## The response of ecosystems to an increasingly variable climate Yuba Raj Subedi IFM Biology, Linkoping University, Linkoping, Sweden Supervisor : Bo Ebenman LINKÖPINGS UNIVERSITET

#### **Background:**

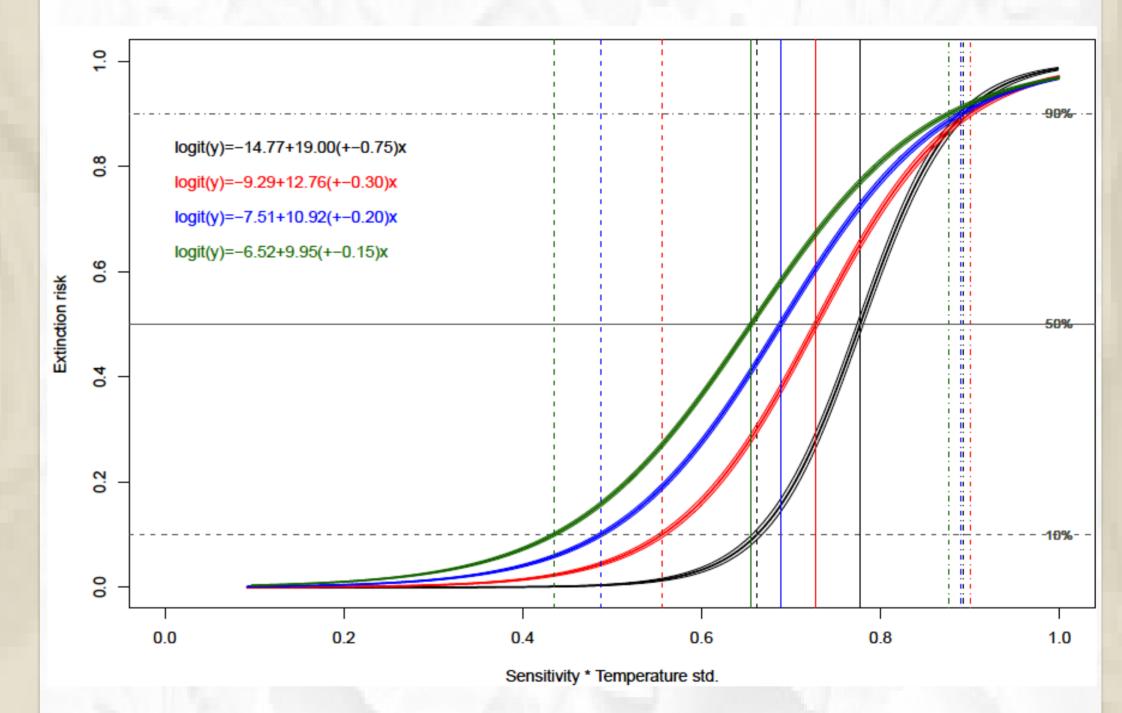
 Ecological communities ranging from polar terrestrial to tropical marine environments are affected by climate change.

✓ Rising temperature has increased the intensity and frequency of weather extremes due to which a large number of species are facing the risk of extinction.

✓ Uneven distribution of temperature sensitive species and warming rate across the globe have highlighted the need for present type of studies.

### **Results:**

✓ Extinction risk of species increased with temperature variability and temperature sensitivity. ✓ Extinction risk of species increased with increasing food web size. ✓ Rapid increase in extinction risk when temperature variability crossed a lower threshold, especially for species-poor food web.



# Aims:

✓ To investigate how sensitivities of species to increasing temperature variability affect extinction risk.

✓ To understand how connectance and speciesrichness affects community robustness with respect to increasing temperature variability.

Logistic regression curves with 95% confidence band [black, red, blue, green curve for 6, 12, 18, 24 species respectively] showing the risk of extinction as a function of the product of temperature sensitivity and temperature standard deviation. Formula denotes the linear regression equations. 10%, 50% and 90% extinction thresholds are also indicated in figure.

### Method:

✓ Food web dynamics based on a generalized Rosenzweig-MacArthur model.

**Conclusions:** ✓ The effect of temperature sensitivity and temperature variability varies depending on the size of food web community. ✓ The risks of extinction of species in speciesrich communities are higher as compared to species-poor communities.

- ✓ Triangular shaped food webs with 6,12,18 and 24 species.
- ✓ Connectances with 0.07, 0.14, 0.21 and 0.28. ✓ 32 scenario,400 replicates per scenario. ✓ The growth of a species was a function of temperature sensitivity and temperature standard deviation.

Reference : Deutsch, A. C., Tewksbury, J. J., Huey, B.R., Sheldon, S.K., Ghalambor, C. K., Haak, C. D., and Martin R.P., 2008. Impacts of climate warming on terrestrial ectotherms across latitude. PNAS 105 :18 6668-72.

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