

Are Plants Using Less Water These Days?

A photograph of a forest in winter, with snow on the ground and bare trees. Several tree trunks are visible, some with scientific equipment attached. The equipment includes white boxes, blue tubes, and brown paper bags. The scene is dimly lit, suggesting an overcast day.

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The increasing importance of atmospheric demand for ecosystem water and carbon fluxes

Kimberly A. Novick^{1*}, Darren L. Ficklin², Paul C. Stoy³, A. Christopher Oishi⁶, Shirley A. Papuga⁷, Peter D. Bla Russell L. Scott¹¹, Lixin Wang¹² and Richard P. Phillips¹⁵

Plant responses to increasing CO₂ reduce estimates of climate impacts on drought severity

Abigail L. S. Swann^{a,b,1}, Forrest M. Hoffman^{c,d}, Charles D. Koven^e, and James T. Randerson^f

Geophysical Research Letters

RESEARCH LETTER

10.1002/2017GL072759

Key Points:

- Base flow is consistently declining along the Australian east coast

CO₂-vegetation feedbacks and other climate changes implicated in reducing base flow

Ralph Trancoso^{1,2} , Joshua R. Larsen^{1,3} , Tim R. McVicar^{4,5} , Stuart R. Phinn¹ and Clive A. McAlpine¹

Intensifying drought eliminates the expected benefits of elevated carbon dioxide for soybean

Sharon B. Gray^{1†}, Orla Dermody¹, Stephanie P. Klein^{1†}, Anna M. Locke^{1†}, Justin M. McGrath¹, Rachel E. Paul¹, David M. Robertson¹, A. Ainsworth^{1,2}, Carl

Warm spring reduced carbon cycle impact of the 2012 US summer drought

Sebastian Wolf^{a,b,1}, Trevor F. Keenan^{c,2}, Joshua B. Fisher^d, Dennis D. Baldocchi^a, Ankur R. Desai^e, Andrew D. Richardson^f, Russell L. Scott^g, Beverly E. Law^h, Marcy E. Litvakⁱ, Nathaniel A. Brunsell^j, Wouter Peters^{k,l}, and Ingrid T. van der Laan-Luijkx^k

Global Change Biology (2016), doi: 10.1111/gcb.13428

Well are they?

Relationships between individual-tree mortality and water-balance variables indicate positive trends in water stress-induced tree mortality across North America

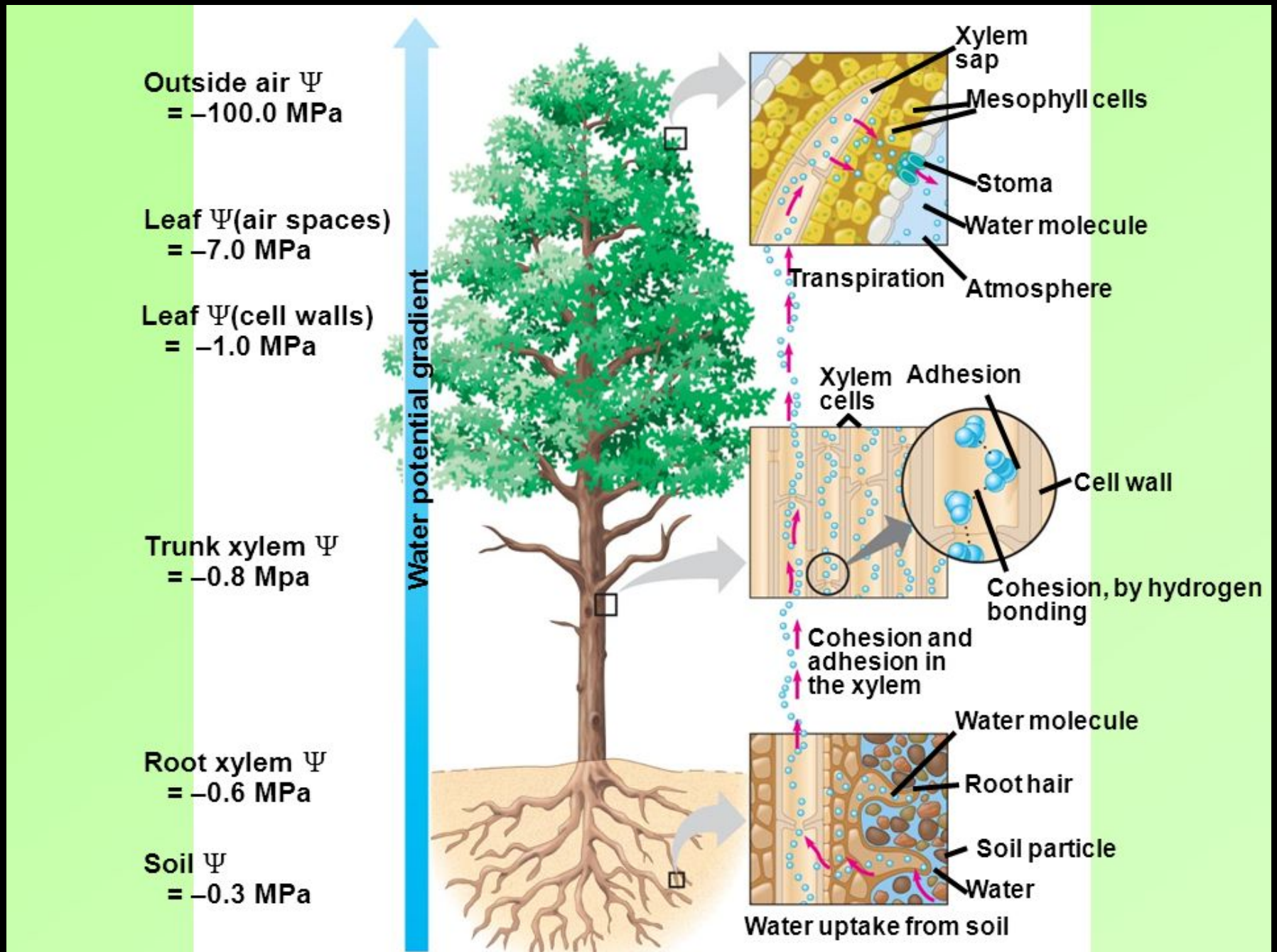
RNER A. KURZ² and NICHOLAS C. COOPS¹

Global Change Biology (2017) 23, 1140–1151, doi: 10.1111/gcb.13439

Stomatal response to humidity and CO₂ implicated in recent decline in US evaporation

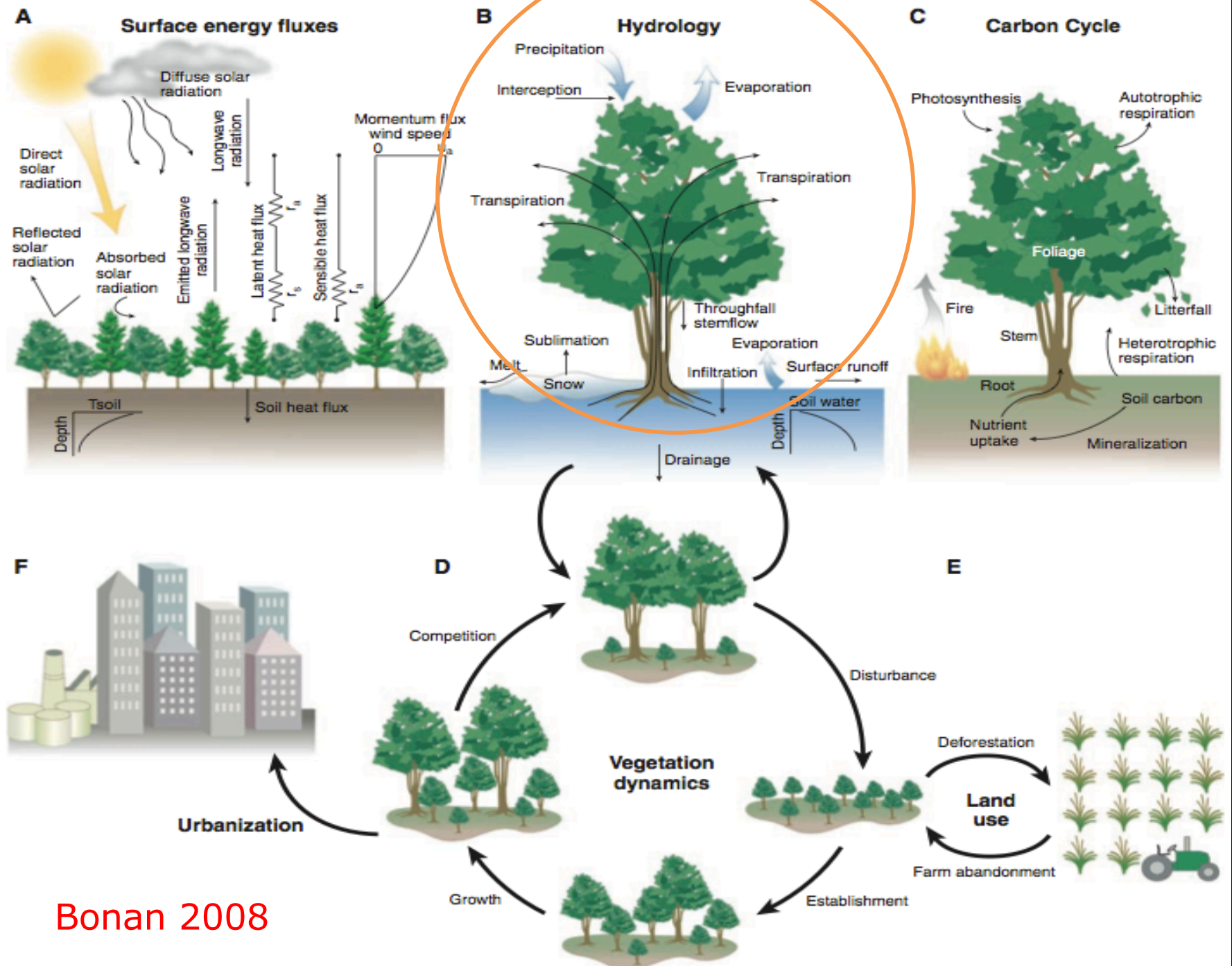
ANGELA J. RIGDEN and GUIDO D. SALVUCCI

Department of Earth and Environment, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215, USA



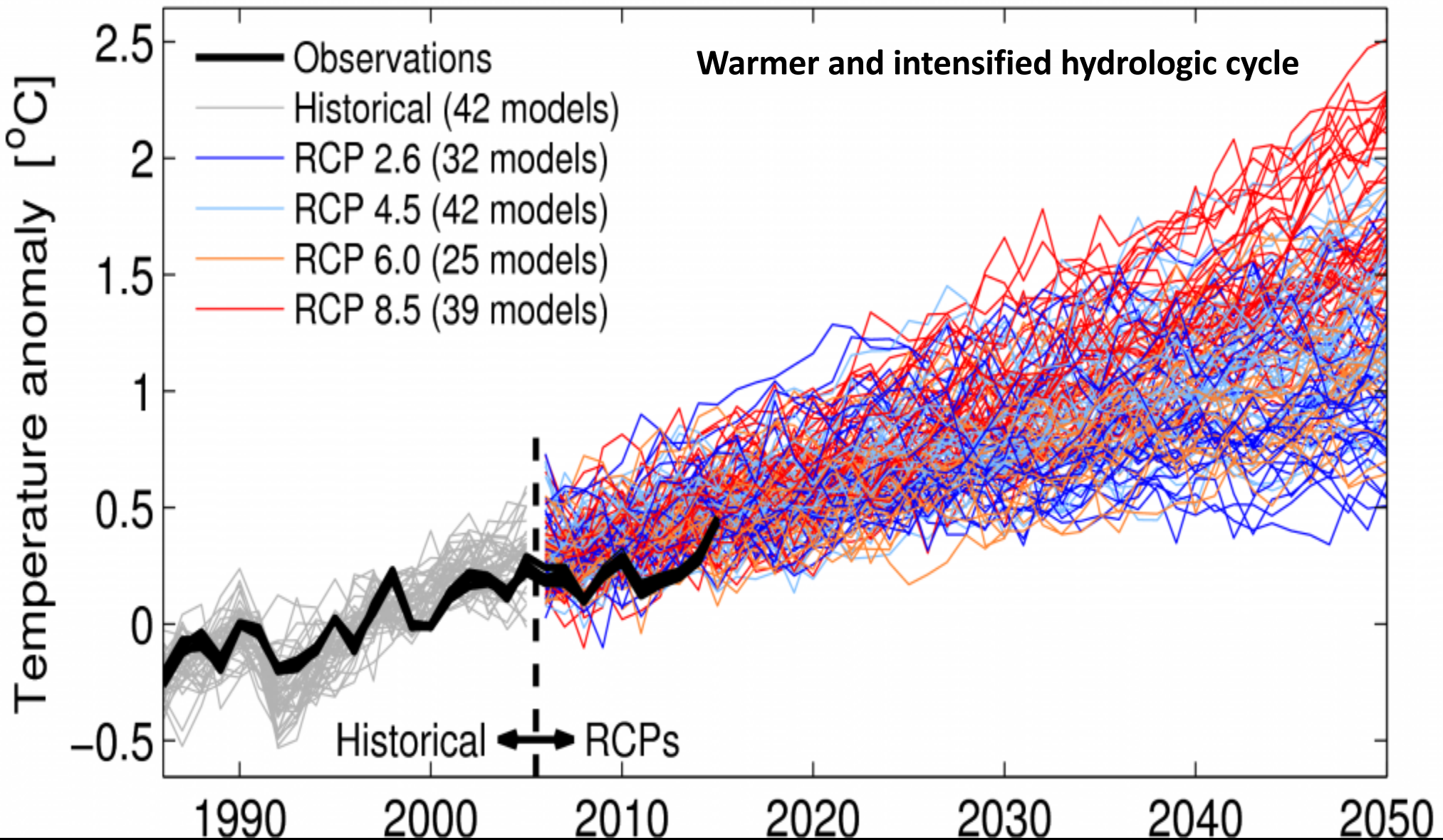
<https://www.emaze.com/@AWQQQLQIL/Transpiration>

Forests in Flux



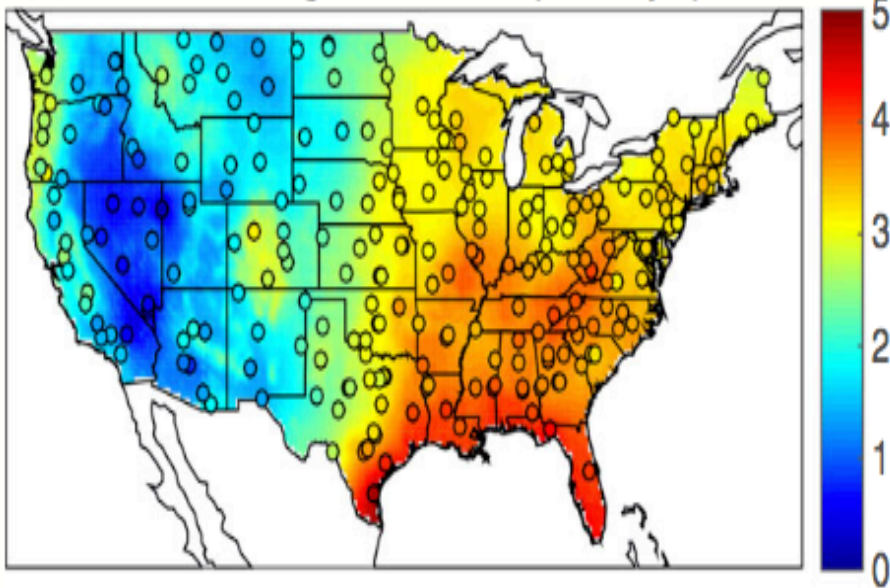
Bonan 2008

Global mean temperature near-term projections relative to 1986–2005

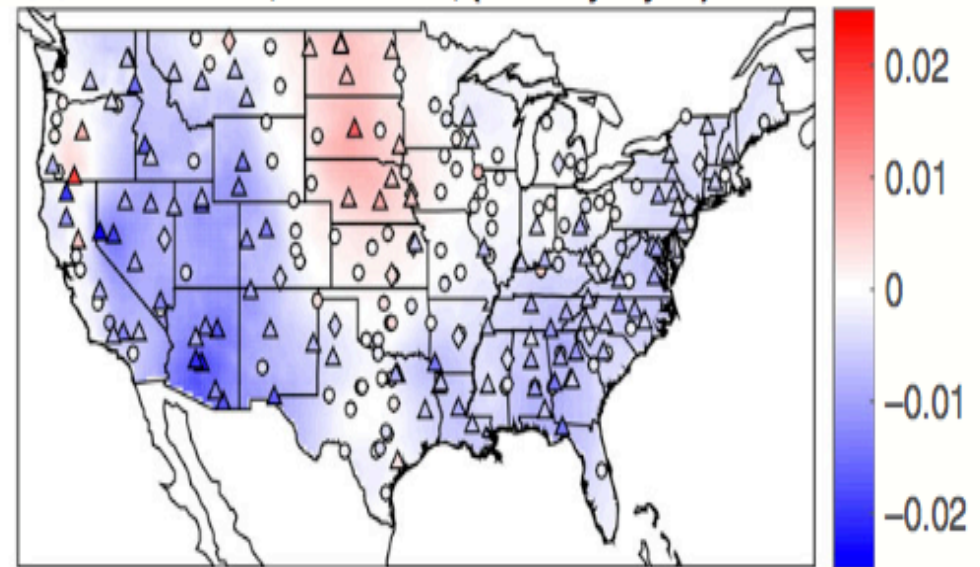


Recent trends in U.S. evapotranspiration show both, driven by changes in surface

(a) Climatological JJAS ET (mm day^{-1})



(b) ET trend, 1961–2014, ($\text{mm day}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)



Rigden and Salvucci, 2017

Plant transpiration ~60% of global terrestrial water flux (Wei et al., 2017)!

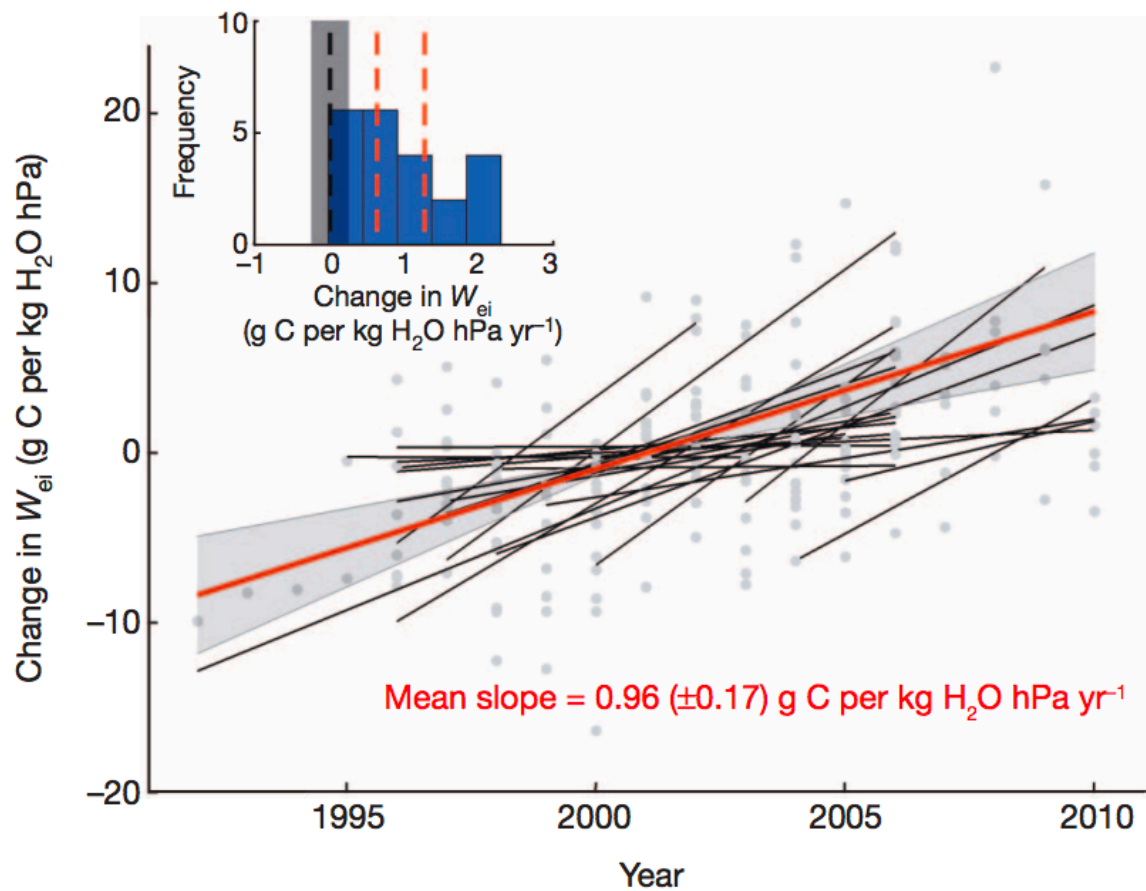
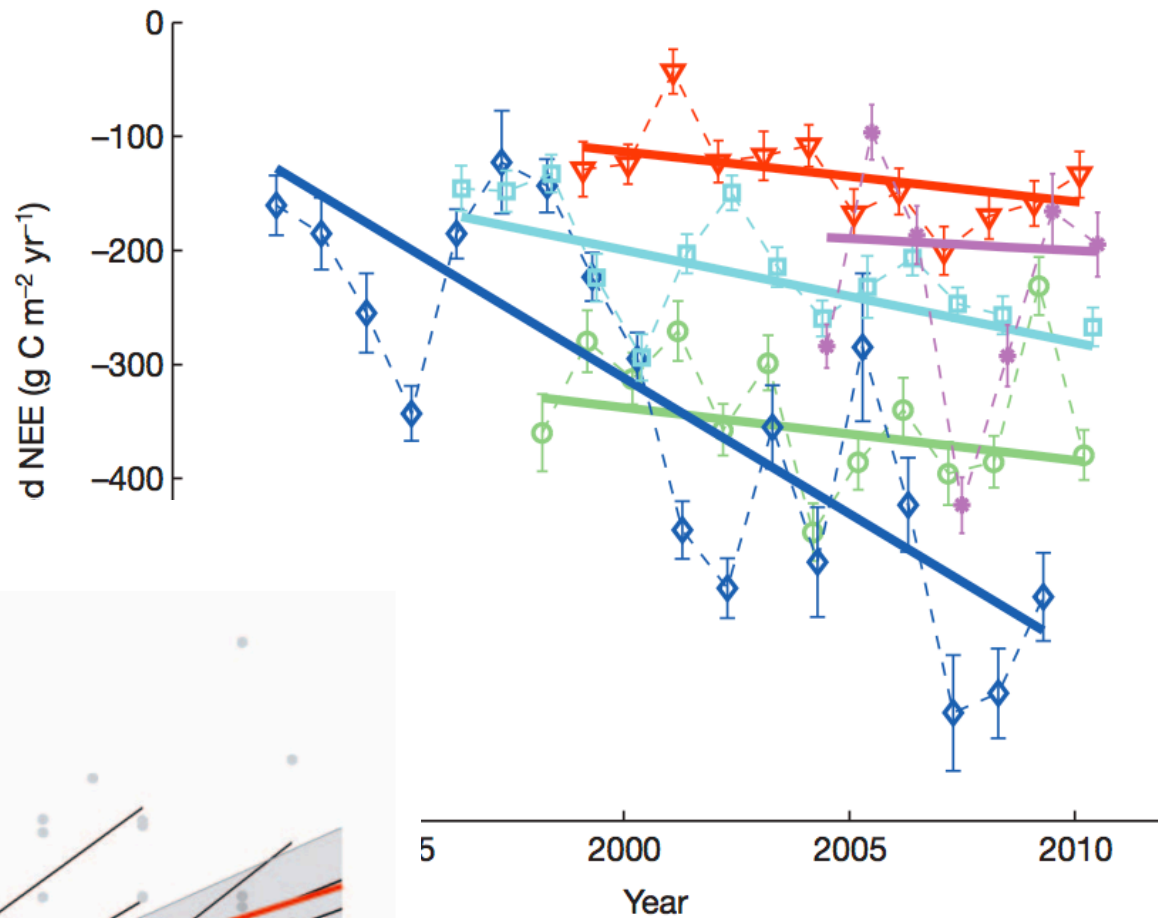
SO:

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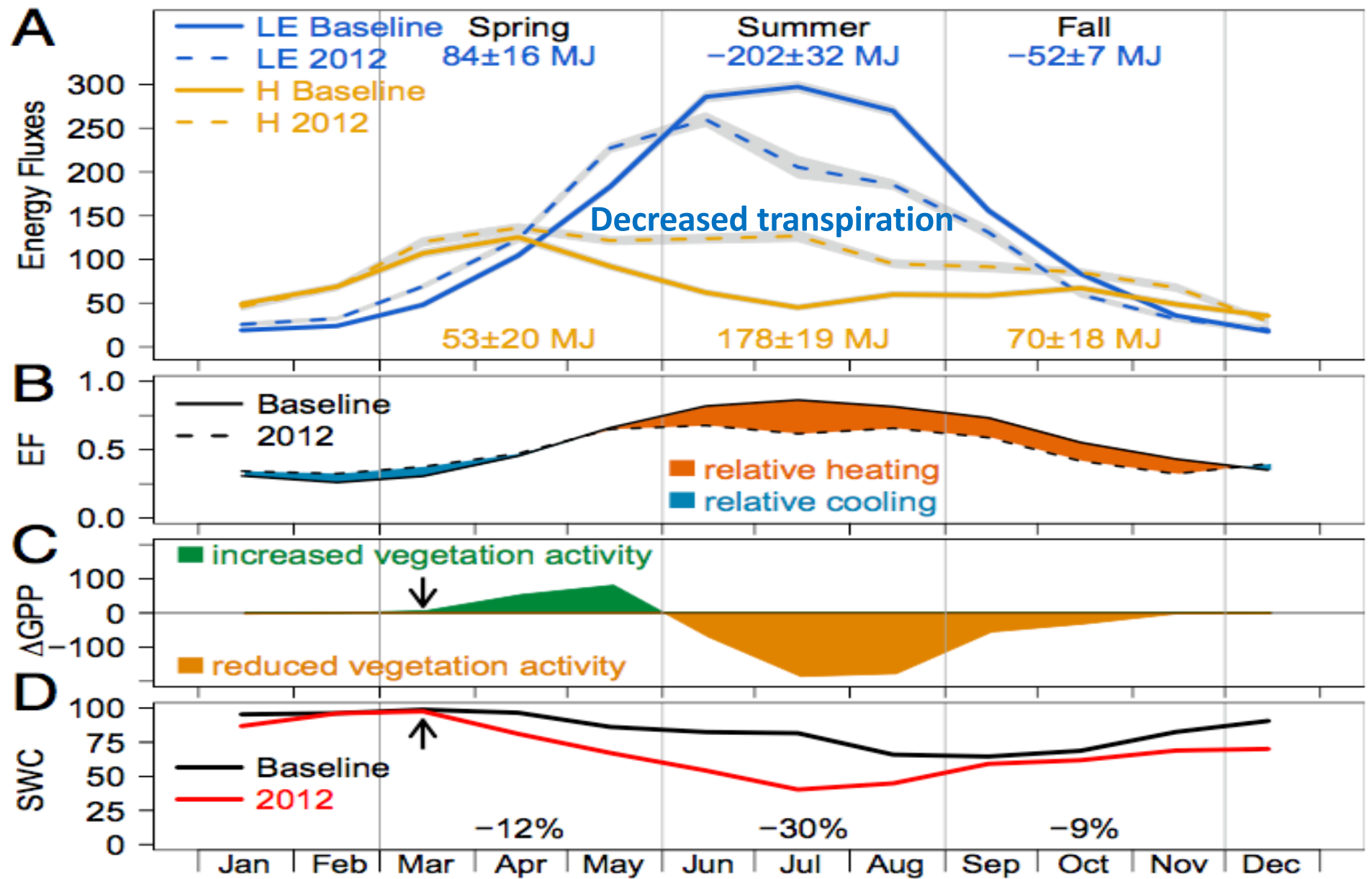
Or in the future?

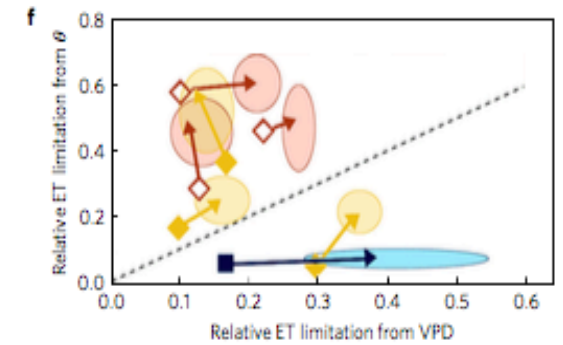
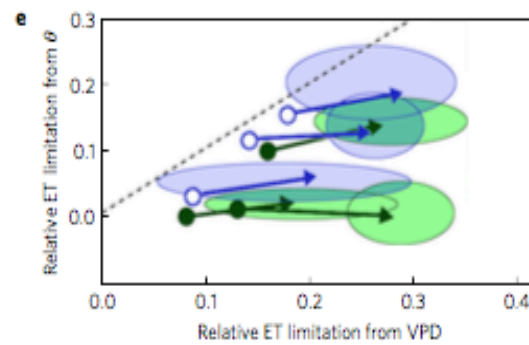
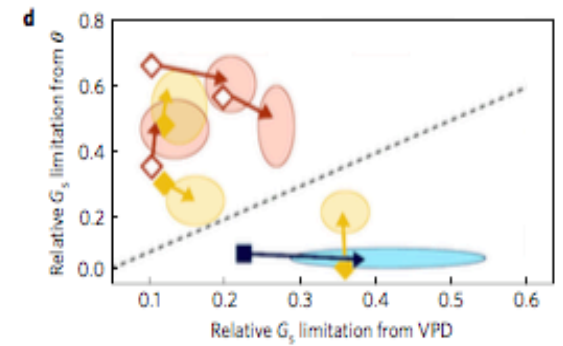
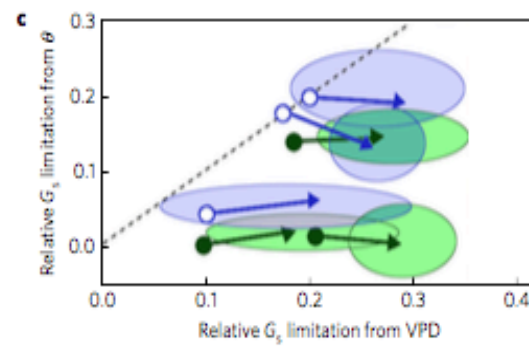
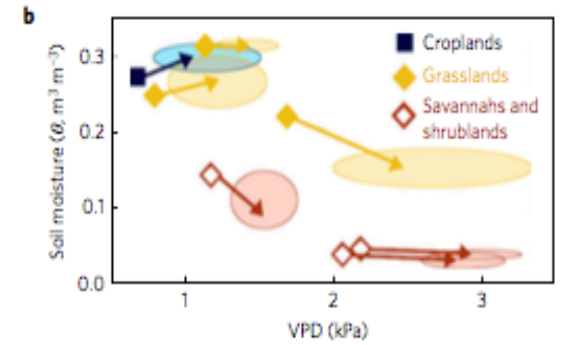
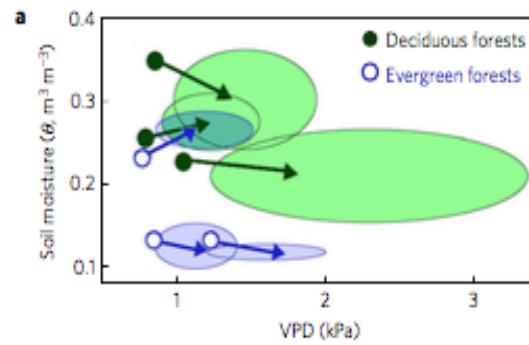
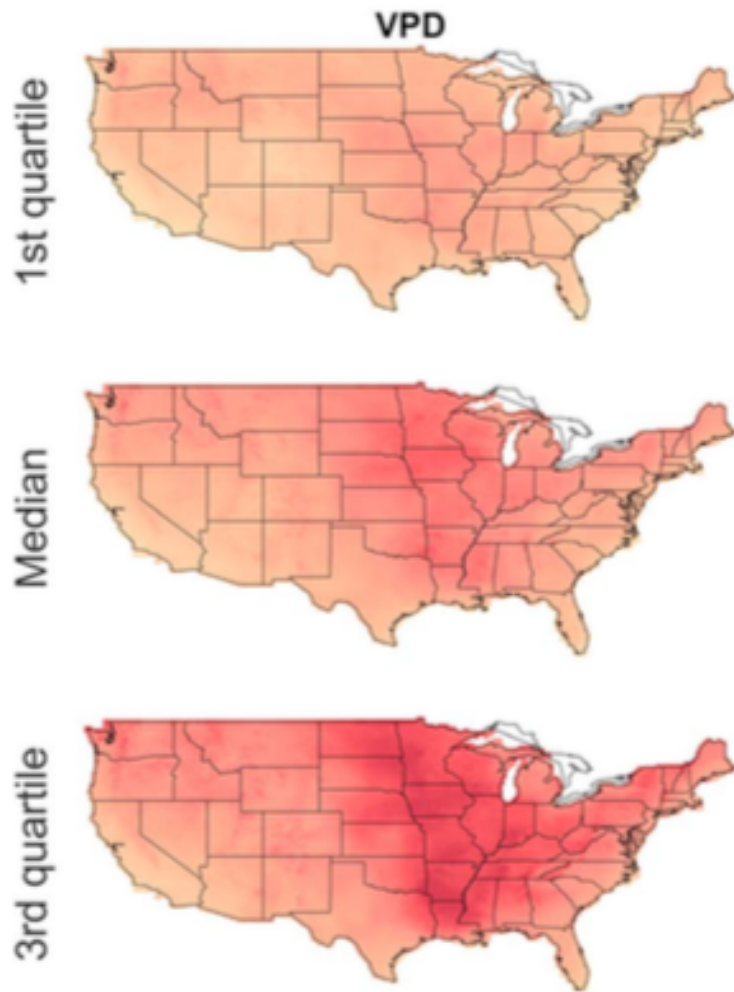
YES

- Higher CO₂ means less need to keep stomata open
 - Evidence: *Increasing water use efficiency*
- Increased atmospheric demand for moisture in warmer climates leads to stomatal closure
 - Evidence: *Higher vapor pressure deficit*
- Longer growing seasons lead to earlier depletion of plant available water
 - Evidence: *Soil moisture deficiency in summer*



Keenan *et al* 2015



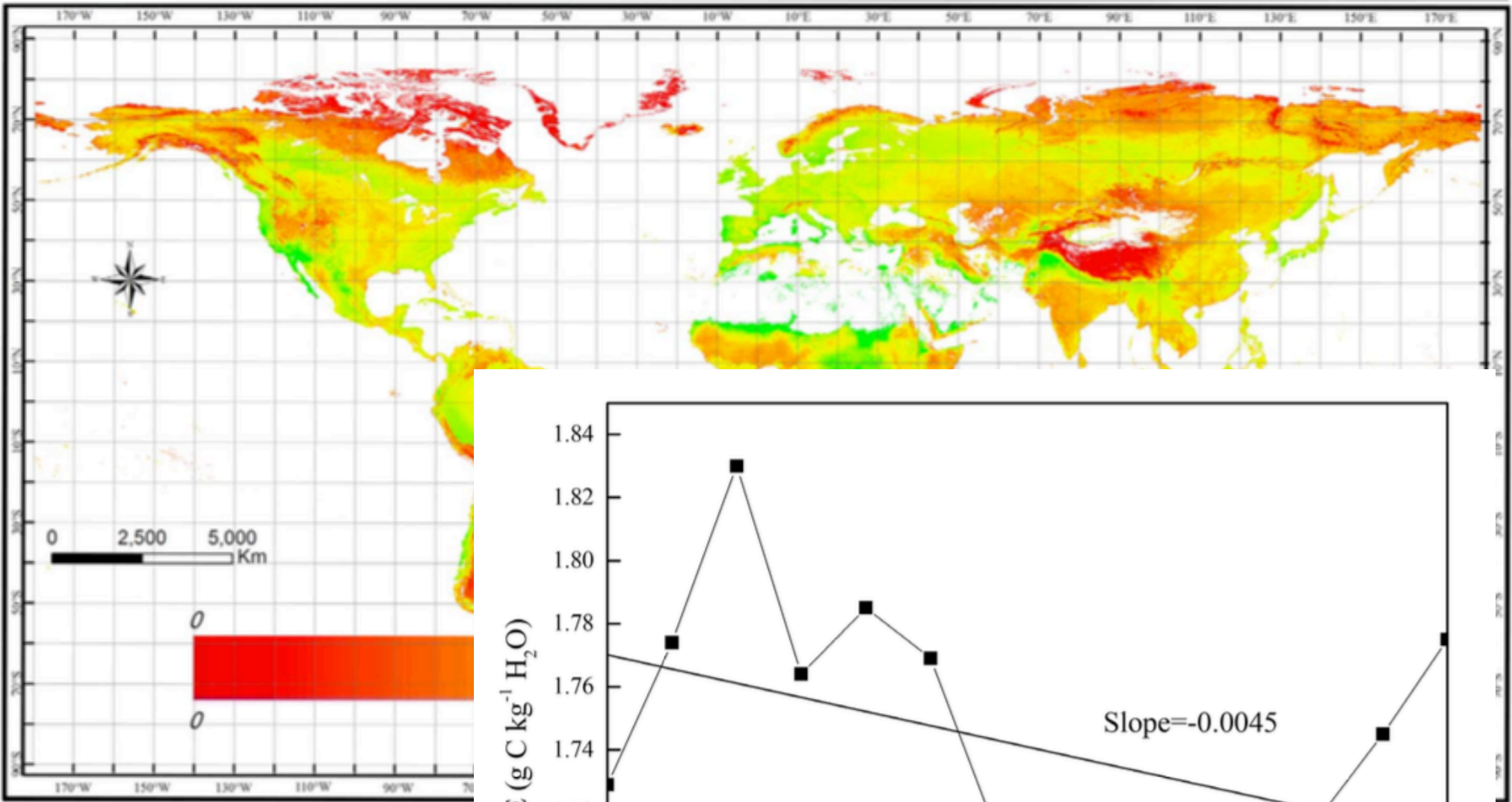


Ficklin and Novick, 2017

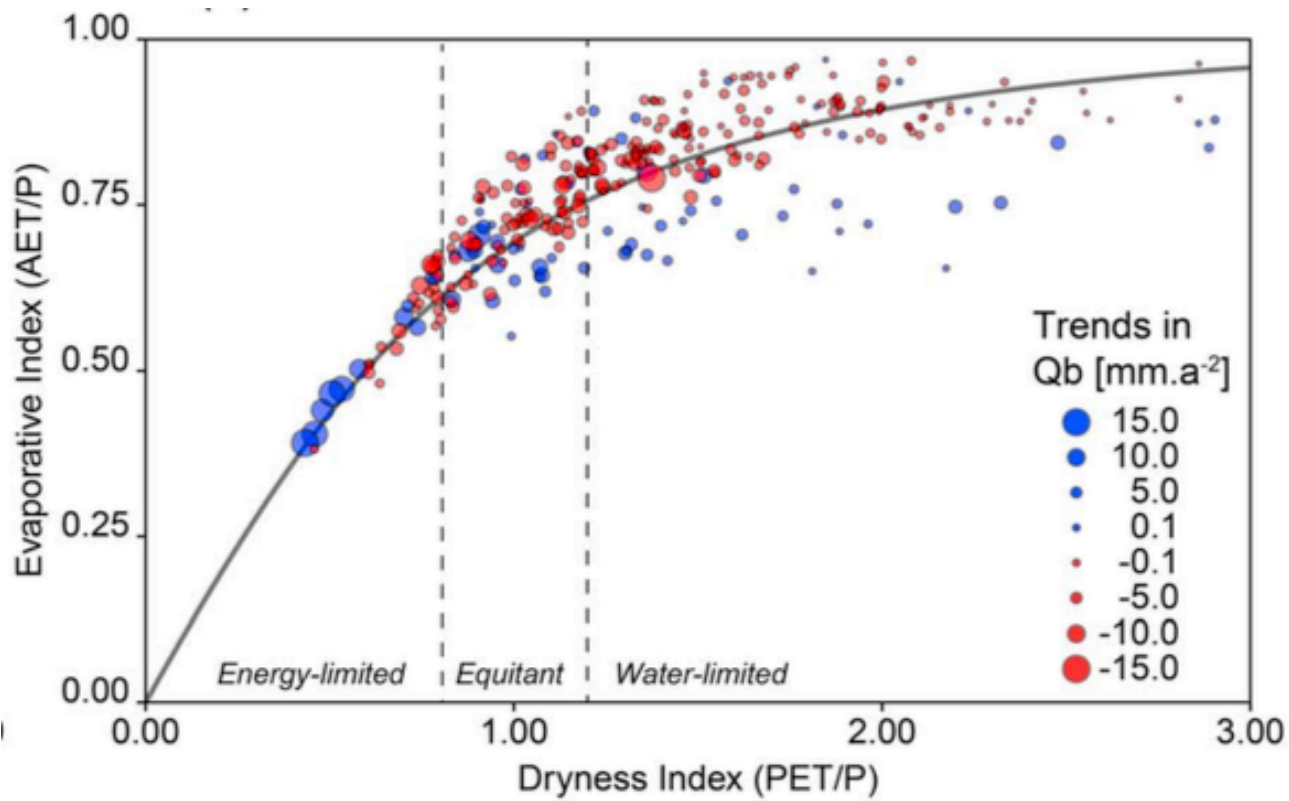
Novick *et al.*, 2016

NO

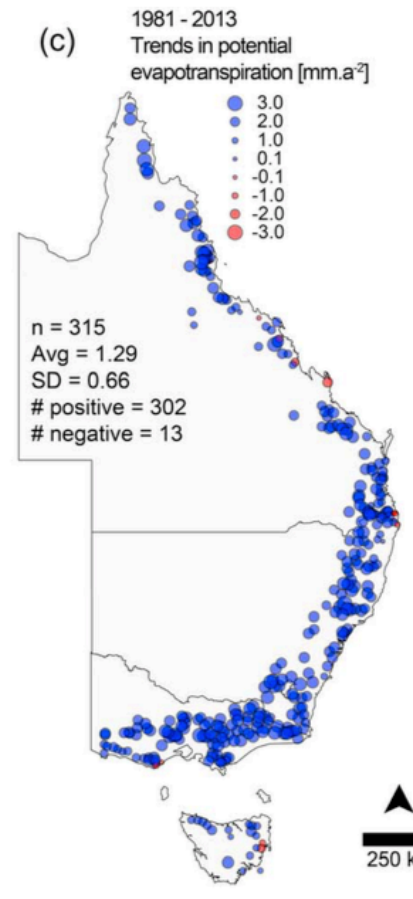
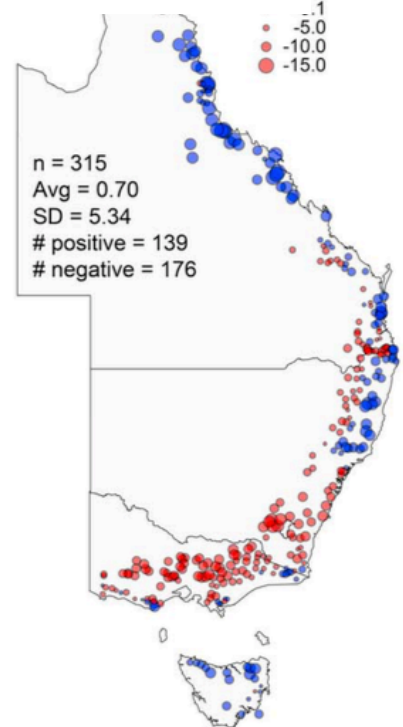
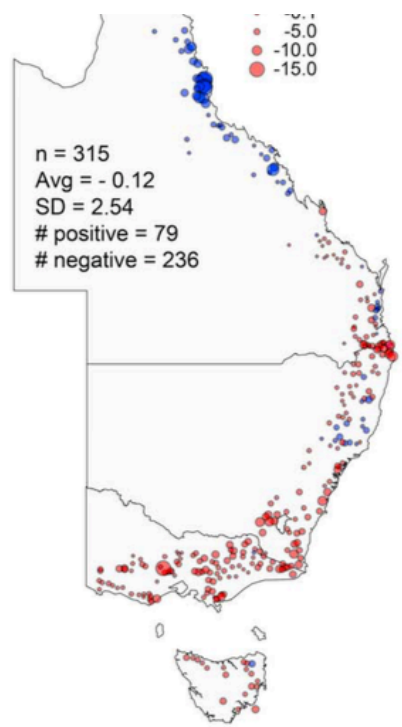
- Higher CO₂ fertilizes growth, plants trade water for carbon to maximize this, and as a result have limited change in stomatal response
 - Evidence: *Increased transpiration, reduced baseflow, decreases in water use efficiency*
- Longer growing seasons leads to longer actively transpiring period
 - Evidence: *Plant phenology shifts, earlier use of soil moisture*



Tang *et al.*, 2014

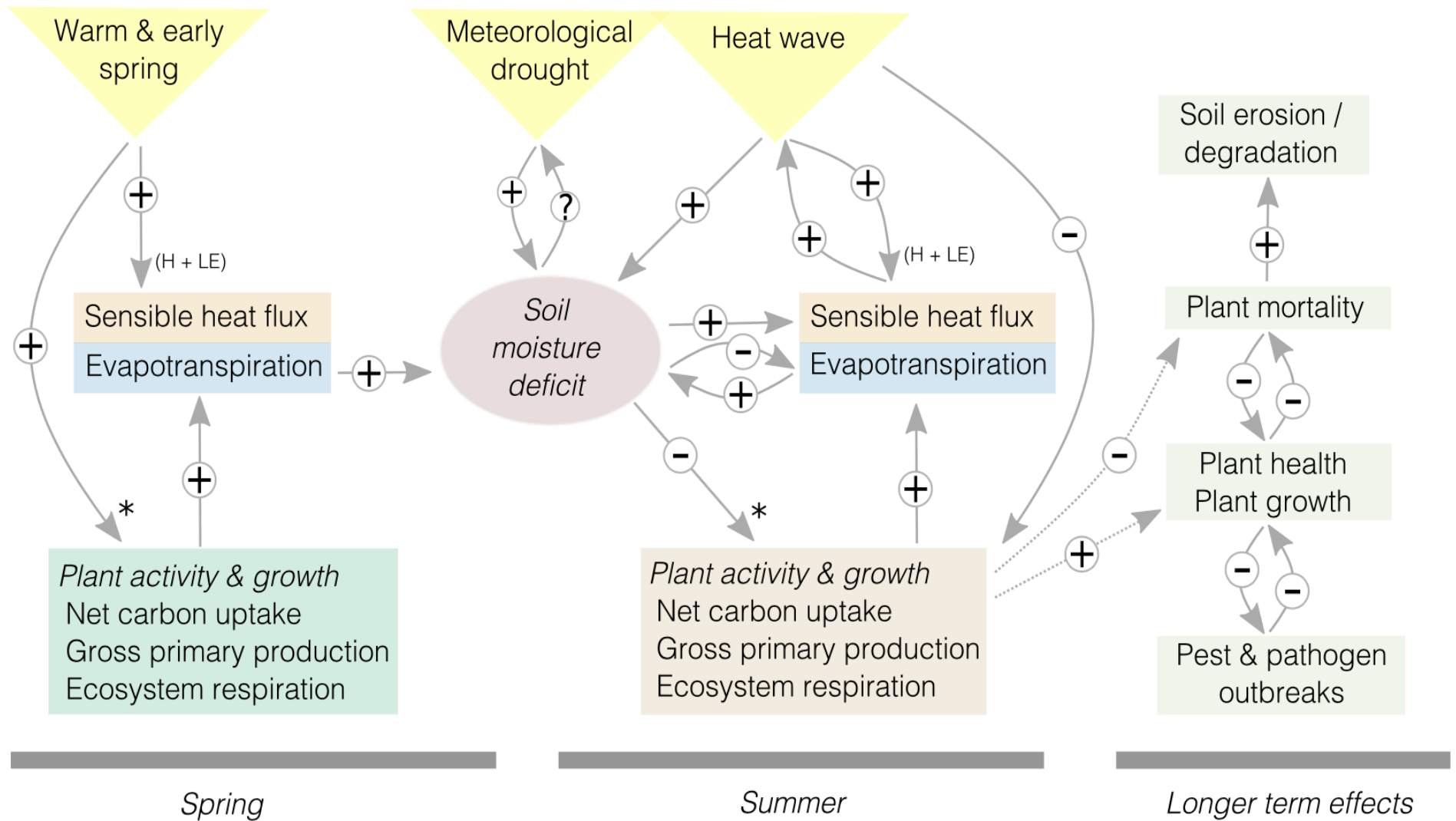


Trancoso *et al.*, 2017



Answer

- It depends
 - On plasticity of species response (isohydric/anisohydric continuum)
 - Either way, plant water use *will* change in response to intensifying hydrological cycles, which will influence global water budget and local land-atmosphere feedbacks
 - Implications for management of water for agriculture, forestry, drought
 - Multi-scale, long-term experiments and observations are needed (Ameriflux, NEON, LTER)



* Climate effects on ecosystem carbon fluxes are shown only in qualitative terms. Individual fluxes might be affected differently by climate extremes (see text).

Thanks!



Photo by J Thom

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