

Nature encourages biodiversity, study

January 26 2006



Woody vines, or lianas, drape dipterocarp trees near the Pasoh forest reserve in peninsular Malaysia. Credit: Chris Wills, UCSD

A study of seven tropical forests around the world has shown nature encourages biodiversity by favoring the growth of less common trees. Older, rarer trees get a survival boost.

An analysis of seven tropical forests around the world has found that nature encourages species diversity by selecting for less common trees as the trees mature. The landmark study, which was conducted by 33 ecologists from 12 countries and published in this week's issue of the journal *Science*, conclusively demonstrates that diversity matters and has ecological importance to tropical forests.

"Ecologists have debated for decades whether there is ecological value to species diversity," says Christopher Wills, a biologist at the University of California, San Diego, who led the study. "We found that in forests throughout the New and Old World tropics, older trees are more diverse than younger ones. In other words, diversity is actually selected for as each of the forests matures. This means diversity does indeed matter and is an essential property of these complex ecosystems."

The study was conducted on seven undisturbed forest plots, or "tropical forest observatories," maintained and studied by research institutions in Borneo, India, Malaysia, Panama, Puerto Rico and Thailand, under the coordination of the Center for Tropical Forest Science of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, based in Panama.

"Each forest in our study is a highly dynamic community," says Kyle Harms, a biologist at Louisiana State University (LSU) and a collaborator on the project. "We found that the diversity of each local area increased regardless of the species that were present. This is because trees that were locally common tended to die more often than those that were locally rare, giving a survival advantage to rare species." The effect was even seen within species, he adds. "If a species was common in one part of a plot and rare in another, its death rate was higher where it was common."

The forest plots, two from the Americas and five from Asia, are themselves diverse. They range from dense and species-rich wet rainforest to drier and more open forest that is often swept by fires. Even so, all the forests show the same pattern of increasing local diversity as trees age.

"The great scientific value of these tropical forest observatories is that each of them has undergone a complete census more than once, so that the researchers know what has happened to hundreds of thousands of

trees from one census to the next," says Stuart Davies, director of the Center for Tropical Forest Science. "These tropical forest observatories, along with others in our network, represent some of the most important, detailed and long-running ecological studies in the world today."

In addition to the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the institutions that manage the tropical forest observatories included in this study are the Indian Institute of Science, Royal Forest Department of Thailand, University of Peradeniya of Sri Lanka, University of Puerto Rico, and the Forest Research Institutes in Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak.

The study was funded by grants from the National Science Foundation and the Center for Tropical Forest Science of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

Scientists are unsure what is responsible for the increases in diversity, but it seems to exert its effects in all seven of the research forests.

"This study addresses a fundamental question in tropical ecology," said Jess Zimmerman, co-author of the paper. Zimmerman is on leave from the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras and is currently a program director in the National Science Foundation (NSF)'s Division of Environmental Biology. "In a snapshot of time, are rare species rare because they are on the brink of local extinction, or because they are on their way to becoming more common? This long-term study shows that there is an advantage to being rare, and that this advantage causes rare species to become more common."

The authors cite three possibilities, all of which, they say, are likely to play a role. First, rare species may be at an advantage because the animals, fungi, bacteria and viruses that prey on them are less likely to cause damage when their hosts are rare. Second, the rare species may be

at an advantage in competition for certain physical resources, because individuals of the same species tend to share more similar resource requirements than individuals of different species. And third, rare species would be at an advantage when tree species have direct, positive influences on one another, because trees of rare species are on average surrounded by a high proportion of trees that are different from themselves.

The scientists point out that none of these processes can operate in forests where the individual trees are all of one species. Such forests are highly susceptible to diseases, and individuals are in direct competition with others like themselves.

The three diversity enhancing processes are also likely to be absent from badly damaged forests. When forests are clear-cut, the soil is rapidly eroded, depleted of nutrients and the "invisible world" of insects, bacteria and fungi that help to sustain diversity largely disappears.

But the authors believe that their study suggests that tropical forests that have been damaged slightly, by carefully managed selective logging for example, should soon regain their former levels of diversity, provided the damage has not been severe or long-continued.

"If you damage a forest a little bit, the forest can recover," says Wills. "Even damaged ecosystems can be restored to their former diversity through natural processes if they are allowed to do so." Wills says the new study points the way towards further detailed investigations of the processes by which forest diversity is maintained and raises new questions and lines of research for ecologists, and forest managers, to pursue.

"Are the same processes operating in temperate forests?" he asks. "How much damage can a forest sustain before its diversity begins to decline?"

Are other complex ecosystems, like coral reefs, also selected for increased diversity? This paper provides insights into a dynamic and evolving natural world and shows that diversity is not just an esthetic ideal, but is also an important property of natural ecosystems."

Source: NSF

Citation: Nature encourages biodiversity, study (2006, January 26) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2006-01-nature-biodiversity.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.