

Climate change and forest understory dynamics



Rodriguez-Sanchez *et al* 2012 *Nature Climate Change*

De Frenne, Rodriguez-Sanchez *et al* 2013 *PNAS*

De Frenne, Rodriguez-Sanchez *et al* 2015 *Nature Plants*

De Frenne *et al* 2019 *Nature Ecol & Evol*



Pieter De Frenne

Are communities tracking warming fast enough?

LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature10548

Changes in plant community composition lag behind climate warming in lowland forests

PROCEEDINGS
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THE ROYAL
SOCIETY **B**

Proc. R. Soc. B (2008) 275, 2743–2748

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Birds are tracking climate warming, but not fast enough

nature
climate change

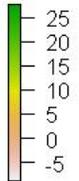
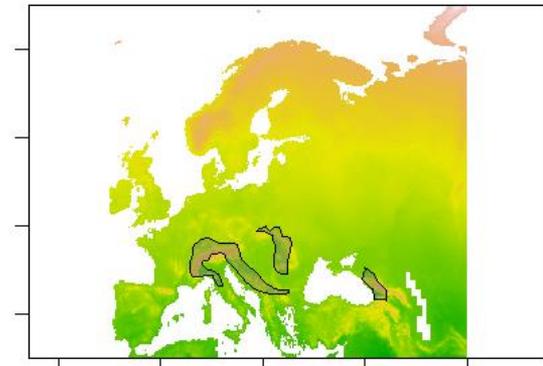
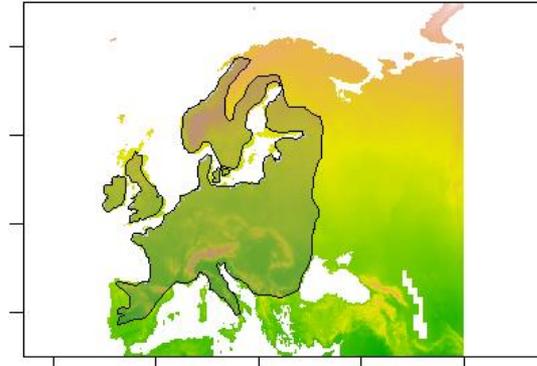
LETTERS

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Differences in the climatic debts of birds and butterflies at a continental scale

Measuring communities' response to warming

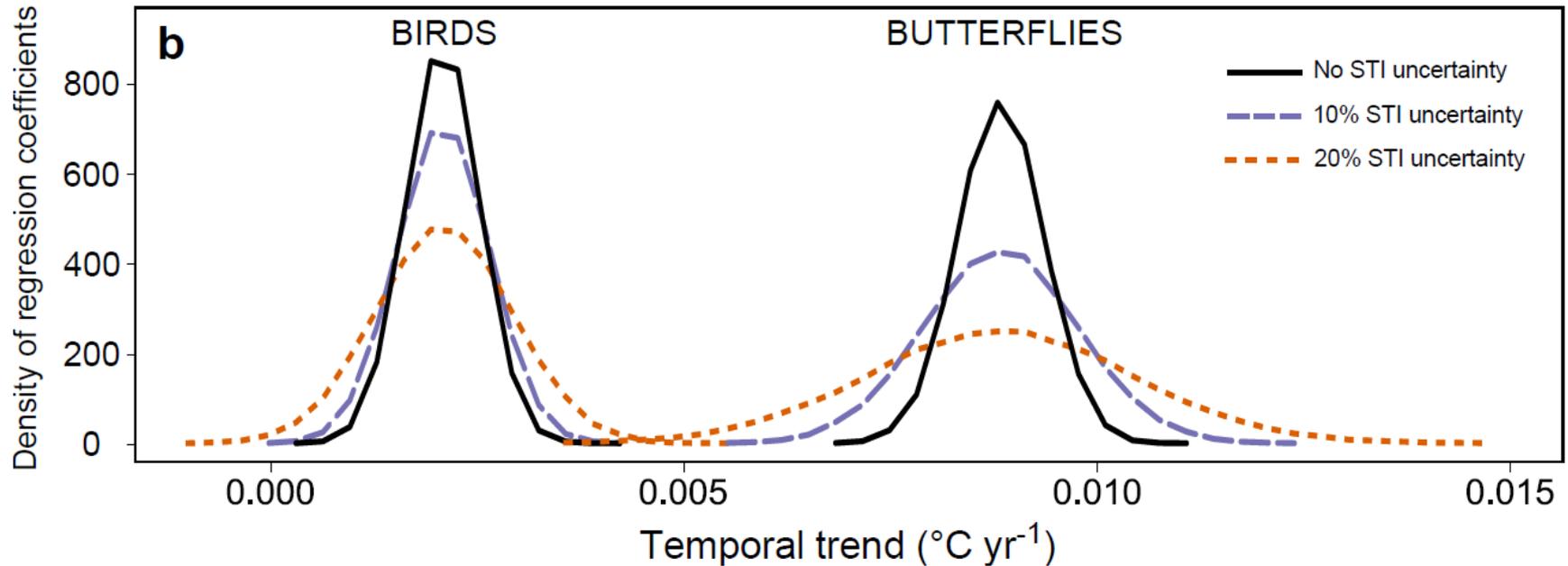
Species
Thermal
Index
(STI)



Community
Temperature
Index
(CTI)

$$\mathbf{CTI} = STI_1 * RelAbund_1 + STI_2 * RelAbund_2$$

Considering uncertainty and variation in species' thermal tolerances is critical



Uncertainty in thermal tolerances and climatic debt

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Pieter De Frenne^{1,2} and Arndt Hampe^{3,4}

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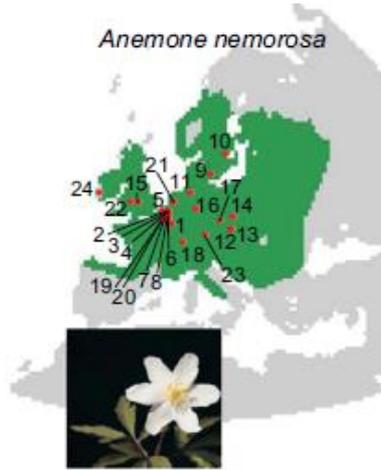
How are forest understories responding to climate change?

- >1400 plots
 - resurveyed c. 35 years apart (range: 12 – 67 years)
- 29 regions
- 1032 species

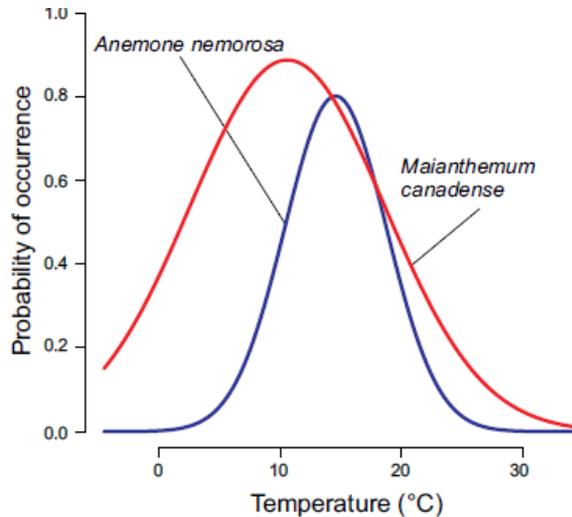


From species' thermal tolerances to community thermophilization

Range maps

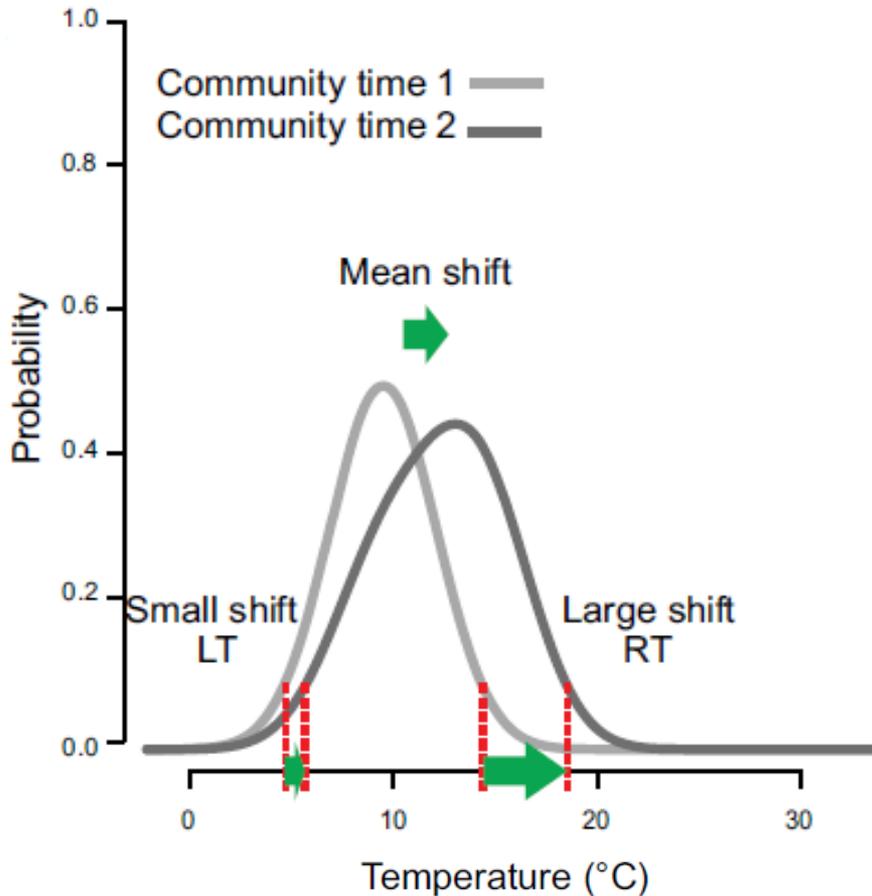


Species' thermal tolerances

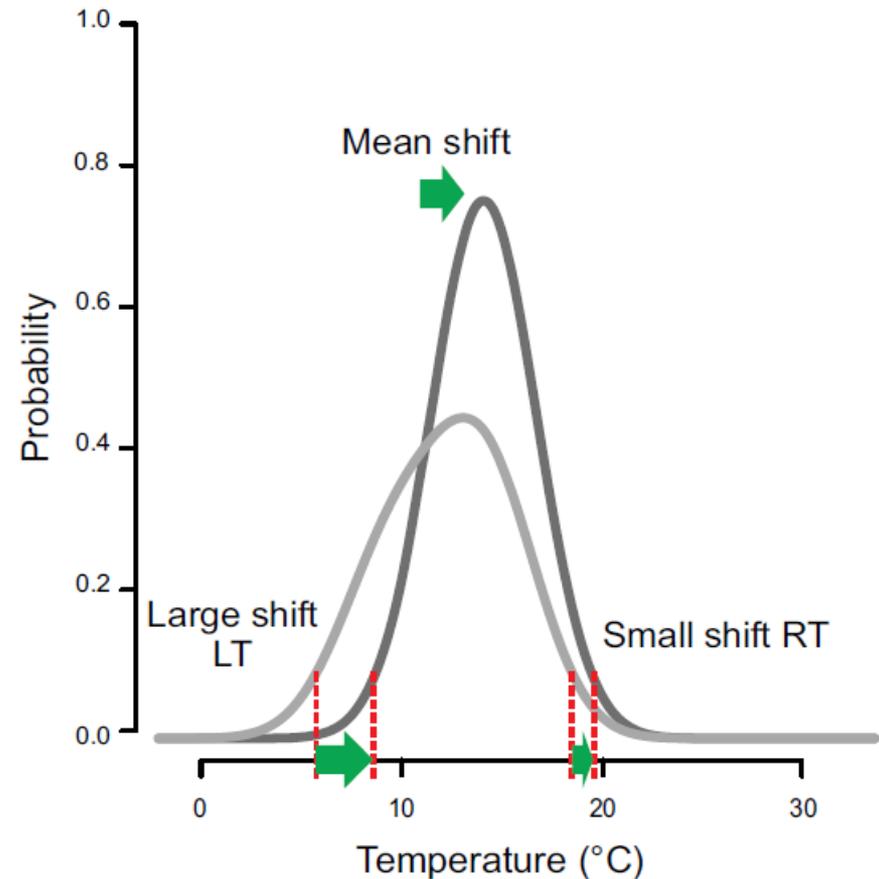


Detecting changes in cold-tolerant vs warm-dwelling species

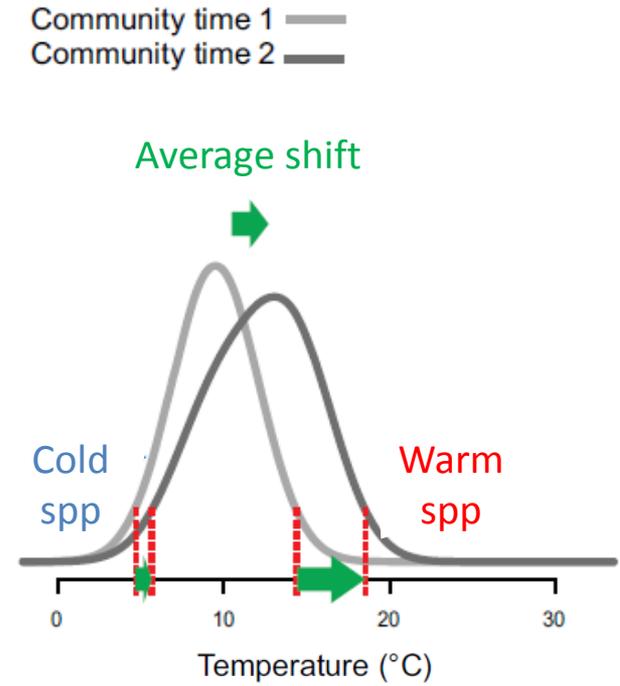
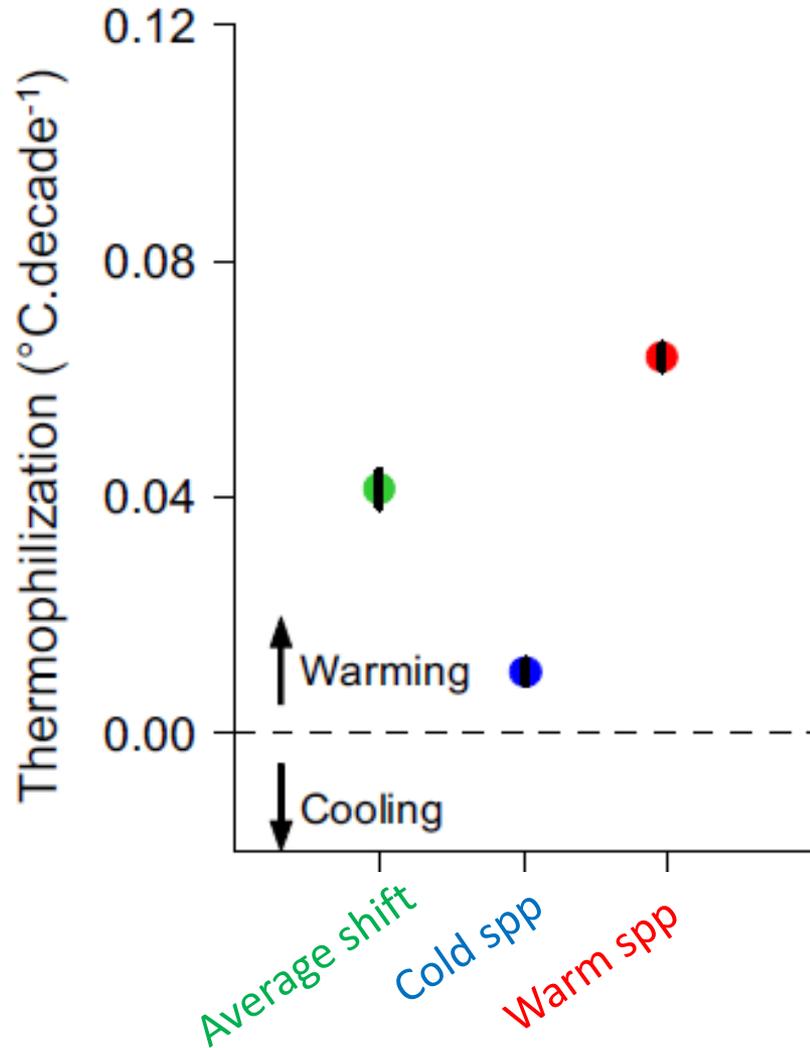
Increase of warm-adapted species



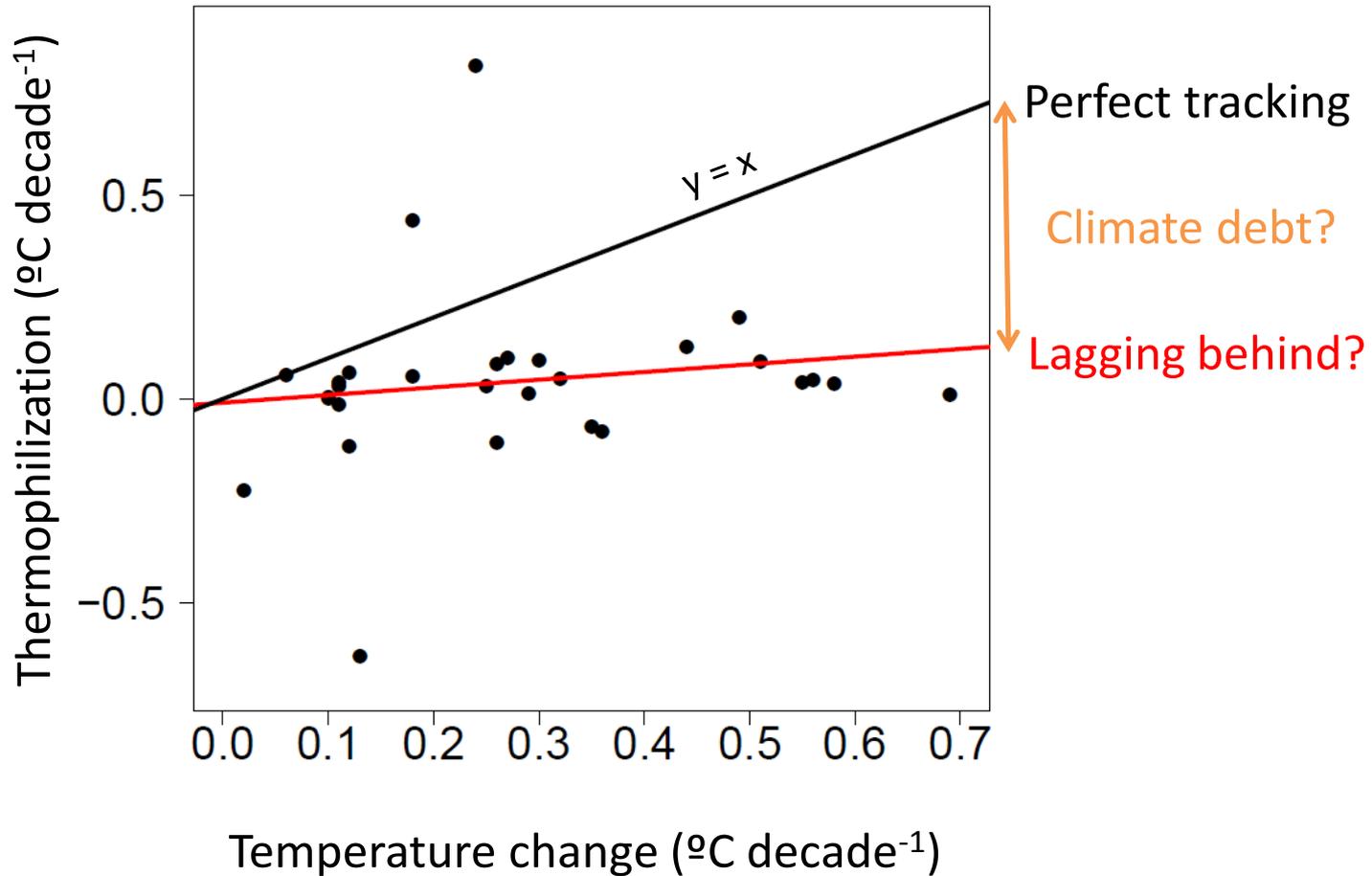
Loss of cold-adapted species



Most communities are thermophilizing



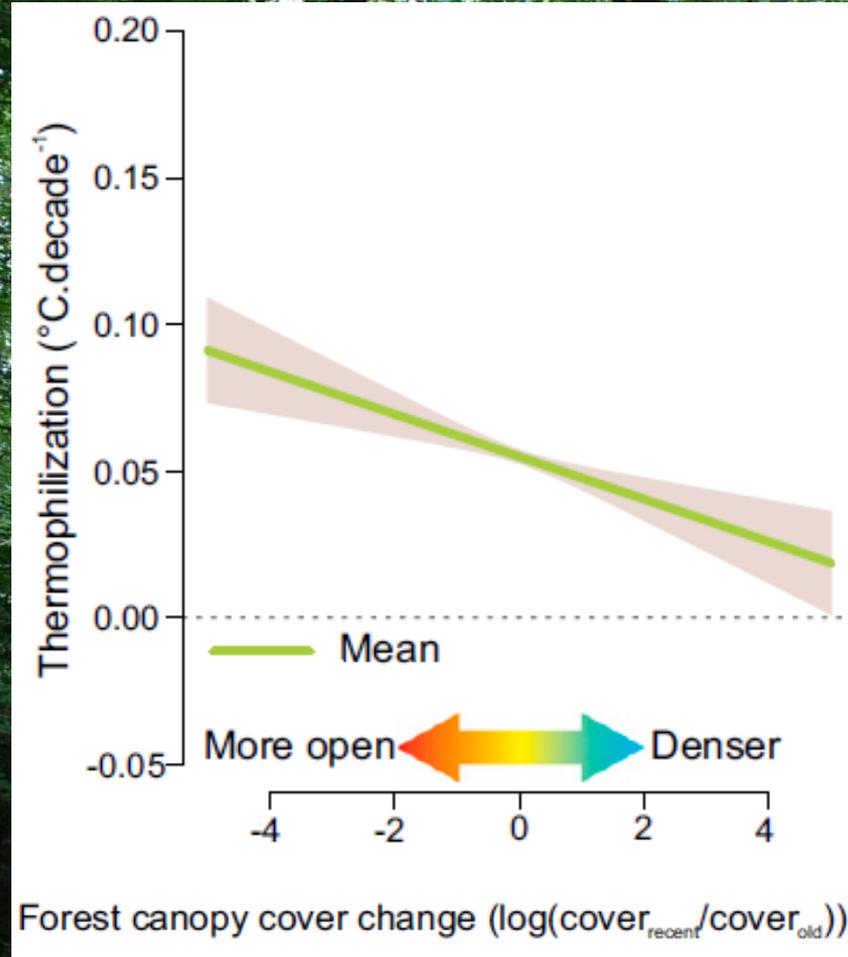
Thermophilization much lower than warming rate



Forest expansion buffers macroclimate warming



Forest expansion lowers thermophilization



Microclimate moderates plant responses to macroclimate warming

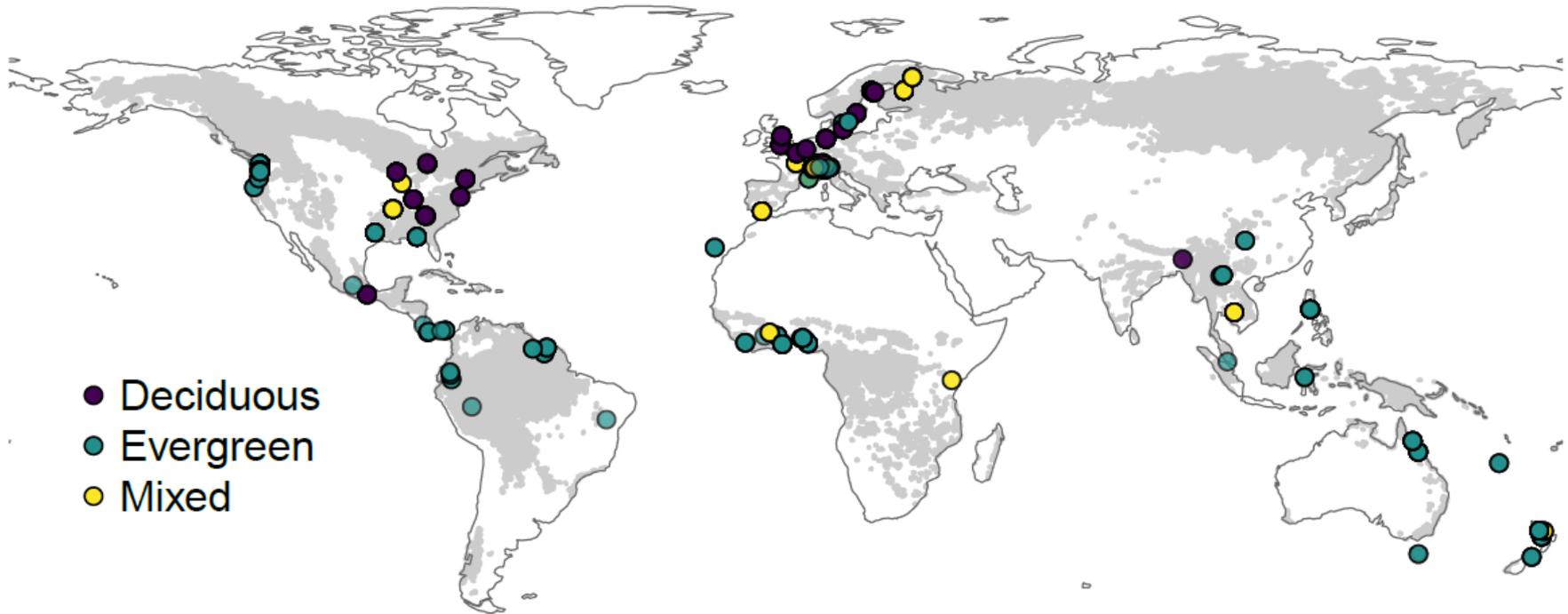
Pieter De Frenne^{a,b,1}, Francisco Rodríguez-Sánchez^b, David Anthony Coomes^b, Lander Baeten^{a,c}, Gorik Verstraeten^a, Mark Vellend^d, Markus Bernhardt-Römermann^{e,2}, Carissa D. Brown^{d,f}, Jörg Brunet^g, Johnny Cornelis^h, Guillaume M. Decocqⁱ, Hartmut Dierschke^j, Ove Eriksson^k, Frank S. Gilliam^l, Radim Hédli^m, Thilo Heinkenⁿ, Martin Hermy^o, Patrick Hommel^p, Michael A. Jenkins^q, Daniel L. Kelly^r, Keith J. Kirby^s, Fraser J. G. Mitchell^r, Tobias Naaf^t, Miles Newman^r, George Peterken^u, Petr Petřík^v, Jan Schultz^w, Grégory Sonnier^x, Hans Van Calster^y, Donald M. Waller^x, Gian-Reto Walther^z, Peter S. White^{aa}, Kerry D. Woods^{bb}, Monika Wulf^t, Bente Jessen Graae^{cc}, and Kris Verheyen^a



How much do forests cool temperatures?



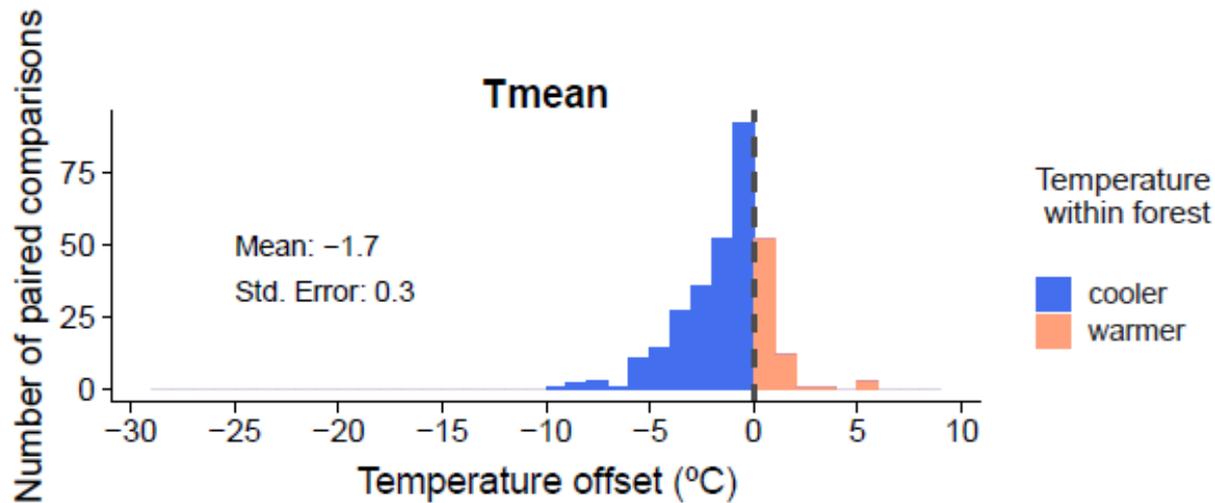
How much do forests cool temperatures?



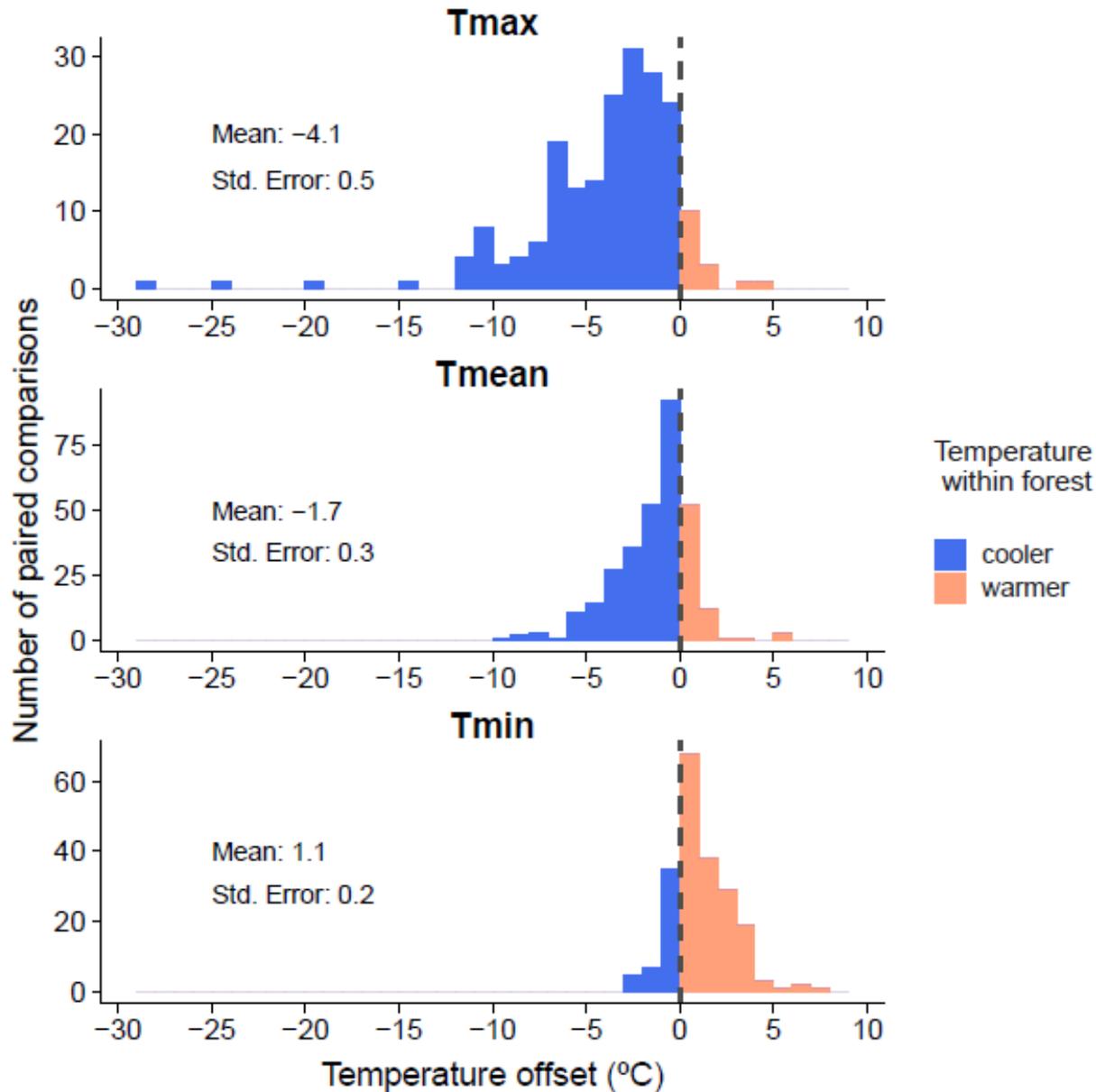
98 sites

714 paired measurements

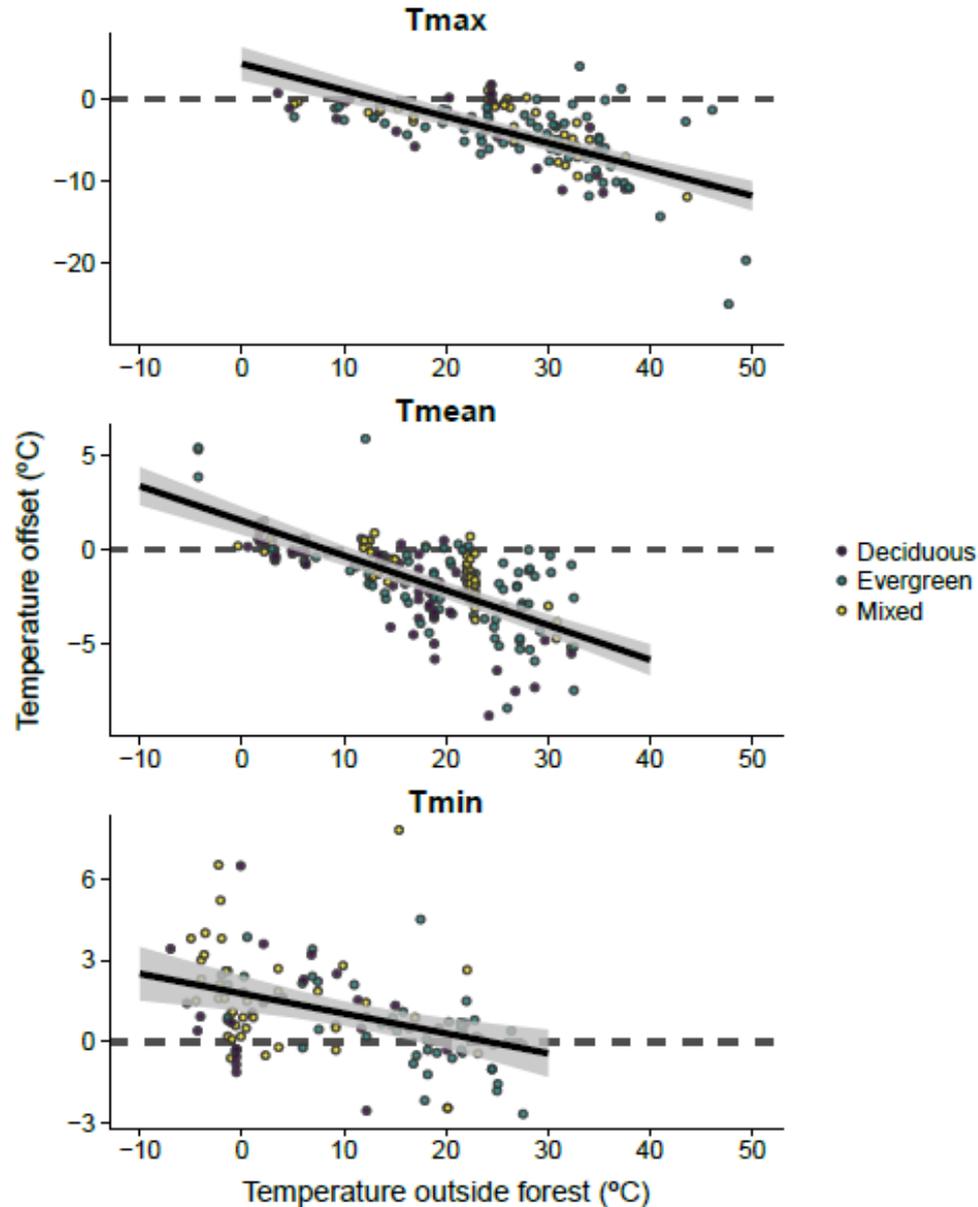
How much do forests cool temperatures?



How much do forests cool temperatures?



How much do forests cool temperatures?



Global buffering of temperatures under forest canopies

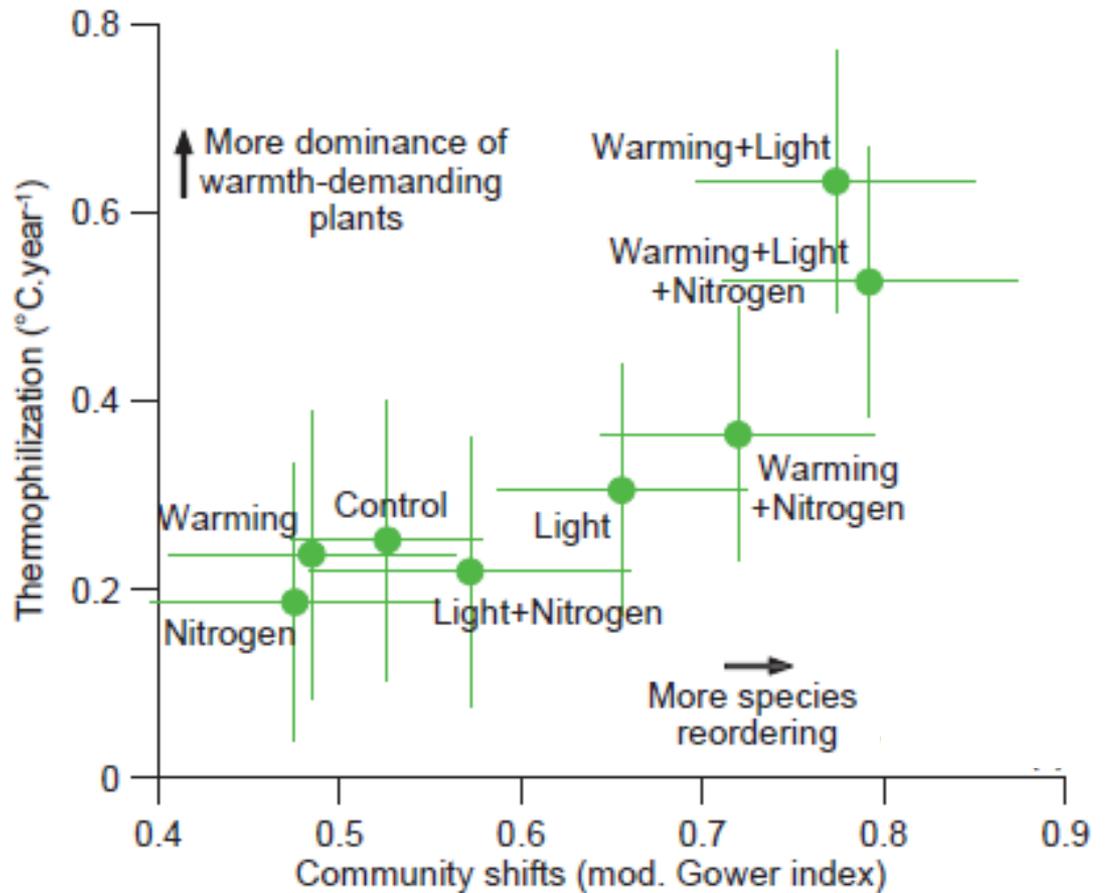
“Forests function as a **thermal insulator**, cooling the understory when ambient temperatures are hot and warming the understory when ambient temperatures are cold”

“The magnitude of this effect is larger than land warming over the past century”

Not only warming...

Multiple drivers of community dynamics

Tree shade hinders understory change due to warming



- Nature is complex
- Forests cool macroclimate
- Tree canopies buffer temperature changes
- Shelter for millions of species