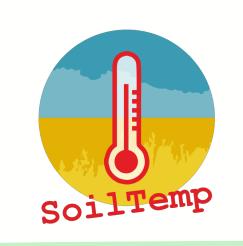
Vegetation diversity buffers soil microclimatic extremes: phenomenon and mechanisms

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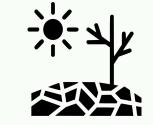
with





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Introduction



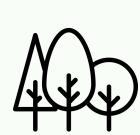
The frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events is increasing.



Belowground communities and functions are highly sensitive to changes in microclimatic condictions (Cesarz ét al., 2021, Gottschall et al., 2019).



Vegetation has shown its potential to mitigate external macroclimatic conditions by buffering macroclimatic fluctuations (de Frenne et al., 2019, 2021).



Higher vegetation diversity increases primary productivity and vegetation periode (Huang et al., 2018; Sapijanskas et al., 2014).



Vegetation diversity should increase the buffering macroclimatic fluctuations.

Objectives

Here, we propose to:



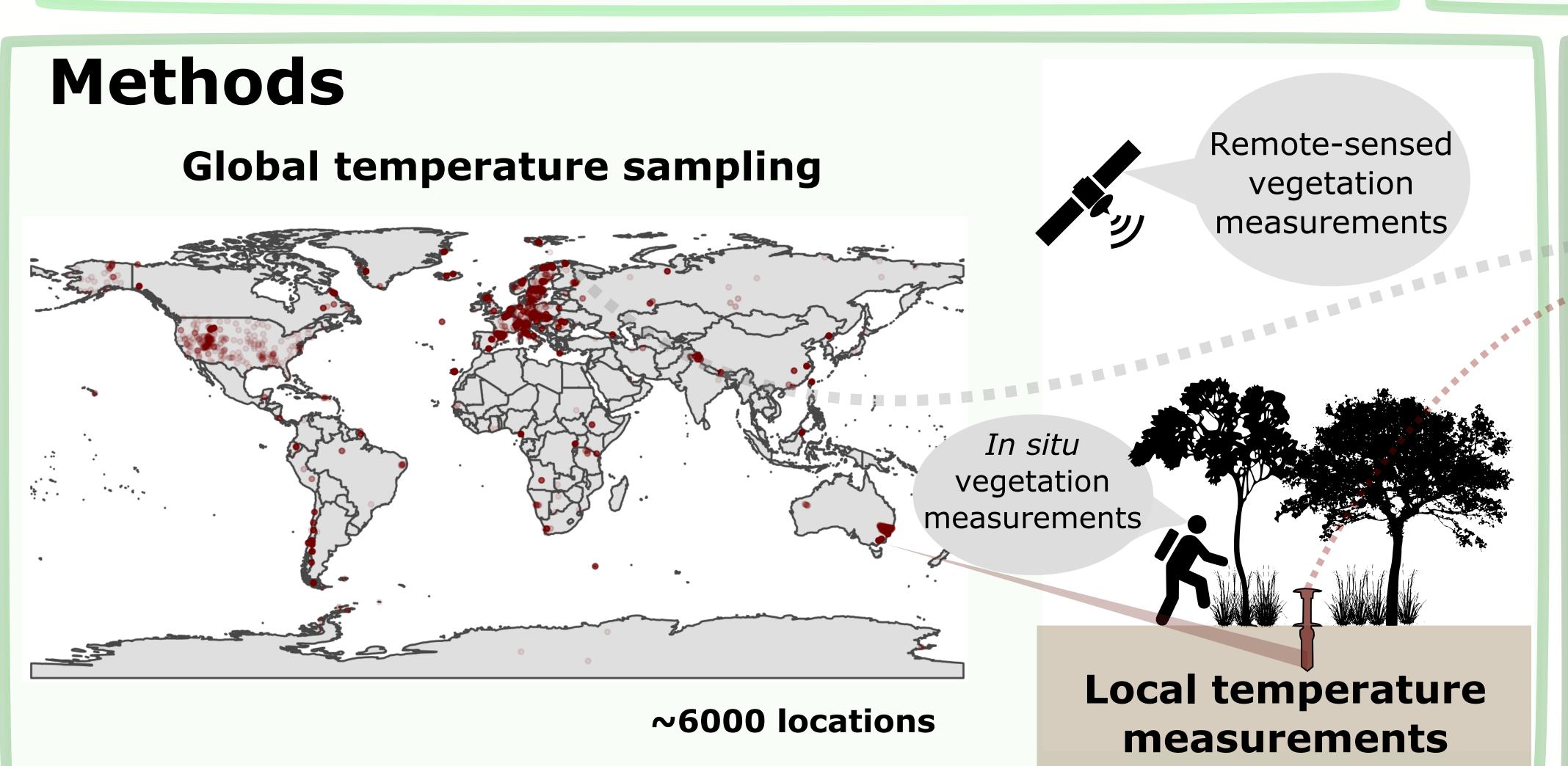
Quantify the effect of vegetation diversity on climatic buffering ...



... across ecosystems using the SoilTemp database and remotesensing measurements of the vegetation.

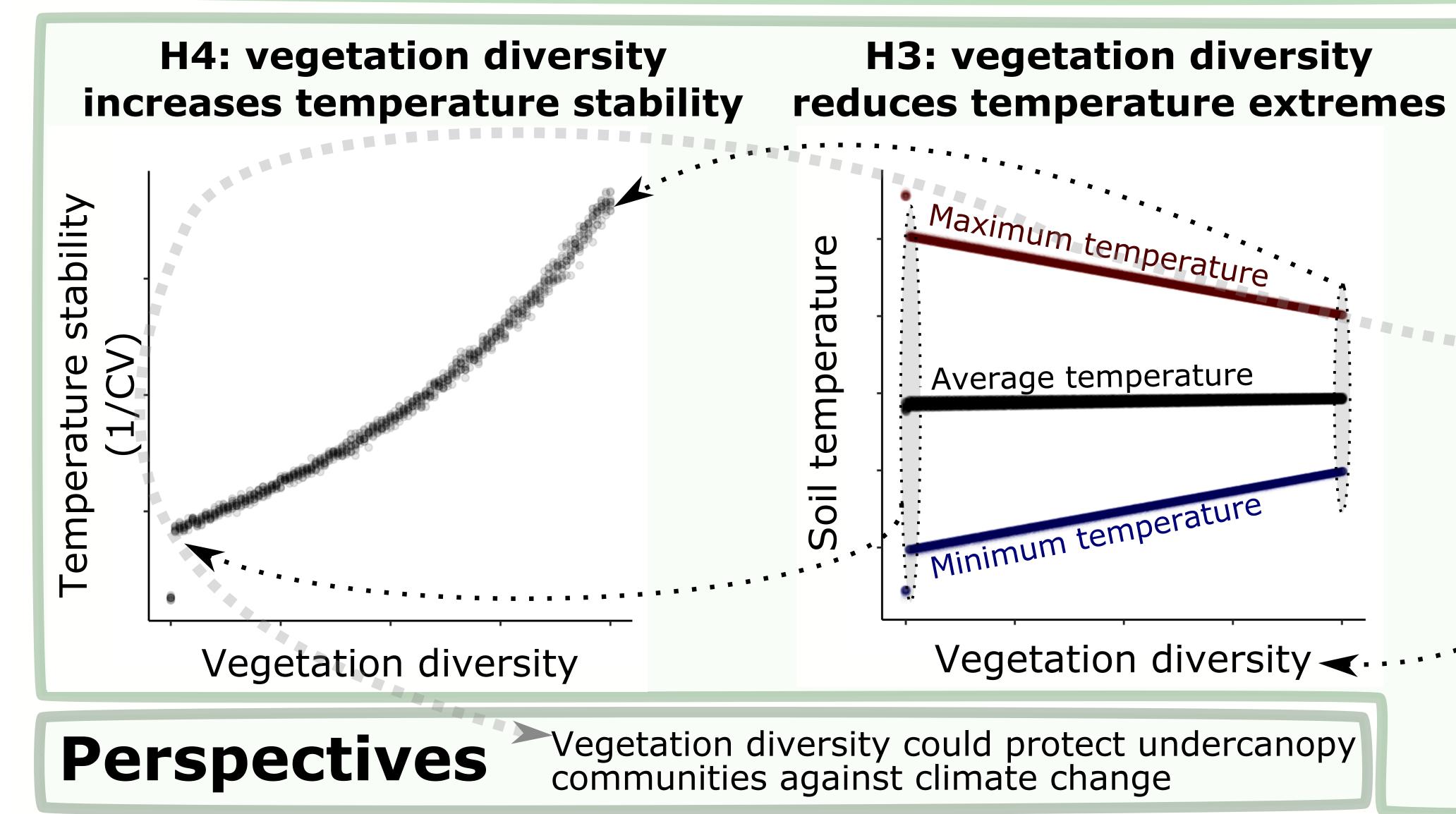


mechanisms Understand the behind vegetation diversity effects on climatic buffering using in situ measurements of the vegetation.



Hypotheses **H1: vegetation diversity** buffers soil temperature Bare ground Low diversity High diversity

Time



Macrotemperature

H2: vegetation diversity weakens the relationship between soil and macrotemperature

Call for contributors

You measured soil temperature and would like to contribute to these analyses drop us a line!

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experimental interaction ecology





