Stomatal regulation across tree species as a window into water-use strategies under climate change

UNIVERSITÄT **LEIPZIG**



Lena Sachsenmaier^{1,2}, Camilla Ahner², Lena Kretz², Manon Sabot³, Ronny Richter^{1,2}, Ingmar Staude², Christian Wirth^{1,2,3}

INTRODUCTION Climate change intensifies droughts and heatwaves → tree growth decline and mortality For predicting forest vulnerability → understanding tree water-use strategies. Regulation of stomatal conductance prevents excessive water loss Research gap:

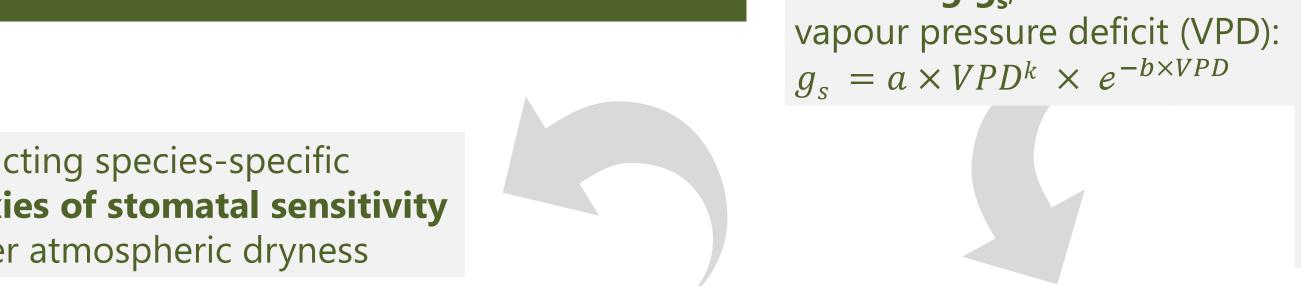


FIRST RESULTS

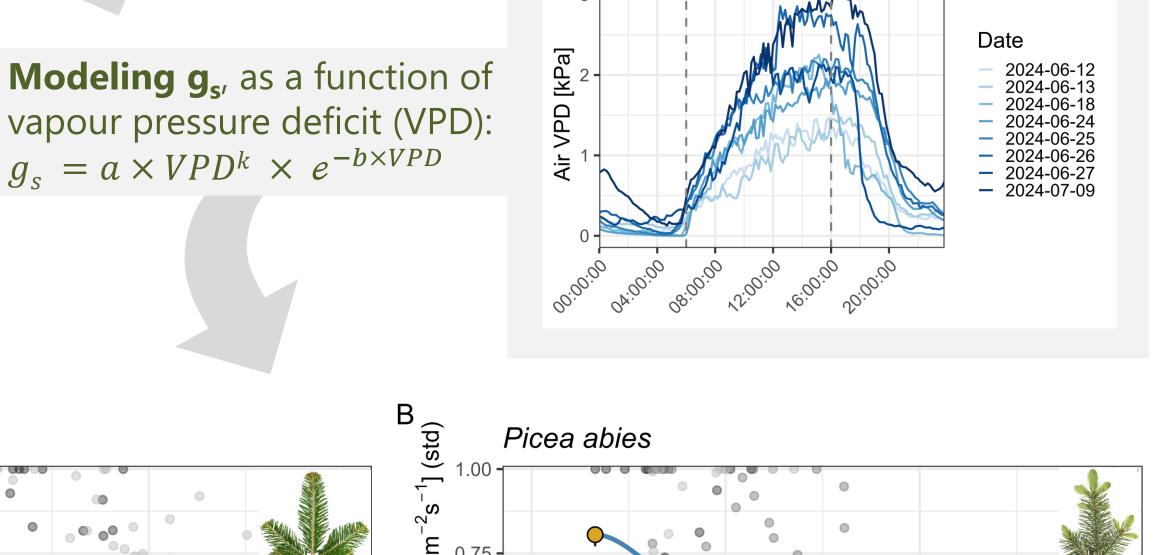
Stomatal sensitivity highlights a continuum of drought strategies between "tolerators" and "avoiders"

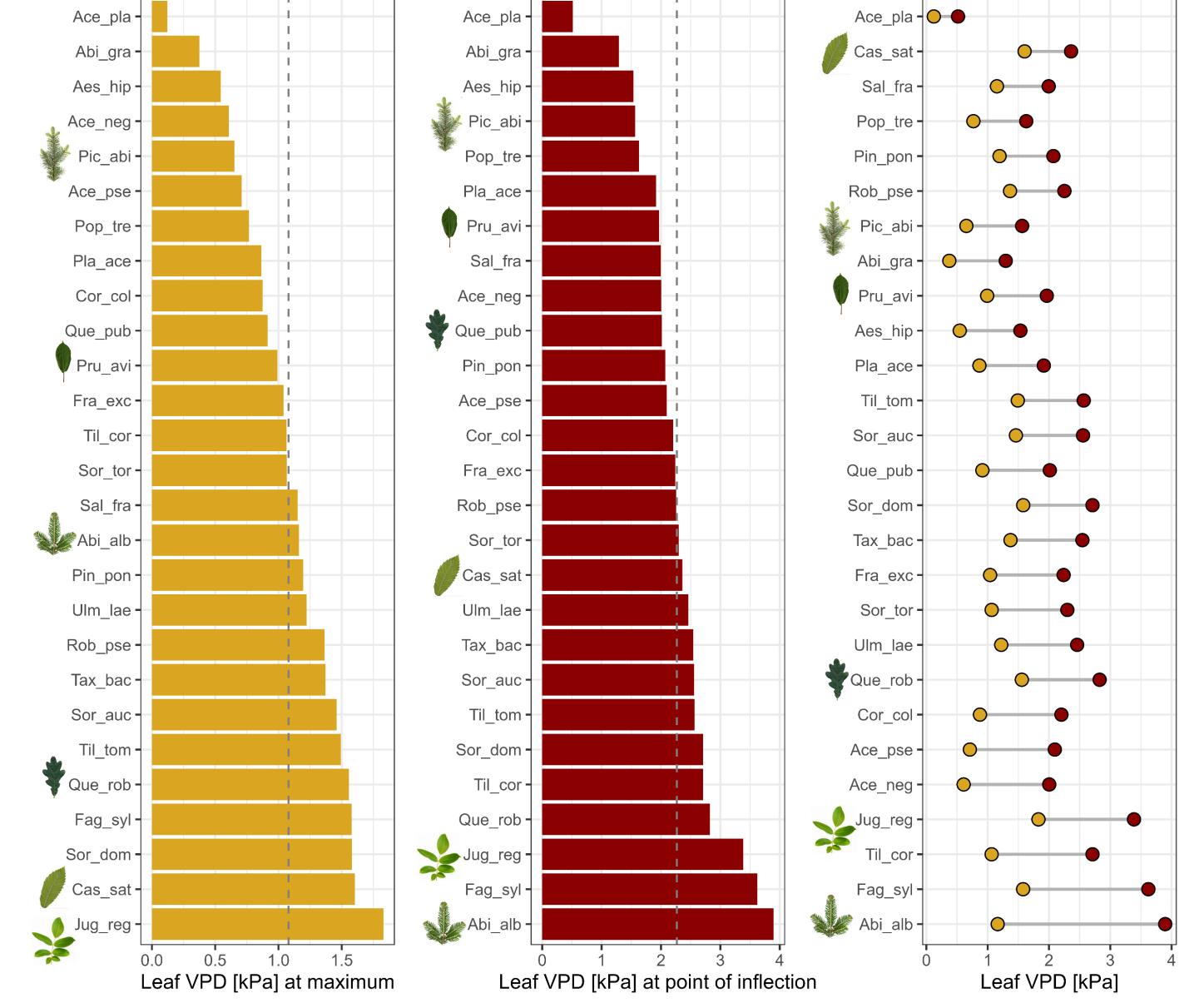
→ From high VPD tolerance with prolonged carbon gain to early closure, prioritizing water conservation

Extracting species-specific proxies of stomatal sensitivity under atmospheric dryness



Abies alba





stomatal regulation

patterns across species

under **shared conditions**

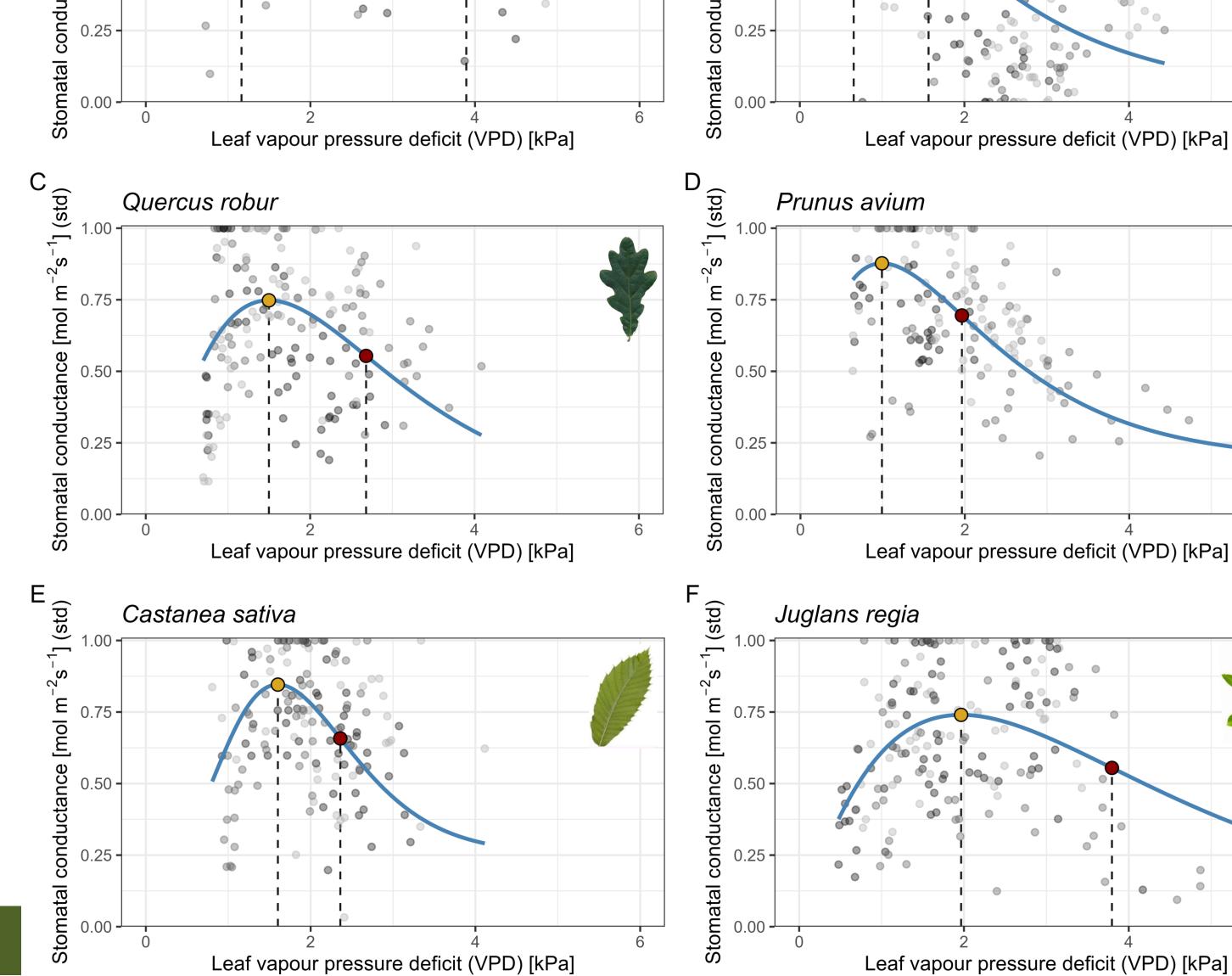
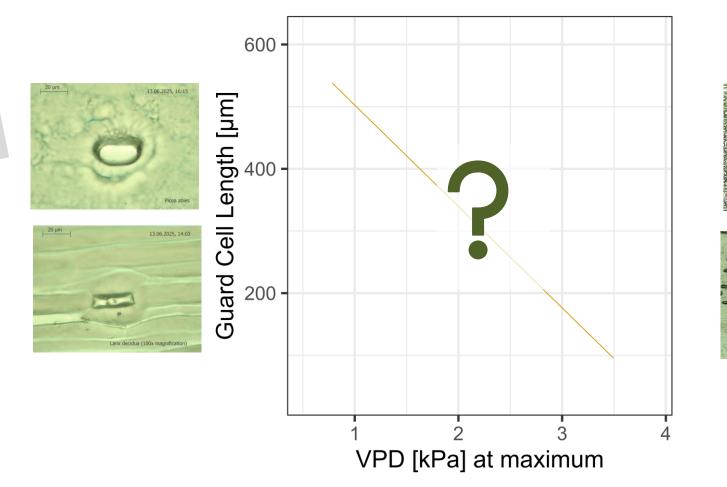


Fig. 1: Tree species ranking for (A) leaf vapour pressure deficit (VPD) at maximum g_s (B) leaf VPD at point of inflection of the g_s -VPD curve (see Fig.2), and (C) the distance in leaf VPD between the leaf VPD at maximum and the leaf VPD at the inflection point.

Relate the species-specific proxies of stomatal sensitivity to stomata density and size and other leaf traits



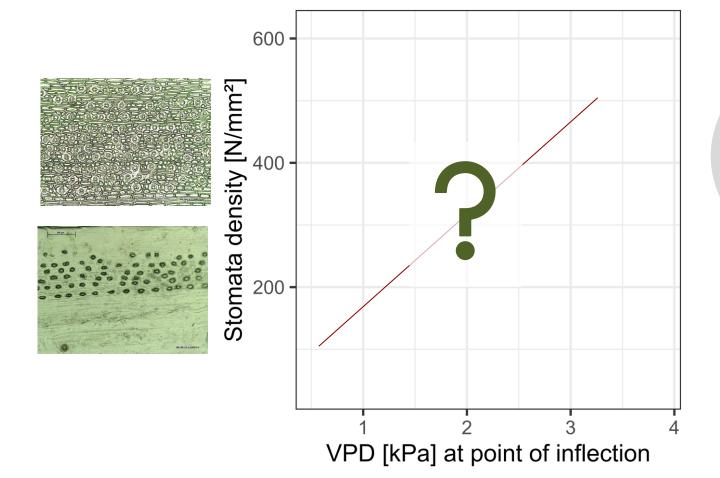


Fig. 2: Stomatal conductance (g_s) as a function of leaf vapour pressure deficit (VPD). Model fitted as $g_s = a \times VPDk \times e^{-b \times VPD}$, while correcting for ambient light as covariate and accounting for nested random effects of leaf ID within tree ID. The yellow point on the curve indicates the predicted maximum g_{g} the red point on the curve indicates the predicted inflection point of the curve. Grey colours indicate different tree individuals.

Points of interest

inflection point

maximum

