

# Intra-seasonal wood growth and tree water use at the TERENO-NE temperate forest observatory

Daniel Balanzategui<sup>1</sup>, Theresa Blume<sup>2</sup>, Gerd Helle<sup>1</sup> and  
Ingo Heinrich<sup>1</sup>

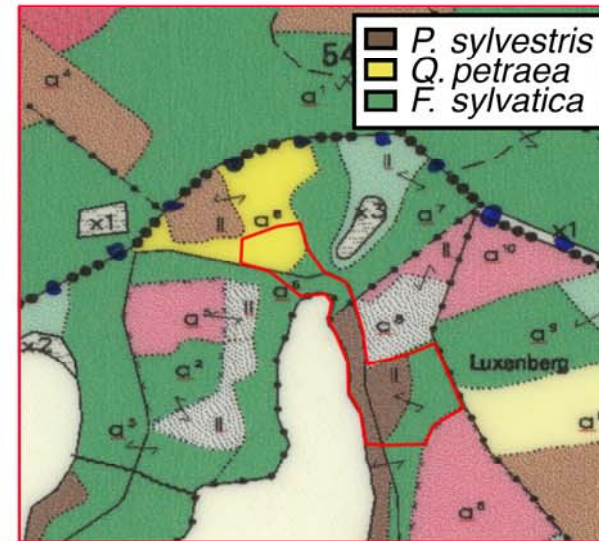
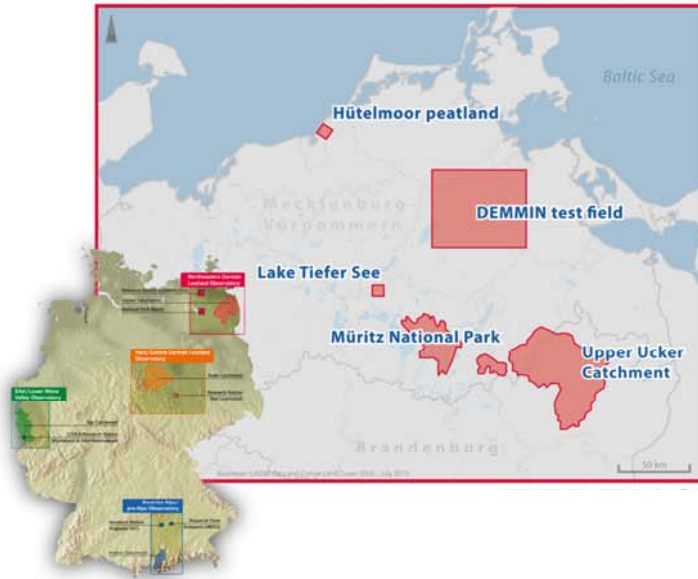
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*<sup>2</sup>Section 4.4 Hydrology*

The drought year 2018 – Insights from the TERENO Observatories  
TERENO Workshop  
11-13 September 2019

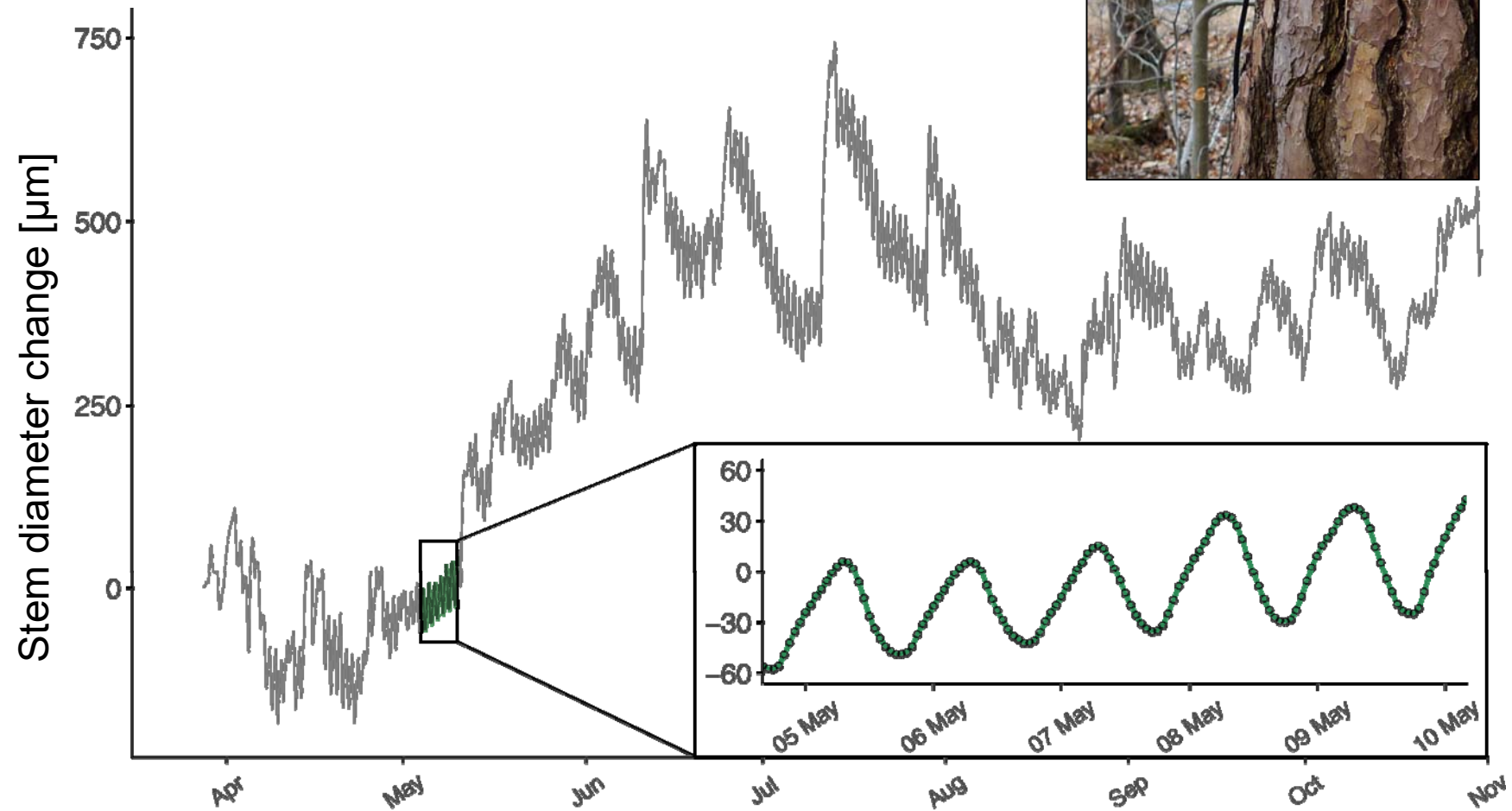
# TERENO-NE German Lowland Observatory – Geoarchives WP



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Overview

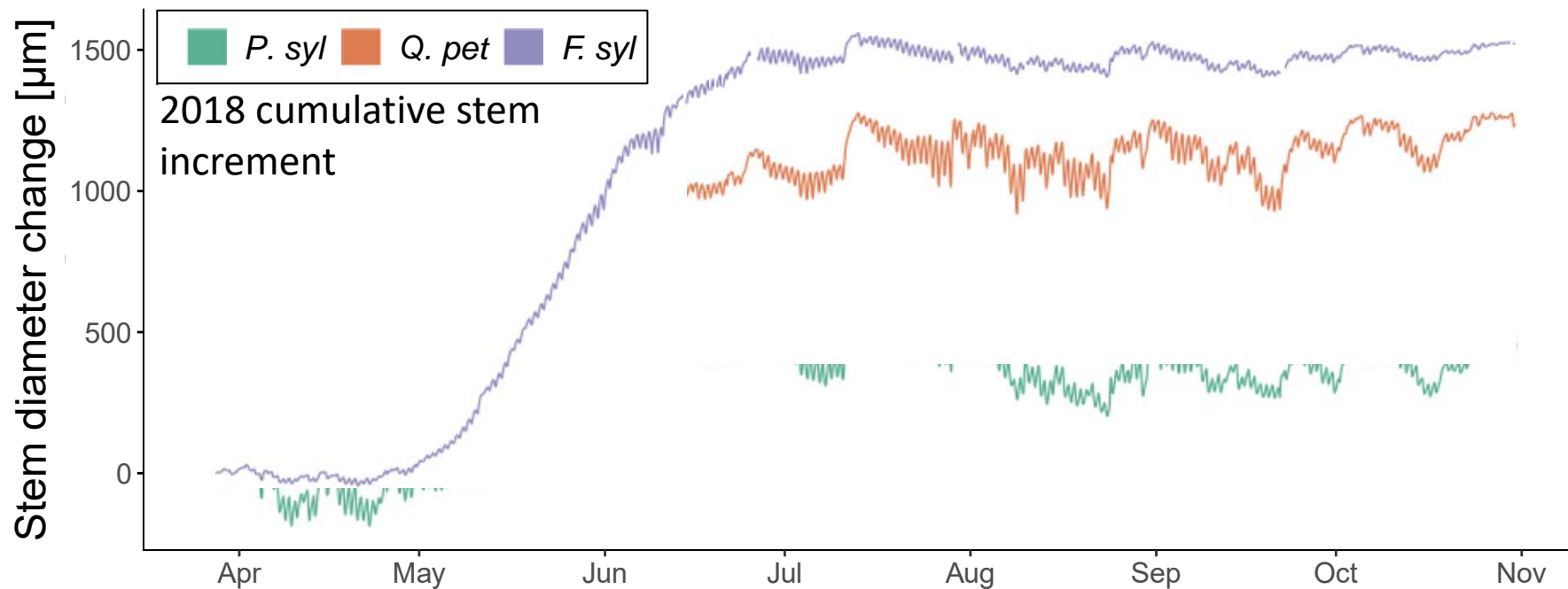
- Continuous intervals at 30-minute resolution since 2012
- Measurements at  $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$  displacement



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Overview

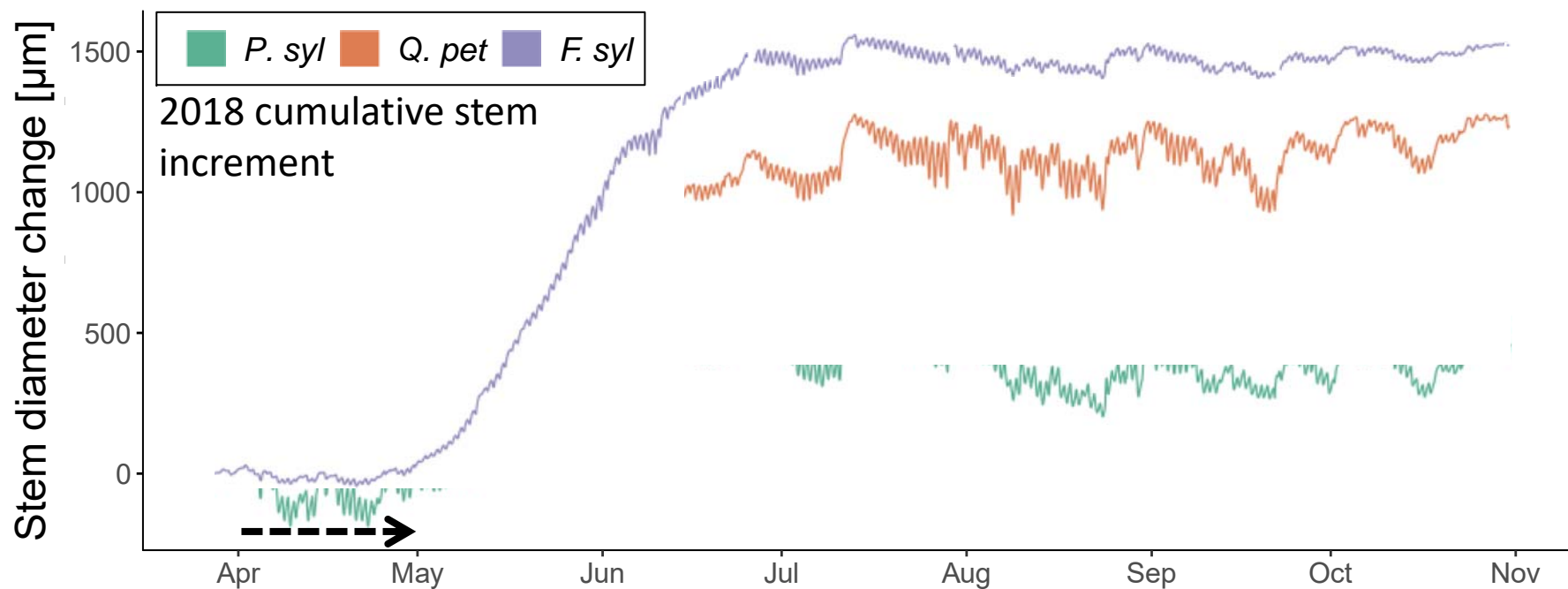
- Target species:
  - *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots pine)
  - *Quercus petraea* (Sessile oak)
  - *Fagus sylvatica* (European beech)
- 5 trees monitored per species



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Insights

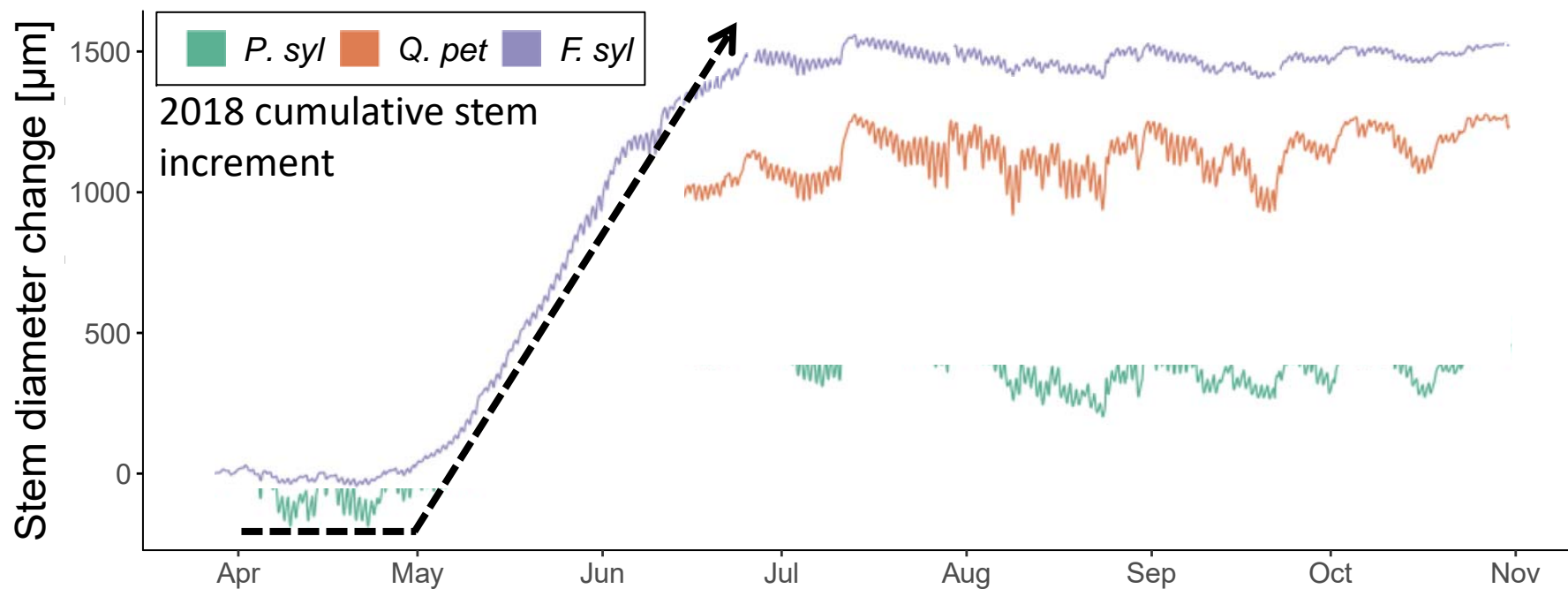
- Sub-seasonal variation in radial growth
- Stem water storage relations
- Physiological and mechanistic processes
- Dendroclimatology/signal transfer



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Insights

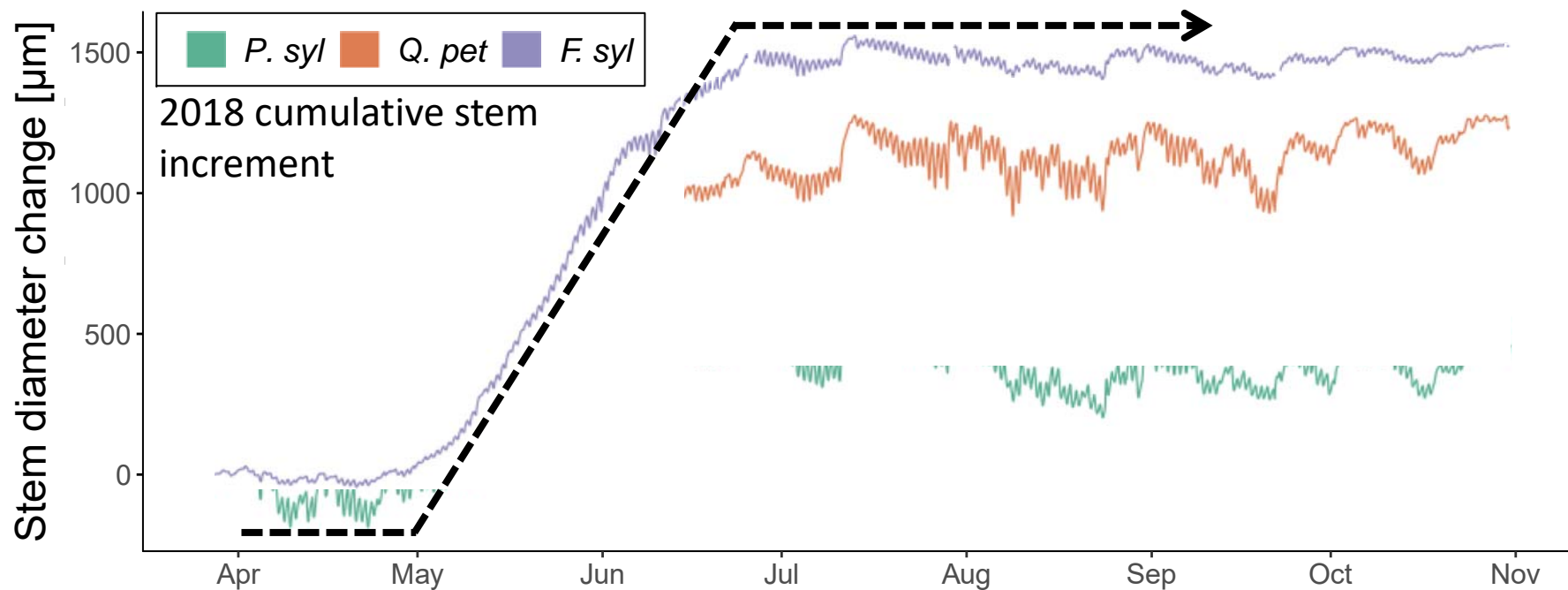
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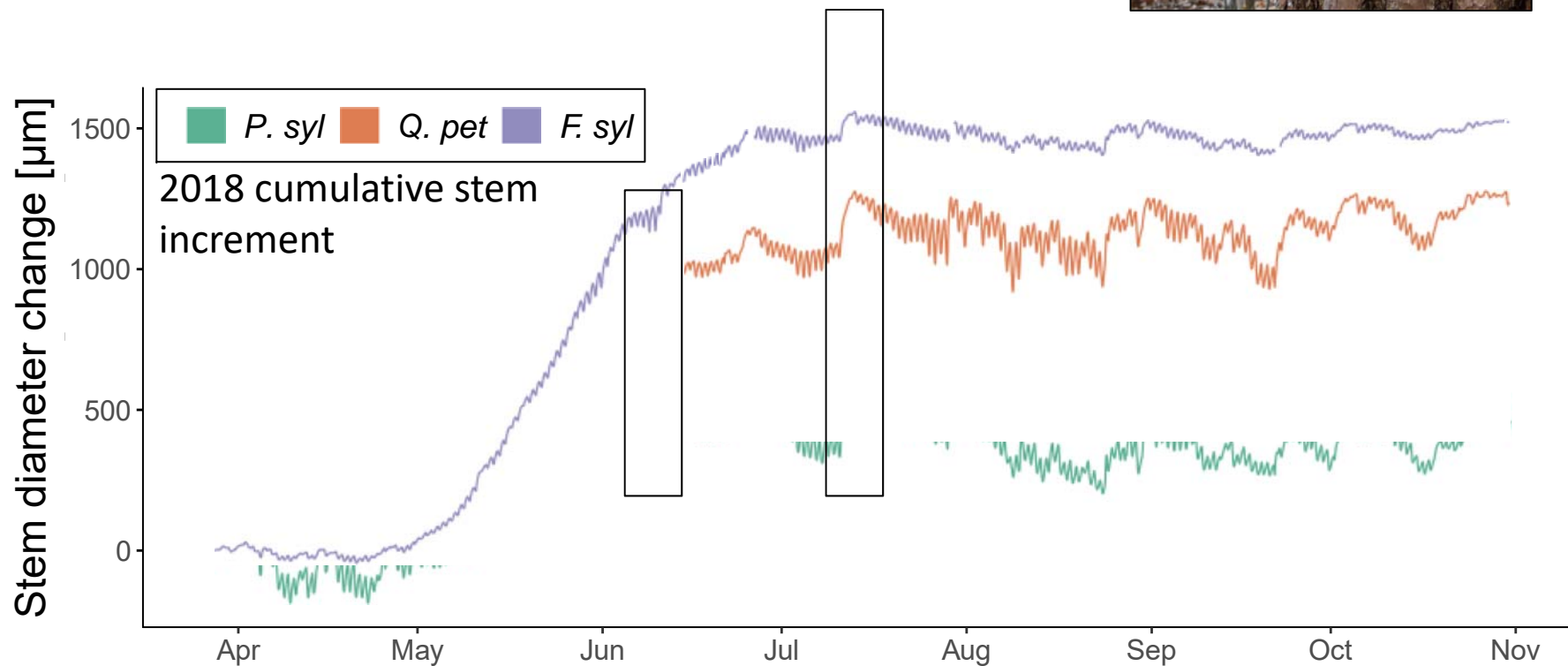
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- Sub-seasonal variation in radial growth
- **Stem water storage relations**
- Physiological and mechanistic processes
- Dendroclimatology/signal transfer

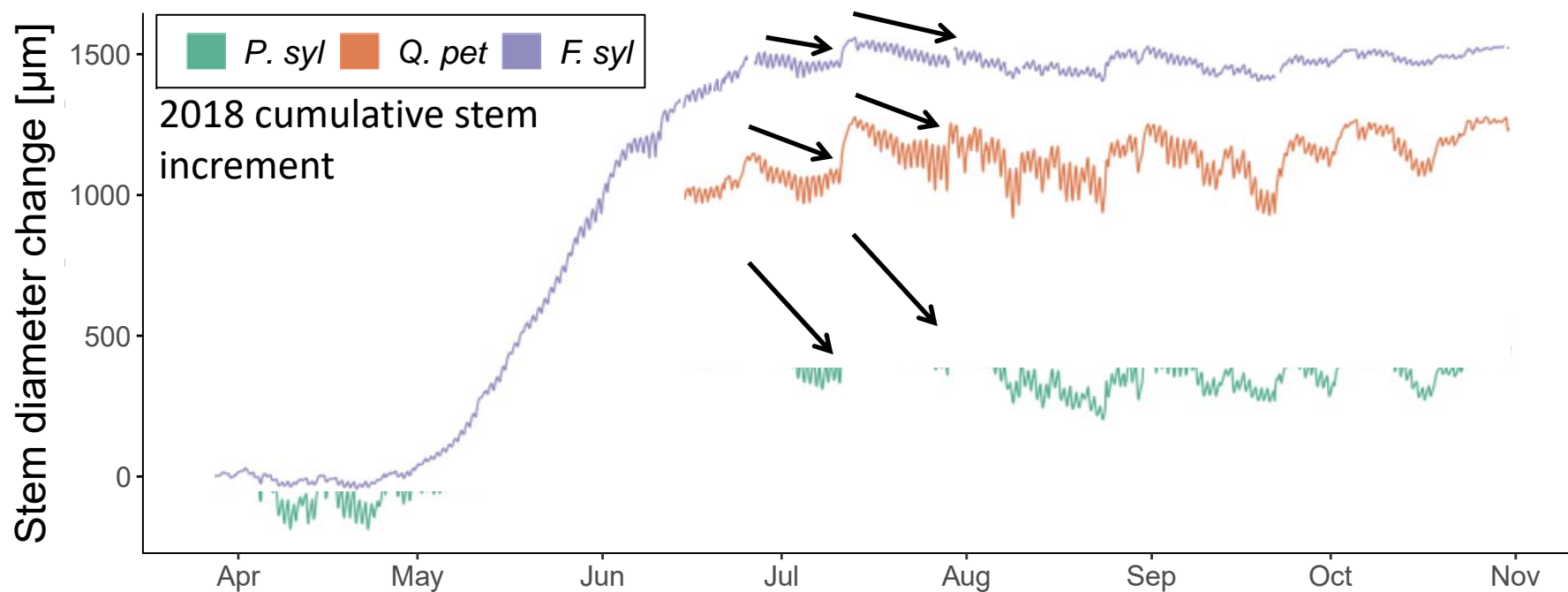




# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

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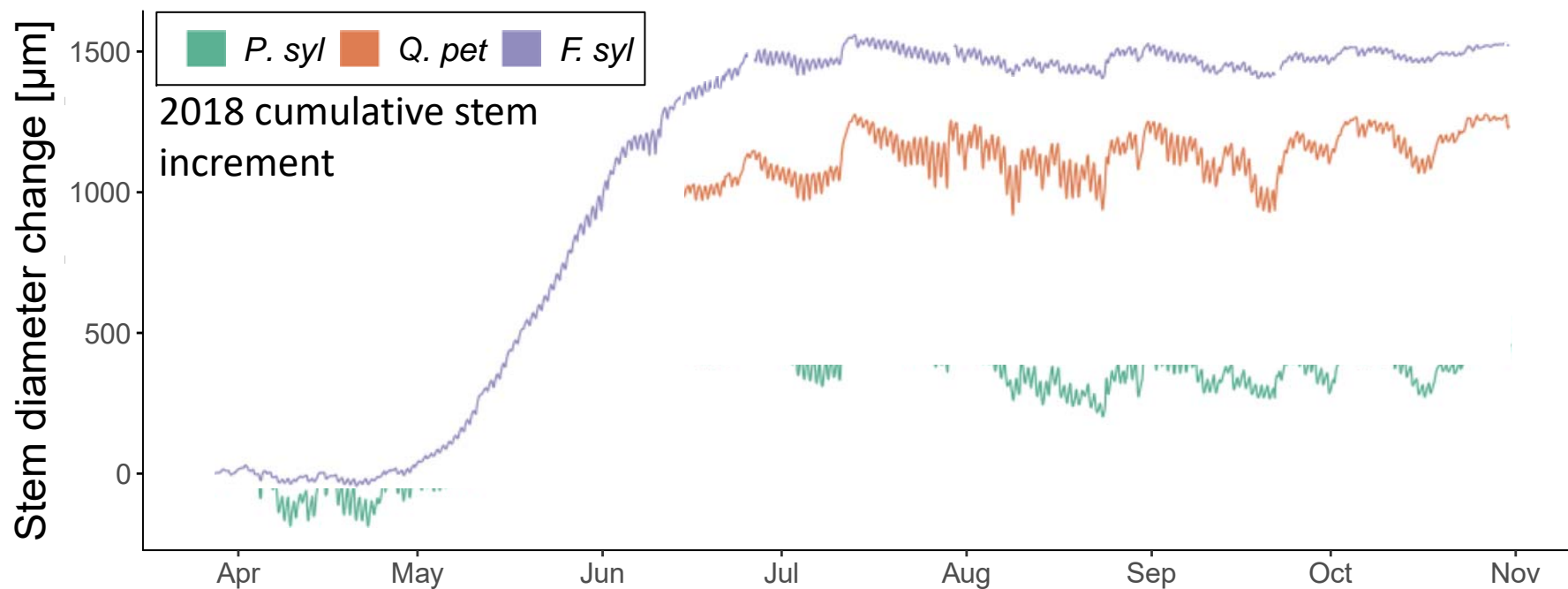
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# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

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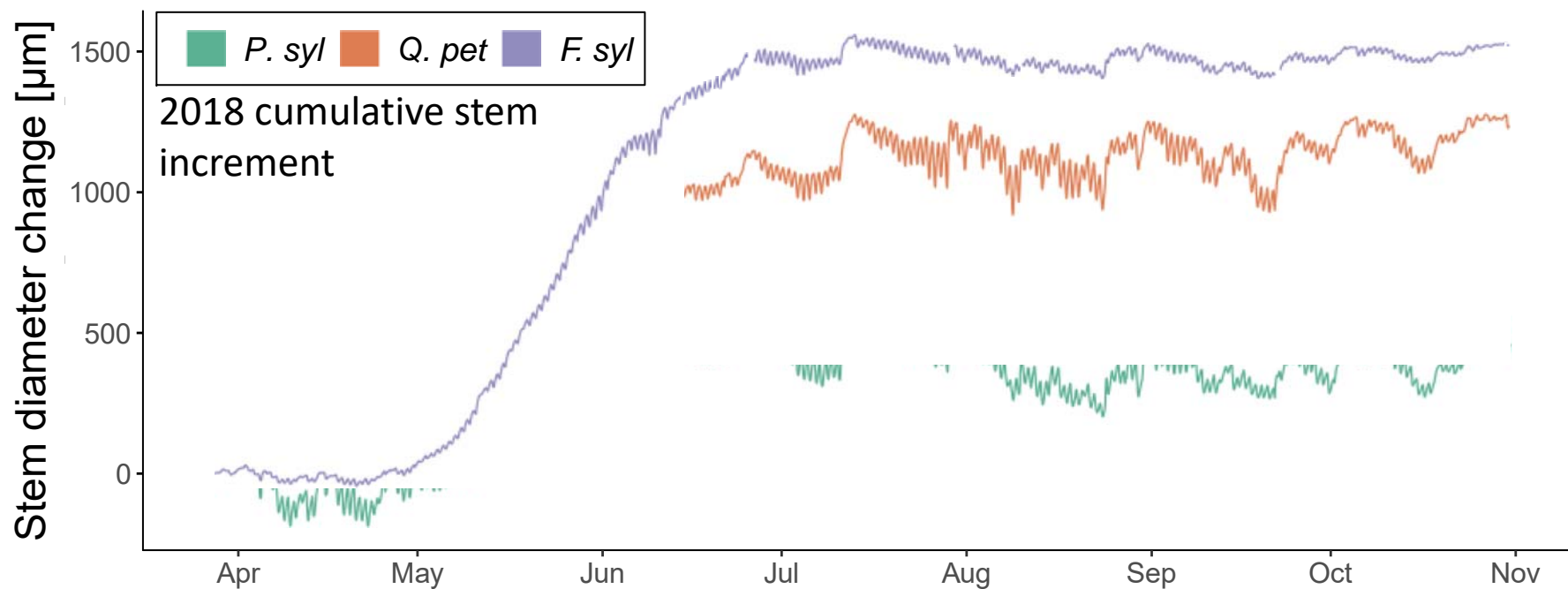
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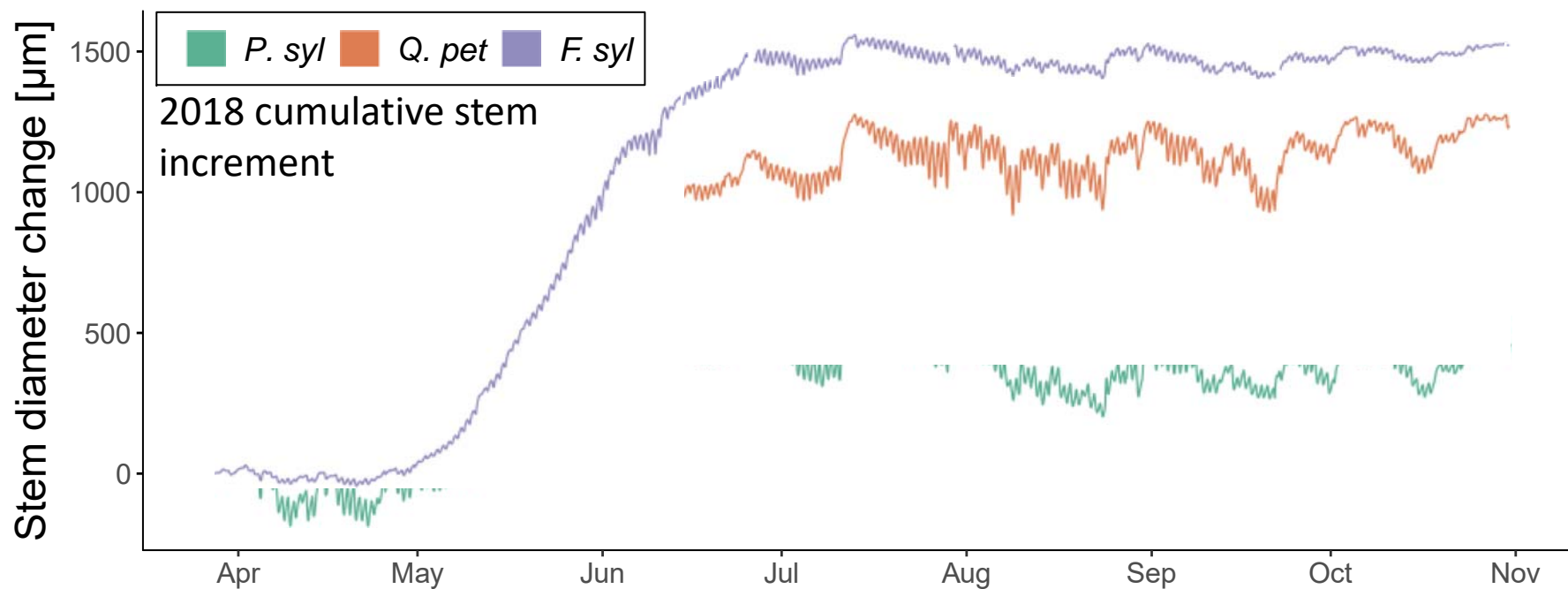
- Sub-seasonal variation in radial growth
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- **Dendroclimatology/signal transfer**



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Applications

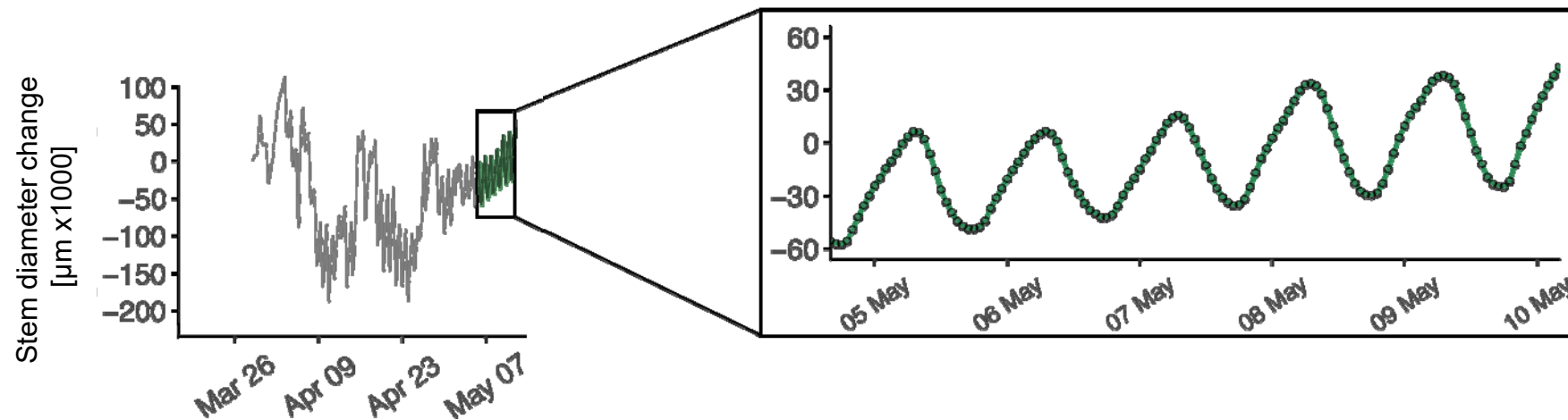
- Forestry – drought stress indicator (site and species)
- Forest monitoring - dynamic and long-term
- Plant physiology and plant function modelling
- Ecosystem modelling



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Biomechanics

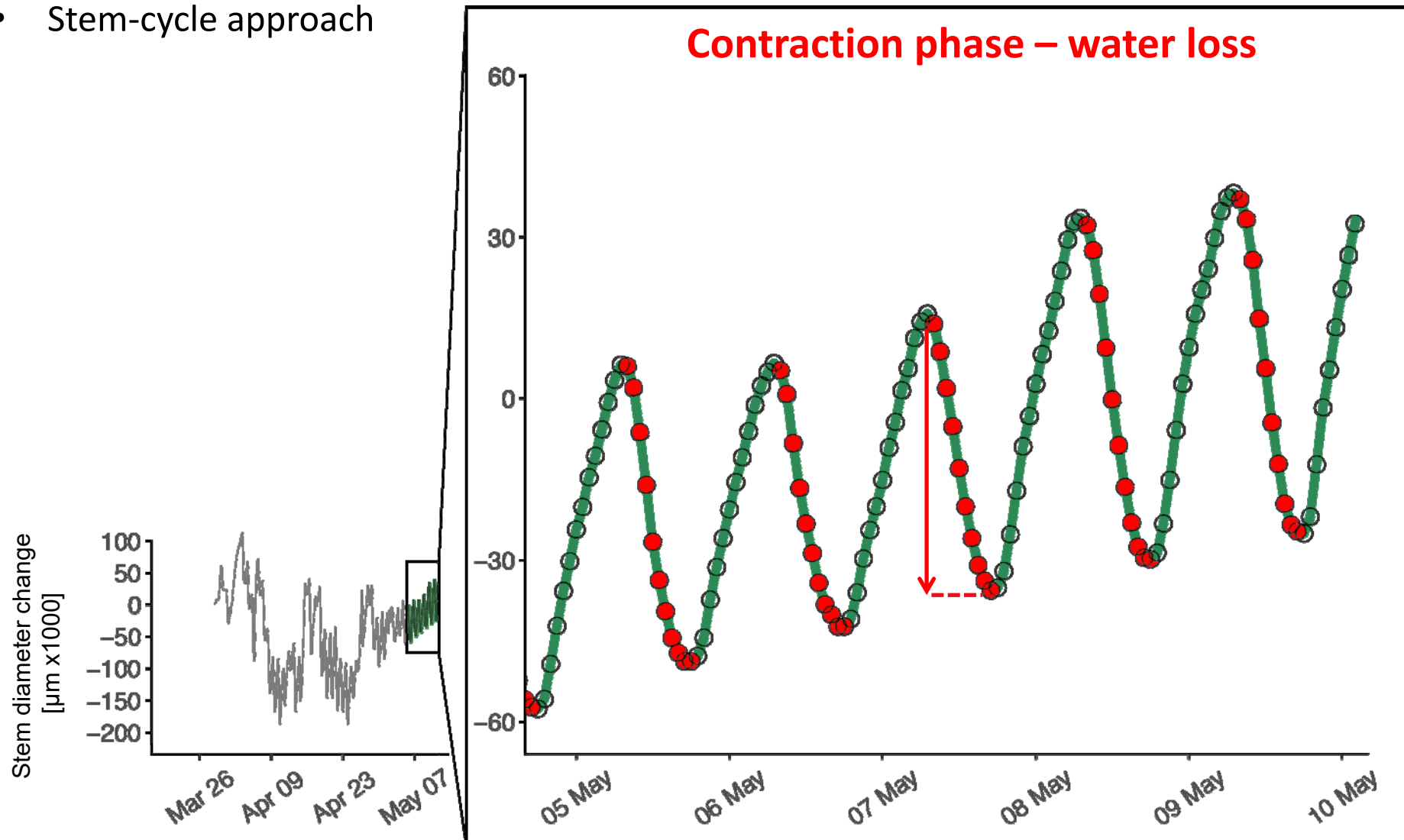
- Rhythmic daily changes in stem size reflect stem hydration dynamics and growth
- Elastic shrinkage and swelling in living and dead tissue
  - + water uptake from soil
  - +/- water transport between tissues (xylem, phloem, bark)
  - water loss through transpiration
- Irreversible expansion (growth)
- Magnitude of fluctuation is driven by soil (**source**) and atmospheric conditions (**sink**)



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Analytical methods

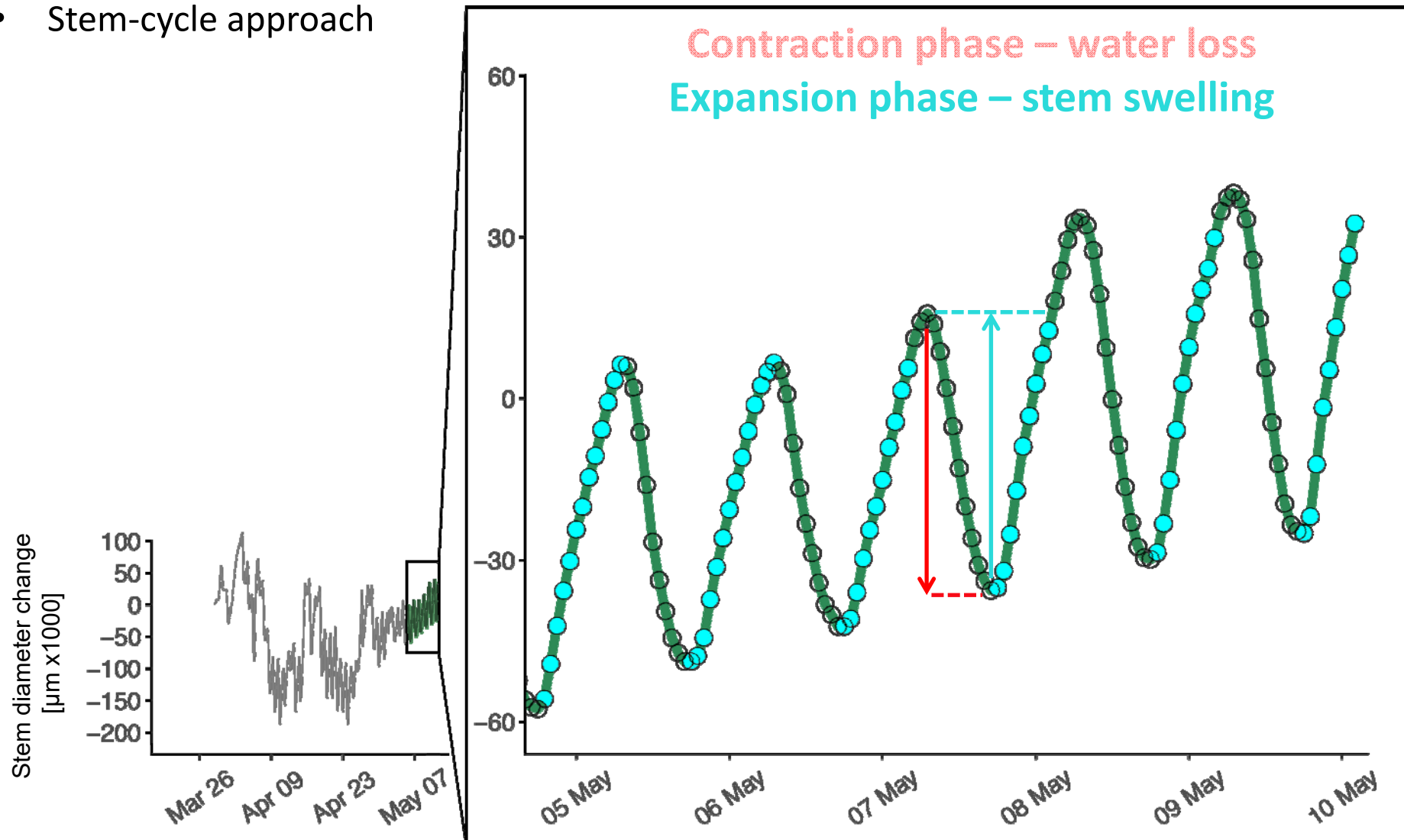
- Stem-cycle approach



# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Analytical methods

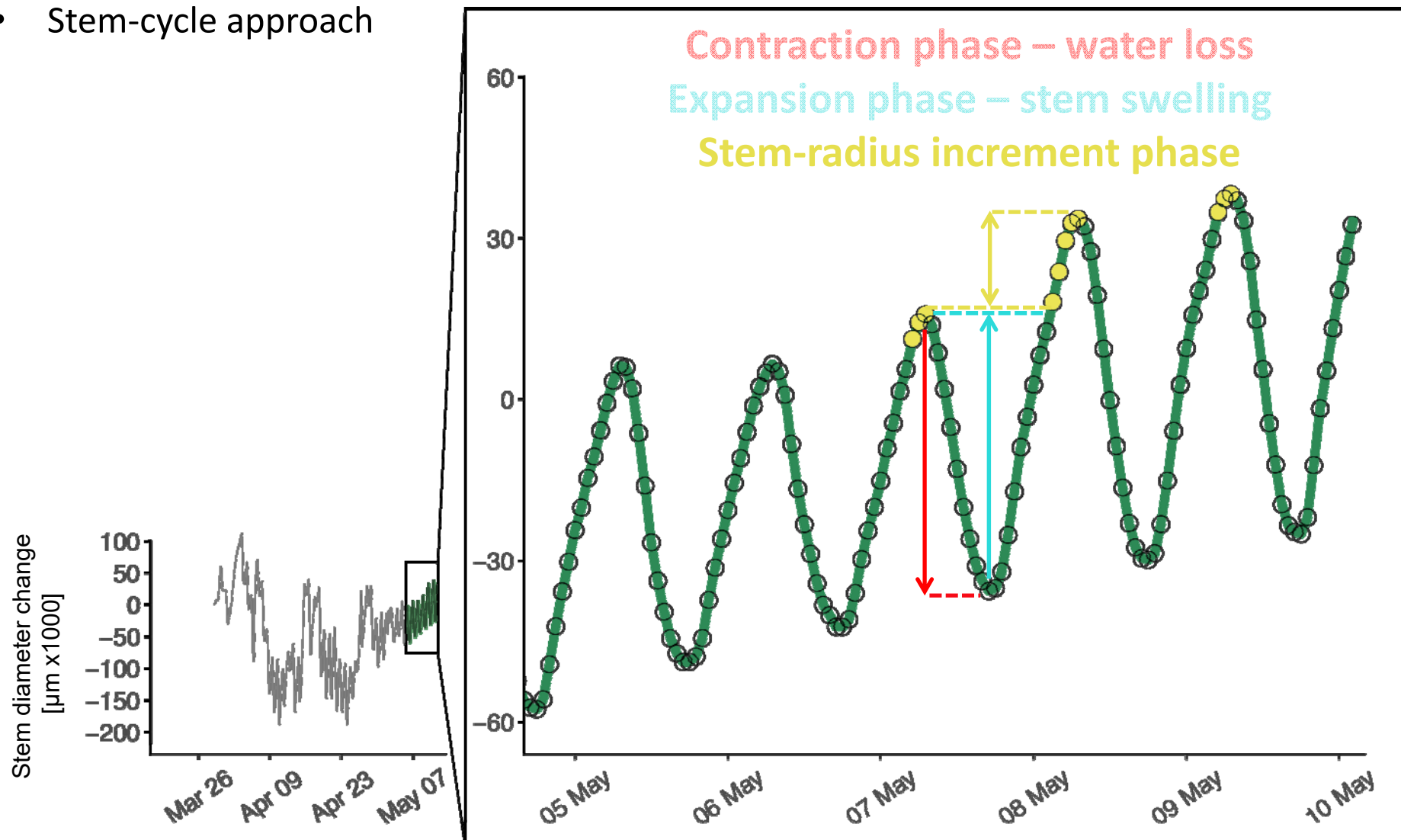
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## Analytical methods

- Stem-cycle approach

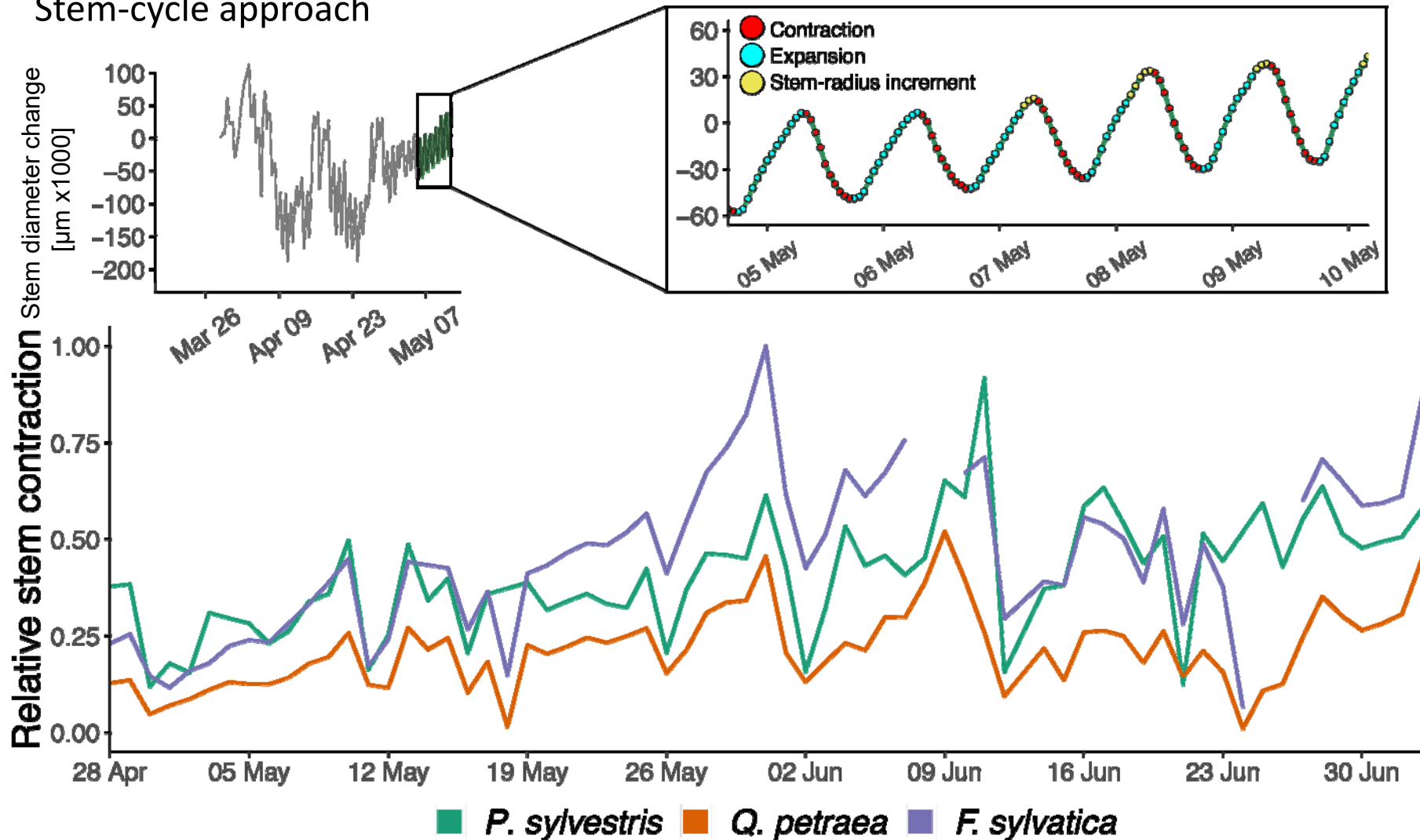




# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

## Analytical methods

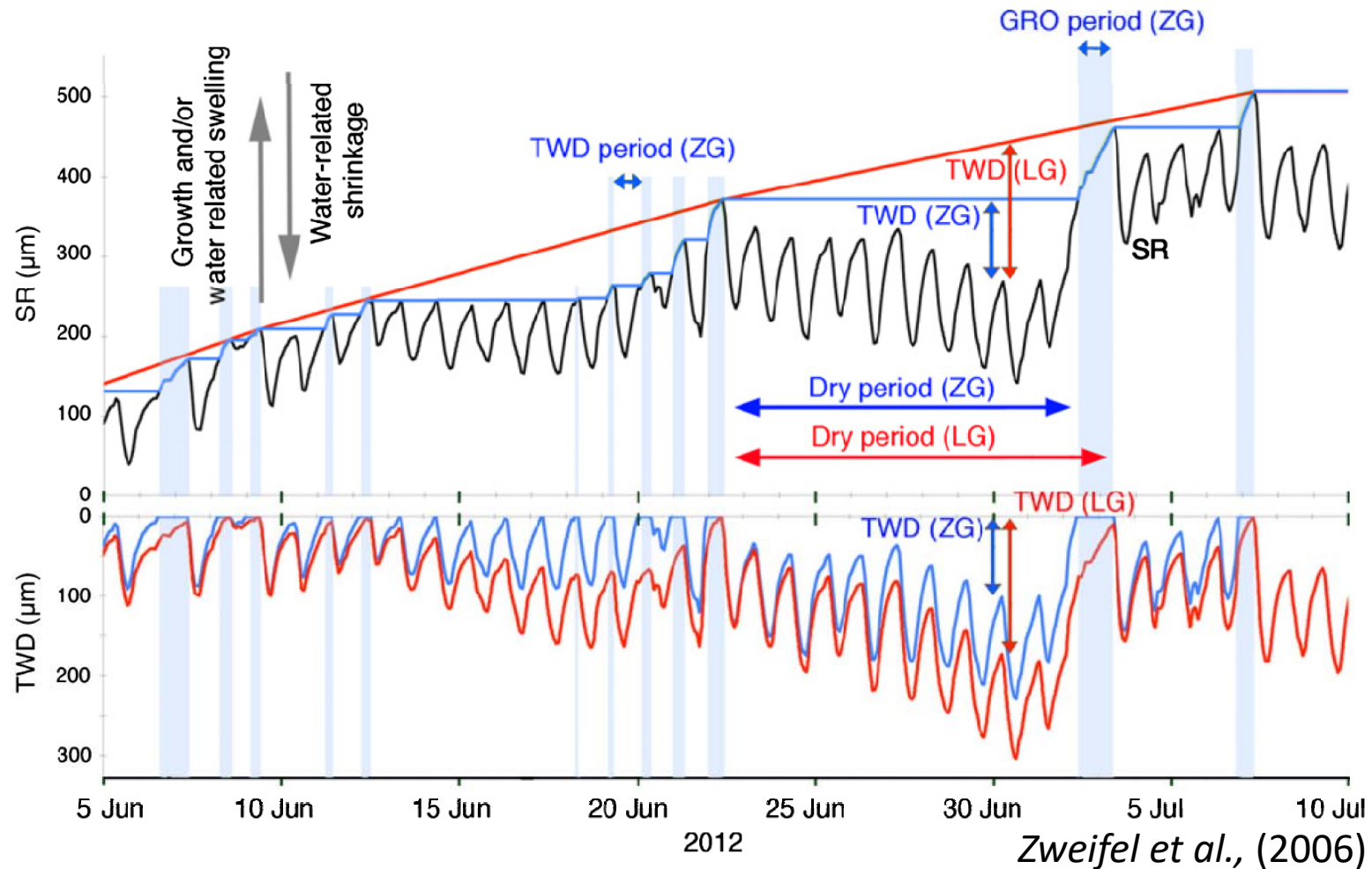
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# High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation

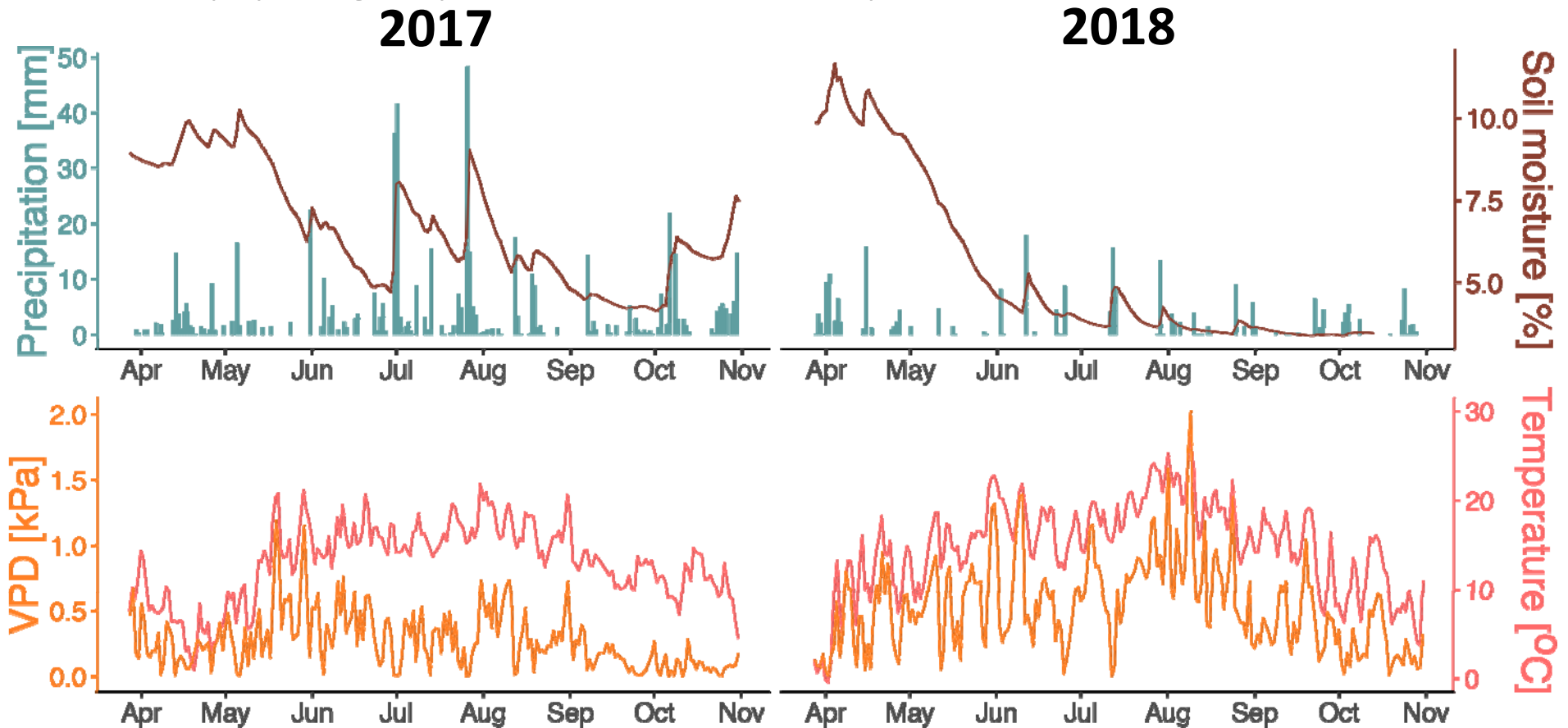
## Analytical methods

- Removal of growth trend to extract information on tree water status/water stress
- **Tree water deficit**



## High-resolution monitoring of tree stem diameter variation at TERENO-NE

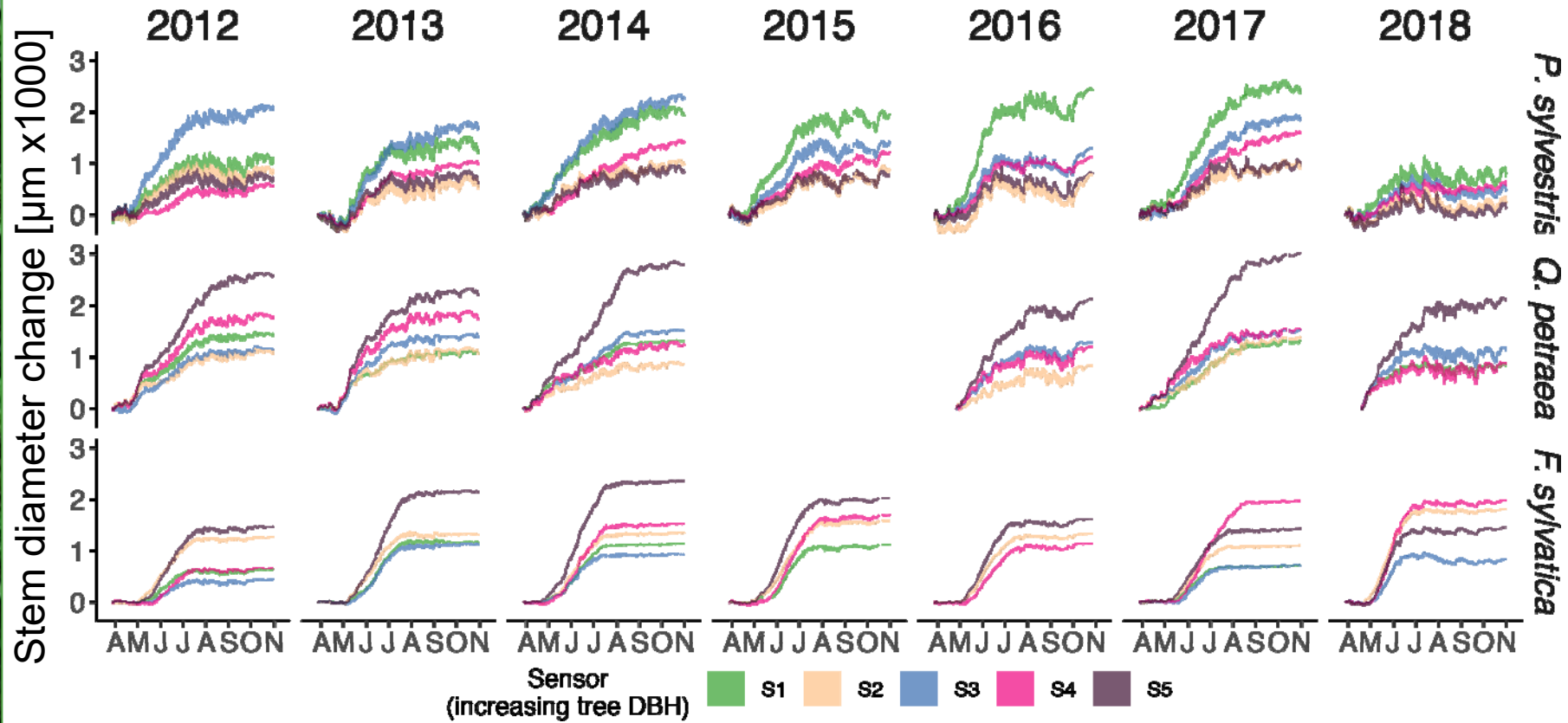
- Stem diameter variation coupled to environmental conditions at the site
  - Precipitation, temperature, relative humidity, vapour pressure deficit, radiation and soil moisture
  - Apply statistics to determine the link between tree biomechanics and ecophysiologicaly relevant environmental processes



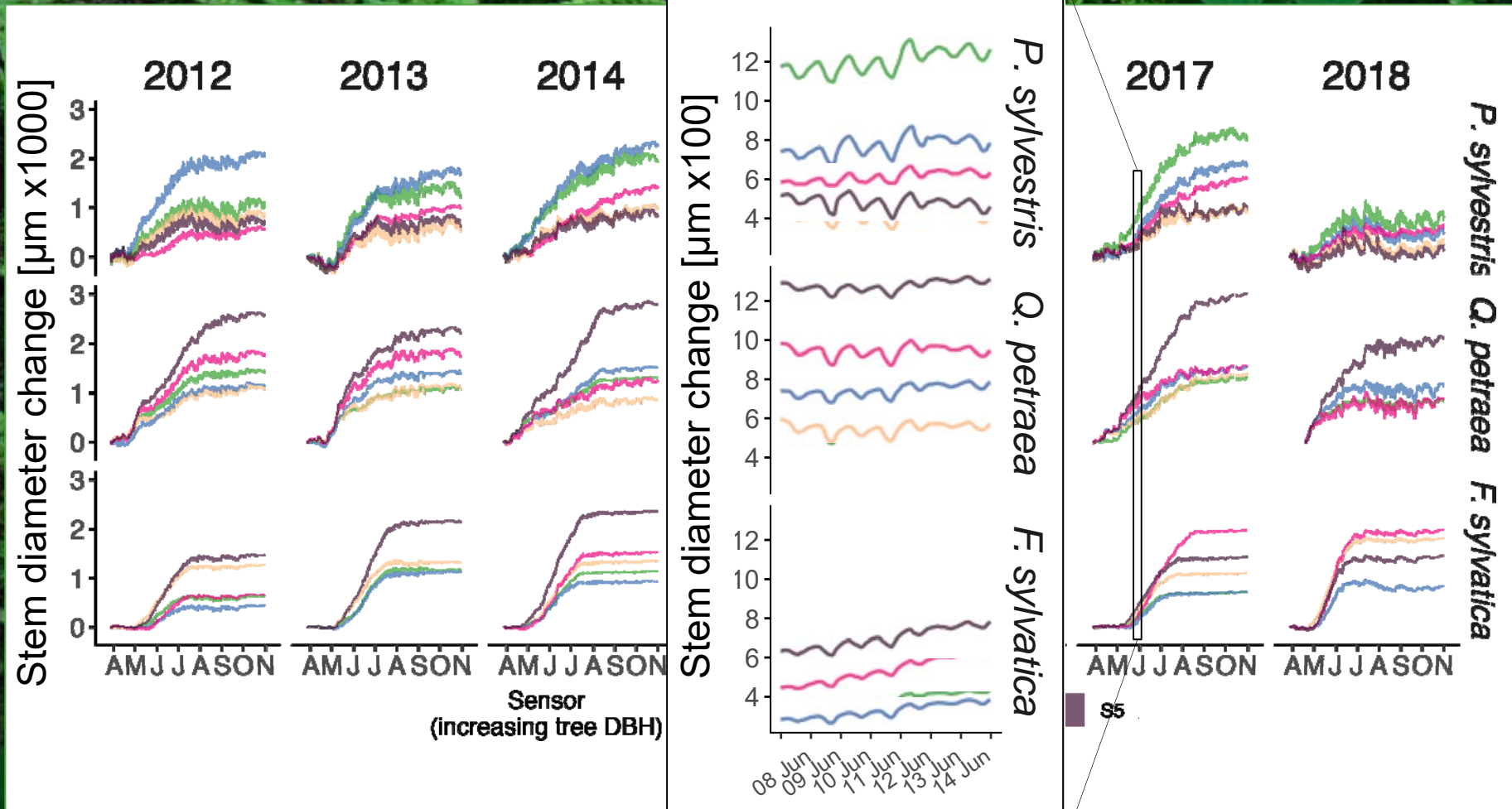


**What has been happening with the trees at  
the TERENO-NE site?**

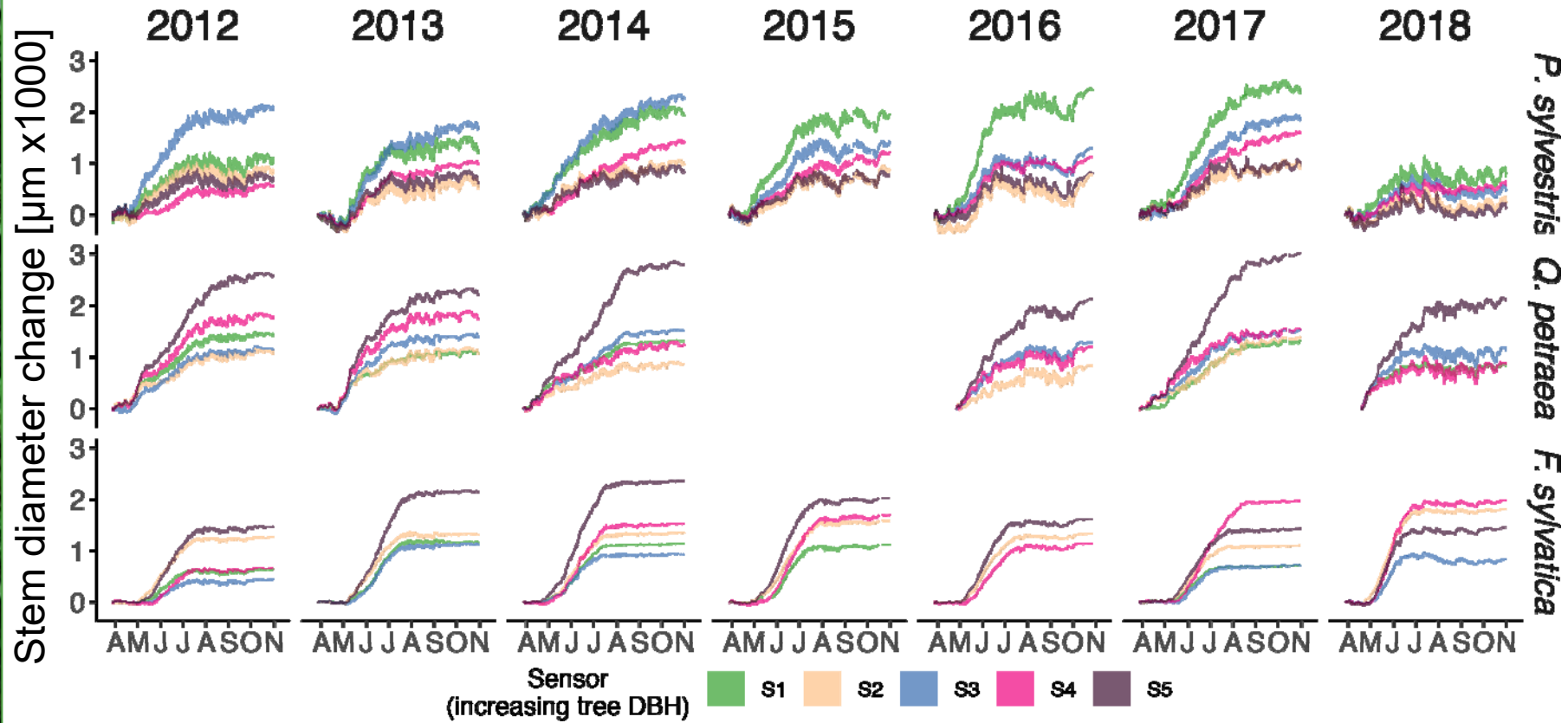
# Growth dynamics



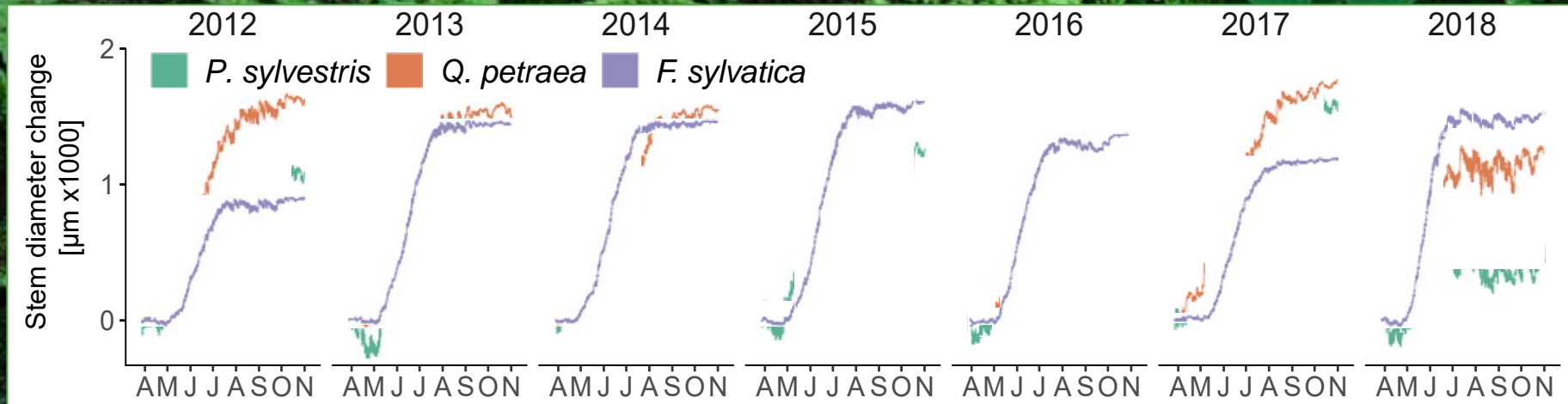
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# Growth dynamics

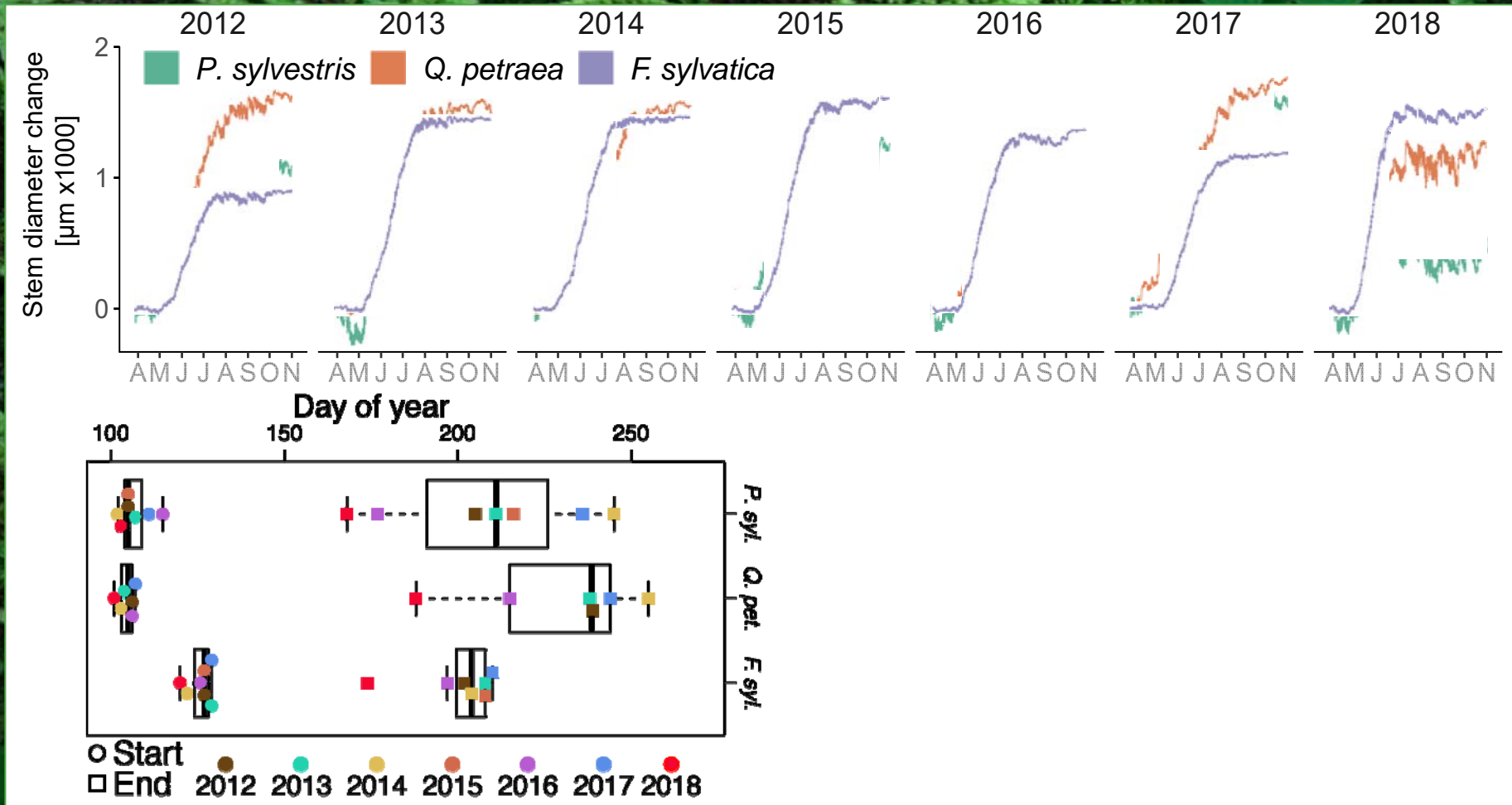


# Growth dynamics

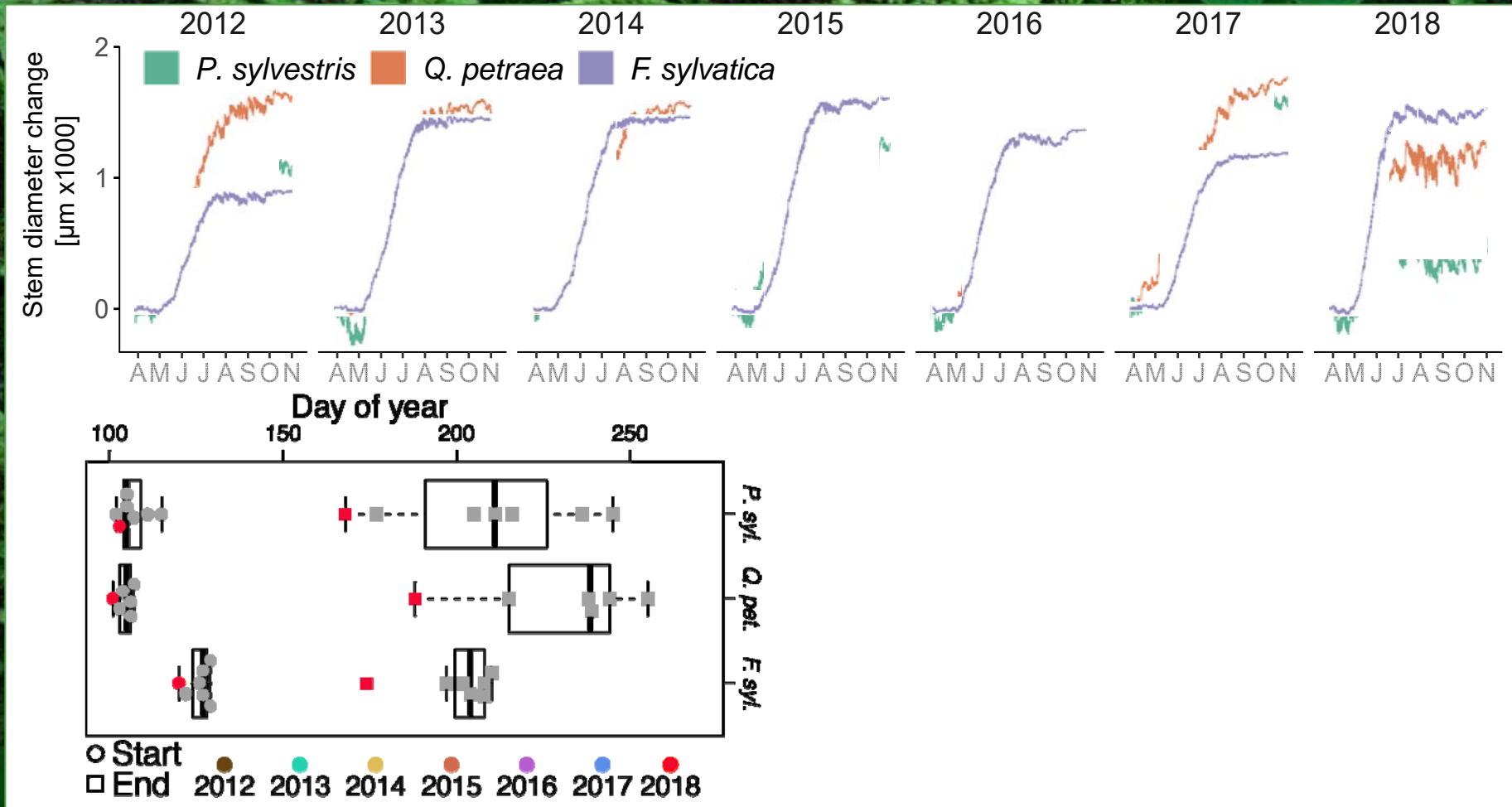




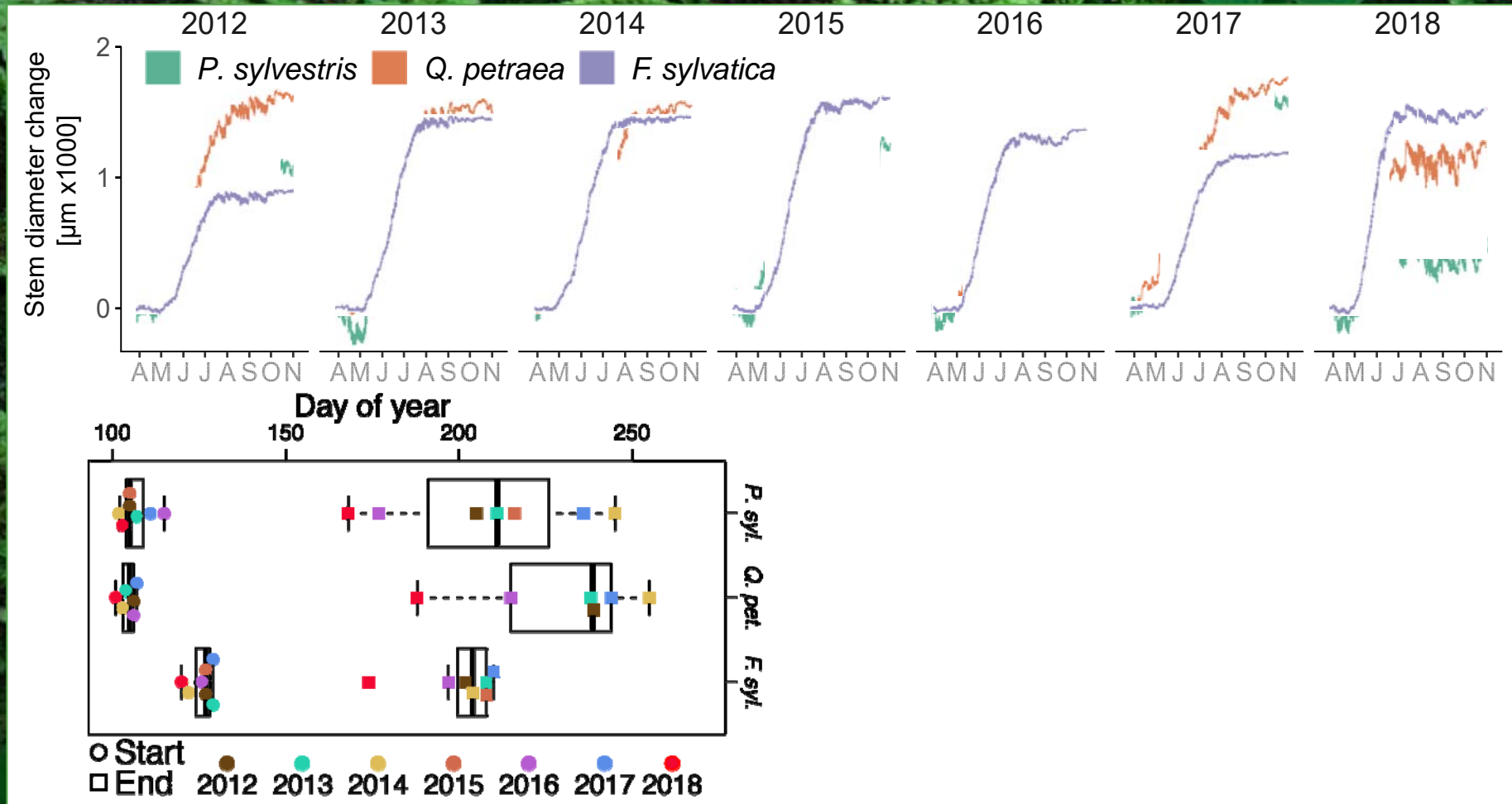
# Growth dynamics



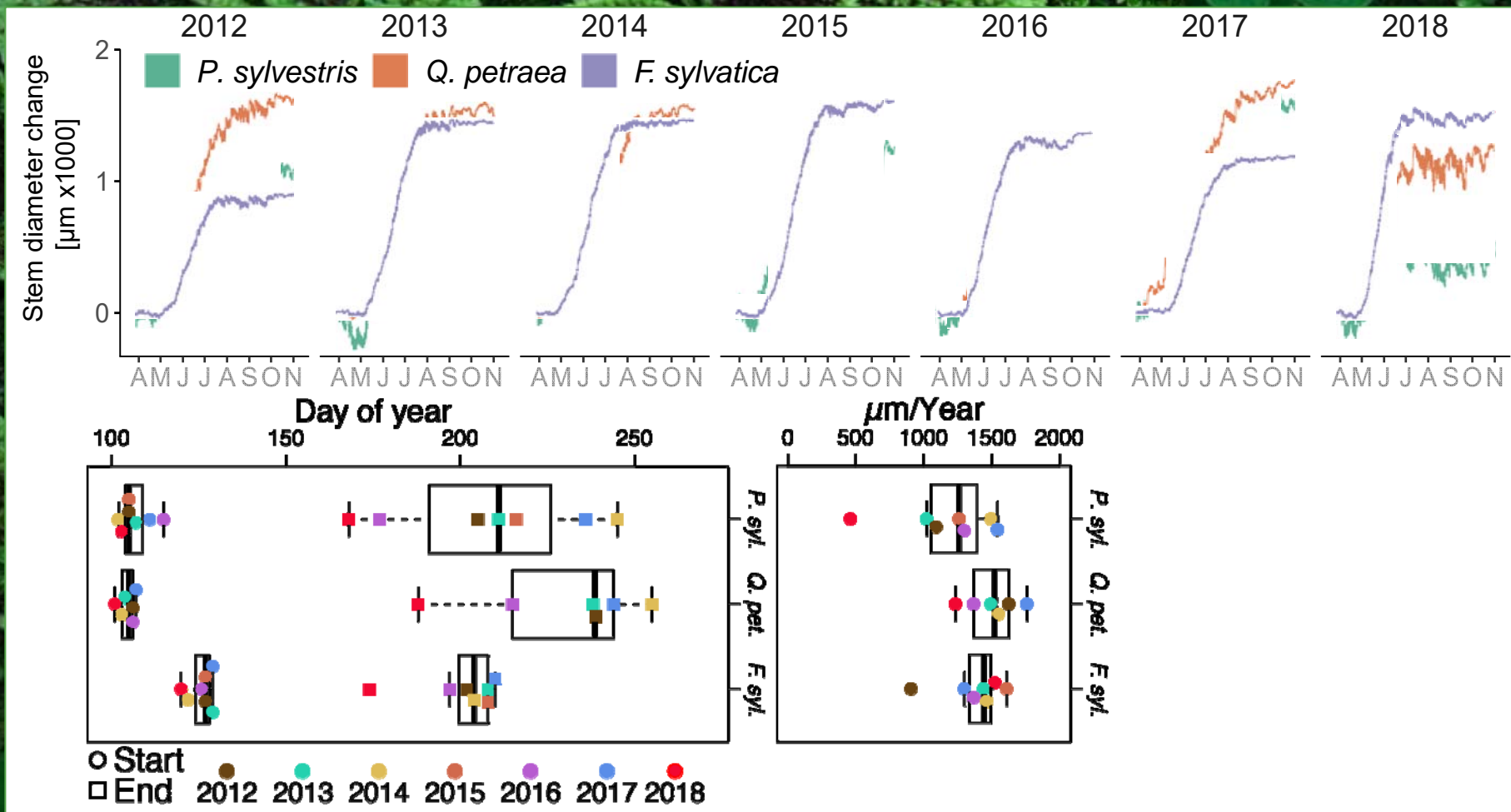
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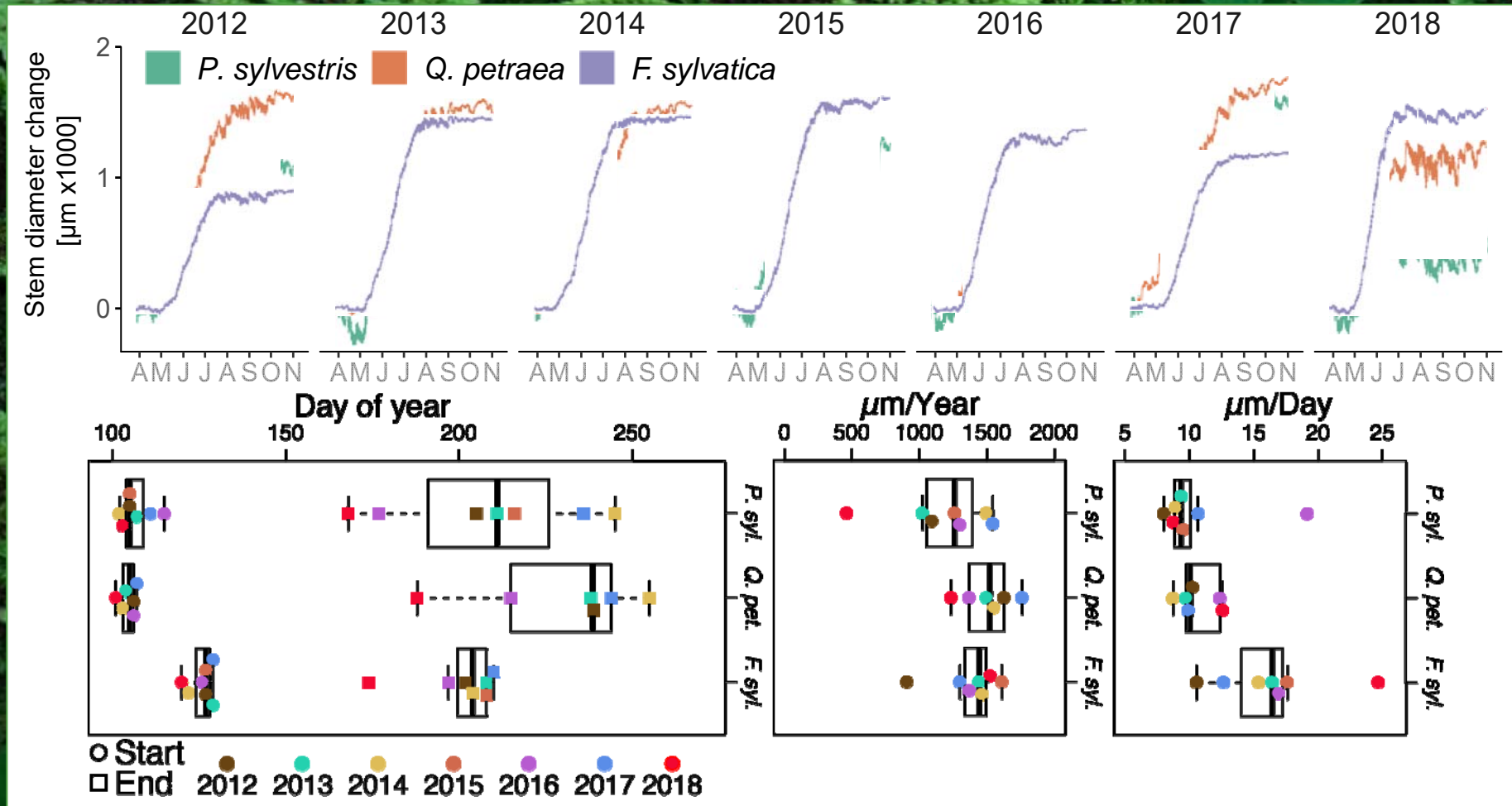
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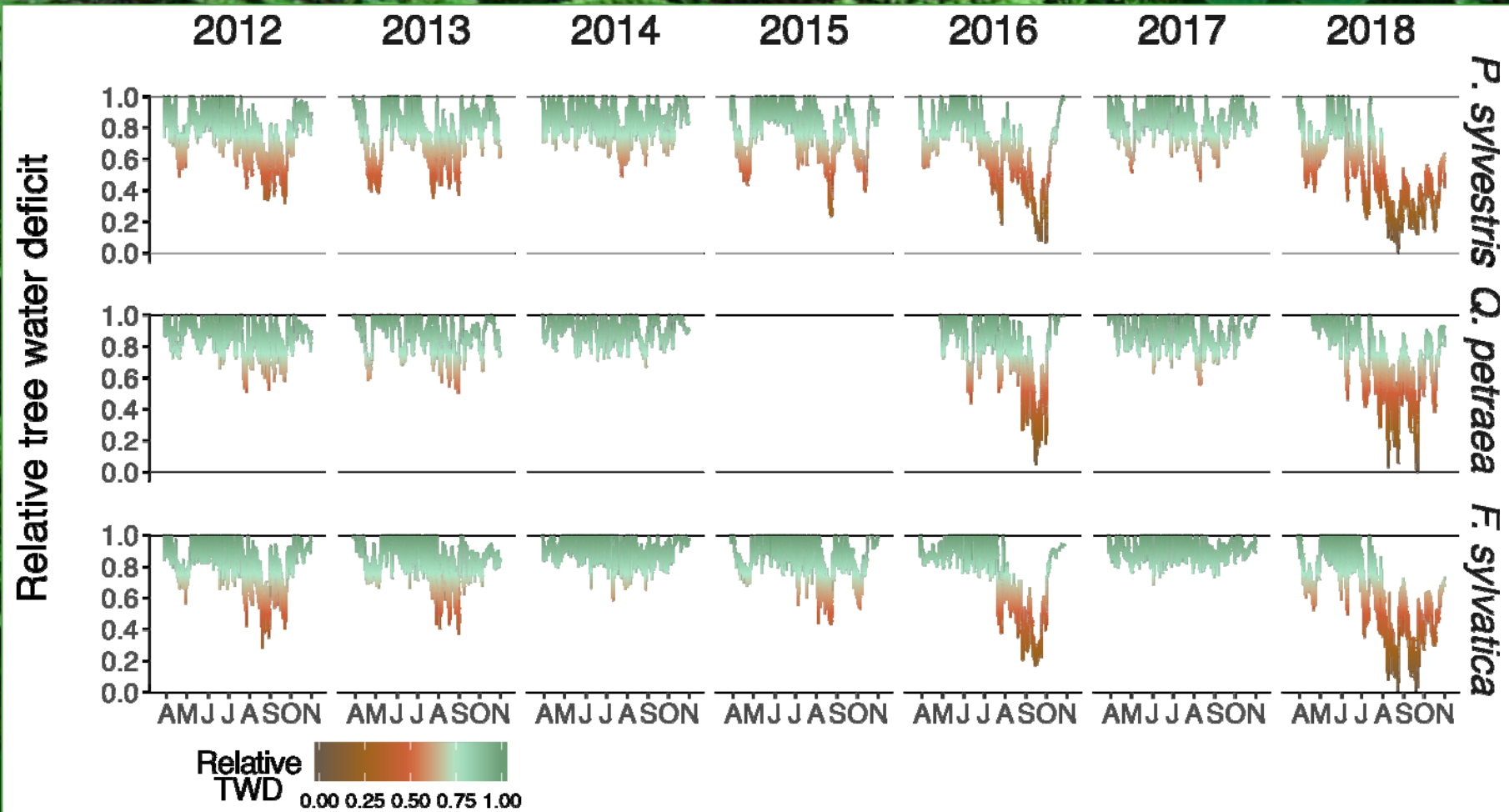
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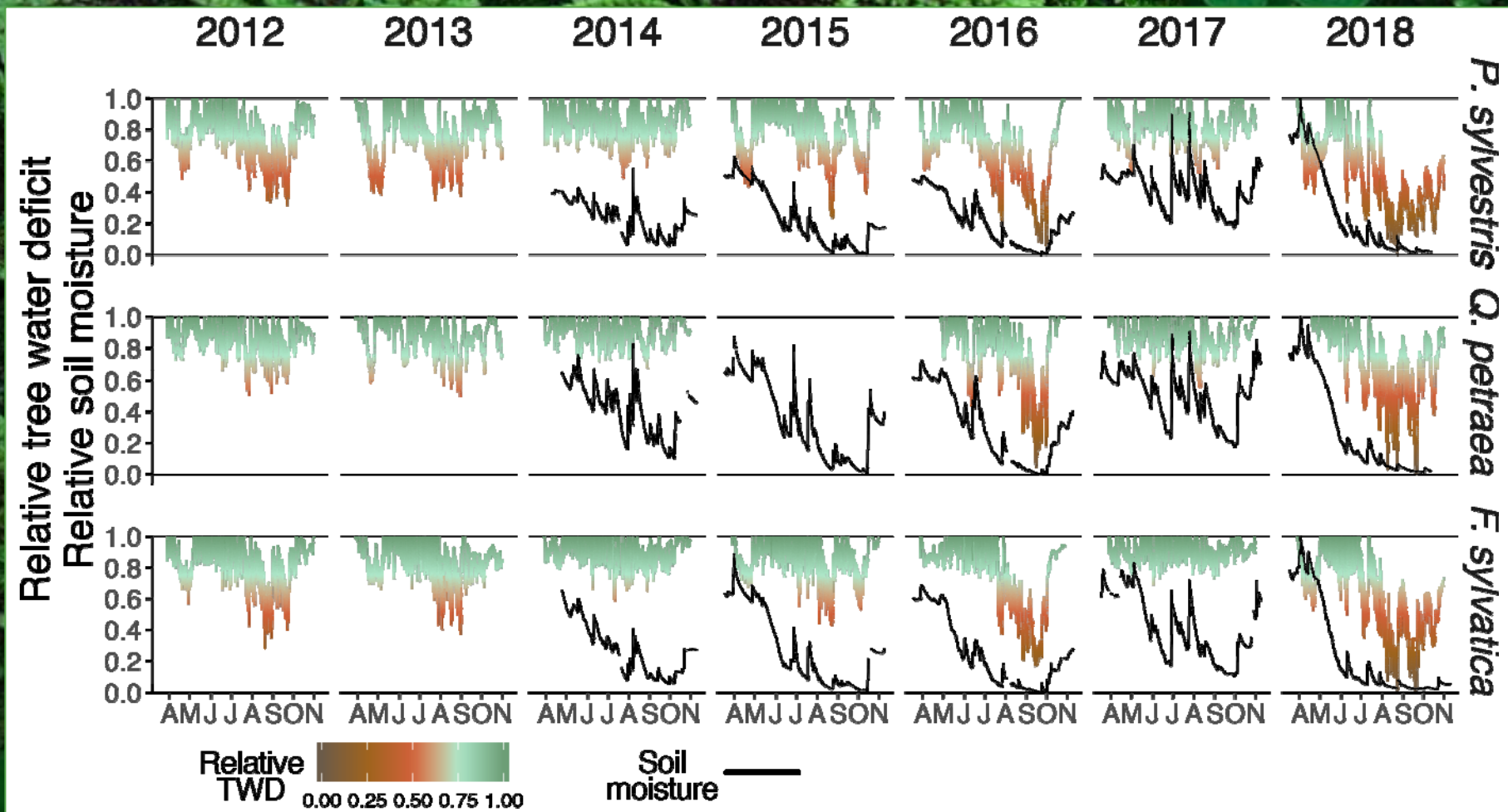
# Growth dynamics



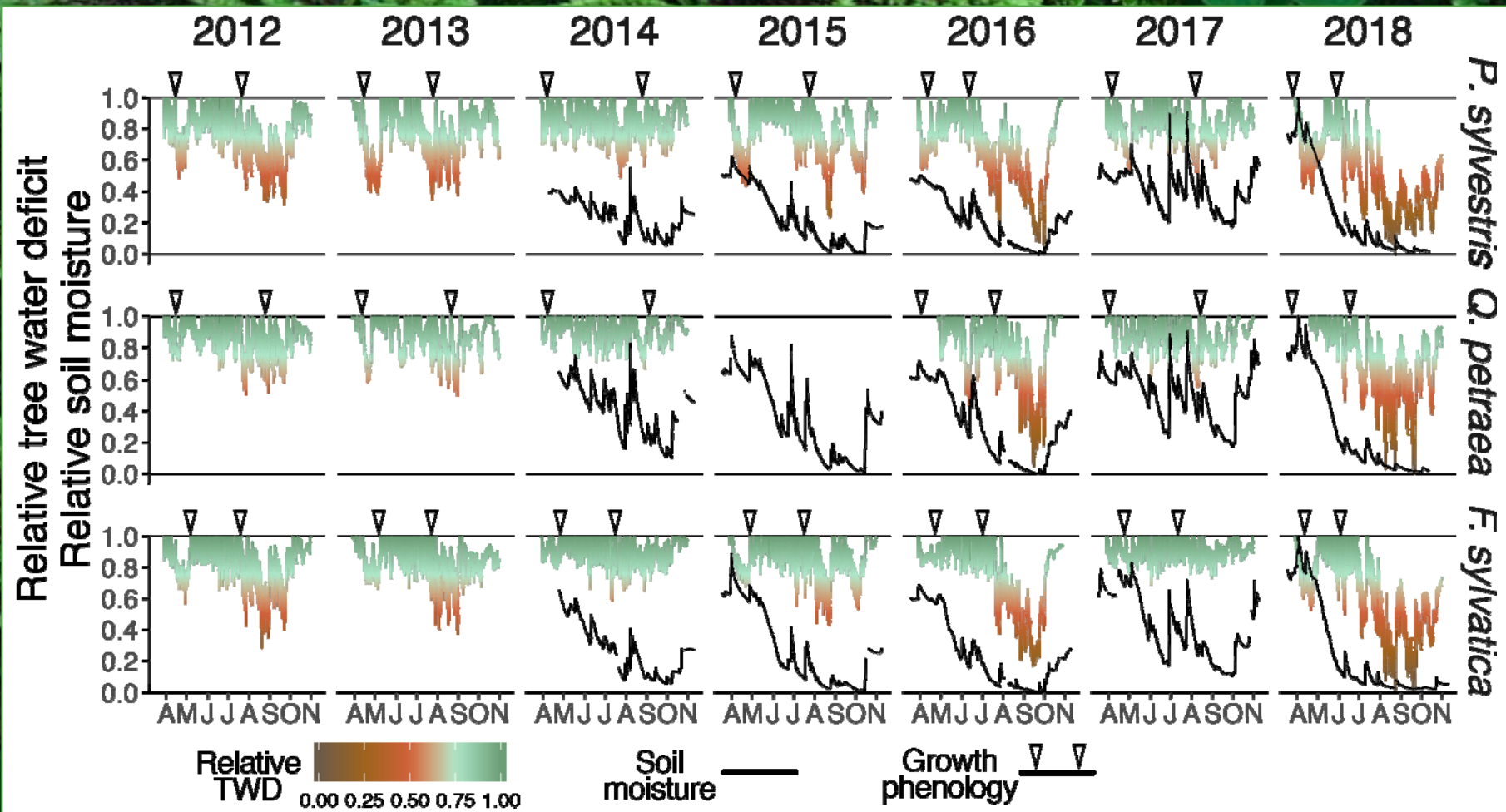
# Tree water deficit



# Tree water deficit + soil moisture



# Tree water deficit + soil moisture + growth phenology

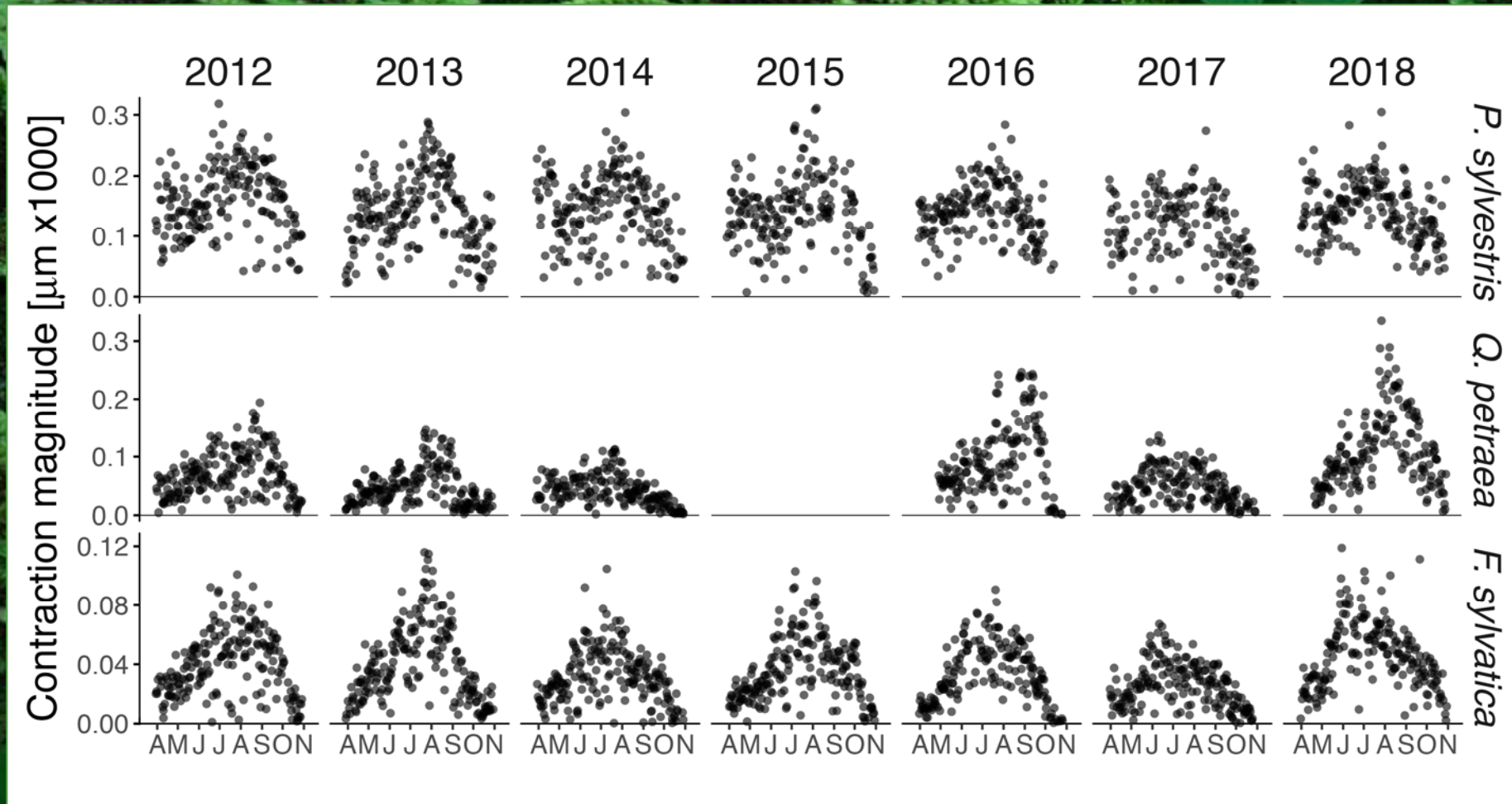






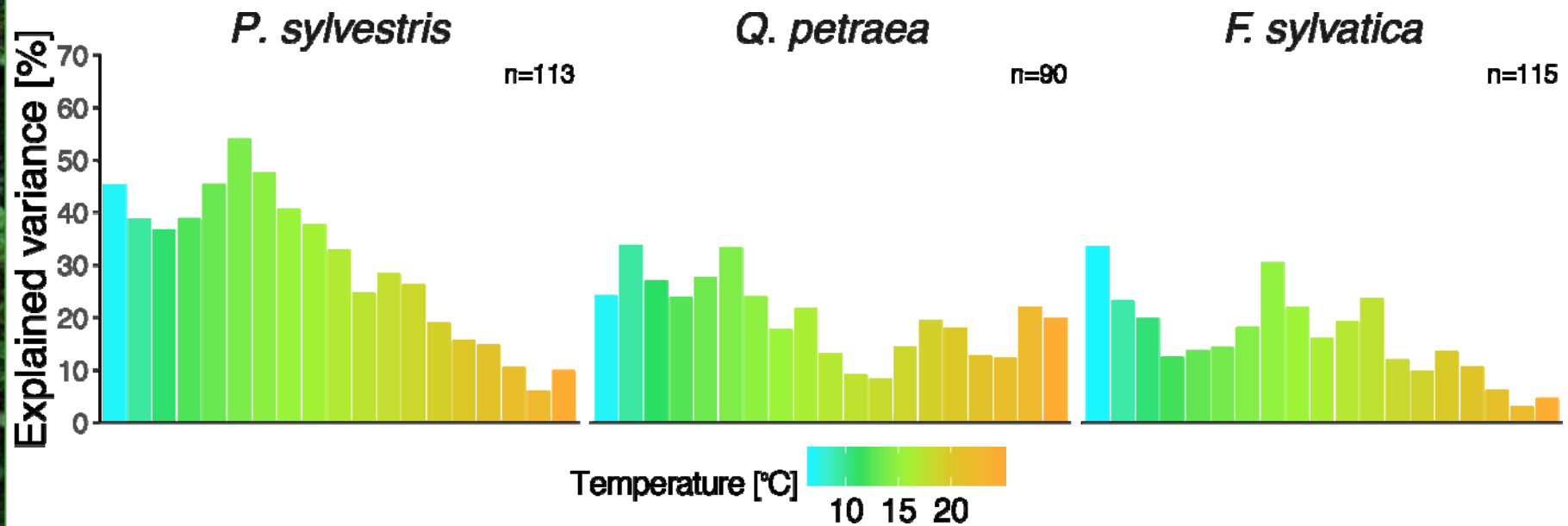
Causal links between tree stem mechanics and the environment

# Diurnal stem dynamics – tree stem shrinkage



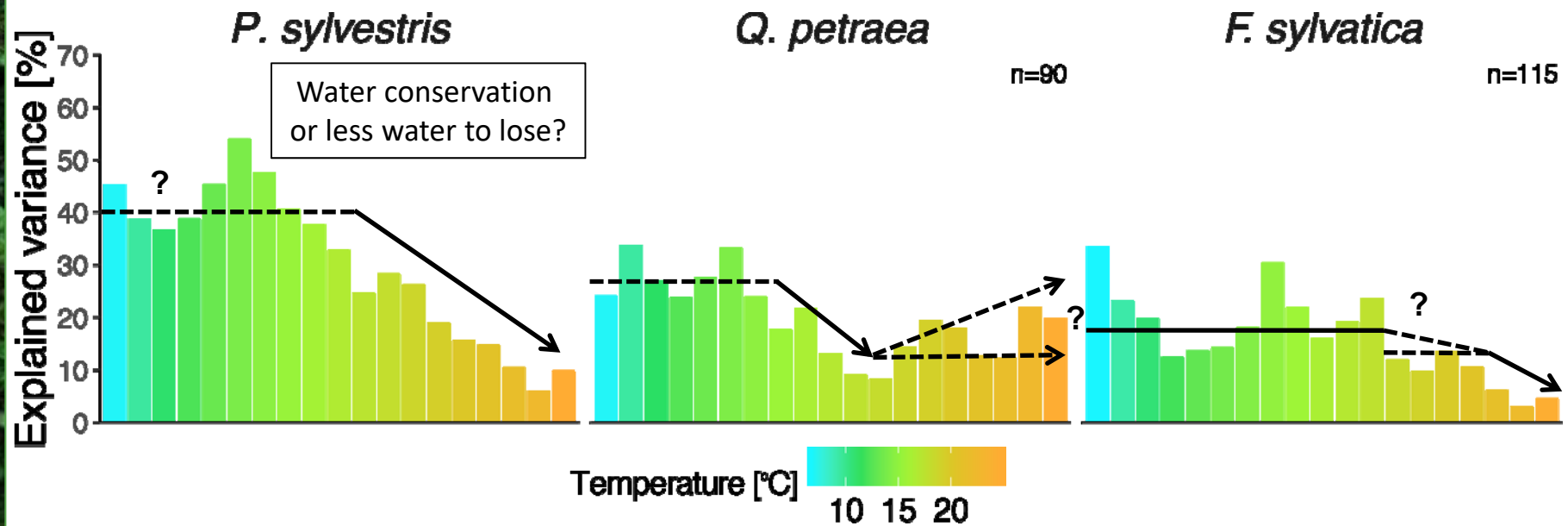
# Causal links between tree stem mechanics and the environment

PLS regression model: Contraction magnitude  $\sim$  TEMP + RAD + VPD + RH + PPT  
Subset condition: **Temperature**



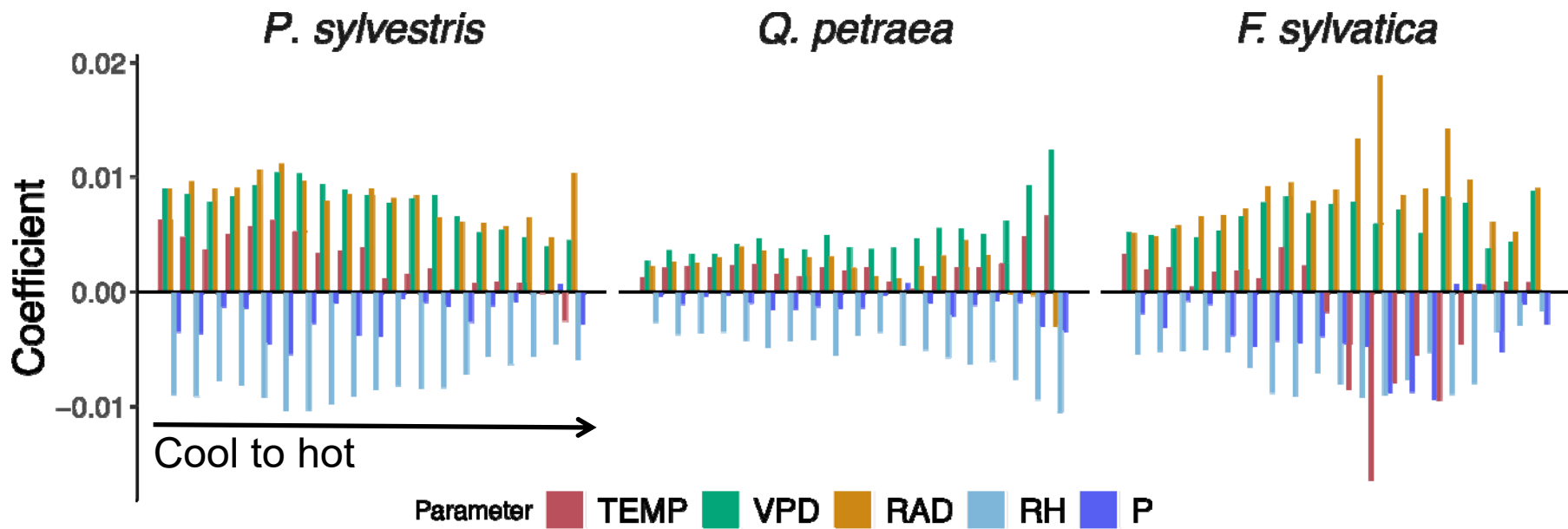
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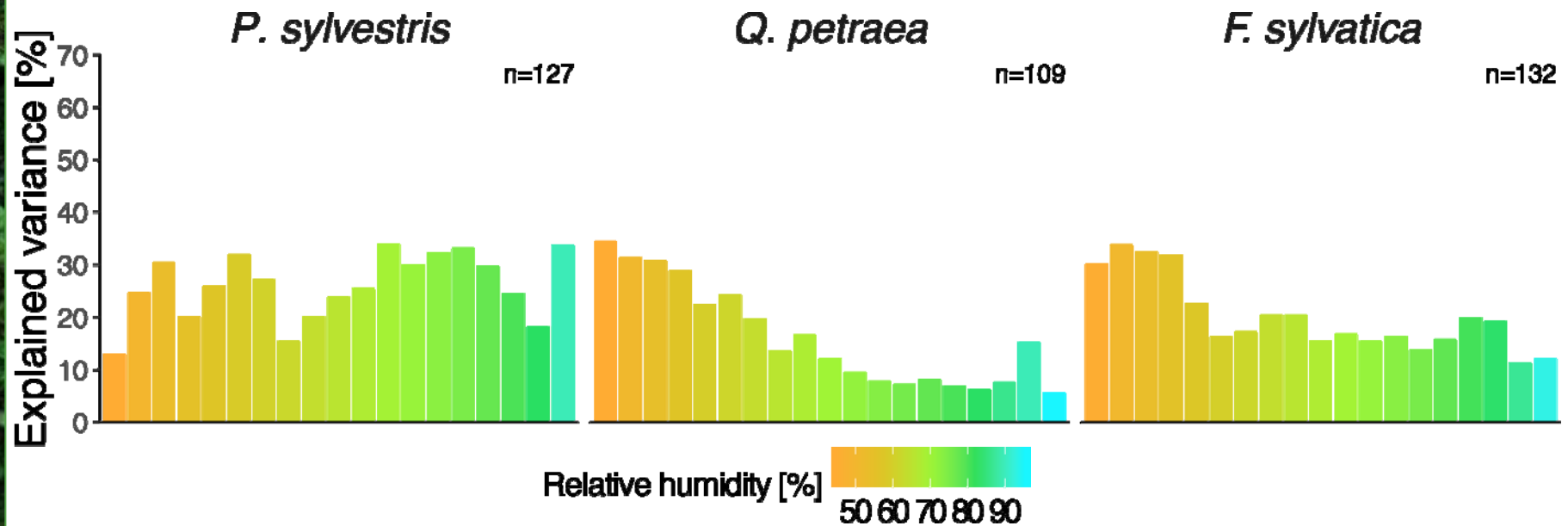
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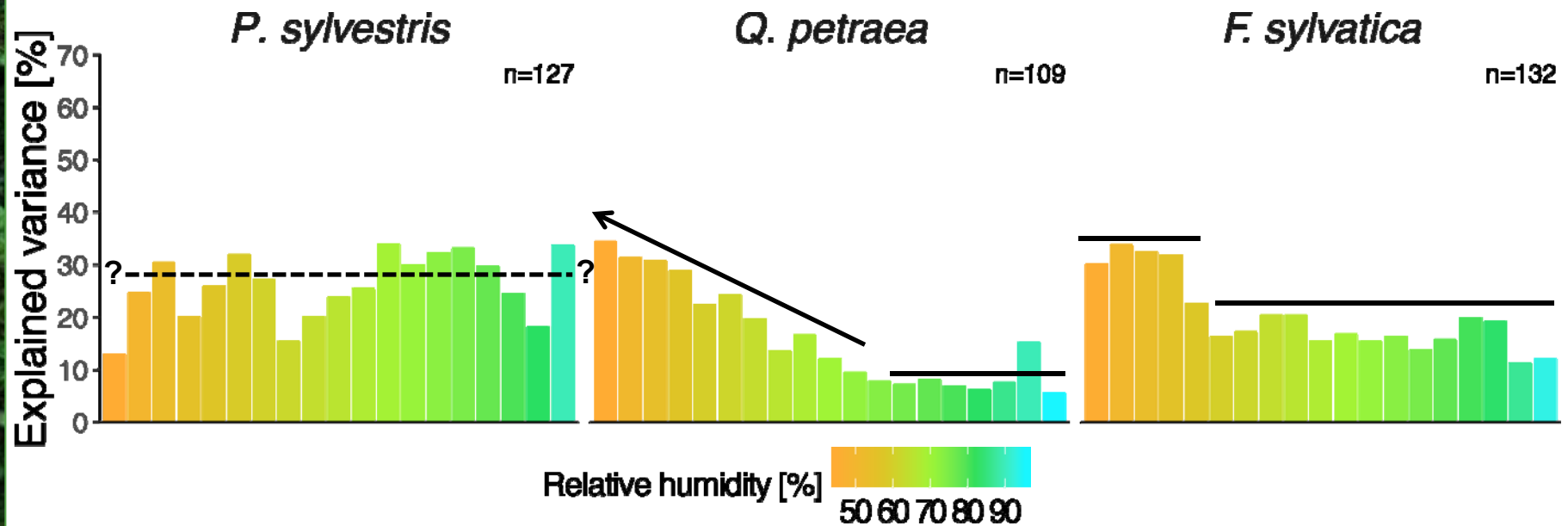
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PLS regression model: Contraction magnitude  $\sim$  TEMP + RAD + VPD + RH + PPT  
Subset condition: **Relative humidity**



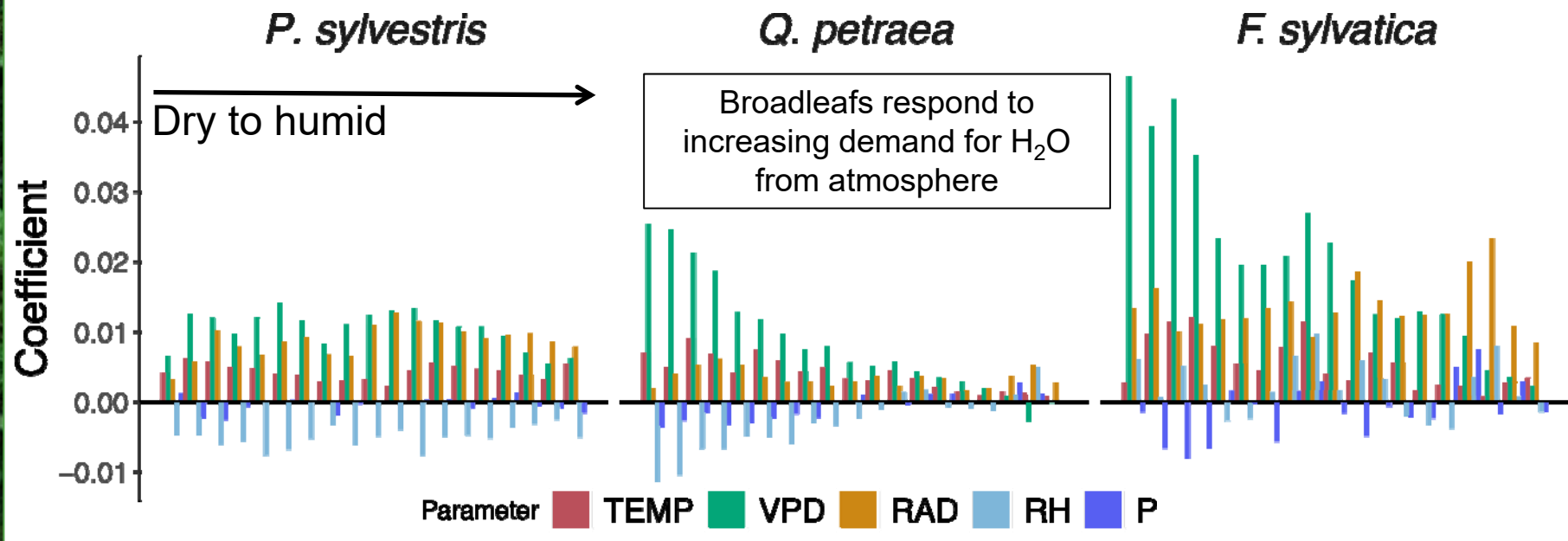
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# Causal links between tree stem mechanics and the environment

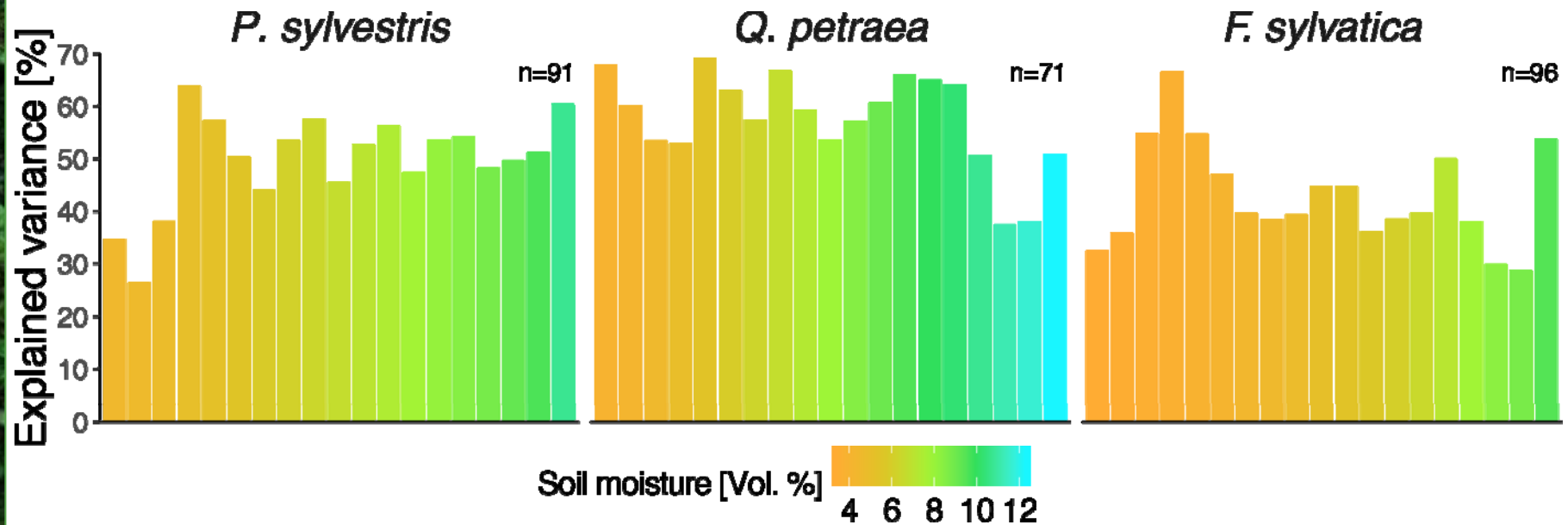
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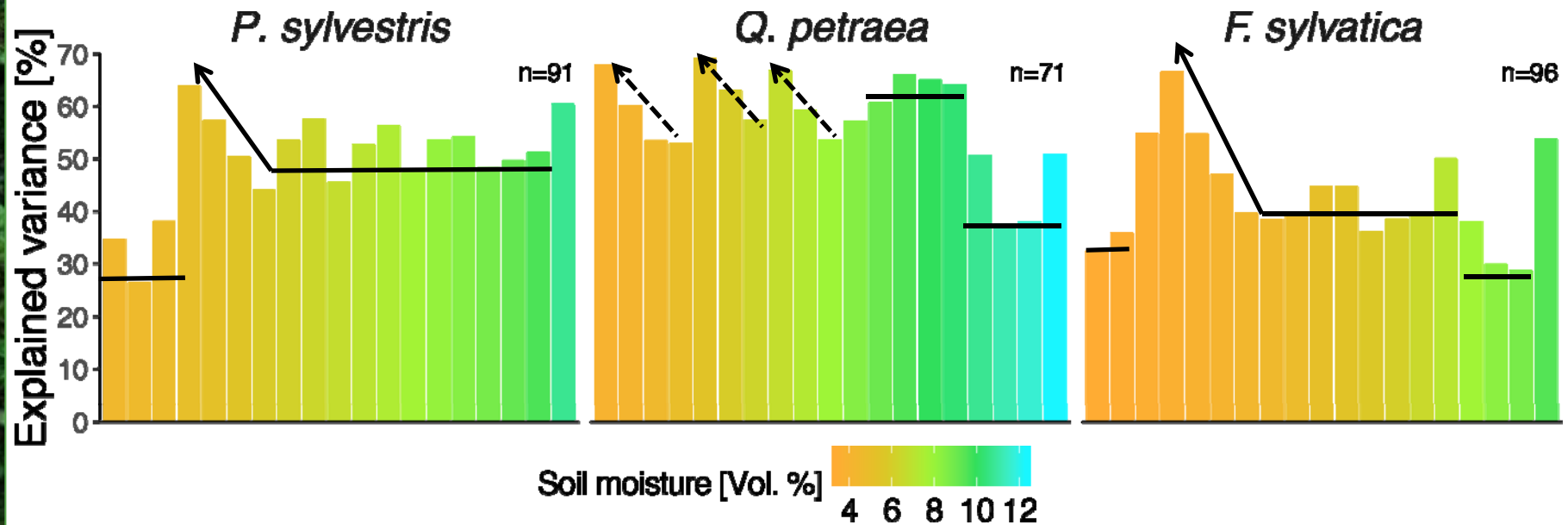
# Causal links between tree stem mechanics and the environment

PLS regression model: Contraction magnitude  $\sim$  TEMP + RAD + VPD + RH + PPT  
Subset condition: **Soil moisture**



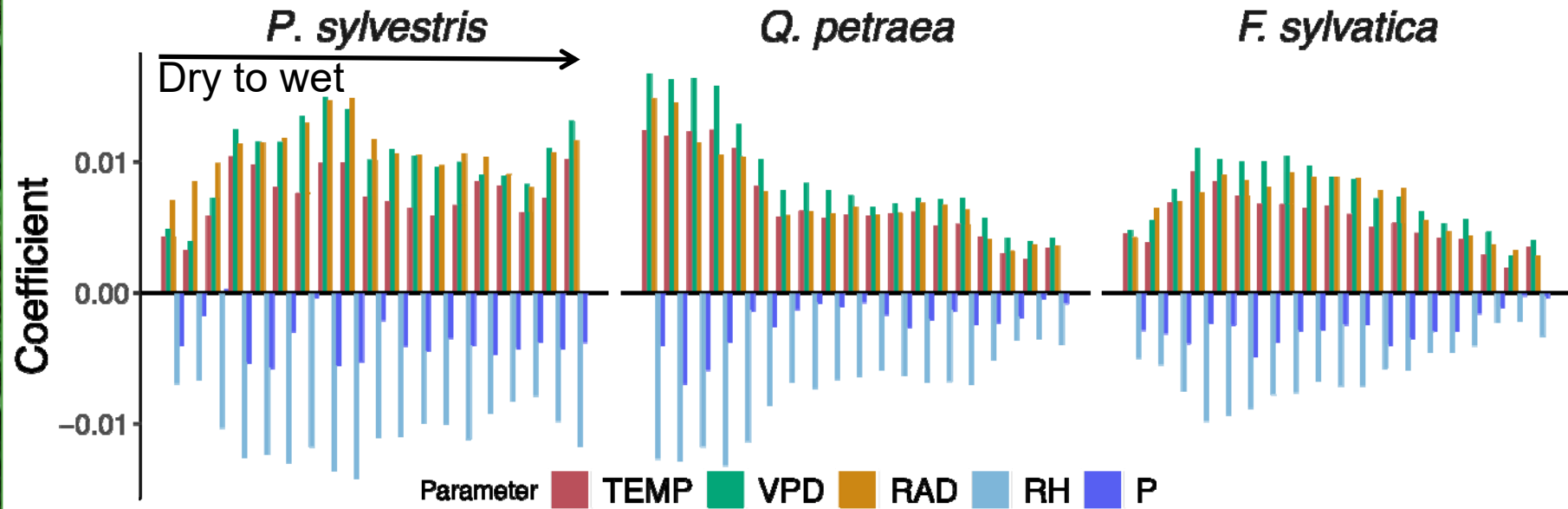
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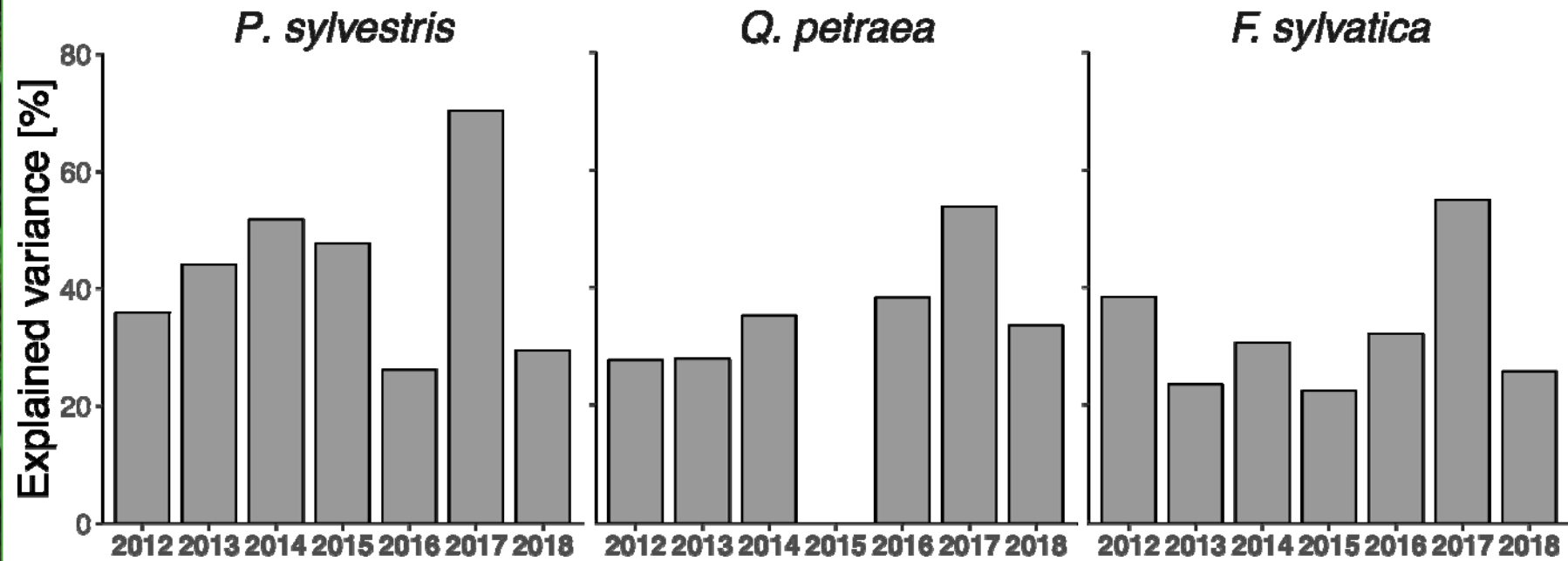
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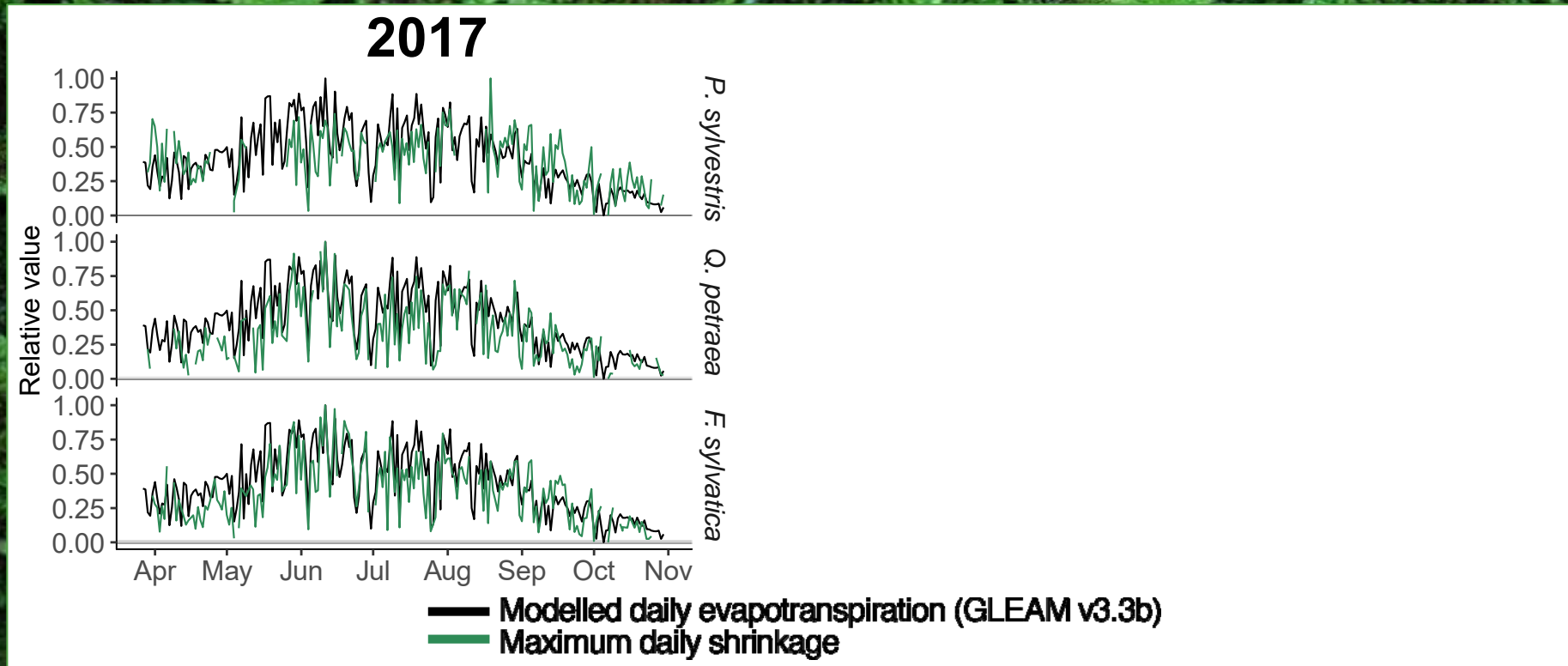


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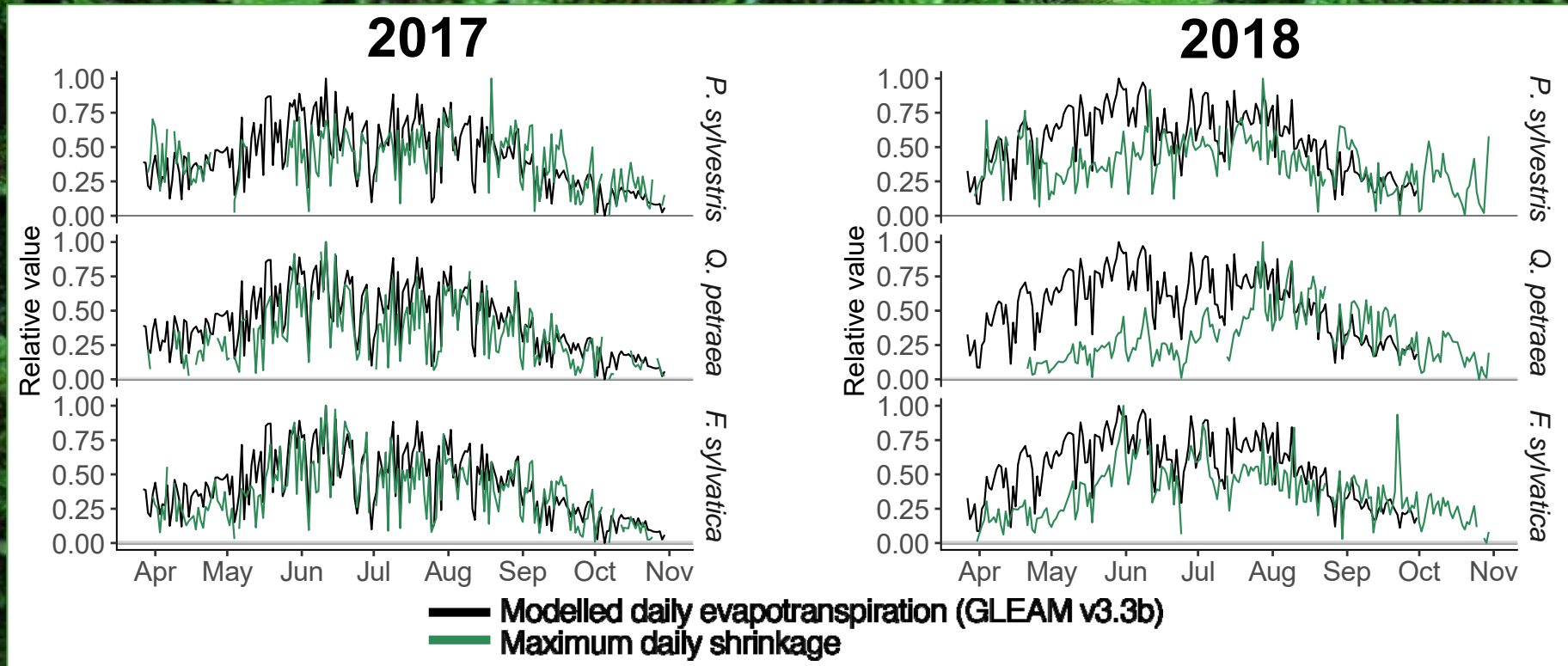
PLS regression model: Contraction magnitude  $\sim$  TEMP + RAD + VPD + RH + PPT  
Subset condition: **Year**




# Daily tree stem shrinkage vs. modelled evapotranspiration

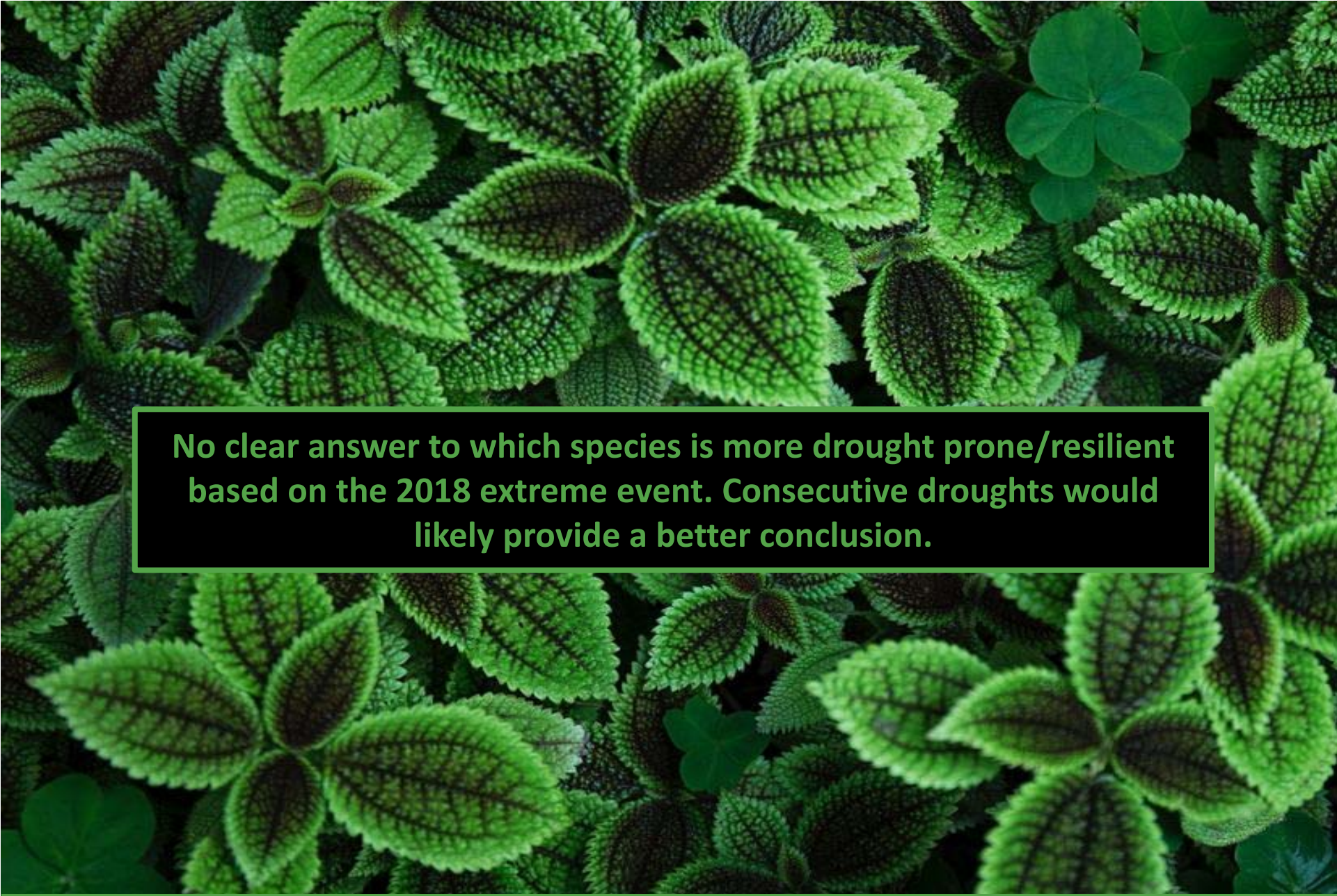


# Daily tree stem shrinkage vs. modelled evapotranspiration





Trees shrink, and this shrinkage reflects water loss, however, at some point they cannot physically shrink any more. Whether this threshold was reached in 2018 is likely, but still uncertain.



**No clear answer to which species is more drought prone/resilient based on the 2018 extreme event. Consecutive droughts would likely provide a better conclusion.**





The monitoring trees are still living happily and producing data this year. It appears the extended dry of 2018 was not enough to kill them.

