



Outline

- > The concept of traits
- > A collembolan trait database
- > The Vulcan project
- > Empirical evidence from the VULCAN project
- > Conclusions



The trait concept

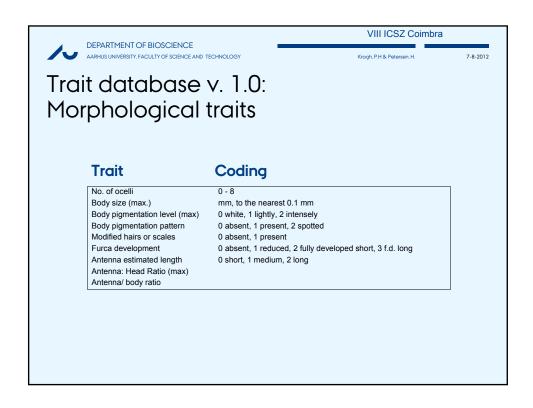
- > Taxonomic characters are functionally arbitrary and unrelated to responses to the environment
- > Ecological and morphological traits are functionally related to the environment
- > Traits can more easily be assigned to unindentified species than taxonomic units
- > The composition of traits may be stable across habitats while the species composition changes

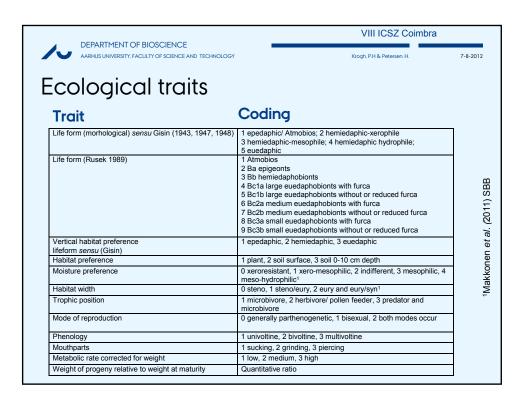


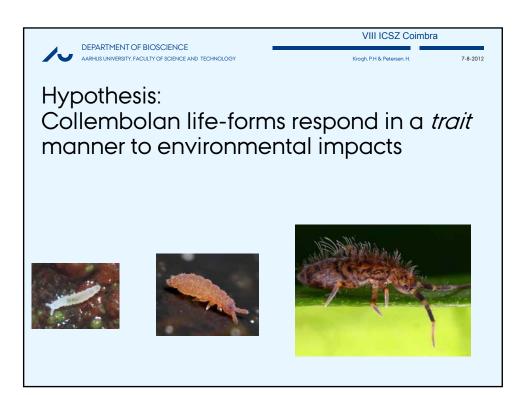
- - > Scales
 - > Thickness
- > Behaviour
 - > Vertical migration, diurnal and seasonal
 - > Feeding
- > Physiology
 - > Heat and drought biochemical protectants

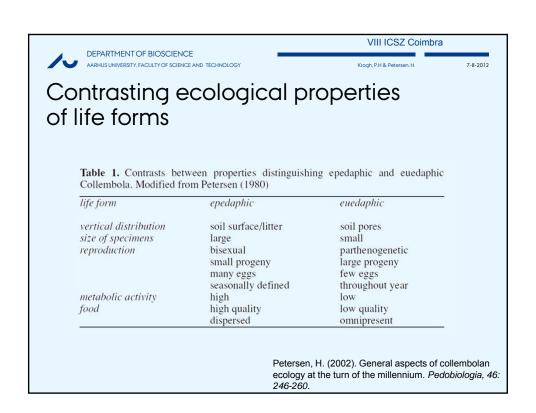
Community level

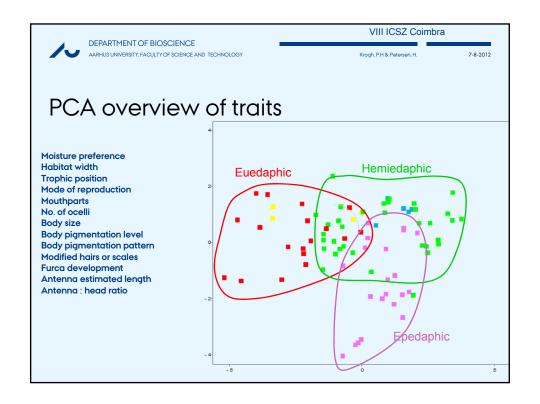
- > Species composition
 - > Species with traits tolerant to climate change should prevail

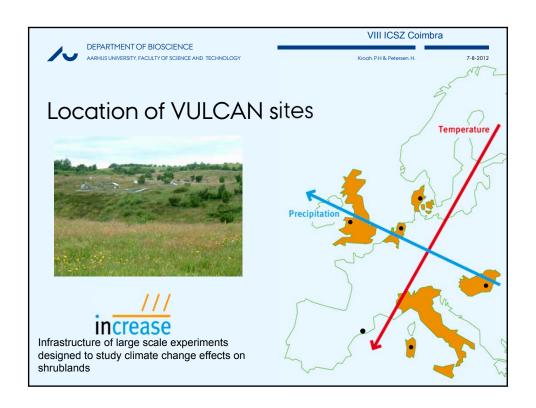










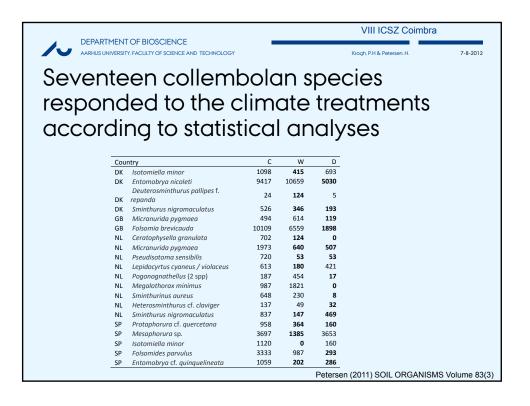


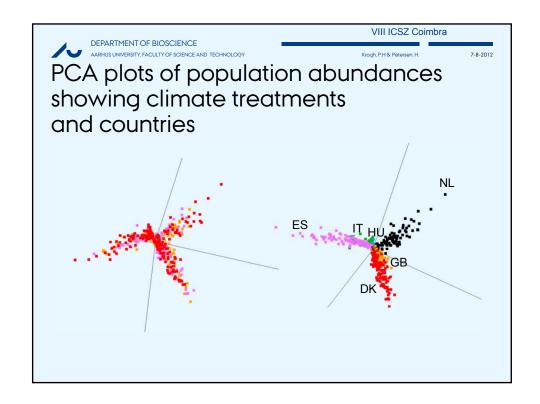


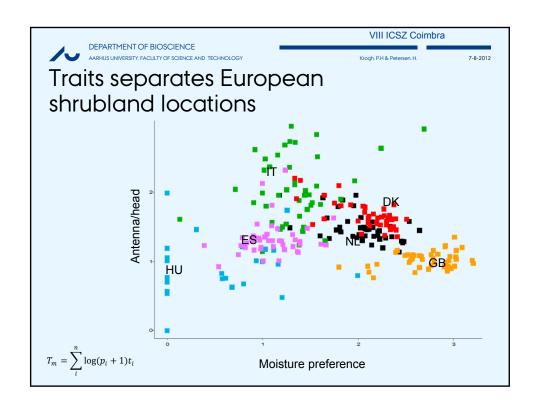
The VULCAN experiment 2001-2004

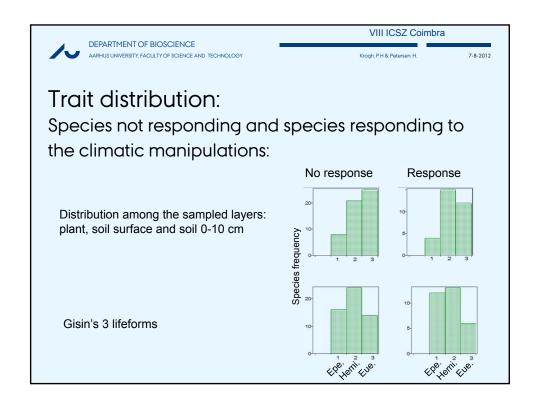
Vulnerability assessment of shrubland ecosystems in Europe under climatic changes (VULCAN)

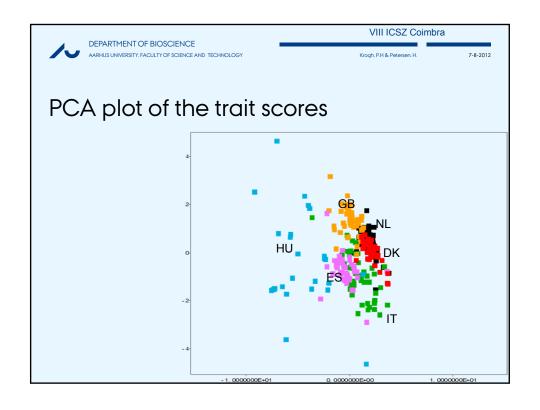
- > A transect of six European shrubland locations
- > Experimental climatic treatments of
 - Warming: 0.3 to 1.3 °C in April to June 2003 Reflective curtains are drawn across the plots at night thus preventing heat loss.
 - > Drought: Reduced precipitation between 9.9% and 92.6%. Plots are protected from rain by a rain cover for 1-2 months in the growing season

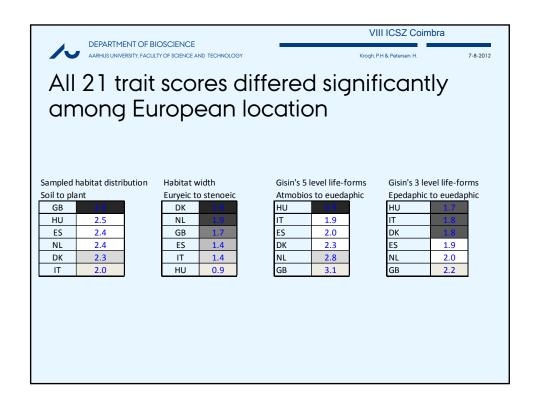


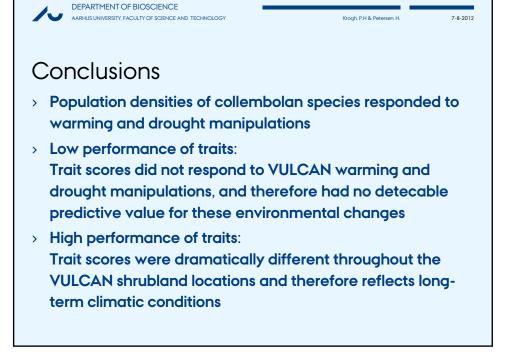












VIII ICSZ Coimbra



Acknowledgements

- > Henning Petersen for inspiration on the life-form perception of collembolans and making data from VULCAN available for Department of Bioscience, Aarhus University
- > EcoFINDERS (EU FP7)



- > ECOMARG (Danish EPA)
- > Colleagues at XVI ICSZ