**Title:** Sensitivity of tree growth to drought in seasonally dry tropical forests using long-term dendrometer band measurements

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# Summary

* Tropical tree woody growth has long-lasting impacts on the terrestrial carbon pool, but how climate anomalies might impact the growth of tropical tree growth is poorly understood. Standard methods like tree rings and plot inventories may either not represent most species or may not be accurate enough to capture variation in slow-growing species.
* We used a unique data record - manual dendrometer band measurements over 15 years on 1820 trees across 30 species in a seasonally dry tropical forest in Huai Kha Khaeng, Thailand, along with species traits (deciduousness and maximum size), individual characteristics (crown exposure, size) and environment-related water availability to predict the sensitivity of tree growth to drought in two ENSO drought events. We used Bayesian regressions in a causal modelling framework to predict variability among species and individuals in drought sensitivity.
* In the more severe drought, deciduous species were more sensitive than evergreen species. After accounting for species differences, more exposed trees were more likely to be negatively impacted than their less exposed counterparts, with exposure showing clear negative impacts compared to size *per se*.
* Large differences among species and individuals in their sensitivity to drought, as well as climatic differences differences among droughts themselves can explain heterogeneity in ecological responses to drought.

# Keywords

# Introduction

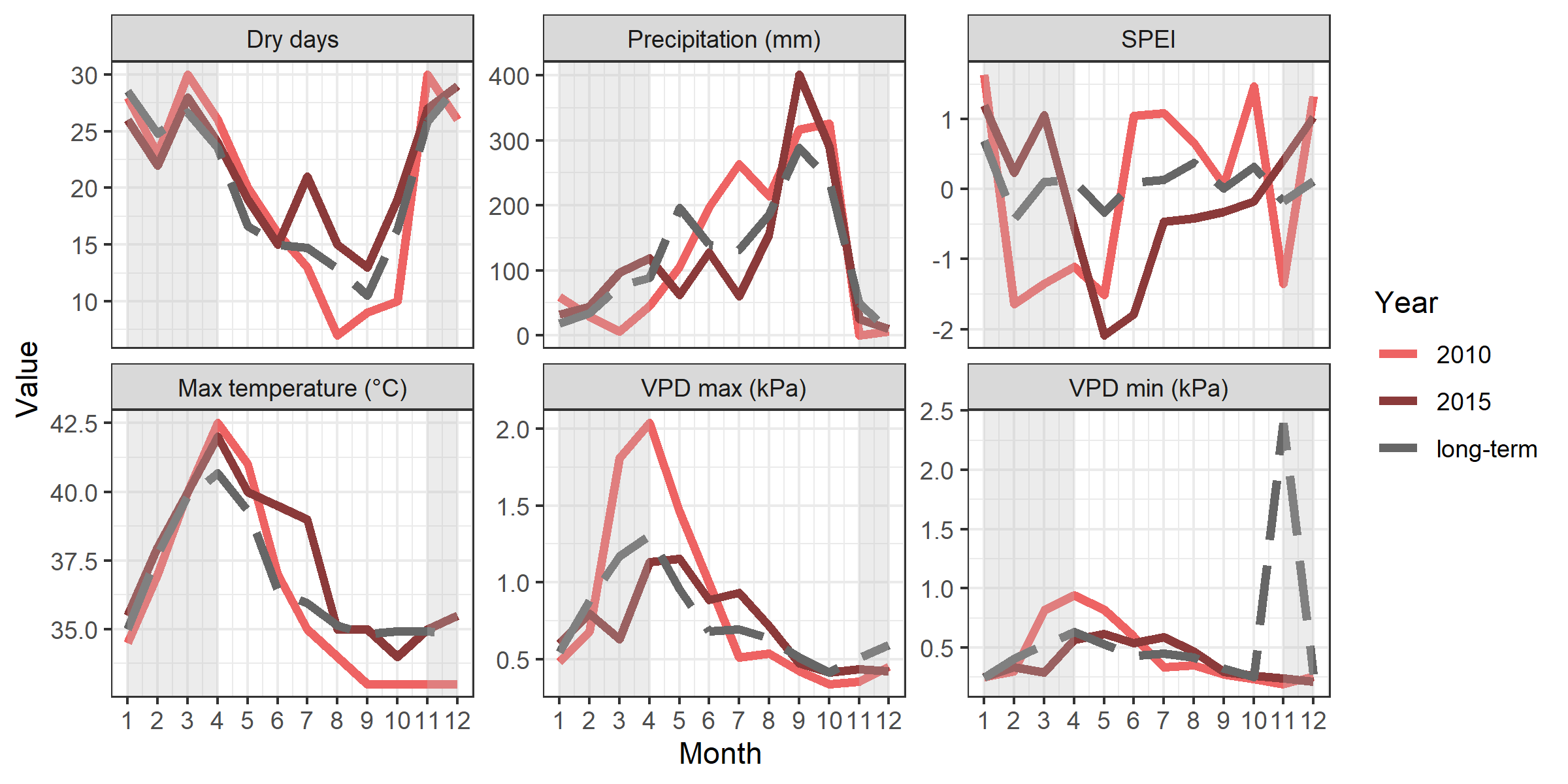
Tropical tree woody growth is a key component of aboveground productivity and affects the global carbon carbon cycle, but its sensitivity to climate anomalies is poorly understood.  
- Woody growth has long-lasting effects on the terrestrial carbon pool but is sensitive to interannual variation in temperature and precipitation.  
- Extreme events like drought, with temperature and precipitation outside normal ranges that can lead to growth reductions that varies across species and individuals (Bennett *et al.*, 2015; McGregor *et al.*, 2021).  
- the extent of this variation in drought responses is poorly understood.  
- with changing climate patterns across the global tropics, including novel climatic regimes (Dahinden *et al.*, 2017), there is a need to understand the drivers of this variation, to be able to predict and respond to forest responses to drought.

Growth reductions from droughts are difficult to estimate reliably from whole-plot inventories.  
- Droughts are different but generally leads to low soil moisture, low water tables, vapour pressure, high temperature. - Results in thermal stress, evaporative loss, leaf turgor loss, embolism/cavitation  High mortality and growth reductions across global forests, including the tropics  
- Inventory data are often not at annual scales; smooths over drought/no-drought period.  
- Reductions are often small (<1 mm), and difficult to detect with tape measurements.

Tree species in seasonally dry forests have diverse allocation strategies and traits which can result in differential sensitivities to drought  
- Drought events can be different from each other, but generally lead to low soil moisture, low water tables, low vapour pressure and high temperature (Chitra-Tarak *et al.*, 2021).  
- Results in thermal stress on tissues, evaporative loss, leaf turgor loss and cavitation.  
- Species can be conservative or acquisitive in water and nutrient uptake; differential allocation to growth/survival.  
- Species with drought tolerant traits like deep roots, more negative turgor loss point and … are more resistant to drought (Kunert *et al.*, 2021; **refs?**).  
- Some evidence that both understory and emergent species can have reduced survival during drought (Machado *et al.*, 2023).  
- Deciduous species, with shorter duration with leaves can have acquisitive strategies during leaf on (De Souza *et al.*, 2020).  
- Strategies also affects species distribution with evergreen species covarying with soil moisture (Kunert *et al.*, 2021) and potentially affecting survival and growth.  
- Many hydraulic-related traits vary with tree height (Vinod *et al.*, 2023), including the frequency of dry season deciduous leaf loss – both within species and at the community level (**condit\_ref?**; **meakem?**).

Within species, size, exposure and location can affect sensitivity to drought.  
- Large trees tend to undergo greater growth declines during drought compared to smaller trees (e.g., Bennett *et al.*, 2015; McGregor *et al.*, 2021; Anderson-Teixeira *et al.*, 2022).  
- It remains poorly understood the extent to which this is shaped by tree size itself, crown exposure, water access, and traits that tend to covary with size (e.g., decidiousness) – all of which interact to shape drought resistance (Fig. 1).  
- There is theory and evidence that tree size itself matters.  
- Theoretically, we expect that greater height makes trees more vulnerable to drought based on the physics of hydraulic flow through a porous medium, as described by Darcy’s law (Fernández-de-Uña *et al.*, in press; **mcdowell\_darcy\_2015?**). - Height… (Olson *et al.*, 2018; see refs in Vinod *et al.*, 2023; **couvreurWaterTransportTall2018?**). - As tree size increases, leaves exert lower control over hydraulic resistance (**wolfe\_leaves\_2023?**). - Chen *et al.* (2022)  
- There is theory and evidence that crown exposure matters (Scharnweber *et al.*, 2019; Vinod *et al.*, 2023; **refs\_in\_?** vinod\_thermal\_2023). - Microclimate buffering leads to cooler, moister understory air (Vinod *et al.*, 2023). - Soils under closed canopies would also be cooler during hot times of the year (**lembrechts\_global\_2022?**). - Reduced evaporative demand would also make them moister, and this might be added to by hydraulic redistribution. - Trees with exposed crowns suffered significant crown dieback at greater rates in the 2012-16 CA drought (Ma *et al.*, 2023).  
- Water access….  
- Larger trees have larger root systems, but do not necessarily access deeper water (**ref\_from\_Panama?**)  
- Even when trees are accessing deeper water, this does not mean that they’re in better shape during drought. Rather, trees that rely on regular access to deep water may be more vulnerable during severe droughts when those sources are depleted (Chitra-Tarak *et al.*, 2021).  
- indeed, there is evidence that trees near streams undergo greater growth declines (McGregor *et al.*, 2021) and increases in mortality (**zuleta?**) during drought - rather than necessarily helping during drought, water access will shape the size and traits of species living in habitat, with stream habitats tending to have larger trees (**ref?**) and more evergreen trees, and also their average growth rate

-High Crown exposure makes trees more vulnerable to drought, but drought deciduous habit or perennial water access allows them to escape this  
-Disentangling the effects of tree size, crown exposure, water access, and deciduousness on drought sensitivity



***Figure 1. Climatic characteristics of drought years and average years*** in Huai Kha Khaeng ForestGEO plot. For comments - <https://github.com/forestgeo/growth-precip-thailand/issues/10>

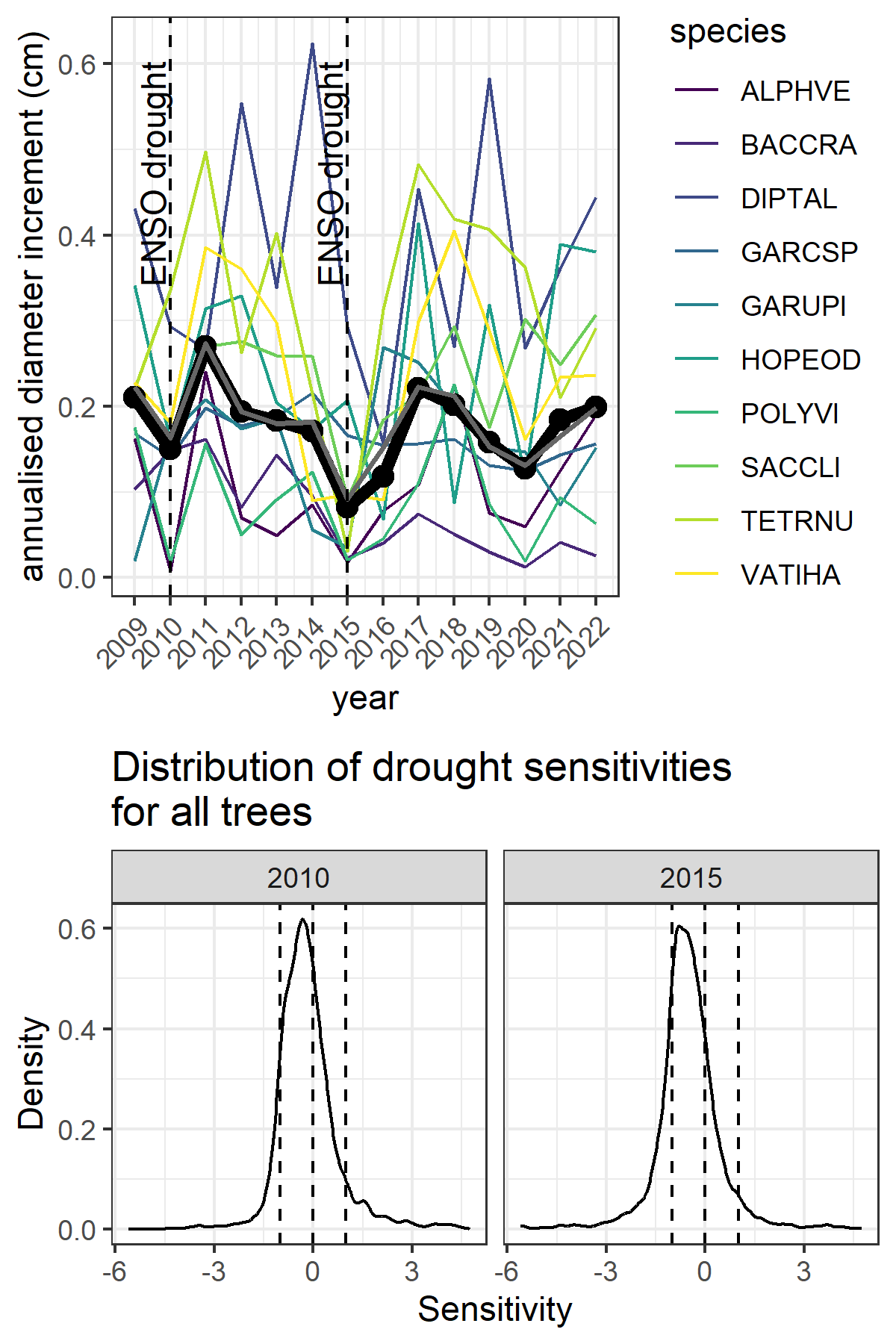
Here we use a 14-year record of dendrometer band measurements in seasonally dry forest in Thailand to test the vulnerability of tropical tree growth to drought. We expect variation in drought sensitivity (growth in drought year/growth in a previous year with normal rainfall) across trees. We ask: i) How much do species vary in drought sensitivity? ii) How does deciduousness influence the drought sensitivity of a species? iii) How much of the intraspecific variation is explained by tree height *per se*, crown exposure and the habitat of the tree (proxy for water and nutrient availability). We hypothesise that growth during drought is affected by:

# Materials and Methods

***Sites and data***

We analysed data from manual dendrometer band censuses from 2008-2023 in the Huai Kha Khaeng ForestGEO plot (lat/long). This is a 50-hectate hectare plot in mixed deciduous tropical forest, with a mean annual temperature of 1400 mm and a strong dry season from November to April (Anderson-Teixeira *et al.*, 2015). The dominant canopy species are *Hopea odorata*, *Vatica harmandiana*, *Dipterocarpus alatus* and *Tetrameles nudiflora*. Long-term analysis of tree-ring data shows that tree growth at Huai Kha Khaeng has been influenced by temperature and rainfall (Vlam *et al.*, 2014).

We used the late wet/early dry dendrometer band censuses to calculate annual growth for each tree. We used the raw window size measurements combined with the diameter at breast height (DBH) measurement at installation to calculate DBH at each census using standard equations [condit]. We removed measures with large decimal errors, potential misidentified bands (old band numbers that restarted after stopping) and large measurement outliers (> 3 standard deviations from the mean). We then calculated annualised increments for each individual for each year by finding the difference in increment from the previous year and adjusting for the number of days between measurements. We repeated the same steps for annual tape measurements made on each dendrobanded tree at each census and removed dendroband measurements that had low agreement with these tape increments.  
Finally, we excluded trees with negative increments over the whole timeseries, and included only species that had at least 10 individuals, resulting in a final dataset of 1820 individuals across 30 species.



***Figure 2: Growth increment timeseries and drought sensitivity*** across trees and species in the Huai Kha Khaeng ForestGEO plot. a) Median of annualised growth increments across species (colours) and the whole plot (black) from 2009 - 2022 from late wet/early dry season dendroband measurements. 2010 and 2015 were moderate and very strong ENSO events respectively. b) Dsitribution of drought sensitivity of tree growth across all individuals in the two drought years. For comments - <https://github.com/forestgeo/growth-precip-thailand/issues/11>

We calculated the sensitivity of each tree to each drought as a growth anomaly from its mean annual increment. We first calculated the mean annual increment for each tree as the mean of the annualised increments across the whole timeseries. We then calculated sensitivity for each tree for each drought as

We calculated two species-level traits : deciduousness and maximum size and one variable for each tree - topographic wetness index and two variables for each tree at each census - starting size and canopy exposure. We defined deciduousness as the mean proportion of canopy loss at maximum loss across individuals in the species, with a score ranging from 1 to 4 where 1 is most evergreen and 4 is most deciduous. We used data published in Williams *et al.* (2008) for the top 30 species. Out of these, data was unavailable for Alphonsea ve…., an evergreen species, and so we manually assigned it a deciduousness score of 1, in the middle of the evergreen range. An alternate measure of deciduousness is the duration spent at maximum crown loss. This data was strongly correlated with the proportion of crown loss; we chose to use the proportion of crown loss because it was available for a larger list of species. At the species level, we also calculated the maximum size across all individuals in the plot as measured in the 2008 whole-plot census.

Across all individuals in the plot, we calculated topographic wetness index based on a 5 m x 5 m elevation layer collected at plot establishment. Topographic wetness index provides an expectation of the water availability across space based on the concavity/convexity of a location. To model sensitivity among individuals, we also used tree size (DBH at previous dendroband census) and crown exposure measured as crown illumination index. Crown illumination index is an ordinal categorical variable from 1 to 5 (least to most exposed) measured at each dendroband census.

***Statistical methods***

For individual stems, we modelled drought sensitivity as:

# Results

# Discussion

# Acknowledgements

# Competing interests

# Author contributions

# Data availability

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