

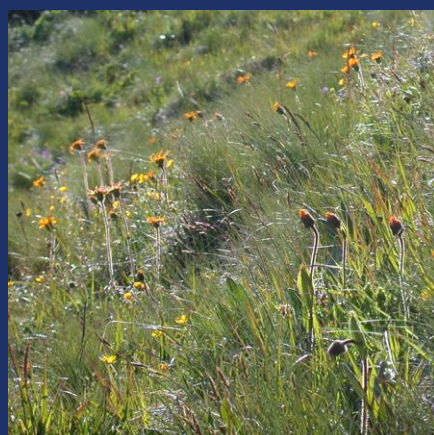
Mountain biota and global change

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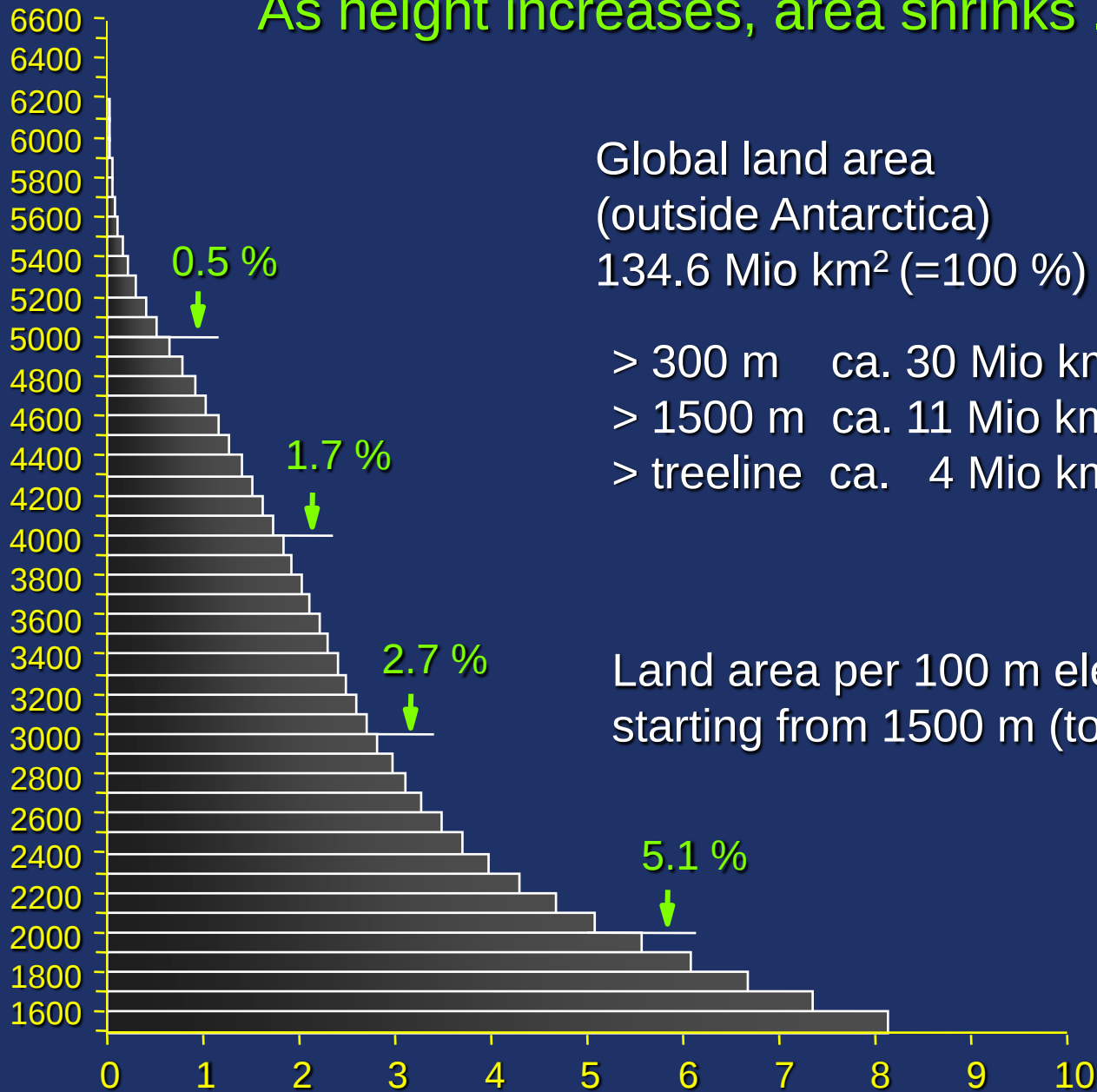


NAS Darwin Symposium, Washington, February 12, 2009



As height increases, area shrinks ...

Elevation above sea level (m)



Global land area
(outside Antarctica)
134.6 Mio km² (=100 %)

> 300 m ca. 30 Mio km²
> 1500 m ca. 11 Mio km²
> treeline ca. 4 Mio km²

Land area per 100 m elevation steps
starting from 1500 m (total = 11 Mio km²).



C Körner (2007)
TREE 22: 569

Fraction of land area worldwide above a given elevation (%)

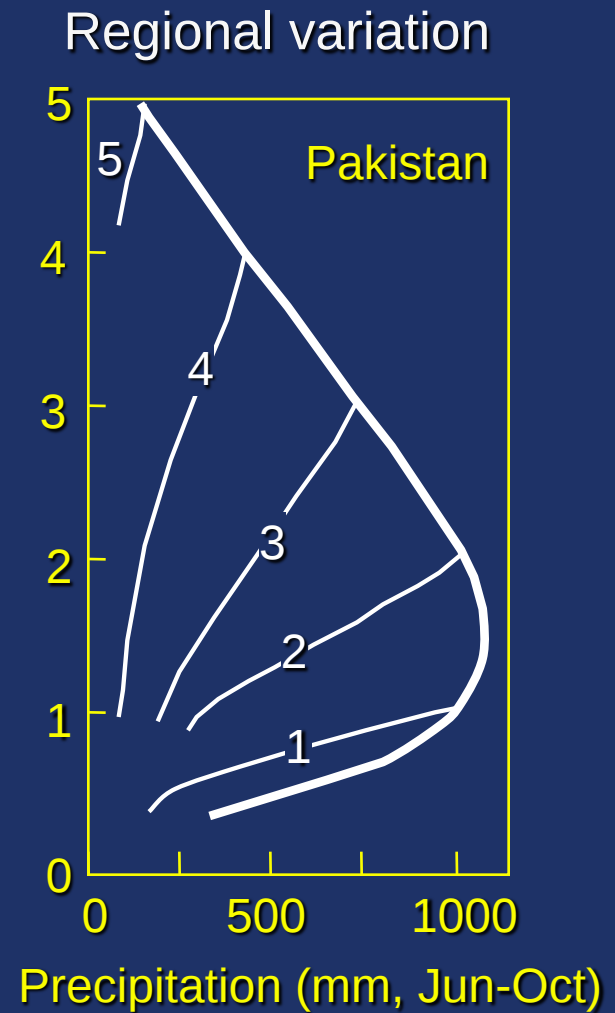
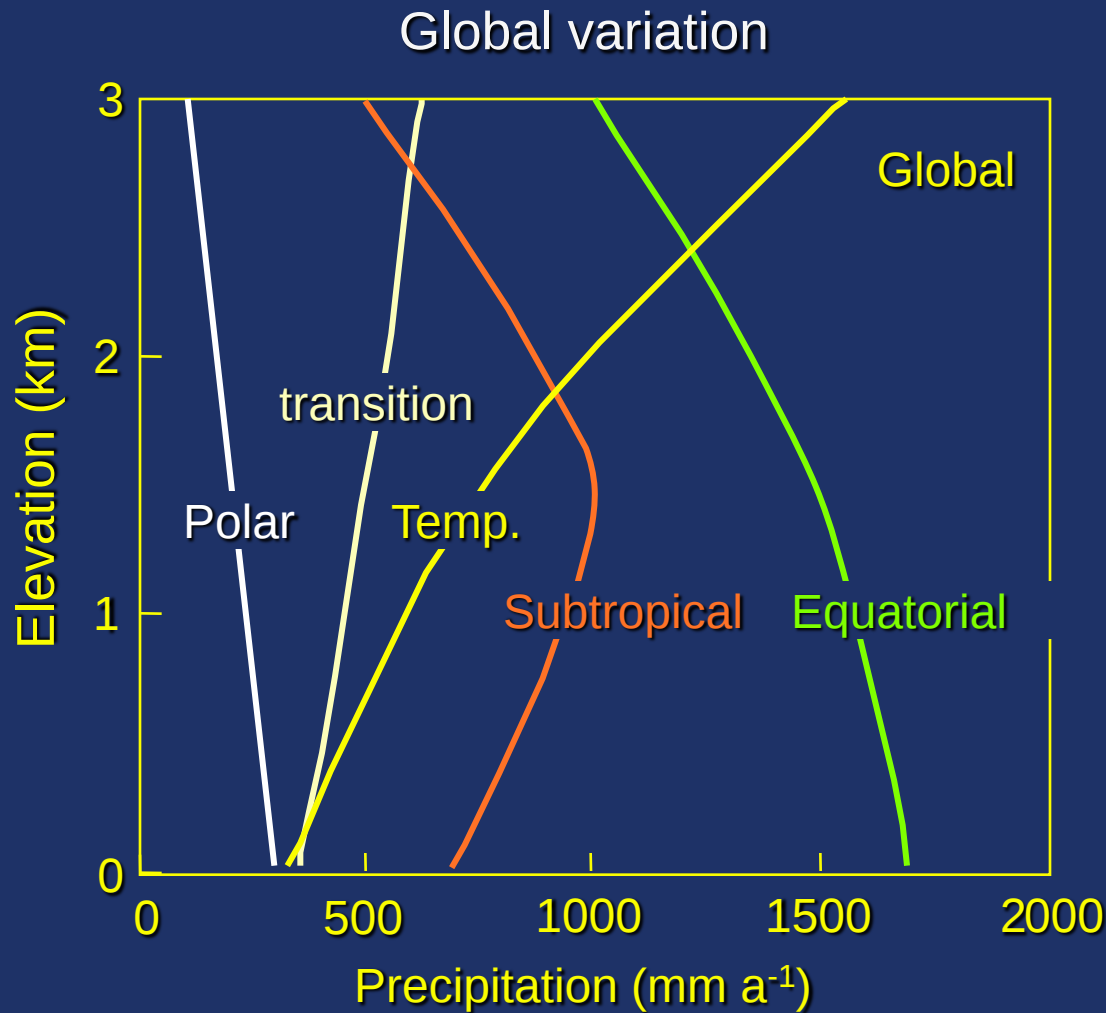
The area of influence is far greater

Through river systems, half of the terrestrial surface is influenced.

Through effects on regional climate most of the world is influenced.



- uniform gradients in temperature
- variable gradients in precipitation

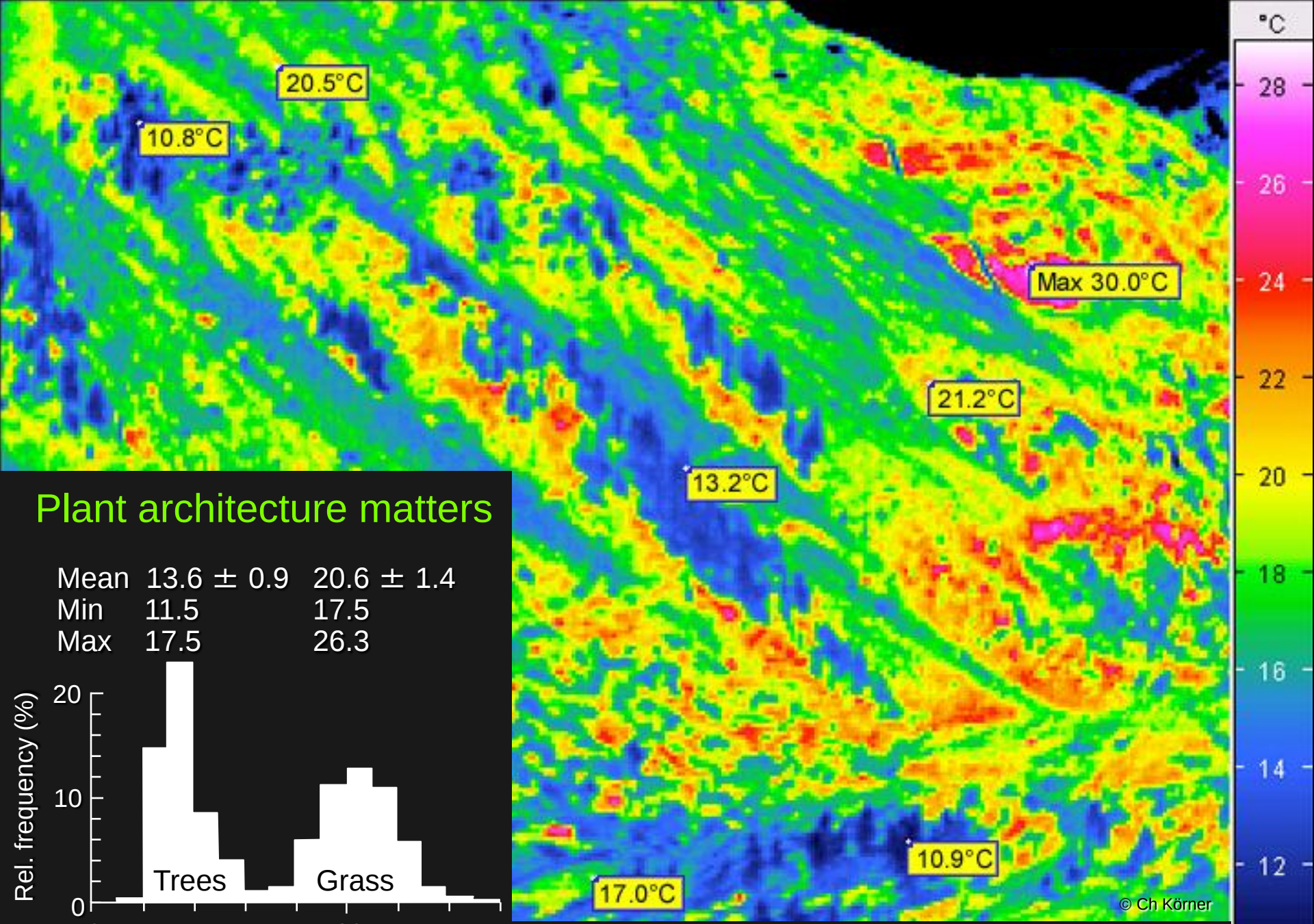


Climatic warming

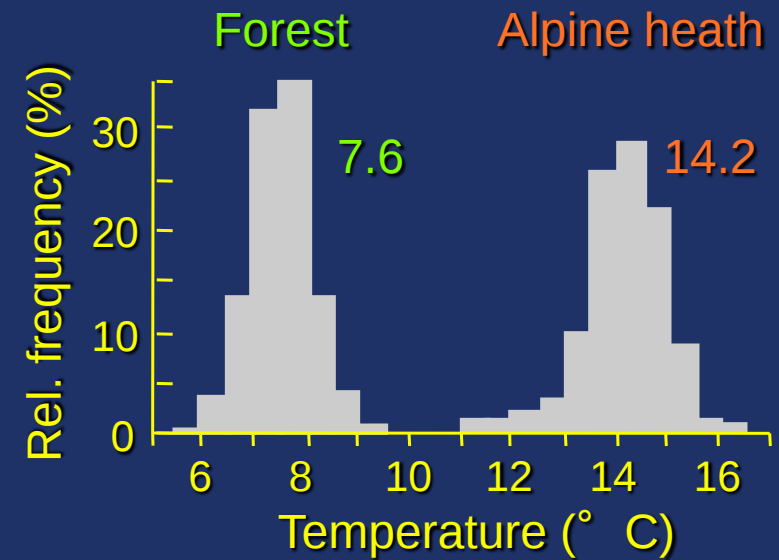
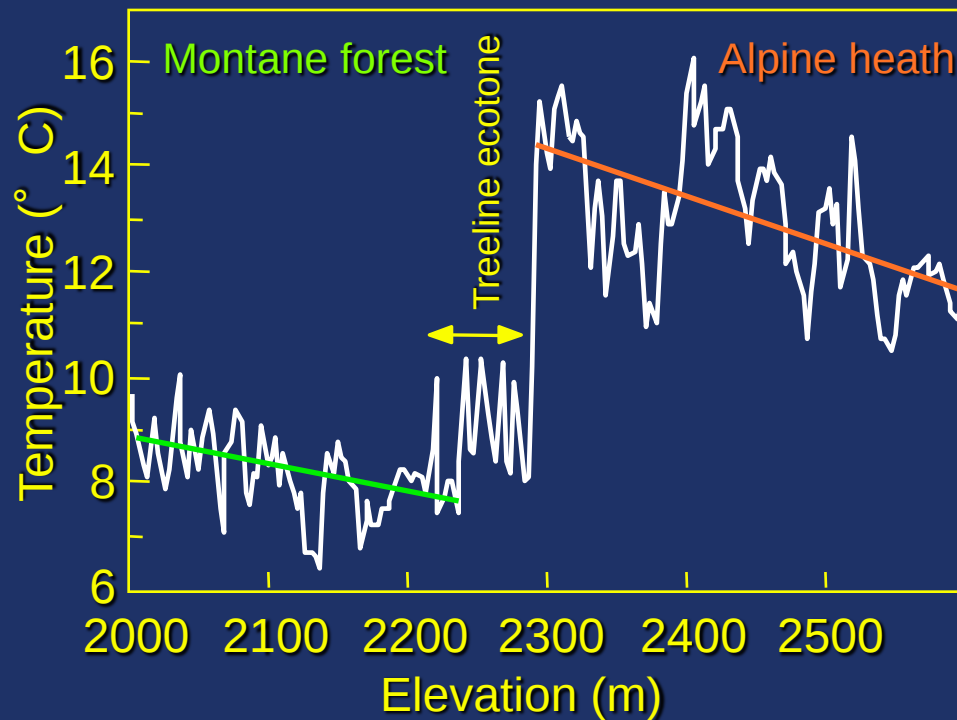
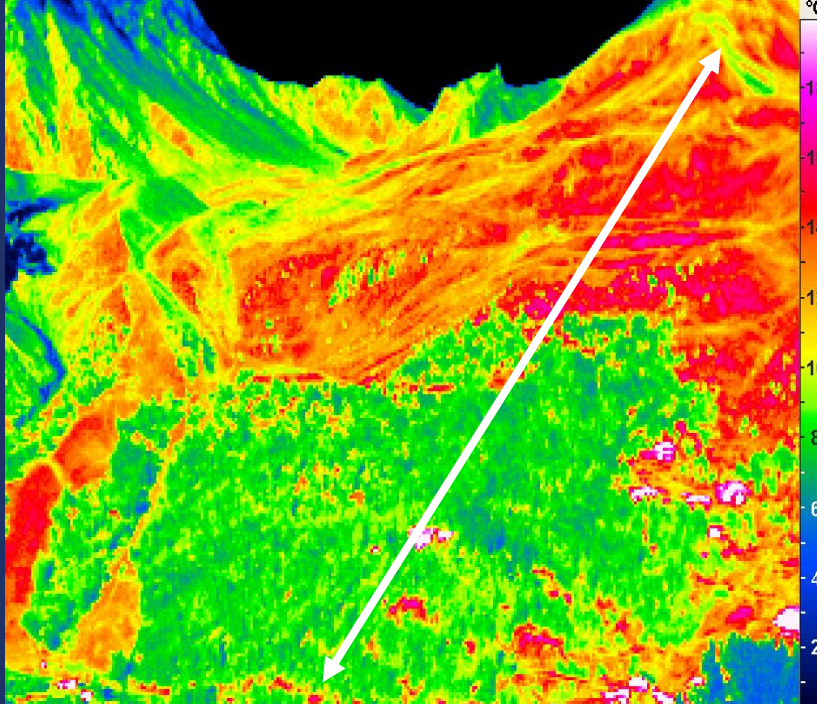
Treeline $f(T)$

Avalanche tracks

Rhone valley, 2000 m

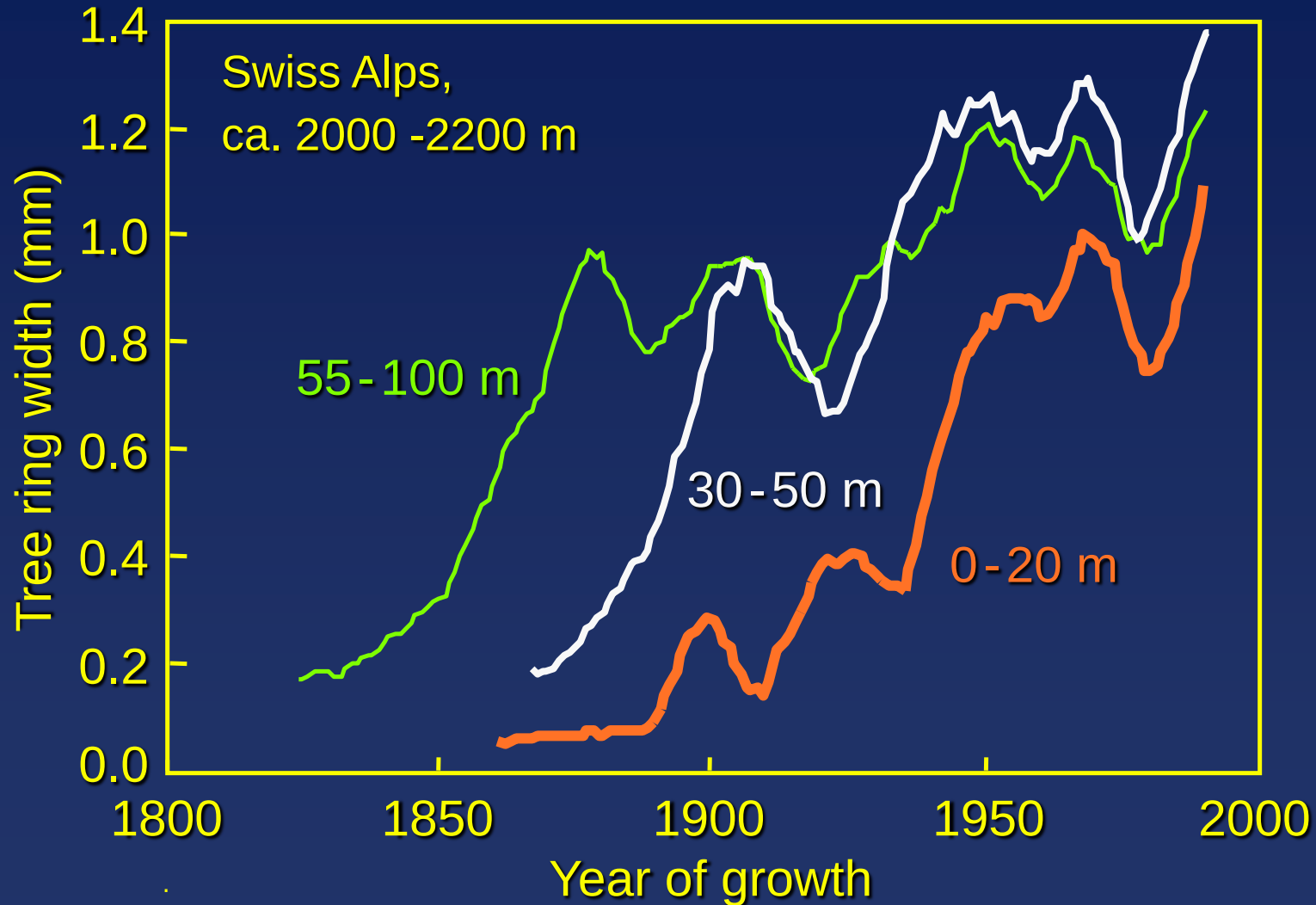


Körner Ch (2006): In: Morrison JIL, Morecroft MD (eds)
Plant growth and climate change, Oxford Univ Press, pp 48-69.

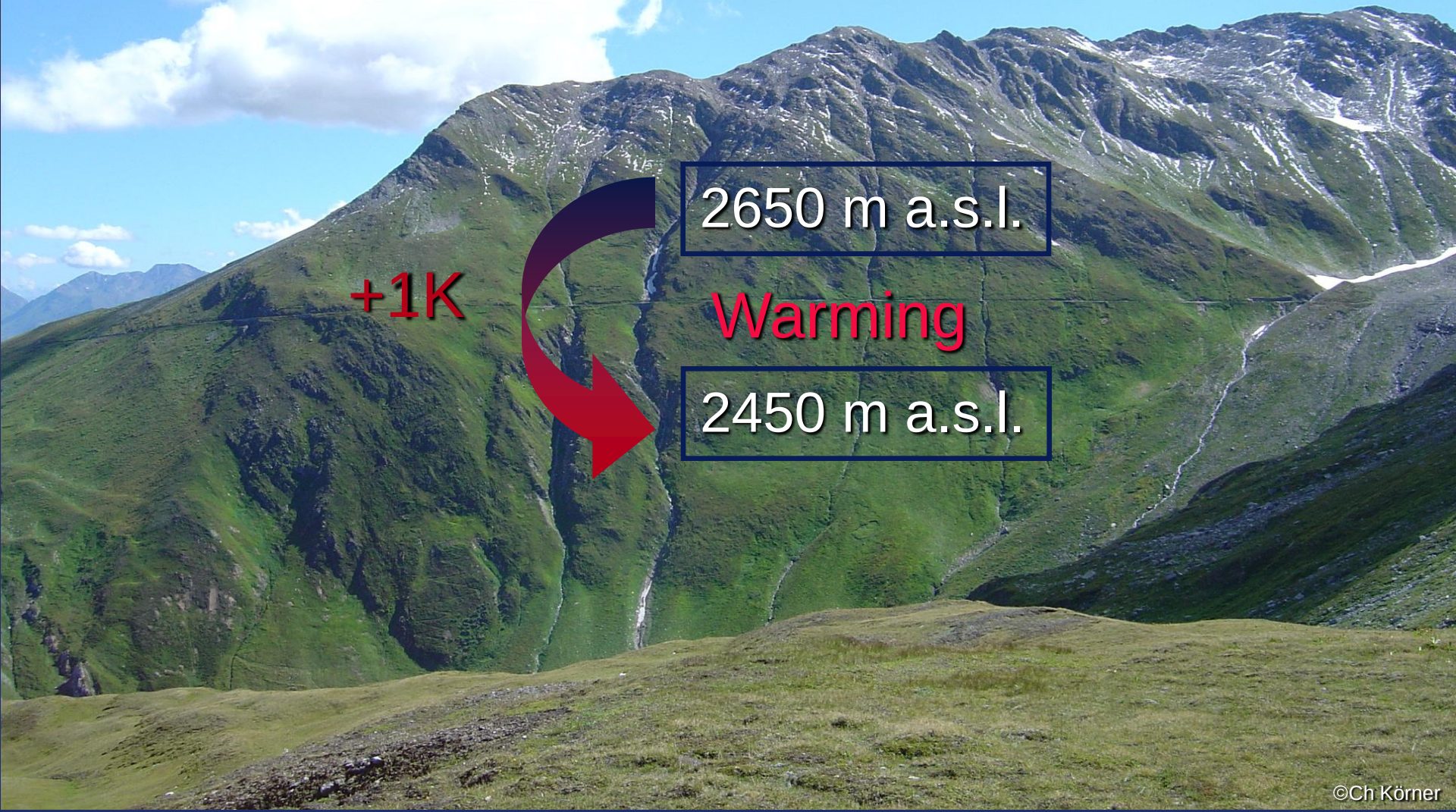


C Körner (2007) Erdkunde 61:316

Treeline trees grow faster in response to recent warming



Experimental warming (transplants)



2650 m a.s.l.

+1K

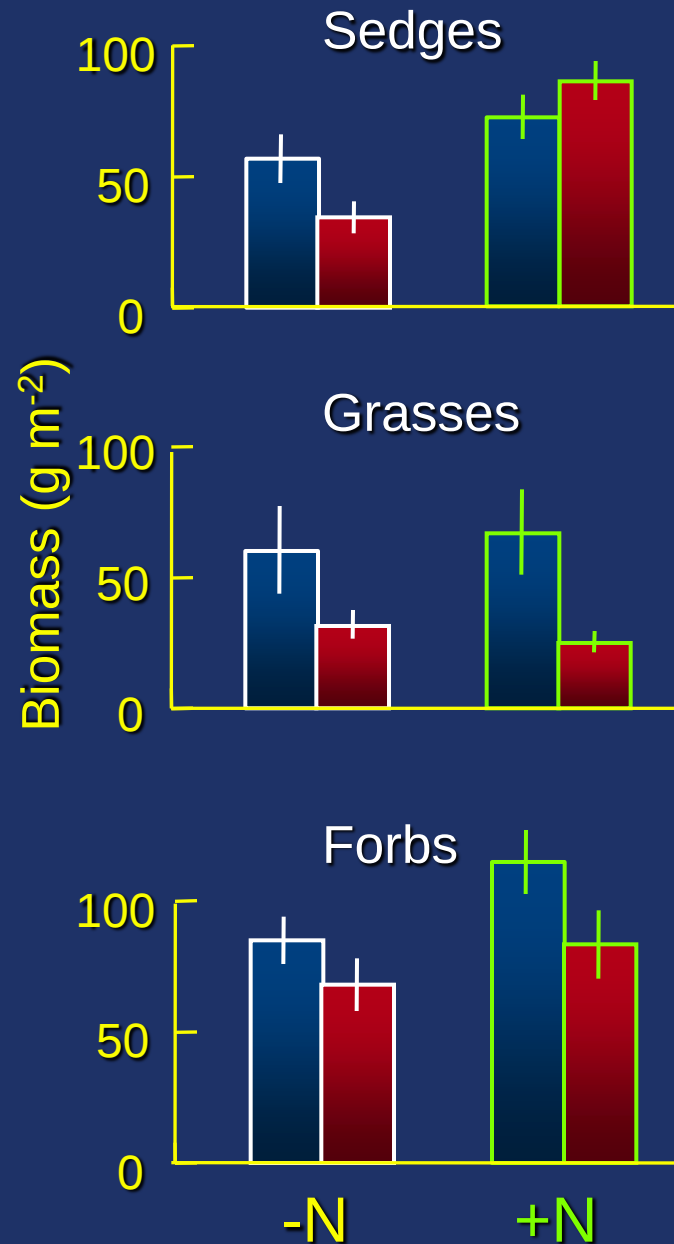
Warming

2450 m a.s.l.



E Hiltbrunner, unpubl

After 4 years:



□ cool → cool
 ■ cool → warm
 n = 10

N-addition: ↑ $p < 0.001$
 Warming n.s.

N-addition: n.s.
 Warming: ↓ $p < 0.01$

N-addition: n.s.
 Warming: ↓ $p = 0.08$

N-addition: 25 kg N ha⁻¹ a⁻¹

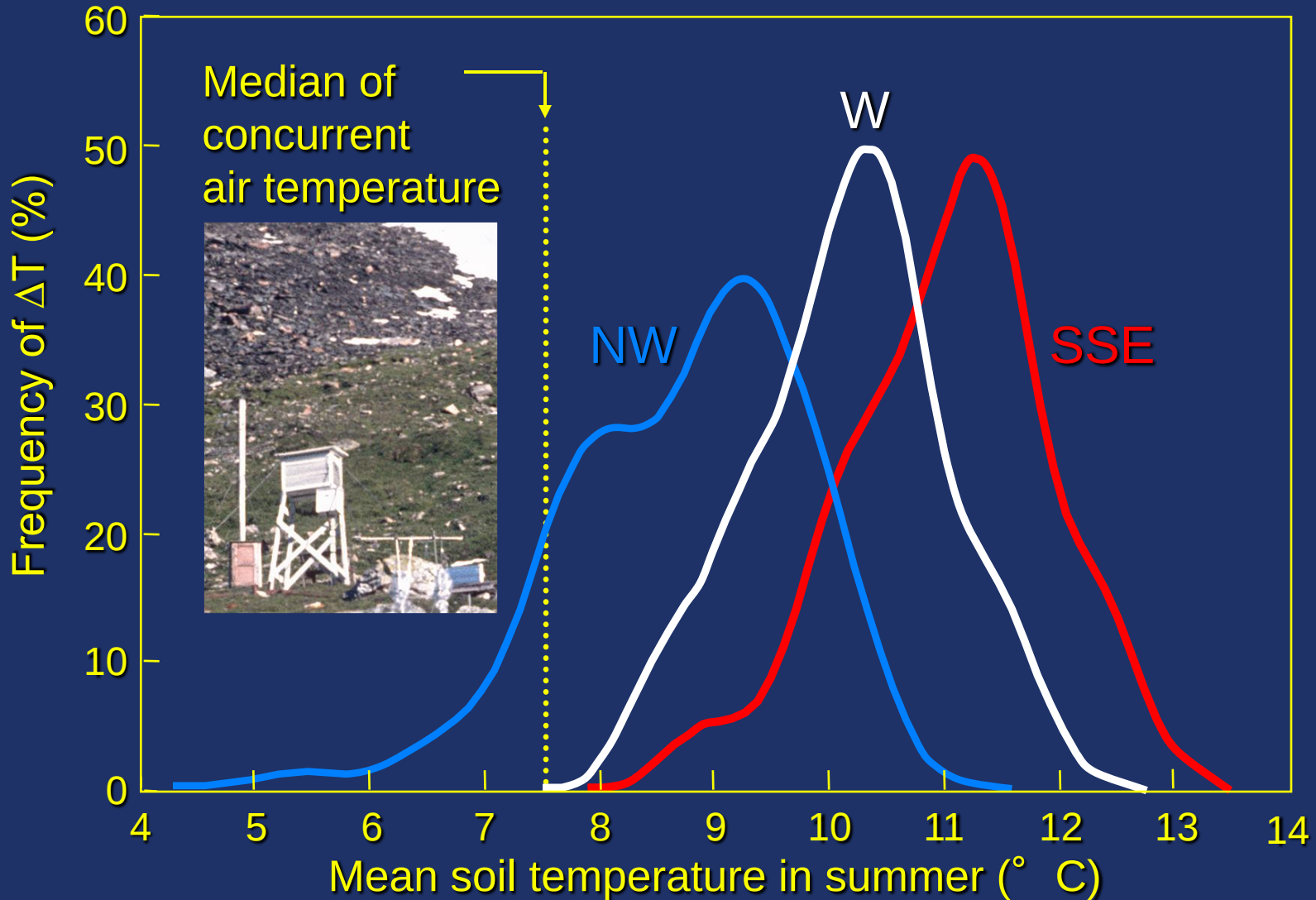
Meteorological data do not match the true alpine climate
Swiss Alps, 2300 - 2800 m





Effect of exposure on growing season root zone root temperature

Central Alps, 2500 m



The effect of N deposition on alpine plants

Furka, 2500 - 2600 m

Early

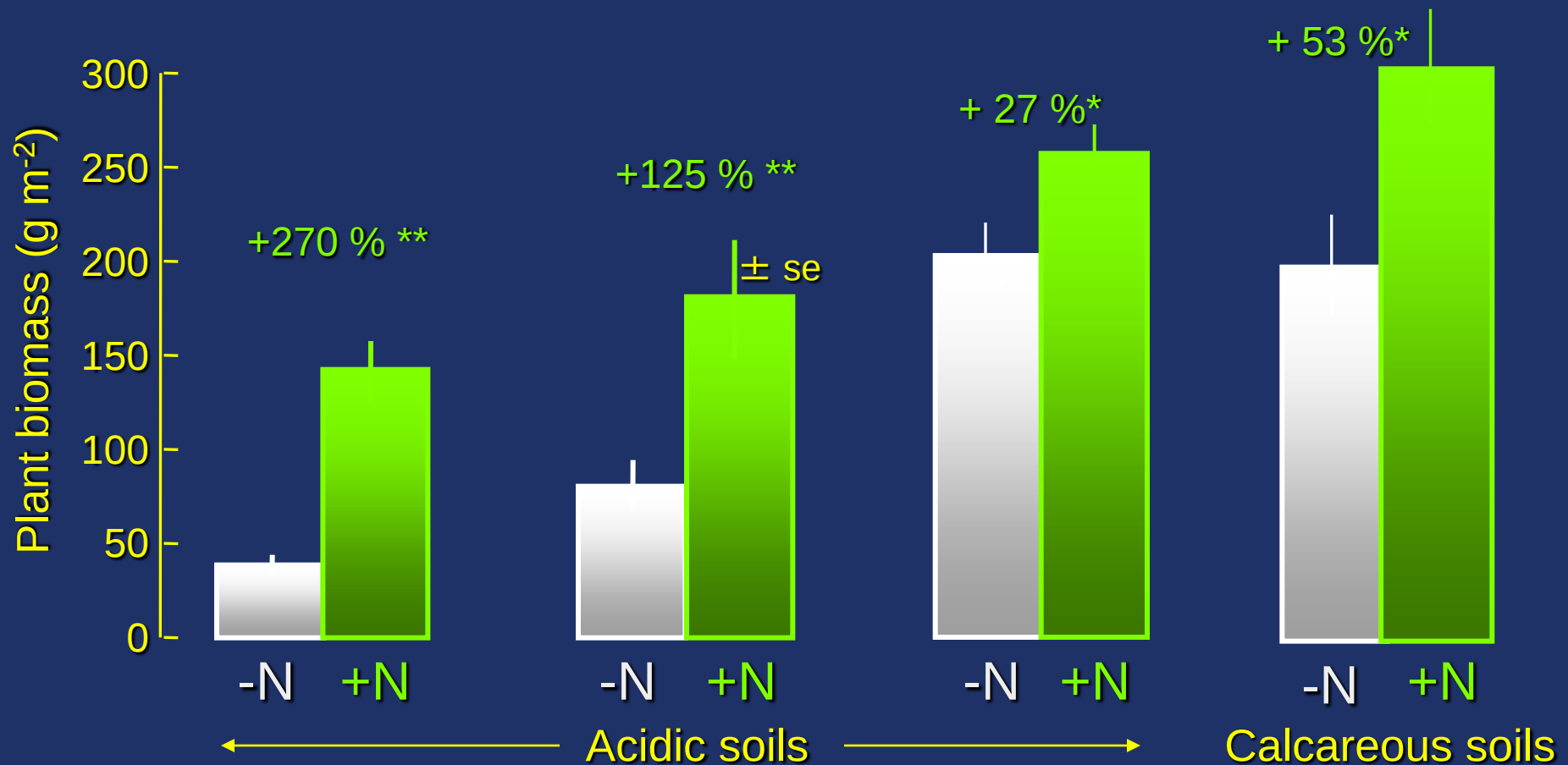
Late succession

100 kg N

50 kg N

25 kg N

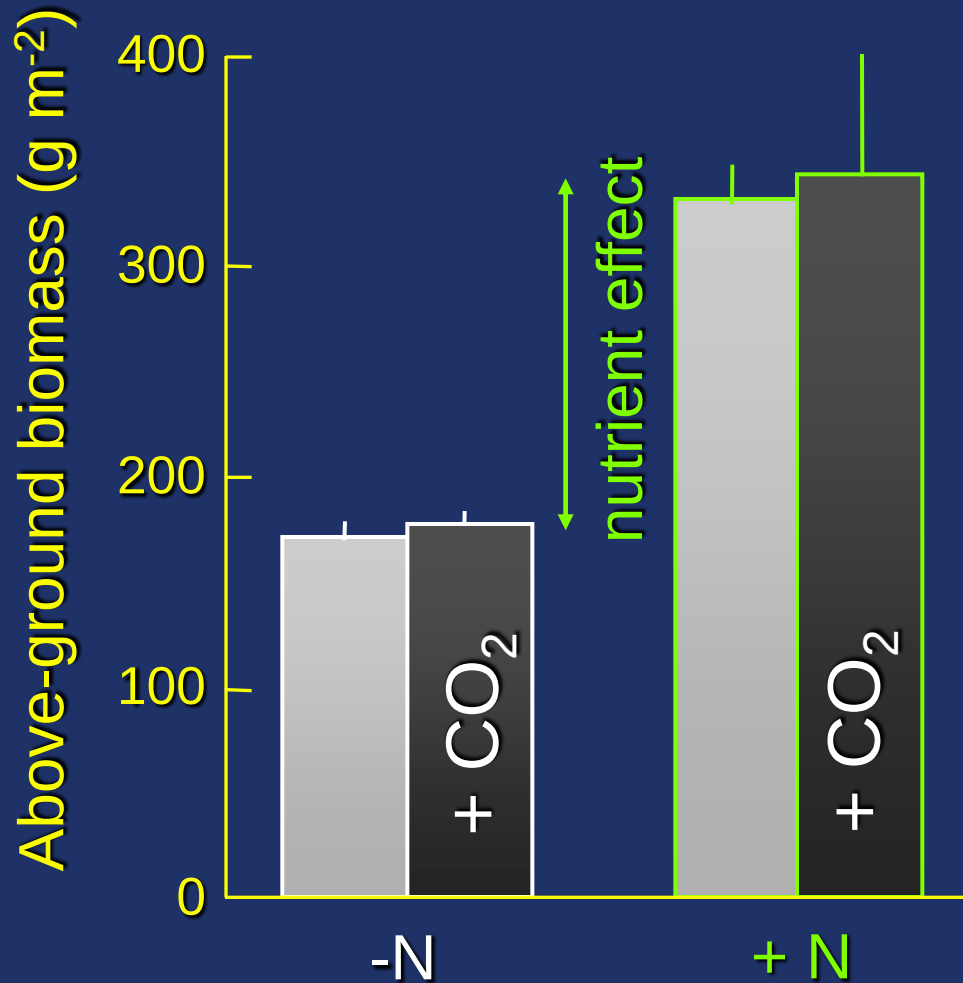
15 kg N ha⁻¹ a⁻¹





Fertilized

No biomass responses of alpine grassland to 4 years of CO₂-enrichment (Alps, Furkapass, 2500 m)



... irrespective of nutrition



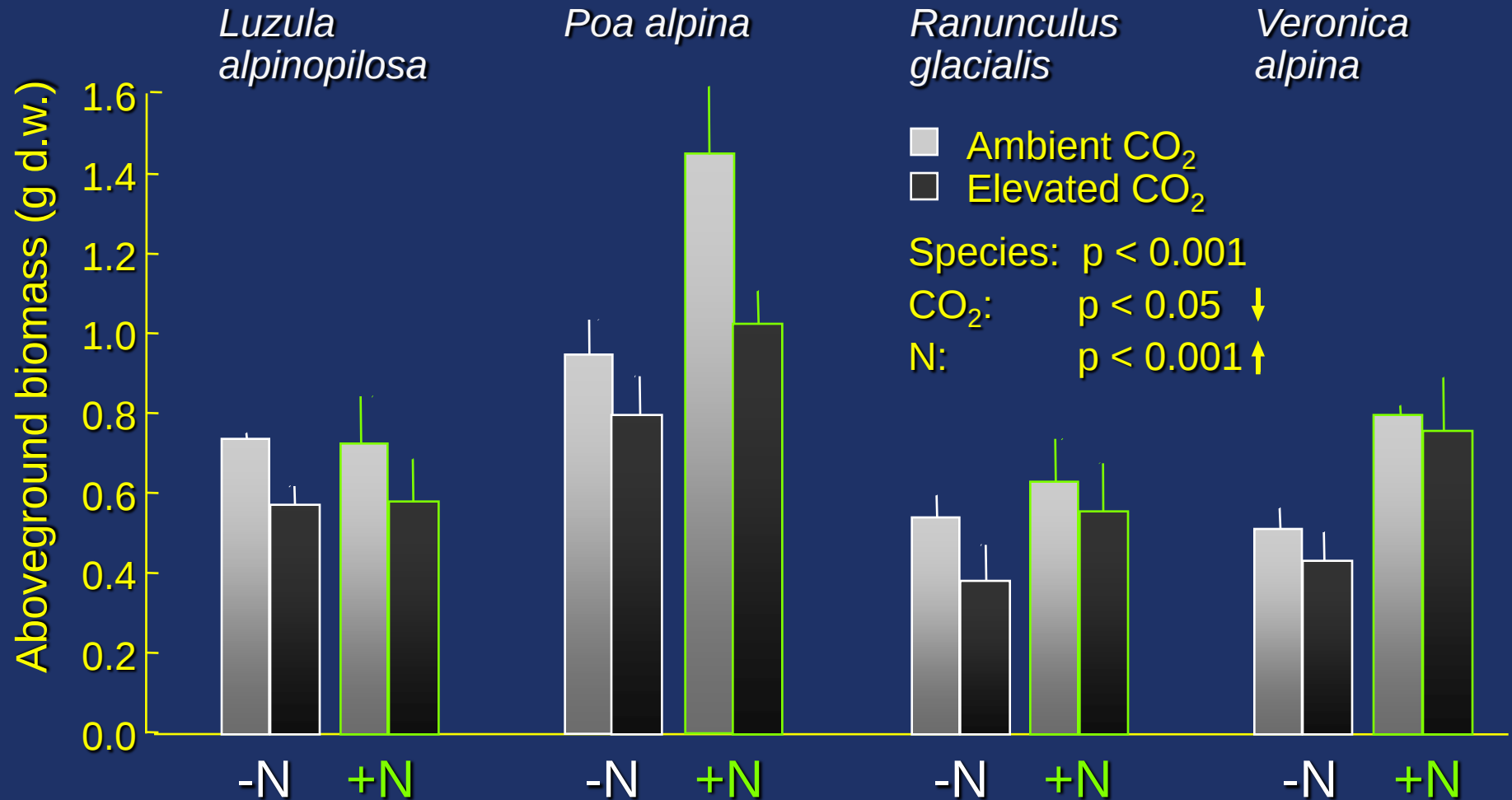
Ch Körner *et al.* (1997) *Acta Oecol* 18:165

... repeated in pioneer vegetation using FACE



Negative effect of elevated CO₂ on plant growth

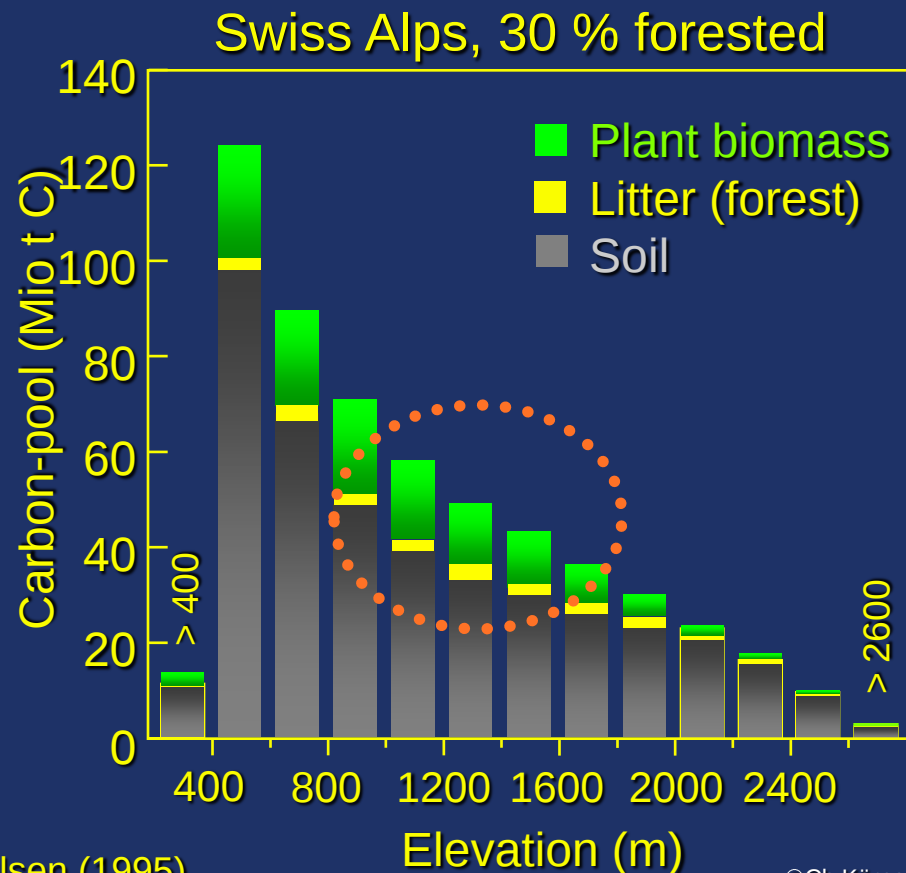
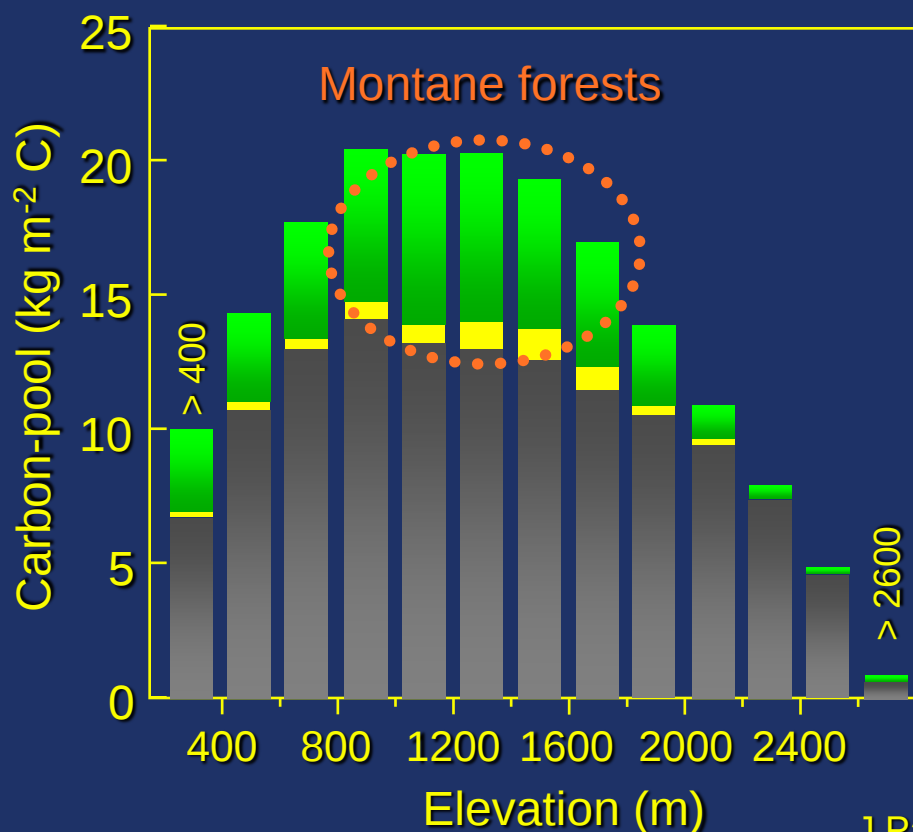
FACE-Glacier forefield plants, Furka, 2500 m



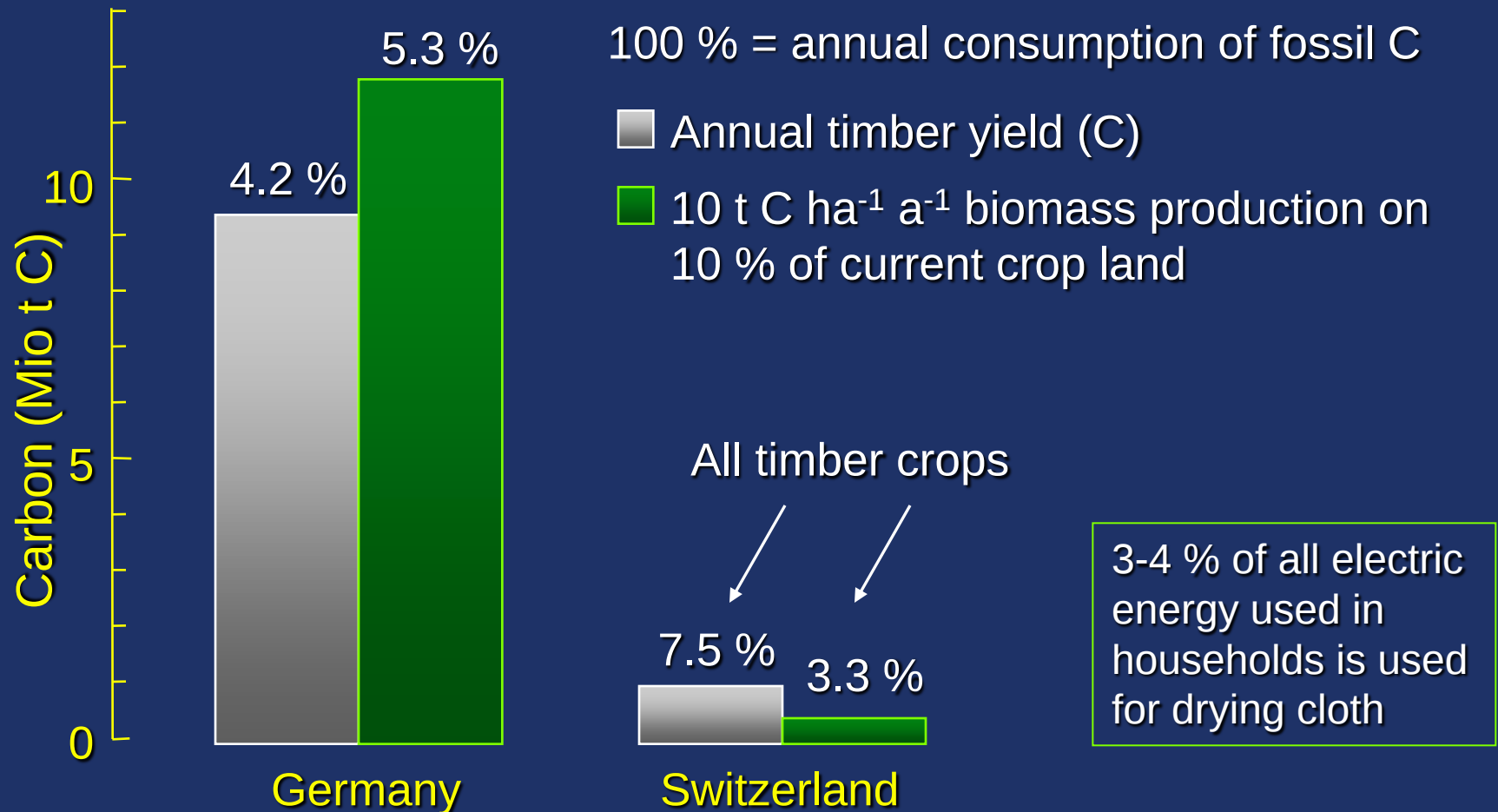
N Inauen, E Hiltbrunner & C Körner, in prep.

- No stimulation of montane spruce (Hättenschwiler *et al* 1996, PCE)
- No CO₂ stimulation of treeline pine (Handa *et al* 2006, GCB)
- Young treeline larch is stimulated, at least initially

... but forest C-pools per m² peak in montane forests



Substitution potential of fossil C by forest biomass and energy crops is very small



3-5 % fossil C-saving can be achieved by driving with 8.1 (Germany) or 8.3 (Switzerland) instead of 8.6 liter gasoline per 100 km.

For Earth's sake, drying has come full cycle

By Elisabeth Rosenthal

AURORA, Ontario: Rob and Laurie Cook are not prone to breaking the law, but these days they have been given to a regular act of civil disobedience: hanging their laundry to dry out in the backyard. The deed to their home — like most in this upscale suburb — prohibits outdoor clotheslines as eyesores.

"I thought people passing by couldn't see it, and the developers wouldn't see it, so it didn't bother my conscience too



Aranxa Cedillo for The New York Times

in her backyard in Aurora, Ontario. Electric dryers waste energy, she maintained.

prove efficiency," with sensors and the like, said Allison Eckelkamp, public relations manager for General Electric's consumer division.

But she added: "When it comes to

onment, but the houses here are so close together, you don't really want to look at your neighbor's laundry," said Danielle DeCastro, 28, who was walking in the Great Gulf Homes develop-



Clotheslines should be subsidized:

→ 300 kWh per household per year are wasted



Hydrological benefits of grazing: 5-10 % more yield

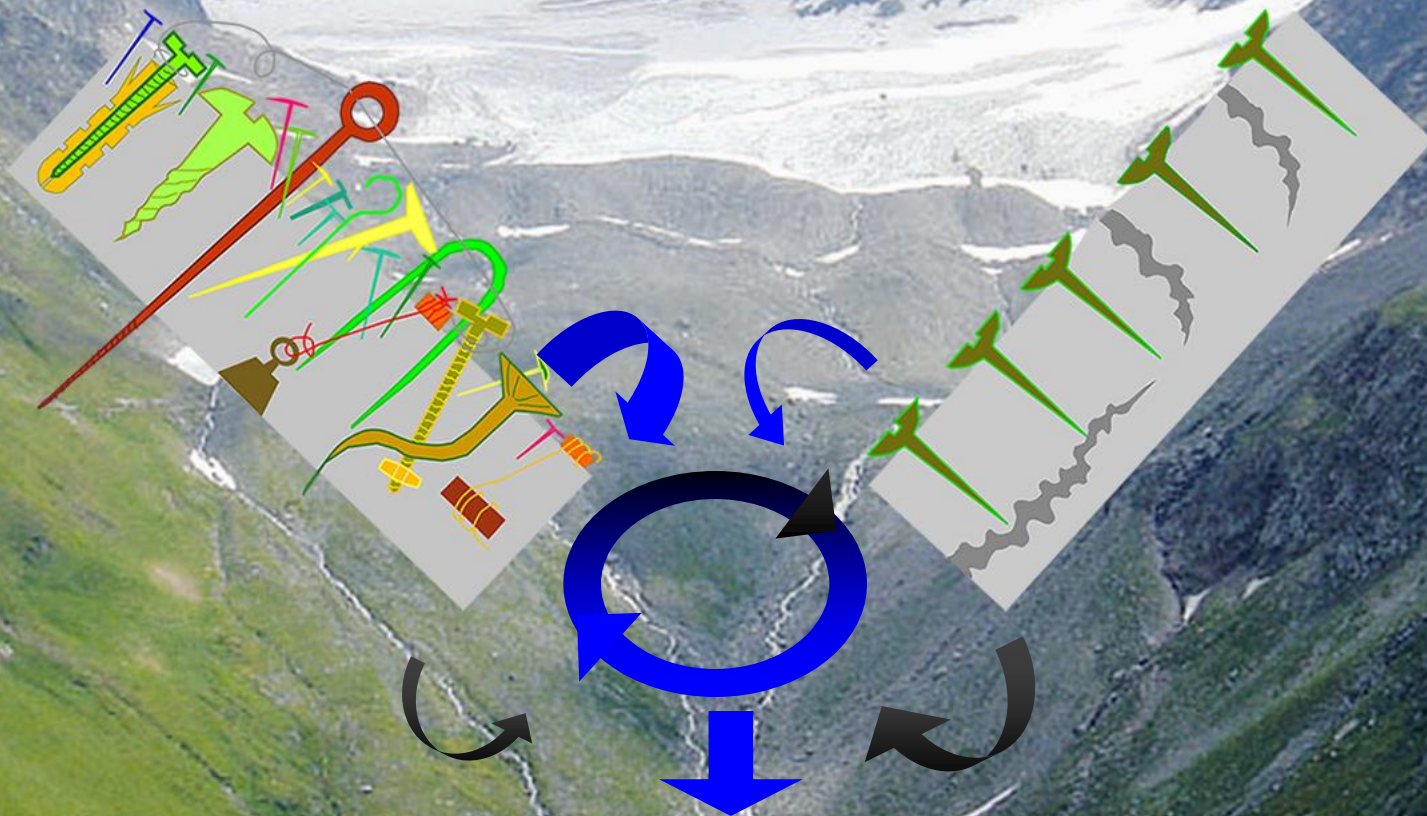
Grazed, dense, alpine swards lose less water by evapotranspiration than long grass.

At 2500 m grazing induced, enhanced seepage corresponds to an increased electric power yield of 150\$ ha⁻¹ a⁻¹.

→ sustainable grazing can increase catchment value.







Water balance
Catchment yield
Erosion risk



Nothing makes sense
in mountain ecology,
except in an hydrology-
erosion context.



Mountains are hotspots of biodiversity

Do we 'need' all those species?

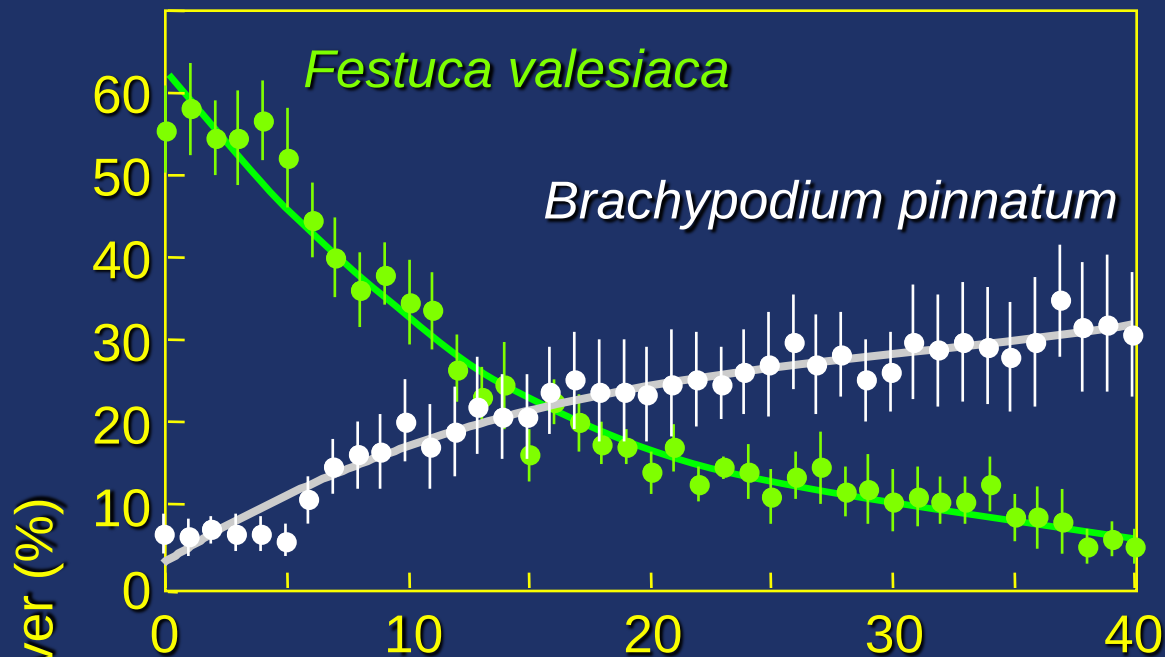


Great Caucasus, 1500 m



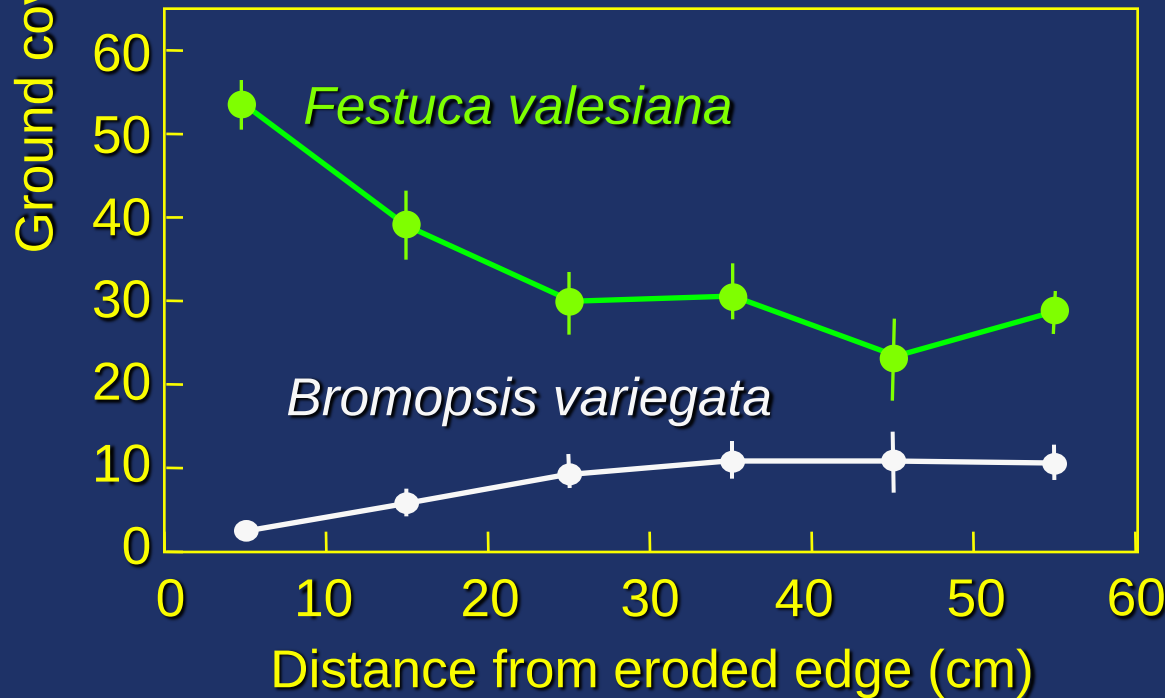


A single species controls the edge



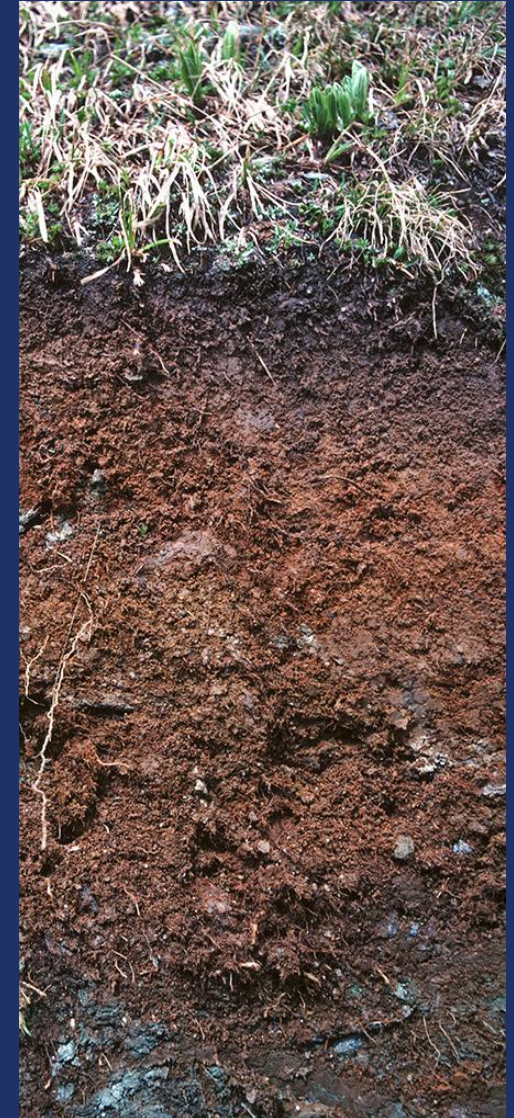
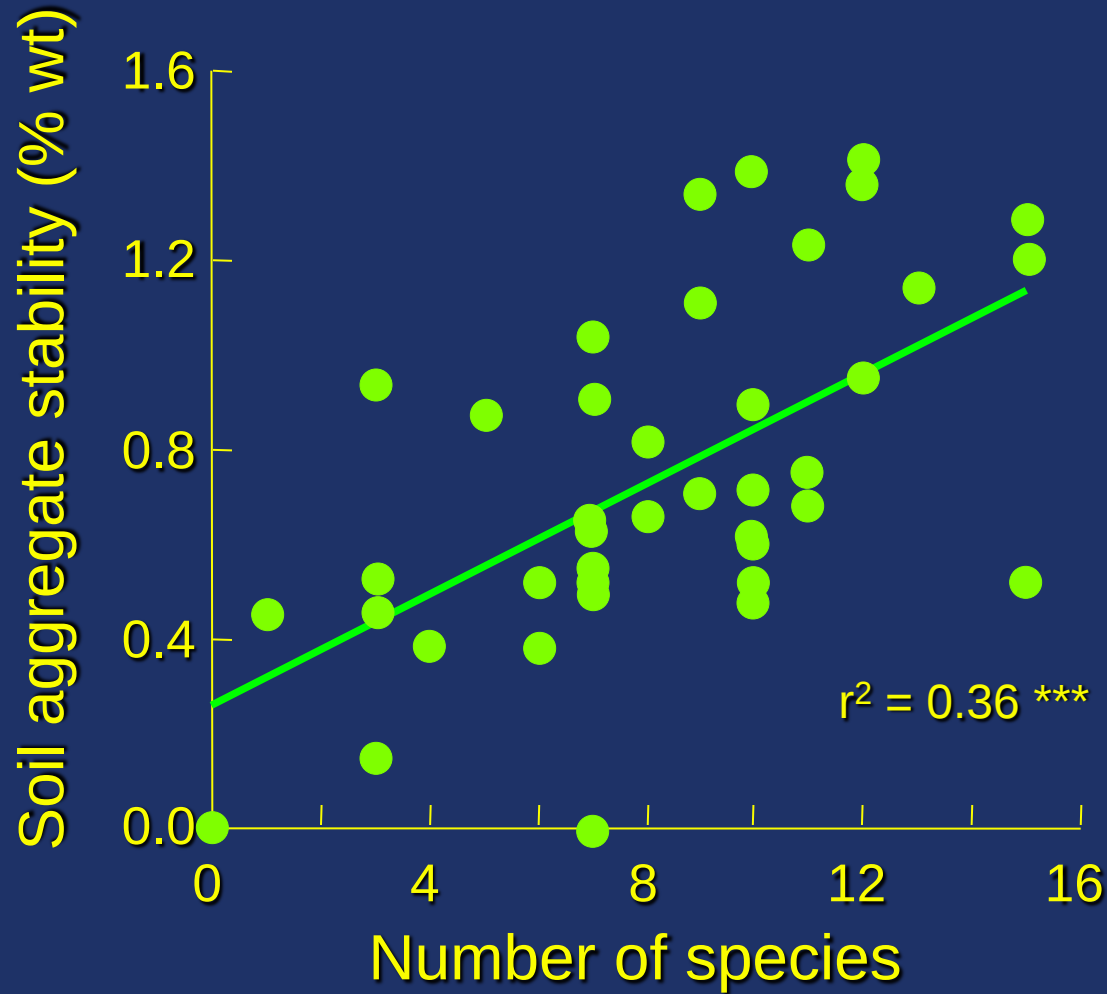
Keystone
species may
engineer
landscapes

Central Swiss Alps
C Huck *et al*, unpubl data

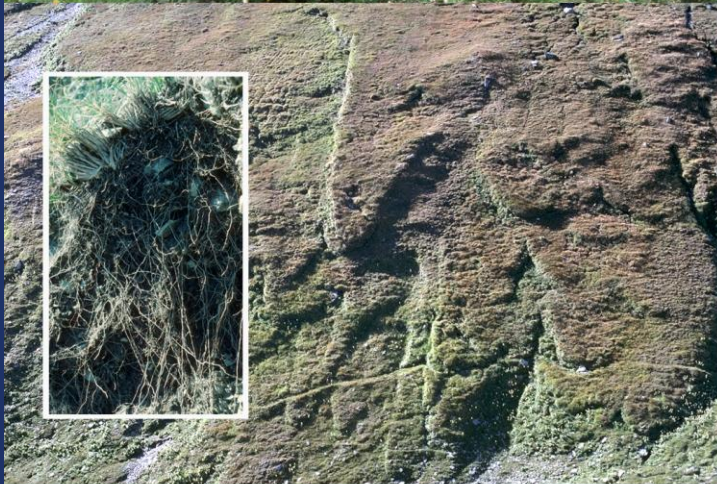


Central Caucasus
R Caprez *et al*, unpubl data

Swiss Alps, 1953 m - 2582 m



M Pohl *et al.* Higher plant diversity enhances soil stability in alpine ecosystems. (submitted)



Mountain biodiversity secures catchments

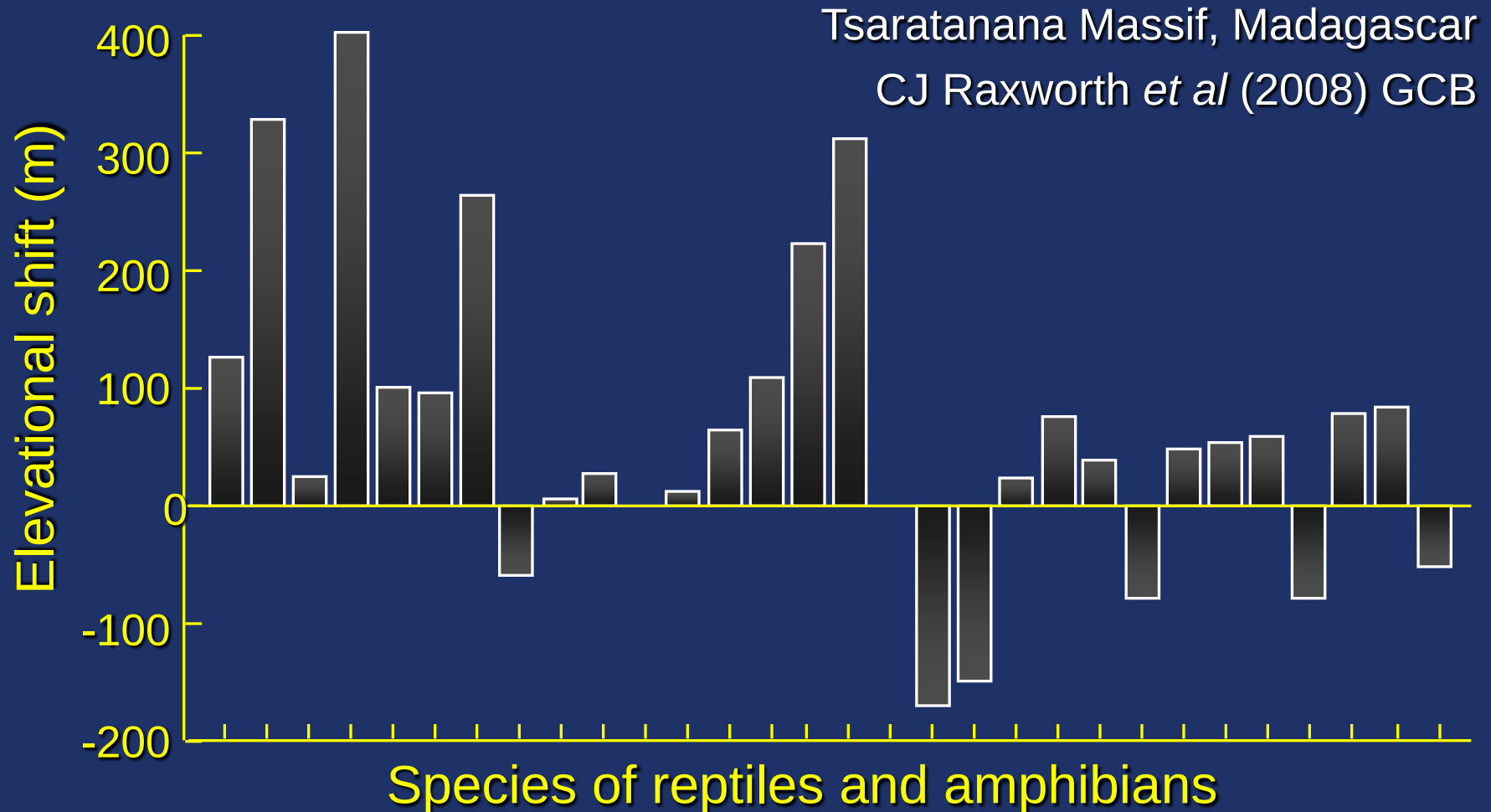
- Catchment value depends on soil stability.
- Soil stability depends on a dense plant cover.
- A dense plant cover is secured by high plant species diversity.



The most
fragile systems

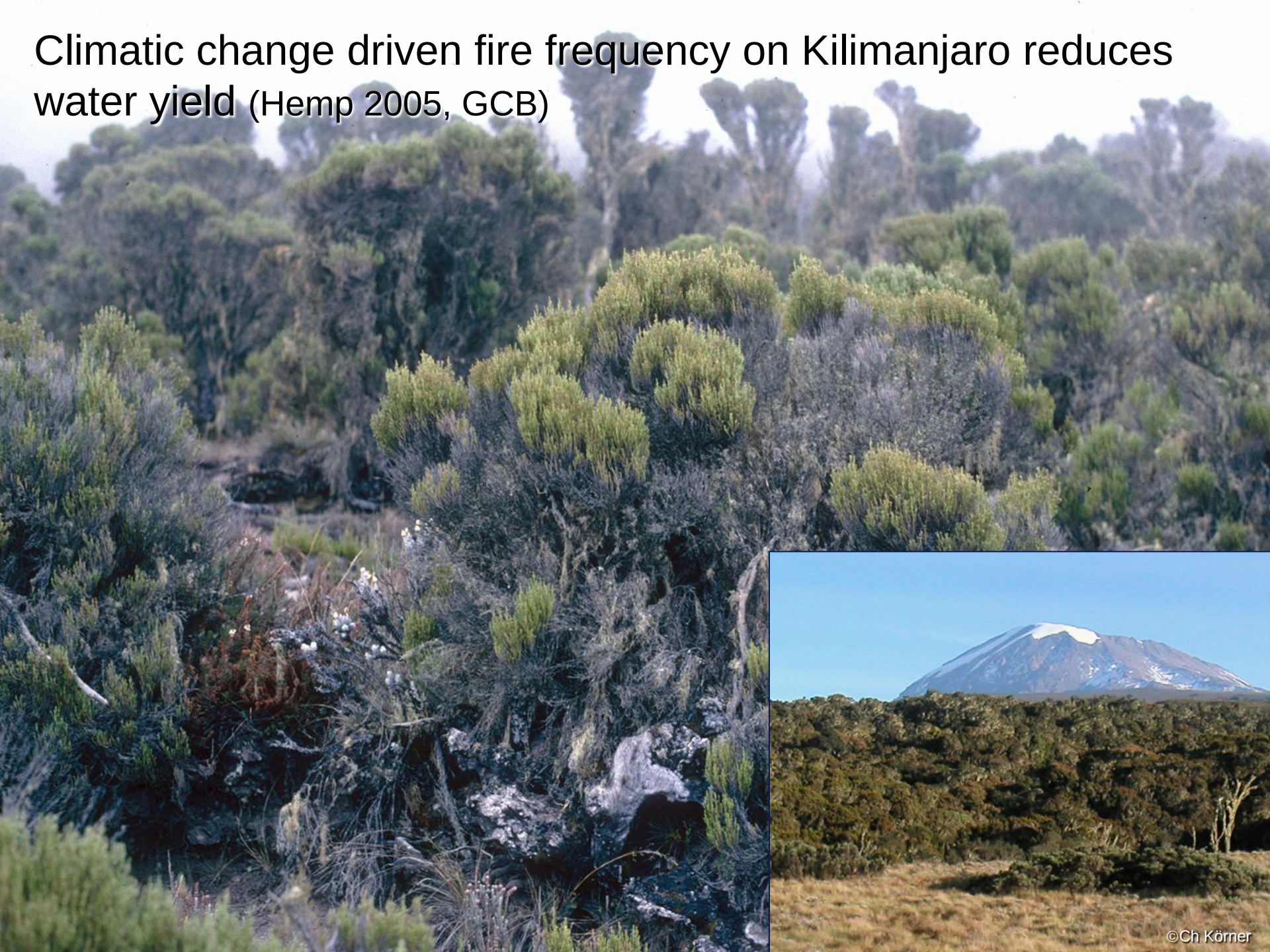


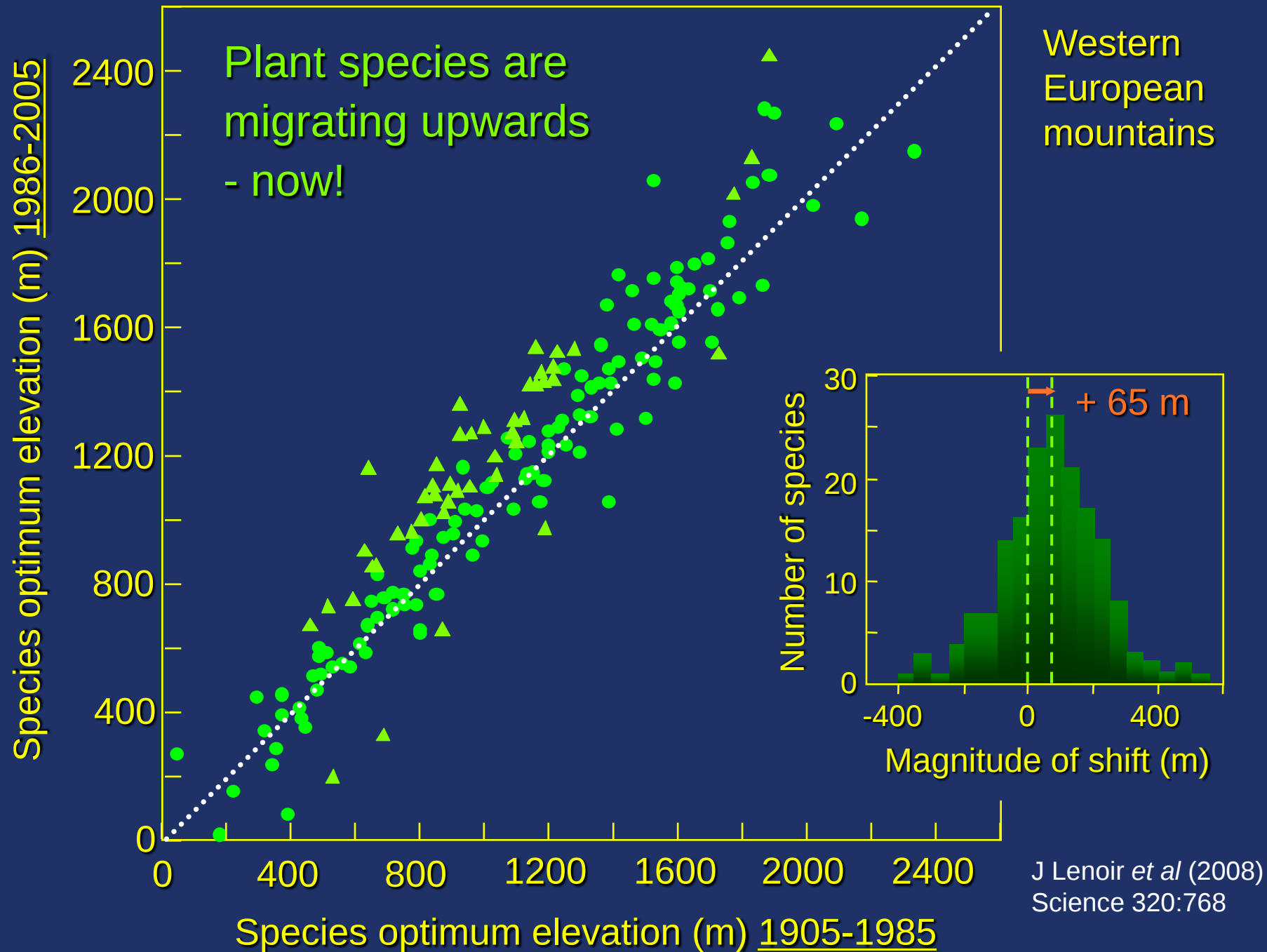
Many taxa escape upslope ...



... but many became already extinct, e.g. in Costa Rica,
JA Pounds *et al* (2006) Nature

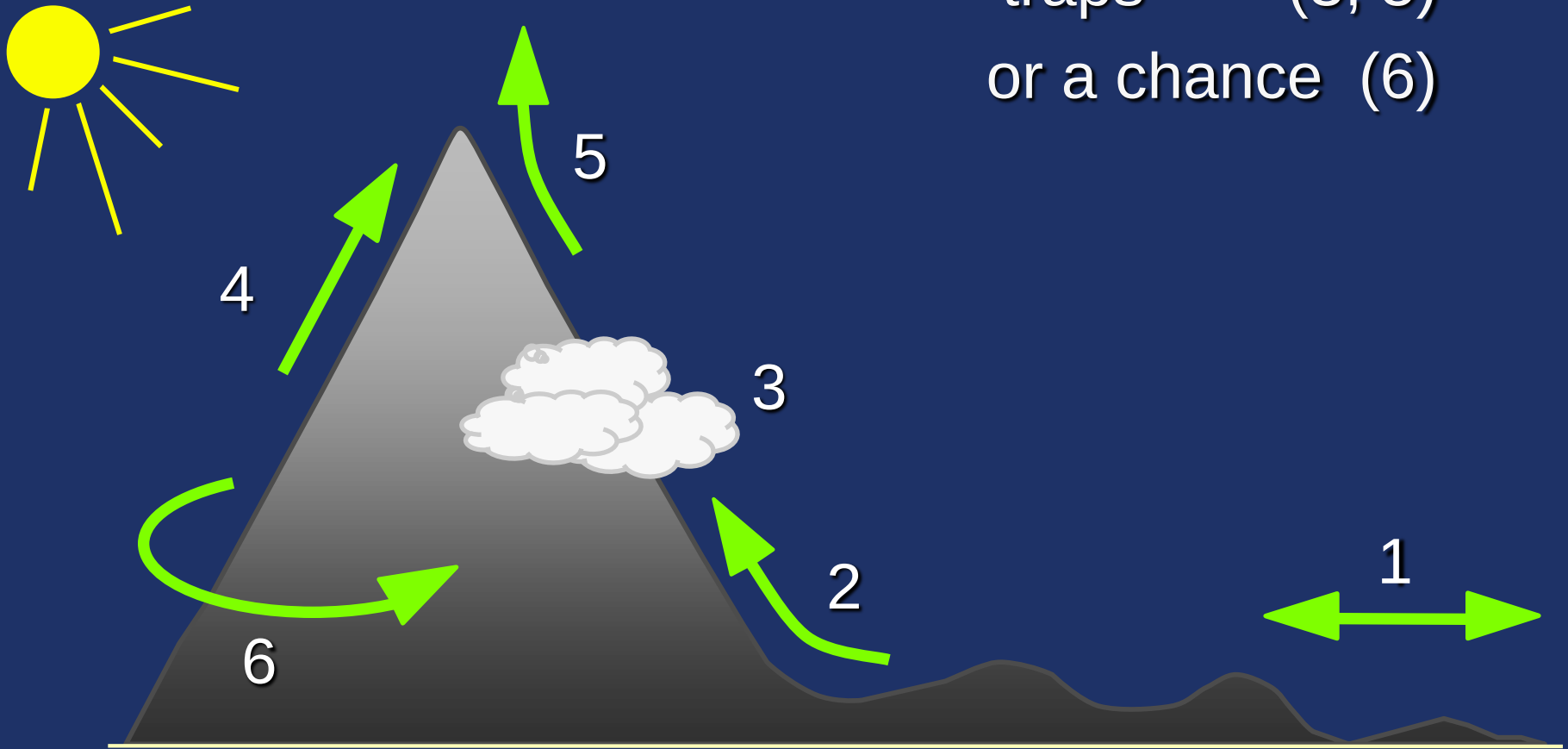
Climatic change driven fire frequency on Kilimanjaro reduces water yield (Hemp 2005, GCB)





Species responses to climatic warming

Mountains may be refugia (2, 4)
traps (3, 5)
or a chance (6)



At high elevation...

- elevated CO₂ does not stimulate growth
- warming reduces growth in the Alpine
increases growth at treeline
- N-deposition: winners and losers!
- land use may outweigh any other effect

