



# Changes in functional and taxonomic diversity under climate and land-use changes - a 170 years perspective

**S. Marta**<sup>1</sup>, M. Brunetti<sup>2</sup>, R. Manenti<sup>1</sup> & G.F. Ficetola<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Environmental Science and Policy, University of Milan

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate (CNR-ISAC)

### **Recent changes in climate and land-use**

Changes in climate and land-use are widespread globally



Separate and synergic effects on biological diversity

## Multiple facets of biological diversity: TD vs FD

Studies on biodiversity loss mainly focus on Taxonomic diversity (TD)



#### **Replacement of species identity vs Replacement of species function**

### The temporal dimension of diversity

Long-term studies on biodiversity trends are hampered by the lack of information on past species distribution

ClimCKmap (Marta et al.): 8,445 species 268,977 records 1680-2006 CE



6 taxonomic groups (3 amphibians vs 3 terrestrial) and 631 species

9,009 records / 272 cells \* years / 6 functional traits

ad-hoc estimated temperature and precipitation data

Aims

### Effects of land-use and climate changes on biodiversity



### Temporal changes in $\alpha$ diversity

#### **Taxonomic diversity**



**Functional diversity** 



2

1

# **Temporal** β diversity

#### **Taxonomic diversity**







#### **Functional diversity**



# **Concluding remarks**

Data generally supported our hypotheses at both the  $\alpha$ - and the  $\beta$ - levels

#### α level

✓ increasing diversity following population density: sampling bias

 $\checkmark$  evidence for positive effects of **rewilding** and increasing **temperatures** on  $\alpha$ TD and  $\alpha$ FD, respectively

### β level

- ✓ resistance of structured communities
- ✓ evidence for a "stress reduction" hypothesis
- ✓ precipitation showed an effect opposite to the expected one