



PACLIM 2017 ABSTRACT FORMAT AND PRESENTATION SELECTION FORM

ABSTRACTS DEADLINE FEBRUARY 8TH 2017

Please use the following guidelines and style format for Abstracts for both oral and poster presentations at the PACLIM Workshop at the Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, March 5-8, 2017.

Abstract Submission:

- Abstracts should be sent electronically at the time you register to Michelle Goman goman@sonoma.edu.
- Please put PACLIM abstract in the header of your email.
- Send your abstract as a Microsoft Word document.
 - Please name your word document by the first author's last name, an underscore, first name initial, an underscore and PACLIM2017.
 - e.g. Starratt_S_PACLIM2017.doc
- Please indicate your preferred choice of presentation in your email.
 - Oral, Poster, Either
 - Oral presentations will be assigned as space permits; additional presentations will be given as posters

Abstract Formatting:

- Note that although there is no word limit, please try to keep the text of the abstract to ~300 words.
- The font for the document should be 12 pt Arial.
- Please remove all text editing (format tracking codes).
- Include complete addresses for all authors and at least one email address.

Please use the abstract format shown below (*Quaternary International* style):

Climate variability and plant migrations

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Climate change has long been recognized as a primary cause of plant distribution changes through both range expansions and contractions. The specific role of climate variability in dictating migrations, however, is often poorly addressed. Past climate change initiated widespread natural plant migrations, but climate variability over centennial and millennial timescales may have served as a pacing mechanism of species advances. Pulses in plant migrations at scales of 10^1 to 10^3 years

are likely linked to climate fluctuations at similar timescales, including oscillations associated with ENSO, Pacific Decadal Variability, and apparent millennial-scale variations in the Pacific Ocean complex. The effect of climate variability is also species dependent; particular changes in the climate system may prompt migration of some species but halt or postpone others. Climate variability may also help explain the rapid migration rates of species observed following deglaciation. Short pulses of suitable climate may permit the establishment of small satellite populations well in advance of the advancing core population. Persistence of these satellite populations through unsuitable climatic conditions would provide seed sources for further expansion under a return to favorable climatic conditions. Understanding climatic conditions that determine individual species responses will help refine our interpretations of past climate changes based on past species migrations. In addition, more comprehensive knowledge of the nature of climate variability and plant migrations will aid in estimation of future natural plant migrations under a changing global climate, as well as the expansion of non-native species.

Presentation Details:

- ORAL (computer running Windows MS PowerPoint).
 - Please contact the organizers if you will be running 3D graphics.
- POSTER (72" wide by 36" high)

Conference Proceedings:

Presenters have the opportunity to publish their research in an edited volume of *Quaternary International*. Abstracts are also published in the edited volume.