

# Mind the functional gap - Functional assisted migration to sustain ecosystem functions under climate change

Prof. Koenraad Van Meerbeek – KU Leuven

**KU LEUVEN**



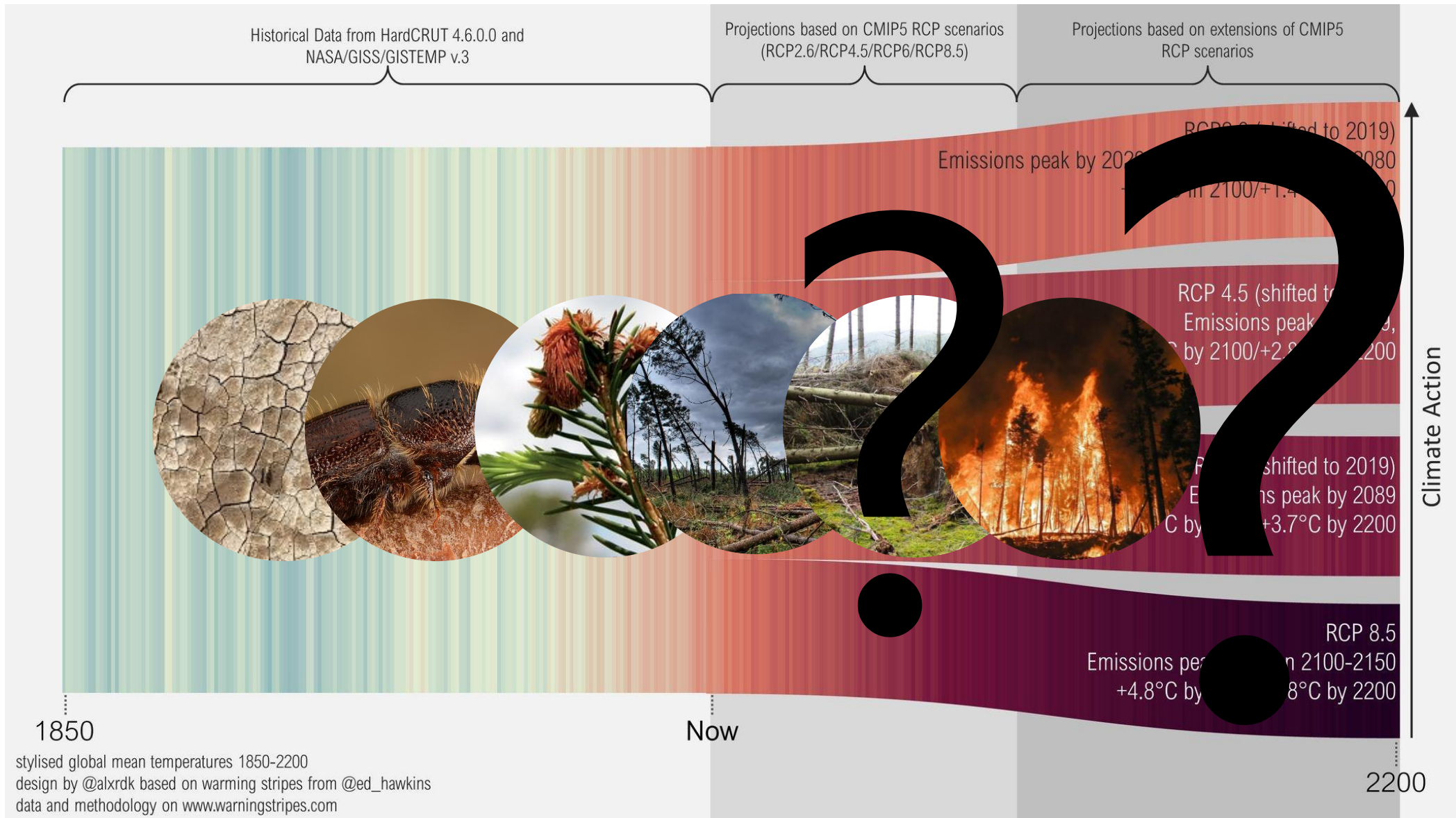
Division  
Forest, Nature & Landscape

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FROM INSIGHTS TO SOLUTIONS



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# Climate change

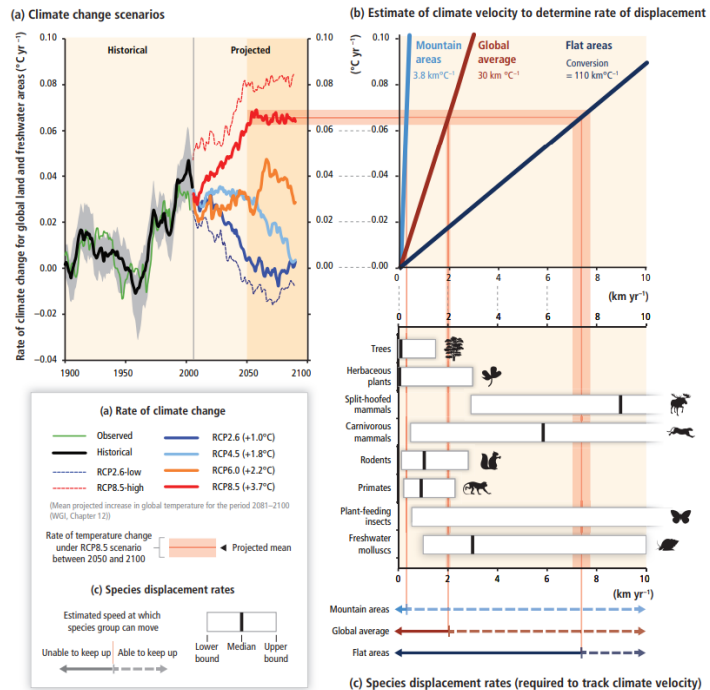


# Options under climate change

Migrate

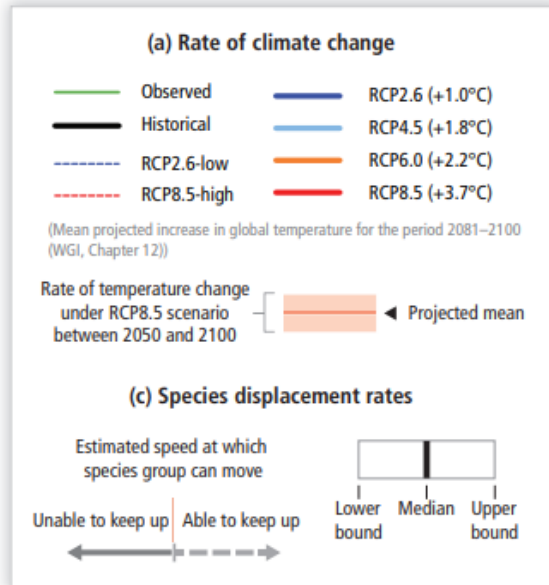
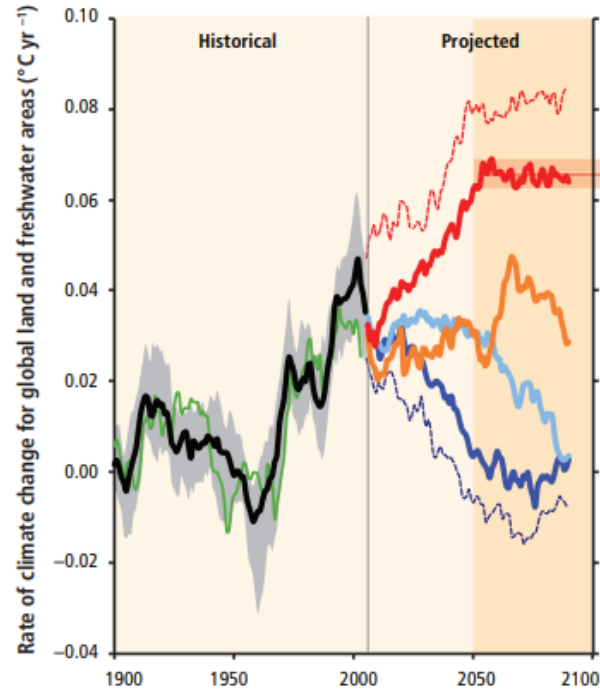
Adapt

(Local) extinction

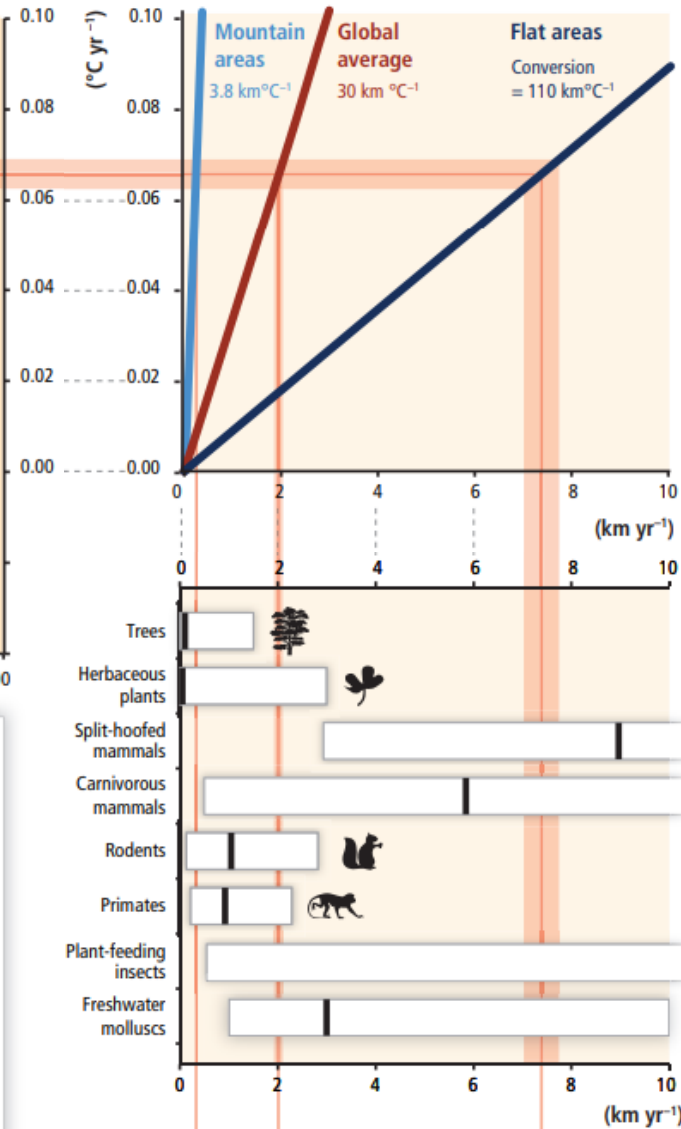


# Migration

(a) Climate change scenarios

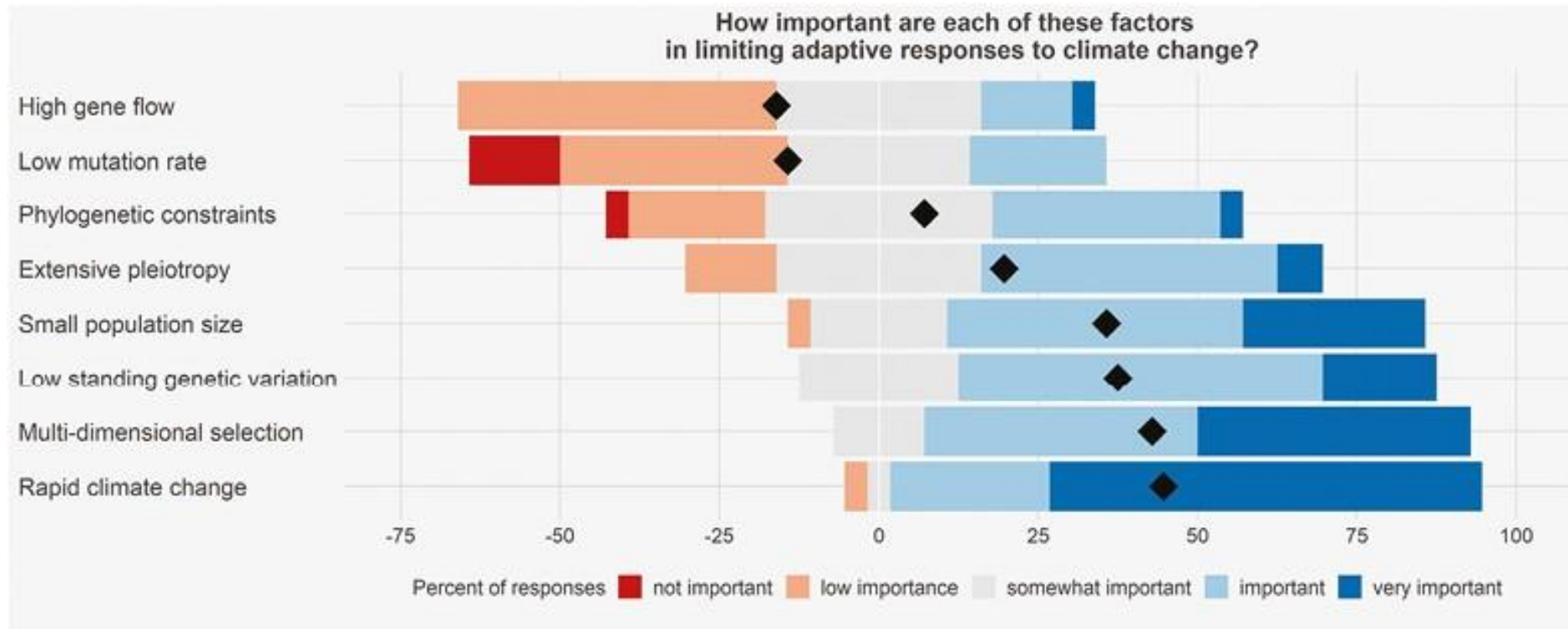


(b) Estimate of climate velocity to determine rate of displacement

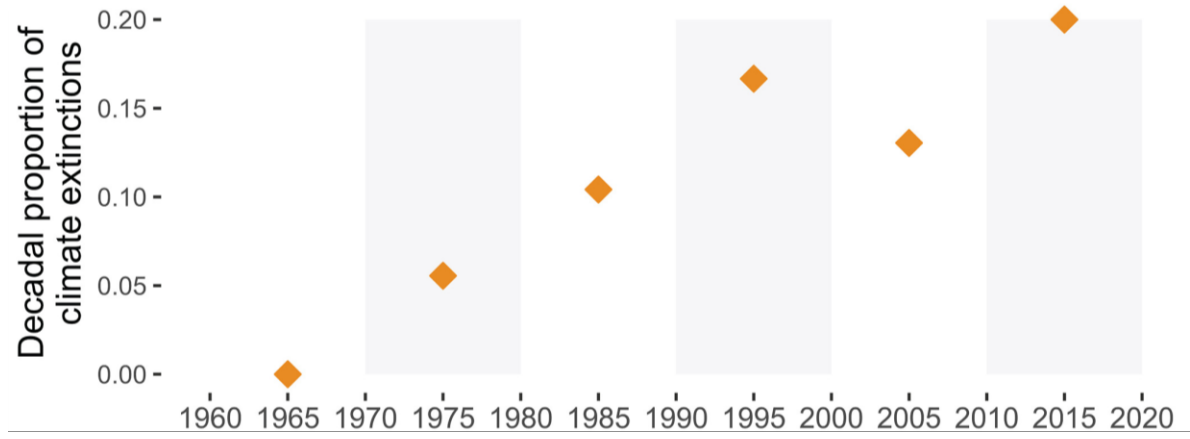
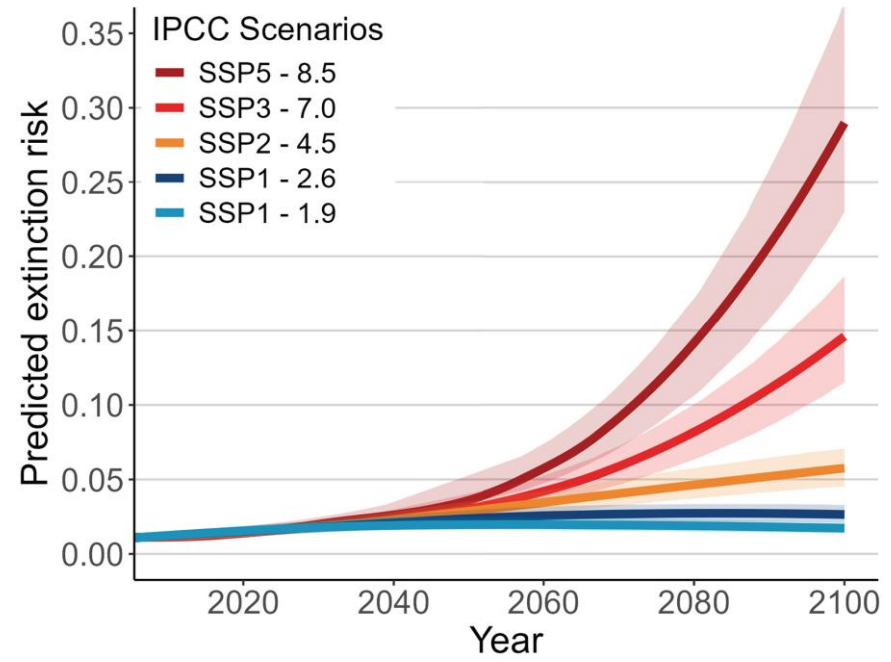
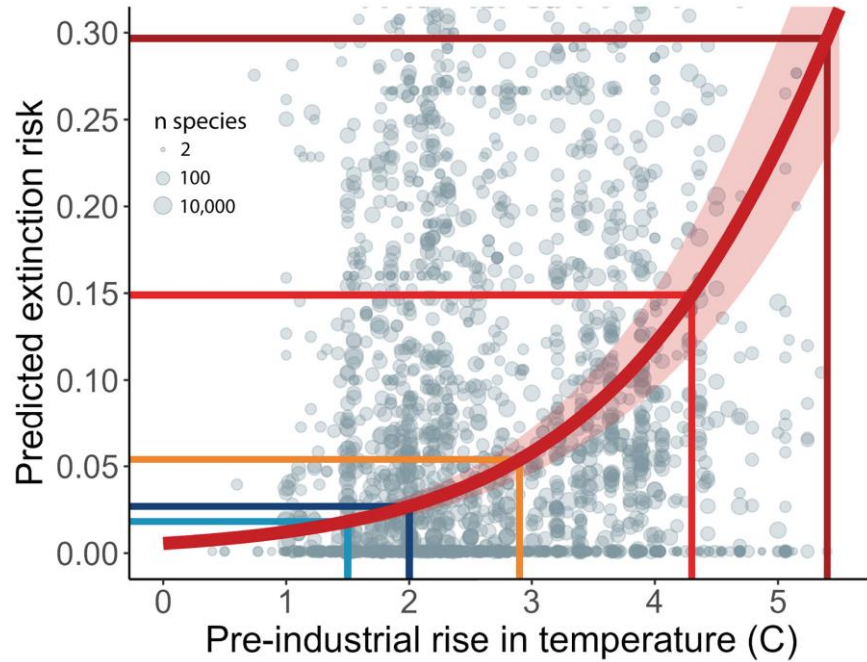


(c) Species displacement rates (required to track climate velocity)

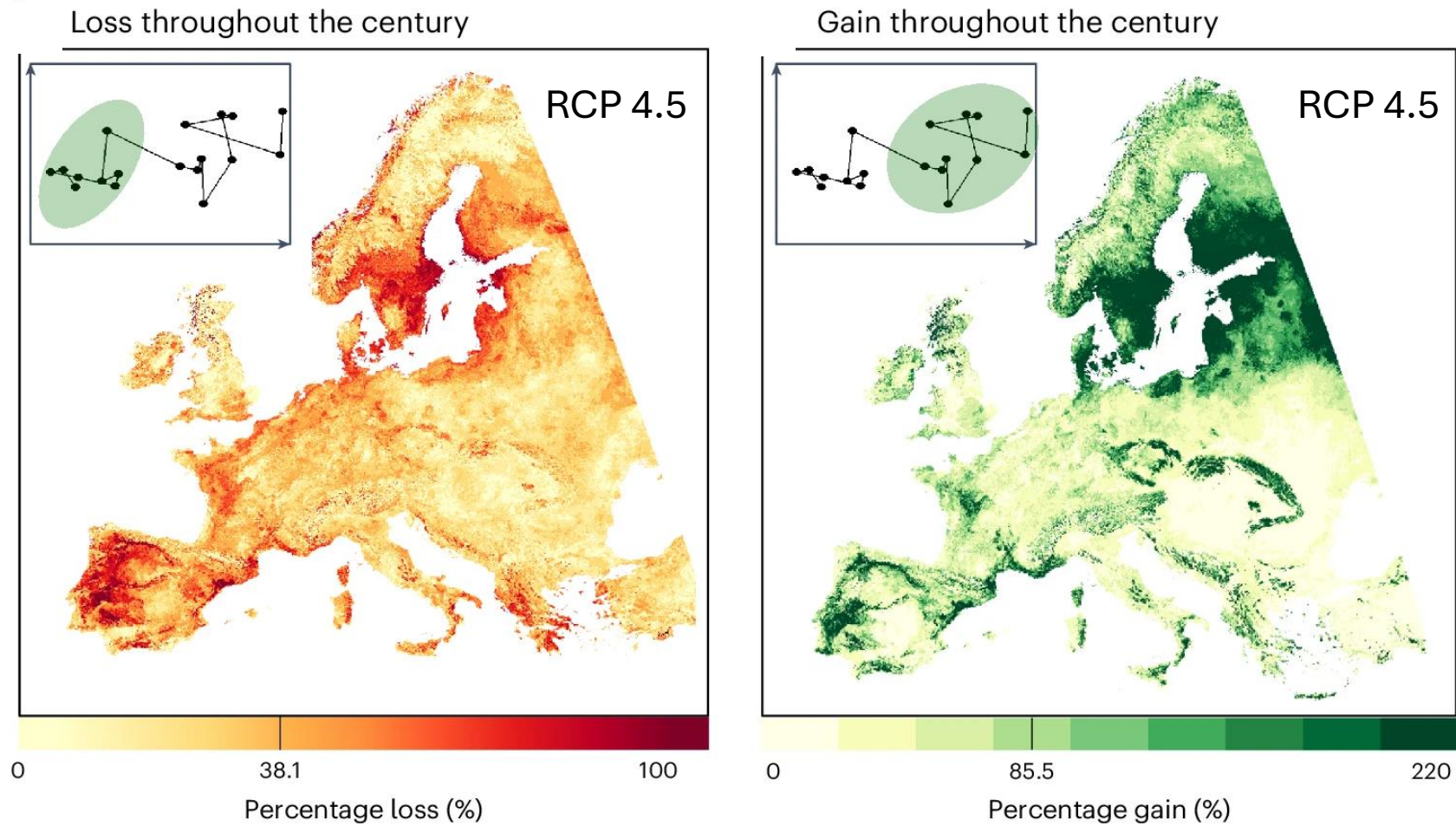
# Adaptation



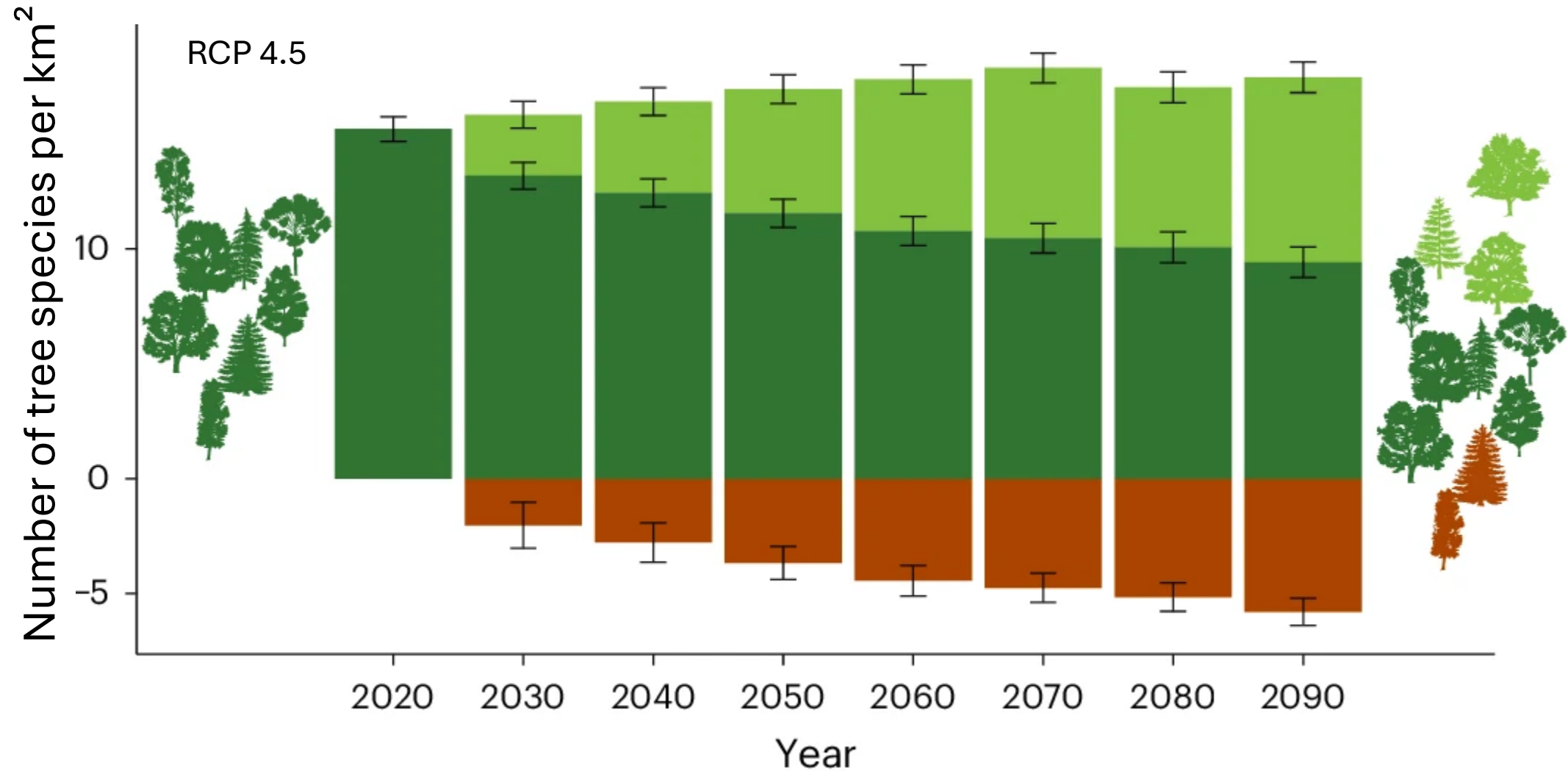
# (Local) extinction



# Declining tree species pools



# Declining tree species pools

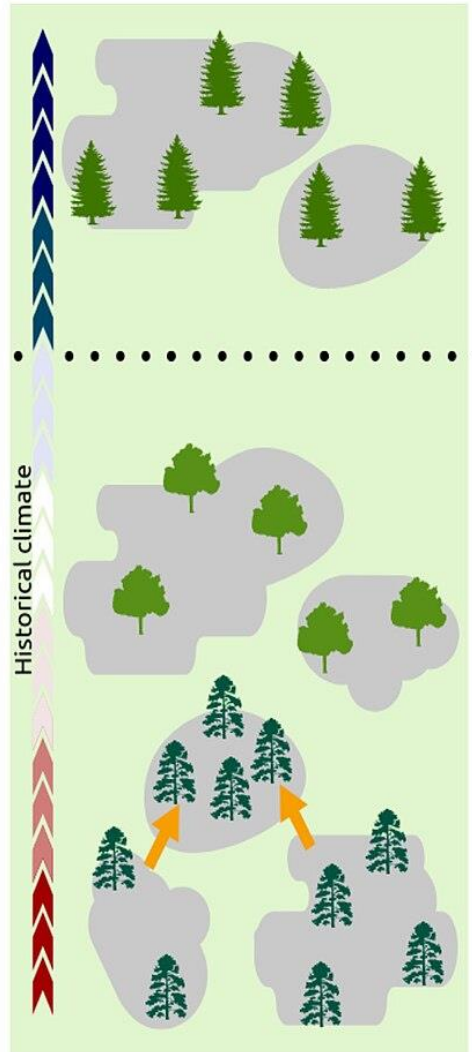


# Degradation of forest resilience

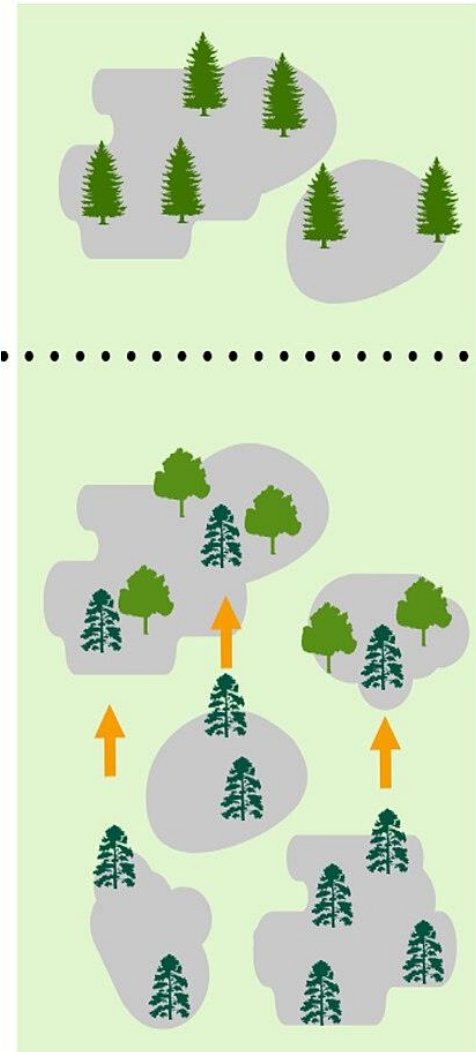


**Hardtwald in Baden-Württemberg**

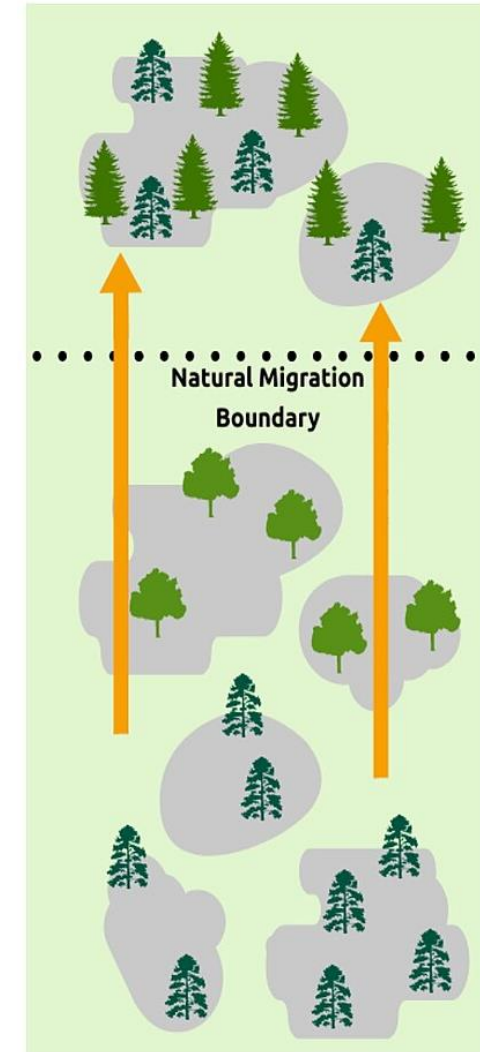
# Assisted Migration



Assisted population migration



Assisted range expansion

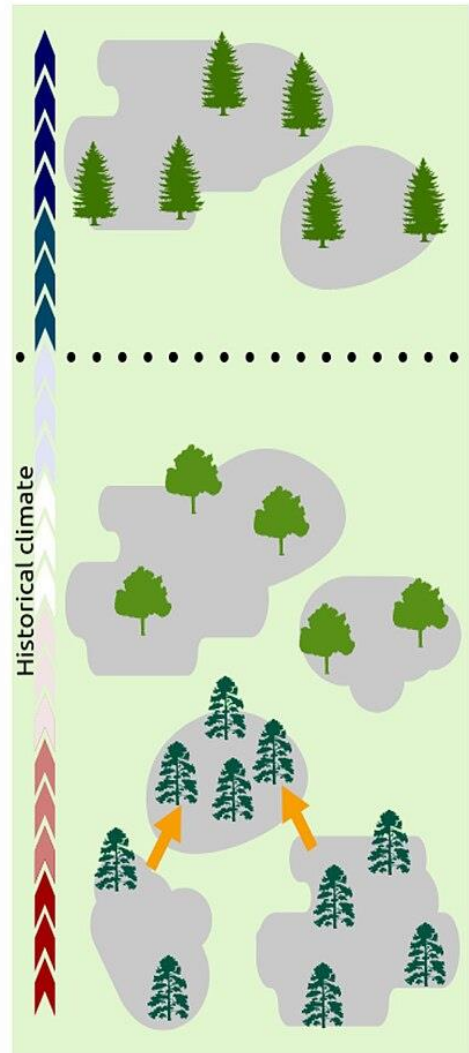


Assisted species migration

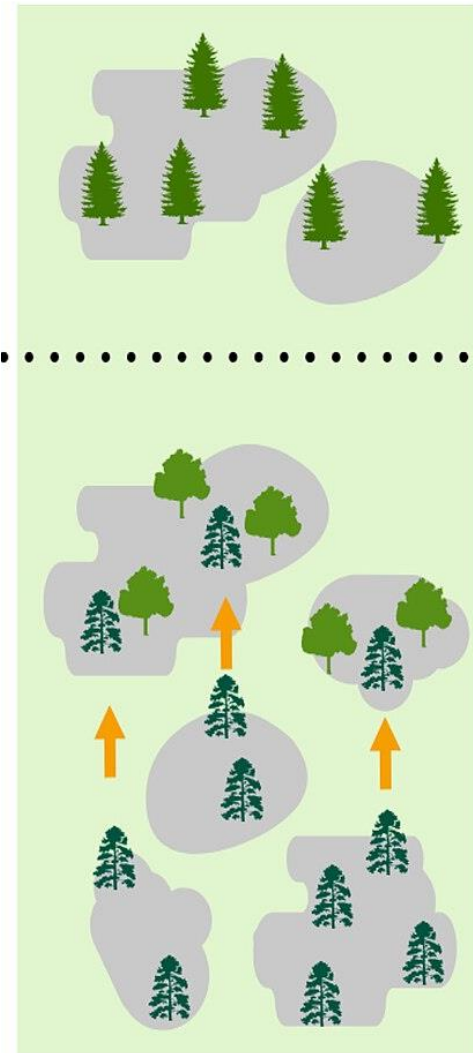
# Assisted Migration

*“The translocation of representatives of a species or population harmed by climate change to an area outside the indigenous range of that unit where it would be predicted to move as climate changes, were it not for anthropogenic dispersal barriers or lack of time”*

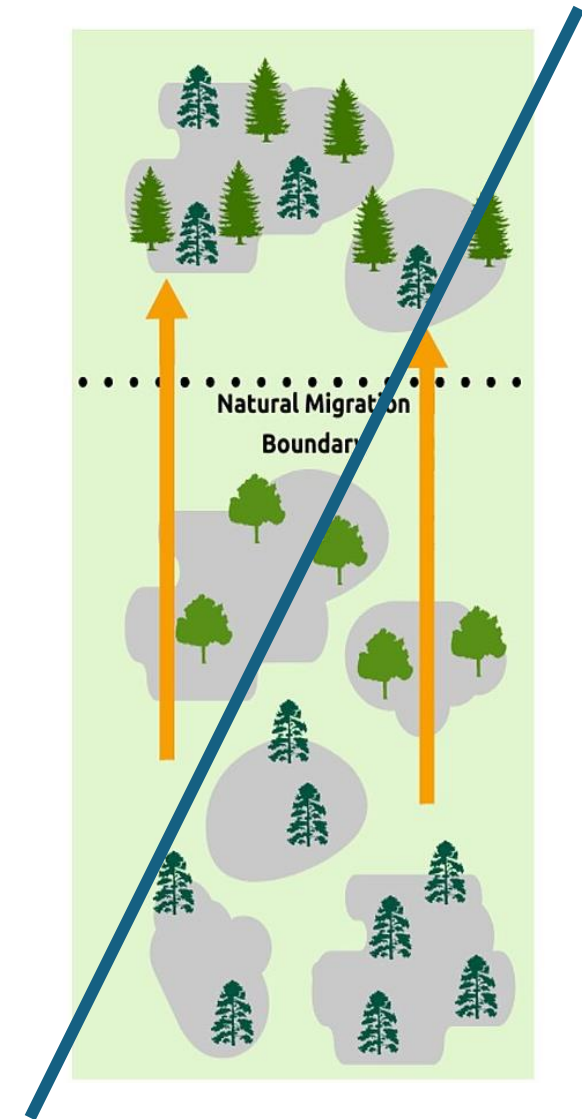
# Assisted Migration



Assisted gene  
flow



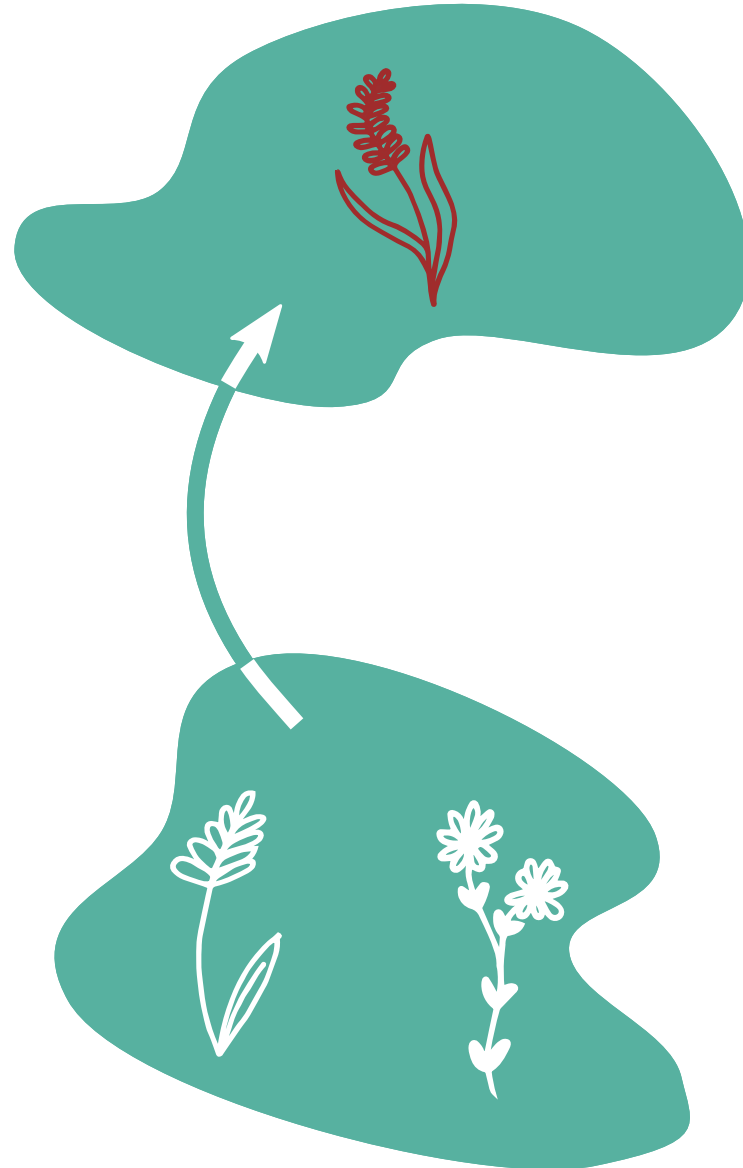
Assisted range  
expansion



Natural Migration  
Boundary

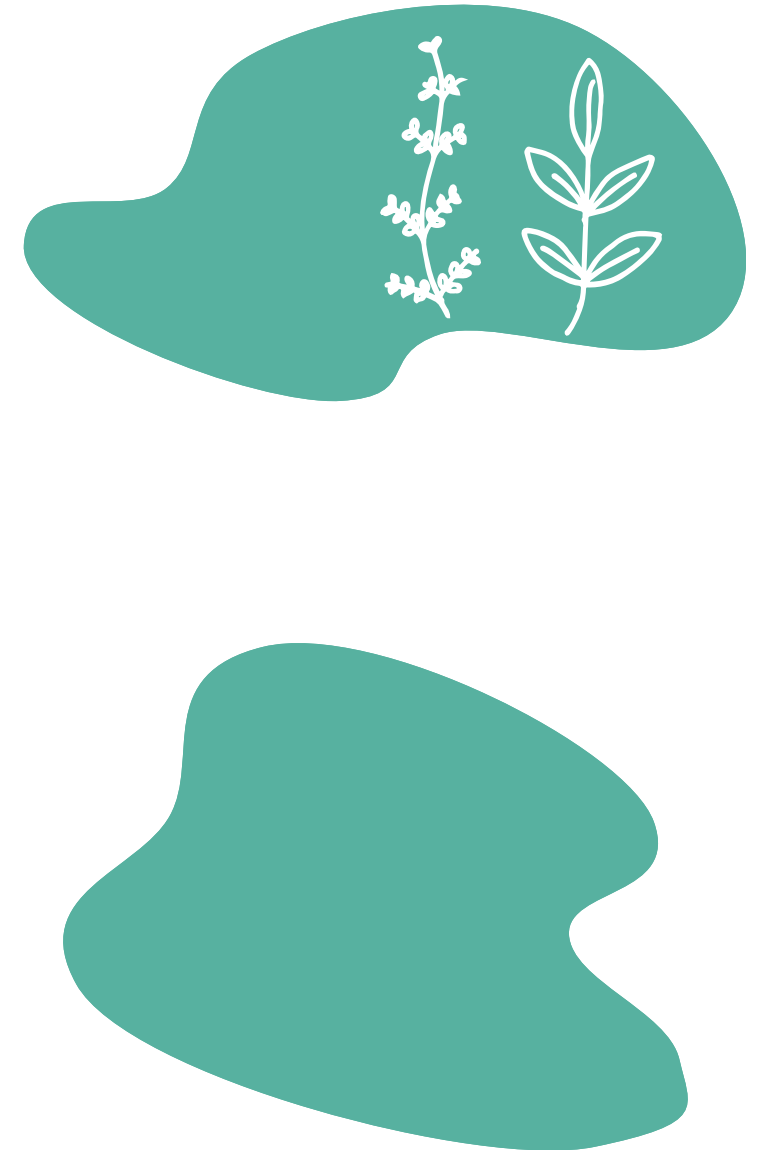
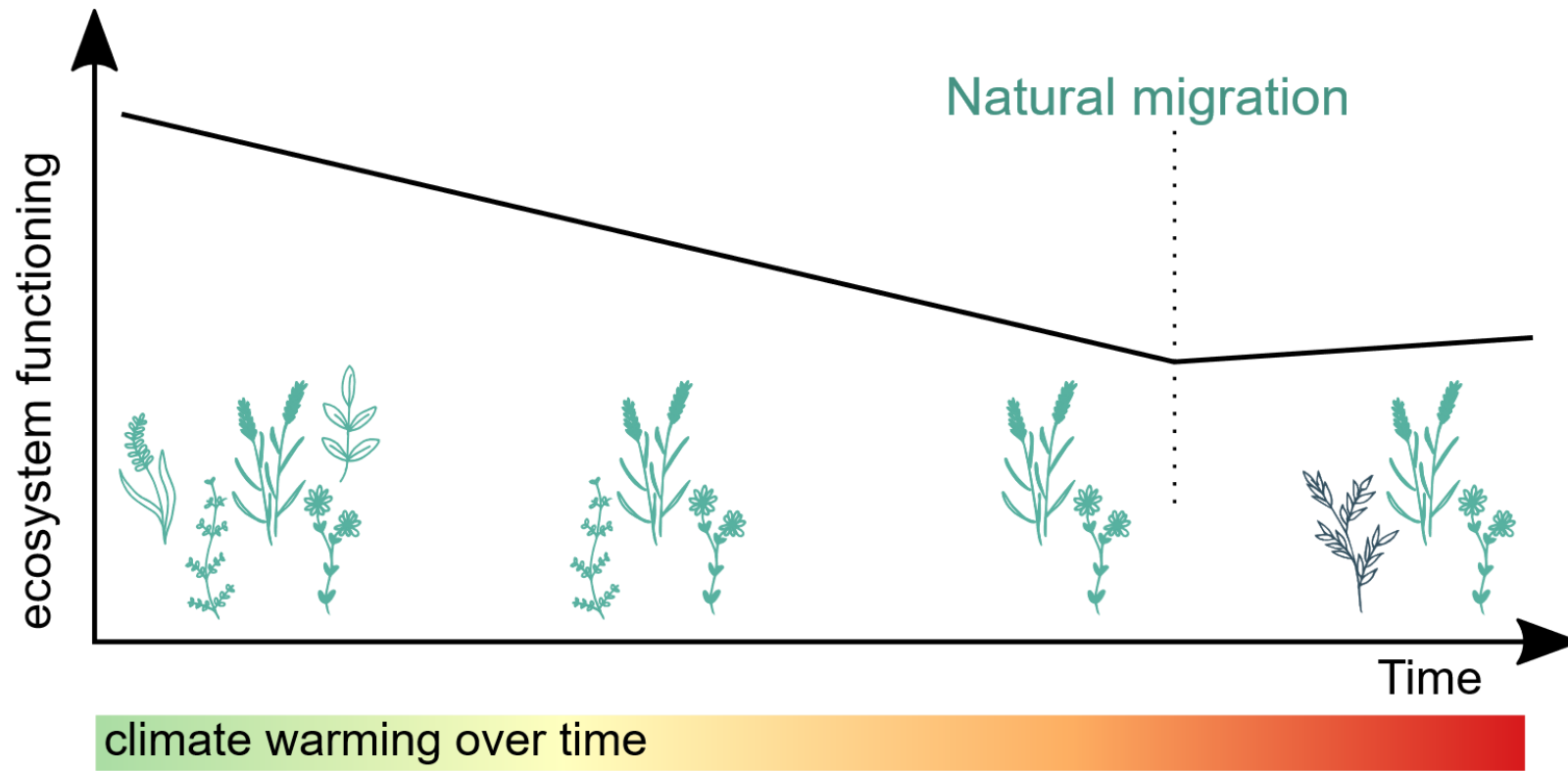
# Risks and benefits assisted range expansion

Perceived risk of  
introducing new invasive  
non-native species

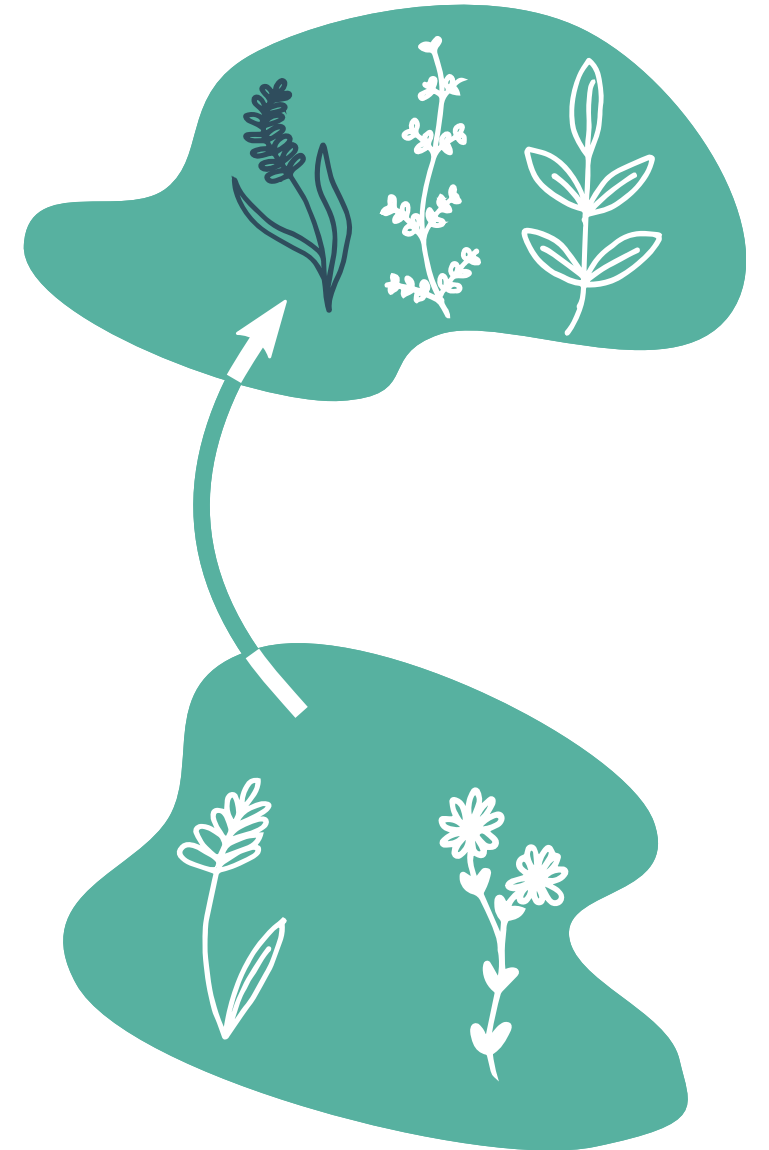
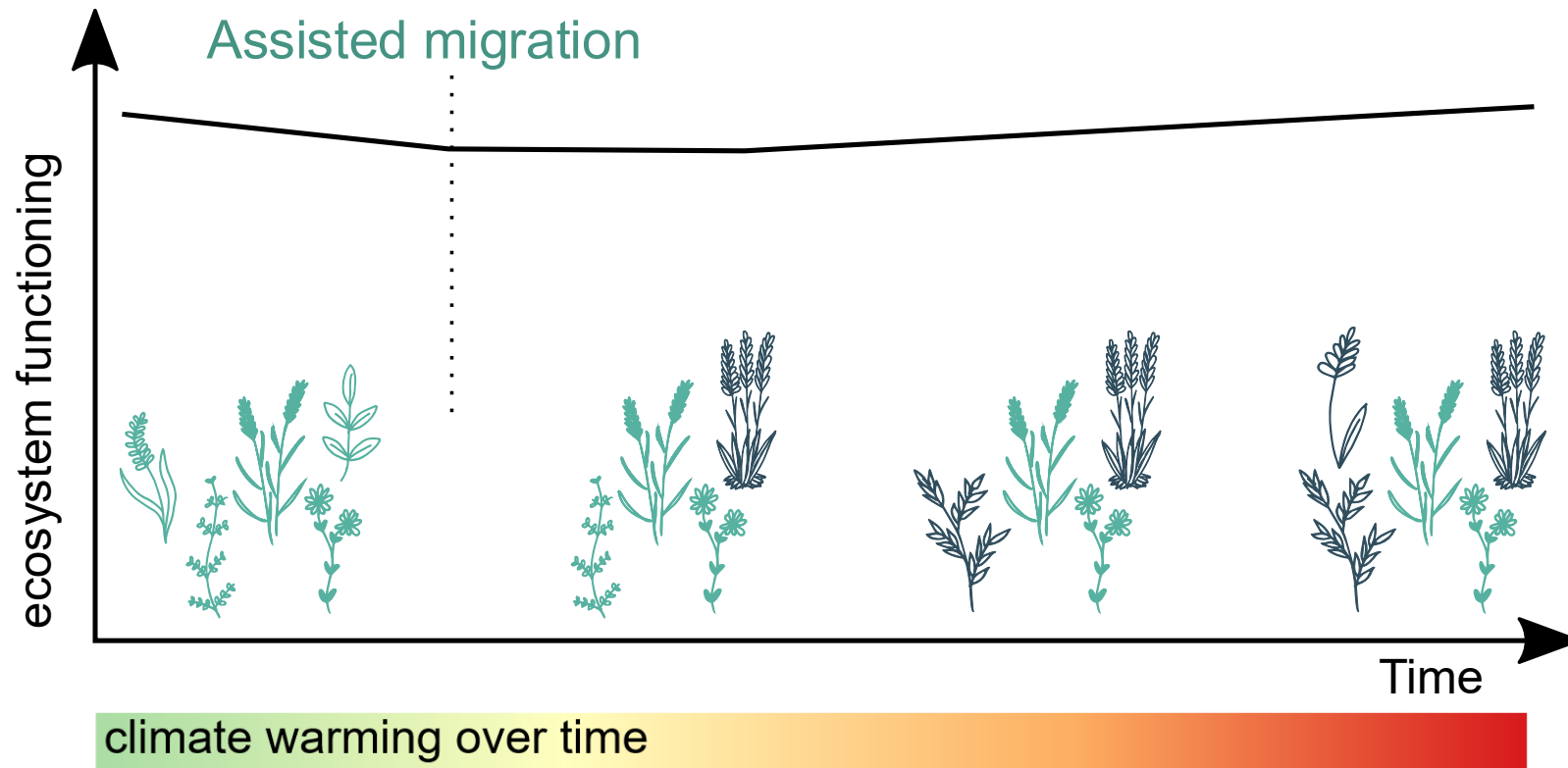


Save species that are  
threatened by climate  
change

# Ecosystem-functioning perspective



# Ecosystem-functioning perspective



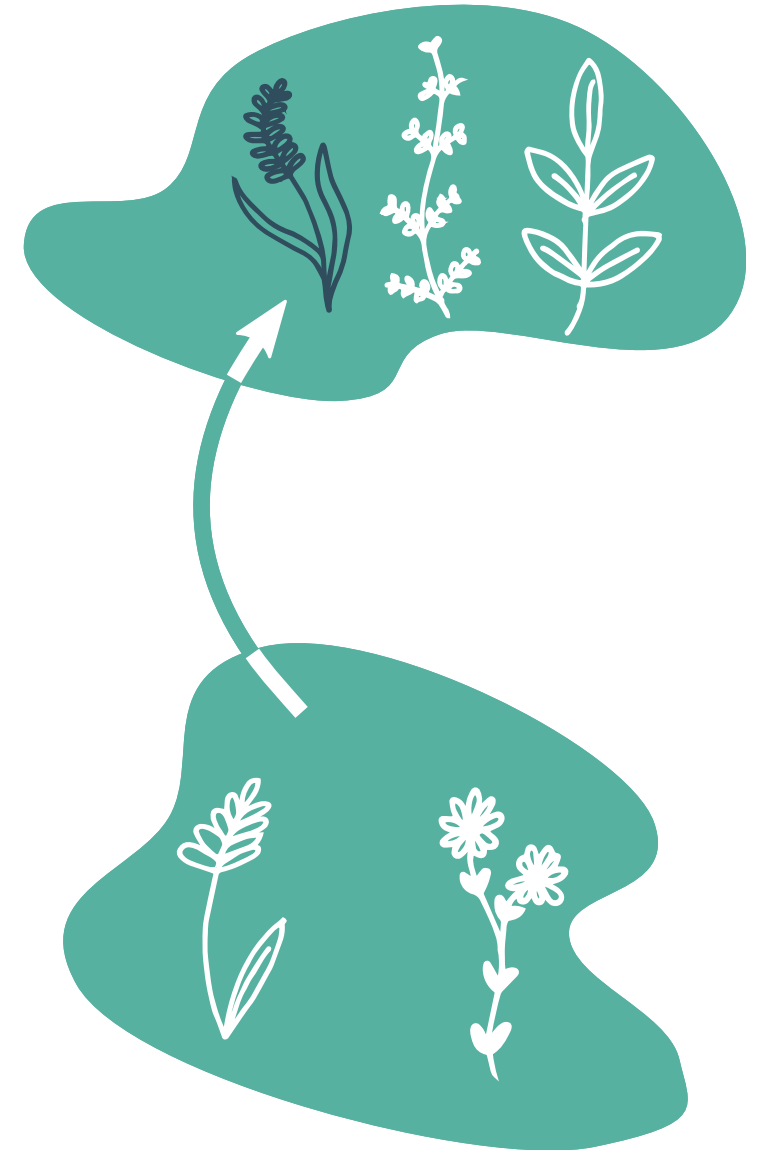
# Functional Assisted Migration

*"The translocation of representatives of a species or population*

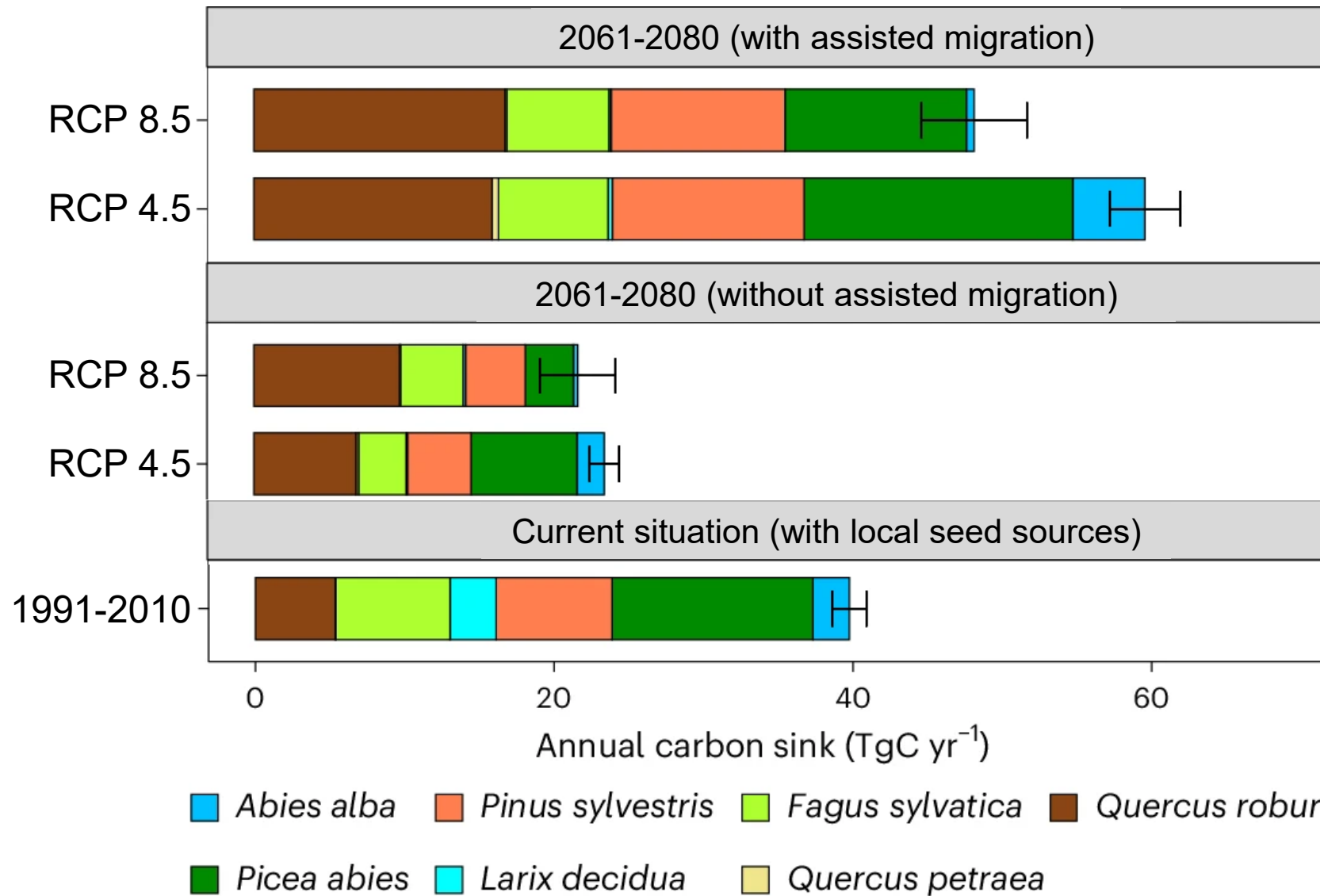
*to an area outside the indigenous range of that unit*

*where it would be predicted to move as climate changes,  
were it not for anthropogenic dispersal barriers or lack of  
time*

*in order to preserve ecosystem functioning of the target  
region"*

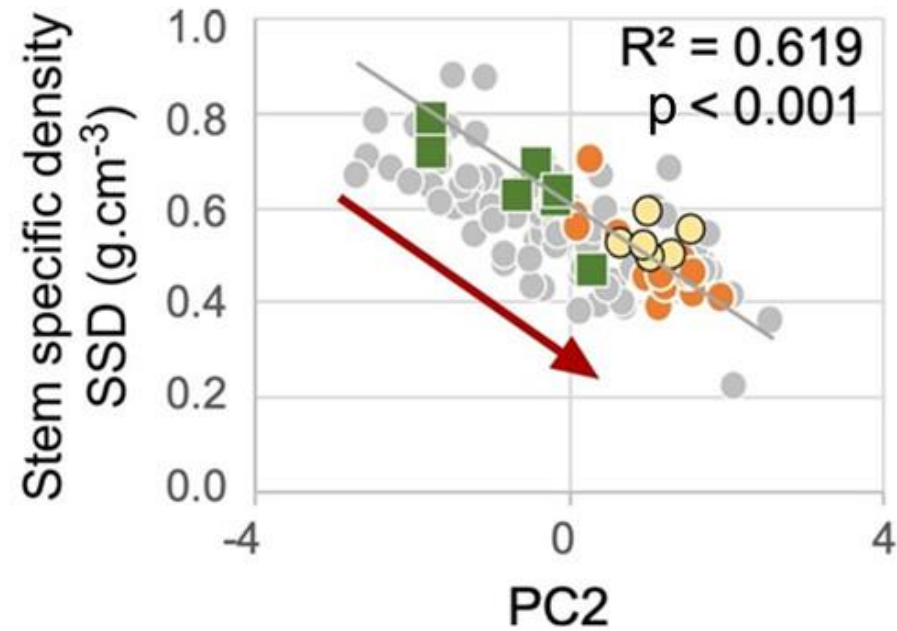
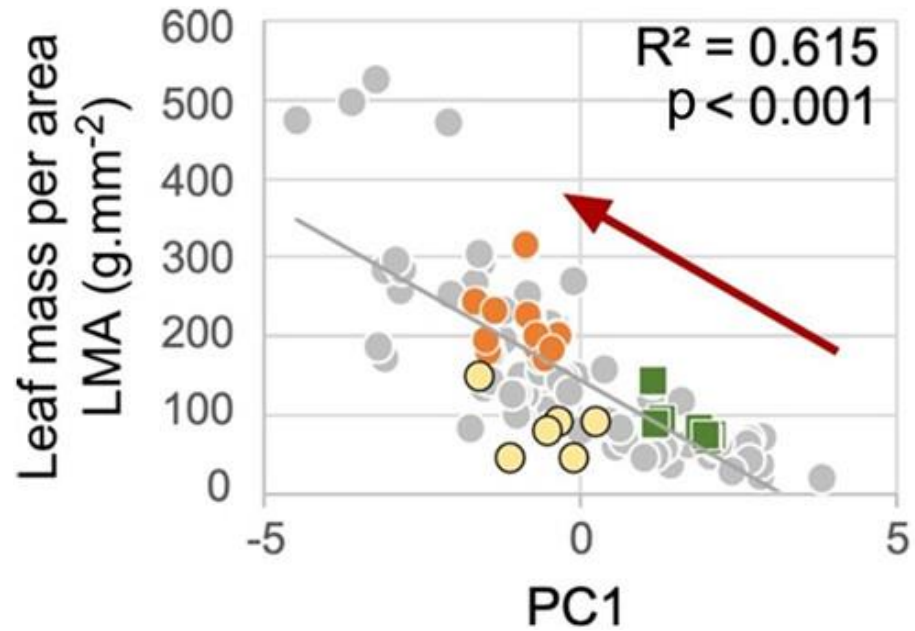


# Forest carbon sink under climate change





# Increase in flammability?

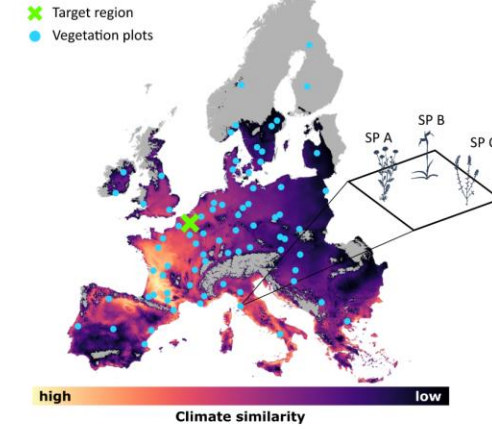


- Quercus sp.
  - Cedrus sp. or Pseudotsuga sp.
  - Pinus sp.
  - All species (n = 106)
- Increase in flammability

# How to FAM?

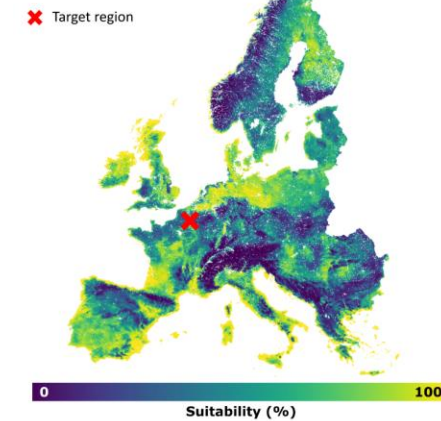
## 1. Climate analogues

Select vegetation plots in climate analogues of target region



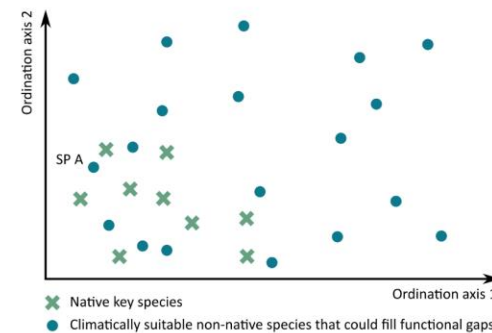
## 3. Climate suitability (SDM)

Identify native species that will disappear locally in the future  
Check if selected non-natives are adapted to future climate



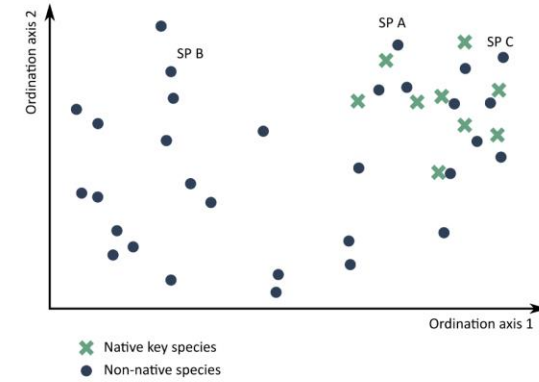
## 5. Edaphic suitability

Check if selected non-natives are adapted to edaphic conditions



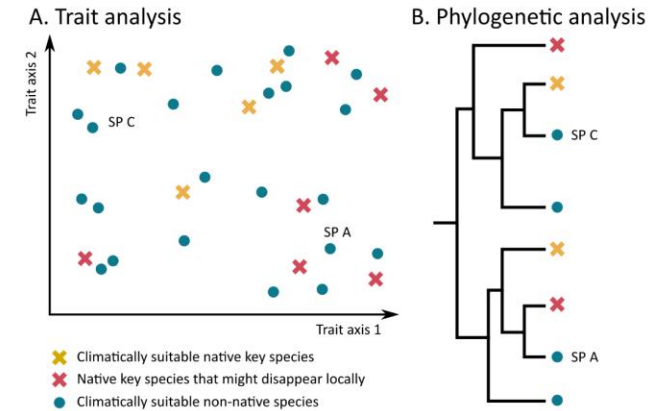
## 2. Co-occurrence analysis

Select species co-occurring with key species of native target community



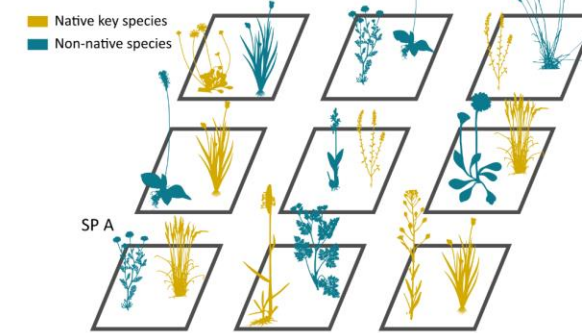
## 4. Functional gaps

Identify functional gaps left by native species that might disappear locally  
Identify non-native species that can fill the predicted functional gaps



## 6. Experimental validation

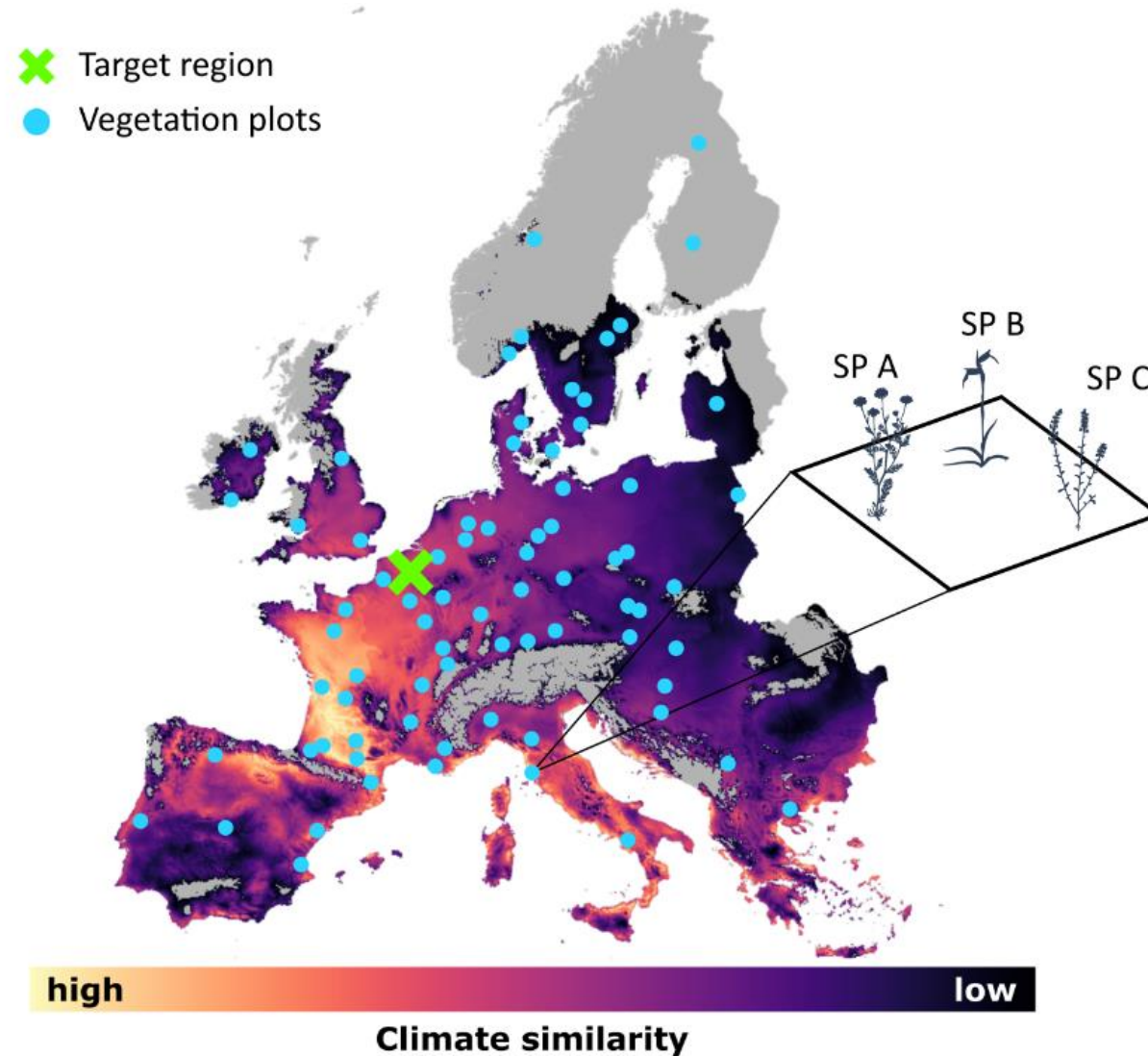
Test species in controlled settings



# 1. Climate analogues

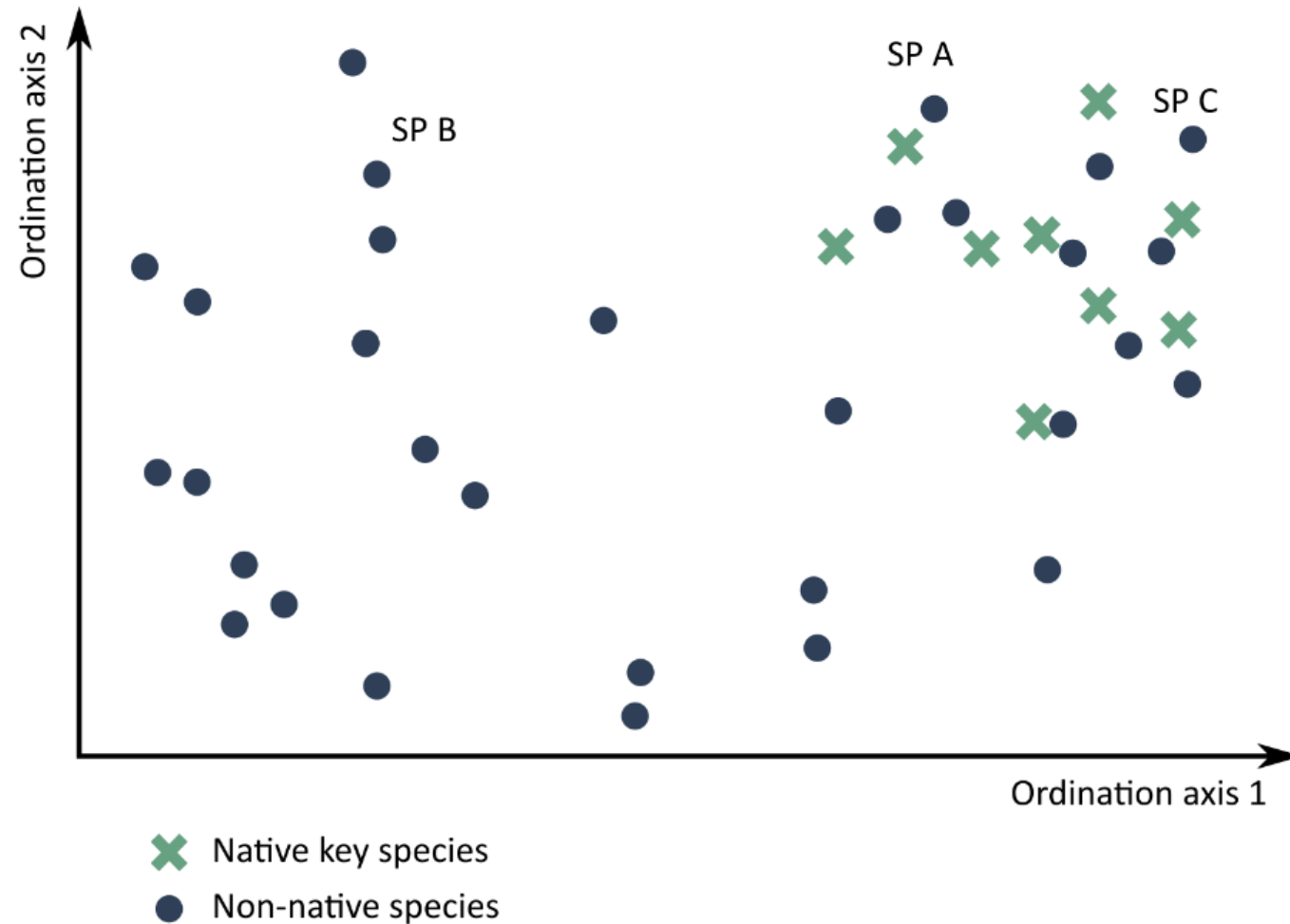
Find climate analogue regions

Select vegetation plots in climate analogues of the target region



## 2. Co-occurrence analysis

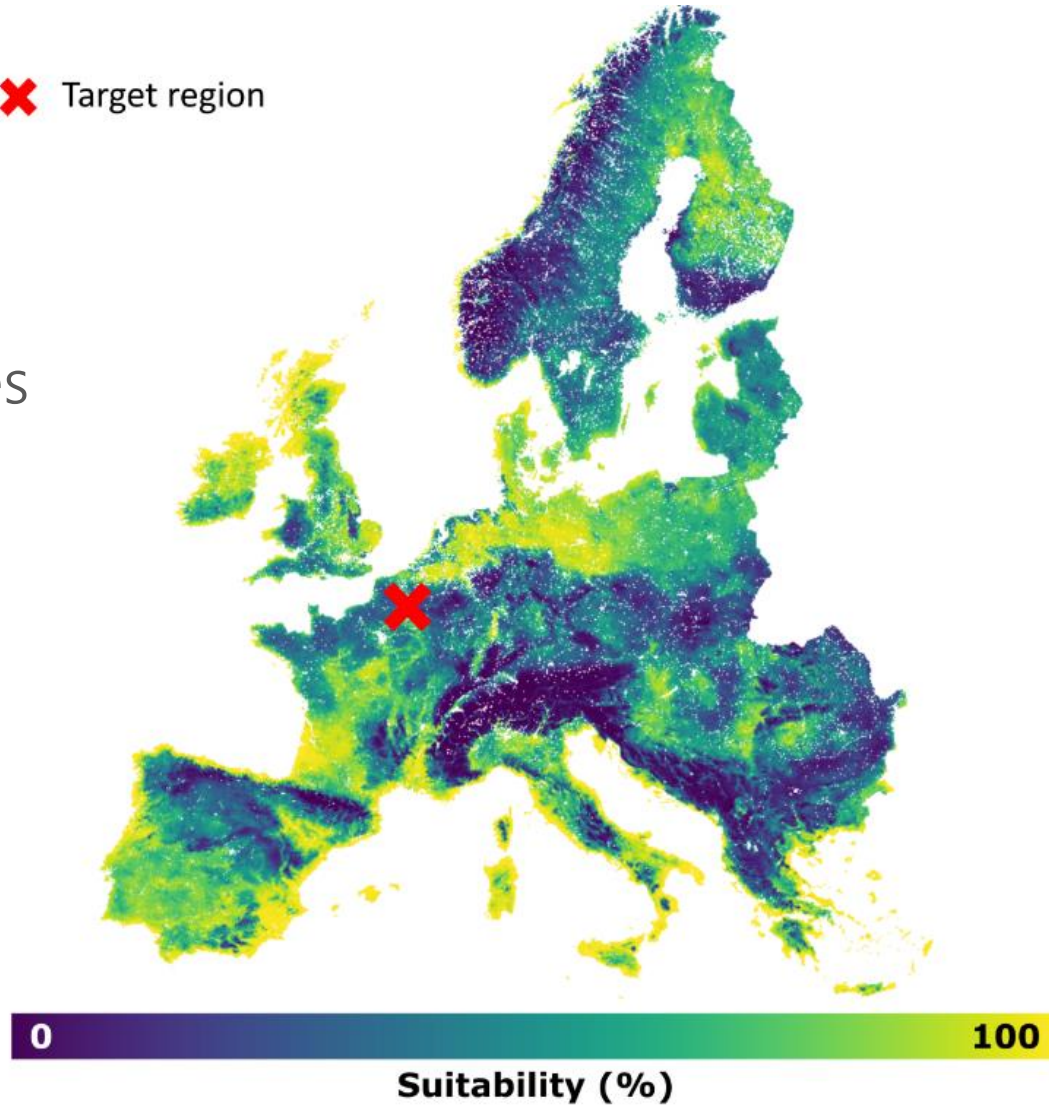
Select species co-occurring with key species of native target community



### 3. Climate suitability analysis

✗ Target region

Identify native species that are likely to disappear locally in the future

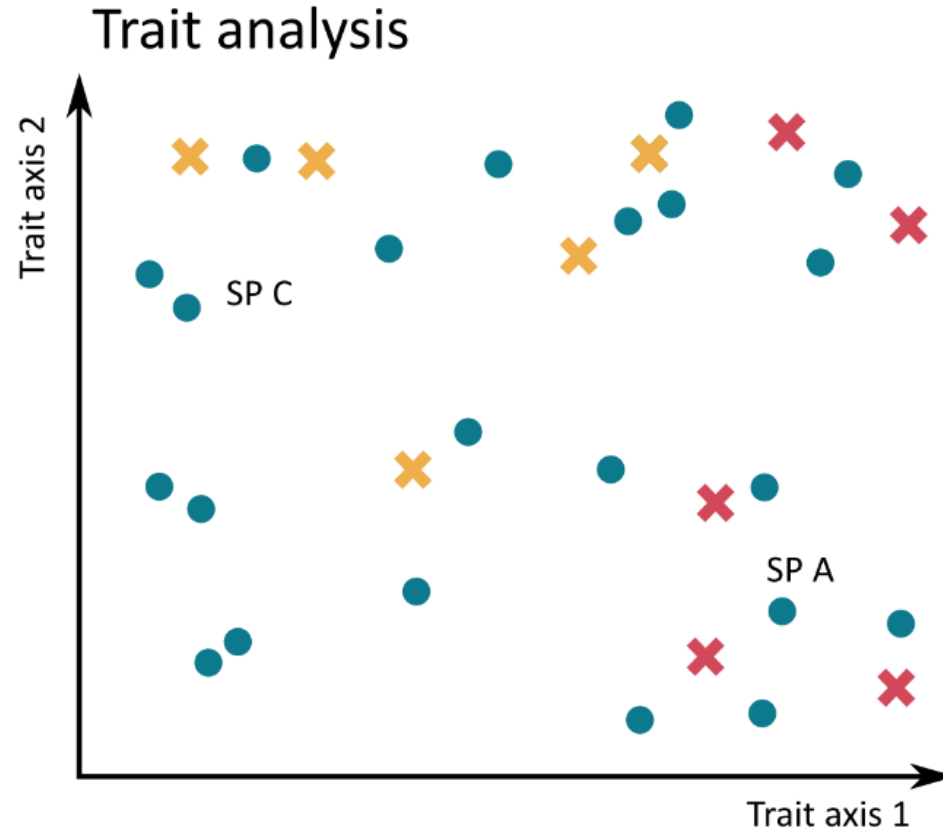


Check if selected non-natives are adapted to future climate conditions

# 4. Functional gap analysis

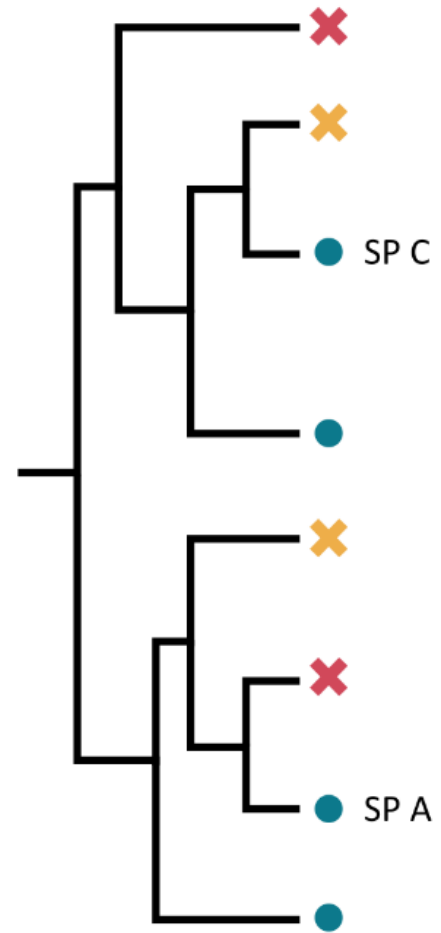
Identify functional gaps left by native species that might disappear locally

Identify non-natives that are able to fill the predicted functional gaps



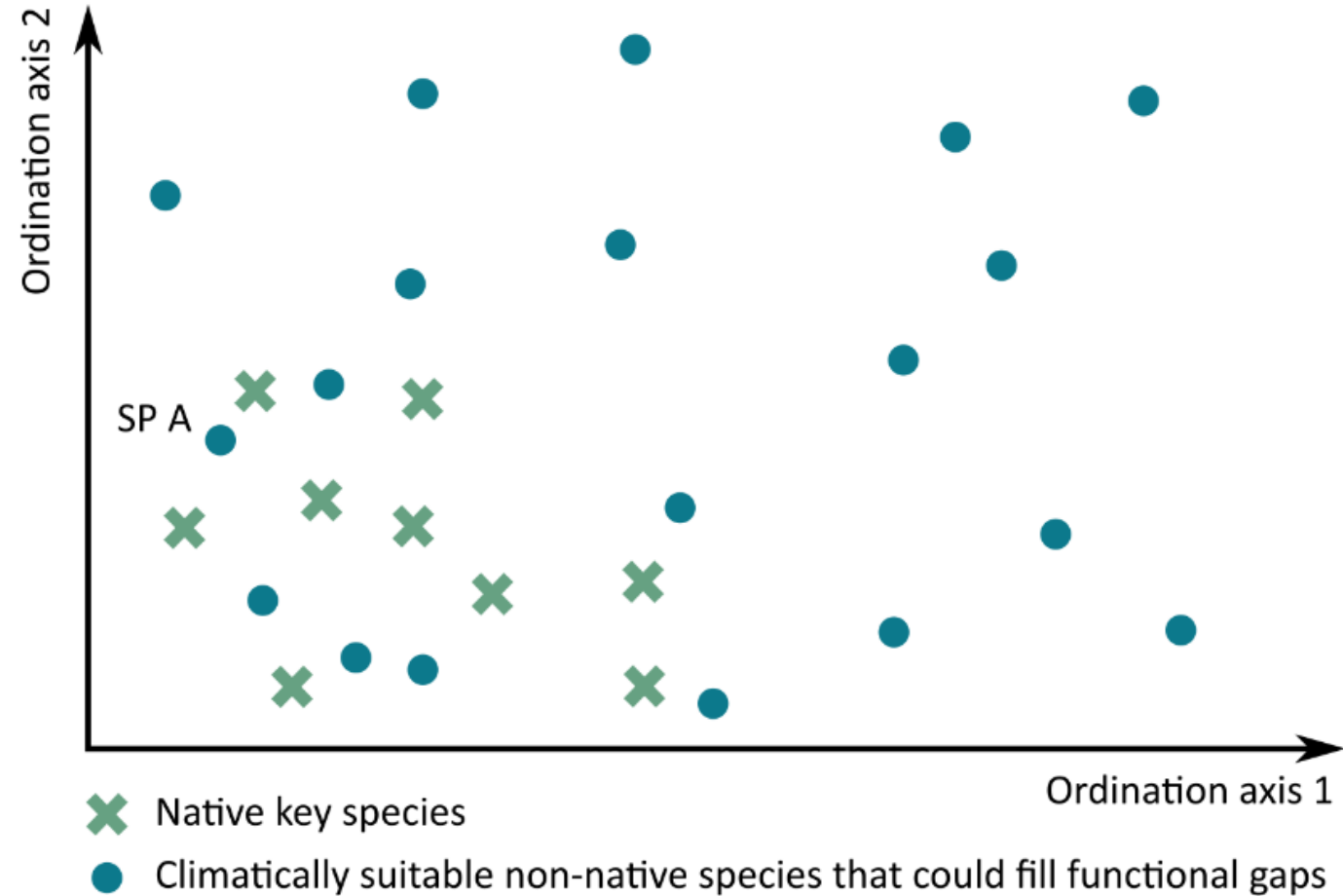
- ✕ Climatically suitable native key species
- ✕ Native key species that might disappear locally
- Climatically suitable non-native species

## Phylogenetic analysis



## 5. Edaphic suitability

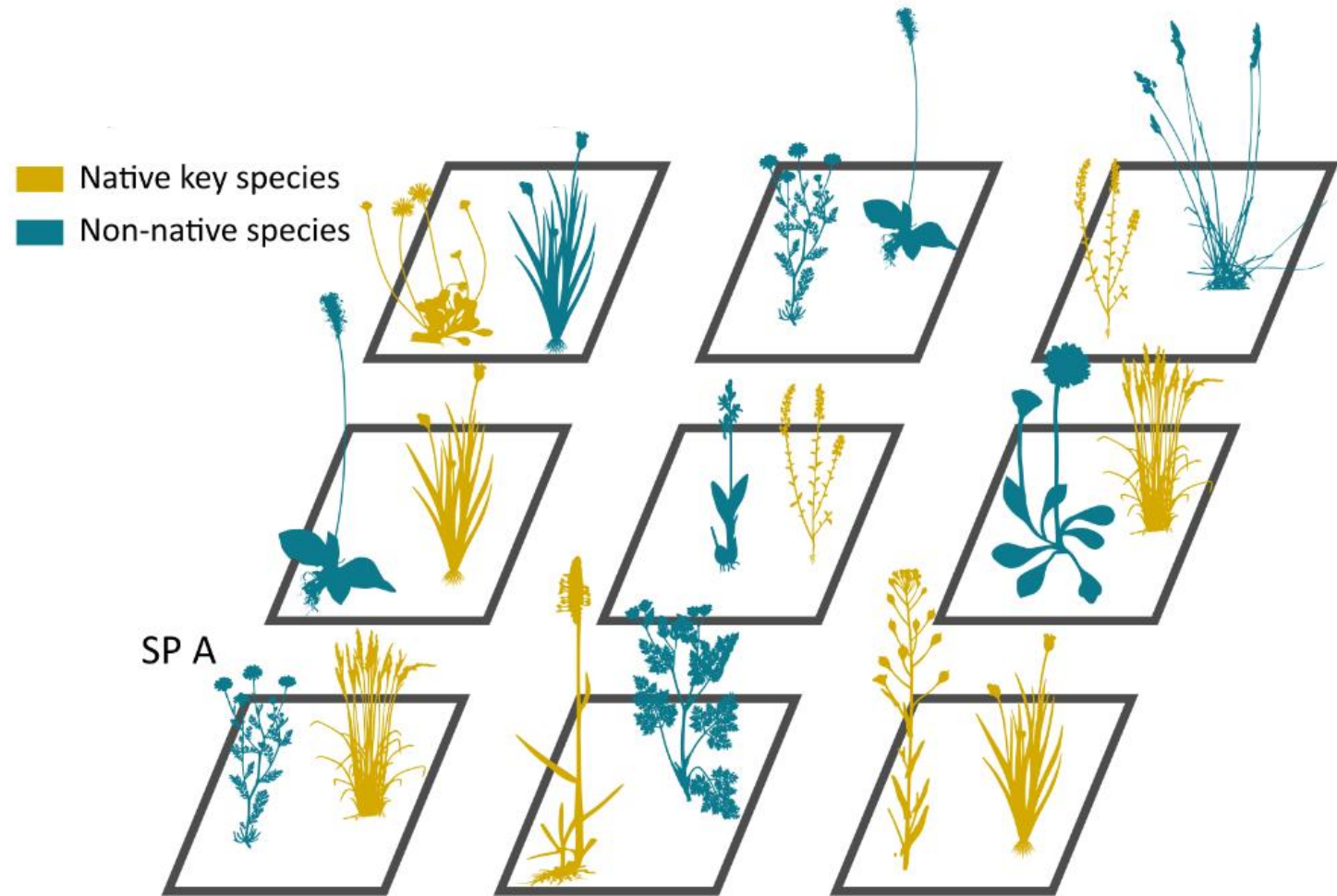
Check if selected non-natives are adapted to edaphic conditions



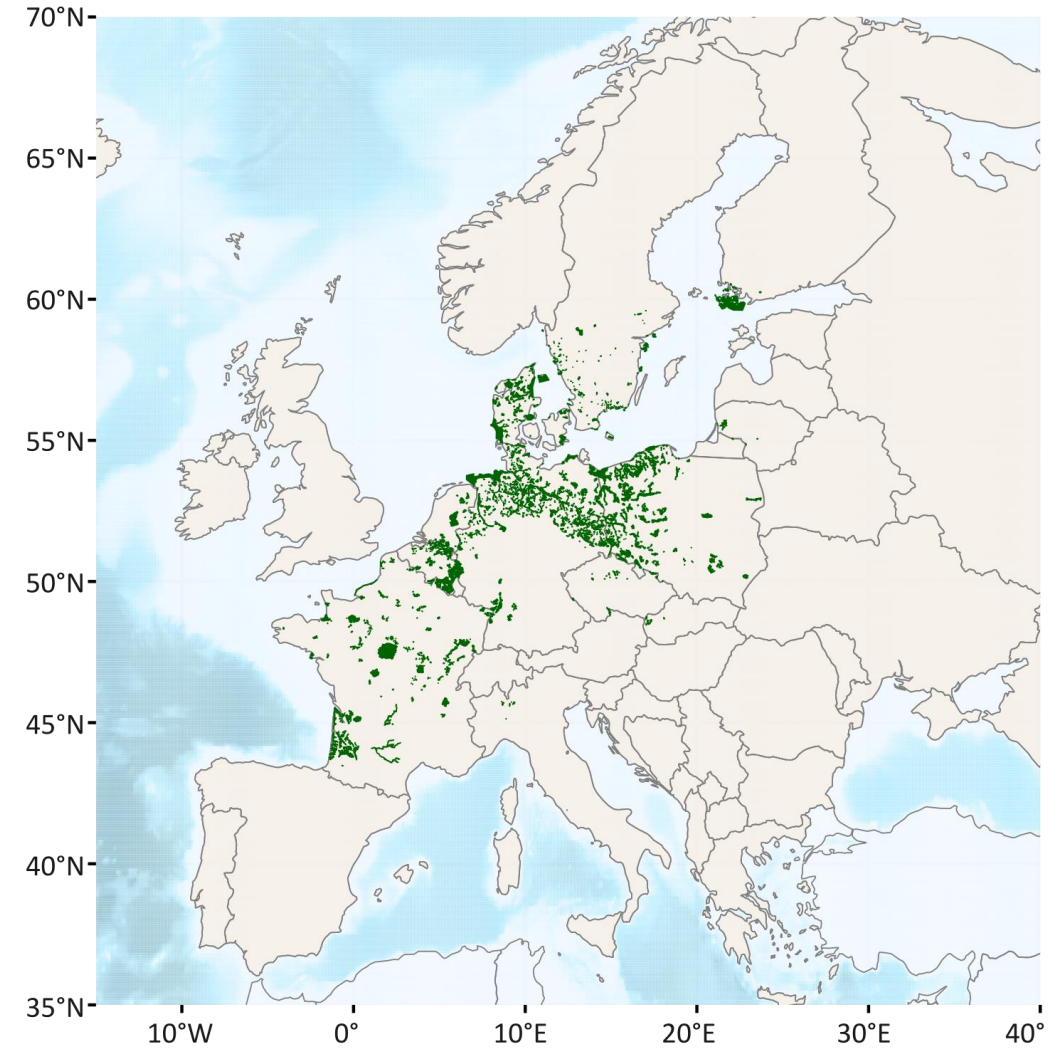
## 6. Expert check and experimental validation

Check species  
disservices

Test species in  
controlled settings



# Case study: Old acidophilous oak woods (9190)



# Case study: Climate analogues

Euclidean distance  
from the target region  
in climate space



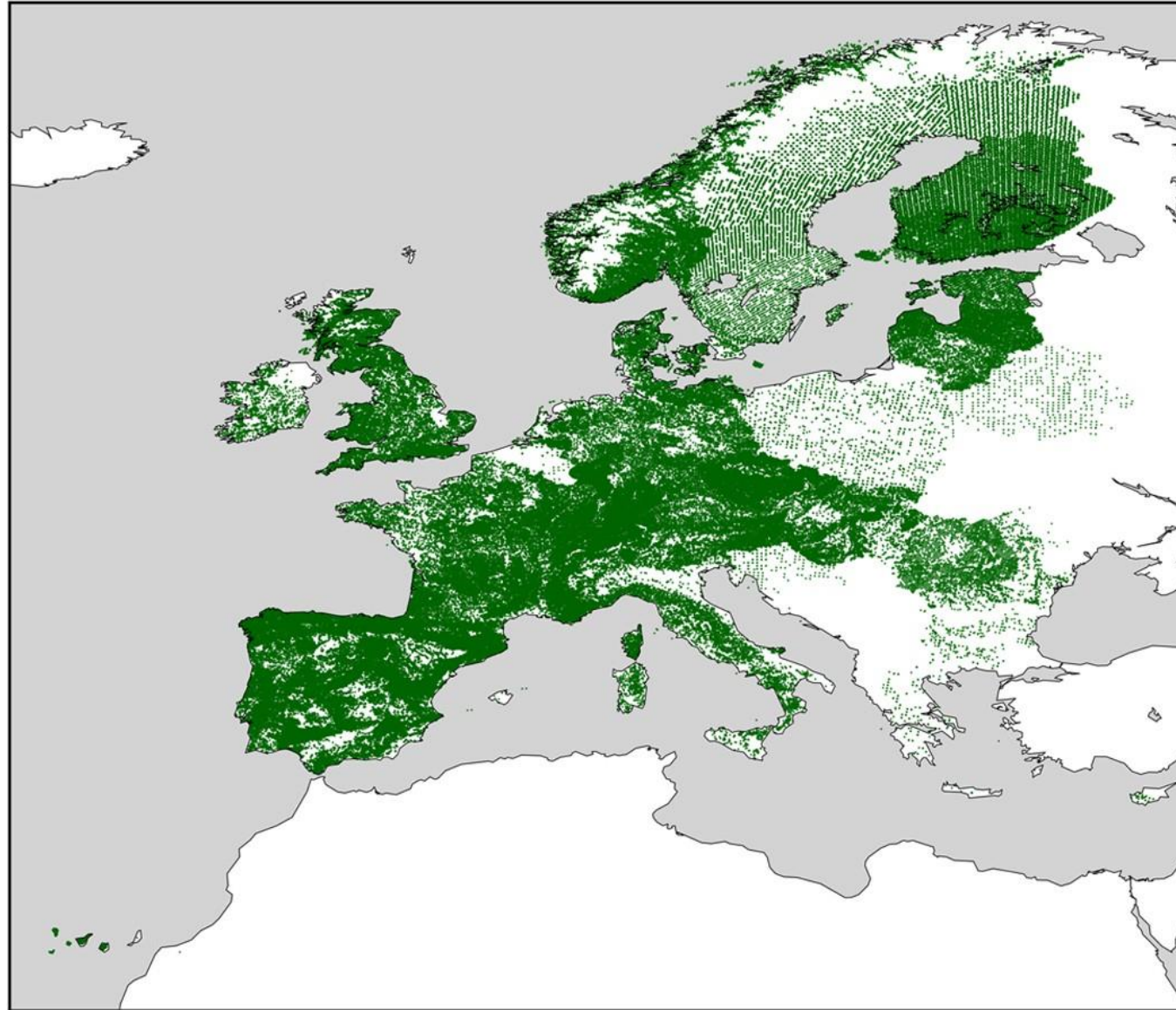
high

low

Climate similarity

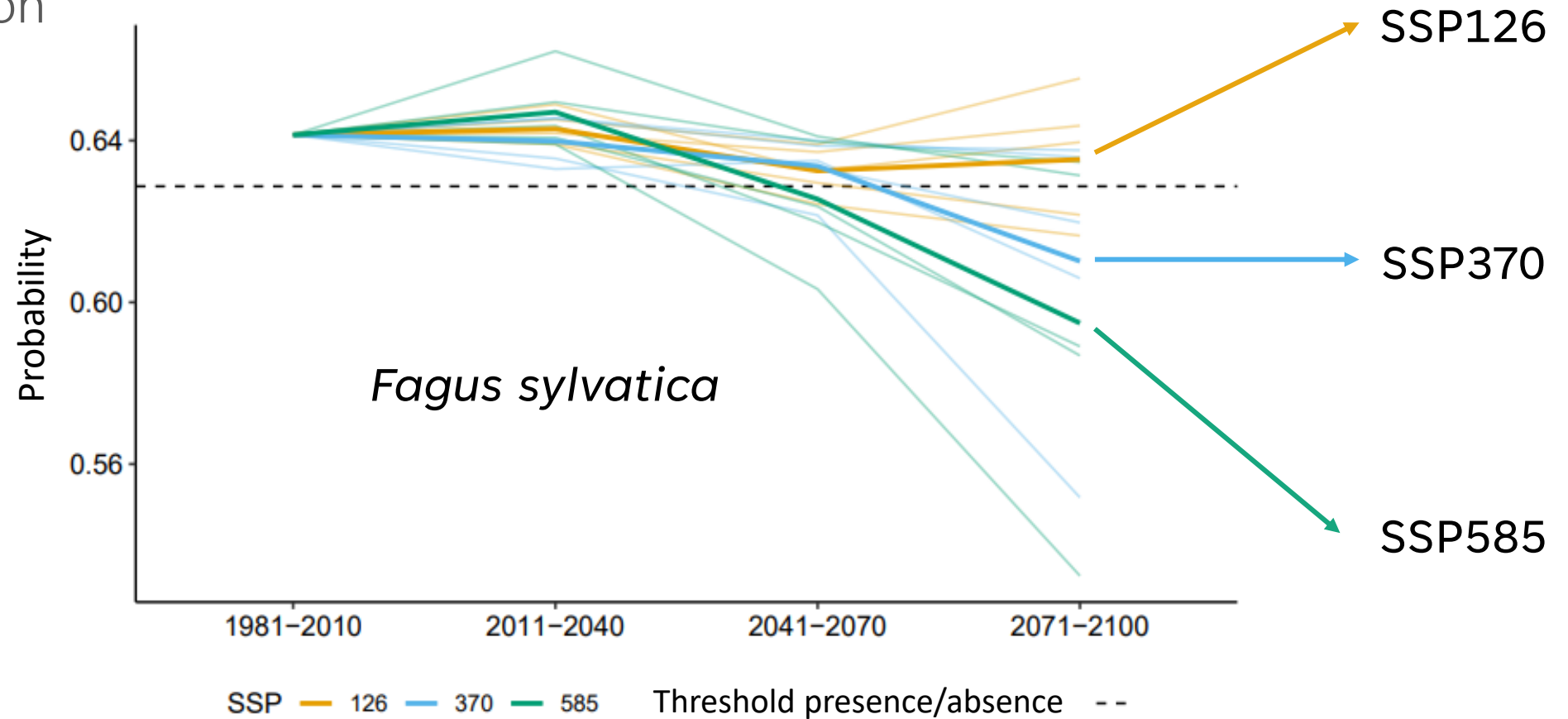
# Case study: Co-occurrence analysis

EU-Forest dataset  
(National Forest  
Inventory data)

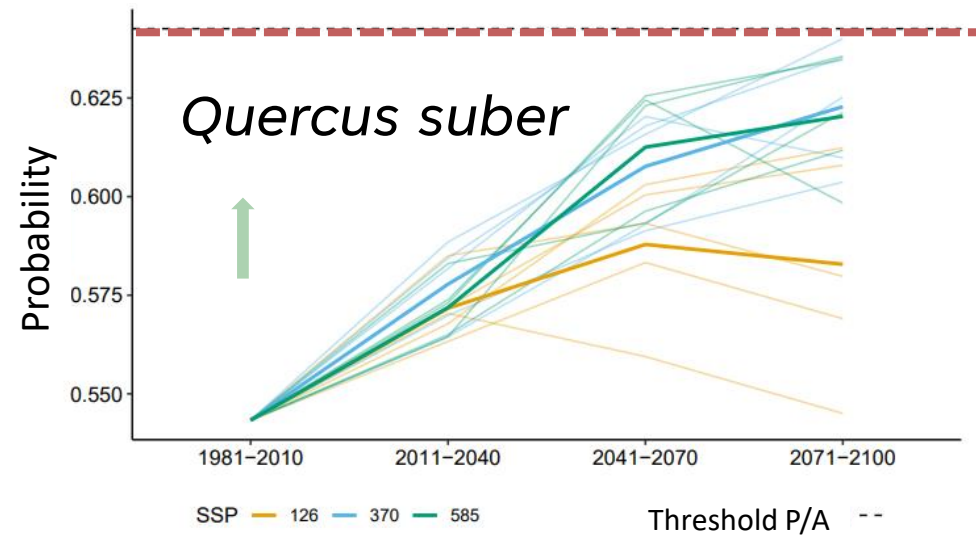
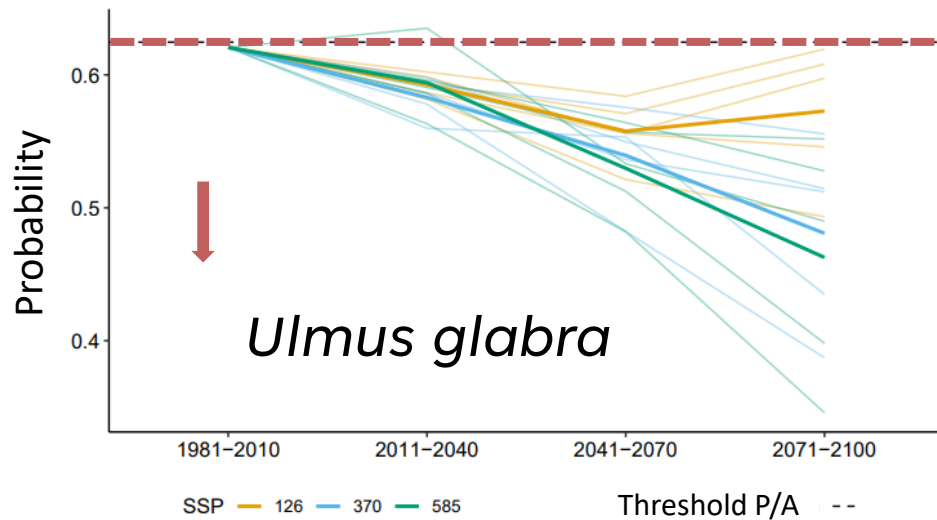
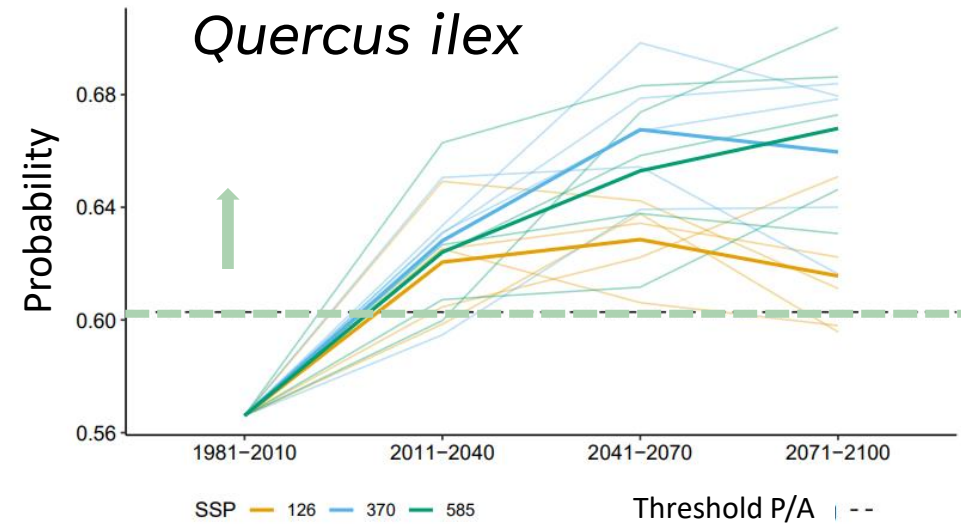
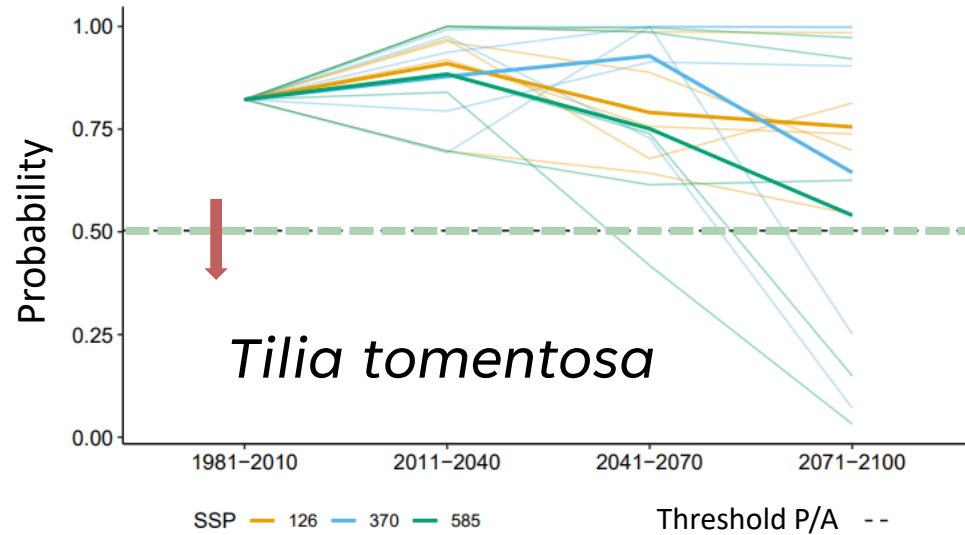


# Case study: Climate suitability analysis

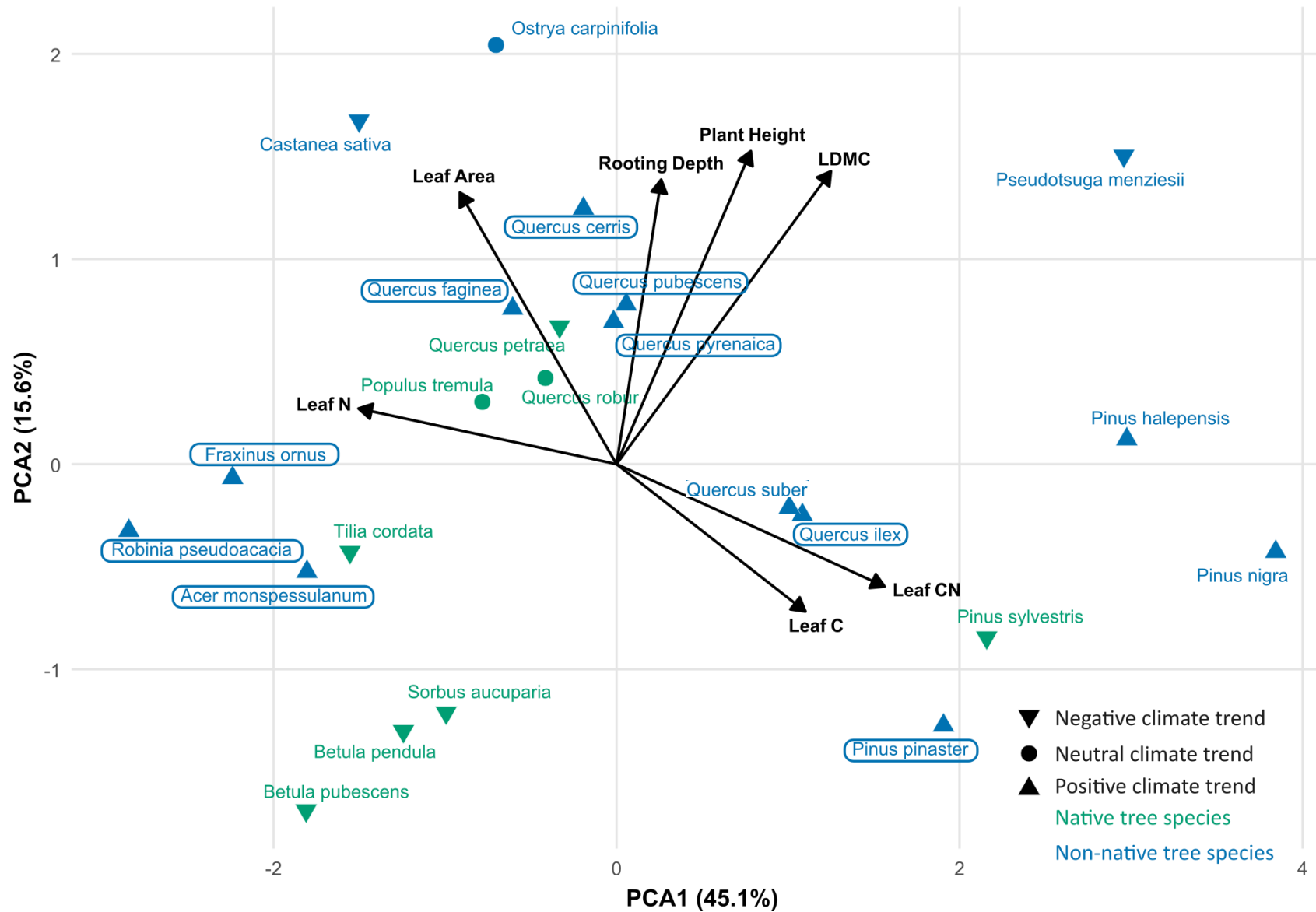
Species Distribution Modelling



# Case study: Climate suitability analysis



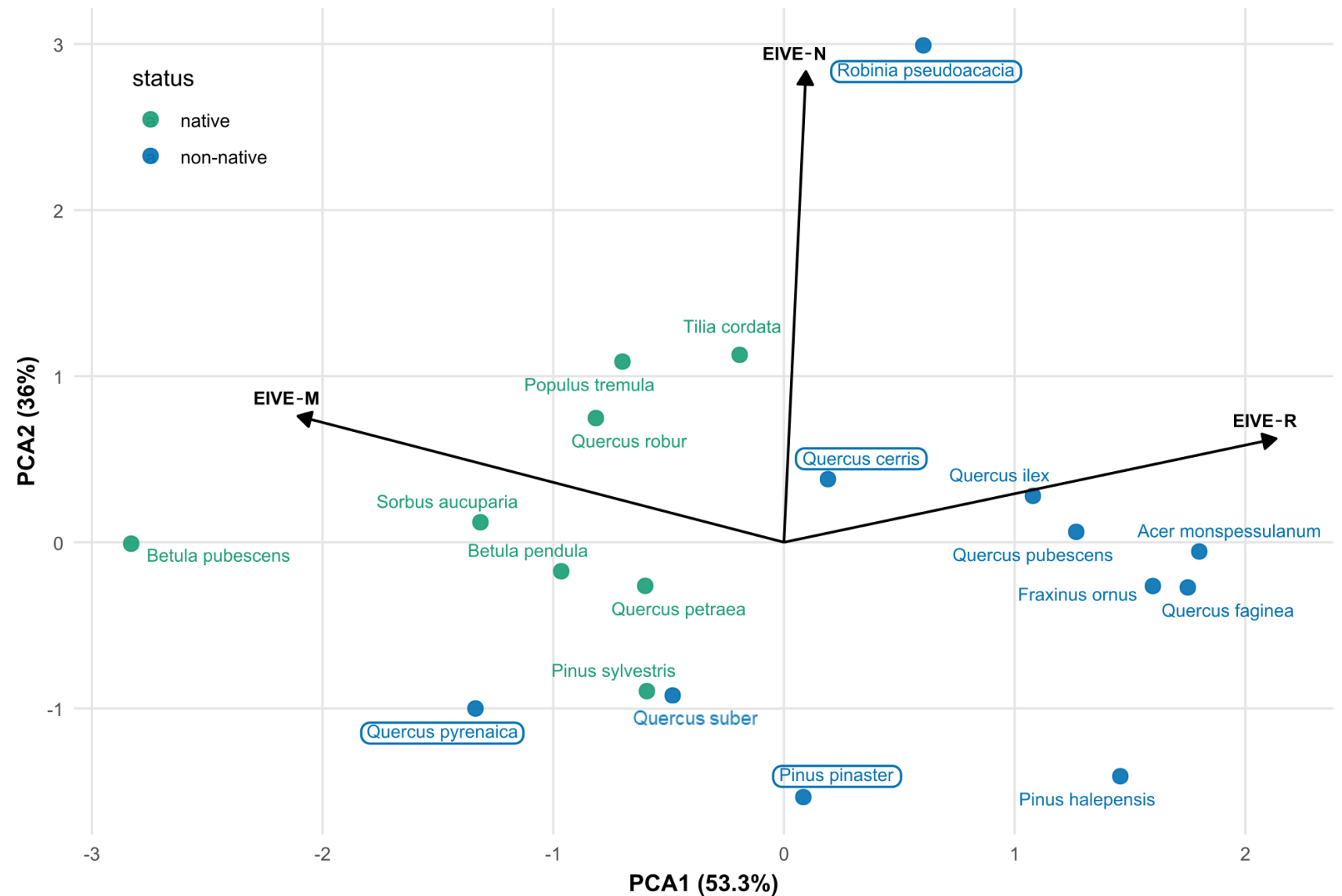
# Case study: Functional gap analysis



Species in functional trait space

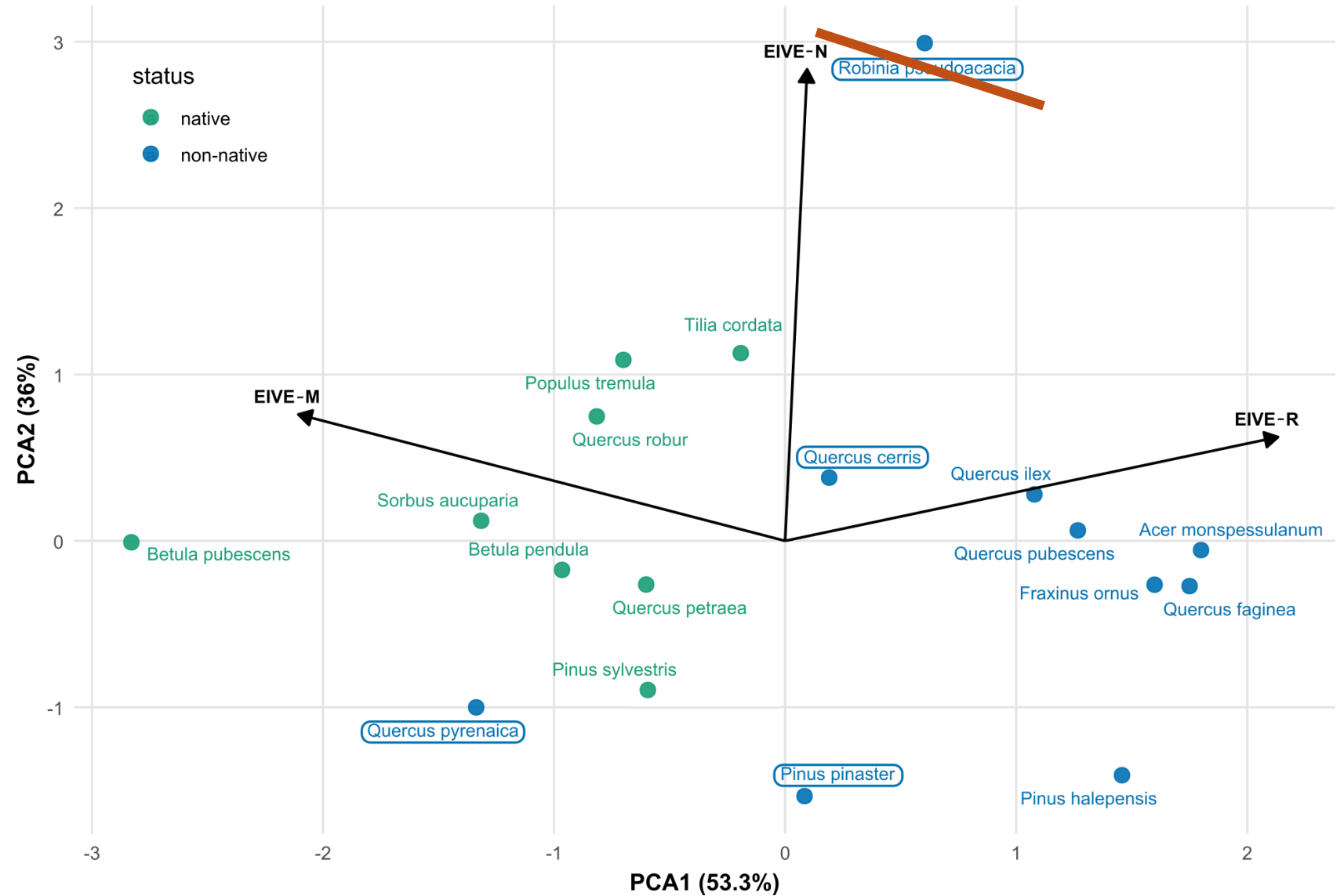
# Case study: Edaphic suitability

Species in edaphic space based on Ecological Indicator Values for Europe



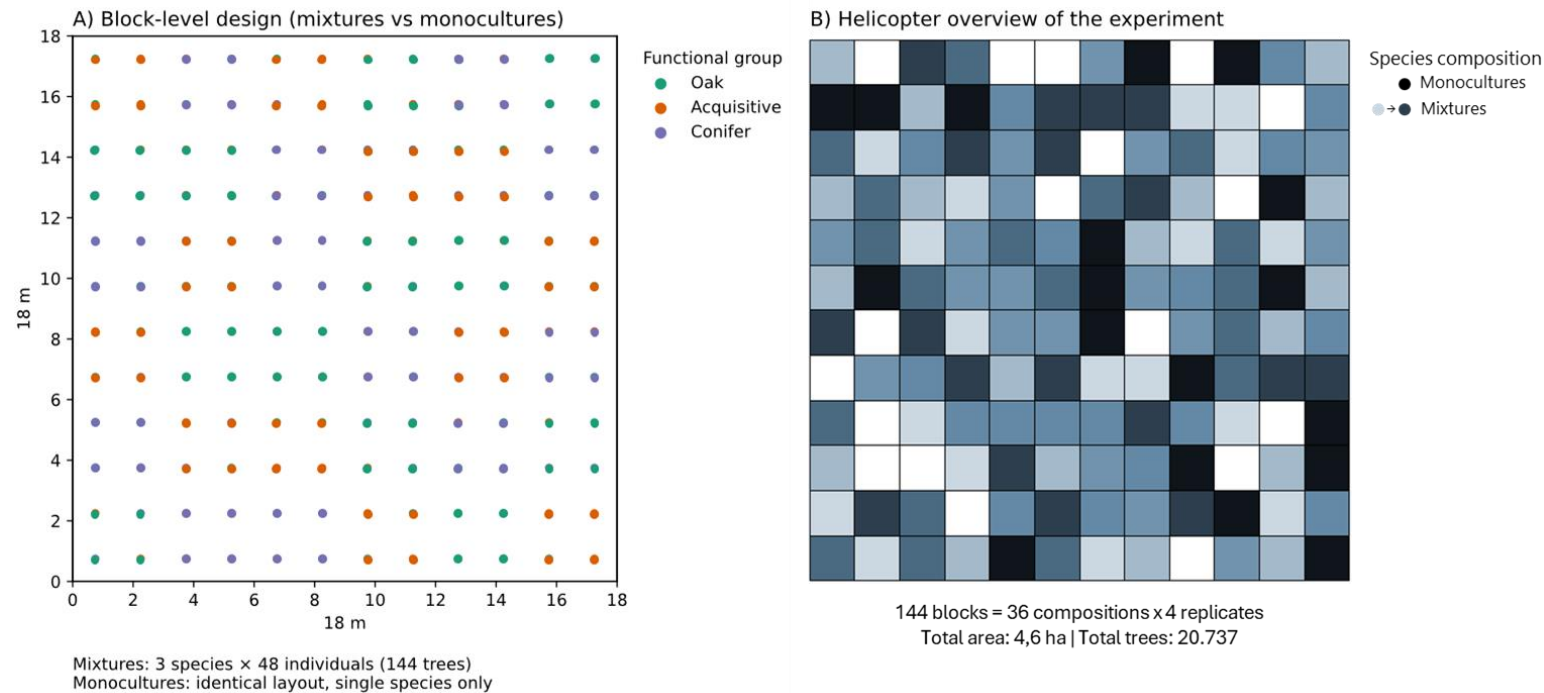
# Case study: Expert validation

Potential for invasiveness?



# Case study: Experimental validation

Climate adaptation	Species composition		
Treatment	Oak	Acquisitive	Conservative
9190 OG	<i>Quercus robur</i>	<i>Betula pendula</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
9190 FAM	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	<i>Populus tremula</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
9190 (Best score SDM)	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	<i>Pinus peuce</i>

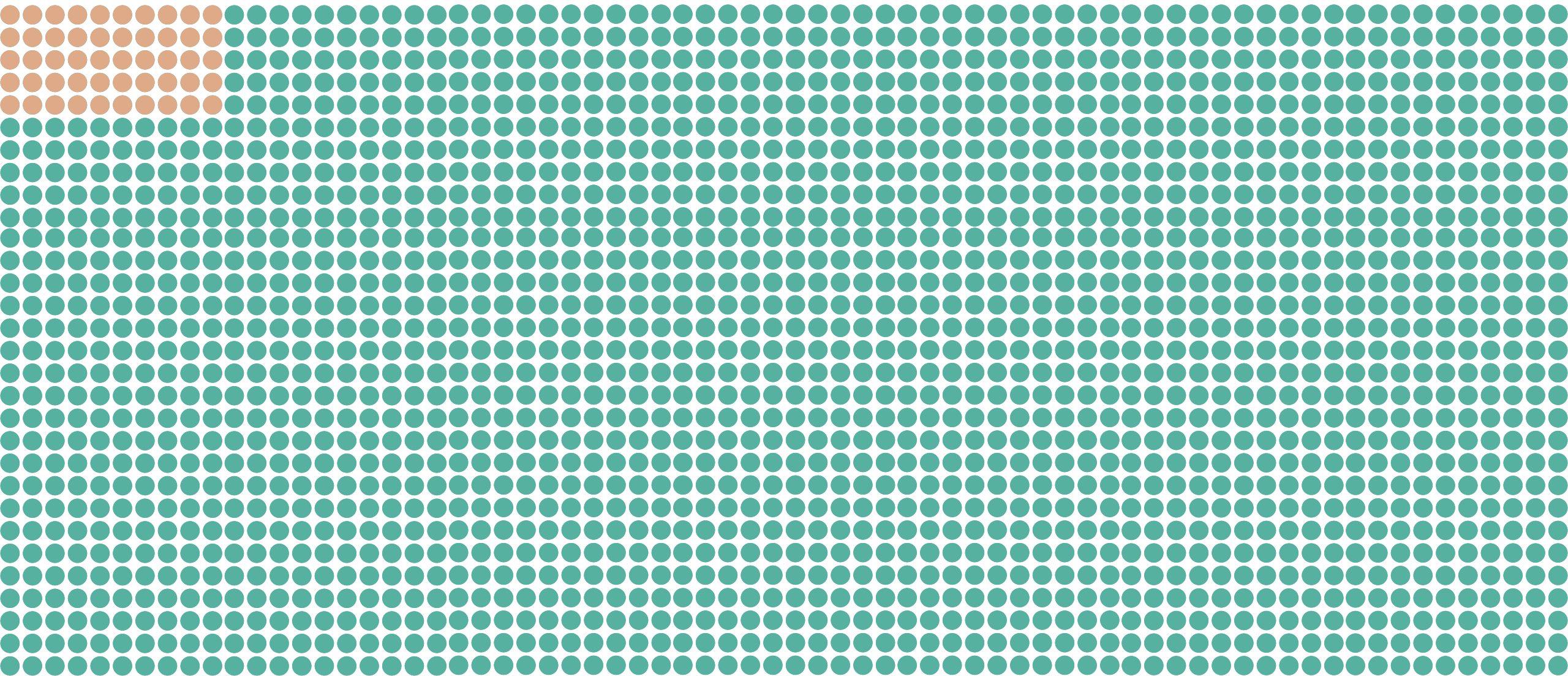


# FutureNature: Shaping future functional plant communities

*Advance the understanding of assisted migration as  
a means to safeguard functioning ecosystems by*

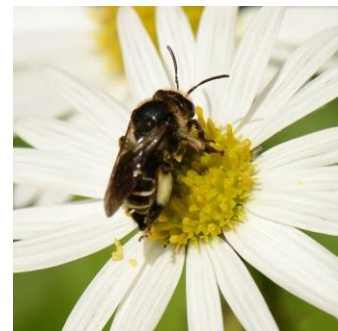
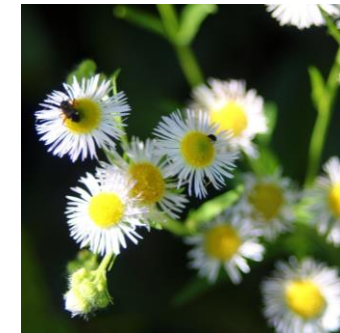
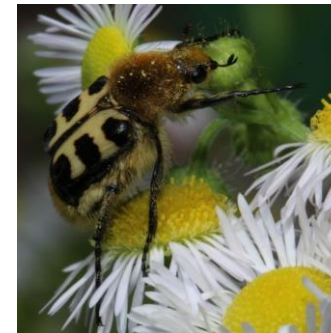
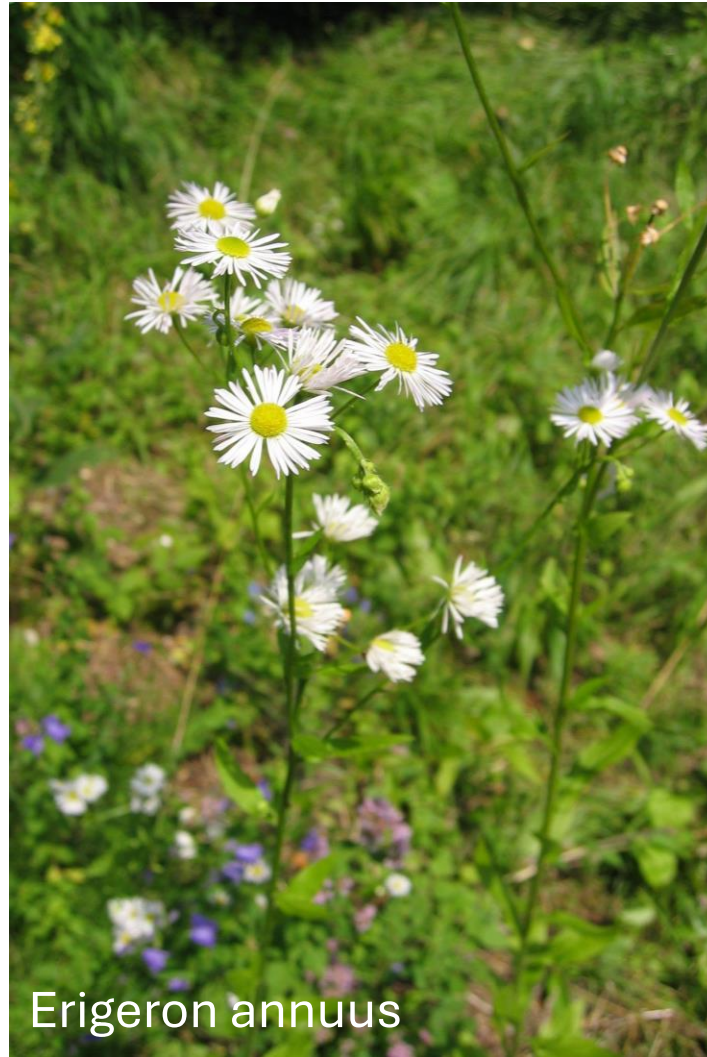
- 1) Observational research*
- 2) Experimental research*

# FutureNature: Shaping future functional plant communities

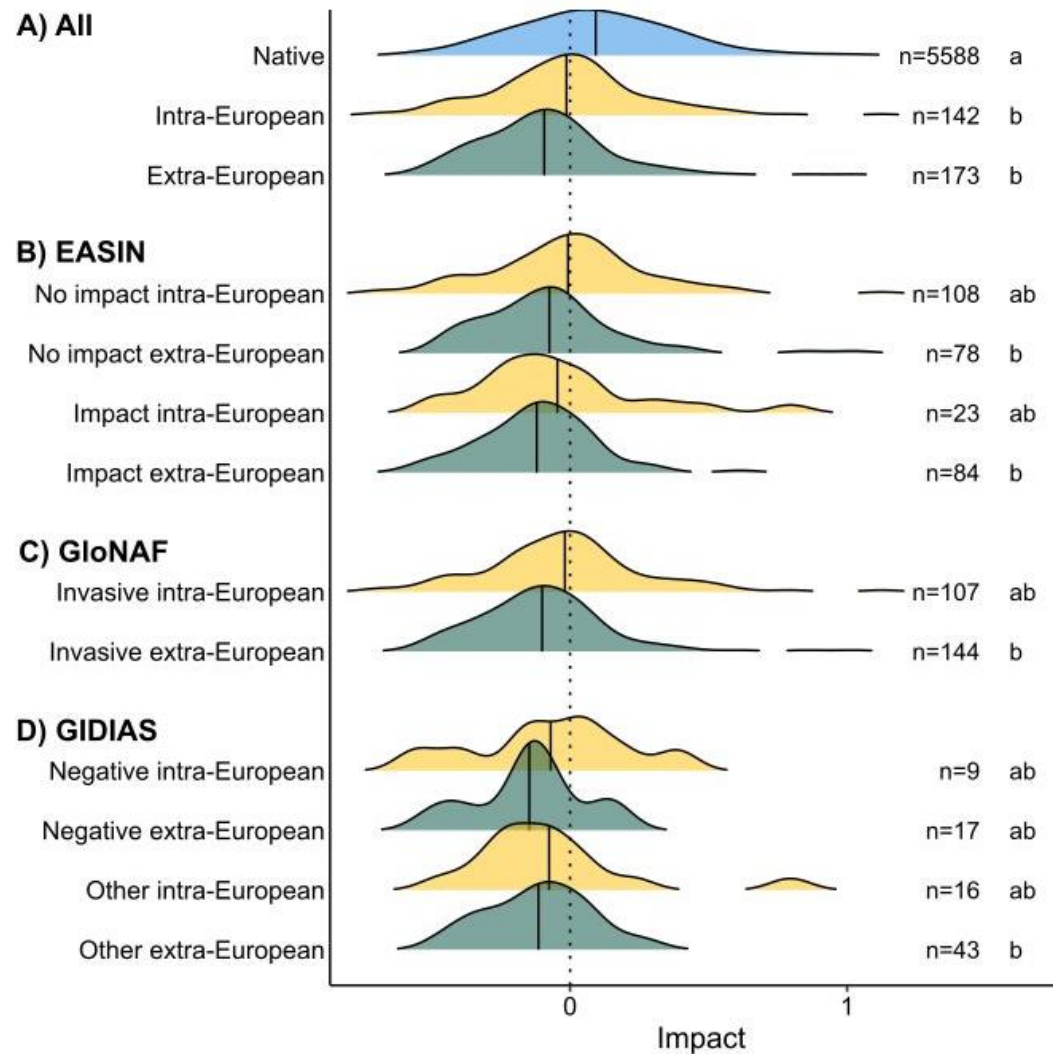


# FutureNature: Shaping future functional plant communities

Objective 1:  
Study the contribution  
of non-native plant  
species to biodiversity  
and ecosystem  
functioning

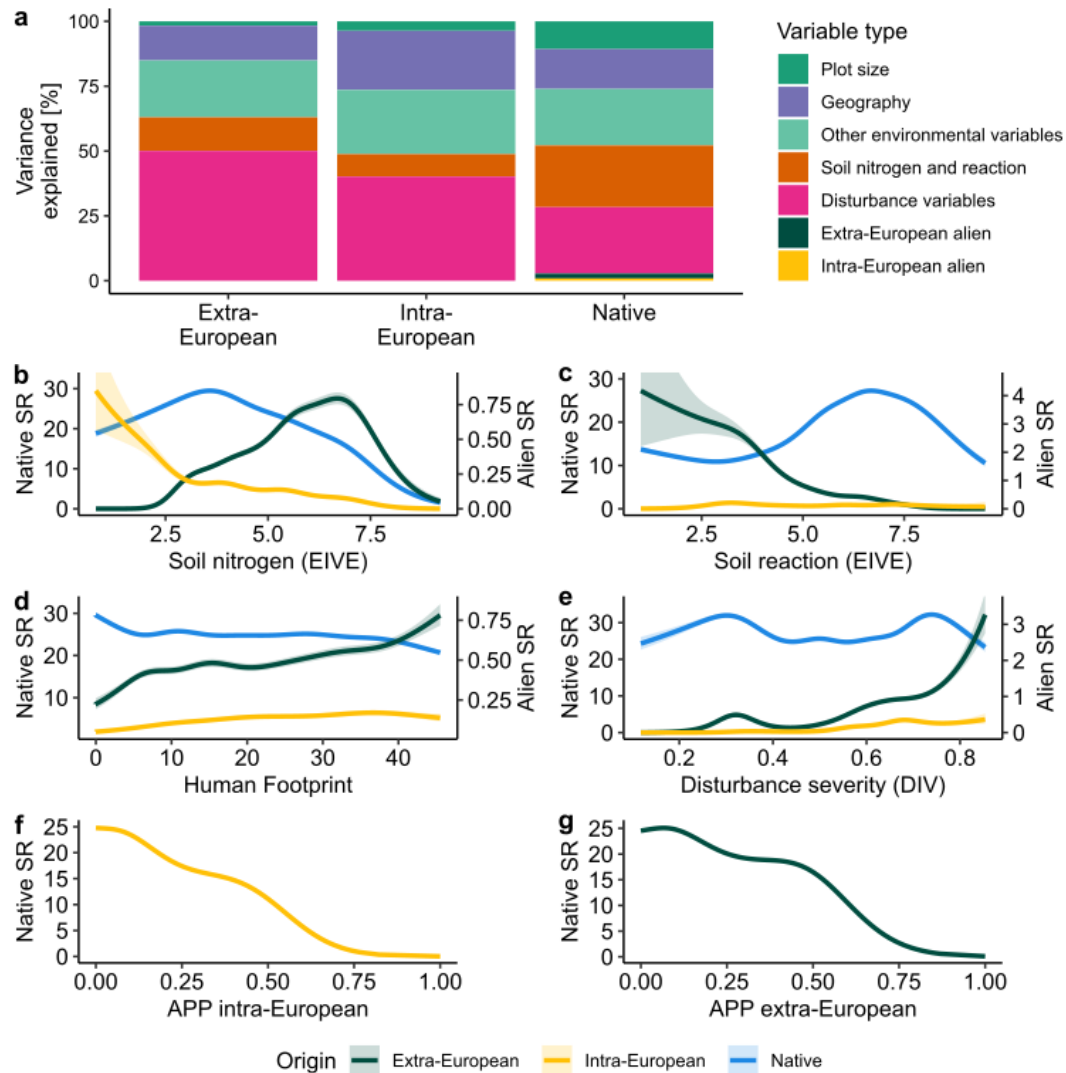


# FutureNature: Shaping future functional plant communities



A large part of non-native plant species has a positive impact on local vascular plant species richness

# FutureNature: Shaping future functional plant communities



Non-native plants are minor drivers of local vascular plant diversity

# FutureNature: Shaping future functional plant communities



Objective 2:  
Study functional  
assisted migration in  
grasslands with a  
climate experiment



# FutureNature: Shaping future functional plant communities





# Thanks for listening!

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