

Xylem sap dynamics of 175-year-old *Quercus robur* under *elevated* CO₂

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BIFoR FACE, UK

Free-Air Carbon-dioxide Enrichment (FACE)

3 no-infrastructure ambient-air (natural/ ghost arrays)

3 ambient-air infrastructure FACE rings

3 FACE treatments of **+150 ppmv CO₂**

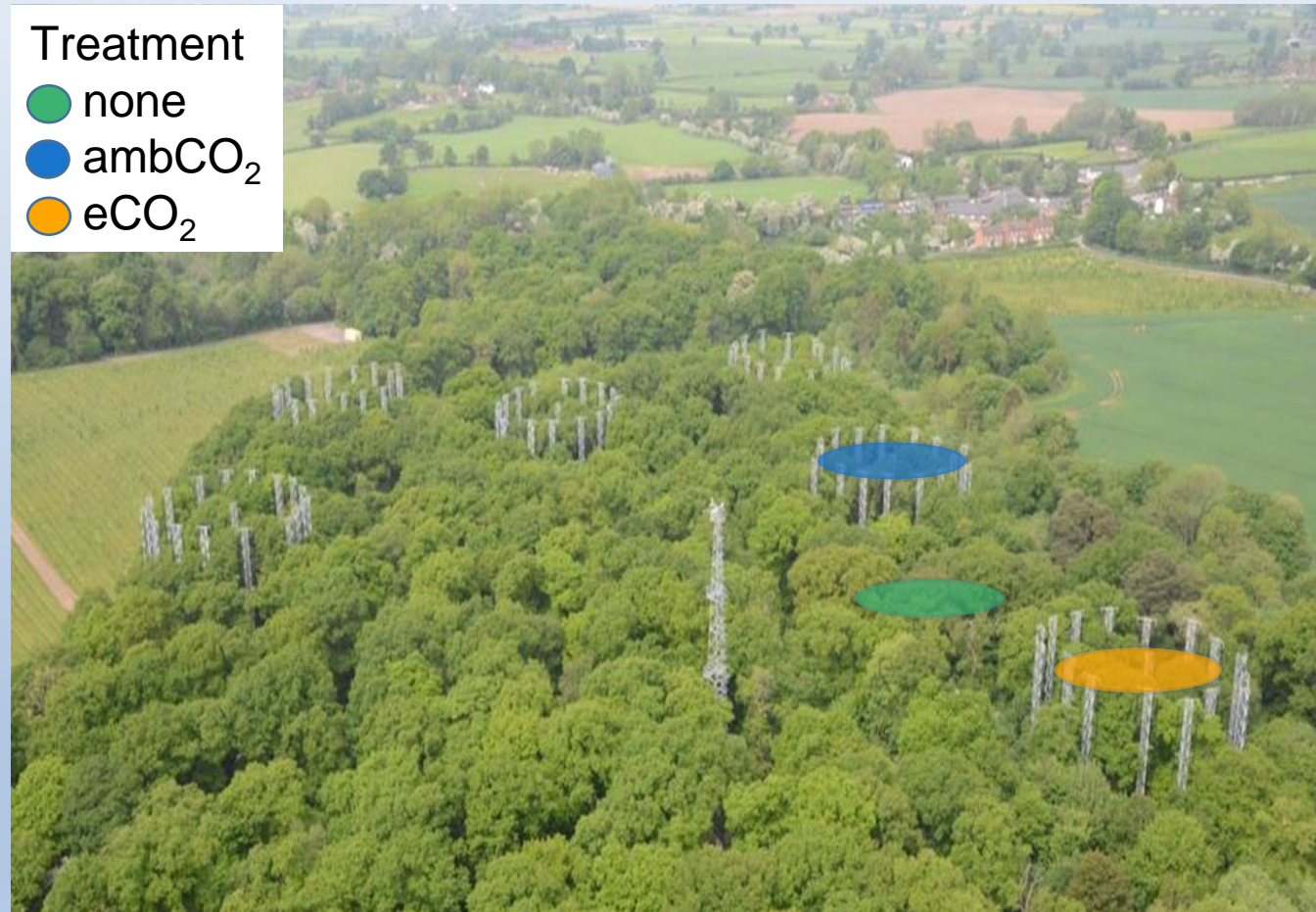
<https://www.birmingham.ac.uk/research/bifor/face/index.aspx>

Baseline 2015/16

eCO₂ 2017-2026

Treatment

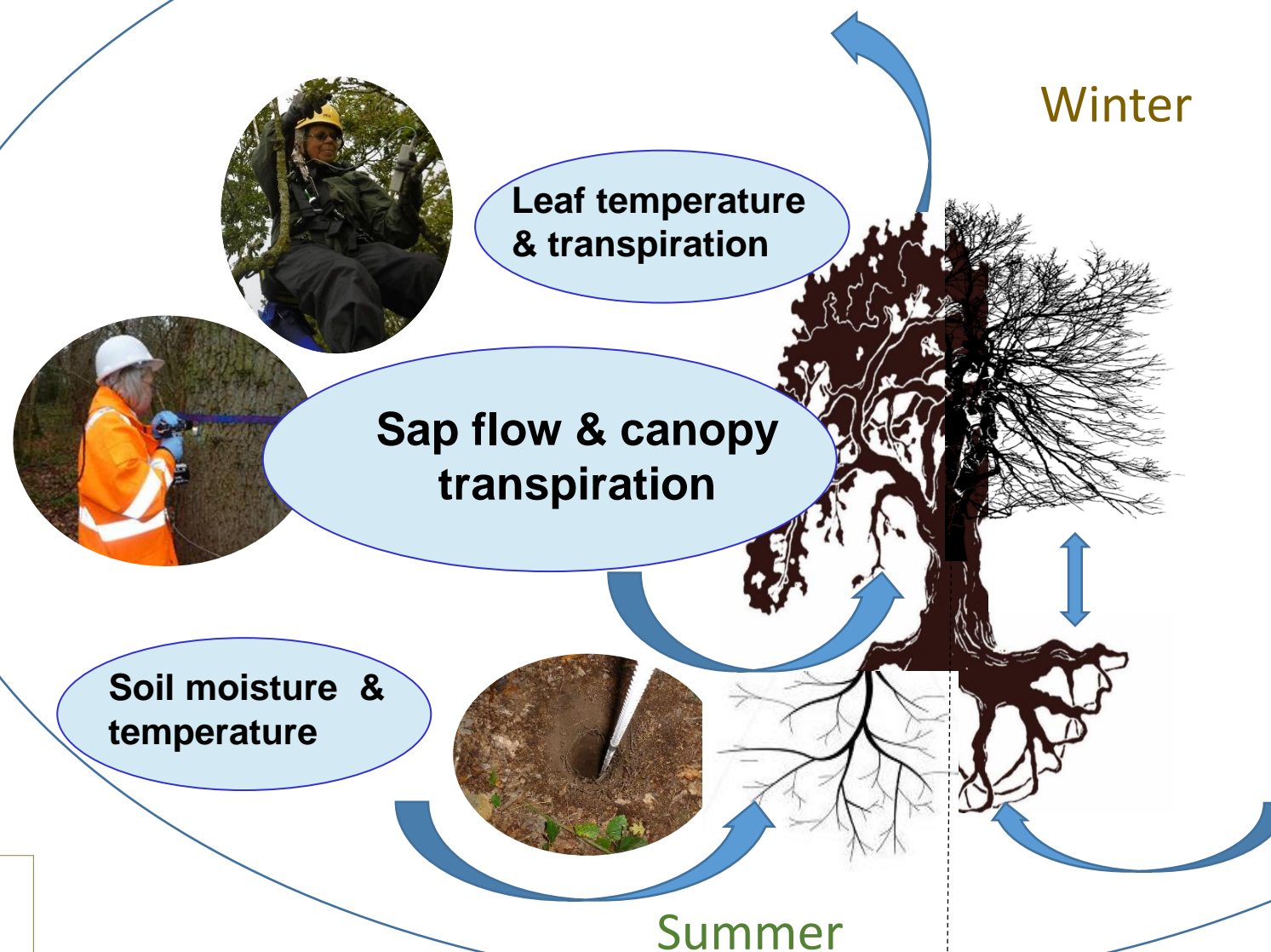
- none
- ambCO₂
- eCO₂



Research Question

How does elevated CO_2 influence plant water usage and transpiration?

Key Measurements

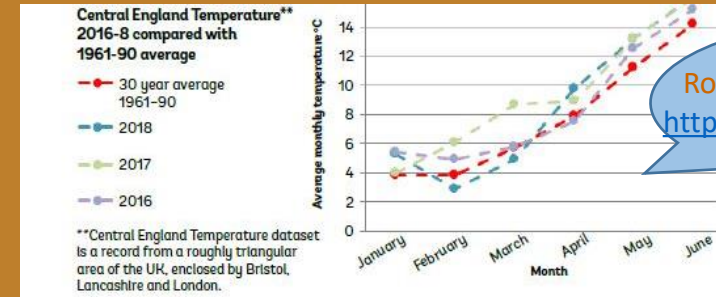


Measuring the trees Quercus robur



1 Phenology of Q.robur at BIFoR FACE 2016-2022

- Spring budburst & 1st leaf
- Autumn senescence



Based on figures from Rothamsted Research (2017) & <https://naturescalendar.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

Confounding factors

- phenology
- tree size
- sap speed
- wood characteristics
- xylem width
- wounding

2 At sap transducer installation

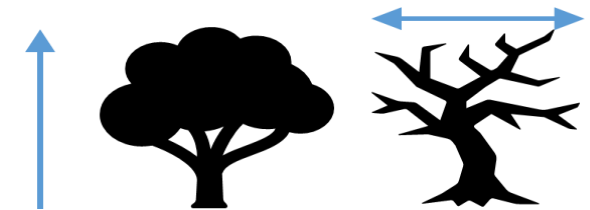
- Circumference/ diameter
- Install height
- Bark thickness
- Distance to logger & centre of treatment array



Photo K M Hart

3 After installation

- Canopy spread and asymmetry
- Canopy height



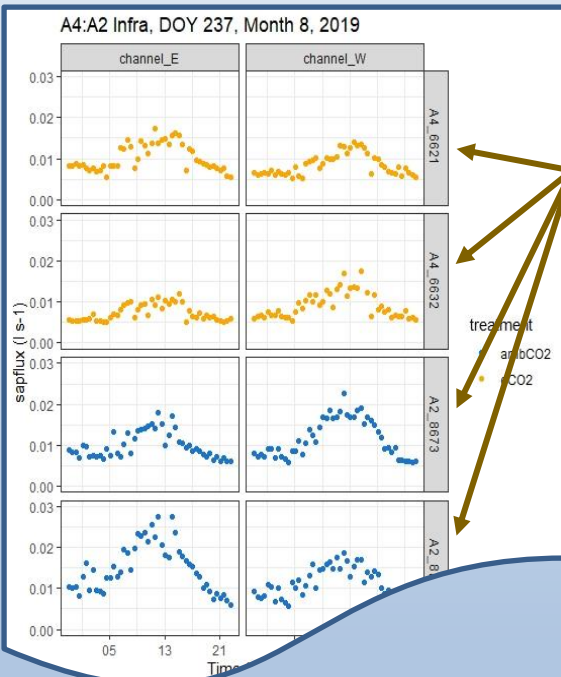
4 For xylem sapflux calculation

- Woody matrix characteristics from incremental and micro cores



Sunny Summer's Day responses at BIFoR FACE

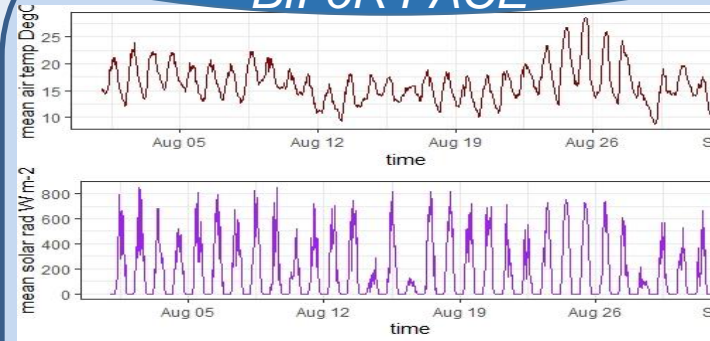
Whole tree DOY water usage during daylight at BIFoR FACE



trees



Filter & Sum



Treatment
 ● none
 ● ambCO₂
 ● eCO₂

August 2019

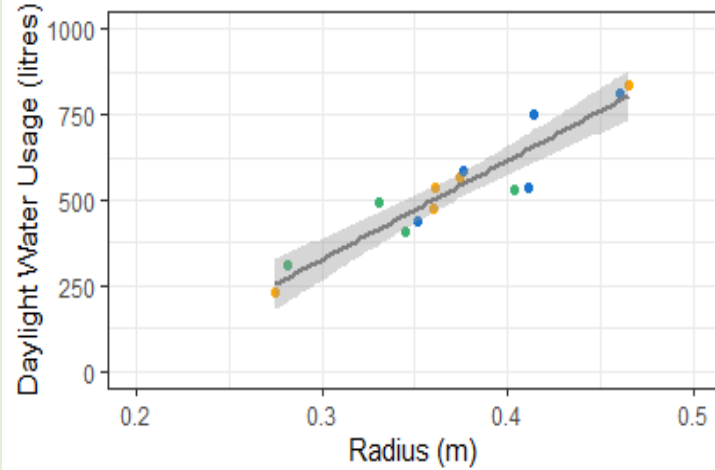
Data visualisation shows:

- Tree size affects water usage (WU)
- Daily tree canopy transpiration estimated even during cloudy days
- Air temperature may influence WU

NOTE

DOY for peak daylight WU does not correspond to DOY 237 of peak sapflux density.

August 2019



Treatment

- none
- ambCO₂
- eCO₂

Whole tree monthly normalised water usage during daylight

We find that mean daily daylight oak tree water usage varies linearly with stem radius (\propto DBH) by 2.9 litres per millimetre during August.

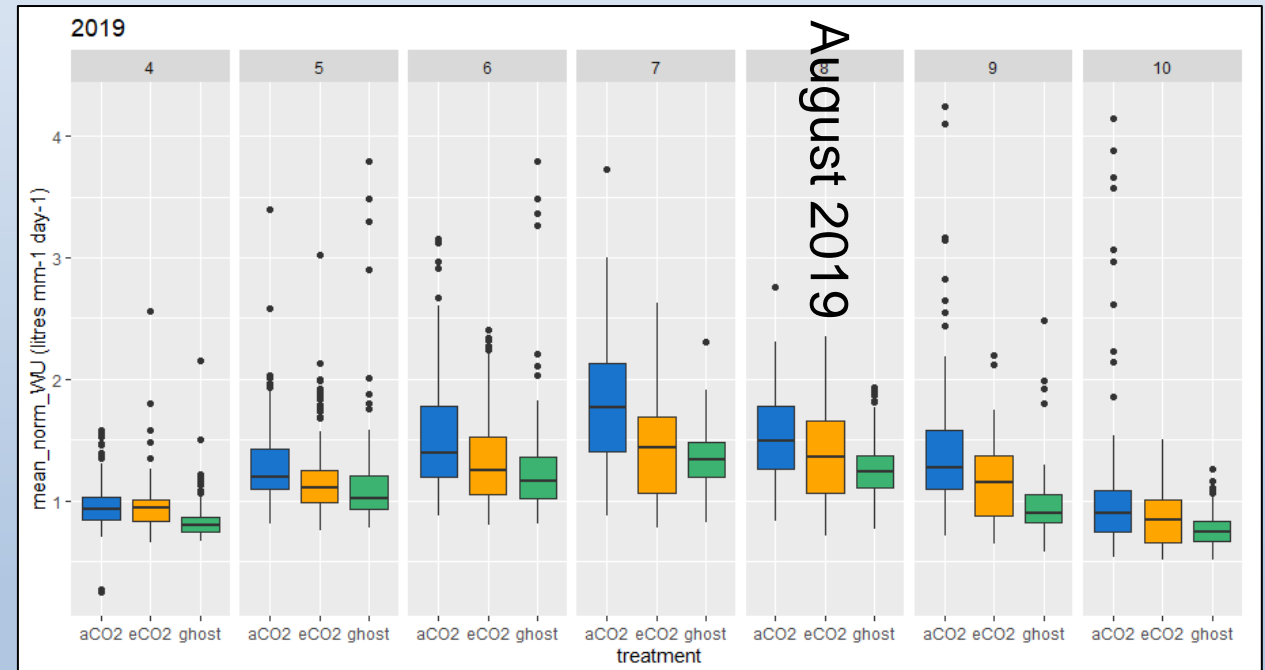


Fig. Boxplots 2019 show mean daylight daily water usage normalised for tree stem radius (litres mm-1 day-1)

How does elevated CO₂ influence plant water usage and transpiration?

SUMMARY

Elevated atmospheric CO₂ is expected to reduce daylight plant water usage – the water saving can be quantified following normalisation by tree radius.

FINDING

Normalisation of water usage by tree radius mostly accounts for water usage variation between trees.

Season, Canopy area and xylem area also affect WU
See supporting information [EGU].

NEXT STEPS

Further data analysis is in progress from Data 2019-2022 for oaks and other species.



Xylem sap dynamics of 175-year-old *Quercus robur* under *elevated* CO₂

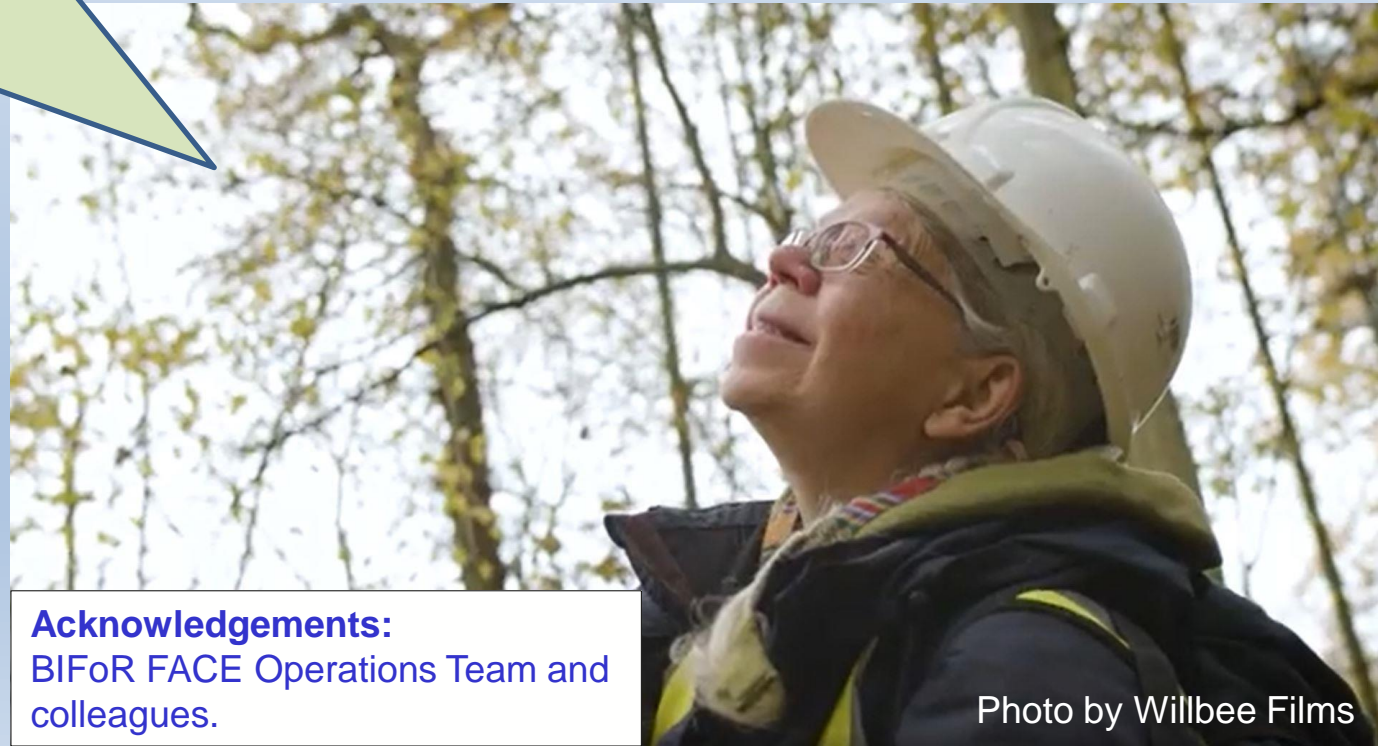


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Thank you for listening,

Questions welcomed.

@SEQ616



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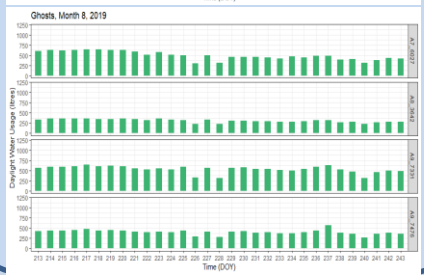
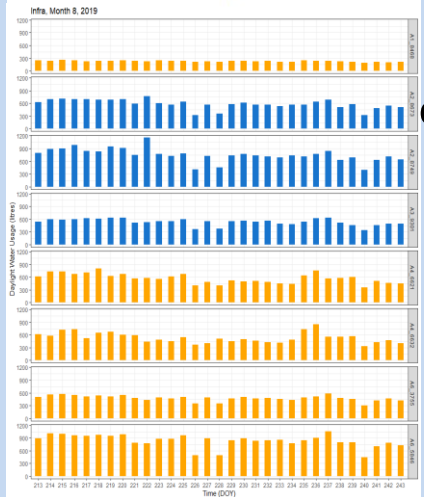
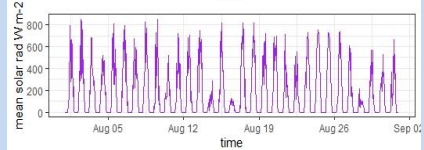
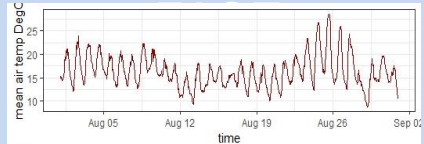
BIFOR

Acknowledgements:

BIFoR FACE Operations Team and colleagues.

Photo by Willbee Films

Whole tree DOY water usage during daylight at BIFoR



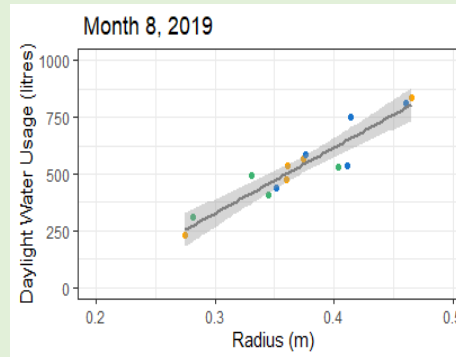
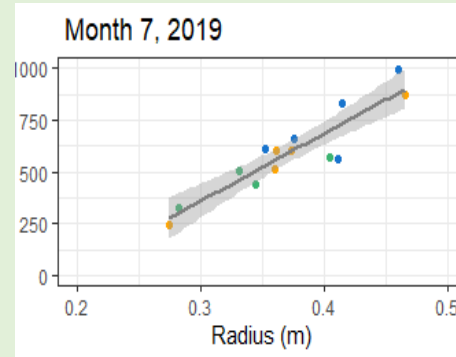
August 2019

trees

Treatment

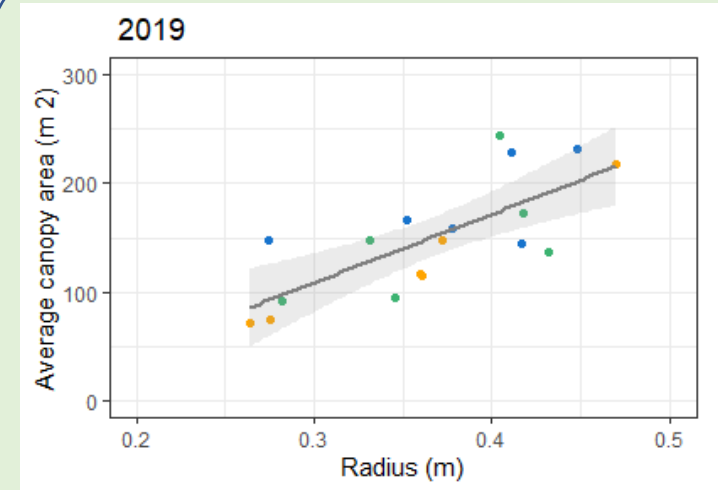
- none
- ambCO₂
- eCO₂

Summer 2019



We also find that daily daylight oak tree water usage varies linearly with stem radius (\propto DBH) consistently across the summer season in 2019...

2017-2022



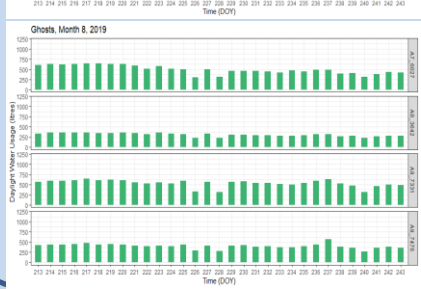
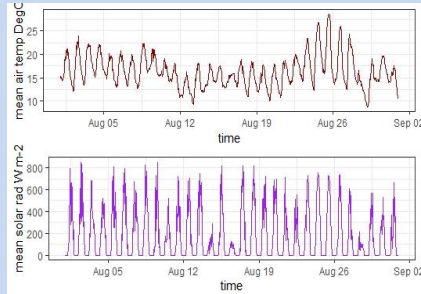
Canopy area (m²) also varies linearly with stem radius (\propto DBH) across the project duration 2017-2022. circa 0.8 m² mm⁻¹

2019 **Extra** Results of Xylem sap dynamics *Q. robur* Quick et al. (in prep)



Treatment Season 2017-19

Whole tree DOY
water usage during daylight
at BIFoR FACE

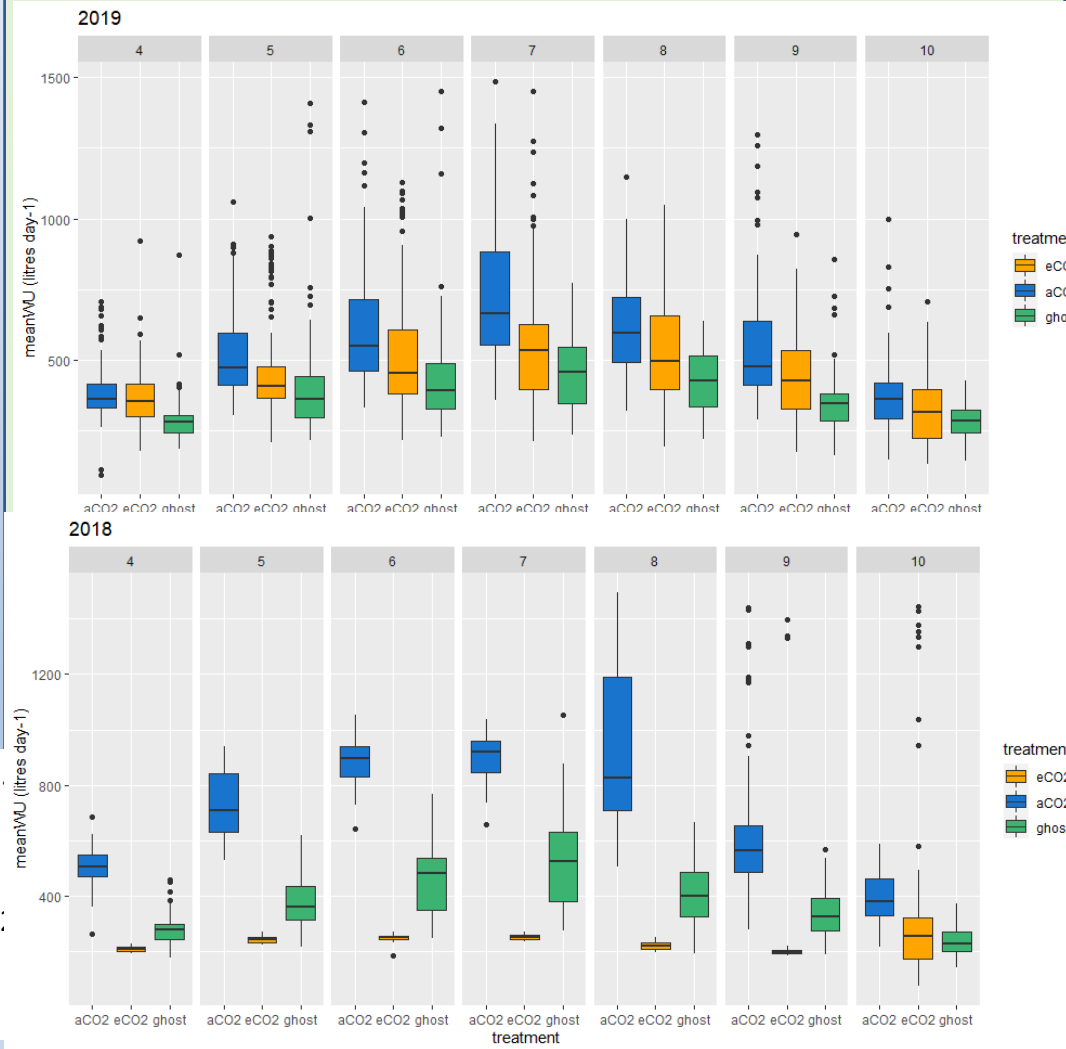


August 2019

trees

Treatment
● none
● ambCO₂
● eCO₂

Whole tree daylight daily
water usage during FACE treatment season



2017-2022

We have found that our sample of trees monitored for water usage, six per treatment, is adequate from 2019 onwards in the three treatments. Single FACE trees sampled e.g. in 2018 are insufficient to enable general conclusions.

Further data analysis is in progress for both oaks and other species.