

LA-UR-18-30590

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Title: Vegetation under changing climate: What determines who survives?

Author(s): Sevanto, Sanna Annika

Intended for: Invited seminar talk at New Mexico State University

Issued: 2018-11-02

Disclaimer:

Los Alamos National Laboratory, an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer, is operated by the Los Alamos National Security, LLC for the National Nuclear Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC52-06NA25396. By approving this article, the publisher recognizes that the U.S. Government retains nonexclusive, royalty-free license to publish or reproduce the published form of this contribution, or to allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes. Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher identify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory strongly supports academic freedom and a researcher's right to publish; as an institution, however, the Laboratory does not endorse the viewpoint of a publication or guarantee its technical correctness.



Valais, Switzerland



Los Alamos,
New Mexico



Sequoia National
Park, California



Jarrah Forest
region, Australia

Vegetation under changing climate: What determines who survives?

Sanna Sevanto

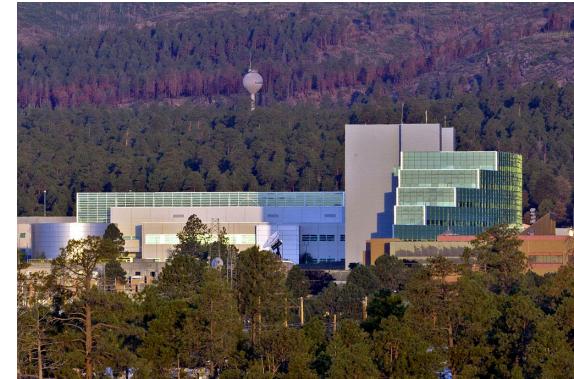
Earth and Environmental Sciences Division

Nov. 9, 2018

Acknowledgements:

Los Alamos National Laboratory:

- EES and vegetation team
- Bioenergy and Biome Sciences
- Physics Division
- Material Sciences
- ISR



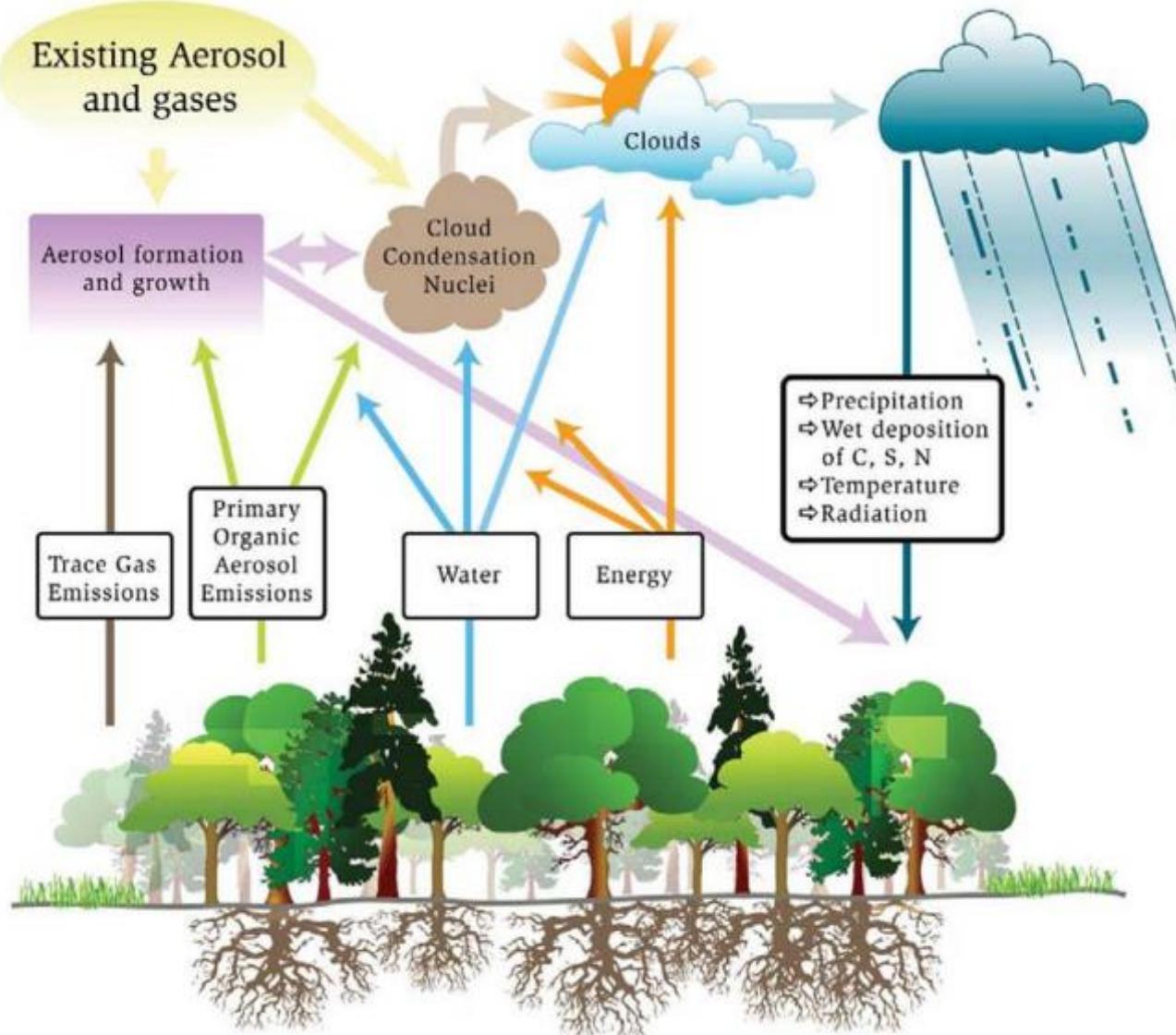
UNM Pockman and Hanson groups



EMPA – Swiss Federal Laboratories of Materials Science
Dominique Derome, Jan Carmeliet, Thijs Defraeye, Alessandra Patera, David Mannes, David Habitur, Anne Bonnin @ Paul Scherrer Institute

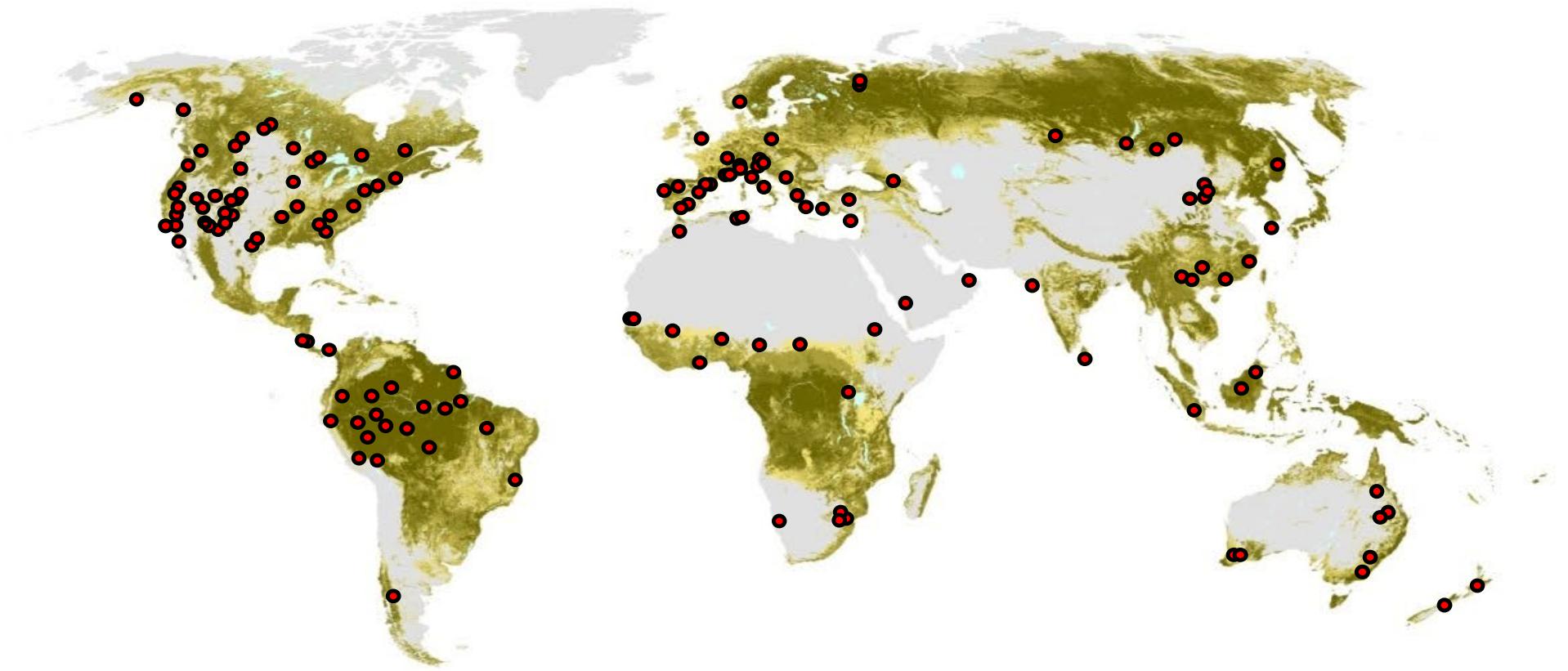


Forests are important for keeping the planet in balance



UNCLASSIFIED

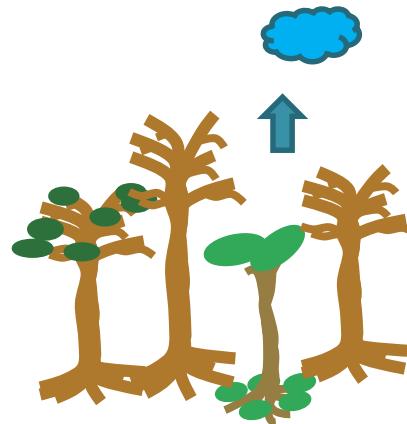
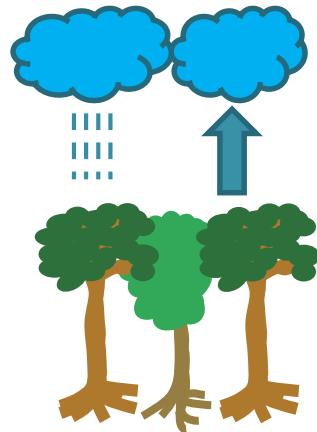
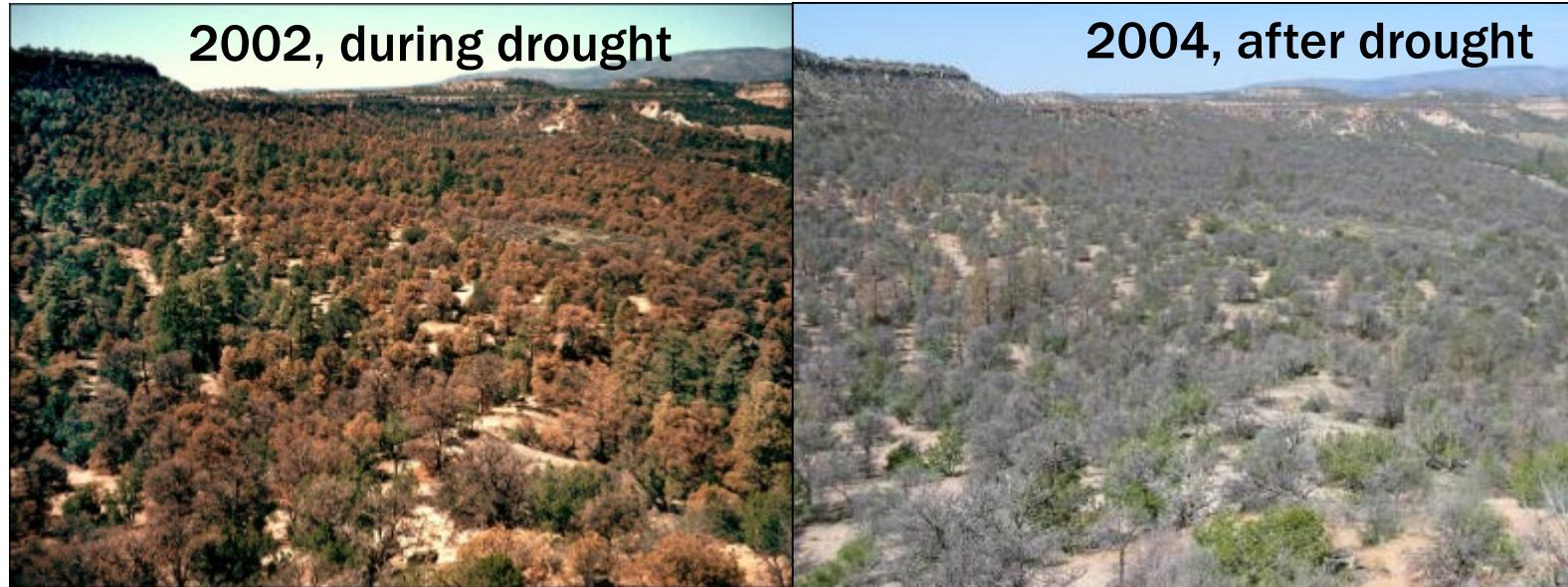
Motivation: Large-scale forest mortality events are global phenomenon



Allen, Breshears & McDowell 2015

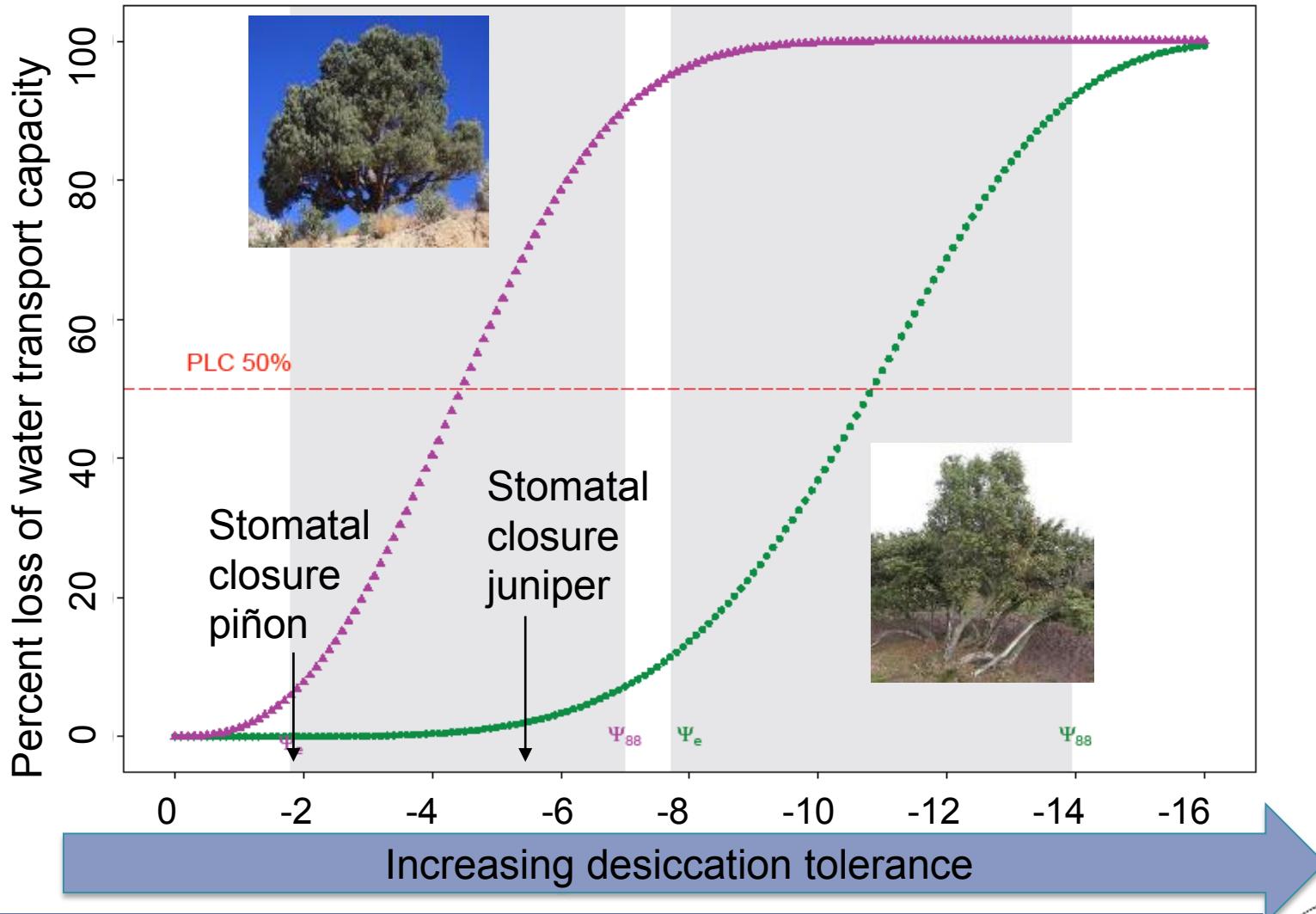
UNCLASSIFIED

Green biomass increases precipitation

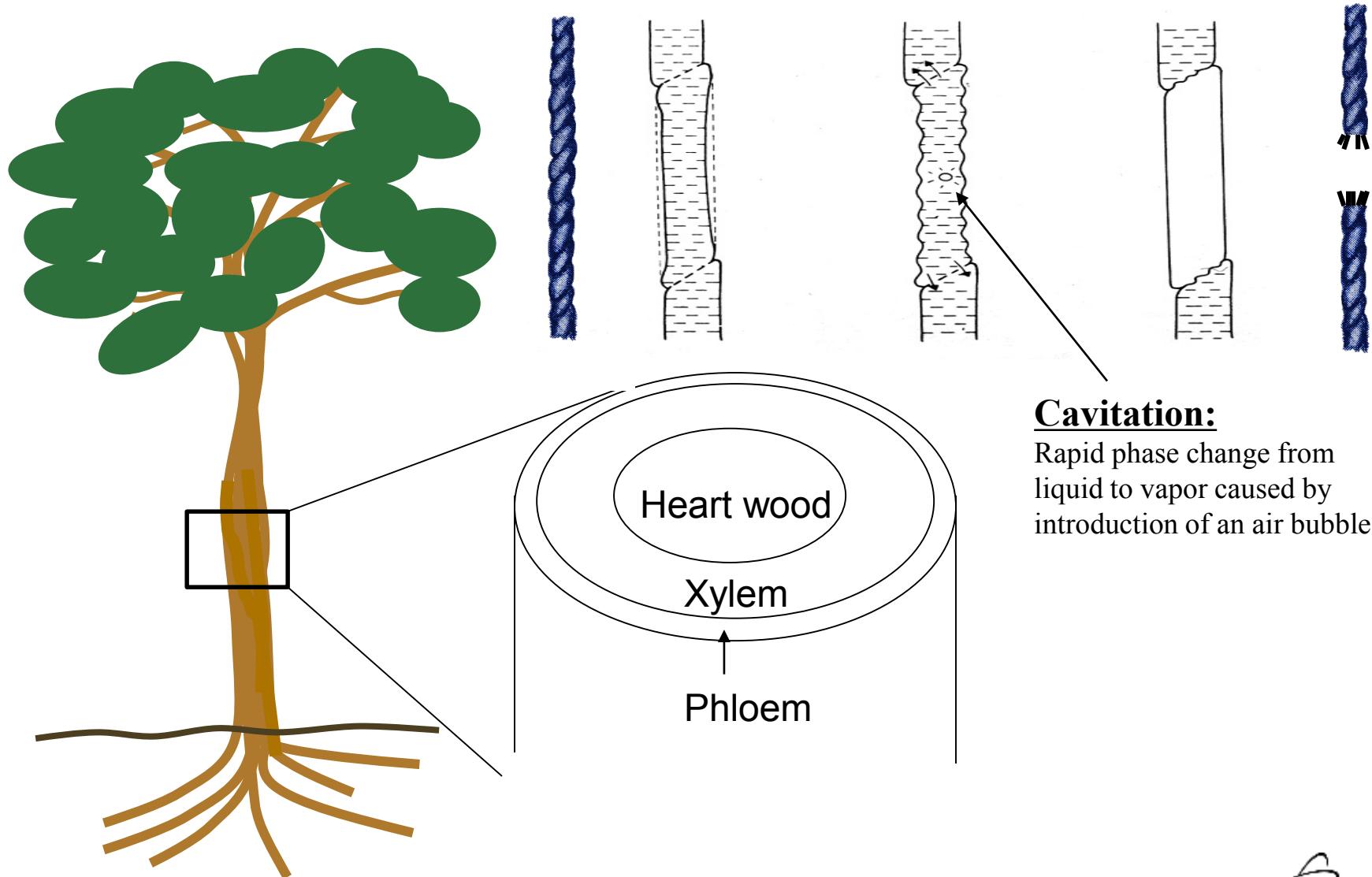


UNCLASSIFIED

Different desiccation tolerance of pine and juniper makes PJ very interesting:

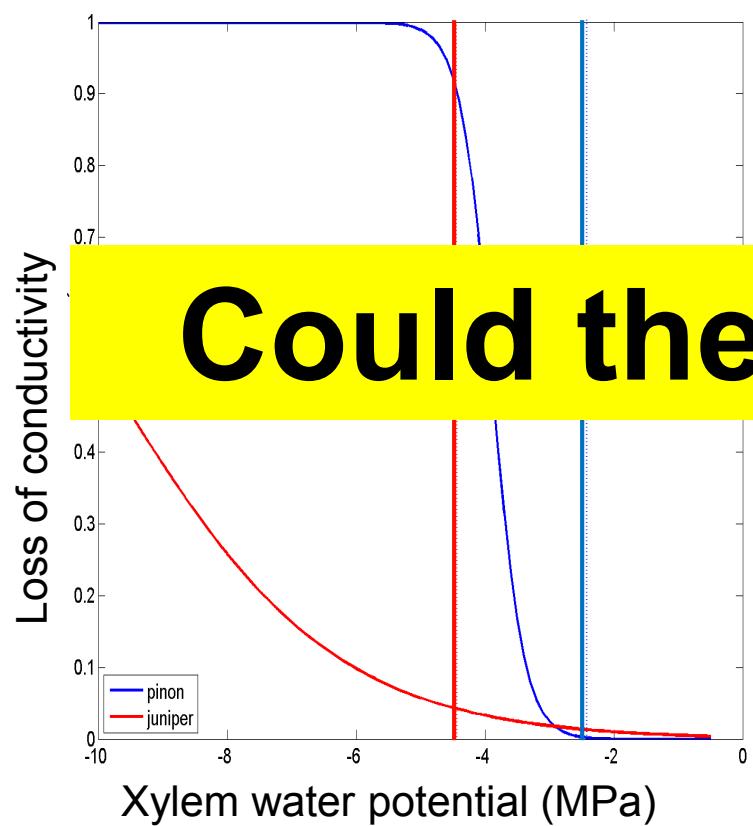


Basics of water flow in trees

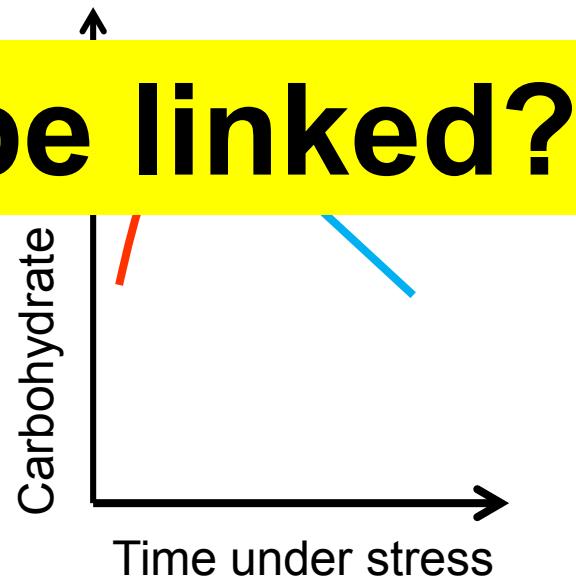


Hypothesized mortality mechanisms

Hydraulic failure:



Carbon starvation:

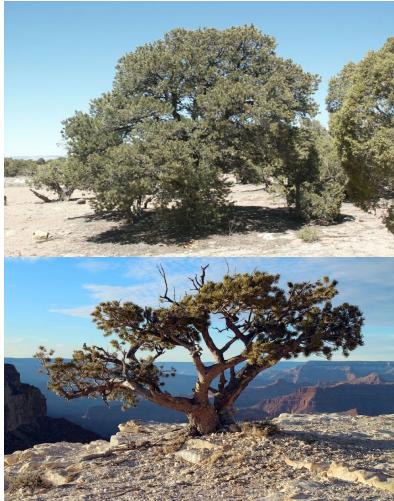


McDowell et al. 2008, New Phytologist

UNCLASSIFIED

How species avoid mortality?

Trees can respond to climate change by:



Adaptation 50-5000 years



Migration $60-250 \text{ m yr}^{-1}$



Acclimation

Acclimation to drought and warming

Acclimation to drought

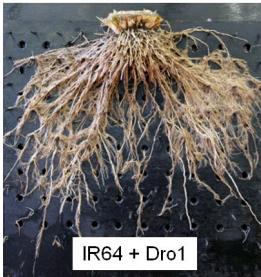
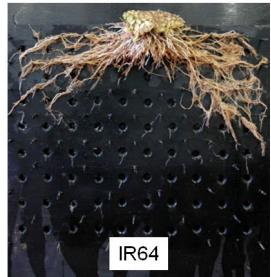


Thicker and shorter needles

Acclimation to warming



Advanced phenology

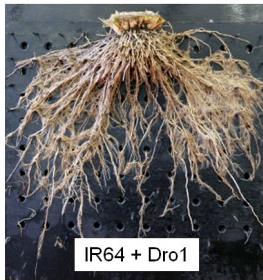
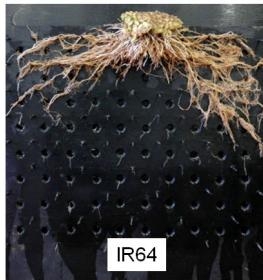


Growing deeper roots



Higher productivity

Acclimation to drought + warming



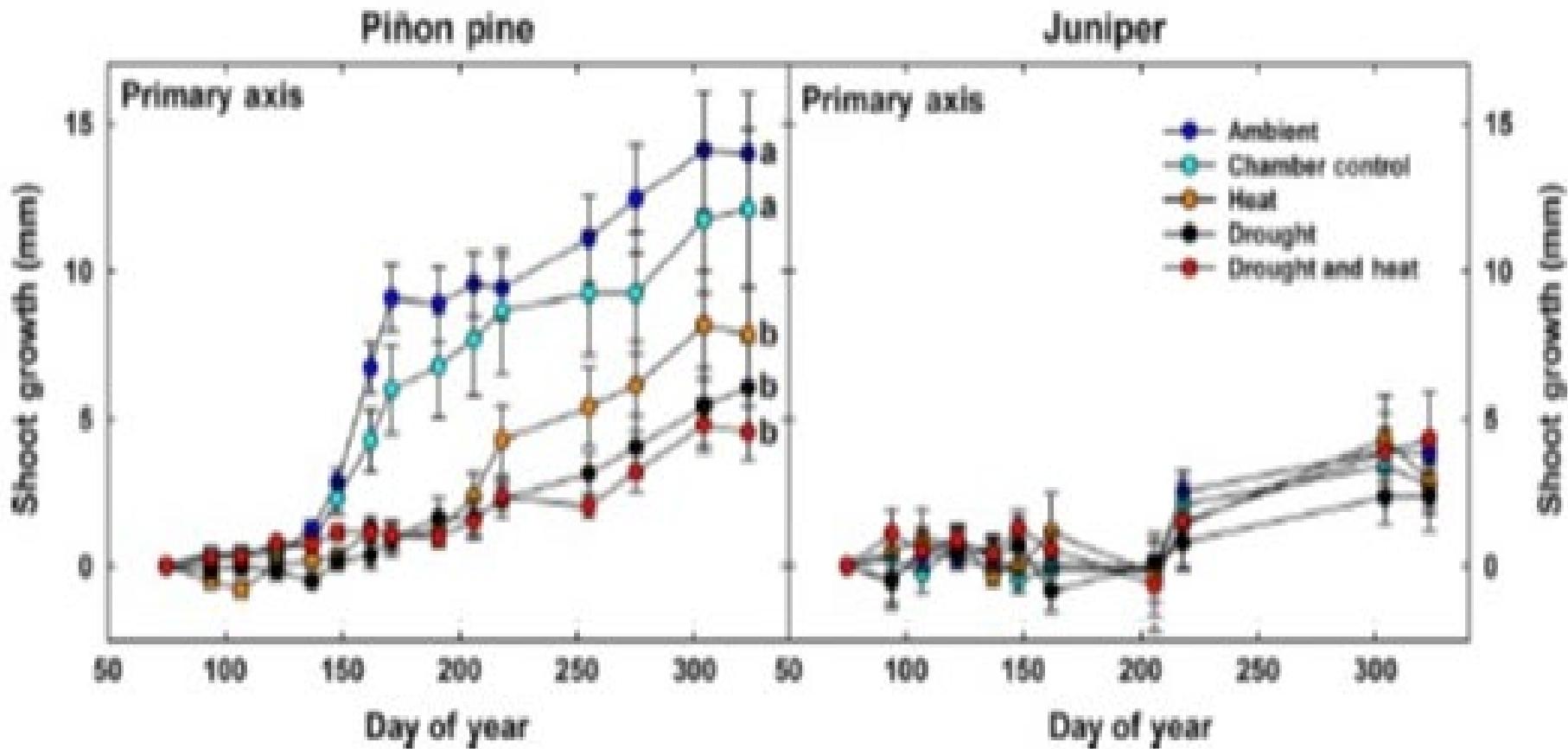
Tree SUrvival and MOrtality experiment: New Mexico in 2100



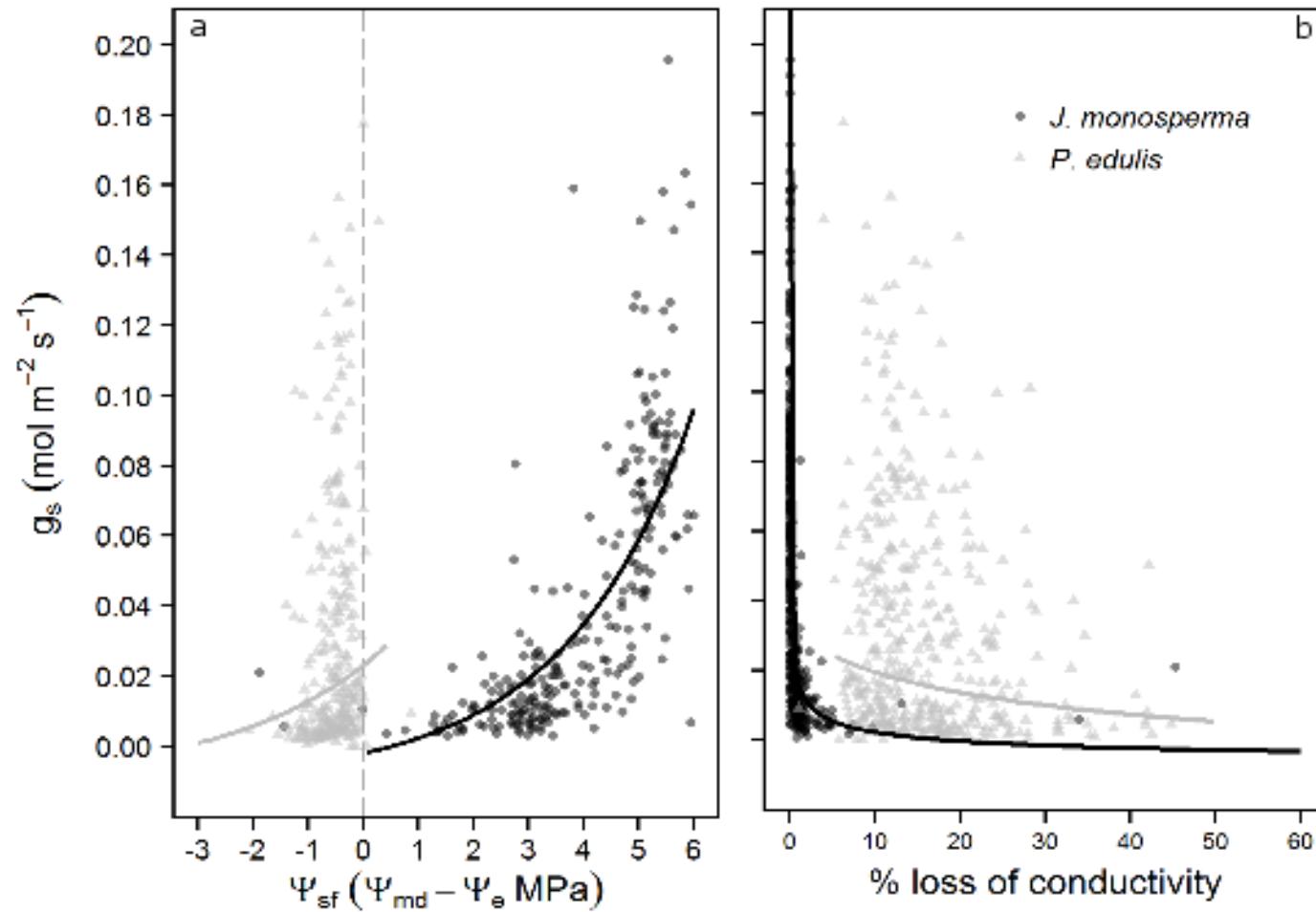
Temperature

	Precipitation	
	Ambient P	Drought
Ambient T		
$\sim +5^\circ\text{C}$		
Ambient T Chamber		

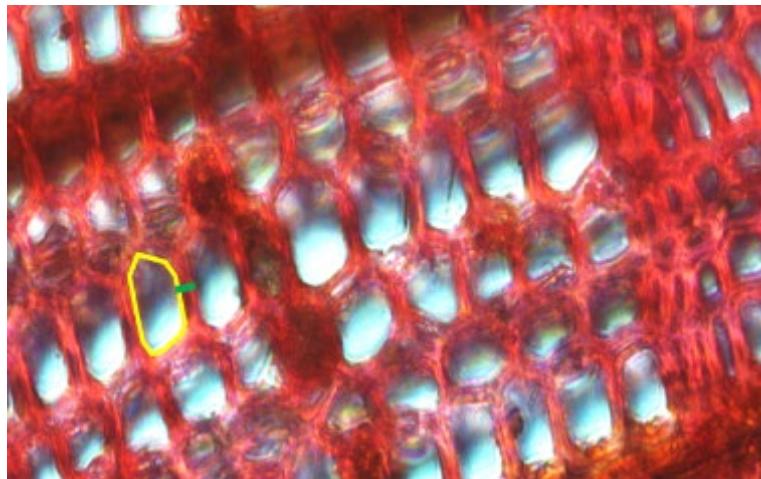
Moisture drives growth; Growth = health



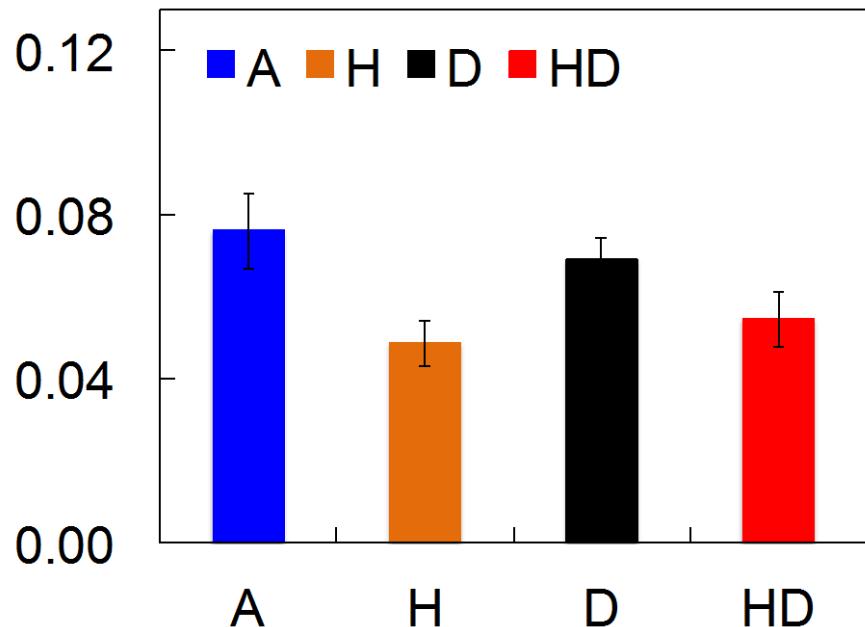
Mortality mechanisms: Hydraulic failure



Reduced hydraulic conductivity under warming

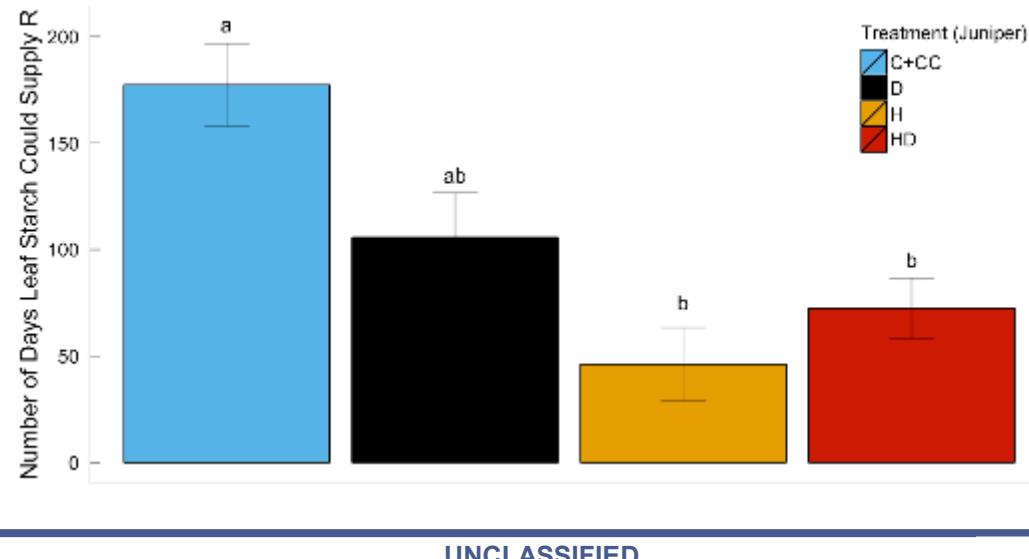
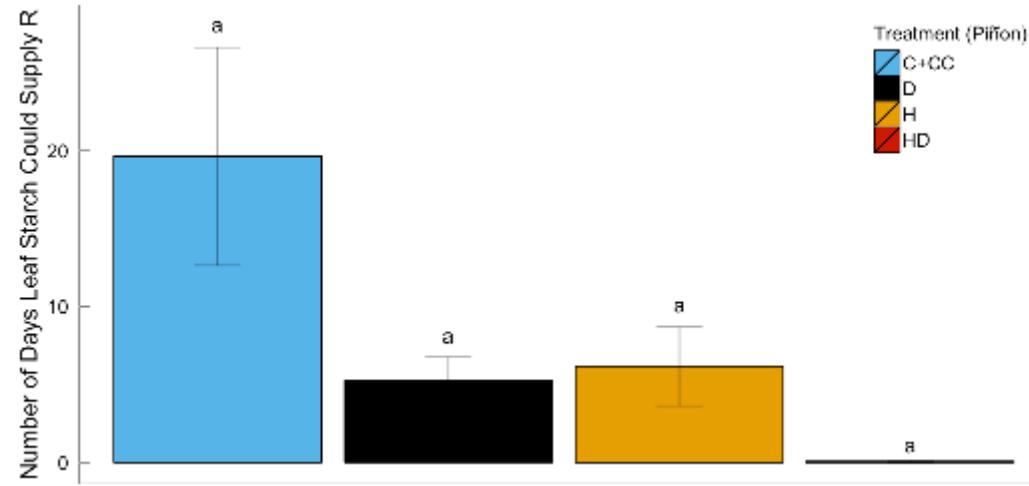


Early-wood tracheids from 2016 growth of a juniper tree (400x on a compound microscope)



Grossiord et al. 2017 PCE

How about carbon starvation?



UNCLASSIFIED

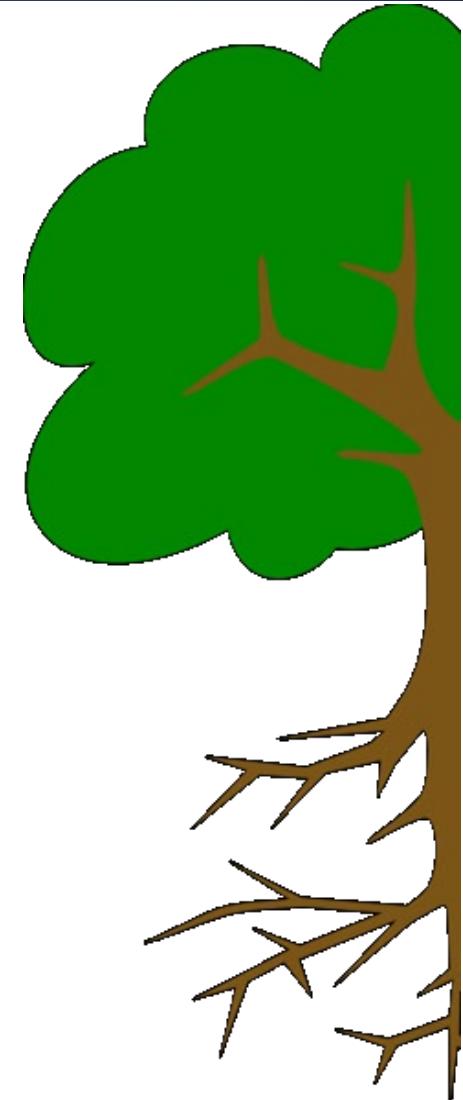
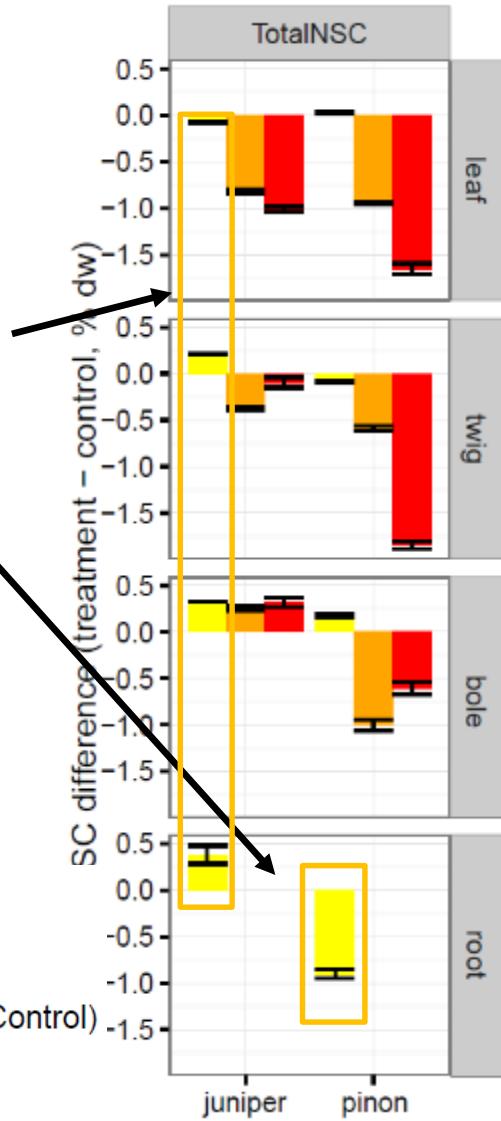
Changes in carbon storage

Drought:

juniper: increase whole-tree NSC

piñon: decrease root NSC

- Drought - Ambient
- Heat - (Chamber Control)
- (Heat + Drought) - (Chamber Control)



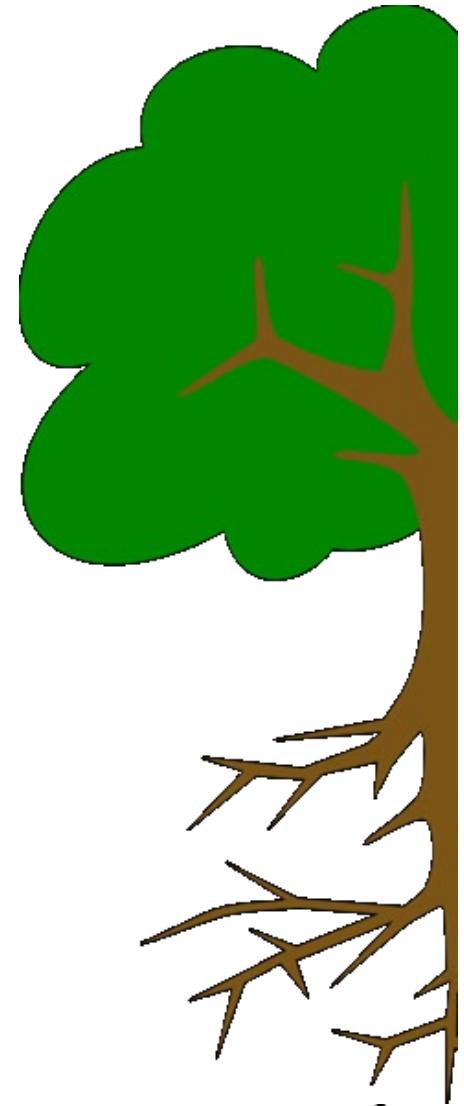
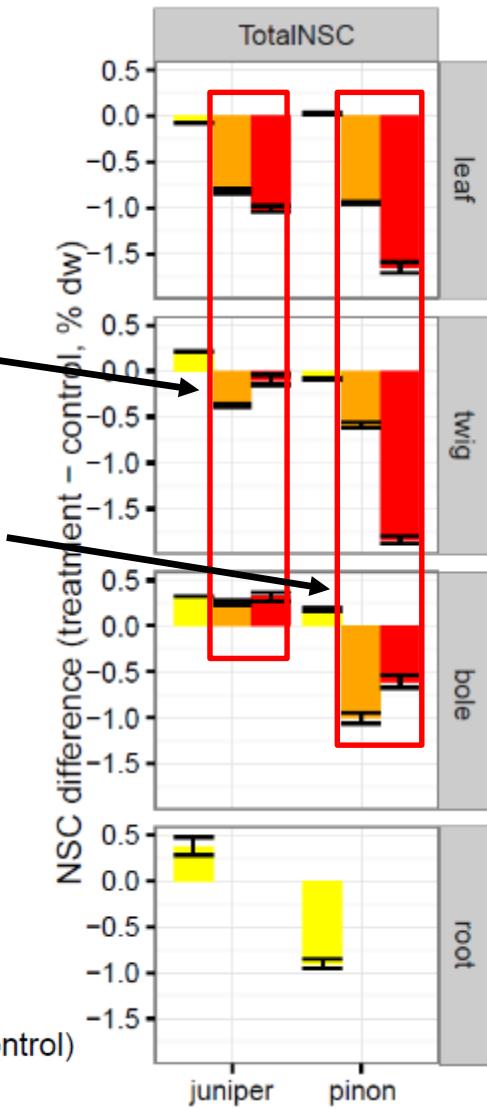
Changes in carbon storage

Heat & Heat + Drought:

juniper: shift allocation from canopy to stem

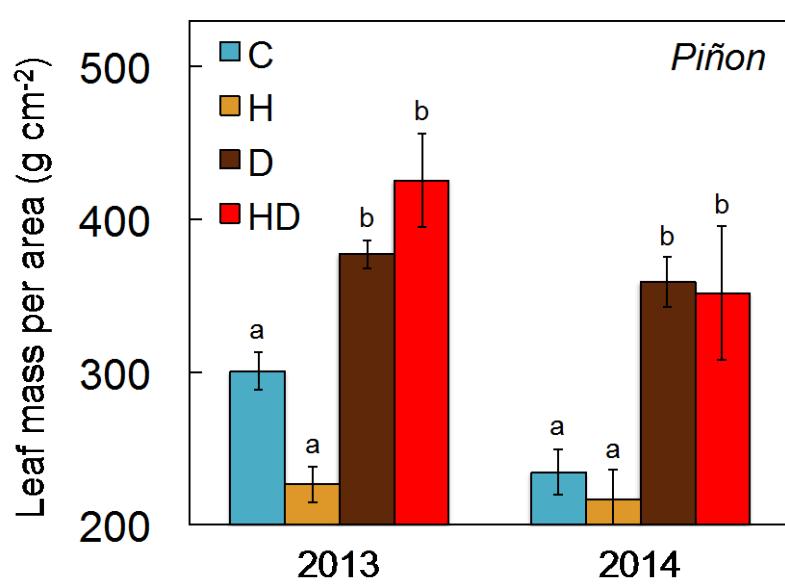
piñon: reduce whole-tree NSC

- Drought - Ambient
- Heat - (Chamber Control)
- (Heat + Drought) - (Chamber Control)

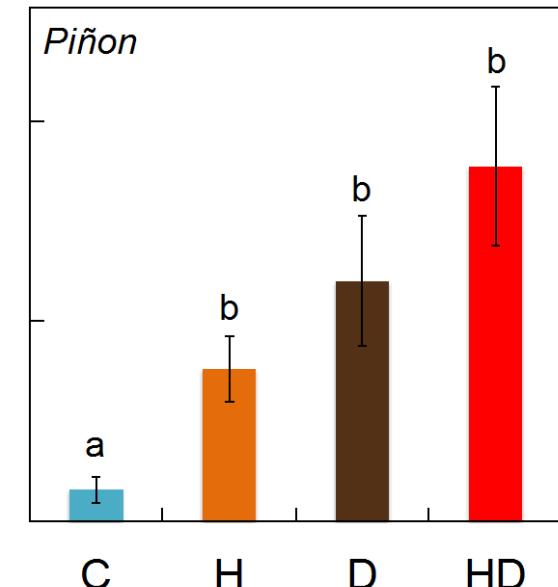


Acclimation: Phenology and foliar structure

Warming and drought induced delayed phenology

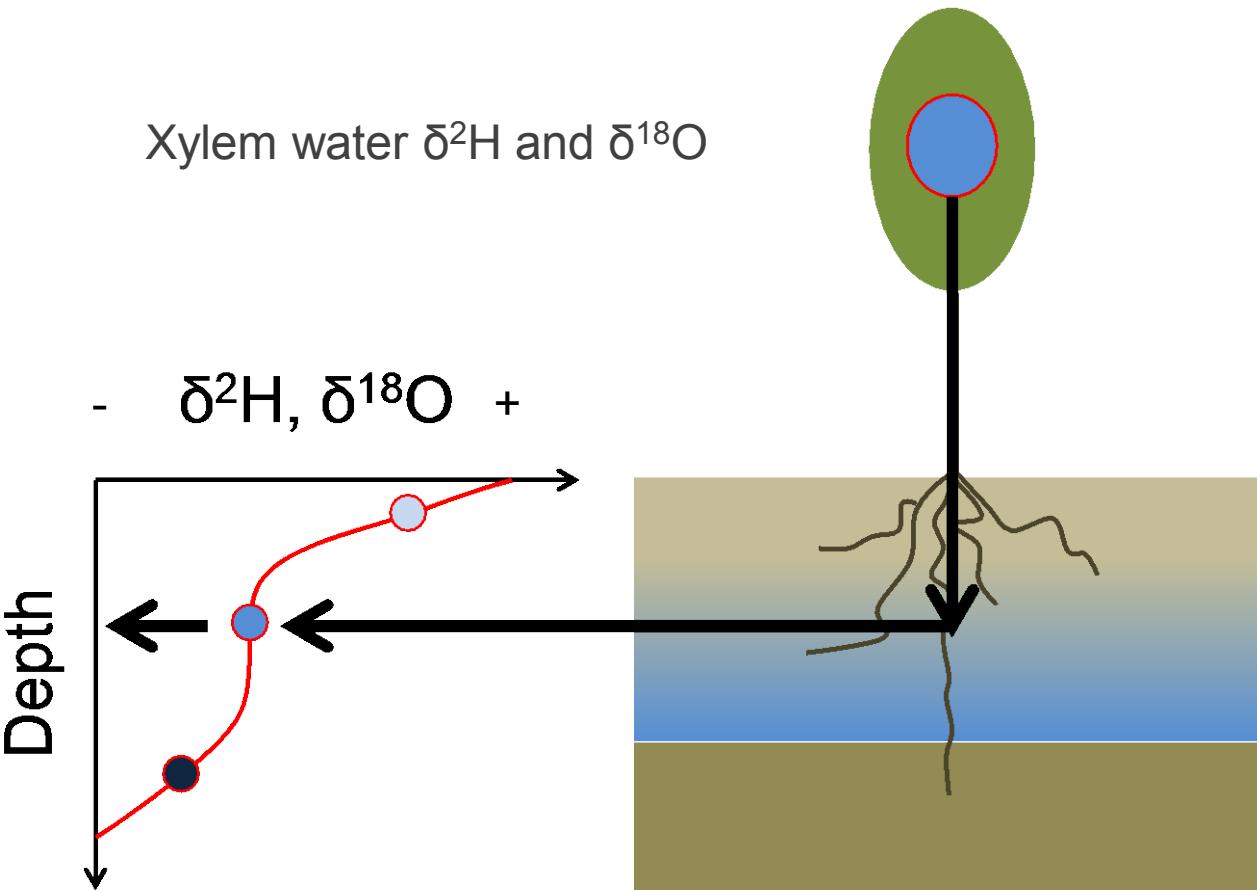


Needle emergence



Drought reduced evaporative surfaces

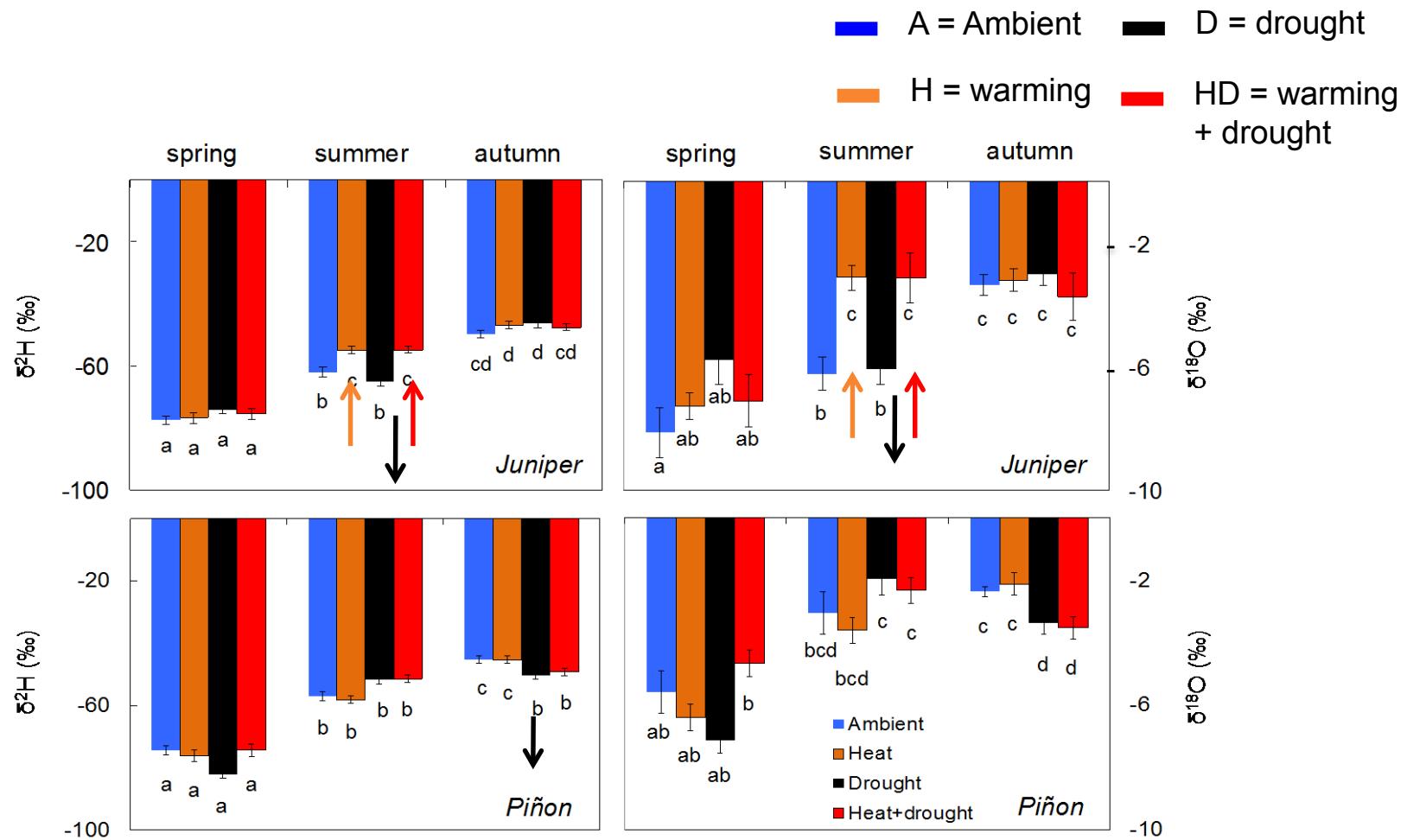
Acclimation of water uptake



Berkeley | DAWSON LAB
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNCLASSIFIED

Acclimation of water uptake



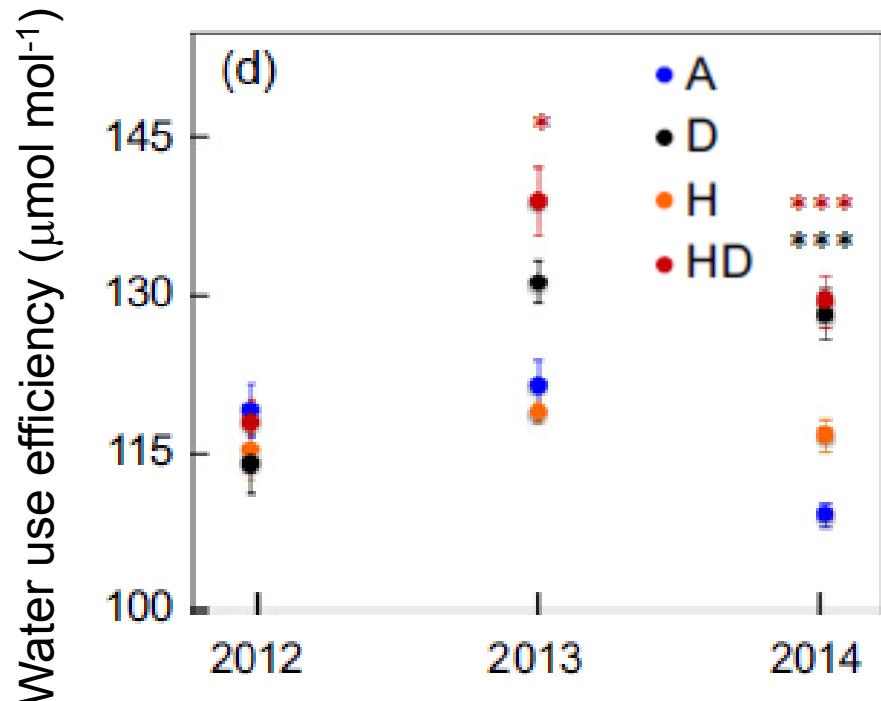
Higher contribution of deeper water sources / uptake

Grossiord et al. 2017 New Phytologist

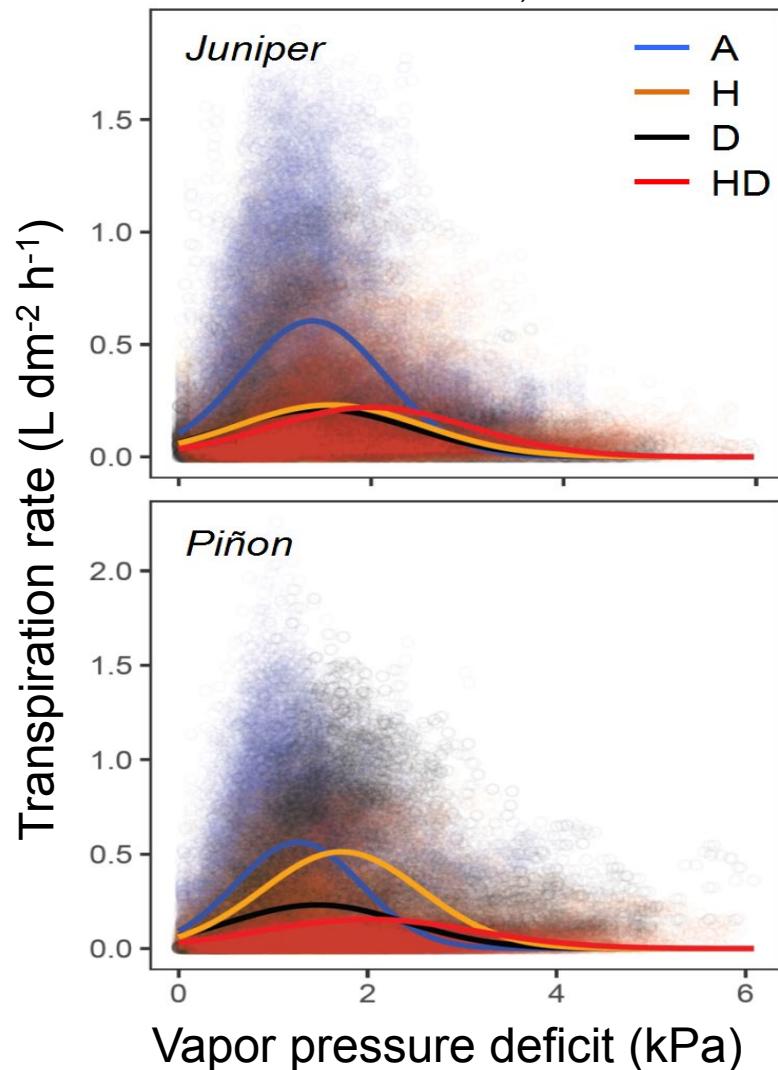
UNCLASSIFIED

Acclimation of water use

Grossiord et al. 2017 J. of Ecology

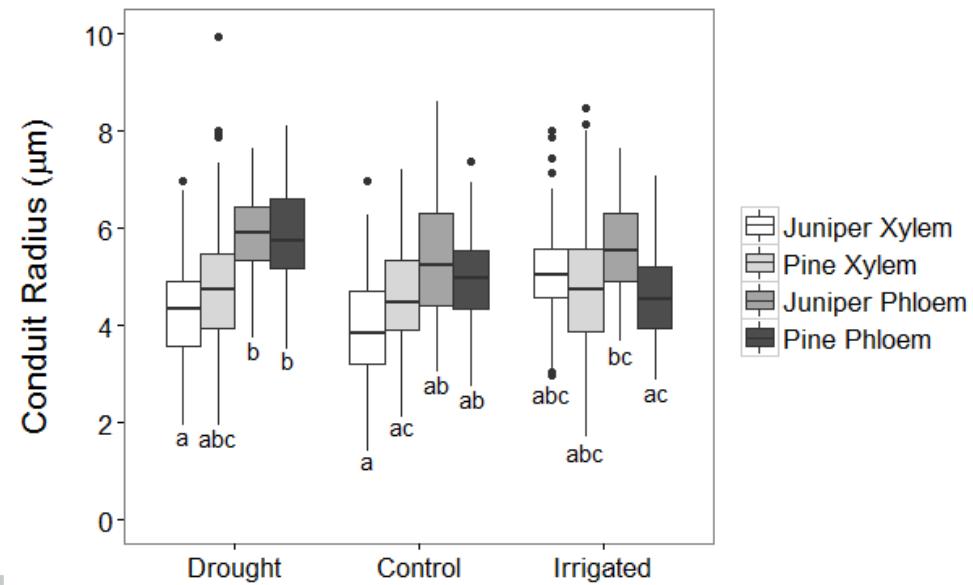
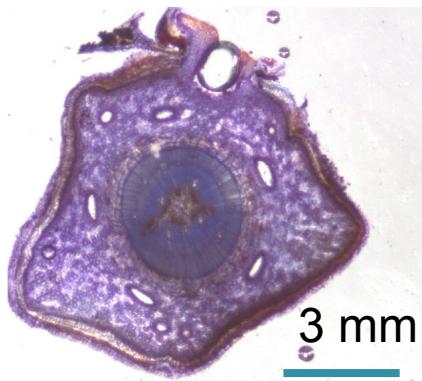
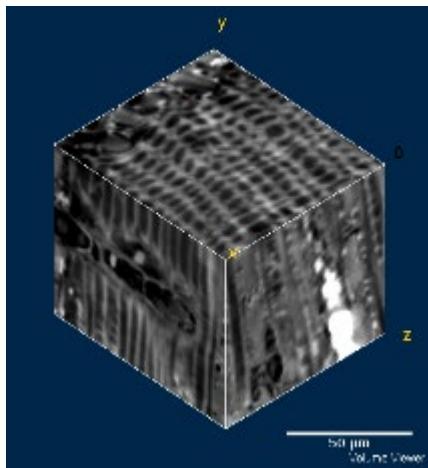


Grossiord et al. 2017 Plant, Cell and Environment



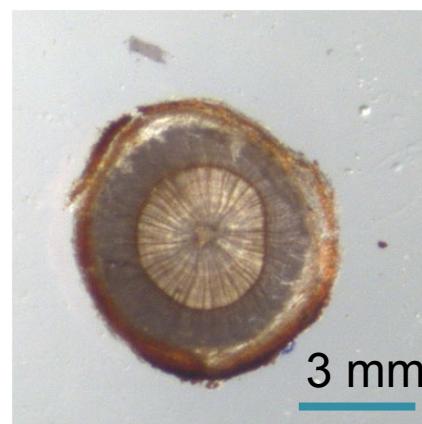
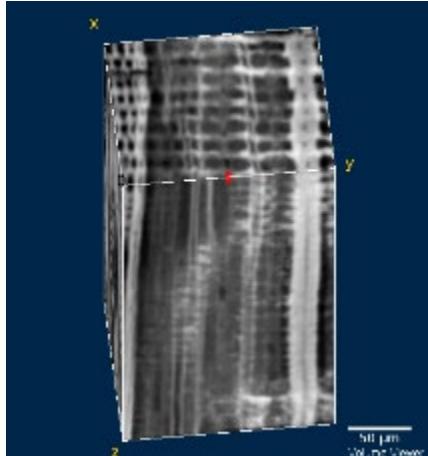
Structural acclimation is slower than physiological

Pinus edulis



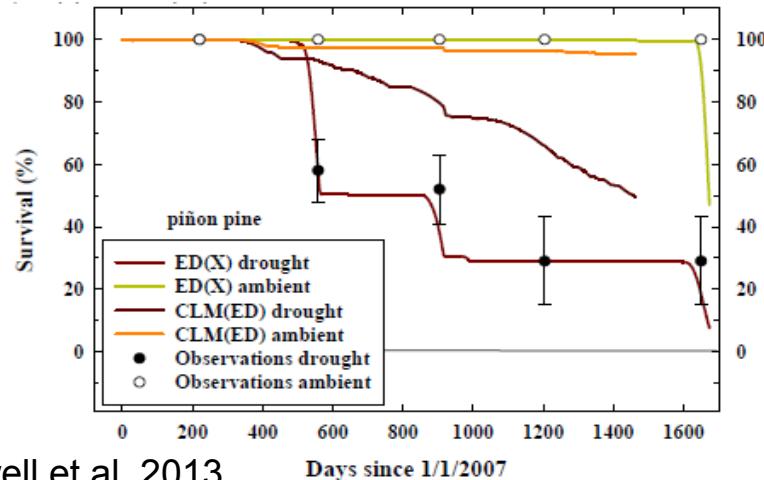
Sevanto et al. 2018 PCE

Juniperus monosperma

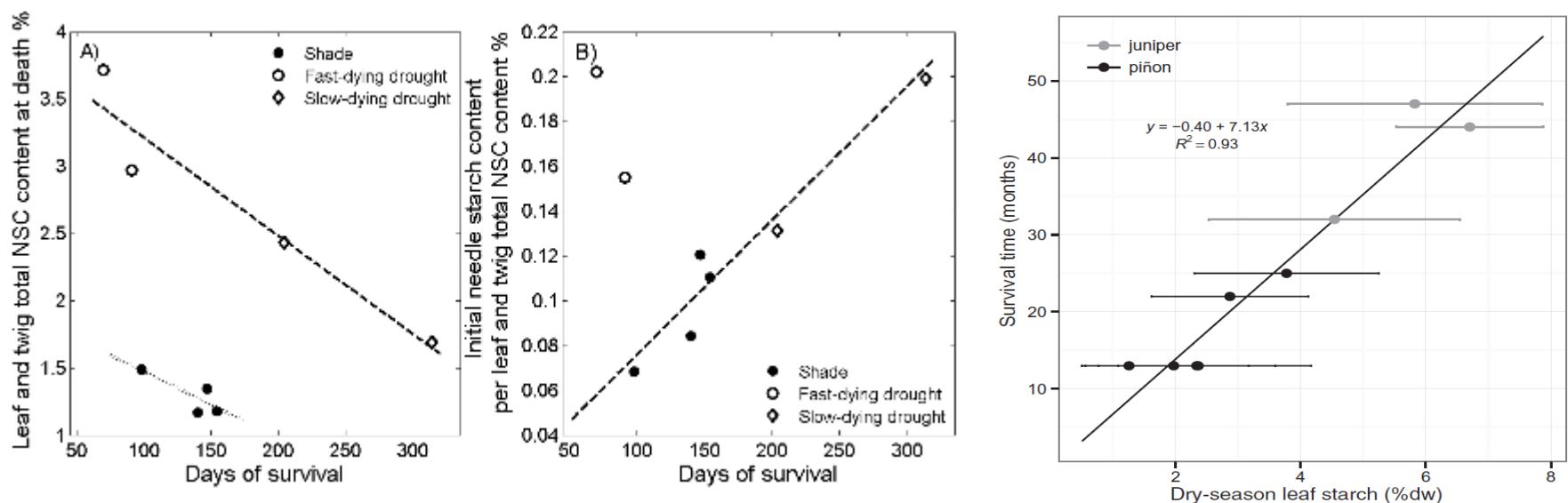


Carbohydrate transport capacity increases under drought in a desiccation avoiding species

Variability in survival time of individuals is a major modeling challenge



McDowell et al. 2013

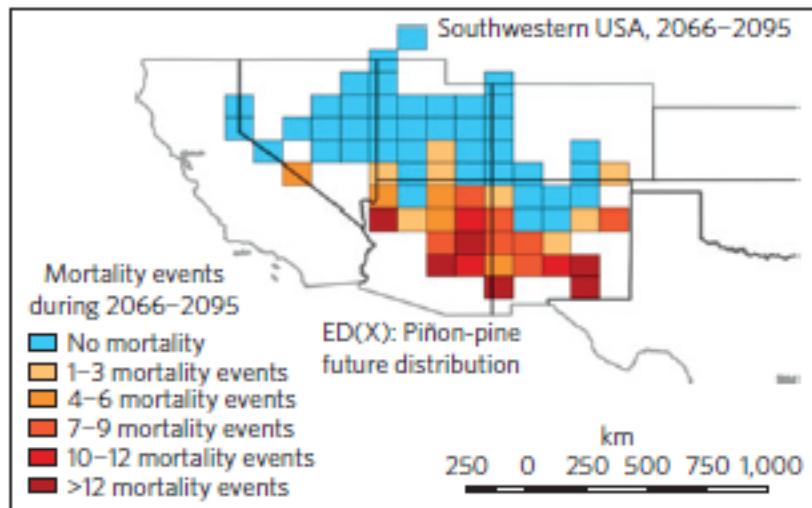
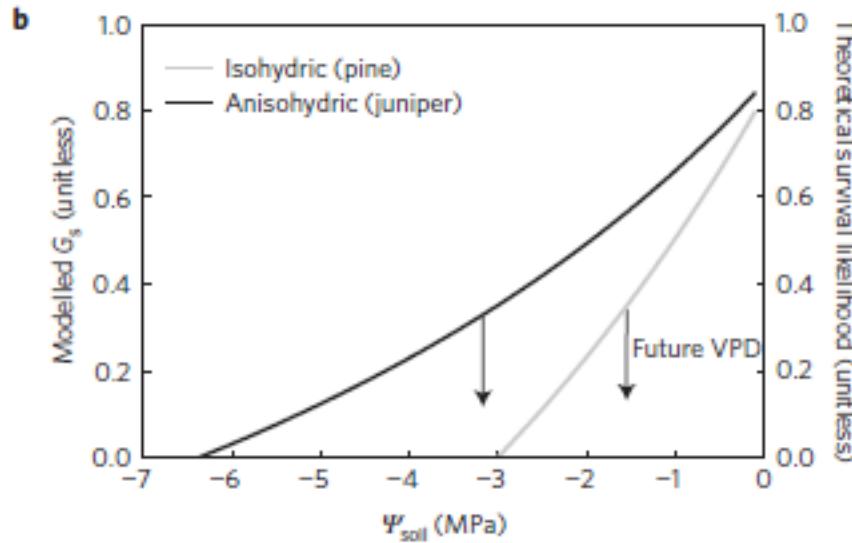
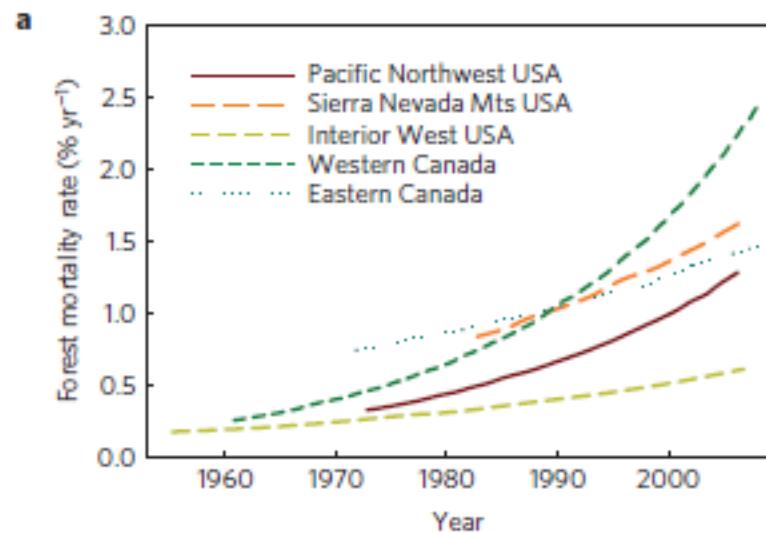


Sevanto et al. 2014 Plant, Cell and Environment

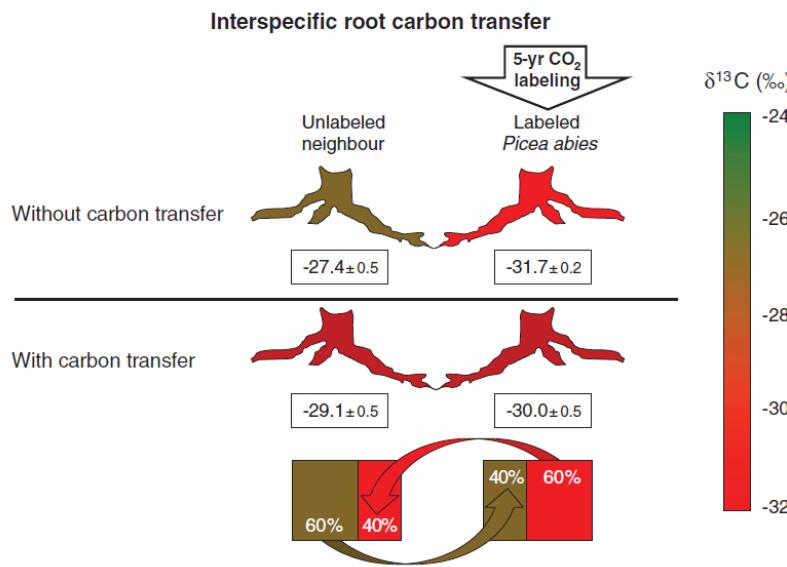
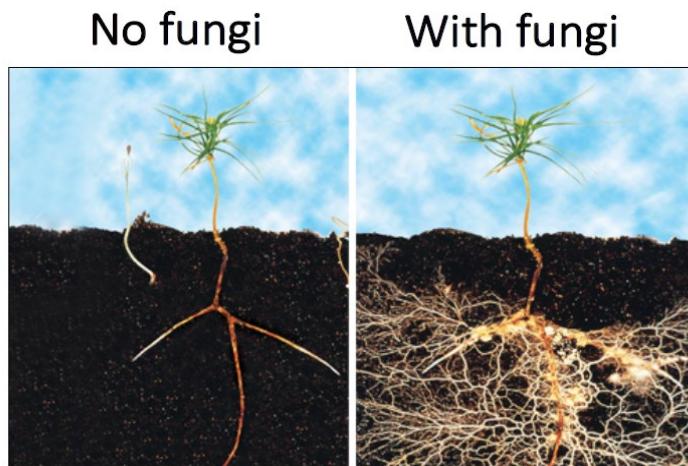
Dickman et al. 2014 Plant, Cell and Environment

UNCLASSIFIED

What is the destiny of PJ?



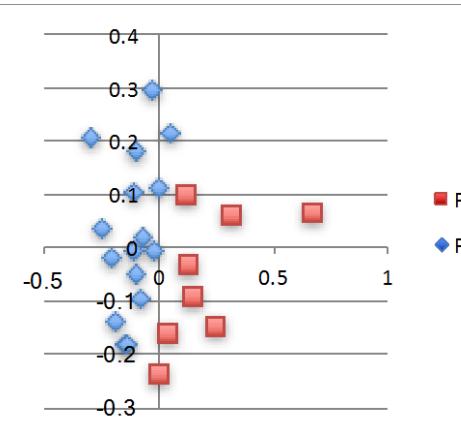
Maybe your support team matters most?



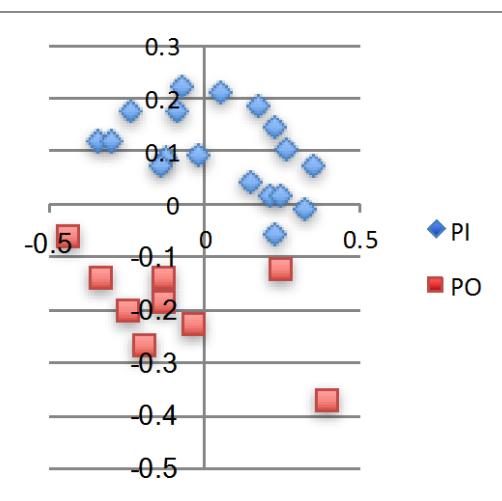
UNCLASSIFIED

PIED is not the same as PIPO

Fungi



Bacteria



Microbial associates affect drought tolerance in piñon pine

