

An Eco-Evolutionary Basis for Adaptation to Climate Change

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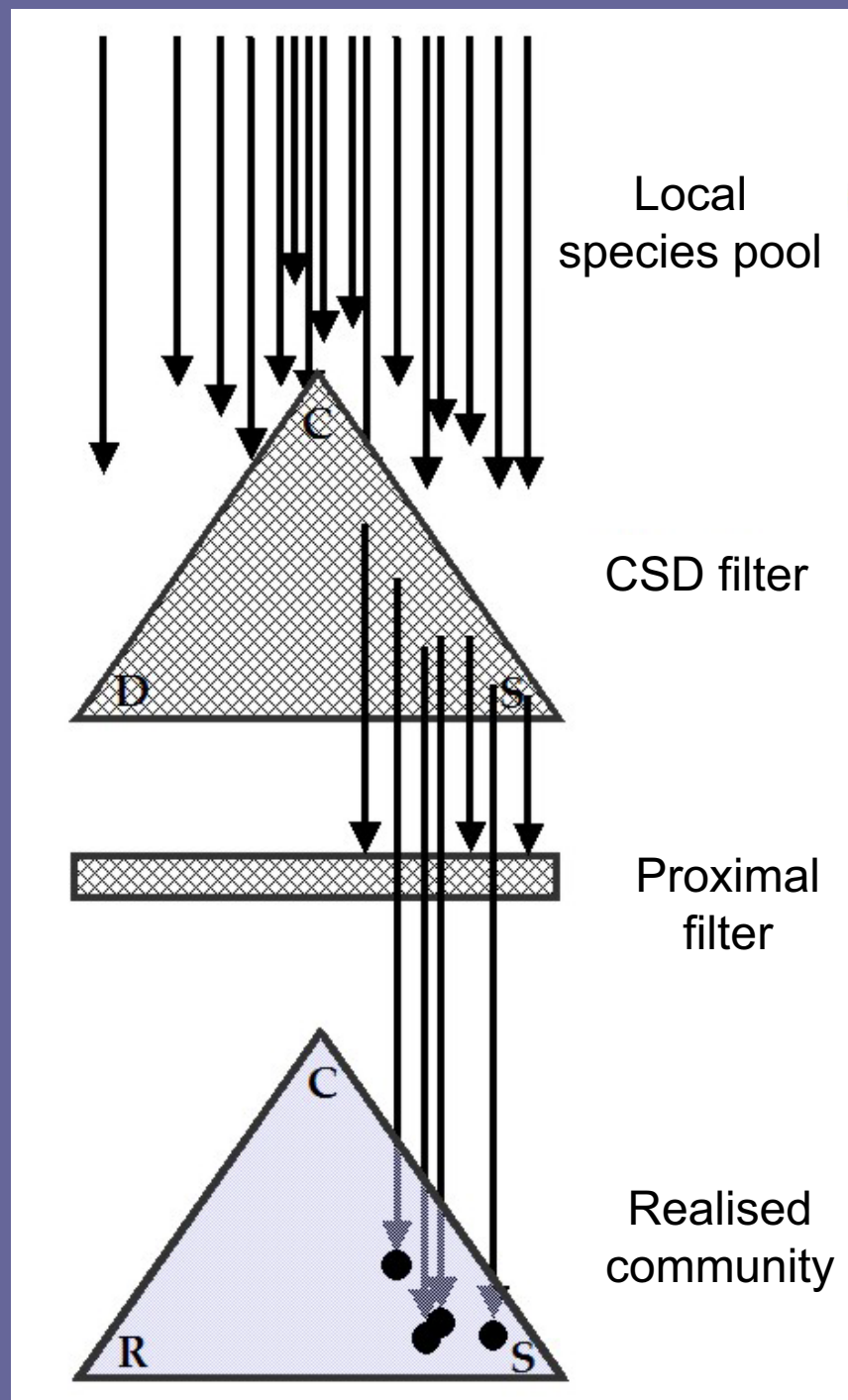
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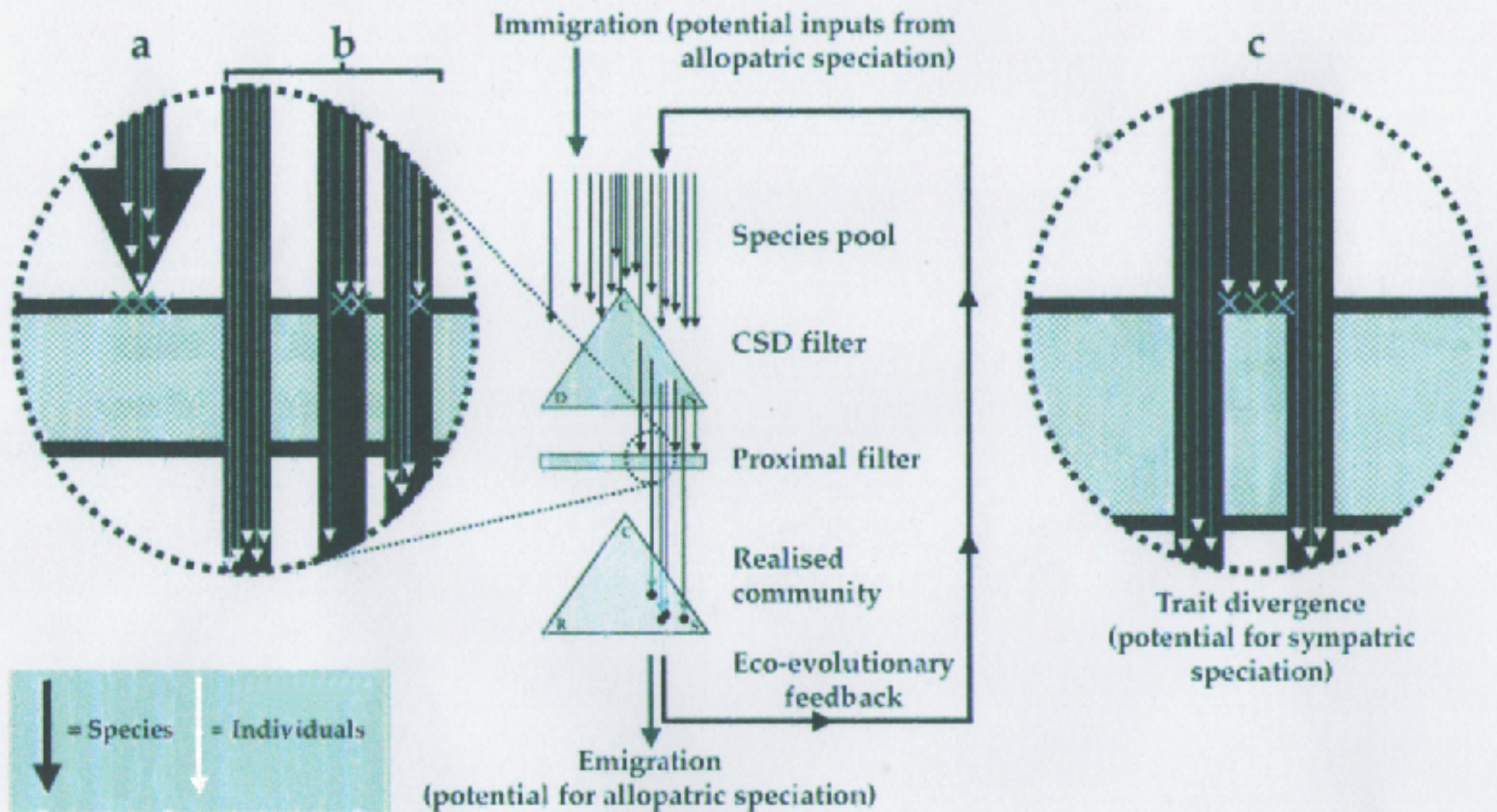
*Supported by the NSF LTREB programme (USA), the Ecological
Continuity Trust (UK) and the Health and Safety Laboratory (UK)*

The twin-filter model of community and ecosystem assembly*

* Phil Grime and Simon Pierce
(2011) *The Evolutionary strategies that shape ecosystems*. (in press)

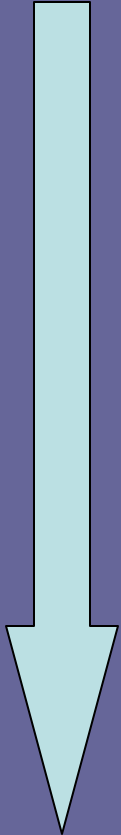


Detail of the twin-filter model showing how ecological filters can act as evolutionary selection pressures



7 steps of vegetation response to climate change

Degree of ecosystem change



1. Survival and stasis due to acclimation of established plants.

2. In situ decline in some genotypes, promotion of others.

3. Local relocation/expansion of species and genotypes .

4. Decline of successful regeneration by resident species.

5. Periodic invasions by new species following extreme events.

6. Extinction of many resident species. Ecosystem changes.

7. Dominance by new species. Ecosystem modified.

Buxton Climate Change Study

Est. 1993

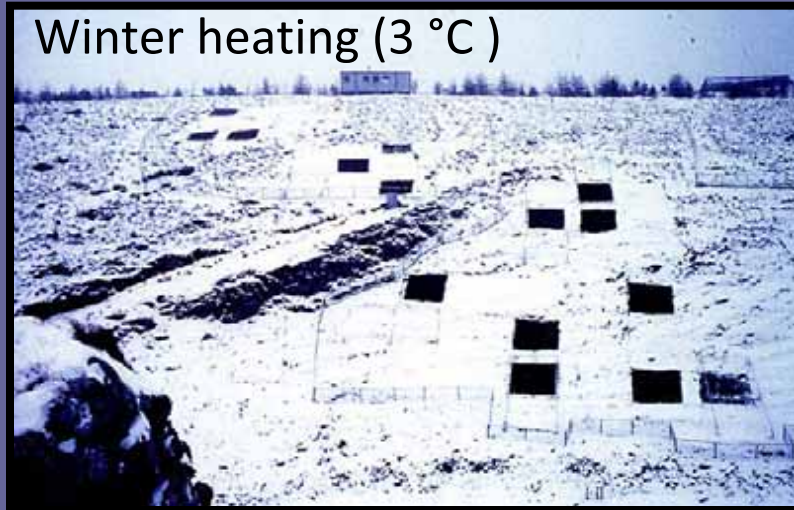


Calcareous grassland

Annually grazed, production 350-400 g/m²/yr

Buxton, England; 370 m a.s.l., 53 20' N Lat

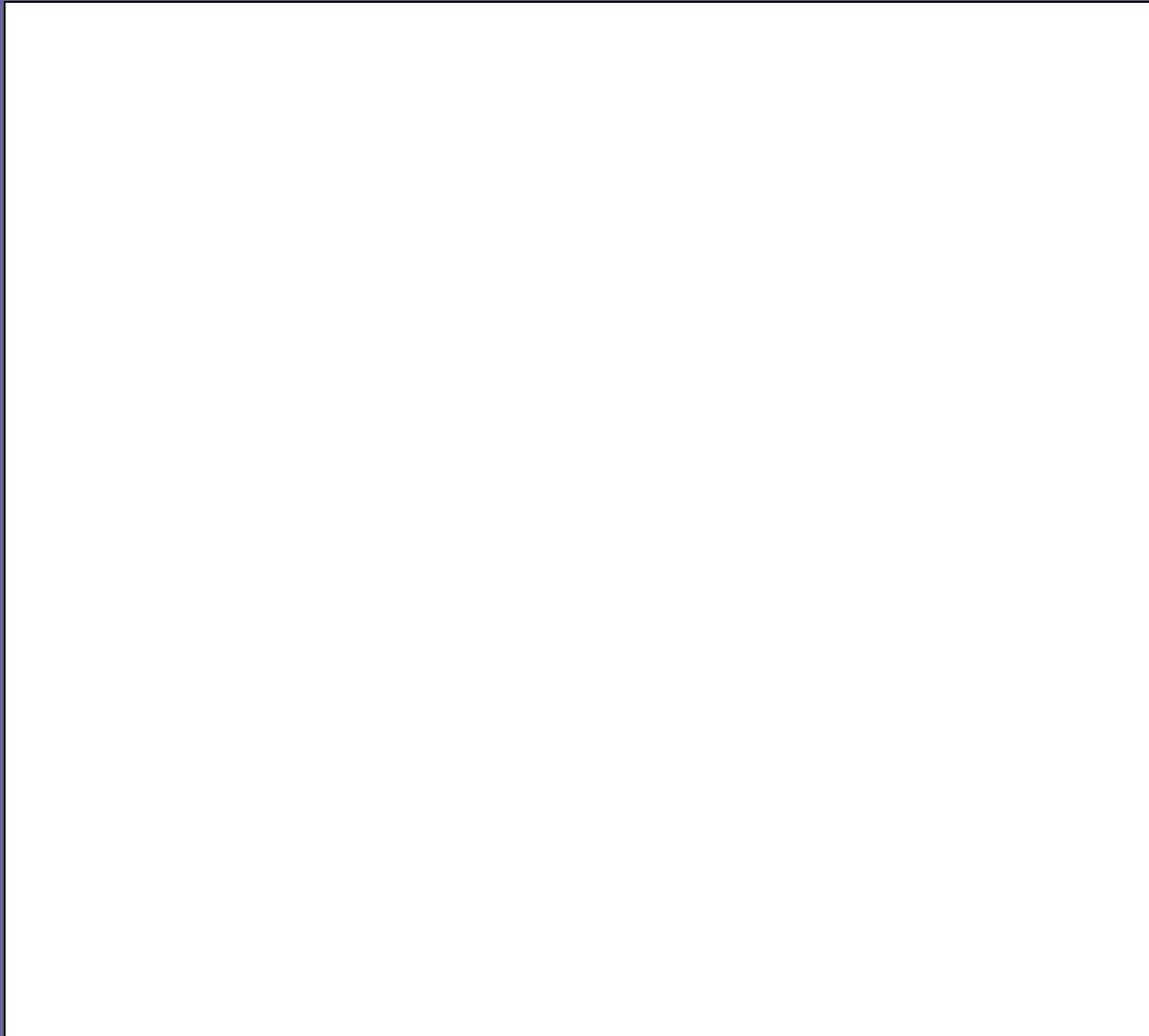
Long-term climate manipulations



+ Temp/water interactions

3x3 m plots, 5 replicates

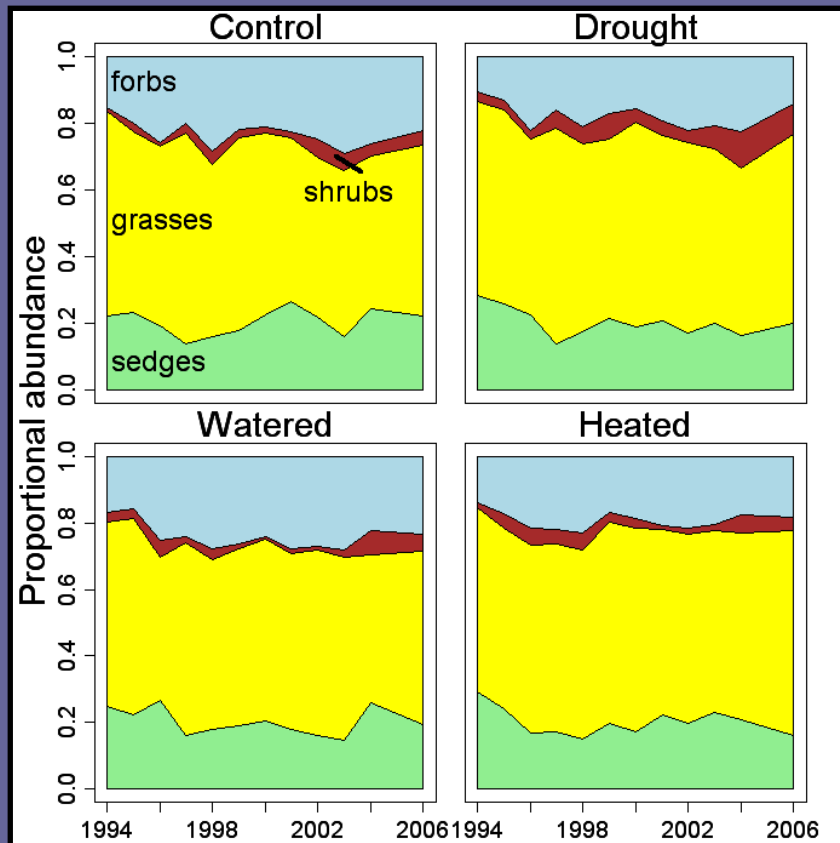
Results after 5 years



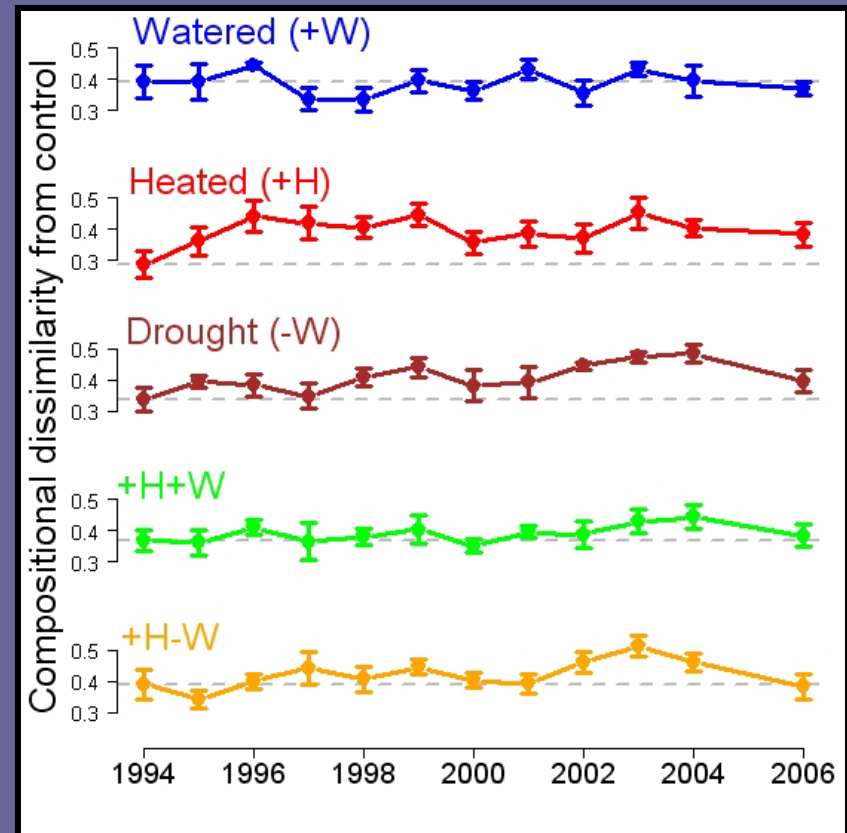
Grime *et al.* (2000)
Science 289:762-765.

No progressive change in composition after 13 years in 3x3 m plots

Grime et al. 2008 *PNAS*



Major life form groups
unchanged



Species composition
fairly stable

Why does this grassland resist climate forcing?



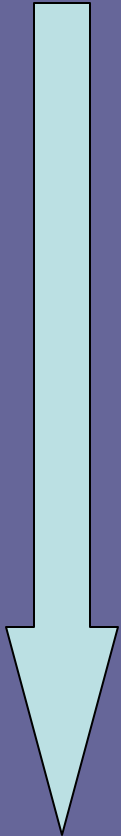
The search for genetic responses to the long-term manipulations of the Buxton climate

- *Plantago lanceolata*, *Festuca ovina*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Carex flacca*, *Carex panicea*, *Briza media*, *Sanguisorba minor*.
- Catherine Ravenscroft
- Raj Whitlock
- Sarah Buckland



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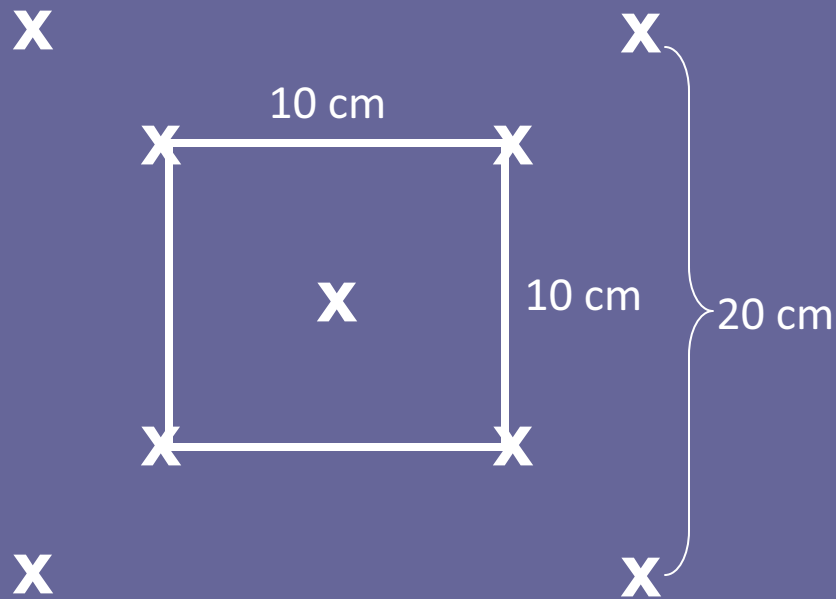
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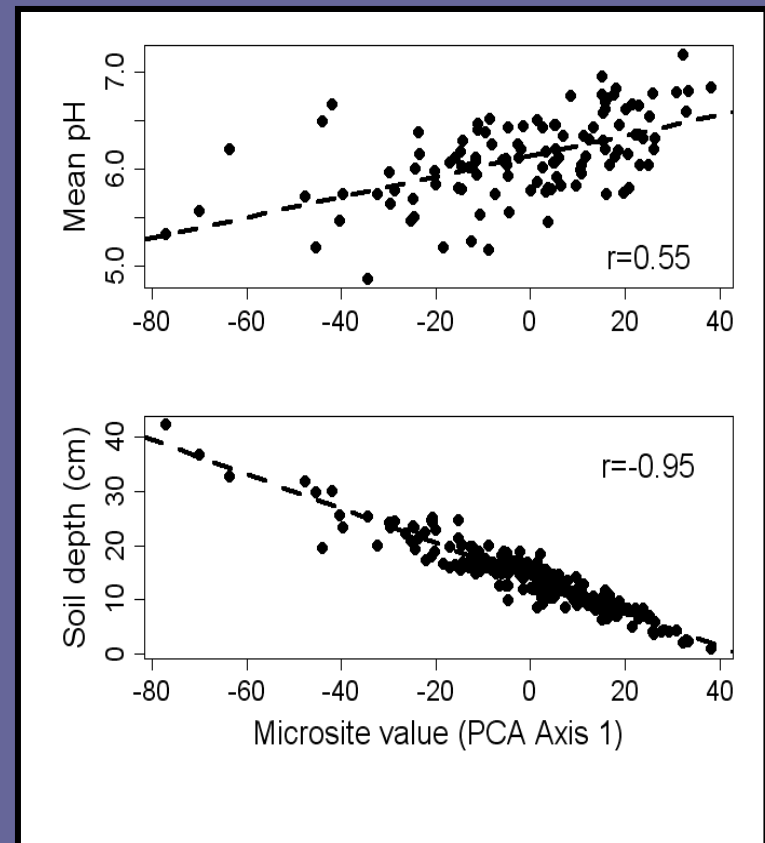
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Fine-scale (100 cm²) vegetation and soil surveys (2008)



240 quadrats (8 per 3x3m plot)

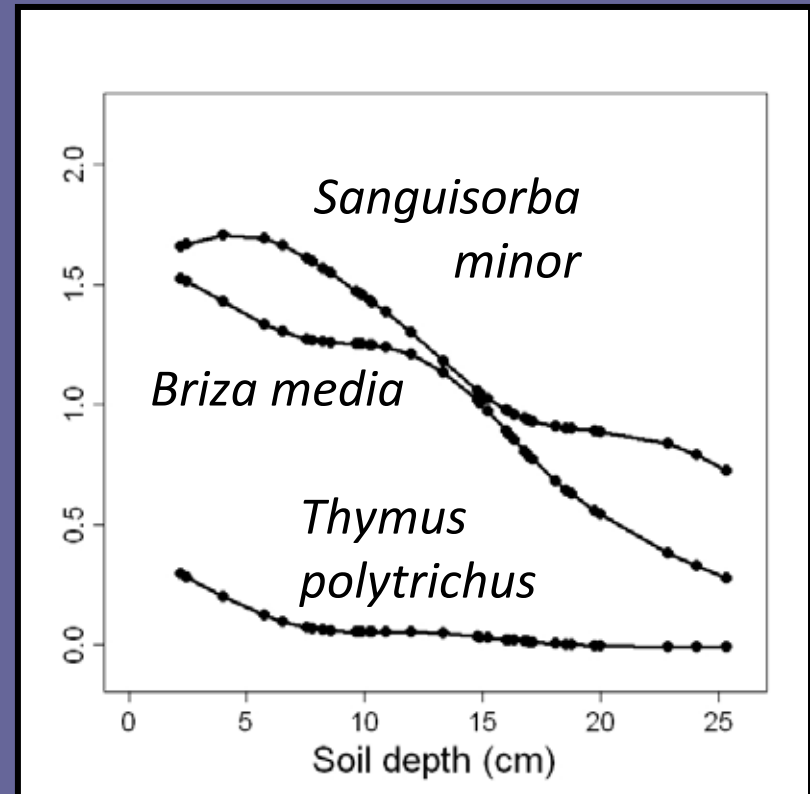
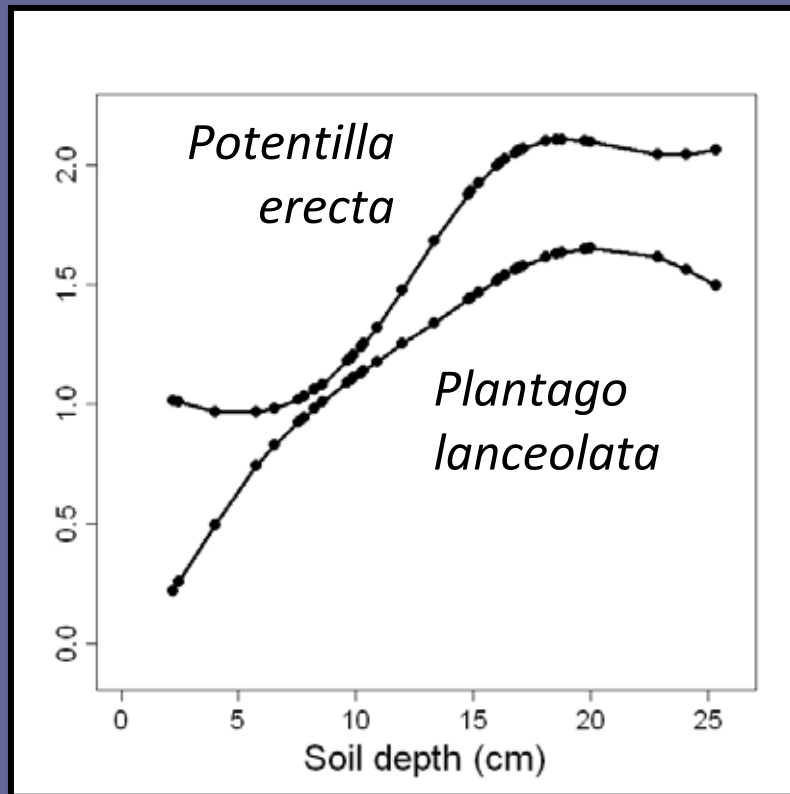


13 out of 25 species exhibited microsite responses in controls ($GLM P < 0.05$)

Deep site specialists

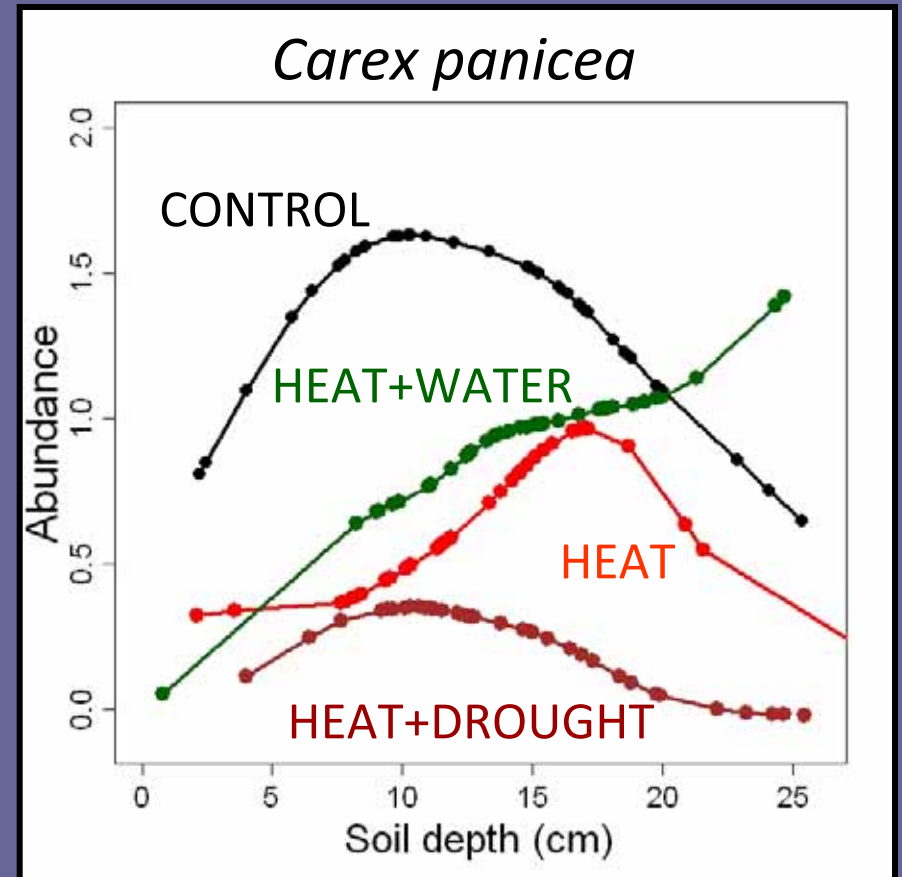
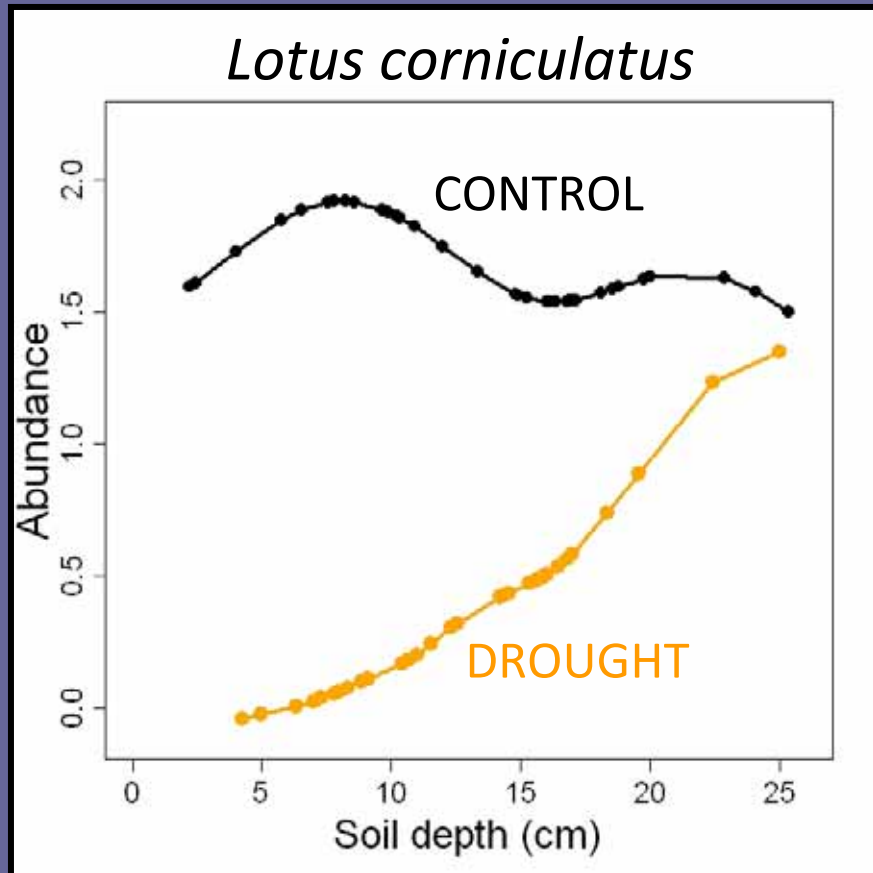
Shallow site specialists

Abundance (cover class)



Generalized Additive Models (GAM)

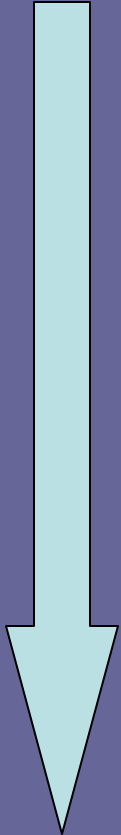
Microsite variation prevented species loss in response to climate change



9 out of 25 species exhibited a microsite-treatment interaction (GLM $P < 0.05$)

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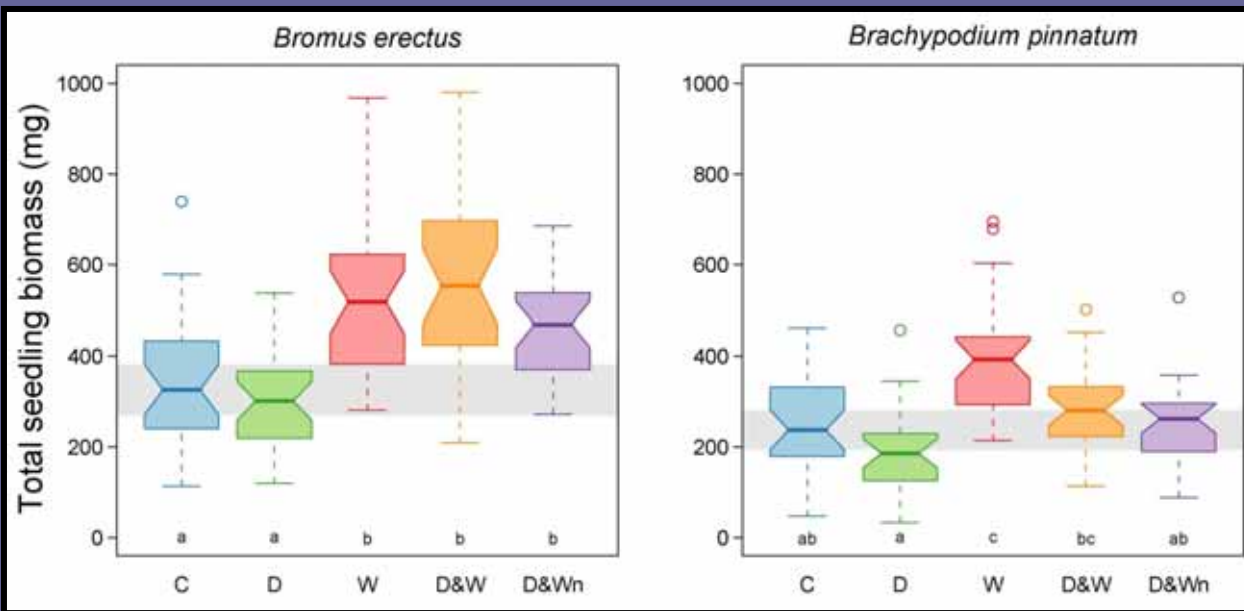
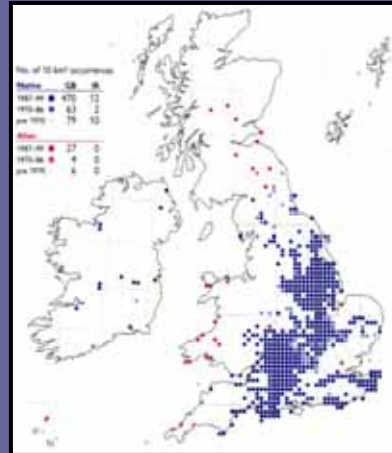
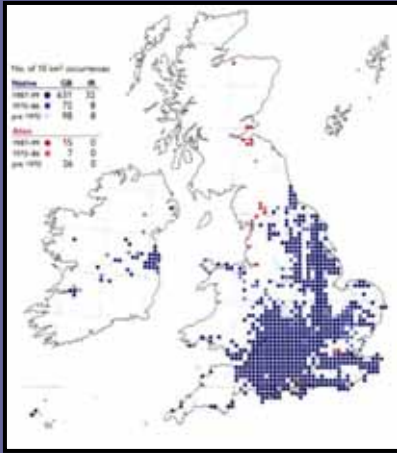
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Heated

Heated

B. Moser et al., (2011)
Journal of Ecology (in press)





In progress

1. Microsite effects: what underlies climate-soil depth interactions? Role of competition?
2. Local adaptation: significant for how many species? Can adaptation 'outrun' migration?
3. Incipient invasions: seedlings can recruit, but will these species become dominant?
4. Ecosystem effects: do fine-scale shifts feedback to ecosystem processes?

Just starting: The seasonal warming experiment





