

Effects of phenology on plant community assembly and structure

May 5, 2023

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1 Deadlines & info

Google doc link to original very drafty outline. **Lizzie moved over all text** except for ‘Stuff we’re working on ...’ 14 March 2023.

Space for a total of 8,500 words and 120 references has been reserved for your review—counts that will produce our desired 25 typeset pages. This word count is meant to include tables and figures. Each moderately sized figure/table is estimated at approximately 300 words; each large one, 600 words.

It should emphasize where research in a given area should go, as well as where it has been, such that it will influence the future course of knowledge.

Original from Kathleen Donahue:

There is great interest in the role of phenology within the context of climate change, including how it may alter species interactions. However, there is much less synthesis on how phenology might influence processes of community assembly, including priority effects, the balance of competition to facilitation, and ultimately species coexistence and community composition. Different phenological transitions (e.g. germination, budburst, reproduction) are likely to have different effects.

– DUE: 17 January 2024

2 Outline

1. Introduction

- (a) Importance of phenology
 - i. Define phenology: timing of important growth and reproductive events and the transitions between them
 - ii. Phenological traits determine the experienced biotic and abiotic environment; hence, phenology is often related to fitness
 - iii. Speaking of fitness, shifts in phenology have been repeatedly linked to shifts in fitness and growth outcomes with climate change (Cleland *et al.*, 2012)
 - (b) Phenology is one trait embedded within the many traits that determine the suitability of an organism for its environment but is missing from many global analyses of functional trait frameworks.
 - (c) Here we: Examine phenology within major theories of community assembly and life-history trade-offs
 - (d) We will not cover these topics, which have been the subject of other reviews
 - i. Phenology shifts with climate change (Menzel *et al.*, 2020)
 - ii. What cues underlie phenology (might not know the answers, but well discussed) (Chuine & Regniere, 2017)
 - iii. Trophic mismatch (Kharouba *et al.*, 2018)
2. Quick overview of assembly theory
- (a) Community assembly
 - i. Regional species pool
 - ii. Environmental filtering
 - iii. Biotic interactions (competitive/facilitative; priority effects)
 - iv. Boom! Communities
 - (b) Two big places where phenology matters (that we cover next)...
 - i. Filtering
 - ii. Biotic interactions
3. Where phenology fits in the environmental filtering part of community assembly (sub-header?)
- (a) Species can only pass environmental filter if they can reproduce within length of growing season (PhenoFit model predicts species range limits, see Chuine & Beaubien, 2001); fruit size etc.
 - (b) Dynamics of resources across the season may also functionally filter species through their phenology (left side of resource figure)
 - i. Simplest model is chemostat: species pass filter if levels of resource are high enough
 - ii. Evaporating single pulse resource: species may invade only at certain levels of resource (includes snowpack/soil nutrients etc.)
 - iii. Multiple pulses: some species may persist through whole season or use first or second pulse only
4. Phenology as a key trait that is under-included in trait theory (subheader?)

- (a) Constraints from life history theory including life history trade-offs that constrain trait combinations and prevent the Darwinian demon
 - i. Growth-defense trade offs, within a season, fast-growing plants are less likely to be defended, incurring a cost to early-activity Waterton & Cleland (2016); Meineke *et al.* (2019)
 - ii. Fast growth – competitive trade-off: early-species grow fast but poor resource competitors; akin to Competition-colonization trade-off, good colonizers are fast-growing
 - iii. Within versus across year trade-offs (Silvertown, 1981; Wilczek *et al.*, 2009)
 - iv. Partitioning season for vegetative versus fruit production (seed production)
 - (b) Therefore, when considering phenology within community assembly, we need to remember that it is part of a non-random trait framework
5. Limiting similarity of phenology
- (a) Do species with similar phenologies actually compete? (Temporal niches etc.)
 - (b) Dynamics of resource availability across the season and creates temporal niches (right side of resource figure, see notes on that below in figure section)
6. Advancing trait ecology through phenology
- (a) Variance partitioning – how much does a shift in phenology compare to other shifts in life history traits?
 - i. Relative importance of abiotic versus biotic as a section
 - ii. Intensity vs. importance of competition
 - iii. Getting ahead of your competitors (biotic component) of phenology may be less important than getting it right abiotically.
 - (b) Phenology as response trait: to use it usefully must decompose into environmental responses (e.g., chilling or strat etc.), but other traits could do this too
7. Priority effects
- (a) All temporal niches may not be created equally however, because of priority effects
 - (b) Priority effects and assembly theory – competitive exclusion is not even across the growing season
 - (c) Seasonal priority effects *are* phenology (Connolly & Wayne, 1996; Fukami, 2015)
 - (d) Priority effects suggest there should be a drive to be early, which we do see in some data (flowering times etc.)
 - (e) But they have costs: herbivory apparency, frost risk etc.
 - (f) And, priority effects are not always competitive ... Phenological facilitation Leverett (2017)
8. Phenological coexistence
- (a) Current landscape of phenological coexistence theory/experiments
 - i. ‘Modern coexistence’ – stabilizing/equalizing

- ii. Godoy (and others, Blackford etc.) parameterize models to show trade-offs with phenology
- iii. Will review which models have been used for parameterization – are they all the same?
- iv. And maybe also compare the types of experiments: All focused on annuals in which systems ...
- v. Highlight limitations, and what's covered well (what we've learned)
- (b) Future potential for phenological coexistence theory/experiments
 - i. Exciting time for coexistence theory as new issues arise (Barabas, Gyoergy *et al.*, 2018; Song *et al.*, 2019)
 - ii. Phenology could help push theory forward...
 - iii. Beyond annual plants
 - iv. Germination leads to other events ... Community assembly is all about germination/growth and assumes species will flower and set seed (but most studies in modern coexistence only measure seed set, so...)
 - v. Connect here to *Arabidopsis* models, including common garden across Europe (Stinchcombe *et al.*, 2004; Fournier-Level *et al.*, 2011), which is about germination, flowering and seed set (spins back up to life history theory) ... do we need a cross-continental phenological coexistence experiment to (highlight limitations and) push field forward?
 - vi. Maybe also connect to Chuine... Process-based models focuses on costs of being too early (priority effects?) and whether you can grow in time
- 9. One step ahead, one step behind: Phenology as cross-cutting (both a challenge and benefit)
 - (a) Bridging from physiological cues to assembly: What cues drive priority effects (and thus can we predict them)?
 - (b) Phenology runs straight at the tension between life history theory and coexistence theory, which are often treated as somehow separate
 - i. Costs in community assembly models
 - ii. Can phenology help crack the annual/perennial divide?
 - iii. Which is also a systems divide: Phenology is so focused on temperate deciduous forests and coexistence theory is drought annual systems
 - iv. Bet-hedging, it's a bad romance.
 - v. Transition briefly in to evolution and community assembly theory here
 - vi. What phenological strategies are selected on?

What do we want people to after reading this?

1. Phenology people should recognize phenology as one of many traits
2. Trait people should recognize that phenological strategies are product of important trade-offs within life history
3. And what should community assembly theory take away? (Can decide after lit review of current models, but some ideas below)

- (a) Current implementation of modern coexistence theory has problems and we can solve them
- (b) Cues within assembly models? Or costs within coexistence models?... not sure yet.
- (c) Need more life history within community assembly models? More bet-hedging...

3 Figures

1. Competition versus phenological overlap – Can we find real data for this?
2. Resource pulses (temporal resource supply) and coexistence models (chemostat to mid-season drought) – Lizzie
 - (a) Left panel is just Resource x intra-annual time graphs (referenced in filtering section); Right panel is outcome of niches from coexistence theory
 - (b) Chemostat model – no resource variation so no temporal assembly, just Tilman's R^*
 - (c) Evaporating single pulse resource (includes snowpack/soil nutrients etc.)– competition colonization trade-off (lottery model and eventually storage effect)
 - (d) Multiple pulses (monsoon systems of Venable; mid-season drought systems) – can we get real data from NEON perhaps?
3. Multi-dimensional trait space ... early and risky versus competitive and late – list traits ... could do along a season or do a multi-panel figure covering classic frameworks and where phenology fits in:
 - (a) Growth x defense
 - (b) Grime triangle
 - (c) Competition x colonization
4. Evidence for trade-offs based on data (competition - colonizer, where colonizer = growth rate trade-off)
5. Maybe ... Bet-hedging and speed of germination trade-off (speed of germination = germination cues) How much you germinate and how fast you germinate are related... Or is this just showing early is fast?
6. A box on advances in other systems that could be applied to plant systems? (*Daphnia* resting stages; amphibians)

4 To do, including do next...

Do next!

1. Chat with Janneke about what is assembly vs. coexistence and life history versus assembly
2. Start on lit review soon (see next step) so can ask Jake and Janneke about it!
3. Start on lit review of phenology coexistence models. Figure out search terms and table We want to know:

- (a) Basics of model formulation so we can figure if they are all the same or, if not, how different
- (b) Do models include biotic or abiotic costs?
- (c) Do the models include storage effect?
- (d) Data info
 - i. From where?
 - ii. For which species?
 - iii. How many years?
 - iv. Drought or other environmental limitations?
 - v. Did they measure costs of being early or too late (fruit/seed set)?
- 4. Work on conceptual figures
- 5. Don't forget about: Try to fit in...' under To do list.

More to do items

- 1. Answer: What is the current role of coexistence in community assembly theory (a la phenology)?
- 2. Go through refs in our 2011 paper, there are some oldies but goodies there perhaps?
- 3. Try to fit in...
 - (a) Is the timing of woody species germination less critical than for herbaceous species?
 - (b) Does dormancy (or cues that underlie dormancy) make you a weaker tracker?
 - (c) Species vs. population level differences (population-level differences bigger in flowering compared to germination) ... Margie's work shows best to germinate fast for everything, unless southern California and then it's bet-hedging → fit this section in with trait-trade-offs
 - (d) Resource pulses in assembly theory and linking to phenological cues (maybe)
 - (e) Equalizing versus stabilizing mechanisms with climate change (Lizzie's stuff, Margie's stuff)
 - (f) Assembly models as including species that evolution has already selected on, while evolutionary models focus on this ... and process-models include the costs (Phenofit)
 - (g) Storage effect model: Time for a new world of coexistence?
 - i. Kraft et al. 2015 PNAS the best competitors are late active, but that was under one set of environmental conditions, but it doesn't take trade-offs into account. Under another set of conditions the outcomes could be different. Early phenology must be advantageous under some sets of conditions or it wouldn't persist in the environment.So, there's no real storage effect in these models? (asks Lizzie)
 - ii. Darwinian demons: annuals with no seed bank, why no late season species?
 - iii. Transient and trending environments – we need theory on this
 - iv. Eco-evolutionary theory (where the evolution matters ... could sneak in population)

- v. Stabilizing and equalizing mechanisms – repeatable trumpet plots (trumpet plots with control species or treatments)
- 4. Refs to work in ...
 - (a) Young TP, KL Stuble, JA Balachowski, CM Werner (2017) Using priority effects to manipulate competitive hierarchies in restoration. *Restoration Ecology* 25: 114-123.
 - (b) Stuble KL, L Souza (2016) Priority effects: natives, but not exotics, pay to arrive late. *Journal of Ecology* 104(4): 987-993.
 - (c) Anderson & Wadgymar: Climate change disrupts local adaptation and favours upslope migration

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5 Figures

29 April 2023 (AREES: Resource pulse x assembly fig)

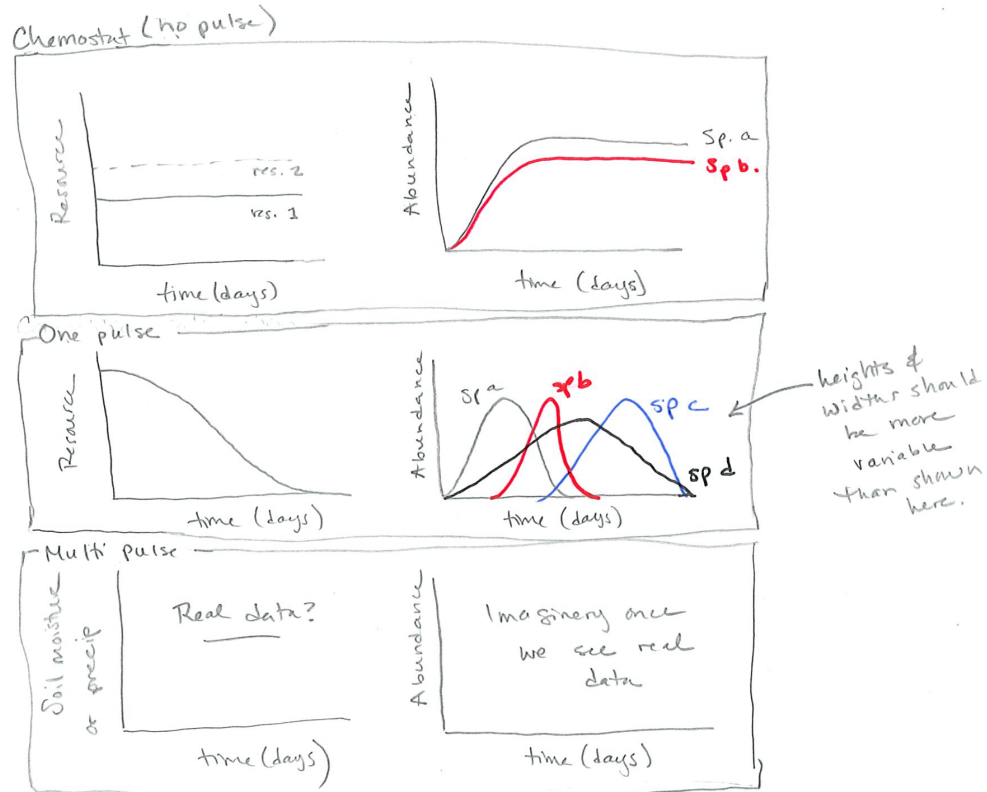


Figure 1: Theory suggests resource levels may determine temporal niche space. In a system where resources are constant (top left, chemostat; species can only coexist if they are each equally good competitors for different resources) species would be expected to show little temporal fluctuations. Many models of coexistence today, however, assume a resource pulse that decays (middle, left; e.g., water with evaporative loss) over time: this resource then sets the temporal window of each season and species compete within it. Most real systems however are more complicated (bottom left)