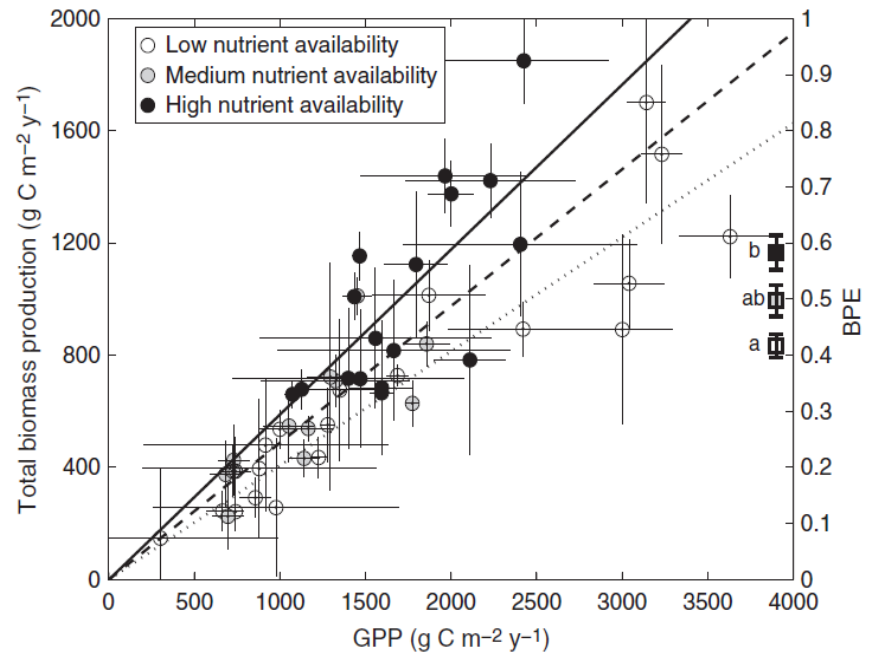
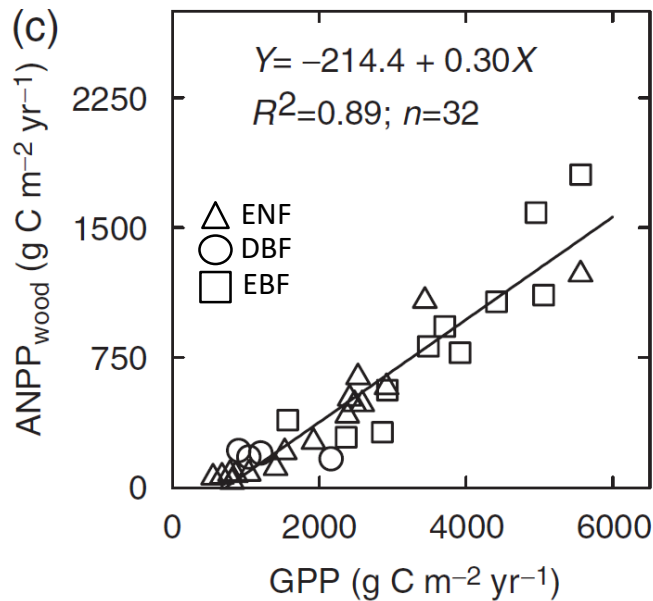


**Wood phenology, not carbon input,
controls the interannual variability of tree growth
in a temperate oak forest**

Nicolas Delpierre, Daniel Berveiller, Elena Granda, Eric Dufrêne

New Phytologist (2016) 210: 459–470

Flux-growth correlations *inter-biome*

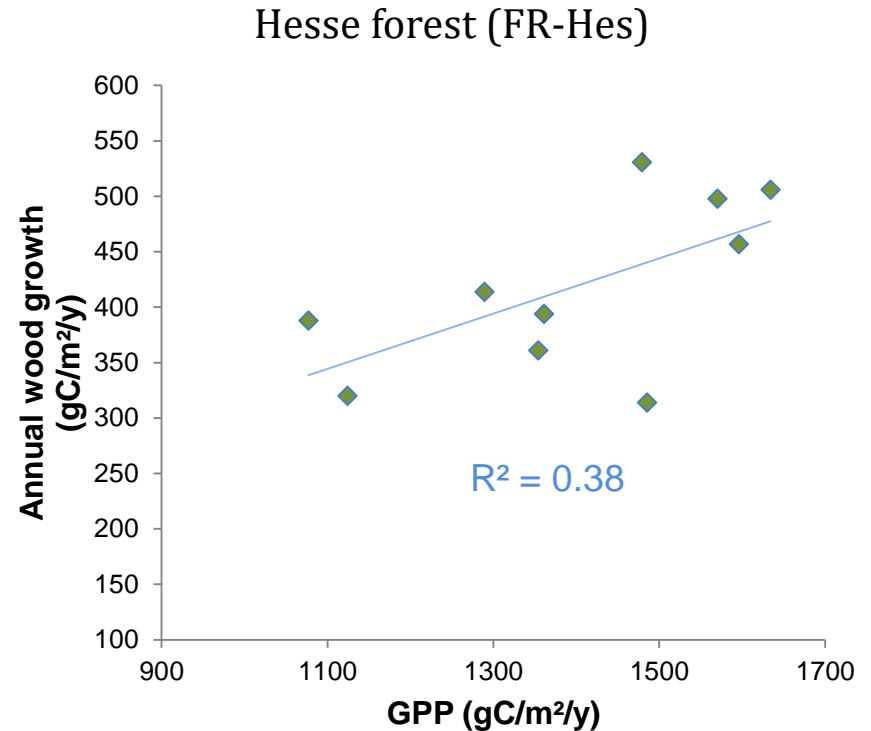
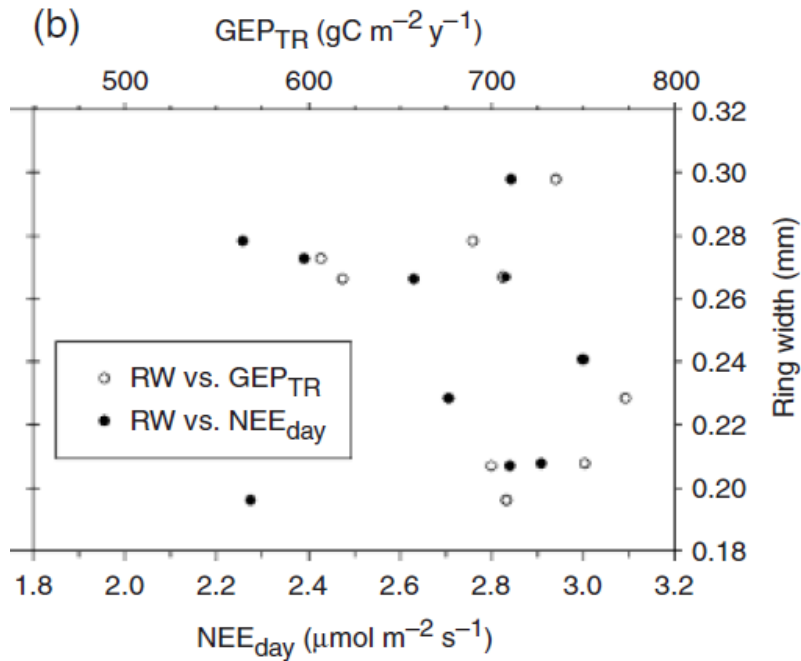


Tree growth is constitutively dependent on C inputs

Strong growth / C inputs correlations inter-biomes

Litton et al., 2007 *GCB*
Vicca et al., 2012 *Ecol. Lett.*

Flux-growth correlations *inter-annual*

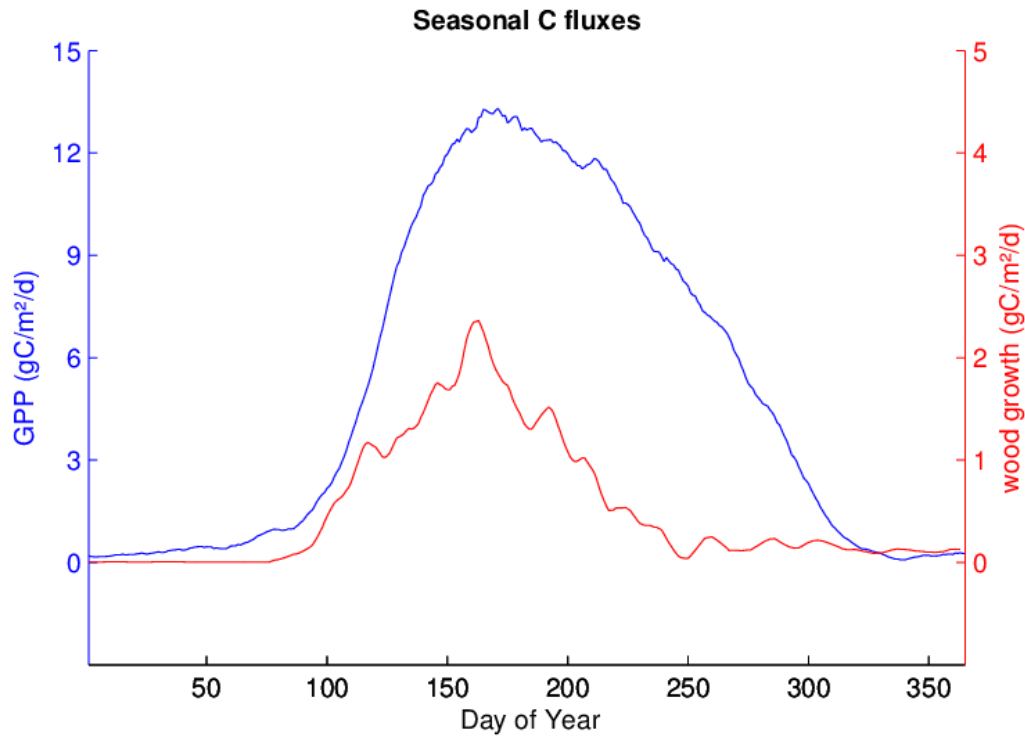


Annual wood growth is
not systematically dependent on annual GPP / NPP

Rocha et al., 2006 *GCB*
Granier et al., 2008 *AFS*

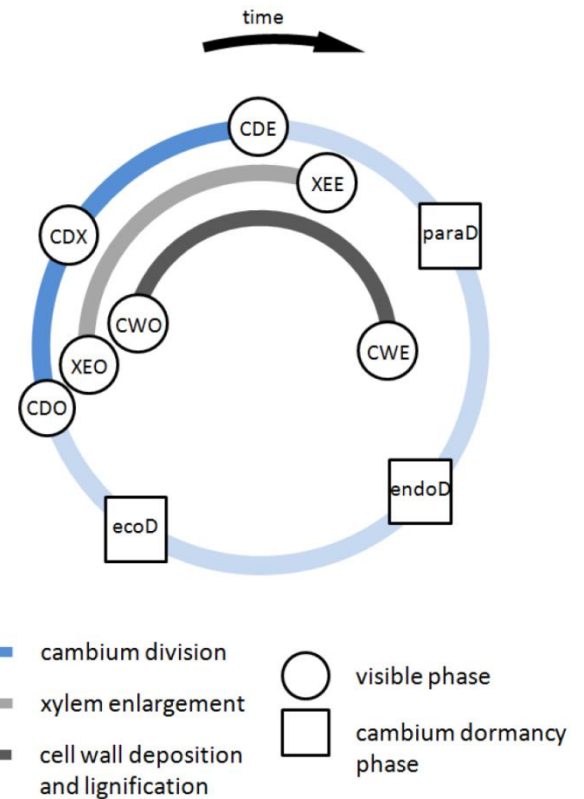
Flux-growth correlations

seasonal scale



**FR-Fon Oak forest
(2006-2015)**

Wood growth is a seasonal process



Delpierre et al., 2016, *Annals of Forest Science*

Objectives

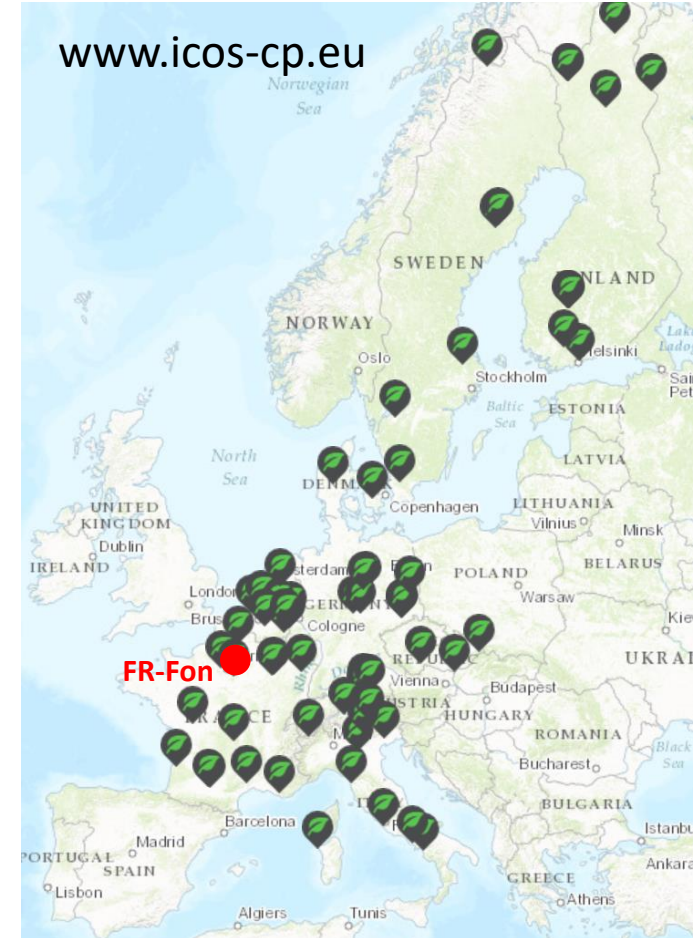
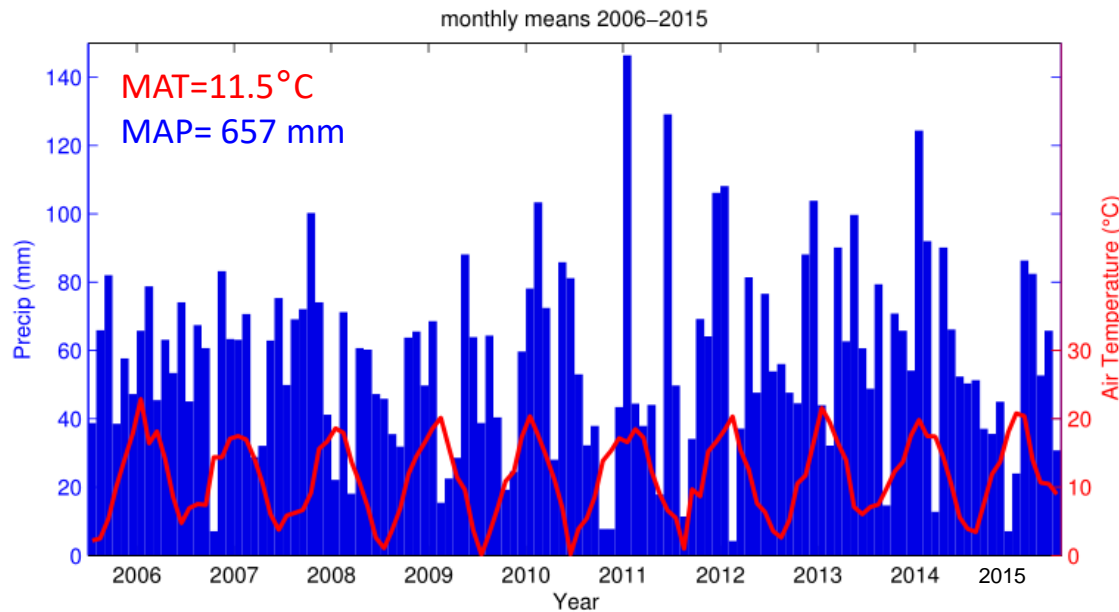
- Assess the dependence of aerial wood growth on:
 - Carbon inputs
(growth is *source-limited*)
 - Wood tissues activity, modulated by environmental drivers
(growth is *sink-limited*)

FR-Fon research station

Fontainebleau-Barbeau forest (405 ha)

Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) – 150 yr old
Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)

Flux + growth measurements
2005 – ongoing



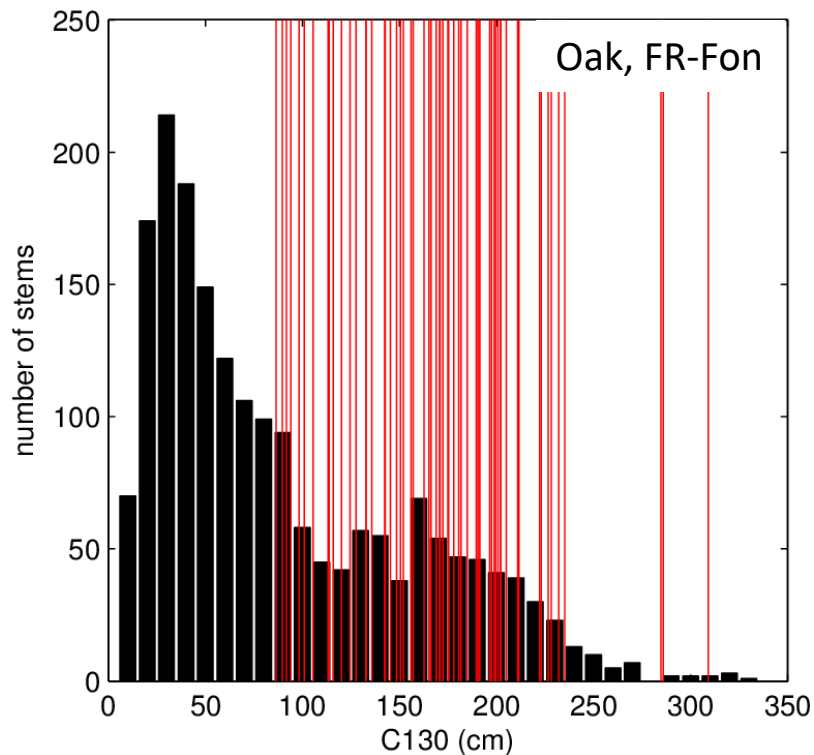
Assessing stand wood growth

$$\frac{dAWB}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} \times \rho$$

AWB= abv wood mass (kg C m⁻²)

V= volume (m³ m⁻²)

ρ=volumetric mass (kg C m⁻³)



Vallet et al., 2006 *FEM*

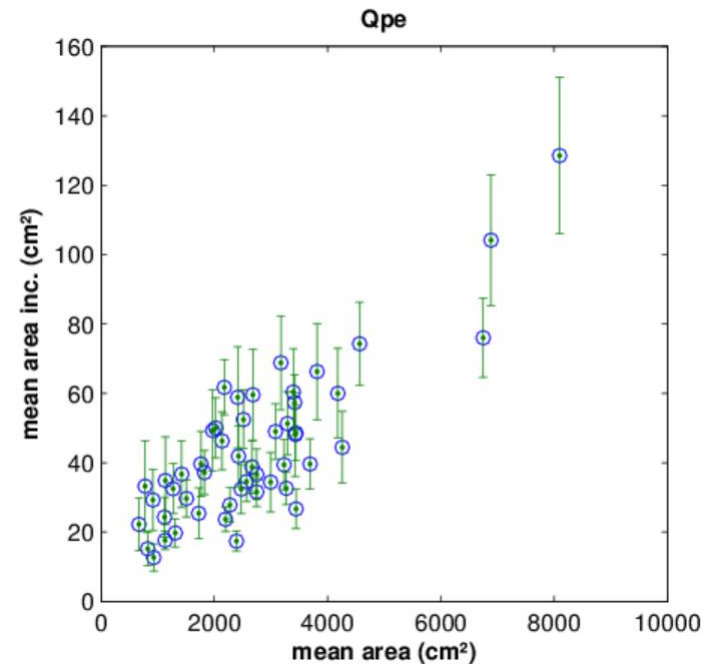
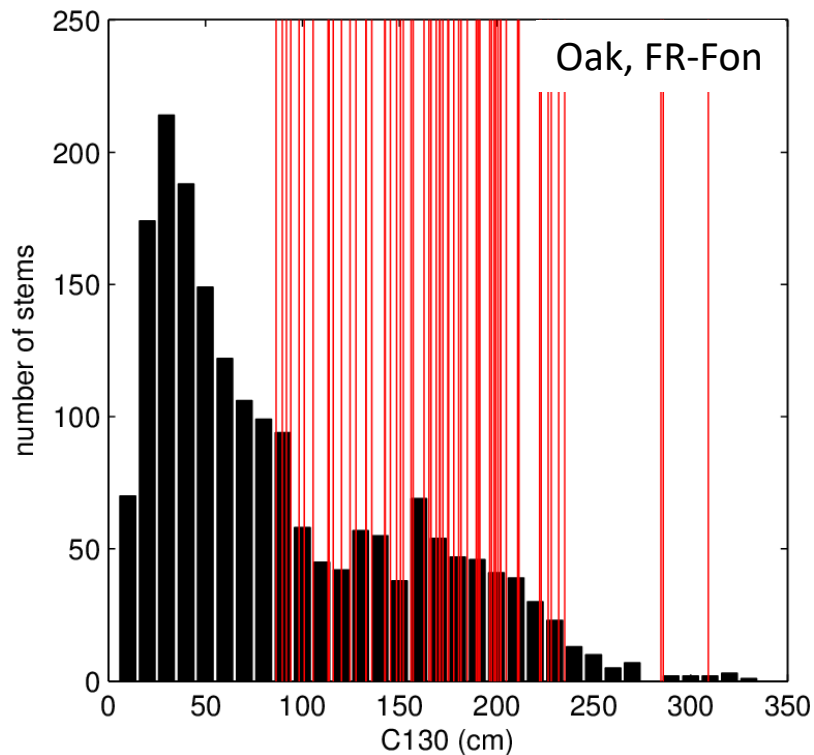
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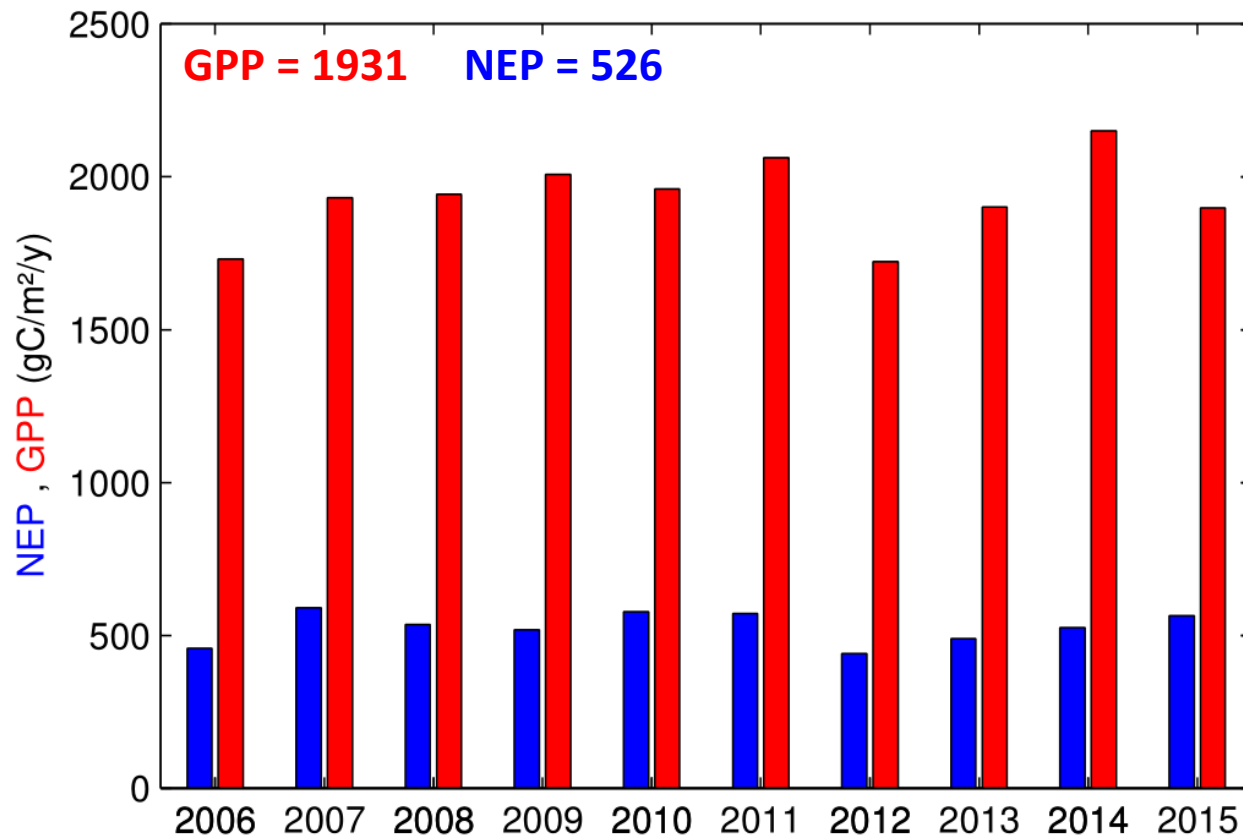
V= volume (m³ m⁻²)

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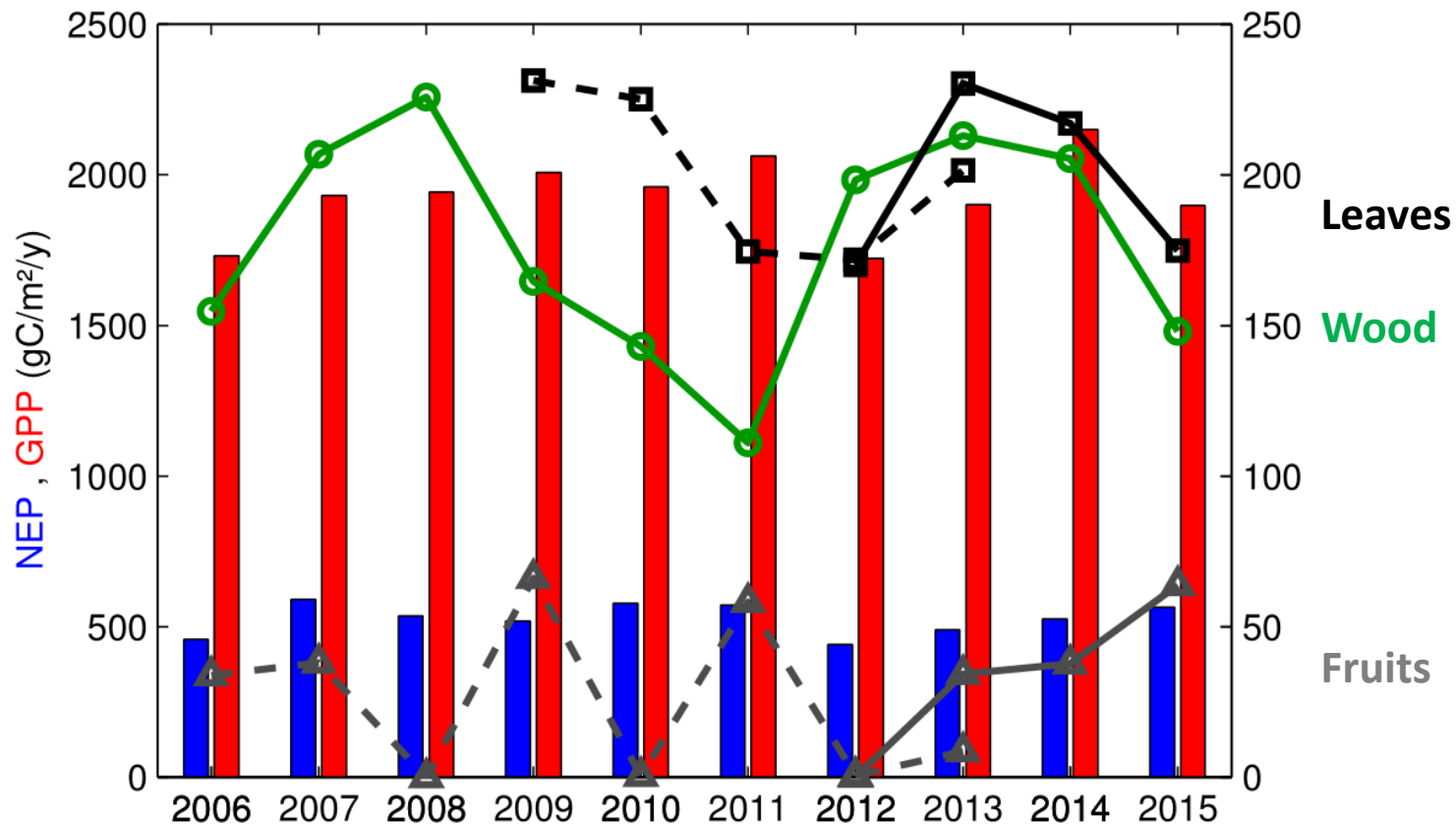


Dhote, 1999 *RFF*

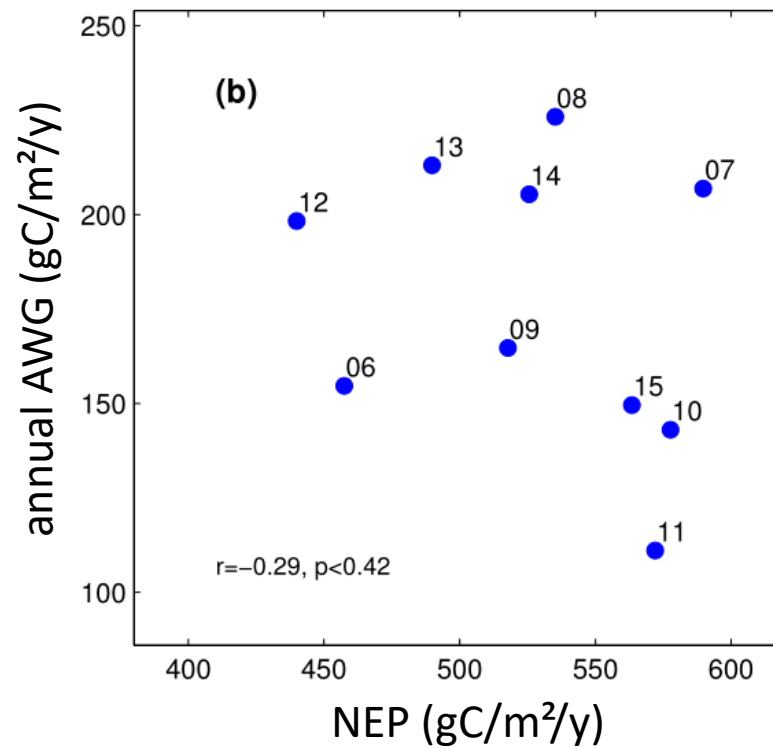
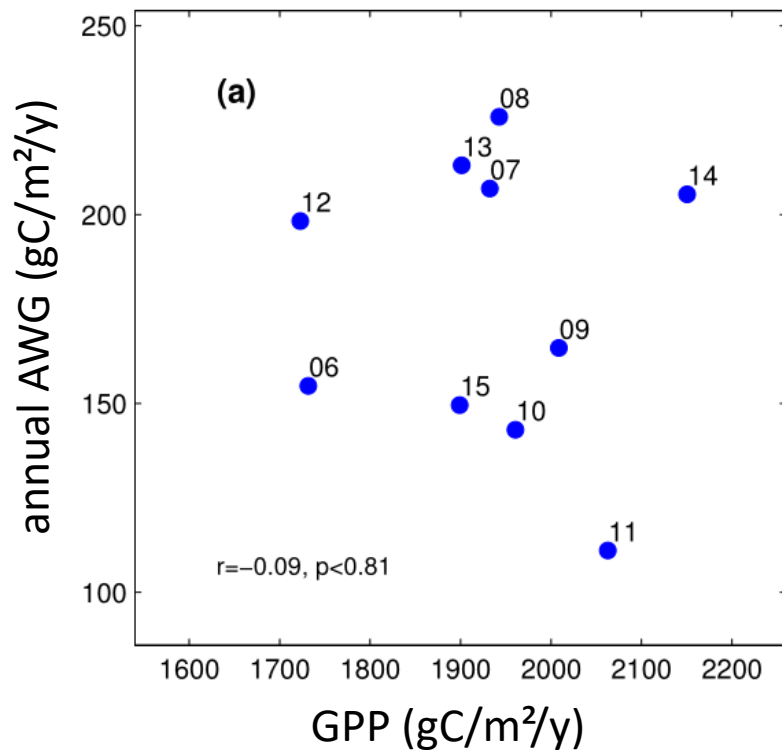
Does wood growth depend on C inputs ?



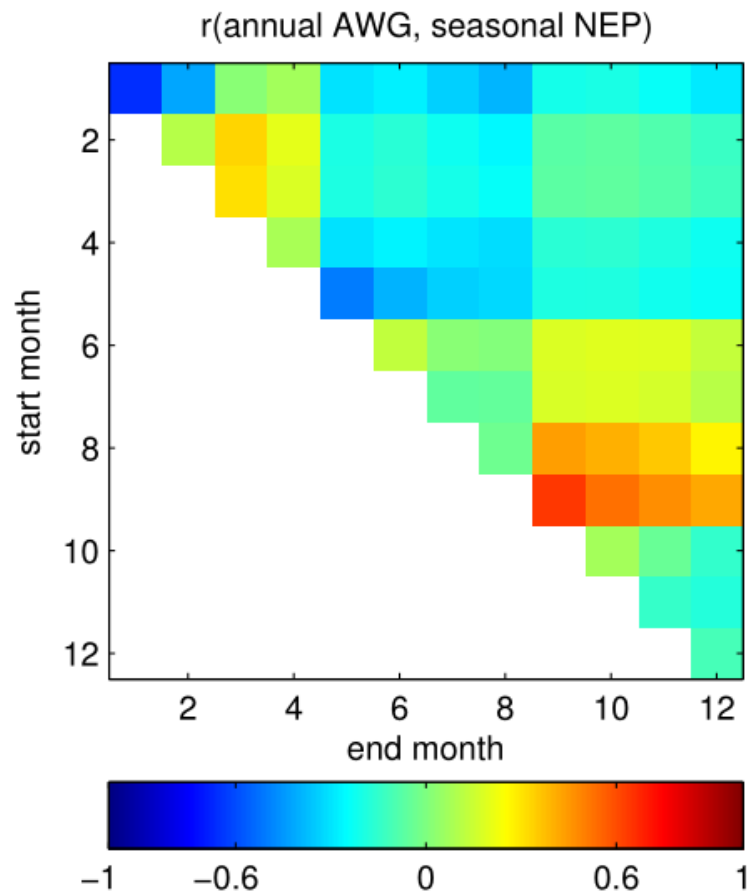
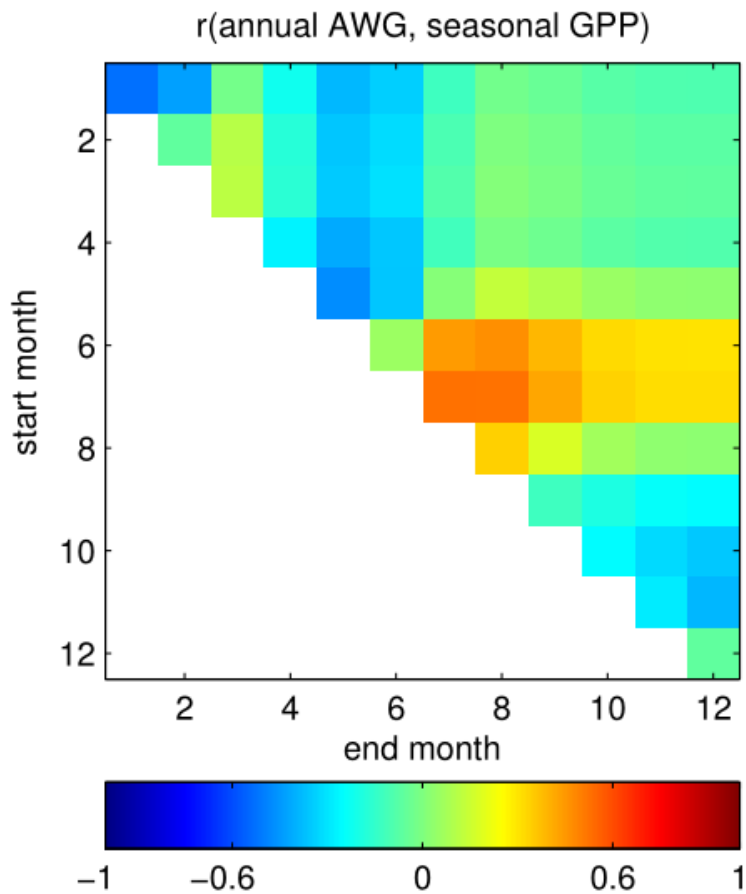
Does wood growth depend on C inputs ?



Does wood growth depend on C inputs ?

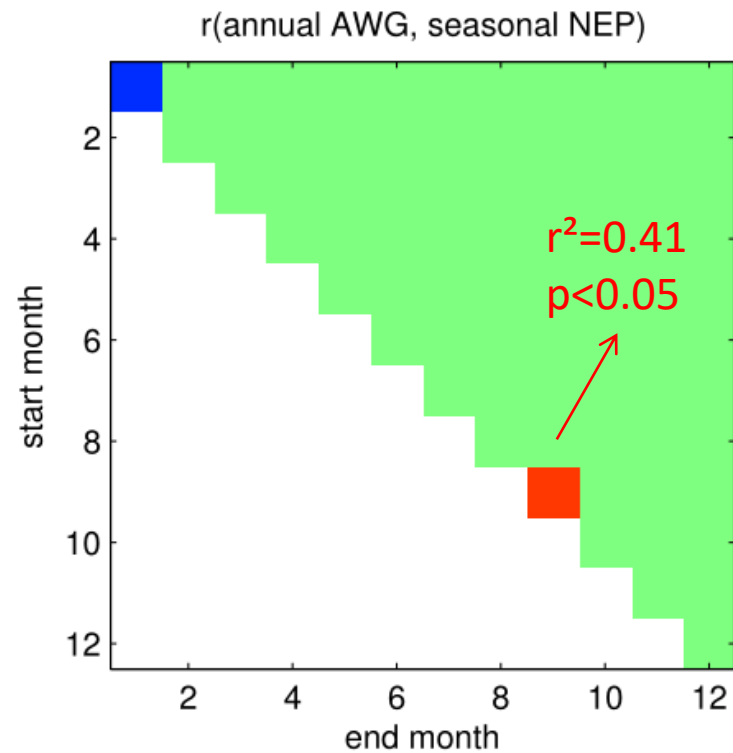
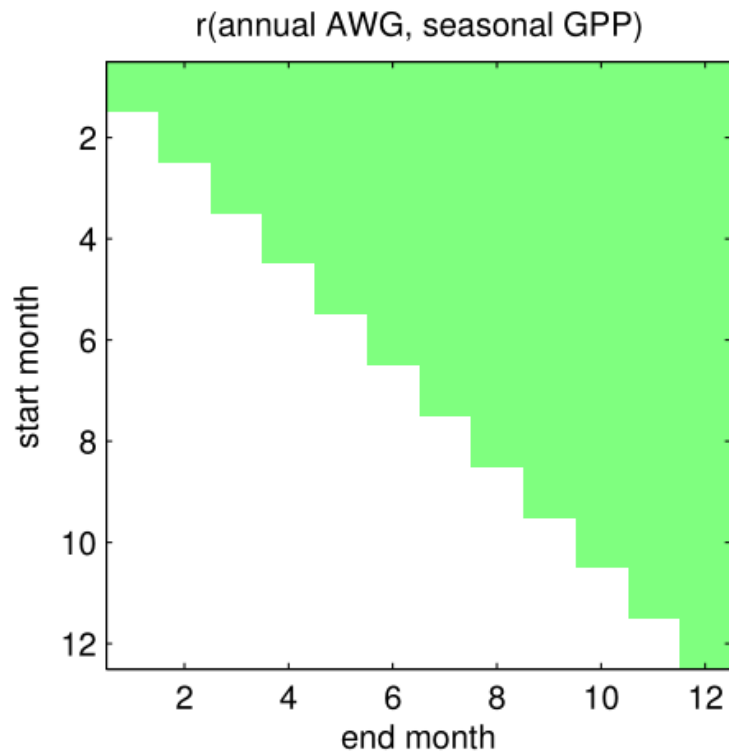


Does wood growth depend on C inputs ?



see also Babst et al. 2014, *New Phytol.*

Does wood growth depend on C inputs ?

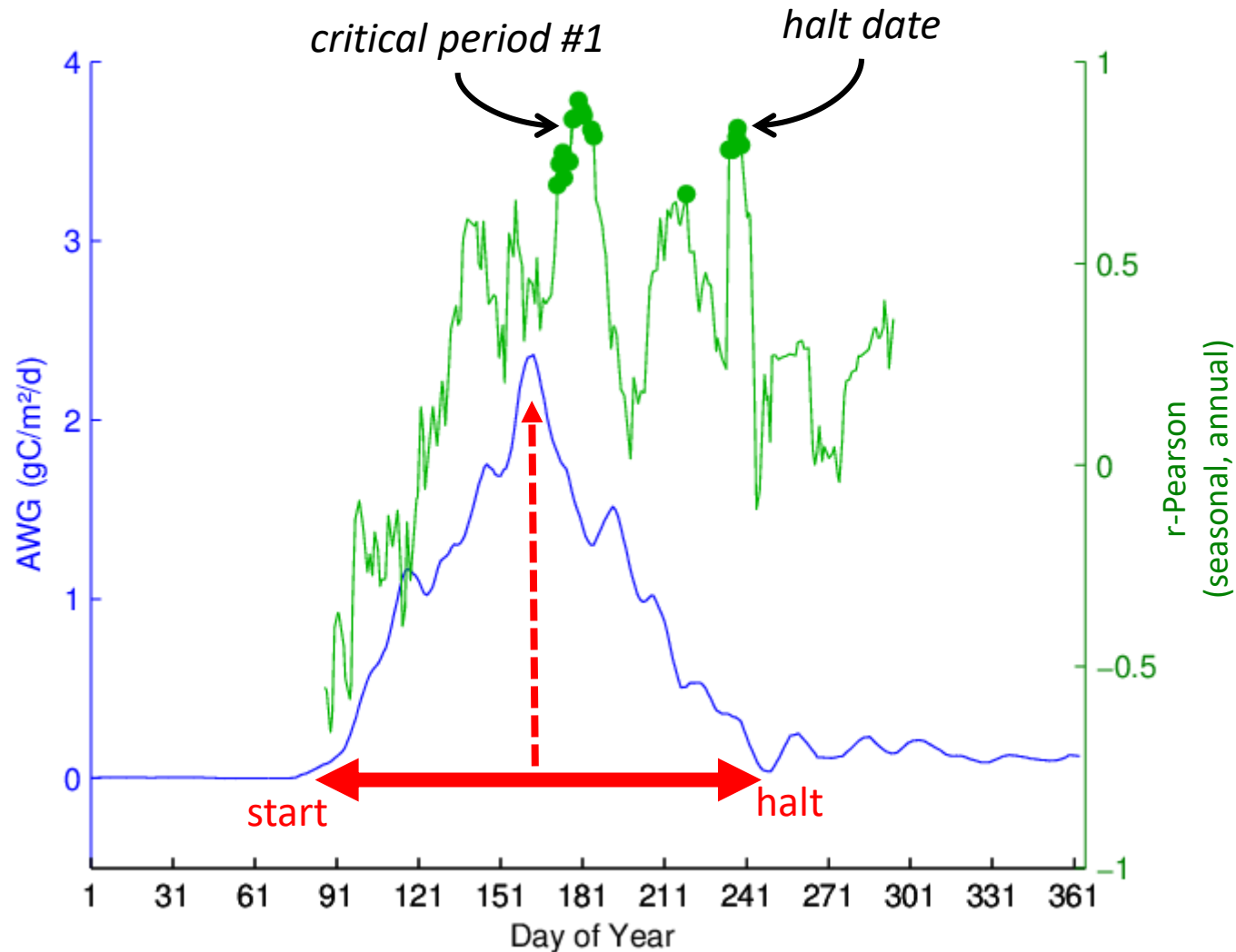


■ positive correlation

■ p-value>0.10

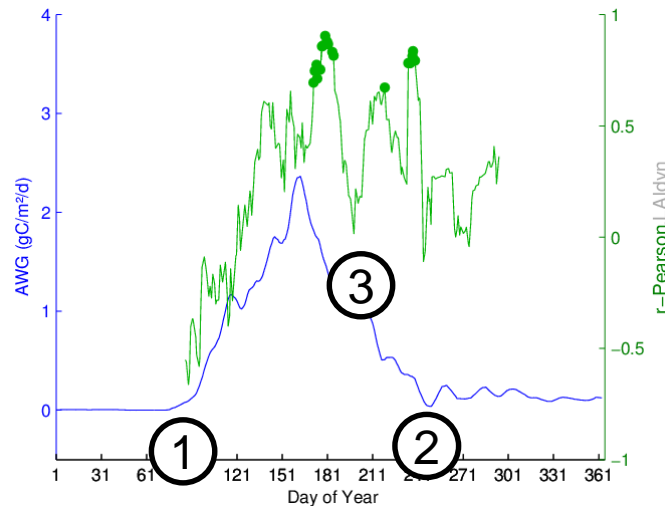
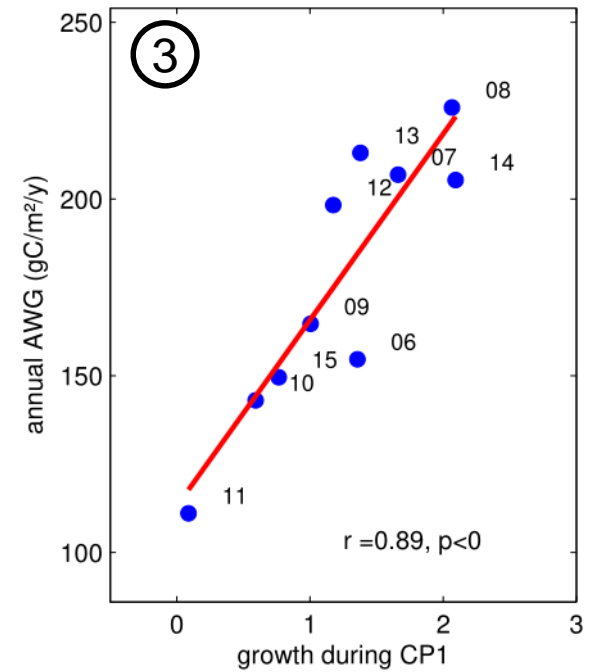
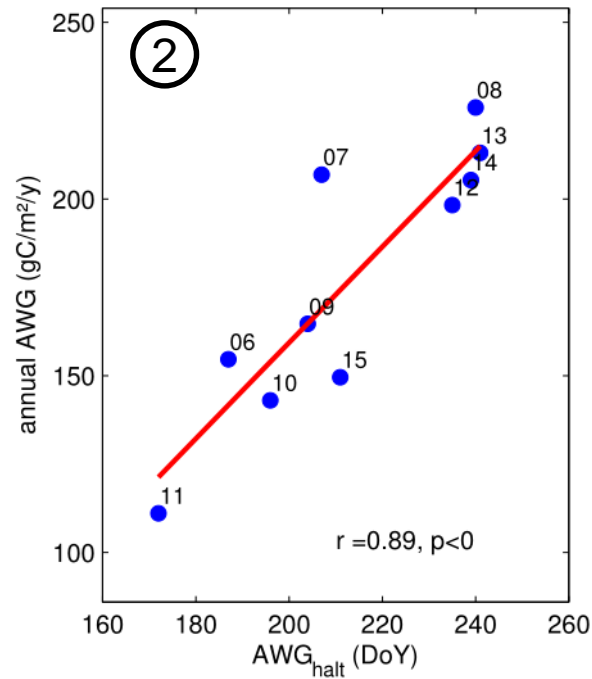
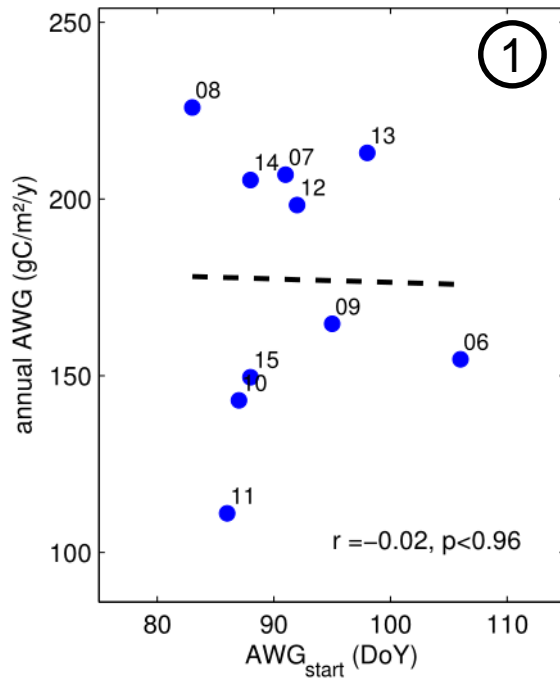
■ negative correlation

Intrinsic determinants of wood growth

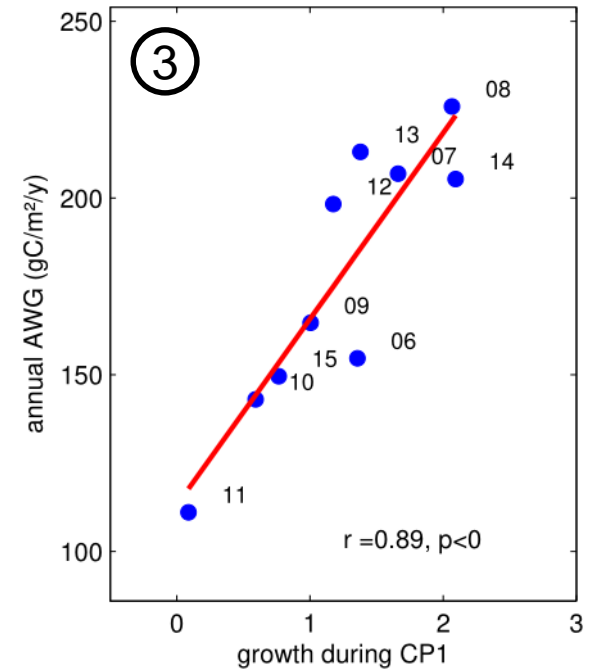
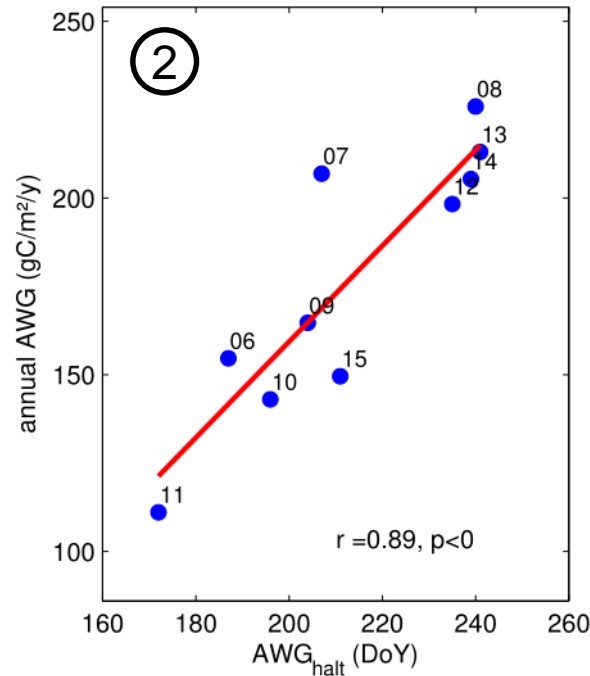
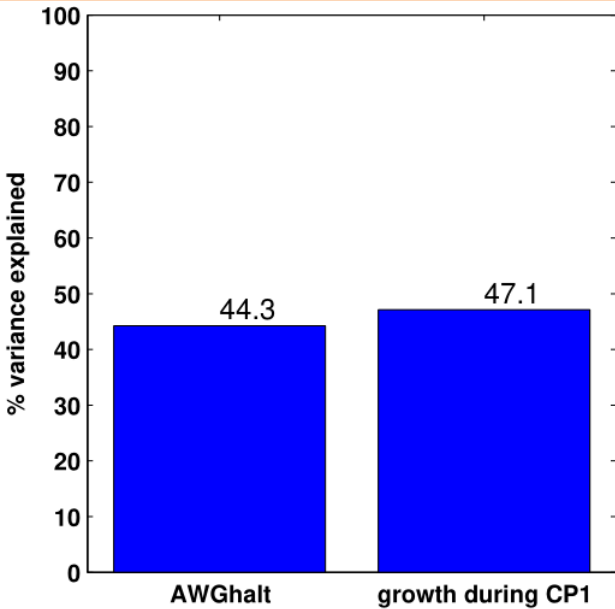


« critical periods » after
Le Maire et al., 2010 *JGR*

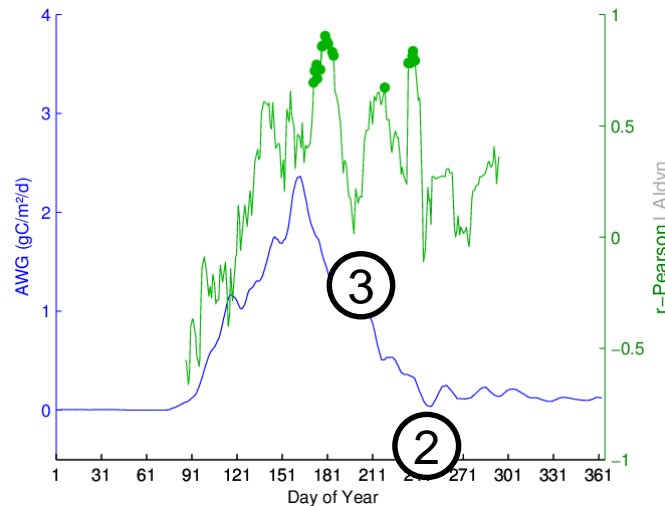
Intrinsic determinants of wood growth



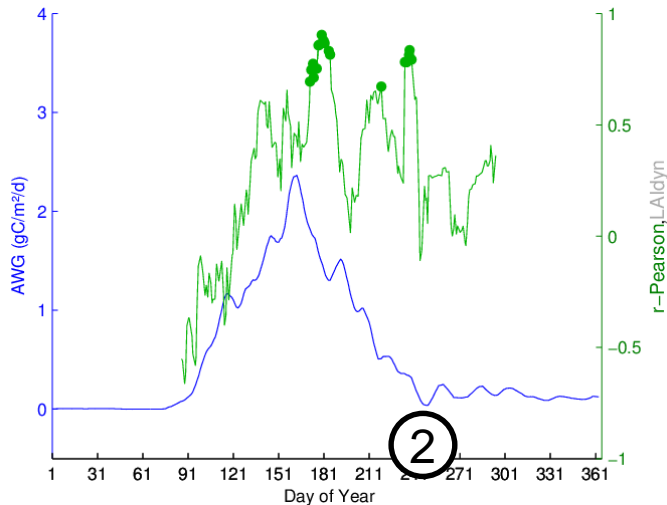
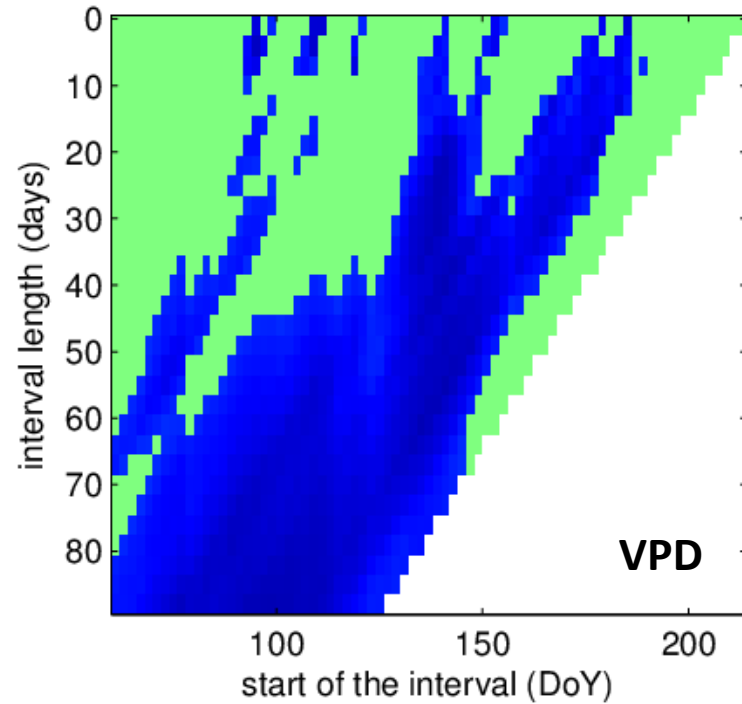
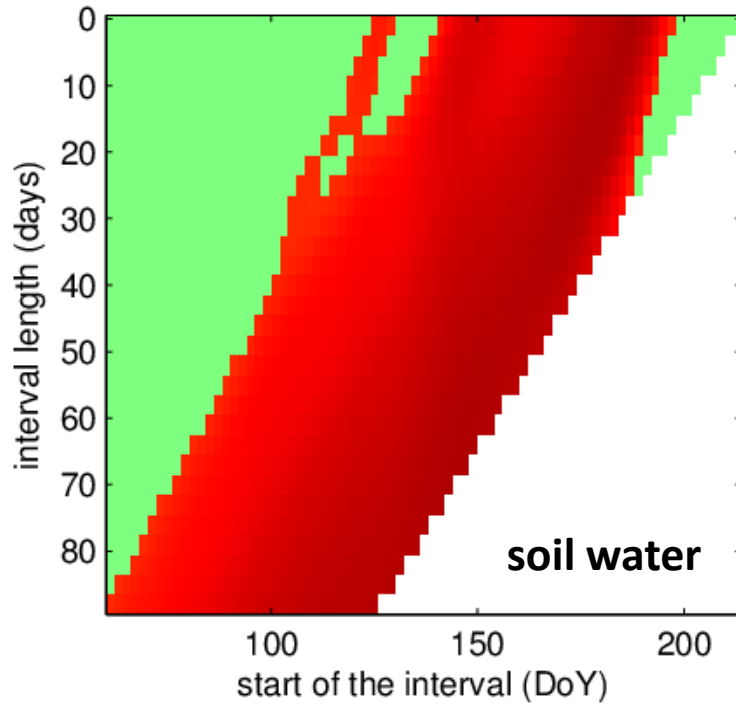
Intrinsic determinants of wood growth



End date + growth during CP1 explain 91% of the IAV of wood growth



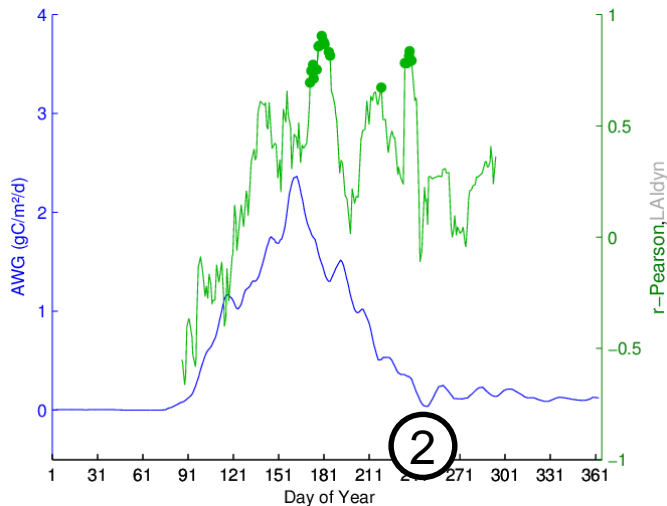
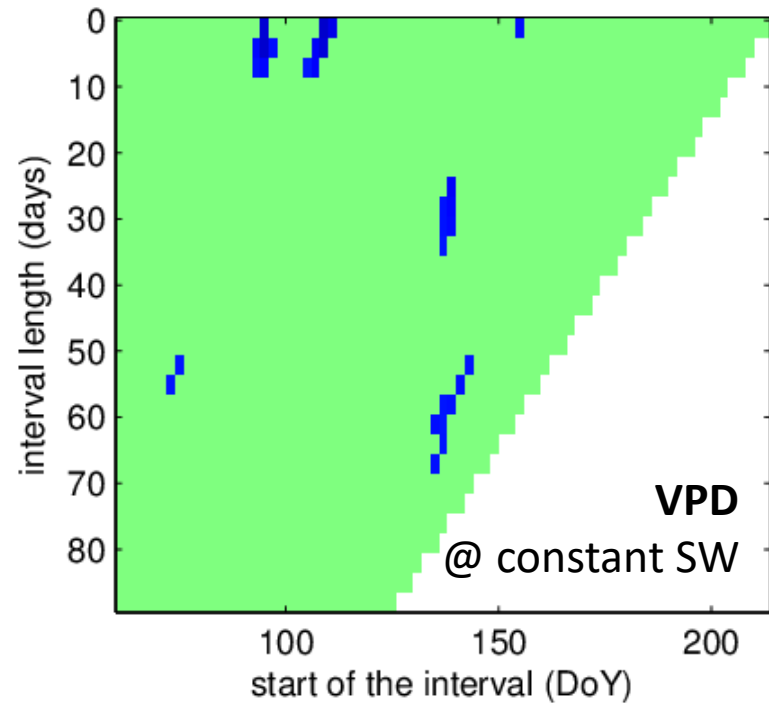
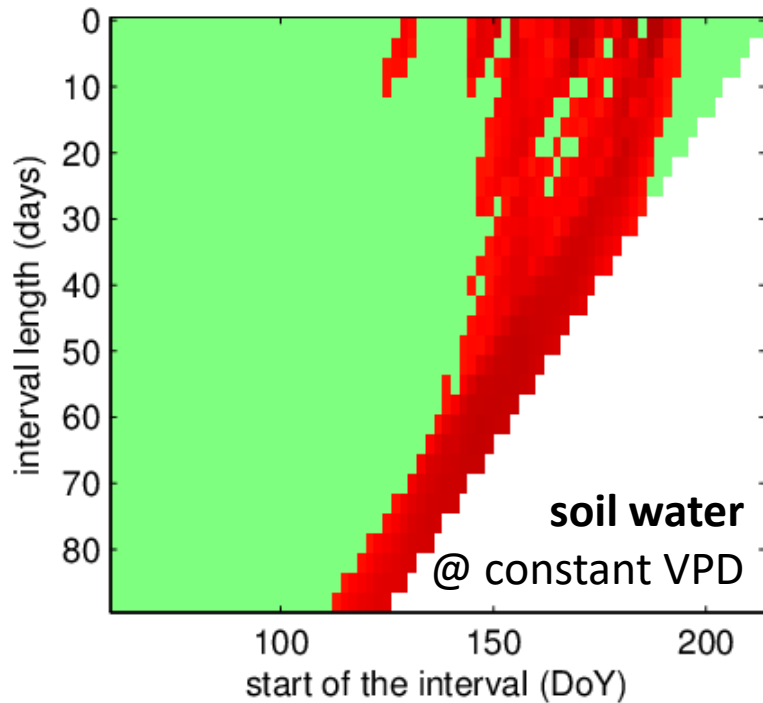
Intrinsic determinants of wood growth



- Date of growth halt depends on SWC

See also Mund et al. (2010) Beech,
Lempereur et al. (2015) Holm Oak

Intrinsic determinants of wood growth



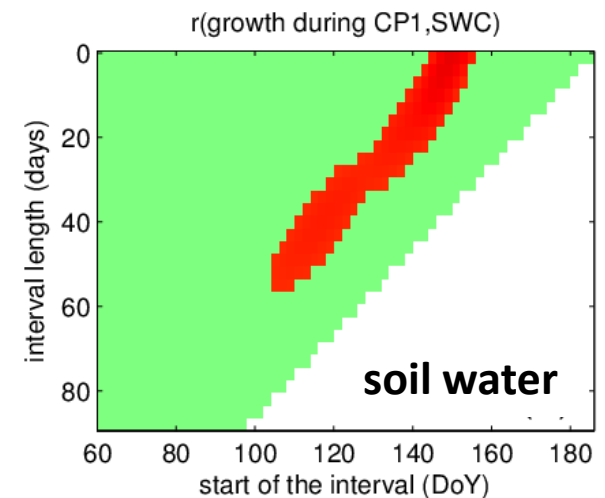
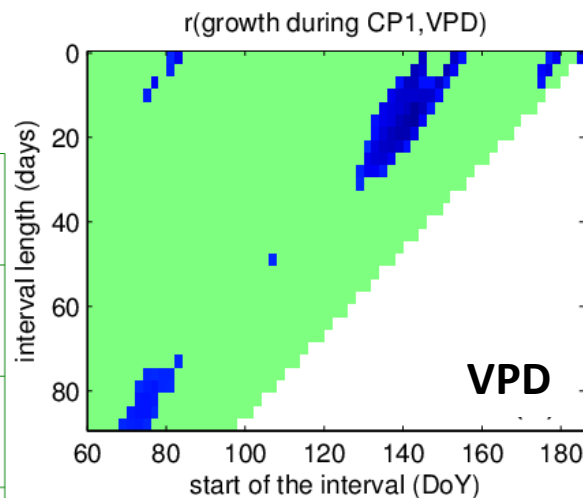
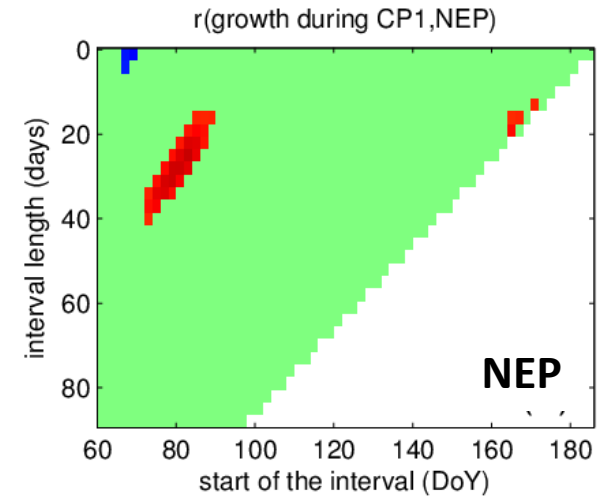
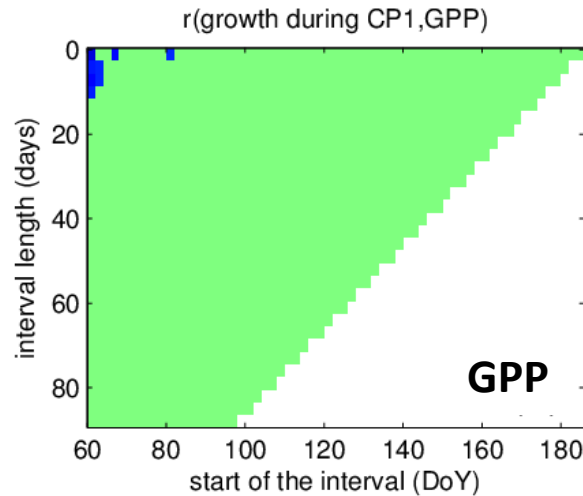
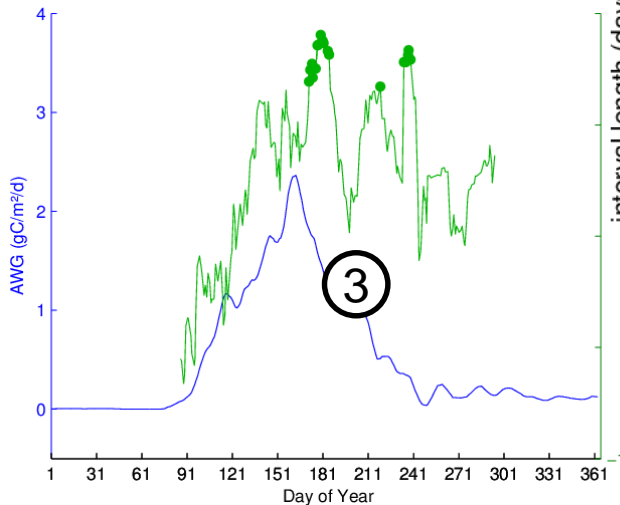
- Date of growth halt depends on SWC

See also Mund et al. (2010) Beech,
Lempereur et al. (2015) Holm Oak

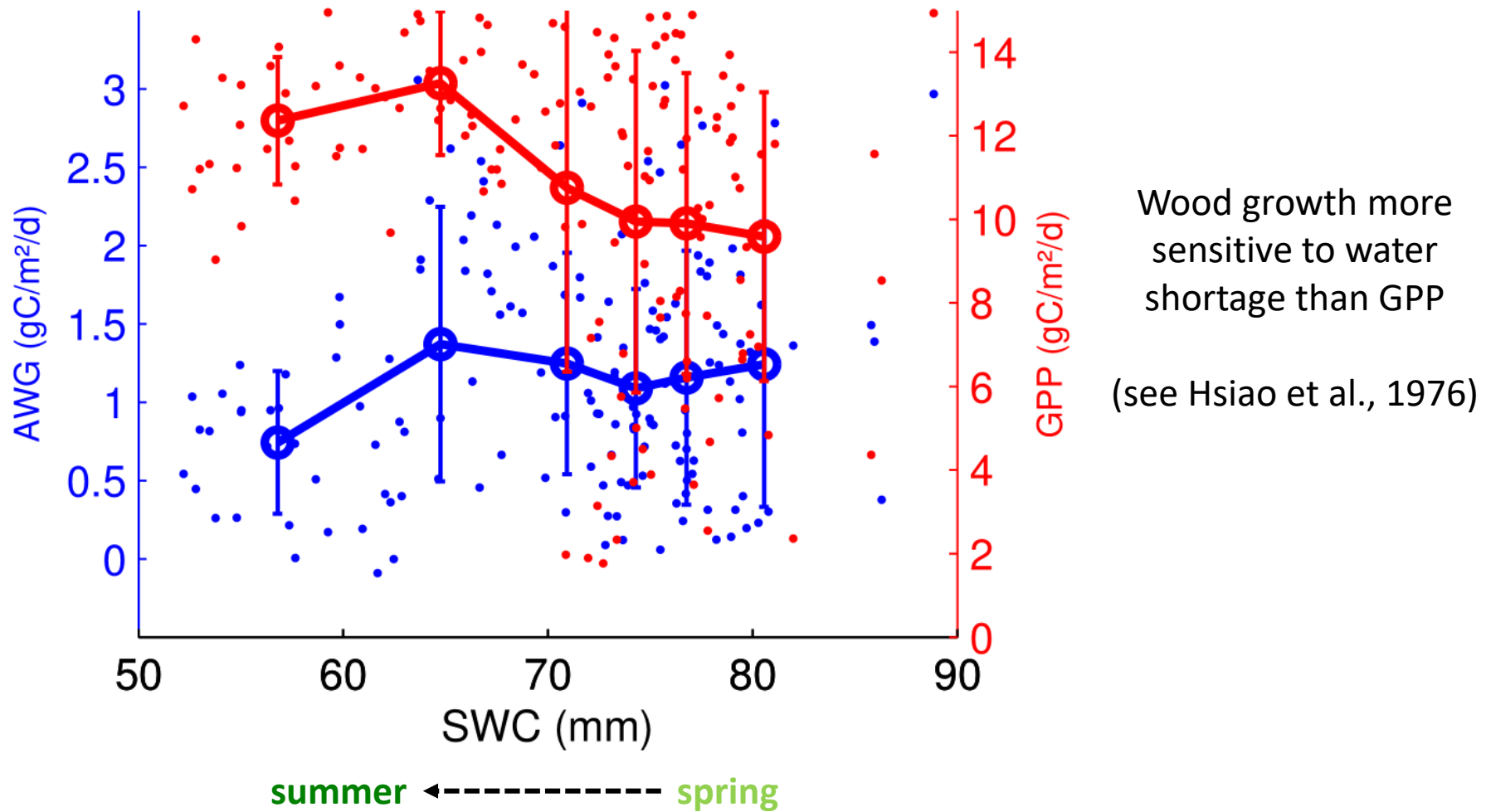
Intrinsic determinants of wood growth

Growth during CP1

- Not strongly dependent on C fueling
- Constrained by water shortage



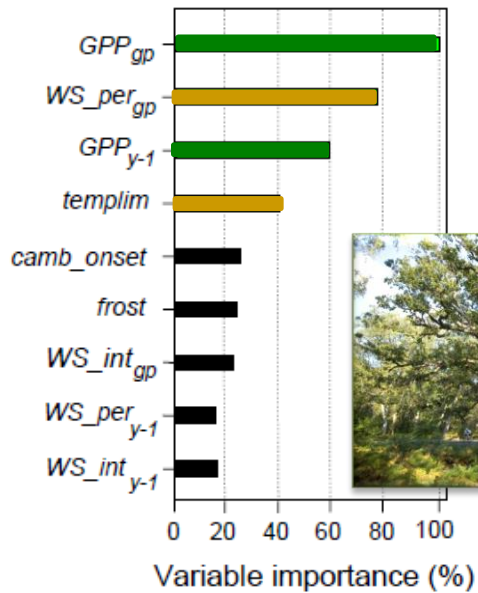
Intrinsic determinants of wood growth



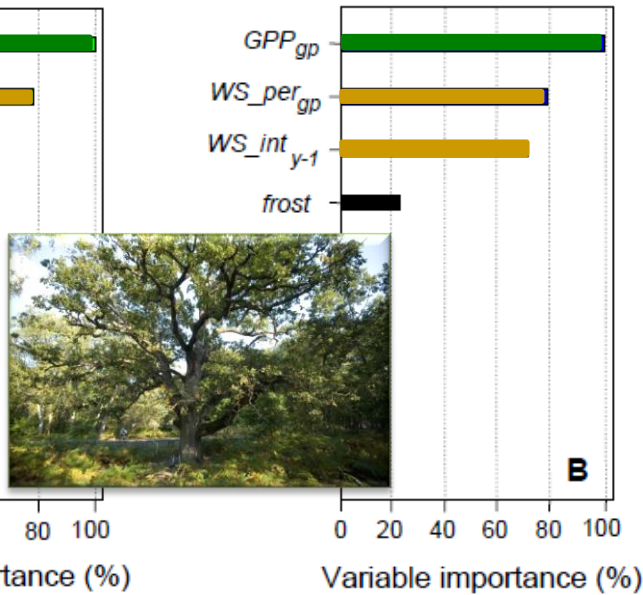
Conclusions

- No dependence of annual wood growth on GPP / NEP
 - Annual wood growth correlates with:
 - ✓ the date of growth halt
 - ✓ growth during a « critical period » (DoY 172-186)
- Clear dependence of wood growth on water shortage...
whilst GPP is not water-limited (mesic site)

Q. petraea / Q. robur



F. sylvatica



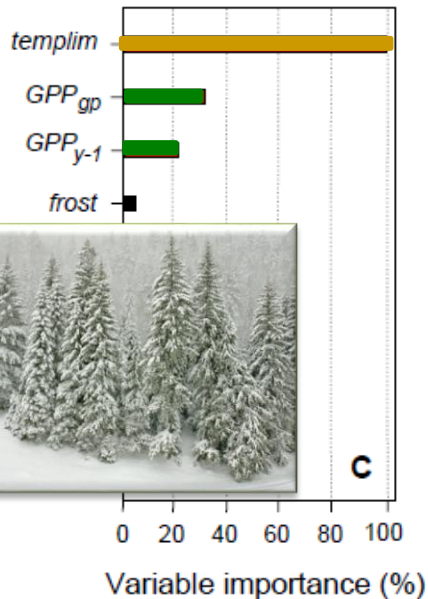
■ « source-limitation »
 ■ « sink-limitation »

➤ Analysis over 49 French forests, 941 site-years

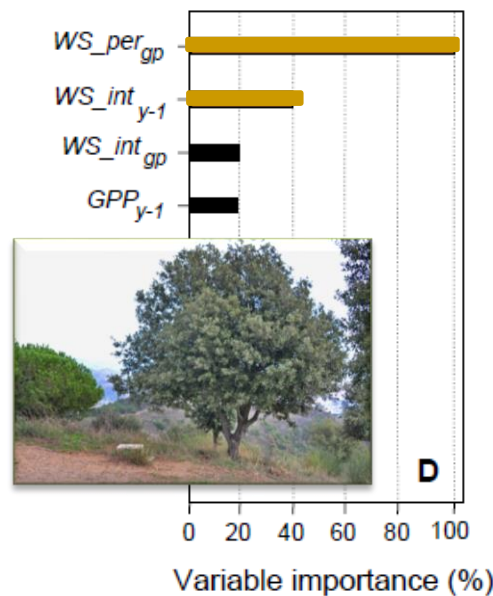
➤ Source-limitation dominates in temperate conditions

➤ Sink-limitation dominates in montaneous / Mediterranean conditions

P. abies

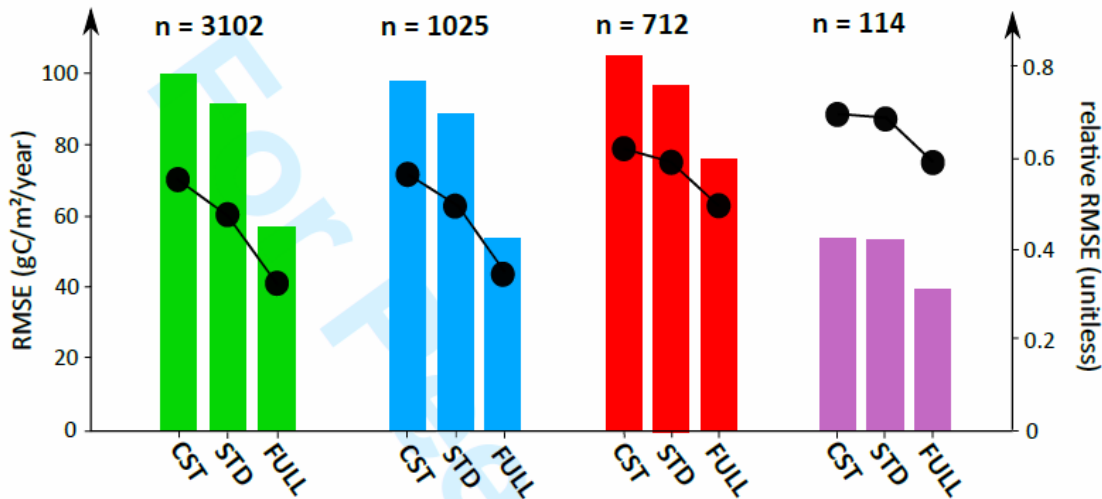


Q. ilex



Guillemot et al., 2015 *Biogeosciences*

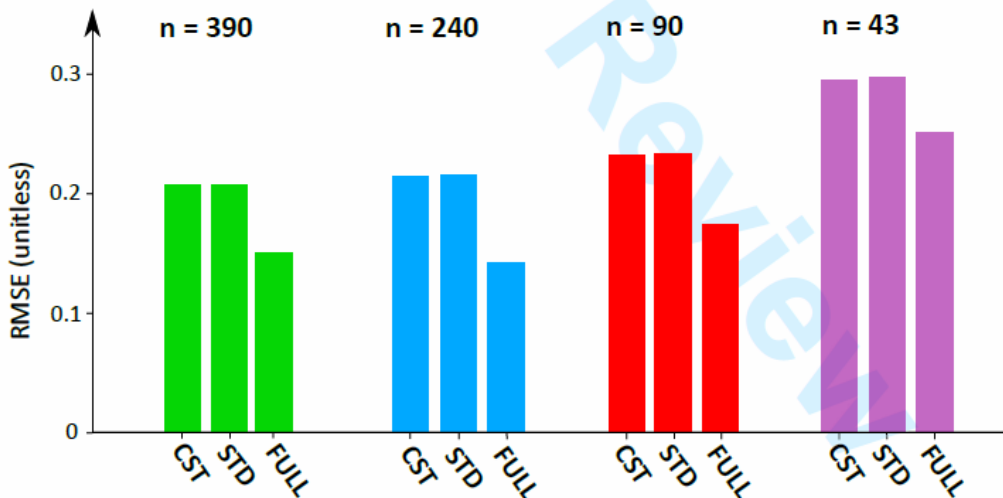
a) NFI data: spatial evaluation



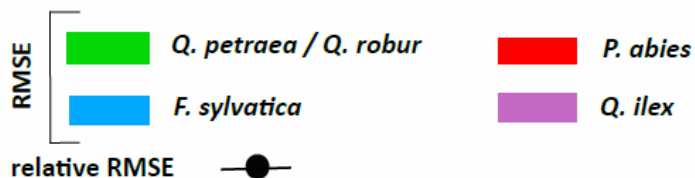
“Environmental control of carbon allocation matters for modelling forest growth”

Guillemot et al., in revision, *New Phytol.*

b) RENECOFOR and Puéchabon data: temporal evaluation



➤ Incorporating sink-limitation in the *CASTANEA* process-based model reduced wood growth RMSE by 20-50%



Thank you for your attention

www.barbeau.u-psud.fr



BARBEAU
a forestry field station

HOME INSTRUMENTS MONITORING RESEARCH CONTACT US PRESS

ICOS

INTEGRATED CARBON OBSERVATION SYSTEM

Real-time monitoring of BARBEAU forest

The Barbeau field station is located at Fontaine-Le-Port (77590). A 35m tower equipped with several instruments is used to monitor the forest (CO₂/H₂O fluxes, phenology, remote sensing, micrometeorology...).

To know more: www.barbeau.u-psud.fr | www.icos-ri.eu/ | @Barbeau_FR_Fon on Twitter | barbeau.ese@u-psud.fr

Date, hour (CET)

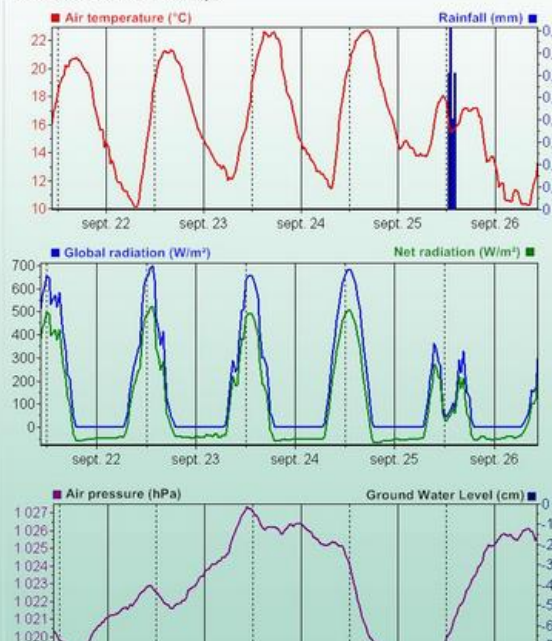
26/09/16 10:32:02

Data are refreshed halfhourly

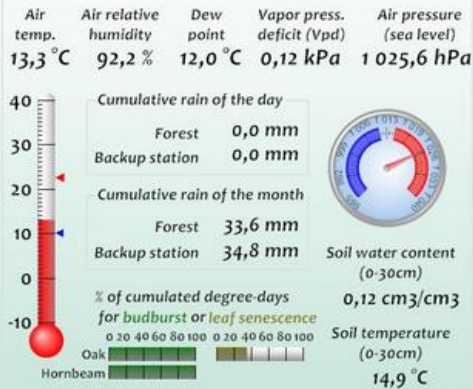


Weather

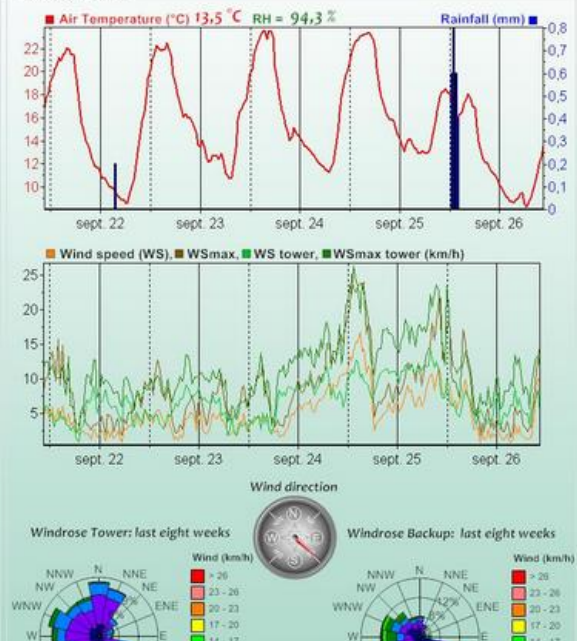
Forest station : last five days



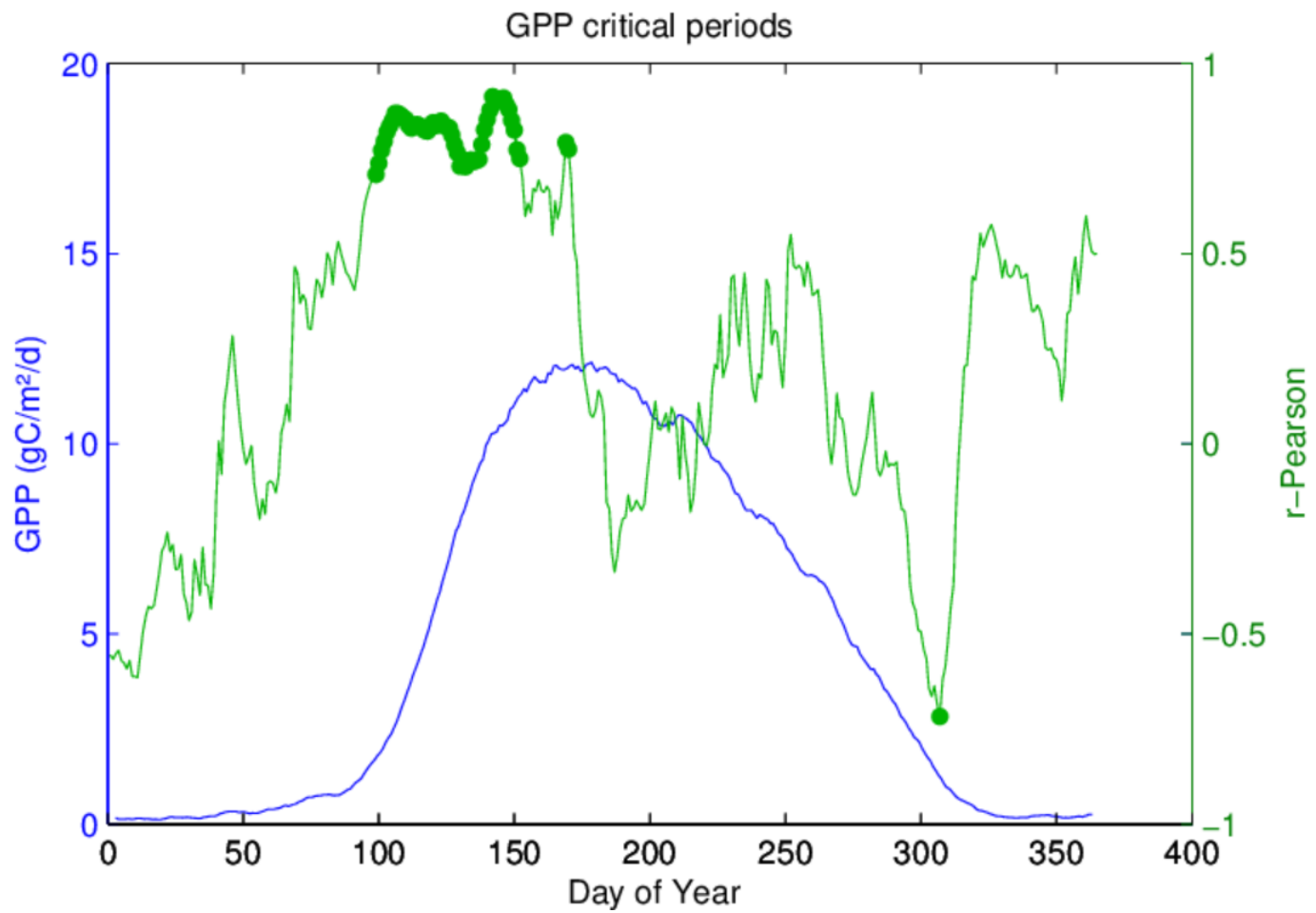
Forest station : current data



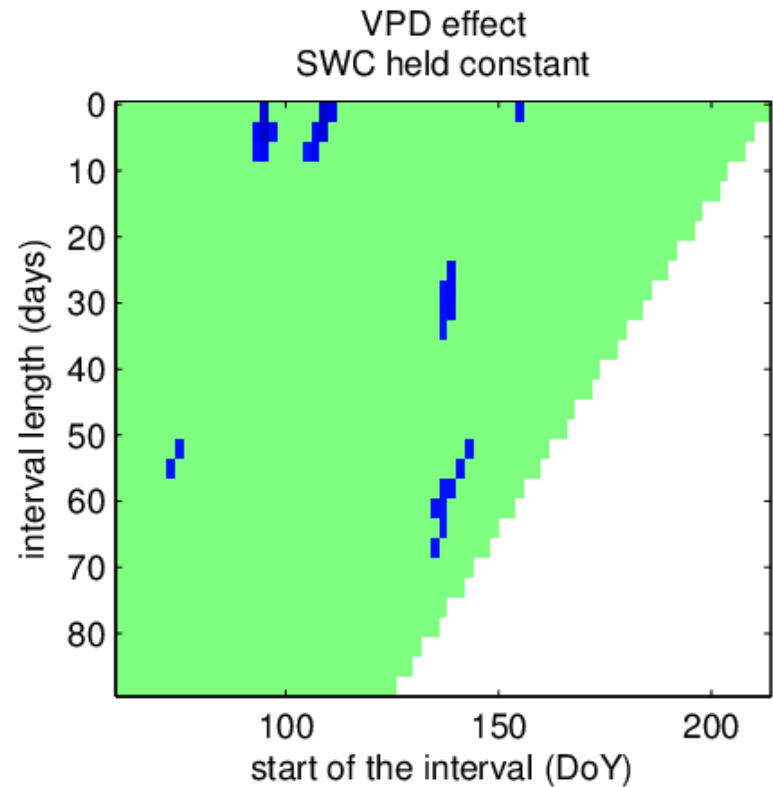
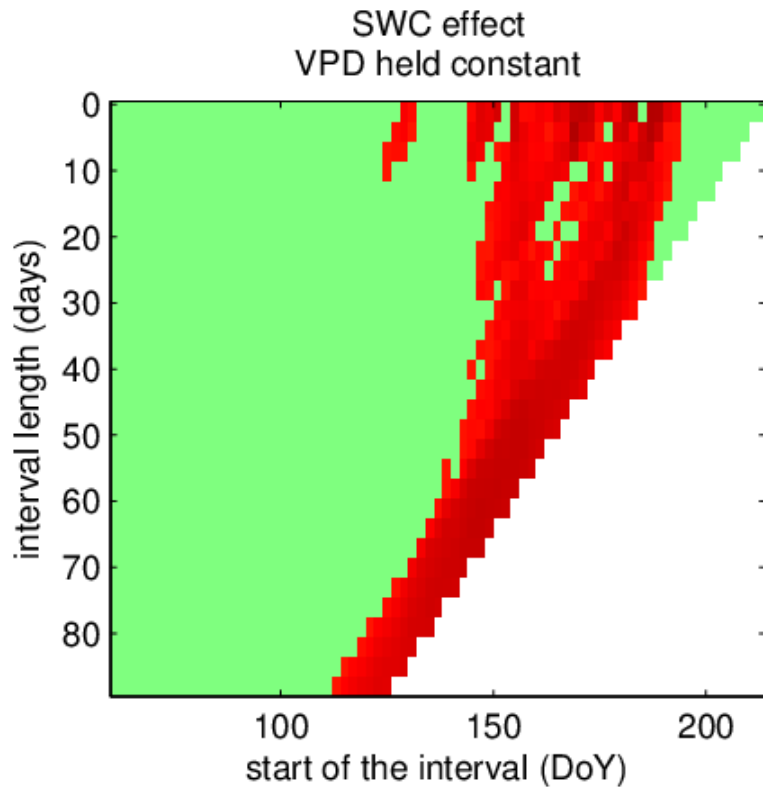
Backup station



Screen 1/3



Intrinsic determinants of wood growth



See also:

- Mund et al. (2010) : Beech
- Lempereur et al. (2015): Holm Oak

Microcoring @ FR-Fon

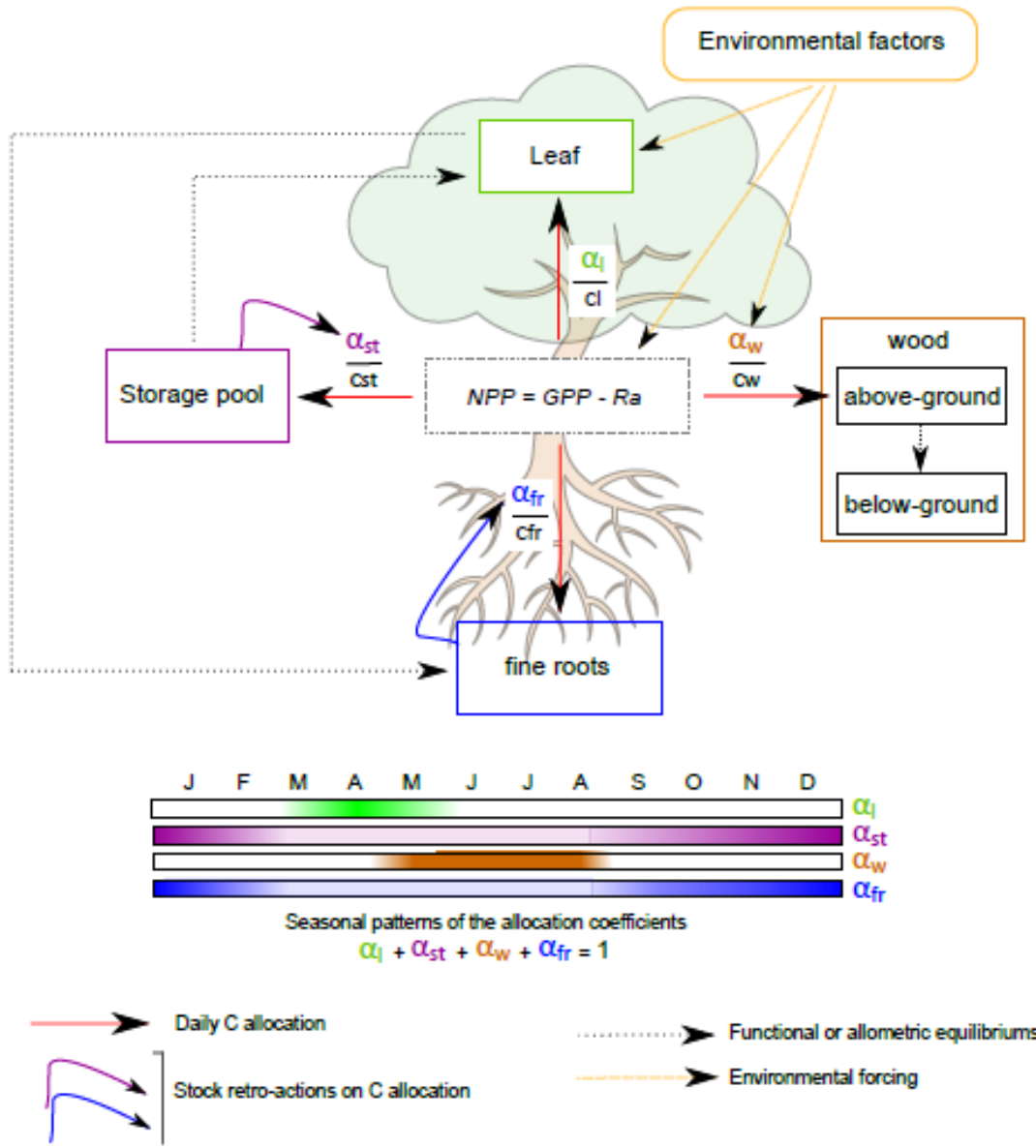


WoodCap project
INRA-Nancy, Univ. Paris-sud, TU Dresde

Microcoring @ FR-Fon



WoodCap project
INRA-Nancy, Univ. Paris-sud, TU Dresde



Guillemot et al., in revision, *New Phytol.*