

Aim

As climate continues to warm, ecosystems are facing more extreme heat and drought waves. At the same time the potential growing season of temperate and boreal latitudes extends. To which degree plants and forests adapt and indeed prolong their photosynthetic activity in spring and autumn is currently under heavy debate. Not only may soil moisture resources limit plant activity and overall performance but also internal growth control mechanisms could limit further Carbon uptake from the atmosphere. Therefore, this experimental study aimed to provide evidence how longer climatic growing seasons translate into increased biomass production in relation to the negative impacts of drought and heat events.

Methods

Study species and study site

3 year-old saplings of 6 species, each representing a different family were selected to get a wide range of possible tree responses including coniferous evergreen and broad leaved deciduous species. All species selected occur naturally along the Pacific west coast of USA and Canada. The studied deciduous trees were *Prunus virginiana* L., *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh., *Betula papyfera* Marsh. and *Quercus garryana* Dougl.; evergreen trees were *Pinus contorta* Dougl., and *Sequoia sempervirens* (D. Don) Endl. In the following we refer to their genus name only.

Table 1: Species information

Species name	Family	Initial height	drought remarks tolerance	
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> L.	Rosaceae	x	x	x
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh.	Sapindaceae	x	x	x
<i>Betula papyfera</i> Marsh.	Betulaceae	x	x	x
<i>Quercus garryana</i> Dougl.	Fagaceae	x	x	x
<i>Pinus contorta</i> Dougl.	Pinaceae	x	x	x
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (D. Don) Endl.	Cupressaceae	x	x	x

The study was conducted on the campus of the University of British Columbia (Totem Field; 49.2572 N, -123.2503 E) located in Vancouver, Canada. The climate is oceanic characterized by the proximity of the Pacific with a mean annual temperature around 10°C (18°C in July and 4°C in January). Together with an annual precipitation of c. 1500mm this climate supports a typical temperate rain forest along the west coast.

Experimental setup

Saplings arrived in Winter 2023 and were, still dormant, repotted using a medium for perennials consisting of 50% peat, 25% crushed pumice and 25% crushed bark (www.westcreekfarm.com). The low water-retention capacity of this potting medium allowed to accelerate and intensify the effects of the drought treatments. Soil volume was adjusted for each species, specifically doubled in volume compared to the previous container to minimize limitations later in the season (final pot volume: 4.5l for Sequoia and Pinus; 9l for Quercus and Betula; 18l for Acer and Prunus).

After potting, saplings received 2g of slow-release NPK fertilizer (osmocote plus) to meet natural conditions.

On 31 March 2023, saplings were transferred to cooling chambers set at 4°C with ambient photoperiod

conditions to prolong dormancy for one month (until 30 April 2023). The only exception was the saplings designated for growing season extension, which remained at the experimental site. Saplings were then arranged in three blocks, each containing a subset of all treatments. Two blocks were sheltered from rain by an open-walled and well ventilated polytunnel greenhouse to protect sensitive electronics. All saplings were attached to a drip irrigation system (40 PVC frame from Netafilm with a Toro controller) that ensured saturated soil moisture conditions throughout the experiment (120±6 ml water every 6 hours; except for the drought treatment duration).

Study design and treatments

The whole study design is depicted in Fig. 5 for an overview. Saplings were subjected to a) a growing season extension, b) one out of 3 drought timings, c) one out of 3 defoliation events and d) a heat event, resulting in eight treatments plus control. 15 replicates were randomly assigned to each treatment (8 treatments plus control × 15 replicates = 135 saplings/species).

Growing season extension

Growing season extensions were achieved by prolonging dormancy of all other treatments for a month (see above). Hence sampling of this treatment accumulated xxx more growing degree days (GDD) by being exposed to ambient conditions. Depending on species this ‘warming’ advanced budburst by X to Y days (see XX).

Drought treatments

Drought treatments were conducted in climate chambers (TPC-19, Biochambers; Canada) at close proximity to the experimental site (Faculty of Forestry, UBC). Drought conditions were simulated with temperatures set to 30°C during the day and 20°C at night. These temperatures rose and fell at the same time every day, corresponding to the photoperiod at Vancouver’s summer solstice (i.e. photoperiod: 16h and 15min). The photoperiod was adjusted weekly, to the current ambient sunrise and sunset time. The first drought treatment started species-specific once leaf-out reached stage 4 (i.e. leaves fully unfolded). Second and third drought treatment were started on a fixed date, namely 23 June and 31 July 2023. Subsequent drying of the pots was monitored by measuring whole pot weight (balance accuracy 0.1g) as well as volumetric water content (VWC, Fieldscout TDR 150). Saplings were released from drought stress on species-specific dates, marked by the first signs of desiccation, such as curled or discolored leaves, and soil moisture levels approaching the wilting point. Saplings were again weighted under field capacity and then transferred back to the experimental site and plugged into the irrigation system.

Defoliation treatments

The defoliation treatments were intended to simulate leaf loss due to frost, browsing, hail or overheating. As these scenarios cause different physiological reactions (e.g. release of defence substances), we cut off each fully unfolded leaf (stage 4) halfway up the petiole using pruning scissors. Younger stages were left intact to prevent accidental damage to the meristem. The leaf area was reduced to 0% for all deciduous species. For pines, all needles older than 1 year were removed by hand by tearing them delicately in the direction of the apex. The current year needles were preserved in the first defoliation treatment since they were less than 1cm in length and still developing. In the second and third defoliation event c. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the current-year needles were removed, which presumably contributed already most to the total photosynthetic assimilation. All defoliation events coincided with the start of the respective drought treatments, i.e. the first defoliation took place on the same day as the start of the first drought treatment. In the following two weeks we continuously cut all newly emerging leaves reaching stage 4 to suspend all assimilate supply. Subsequent recovery of saplings was assessed by eye as the percentage of recovering leaf area compared to a control sapling.

Heat treatment

The simulated heat wave (walk in climate chamber, LTRB, BioChambers) aimed to bring saplings to their upper temperature threshold where growth and photosynthesis ceases. The treatment started together with the second drought timing (23 June) and lasted the same species-specific duration. Temperature followed ambient photoperiod with temperature reaching up to 39°C during the day and 29°C during the night. Saplings were watered every day to saturation and relative humidity was around 90% to avoid cooling by transpiration.

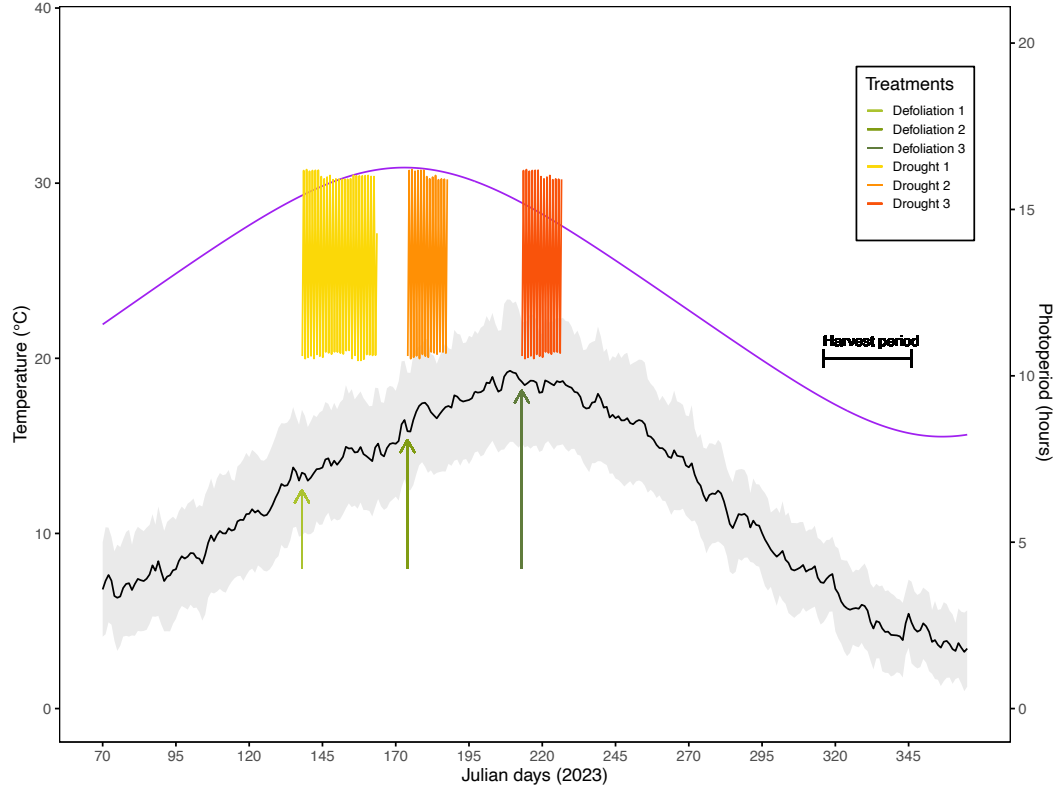


Figure 1: Effect size in g of biomass compared to control sapling when exposed to an extended growing season (GS_extend), heat, defoliation or drought event. Colors represent the six study species.

Phenological monitoring

Leaf emergence

Bud development in spring was assessed by the same observer twice a week starting 24 April 2023 using a categorical scale depending on species. Deciduous species were scored on a four-stage scale (see (Vitasse *et al.*, 2013)): stage 0 - dormant, stage 1 - bud swelling, stage 2 - bud burst, stage 3 - leaf-out and stage 4 - leaf unfolded. Pine saplings were scored differently as follows: stage 1 - swelling or elongation of shoot visible, stage 2 - green needle tips along the shoot visible, stage 3 - scales open along the shoot and first needles become visible, stage 4 - green needles emerging away from the shoot. Phenostages for Sequoia were limited to two stages because this species does not form buds: stage 1 - first signs of needles visible at the apical meristem but all bended inwards towards the center, stage 2 - needles start to grow and bend outwards from the center. For all species and saplings the day of year was recorded as soon as 50% of all buds reached the newest stage.

Bud set

Cessation of bud development was monitored starting in early July 2023 until the apical bud was dormant. Bud set was generally scored on a four-stage score as follows: stage 3 - ongoing shoot growth/elongation, stage 2 - apical bud forms and remains as a light-green bud with the last (pair) of leaves remaining small, stage 1 - first bud scales appear, stage 0 - bud turns dark red/brown and hardens. In *Acer* only stages 3, 2 and 0 were distinguished and recorded. Bud set of *Pinus* and *Sequoia* were not monitored, since shoot elongation was the best activity proxy of the shoot apical meristem.

Leaf senescence

Leaf senescence was monitored in weekly intervals between 1 Sept 2023 and 4 Nov 2023 i.e. until all leaves were shed. For each sapling and at every monitoring occasion the chlorophyll content was estimated using a leaf spectral index (LSI; mean of three representative leaves per replicate; MC-100, apogee instruments). Following (?) this value was weighted by simultaneous estimates of the percentage of remaining green leaves (by eye; 100%=all leaves remaining; 0%=all leaves shed). For example, a sapling with 50% remaining leaves and a mean LSI of 10 was rated with a total LSI of 10 (0.5 * 20). A sapling was considered senescent one a value was below 50% of the maximum LSI value.

Table 2: Phenological stages used for all deciduous species (Vitasse *et al.*, 2013), pine as well as *Sequoia*

Group	Scale	Phenostage	Description
<i>Deciduous species</i>			
	0	dormant	no bud development visible
	1	bud swelling	swollen and/or elongating buds
	2	budburst	bud scales open and leaves partially visible
	3	leaf-out	leaves fully emerged from bud but still folded, crinkled or pendant
	4	leaf unfolding	leaves fully unfolded
<i>Pine</i>			
	0	dormant	no signs of activity
	1	swelling	swelling or elongation of shoot visible
	2	budburst	green needle tips along the shoot visible
	3	leaf-out	scales open along the shoot and first needles become visible
	4	leaf-unfolding	green needles emerging away from the shoot
<i>Sequoia</i>			
	1	not active	first signs of needles visible at the apical meristem but all bent inwards towards the center
	2	active	needles start to grow and bend outwards from the center

Soil moisture measurements

Soil drying during drought treatments was documented with daily volumetric water content (VWC) measurements using a soil moisture meter (Fieldsout TDR 150; rod length 12cm or 20cm for small or large pots, respectively). In addition, and for a more integrated indicator of soil water loss near the wilting point, whole pots were weighted using a scale (accuracy $\pm 1g$). Replicates equipped with magnetic dendrometers were weighted at the start and end of the drought treatments only.

Shoot apical growth

Shoot growth activity of the apical meristem was measured on 10 replicates per treatment throughout the season in biweekly intervals. Water resistant measuring tapes were attached to the stem base under the terminal bud after budburst and subsequent shoot elongation was tracked on the tape.

Radial growth and tree-water deficit

To track radial growth, magnetic dendrometers were installed that were designed to not injure the bark during installation and operate without friction (Clonch *et al.*, 2021). Devices were installed at the stem base avoiding branches and abnormalities using breathable bandage material (). Five control replicates were equipped permanently while drought treatments switched devices so that five replicates of every drought timing captured diameter fluctuations 1 week prior, during and 2 weeks after the respective drought treatment.

Biomass assessment

Before budburst and after the growing season we measured diameter c. 2 cm above plant collar (digital calliper; accuracy $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$) and height (graduated pole; accuracy $\pm 1\text{mm}$) of each sapling. Total above-ground biomass was estimated following allometric equations provided by Annighöfer *et al.* (2016). Subtracting before from after season estimates revealed the calculated above-ground biomass increment.

After entering full dormancy, all saplings were removed from pots in December 2023 to wash off the potting substrate. Whole saplings were dried at 80°C for 48h before tissue was separated into roots and shoots with the latter being further sorted into current year and past years tissue. All partial quantities were weighted with an accuracy of $\pm 0.01\text{g}$.

Wood anatomy

Prior to every drought and defoliation event, 10 replicates were pinned at a homogenous stem section at the base using a needle and dyed with ethylene blue (Gärtner & Farahat, 2021). This pinning hole acted as a ‘marker in time’ that allowed to separate wood formation before and after treatment start. During harvest at the end of the growing season, a 2cm section containing the pinning hole was cut using an electric saw and stored in 35% ethanol solution.

C. four stem sections per replicate were cut using a microtome (semi-automated Lab-microtome, WSL; thickness: $15\mu\text{m}$) to ensure the visibility of the anatomical structure around the pinning hole. Sections were double stained with Safranin (to color lignified structures red) and Astrablue (to color unlignified structures blue) following standard protocol (Gärtner & Schweingruber, 2013). Samples were then fixed using UV-sensitive mounting medium (Eukitt UV, Fisher scientific) and dried under a commercial nail dryer UV-lamp for c. two minutes. Samples were then scanned with a slide scanner () and then processed with xxxx.

Data analysis and statistics

Preliminary results

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Climate chambers temperature and humidity We set the climate chambers to identical conditions for all drought treatments. The night temperature was set at 20°C and the day temperature was set to

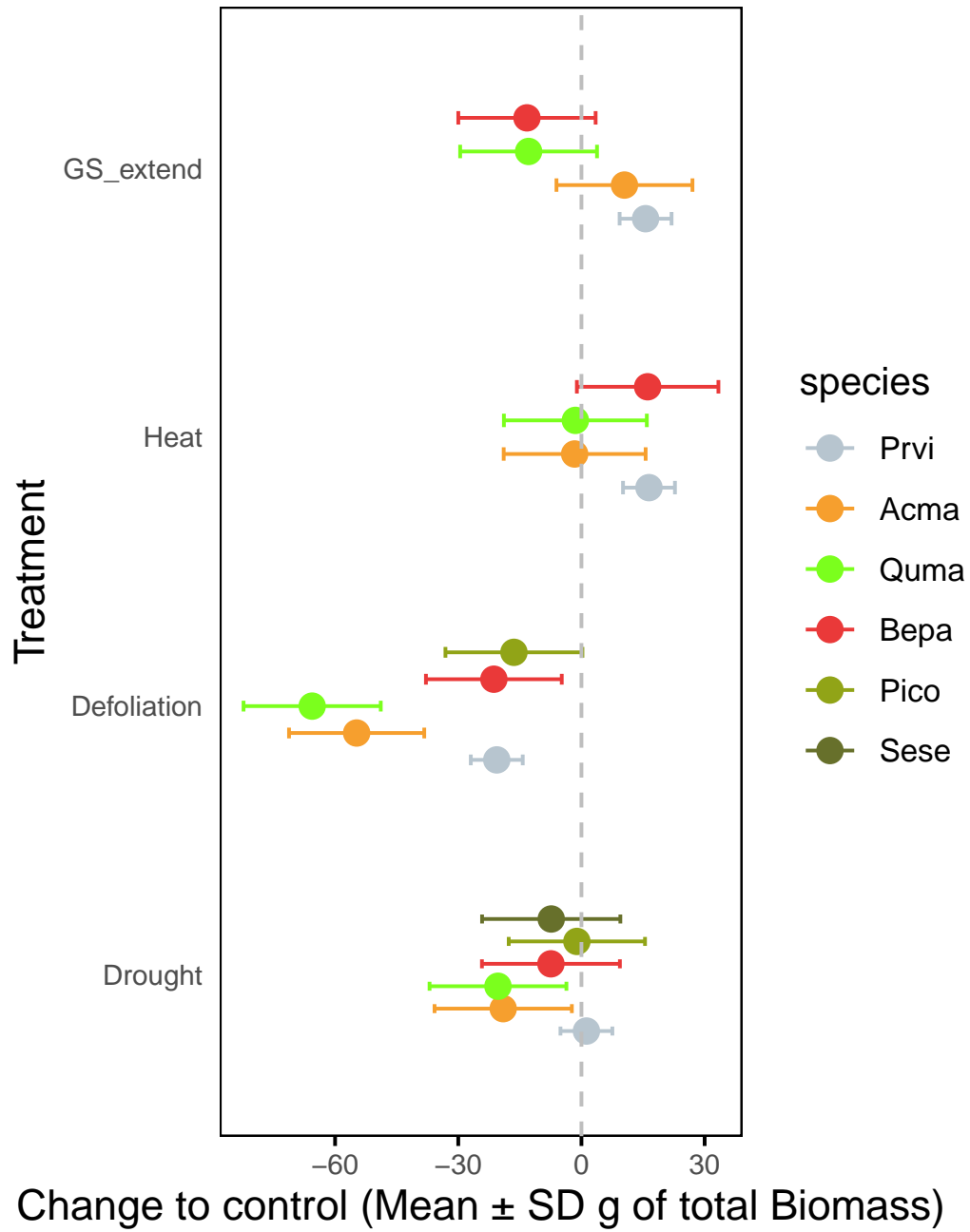


Figure 2: Effect size in g of biomass compared to control sapling when exposed to an extended growing season (GS_extend), heat, defoliation or drought event. Colors represent the six study species.

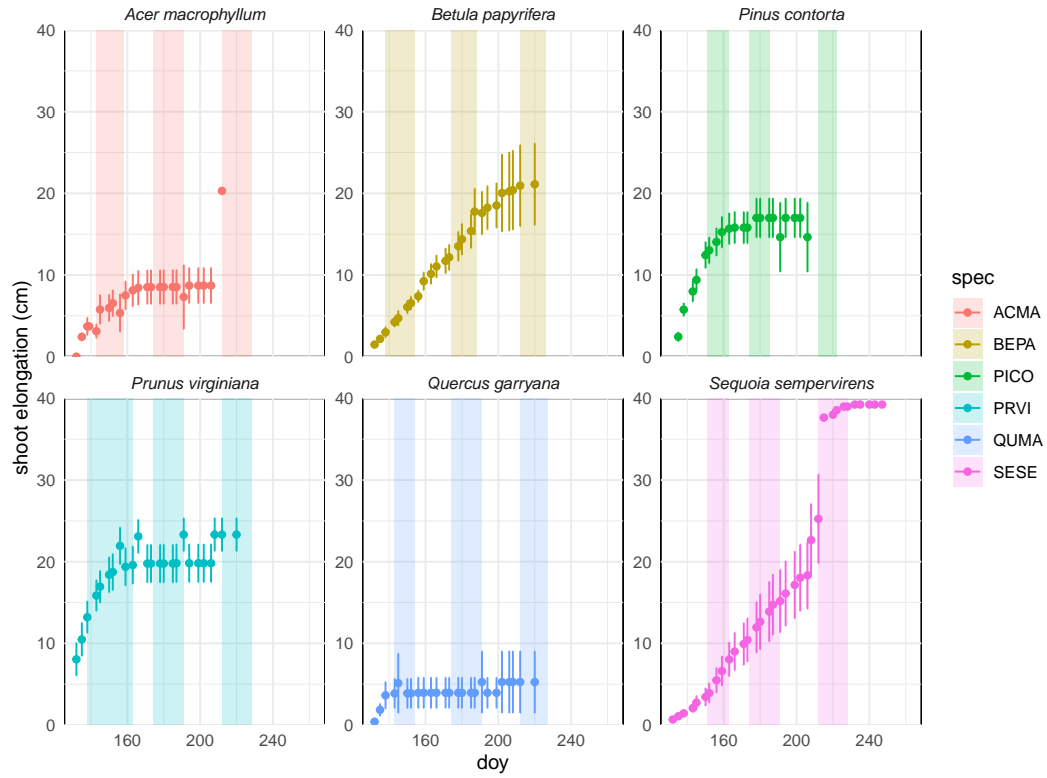


Figure 3: Shoot extension over the growing season 2023 for the six study species. Note the species-specific differences in absolute growth and in growth phenology with *Quercus* stopping first and *Sequoia* elongating until the very end of the season.

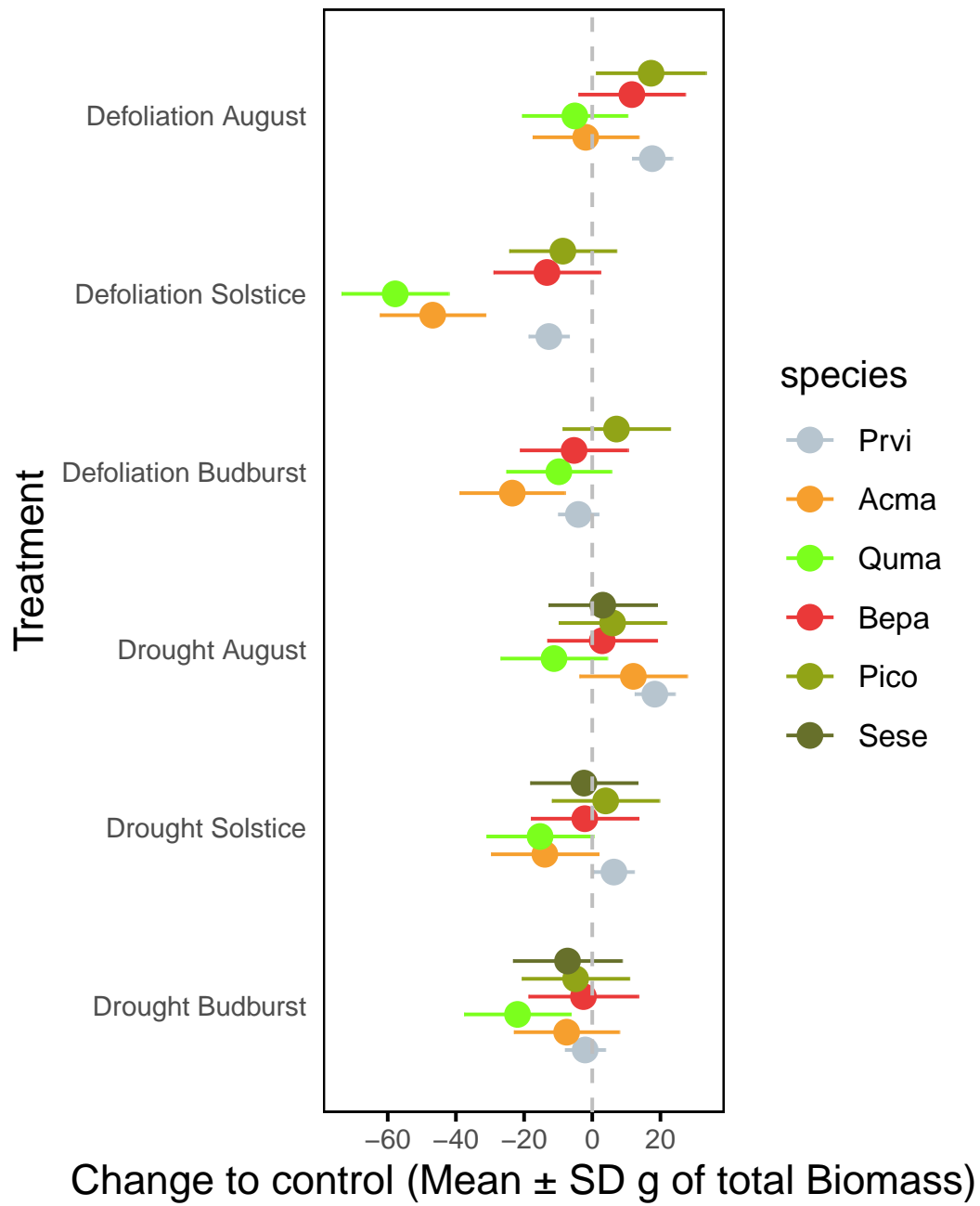


Figure 4: Effect size in g of biomass compared to control sapling when exposed to defoliation or drought treatments on 3 occasions. Colors represent the six study species.

30 °C. These temperatures rose and fell at the same time every day, which corresponds to the time of sunrise and sunset at Vancouver’s summer solstice (i.e. 16h and 15min). The photoperiod was adjusted weekly, to the current ambient sunrise and sunset time. Hence. //should we add the date at which they were added?//. Indeed, if one growth chamber has a higher relative humidity than another, the plants in this one would reach the wilting point later than the others.

Defoliation treatments

Two defoliation treatments were applied at the same time during the summer, one that started on May 16th, and the second, on June 23rd. Those treatments were designed to mimic a net loss of leaf area induced by either browsing, spring frost or drought.

Timing: • We conducted the first defoliation treatment once the leaves from most of the replicates of one species have reached the fourth phenological stage. This stage was reached at different times, depending on the species, therefore, the start of this treatment was species-specific. • The second defoliation treatment was conducted after the theoretical peak growth period that happens around summer solstice. At that time, all species have reached the fourth phenological stage.

Defoliation: Deciduous trees Using pruning snips (Fiskars Garden), we cut all the leaves mid petiole that were at phenological stage 4. We selected this technique which was in several studies (Miller Tworowski, 2010; Nzima, Martin, Nishijima, 1999). Younger stages were left intact to not accidentally damage the terminal meristem. In the following two weeks we continuously cut all newly emerging leaves reaching stage 4 to suspend all assimilate supply.

Evergreen (Pinus) All one-year-old and older mature needles were removed by hand by tearing them delicately in the direction of the apex to not hurt the bark as mentioned in (O’Neil, 2011). The current year needles were preserved in the first defoliation treatment since they were less than 1cm in length and still developing. In the second treatment we additionally defoliated c. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the current-year needles which were still not fully elongated but presumably contributed already most to the total photosynthetic assimilation. //I think we should mention here the weight of the leaves we removed. Perhaps we make a table out of that. //

Drying: All the leaves collected were gathered in brown paper bags, where all the replicates from the same species were put together to dry. The leaves were dried for 48 hours at 70°C in a drying oven (VWR 1645D). Dry matter biomass was measured with scale (Scout Pro) to an accuracy of two decimal places (0.00 grams).

Soil moisture measurements

Everyday, at the same time, the volumetric water content (VWC) was measured using a soil moisture meter (Fieldsout TDR 150). The rod length was changed depending on the pot depth that varied for different species (i.e. ...). One was 12.2 cm and the other was 20.32 cm. In addition, and for a more integrated indicator of soil water loss especially near the wilting point, whole pots were weighted using a scale (REF) to an accuracy of 1 gram. To avoid noise in the radial monitoring data, replicates equipped with magnetic dendrometers were only weighted at the start and end of the drought treatments. Since VWC and weight loss yielded a strong correlation (Fig SX) whole VWC curves were calculated also for these replicates.

stuff I didn’t find place yet

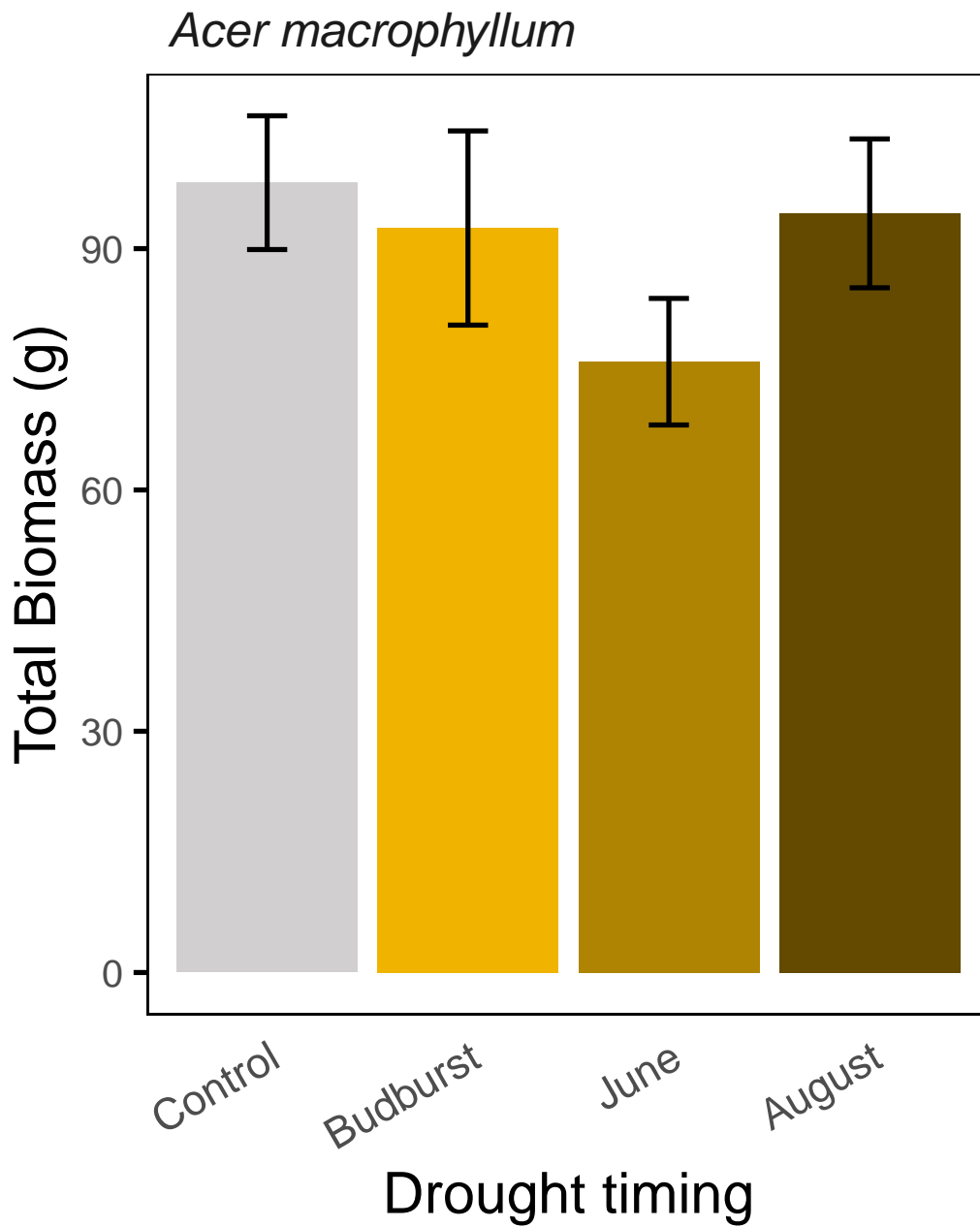


Figure 5: xxxxxxxxxxxx

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