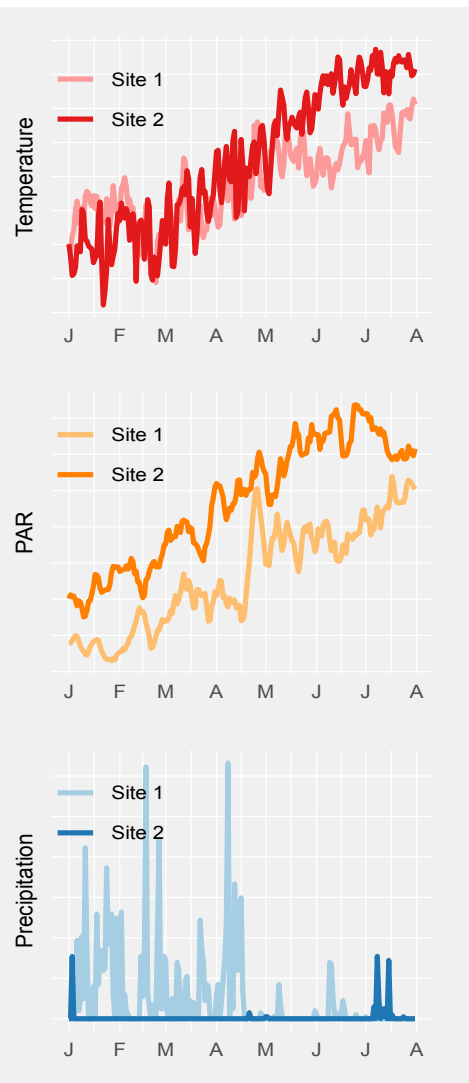


Multivariate environment

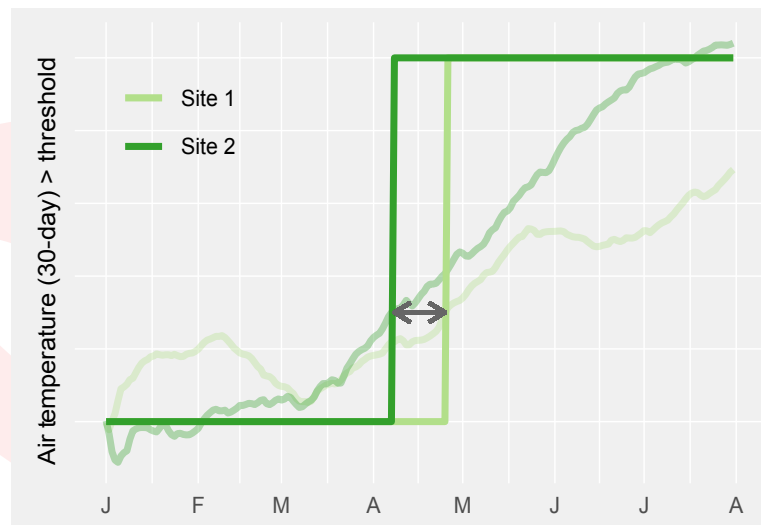


Fundamental tracking

Ultimately, fitness is determined by the joint distribution of many environmental variables. Here, end-of-season fitness (e.g. seed set) is a function of the timing of a start-of-season life-history event (e.g. germination date) and the changing environment through the season. Fitness depends on growth, which is a function of temperature, light, and soil frost and summer heat stress.

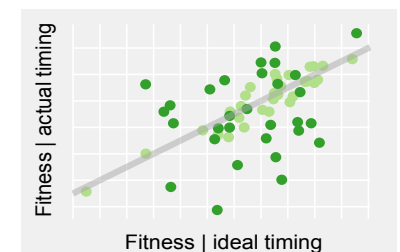
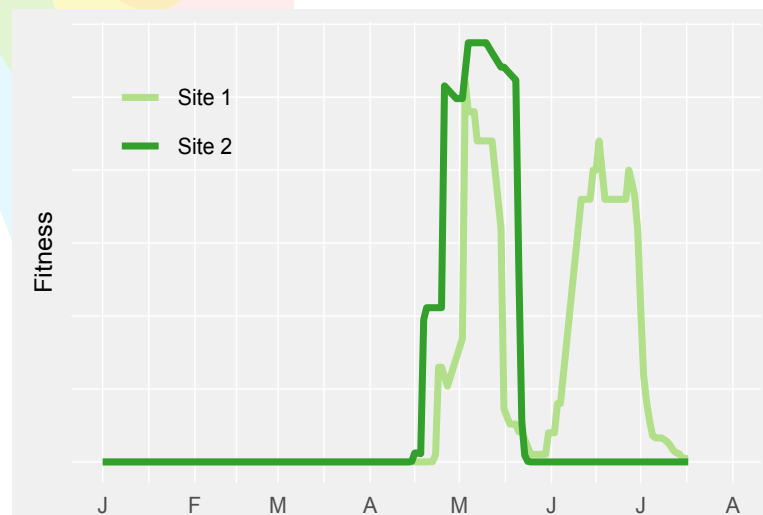
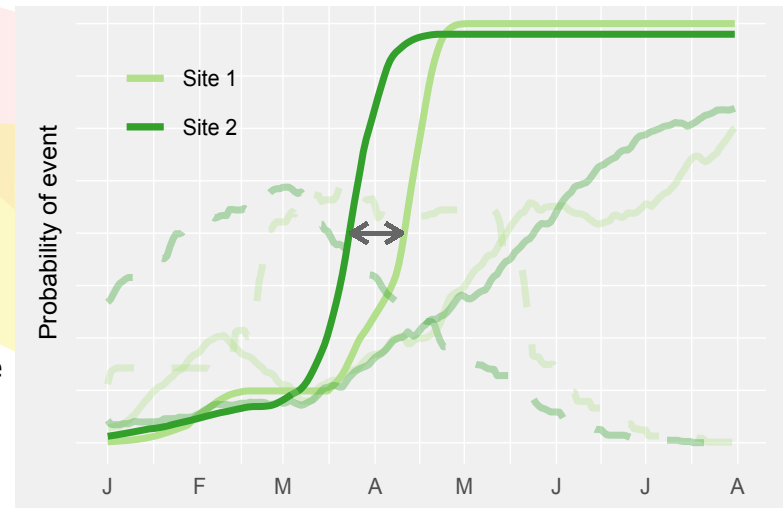
Environmental tracking

An organism's cue system may respond to multiple environmental variables. Here, the probability of a phenological event depends on accumulated heating and chilling hours. The organism's environmental tracking is only partly captured by the ecologist's 'measured' environmental tracking.



Measured environmental tracking

Ecologists often use simple measurements to estimate tracking. Here, a running average of 30-day air temperature is used to identify a threshold response, which is predicted to be earlier in Site 2.



Cue reliability

Of ultimate value to the organism, especially under a changing climate, is cue reliability (i.e. the correlation between fitness given the actual timing of a life-history event and fitness given the ideal timing).