

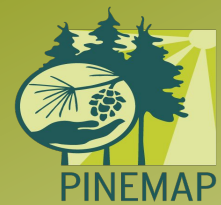
Plant Water Relations: Regional Synthesis and Messaging

NCSU/USFS/VT: E. Ward, J.-C. Domec, J. King, A. Noormets, R. Whetten, G. Sun,
S. McNulty, A. Laviner, R.Q. Thomas, T. Fox

Auburn/UGA: L. Samuelson, S. Bartokowiak, M.A. McGuire, R. Teskey

OSU/OU: R. Will, A. Maggard, C. Meek, D. Wilson

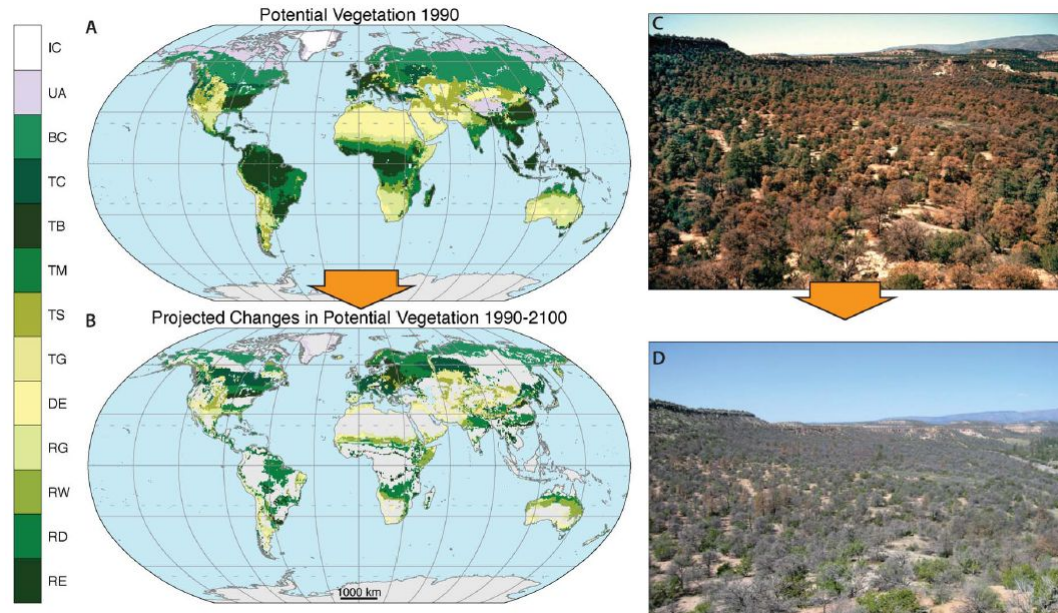
UF: M. Wightman, T. Martin, C. Gonzalez-Benecke, E. Jokela, W. Cropper

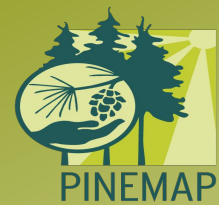


WHY DO WE CARE ABOUT PLANT WATER RELATIONS?

On underestimation of global vulnerability to tree mortality and forest die-off from hotter drought in the Anthropocene

CRAIG D. ALLEN,^{1,†} DAVID D. BRESHEARS,² AND NATE G. McDOWELL³

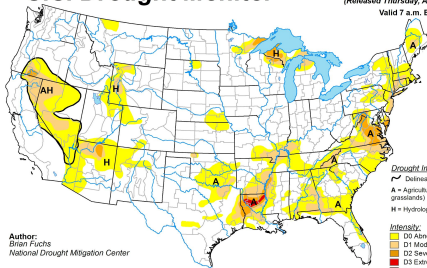




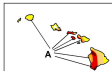
Less Rain = Less Productivity?

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 17, 2010
(Released Thursday, Aug. 19, 2010)
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



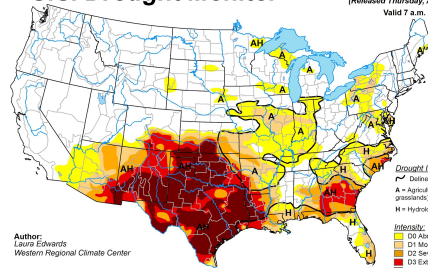
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center



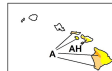
USDA
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 16, 2011
(Released Thursday, Aug. 18, 2011)
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



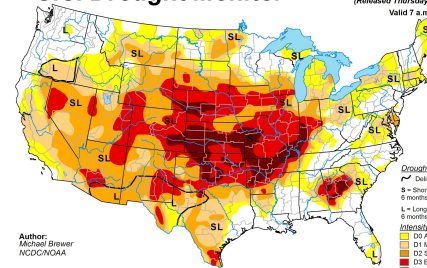
Author:
Laura Edwards
Western Regional Climate Center



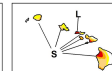
USDA
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor

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(Released Thursday, Aug. 16, 2012)
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



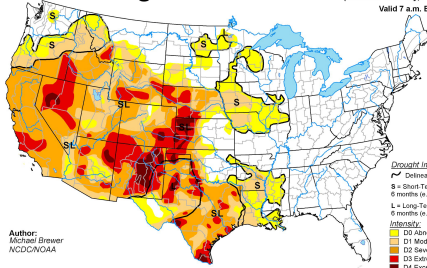
Author:
Michael Brewer
NCC/DROGA



USDA
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 13, 2013
(Released Thursday, Aug. 15, 2013)
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



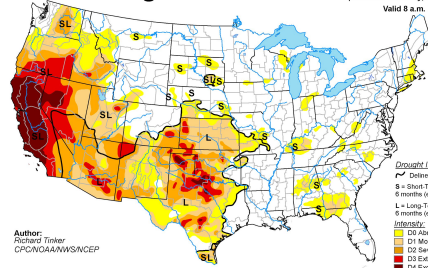
Author:
Michael Brewer
NCC/DROGA



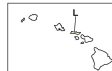
USDA
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 12, 2014
(Released Thursday, Aug. 14, 2014)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



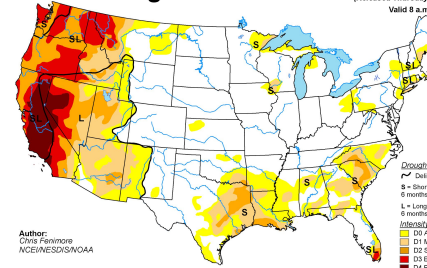
Author:
Richard Traylor
CRD/INDIANW/S/NCEP



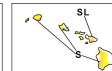
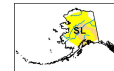
USDA
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor

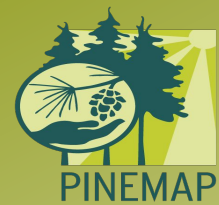
August 18, 2015
(Released Thursday, Aug. 20, 2015)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:
Chris Fairmore
NCE/INDIANW/DROGA



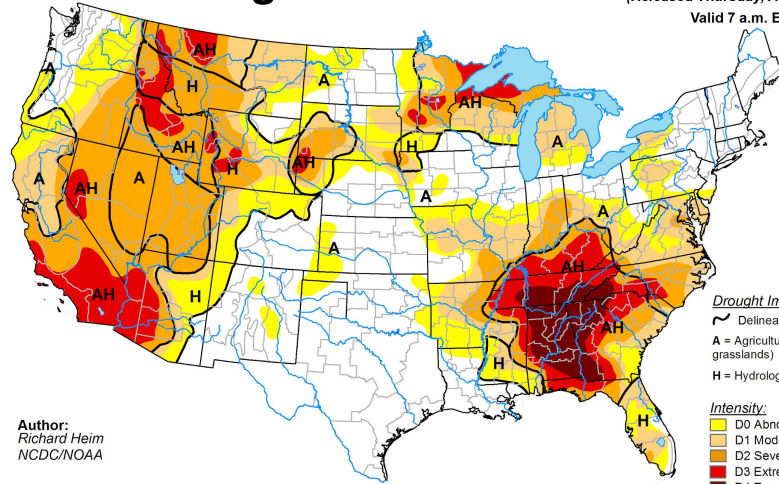
USDA
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



It happens here too...

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 21, 2007
 (Released Thursday, Aug. 23, 2007)
 Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
 Richard Heim
 NCDC/NOAA

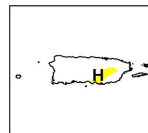
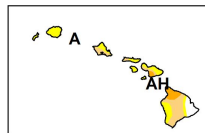
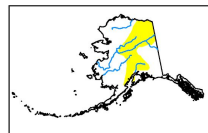
Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

Intensity:

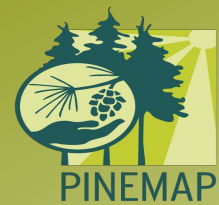
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



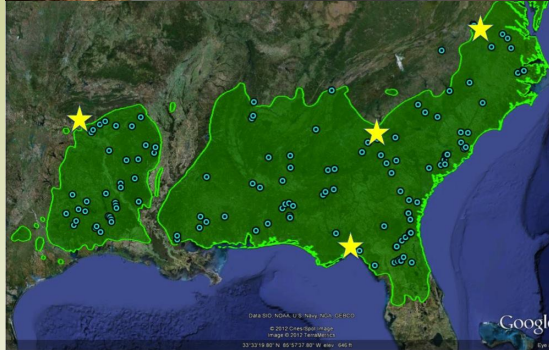


Less Rain = Less Productivity?

Tier 3 Study

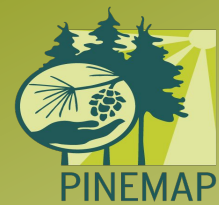
4 Sites, est. 2003-2008

Throughfall Reduction x Fertilization
Study: Spring 2012 - Dec.2015



	Precip. (mm)	Annual Mean Temp.	Jan. Min Temp	Aug. Max Temp
Virginia	1120	13.6	-4.4	30.6
Georgia	1220	16.1	0.0	31.6
Florida	1450	19.4	7.3	31.1
Oklahoma	1300	16.6	-1.6	34.2

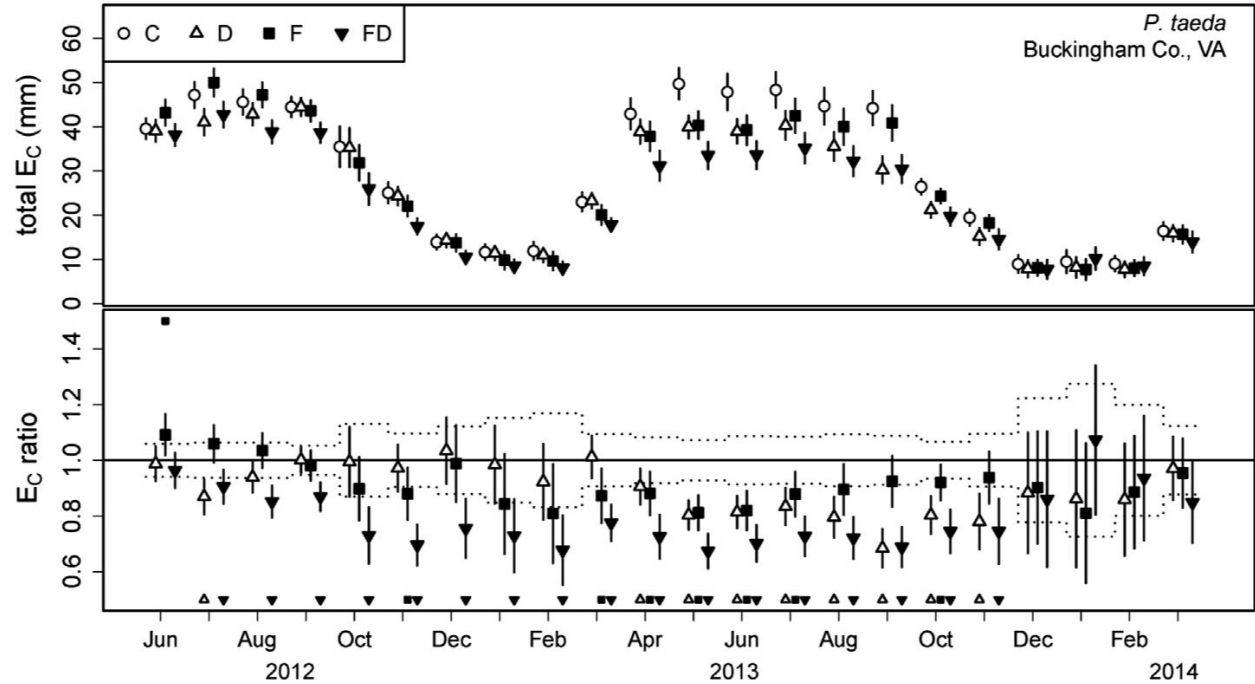
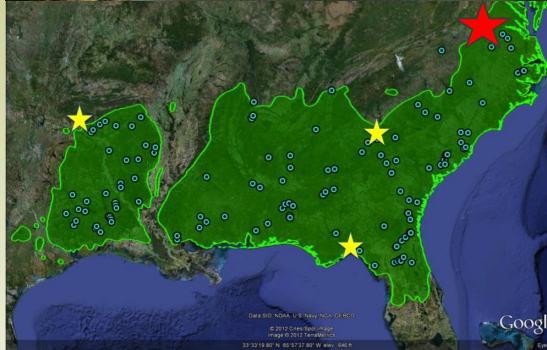
Table adapted from Will et al. (2015) Forests 6(6): 2014-2028.

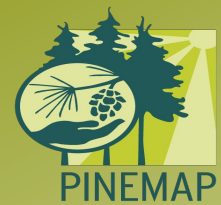


Virginia

Fertilization intensifies drought stress: Water use and stomatal conductance of *Pinus taeda* in a midrotation fertilization and throughfall reduction experiment

Eric J. Ward^{a,*}, Jean-Christophe Domec^{a,b}, Marshall A. Laviner^c, Thomas R. Fox^c, Ge Sun^d, Steve McNulty^{d,e}, John King^a, Asko Noormets^a

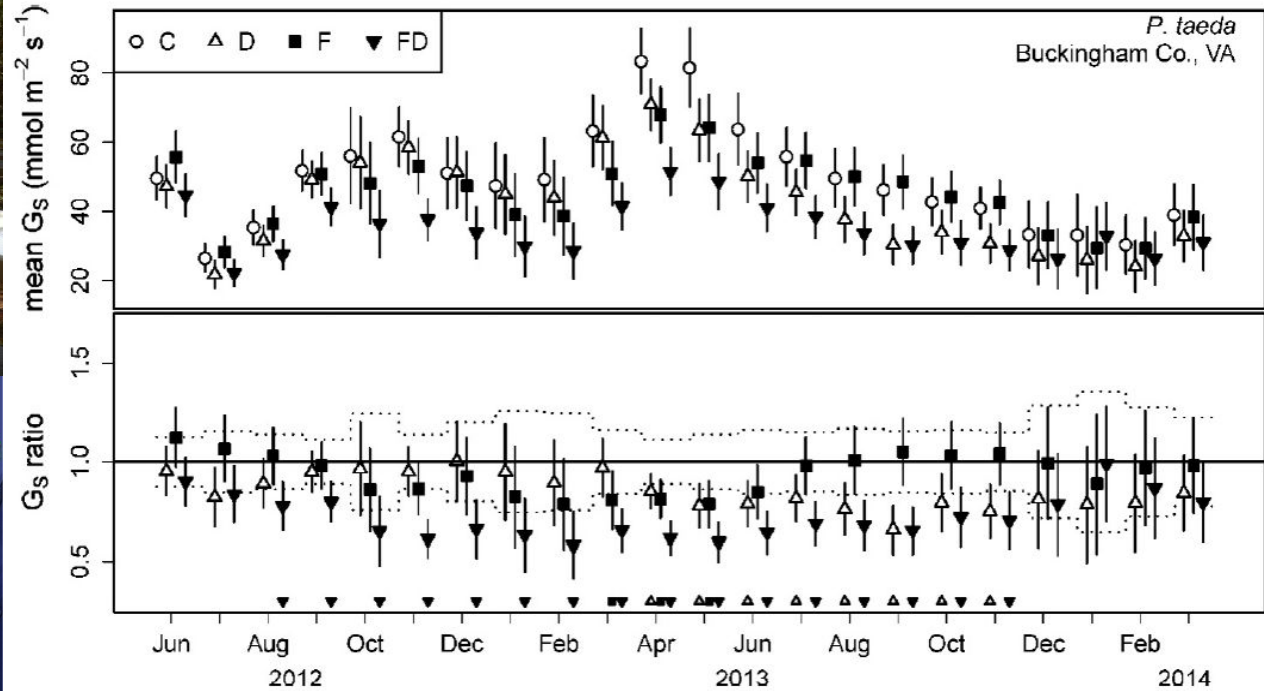
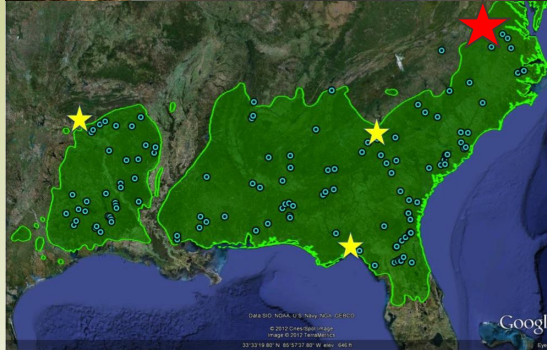


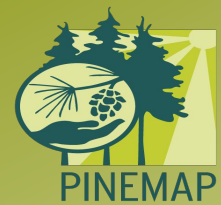


Virginia

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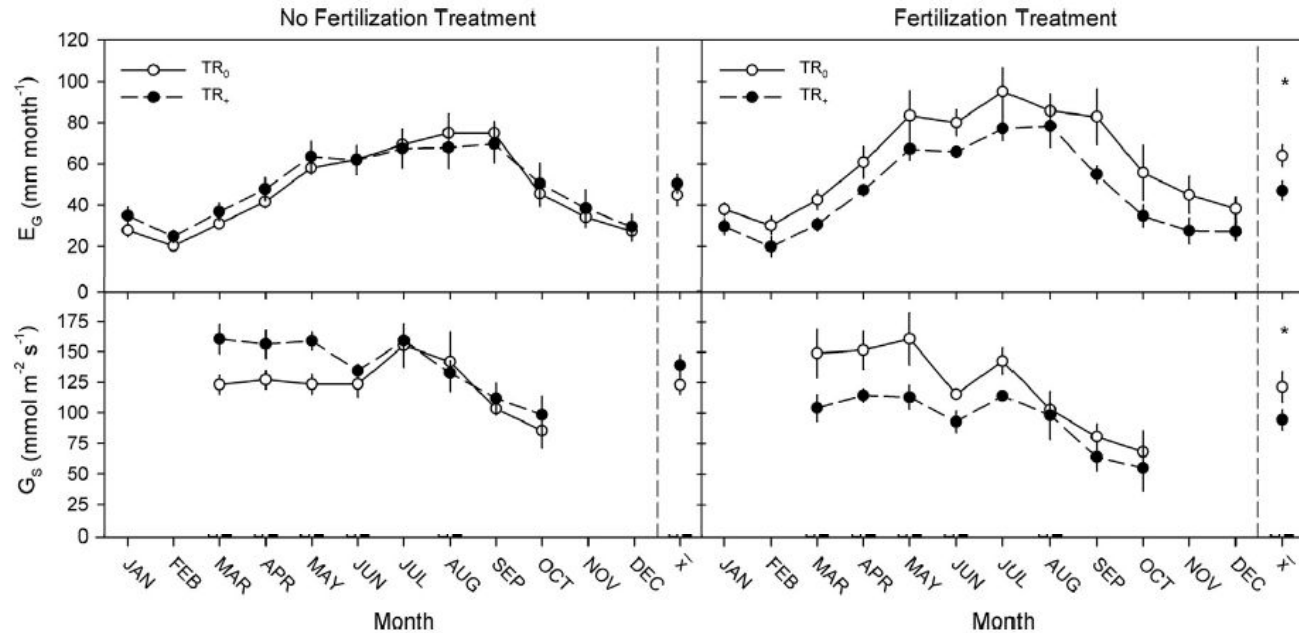
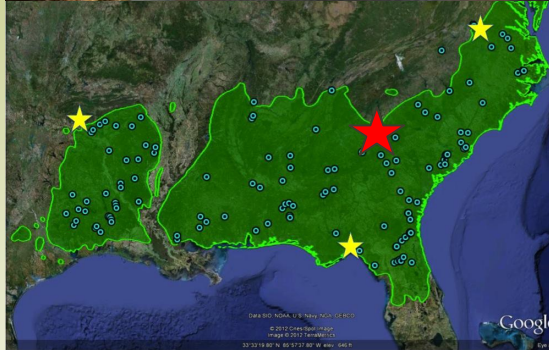




Georgia

Fertilization increases sensitivity of canopy stomatal conductance and transpiration to throughfall reduction in an 8-year-old loblolly pine plantation

Stan M. Bartkowiak^a, Lisa J. Samuelson^{a,*}, Mary Anne McGuire^b, Robert O. Teskey^b



Oklahoma

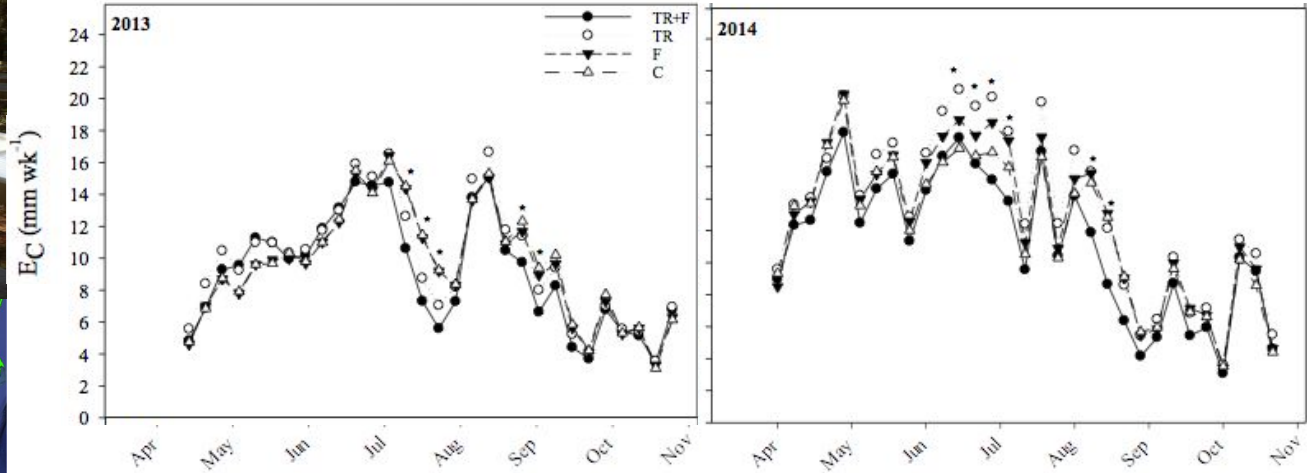
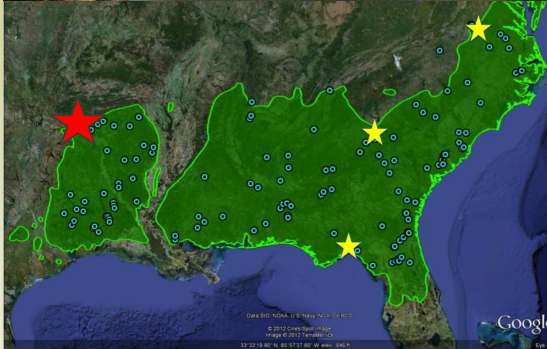
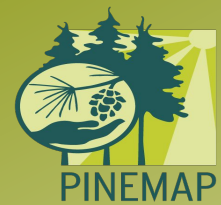


Figure adapted from A. Maggard



Florida

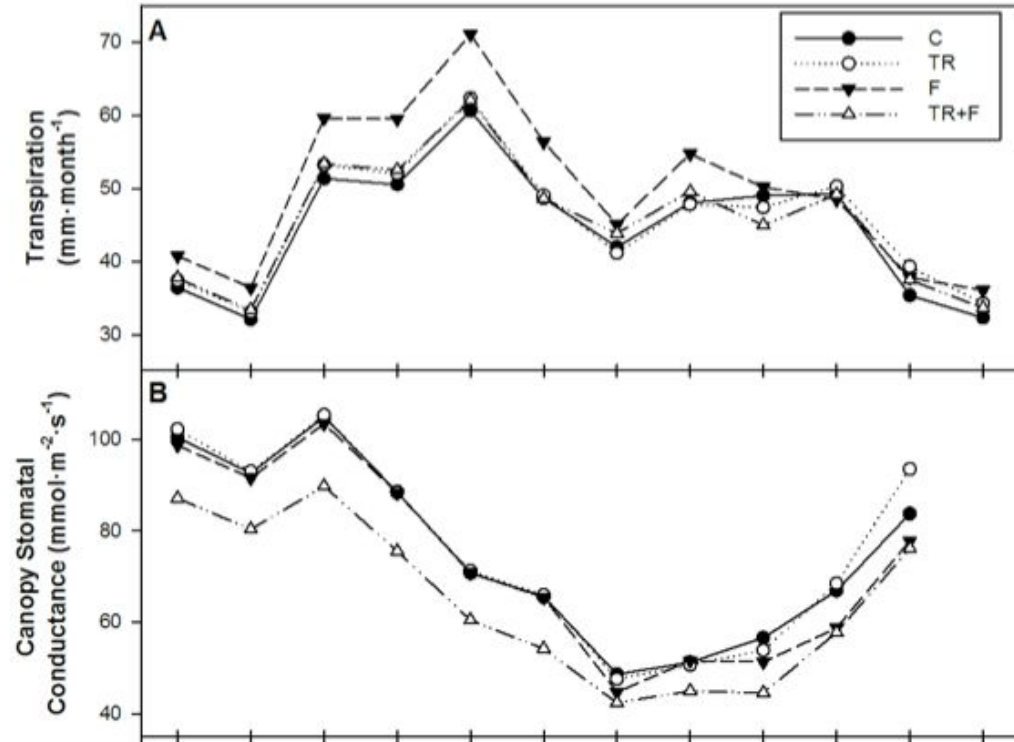
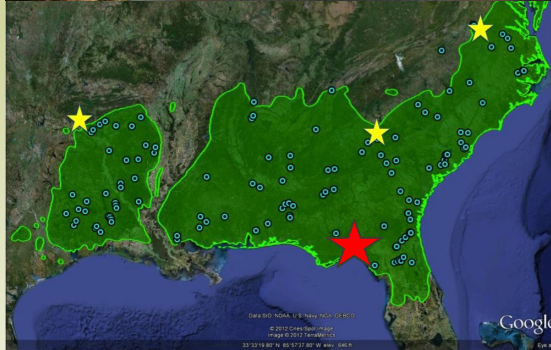
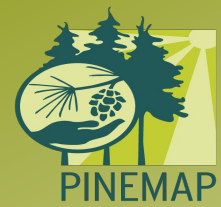
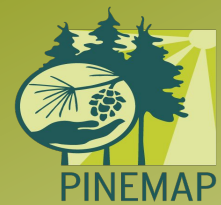


Figure adapted from M. Wightman

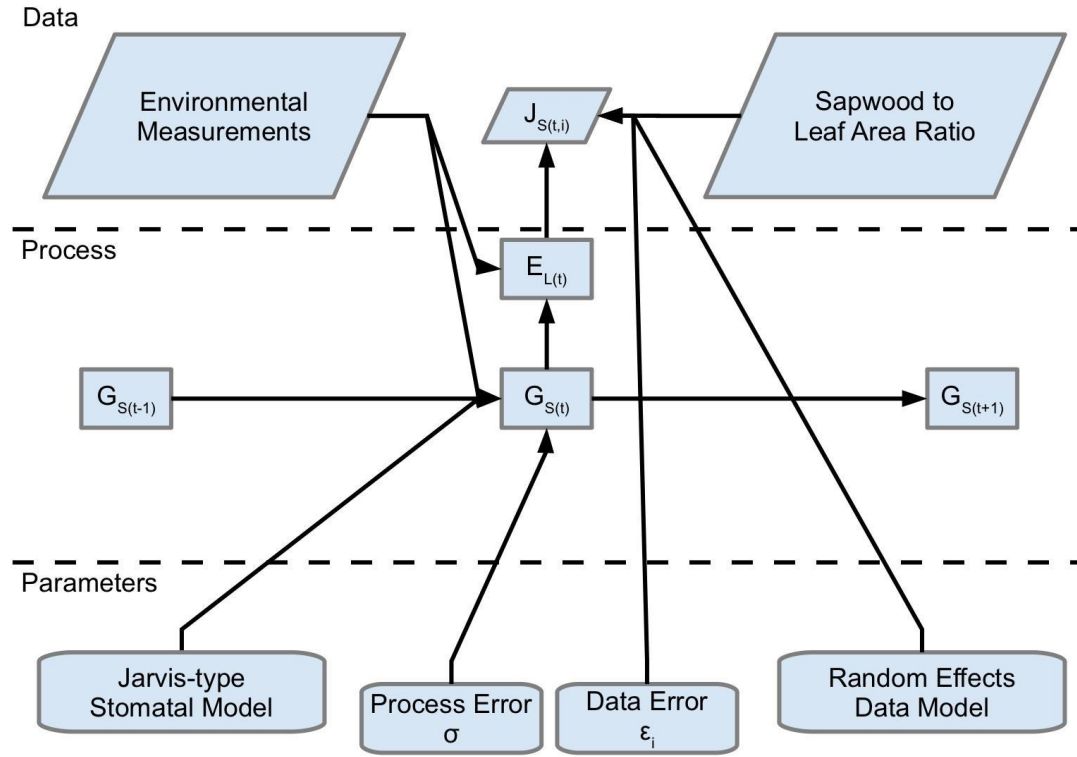


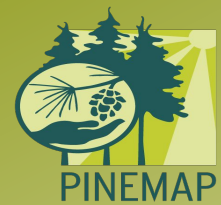
What we need in a sap flux synthesis

- A consistent method of dealing with non-random missingness in data
 - Too many sensors to avoid outages
 - Not enough sensors that mean rates are unaffected by outages
 - Leverage understanding of stomatal regulation
- Account for stand development and interannual variability in climate
 - Scaling from probe to canopy
 - Stomatal responses to light, VPD and soil moisture
- A propagation of uncertainty to the canopy scale on a monthly time step
 - This is the kind of information useful to regional models

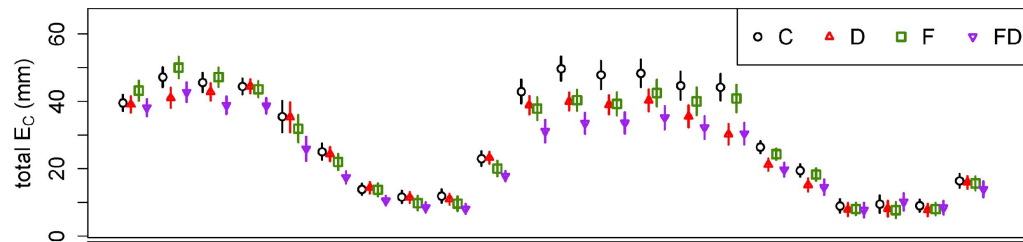
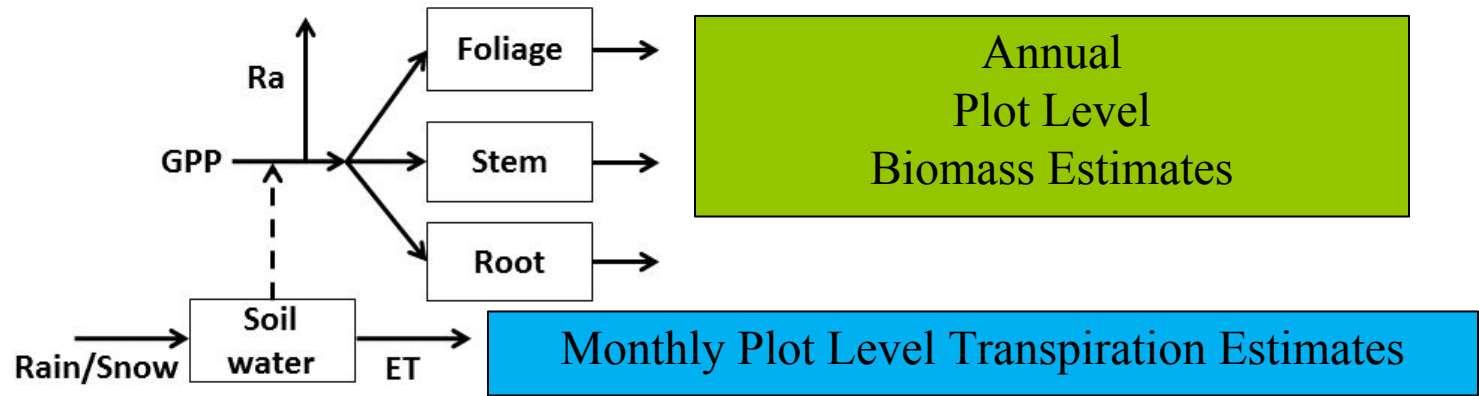


State-Space Canopy Conductance (StaCC) Model





Assimilation in Regional 3-PG Model



Further Research



Hydraulic Vulnerability Curves (VA)

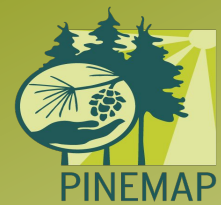
- Measured hydraulic conductivity across water potential range 0-5 MPa on 2 coarse roots and 2 branches per plot (8 per treatment) during Jan-March 2016.
- Potential proximal explanation for observed patterns of sap flux.

Physiological Phenotyping (GA)

- Measuring sap flux on 120+ individuals in fertilized (non-TR) plots Apr-Jun 2016
- DNA fingerprinting of individuals to explore links between genetic and physiological variability
- Provides additional information on tree and plot level uncertainties in sap flux synthesis



Photo: John Seiler



Messaging on Water Relations

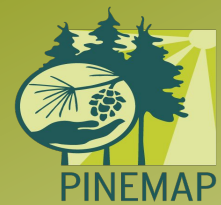
Scientists

How does a 30% reduction of throughfall impact G_s , water potential and hydraulic vulnerability?

Do these effects interact with those of fertilization?

Public

Will droughts reduce growth? Does fertilization make this better or worse?



Messaging on Water Relations

Scientists

Are there observable changes in hydraulic conductance or vulnerability profiles with throughfall reduction, fertilization or their combination?

Public

Will droughts kill trees?

Does fertilization make them more vulnerable?



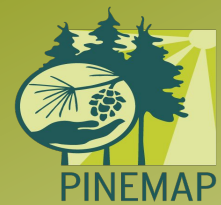
Messaging on Water Relations

Scientists

Can modeling efforts incorporate water relations research into regional assessments and projections?

Public

What does this research mean for the region and the future?



Discussion Questions

1. Who are our target audiences?
2. How do we convey concept of water stress when mortality is a rare event and carbon reserves buffer interannual variability in growth?
3. How do we deal with the need for site specific silviculture in our messages about water stress?
4. What do we suggest about future research?

Florida

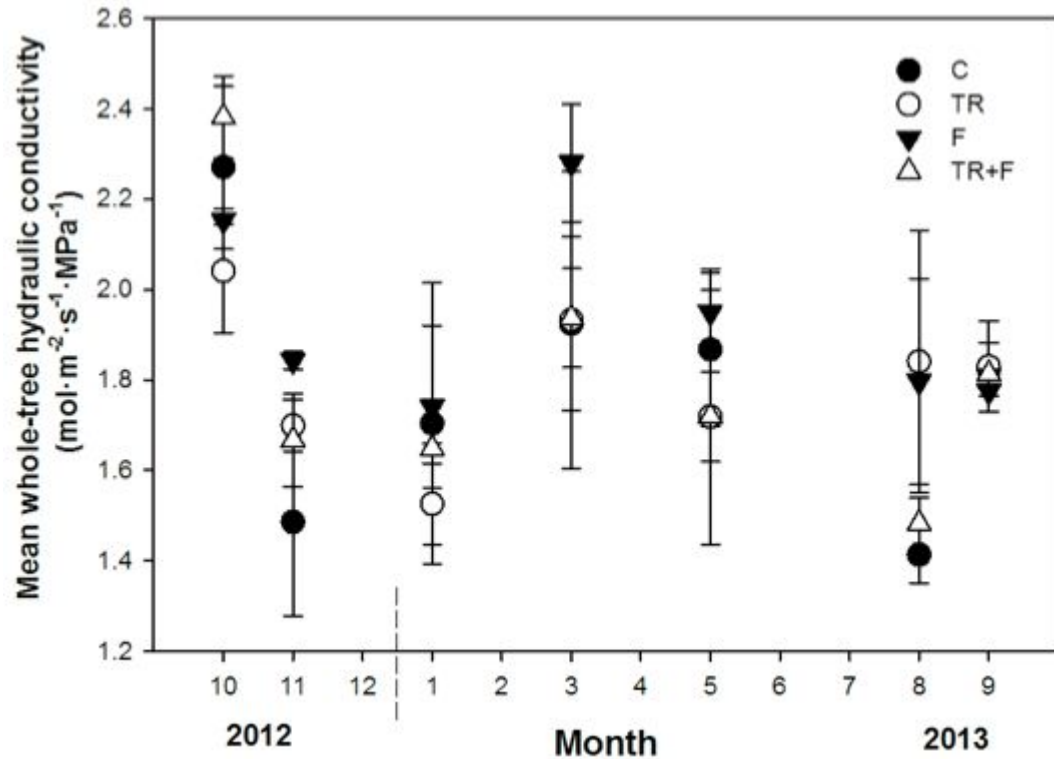
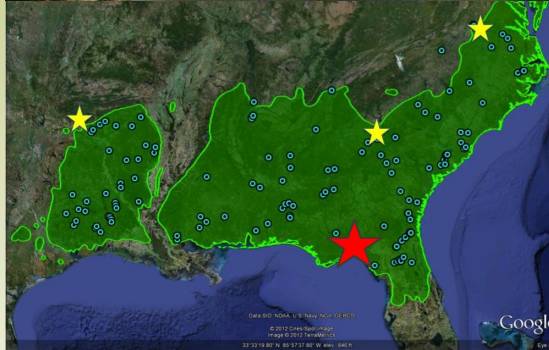
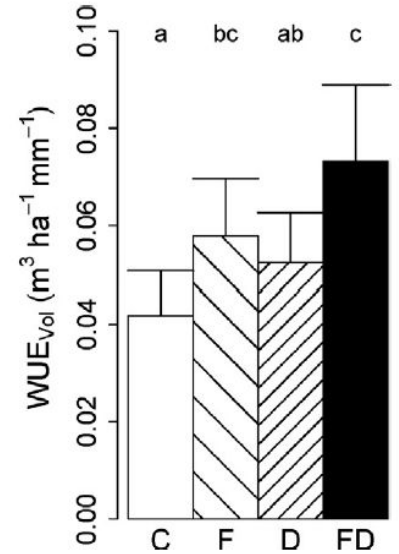
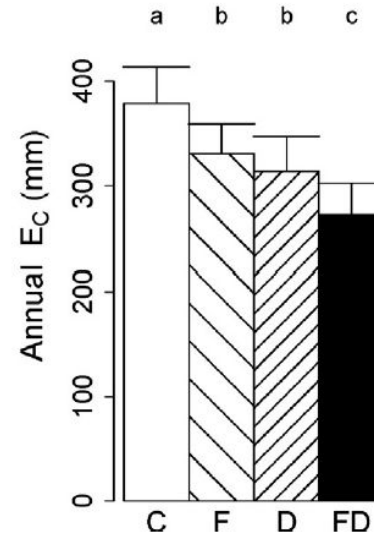
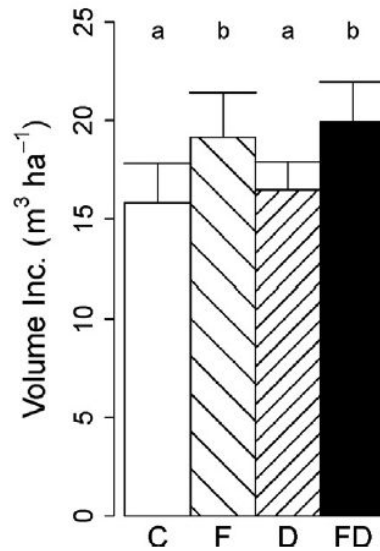
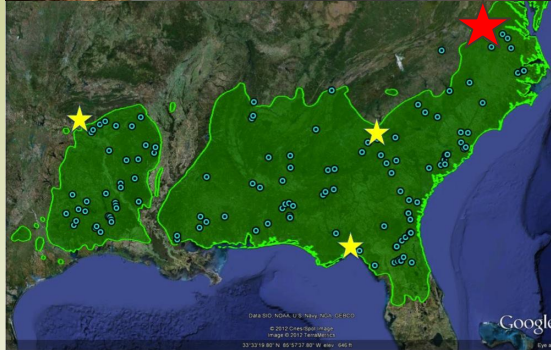
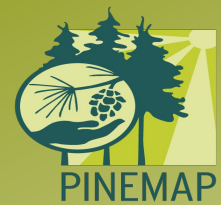


Figure adapted from M. Wightman

Virginia





Georgia

