

What is an alpine plant? Lawrence Harder

- 2 References: Körner, C. 2009. Alpine plant life, 2nd ed. Springer-Verlag; Nagy, L. & G. Grabherr. 2009. The biology of alpine habitats. Oxford University Press.
- 3 Alpine - above treeline (Saskatchewan Glacier from Parker Ridge)
- 4 Global occurrence - about 3% of Earth's terrestrial surface (Swiss Alps)
- 5 Alpine, but not necessarily mountainous (Tibetan Plateau, China: *Ligularia sagitta*)
- 6 Alpine, but not necessarily mountainous (Salinas Grandes, Argentina)
- 7 Why a treeline? (Cerro Catedral, Argentina)
- 8 Why a treeline? – Soil temperature and growing season at treeline (Körner & Paulsen 2004 Journal of Biogeography 31: 713–732)
- 9 Latitude and alpine zones
- 10 Tropical alpine (Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania)
- 11 Tropical alpine (Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania: *Dendrosenecio* [*Senecio*] *johnstonii*)
- 12 Tropical alpine (Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania: *Lobelia deckenii*)
- 13 Temperate alpine (Andorra)
- 14 Global alpine flora - ~10,000 species of alpine plants, ~4% of all flowering plants (*Penstemon rupicola*, *Incarvillea zhongdianensis*, *Lewisia columbiana* v. *wallowensis*)
- 15 Are alpine plants unique? (Cerro Catedral, Argentina: *Armeria maritima*)
- 16 Are alpine plants unique? (Forth of Firth, Scotland: *Armeria maritima*)
- 17 Physical consequences of high elevation (Abra del Acay, Argentina)
- 18 Physical consequences of high elevation – Temperature (French Pyrenees)
- 19 Adaptations to cold growing temperatures – hairy foliage (*Sausseria laniceps*: Hengduan Mountains, China)
- 20 Physical consequences of high elevation - Temperature and height (Snowy Mountains, Australia)
- 21 Boundary layer as a thermal oasis (Volcan Copahue, Argentina)
- 22 Boundary layer as a thermal oasis (Volcan Copahue, Argentina)
- 23 Decoupling of atmospheric and plant conditions (*Jovibarba globifera*, Malá Fatra Mountains, Slovakia)
- 24 Decoupling of atmospheric and plant conditions – Cushions > Prostrate dwarf shrubs > Rosette herbs > Tussock grass > Tall herbs and shrubs
- 25 Erect herbs and shrubs (*Roscoea cauleoides*, Yulong Xue Shan, China; *Gentiana punctata*, Lomnický štít, Slovakia)
- 26 Tussock grasses (Abra del Acay, Argentina)
- 27 Tussock grasses (*Chionochloa rubra*(?) Arthur's Pass, New Zealand)
- 28 Rosette herbs (*Calandrinia* sp., Copahue, Argentina; *Celmisia coriacea*, Arthur's Pass, New Zealand; *Primula cuneifolia*, Mt. Hiryama, Japan)
- 29 Prostrate shrubs (*Phyllodoce glanduliflora*, Cavell Meadows; *Dryas octopetala*, Ptarmigan Cirque; *Cotoneaster microphyllus*(?), Hengduan Mountains, China)
- 30 Cushion plants (*Oxalis erythrorhiza*, Cerro Catedral, Argentina; *Azorella compacta*, Abra del Acay, Argentina; *Cumulopuntia boliviana*, Abra de Potrerillos, Argentina)
- 31 Growth form variation in the mustard family (*Wasabia japonica*; *Ptilotrichum spinosum*; *Smelowskia calycina*; *Draba polytricha*)
- 32 Zonation within the alpine zone (Lomnický štít, High Tatras Mountains, Slovakia)
- 33 Zonation within the alpine zone – Lower alpine zone (Lomnický štít, High Tatras Mountains, Slovakia: *Pinus mugo*)
- 34 Lower alpine zone (*Campanula alpina*, *Gentiana punctata*, Lomnický štít, High Tatras Mountains, Slovakia)
- 35 Zonation within the alpine zone – Upper alpine zone (Lomnický štít, High Tatras Mountains, Slovakia)

- 36 Upper alpine zone (*Campanula polymorpha*, *Ranunculus glacialis*(?), Lomnický štít, High Tatras Mountains, Slovakia)
- 37 Zonation within the alpine zone – Nival zone (*Saxifraga carpatica*, Lomnický štít, High Tatras Mountains, Slovakia)
- 38 Physical consequences of high elevation – Temperature and aspect (French Pyrenees)
- 39 Maximum leaf temperature
- 40 Leaf tolerance of high temperatures
- 41 Unfamiliar neighbours (*Phlox kelseyi*, *Clematis columbiana* var. *tenuiloba*, *Penstemon debilis*, *Townsendia condensata*, *Dianthus haematocalyx*, *Vitaliana primuliflora*, *Opuntia polyacantha*)
- 42 Alpine adaptations – freezing resistance (*Silene acaulis*, Sunshine Meadows)
- 43 Alpine adaptations - meristems below ground (*Perezia* sp., Cerro Otto, Argentina)
- 44 Physical consequences of high elevation – Precipitation (Iruya, Argentina)
- 45 Precipitation dominated by location (Tibetan plateau, China)
- 46 Precipitation dominated by location (Puna, Argentina)
- 47 Precipitation dominated by location – Precipitation and exposure (Plateau Mountain facing west and east)
- 48 Precipitation dominated by location (Leeward, Mt. Hirayama, Hokkaido, Japan; *Caltha fistulosa*, *Pennellianthus frutescens*)
- 49 Precipitation dominated by location (Windward, Mt. Hirayama, Hokkaido, Japan)
- 50 Precipitation dominated by location (Windward, Mt. Hirayama, Hokkaido, Japan; *Dicentra peregrina*)
- 51 Local hydrology – Water is fluid
- 52 Local hydrology (Asahi-dake, Hokkaido, Japan)
- 53 Physical consequences of high elevation – Air pressure (Salinas Grandes, Argentina)
- 54 Physical consequences of high elevation – Ultraviolet radiation (*Cumulopuntia boliviana*, Abra de Potrerillos, Argentina)
- 55 Physical consequences of high elevation - UVB radiation during midsummer in the Alps (Nagy & Grabherr, 2009)
- 56 Flavonoids protect tissue against UV damage (*Arctostaphylos rubra*, Parker Ridge, Alberta)
- 57 Alpine soils – young and dynamic (Mt. Edith Cavell, Alberta)
- 58 Physical consequences of high elevation - Temperature and soil characteristics (Plateau Mountain, Alberta)
- 59 Soil development – (*Dryas drummondii*, Bow Summit and Athabasca Glacier)
- 60 Screes (Volcan Tronador (Chile) viewed from Cerro Catedral, Argentina)
- 61 Scree plants, Cerro Catedral, Argentina (*Nassauvia* sp., *Gaultheria pumila*)
- 62 Scree plants, Cerro Catedral, Argentina (*Loasa nana*, *Adesmia longipes*)
- 63 Scree plants, Cerro Catedral, Argentina (*Oxalis adenophylla*, *Azorella trifurcata*, *Oxalis erythrorhiza*)
- 64 Scree plants, Cerro Catedral, Argentina (*Calceolaria laguna-blancae*, *Viola sacculus*)
- 65 Active fine-grained soils (Cerro Chall-Huaco, Argentina)
- 66 Plants of fine-grained soils, Cerro Chall-Huaco (*Mulinum echinum*, *Mulinum leptacanthum*)
- 67 Plants of fine-grained soils, Cerro Chall-Huaco (*Nastanthus spathulatus*, *Tristagma nivale*)
- 68 Plants of fine-grained soils, Cerro Chall-Huaco (*Oreopolus glacialis*, *Viola columnaris*)
- 69 Developed organic soils – (Manrima, Tibetan plateau, China, 3500 m)
- 70 Meadow plants at Manrima, China (*Delphinium* sp., *Saussurea* sp.)
- 71 Meadow plants at Manrima, China (*Scutellaria* sp., *Halenia elliptica*)
- 72 Meadow plants at Manrima, China (*Gentiana* sp., *Gentiana* sp.)
- 73 Meadow plants at Manrima, China (*Pedicularis kansuensis*, *Pedicularis armata* var. *armata*)
- 74 Soil specialization (*Meconopsis horridula*, *Meconopsis punicea*: Tibetan Plateau, China)
- 75 What is an alpine plant? (*Helichrysum milfordiae*, Sani Pass, Lesotho)
- 76 The end (Salinas Grandes, Argentina)