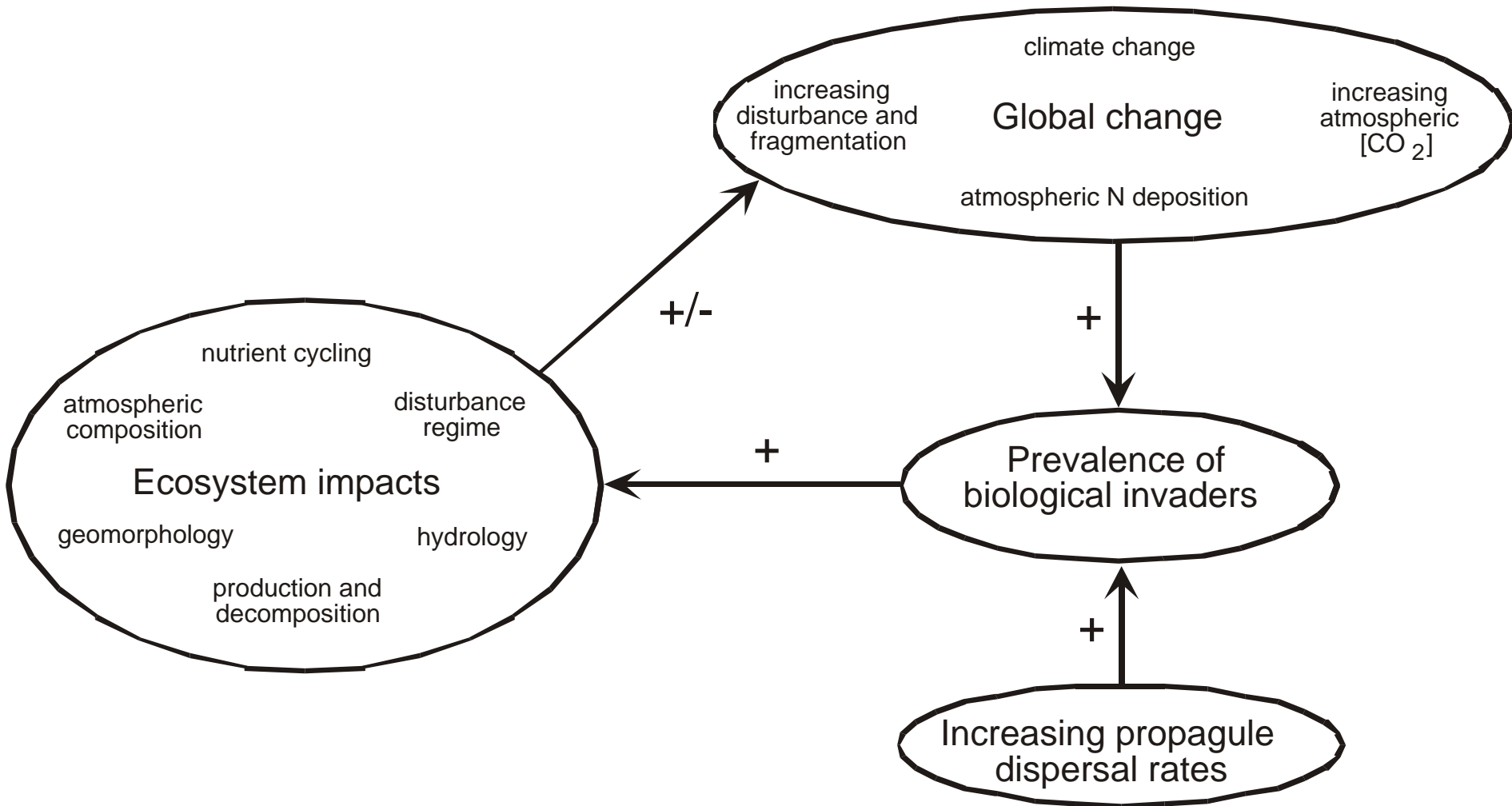


Warmer and weedier? Outlook for invasive plants in a changing world

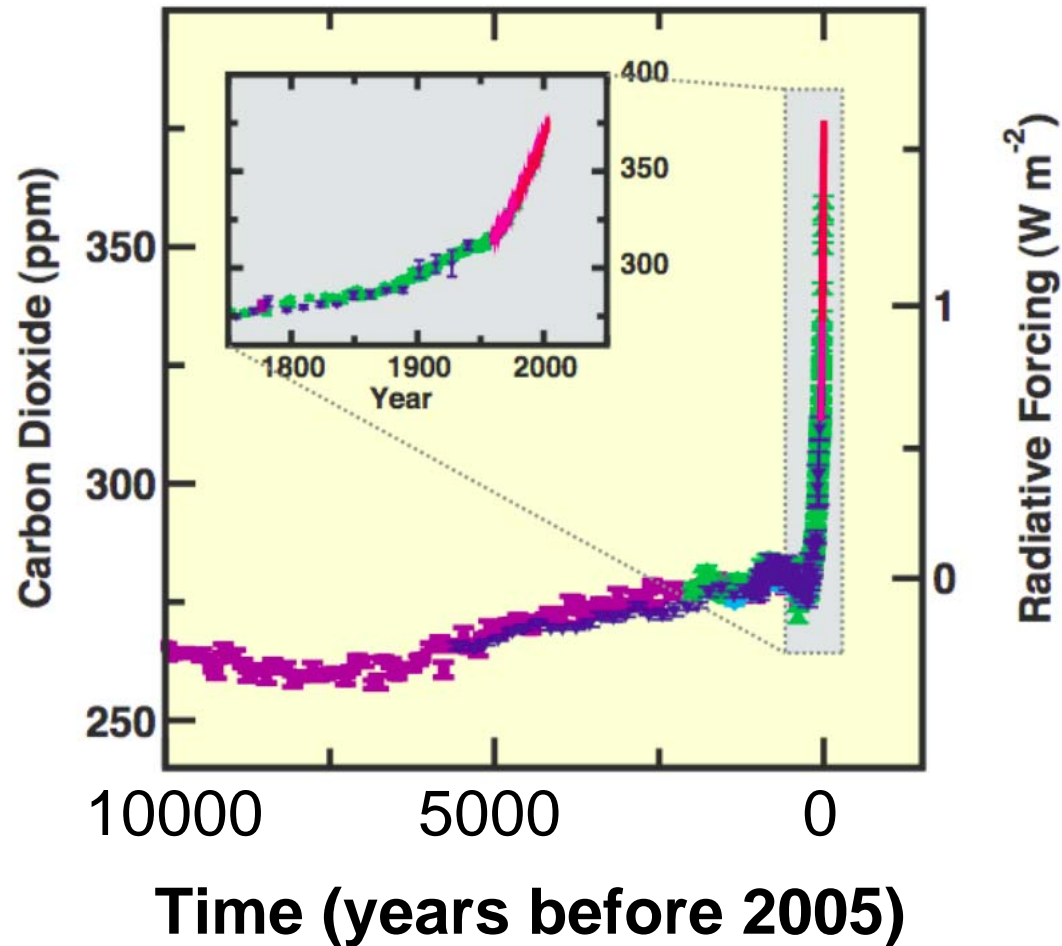


Jeffrey S. Dukes
Purdue University

Climate change may increase success of invasive species

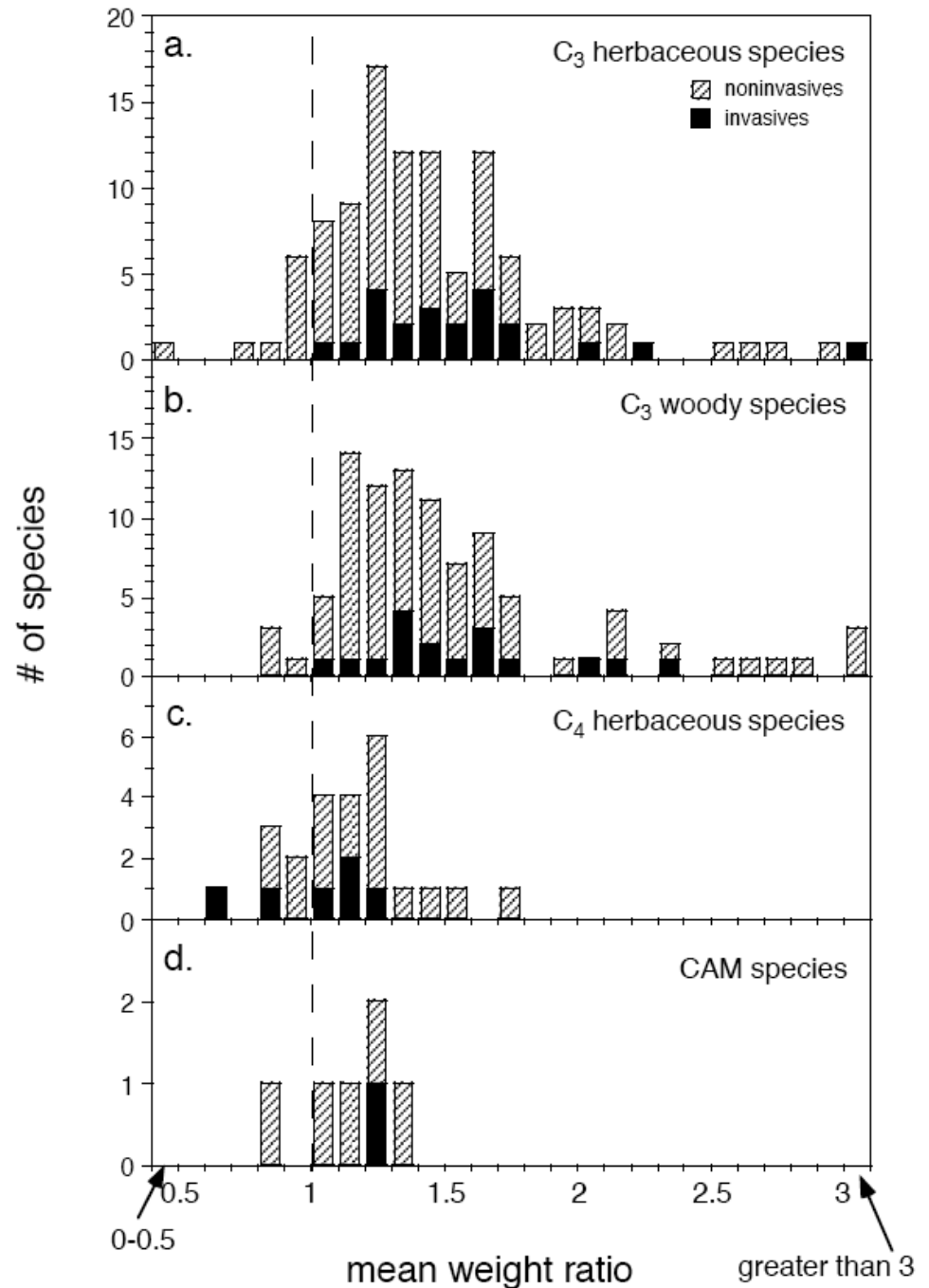


Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

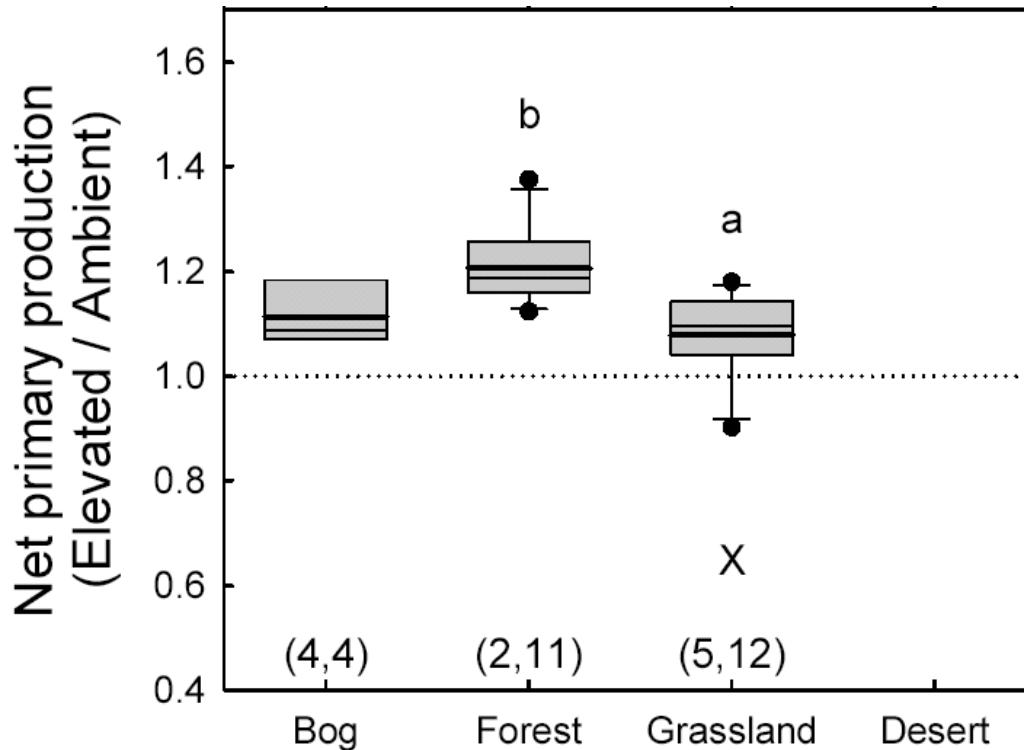


Elevated CO₂ stimulates growth of plants

...both invasive and non-invasive



Supplemental CO₂ increases plant growth in most ecosystems



Nowak et al. 2004

- Increases smaller than in pot-grown plants

Mojave desert: red brome responded strongly in wet year

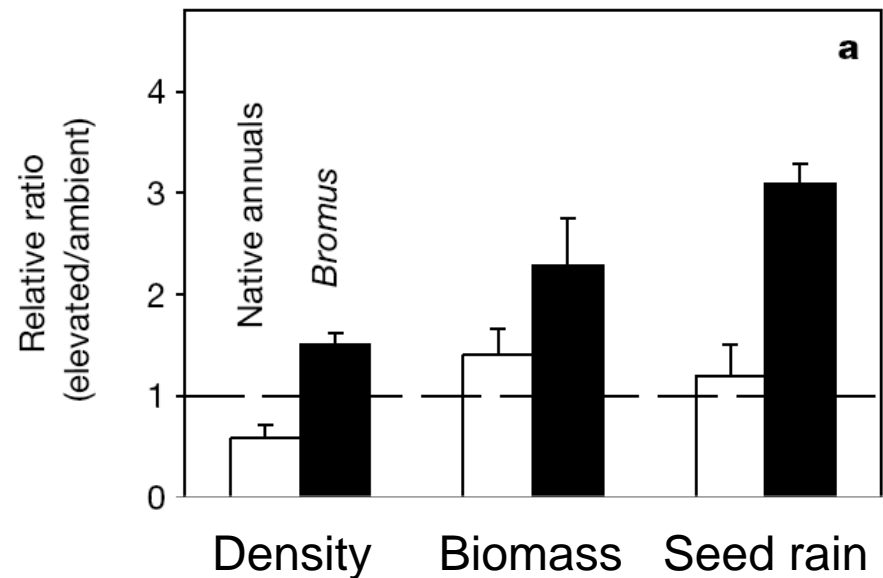


- Population then declined, response was less pronounced

Smith et al. 2000 *Nature*

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Bromus madritensis ssp. *rubens*



Other experiments have mixed results

- In Tasmania, CO₂ did not affect population growth rates of two invasive rangeland plants

Will CO₂ alter herbicide effectiveness?

- Glyphosate effectiveness decreased under elevated CO₂

So, what about climate?

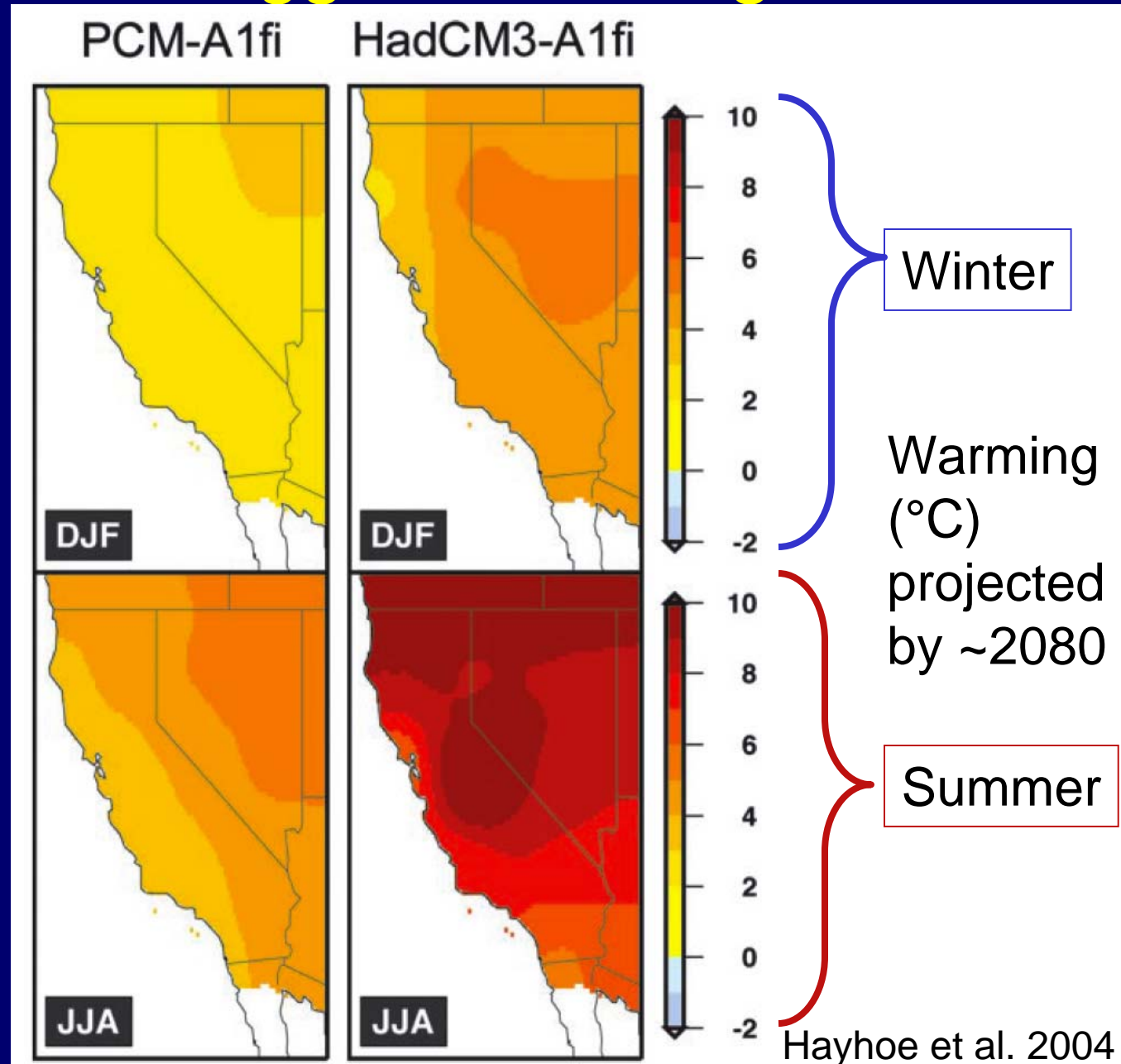
Climate models suggest warming

Warmer!

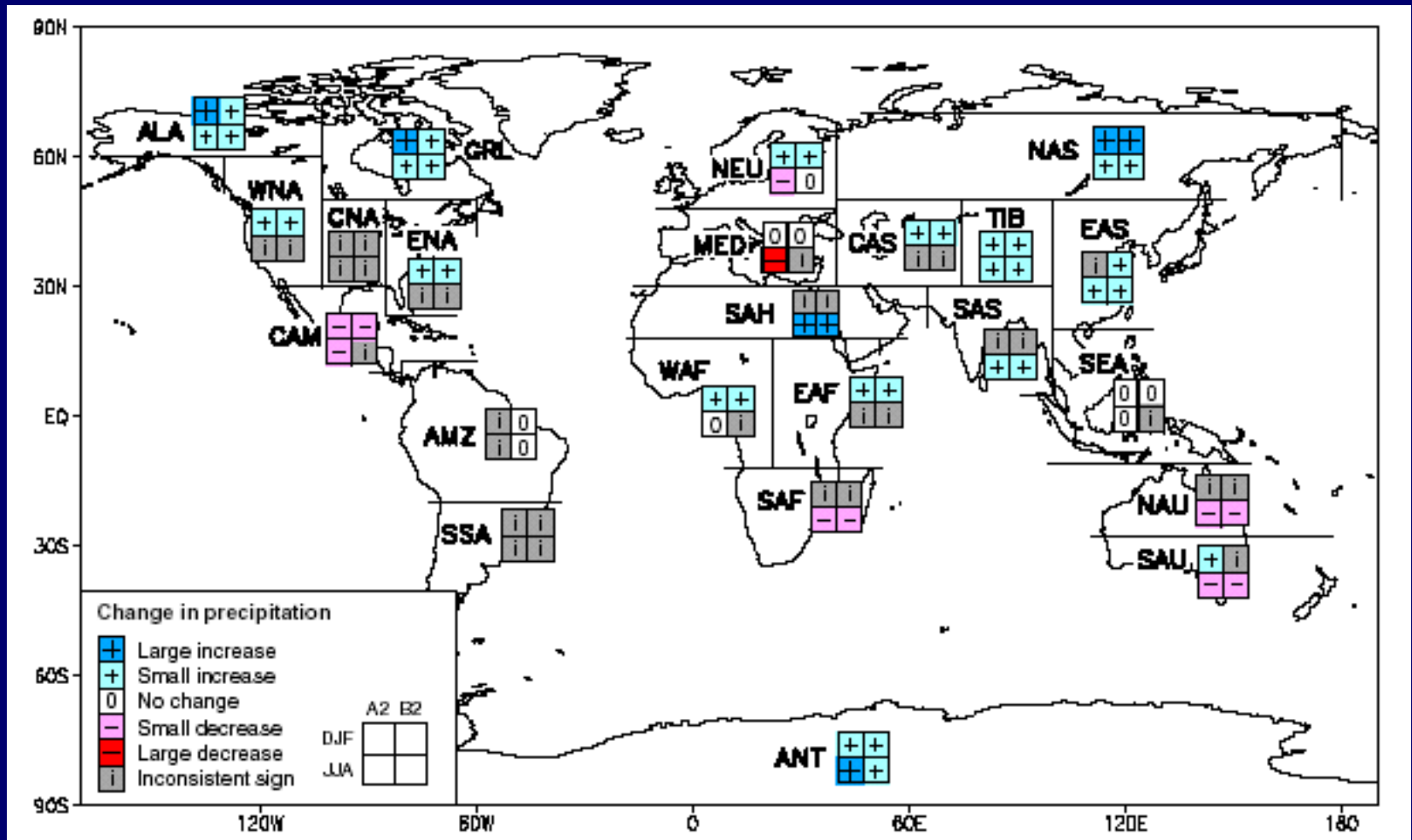
Warming greatest at poles

Degree depends on scenario, year

Warming in CA greatest in summer

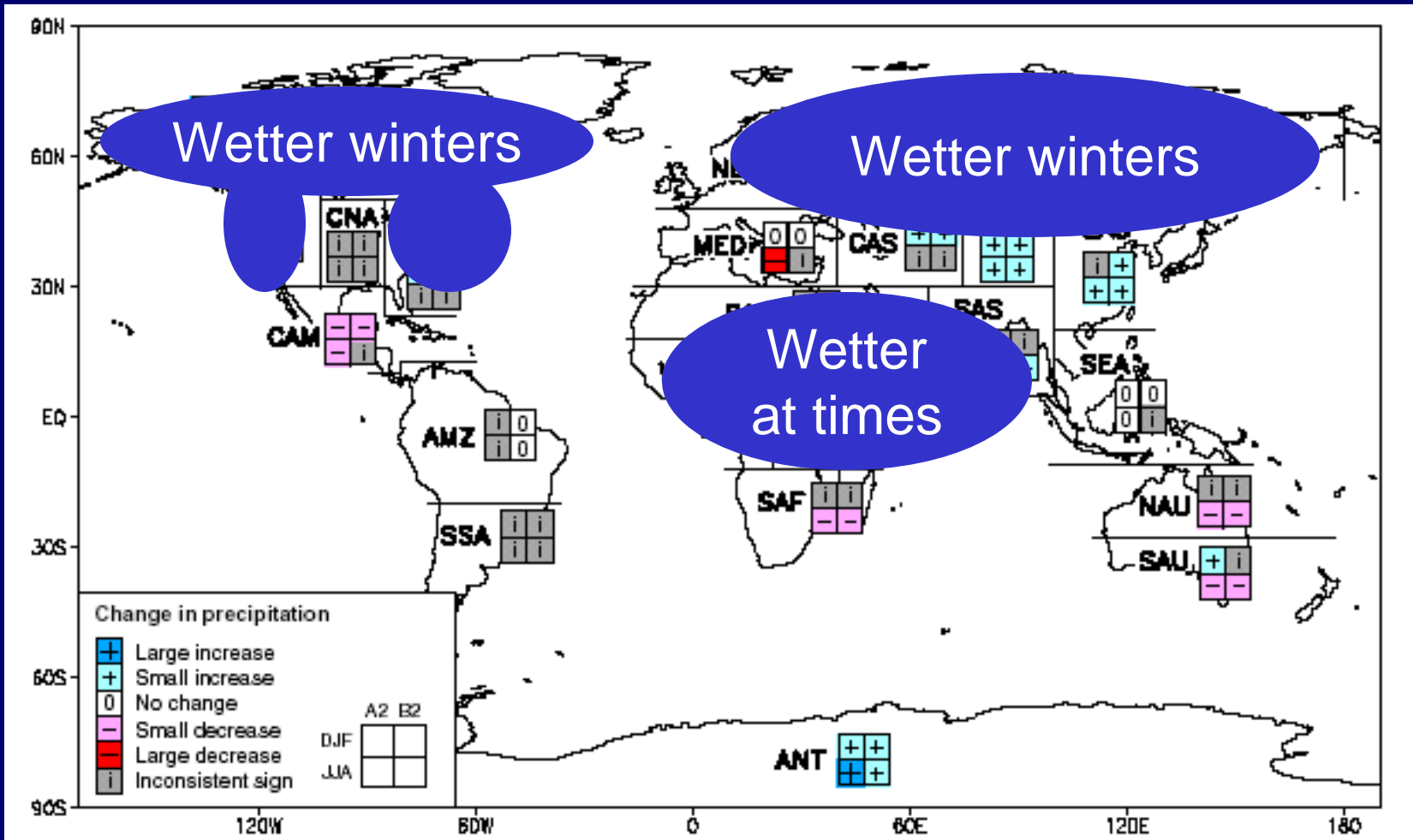


Predicted changes - precipitation



- Changes less certain

Predicted changes - precipitation



- Wetter winters in Northern Hemisphere

Five potential consequences of climate change

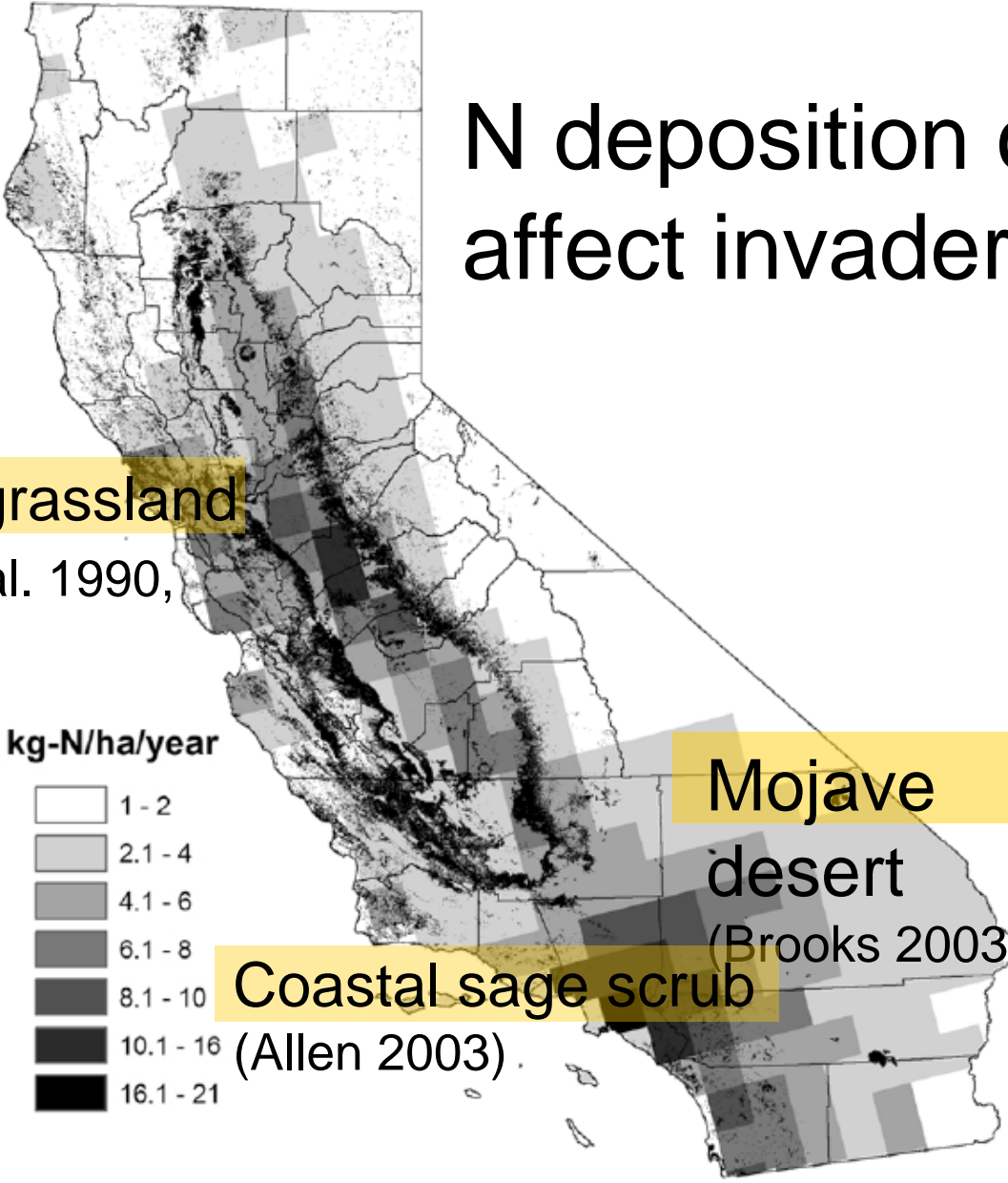
1. Altered transport (e.g., *Arundo*?)
2. Altered climatic constraints
3. Altered distributions
4. Altered impacts (*Tamarix* more costly?)
5. Altered effectiveness of management strategies (salt cedar leaf beetle?)

Why might climate change favor invasives?

- Few research projects have addressed this question
- Several reasons to think it will...
 - Natives being displaced from own climatic niche
 - Native plants may depend more on specialists
 - Invasive plants tend to have broader climatic tolerances

N deposition can also affect invader success

Serpentine grassland
(Huenneke et al. 1990,
Weiss 1999)



Mojave
desert
(Brooks 2003)

Coastal sage scrub
(Allen 2003)

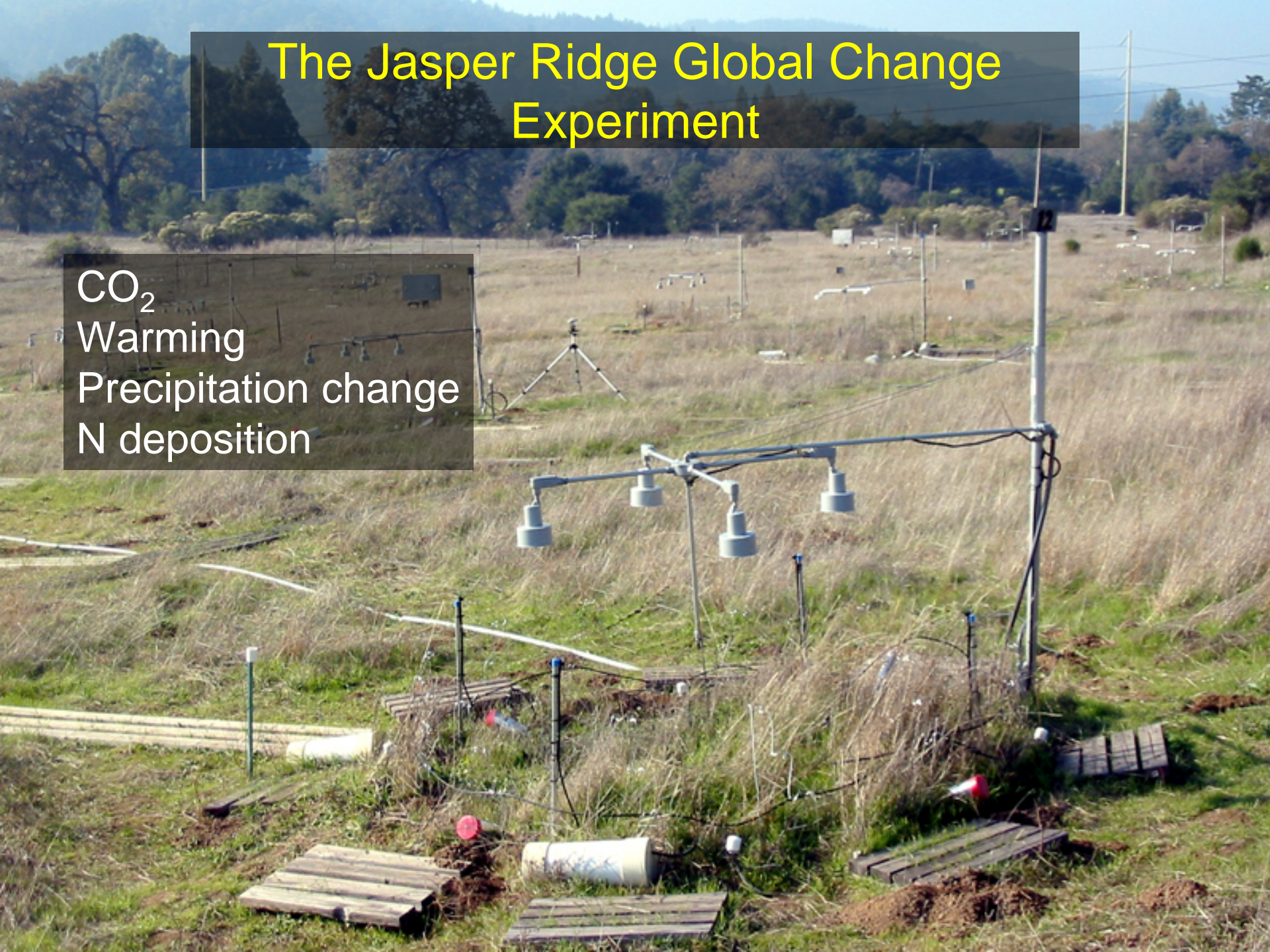
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

What about interactions?

- Will effects of warming and CO₂ (for instance):
 - Cancel?
 - Amplify?
 - Be additive?

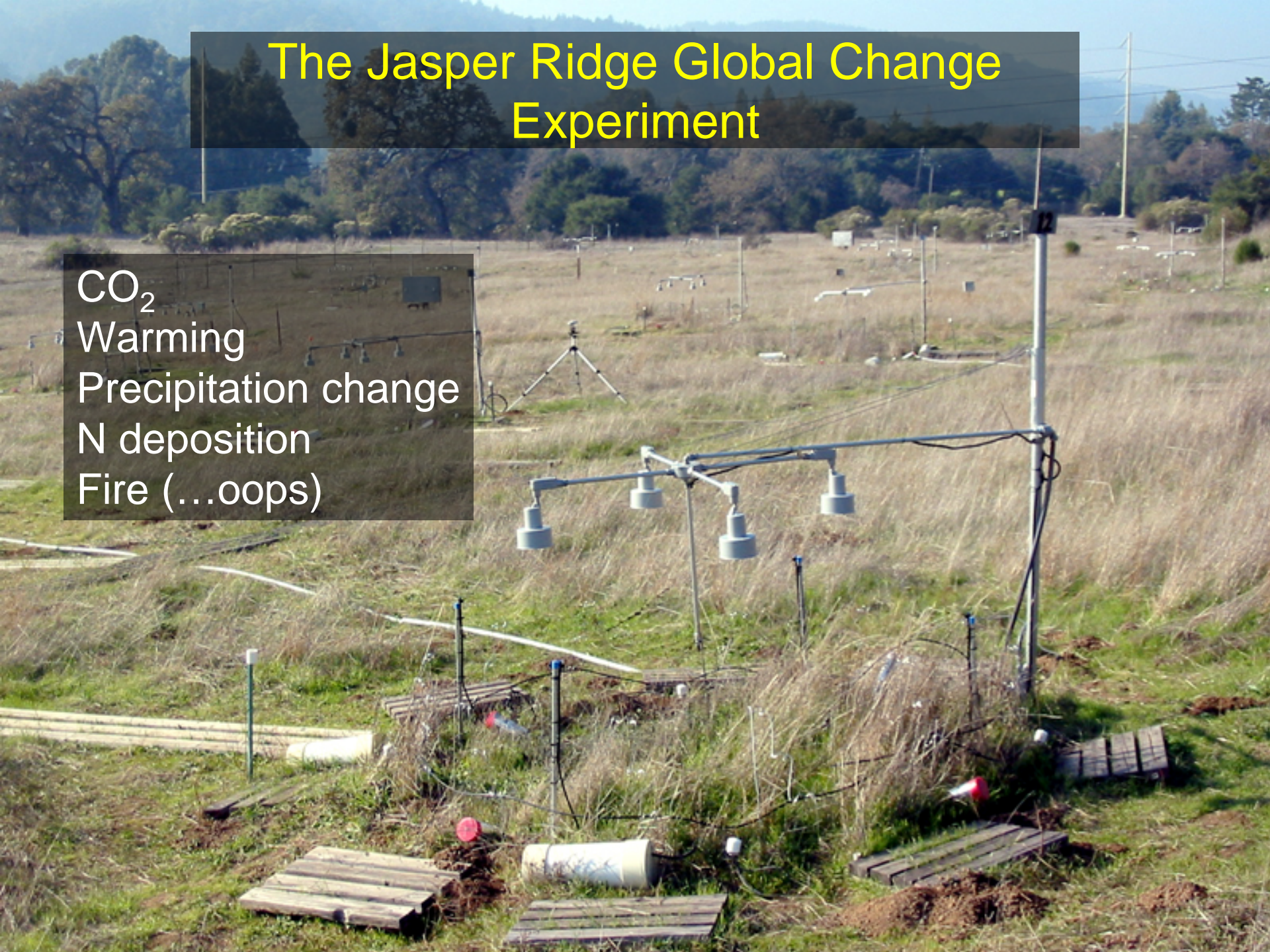
The Jasper Ridge Global Change Experiment

CO₂
Warming
Precipitation change
N deposition



The Jasper Ridge Global Change Experiment

CO₂
Warming
Precipitation change
N deposition
Fire (...oops)



Experimental design

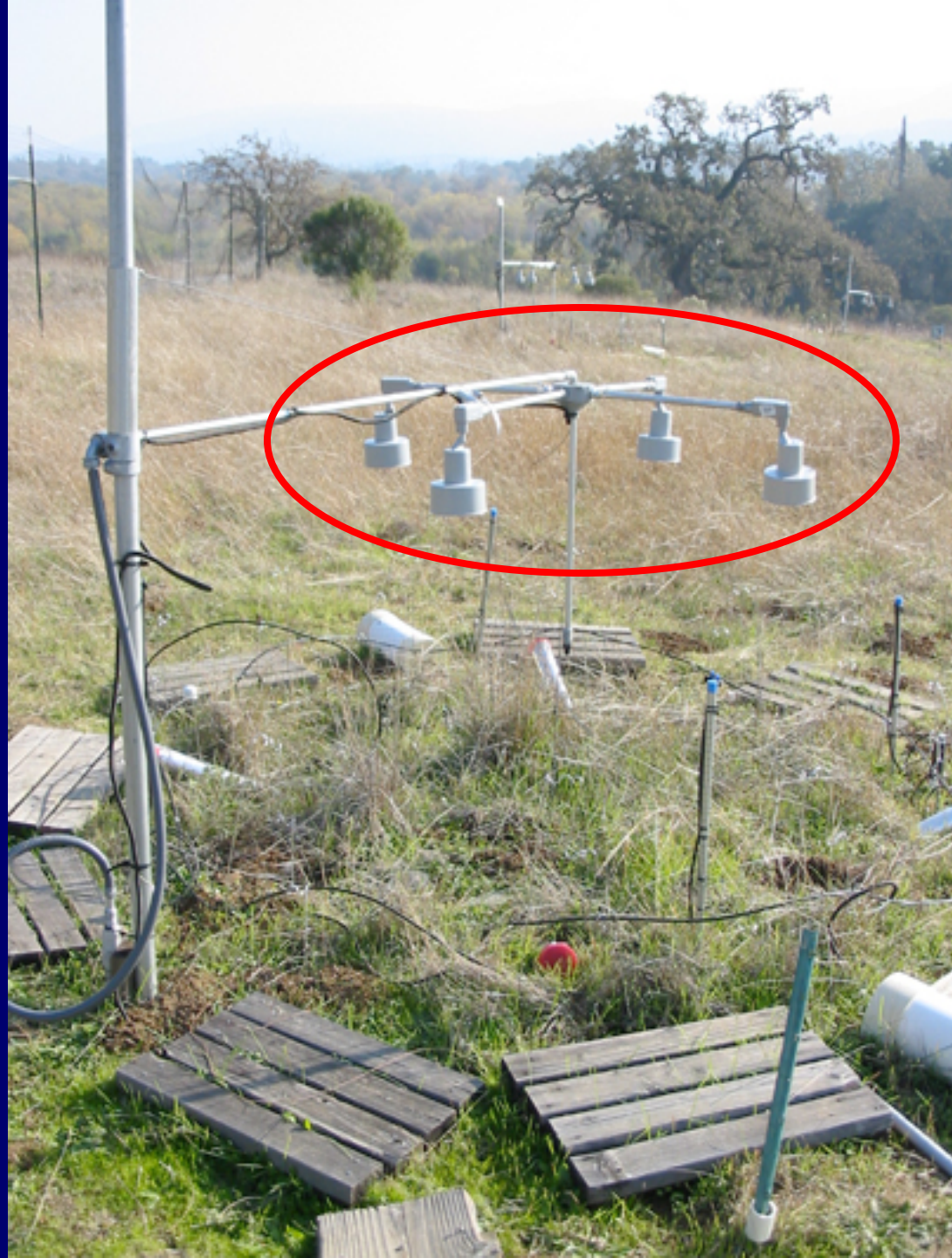
Circular plots, 2m in diameter



Experimental design

Circular plots, 2m in diameter

Plots receive infrared radiation from ceramic heaters



Experimental design

Circular plots, 2m in diameter

Plots receive infrared radiation from ceramic heaters

Atmospheric CO₂ enhanced by FACE technique



Experimental design

Circular plots, 2m in diameter

Plots receive infrared radiation from ceramic heaters

Atmospheric CO₂ enhanced by FACE technique

Plots divided into quadrants



Experimental design

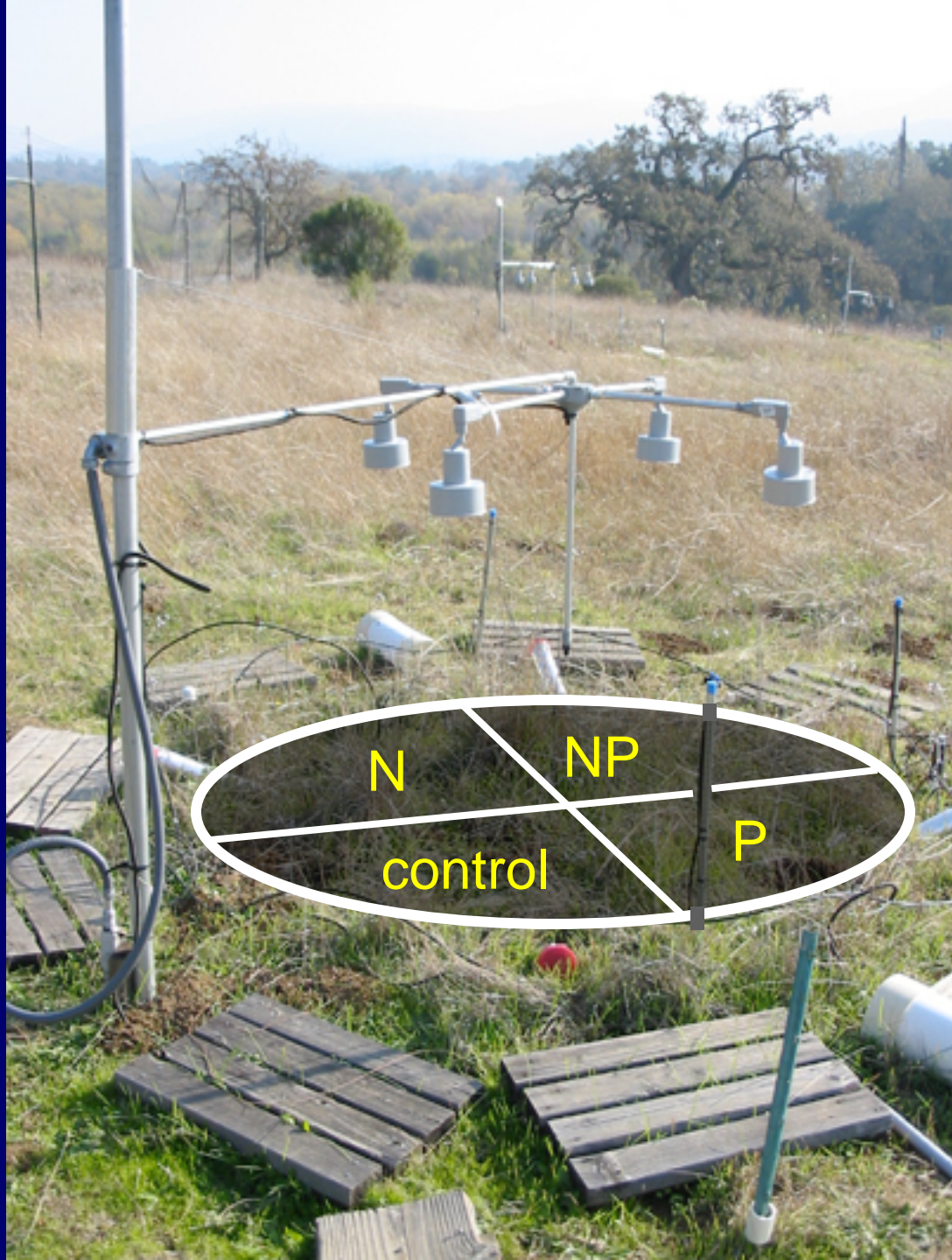
Circular plots, 2m in diameter

Plots receive infrared radiation from ceramic heaters

Atmospheric CO₂ enhanced by FACE technique

Plots divided into quadrants

Nitrate and precipitation increased by quadrant



Will environmental changes favor yellow starthistle?



- Added *Centaurea* to JRGCE plots
- Observed responses to global changes

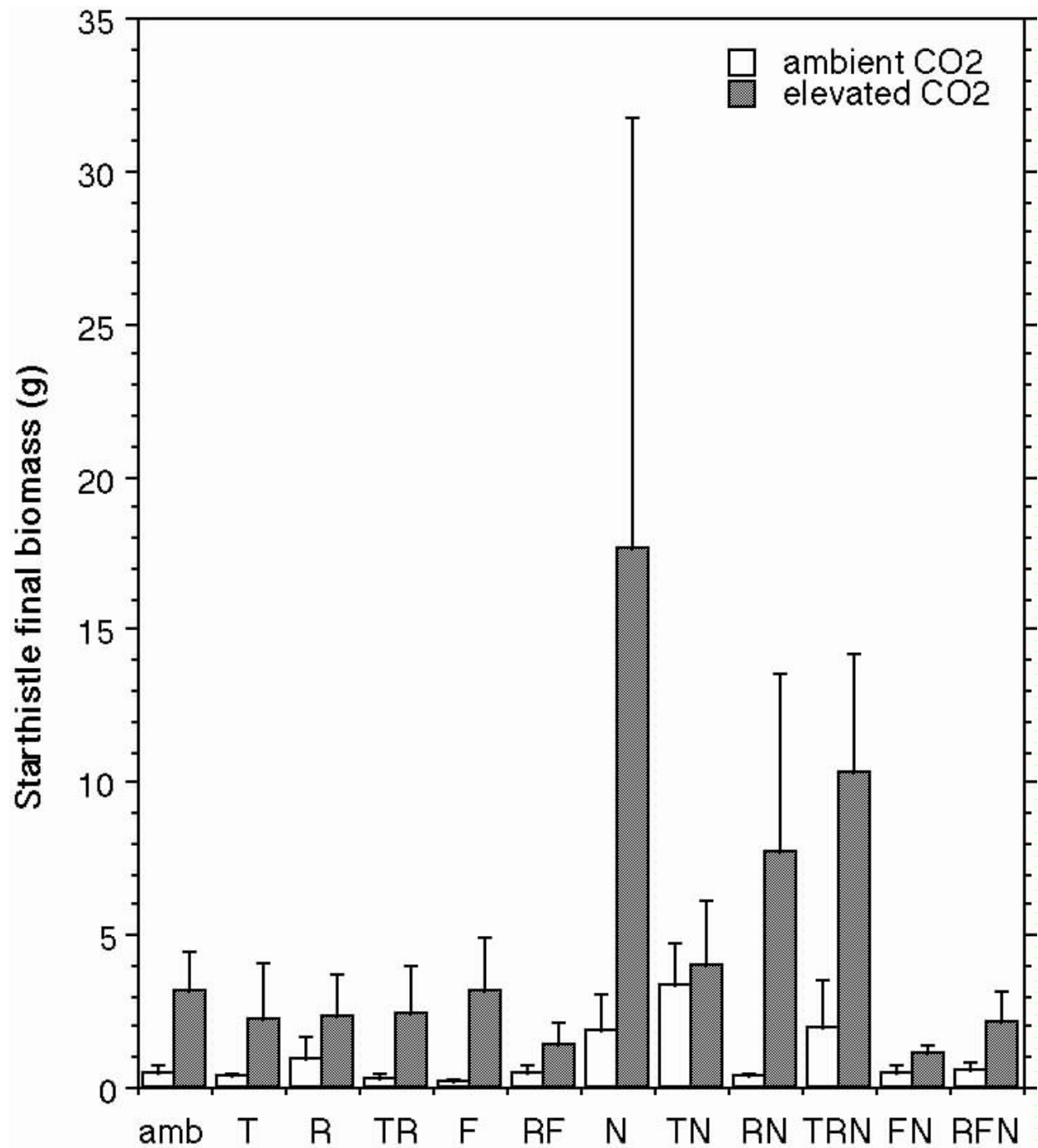
Methods



- Fall: added 10 seeds to 2 circular areas in each quadrant

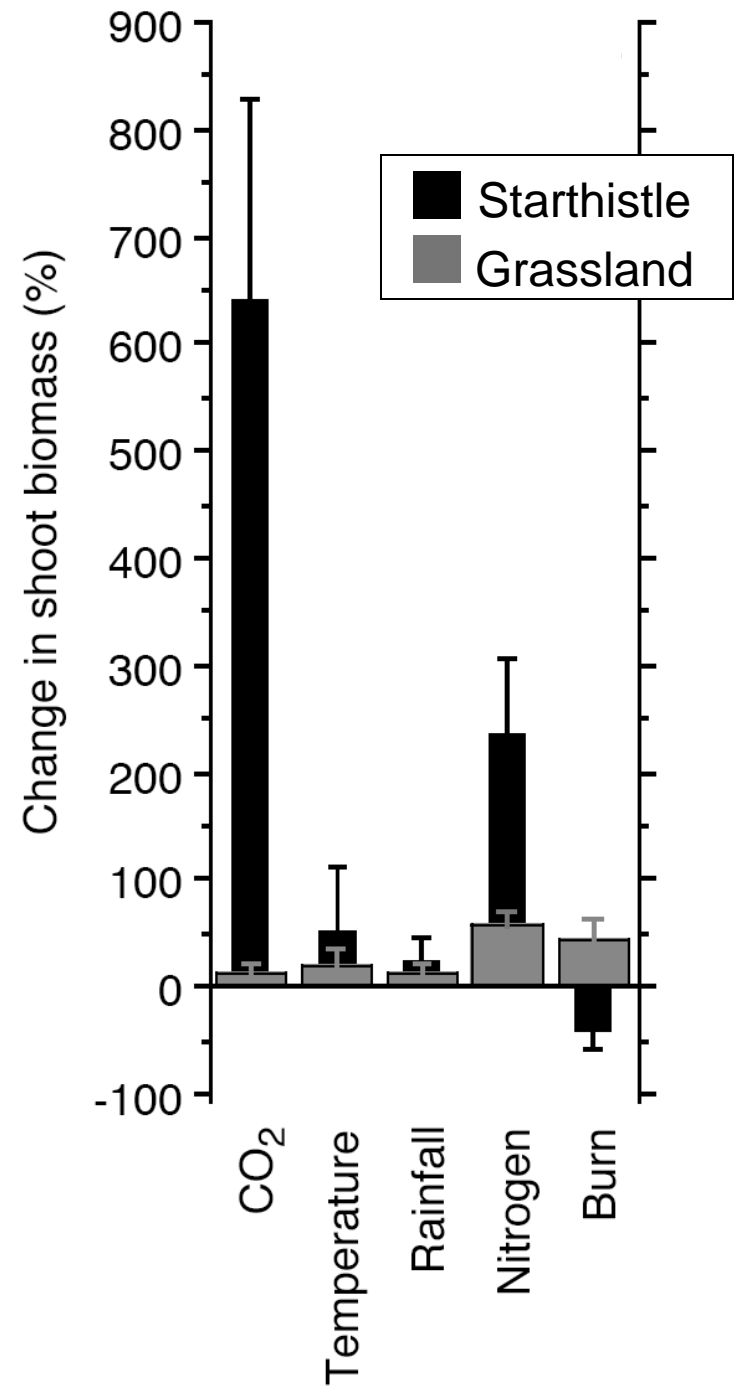
Shoot biomass responses

- CO_2^*
- N^{**}
- $\text{N} \times \text{F} \times \text{T}?$



Average shoot growth responses

- Extremely strong CO₂ response
- Strong N response
- Responses of starthistle much stronger than those of grassland



How to prepare?

- The same, but more!
- Integrated monitoring and assessment systems
 - Increased cooperation
 - Lee et al. 2008 *Conservation Biology*
- Focus on neighboring areas

Thank you!

Cheryl McCormick
& Cal-IPC Organizers

JRGCE work: Scott
Loarie, Nona Chiariello,
Chris Field, many
helpers

Many coauthors

