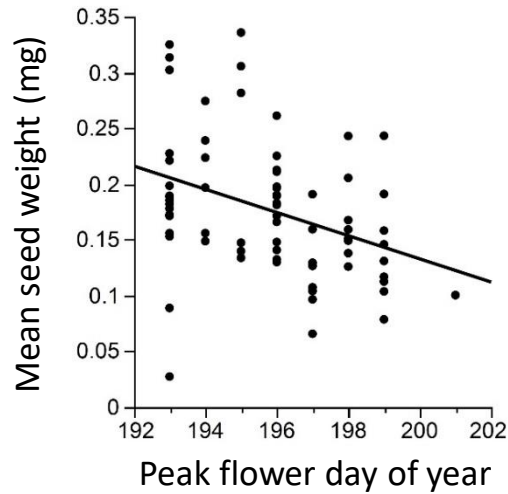


Heavier seeds = greater germination

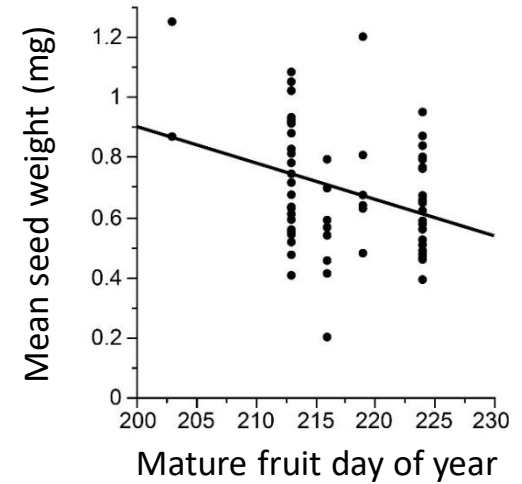
Phenology - reproductive success



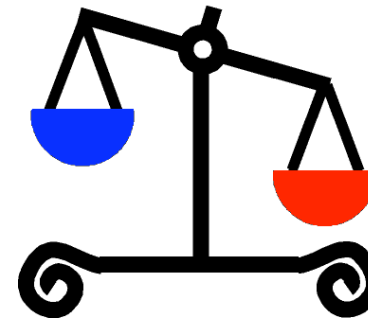
Hairy lousewort
(*Pedicularis hirsuta*)



Mountain sorrel
(*Oxyria digyna*)

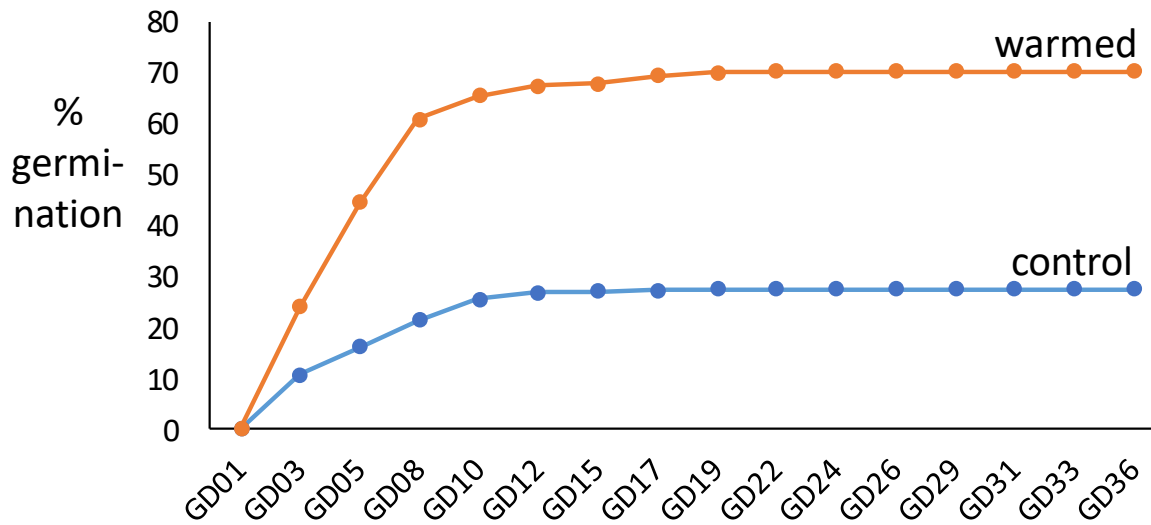


←
Earlier flowering/fruiting

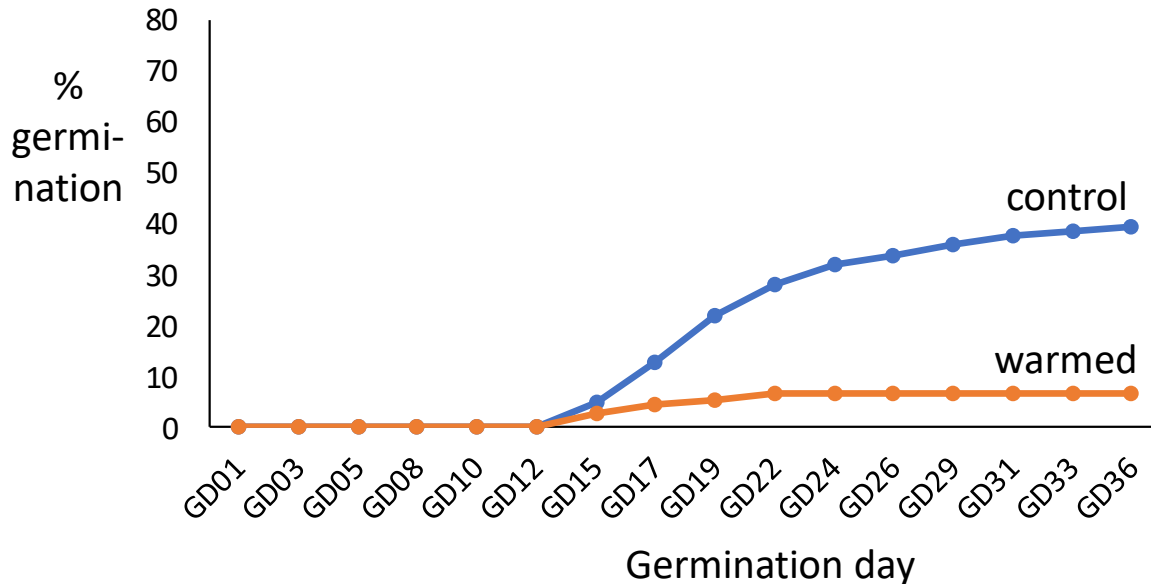


Heavier seeds

Reproductive success – species composition

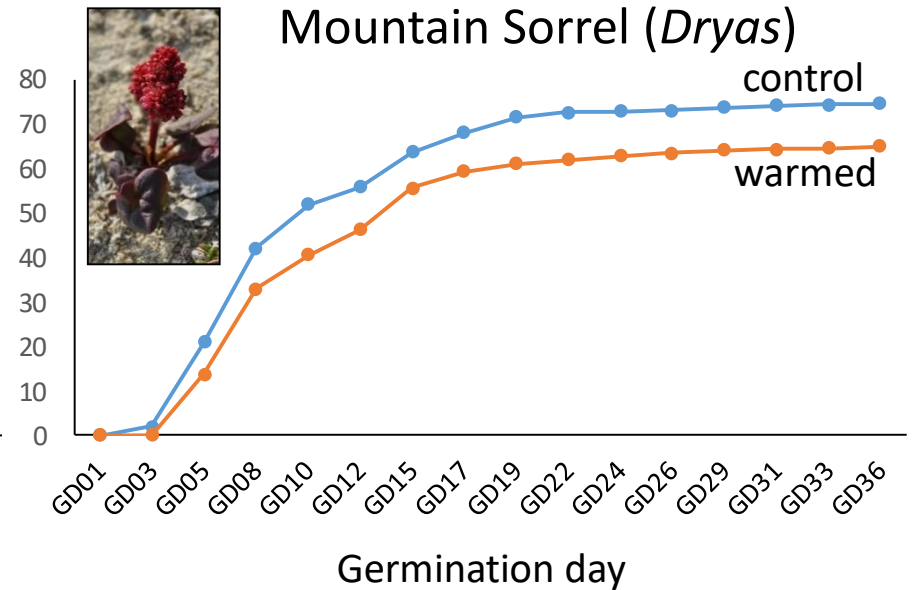
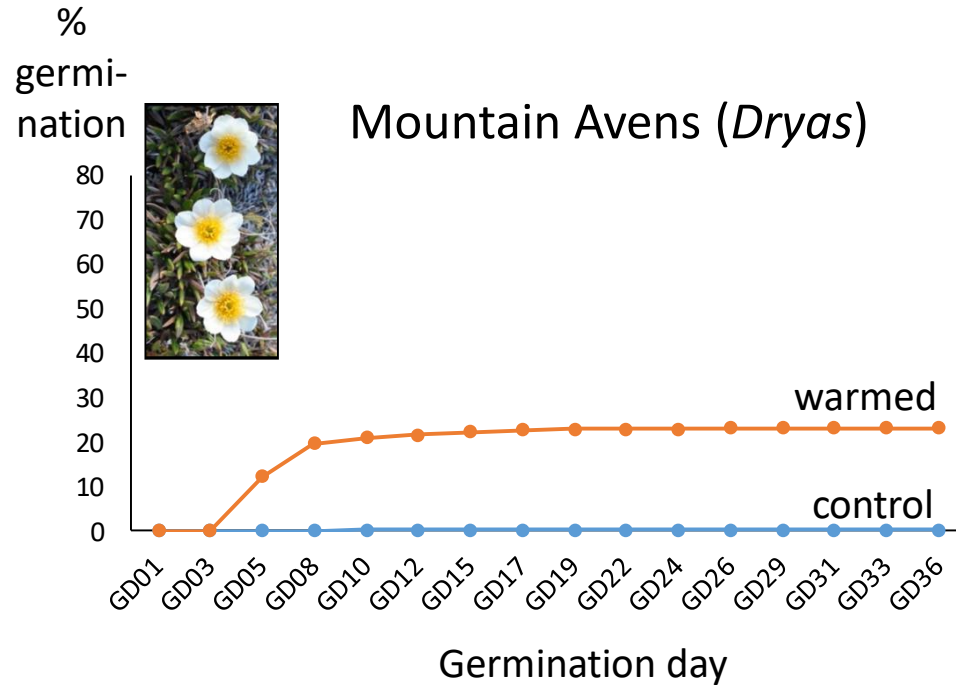


Arctic willow
is
“taking over”



Arctic poppy
is
“now seen less
often in
warmed plots”

Reproductive success – species composition



Only seeds from warmed plots germinated



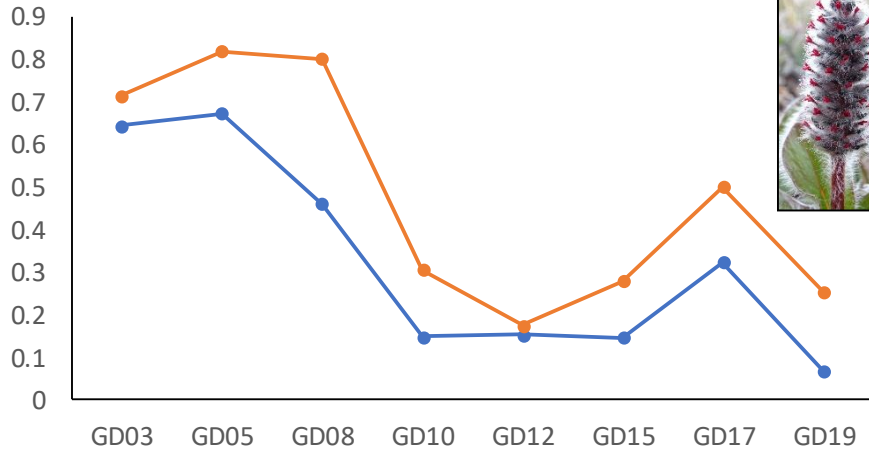
Only 1/3650 seeds germinated!

- tetrazolium test +ve
- germination conditions not met

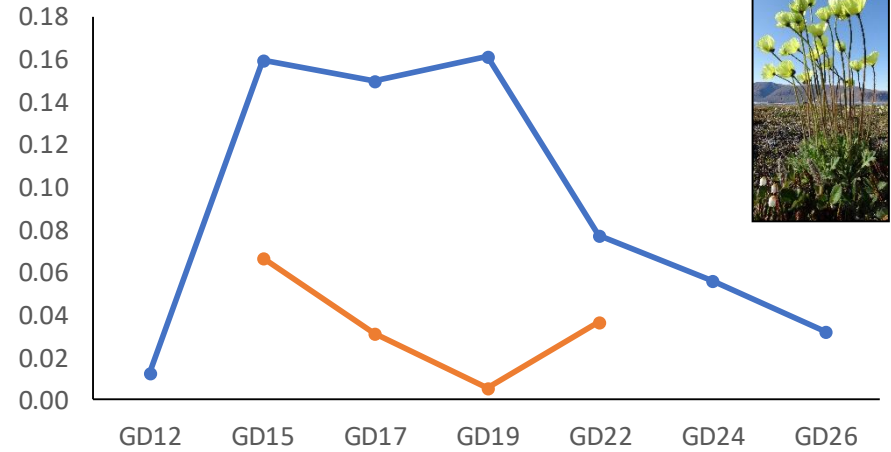
Seedling vigor

Seedling weight (mg)

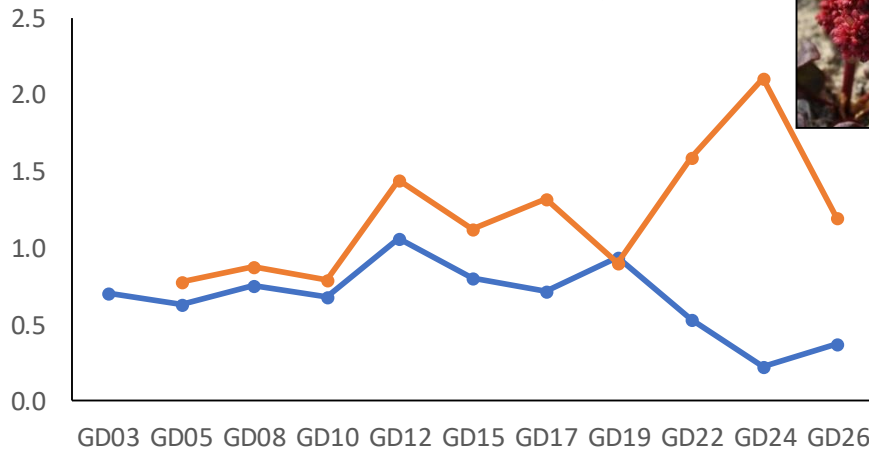
Willow (*Salix*)



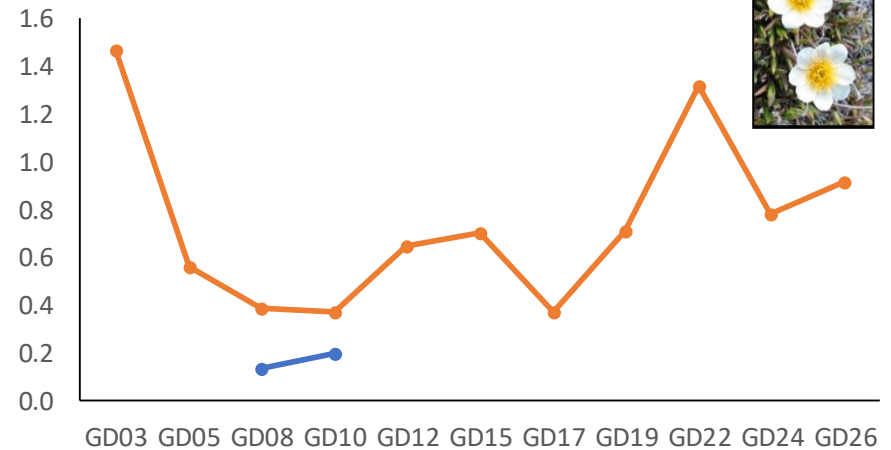
Poppy (*Papaver*)



Mountain Sorrel (*Oxyria*)



Mountain Avens (*Dryas*)



Germination day

Salix warmed plots seedlings more vigorous

Earlier germinating Salix seeds are more vigorous

In warmed plots...



- ↓ # seeds
- ↑ seed weight
- ↑ germination
- ↑ seedling vigor



- ↓ # seeds
- ↓ seed weight
- ↓ germination
- ↓ seedling vigor

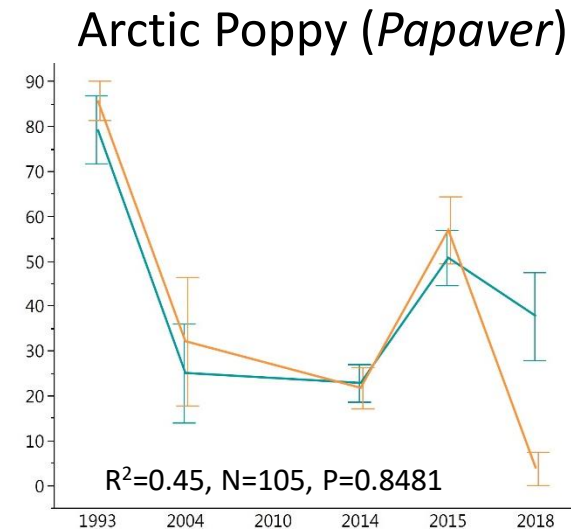
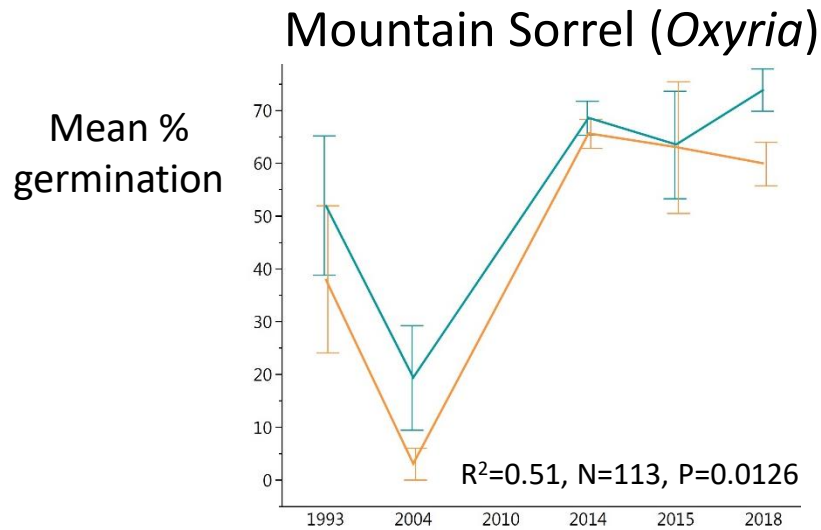
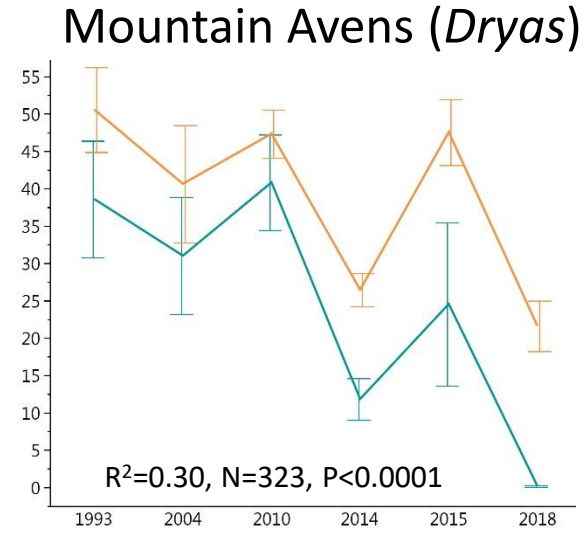
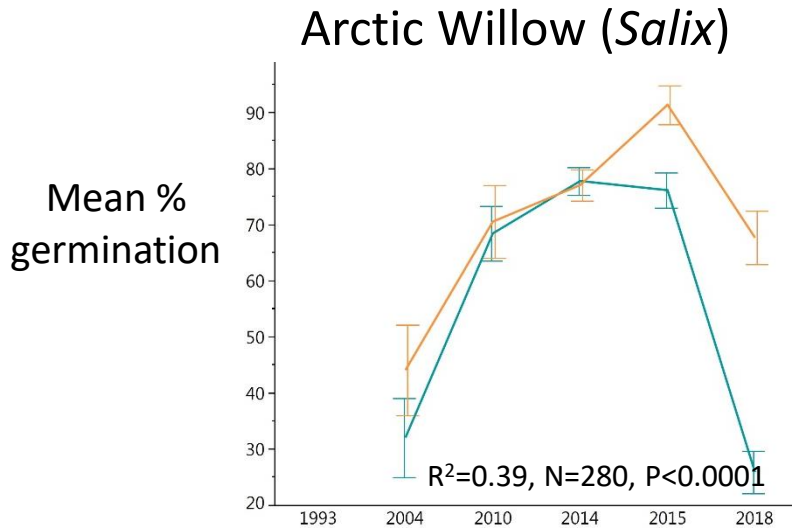


- ≈ # seeds
- ↑ seed weight
- ↓ germination
- ↑ seedling vigor



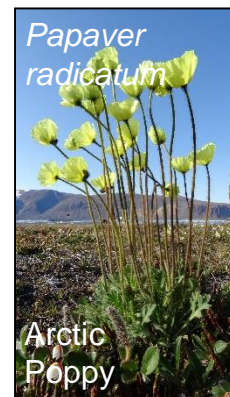
- ↑ # seeds
- ↑ seed weight
- ↑ germination
- ? ↑ seedling vigor

% germination over the years



Preliminary analysis suggests ...

- Warmer temperatures appear to increase some reproductive success measures
- Link between phenology, reproductive success and plant community composition/species abundance but ... further analysis required



Acknowledgements

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