

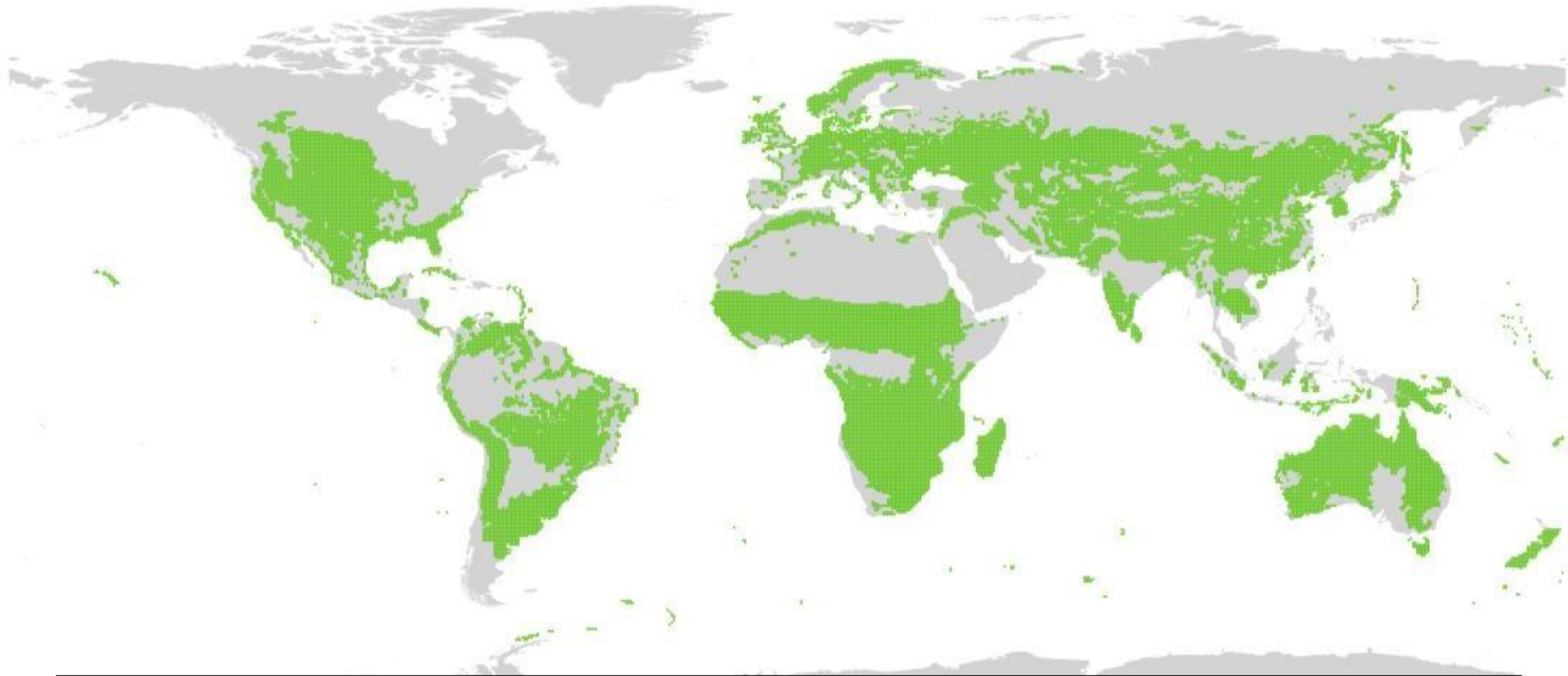
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# RETHINKING GRASSLANDS: A SYNTHESIS OF 252 GRASSLAND AND SAVANNA SITES INVESTIGATING GRASS AND FORB COMPOSITION AND ITS RESPONSE TO GRAZING

Rosalie S. Terry<sup>1</sup>, Koerner, S.E<sup>1</sup>., &  
Grazing Exclosure Consortium

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biology, University of North  
Carolina Greensboro





Grasslands cover **30 - 40%** of the land on Earth!

A world map where landmasses are shown in a light gray color. The areas of grasslands are highlighted in a vibrant green color. These green areas are concentrated in North America, Europe, and large parts of Asia and Africa, illustrating the global distribution of grasslands.

**HOW DO WE DESCRIBE AND CONDUCT  
RESEARCH ON SUCH A BROAD ECOSYSTEM?**

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# COMMON GRASSLAND GENERALIZATIONS

What's there?

What drives abundance?

What drives richness?



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Grassy plants (Poaceae,  
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Non-graminoid, vascular,  
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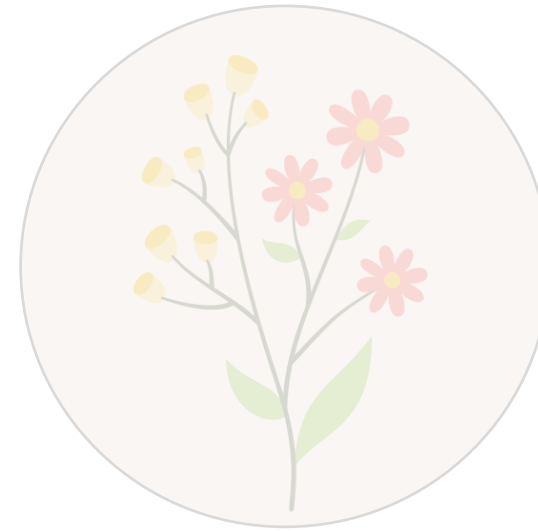


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# WHAT THAT LOOKS LIKE:



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SO WHAT ABOUT...

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# SO WHAT ABOUT...



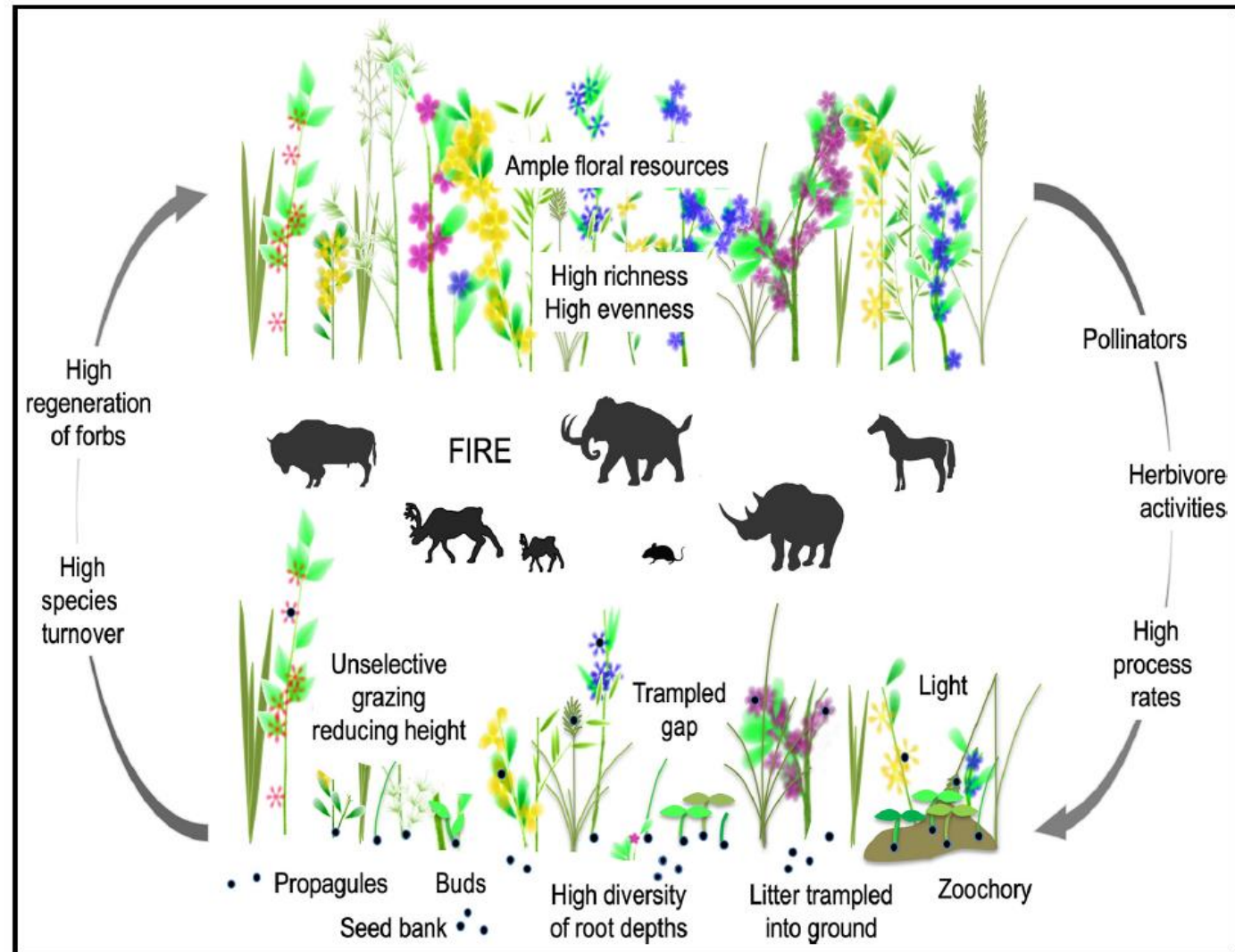
# The paradox of forbs in grasslands and the legacy of the mammoth steppe

Kari Anne Bråthen<sup>1</sup>, Francisco I Pugnaire<sup>2</sup>, and Richard D Bardgett<sup>3</sup>

*Front Ecol Environ* 2021; 19(10):584–592, doi:10.1002/fee.2405

OR...

- Pleistocene era grasslands dominated by forbs – **forblands!**
- Maintained by megafauna



A world map showing the distribution of grasslands. The landmasses are rendered in a light gray color, while the oceans are white. Areas of grasslands are highlighted in a vibrant green color. These green areas are concentrated in North America (primarily the central and western US and Canada), Europe (across the continent), and Asia (across the northern and central parts). There are also smaller green patches in South America, Africa, and Australia. A large, light gray rectangular box with a thin black border is centered over the map, containing the text.

# SO WHAT DO OUR GRASSLANDS LOOK LIKE TODAY?



MAIN QUESTIONS

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# DO GRASSLANDS GLOBALLY HAVE GRAMINOID-DRIVEN COVER AND FORB-DRIVEN RICHNESS?

What variables explain  
grassland plant composition  
globally?

What does composition look  
like at the site level?

Are there still forblands?

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# DOES GRAZING INCREASE FORB RICHNESS AND DECREASE GRAMINOID COVER?

*What variables explain differences in grassland composition response to grazing?*

*Do modern herbivores push grasslands towards forblands?*

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# METHODS

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# DATA

## Grazing Exclosure (GEx) Data

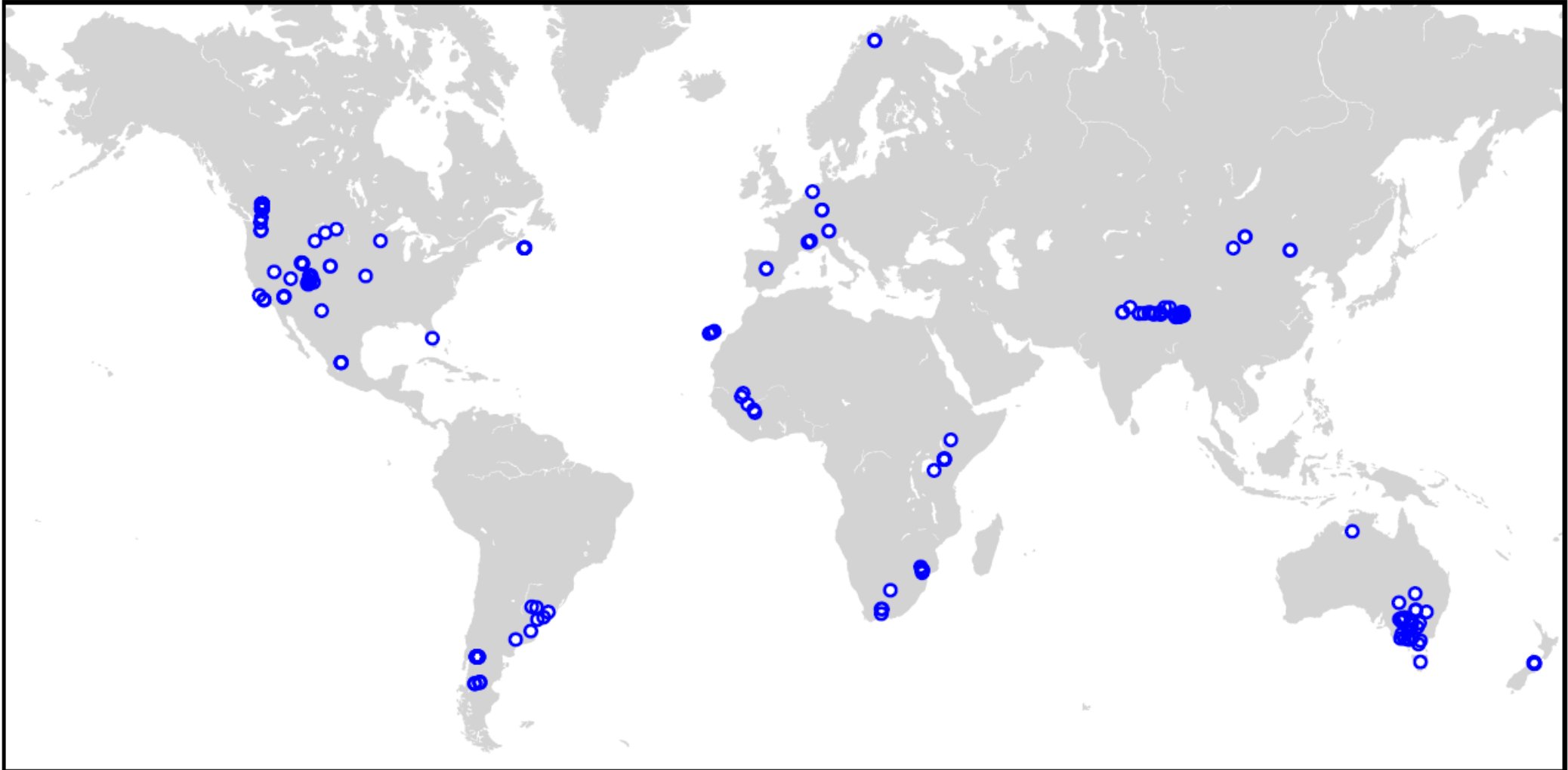
- 252 sites
- Annual plant community composition in paired grazed and ungrazed plots at each site
- Climate data
- Herbivore data

## CoRRE Trait Data

- 17 traits for 4079 plant species
  - Growth form for each species found in GEx data
  - Komatsu, K.J. *et al.* (2024) *Scientific Data*.
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# GEX SITES





RESULTS

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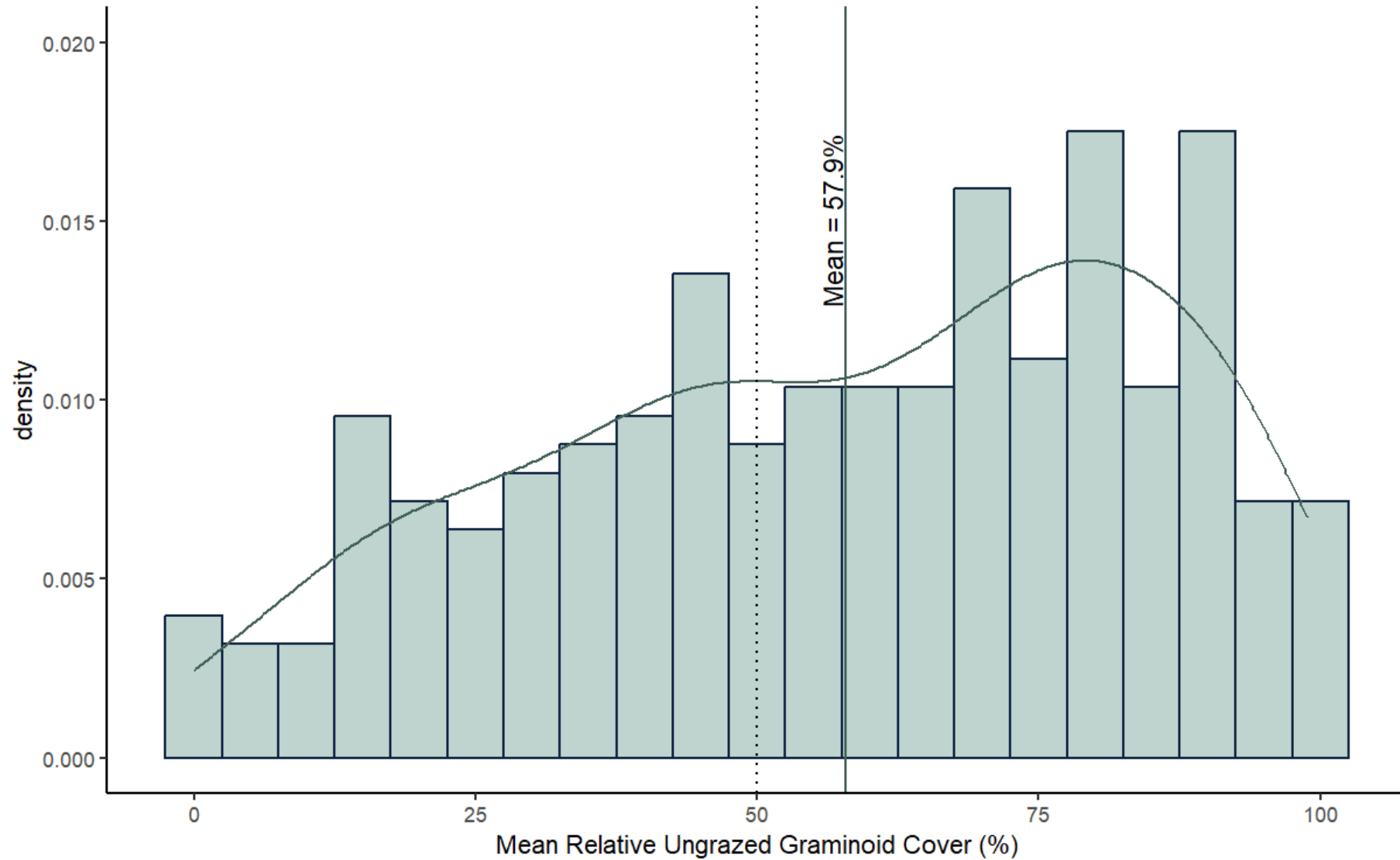
# COMPOSITION

Do grasslands globally have  
graminoid-driven cover and forb-  
driven richness?

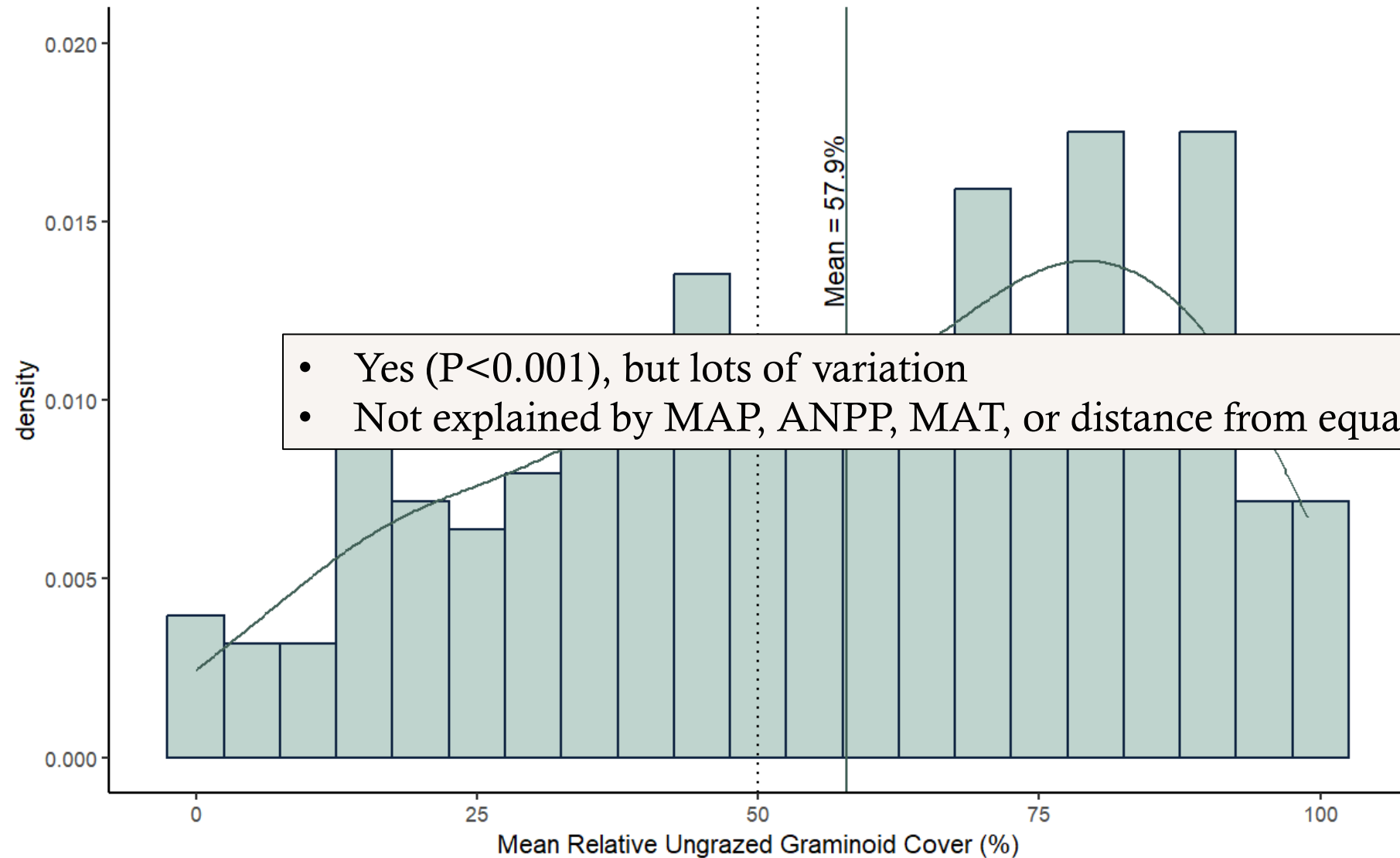
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# DO GRAMINOIDS MAKE UP MAJORITY OF COVER?

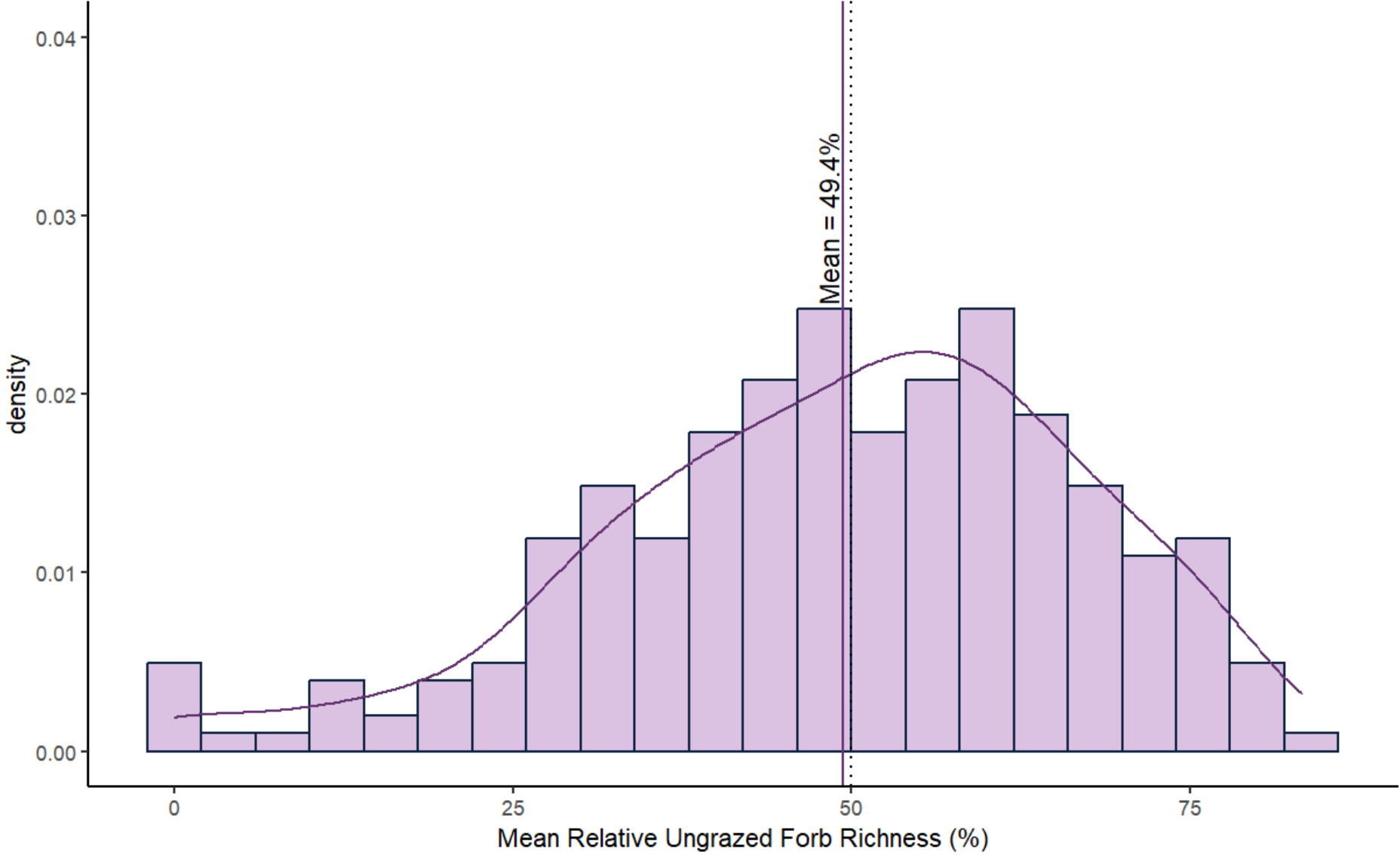


# DO GRAMINOIDS MAKE UP MAJORITY OF COVER?

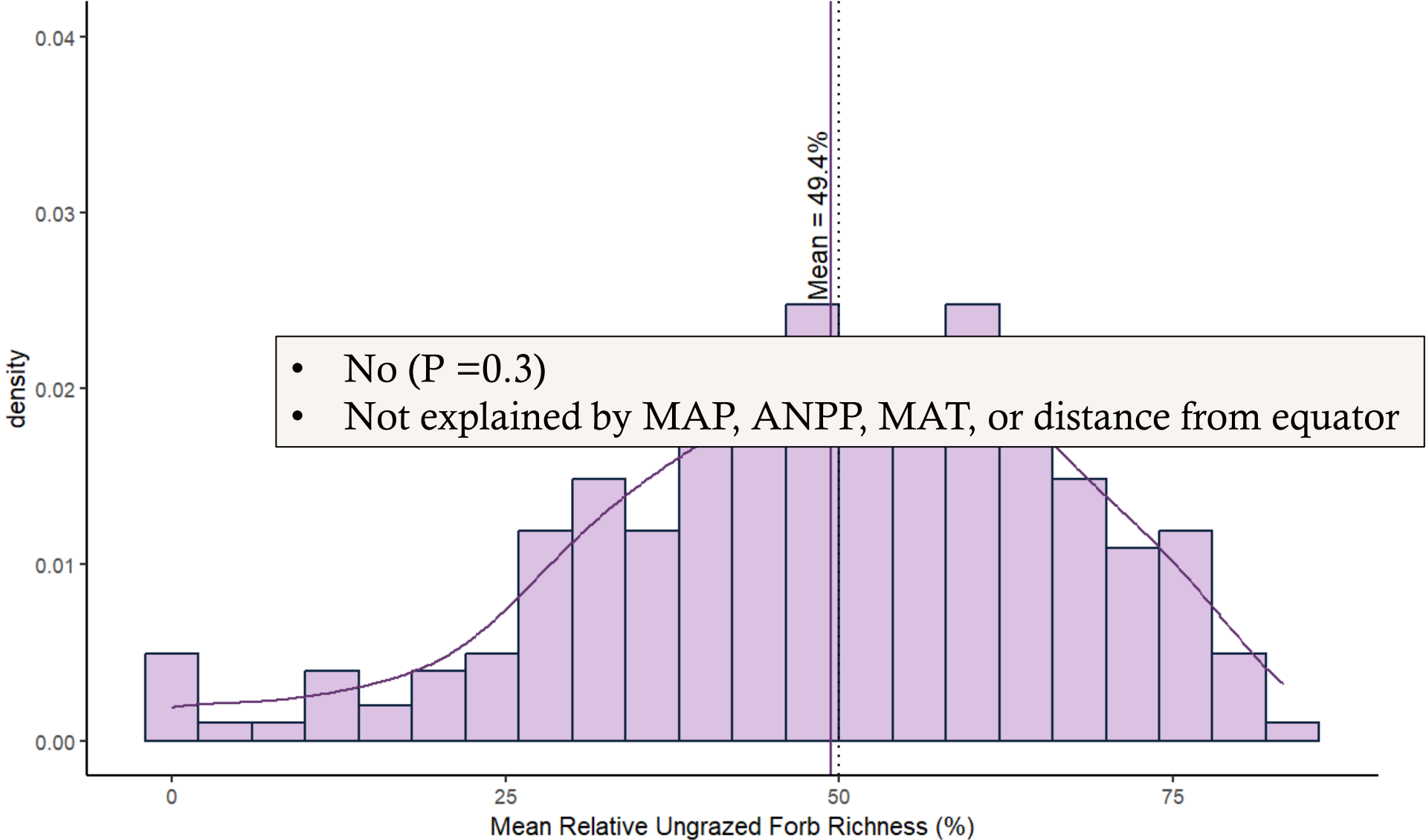


- Yes ( $P < 0.001$ ), but lots of variation
- Not explained by MAP, ANPP, MAT, or distance from equator

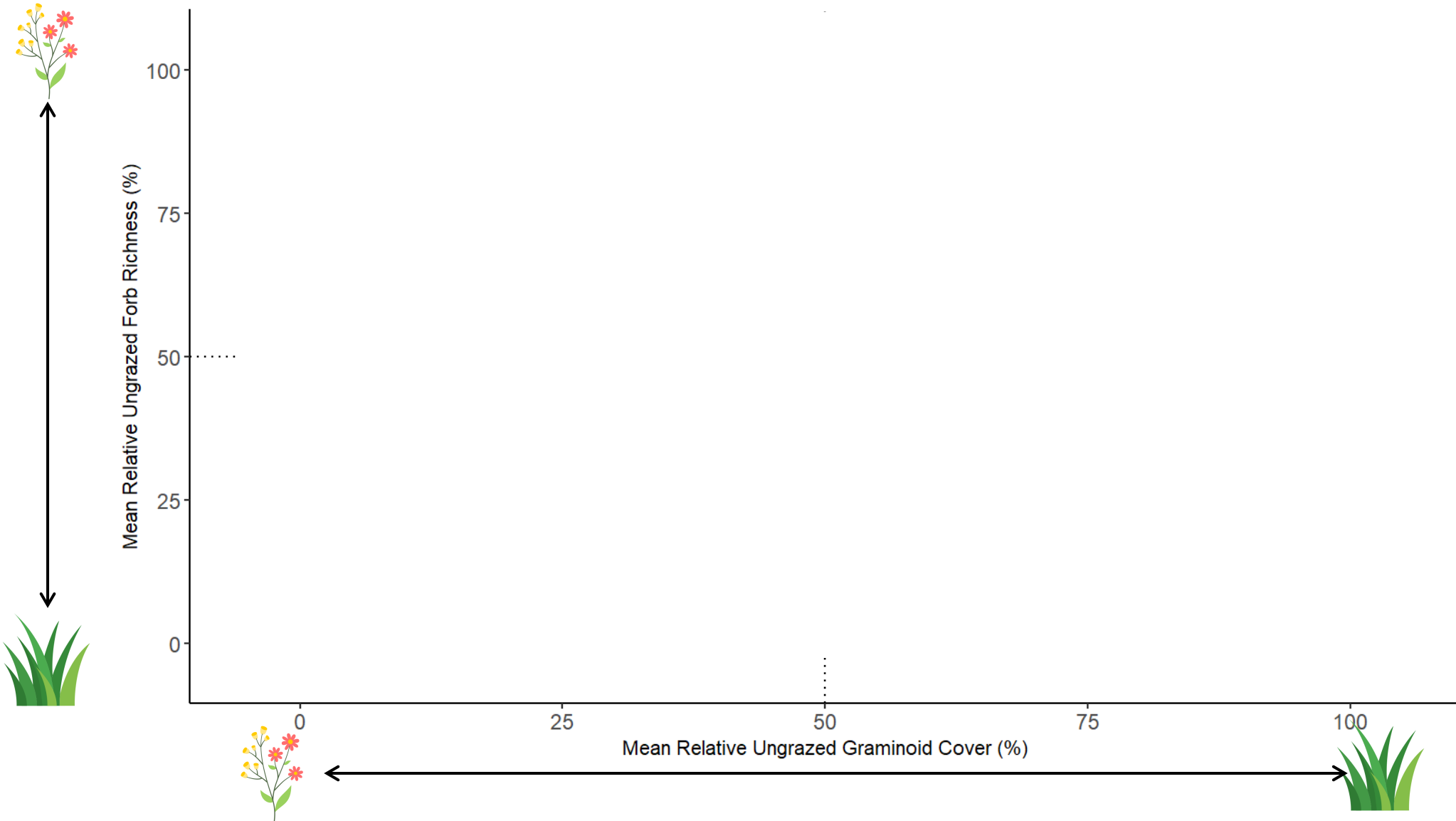
# DO FORBS MAKE UP MAJORITY OF RICHNESS?



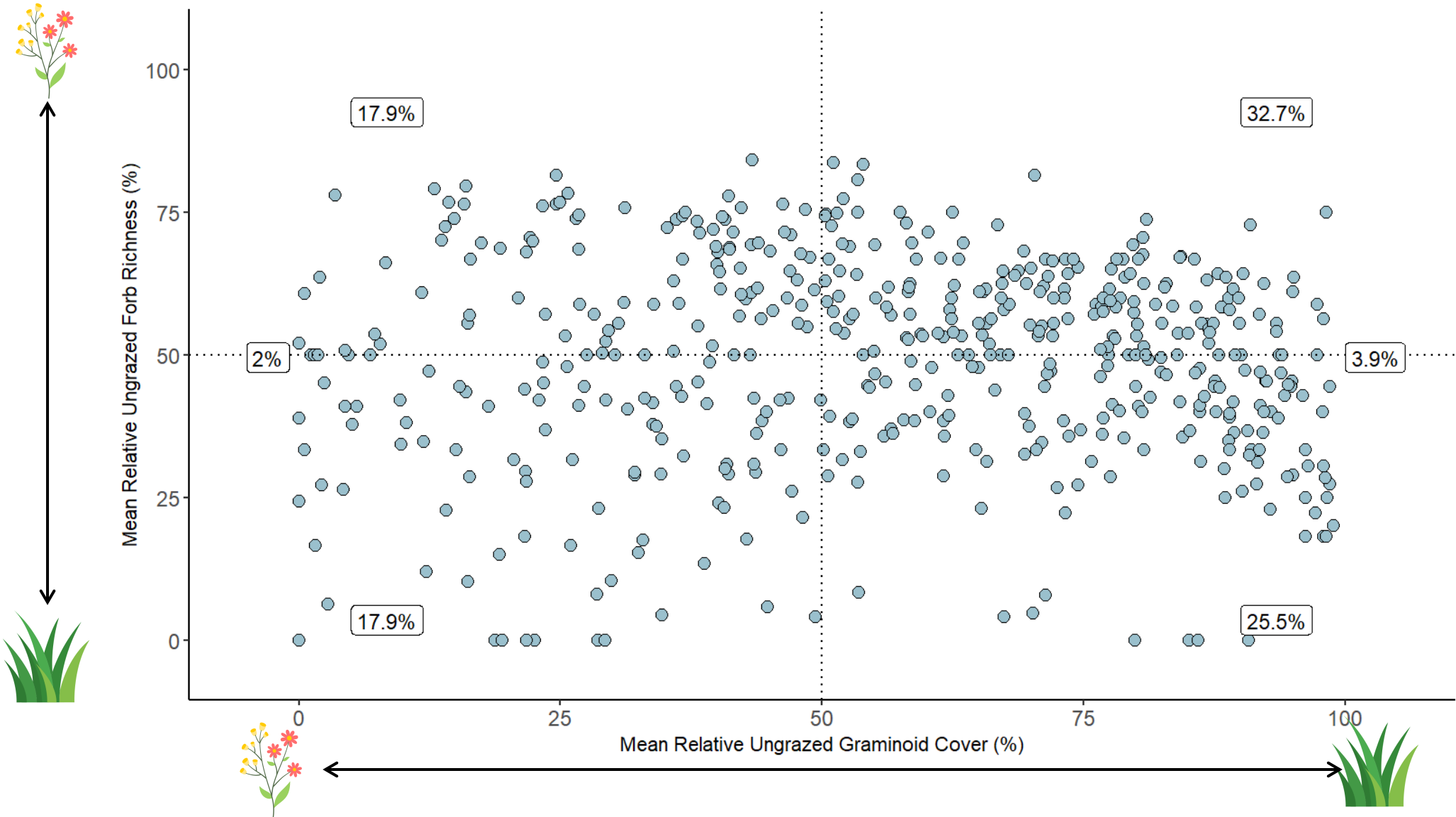
# DO FORBS MAKE UP MAJORITY OF RICHNESS?



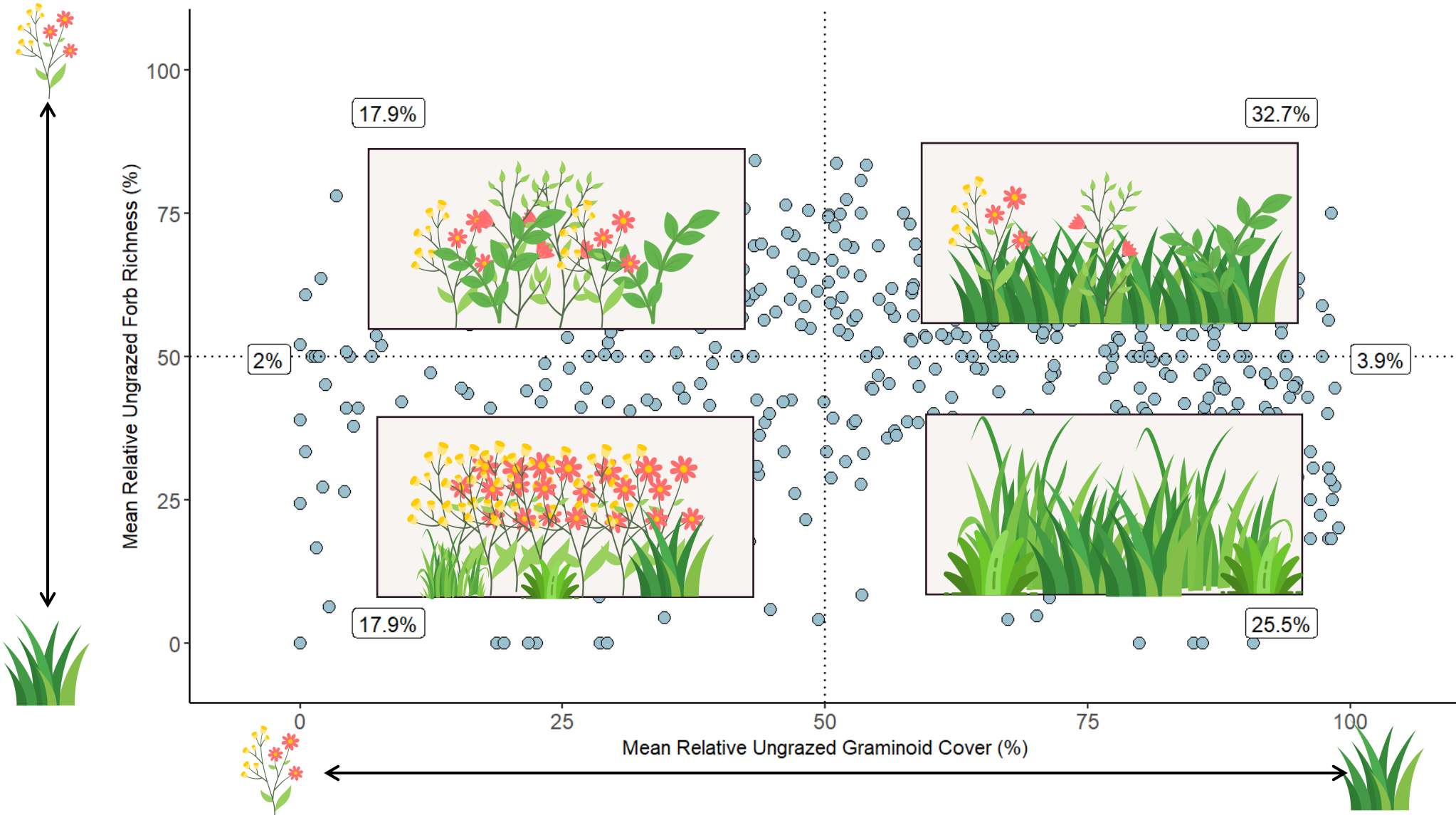
# WHAT DOES SITE COMPOSITION LOOK LIKE?



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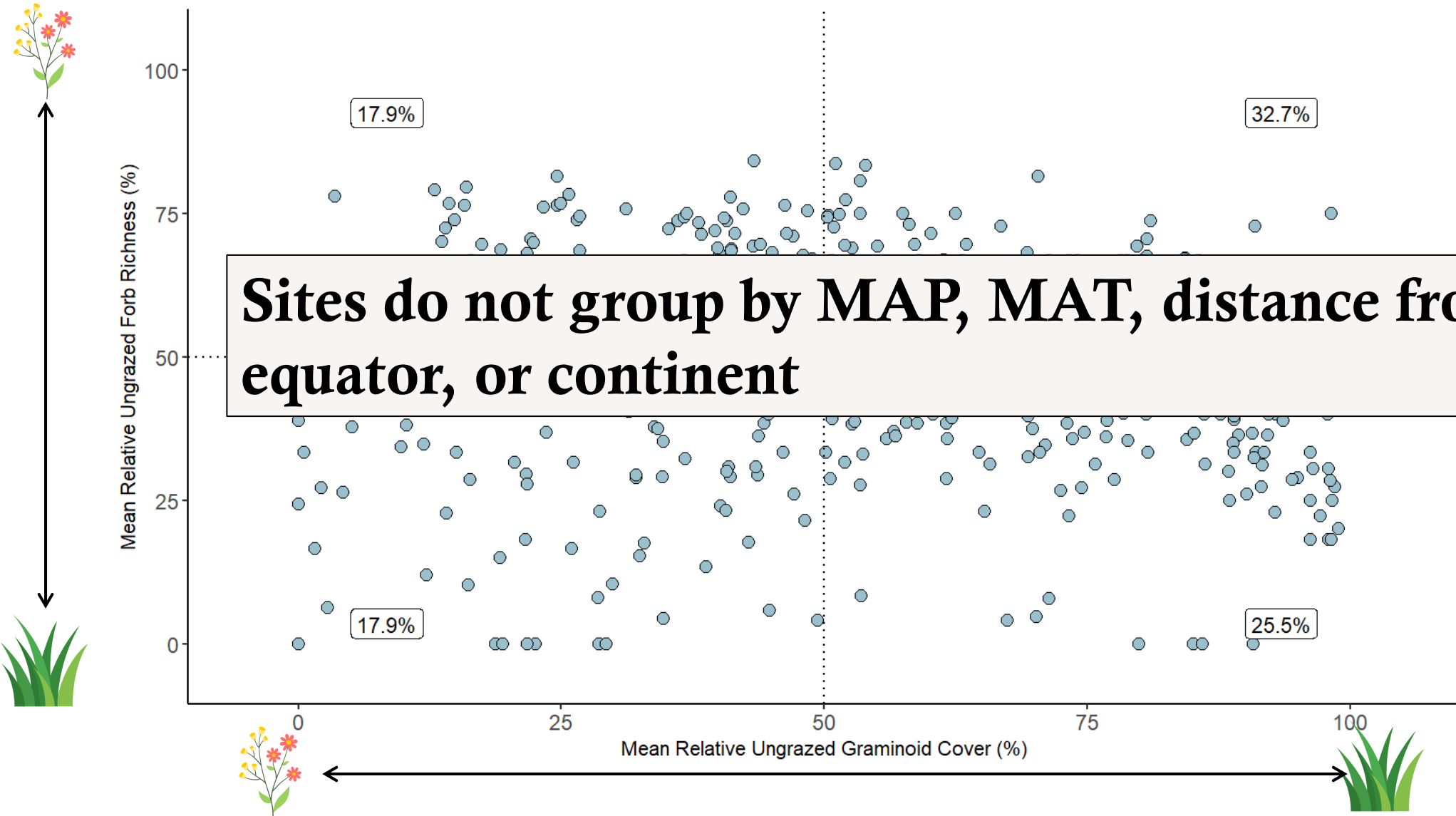


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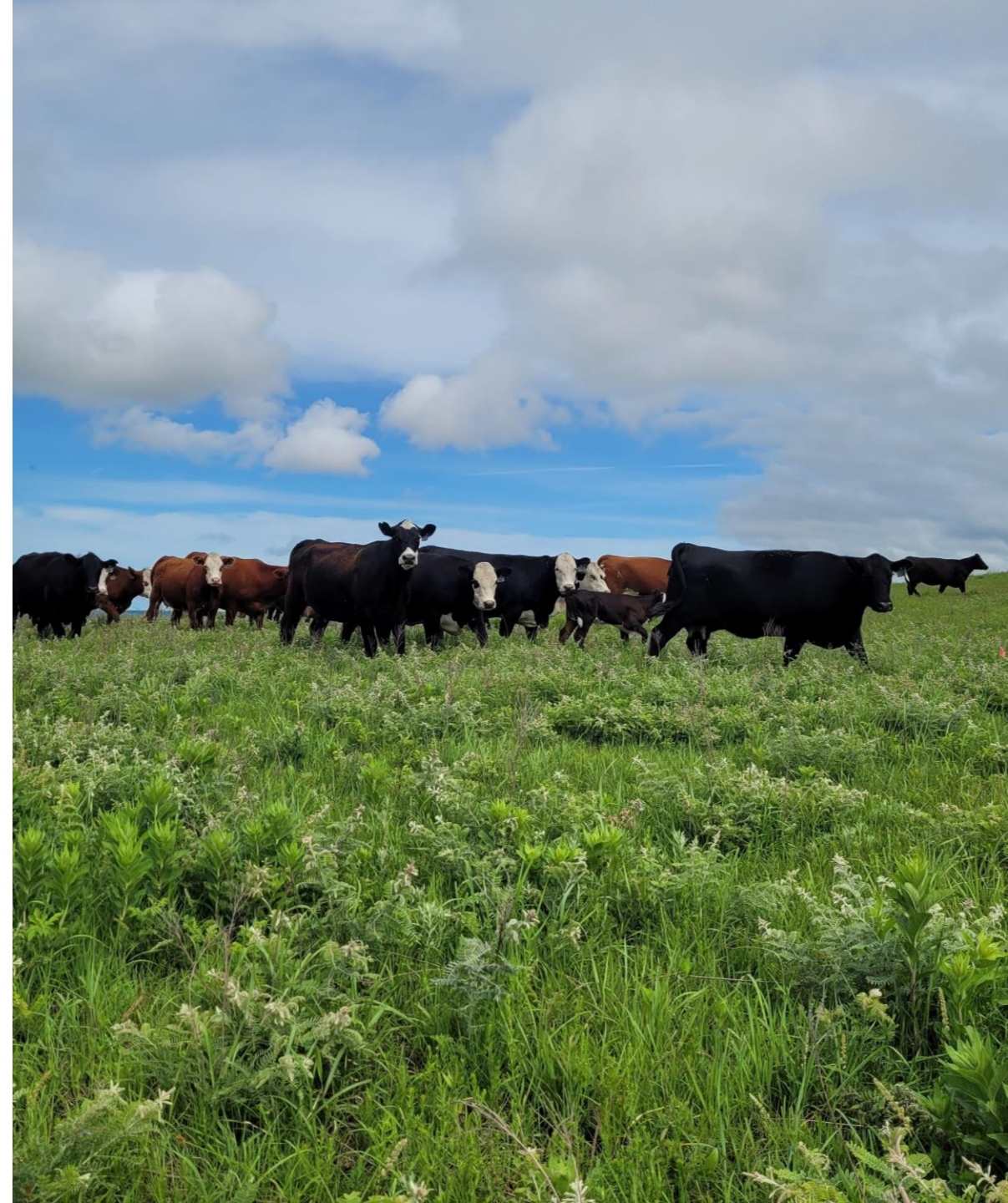


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# GRAZING RESPONSE

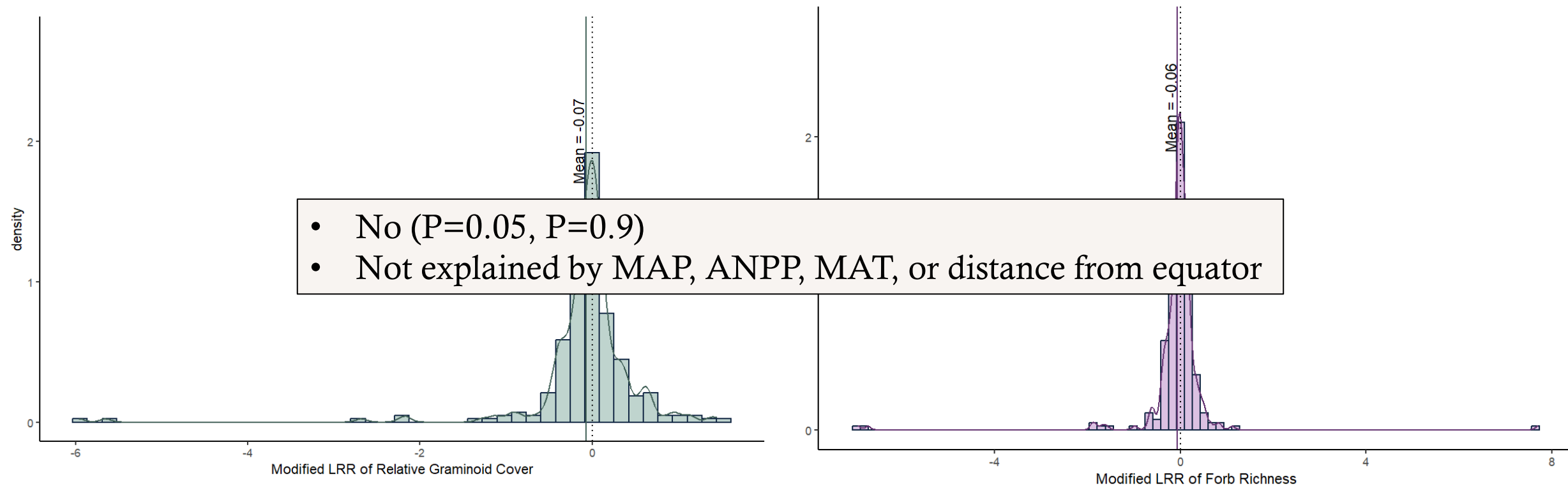
Does grazing increase forb richness  
and decrease graminoid cover?

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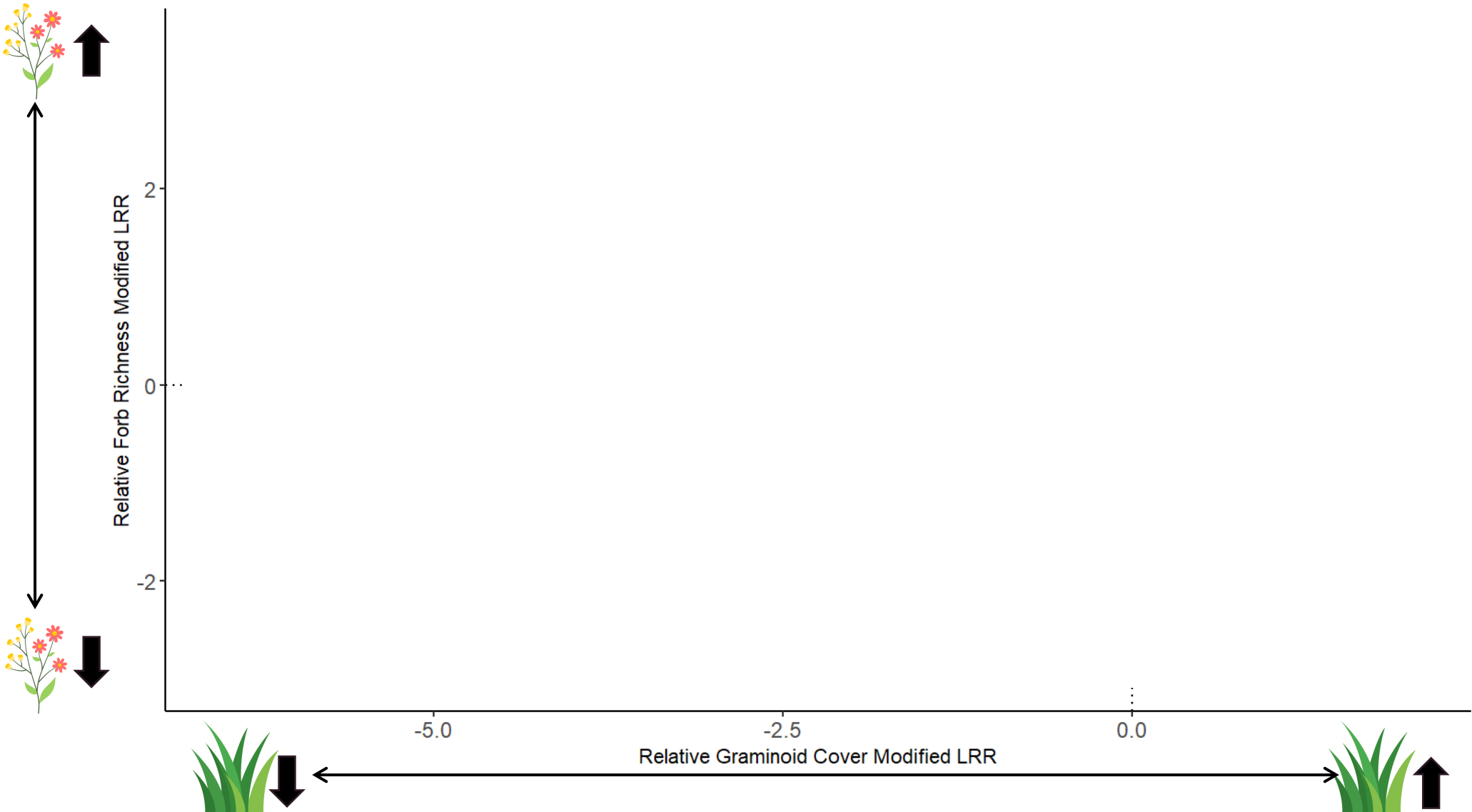


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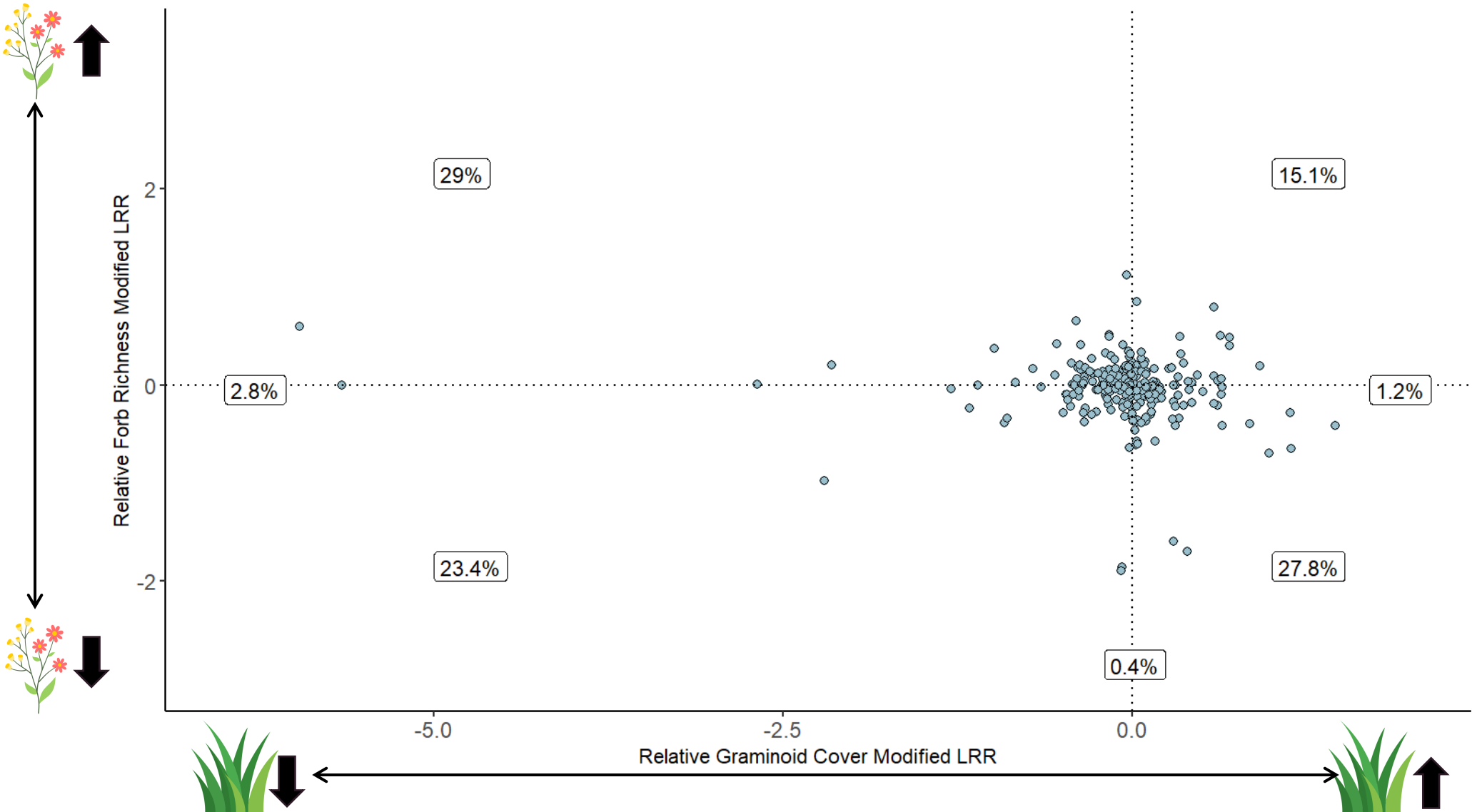
# DOES GRAZING REDUCE GRAMINOID COVER AND INCREASE FORB RICHNESS GLOBALLY?



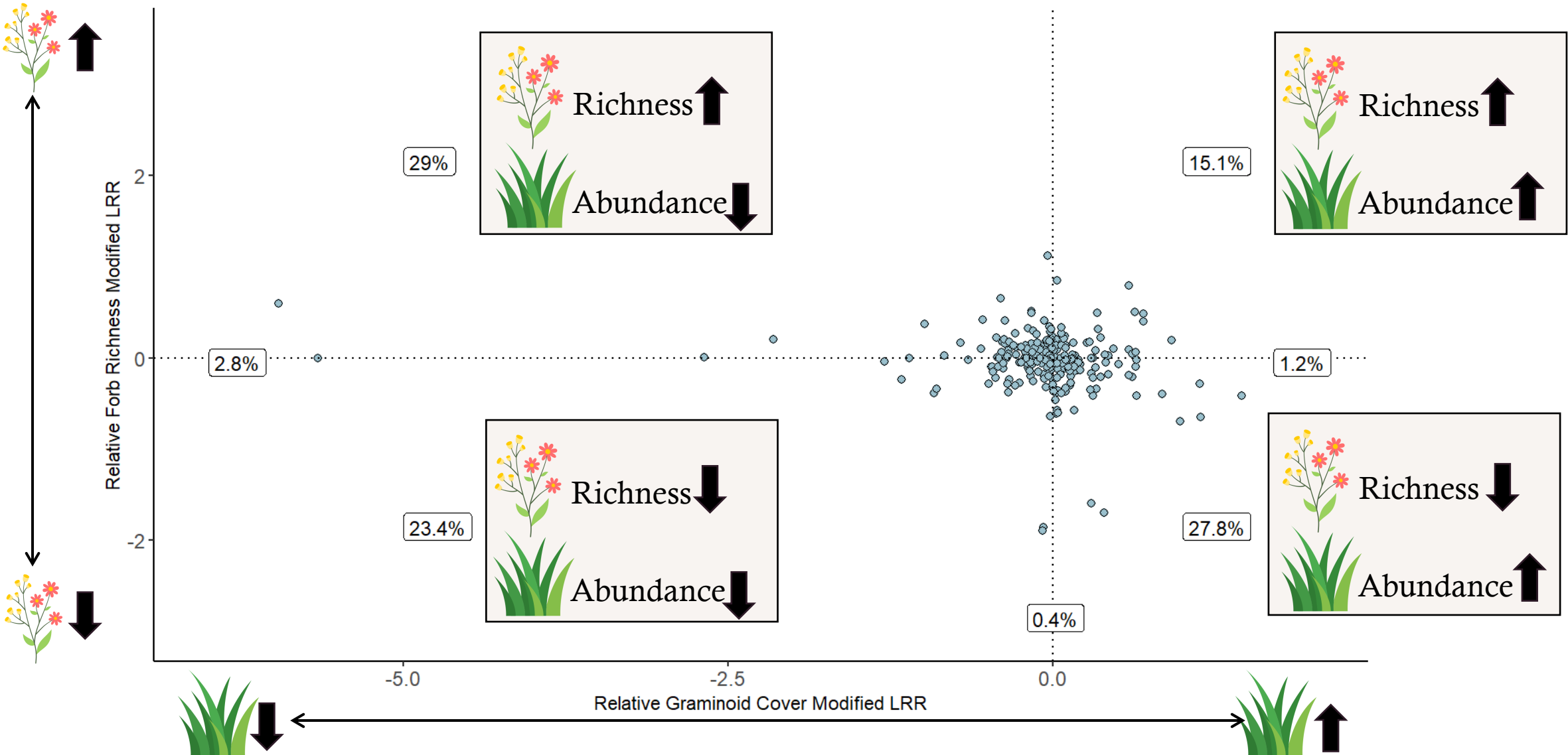
WHAT DOES SITE RESPONSE LOOK LIKE?



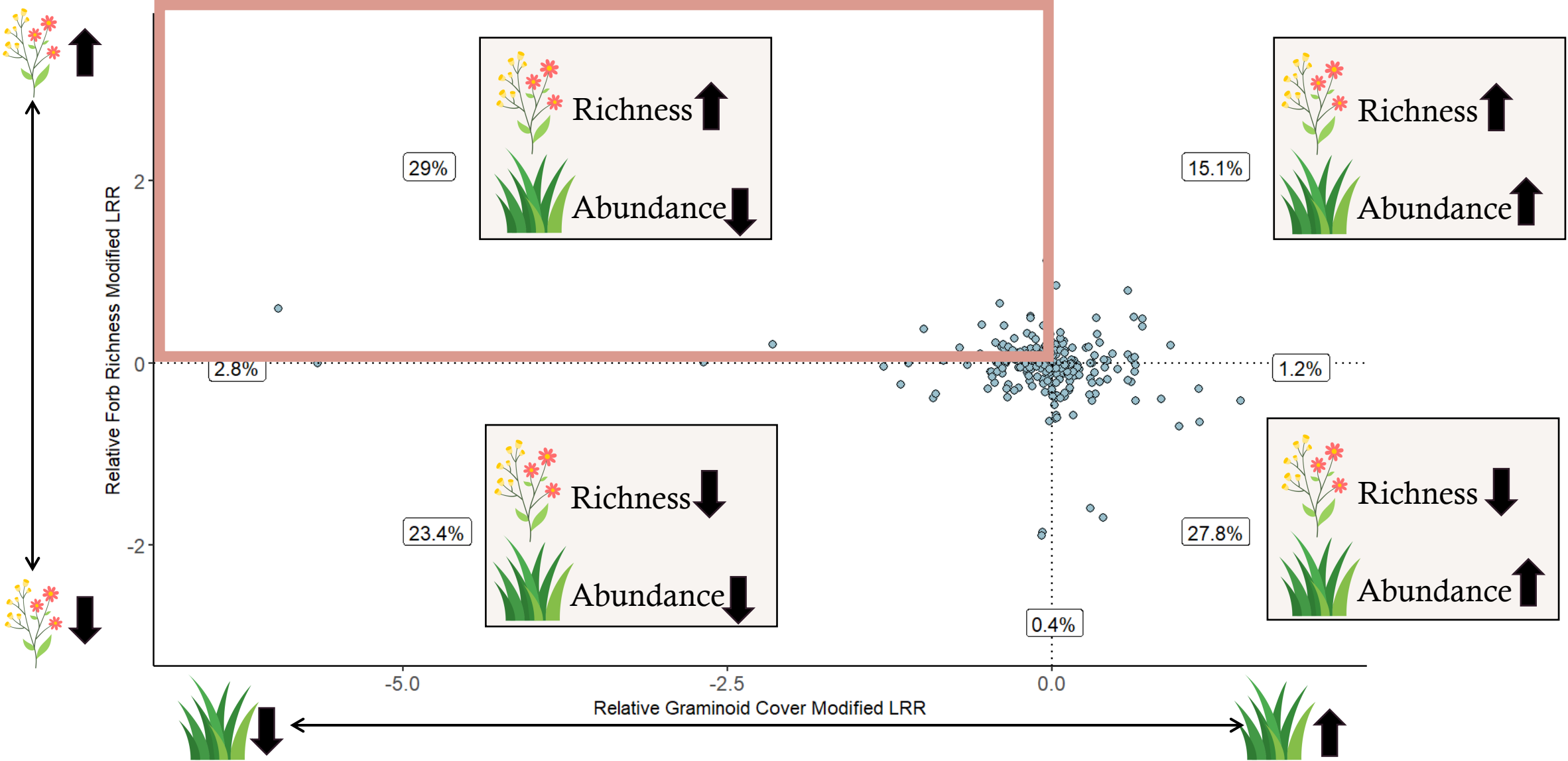
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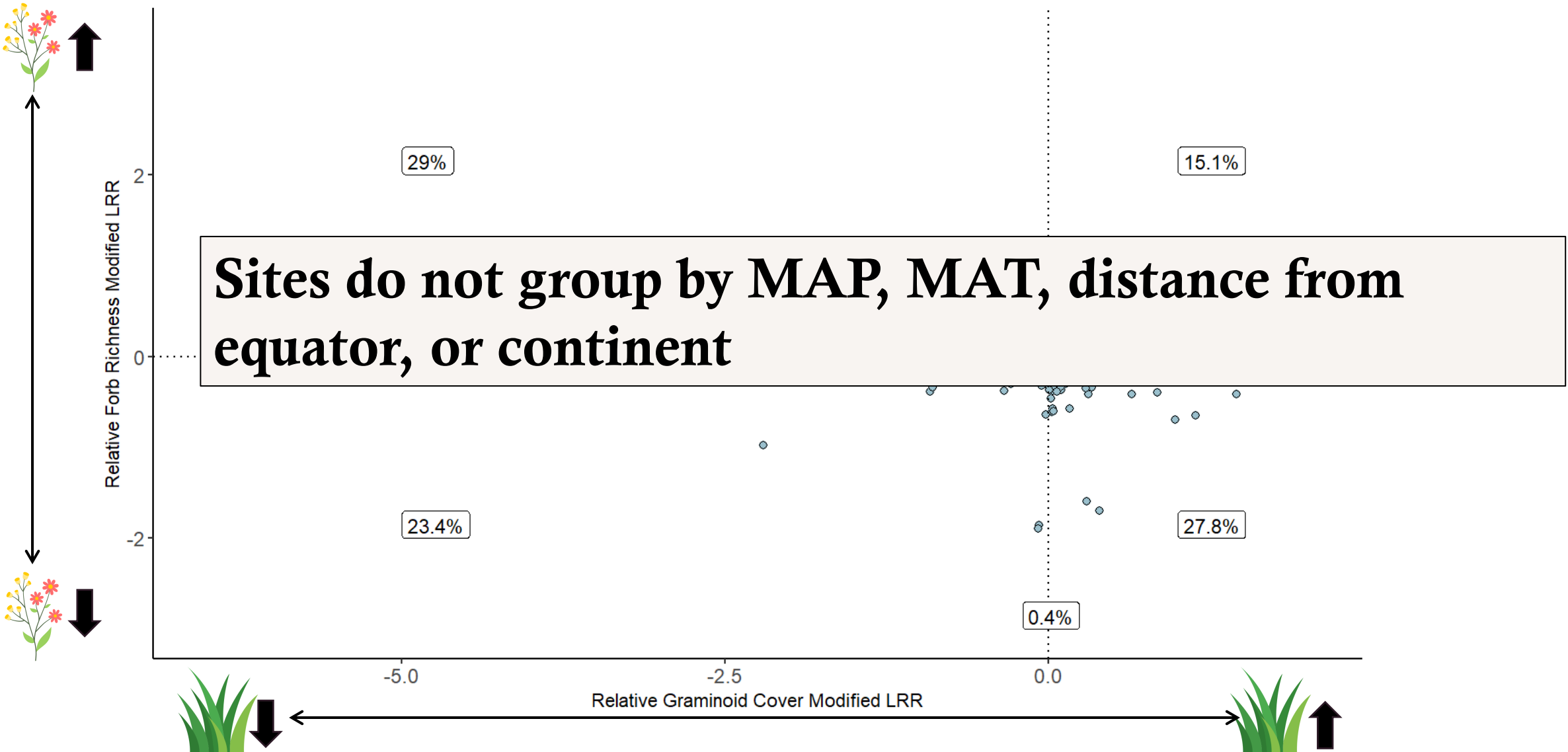
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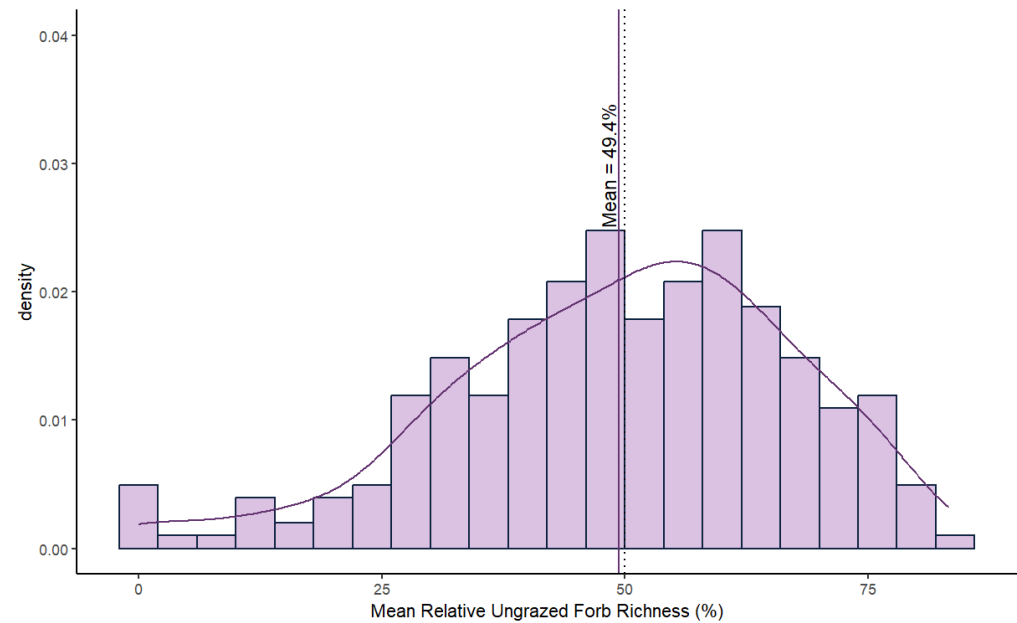
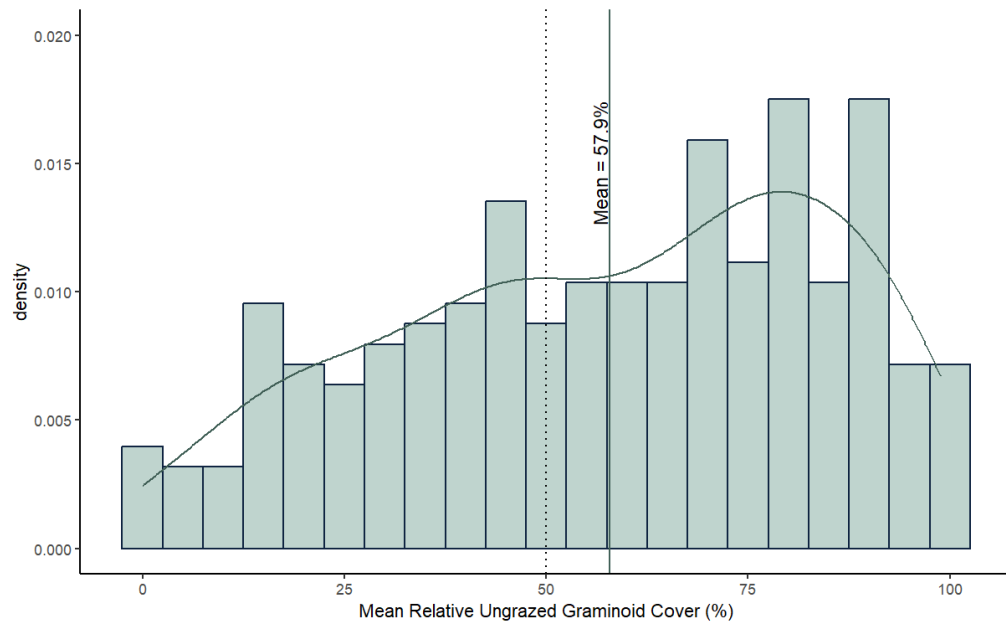


# CONCLUSIONS



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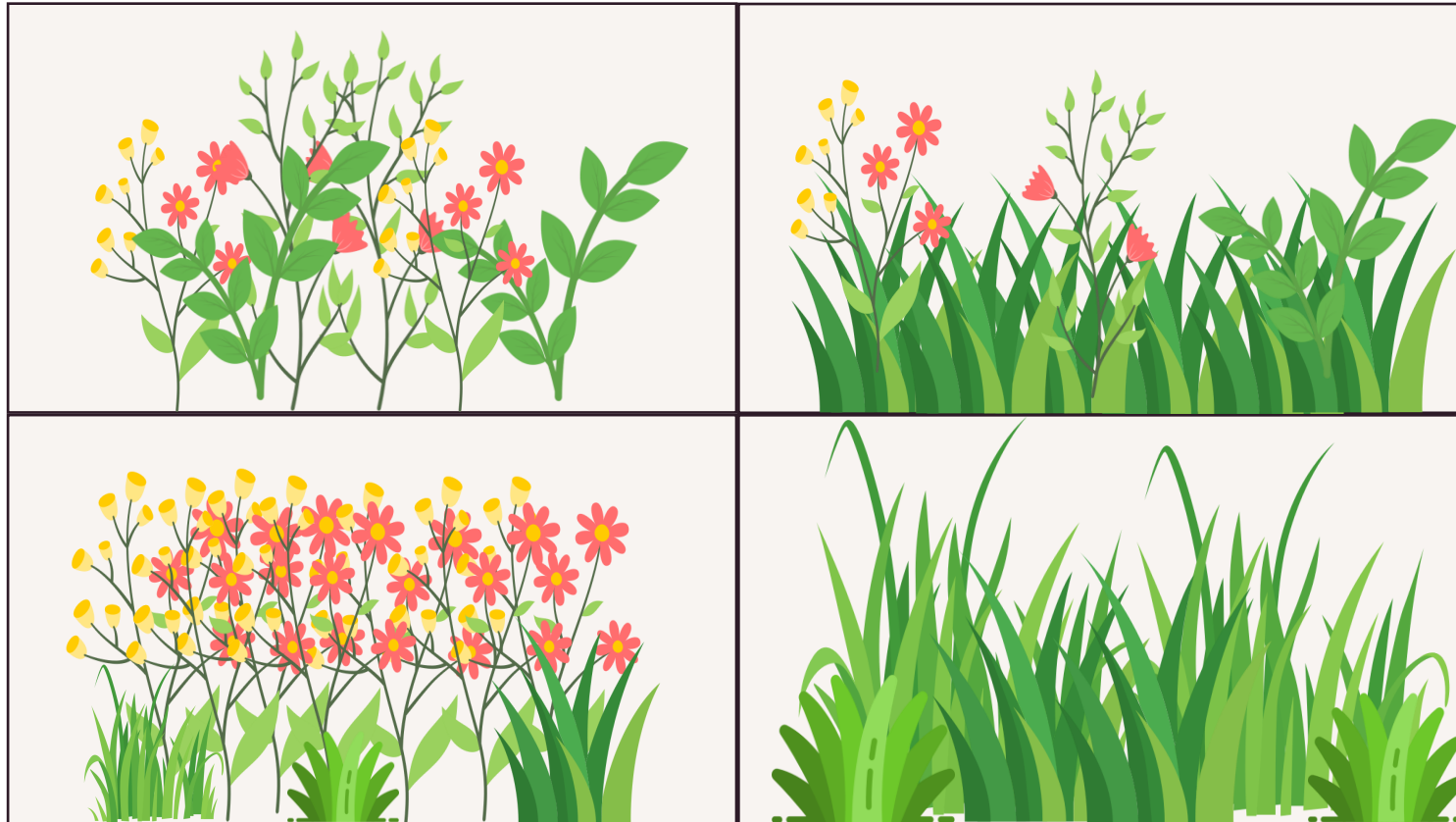
# GLOBALLY, GRASSLANDS ONLY PARTIALLY SATISFY TYPICAL COMPOSITIONAL ASSUMPTIONS



- Typical predictors do not predict graminoid/forb abundance and richness

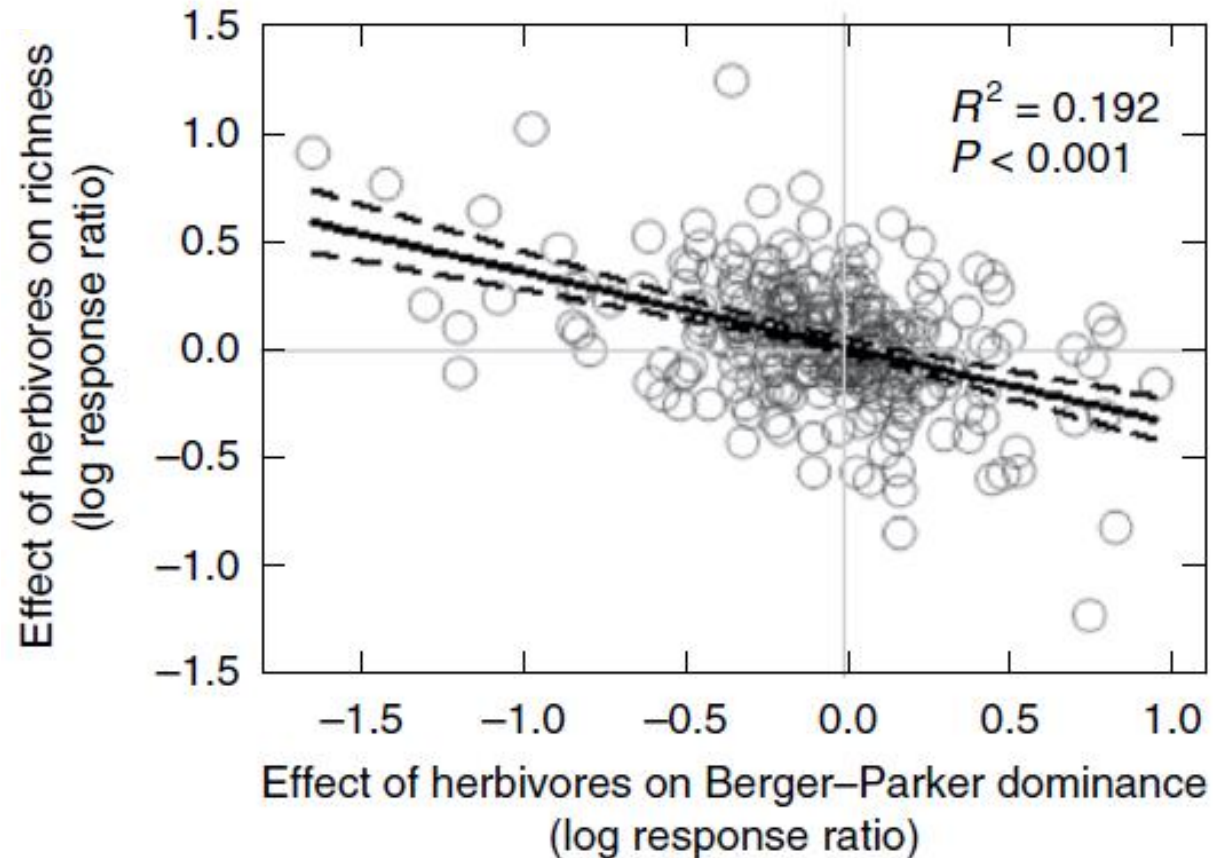
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# GRASSLANDS ARE COMPOSITIONALLY DIVERSE AND FALL INTO FOUR MAJOR CATEGORIES



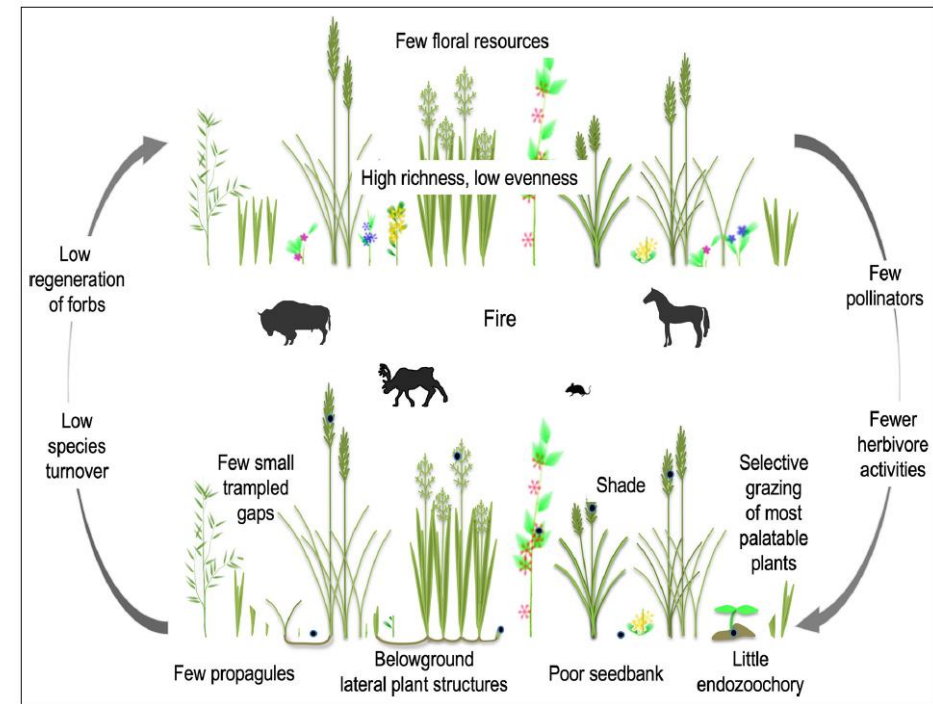
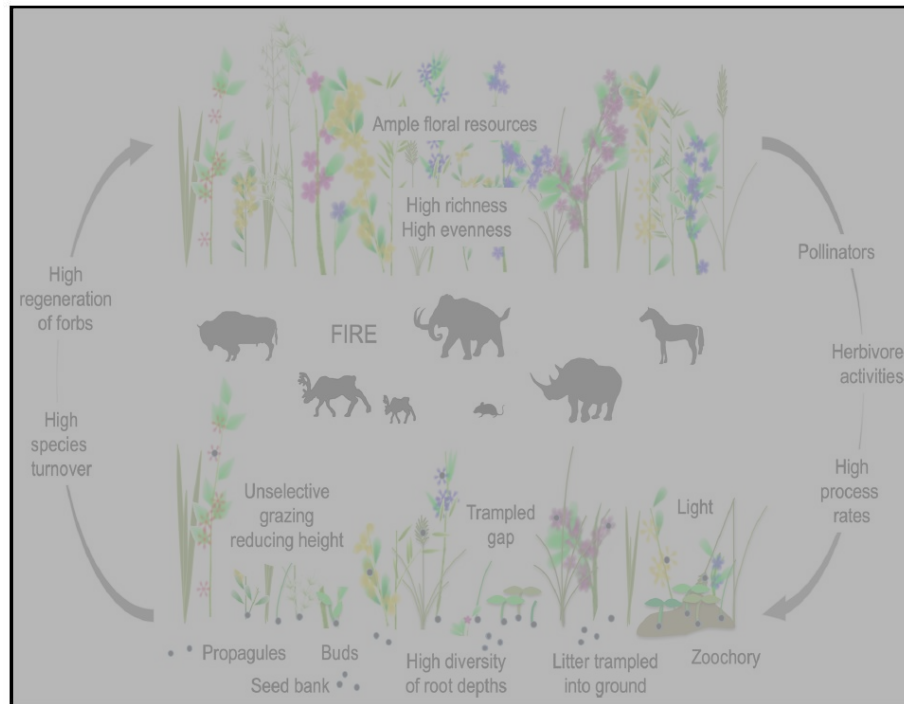
# GRASSLAND COMPOSITION IS ALSO VARIED IN ITS RESPONSE TO GRAZING

- Typical predictors do not predict graminoid/forb abundance and richness response to grazing
- Response may rely on grazing's effect on dominance in a system



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# GLOBALLY, MODERN GRAZING DOES NOT MAINTAIN FORBLANDS AS IT DID HISTORICALLY



# UNDERSTANDING OUR GRASSLANDS



Me, admiring our grasslands

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- University of North Carolina  
Greensboro
- Grazing Exclosure Consortium
- USDA NIFA
- CoRRE Trait Database





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**THANK YOU – LET'S CHAT!**

Rosalie S. Terry | [rsterry@uncg.edu](mailto:rsterry@uncg.edu) | [rosalieterry.weebly.com](http://rosalieterry.weebly.com)

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# ADDITIONAL GEX SITE INFO

## Sites by continent

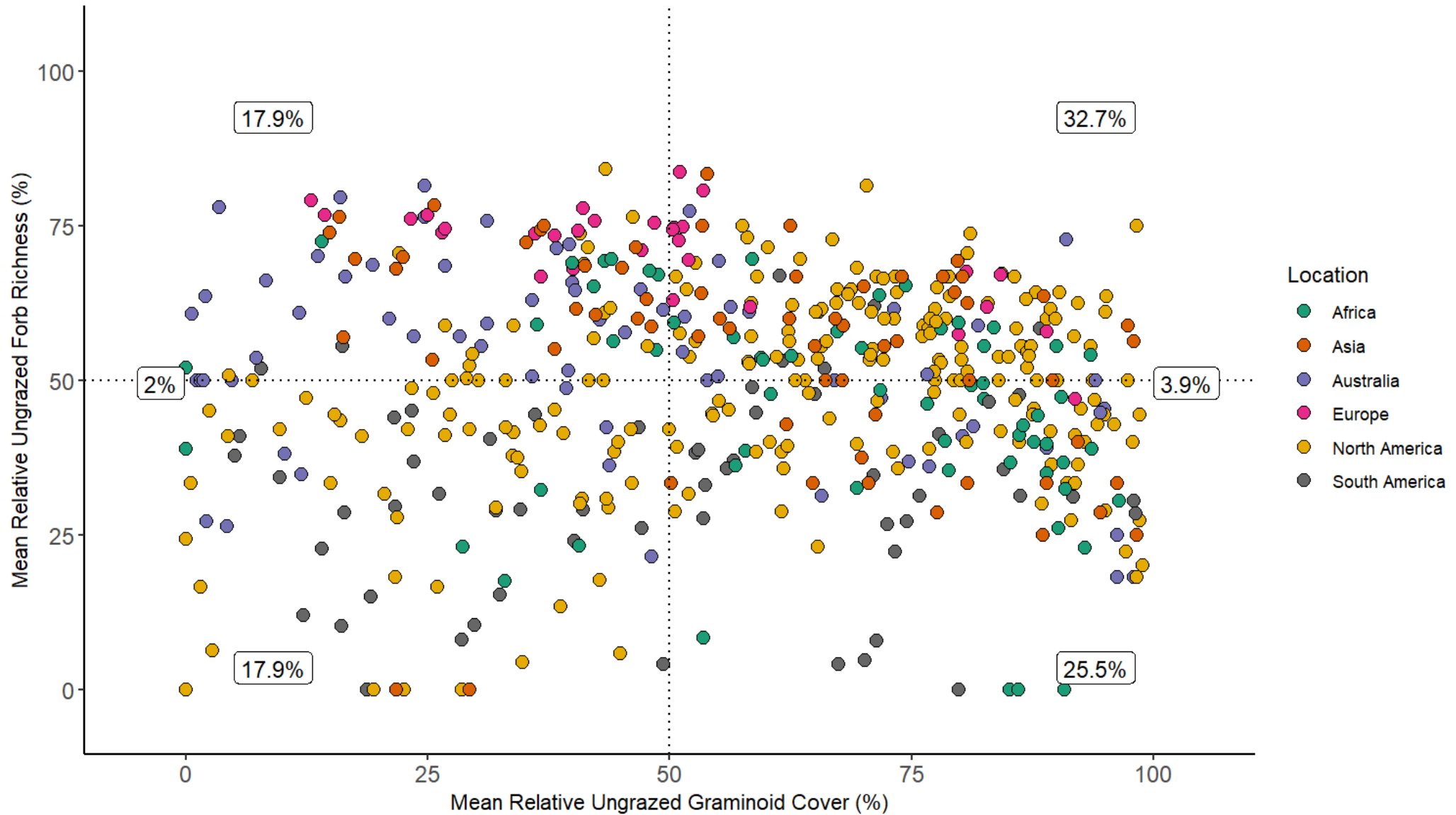
- Africa: 31
- Asia: 32
- Australia: 34
- Europe: 15
- North America: 109
- South America: 31

## Exclosure age

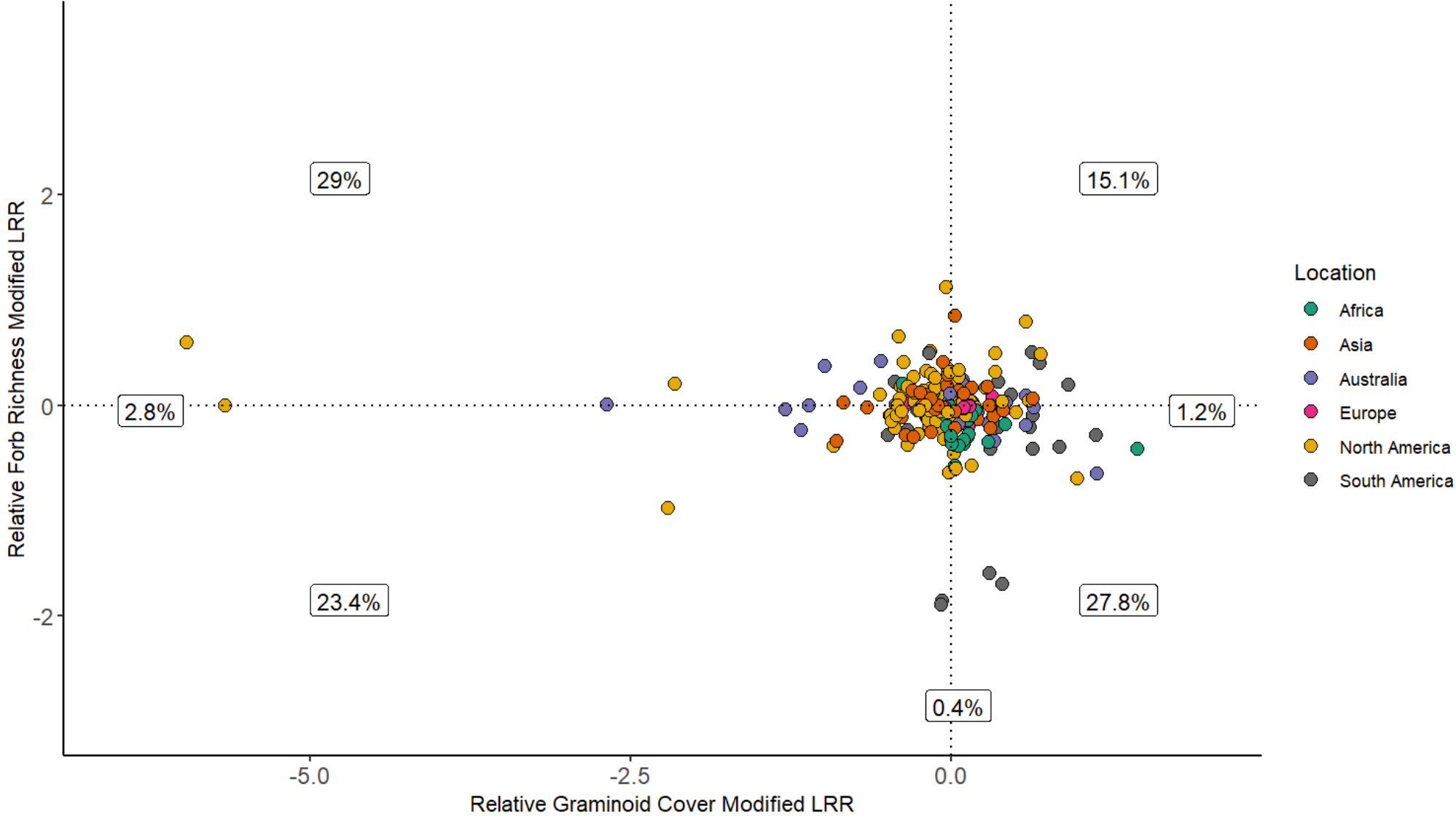
- At least 3 years of grazing exclusion
- Mean: 14 years
- Median: 7 years



# COMPOSITION QUADRANT WITH CONTINENT



# RESPONSE QUADRANT WITH CONTINENT



# COMPOSITION QUADRANT WITH UNGRAZED RICHNESS

