

# Spring is springing earlier in polar regions than across the rest of earth

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Spring is springing earlier at northern latitudes, such as in Greenland, than it is at lower latitudes. For instance, while spring in the midwestern United States may now occur about one day earlier than it did a decade ago, it's occurring about 16 days earlier than it did 10 years ago in the Arctic. Credit: Eric Post/UC Davis

Spring is arriving earlier, but how much earlier? The answer depends

where on Earth you find yourself, according to a study led by the University of California, Davis.

The study, published in Nature's online journal *Scientific Reports*, found that for every 10 degrees north from the equator you move, spring arrives about four days earlier than it did a decade ago. This northward increase in the rate of [springtime](#) advance is roughly three times greater than what previous studies have indicated.

For example, at southern to mid latitudes such as Los Angeles, New Orleans, or Dallas, the study suggests spring might be arriving a mere one day earlier than it did a decade ago. Farther north, in Seattle, Chicago, or Washington DC, it might be arriving four days earlier. And if you live in the Arctic, it might be arriving as much as 16 days earlier.

"This study verifies observations that have been circulating in the scientific community and popular reports for years," said lead author Eric Post, a Fellow of the John Muir Institute and polar ecologist in the UC Davis Department of Wildlife, Fish and Conservation Biology. "Yes, spring is arriving earlier, and the Arctic is experiencing greater advances of spring than lower latitudes. What our study adds is that we connect such differences to more rapid springtime warming at higher latitudes."



A nest of bird eggs in Greenland. Spring is advancing earlier in the polar regions and other high latitudes than it does at lower latitudes, according to a UC Davis study. Credit: Eric Post/UC Davis

### **Accelerated Spring**

The study is the most comprehensive analysis to date of springtime advance, or phenology, as you move north with latitude. Such signs include birds migrating, flowers blooming, amphibians calling and the emergence of leaves.

The researchers analyzed 743 previously published estimates of the rate



of springtime advance from studies spanning 86 years across the Northern Hemisphere, as well as rates of springtime warming over the same range of years and [latitude](#). Even after accounting for differences in the length, time, and location of those previous studies, the relationship between earlier springs and higher latitudes was strong.



Cottongrass blow in the Greenland wind. Spring is advancing earlier in the polar regions and other high latitudes than it does at lower latitudes, according to a UC Davis study. Credit: Eric Post/UC Davis

## **Unknowns For Migratory Species**

Springtime provides important biological cues for many plant and animal

species, and it is unclear how an accelerated spring could play out for these species across the planet.

The study notes that impacts to migratory birds are a potential concern. Many birds move from tropical zones to higher latitudes, such as the Arctic, to breed.

"Whatever cues they're relying on to move northward for spring might not be reliable predictors of food availability once they get there if the onset of [spring](#) at these [higher latitudes](#) is amplified by future warming," Post said. "The springtime emergence of the plants and insects they'll eat when they arrive is happening faster than the changes at the lower latitudes those birds are departing from."

**More information:** Eric Post et al, Acceleration of phenological advance and warming with latitude over the past century, *Scientific Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-22258-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-22258-0)

Provided by UC Davis

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