

Bad neighbours

Investigating the effects of higher temperatures and vegetation on seedlings of two common alpine plant species

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No seedlings, no adults

The alpine landscape is a harsh climate for plants. Climate change and rising temperatures could be beneficial for some species, and detrimental to others.

Studying what influences **seedling growth**, could therefore be just as important as studying adult plants.

Their vulnerable seedlings might need **neighbouring plants** as shelter from frost



Fieldwork in South-western Norway

Seeds of **Sibbaldia Procumbens** (SP) and **Veronica alpina** (VA) were sowed along a precipitation gradient and subjected to two parallel treatments, along with a control treatment (C):



The temperature was raised by +1.5-3°C with open top chambers (OTC) hexagonal greenhouses

and wind. Could neighbours help each other during climate change?

Objectives

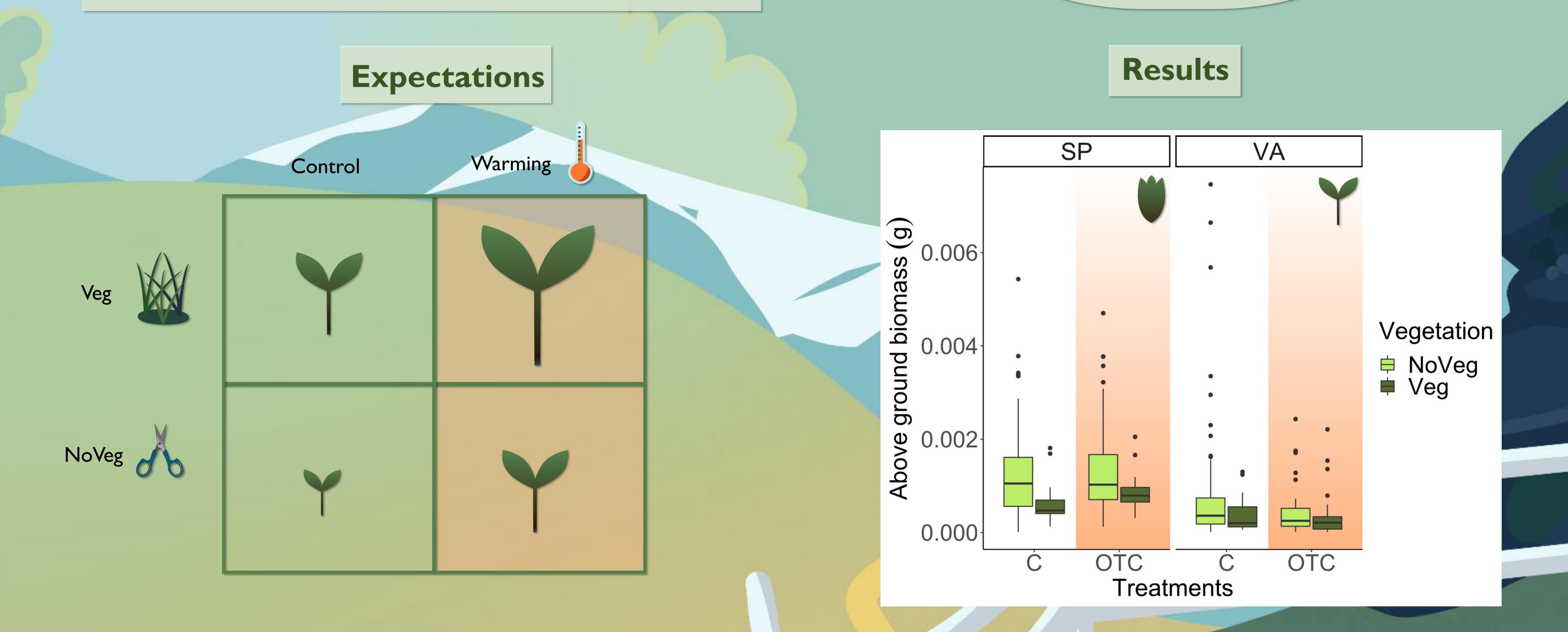
Investigate how seedling biomass, used as a proxy for plant wellbeing, responds to **increased temperatures** and **removal of neighbouring vegetation**.

I assume that facilitation is beneficial for seedling growth, and that higher temperatures provide a better growing environment for our species. Seedlings grew with vegetation (Veg) and without (NoVeg)

procumbens

Sibbaldia Veronica

alpina





Removal of vegetation impacted biomass more than temperature

Contrary to my expectations, plants were heavier when the surrounding vegetation was removed, regardless of temperature. The pattern was stronger for SP than VA.



This is only a tidbit of our

- The competitive release led to an increase in biomass.
- The temperature did not affect the biomass of the seedlings.
- Maybe traditional alpine plants like SP and VA won't be able to compete with other species who grow better during climate change?

results! Next, we'll look at the seedling's leaf traits and survival rates to further investigate interactions, increased temperature effects and resource allocations.



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