

TITLE THINKING IN PROCESS

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Do bee-flower interactions change over time?

Previous studies assume that the temperature dependence of ecosystem function is a simple scaling up of all the component species' thermal responses. In this case, predicting the effects of climatic warming or cooling on ecosystem function would be a relatively straightforward task.

Data

We combine new theory and data on the temperature dependence of key metabolic traits at both:

- *Species level*: more than 300 different species of terrestrial plants (*Biotraits Database*)
- *Ecosystem level*: 118 local terrestrial ecosystems across the world (*Fluxnet Database*)

We present a preliminary analysis of intraspecific data, to get the patterns necessary for parameterizing a model, and ecosystem flux data for validation.

Calculating Whittaker's dissimilarity index

A simple equation to map individual metabolism to ecosystem flux on a daily scale is:

$$F = F_0 \left(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i \right)$$

where:

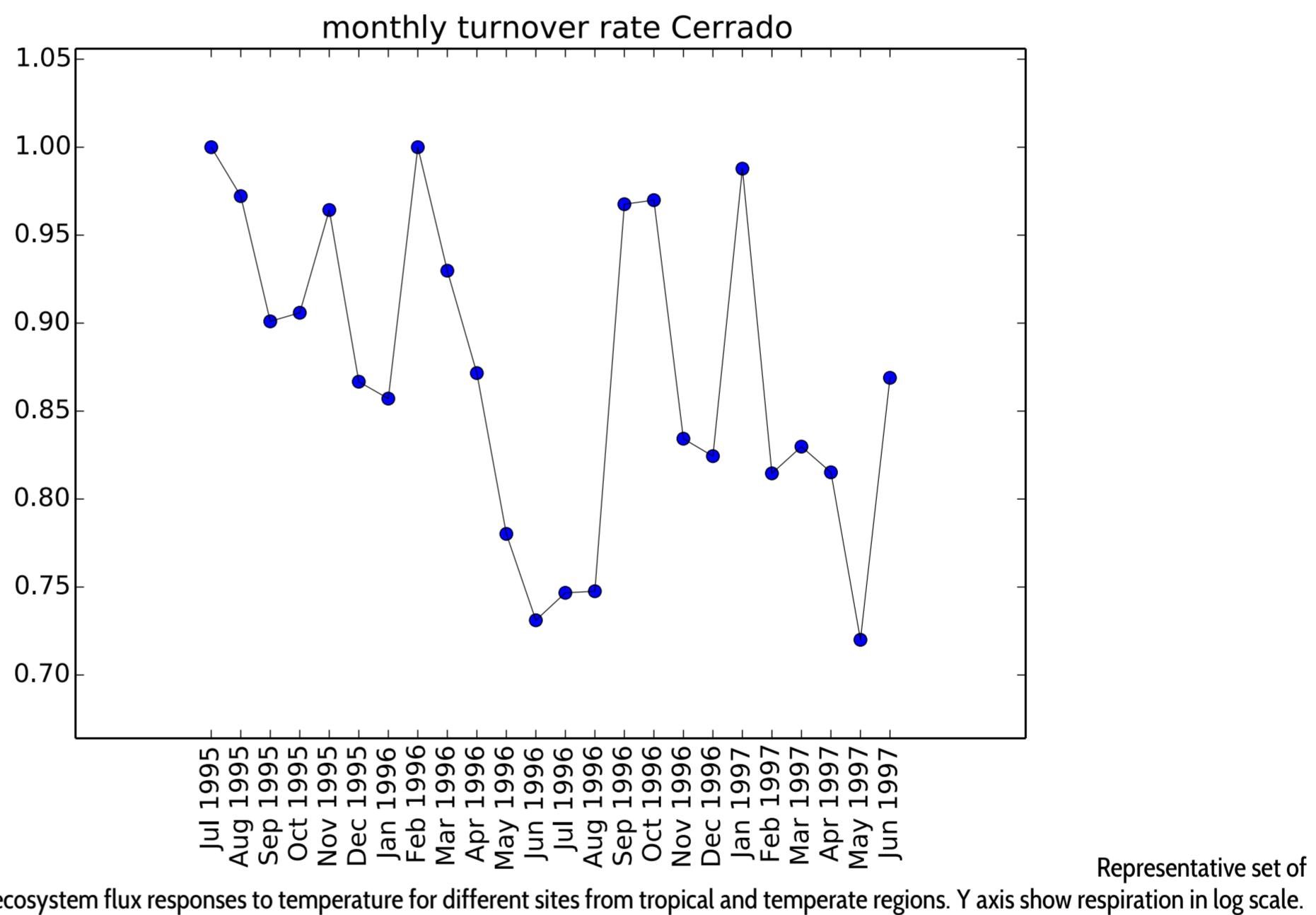
- k is an autotroph and j is a heterotroph species
- $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i$ is the total biomass of the ecosystem

A general form for the distribution of biomasses across species is:

$$x_i = h(m_i)$$

that is, x_i is a function h of the body mass of the species.

Results



Conclusions and Future Research

- At the intra-specific level, E_a and T_{peak} for R are usually higher than for P .
- T_{peak} 's are usually much higher than the "characteristic" adaptive environment of the organism, so the full unimodal thermal response doesn't matter for mapping individual TPCs to ecosystem-level fluxes.

Possible challenges

- What role might acclimation of intraspecific TPCs play on the ecosystem response?
- What is an appropriate distribution for species-level biomass abundances x_i ?
- Which is the effect of non-linear interactions between species?

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