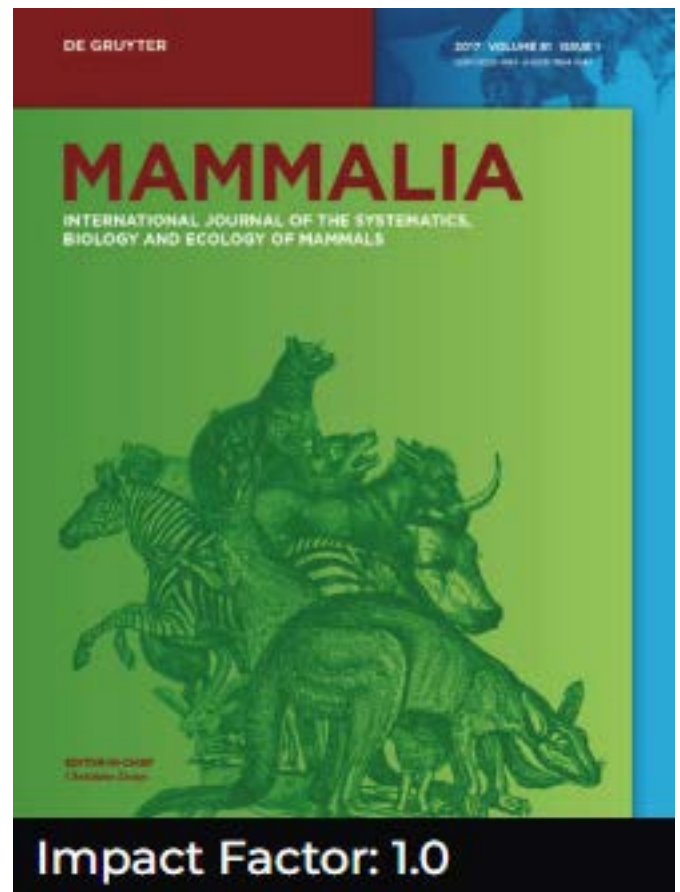


Mammalia Special Issue

Mammalian adaptations and responses to high elevation in the face of climate change



Mountains generally harbor diverse communities of both small and large mammals. Studies of mammals distributed across elevational and latitudinal gradients have contributed to general theoretical models on adaptive responses to climate, such as Bergmann's Rule. Recent studies have revealed remarkable physiological, biochemical and morphological adaptations of small mammals to very high elevations. Other studies have demonstrated that mountain highlands are endemism hotspots for mammals and that some mammal habitat specialists face serious conservation risks due to global warming. With the improved availability of global datasets such as mountain inventories and species-level datasets on animal and plant traits, and novel technologies from eDNA to passive audio-visual devices, great opportunities exist to test and extend hypotheses on mammalian adaptations and responses to climate, particularly in the face of accelerating future global change which threatens many mountain species through the "escalator to extinction". How and whether mammals, such as hibernating bats and other very specialized endemic mammals can respond to these expected short-medium term changes, is a huge knowledge gap.

We welcome innovative research and review papers on the topic of this special issue in the journal *Mammalia* from both the Global North and South. We would like to receive your acceptance accompanied by a title and a short abstract by 15th March 2024. We hope to receive all manuscripts by 1st October 2024 for a fast review process and publication at the end of 2024!

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