

# A global method for calculating plant CSR ecological strategies applied across biomes



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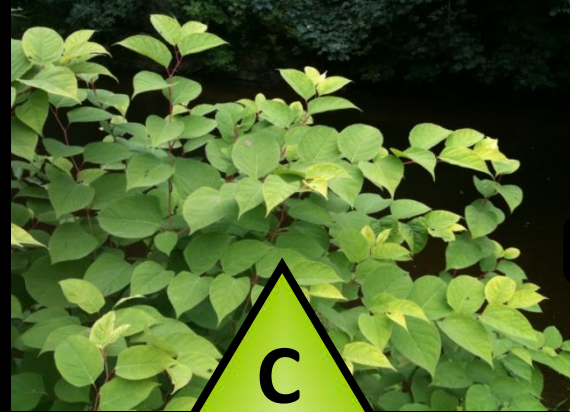
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*<sup>3</sup>Department of Theoretical and Applied Sciences, University of Insubria, Varese, Italy*

*<sup>4</sup> [www.try-db.org](http://www.try-db.org)*

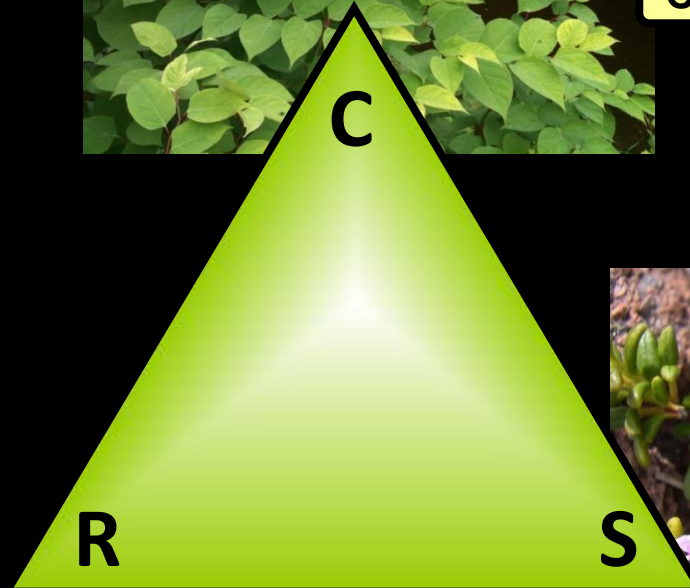
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# CSR theory



*Fallopia japonica*  
(Competitor)

**Control of resource capture**



*Kalmia procumbens*  
(Stress-tolerator)



*Arabidopsis thaliana*  
(Ruderal)



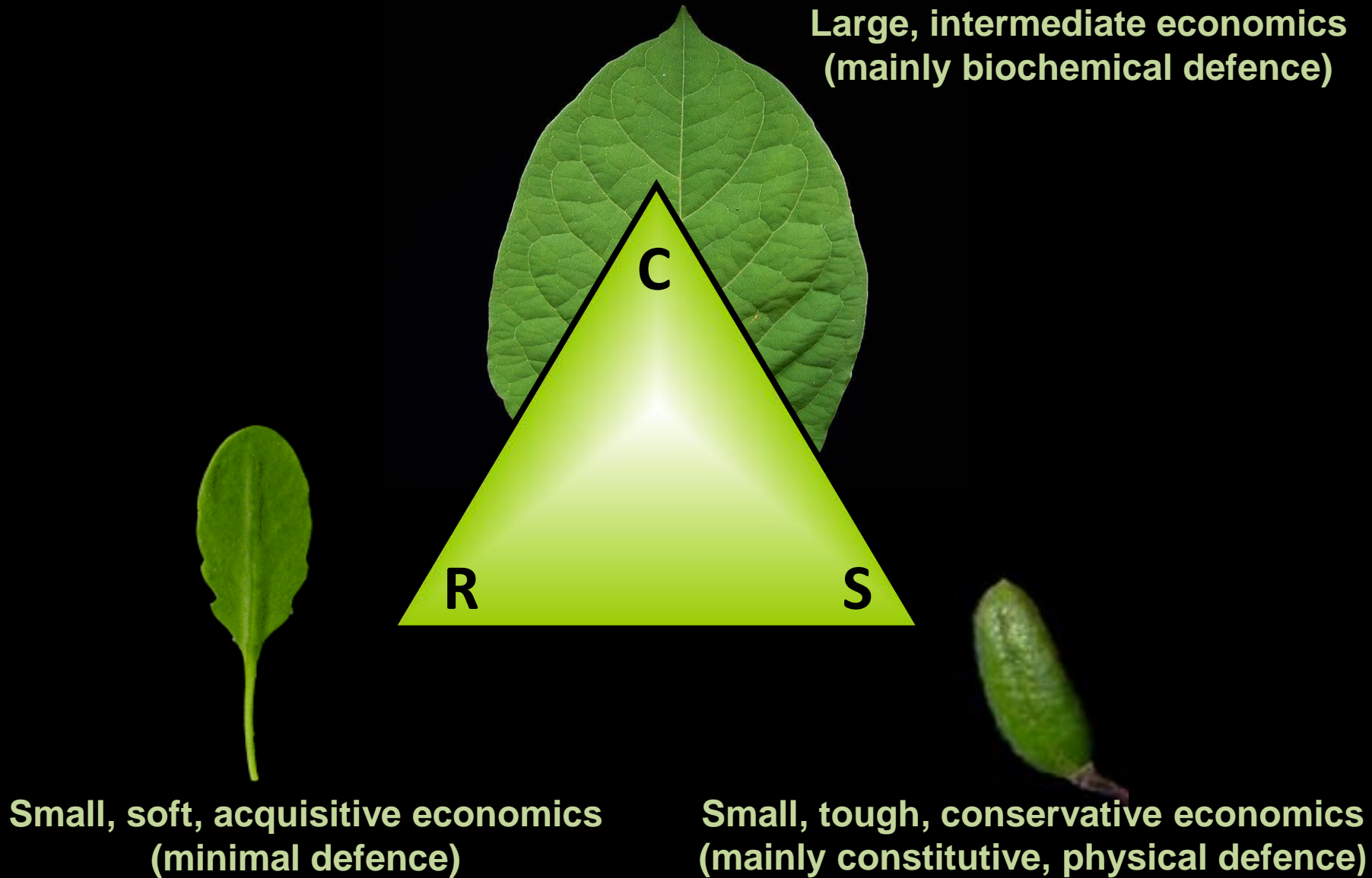
**Regenerative ability**  
(rapid life cycle, survival as seeds)

(disturbance = biomass destruction, affected tissues cannot recover)

**Resistance of sub-optimal periods for metabolic function**

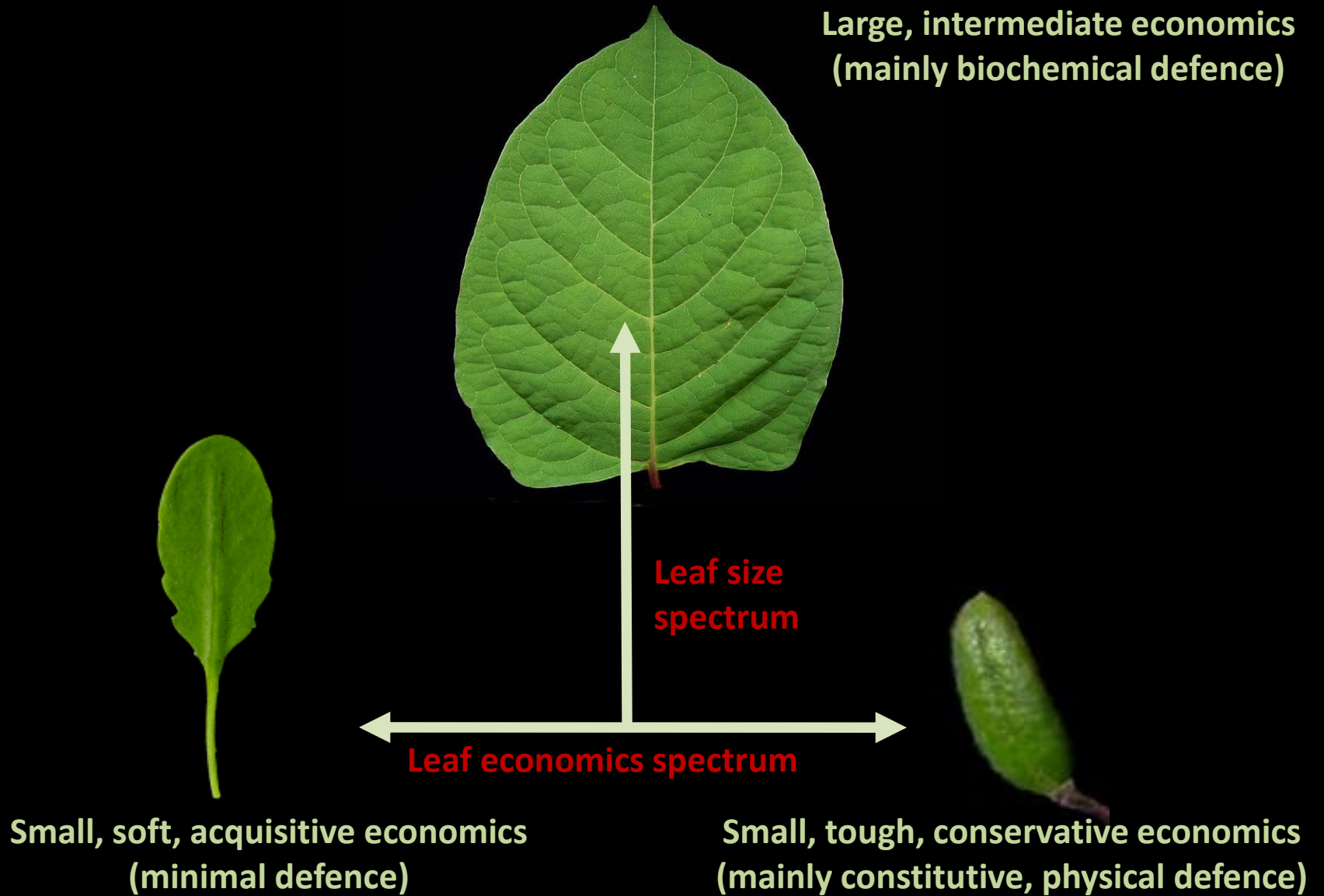
(stress = sub-optimal function, affected tissues can recover)

## The principal axes of leaf functional variability

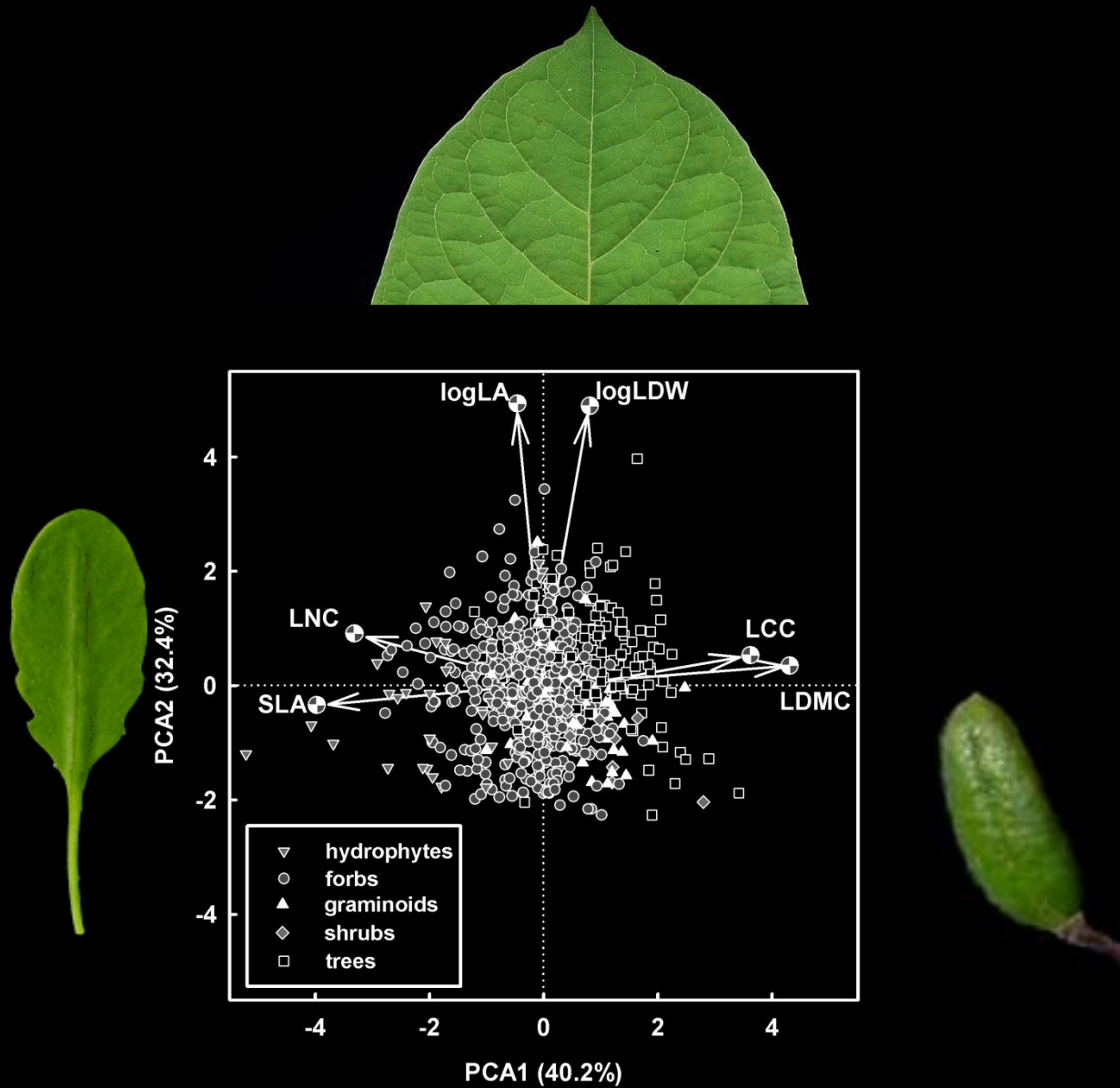


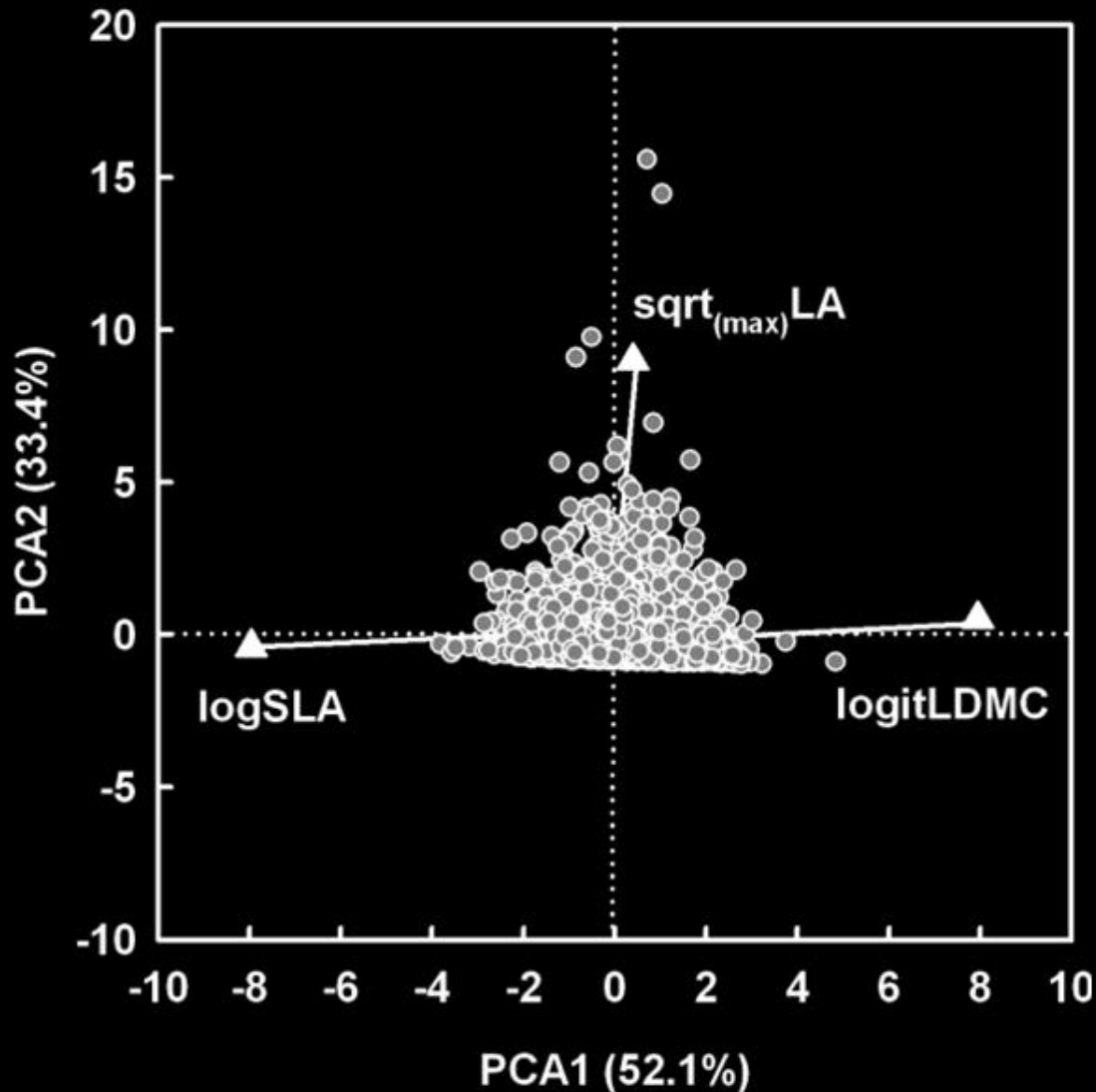
**Grime JP. 2001.** *Plant Strategies, Vegetation Processes and Ecosystem Properties*. Second Edition. Wiley, Chichester, UK.

# The principal axes of leaf functional variability



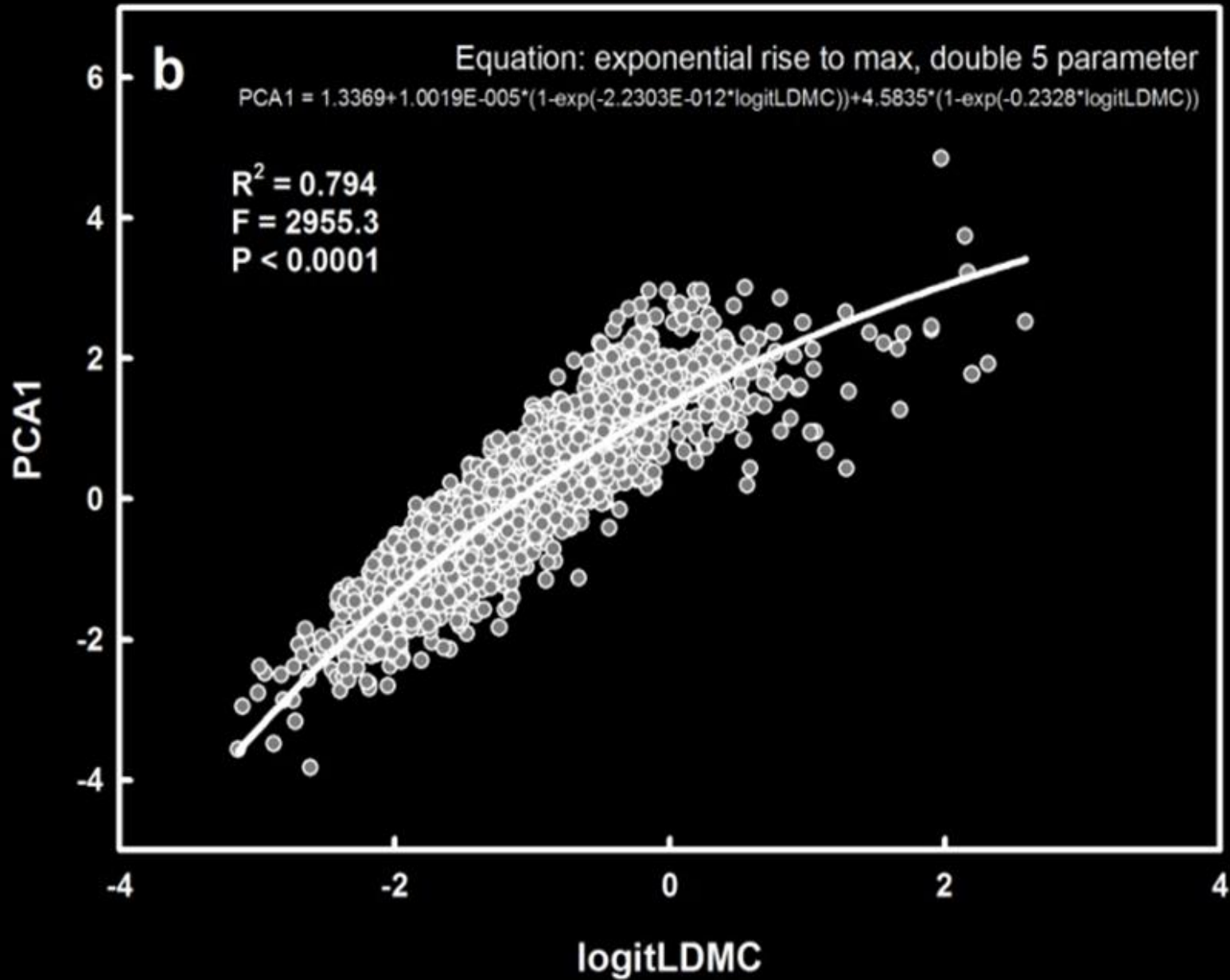
# A new CSR classification method





- 116979 plant functional trait records
- 3068 tracheophytes representing 198 families, six continents and 14 biomes
- number of replicate values for each trait of each species was typically between 10 to 15

## Classifying target species



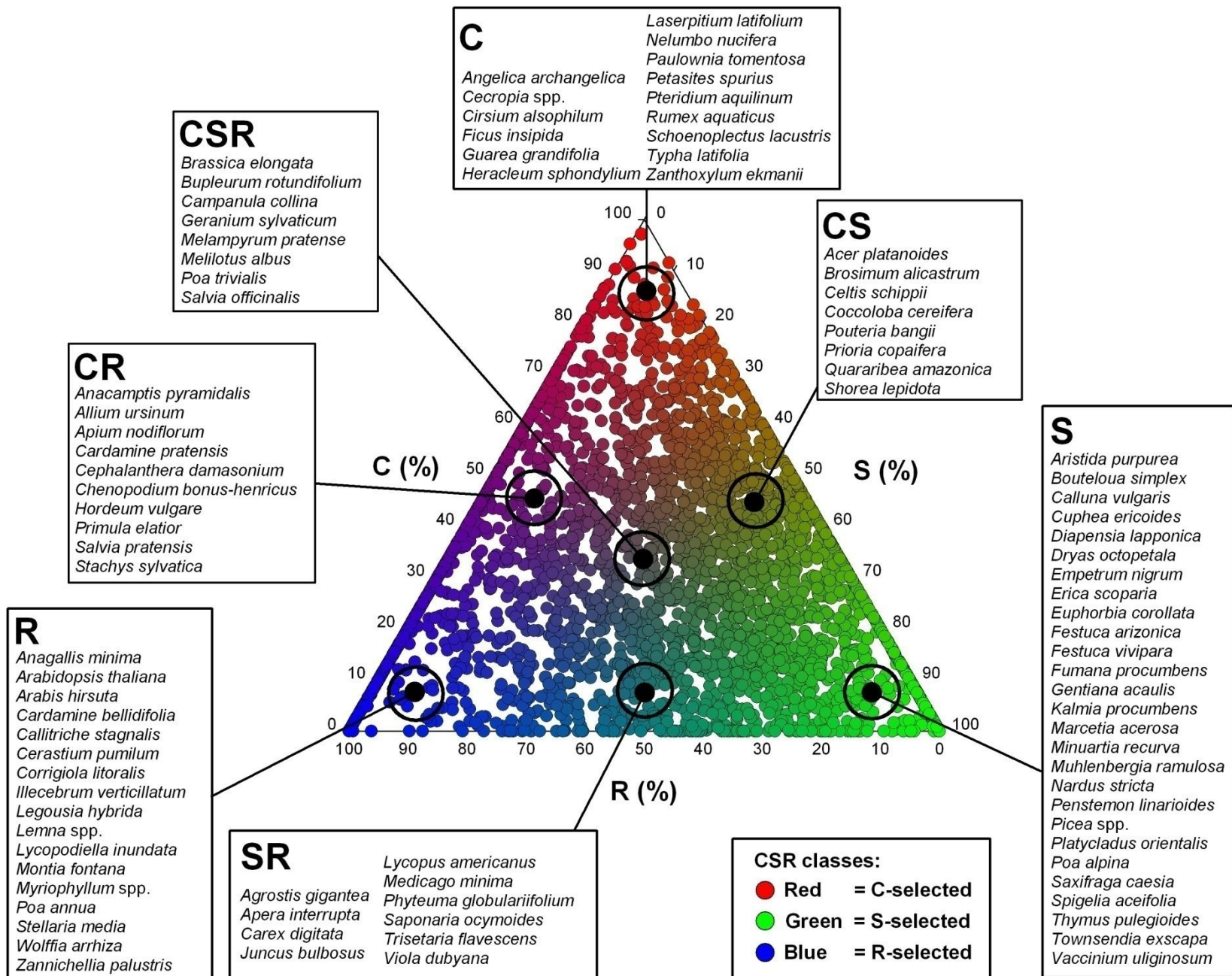
Excel ribbon: Home, Inserisci, Layout di pagina, Formule, Dati, Revisione, Visualizza, Componenti aggiuntivi. Includes font settings, alignment, numbers, and styles.

A3 HOW TO StrateFy: Either measure leaf traits (LA, LFW and LDW) and input these into columns D - F, or cut and paste LA, LDMC and SLA data directly into columns J - L Paste or

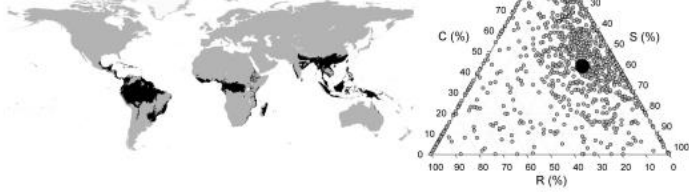
Main data table with columns: species binomial, family, notes, LA, LFW, LDW, LSI, LWC, LMA, LA, LDMC, SLA, C, S, R, C:S:R, Strategy class, S (%), C (%). Rows include species like Molopospermum peloponnesiacum, Kalmia procumbens, Arabidopsis thaliana, and Pteridium aquilinum.

StrateFy (CSR GVP v1.0)

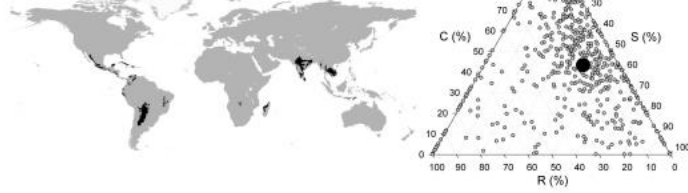




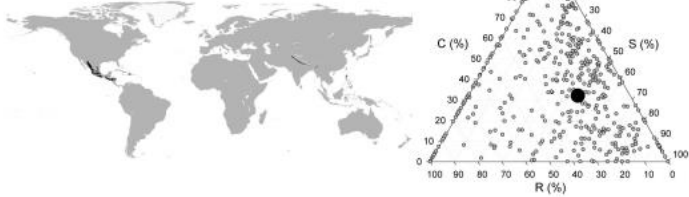
(a) Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests (CS/CSR; n=879)



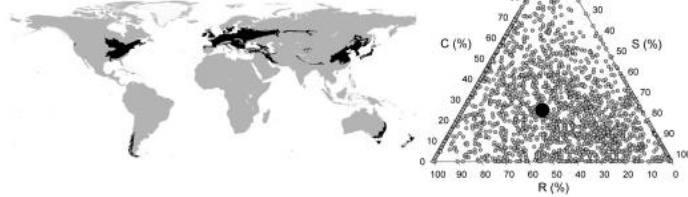
(b) Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests (CS/CSR; n=493)



(c) Tropical and Subtropical Coniferous Forests (CS/CSR; n=402)



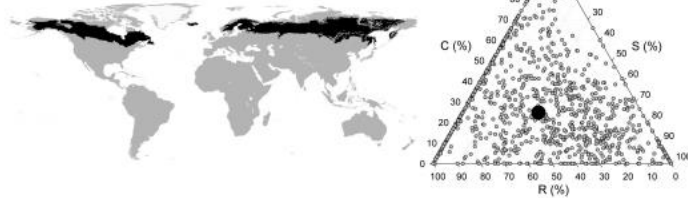
(d) Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests (SR/CSR; n=2175)



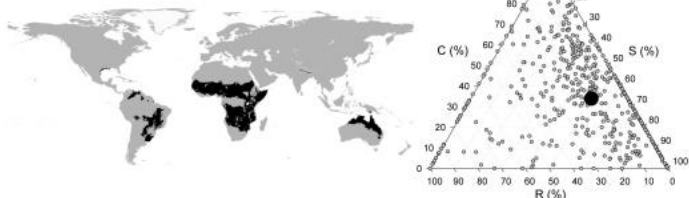
(e) Temperate Coniferous Forests (SR/CSR; n=1901)



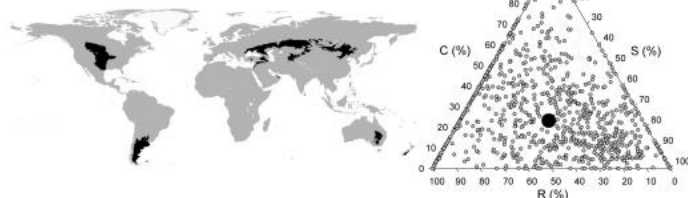
(f) Boreal Forests/Taiga (SR/CSR; n=948)



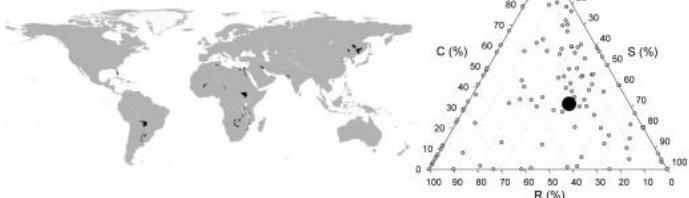
(g) Trop. and Subtrop. Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands (CS/CSR; n=461)



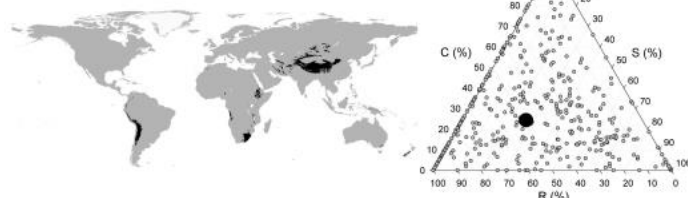
(h) Temperate Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands (SR/CSR; n=863)



(i) Flooded Grasslands and Savannas (CSR; n=110)

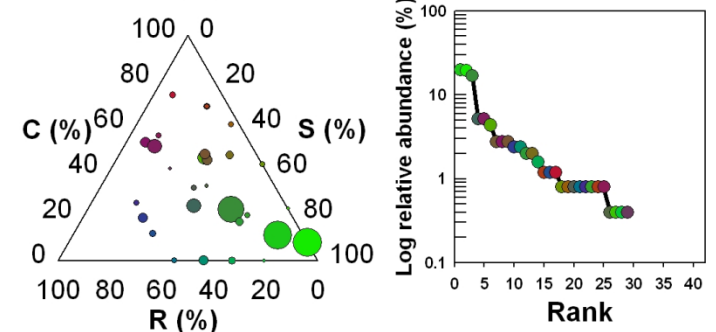
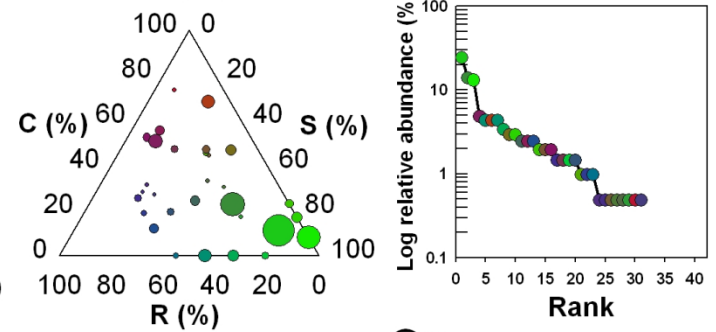
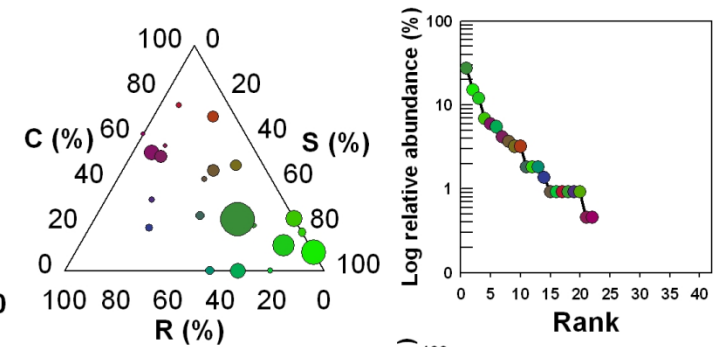
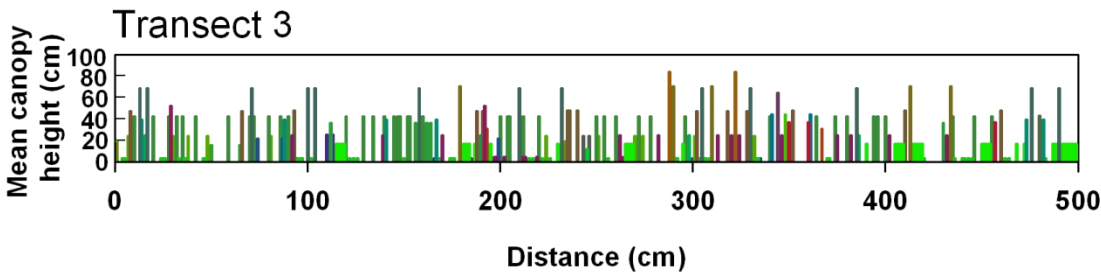
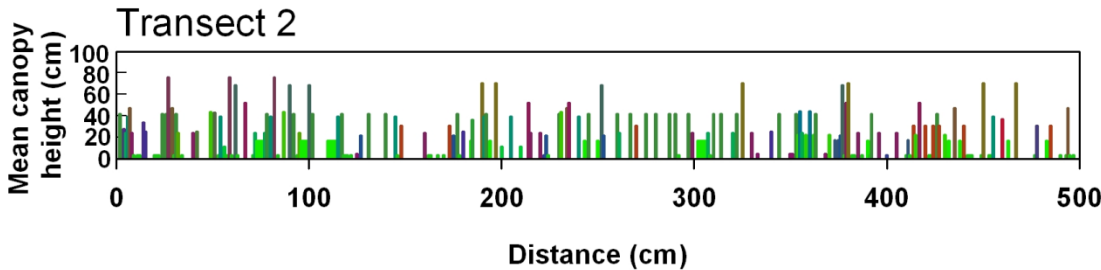
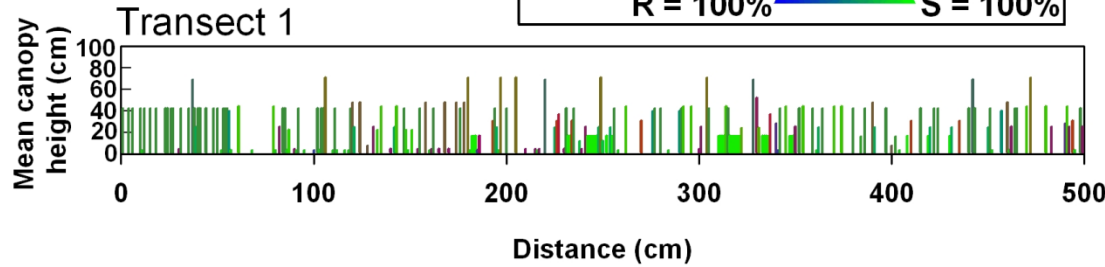
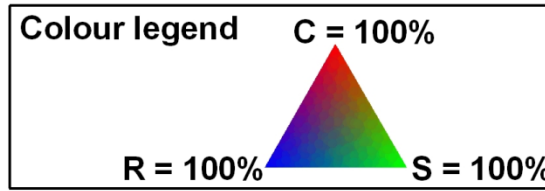


(j) Montane Grasslands and Shrublands (R/CSR; n=423)



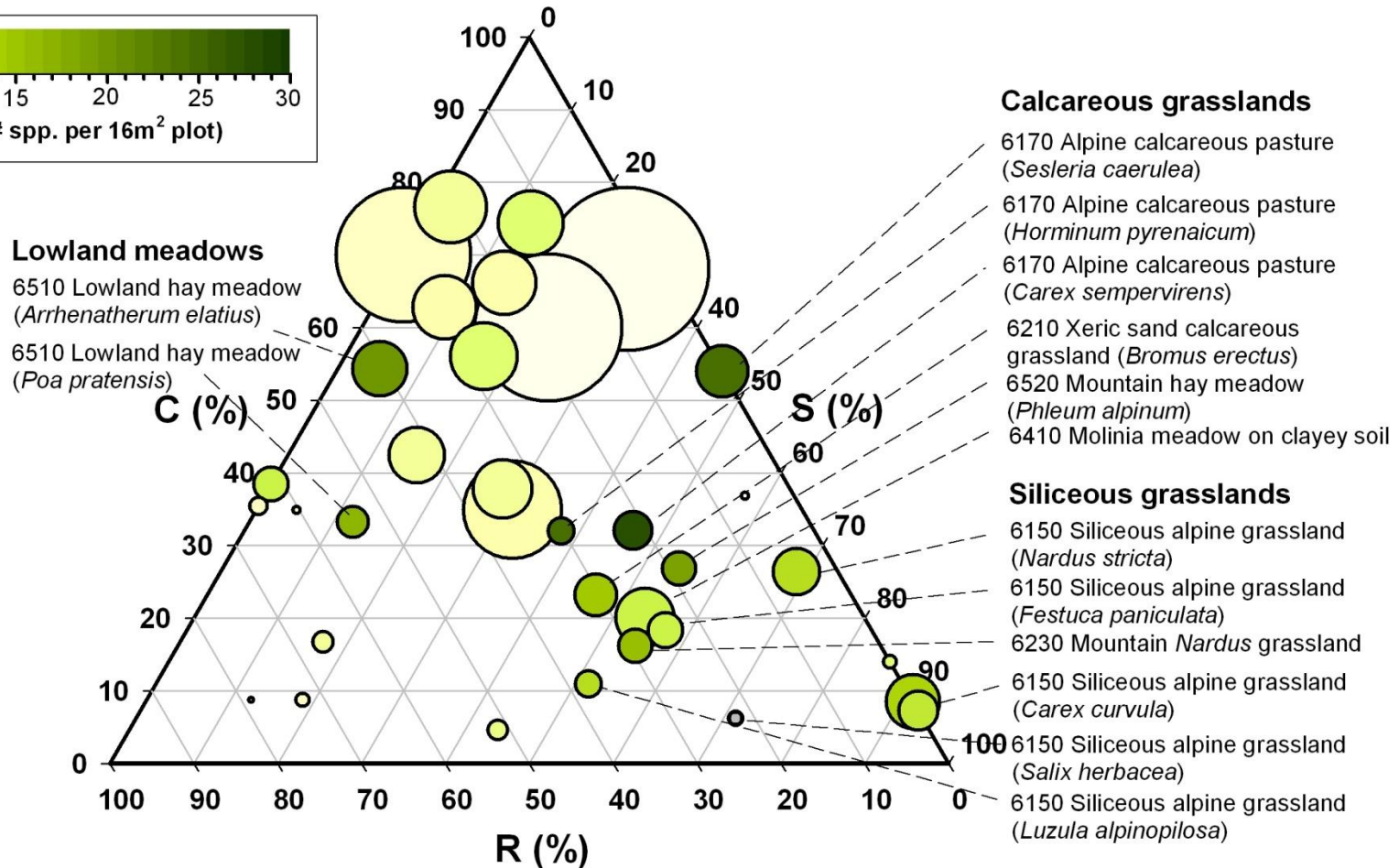
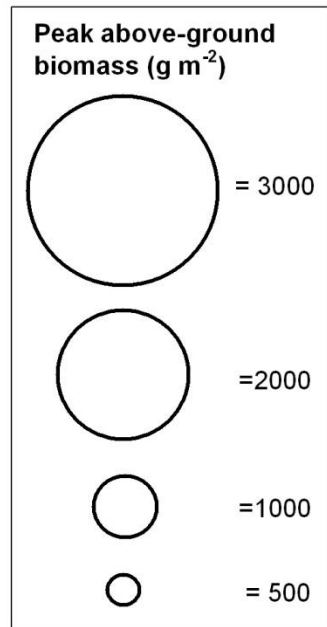
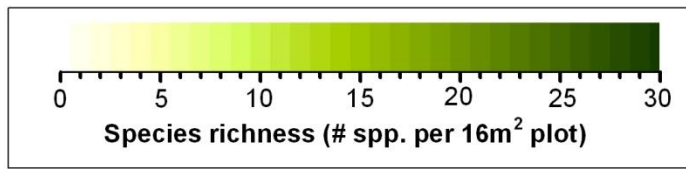
# Investigating species coexistence at the centimetre scale

EU Habitat 6210\*  
Xeric sand calcareous  
grassland



# Does greater species richness correspond with particular CSR strategies?

## Community weighted mean CSR strategies



# A global method for calculating plant CSR ecological strategies applied across biomes



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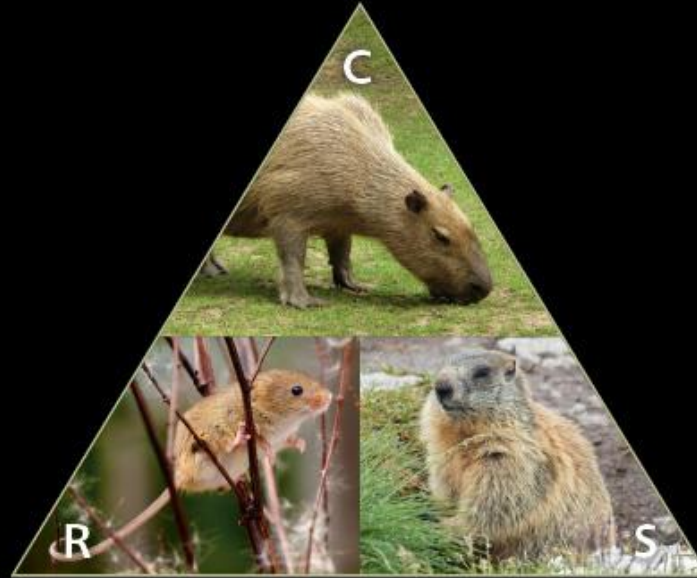
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# THE EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES THAT SHAPE ECOSYSTEMS

J. Philip Grime and Simon Pierce