**Temporal response of mammal body size to increasing temperature**

Kristina Riemer, Ethan P White

**Abstract**

**Introduction**

Current and future changes in the climate of the planet, in particular increasing global temperatures, have potential direct implications for the sizes of organisms. The relationship between the size of endotherm species and temperature is generally negative. This pattern is referred to as Bergmann’s rule due to it being initially described by the German biologist Karl Bergmann (Bergmann, 1847). Evidence for the prevalence of this rule among endotherm species has been documented for over a century (Brown and Lee, 1969; Ashton, 2002; Freckleton et al., 2003; Meiri & Dayan, 2003). It has therefore recently been predicted that, due to increasing temperatures from climate change, endotherm species are currently and will be decreasing in size (Gardner et al., 2011; Sheridan and Bickford, 2011). Organismal size is an important ecological characteristic that affects many aspects of ecosystems, including metabolic rates (Brown et al., 2004), food web structure (Woodward et al., 2005), and energy flux (Dickie et al., 1987). Because of the diverse impacts of body size, changing sizes due to climate change could result in drastic changes in ecosystems.

Though there is a lot of accumulated evidence for the occurrence of a negative relationship between temperature and mass in endotherm species, most studies only assess this relationship among one or a few species or across limited time and space. When this relationship was examined for almost 1,000 bird and mammal species, across several decades and degrees of latitude, most species had weak or no relationship (Riemer et al., 2018). Though this indicated that Bergmann’s rule may not be prevalent spatiotemporally, in order to understand how species size may respond to climate change, this relationship needs to be examined in a similar data-intensive fashion explicitly across time. While there are studies showing that species have been getting smaller over time, supposedly in response to climate change (Gardner et al., 2011), these have the same limitations of few species (Teplitsky et al., 2008; Husby et al., 2011; Canale et al., 2016) at limited geographic sites (Van Buskirk et al., 2010; Salewski et al., 2010) over short time periods (Smith et al., 1998).

We assessed temporal shifts in body size due to temperature in a data-intensive way by compiling long-term time series of mammal communities from three geographic locations. This consisted of size measurements for 128,710 individuals, which were used to determine average mass of 32 species across at least 5 years. This was combined with a global temperature dataset to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between species mass and temperature, and how temperature and species mass changed over the time period. This data-intensive approach addresses limitations of previous work on the temperature-mass relationship, which consisted of studies on single species and meta-analyses derived from those studies. We were able to show how mammal size is impacted by temperature over time.

**Methods**

*Datasets*

Data for size came from small mammal time series datasets, which had to contain mass measurements for individuals and have at least ten years of continuous data. Two of the sites, Portal and Fray Jorge, are long term experimental plots that are used to examine and manipulate community dynamics in mammal and plant communities. Portal is located in the United States in southeastern Arizona while Fray Jorge is in the national park of the same name in Chile. These two mammal time series datasets (Ernest et al., 2016, Kelt et al., 2013) were downloaded using the Data Retriever (Senyondo et al., 2017), with additional metadata taken from Ecological Archives. The Sevilleta dataset is from a Long Term Ecological Research project in the southwestern United States, which is collected because it is at the intersection of several major biomes. This mammal time series is collected at eight sites that are in close proximity, and was downloaded, along with metadata, from the University of New Mexico digital repository (Newsome, 2016). The locations of the three sites are shown in Figure 1.

The final dataset compiled and cleaned from these three sites consisted of 32 species from 128,710 individual records (Table 1). From each dataset, we retained only individual records that were identified as a rodent species, had an associated mass measurement, and were indicated as adults. For the two experimental sites, Portal and Fray Jorge, only individuals collected from control treatments were included. We kept all instances of the same individual being recaptured, which is common at these sites. We additionally only included individuals from species for which we had at least 15 individuals collected that year, as it has been shown that a signal of temporal size change is noticeable with a minimum of 14 specimens per year for mammals (Yom-Tov & Geffen, 2011), and species that had at least five years of data with a sufficient number of individuals. The final mass dataset contained the mean and standard deviation of mass for each species in each year at each site.

This mass dataset was combined with a temperature dataset to extract relevant temperatures at each site for each species. The temperature dataset was a global raster of temperature values, with a grid cell size of 0.5 degrees latitude by 0.5 degrees longitude with monthly average values from 1900 to 2014. It is created and maintained by the University of Delaware and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Willmott and Matsuura, 2001). The coordinates for each of the three sites were determined from metadata or related citations (Aguilera et al., 2016), and were used to extract all of the monthly temperatures for each site from the temperature dataset. Mean annual temperatures were calculated from the monthly temperatures, and then were combined with the mass dataset so that each species had the corresponding temperature for that year.

*Analysis*

We visually examined how both temperature and mass varied over time at each site, and compared each species mean mass with the corresponding average annual temperature using linear regression. We calculated and compiled the r values from all regressions to evaluate the strength and direction of the temperature-mass relationship among all species at each site. To examine how mass and temperature concurrently changed over time, we compared the percent change in each species mass to the absolute change in temperature over the years with sufficient data.

We additionally used a dynamic regression model of the mass time series for each species to determine the effect that temperature had. We did so with an ARIMA model with an automatically chosen order, after confirming that this order was what we would have chosen. After adding temperature as an external variable, the model residuals were reviewed. All model diagnostics are in Supplement 1. To determine the effect of temperature on mass, we calculated the p-value for each species, which were adjusted to take into account the impact of multiple comparisons (Benajmini & Hochberg, 1995), and chose an alpha cut-off of 0.05. All cleaning and analysis was completed using R (R Core Team, 2017), with code and data downloads provided reproducibly on GitHub (https://github.com/KristinaRiemer/temporal\_MRT) and archived on Zenodo (citation).

**Results**

Most species had a positive relationship between mean annual mass and mean annual temperature, instead of the expected negative relationship. Temperatures increased at all sites (Fig. 2A, B, C) in accordance with climate change trends. Species masses increased and decreased at all sites, thought the majority (69%) of species increased (Fig. 2D, E, F; Supplement 2). This resulted in more species with positive than negative temperature-mass relationships (19 species and 13 species, respectively; Fig. 2G, H, I; Supplement 3). The prevalence of positive relationships is also shown in the comparison of absolute change in temperature with percent change in each species mass (Fig. 3). Most values are in the upper right quadrant, instead of the lower right or upper left which would indicate negative temperature-mass relationships.

While more species had positive temperature-mass relationships, all species exhibited weak relationships. Temperature explained less than 10% of the variance in mean annual mass for most species (66%; Fig. 2J, K, L), and explained only 54% of the variance for the species with the strongest relationship. According to the dynamic regression models, temperature had a statistically significant effect on the mass time series for 11 of the 32 species.

**Discussion**

Though temperatures increased at all sites, there were species at each that increased and decreased in size. This variability in size response across time has been previously documented (Gardner et al., 2011; Yom-Tov & Geffen, 2011; Sheridan & Bickford, 2011). The lack of relationship between temperature and species mass indicates that directional change in temperature is likely not a stronger driver of shifts in size. Body size has been shown to be affected by a wide variety of biotic and abiotic factors, including resource availability (McNab, 2010), anthropogenic fragmentation (Lomolino & Perault, 2007), and island size (Lomolino, 2005). Even if temperature in isolation has a strong impact on size variation over time, these other factors may have a greater impact. For example, a marmot species was bigger from later plant emergence (Canale et al., 2016) and available sea ice was associated with declining polar bear size (Stirling and Derocher, 2012).

Though empirical evidence of a negative temperature-mass relationship has been documented for over a century, a mechanistic link between them has not been established. Many hypotheses have been proposed, including starvation resistance and dispersal (Blackburn et al., 1999). The initial and most commonly referenced hypothesis is that it is beneficial for individuals to be bigger in warmer environments because they have an increasing surface area to volume ratio and therefore lose heat relatively more quickly (Bergmann, 1847), though there is no evidence for this (McNab, 2010). It has been shown that other morphological changes, including fat and plumage, are more effective for heat regulation (source).

While it seems unlikely that mammal species will get smaller in response to climate change, the variation in size due to temperature across time should be further confirmed. Mammals in a greater diversity of sites should be examined, especially sites that have constant or decreasing temperatures and have greater precipitation. Documenting size shifts in the same species at more locations would also confirm the variability of temperature-mass relationships. While seven species in this study occurred in sufficient numbers at more than one site, three species had opposite size responses at these sites. This type of analysis should also be extended to time series of bird species, as recent decreases in mass have been documented in these species (Van Buskirk et al., 2010; Husby et al., 2011; Teplitsky et al., 2008).

Based on the variable size response to temperature across time for the mammal species in this study, it seems unlikely that species will generally get smaller in response to climate change as has been proposed (Gardner et al., 2011; Sheridan and Bickford, 2011). Body sizes are likely responding to many additional factors, and the difficulty of determining which factors are most important and how they impact size means that predicting size response to climate change in general will be difficult. This should be a priority due to the importance of size in ecological systems.

* Importance of measuring size properly (Yom-Tov & Geffen, 2011)
  + Other factors that affect change over size that could obscure/change signal: time of year/body condition, reproductive state (difficulties with assessing temporal size change and its causes in Yom-Tov & Geffen, 2011)
* Temporal Bergmann’s/directional temperature change on size over time
  + Teplitsky et al., 2008: decrease in size over time of red-billed gulls is phenotypic plasticity, not genetic response; negative correlation between size and temp, size change due to less food?; only a single species!
  + **Yom-Tom & Geffen, 2011**: good review of main drivers (temp and resource availability) of temporal and geographic size change. Need to accurately document change in size over time (sample size, measurements used, season collected), and determine cause of change (cyclical cycles, temp correlated with other abiotic factors). Most mammals increased, most birds decreased.
  + Van Buskirk et al., 2010: lots of bird species got smaller over decades with increasing temperature at single site in PA
  + Husby et al., 2011: documented negative relationship between mass and temp across time for three bird species over decades. Food abundance more important than temp.
  + Canale et al., 2016: some size metrics indicated decrease in size with increase in temp for marmot
  + Smith et al., 1998: negative temp-mass relationship across time for woodrat species
  + Salewski et al., 2010: 12 bird species in Germany over several decades, some got smaller in accordance with temp
  + **Millien et al., 2006**: difficulty of predicting how body size will change in response to climate change. Review, including introduced species, island effect, anthropogenic activity, fossil record. Evidence for both increases and decreases in size recently. Very context-dependent.
  + **Teplitsky and Millien, 2014**:

**Acknowledgements**

**References**

**Main figures**

* Figure 1: Site location map
* Table 1: Site dataset metrics
* Figure 2: Yearly temp, yearly mass, mrt combined, and r distribution per site
* Figure 3: Mass change over time compared to temp change over time by species
* Figure 4?: Table/plot of ARIMA model p-values

**Supplemental figures**

* Supp 1: Figures of ARIMA model diagnostics by species
* Supp 2: Yearly mass split out by species
* Supp 3: Mrt split out by species