8-12 DECEMBER - OTTAWA CONVENTION CENTRE - OTTAWA, CANADA





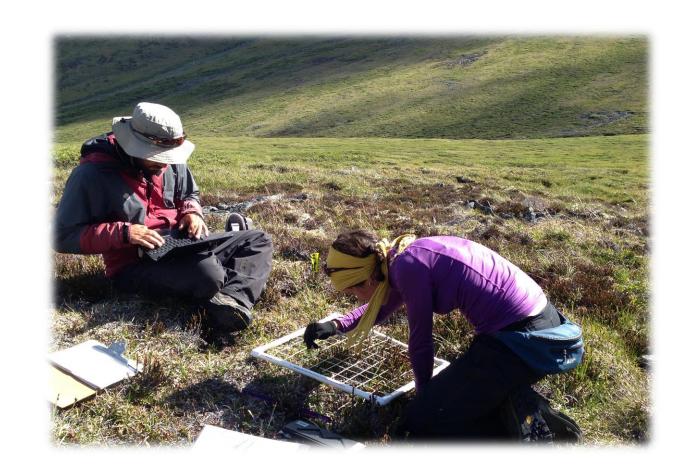










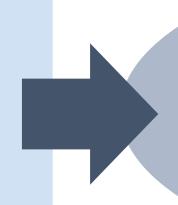


Virve RAVOLAINEN¹, Eeva SOININEN², C Guillermo BUENO³, David S HIK³, Ingibjörg S JÓNSDÓTTIR^{4,5}, Martin MÖRSDORF^{2,4,5}, Isabel C BARRIO³

- ¹Norwegian Polar Institute, Fram Centre, NO-9296 Tromsø, Norway
- ²Department of Arctic and Marine Biology, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, N-9037 Norway
- ³Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta T6G 2E9 Edmonton, Canada
- ⁴University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS), Longyearbyen N- 9171, Norway
- ⁵Institute of Biology, University of Iceland, Askja, Sturlugata 7, Reykjavik IS-101, Iceland

why?

- Plant-herbivore interactions are central to the functioning of tundra ecosystems
- Outcomes of these interactions vary regionally



We need a **common approach** to assess how and why the role of herbivory varies at global scales!

what?

A common approach that:

- Enables comparisons within and between regions, and among species
- Is applicable to Arctic and alpine tundra
- Uses state-of-the art ecological sampling methods
- Connects with complementary initiatives (e.g. ITEX, GLORIA, etc)

how?



- Using well-replicated study designs to match scales of processes in herbivores and plants
- Selecting prioritized questions for cross-site comparisons
- Synthesizing information and experience available to identify strengths and weaknesses in our knowledge
- Establishing guidelines for coordinated studies at long-term observation sites

about us

HERBIVORY NETWORK

STUDYING HERBIVORY IN ARCTIC AND ALPINE ECOSYSTEMS

The Network presently has more than 100 members from 11 countries, committed to developing coordinated research efforts to improve understanding of herbivory in Arctic and alpine environments.

The Network welcomes new participants sharing these interests.

http://herbivory.biology.ualberta.ca

herbivory.network@gmail.com

main challenges

Plant-herbivore interactions occur at different temporal and spatial scales

