Elevated atmospheric CO2 and drought alters carbon allocation patterns in *Eucalyptus saligna*.

Courtney E. Campany1, Mark Tjoelker1, Craig Barton1, Remko A. Duursma1.

1 Hawkesbury Institute for the Environment, University of Western Sydney, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith, NSW, Australia

*Corresponding author*: Courtney Campany E: [courtneycampany@gmail.com](mailto:courtneycampany@gmail.com)

# Abstract

# Key Words

# Introduction

# Methods

## Whole tree chamber experimental design

From April 2007 *Eucalyptus saligna* Sm. seedlings were grown in 12 whole tree chambers (WTC) at the Hawkesbury Forest Experiment in Richmond, Australia. One seedling per WTC (10 m high) was grown for 2 years and chamber conditions tracked outside air temperature and humidity. Each WTC was fitted with a root exclosure barrier that extended to the soil hard layer (1 m depth), seperating WTC tree roots from neighboring trees. Roots were allowed to freely grow below 1 m. Full descriptions of the chamber design and operation are provided in Barton el al. (2010). This multifactor experimental design included Ca × drought treatments with three replicates in each of four treatments. Six chambers were kept at ambient Ca of 380 ppm (aCa) and six were maintained at elevated Ca of +240 ppm above ambient (eCa). Through October 27th, 2008 all trees were kept well-watered, with 10 mm of water every 3 days. Half of the chambers were then subjected to a drought treatments by completely withholding water (dry) and the remaining six chambers were kept well-watered as an irrigated control (wet). The drought treatment lasted through mid-February 2009 when heavy rainfall ended the drought effect, despite the presense of a root exclosure.

## Above ground chamber CO2 flux

Floors installed above the soil surface, enclosing the main bole, permitted the chambers to functions as cuvettes and allowed for whole tree fluxes of CO2 to be monitored once trees were ca. 3.5 m in height. This allowed high resolution CO2 flux data at 14 min intervals (Fc) to be collected over the final year of the experiment. Chamber flux measurements were calculated as an hourly time step generated from the average of the raw 14 min (mol hour-1) from each chamber. Missing CO2 flux data were gap filled with SOLO (self-organizing linear output map) (see Abramowitz 2005). This self-fitting model predicted the flux as a function of photosynthetically active radiation, air temperature, vapour pressure deficit and day of year. For this analysis, diurnal CO2 chamber fluxes were converted to grams of carbon per chamber flux area (10 m2). Cumulative daily carbon fluxes (g C d-1) were then generated over the last year of the experiment to compare with carbon allocation above and belowground.

## Harvested tree carbon mass

A final destructive harvest was completed in mid-March 2009. Each tree was harvested across 5 canopy layers, set from the floor height and extended through the top of the canopy. Dry biomass of leaves, branches and boles were measured for each layer and summed for each WTC. Root mass was obtained by excavating inside each root exclusion barrier to the soil hard layer. Five roots cores (10 mm diameter) where collected from 0-70 cm in each chamber and biomass for cores was added back to the standing crop total.

Carbon mass was assumed to be 50% of dry biomass for all non-leaf tissue components and this conversion was performed for all harvest and survey (below) data. Leaf and litter carbon mass was calculated by multiplying harvested or estimated biomass by the WTC specific mean leaf carbon content (%). Leaf carbon content was determined from a subsample of leaves at the final harvest determined using a [leco?hie] elemental analyzer. Mass fractions of leaves, boles+branches and roots were calculated by dividing their respective carbon mass by total carbon mass for each tree.

## Tree Allometric Relationships

Tree height was measured bi-weekly and stem diameters were recorded monthly at regular intervals (30 cm) along the main bole and split stems. Tree diameters at 65cm above the ground were used as the standard diameter because none of the trees had forks at this height. Diameter and length for every branch, including forked branches, were surveyed across seven dates over the final year of the experiment. Branch diameter measurements were recored at 5 cm from their individual insertion points. Leaf litter was collected from the chambers bi-weekly, oven-dried and weighed.

During the final harvest 1 cm sections were removed from the bole, along regular intervals, to determine the mass contributions of bark and wood for each tree. The mean total bole density for each tree () was calculated as the contribution of bark mass and wood mass, weighted by the total diameter of each section. Additionally, final harvest basal area and length of each branch were measured and used to calculate the total branch volume. A volume shape factor, from Makela et al. (1997), was applied to each branch volume to designate each branch as an intermediate shape between a volumetric cone and a cylinder (, 0.75). A wood density parameter for branches () in each WTC was calculated as the total branch dry mass divided by the cumulative branch volume. Due to a thin bark layer on branches a seperate bark density parameter was not created.

Also, athe final harvest total leaf area and dry mass were measured for each of the five canopy layers. Specific leaf area (SLA, cm2 g-1) was calculated by dividing cumulative tree leaf area by leaf mass for each canopy layer. Mean SLA for each chamber was obtained by weighting SLA of each of the 5 layers by their foliage mass fraction. Estimates of standing leaf area were also obtained in April 2008 from leaf counts for each tree, multiplied by tree-specific mean leaf size (based on a sub-sample).

Additionally, prior to the intiation of the experiment a subset of additional potted plants of Eucalyptus saligna (n=17) were harvested to develop relationships between above and belowground biomass. These seedlings were grown in (20 l?) pots insided each WTC, while chamber conditions were maintained, until the experiment was started.

## Bole Carbon

For boles, individual volume units were constructed as concentric cylinders between diameter intervals from base to tip for each monthly survey. This approach assumed any bole taper was accounted for in the difference in volume between bole sections. The last section which includes the top of the tree was calculated as a cone with a tip radius of .001 cm. The volume below the standard diameter (65 cm) was calculated separately in order to interpolate taper into this section. Using the height of the tree and the standard diameter, the diameters at 30cm and base were estimated by extending the length of the pre-existing cone. This resulted in two additional stem sections with taper assumed as previously stated. All volume units were then summed, including split stems, to calculate total tree volume. Bole mass was calculated as total volume multiplied by WTC specific .

## Branch Carbon

To obtain branch mass during each survey period, volume of all individual branches were calculated as outlined above. As diameters were not recorded at branch insertion points, 5 cm were added back to each branch length in order to represent the entire branch volume. Branch mass, at any time point, was the indivdiual branch volume multiplied by . We assumed that calculated from the final harvest did not change through time.

## Leaf area and carbon

Canopy leaf area was modeled on daily times steps using the leaf count census and harvest leaf area estimates, along with height growth and litter fall rates. Leaf growth was assumed to coincide with height growth, so that no leaf growth occurred when height growth had ceased. This method assumes that total cumulative leaf area (i.e. standing leaf area plus that produced by litter fall) followed and allometric relationship with tree height (Barton et al. 2010) such that:

(1)

where is the total 'potential' leaf area, a and b are tree specific coefficients and H is tree height (m). Then standing leaf area at time t are obtained from tree height at time t and cumulative litterfall:

(2)

where L(t) is the litterfall (m2 t-1) rate at time t. Litter was assumed to be produced by all canopy layers. The mean SLA for each harvested tree was multiplied by daily estimates leaf and litterfall area to calulate leaf mass. Specific leaf area was assumed to be constant over the final year of the experiment.

## Total Belowground Carbon Allocation

As the installation of chamber floors into each WTC seperated the aboveground carbon uptake from the soil carbon efflux, total belowground carbon allocation (TBCA) at any time point was able to be calculated as:

(3)

where F[c,t] is the gross primary productivity (g C) of the each tree aboveground minus respirtaion of leaves, stems and branches and C[ab,t] is the total standing crop carbon mass (g C) of stems, branches, leaves and cumulative leaf litterfall . As the final standing crop of root biomass was known, TBCA at the harvest can be further broken down into the total carbon mass of roots (Cr,t) and the residual belowground carbon flux (F[c,r]). The residual belowground carbon flux includes; root and soil respiration, root turnover, root exudation and any unaccounted for root carbon mass. The use of aboveground allometry to interpolate C[ab,t] through time combined with Fc allowed TBCA to be estimated on daily timesteps over the final year of the experiment while F[c,r] was only calculated at the final harvest.

## Visualizing carbon allocation and mass balance

reset to zero and adjusted root mass

## Data analysis

All models were tested for significant treatment effects, using two-way ANOVA. All statistical analyse were performed in R (\_).

planned comparisons with interactiosn with p-values adjusted Benjamini & Hochberg (1995) ("BH")

# Results

## Total canopy carbon flux, leaf area and whole tree carbon

There was a postive linear relationship between F[c,t] and both whole tree carbon (R2 = 0.86, Figure 1,a) and M[ab,t] (R2 = 0.78, Figure 1,b). F[c,t] was significantly reduced by 30.5 % under elevated CO2 (P = 0.043), while no effects of the drought treatment were detected. Similarily, both whole tree carbon and M[ab,t] were reduced under elevated CO2 by ca. 32 % (both P < 0.03). Leaf area at the final harvest was significantly reduced by by 31.3% under elevated CO2 (p < 0.001), which was also evident across the final year of the experiment (Figure 2). Overall, F[c,t] was postively correlated with mean daily leaf area (P < 0.001, R2 = 0.77, Figure 3).

## Tree carbon allocation (harvest)

Carbon allocation to individual tissue components were affected differentially by CO2 and drought treatments (Table 1). There was a marginal interaction of elevated CO2 and drought on harvested bole carbon mass (p = 0.075). Elevated CO2 reduced bole carbon mass only in wet treatments (P = 0.041), while drought was found to reduce bole carbon mass in ambient CO2 treatments only (P = 0.051). Total branch carbon mass was marginally reduced under elevated CO2 (P = 0.086) but not affected by drought. Neither leaf or litter carbon mass were affected by elevated CO2 and drought treatments. Toot root carbon mass was marginally reduced under elevated CO2 but not affected by drought.

Final LMF was increased by 15.2% under elevated CO2 (P = 0.031) but not affected by the drought treatment. Final LMF was negatively correlated with F[c,t] (R2 = -0.62, Figure 4a). Final SMF was reduced by 8% under elevated CO2 (P = 0.014), with no effect of the drought treatment detected. Final SMF was postively correlated with F[c,t] (R2 = 0.37, Figure 4b). Final RMF was not affected by either treatment nor related to F[c,t] (Figure 4c).

## Total belowground carbon allocation

Within each treatment combination the cumulative carbon mass of each tree component (boles, branches, leaves and roots) did not achieve mass balance with F[c,t] (Figure 5). Across a large range in tree size, similar patterns were detected in each individual WTC (Figure S1). It was therefore necessary to account for allocation to both TBCA and F[s,r]. Neither TBCA nor F[s,r] were affected by CO2 or drought treatments (Figure 6). Thus, even though F[c,t] and allocation to aboveground tissue components were affected by the treatments the allocation of of carbon belowground was relatively constant at the final harvest. Total belowground carbon allocation and F[c,t] were postively correlated at the final harvest (R2 = 0.65, P < 0.001) and the proportion of C allocated belowground was relatively constant through time and between treatments (Figure 7). TBCA had a weak postive correlation with mean daily leaf area (R2 = 0.26, P = 0.093), while F[s,r] and leaf area were not related.

# Discussion

# List of Tables

# Tables

**Table 1**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Bole** | **Branch** | **Leaf** | **Root** | **Tree C flux** |
| aCO2-dry | 4478.2 (644.4) | 2204.2 (540.7) | 2039.8 (293.3) | 3180.1 (521.0) | 19343.9 (2163.2) |
| aCO2-wet | 7040.4 (179.6) | 2709.8 (662.3) | 2899.0 (249.2) | 3830.6 (330.1) | 23498.3 (1682.2) |
| eCO2-dry | 3725.0 (592.0) | 1685.9 (313.1) | 2121.1 (157.1) | 2623.6 (501.7) | 14612.0 (3438.0) |
| eCO2-wet | 3620.1 (672.3) | 1501.5 (391.7) | 2390.7 (500.8) | 2306.1 (735.2) | 15164.2 (3246.7) |

# List of Figures

**Figure 1**. Treatment means of harvested whole tree carbon mass (a) and aboveground carbon mass (b) as a function of cumulative canopy carbon flux over the final year of the experiment. The dotted line is the 1:1 relationship and the solid lines represent the significant linear model fit for whole tree carbon (R2 = 0.86) and aboveground caron mass (R^2 = 0.78).

**Figure 2**. Estimated tree leaf area for each chamber trees between 2008-4-15 and 2009-3-16. Esimates are based on height growth, litterfall rates, and leaf area estimates at two dates. Color and and line type distinguish the treatment combination for each individual chamber.

**Figure 3**. Treatment means of cumulative canopy carbon flux as a function on mean daily leaf area over the final year of the experiment. The solid line represents the significant linear model fit (R2 = 0.77).

**Figure 4**. Treatment means of carbon mass partitioning to leaves (a), boles + branches (b) and roots (c) at final harvest as a function of tree size (total tree carbon). Solid lines represent model fit for either LMF, SMF or RMF (R2 = -0.55, 0.55 and 0.01, respectively).

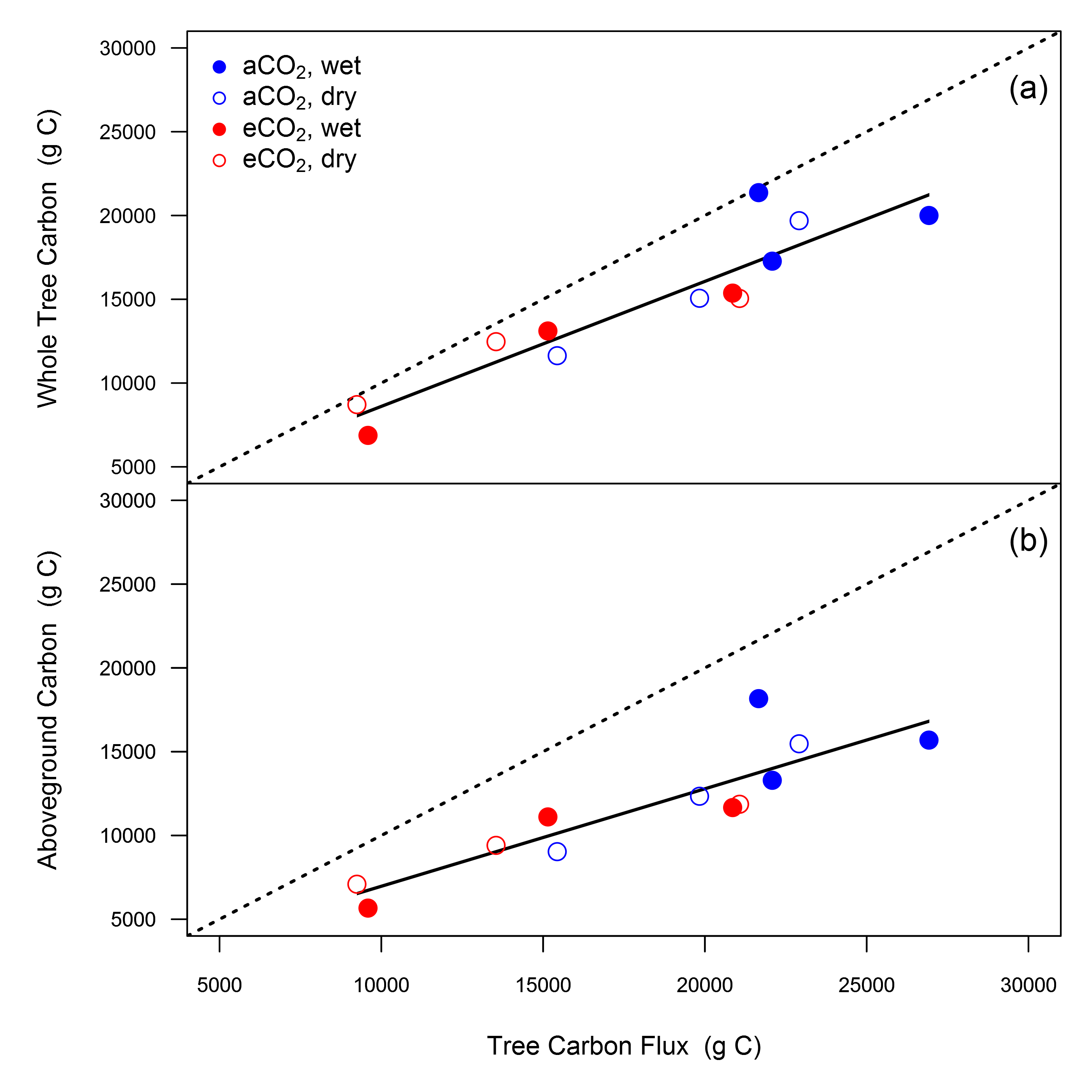
**Figure 5**. Cumulative canopy carbon flux and additive carbon mass partitioning of individual tree components from 2008-4-15 and 2009-3-16 for each treatment combination. Both carbon flux and tissue carbon paritioning where set to 0 on 2008-4-15 in order to track allocation of new C uptake on a daily time scale. Total root carbon mass, predicted from the log relationship between above and belowground mass partitioning of pre-planting seedlings and harvested trees, is shown on the last date.

**Figure 6**. Treatment means ± 1 standard error of cumulative canopy carbon flux, total belowground carbon allocation, and the residual belowground C flux at the final harvest.

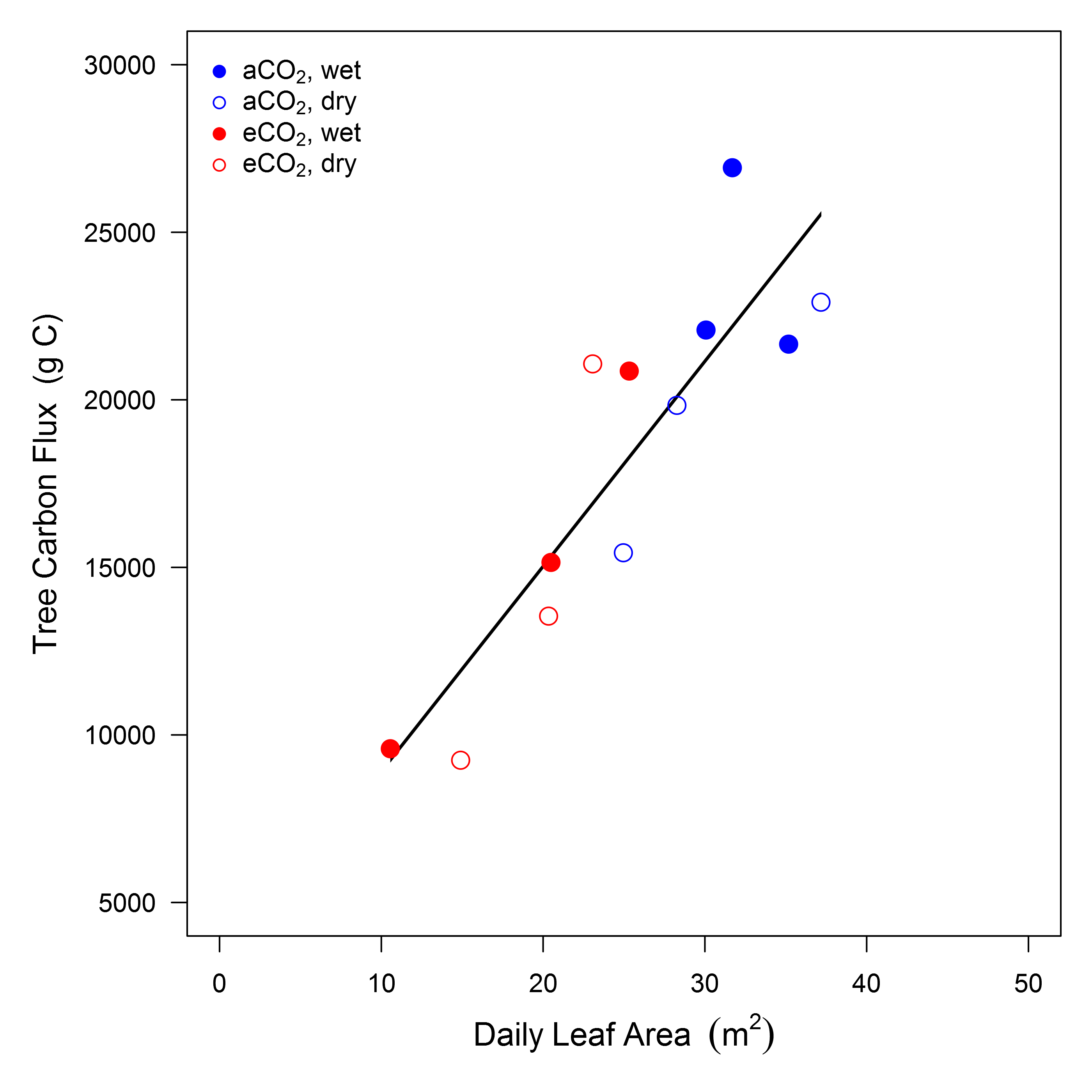
**Figure 7**. Total belowground carbon allocation as a function of cumulative canopy carbon flux across the final year of the experiment. Carbon allocation aboveground was estimated from allometric surveys, interpolated on a daily time scale and then removed from the cumulative canopy carbon flux to then quantify TBCA. Individual lines represent treatment means and the dotted line is the 1:1 relationship.

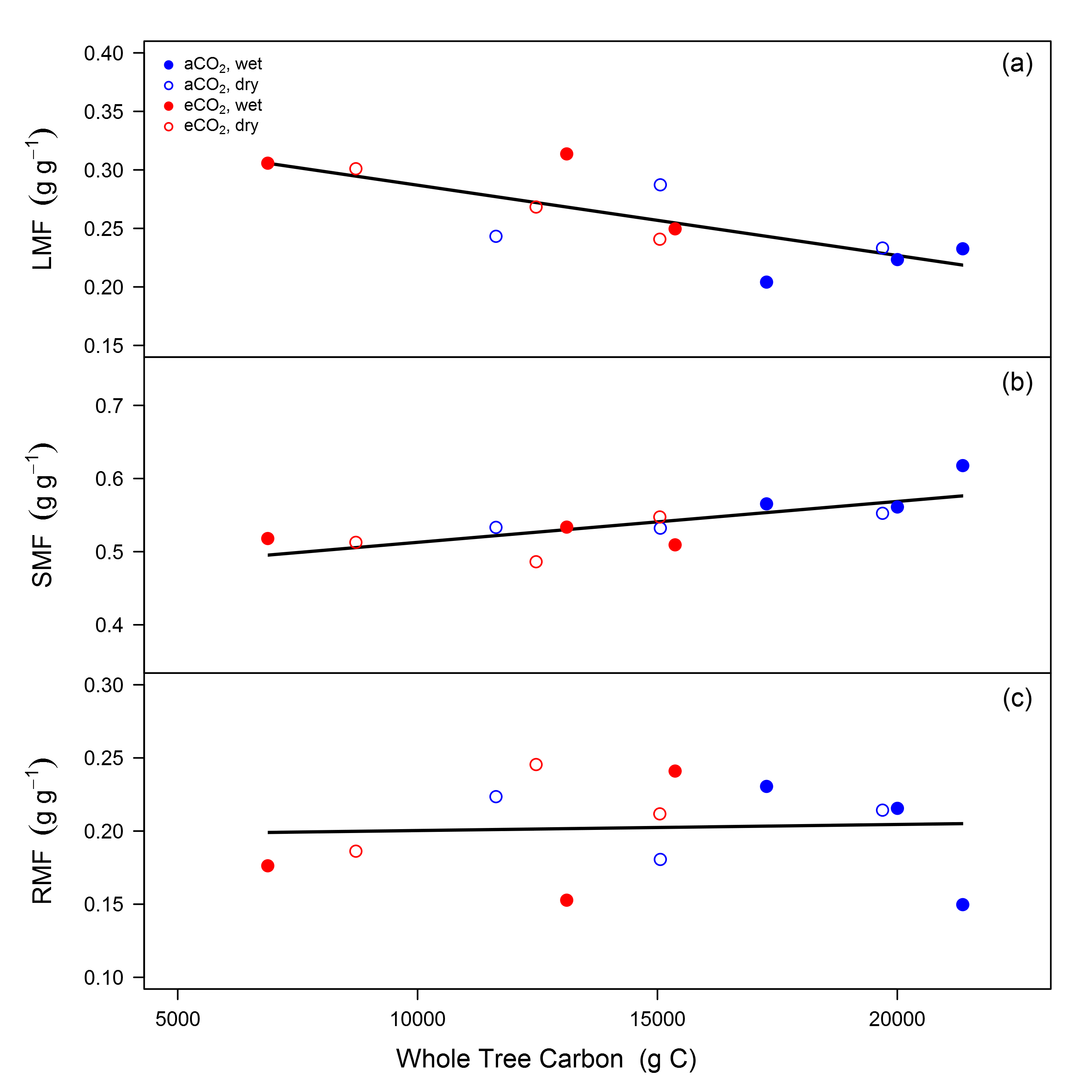
**Figure S1**. Cumulative canopy carbon flux and additive carbon mass partitioning of individual tree components from 2008-4-15 and 2009-3-16 for each individual WTC. Both carbon flux and tissue carbon paritioning where set to 0 on 2008-4-15 in order to track allocation of new C uptake on a daily time scale. Total root carbon mass, predicted from the log relationship between above and belowground mass partitioning of pre-planting seedlings and harvested trees, is shown on the last date.

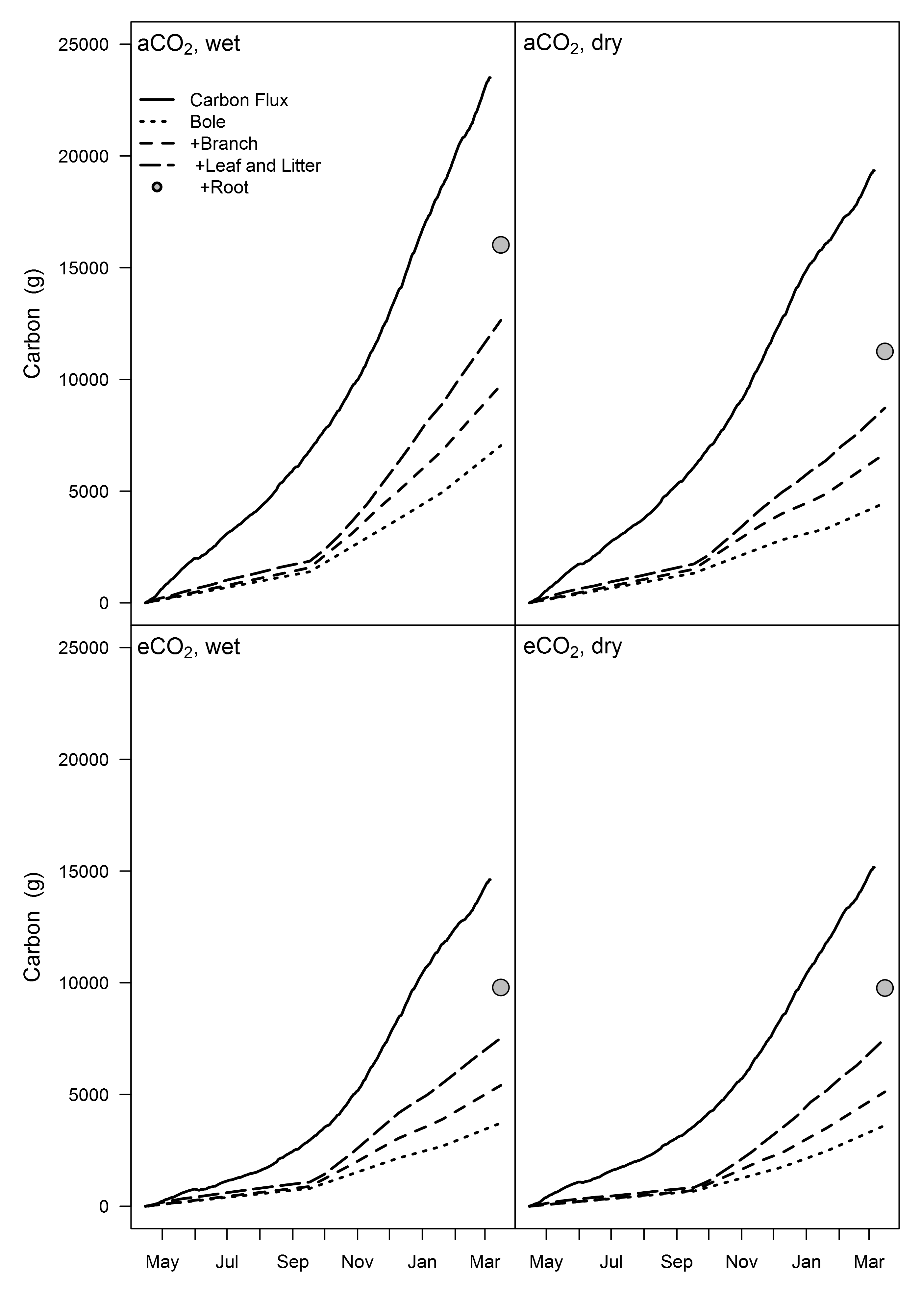
# Figures

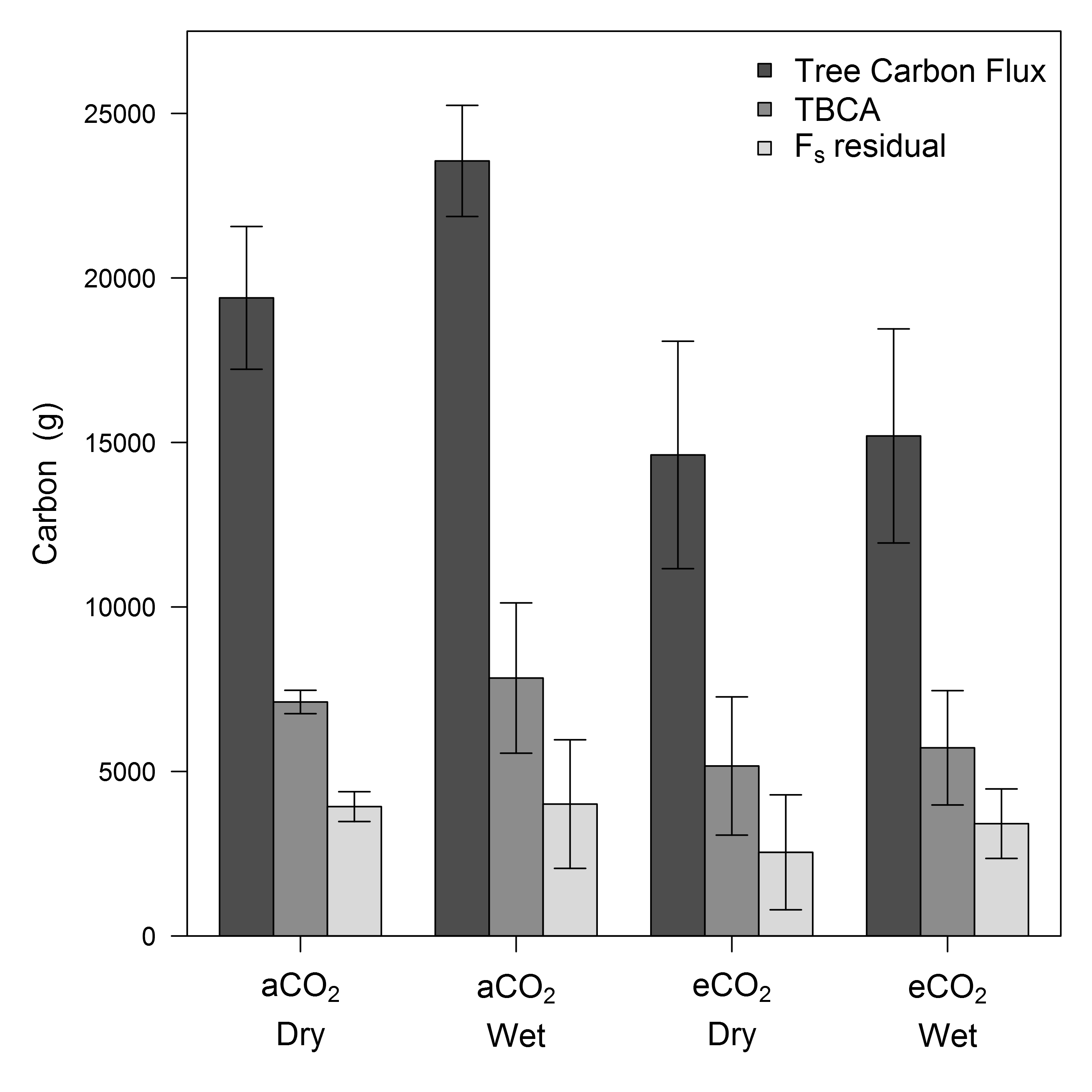
  
**Figure 1**.

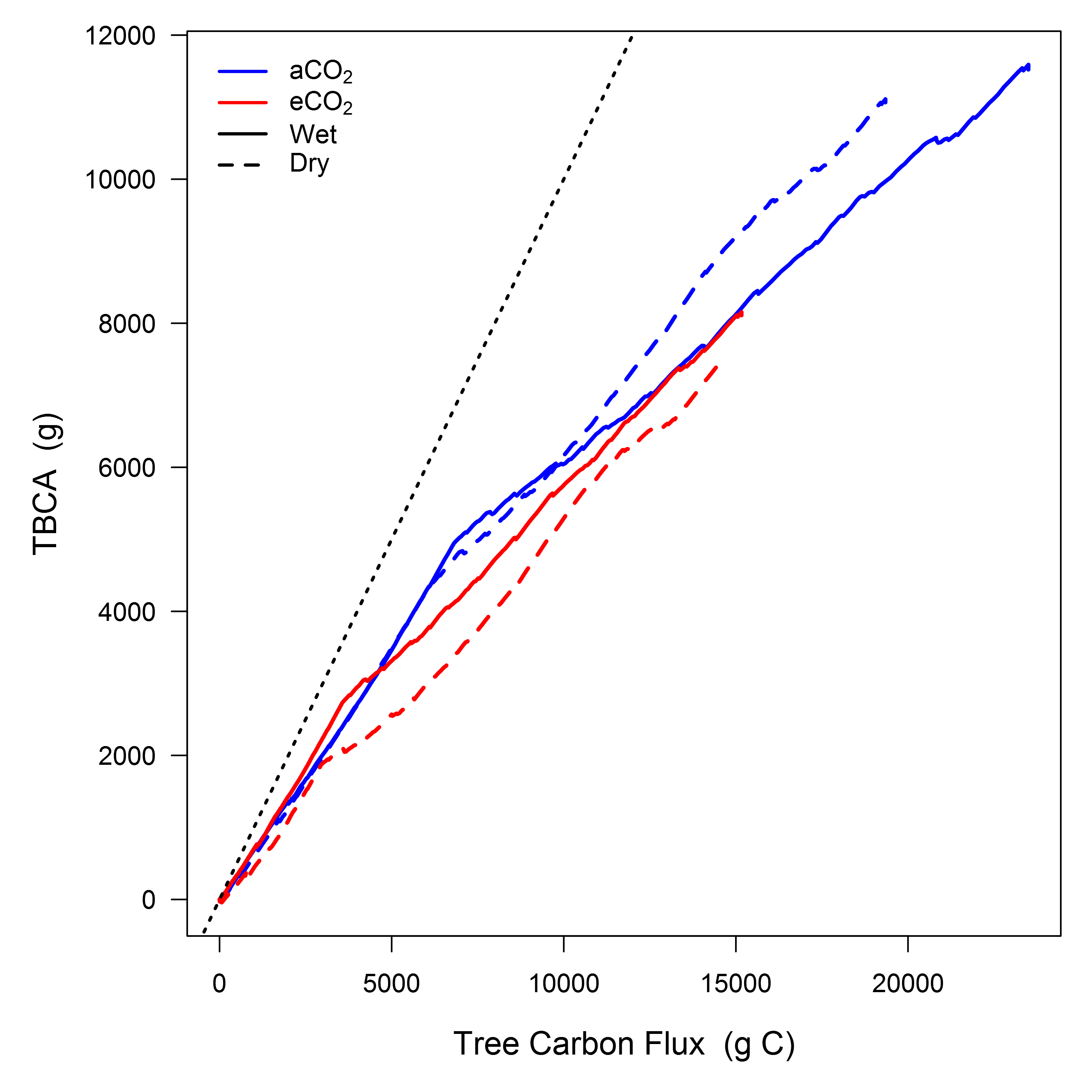
  
**Figure 2**.

  
**Figure 3**.

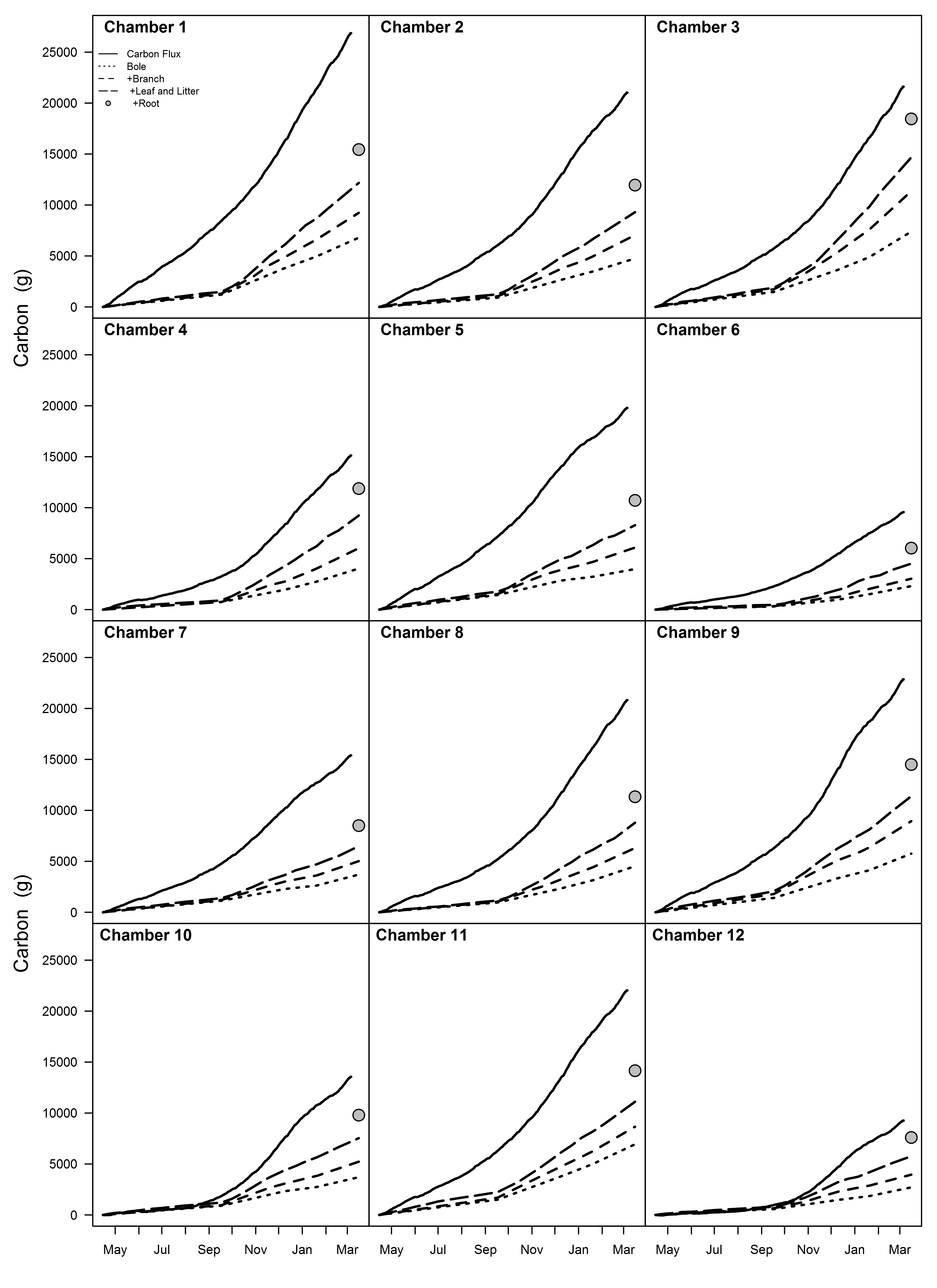
  
**Figure 4**.

  
**Figure 5**.

  
**Figure 6**.

  
**Figure 7**.

# Supporting Information

  
**Figure S1**.

# References

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