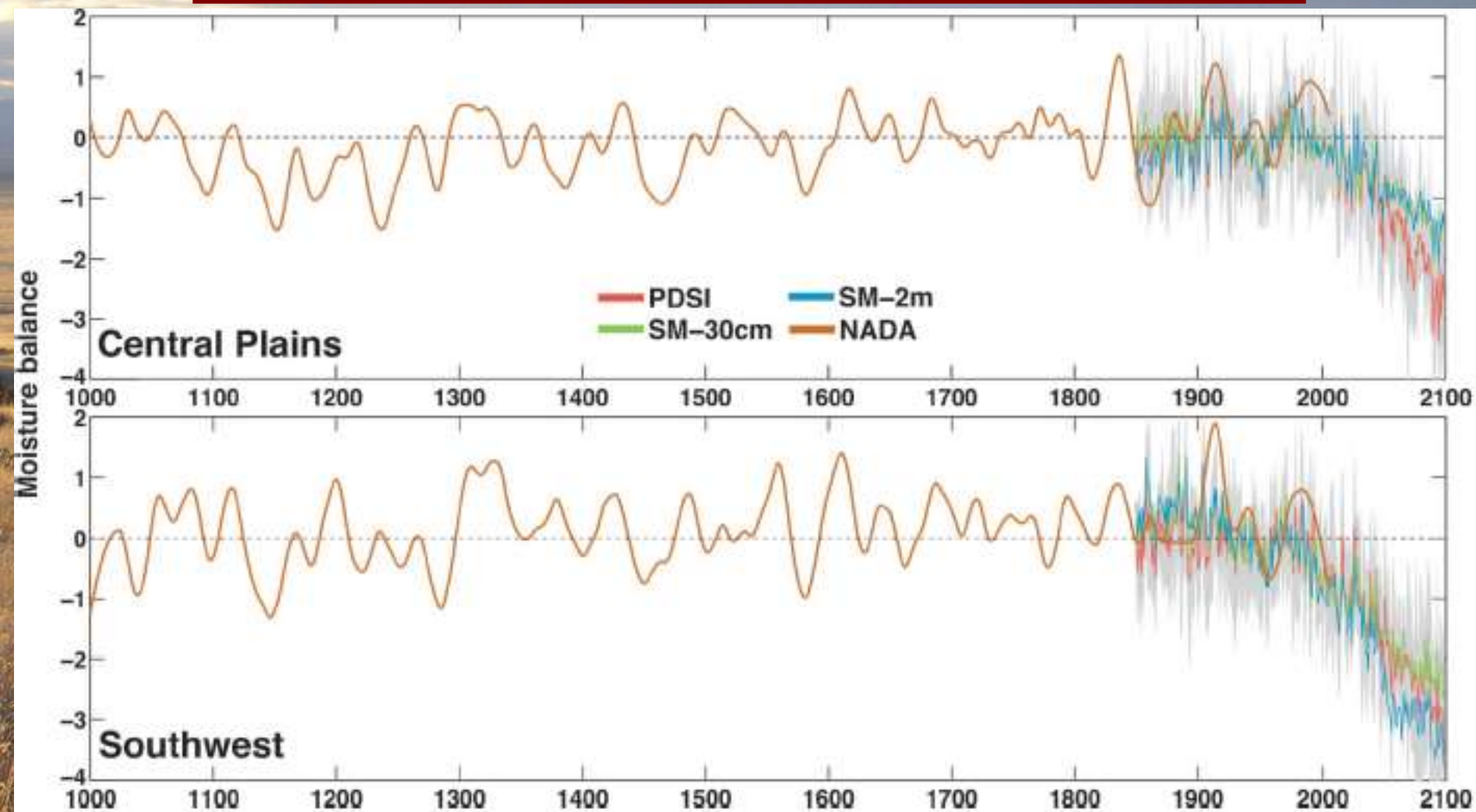


# Trends in grassland science: does the past predict the future?

Scott L Collins  
Department of Biology  
University of New Mexico



# Climate predictions for late 21<sup>st</sup> Century

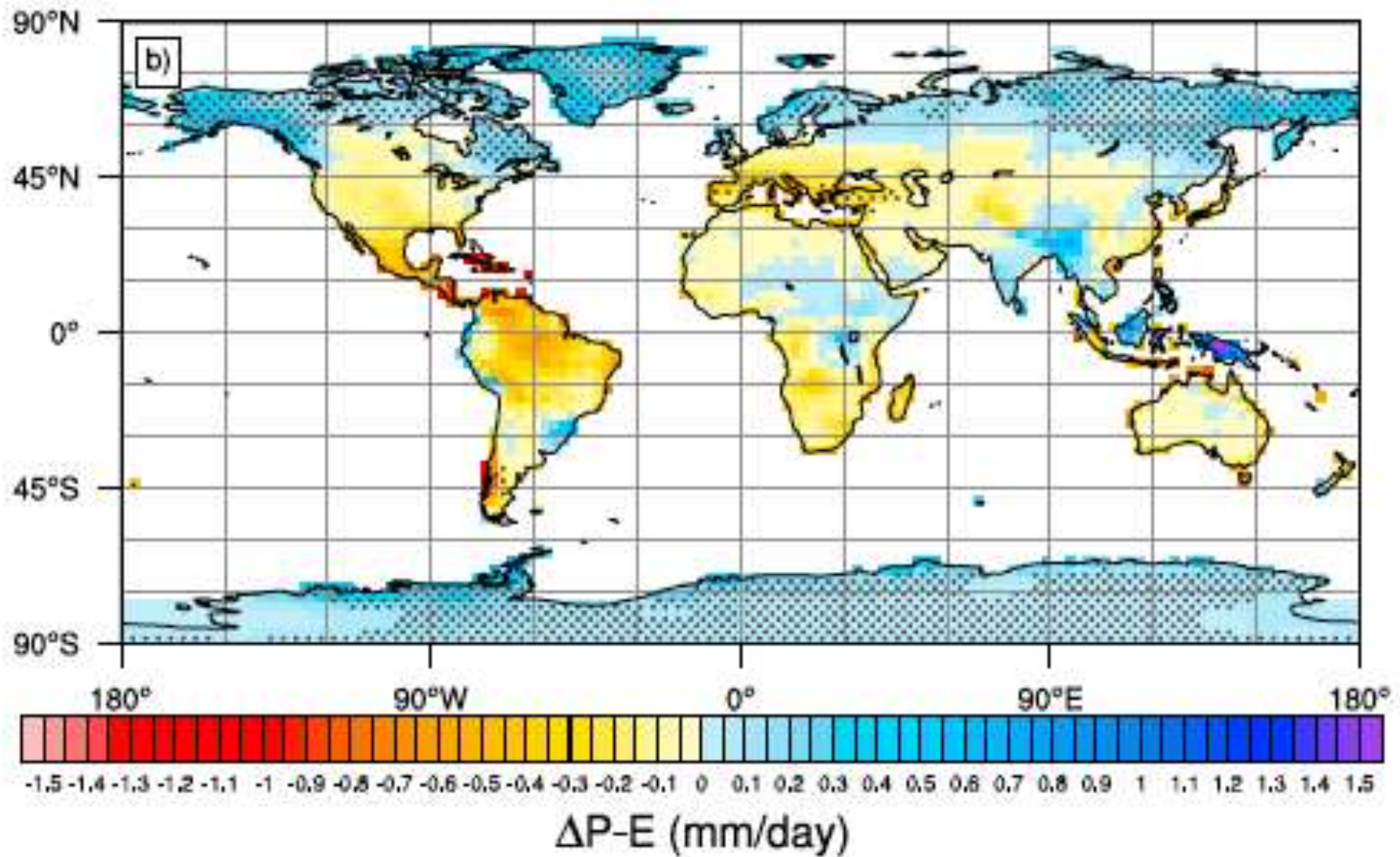


**Regional average time series of the summer season moisture balance metrics from NADA and CMIP5 models. PDSI=Palmer Drought Severity Index. NADA=North American Drought Atlas.**

Cook et al. 2015 Science Advances



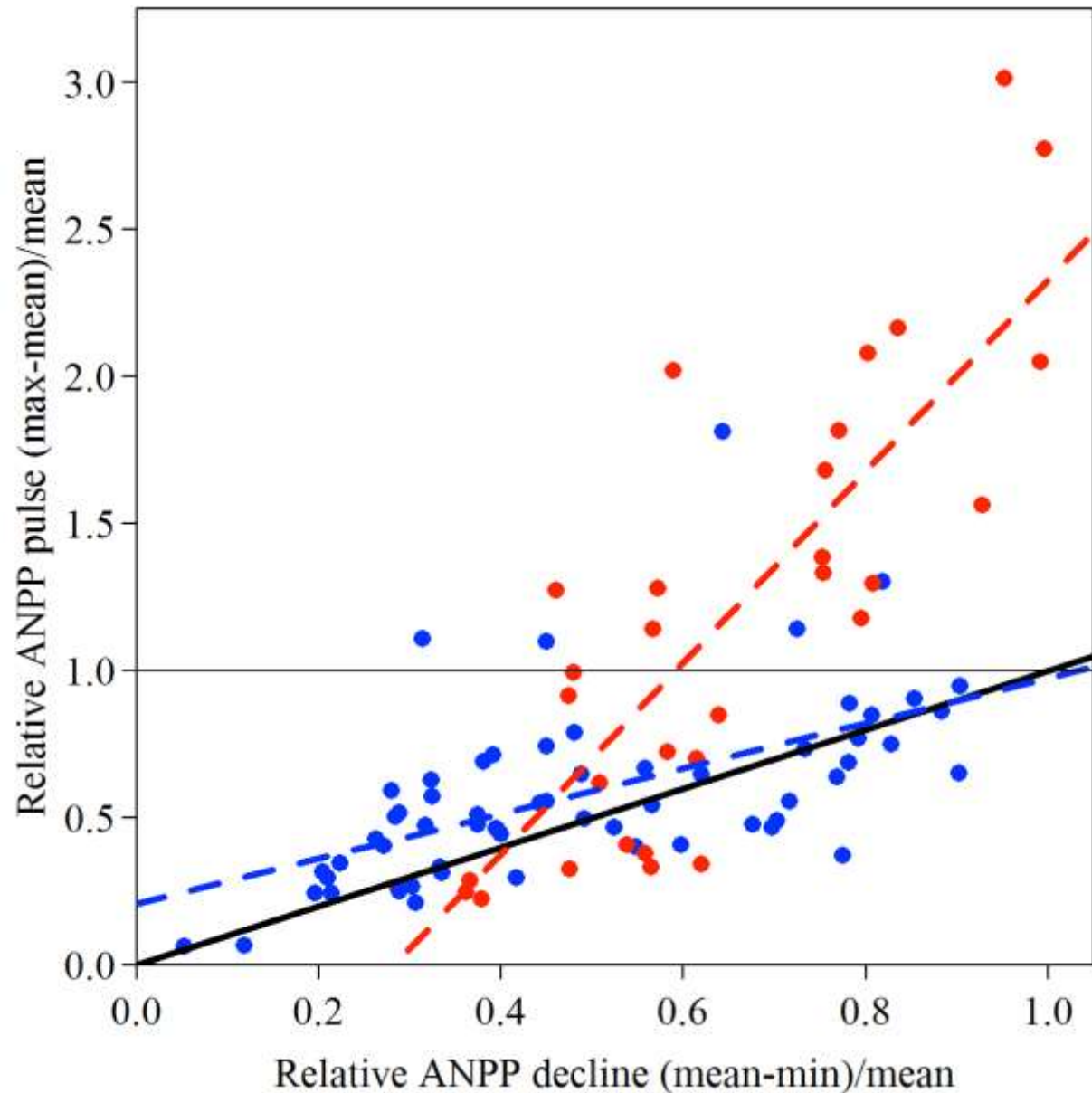
# Climate predictions for late 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Changes in P-E comparing present day (1980-2000) and future climate (2080-2100).

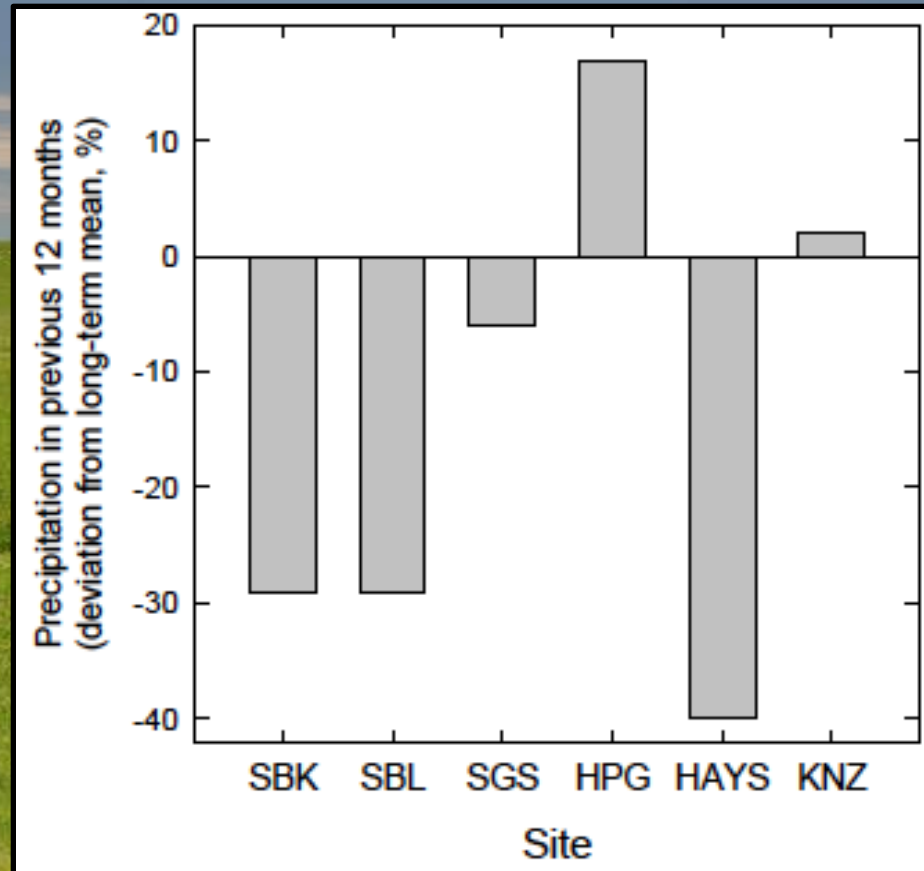
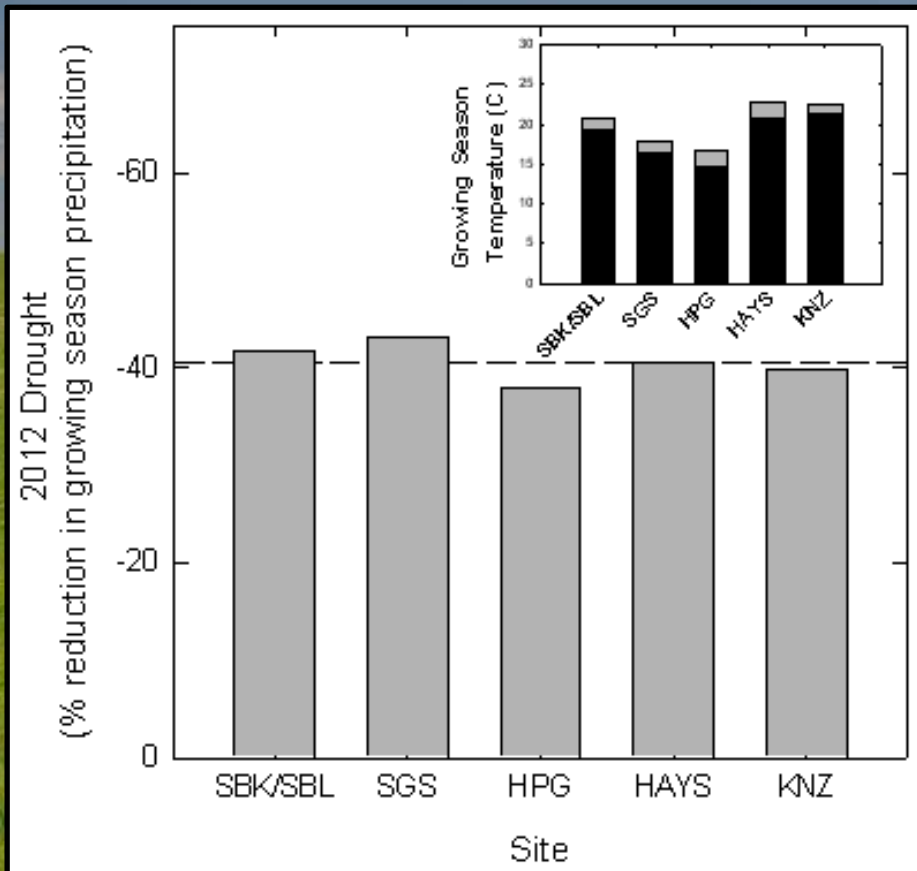
Greve & Seneviratne 2015 GRL

# Ecosystems exhibit differential sensitivity to interannual rainfall variability

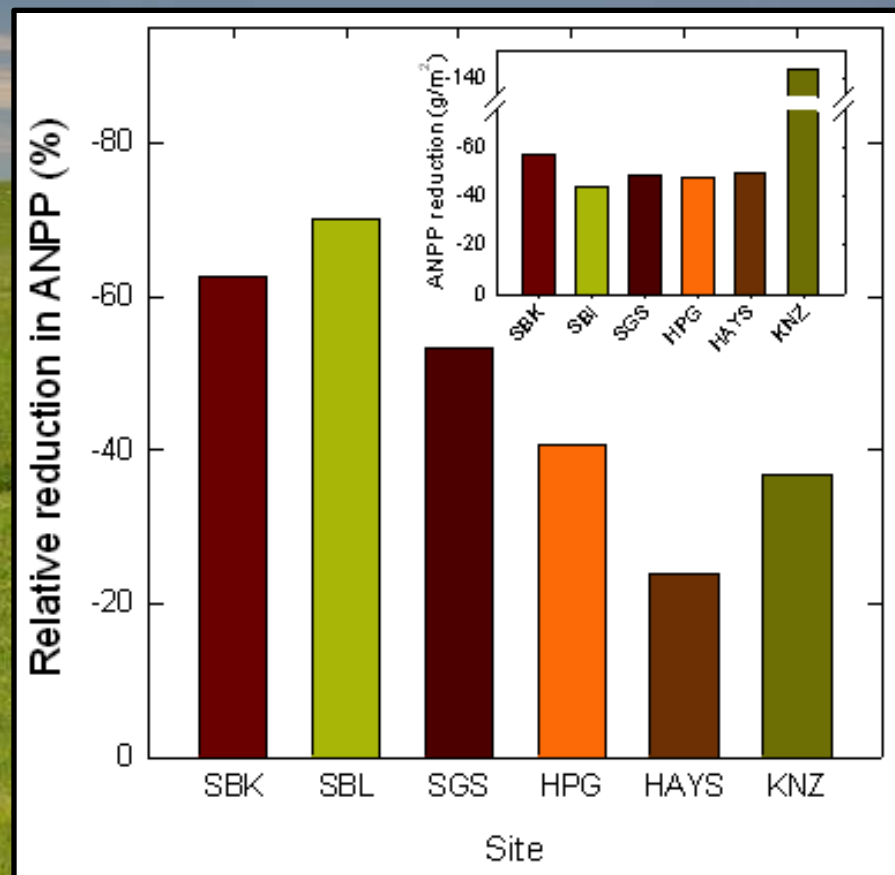
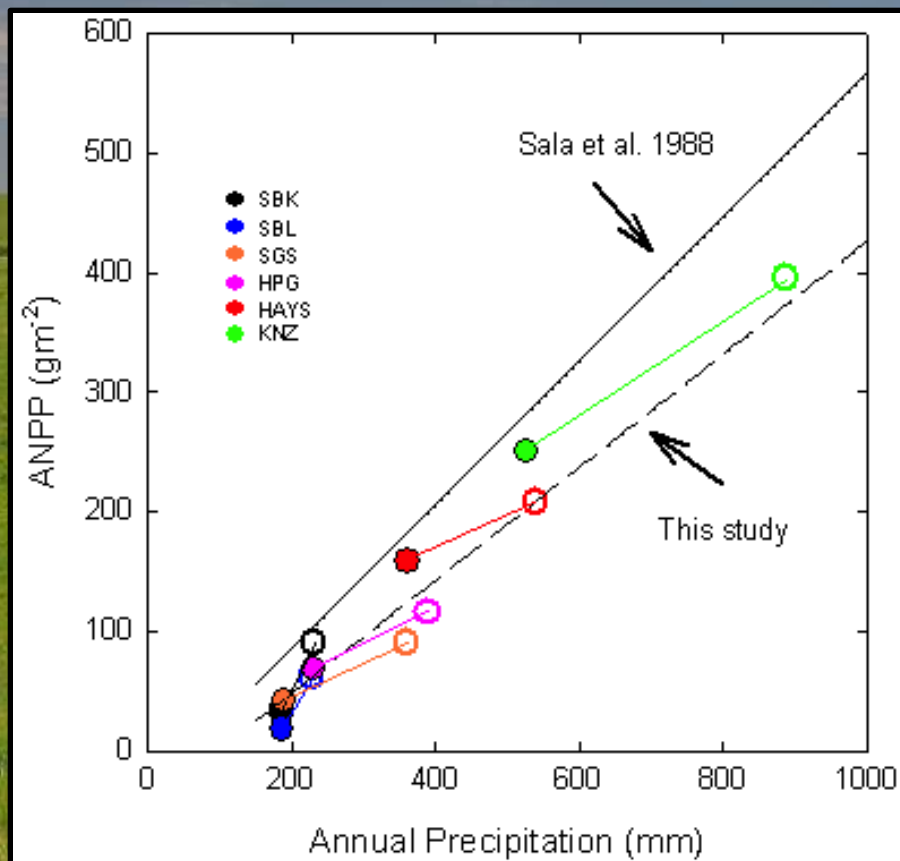




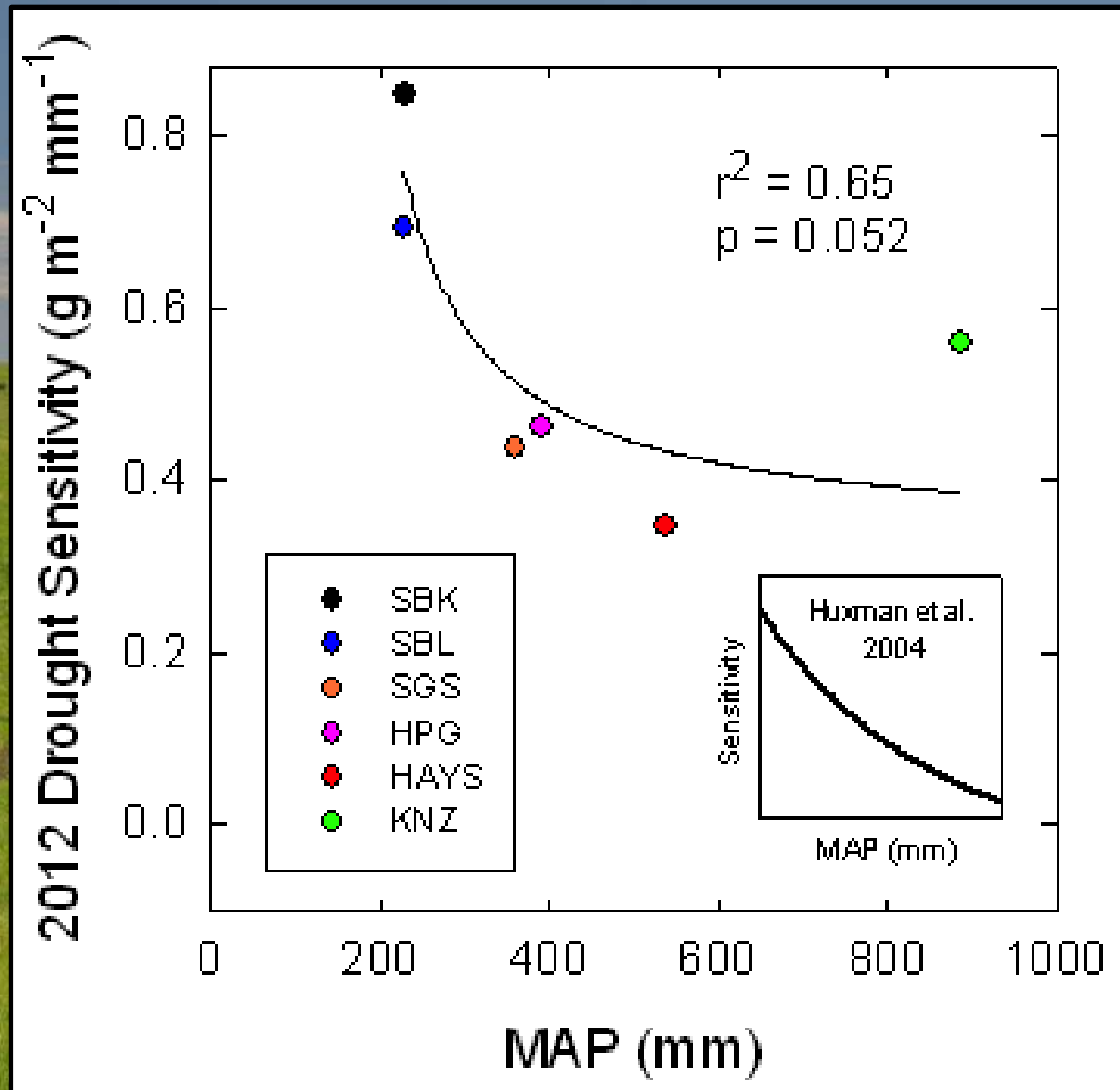
Regional drought in 2012 reduced precipitation by 40% below the long-term average at all EDGE sites



# Sites exhibited differential sensitivity to this regional drought



# Arid sites were far more sensitive than mesic sites





# An increasing number of calls for coordinated climate change experiments



## Past, Present, and Future Roles of Long-Term Experiments in the LTER Network

AM E. HOBBIE, SCOTT L. COLLINS, TIMOTHY J. FAHEY, April 2012 / Vol. 62 No. 4 • BioScience | ANDIS, KIMBERLY J. LA PIERRE, JERRY M. MELILLO, TIMOTHY R. SEASTEDT, GAIUS R. SHAVER, AND JACKSON R. WEBSTER





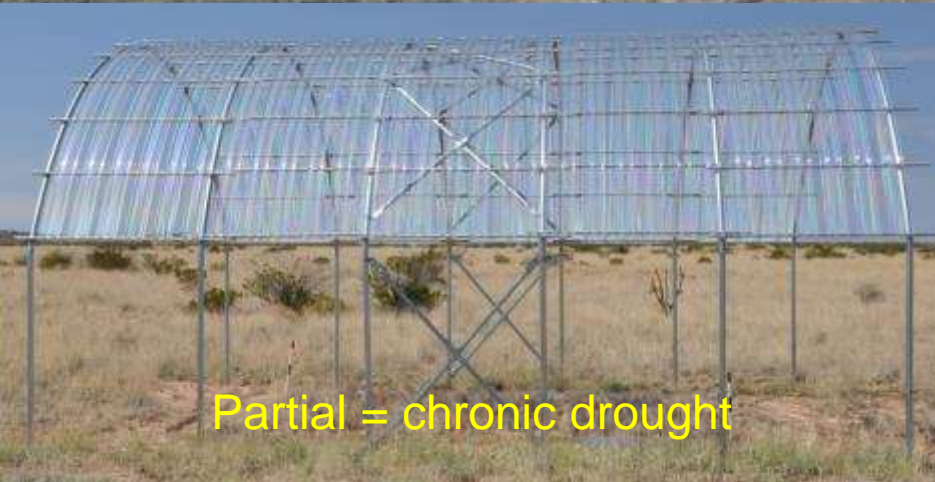
# EDGE: Extreme Drought in Grasslands Experiment

## Research Objectives:

How important are the attributes of ecosystems *per se* versus the environmental context in which climate is changing in determining ecosystem sensitivity to climate change at regional scales?

## Approaches:

- Modeling (TECO)
- Manipulative experiments



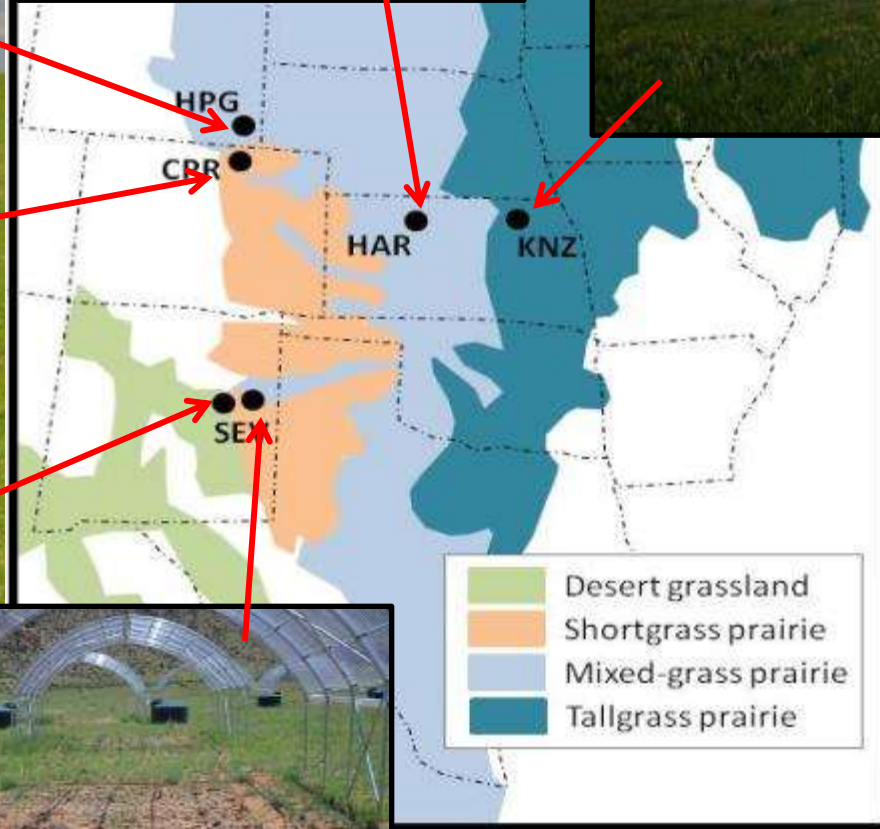
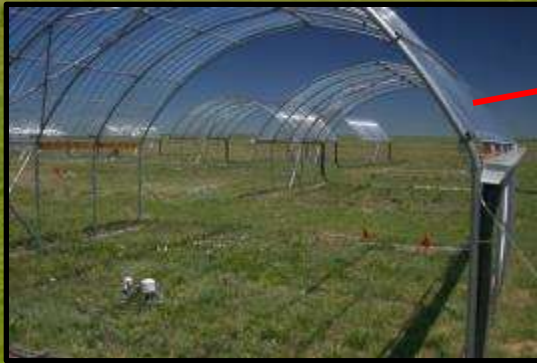
Partial = chronic drought



Complete = change in seasonality

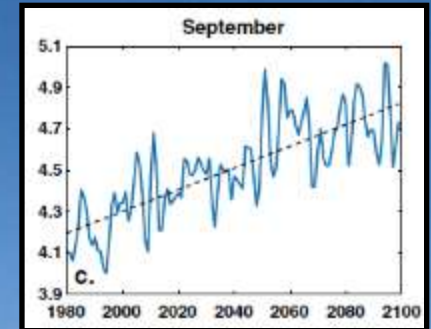
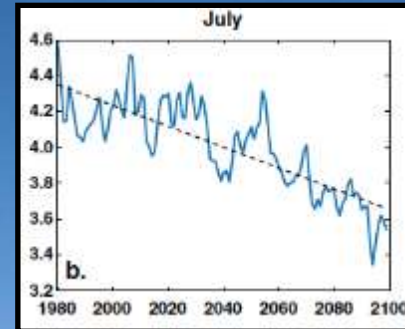
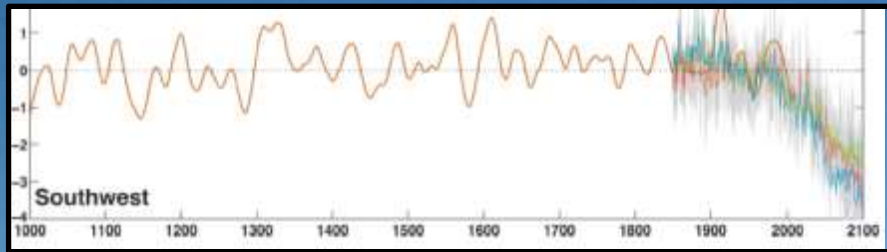


# EDGE: Research platform



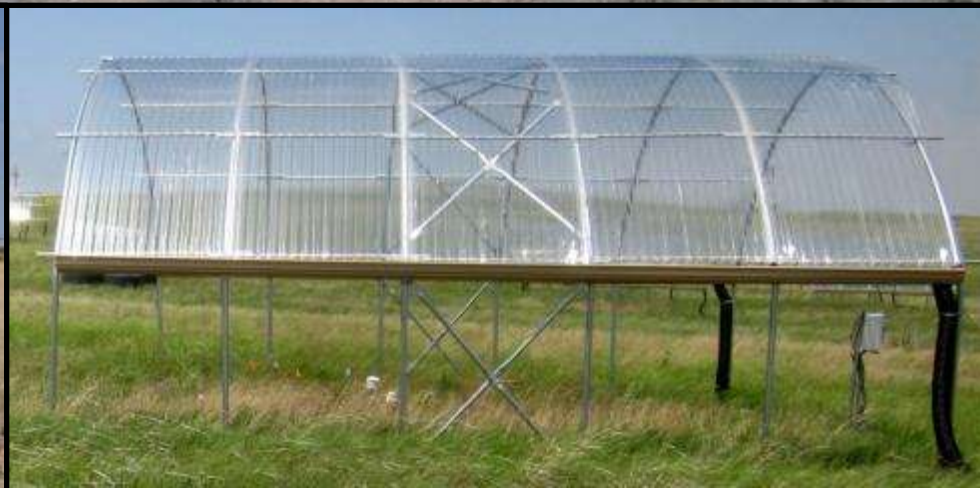


# NM-EDGE: Extreme Drought in Grasslands Experiment



**Chronic drought:** Partial roof panels impose drought from April through September

**Altered monsoon seasonality:** Complete roof panels capture all rain in July and August. Rain is reapplied in September and October.

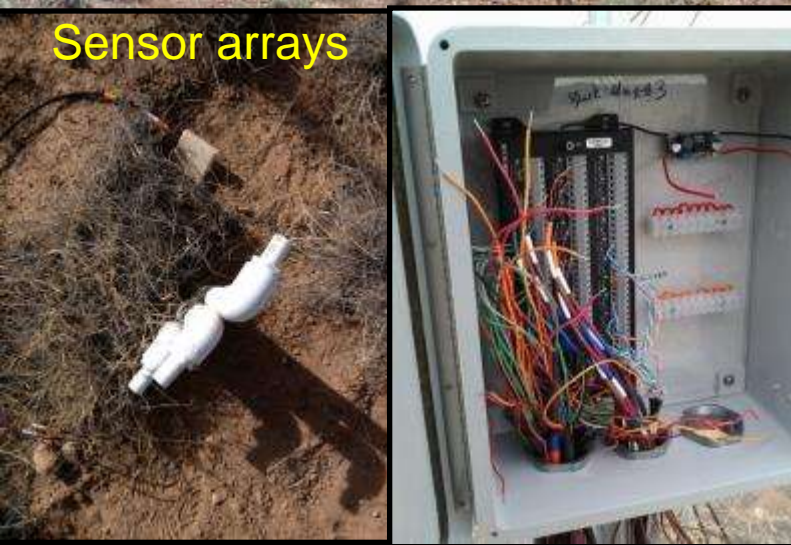




# NM-EDGE: Extreme Drought in Grasslands Experiment



Sensor arrays



## Treatments:

- Ambient rainfall
- A 66% reduction in seasonal precipitation
- Six week shift in the summer monsoon

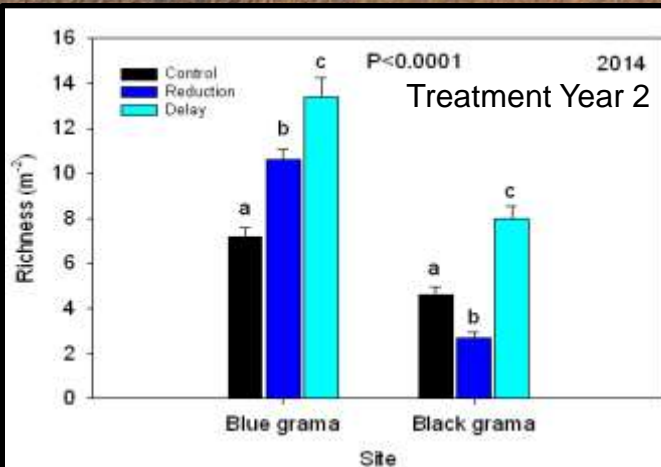
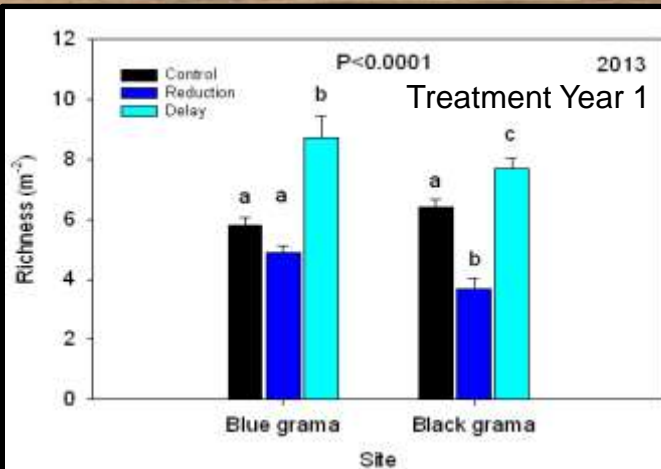
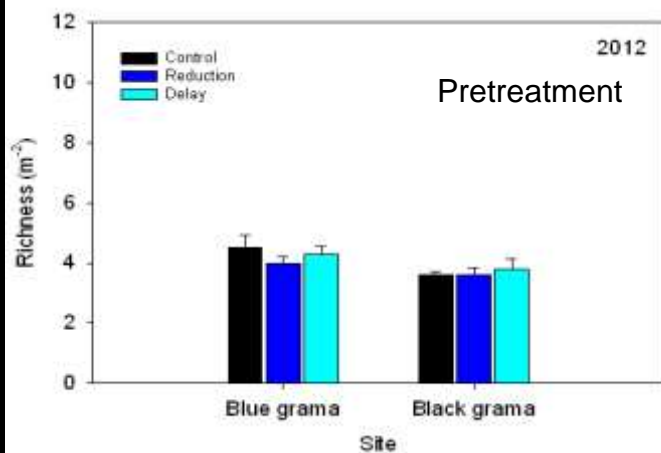
## Response variables:

- Above and belowground NPP
- Soil respiration
- Plant community composition
- Soil N availability



## NM-EDGE: Species richness

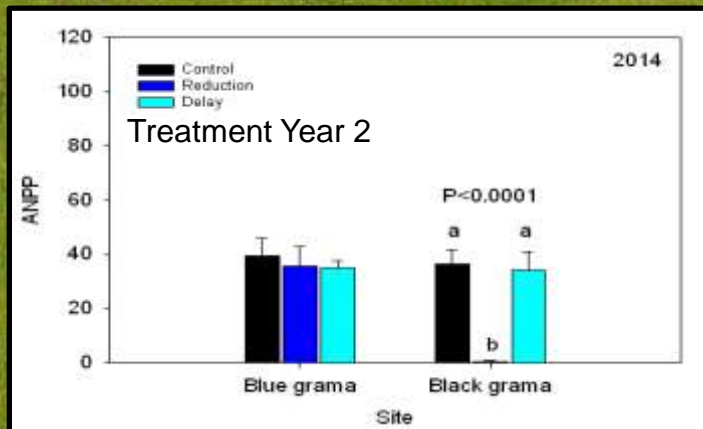
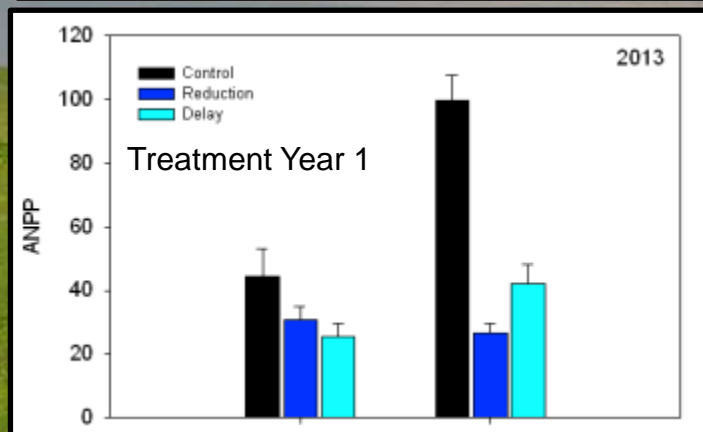
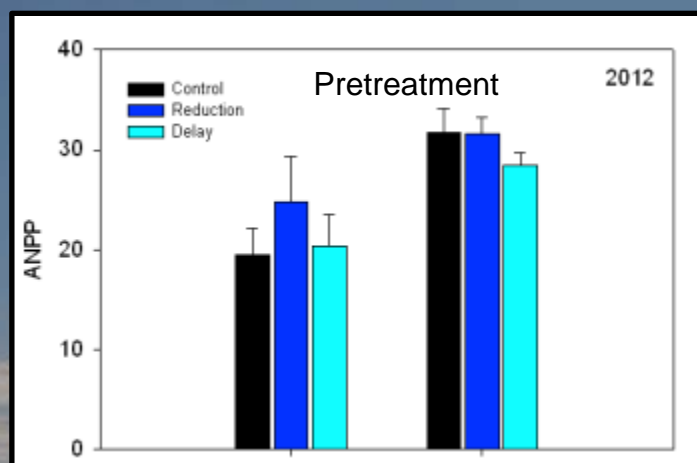
- No significant pretreatment differences in richness
- Year 1 richness declined with drought at the black grama site, but increased in the delayed treatment
- Year 2 richness again highest in delay treatments, and lowest under drought at the black grama site





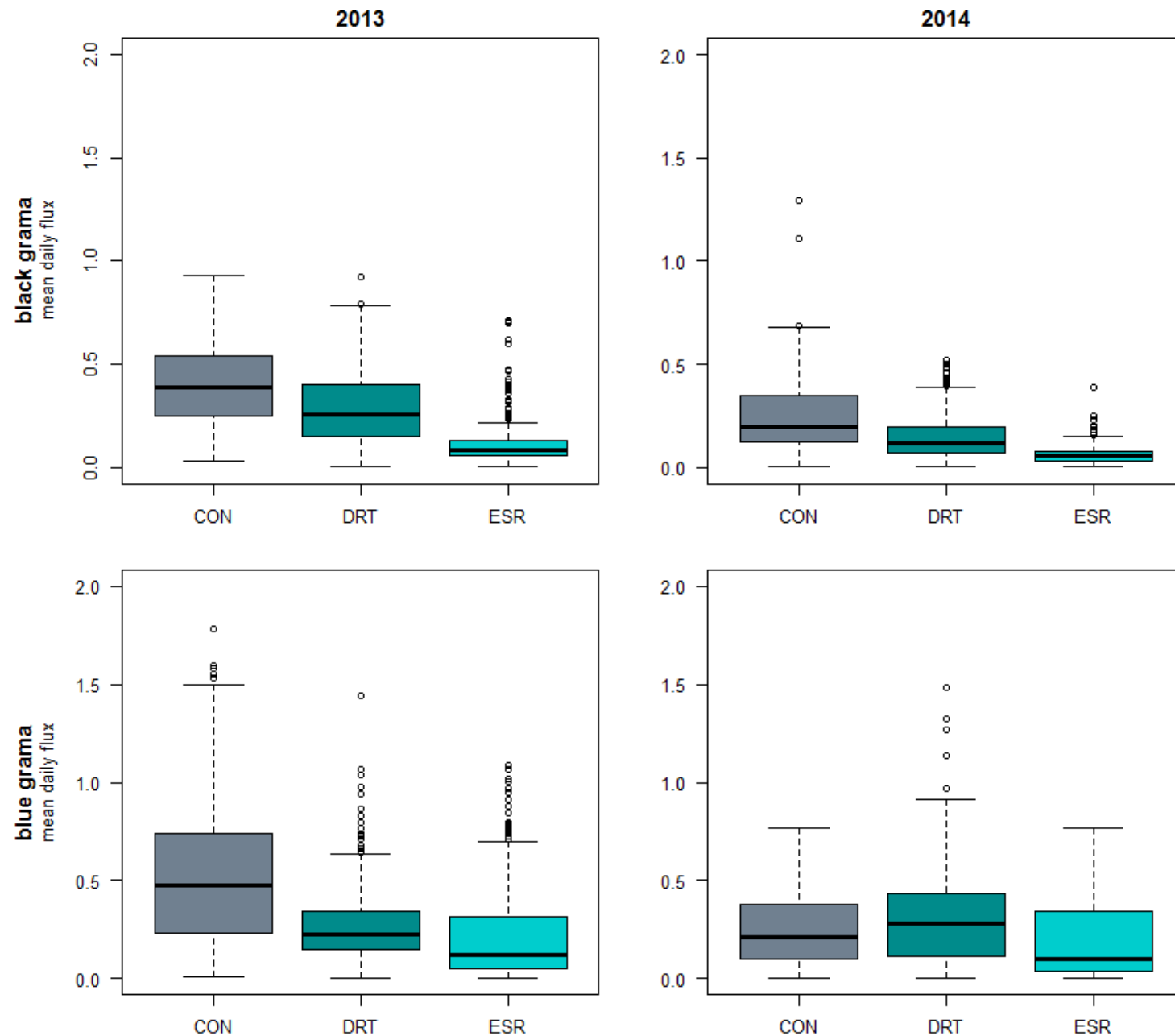
## EDGE: Net Primary Production

- No significant pretreatment differences in NPP
- Year 1 no recovery at either site with late season rains
- Year 2 NPP recovered with late season rains
- Year 2 very low NPP at black grama site under drought

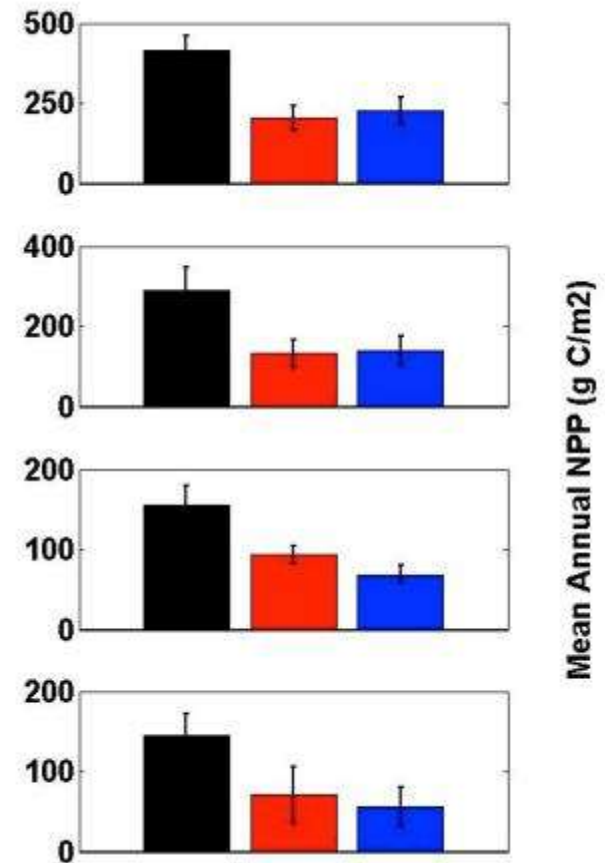
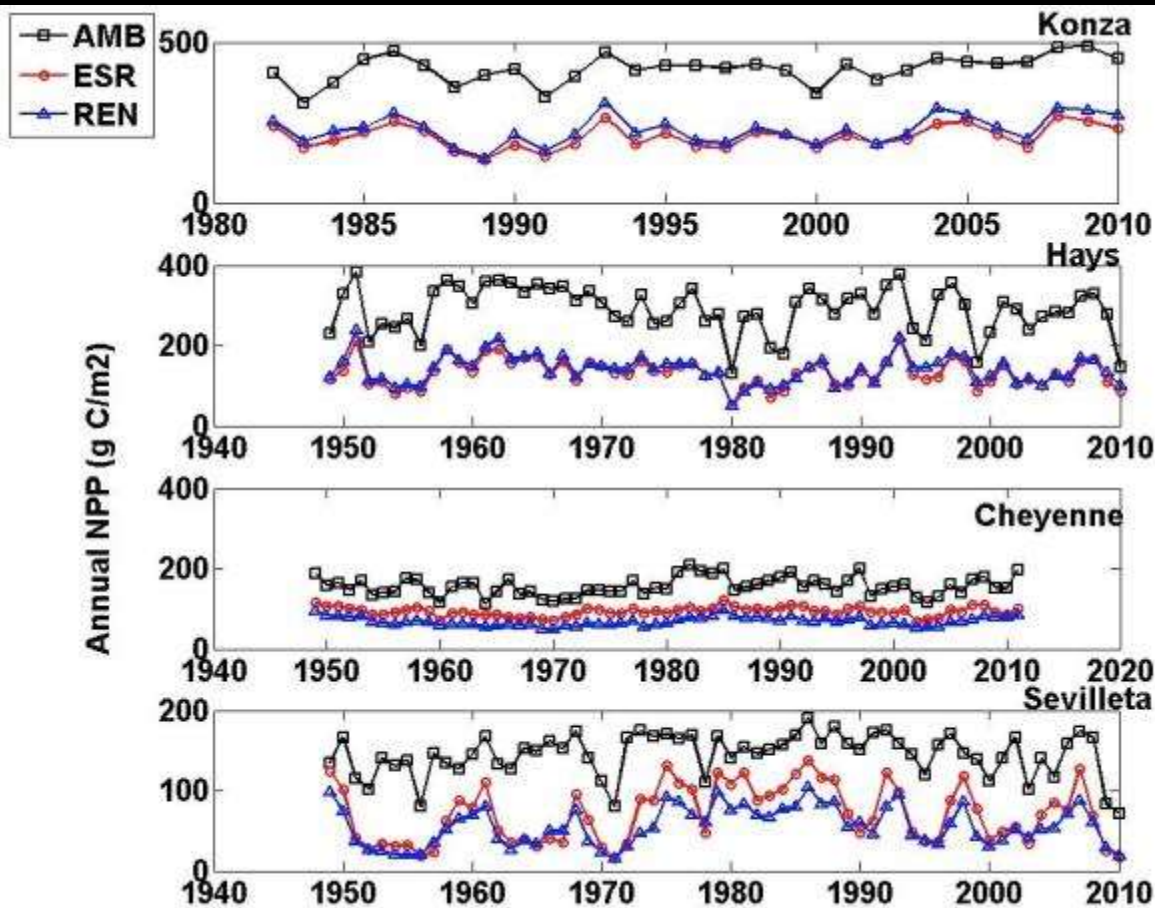




# Seasonal mean soil respiration was reduced by 60% in response to drought

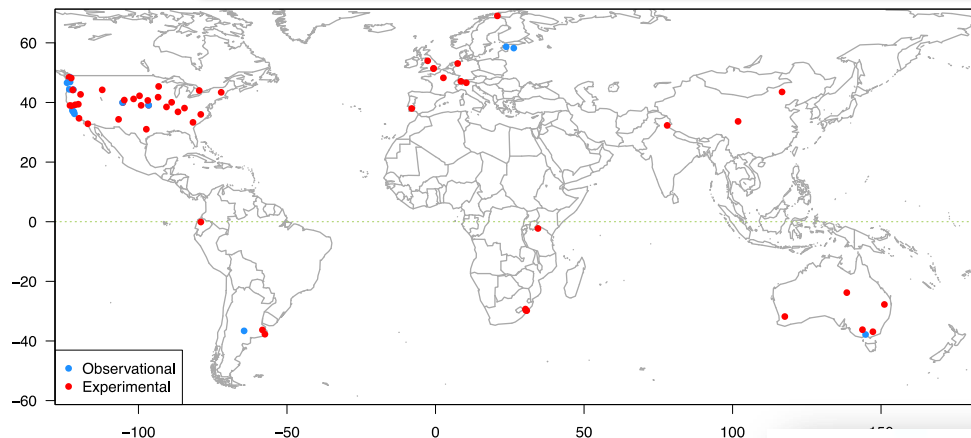


## TECO Model: spin up



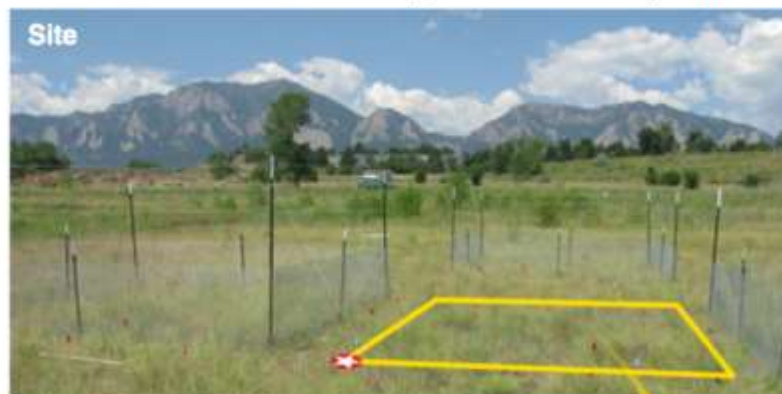


# A model for international collaboration: The Nutrient Network

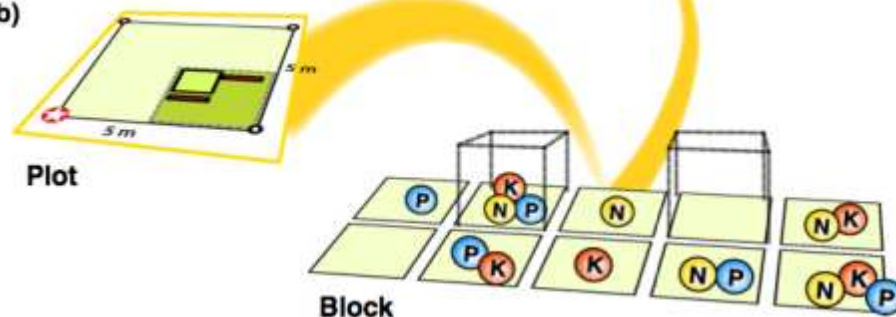


1. Add N, P, K at identical rates across all sites
2. Exclude herbivores with identical fences

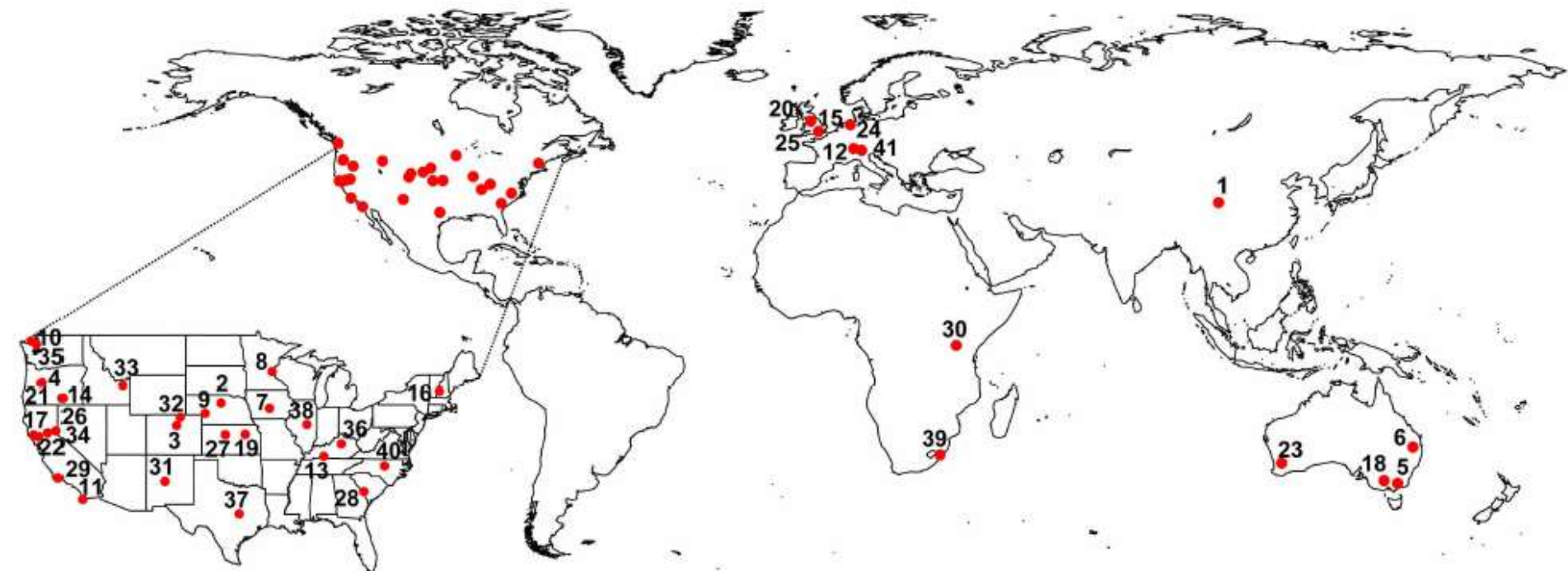
(a) Nutrient Network: a Globally-Distributed Experiment



(b)



## Sites currently participating in the Nutrient Network







- NSF-funded Research Coordination Network  
PIs: Melinda Smith (CSU), Osvaldo Sala (ASU), Rich Phillips (Indiana U)

**Overarching goal:** advance our general understanding of how terrestrial ecosystems may vary in their response to drought,...

And more specifically to assess the mechanistic basis for differential sensitivities of terrestrial ecosystems to drought.



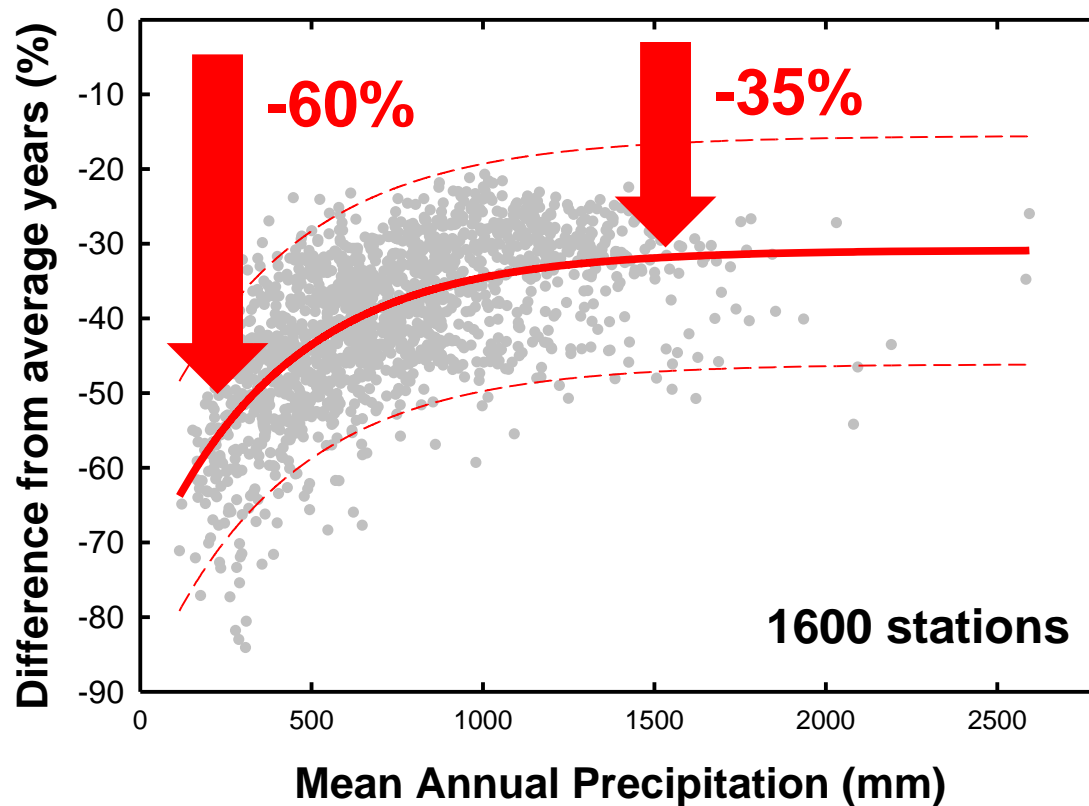
# How do we manipulate drought comparably across ecosystems



**Passive approach** –  
reduce a fixed amount of  
each rainfall event



## Reductions in precipitation differ among ecosystems for drought years

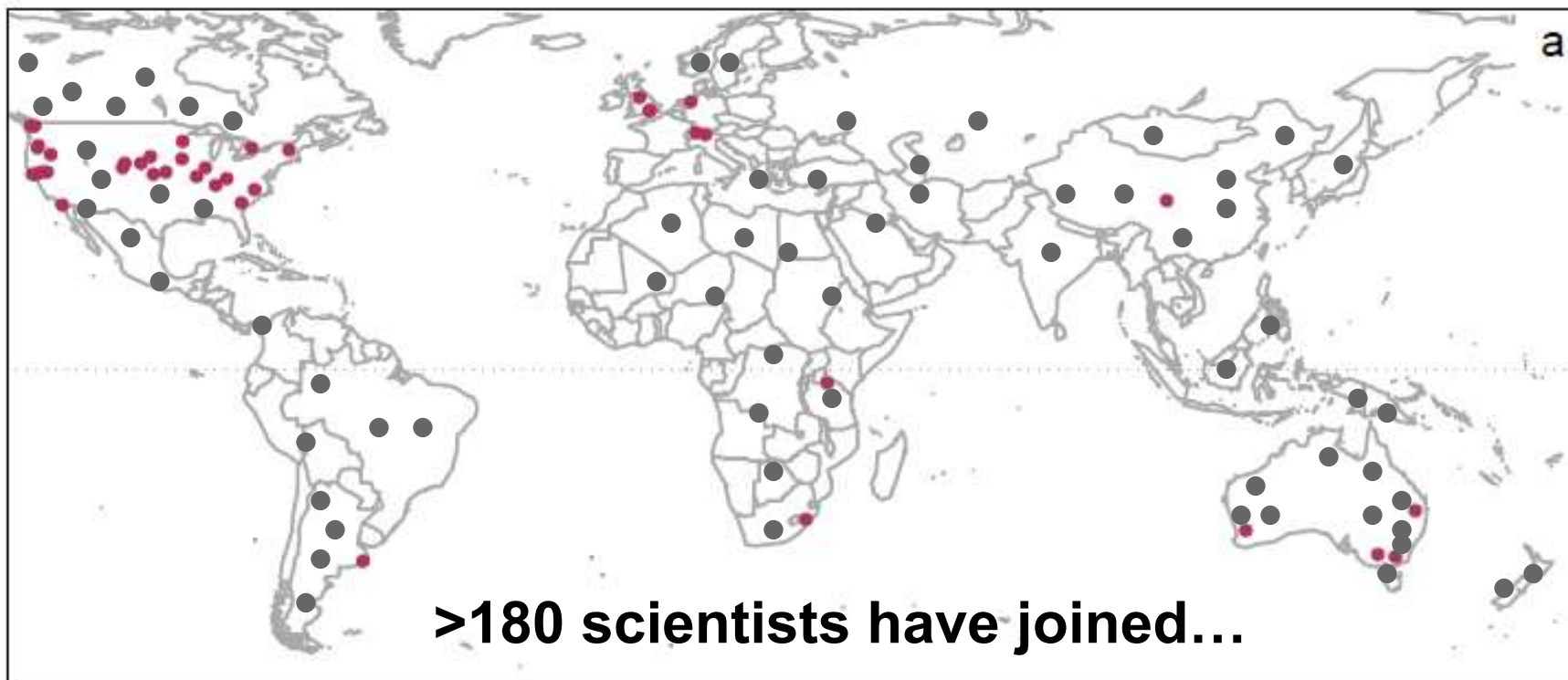


**Extreme dry  
years:  
< 10% of 100 year  
record**

Deviation in precipitation from average years  
differs considerably with mean annual precipitation



*Goal....*



- Please join us!

[www.drought-net.org](http://www.drought-net.org)



Carbon isotope signatures from horse tooth enamel from Pakistan and the USA showing the transition from C3 woodland to C4 grassland in the late Miocene

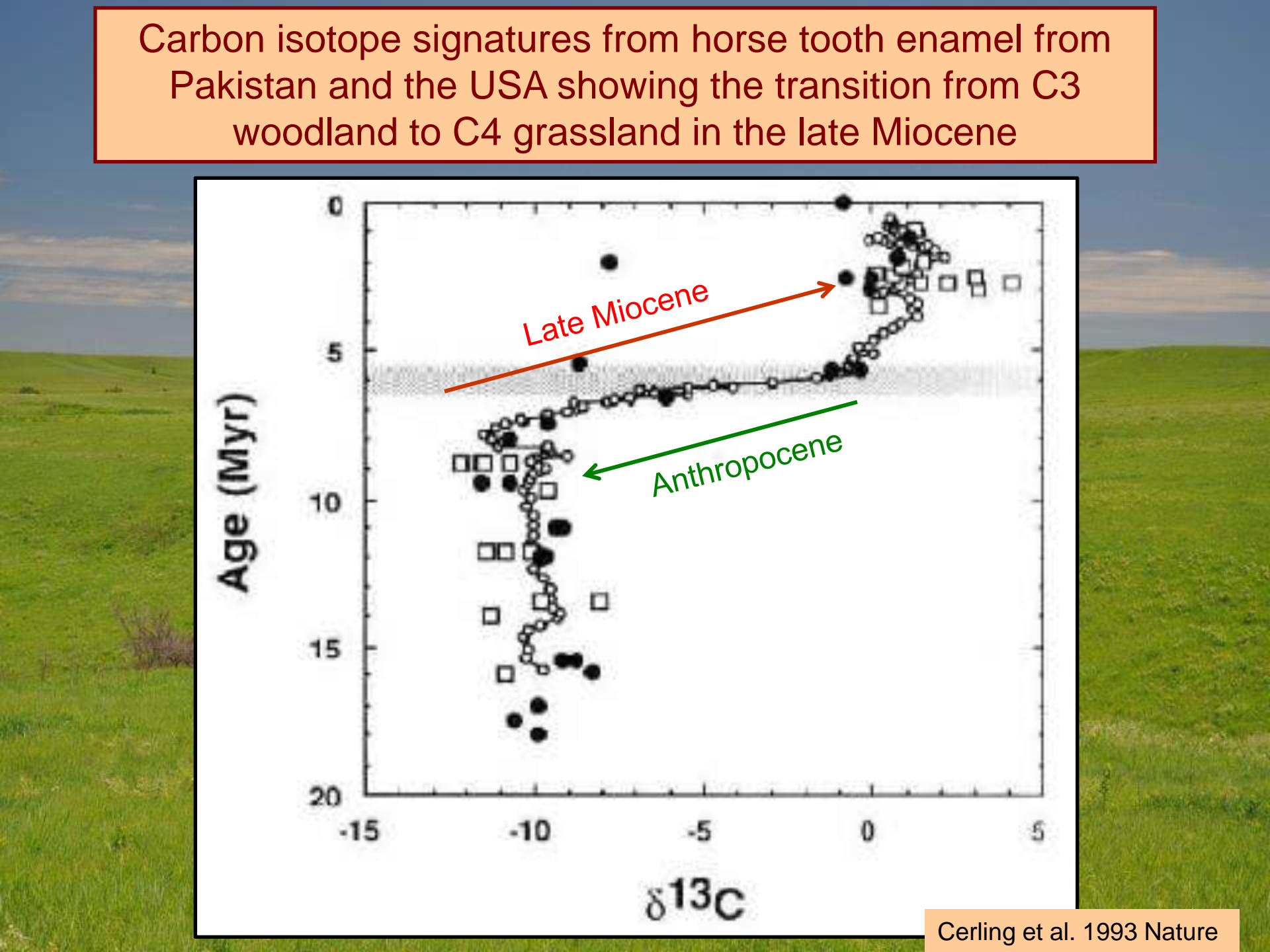
Age (Myr)

δ<sup>13</sup>C

Late Miocene

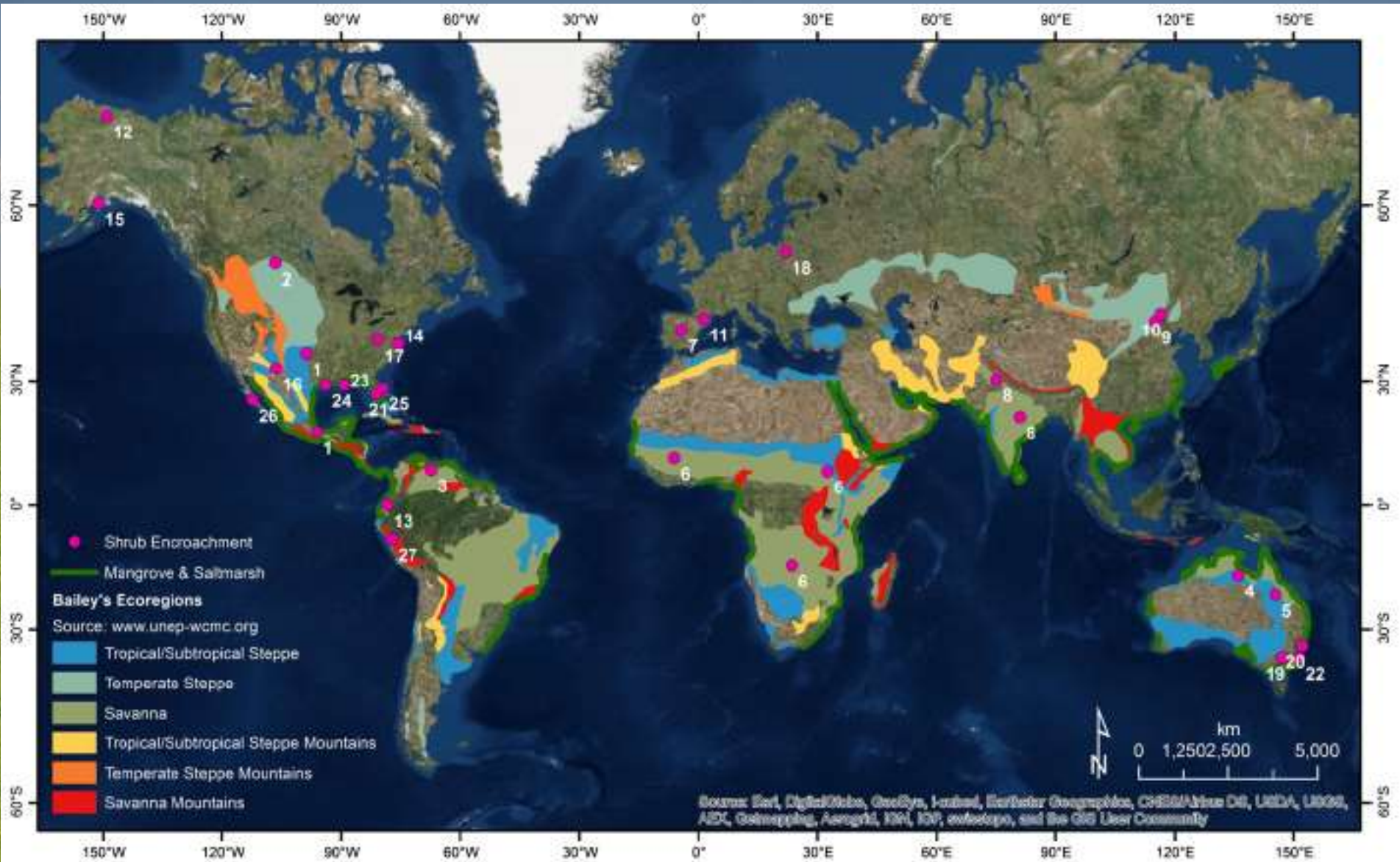
Anthropocene

Cerling et al. 1993 Nature



Cerling et al. 1993 Nature

# Global map of woody plant encroachment into grassland





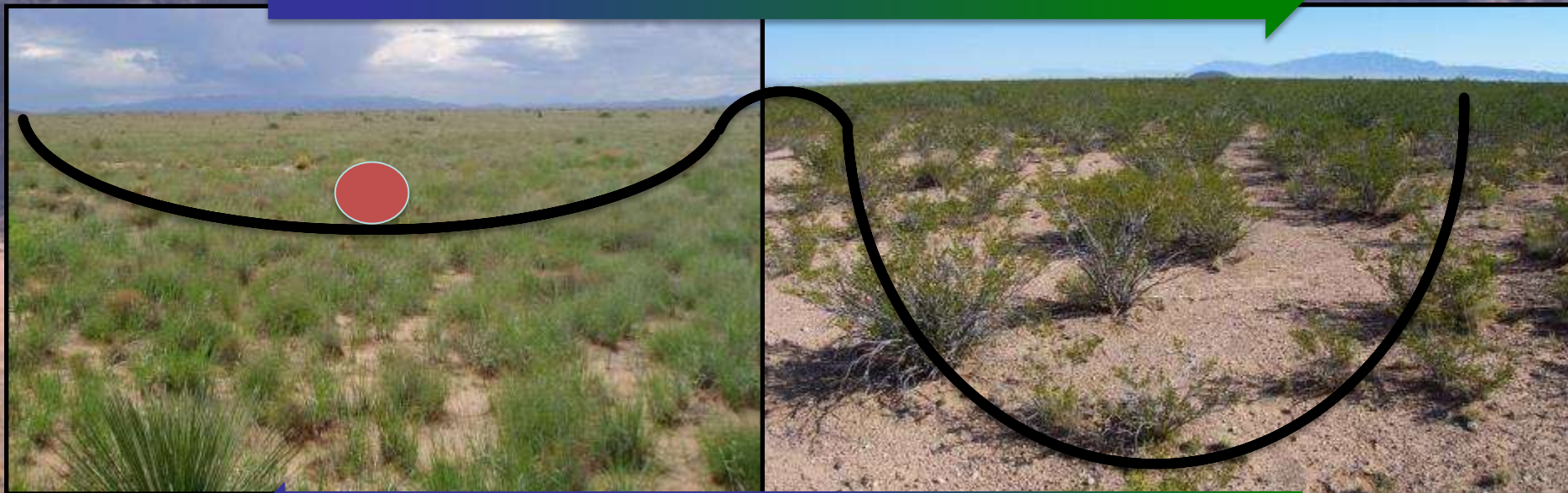
# Bush encroachment: alternative stable states

## CAUSES

Grazing  
Drought  
Warming  
Elevated CO<sub>2</sub>  
Precipitation seasonality

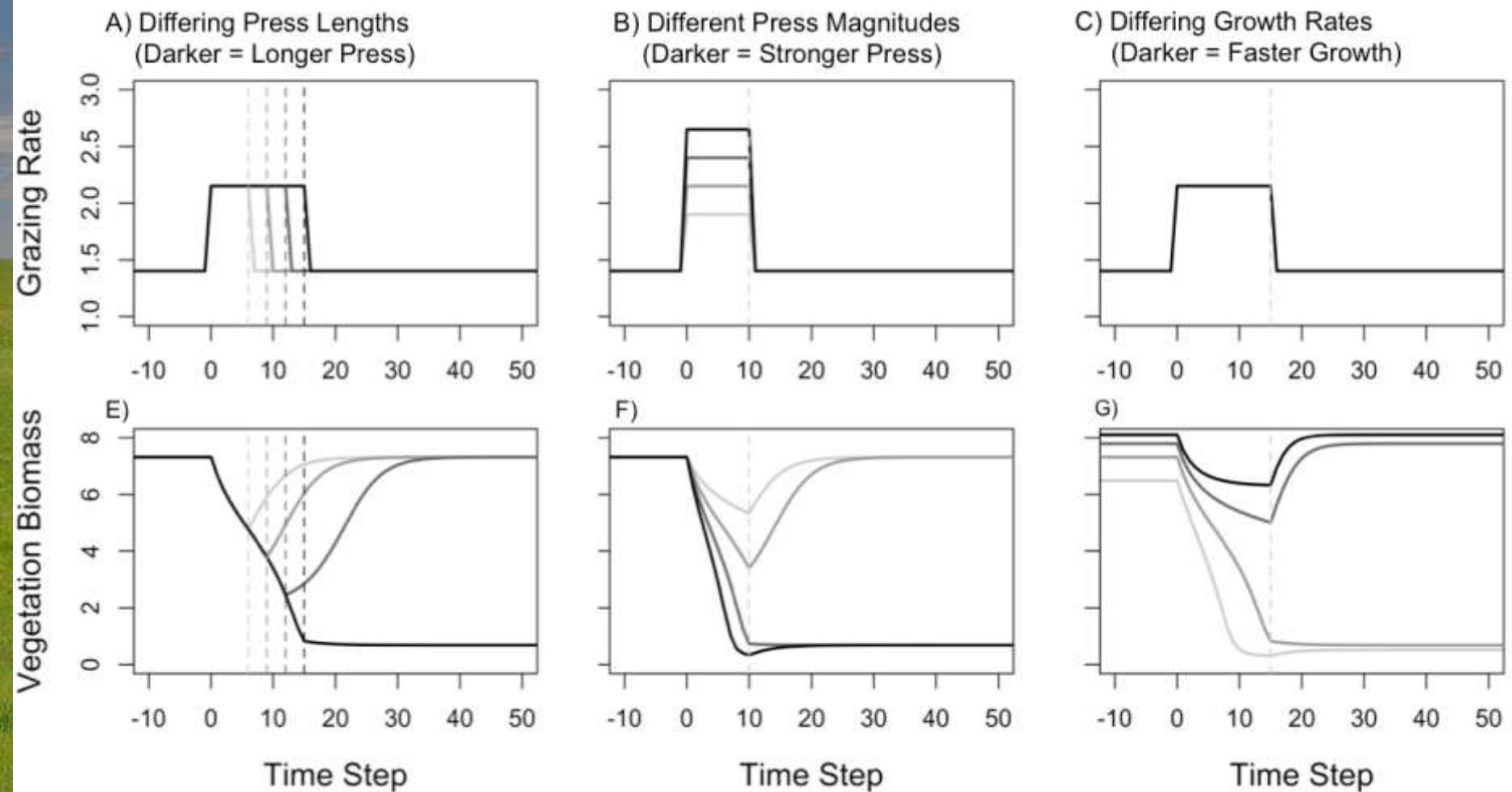
## CONSEQUENCES

Warmer nights  
Higher erosion rates  
Greater nutrient losses  
Lower diversity  
Higher CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration



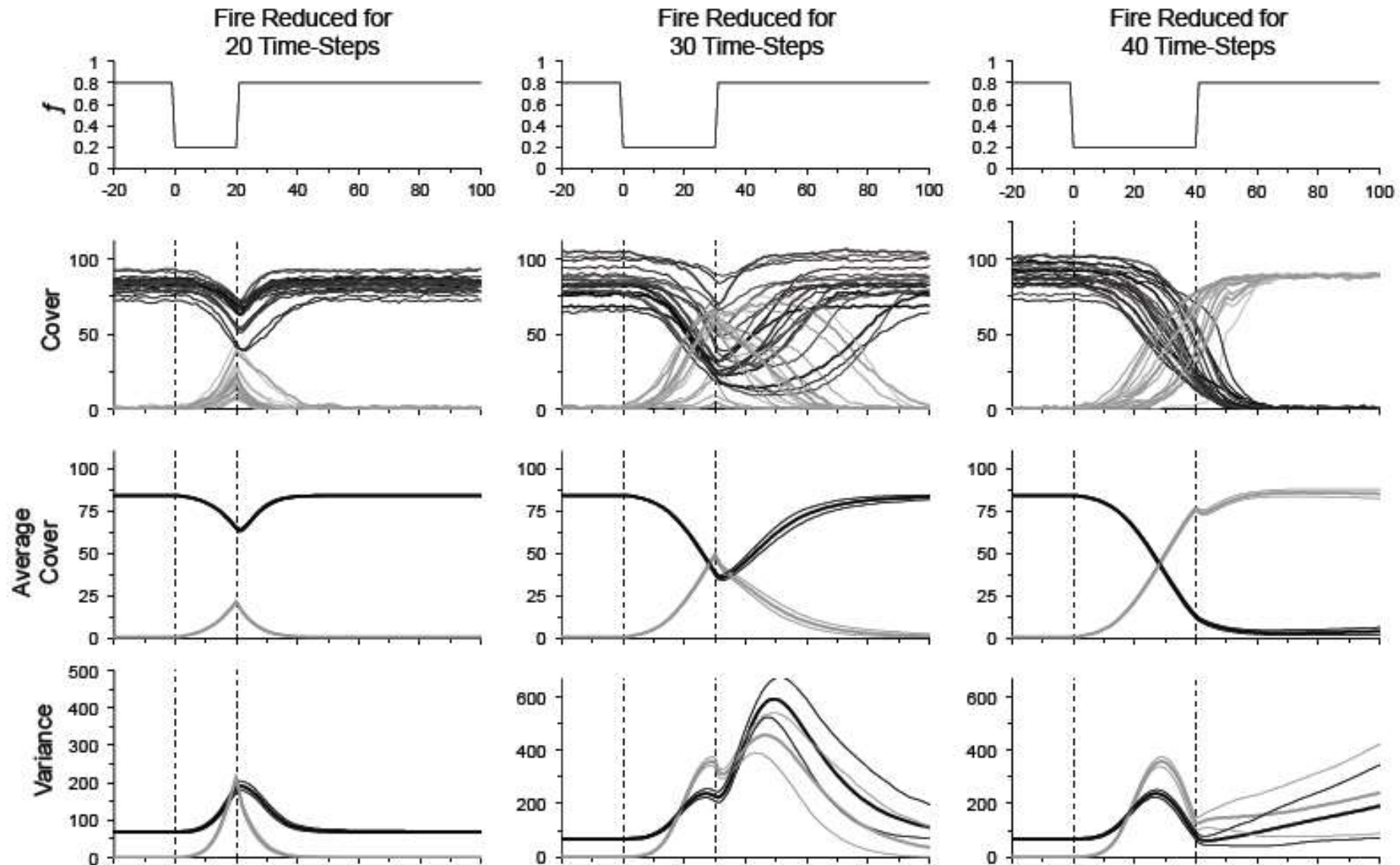
Fire  
Extreme cold  
Increased summer precipitation

# Grazing as a driver of alternative stable states in mesic grassland





# Fire frequency as a driver of alternative stable states in mesic grassland



# Acknowledgements

## EDGE Pis & Collaborators:

Will Pockman – UNM  
Kristin Vanderbilt - UNM  
Melinda Smith - CSU  
Alan Knapp - CSU  
Yiqi Lou - OU  
Michelle Thomey - Postdoc  
Matt Petrie – Grad RA  
Nate Gehres – Technician

## Alternative stable state collaborators:

Zak Ratajczak – U Virginia  
Paolo D’Odorico – U Virginia  
Jesse Nippert – Kansas State  
Nate Brunsell – U Kansas  
Brandon Bestelmeyer – USDA  
Sujith Ravi – Temple University  
Forest Isbell – U Minnesota

## Sevilleta Staff:

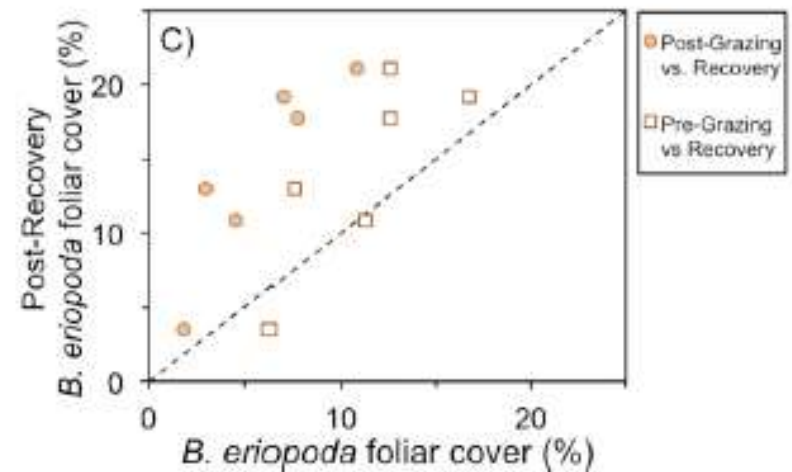
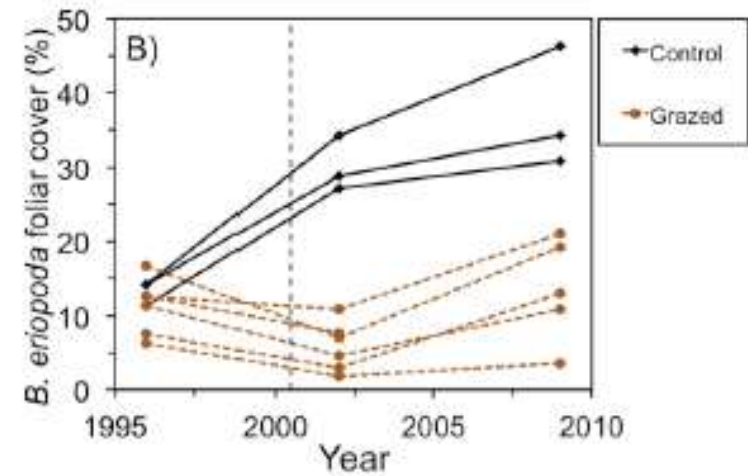
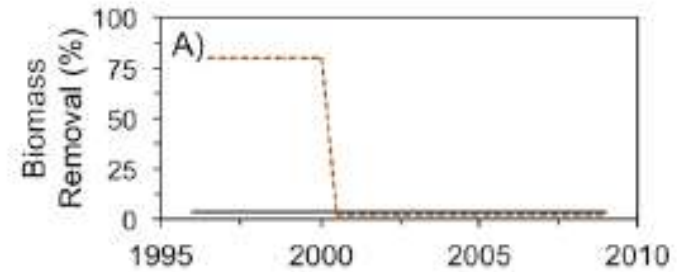
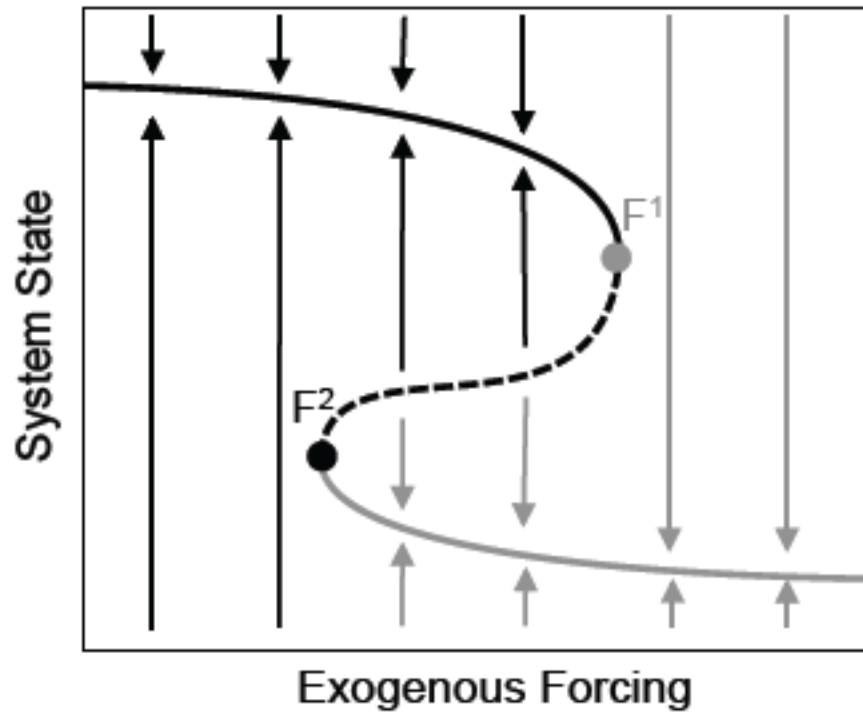
Renee Brown  
John Mulhouse  
Stephanie Baker  
Megan McClung  
Chandra Tucker  
Doug Moore  
Amaris Swann  
Rina Ouellette  
Jim Thibault  
Ben Specter

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NSF LTER



# Grazing as a driver of alternative stable states in desert grassland



# Fire frequency as a driver of alternative stable states in mesic grassland

