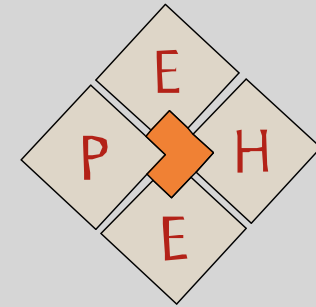


Biodiversity and Disturbances long-term ecological studies

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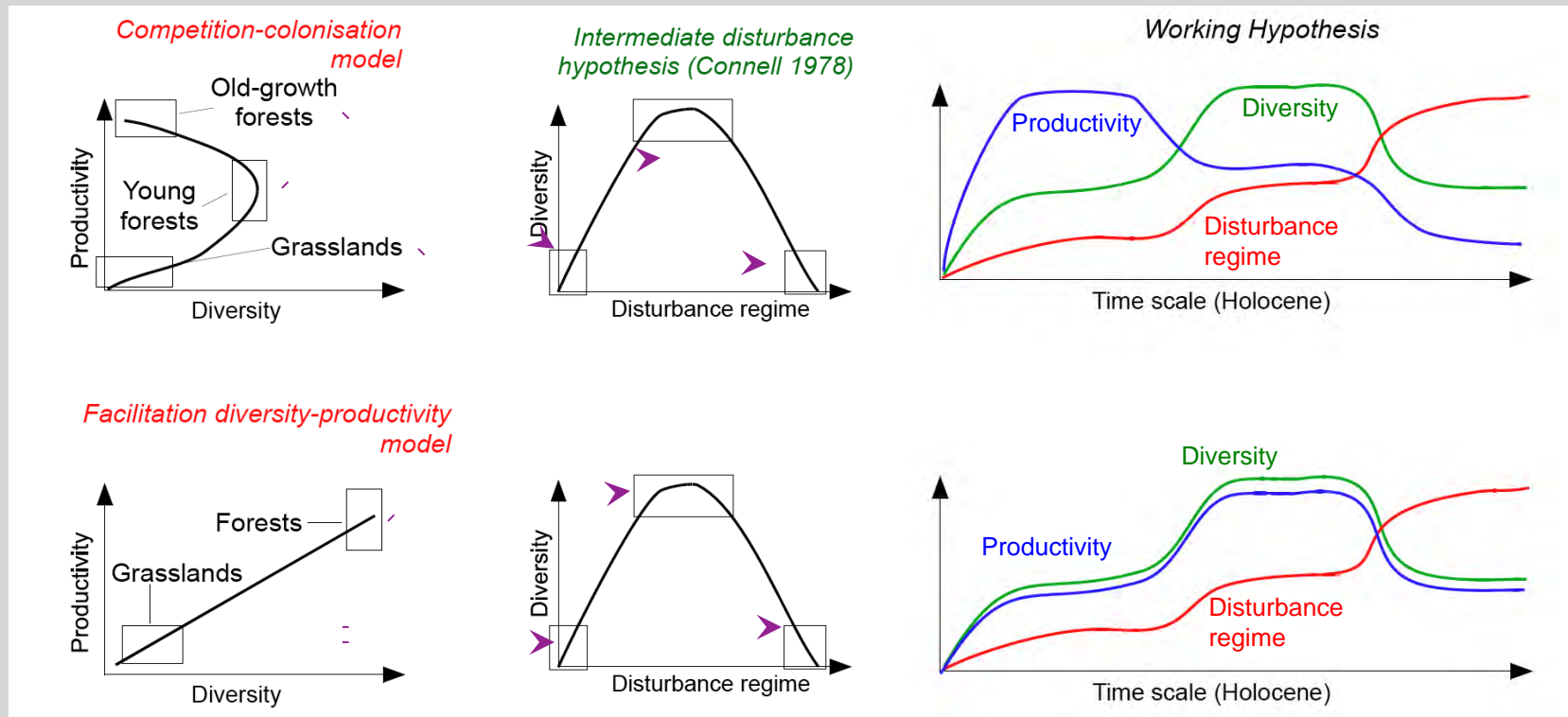
□ Questions

- How disturbance regimes control the diversity and the productivity and the diversity-productivity relationships

□ Aims

- To review methods to estimate the diversity of paleo-community
- To propose new pathways to assess correctly the paleo-diversity
- To test the relationships between paleo-fires and diversity in diverse European and North-American ecosystems
- To determine other forest disturbances that could be analysed on long-term ecological studies (avalanches, insect outbreaks)

Establishing a theoretical framework



Conceptual sources: Connell, 1978, Science
 Hector et al., 1999, Science
 Mouquet et al., 2002, Ecology Letters
 Willis et al., 2010, Trends Ecol. Evol.

Problems to solve

- To assess community diversity:
**solving the problem of low-counts
of bio-proxies, the sampling effort, etc.**

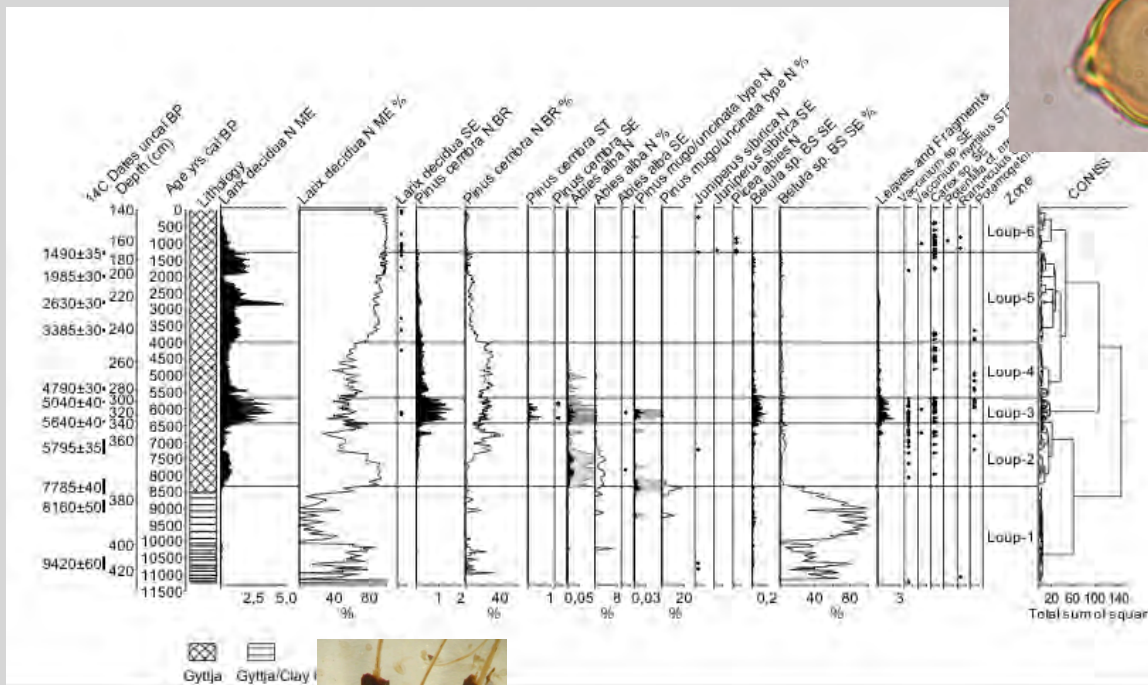
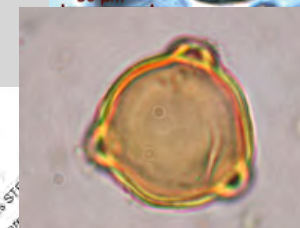
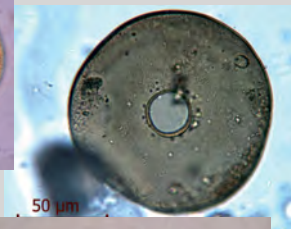
Rarefaction analysis

$$E(T_n) = \sum_{i=1}^T 1 - \frac{\binom{N - N_i}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

Heck et al. (1975) Ecology
Birks & Line (1992) Holocene

- **pollen vs macroremains: redundancy or complementarity?**
- **Scaling the diversity in space and time**

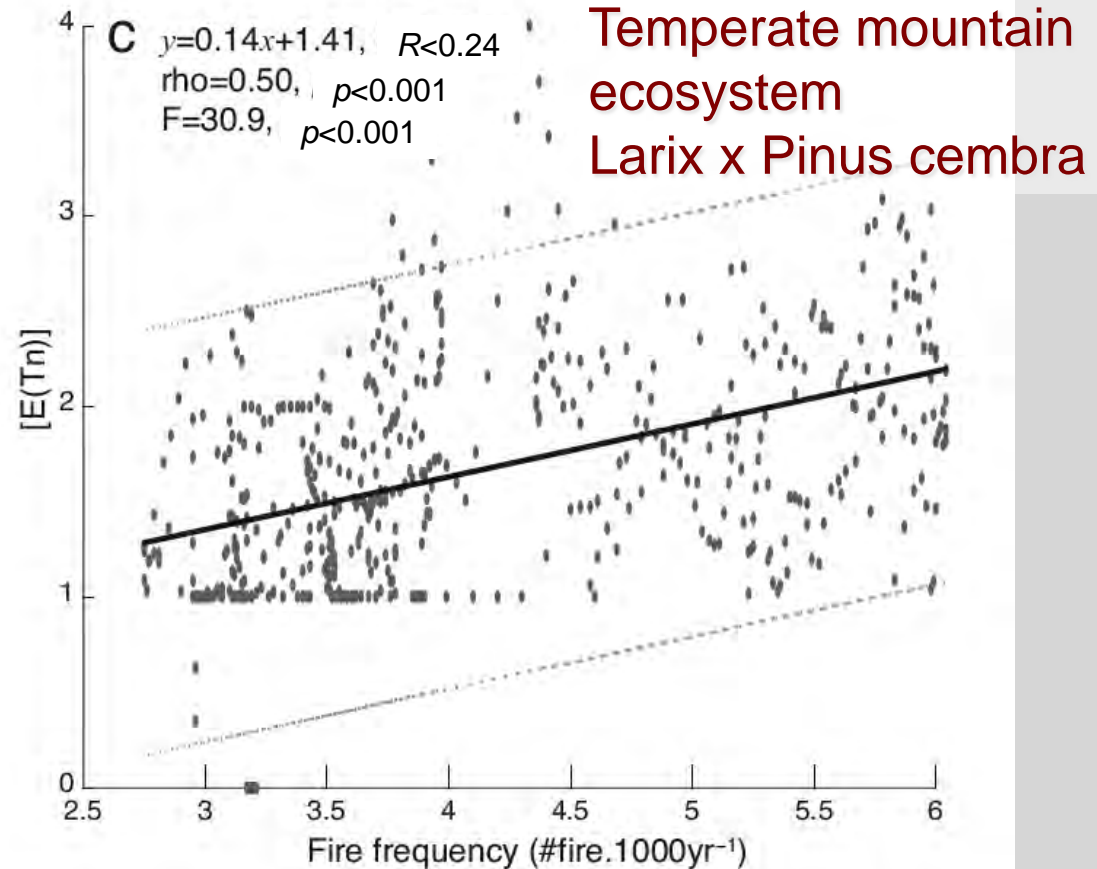
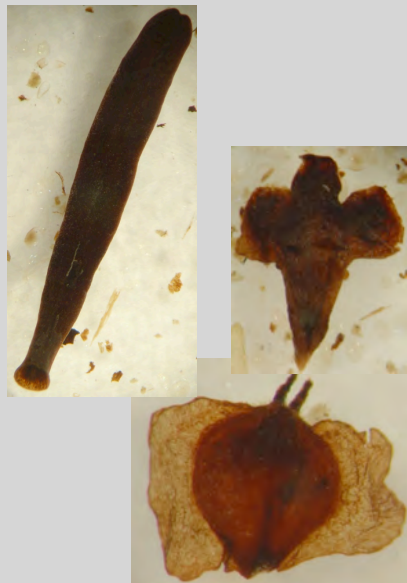
Bio-proxies for community diversity



Alpha-diversity ~ Fire frequency ?

Rarefaction analysis

$$E(T_n) = \sum_{i=1}^T 1 - \left[\frac{\binom{N - N_i}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}} \right]$$

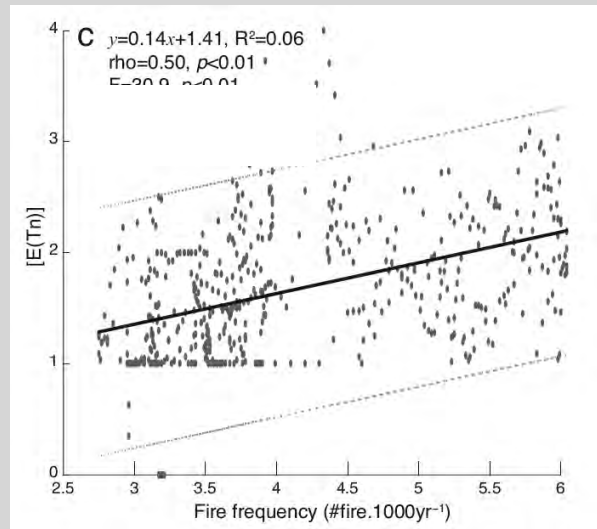


Blarquez et al. (2010) Journal of Ecology

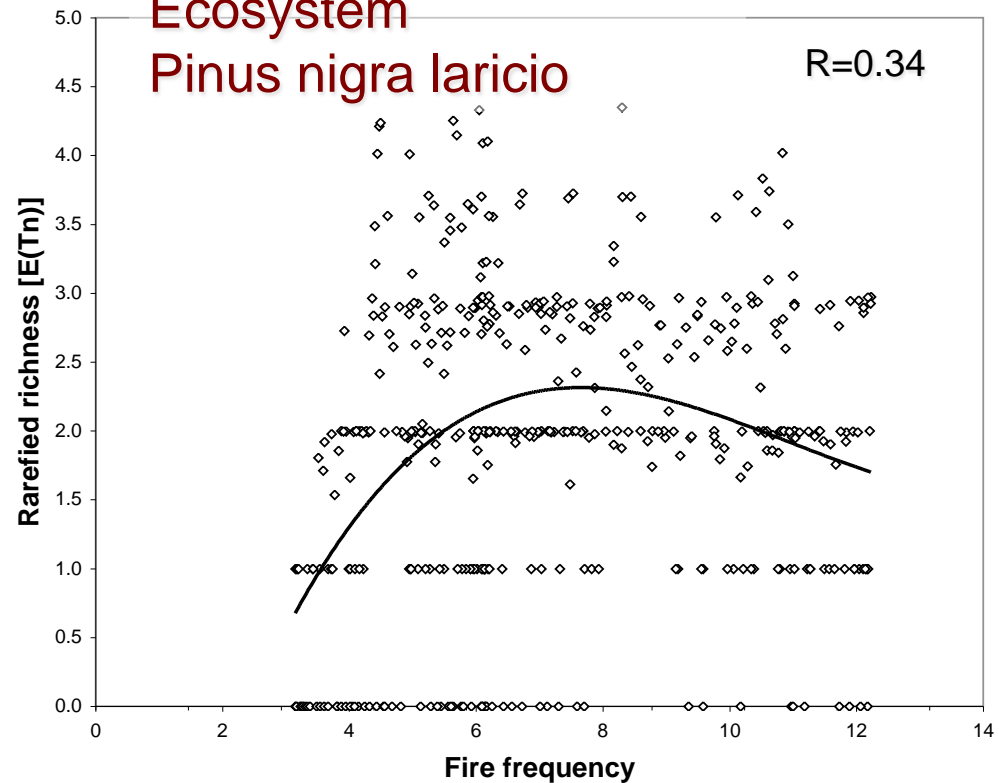
Alpha-diversity ~ Fire frequency ?

Rarefaction analysis

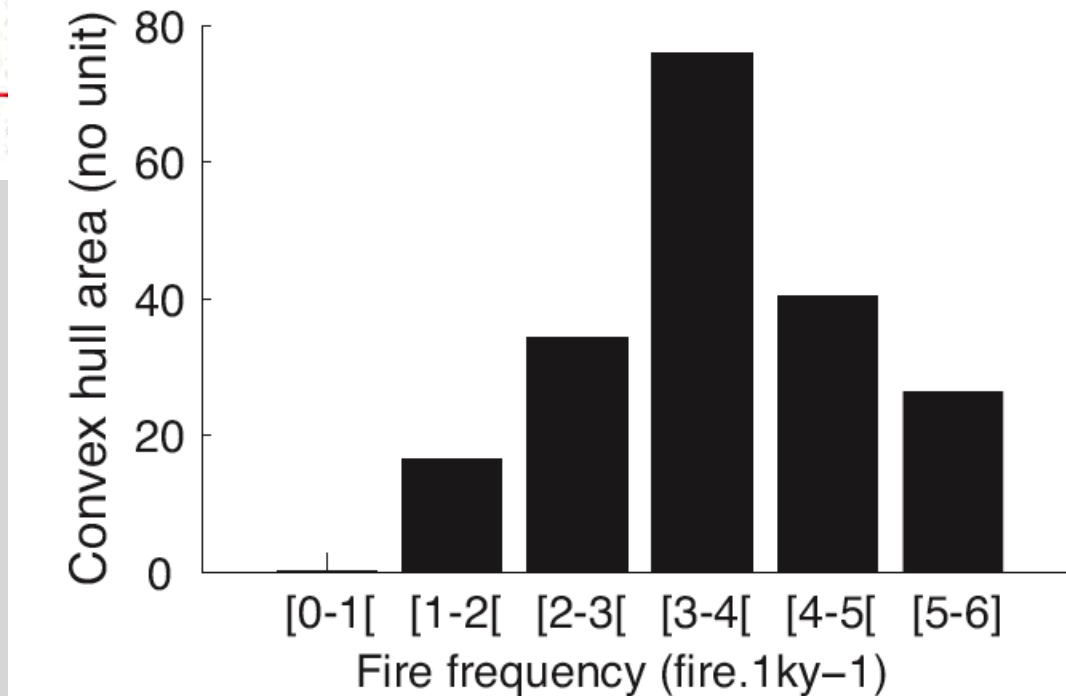
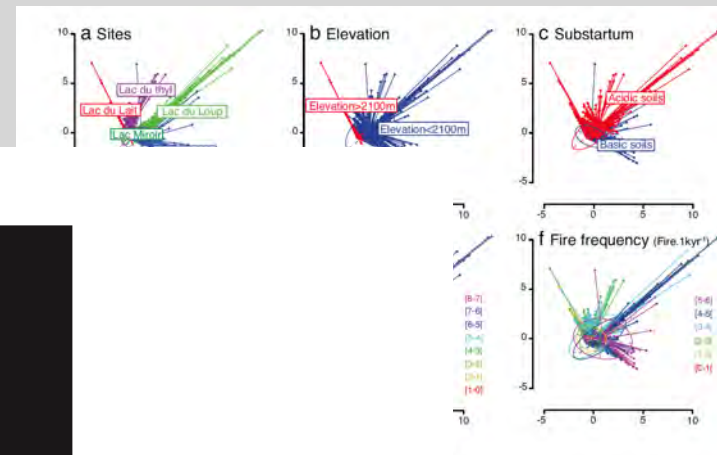
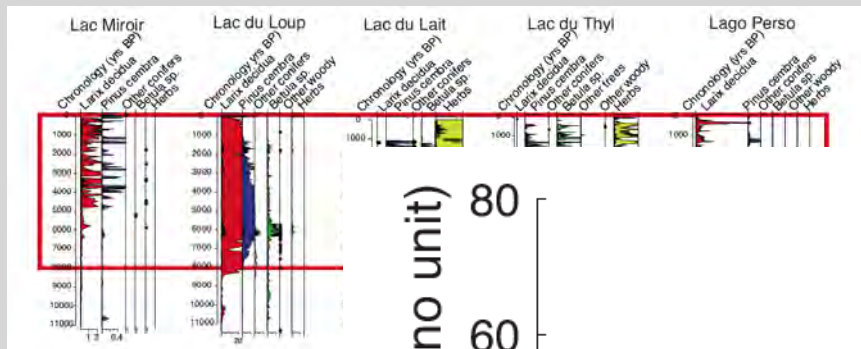
$$E(T_n) = \sum_{i=1}^T 1 - \frac{\binom{N - N_i}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$



Mediterranean mountain Ecosystem Pinus nigra laricio



Landscape (beta) diversity and fire



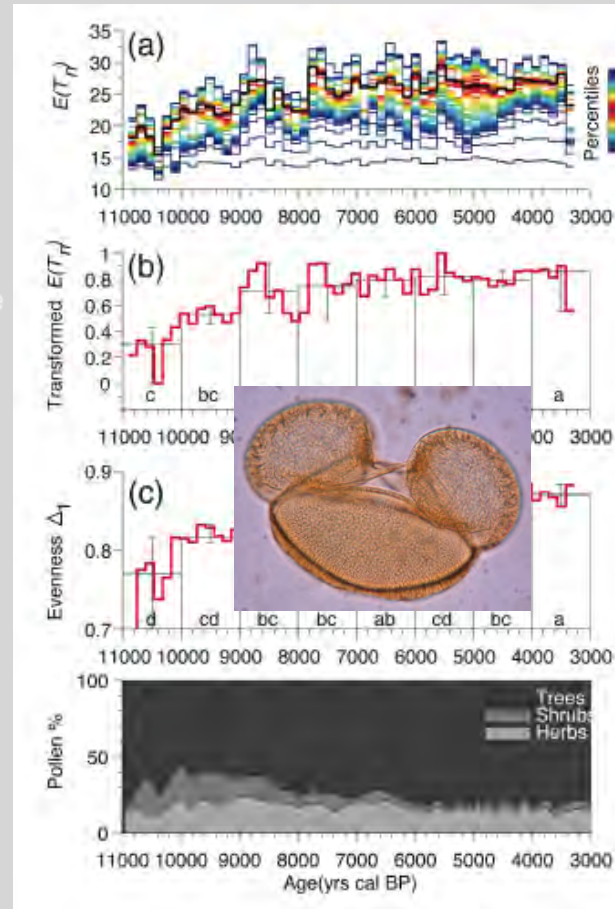
Scaling the paleo-diversity

Rarefaction analyses

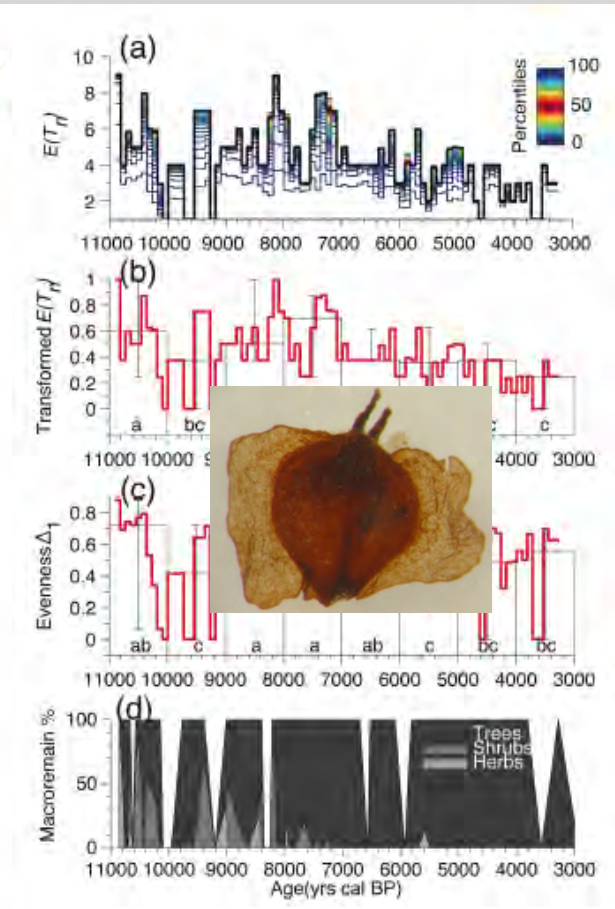
$$E(T_n) = \sum_{i=1}^T 1 - \frac{\binom{N - N_i}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

Heck et al. (1975) Ecology
 Birks & Line (1992) Holocene

Pollen

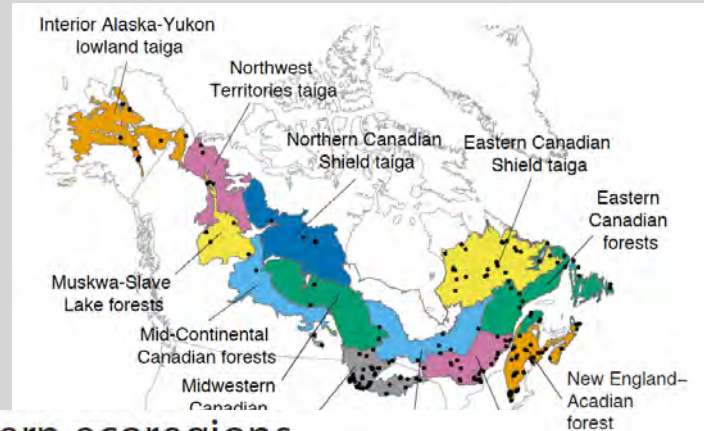


Plant macroremains

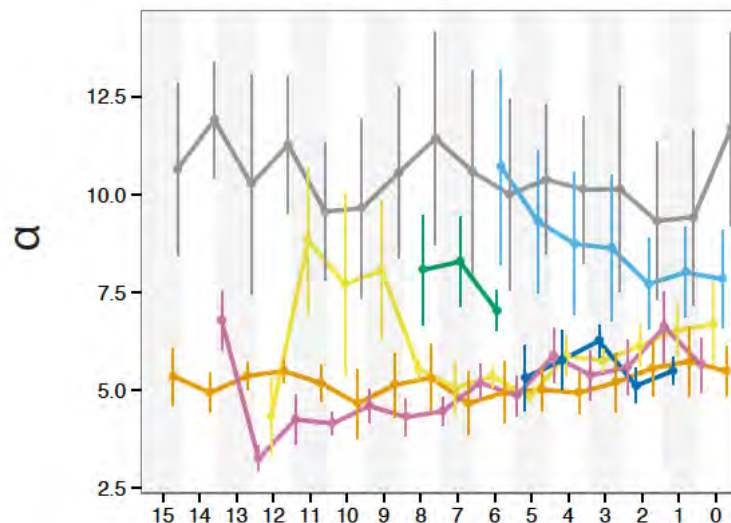


Blarquez, Finsinger, Carcaillet (2013) PLoS ONE

Pollen diversity dynamics: a biome-scale analysis



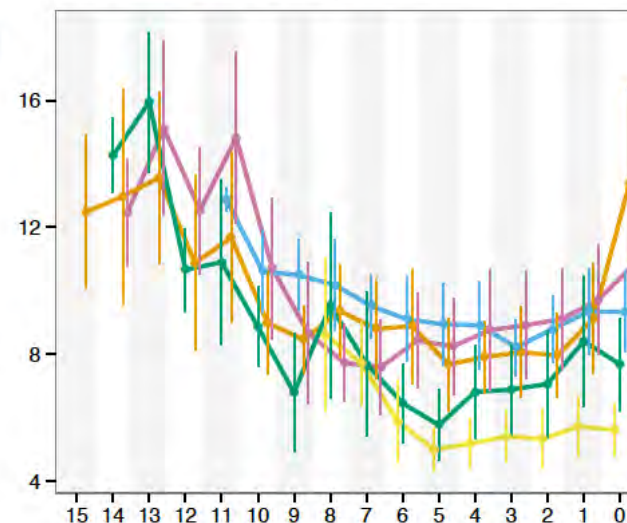
Western ecoregions



- Western Great Lakes forests (58)
- Interior Alaska-Yukon lowland taiga (8)
- Mid-Continental Canadian forests (3)
- Midwestern Canadian Shield forests (3)
- Muskwa-Slave Lake forests (4)
- Northern Canadian Shield taiga (4)
- Northwest Territories taiga (5)

Eastern ecoregions

(a)



- Eastern forest-boreal transition (26)
- New England-Acadian forests (39)
- Central Canadian Shield forests (9)
- Eastern Canadian forests (19)
- Eastern Canadian Shield taiga (27)

The origin of the modern diversity

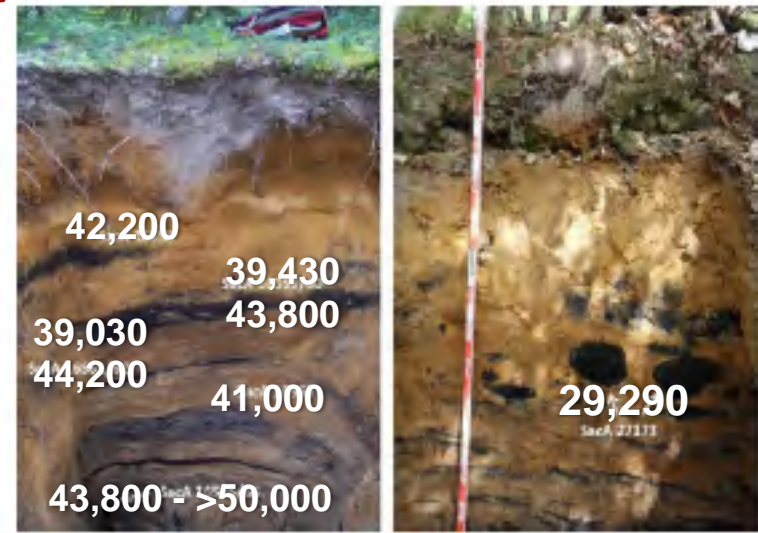
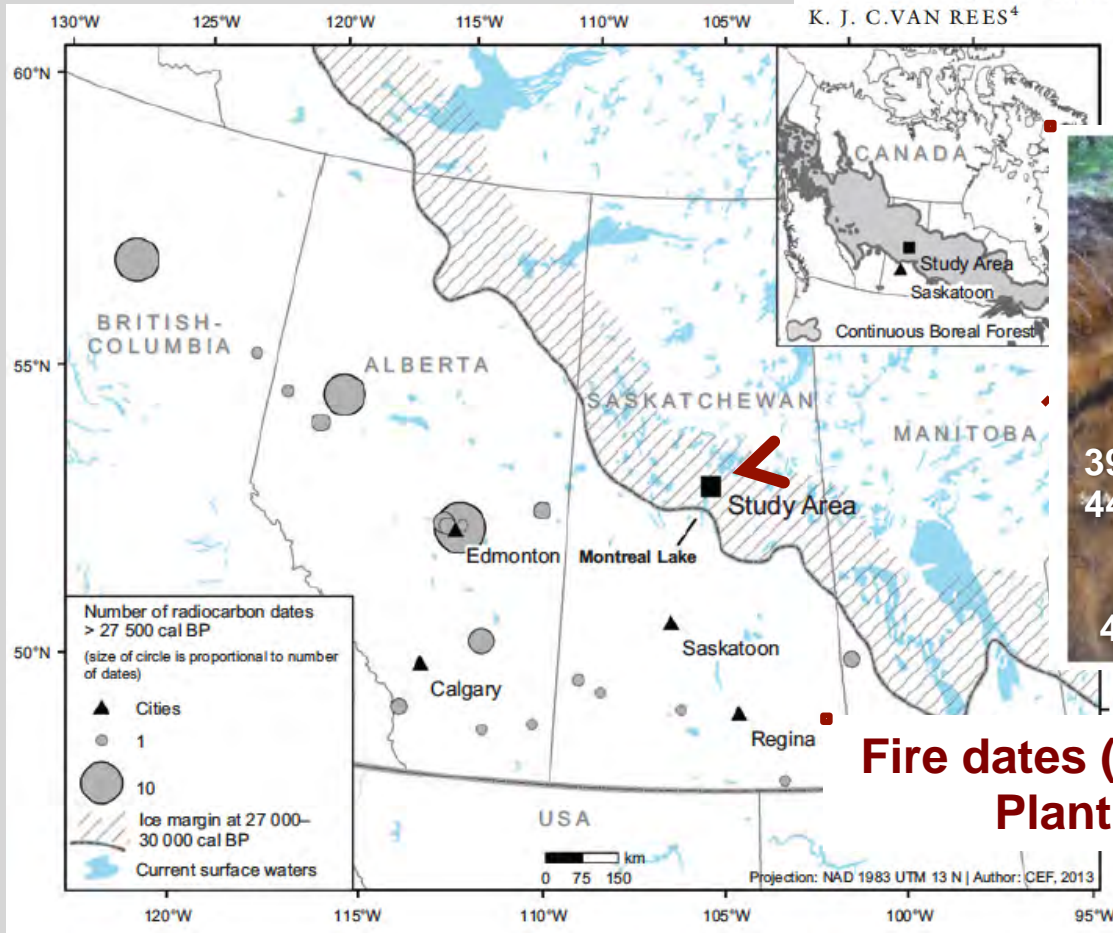
Geobiology

Geobiology (2014)

DOI: 10.1111/gbi.12076

Periglacial fires and trees in a continental setting of Central Canada, Upper Pleistocene

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Fire dates (17 ¹⁴C): [50,000-27,000 cal BP]
Plant: *Pinus*, *Picea* and *Abies*

Thanks to students, post-docs & colleagues

