



Plant phenological response to microclimatic variations in an alpine zone of Garhwal Himalaya

Rashmi Bijalwan*, Monika Vats and S. P. Joshi

Ecology Research Laboratory, Department of Botany, D.A.V. (P.G.) College, Dehra Dun-248001 (Uttarakhand), INDIA

*Corresponding author. E-mail: rashmibijalwan@gmail.com

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Abstract: The impact of microclimatic variations on the developmental stages of common alpine plant species at four primary phenology sites at Dayara meadow of Garhwal Himalayas (Uttarakhand) was studied. The study revealed that the variations in the topographical features and environmental conditions directly influenced the phenology of the alpine plant species. Site I and IV showed great variation in the timing of phenological phases whereas, site III and IV showed approximately similar phenological timings. *Anemone obtusiloba* and *Anaphalis contorta* showed early flowering whereas *Aconitum heterophyllum*, *Bupleurum longicaule* and *Parnassia nubicola* flowered in late August and early September. *P. nubicola* had a shorter flowering period whereas *Tanacetum longifolium* and *A. nepalensis* had the longest flowering period. *Taraxacum officinale* and *Geum elatum* flowered twice in the season.

Keywords: Alpine, Microclimatic variations, Phenology, Topographical features

INTRODUCTION

Phenology is the study of the timings of biological phases and the cause of their timings with regard to biotic and abiotic factors. Phenological events are affected by climatic factors like air temperature, soil temperature, precipitation, solar radiation, snow cover, etc and topographical factors like altitude, slope and exposure. High altitude ecosystems are characterized by short growing season and are therefore particularly sensitive to warming trends that affect the length of the growing season. It is believed that the strong correlation between phenology of plants and snowmelt period reflects the short growing season (Walker *et al.*, 1995). In spite of harsh environment, the alpine vegetation is highly variable in species richness. Variation in the topographical features directly influences the microclimatic conditions of the area thereby affecting the growth phases of the plant.

Sundriyal *et al.* (1987), Ram *et al.* (1988), Nautiyal *et al.* (2001) reported phenology of a number of alpine plant species from Garhwal Himalayan region. Other attempts to document the phenology of alpine plants include Bliss (1956), Billings and Mooney (1968), Ram and Arya (1991), Negi *et al.* (1992) and Kala (1999), Stinson (2004), Huelber *et al.* (2006) and, Vashishtha *et al.* (2009). The objective of the present study was to provide an account of variations in timing of phenology of most common alpine plant species at four different sites varying in topographical features and microclimatic conditions in Dayara, District Uttarkashi of Garhwal Himalaya.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study site: Dayara is located in district Uttarkashi of Garhwal Himalaya (30° 58' 171" N latitude and 78° 33' 551" E longitude) with an elevation ranging between 3308 and 4200 m. Timber line is at 3305 m., above it the vast expanses of flat land show great undulations with frequent hills. The area remains covered with snow from November to April. The snow free period was from May to October ensures vigorous growth of plant species. During the months of primary plant activities, the mean daily maximum temperature ranged between 13.1 and 18.8 °C and the mean daily minimum temperature between 4.3 and 8.8 °C. The period of clear sky was limited to a few morning hours and was followed by cloud and fog formation. The mean precipitation from May to October is 329.16 mm, was maximum being in the month of July. The high level of atmospheric moisture, precipitation, cloud cover and fog with resultant lower temperatures were the important factors in governing the flowering and fruiting of plants. On the basis of preliminary reconnaissance, four primary phenological sites were established in the study area in 2009. The sites had an extensive population of the ten selected plants for the phenological study. The four sites ranged from 3308m to 3600m and showed remarkable similarity in the vegetation composition but vary considerably in exposure, slope and depth of surface soil.

The environmental data viz. precipitation, wind velocity, relative humidity, temperature and solar intensity were measured during 2008. Instantaneous and cumulative

readings were taken at least once a week from early May to October. For precipitation, rain gauge of standard 8" diameter was placed. Instantaneous wind meters and cup anemometer produced data for determination of average wind velocities. Hygrometer, minimum - maximum thermometer, and luxmeter were used to determine relative humidity, mean temperature and solar intensity respectively. Soil temperature at 5cm depth was obtained by direct soil thermometer readings.

Phenological changes were observed visually to monitor how plants respond to climate variations. Therefore, detailed phenological records of the ten selected plants were taken from May to October in 2008. The studies were done at weekly interval. The various phenological phases recorded were growth initiation, vegetative phase, flowering, fruiting, seed formation and senescence. The existence of a particular phenophase was considered if 5% of the individuals showed that phenophase. The plants were categorized on the basis of growth initiation time as early (up to 2nd week of May) and late (May end to June). They were also categorized on the basis of flowering time as early (June), intermediate (July) and late (August). A brief description of the plants is given in Table 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The topographical and environmental characteristics of the sites are presented in Table 2. The soil temperature at 5cm depth at which many species showed most abundant root growth averaged between 7.2°C to 12.5°C. Site I and site III were moist while site II and IV were dry sites on the basis of soil moisture estimates. The analysis of soil samples revealed the clayey-loam texture, acidic nature (pH 4.8 - 5.8), rich organic matter (16-27%), and is low in soluble salts (conductivity 0.1 mmhos).

During May-October, the study area received 1975 mm rainfall, maximum being in the month of July (751mm). During this period the mean daily maximum air temperature ranged between 13.1-18.8 °C and the mean daily minimum between 4.3 and 8.8 °C (Table 1). The period of rainfall was during mid June to mid September and there was marked absence of typical summer with clear sky. It distinguishes the alpine climate of Garhwal Himalaya from that of lower Himalayan ranges.

The ten plants selected were all perennials. Out of these, two plants fall under dwarf erect forbs, five under dwarf spreading forbs, two under tall spreading forbs and only one under tall erect forbs. The perennating organs of these plants initiated to grow as soon as the snow melted. Out of the ten plants seven plants initiated their growth in the first week of May whereas *Aconitum heterophyllum* and *Parnassia nubicola* started it in the third week of May. *Bupleurum longicaule* was noticed as very late germinating forb among all. It initiated its growth late in

June. The month of May and June observed vigorous vegetative growth as the temperature increased. *Anemone obtusiloba* had the shortest vegetative phase while *Taraxacum officinale* took maximum time for vegetative growth followed by *Potentilla atrosanguinea*, *Geranium wallichianum* and *P. nubicola*. The plants showed much variation in the budding period. *Geum elatum* and *A. obtusiloba* took minimum time of only two weeks to open into flowers whereas *A. heterophyllum* had the longest bud phase of about six week. The flowering period of the ten forbs varied from mid June to early September. *Anemone obtusiloba* being an early flowering plant species bloomed in a short duration after bud enlargement whereas *A. heterophyllum*, *P. nubicola* and *B. longicaule* flowered in late August and early September. The flowering period varied for different plant species. *P. nubicola* was observed with minimum duration of flowering of only two weeks. On the other hand *Anaphalis contorta* and *Tanacetum longifolium* had the maximum duration of flowering. Fruiting began as early as July and peaked during late August. Gradual senescence started from August and was accelerated by the onset of severe climatic conditions by the end of September. *G. elatum* and *T. officinale* flowered twice showing deviation from the normal phenological pattern. The greatest variation in the timing of phenological phases for the species was recorded at site I and IV where as site III and IV present on totally opposite exposure have shown similar phenological timings (Fig. 1).

Timing of snow release strongly affects initiation of growth and flowering of most alpine species (Billings and Bliss, 1959, Holway and Ward, 1963, Holway and Ward, 1965, Spomer and Salisbury, 1968, Fareed and Caldwell, 1975, Bock, 1976 and Owen, 1976) so as the melting snow exposes the land, the early growing species initiate their development. Since the plant species under study were perennial, so most of them showed growth initiation in the month of May with the snow melt. Ambient temperature is suitable for the plant growth at the time of snowmelt and thus strongly favors the initiation of growth of plant species (Holway and Ward, 1965, Kudo, 1991, Kudo and Suzuki, 1999, Kudo and Hirao, 2006). Oberbauer and Billings (1981) have reported that the shallow root system of some alpine species favors early growth. Alpine ecosystems have limited resources available for plant growth and these resources are present for only a limited time, the phenology of growth and reproduction is thus of special interest in these systems (Sorenson, 1941, Billings and Bliss, 1959, Holway and Ward, 1965, Wielgolaski, 1975, Jackson and Bliss, 1984, Shaver *et al.*, 1986). Kudo and Hirao (2006), Ram *et al.* (1988), May and Weber (1982) and Holway and Ward (1965) reported that plant growth in alpine and tundra is controlled by the disappearance of snow cover.

Table 1. Phenological features of the selected plant species at the phenology sites of Dayara meadow of Garhwal Himalaya.

Plant Species	Family	Growth Form	Growth initiation Period	Flowering	Flower colour
<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> Wall.	Ranunculaceae	tall erect forb	late	Late	green
<i>Anaphalis contorta</i> (D. Don) Hook f.	Asteraceae	dwarf erect forb	early	Early	white
<i>Anemone obtusiloba</i> D. Don.	Ranunculaceae	dwarf spreading forb	early	Early	purple-white
<i>Bupleurum longicaule</i> Wall. ex DC.	Apiaceae	dwarf spreading forb	late	Late	black
<i>Geranium wallichianum</i> D. Don ex Sw.	Geraniaceae	tall spreading forb	early	intermediate	purplish pink
<i>Geum elatum</i> Hook f.	Rosaceae	dwarf spreading forb	early	Early	yellow
<i>Parnassia nubicola</i> Wall. ex Royle	Saxifragaceae	dwarf erect forb	late	Late	white
<i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i> Lodd.	Rosaceae	tall spreading forb	early	intermediate	crimson red
<i>Tanacetum longifolium</i> Wall. ex DC.	Asteraceae	dwarf spreading forb	early	intermediate	yellow
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber	Asteraceae	dwarf spreading forb	early	intermediate	yellow

Table 2. General characteristics of the primary phenology sites of Dayara meadow of Garhwal Himalaya.

Site	Elevation (m)	Exposure	Slope (°)	Average depth of top soil (inches)	Relative soil moisture and temperature conditions	Total rainfall (mm)	Mean maximum temperature (°C)	Mean minimum temperature (°C)
I	3308	Flat	5 -10	1 -3	moist and warm	1975	13.1 - 18.8	4.3 - 8.8
II	3428	South	20 -45	2 -6	dry and moderate	1950	13.8 - 17.9	4.6 - 8.8
III	3565	East	30 - 45	2 - 8	moist and cool	1945	12.4 - 16.2	3.8 - 7.4
IV	3600	West	40 - 60	1-5	dry and cool	1960	12.8 - 16.6	3.8 - 8.0

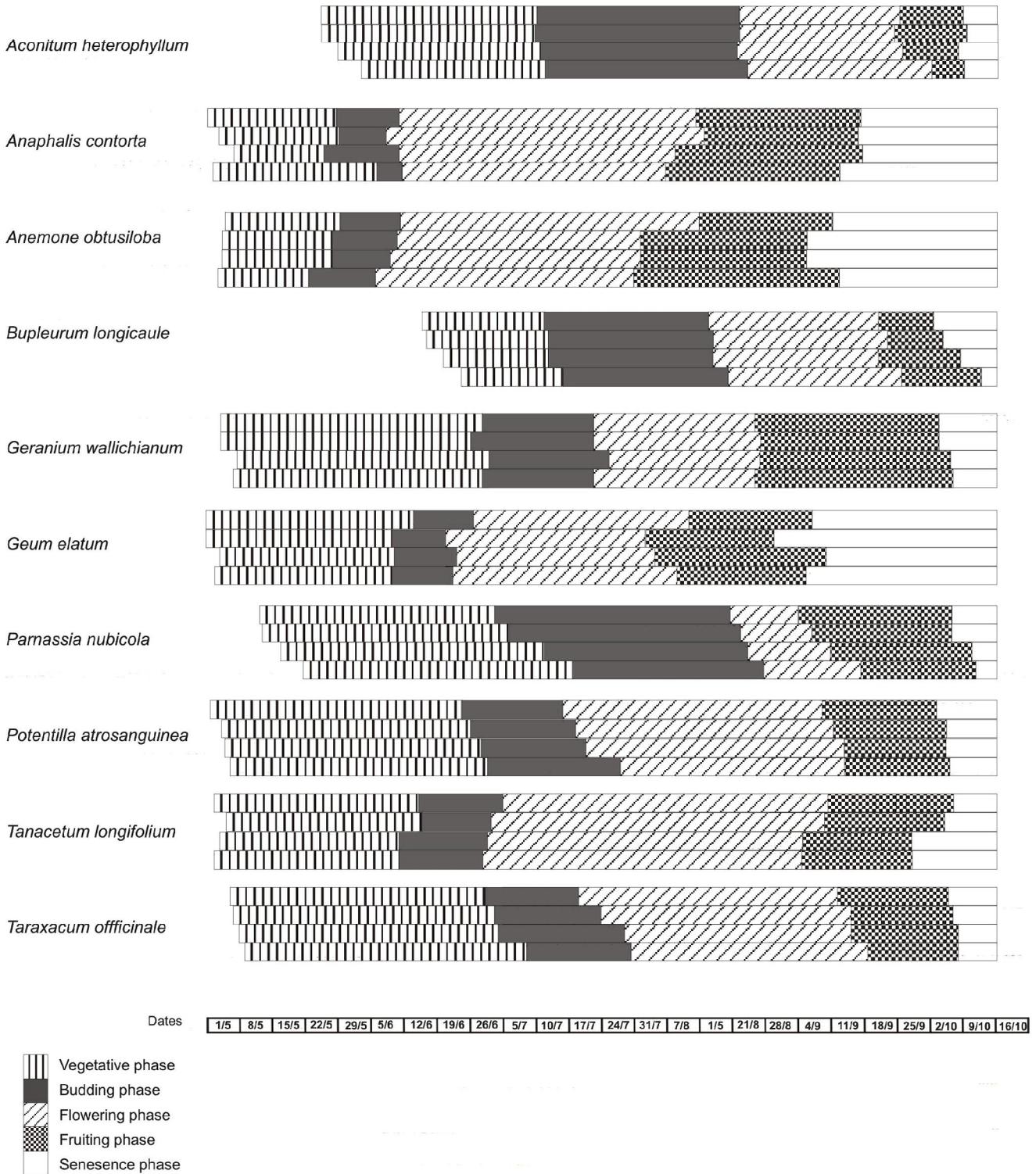


Fig. 1. Phenological records of the selected ten plant species at the four phenological sites of Dayara meadow of Garhwal Himalaya.

Snow cover has a controlled effect on the flowering period of the plant species (Kudo, 1991, 1992) and the timing of flowering period determines the reproductive success of the plant species (Thórhallsdóttir, 1998 and Hülber *et al.*, 2010). The abundant water supply and gradual increase in the soil temperature plays an important role in the early development of these species. The ability of these species

to absorb water at low soil temperature helps them to initiate their growth soon after snow melt in late April and early May. However, the growth ignition peaked in early June, 30-40 days after the completion of snowmelt when the day temperature in the open averaged 16°C (Ram *et al.*, 1988). Further with the increase in soil and air temperature these species show vigorous growth

resulting in early bud formation and early flowering as in case of *Anemone obtusiloba* and *G. elatum*. The early flowering in these species is also associated with short period of vegetative growth with low temperature threshold while the long periods of vegetative growth with high temperature thresholds were associated with late flowering as in case of *A. heterophyllum*, *P. nubicola* and *B. longicaule*. These results find support of the conclusion by Lindsey and Newman (1956). The blooming phase in many late flowering alpine plants is not controlled by snow or soil conditions but by the photoperiodic triggers (Kçrner 1999, Keller and Kçrner 2003, Giménez et al., 2007).

The marked differences in the phenological timings at the four sites were observed due to the adaptations of the plants to their microclimatic variations. The difference in the growth initiation period of plants at site I and IV were probably due to the great variation in the topography and relative soil moisture and temperature condition. There was a delay in the phenological timings at site IV. This delay may be attributed to heavy snow accumulation and slow melting at the site due to more altitude (Sorenson, 1941). On the other hand site III and IV present on totally opposite exposure have shown approximately similar phenological timings. This may be due to approximately similar slope angle and air and soil temperature. It appears that in these altitudes aspect has little effect on flowering. Holway and Ward (1965) have attributed this similarity due to the snow free environment at the same time. Similarly, timing of flowering of a common species occurring at different sites also varied due to photoperiodic responses (Daubenmire, 1959) and variability in environmental conditions.

Plants like *T. officinale* and *G. elatum* flowered twice in the season. This may be attributed to higher production of carbohydrates (Holway and Ward, 1965). Also these two along with *Anemone obtusiloba* showed re-initiation of vegetative growth especially at site I. This may be probably due to ample water supply in the later period also, as the site receives water from the higher slopes and has comparatively higher temperature, which is most critical for plant activity at high mountain elevations (Daubenmire, 1954). Thus from the study it is clear that the continuous change in environment creates fluctuation in phenology of plants. These fluctuations are due to the response of the plants to their respective microclimatic changes at different altitudes, slope and exposure.

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