

Alpine plant community-climate relationships across elevation gradients in the White Mountains, CA

CNPS Conference 2018

GLORIA Great Basin

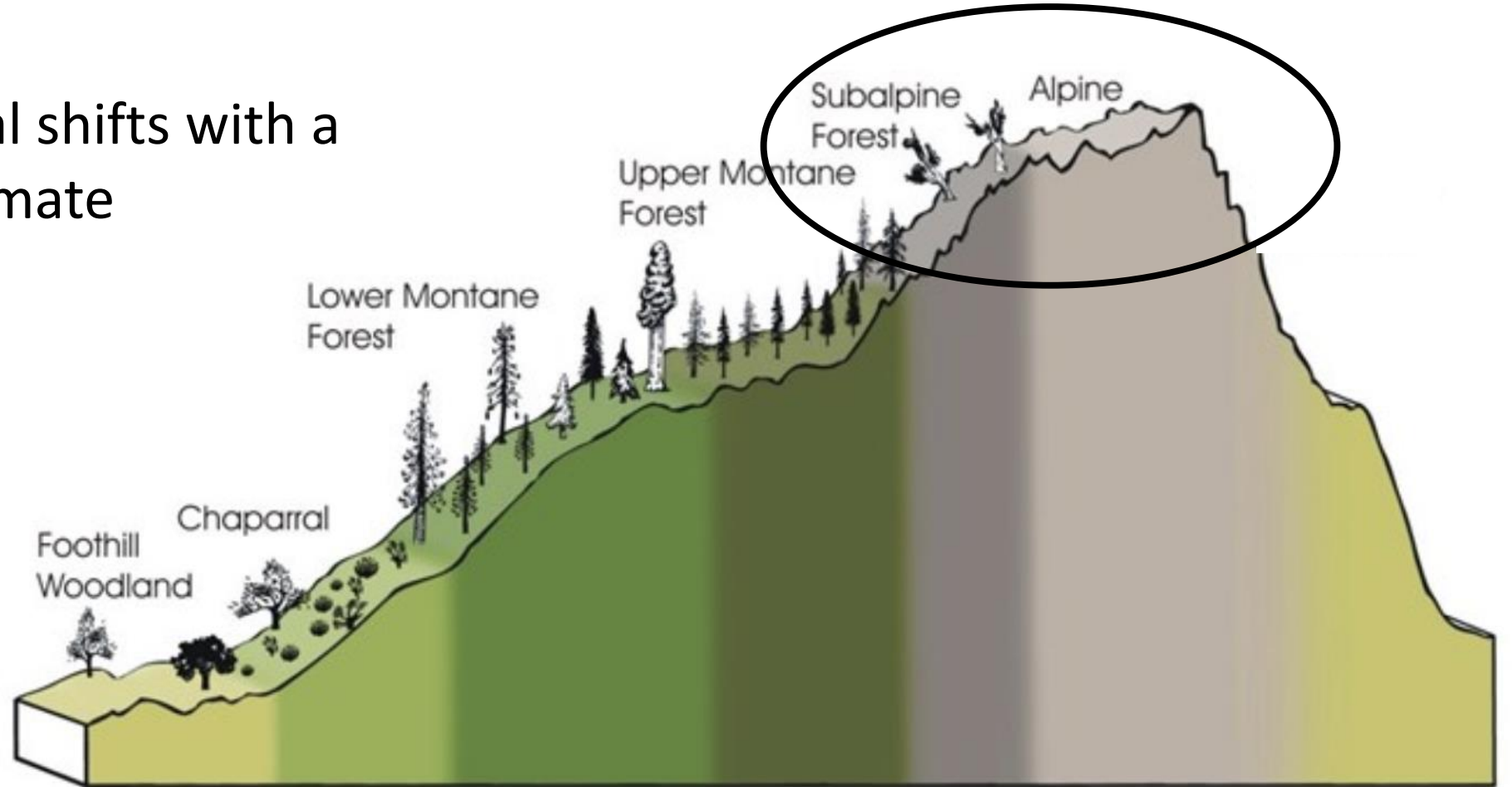
Meagan Oldfather, Brian Smithers,
Michael Koontz, Jan Nachlinger,
Catie Bishop, Jim Bishop
& Connie Millar



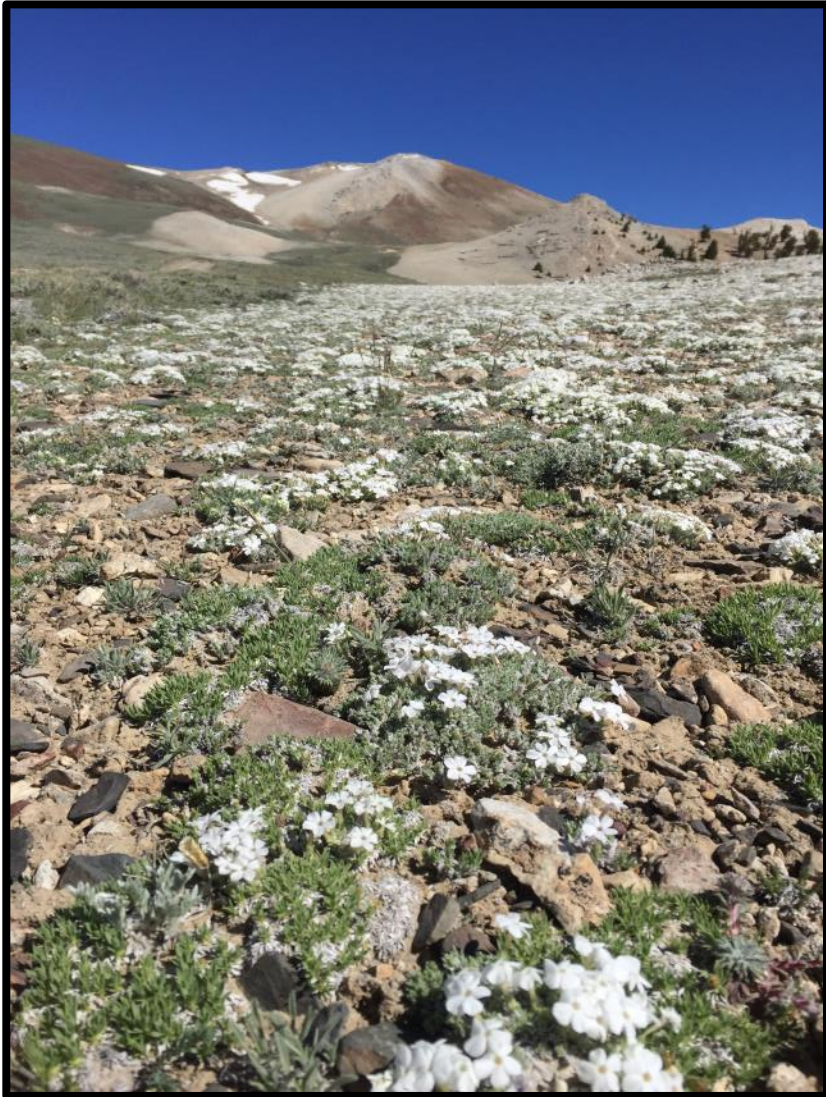
Photo by Mike Koontz

Communities Across Elevation

- Representative of broad-scale climate associations
- Upper elevational shifts with a warmer, drier climate

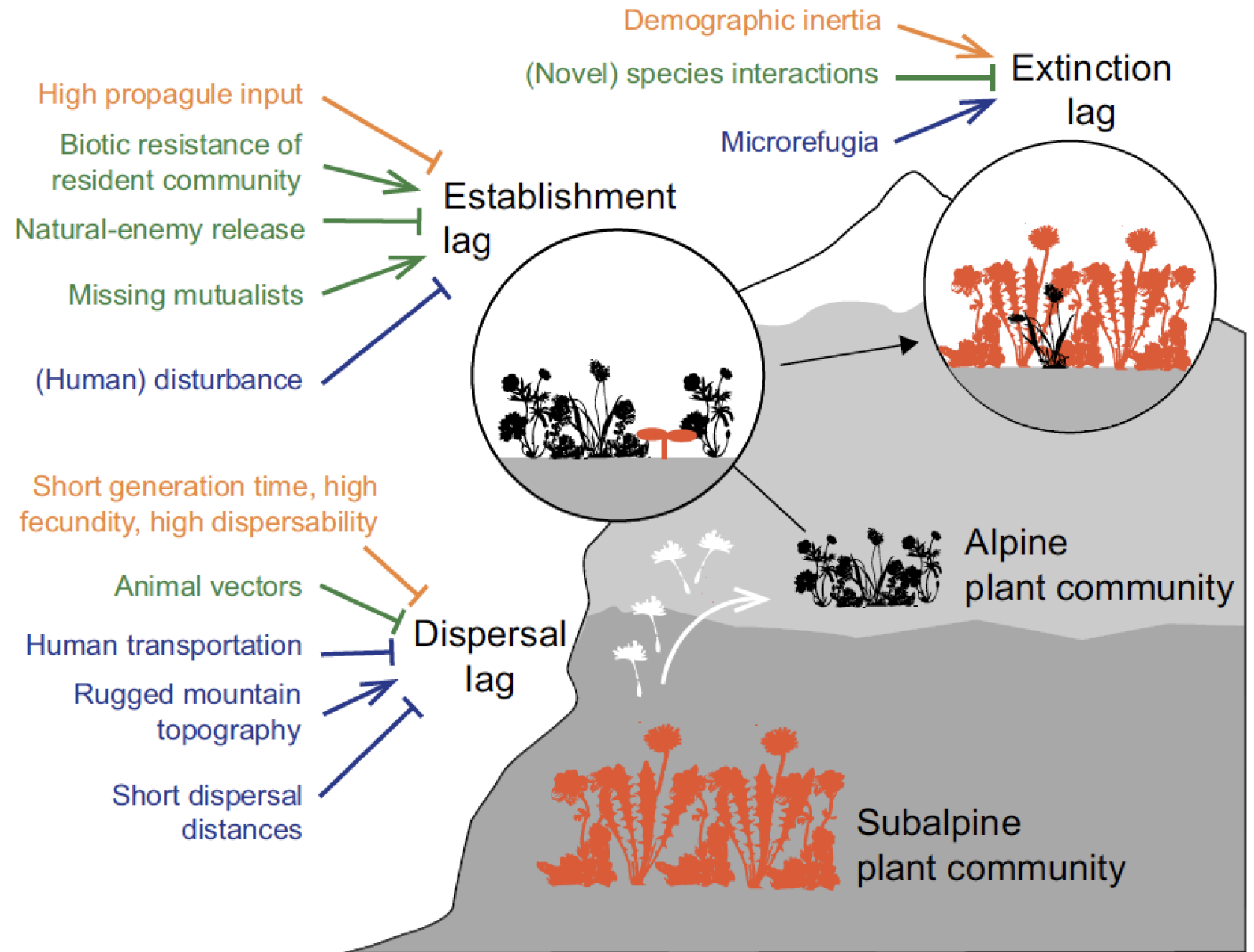


Alpine Plant Communities



- Harbingers of biotic impacts of a changing climate
- Sensitive to climatic conditions & limited disturbance
- Western North America alpine shaped by patterns of temperature, precipitation and snow-pack

Community Turnover with a Changing Climate

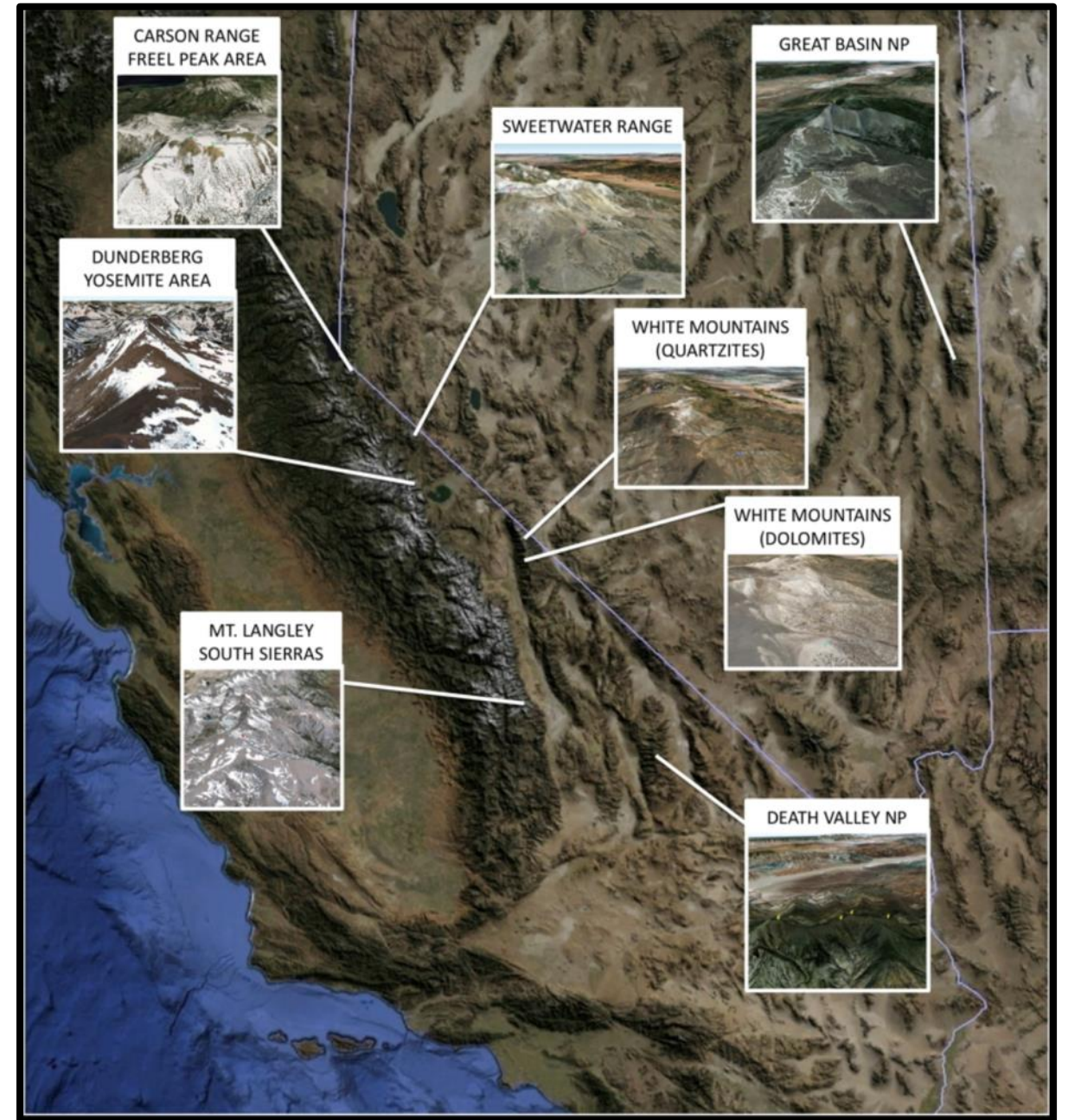


Main Questions

1. Does the community climate niche change predictably across elevation gradients?
2. Does this relationship hold across different spatial scales?



Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine Environments (GLORIA) Great Basin



White Mountains, CA



Photo by Mark Hoshovsky



Downslope Surveys



Photo by Mark Hoshovsky

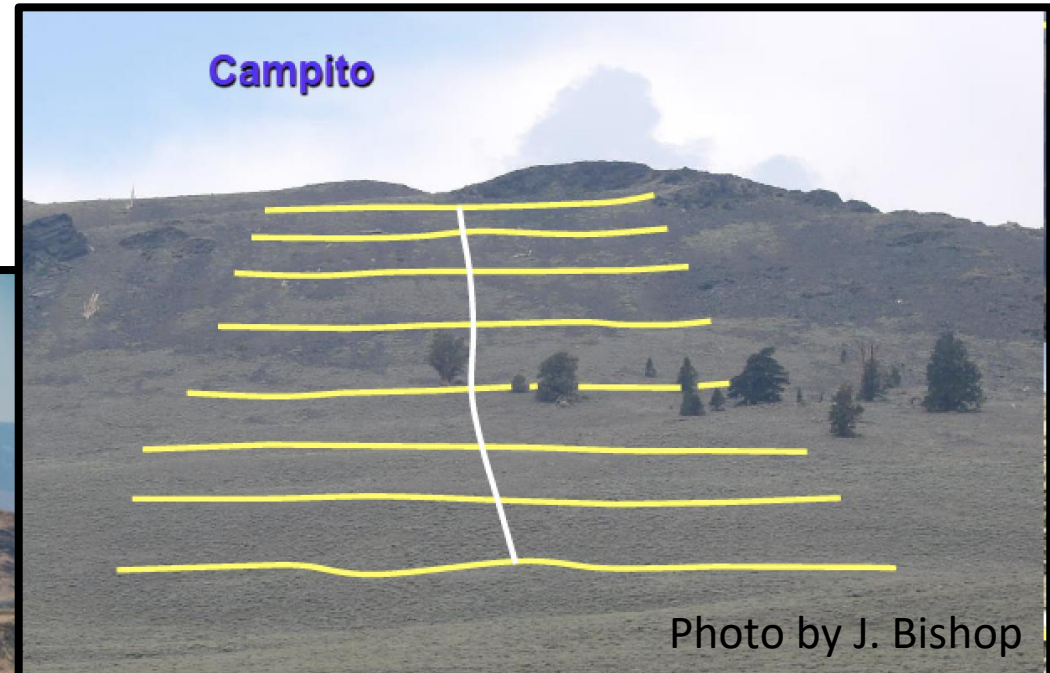


Photo by J. Bishop

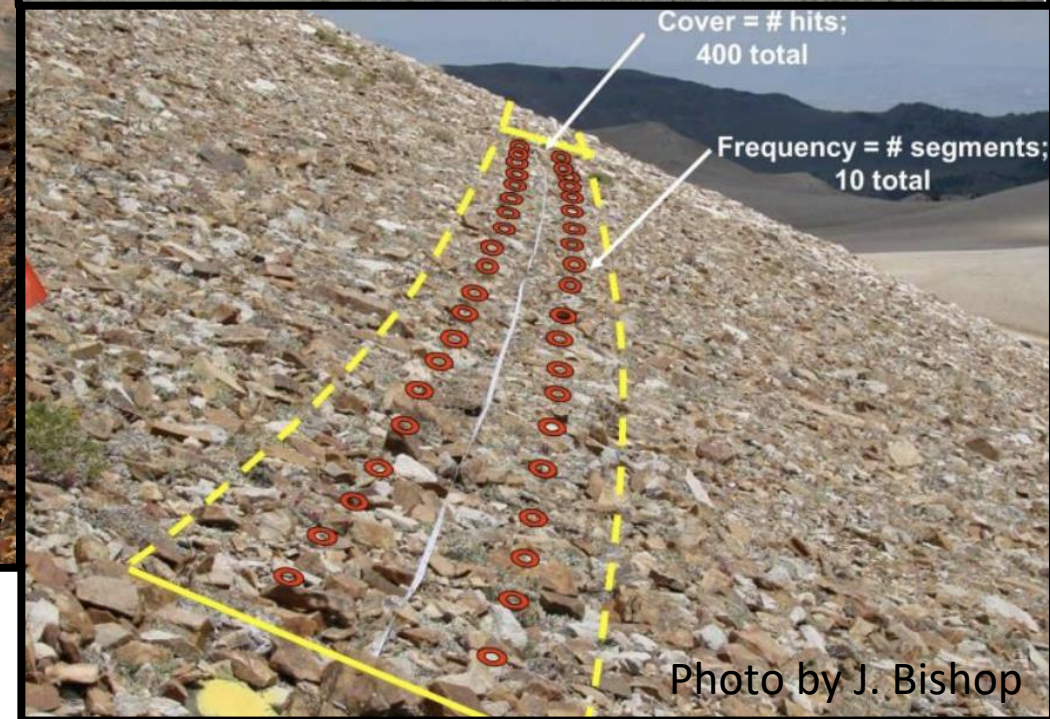
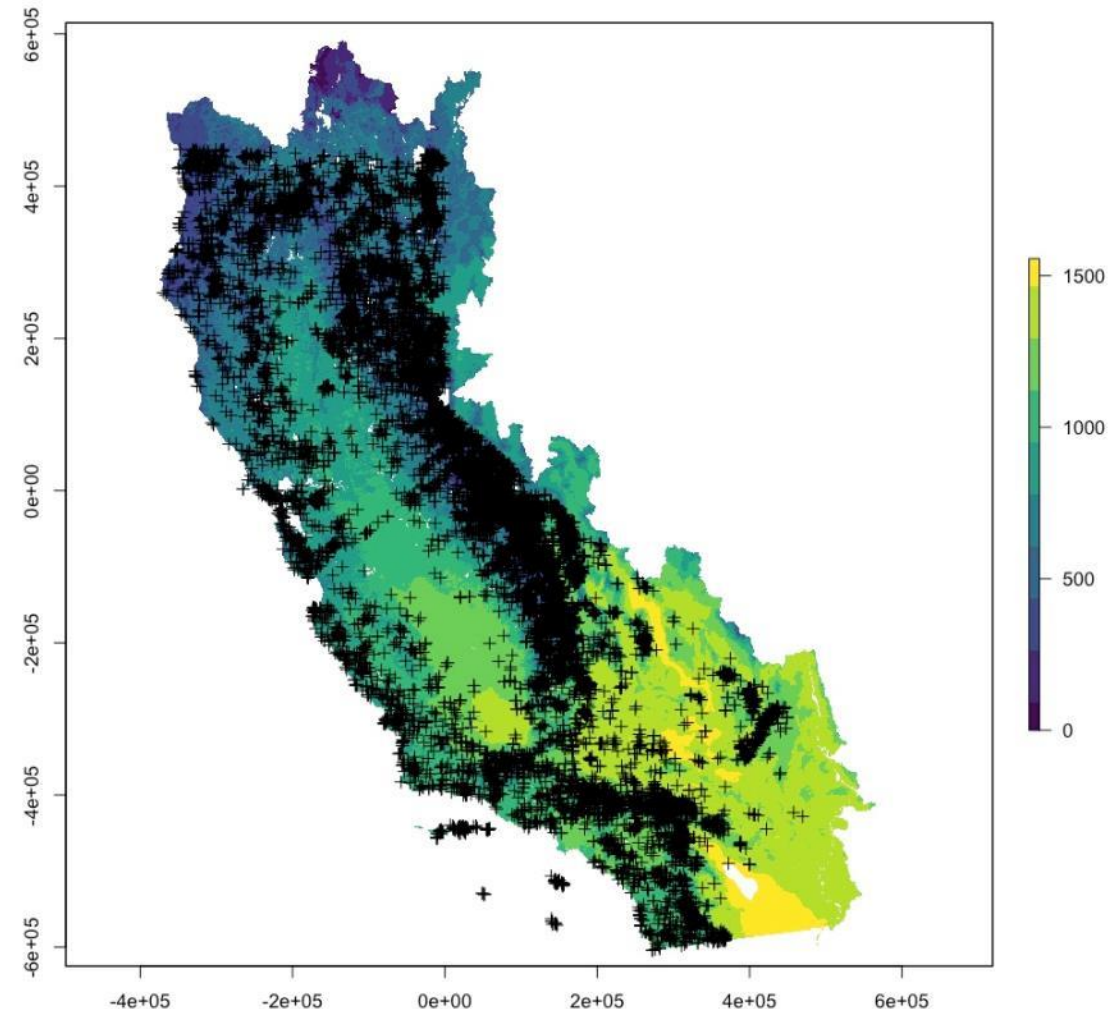


Photo by J. Bishop

Calculating Community Niche Means (CNM)

- CNM = abundance-weighted mean of each constituent species' average climatic niche in a single community
- Climatic niche based on CCH data of each species (Baldwin *et al.* 2017)
- Climatic Water Deficit, an integrative measure of when energy availability exceeds water supply (Flint & Flint 2013)



Calculating Community Niche Means (CNM)

transect

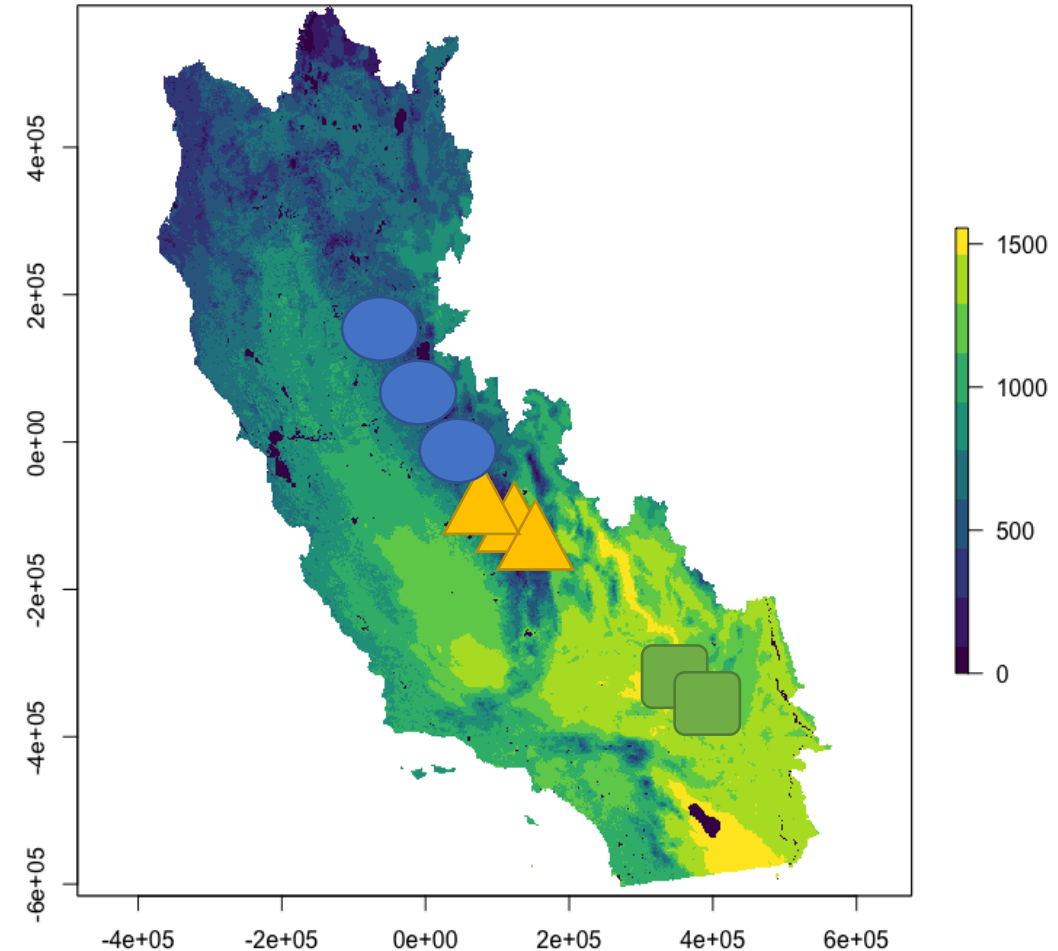


300 700 300 300 500 700

$$300 * 3 + 700 * 2 + 500 * 1 = 2800$$

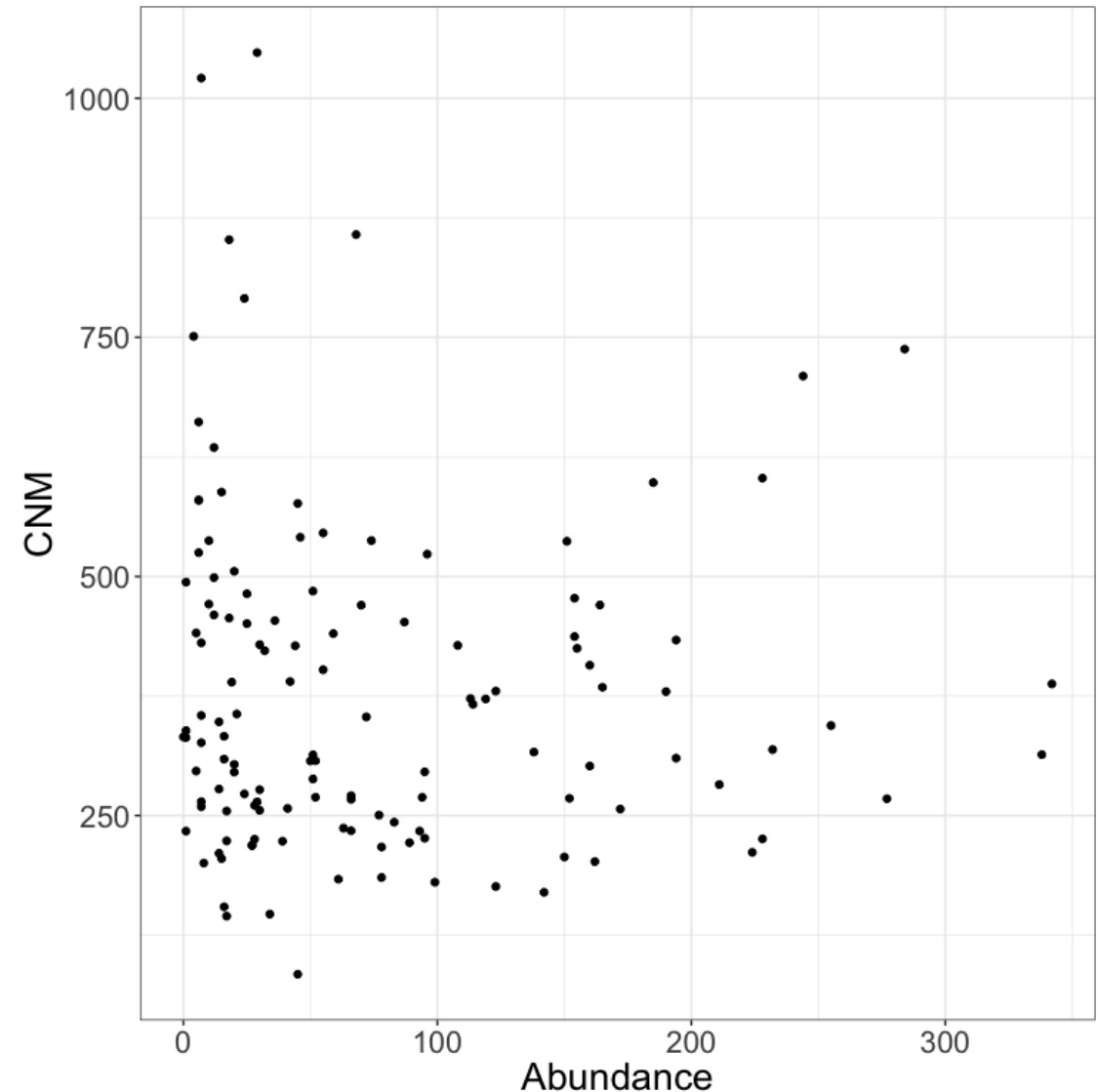
$$2800 / 6 = 467$$

$$\text{CNM} = 467$$

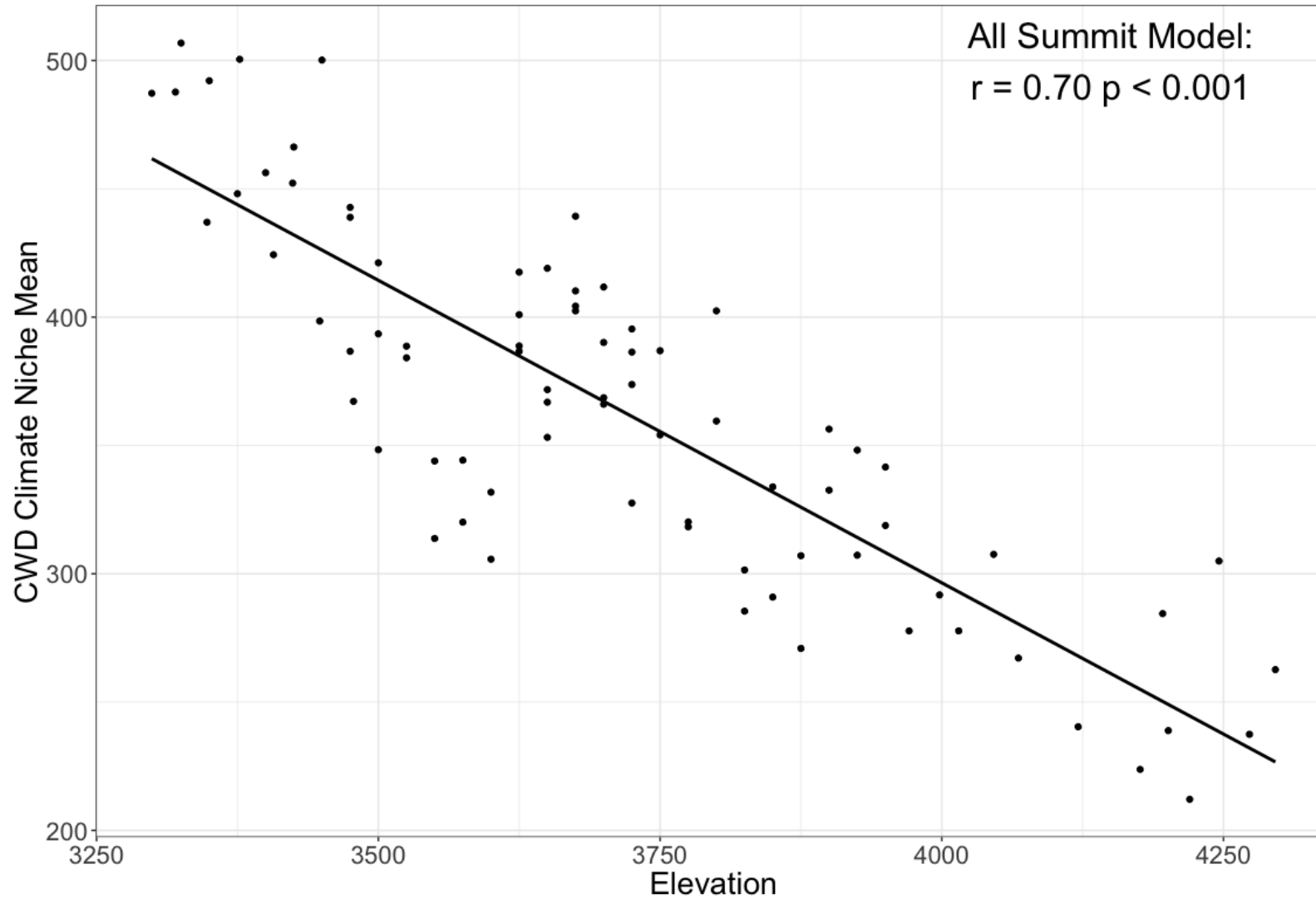


Community Characteristics

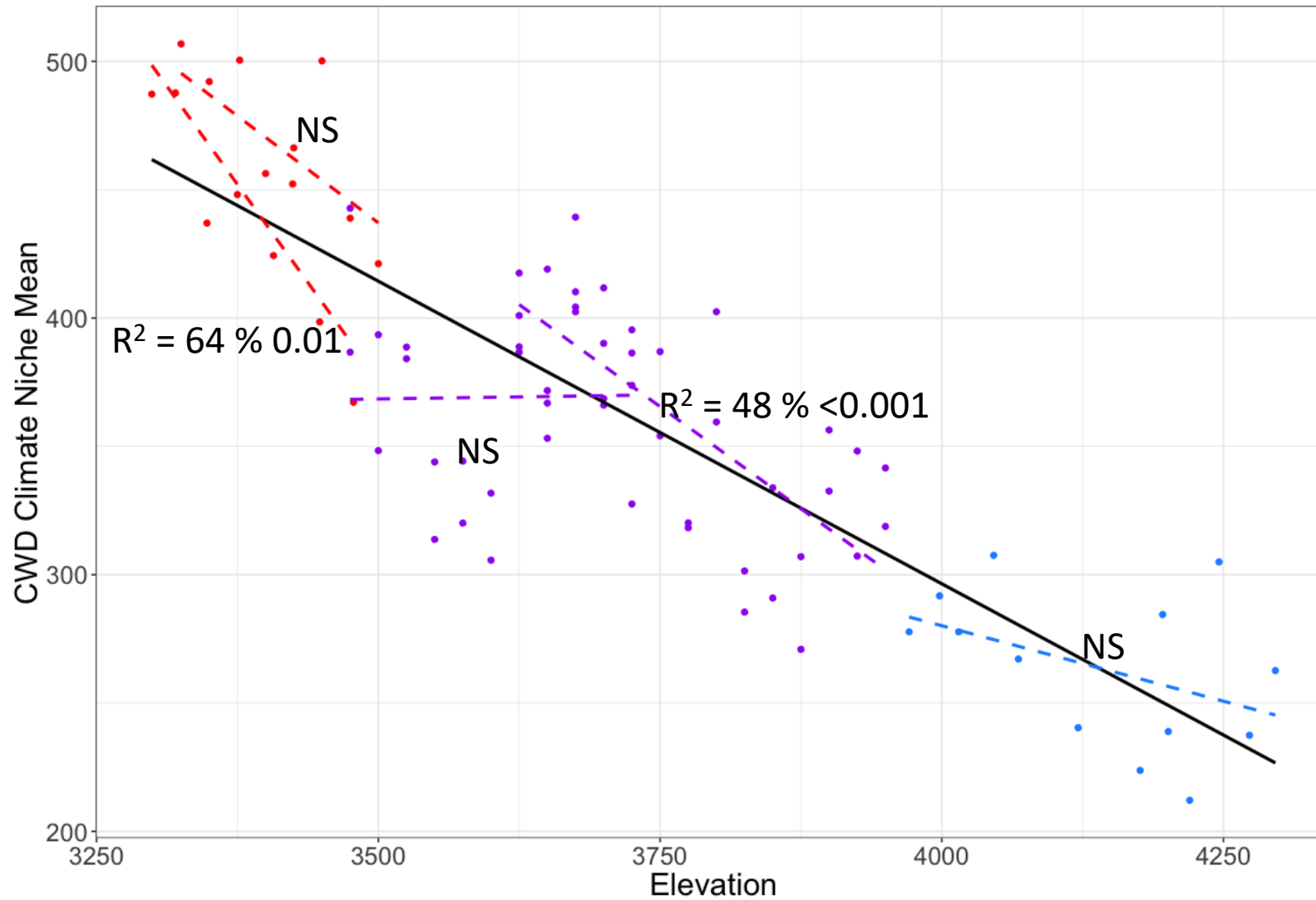
Species	CNM
<i>Elymus elymoides</i> var. <i>californicus</i>	388
<i>Phlox condensata</i>	314
<i>Poa secunda</i> subsp. <i>secunda</i>	738
<i>Erigeron pygmaeus</i>	268
<i>Eremogone kingii</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	344
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	710
<i>Pyrocoma apargioides</i>	319
<i>Linanthus pungens</i>	603
<i>Poa glauca</i> subsp. <i>rupicola</i>	226
<i>Draba oligosperma</i>	212



Range-wide Relationship



Summit Relationships



Conclusions

- Species with cooler/wetter ranges were more commonly found at higher elevation
- Environmental sorting of species' local distributions at the scale of a mountain range
- For a single summit, weak or absent sorting potentially due to smaller-scale topographic effects shaping environmental conditions
- Community-climate relationships are scale-dependent & alpine plant range shifts predictions should consider fine-scale climatic conditions

Acknowledgements

White Mountain
Research Center



Bristlecone Chapter



Photo by Mark Hoshovsky

Join Us!



2018 Survey Dates

Death Valley National Park:
6/25 – 6/30

White Mountain downslope:
7/10 – 7/13

Great Basin National Park:
7/19 – 7/24

Contact:

gloriagreatbasin@gmail.com

meagan_oldfather@berkeley.edu