

What drives carbon allocation to stem and fine roots in a mature coppice of Quercus ilex in the Mediterranean? A data model analysis

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WHAT DRIVES CARBON ALLOCATION TO STEM

AND FINE ROOTS IN A Quercus ilex FOREST?

A DATA-MODEL ANALYSIS

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CONTEXT

Recent climate change:

✓ Increase drought prone area world wide

(Dai 2012 Nature Climate Change)

Dryer climate in the future!



Increase vulnerability of forests:

(Choat et al. 2012 Nature)

✓ Decrease productivity

(Ciais et al. 2005 Nature)

✓ Increase mortality

(Allen et al. 2010 FEM; Carnicer et al. 2012 PNAS)

Anticipating the future of forests:



Improving process based models



Finding out the most influencial processes that drives growth & C allocation

MOTIVATIONS: THE EXPERIMENTAL SITE OF PUECHABON

Puechabon experimental site http://puechabon.cefe.cnrs.fr/





✓ Mediterranean climate



✓ Evergreen Quercus ilex (~65 years old)

- ✓ Long term records (1998→)
 ➢ Fluxes: ecosystem (Eddy Covariance, litterfall) ; tree (sap flow); organ (Chamber)
 - C stocks: forest inventory, litter fall
 - Phenology, growth, cavitation curves, storage









Where the C sequestered during the summer period is allocated to ?



THE MODEL CASTANEA



2D Stand-scale model Half Hourly time step Average Tree (Monospecific) Water budget Carbon Budget Carbon allocation















VALIDATION:

Yearly wood increment (forest inventory + allometric relationship): 2000 \rightarrow 2010 Temporal dynamic of Storage concentration Temporal dynamic & Level of $\frac{FineRoot}{Leaf}$ biomass









RESULTS: STORAGE & FINE ROOT/LEAF BIOMASS



Challenge:

- $\succ \frac{Fine Root}{Leaf}$ is far from published value (~0.6, Lopez et al. 1998 Plant & Soil)
- Fine roots are sensitive to Ψ_{plant} (Growth: Lockhart 1965; Mortality: Anderegg *et al.*, 2012)

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NEW HYPOTHESIS



if $(\Psi_{dawn} < -1$ MPa) {*All growth=0; Storage=1*}

Fine root mortality =
$$\frac{1}{(1 + \exp(0.77 \times \Psi_{Predawn} + 2.4)))}$$

Fine root growth = f(Storage, FRootTh)

NEW HYPOTHES





NEW HYPOTHESIS





Rodriguez-Calcerrada et al. submitted

✓ Stem growth is likely not C-limited and can be accurately model assuming a direct effect of water potential

✓ The carbon sequestered during the drought period might be used for fine root production or reconstruction

 A model accouting for fine roots mortality and reconstruction was consistent with the observations of increasing storage concentration during the seasonal drought ✓ Stem growth is likely not C-limited and can be accurately model assuming a direct effect of water potential

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The process simulated by the improved model are believed to be involved in tree vulnerability to drought (McDowell et al. 2011 Trends. Ecol. Evolution)

✓ This model might be a step in assessing tree' outcomes under climate changes

Thank you for your attention