

**Title:**

**Comparing Warming and Grazing Effects on Birch Sapling Growth in the Tundra Environment – a 10 Year Experiment**

**Authors & affiliations:**

*A. Hofgaard<sup>a</sup>, J.O. Løkken<sup>b</sup>, L. Dalen<sup>b,c</sup>, and H. Hytteborn<sup>b,d</sup>*  
*<sup>a</sup> Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, Trondheim, Norway; <sup>b</sup> Dept. of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway; <sup>c</sup> Present address: The Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim, Norway; <sup>d</sup> Plant Ecology, Dept. of Ecology and Evolution, Uppsala University, Sweden*

**Abstract:** (Your abstract must use **Normal style** and must fit in this box. Your abstract should be no longer than 300 words. The box will 'expand' over 2 pages as you add text/diagrams into it.)

**Background:** Tree encroachment of tundra is a generally predicted response to climate warming. However, herbivory play an important role in structuring tundra systems and responsiveness to warming.

**Aims:** To experimentally test how grazing and increased growing season temperature influence growth and physiognomic stature of birch in the alpine zone.

**Methods:** Trait responses, of natural regenerated birch saplings, to warming (OTCs), changed grazing regime (exclosures) and unmanipulated conditions were analysed over a 10 year period (1999-2008). Effect of treatment over time and differences between treatments was analysed with repeated measures GLM and simple contrasts in GLM.

**Results:** Warming alone had no major effect on trait response, however significantly smaller leaves and increased number of short-shoots indicated warming related growth constraints. Grazing showed a strong hampering effect on most traits, conserving a low stature sapling stage characterized by fewer shoots and larger leaves, compared to non-grazed treatments.

**Conclusions:** The results points to a grazing controlled response to environmental change in the alpine tundra, with climate (warming) as a secondary force. This herbivore-driven concealing of expected climate-driven tree expansion emphasizes the necessity to consider changes in grazing regimes along with climate change, in order to avoid misleading interpretations regarding climate-driven tundra encroachment.

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