

Researchers call for more realistic experiments on the impact of climate change on ecosystems

16 September 2019



In the Global Change Experimental Facility (GCEF), a field experiment in Saxony-Anhalt operated by the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), scientists have been researching the consequences of the climate and land use changes to be expected in the future since 2013. Credit: © André Künzelmann / UFZ

The impact of climate change on ecosystems is still not fully understood. Most experiments are unrealistic because they do not correspond to projected climate scenarios for a specific region. As a result, scientists lack reliable data on what ecosystems might look like in the future, as a team of biodiversity researchers from Central Germany show in the journal *Global Change Biology*. The team reviewed all experimental studies on the topic, and are now calling for the introduction of common protocols for future experiments.

It is indisputable that climate change is human-caused and will alter ecosystems. However, there is debate about its extent and consequences. "In order to predict how [plant communities](#) will react to climate change and what ecosystems of the future will look like, we need realistic field experiments

worldwide," says Humboldt Professor Tiffany M. Knight from Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg (MLU) and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ). She heads the group Spatial Interaction Ecology at the German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig. According to Knight, field experiments are a necessary tool for understanding the effects of climate on plant communities. "Nature is complex, and plant communities are structured by many interacting environmental factors. Experiments can specifically isolate the role of climate factors, such as precipitation and temperature," says Knight.

The researchers conducted an extensive literature review on the subject, searching for field experiments on the relationship between climate factors and plant communities. "In these experiments, temperature and precipitation are altered to investigate their effects on the plant community," explains Dr. Lotte Korell, a member of Knight's research group and lead author of the study. The team was able to identify a total of 76 studies that manipulated either precipitation, temperature or both.

"We were surprised to find that most of the studies were not based on the actual climate forecasts for the specific geographical regions. In many cases, they were not even close," says Korell. According to her, this mismatch between the climate manipulations in field experiments and climate projections for the regions is due to many factors. Many of the experiments were set up to address questions unrelated to climate change, or were set up before more precise climate projections were available for some regions. "There's nothing wrong with the science in those experiments. They are just not suited to answer the questions we are now asking," says Tiffany Knight.

Depending on the region, current climate models project changes in precipitation of up to 25 percent and higher temperatures of up to 5 degrees Celsius. However, almost all of the studies the team looked at manipulated much more extreme changes in precipitation, with values ranging from -100 and +300 percent. The temperature experiments, on the other hand, underestimated the climate forecasts for the worst-case scenario.

"This is why we don't have the data we need to forecast and plan for our future," says Lotte Korell. "There is too little known about how ecosystems will react to [climate change](#) and how we can best manage our natural ecosystems to maintain the functions that are critical to humanity." For example, it is unclear whether ecosystems react consistently to a changing climate or whether there are thresholds at which [ecosystems](#) react in a dramatic or even unexpected way. The team is therefore suggesting the establishment of global protocols that can be used to conduct [climate](#) experiments based on realistic projections.

More information: Lotte Korell et al, We need more realistic climate change experiments for understanding ecosystems of the future, *Global Change Biology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1111/gcb.14797](https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.14797)

Provided by Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

APA citation: Researchers call for more realistic experiments on the impact of climate change on ecosystems (2019, September 16) retrieved 24 November 2020 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-09-realistic-impact-climate-ecosystems.html>

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