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Temporal dynamics of functional diversity in permanent grassland along a fertilisation gradient

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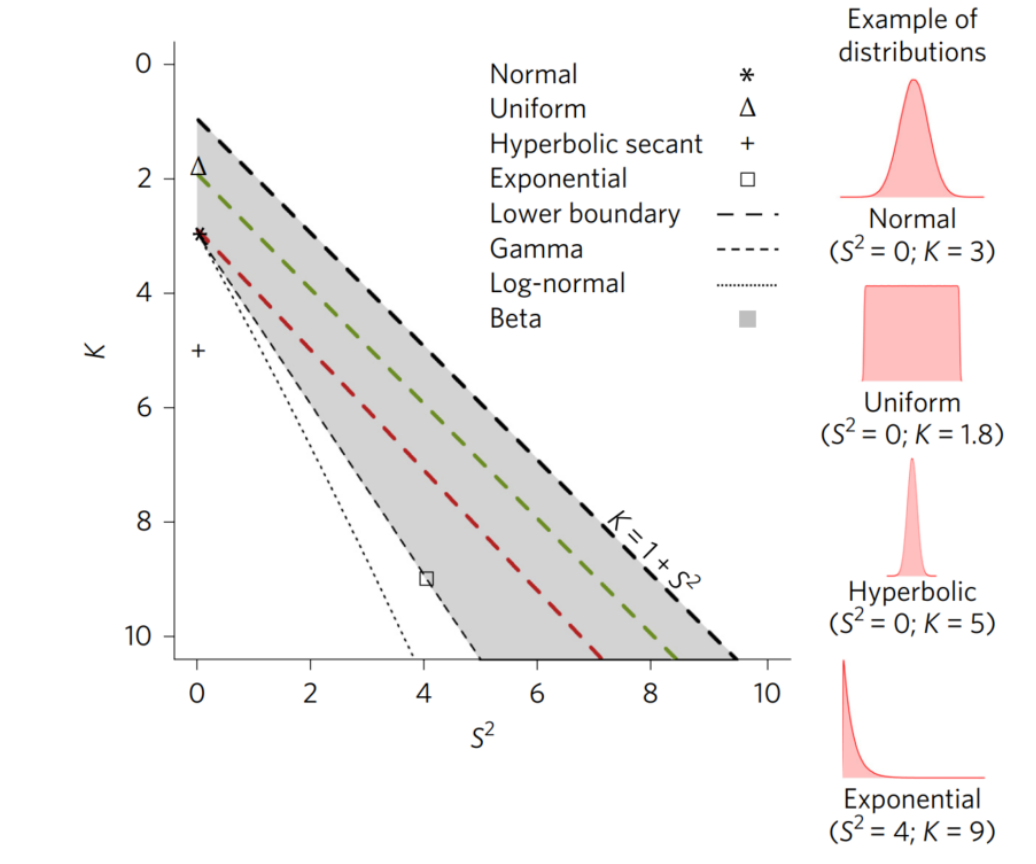
INTRODUCTION

Trait abundance distributions (TADs) are a major driver of the functioning of ecosystems [1].

By impacting disturbance and fertilization rates, land management change may impact TADs with long term consequences for diversity and stability of plant assemblage [2, 3].

The information held in TADs can be used to infer ecological assembly rules [4, 5, 6].

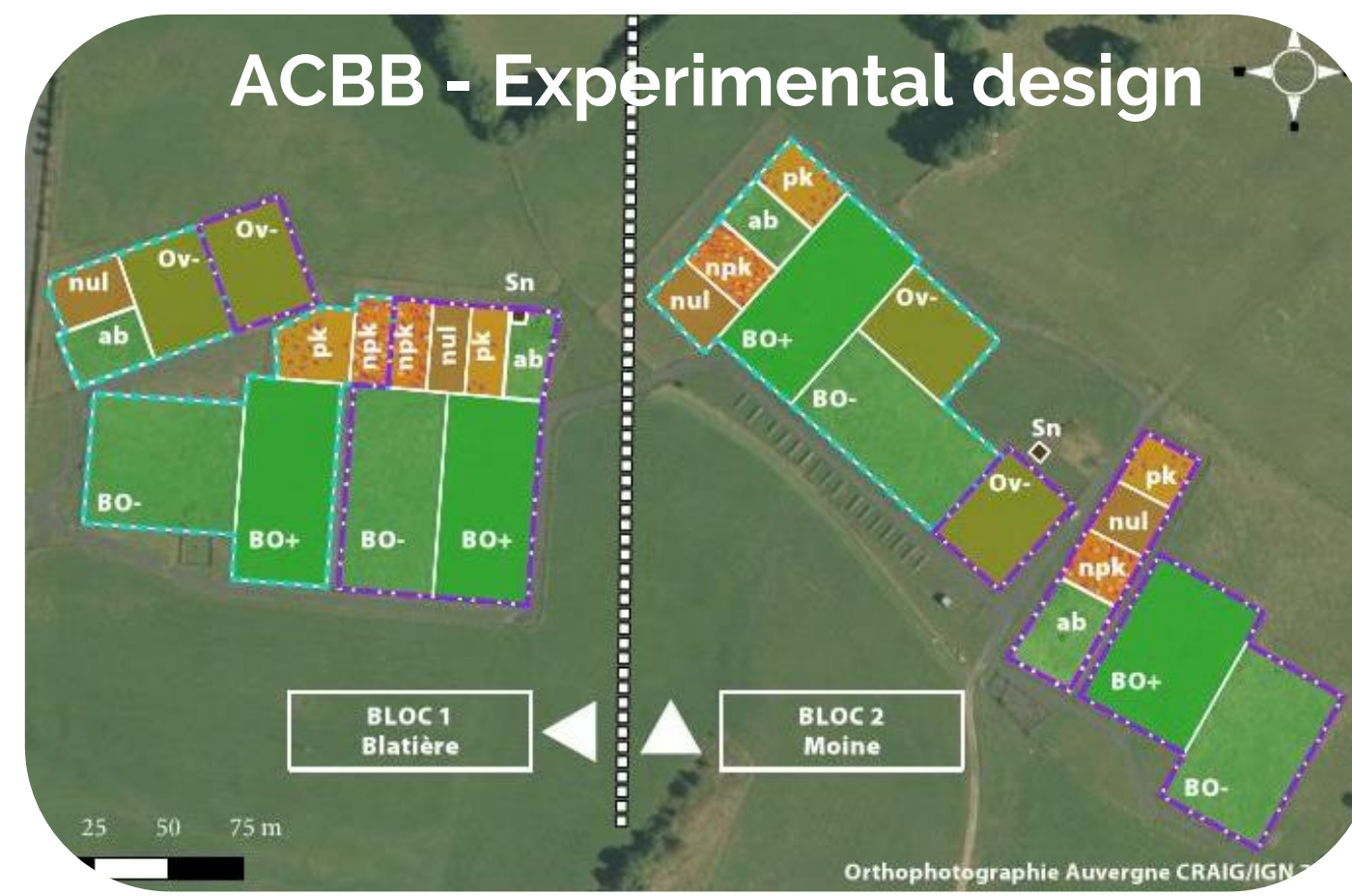
We used a novel analytical framework (The Skewness-Kurtosis relationships, SKR) focusing on the shape of TADs to evaluate how land management changes community assembly rules and impact the long term dynamics of species assemblage in permanent grassland.



MATERIAL & METHODS

Long term experiment on Massif-central (885 m asl) managed mowed permanent grassland (nul, PK, NPK | 4 plots per treatment) with 18 years of constant land use [7].

Species relative abundance measured on a yearly basis.



<https://www.soere-acbb.com/>

Functional trait data extract from the TRY Plant Trait Database [8]:

SLA - LDMC - Leaf N/P

(Mean trait's value calculated per species)

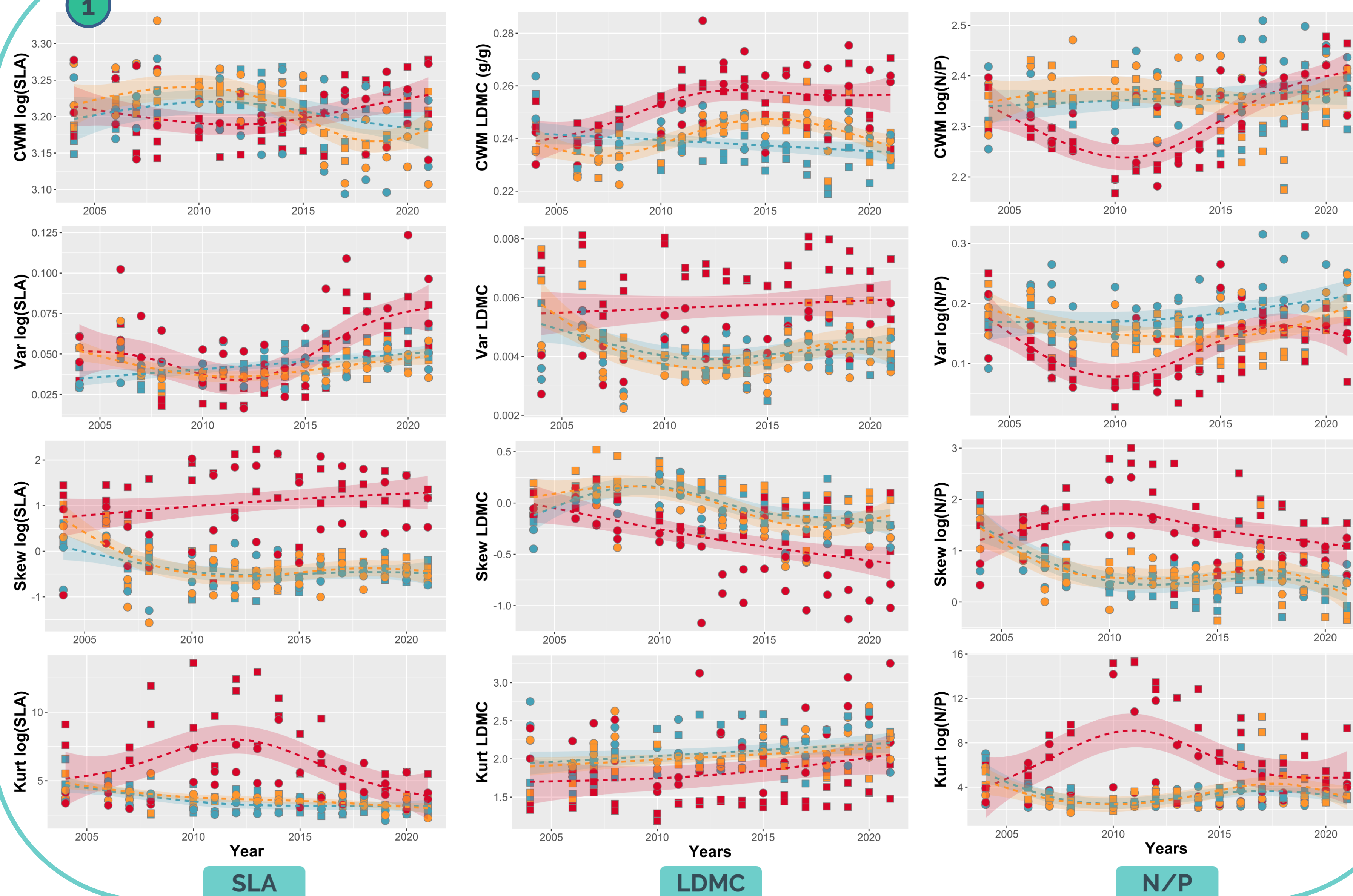
Statistical analysis [3, 4]:

- Temporal dynamic of the TADs.
- Skewness-Kurtosis Relationship (SKR)
- Comparison to random expectations.
- The stability of TADs.

Legend & Colours	Treatment	Block
	nul	1
	PK	2
	NPK	
	Null Model	

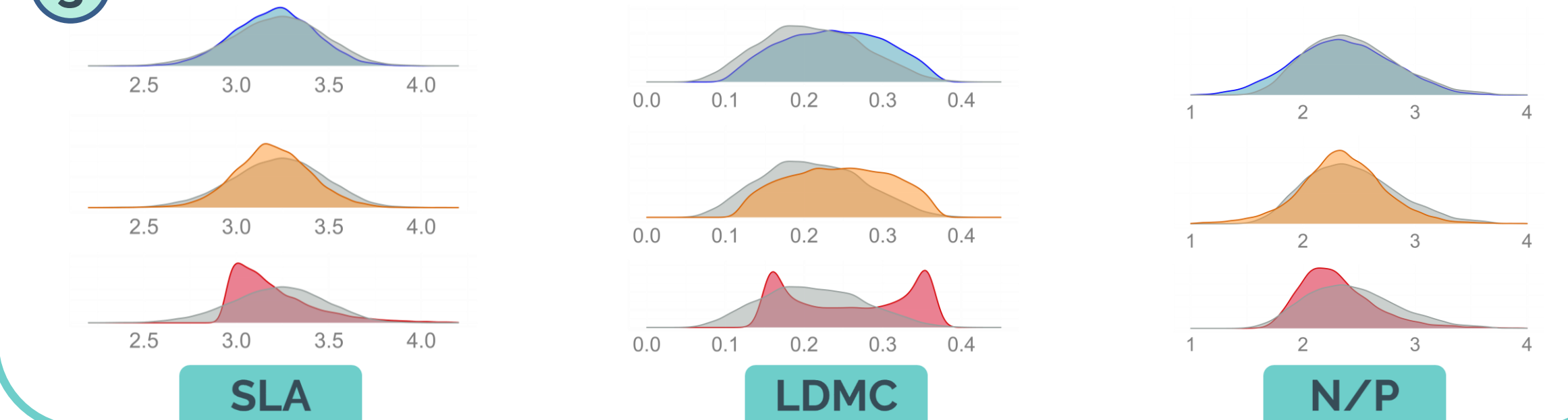
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Temporal dynamic of TADs using the Mean, Variance, Skewness and Kurtosis

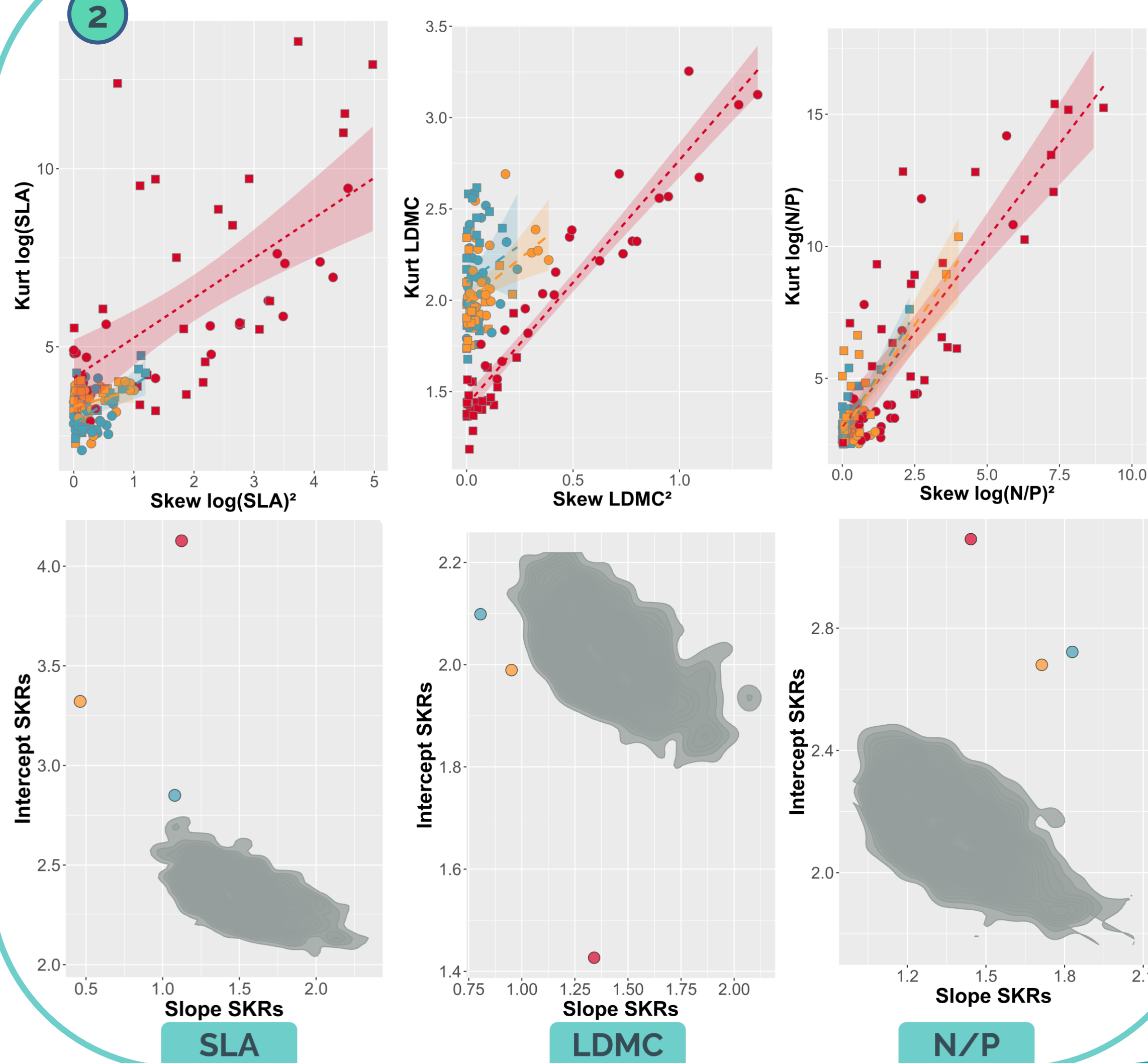


- Complex temporal trajectories of TADs in each land use treatment suggesting for transient dynamics [9].
- However, TADs follow non random SKR relationships linked to fertilisation rate ; suggesting for land use-dependent assembly rules.
- NPK fertilized mowed grassland are less functionally diverse (bimodal, hyperbolic, skewed distribution) than PK and nul fertilized mowed grassland which present more even distributions.
- Differences in TADs is associated to strong differences in plant assemblage stability along a fertilisation gradient. High fertilized grassland show TADs variability whereas low fertilized grassland show remarkable TADs constancy (lower than expected by chance).

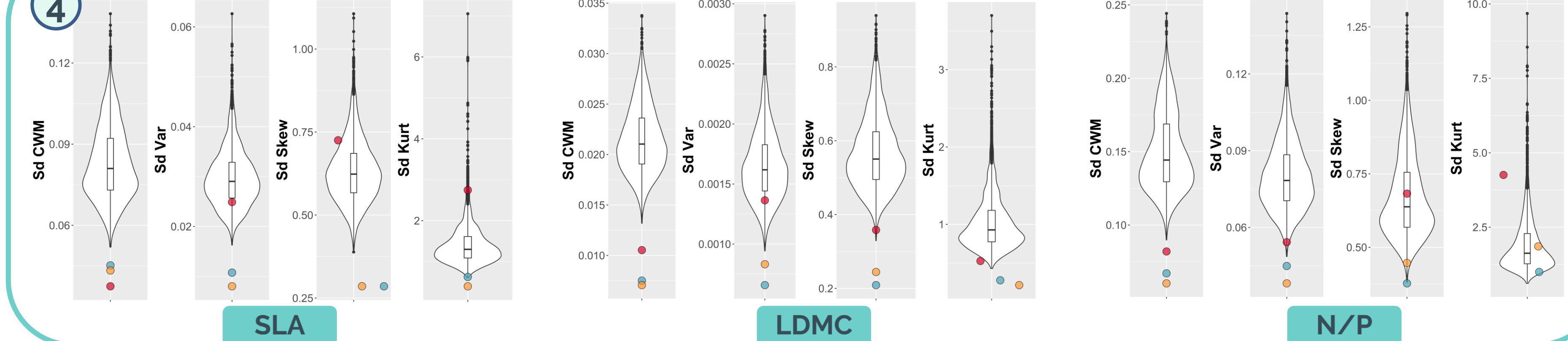
Predicted TADs by assembly rules (SKRs) compared to null model



The Skewness-Kurtosis Relationship (SKR)



Standard deviation of Mean, Variance, Skewness and Kurtosis compared to null model



CONCLUSION & PERSPECTIVES

- Land use is changing assembly rules with important consequences on temporal community dynamic and plant assemblage stability.
- Next steps :
 - A better understanding of the underlying biological processes.
 - Take into account intraspecific trait variation related to land management.

LAB.

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