

BC has enormous gradients in temperature and precipitation, driven in part by:

- Distance from ocean
- Elevation
- Latitude
- Other climatic/geologic

Alpine

- Mountainous ecosystems. Generally above tree-line, but do contain some dwarf trees.
- *Tree-line*—elevation at which vegetation ceases to be dominated by trees.
- Depending on the location in BC (distance from the ocean and latitude), alpine occurs at >2250 m to >1000 m.

Climate

- Cold
 - As increase in elevation, it gets colder
 - 6.4 degrees C/1000 m; equivalent to distance of 1400 km
 - Short growing season
- Windy
- Snow—amount and extent of snow controls ecosystem dynamics

Dominant vegetation forms

- Shrubs—e.g., willows
- Grass, herbs, lichens
- *Krummholz*—stunted form of trees
- Or snow, rock, ice

CHALLENGES AND ADAPTATIONS TO ALPINE LIFE

Alpine life is challenging, organisms have a suite of behavioral, morphological, and physiological adaptations to the high life

Challenge	Adaptation	Example
Cold	Squat body shape	Pika
Windy	Ground-hugging	Trees
Desiccation	Thick leaves	Shrubs
Low/variable food	Caching food	Pika
Higher UV	Behavior	Alpine amphibians
Lower Oxygen	Physiology	People

Alpine ecosystems are relatively more protected from human land-use change

- Not great places for people to live
- Not great places to grow food
- More protected areas
- Trees not big or productive so aren't usually logged

Alpine ecosystems and climate change

- Warmer temperatures
- More precipitation (as rain)
- Reduced snowpack
 - Extent
 - Depth
 - Decreased water storage
 - Decreased summer soil water
- *Gradual (and small) changes in temperature can drive abrupt ecosystem shifts*
 - Water to ice
 - Tree-less to tree

Alpine biotic responses to climate change

- Range shifts upward
 - Tree-line moving up
 - Size of trees
 - Abundance (recruitment)
- If cold-adapted, alpine organisms may not be able to keep going up (top of mountain)
 - E.g., Pika (discussion paper to come)
- Phenology
- Population increase or decrease