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Phenology of high-arctic butterflies and their floral resources: Species-specific responses to climate change

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Abstract Current global warming is particularly pronounced in the Arctic and arthropods are expected to respond rapidly to these changes. Long-term studies of individual arthropod species from the Arctic are, however, virtually absent. We examined butterfly specimens collected from yellow pitfall traps over 14 years (1996–2009) at Zackenberg in high-arctic, north-east Greenland. Specimens were previously sorted to the family level. We identified them to the species level and examined long-term species-specific phenological responses to recent summer warming. Two species were rare in the samples (Polaris fritillary Boloria polaris and Arctic blue Plebejus glandon) and statistical analyses of phenological responses were therefore restricted to the two most abundant species (Arctic fritillary, B. chariclea and Northern clouded yellow Colias hecla). Our analyses demonstrated a trend towards earlier flight seasons in B. chariclea, but not in C. hecla. The timing of onset, peak and end of the flight season in B. chariclea were closely related to snowmelt, July temperature and their interaction, whereas onset, peak and end of the flight season in C. hecla were only related to timing of snowmelt. The duration of the butterfly flight season was significantly positively related to the temporal overlap with floral resources in both butterfly species. We further demonstrate that yellow pitfall traps are a useful alternative to transect walks for butterfly recording in tundra habitats. More phenological studies of Arctic arthropods should be carried out at the species level and ideally be analysed in context with interacting species to assess how ongoing climate change will affect Arctic biodiversity in the near future [Current Zoology 60 (2): 243–251, 2014].

Keywords Arctic, Arthropod, Flight period, Greenland, Pitfall trap, Zackenberg

Phenology is a key indicator of species responses to climate change (Parmesan, 2006) and among terrestrial animals, ectotherms are particularly sensitive, probably because their developmental rates are closely related to variation in the abiotic environment (Høye et al., 2007; Thackeray et al., 2010). Butterflies in particular are frequently used as model organisms in phenological studies, because they respond rapidly to environmental change (Diamond et al., 2011; Illan et al., 2012; Roy and Sparks, 2000; Westwood and Blair, 2010). Additionally, their appeal to the general public has stimulated monitoring programs and has generated high-quality data, especially in temperate and boreal regions (Karlsson, In press; Roy and Sparks, 2000). Recent global warming, however, is particularly pronounced in the Arctic and empirical evidence suggests that Arctic species across broad taxonomic scales are responding rapidly to these changes (Høye et al., 2007; Post et al., 2009). Unfortunately, long-term records of individual arthropod species from the Arctic are virtually absent and the phenological sensitivity to climate change in most arctic arthropod species remains to be estimated (Bale et al., 2002; Hodkinson et al., 1996; Hodkinson and Bird, 1998). The biological monitoring program at Zackenberg, north-east Greenland, represents an exception, where arthropods have been collected weekly during the growing season since 1996 and subsequently sorted to the family level (Schmidt et al., 2012).

Very little information exists about the drivers of phenological variation at the species level for Arctic arthropods, but family-level studies suggest that timing of snowmelt and temperature are important (Danks and
Oliver, 1972; Høye and Forchhammer, 2008a, b; Strathdee and Bale, 1998). Snow cover acts as a constraint on arthropod growth and development in arctic and alpine environments (Forrest and Thomson, 2011; Iler et al., 2013a). Effectively, the timing of snowmelt opens and closes the activity season for many arthropods in the Arctic. For many species, this time period dictates the amount of resources they can accrue and utilize in the current season e.g. for reproduction, dispersal or to carry them over the winter into the following season. Temperature during the active season may modulate the effect of snowmelt on arthropod phenology by affecting their developmental rate (Hodkinson et al., 1996). In addition, many Arctic arthropod species, like spiders (Bowden and Buddle, 2012; Høye et al., 2009) and insects (Butler, 1982; Morewood and Ring, 1998), have multi-annual life cycles and their phenological responses to climate change may further depend on overwintering strategy or species-specific developmental cues.

Like their predicted shifts in distribution under climate change (Eskildsen et al., 2013; Leroux et al., 2013), phenological responses to climatic change in arthropods could be species-specific and have concealed consequences for trophic interactions. In Arctic insects, the emergence of adults normally coincides with the peak in food resources, the availability of mates, or suitable egg-laying habitats (Danks, 2004; Høye and Forchhammer, 2008b; MacLean, 1980). Arctic pollinator communities are dominated by Diptera species that are generalized in their flower visitation patterns (Elberling and Olesen, 1999; Lundgren and Olesen, 2005). Among Arctic flower visitors, however, butterflies visit only a subset of the available flowering plants (Olesen et al., 2008). Hence, butterflies form a relevant taxonomic group with which to examine species-specific phenological responses to climate change. Even if different butterfly species respond to changes in the same phenological cue, they can do so at different rates (Hegland et al., 2009). Hence, more subtle changes in the phenological response of a pollinator community may only be fully resolved with species-level information (Iler et al., 2013b).

Pollinator populations are often limited by the availability of floral resources (Potts et al., 2010). Such resource limitation can emerge if the flight season of a pollinator shifts relative to the flowering season of its plant resource causing a decrease in the temporal overlap of pollinators and flowers (Høye et al., 2013; Miller-Rushing et al., 2010). Moreover, in butterflies, the availability of nectar resources can affect adult longevity and population dynamics (Boggs and Inouye, 2012; Cahenzli and Erhardt, 2012). Hence, if adult butterflies emerge in asynchrony with the flowering season or during a period of low flower availability, their flight season may become shorter with potential detrimental effects on population dynamics (Nilsson et al., 2008).

We have recently demonstrated that the flowering season at our study site is shortening and this could affect resource availability and flight season duration in butterfly species (Høye et al., 2013).

Here, we examine species-specific phenological responses to recent warming in high-arctic butterflies and their temporal synchrony with floral resources. We use specimens collected as part of the Zackenberg Basic monitoring programme (Meltofte and Rasch, 2008) that were previously identified to the family level. We identify these specimens to the species level and establish species-specific estimates of onset, peak and end of the flight season. For two species with sufficient data, we ask two specific questions: 1) Are onset, peak, and end of the flight seasons affected by recent rapid warming and changes in timing of snowmelt at Zackenberg? 2) To what extent is the duration of the flight season related to the timing of the flight season and the temporal overlap with the flowering season of relevant plant species.

1 Material and Methods

1.1 Study area and data

Data were collected at Zackenberg, north-east Greenland (74°28’N, 20°34’W) as part of the Zackenberg Basic monitoring programme. Although expanding, the growing season is currently limited to between early June and early September during which the average air temperature is around 4.5°C. Throughout the study period, temperature and snow depth were recorded hourly by an automated weather station (Hansen et al., 2008). Timing of snowmelt was estimated as the first date when less than 10 cm of snow was measured (Hinkler et al., 2008). The vegetation of the study area can be roughly divided into five major plant communities: fen, grassland, Salix snow-bed, Cassiope heath, and Dryas heath (Elberling et al., 2008).

Arthropods were monitored during 14 consecutive years (1996–2009) in one window trap plot and six pitfall trap plots in the vicinity (<2 km) of the weather station. Each pitfall trap plot (10 m × 20 m) consisted of eight pitfall traps during 1996–2006 and four pitfall traps thereafter. The pitfall traps were yellow plastic traps.
cups 10 cm in diameter. The colour was chosen to attract flying insects while also catching surface-active arthropods. The window trap plot consisted of two traps each with two chambers. The two traps were placed perpendicular to each other. Arthropods caught in the traps were collected weekly during June, July and August. The window trap plot and the pitfall traps in arid heath (one plot), mesic heath (two plots) and in the fen (one plot) were in operation during the entire study period 1996–2009, while one snow-bed plot and one additional arid heath plot were only operated during the periods 1996–1998 and 1999–2009, respectively (see Schmidt et al., 2012 for details).

The entire butterfly community at Zackenberg consists of four species: Arctic fritillary, *Boloria chariclea* (Schneider), Polaris fritillary, *B. polaris* (Boisduval), Arctic blue, *Plebejus glandon* (de Prunner), and Northern clouded yellow, *Collis hecla* (Lefèbvre). Only one additional species, Small copper, *Lycaena phlaeas* (Linnaeus) has been observed in Greenland. All specimens caught in all years were previously identified to the family level (Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae and Pieridae) as part of Zackenberg Basic monitoring program. We identified the specimens to the species level and calculated species-specific estimates of onset, peak and end of the flight season.

The data set included a total of 3,868 specimens retrieved from the pitfall and window trap plots. As part of this study, we revisited a subset of 1,660 *Boloria* specimens, distributed evenly across all years. Because our subset represents more than half (51%) of all *Boloria* specimens in the collection, differences in phenology between *B. chariclea* and *B. polaris* in the subset would also likely reflect the total sample of specimens. A total of 35 specimens (out of 1,660) were identified as *B. polaris*, equaling just 2.1% of the *Boloria* specimens. For the purpose of making robust phenological estimates, we assumed that all *Boloria* specimens not subject to species identification were *B. chariclea* since *B. polaris* made up such a small subset of the *Boloria sp.* specimens in the subset subject to species identification. The Lycaenid species *P. glandon* was even rarer (*n* = 23 specimens) than *B. polaris* in the samples across all years (Table 1). The low sample sizes prevented us from estimating inter-annual variation in the phenology of *B. polaris* and *P. glandon*. Adults of all four species of butterflies were only observed during July, August and early September (Table 1). Traps were occasionally flooded, destroyed by arctic foxes (*Vulpes lagopus*, Linnaeus), or trampled by muskoxen (*Ovibos moschatus*, Zimmermann), so the capture numbers in each plot were converted to individuals caught per trap per day for each trapping period, i.e. scaled by the number of active traps and the number of days each trap was active (see Høye and Forchhammer 2008b for further information).

The Zackenberg Basic monitoring program also included weekly observations of the number of buds, open and senescent flowers from the same locality and the same time periods within and across years on six flowering plant species (*Cassiope tetragona*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Papaver radicatum*, *Salix arctica*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia* and *Silene acaulis*). These plant species are very common at the study site. The butterfly species *B. chariclea* has been observed on flowers of all six species and *C. hecla* has only been observed on *D. octopetala*, *S. arctica* and *S. acaulis* (Olesen et al., 2008).

For *B. chariclea*, we used data on all six plant species and for *C. hecla* we used only data on the three plant species upon whose flowers the species has been observed. Each plant species was monitored in 3–6 plots (see Schmidt et al., 2012 for details). Both butterfly species have also been observed on flowers of other plant species, for which we have no data on flowering phenology. We used the data on flower phenology to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Last</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>B. chariclea</em></td>
<td>168</td>
<td>200±2.0</td>
<td>212±2.3</td>
<td>224±1.7</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>3,235*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>B. polaris</em></td>
<td>176</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. hecla</em></td>
<td>176</td>
<td>194±2.4</td>
<td>205±2.6</td>
<td>218±2.3</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. glandon</em></td>
<td>196</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All dates are given as days after 1st January. The first observation is the first date at which a butterfly of a particular species was found in a trap across all years (1996–2009) and the last observation is the last date across all years. Onset, peak and end indicate the mean day of year ± SE at which 10%, 50% and 90% of the annual sum of individuals were caught, respectively. Asterisks indicate that only 51% of the total collection of *Boloria* specimens was checked for *B. polaris* and the remaining specimens were assumed to be *B. chariclea*. The sample size, *n* gives the total number of specimens of a particular species identified from the traps.
characterize the temporal variability in floral resources available for each of the two butterfly species. An independent study of the pollination network at our site documented visits by B. chariclea to 15 plant species and to 5 plant species by C. hecla (Olesen et al., 2008).

### 1.2 Data analysis

Following Høye and Forchhammer (2008b), we defined onset, peak and end of the flight season of adult butterflies by dates at which 10%, 50% and 90% of the seasonal capture of a species was reached, respectively. The dates for onset, peak and end of the flight season were estimated by linear interpolation between weekly trapping periods. For instance, peak flight season was estimated by interpolation between the latest weekly trapping period in which less than 50% of the individuals were caught and the earliest weekly trapping period in which more than 50% of the individuals were caught. For each weekly trapping period, we pooled the number of individuals from all plots to base the phenological estimates on the largest number of individuals and because previous analyses of Boloria specimens demonstrated limited phenological variation among plots (Høye and Forchhammer, 2008b). Although low sample sizes prohibited us from estimating yearly phenology metrics for B. polaris and P. glandon, we calculated an average across years of onset, peak, and end of the flight season for future comparisons. All dates were expressed as day of year with 1st January equalling day 1. Flight season duration was estimated as the number of days between onset and end of the flight season. We quantified onset and end of the community-wide flowering season at a landscape scale based on the relevant plant species for each of the two butterfly species following the approach of Høye et al. (2013).

At the study site, snowmelt typically takes place during June, while the flight season of butterflies is typically in July and early August. We were interested in separating the effect of snowmelt from the effect of temperature after snowmelt on the timing of the butterfly flight season. Hence, we used mean daily July temperature as a predictor of timing of the butterfly flight season in addition to timing of snowmelt. We applied generalized linear models with a Gaussian error distribution (McCullagh and Nelder, 1998) with onset, peak, end, and duration of the flight season of B. chariclea and C. hecla as response variables. As predictors for models with onset, peak and end of the flight season, we used the mean daily temperature during July, the timing of snowmelt, and their interaction. Non-significant terms were removed successively using F-tests based on type III sums of squares and starting with interaction terms and evaluating main effects only if interaction terms were non-significant. The correlation between timing of snowmelt and July temperature as well as between peak flight time of B. chariclea and C. hecla was estimated with Pearson correlation analysis. We calculated the temporal extent of overlap between the flowering season of relevant plant species (see above) and the butterfly flight season in days for B. chariclea and C. hecla, separately. We tested for trends in the duration of overlap during the study period and whether duration of the flight season was affected by onset of the flight season, the duration of the overlap with floral resources or their interaction. Finally, for analyses of temporal trends in peak flight time and overlap with flower seasons, year was used as a continuous predictor variable in simple linear regression models.

### 2 Results

The number of specimens was highest for B. chariclea (n = 3,235) and C. hecla (n = 575) and very low for B. polaris (n = 35) and P. glandon (n = 23). The earliest and the latest butterfly records were observations of B. chariclea, while the earliest observation of P. glandon was later than all other species and the latest observation of this species was also earlier than all other species. The average peak flight time was late July for C. hecla and P. glandon, and about ten days later in B. chariclea and B. polaris (Table 1). For B. chariclea and C. hecla, the timing of peak flight season varied markedly from year to year (Fig. 1), with a significant trend towards earlier peak flight season in B. chariclea (slope = -1.22, F_{1,12} = 6.14, P = 0.029), but not in C. hecla (slope = -0.68, F_{1,12} = 1.12, P = 0.31). In B. chariclea, onset, peak, and end of the flight period showed a statistically significant relationship with timing of snowmelt, mean daily July temperature, and their interaction (Table 2). In C. hecla, the onset, peak, and end of the flight season was, however, only significantly related to timing of snowmelt (Table 2). Timing of snowmelt and July temperatures were not significantly correlated (Pearson correlation: r = -0.38, n = 13, P = 0.18). The flight season of both butterfly species was generally later than the flowering season of the plant species that are visited by the butterflies and for which we had flower phenology data (Fig. 2). The duration of the flight season showed a statistically significant and positive relationship to the duration of overlap with floral resources in both B. chariclea (Fig. 3a) and C. hecla (Fig. 3b), but not with onset of the flight period or their interaction in any of the two
species (Table 3). The duration of overlap became smaller during the study period, but the relationship was not signifi-
cant for B. chariclea (slope = -0.080, \( F_{1,12} = 0.13, P = 0.72 \)) or C. hecla (slope = -0.77, \( F_{1,12} = 3.56, P = 0.084 \)).

**Fig. 1** Peak flight times of two butterfly species A) Boloria chariclea and B) Colias hecla during 1996–2009 at Zackenberg, north-east Greenland. Summary statistics (R² and P-values) based on simple linear regression analysis are given in each panel. Regression lines indicate that slopes are significantly different from zero.

**Fig. 2** The onset and end of the flight season of A) Boloria chariclea and community-wide flowering seasons for six flowering plant species (Cassiope tetragona, Dryas octopetala, Papaver radicatum, Salix arctica, Saxifraga oppositifolia and Silene acaulis) which the butterfly species has been observed visiting and B) Colias hecla and community-wide flowering seasons for three flowering plant species (Dryas octopetala, Salix arctica and Silene acaulis) on which the butterfly species has been observed visiting.

The lower line in each set is onset and the upper line is end of butterfly flight seasons (hatched lines) and flowering season (full lines).

**Table 2** Results of generalized linear models of onset, peak and end of the flight season for two butterfly species (Boloria chariclea and Colias hecla) at Zackenberg, north-east Greenland, across 1996–2009 as a function of mean daily temperature during July and timing of snowmelt, as well as their interaction as continuous variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Intercept ± SE</th>
<th>Snowmelt ± SE</th>
<th>Temp ± SE</th>
<th>Snowmelt:Temp ± SE</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>R²</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. chariclea</td>
<td>Onset</td>
<td>-144.2±111.8 ± 2.05±0.66</td>
<td>35.4±14.4</td>
<td>-0.21±0.09</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.0032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peak</td>
<td>-266.1±136.6 ± 2.90±0.80</td>
<td>54.5±17.6</td>
<td>-0.33±0.10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.0037</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End</td>
<td>-54.4±103.9 ± 1.71±0.61</td>
<td>30.9±13.4</td>
<td>-0.19±0.08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.0069</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. hecla</td>
<td>Onset</td>
<td>109.7±27.5 ± 0.50±0.16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.0096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peak</td>
<td>104.1±26.5 ± 0.60±0.16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End</td>
<td>131.3±24.6 ± 0.51±0.15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.0043</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only models with significant parameters (at \( \alpha = 0.05 \)) are shown. Parameters ± SE are presented along with residual degrees of freedom, coefficient of determination (R²) and P-value.
Fig. 3  Duration (end minus onset) in days of the flight season for A) Boloria chariclea and B) Colias hecla in relation to the overlap with the flowering season of six relevant plant species for B. chariclea and three relevant plant species for C. hecla (see text for details)

The overlap is negative in some years, because onset and end of seasons are defined by the date of 10% and 90% of butterflies and flowers observed during the season, respectively. Regression lines based on simple linear regression analysis along with $R^2$ and $p$-values are given in each panel.

Table 3  Results of generalized linear models of flight season duration for two butterfly species (Boloria chariclea and Colias hecla) at Zackenberg, north-east Greenland, from 1996–2009 as a function of the overlap with the flowering season of their respective plant species (upon which they have been observed), the onset of flight season, and their interaction as continuous variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Intercept ± SE</th>
<th>Overlap ± SE</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Overlap:Onset</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>$R^2$</th>
<th>$P$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. chariclea</td>
<td>21.41±1.46</td>
<td>0.83±0.33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. hecla</td>
<td>17.32±2.52</td>
<td>0.49±0.17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only models with significant parameters (at $\alpha = 0.05$) are shown. Parameters ± SE are presented along with residual degrees of freedom, coefficient of determination ($R^2$) and $P$-value.

3  Discussion

The literature on species-specific phenological responses to ambient climatic variability of Arctic arthropods is scant and to our knowledge this is the first study to span more than a decade of observations (Høye and Sikes, 2013; Leung and Reid, 2013). Given the species richness of arthropods in marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments in the Arctic, this illustrates an important knowledge gap that limits our ability to predict the consequences of rapid climate change for Arctic biodiversity (Meltofte 2013; Callaghan et al., 2004b; Post et al., 2009). We have previously demonstrated large family-level variation in estimates of timing of emergence over a broad range of terrestrial arthropods at Zackenberg (Høye et al., 2007; Høye and Forchhammer, 2008b). However, with family-level taxonomic resolution, it is not possible to separate the effects of changing species composition between years from the inter-annual variation in phenology of individual species (Callaghan et al., 2004a).

By identifying the individual species of a butterfly assemblage from the monitoring program at Zackenberg, we have made progress towards estimating species-specific phenological responses to recent climatic variation in the Arctic. The two abundant butterfly species indeed differ in their trend towards earlier flight time, their phenological responses to climatic variability, and in inter-annual variation in degree of temporal overlap with floral resources. This suggests that phenological responses measured at coarse taxonomic resolutions can mask important variability at the species level.

Our results indicate that timing of the flight season in high-arctic butterfly species is closely related to the timing of snowmelt. While the timing of the flight season in C. hecla is only related to timing of snowmelt, there is an additional effect of July temperature in B. chariclea, and this temperature effect interacts with timing of snowmelt. This suggests that the advancement of the flight season in B. chariclea with warmer temperatures is most pronounced with late snowmelt. The
lack of relationship to summer temperatures in timing of
the flight season for C. hecla may be the reason why C. hecla is not showing a trend towards earlier flight time
during the study period. The summer temperature has
increased dramatically during the study period at our
site (Høye et al., 2013). With future warming, the flight
seasons of B. chariclea and C. hecla may shift relative
to each other. Since peak flight date is generally ten
days later in B. chariclea than in C. hecla, their flight
times are likely to become more synchronized. A know-
ledge gap is whether future timing of snowmelt in the
region will advance or be delayed, which is currently
uncertain (Stendel et al., 2008).

The duration of butterfly flight seasons could be affec-
ted by the timing and duration of flowering seasons if the
lifespan of each individual butterfly is constrained by
access to floral resources. Adult longevity has been
linked to nectar resources in some butterfly species
(Cahenzli and Erhardt, 2012; Murphy et al., 1983). Our
results demonstrate that the duration of the flight season
varied by a factor of two over the study period in both
butterfly species and was related to the duration of
overlap with relevant floral resources. Other studies
have found extending flight seasons, but these studies
have used observations collected at much larger spatial
extents (Roy and Sparks, 2000; Westwood and Blair,
2010). For instance, a recent study demonstrated ex-
tended flight seasons in northern butterfly communities
in response to recent warming across Sweden (Karlsson
In press). Flight seasons may also be extended when the
flight seasons start earlier. This could happen by more
pronounced protandry (i.e. males emerging earlier than
females) in years of early snowmelt and warmer tem-
peratures.

Our estimates of the onset and end of the flowering
season of plant species known to be visited by the studi-
ed butterfly species is generally earlier than the flight
season of the butterflies. Both species of butterflies are
known to visit flowers of other plants as well and some
of these are late flowering species (e.g. Arnica angusti-
folia and Bistorta vivipara). Hence, the apparent mis-
timing of the butterfly flight season with the flowering
season presented here could be due to the subset of
plant species for which we have data on flowering phe-
nology. The butterfly flight season may also be timed
primarily with particular phenological stages of the
plant species used for oviposition, although this would
not explain why flight season duration is related to the
overlap with our subset of plant species. We consider it
more likely that our measure of onset and end of the
flowering season is rather conservative. Indeed, in a
pollination network study from our site, the same plant
species were observed to flower later than the end of
flowering in our permanent plots (J.-M. Olesen unpub-
lished data).

Our results demonstrate that for high-arctic study
sites it is possible to use pitfall trapping to census but-
terfly species. We used yellow pitfall traps as a method
to trap both ground-active and flying insects in the same
trap (Böcher and Meltofte, 1997). The large sample
sizes for at least two species of butterflies using this
technique suggests that this approach is useful for re-
move tundra localities as it does not require trained but-
terfly observers who are otherwise needed for conven-
tional transect counts (Pollard and Yates, 1993). The
separation of B. chariclea and B. polaris is difficult in
the field and we provide new information on their rela-
tive abundance. We found less than 3% of the Balor-
ia specimens to be B. polaris, suggesting that this species
is much rarer at Zackenberg than B. chariclea. This
could be linked to the distribution of their larval food
plants or because of habitat segregation not picked up
by our sampling design. We consider it unlikely that our
subsampling procedure, where we identified 51% of the
Boloria specimens, could have accidently missed
samples with a large proportion of B. polaris specimens.
The low capture numbers for B. polaris and P. glandon
could potentially be the result of these butterfly species
not being attracted to the yellow colour of our pitfall
traps, but independent data from a study of the pollina-
tion network at our study site support the idea that B. po-
laris and P. glandon are rare species in the area (J.-M.
Olesen unpublished data).

The strong phenological response to climate vari-
ation that we document for high-arctic butterflies and the
clear differences between the two most abundant spe-
cies suggest that species-specific studies of populations
of arctic arthropods should be a research priority. Future
phenological studies of Arctic arthropods should ideally
be analysed in context with interacting species to assess
how ongoing climate change will affect Arctic biodiver-
sity. Long-term records will be particularly helpful in
attempts to identify the climatic constraints on the fu-
ture persistence of high-arctic butterfly species (Post
and Høye, 2013).

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