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The influence of simulating warming effect on Ranunculus brotherusii

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Key words : Ranunculus brotherusii , warming effect , chamber , buds , mortality

Introduction Global warming have becoming a well known fact that is one phenomena of the global changing. Effecting and feedbacking on land ecosystem have been researched by GCET that is becoming the hotspot in climate changing domain (IPCC, 1995, 2001).

Materials and methods Based on the International Tundra Experiment (ITEX) method, we established five different size of chambers as A, B, C, D, E and CK, and examined the simulating warming effects on buds and morality of *Ranunculus brotherusii*.

Results The temperature (surface and underground temperature) increased with the size of the chamber decreasing from CK to chamber A which had the highest temperature of 11 \mathfrak{IC} , 11 \mathfrak{IC} (Figure 1.2). The temperature was lowest in the CK which were 9 \mathfrak{AC} , 9 \mathfrak{IC} . Compared chamber A with the control, the temperatures increased during $2004(2.6^{\circ}\text{C}, 2.2^{\circ}\text{C})$, $2005(2.2^{\circ}\text{C}, 2.1^{\circ}\text{C})$ and $2006(2.1^{\circ}\text{C}, 2.0^{\circ}\text{C})$. The number of buds of the *Ranunculus brotherusii* was increased with the temperature warming and they were decreased year by year (Figure 3). However, the buds number of the *Ranunculus brotherusii* was shortened (Figure 4). The results proved that the higher temperature was disadvantageous to growth of the *Ranunculus brotherusii* and it would be gradually phasing out if the climate becomes warming and warming.

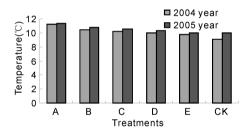


Figure 1 The variation of the average ground surface temperature in different treatments.

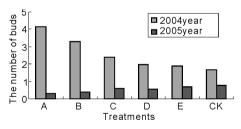


Figure 3 The variation of bud number in different treatments.

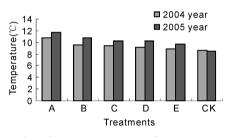


Figure 2 The variation of the average underground temperature in different treatments.

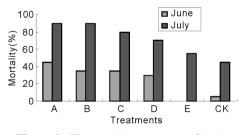


Figure 4 The variation of mortality in different treatment.

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