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Tapping another water source: below ground competition between lianas and trees

Hannes de Deurwaerder, Pedro Hervé-Fernández, Clement Stahl, Damien
Bonal, Pascal Boeckx, Hans Verbeeck

► **To cite this version:**

Hannes de Deurwaerder, Pedro Hervé-Fernández, Clement Stahl, Damien Bonal, Pascal Boeckx, et al.. Tapping another water source: below ground competition between lianas and trees. EGU General Assembly 2016, Apr 2016, Vienne, Austria. 20 p. hal-02796283

HAL Id: hal-02796283

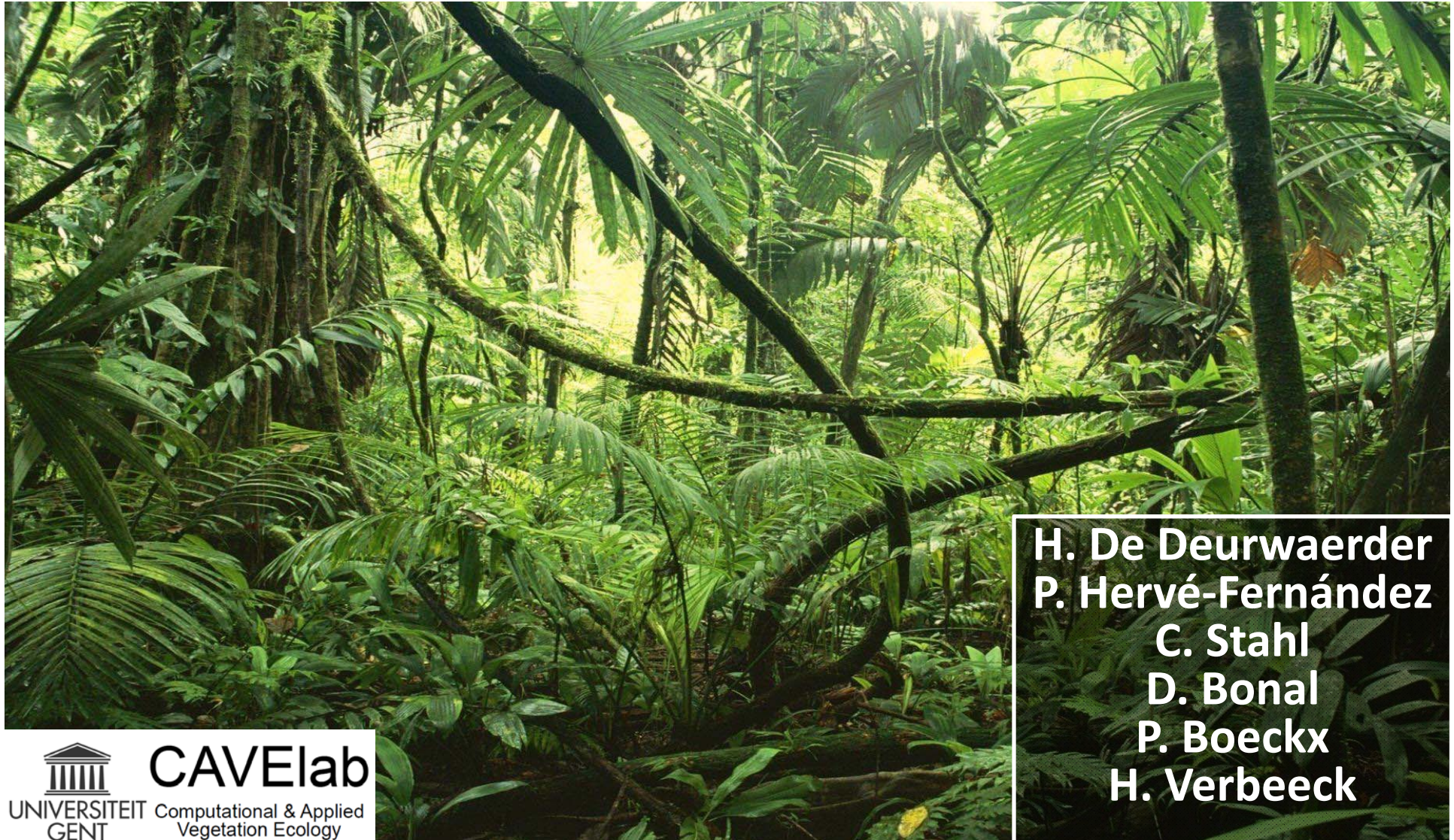
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Submitted on 5 Jun 2020

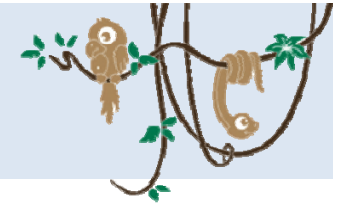
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Tapping another source: below ground water competition between lianas & trees



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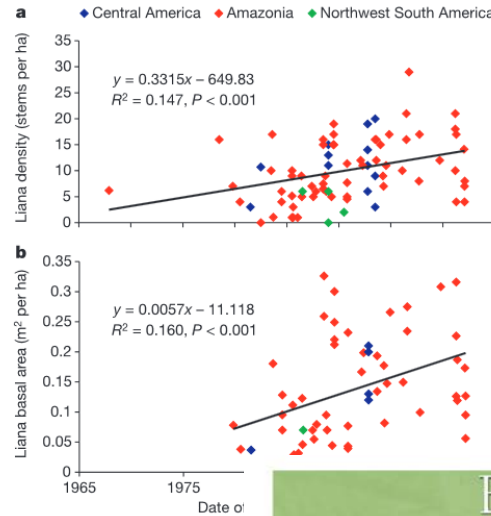


Increasing dominance of large lianas in Amazonian forests

Oliver L. Phillips*, **Rodolfo Vásquez Martínez†**, **Luzmila Arroyo‡§**, **Timothy R. Baker***, **Timothy Killeen‡§||**, **Simon L. Lewis*¶**, **Yadvinder Malhi¶**, **Abel Monteagudo Mendoza†#**, **David Neill☆****, **Percy Núñez Vargas#**, **Miguel Alexiades††**, **Carlos Cerón‡‡**, **Anthony Di Fiore§§**, **Terry Erwin|||**, **Anthony Jardim§**, **Walter Palacios☆**, **Mario Saldias§** & **Barbara Vinceti¶**

* Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation, School of Geography, University of Leeds LS2 9JT, UK
 † Jardín Botánico de Missouri, Jaen, Peru
 ‡ Missouri Botanical Garden, St Louis, Missouri 63166-0299, USA
 § Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz, Bolivia
 || Conservation International Washington DC 20036, USA
 ¶ The School of Earth Environmental and Geographical Sciences, University of Edinburgh EH9 3JU, UK
 # Herbario Vargas, Universidad San Antonio Abad del Cusco, Cusco, Peru
 ☆ Fundación Jatun Sacha; ** Missouri Botanical Garden; ‡‡ Herbario QAP, Escuela de Biología de la Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador
 †† New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10458, USA
 §§ Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York 10003, USA
 ||| Natural History Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20560, USA

There has been a widespread increase in liana densities might be anticipated¹⁹. Here we assemble several unique,



- Land-cover change
- Forest fragmentation
- Atmospheric CO₂ increase
- Competition for water resource

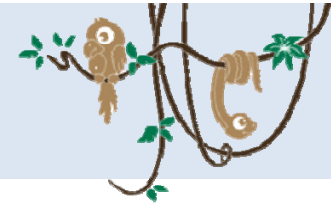


REVIEW AND SYNTHESIS

Increasing liana abundance and biomass in tropical forests: emerging patterns and putative mechanisms

Stefan A. Schnitzer^{1,2*} and Frans Bongers³
¹University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Department of Biological Sciences, PO Box 413, 53201, USA
²Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 2072, Balboa, Republic of Panama
³Wageningen University, Centre for Ecosystem Studies, PO Box 47, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands
 *Correspondence: E-mail: schnitzer@uwm.edu

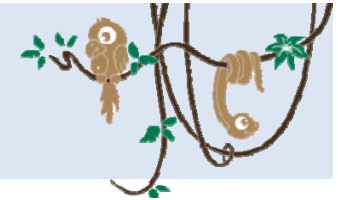
Abstract
 Tropical forests are experiencing large-scale structural changes, the most apparent of which may be the increase in liana (woody vine) abundance and biomass. Lianas permeate the most lowland tropical forests, where they can have a huge effect on tree diversity, recruitment, growth and survival, which, in turn, can alter tree community composition, carbon storage and carbon, nutrient and water fluxes. Consequently, increasing liana abundance and biomass have potentially profound ramifications for tropical forest composition and functioning. Currently, eight studies support the pattern of increasing liana abundance and biomass in American tropical and subtropical forests, whereas two studies, both from Africa, do not. The putative mechanisms to explain increasing lianas include increasing evapotranspirative demand, increasing forest disturbance and turnover, changes in land use and fragmentation and elevated atmospheric CO₂. Each of these mechanisms probably contributes to the observed patterns of increasing liana abundance and biomass, and the mechanisms are likely to be interrelated and synergistic. To determine whether liana increases are occurring throughout the tropics and to determine the mechanisms responsible for the observed patterns, a widespread network of large-scale, long-term monitoring plots combined with observational and manipulative studies that more directly investigate the putative mechanisms are essential.



HYPOTHESIS:

“There is strong below ground competition for the same water resources between lianas and trees”





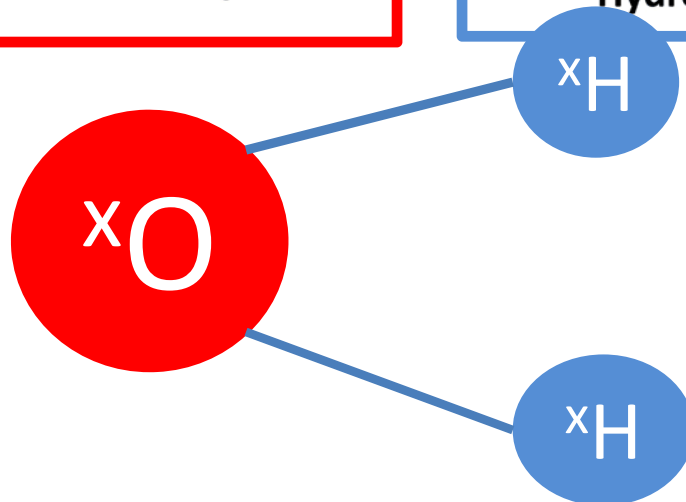
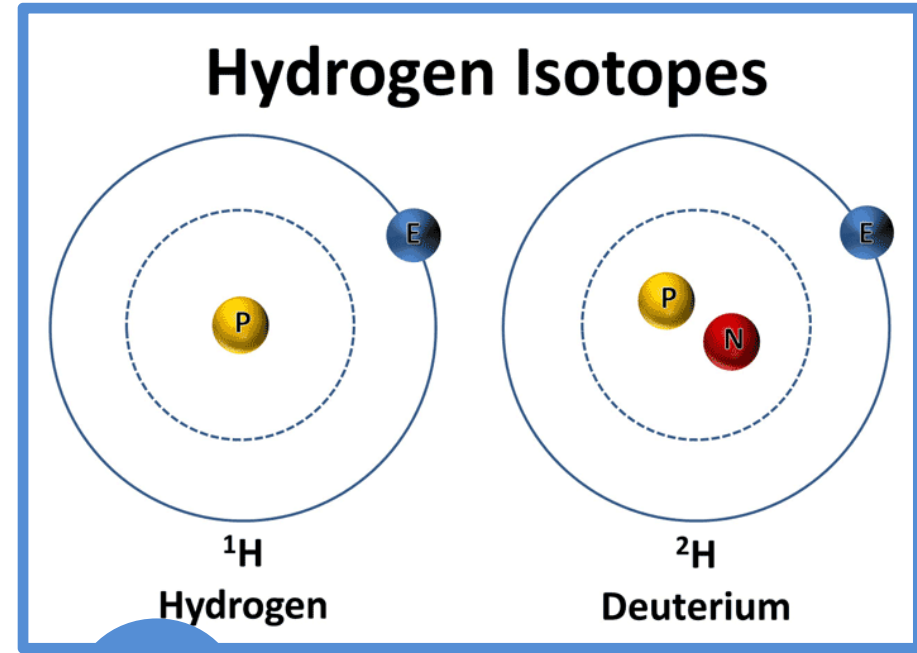
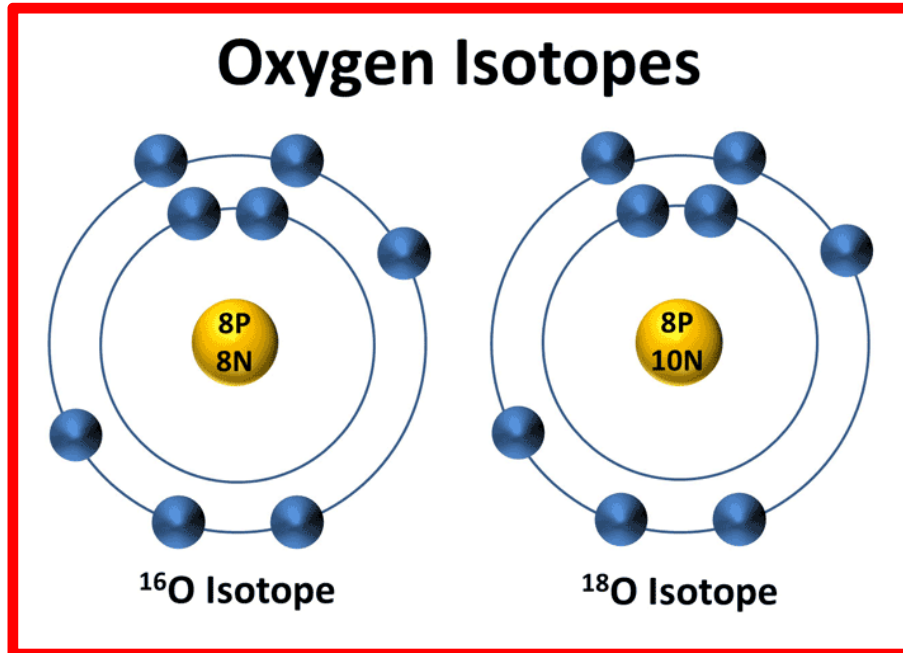
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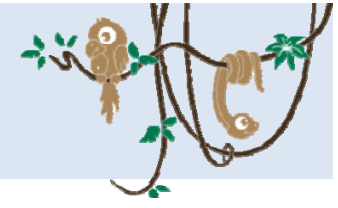
Setup

Results

Conclusion

Dual isotope-based studies: $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ & $\delta^2\text{H}$





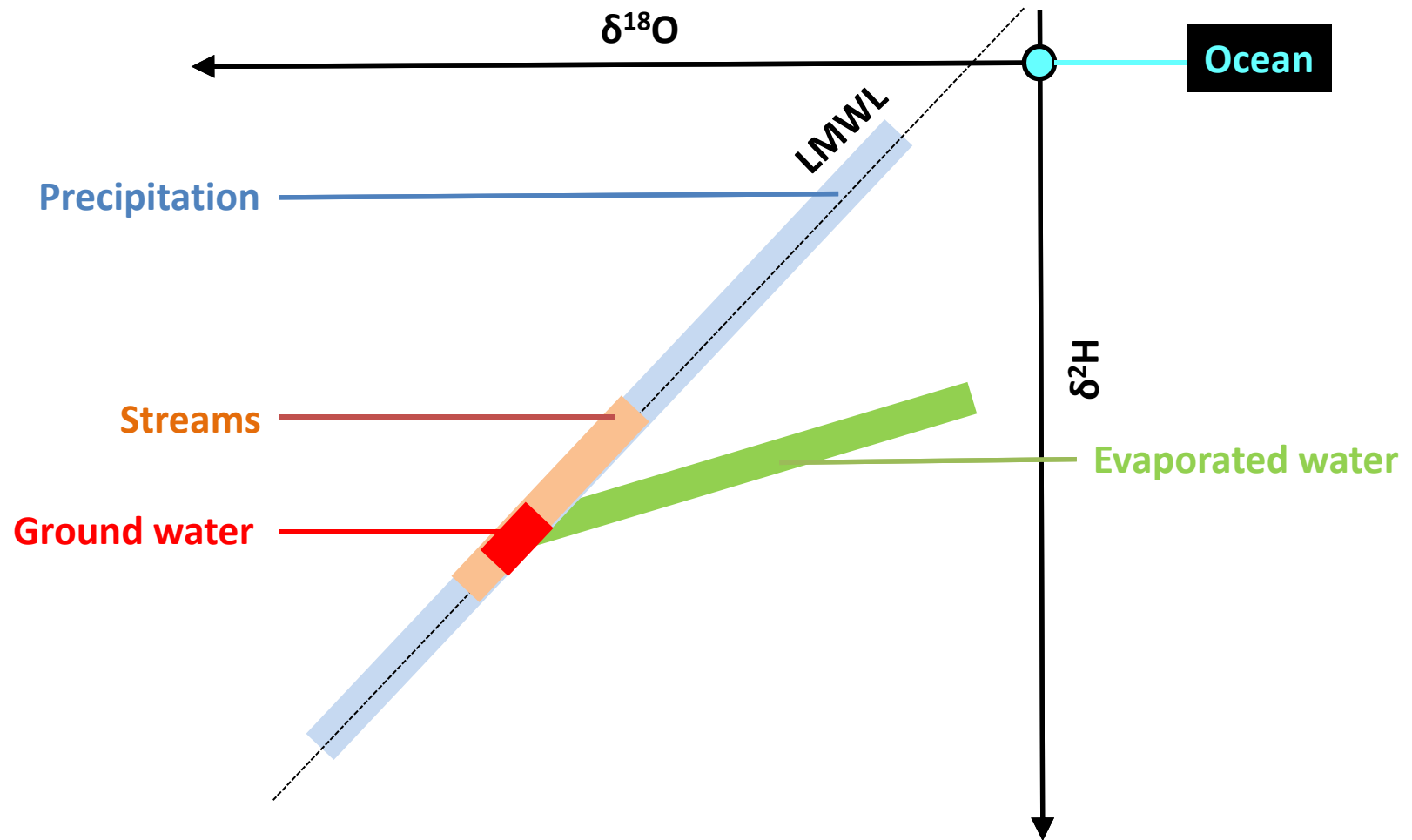
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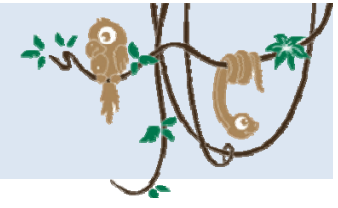
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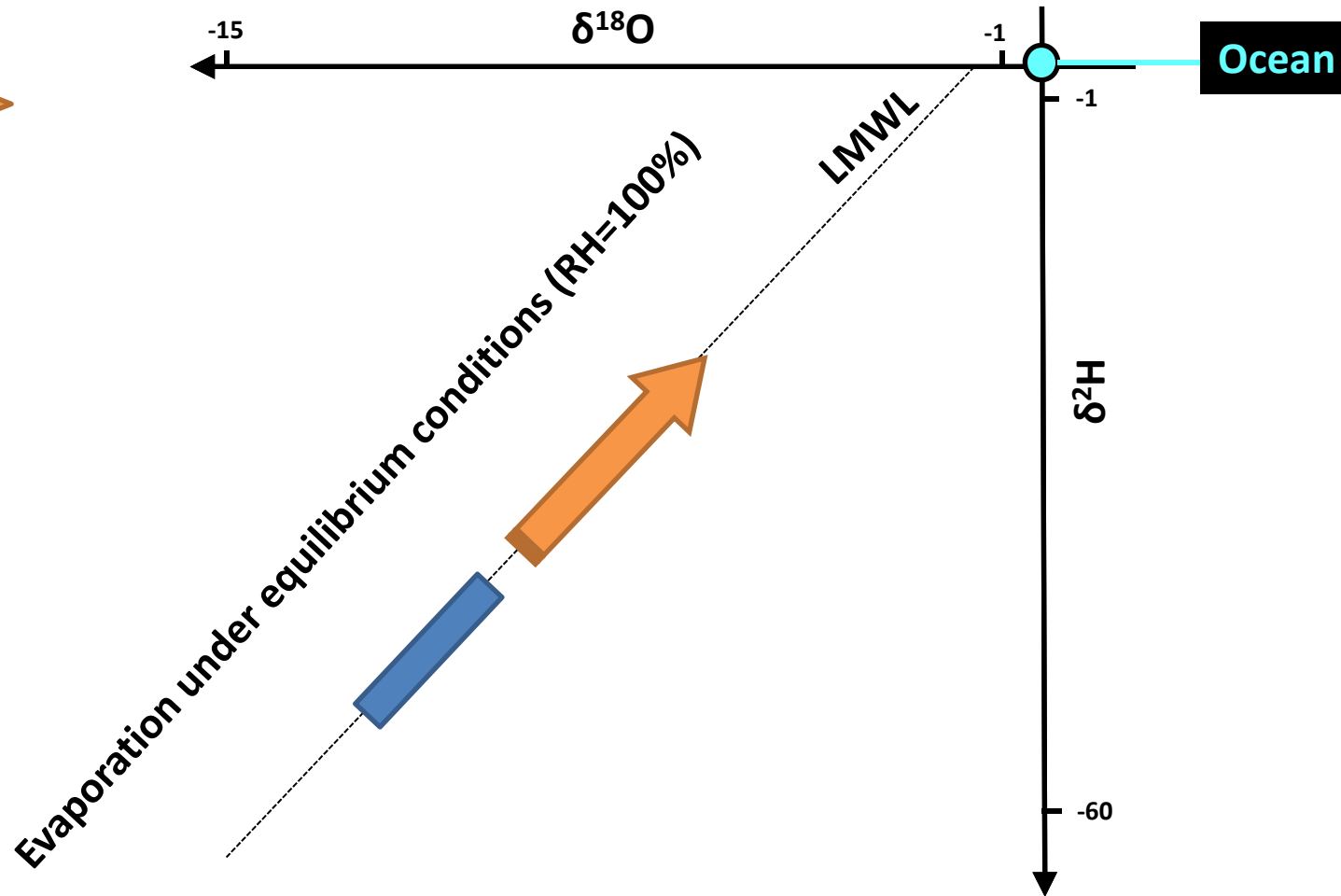
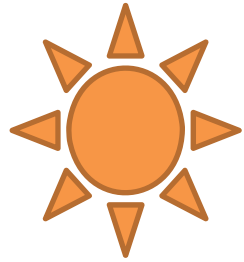
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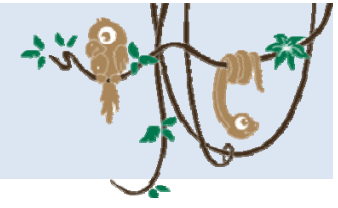
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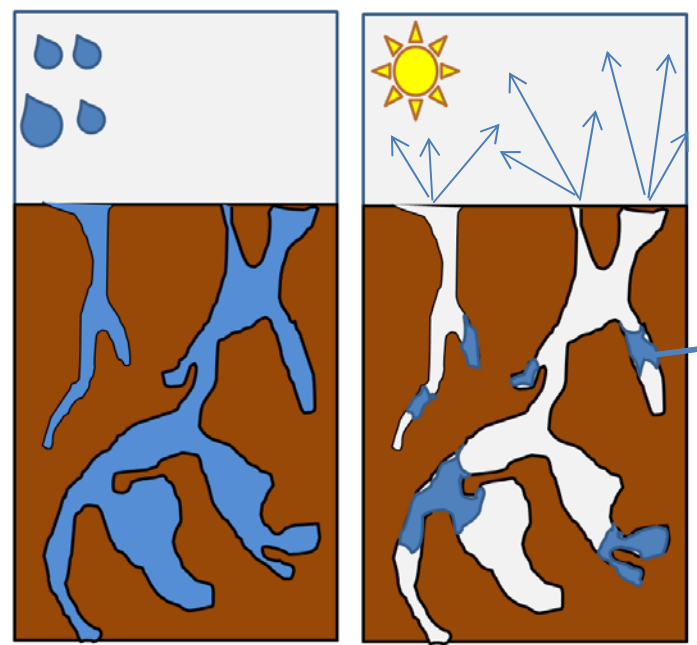
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Setup

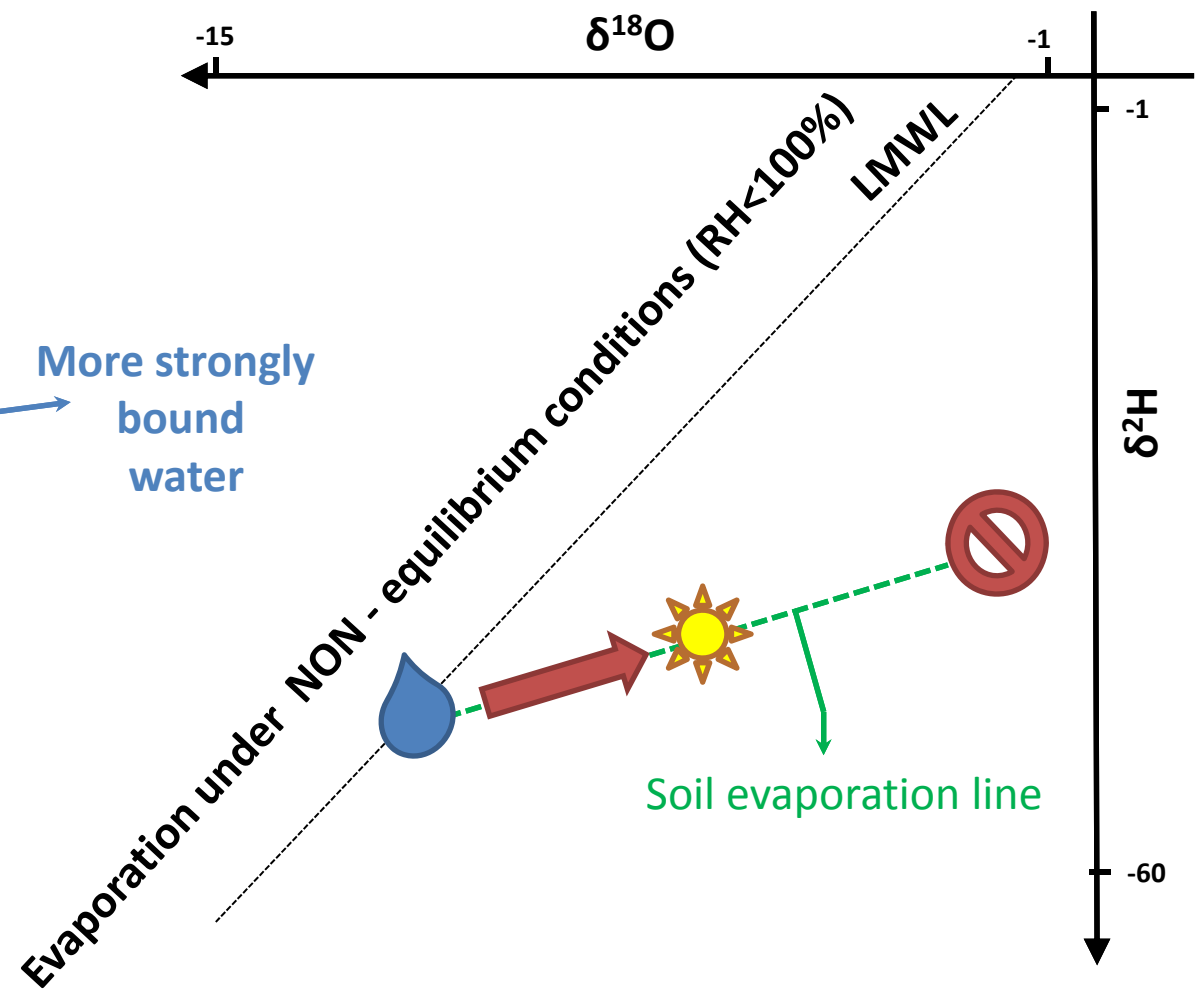
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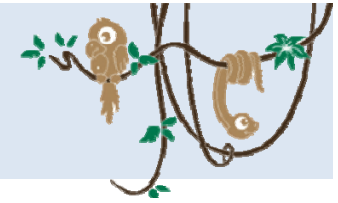
Conclusion

Dual isotope-based studies: $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ & $\delta^2\text{H}$



Enrichment of heavier water molecules
($1,1\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$, $1,2\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$)





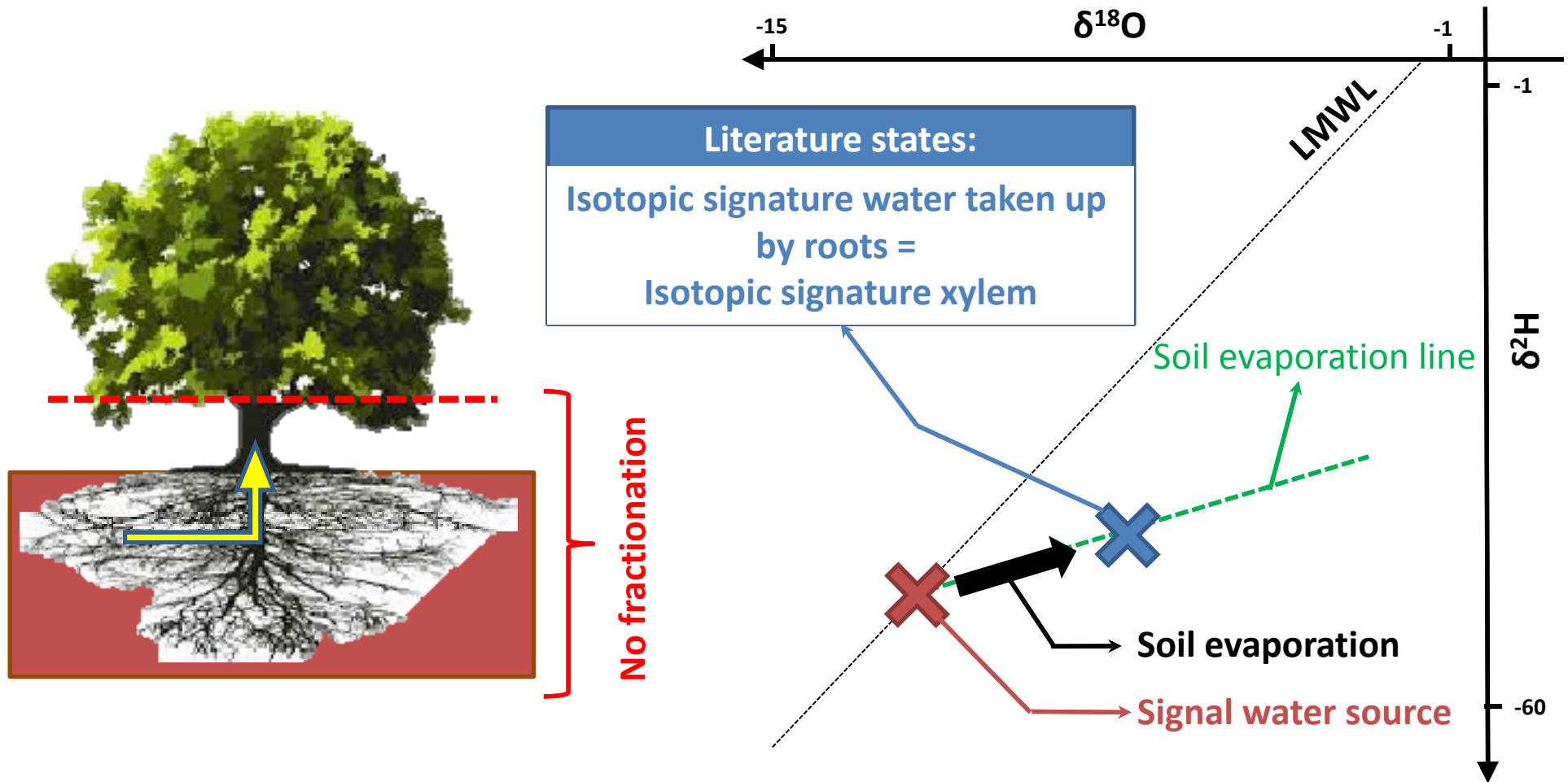
Framework

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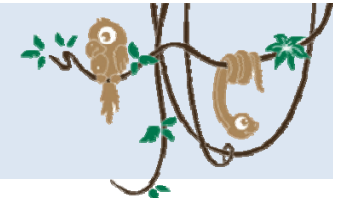


Diapositive 8

H7

Sxw#vrlo#zdwhu#iljxuhv/#pruh#dqg

Kdqghv>#4923925349



Framework

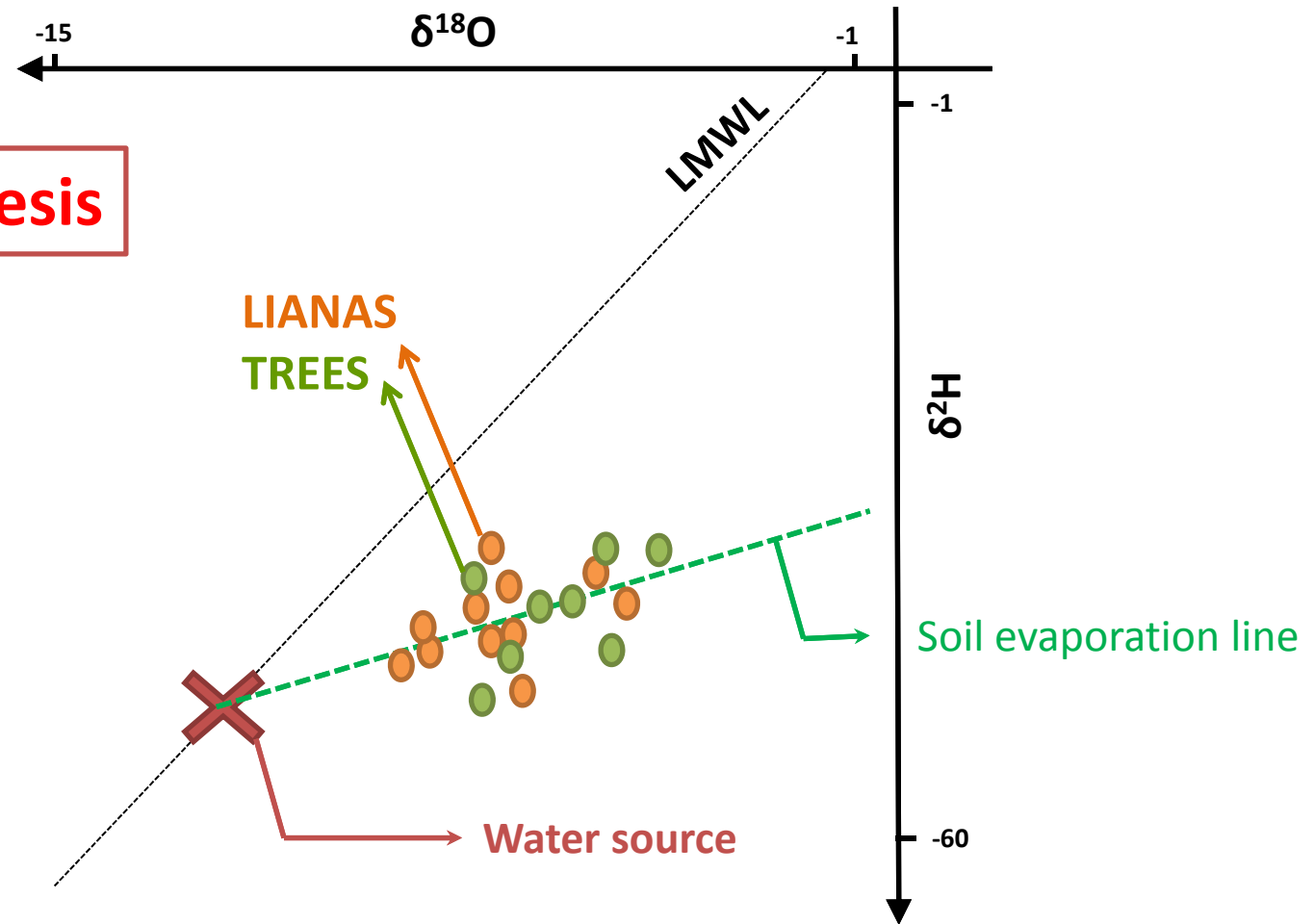
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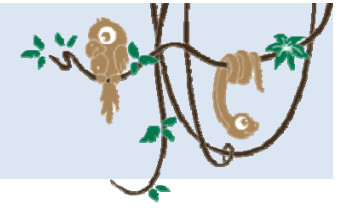
Results

Conclusion

Dual isotope-based studies: $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ & $\delta^2\text{H}$

Our hypothesis





Period:

- Oct. 2015

Catchments:

- White Sand (**Sand**)
- Oxysol (**Clay**)

Soil samples:

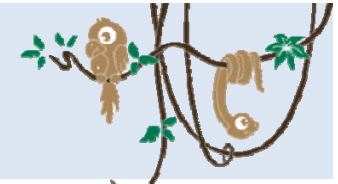
- 6 soil cores per catchment
- 0.1-0.2-0.3-0.45-0.6-0.9-1.2-1.8m

Tree samples:

- cored xylem samples

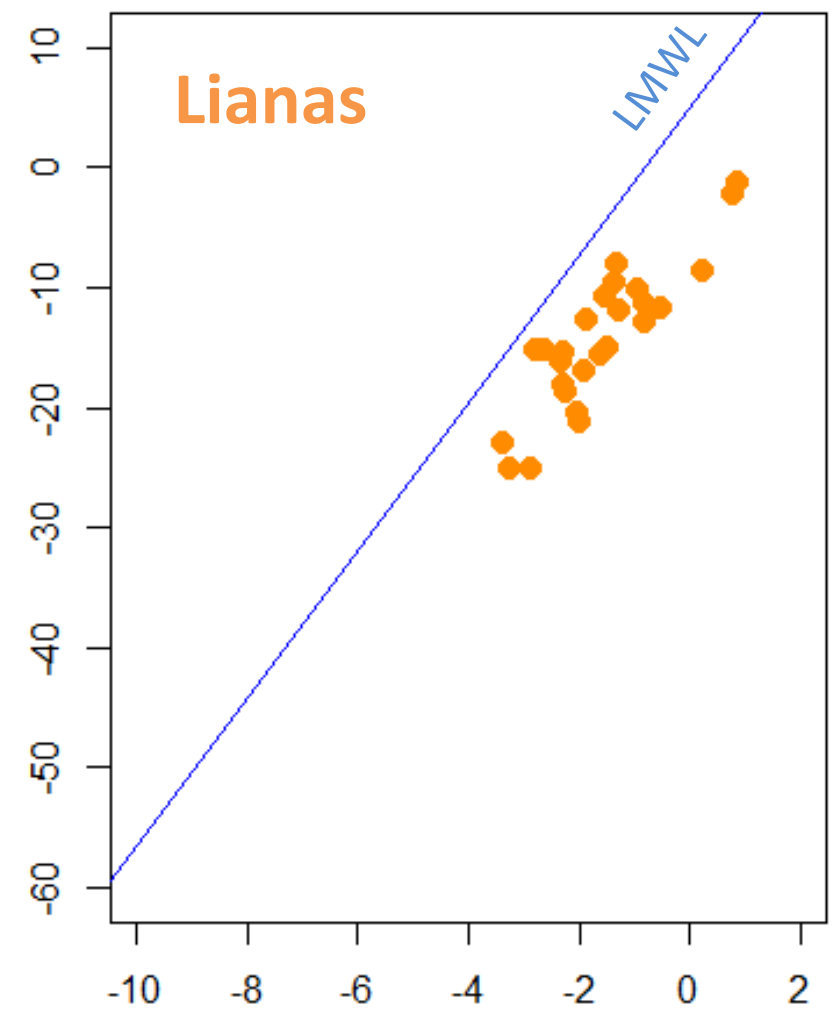
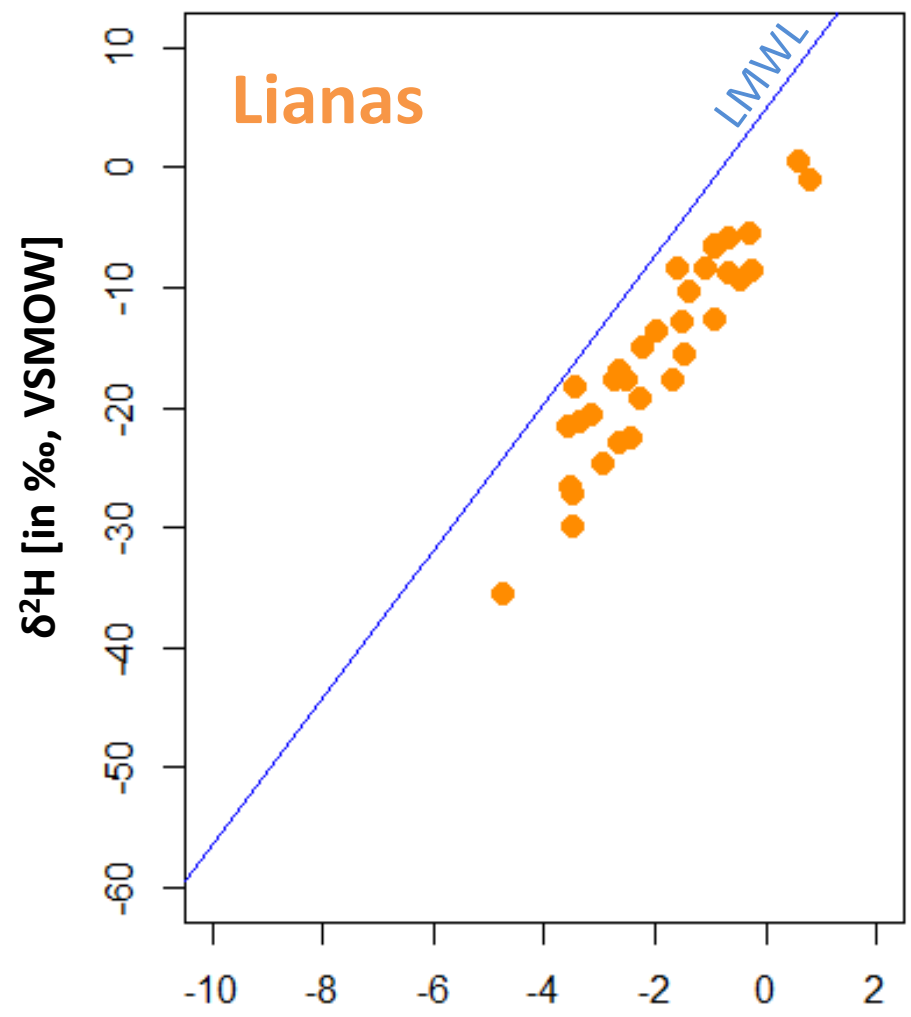
Liana samples:

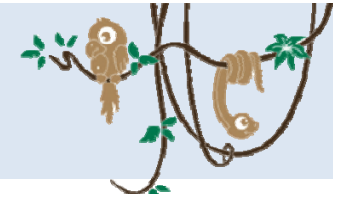
- in situ branch collection



SAND

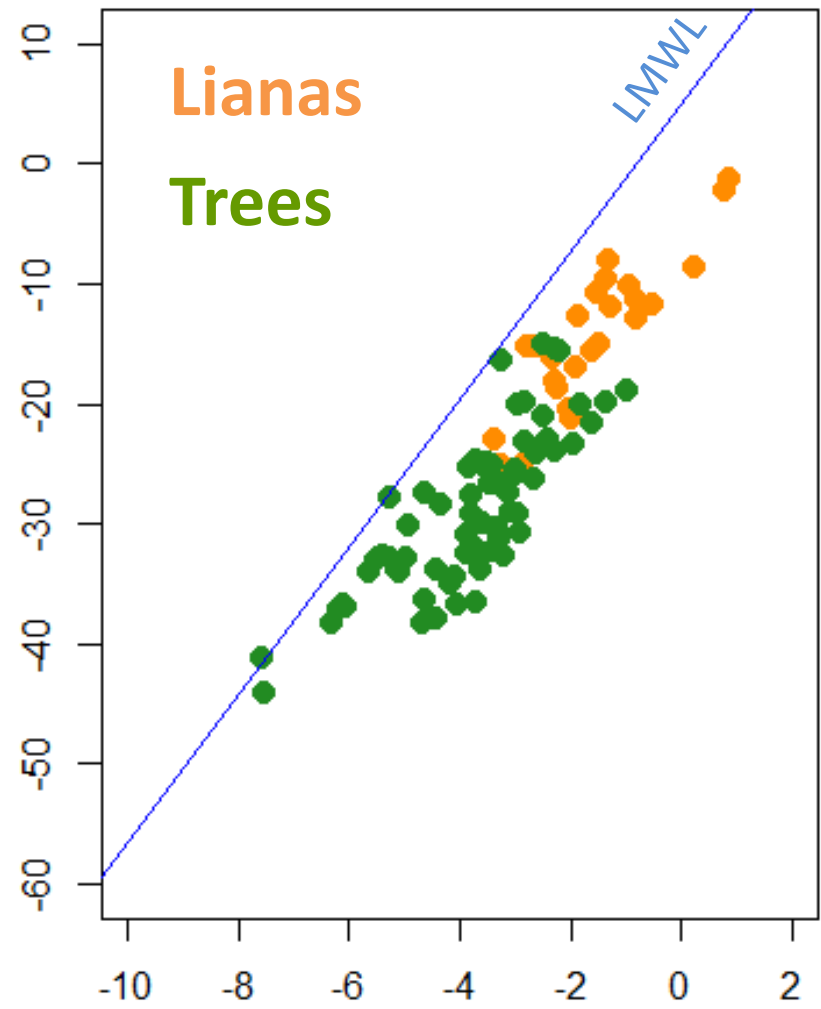
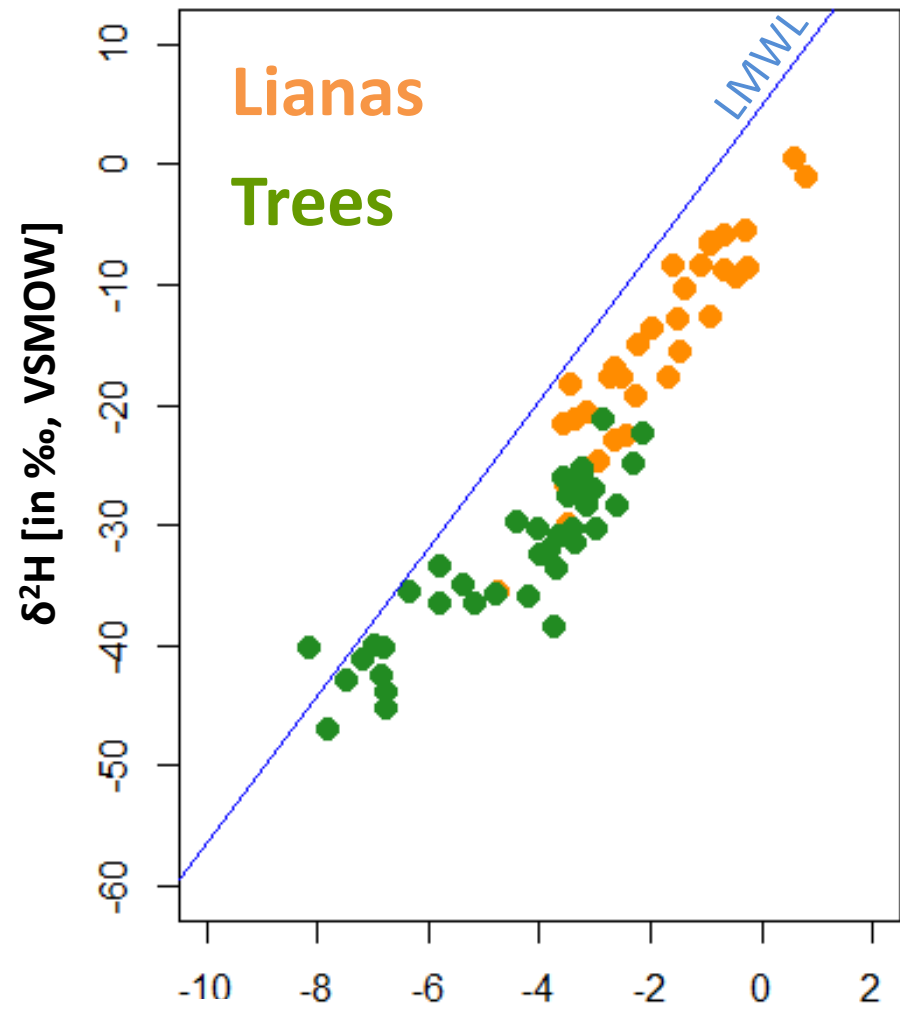
CLAY

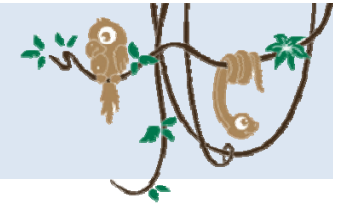




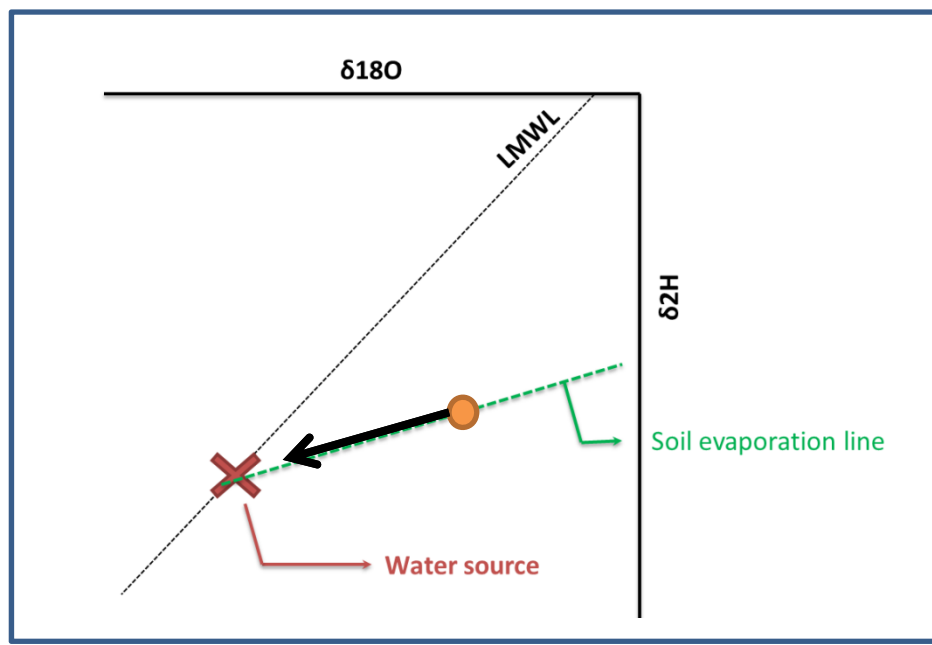
SAND

CLAY





Backtracking the source



Global prediction of δ_A and $\delta^2\text{H}-\delta^{18}\text{O}$ evaporation slopes for lakes and soil water accounting for seasonality

J. J. Gibson,^{1,2} S. J. Birks,^{3,4} and T. W. D. Edwards⁴

Received 19 April 2007; revised 21 January 2008; accepted 7 February 2008; published 28 June 2008.

$$S_{LEL} = \frac{\left[\frac{h(\delta_A - \delta_P) + (1 + \delta_P)(\epsilon_K + \epsilon^+/\alpha^+)}{h - \epsilon_K - \epsilon^+/\alpha^+} \right]_2}{\left[\frac{h(\delta_A - \delta_P) + (1 + \delta_P)(\epsilon_K + \epsilon^+/\alpha^+)}{h - \epsilon_K - \epsilon^+/\alpha^+} \right]_{18}}$$

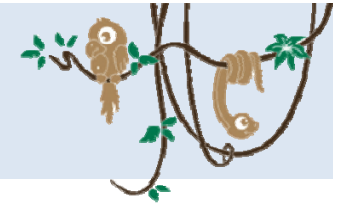
➔ $S_{LEL} = 2.8$

Diapositive 13

H5

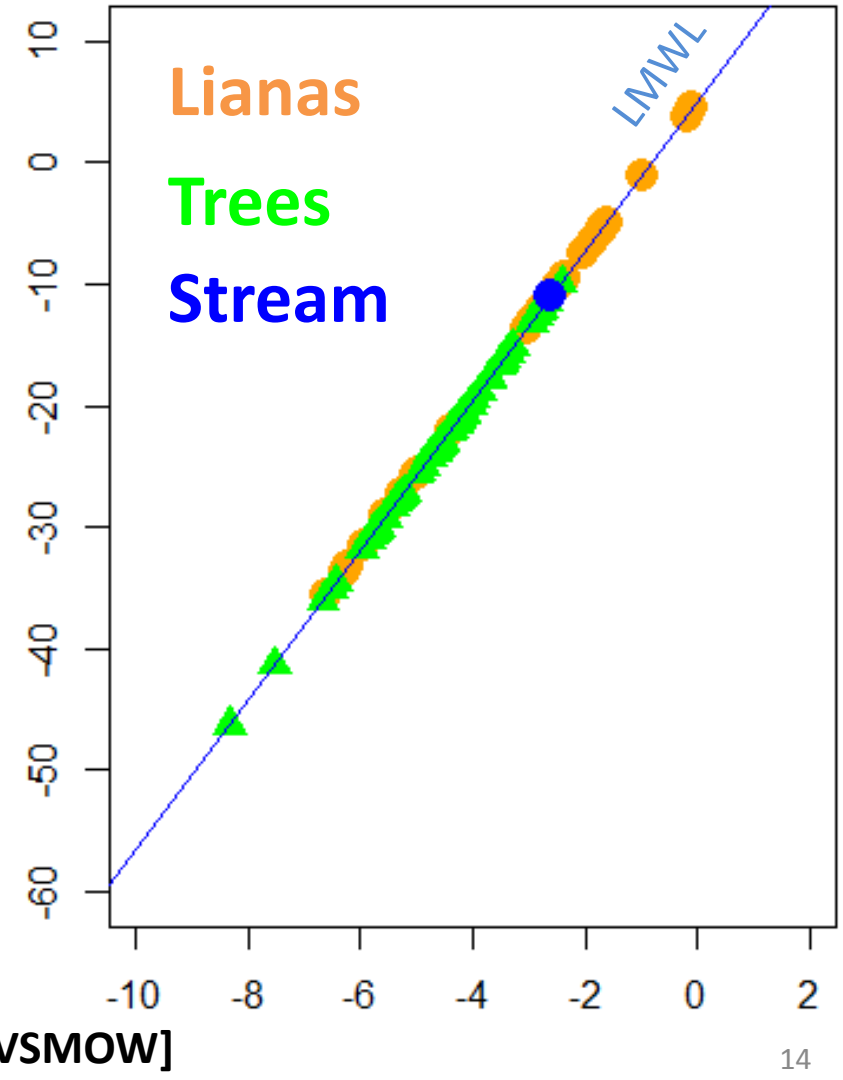
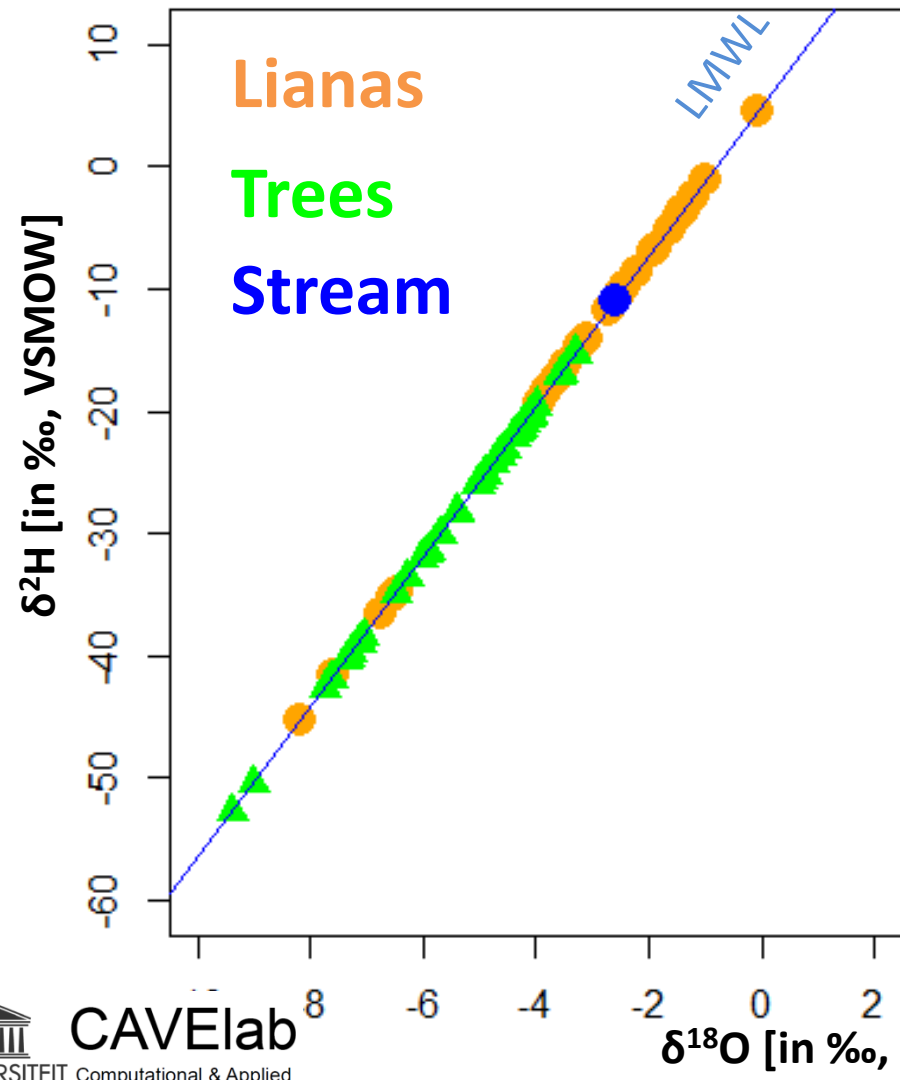
U#ydoxhv#elm#olmqhq#

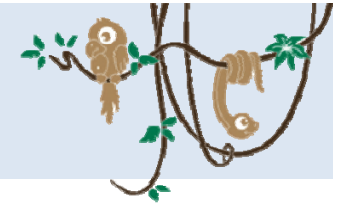
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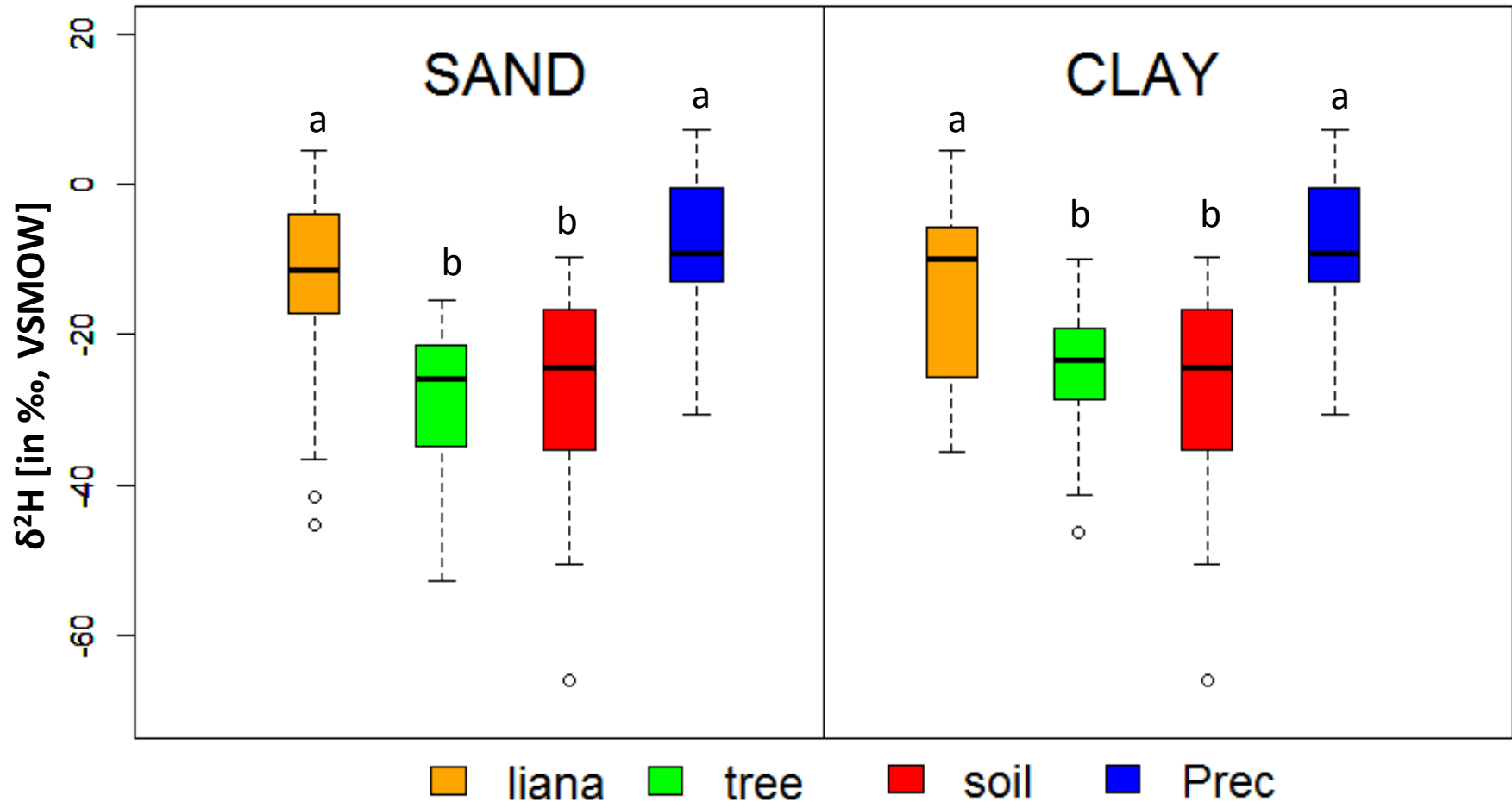
SAND

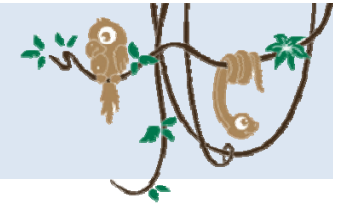
CLAY





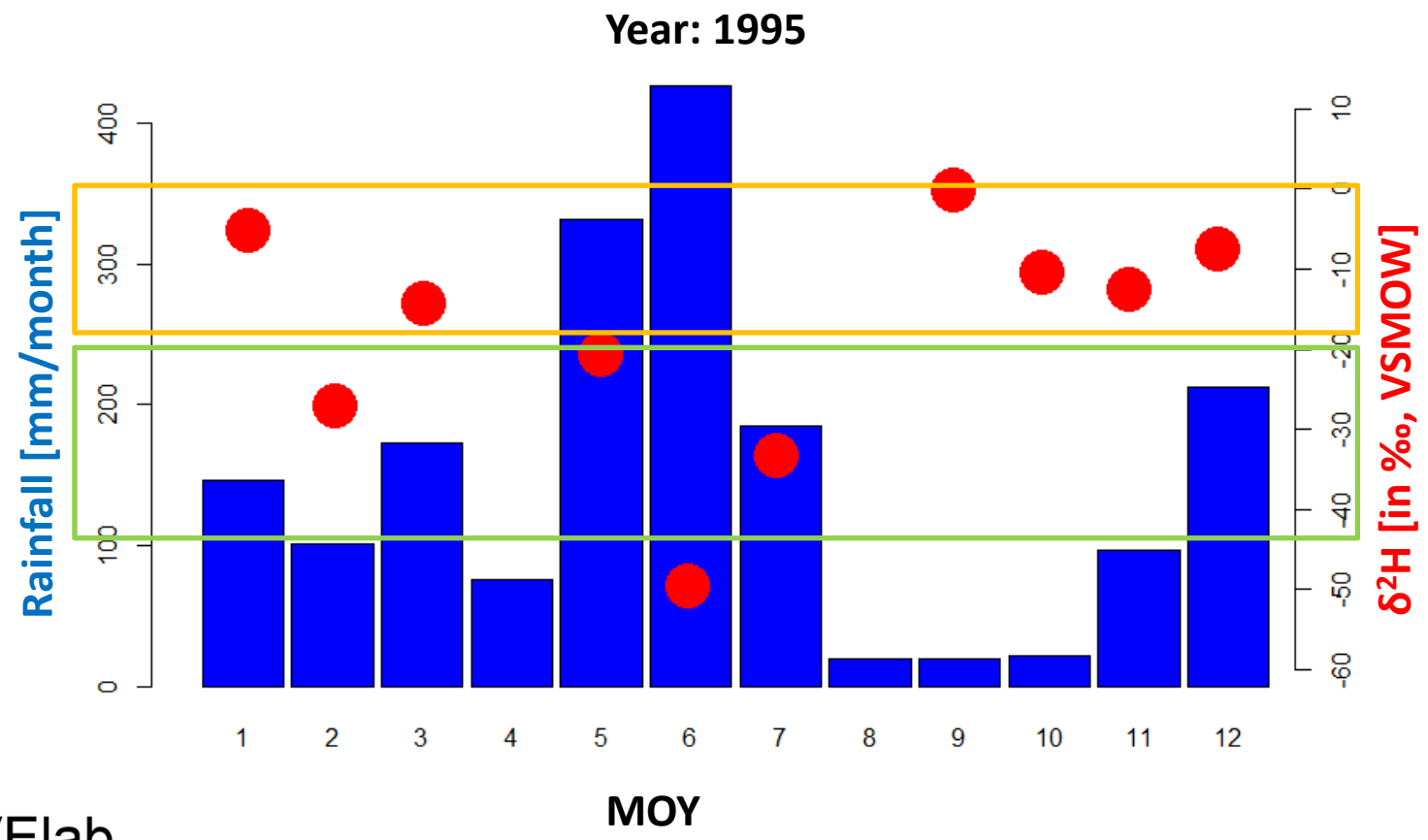
Projected $\delta^2\text{H}$

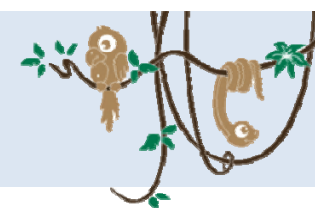




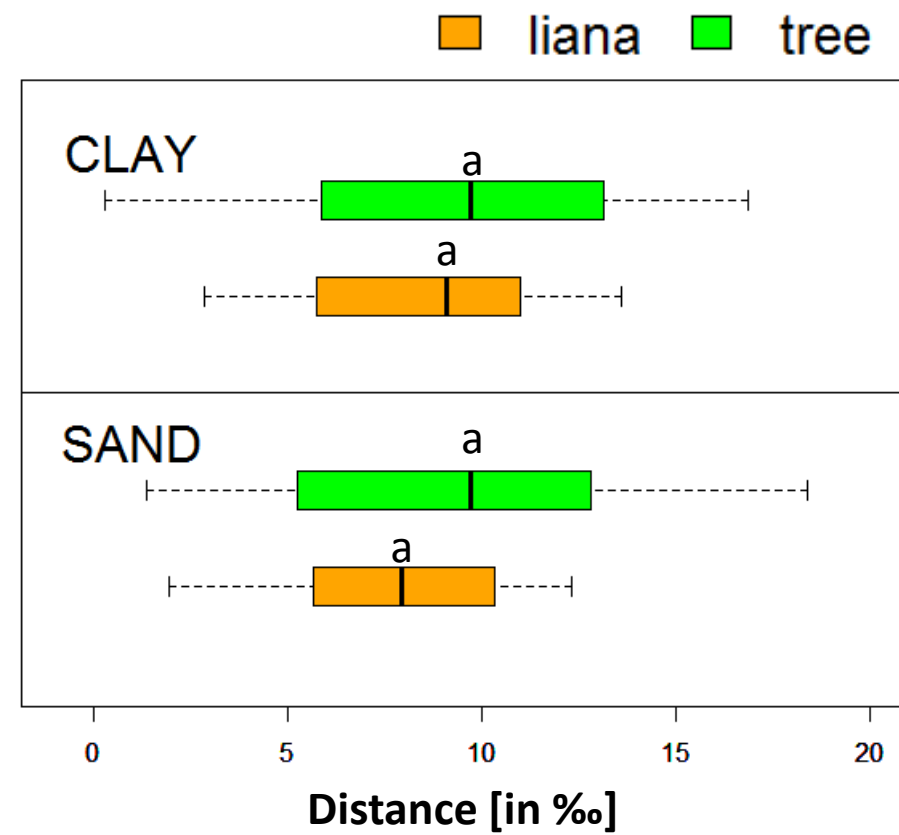
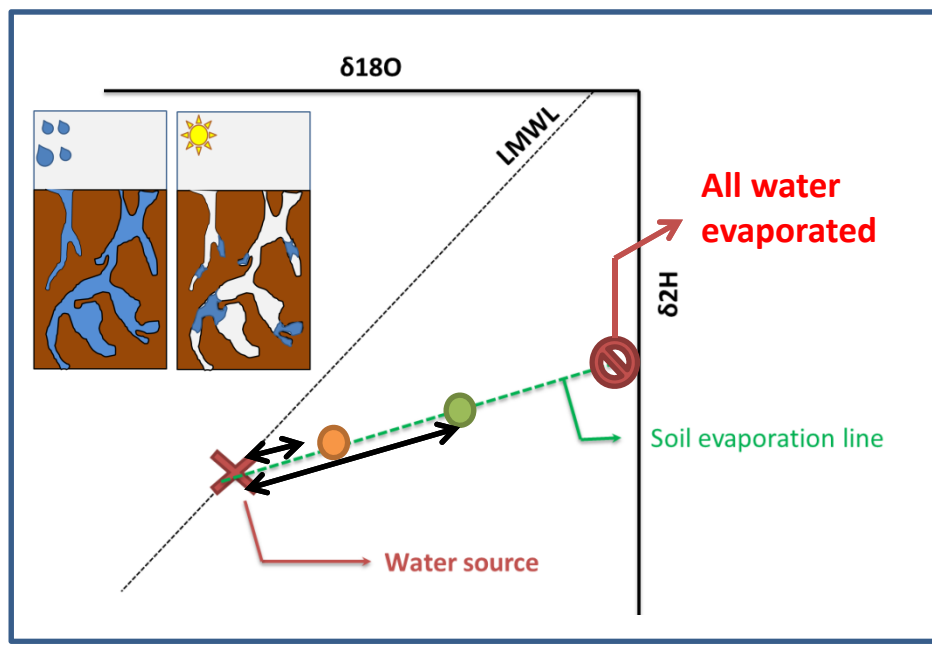
Plausible explanation lies in seasonal replenishment of water compartments

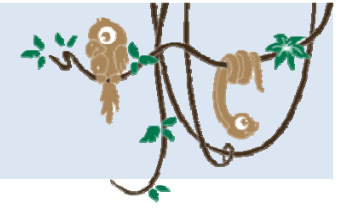
Suzini data





Backtracking extractable range





Plausible explanation in the difference in mycorrhizal colonization

Oecologia (2016) 180:1037–1047
DOI 10.1007/s00442-015-3410-7



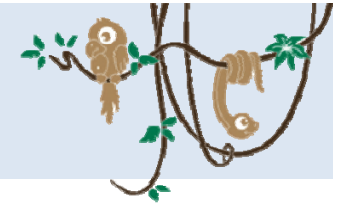
HIGHLIGHTED STUDENT RESEARCH

Root and leaf traits reflect distinct resource acquisition strategies in tropical lianas and trees

Courtney G. Collins¹ · S. Joseph Wright² · Nina Wurzburger¹



Compared to trees, lianas possessed higher specific leaf area, specific root length, root branching intensity, and root nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) concentrations, and lower leaf and root tissue density, leaf and root carbon (C), root diameter, root C:P and N:P, and mycorrhizal colonization. Our study provides new evidence that liana leaf and



- Lianas and trees **tap different precipitation water source**, with lianas tapping heavier water
- Different isotopic signature in lianas and trees might be linked to **seasonally replenishment of specific water compartments**
- Trees seem to have a **broader extractable range** (mobile-static water)
 - probably linked to the interaction with mycorrhizae
- Dual isotope study is a **usefull and easy practice** in ecohydrology studies and understanding



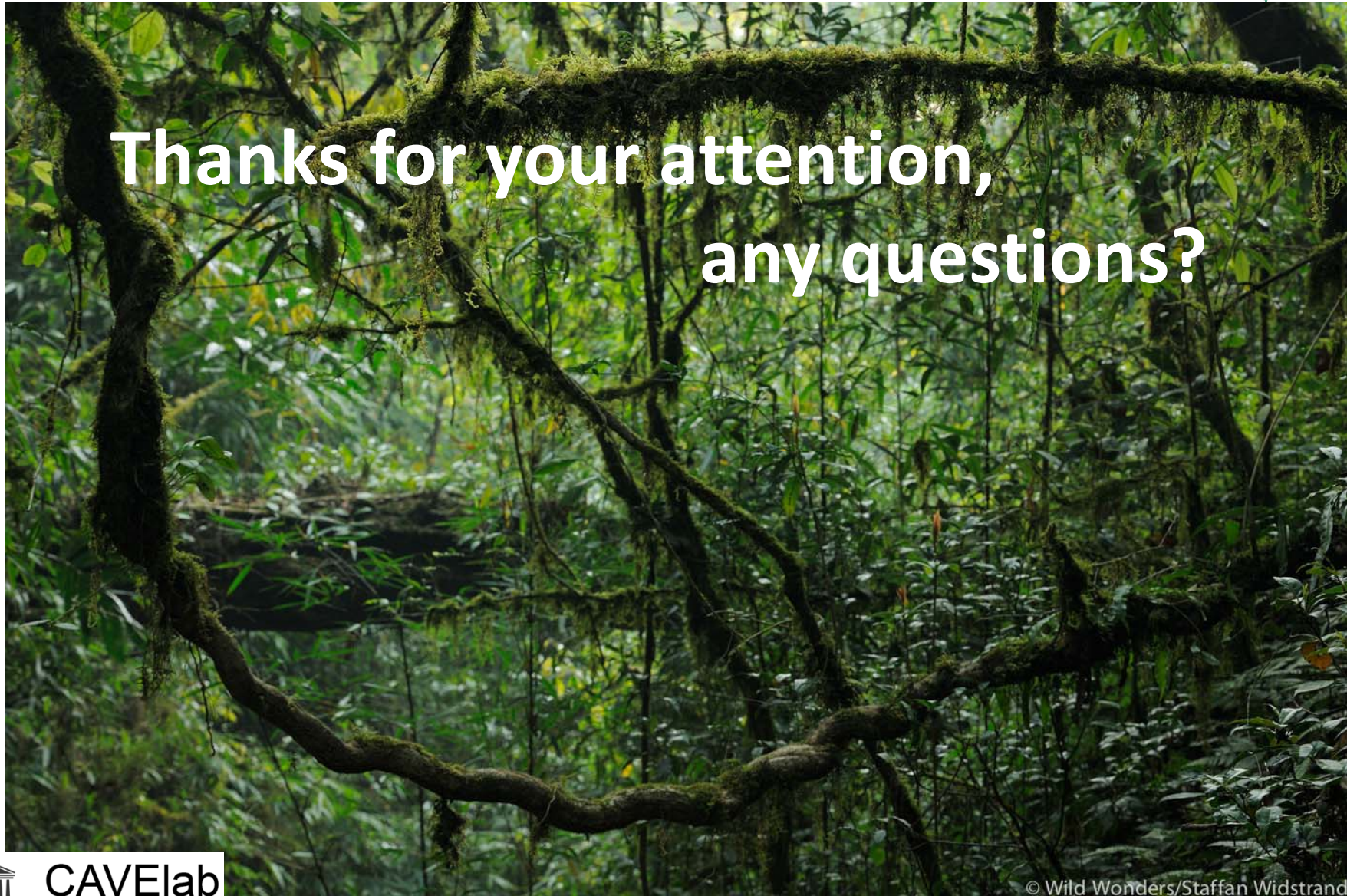
Framework

Setup

Results

Conclusion

Thanks for your attention,
any questions?



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