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Recent vegetation change (1980–2013) in the tundra ecosystems of the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands, NWT, Canada

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ABSTRACT

Change detection studies using remote sensing and plot-based sampling show that Arctic vegetation is changing. Most studies have focused on the proliferation of tall shrubs, but increased productivity in areas where shrub cover is low suggests that other functional groups may also be changing. To investigate vegetation change across the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands we analyzed high-resolution repeat air photos from 1980 and 2013. Thirty-eight image pairs were used to estimate changes in the cover of six functional groups (tall shrub, dwarf shrub, non-tussock-forming sedge, tussock-forming sedge, moss, and lichen). The spatial extent of our airphotos allowed us to investigate changes across four terrain types (high-center polygonal terrain, low-center polygonal terrain, shrub tundra, and tussock tundra). Our analysis shows that all four terrain types experienced absolute increases in shrub cover (+7.71% to 11.98%), with the expansion of dwarf shrubs playing an especially important role in regional change. Significant declines in lichen cover were also observed. While the consistency of shrub encroachment across terrain types suggests that changes were facilitated by shifts in broad-scale processes like temperature or precipitation, our data also indicate that differences in the magnitude of change were mediated by community structure and the availability of suitable microsites.

INTRODUCTION

A growing body of evidence shows that recent increases in air temperature are altering vegetation structure across the Arctic. At broad scales, long-term trends in the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), a measure of vegetation productivity derived from satellite data, indicate that Arctic vegetation is becoming more productive. This trend has been observed using NDVI data derived from multiple sensors, including AVHRR, MODIS, and LANDSAT, and has been coincident with accelerated temperature increases at high latitudes (Myneni et al., 1997; Bhatt et al., 2010; Beck and Goetz, 2011; Fraser et al., 2014). Evidence from

air photo comparisons, plot-scale observations, and experimental warming suggests that these broad-scale increases in productivity in the Arctic have occurred as a result of increases in tall shrub cover—largely alder, willow, and birch species (Tape et al., 2006; Lantz et al., 2010; Beck and Goetz, 2011; Fraser et al., 2011; Myers-Smith et al., 2011). Plot-scale experiments (Walker et al., 2006), shrub dendrochronology (Forbes et al., 2010; Myers-Smith et al., 2015), and permanent plot studies (Elmendorf et al., 2012b) at sites across the tundra biome also demonstrate a clear connection between observed shrub expansion and rising temperatures.

Although tall shrubs are clearly playing a central role in high latitude vegetation change, additional

research is required to investigate the contribution and fate of other functional groups, including dwarf shrubs, sedges, lichens, and mosses. Increased productivity in areas where shrub cover is lower (Tape et al., 2006; Olthof et al., 2008; Beck and Goetz, 2011) suggests that increases in other functional groups are also contributing to the changes in productivity observed at broad scales. Evidence from experiments also suggests that the cover of lichen and moss has declined in response to regional warming (Cornelissen et al., 2001; Walker et al., 2006; Hudson and Henry, 2010; Elmendorf et al., 2012a; Zamin et al., 2014), but more work is required to confirm and explain the nature of these changes.

Understanding the nature of Arctic vegetation change is important because variation in the cover of plant functional groups will result in significant impacts and feedbacks in tundra ecosystems. Increases in tall and dwarf shrub cover can modify surface energy exchange and snowpack (Sturm et al., 2001; Marsh et al., 2010; Myers-Smith et al., 2011; Gill et al., 2014) and can alter microclimate conditions affecting hydrology, near-surface ground temperatures, terrain stability, and soil carbon flux (Mack et al., 2004; Lantz et al., 2012; Nauta et al., 2015). The loss of mosses, graminoids, and lichens may have a negative effect on tundra species richness, which could have implications for food webs and ecosystem services (Myers-Smith et al., 2011). For example, declines in the abundance of lichens are particularly concerning because their loss has the potential to negatively impact caribou and reindeer populations and affect hunting and herding practices (Cornelissen et al., 2001; Joly et al., 2007). Additionally, the loss of macrolichens is concerning because they can be important for nitrogen fixation and nutrient cycling, have negative effects on seed establishment, and make substantial contributions to carbon storage (Cornelissen et al., 2001).

In 2013, we obtained a series of ultra-high-resolution image pairs (~2–4 cm) from 1980 and 2013 that provide an unprecedented opportunity to study the nature of regional vegetation change in the Low Arctic. The aim of this research is to use these images to systematically assess changes in the cover of six plant functional groups (tall shrubs, dwarf shrubs, non-tussock-forming sedges, tussock-forming sedges, mosses, and lichens) in four

terrain types (high-center polygonal terrain, low-center polygonal terrain, tussock tundra, and shrub tundra) across the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands.

METHODS

Study Area

The Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands is characterized by low, rolling hills and thousands of small lakes (Rampton, 1988; Burn and Kokelj, 2009; Ecosystem Classification Group, 2012). The majority of the landscape is covered by clayey silts underlain by fine-grained, ice-rich tills (Aylsworth et al., 2000; Kokelj and Burn, 2004; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2011). Polygonal peatlands in small lacustrine deposits, created by thermokarst lake drainage throughout the Holocene, are also common (Kokelj et al., 2014; Steedman et al., 2016).

Our entire study area falls within the Arctic Bioclimate Subzone E as identified in the Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map (Walker et al., 2005). The majority of the study region is composed of four terrain types, including shrub tundra, tussock tundra, high-center polygonal terrain, and low-center polygonal terrain. Upland areas are dominated by shrub tundra, which is characterized by *Alnus viridis* subsp. *fruticosa* (Rupr.) Nyman, *Salix* spp., *Betula glandulosa* Michx., *Betula nana* L., *Rhododendron tomentosum* subsp. *decumbens* (Aiton) Elven & D.F. Murray, and *Rubus chamaemorus* L. (Ecosystem Classification Group, 2012; Fraser et al., 2014). The nomenclature for vascular plants used here follows Elven et al. (2011). Tundra dominated by tussock-forming sedges (e.g., *Eriophorum vaginatum* L.) is also common in the study area (Ecosystem Classification Group, 2012). Low-lying areas are often characterized by high-centered polygonal terrain in which *Rhododendron tomentosum* subsp. *decumbens*, *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Betula* spp., and lichens (*Cladina* spp., *Cetraria* spp.) dominate the polygon centers, while sedges (e.g., *Carex* spp. and *Eriophorum* spp.) characterize the wet troughs between polygon centers (Gamon et al., 2012). Low-centered polygonal terrain also occurs in wet low-lying areas (Ecosystem Classification Group, 2012) and is dominated by non-tussock-forming sedge species (including *Carex* spp. and *Eriophorum* spp.), as well as dwarf shrubs (e.g., *Rhododendron tomentosum* subsp. *decumbens*, *Arctous rubra* [Rehder & E. H. Wilson] Nakai, and *Betula* spp.), which are found on

the high ridges between low-lying centers. High- and low-center Polygonal terrain covers approximately 15% of the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands (Steedman et al., 2016). Individual study sites within the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands (Fig. 1) were selected to represent these four terrain types and to provide the largest geographic coverage possible.

Analysis of Repeat Photographs

To estimate changes in the cover of plant functional groups, we compared fine-scale (1:2000) historical (1980) and recent (2013) air photos from the region. The historical images were captured between 6 and 8 August 1980 using two Vinten 492 S/N cameras with 76.2 mm lenses attached to the wingtips of a Cessna 180 (Sims, 1983). These color-infrared (CIR) images were shot using Kodak Aerochrome Type 2443 film and were originally used to assess reindeer winter

rangeland and quantify fruticose lichen cover (Sims, 1983). On 7 and 8 August 2013 these images were re-captured in color using a 16 megapixel Nikon D7000 camera with a 35 mm lens mounted to a Bell 206 Long Ranger helicopter (Fraser et al., 2014). The spatial resolution of the images in both years is equivalent to 1:2000 scale or ~2–4 cm (Sims, 1983; Fraser et al., 2014). To our knowledge, these aerial photo pairs represent the highest resolution aerial images used in a vegetation change detection study in the Arctic.

Georeferencing of the 1980 and 2013 photo pairs was performed in ArcMap 10.2 using first-order polynomial transformations and nearest neighbor resampling methods. The first step in this process involved referencing the 2013 color photos to 2004 color orthophotos (1:30000; Northwest Territories Centre for Geomatics, 2004). The TIF formatted images produced by this process (geotifs) had an average RMS error of 0.24 m (range: 0.0062–0.74 m). The 1980

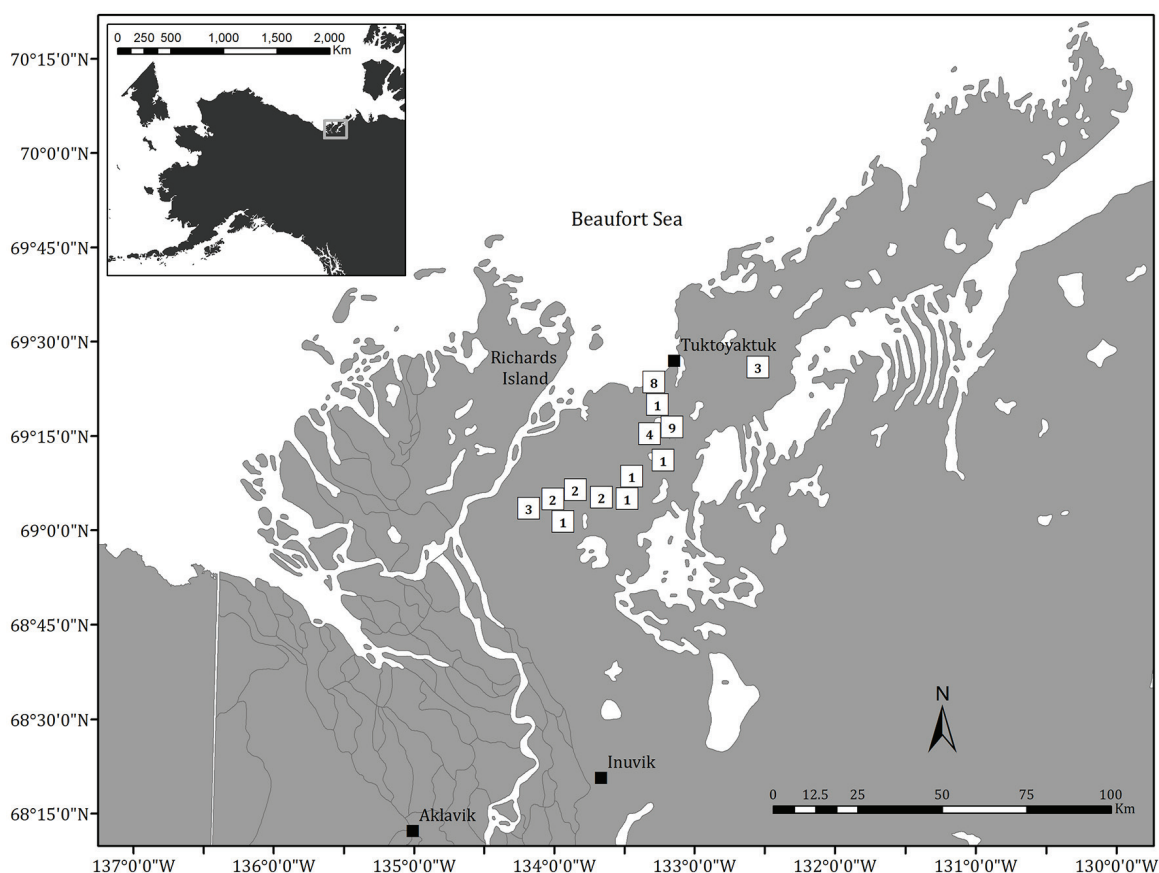


FIGURE 1. Map showing the location of the study site within the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands. The number in each box indicates the number of photo pairs in each area. Communities are shown as solid black boxes. Inset map shows the position of the mapped area in the western Canadian Arctic.

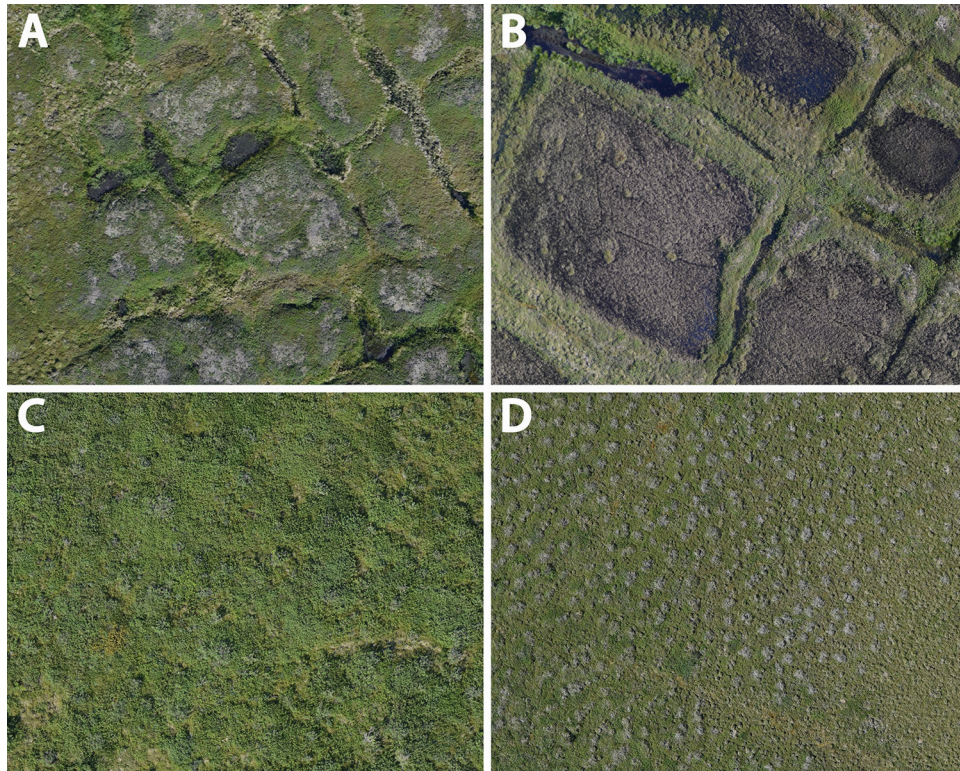


FIGURE 2. Aerial photos representative of the four terrain types that were used in our assessment of vegetation change in the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands. (A) High-center polygonal terrain, (B) low-center polygonal terrain, (C) shrub tundra, and (D) tussock tundra. The smaller circular clumps in image (D) are tussocks, and the larger, lighter colored clumps are earth hummocks. Each image covers approximately 1200 m², with the exception of (C), which covers approximately 600 m².

CIR images were then georeferenced using the 2013 geotifs. These georeferenced images had an average RMS error of 0.35 m (range: 0.08–0.81 m). After georeferencing, the matched photo pairs were cropped to a common extent to prepare them for classification.

Classification

To evaluate changes in plant functional group cover in the past three decades, we selected between 8 and 10 sites covered by repeat photographs in each of the following terrain types: high-center polygonal terrain ($n = 10$), low-center polygonal terrain ($n = 8$), shrub tundra ($n = 10$), and tussock tundra ($n = 10$) (Fig. 2). Since tundra fires can facilitate shrub expansion (Lantz et al., 2010, 2012; Fraser et al., 2014), we avoided image pairs that overlapped with tundra fires that burned in the past 50 years. To estimate plant functional group cover on these images, we generated up to 100 random points for each matched photo pair. In order to ensure that these points were distributed across each

image, the minimum allowable distance between these points was set to 2 m. Photo pairs that did not cover enough area to accommodate 100 points were only used when no other sites were available. In total, four low-center polygon sites and two tussock tundra sites had less than 100 points (between 42 and 99 points).

Subsequently, the dominant functional group at each point was classified as either tall shrub, dwarf shrub, tussock-forming sedge, non-tussock-forming sedge, moss, lichen, or water (Fig. 3). Classification was based on image tone, brightness, texture, shadow, and context (Table 1) and was performed while viewing images at scales between 1:50 to 1:100. Distinguishing criteria were developed using field data collected in 2013 and 2014 in which functional group abundance was recorded and ground-based photos of vegetation visible in the repeat photos were taken. Tall and dwarf shrubs were distinguished by the degree of internal and external shadow present in the imagery, with tall shrubs clearly rising higher than all other vegetation (Table 1).

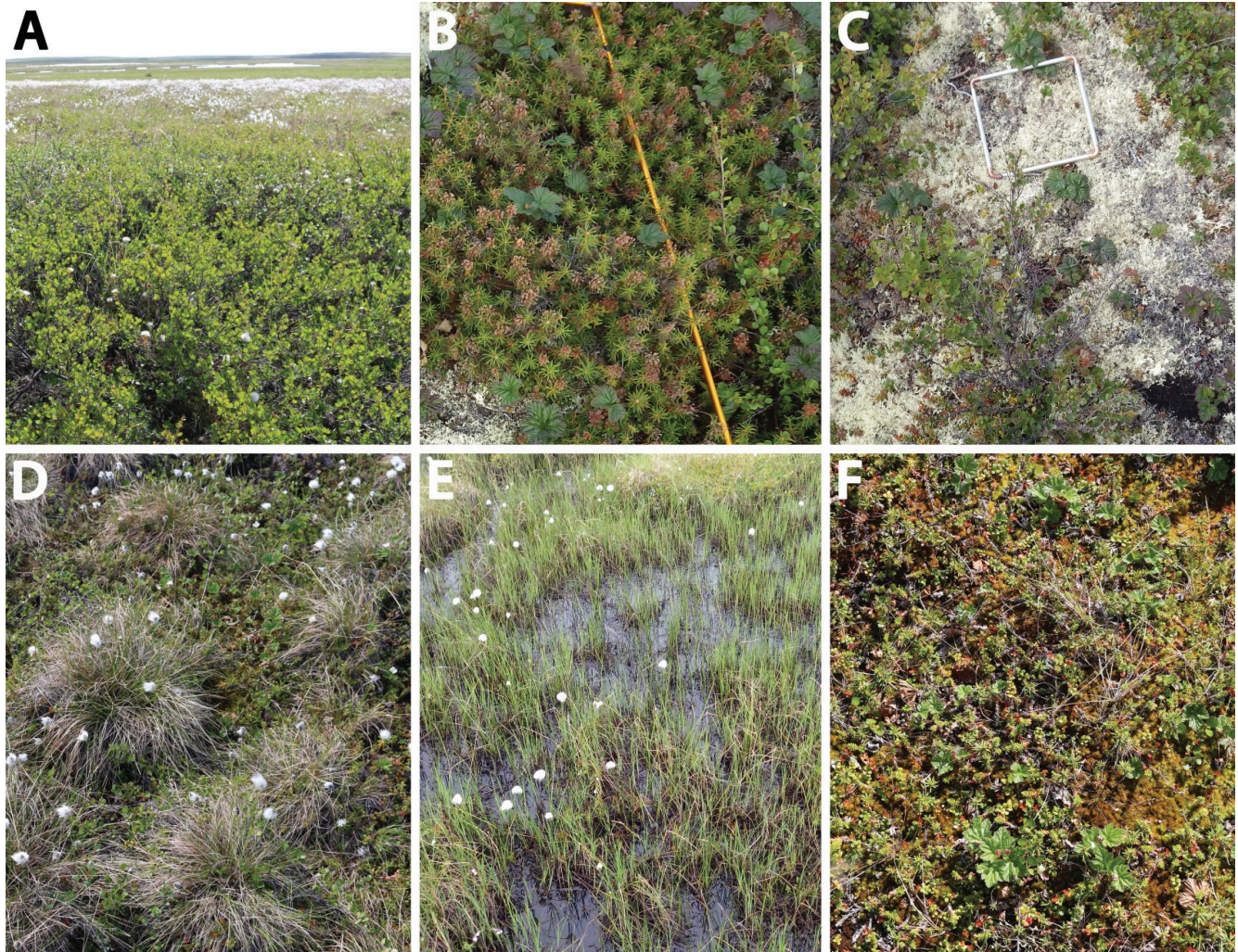


FIGURE 3. Photos showing examples of the six plant functional groups investigated in this paper. Images were taken during ground-truthing on 5 July 2014. (A) Tall shrub (*Betula glandulosa*; over 40 cm), (B) dwarf shrub (mainly *Rhododendron tomentosum* subsp. *decumbens*; less than 40 cm), (C) lichen (*Cladonia* spp.), (D) tussock-forming sedge (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), (E) nontussock-forming sedge (*Carex* spp. and *Eriophorum* spp.; most often occurring in wet areas), and (F) moss; (predominantly *Sphagnum* spp.; interspersed with a variety of other species).

Field Surveys

To investigate the impacts of shrub encroachment on lichen biomass and vascular plant diversity we also used the repeat photographs to select 40 *Shrub Overtopped Sites*. These areas were dominated by lichen in 1980, but visibly overtopped by vegetation in 2013. We also selected 38 sites that were dominated by lichen in both 1980 and 2013 (*Unaltered Sites*). These 78 plots, which were clustered in 9 areas within the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands, were accessed by helicopter in 2014. In the field, each site was located using a GIS-enabled tablet displaying the georeferenced air photos from 2013. Once a plot was located, we positioned a

1 m² quadrat around the plot centroid and captured a vertical photo of this area. Subsequently these photos were used to estimate the percent cover of vascular plants in each plot. Next, we randomly positioned a 20 × 20 cm quadrat inside the 1 m² quadrat and harvested all of the lichens within the sample frame. Lichens were separated from plant litter and soil, dried, and then weighed.

Statistical Analysis

To test for significant differences in functional group cover between 1980 and 2013, we used the GLIMMIX procedure in the SAS software

TABLE 1

Criteria used to classify points by functional group for color infrared (1980) and color and color (2013) imagery.

Functional Group	Distinguishing Features 1980 Color Infrared Imagery	Distinguishing Features 2013 Color Imagery
Tall Shrub	Dark pink or purple, occasionally interrupted by white branches; significant texture; prominent external shading	Dark green, occasionally interrupted by white branches; significant texture; prominent external shading
Dwarf Shrub	Ranging from vibrant red to red-orange to pink; significant to medium texturing; some external shading	Ranging from vibrant green to yellow-green; significant to medium texturing; some external shading
Lichen	Bright white or pale blue; appears quite flat; minimal texture; no external shading	Pale gray or white; appears quite flat; minimal texture; no external shading
Tussock-forming Sedge	White or pale blue; clearly distinguished as spherical clumps (popcorn-like appearance); some external shading; wispy texture	Pale green; clearly distinguished as spherical clumps; some external shading; wispy texture
Non-tussock-forming Sedge	Ranging from soft white-pink to vibrant pink; most often occurring in or near water; wispy texture; little external shading	Vibrant green, but paler when sparse; most often occurring in or near water; wispy texture; little external shading
Moss	Dark or pale orange, especially when occurring in the troughs of high-center polygonal terrain and other crevices; peach colored in flatter areas; minimal texture; no external shading	Rusty orange, especially when occurring in the troughs of high-center polygonal terrain and other crevices; pale green-brown in flatter areas; minimal texture; no external shading
Water	Black; completely flat; no texture	Dark blue or dark gray; flat; no texture

package to construct generalized linear mixed models (Littell et al., 2006). Cover was modeled as *events/trials*, where *events* represented the number of times a functional group was encountered at a site, and *trials* denoted the total number of points within that site. These mixed models used a binomial distribution and a logistic link function. We treated year (1980 and 2013) as a fixed effect and site as a random effect using the subject option to specify our repeated measures design. Degrees of freedom were approximated using the Kenward-Roger method. Because we were only interested in the differences between years for specific functional groups in each terrain type, we evaluated individual models for each combination of these factors and reported pairwise comparisons that were significantly different at three levels ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$). Pairwise comparisons were conducted using the unadjusted p values provided by the LSMEANS option for multiple comparisons. To test for significant differences in lichen biomass between overtopped and unaltered sites, we used the MIXED procedure in SAS. In this analysis we modeled site status (unaltered or overtopped)

as a fixed effect and site area as a random effect. Degrees of freedom were approximated using the Kenward-Roger method.

RESULTS

Our analysis of repeat photographs shows that the vegetation in the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands changed significantly between 1980 and 2013. Observed changes varied among terrain types, but, generally, shrubs and lichens were the most strongly impacted. In high-centered polygonal terrain, significant increases in tall and dwarf shrub cover of 1.4% and 10.5%, respectively, were accompanied by a decrease in lichen cover of 10.4% (Fig. 4). The cover of standing water in high-centered polygonal terrain also declined by 1.5%, but the change was only marginally significant (Fig. 4). While change in moss cover was not statistically significant, moss declined in 70% of the high-center polygon sites sampled (Table 2). No change in tussock-forming sedge was observed in this terrain type (Fig. 4).

In low-centered polygonal terrain, dwarf shrub cover increased significantly by 7.7%, and the cover of standing water decreased by 3.9% (Fig. 4).

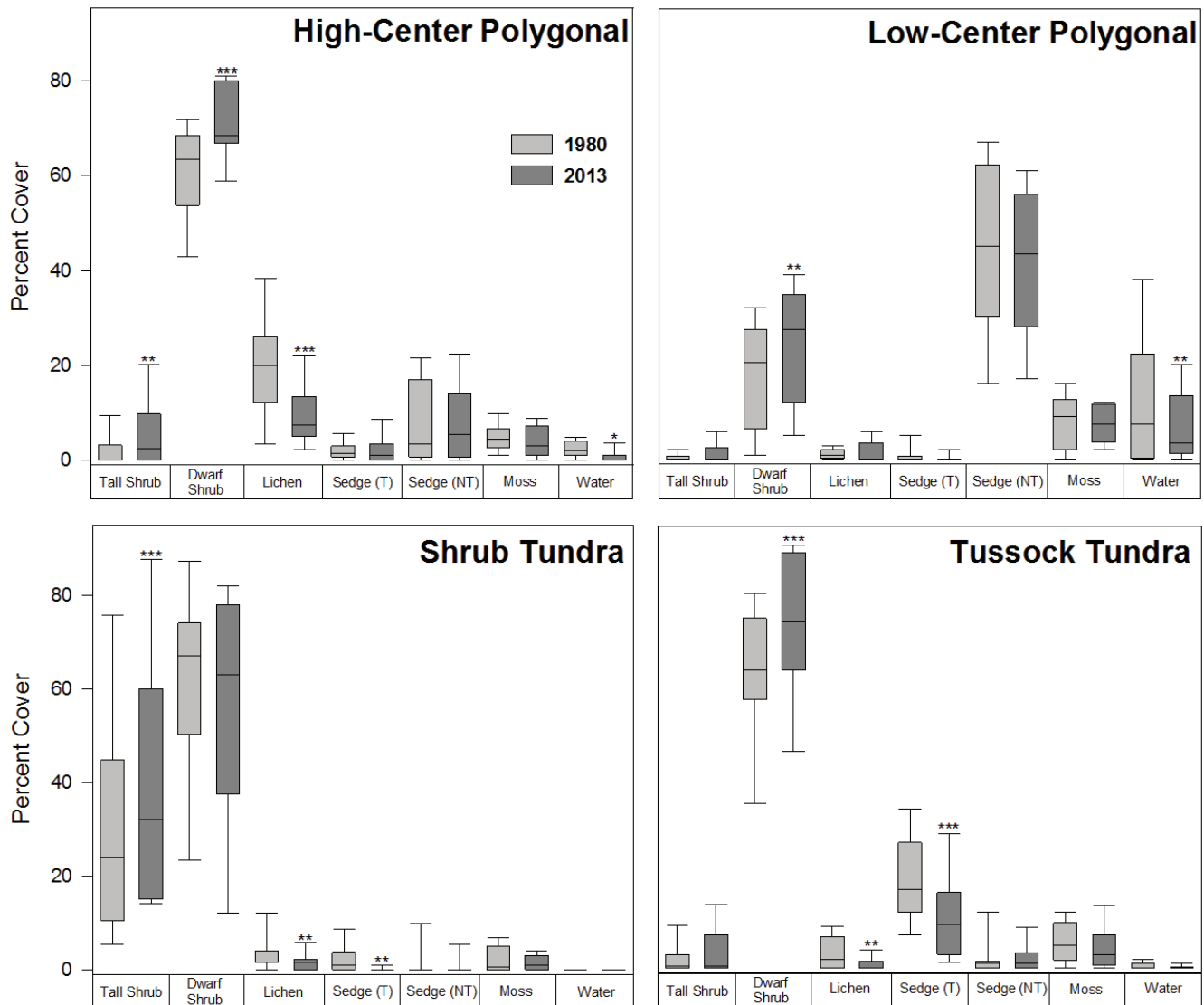


FIGURE 4. Plant functional group cover estimates in 1980 and 2013 using aerial photos in four terrain types: High-Center Polygonal Terrain, Low-Center Polygonal Terrain, Shrub Tundra, and Tussock Tundra. The solid black line inside each box represents the median value, the ends of the boxes represent the 25th and 75th percentiles and the whiskers show the 10th and 90th percentiles. Asterisks denote significant differences between means at several significance levels: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

Increases in dwarf shrub cover were observed in all 8 low-center polygon sites (Table 2). While not statistically significant, tall shrub cover increased slightly, and sedges and moss showed minor declines (Fig. 4).

In shrub tundra, tall shrub cover increased by 12.0% (Fig. 4) and increases in shrub cover were observed at all 10 sites (Table 2). The cover of lichen and tussock-forming sedges decreased by approximately 1.8% and 1.6%, respectively (Fig. 4). Other, nonstatistically significant changes included a 4.9%

decline in dwarf shrub cover, and small decreases in non-tussock-forming sedge and moss cover (Fig. 4). There was no water present in any of the shrub tundra sites that were examined.

In tussock tundra sites, we observed a significant increase in dwarf shrub cover (+11.0%) and declines in lichen cover (−1.6%) and tussock cover (−7.7%; Fig. 4). A reduction in tussock cover was observed in all 10 sites in this terrain type (Table 2). Evidence of overtopping and intertussock shrub growth, which has been observed in several other

TABLE 2

Consistency of changes in functional group cover shown as the percentage of the total number of sites for each terrain type exhibiting increases, decreases or no change.

<i>Terrain Type</i>	<i>Functional Group</i>	<i>Sites Showing Increasing Cover (%)</i>	<i>Sites Showing Decreasing Cover (%)</i>	<i>Sites Showing No Change (%)</i>
High-center Polygonal (10 sites)	Tall Shrub	50.00	10.00	40.00
	Dwarf Shrub	80.00	20.00	0.00
	Lichen	20.00	80.00	0.00
	Tussock-forming Sedge	30.00	40.00	30.00
	Non-tussock-forming Sedge	40.00	40.00	20.00
	Moss	20.00	70.00	10.00
	Water	10.00	70.00	20.00
Low-center Polygonal (8 sites)	Tall Shrub	37.50	0.00	62.50
	Dwarf Shrub	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Lichen	37.50	50.00	12.50
	Tussock-forming Sedge	12.50	25.00	62.50
	Non-tussock-forming Sedge	25.00	75.00	0.00
	Moss	50.00	50.00	0.00
	Water	37.50	50.00	12.50
Shrub Tundra (10 sites)	Tall Shrub	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Dwarf Shrub	30.00	60.00	10.00
	Lichen	0.00	70.00	30.00
	Tussock-forming Sedge	0.00	70.00	30.00
	Non-tussock-forming Sedge	0.00	10.00	90.00
	Moss	10.00	30.00	60.00
	Water	0.00	0.00	100.00
Tussock Tundra (10 sites)	Tall Shrub	30.00	10.00	60.00
	Dwarf Shrub	90.00	0.00	10.00
	Lichen	10.00	60.00	30.00
	Tussock-forming Sedge	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Non-tussock-forming Sedge	30.00	30.00	40.00
	Moss	30.00	60.00	10.00
	Water	10.00	20.00	70.00
All Terrain Types (38 sites)	Tall Shrub	55.26	5.26	39.47
	Dwarf Shrub	73.68	21.05	5.26
	Lichen	15.79	65.79	18.42
	Tussock-forming Sedge	10.53	60.53	28.95
	Non-tussock-forming Sedge	23.68	36.84	39.47
	Moss	26.32	52.63	21.05
	Water	13.16	34.21	52.63

repeat photo analyses (Chapin et al., 1995; Fraser et al., 2014), was often clear in our imagery (Fig. 5). Other changes in tussock tundra included non-significant increases in tall shrub and non-tussock-

forming sedge cover, and declines in moss and water cover (Fig. 4).

Field sampling showed that lichen biomass in areas of shrub encroachment was significantly

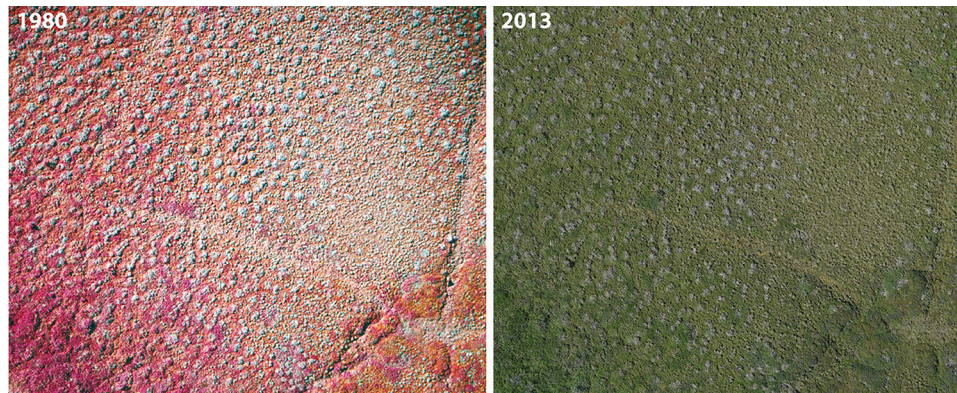


FIGURE 5. A portion of a 1980 (color infrared) and 2013 (color) photo pair taken over tussock tundra terrain. This photo pair highlights significant declines in tussock-forming sedge (light colored circles) with a corresponding increase in dwarf shrub cover. This trend is especially noticeable in the top right corner where tussocks are still visible in the 1980 image, but have been overtopped by dwarf shrubs in 2013.

lower than at unaltered sites (Fig. 6; $P < 0.001$). Vascular plants that dominated overtopped sites included *Betula nana*, *Rhododendron tomentosum* subsp. *decumbens*, and *Rubus chamaemorus* ($8.3 \pm 2.6\%$). These same species had lower cover at unaltered sites (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Increased Dwarf Shrub Cover and Lichen Decline

The quality of the repeat photos from the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands allowed us to distinguish

between several plant functional groups and assess their individual roles in the increasing productivity observed across the circumpolar north. Our analysis showed that dwarf shrub expansion has played an especially important role in these changes. Dwarf shrub cover increased significantly in all terrain types except shrub tundra, which was already dominated by tall and dwarf shrubs (Fig. 4). Shrub species like *Betula nana* may be particularly responsive to continuous warming because of physiological advantages that allow for increased dominance over other tundra species (Deslippe et al., 2011; Henry et al., 2012). For example, *Betula nana* has been shown to use belowground trans-

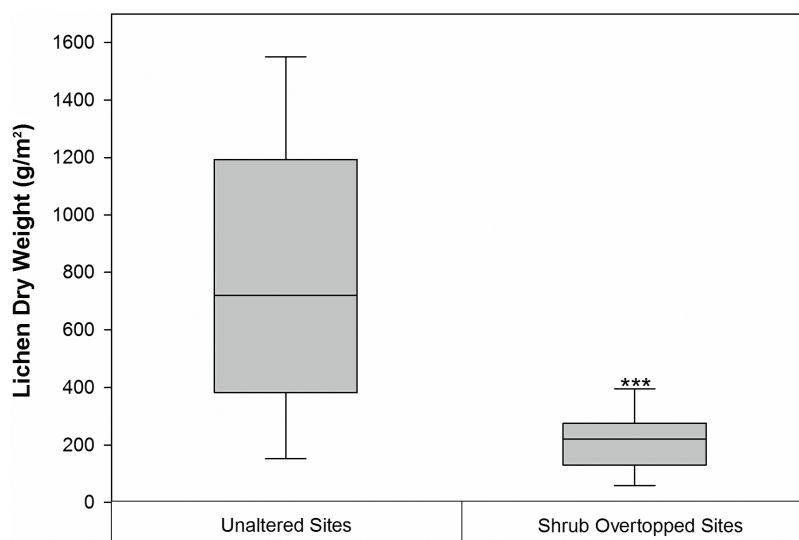


FIGURE 6. A comparison of lichen biomass (g/m^2) at sites dominated by lichen in both 1980 and 2013 (Unaltered Sites) with sites dominated by lichen in 1980, but overtopped by shrubs by 2013 (Shrub Overtopped Sites). The solid black line inside the box represents the median value, the ends of the boxes represent the 25th and 75th percentiles and the whiskers show the 10th and 90th percentiles. The asterisks denote a significant difference ($P < 0.001$) in lichen biomass between site types.

TABLE 3

Dominant cover found within Shrub Overtopped Sites and Unaltered Sites. Table shows the mean percent cover and the 95% confidence interval of the mean.

Species/Species Group	Mean Percent Cover for Shrub Overtopped Sites	Mean Percent Cover for Unaltered Sites
<i>Arctous</i> spp.	0.41 ± 0.54	0.55 ± 0.54
<i>Betula nana</i>	28.88 ± 6.85	9.47 ± 3.44
<i>Cyperaceae</i>	6.27 ± 3.56	3.74 ± 2.19
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	0.21 ± 0.22	0.38 ± 0.32
<i>Rhododendron tomentosum</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>	21.49 ± 6.28	10.77 ± 4.03
<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	8.33 ± 2.56	6.85 ± 1.83
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	4.29 ± 1.40	5.11 ± 3.38
Bryophytes	1.12 ± 0.41	2.18 ± 1.13
Lichens	22.24 ± 3.70	54.80 ± 5.72

fer through mycorrhizal networks to benefit from warming more than other species such as *Eriophorum vaginatum*, *Rhododendron tomentosum* subsp. *decumbens*, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L., *Salix* spp., and *Carex* spp. (Deslippe and Simard, 2011). The dominance of *Betula nana* has also been attributed to the development of long shoots that reduce the light available to other species (Bret-Harte et al., 2001). Flexible growth strategies such as these allow dwarf shrub species, like *Betula nana*, which was observed to be the most dominant species encroaching on lichen plots (Table 3), to expand more rapidly.

Our findings are largely consistent with other recent studies of Low Arctic vegetation dynamics. The majority of plot-based sampling studies and warming experiments have shown increases in the growth and cover of deciduous shrubs (Chapin et al., 1995; Walker et al., 2006; Lantz et al., 2010; Elmendorf et al., 2012b). Changes in shrub cover described in other remote sensing studies in the Canadian Arctic range from +3% to +15% over the past 25 to 30 yr (Fraser et al., 2011; Lantz et al., 2012), which is similar to the 1.4%–12.0% increase we observed. Although warming experiments have had effects on lichen cover ranging from observations of no change to instances where impacts were strongly negative (Zamin et al., 2014), our analysis shows that lichen cover declined by 1.6%–10.4%. Where lichen declines have been observed in other studies, they have been attributed primarily to the indirect effects

of shading and litter accumulation (Cornelissen et al., 2001; Walker et al., 2006; Hudson and Henry, 2010; Elmendorf et al., 2012a; Zamin et al., 2014). This explanation is consistent with our own findings as lichen decline coincided with increased shrub cover (Figs. 4–6) and lichen cover was not impacted in terrain where mean dwarf shrub cover was below 40% (Fig. 4). Our field sampling also confirms that shrub overtopping reduced lichen biomass by 73%.

Moss cover has been found to respond variably to climate warming experiments, showing both declines and increases with experimental warming (Jónsdóttir et al., 2005; Walker et al., 2006; Hudson and Henry, 2010; Elmendorf et al., 2012a; Hollister et al., 2015). We observed declines in moss cover in all four terrain types, but the differences were not significant (Fig. 4). The fact that we did not observe significant changes in moss cover was probably related to our limited capacity to detect moss using air photos. Since moss cover is found beneath most functional groups and is partly obscured by litter and other vegetation, it is likely that our results significantly underestimated total moss cover in all terrain types.

Differences Among Terrain Types

The spatial extent of the air photos allowed us to distinguish differences in the magnitude of change observed in four different terrain types: high-centered polygonal terrain, low-centered po-

lygonal terrain, shrub tundra, and tussock tundra. Variation in the magnitude of shrub proliferation in each terrain type was likely caused by differences in the community composition and the availability of microsites that provide suitable space for shrub establishment. In some cases, the initial composition of tundra communities has been observed to be an important controlling factor on response to moderate warming (Jónsdóttir et al., 2005). In Svalbard, for example, changes have been negligible partly because the community of species that are able to survive in such harsh conditions exhibit slow ecological response to change (Prach et al., 2009). The density of vegetative cover and availability of suitable microsites has also been shown to play a significant role in limiting the colonization of new species. For example, dense cover and a lack of physical space for establishment likely prevented the expansion of shrubs in a study near Tasiilaq in southeast Greenland (Daniëls et al., 2011).

In the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands, dwarf shrub expansion was likely the most extensive in high-

centered polygonal terrain because the main competition was lichen (Fig. 7). With a competitive advantage over functional groups like lichens, shrubs are able to proliferate quickly in these landscapes (Chapin and Shaver, 1996; Bret-Harte et al., 2001; Deslippe and Simard, 2011; Fraser et al., 2014). Extensive dwarf shrub expansion in tussock tundra was likely also related to the competitive advantage of shrubs over sedges (Chapin and Shaver, 1996; Bret-Harte et al., 2001; Deslippe and Simard, 2011) and the abundance of suitable microsites between tussocks and on the exposed surfaces of the earth hummocks (Tarnocai and Zoltai, 1978; Mackay, 1980; Fig. 5). This observation is also consistent with Epstein et al.'s (2004) prediction that vegetation changes in response to climate change will be most rapid in tussock tundra. Dwarf shrub expansion in low-center polygonal terrain was likely limited because saturated soils and standing water reduced suitable microsites for shrub establishment (Fig. 8). In shrub tundra, dwarf shrub expansion was

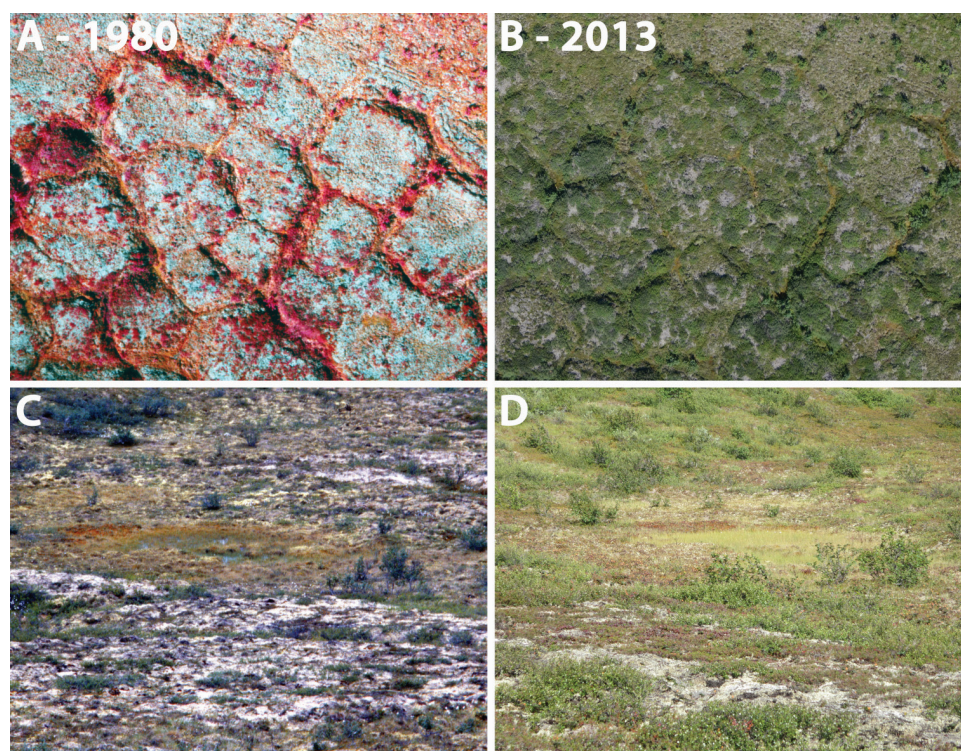


FIGURE 7. Vertical and oblique photos showing vegetation change in high-center polygonal terrain. Photos (A) and (B) show part of a 1980 (color infrared) and 2013 (color) photo pair highlighting the expansion of dwarf shrub cover over the polygon centers, which were previously dominated by a high cover of lichen. (C) and (D) are oblique images from 1980 and 2014 of a site that experienced a significant decline in lichen cover as dwarf shrub cover increased.

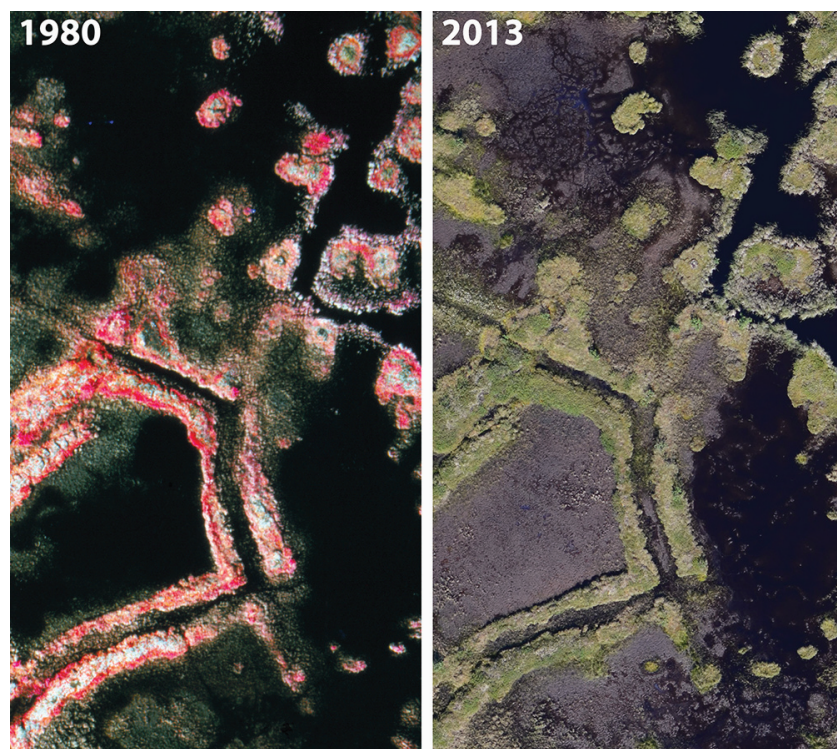


FIGURE 8. Part of a 1980 (color infrared) and 2013 (color) photo pair in an area of low-center polygonal terrain. Vegetation change in this terrain type was characterized by significant increases in dwarf shrub cover as well as significant declines in water. Both these changes are detectable in the photo pair, with dwarf shrub increases occurring on the high troughs between the low centers.

likely constrained by tall shrubs (Fig. 9), which decreased available space and increased shading. Furthermore, shading from tall shrubs may have decreased soil temperature and nutrient cycling (Blok et al., 2010), making successful dwarf shrub establishment less likely.

Drivers of Change

While the magnitude of change varied among terrain types, the consistency of shrub proliferation in all four distinct terrain types suggests that these changes were facilitated by widespread shifts in temperature and precipitation. This is consistent with Fraser et al.'s (2014) observation that increases in the canopy cover of shrubs are associated with increases in productivity across 85% of the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands, as well as Frost and Epstein's (2014) conclusion that widespread vegetation changes are likely indicative of large-scale climate dynamics.

The growing body of evidence demonstrating the influence of temperature and temperature-related feedbacks on shrub growth suggests that the vegetation changes we observed were partly driven by increased temperatures in the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands. Air temperatures have

increased by approximately 2 °C across the region since 1970 (Burn and Kokelj, 2009), and it is likely that this change has impacted both shrub growth and recruitment (Lantz et al., 2010, 2012). Plot-scale warming studies have also shown clear connections between vascular plant expansion and increasing temperatures (Chapin et al., 1995; Walker et al., 2006; Elmendorf et al., 2012b; Zamin et al., 2014).

It is possible that active layer deepening associated with warming (Åkerman and Johansson, 2008; Burn and Kokelj, 2009) has affected vegetation by increasing the amount of soil available for plant roots and by increasing nutrient availability and soil moisture. The notion that shrub proliferation has also been facilitated by increases in soil moisture is consistent with a circumpolar analysis of shrub growth rings showing greater climate sensitivity of shrub growth with increasing soil moisture (Myers-Smith et al., 2015). Similar results indicating the positive influence of moisture on shrub growth have been described in tundra vegetation analyses at sites around the world (Elmendorf et al., 2012a; Li et al., 2015; Cameron and Lantz, 2016). In comparison, substrate drying near Tasiilaq in southeastern Greenland is believed to be partly responsible for

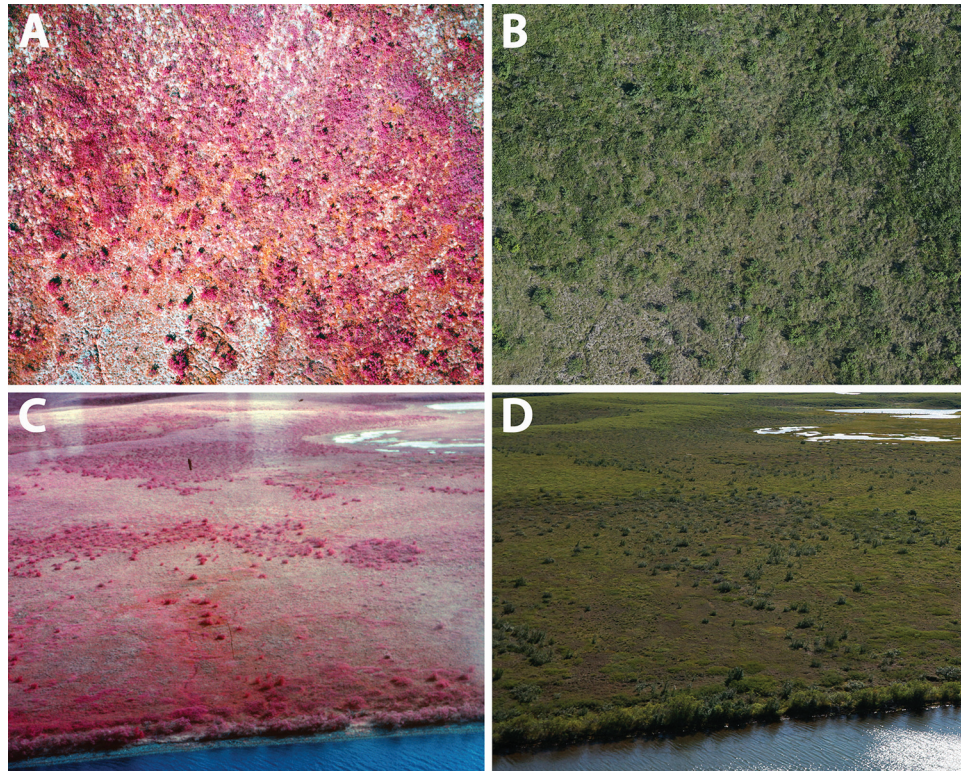


FIGURE 9. Vertical and oblique photos showing vegetation change across shrub tundra terrain. Photos (A) and (B) show part of a 1980 (color infrared) and 2013 (color) photo pair demonstrating declines in lichen cover (top half of image pair) and increases in tall shrub cover (right side of image pair) since the 1980s. (C) and (D) are oblique images from 1980 and 2014 of a site where tall shrubs (mainly alder) have expanded since 1980.

the relatively minor vegetation changes observed there, including small increases in some mosses and lichens (Daniëls and de Molenaar, 2011).

In other regions, authors have emphasized the importance of herbivores and their impacts on vegetation, including their ability to (1) influence shrub proliferation through the fertilization of soils; (2) increase ground space for germination; and (3) facilitate shrub and lichen decline through trampling and grazing (Jørgensen et al., 2013; Manseau et al., 1996; Myers-Smith et al., 2011). In the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands, it is unlikely that shrub expansion and lichen decline were driven by caribou grazing and trampling because shrub increases were observed at sites with high and low historical lichen cover (Fraser et al., 2014).

Implications

Our analysis of repeat photos shows that shrub cover has increased significantly in all the ma-

jor terrain types in the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands. A change of this magnitude is likely to have a significant impact on a range of ecological processes including net primary productivity, nutrient cycling, carbon storage, surface-energy balance, and near-surface ground temperatures (Sturm et al., 2001; Myers-Smith et al., 2011; Elmendorf et al., 2012a; Lantz et al., 2012). As litter accumulates, shrub proliferation may also contribute to increased wildfire frequency and intensity, which will facilitate more widespread vegetation changes (Lantz et al., 2010; Higuera et al., 2015). Regional climate, hydrology, permafrost temperatures, and terrain stability will also be impacted by altered microclimate conditions driven by increased shrub cover (Lantz et al., 2012). Significant declines in lichen cover and biomass between 1980 and 2013 have likely reduced habitat quality and the availability of food sources for caribou and reindeer (Walsh et al., 1997; Joly et al., 2007, 2009). These changes are also likely to negatively impact northern communities that

rely on hunting and herding practices (Walker et al., 2006). Additional investigations into the causes of landscape-scale variation in shrub proliferation are required in order to improve our interpretation of these observations. The use of high-resolution repeat photographs in this study suggests that ongoing work using repeat unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) surveys to understand vegetation change has potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the fine-scale processes controlling Arctic vegetation change (Fraser et al., 2016).

CONCLUSIONS

1. Using high resolution repeat aerial photos, our analysis shows that vegetation change in the Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands has been driven by dwarf and tall shrub expansion, which has occurred in four terrain types (shrub tundra, tussock tundra, high-center polygonal terrain, and low-center polygonal terrain). Vegetation composition was also altered as a result of declines in lichen species, which occurred in three of the four terrain types.
2. Variation in the magnitude of observed changes was likely influenced by differences in the community composition and the availability of suitable microsites that provide suitable space for shrub expansion.
3. Large-scale factors such as climate warming and increased soil moisture have likely contributed the most to observed changes.

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