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

**Authors**

# Summary

* rationale
* Methods
* key Results
* main conclusion

# Introduction

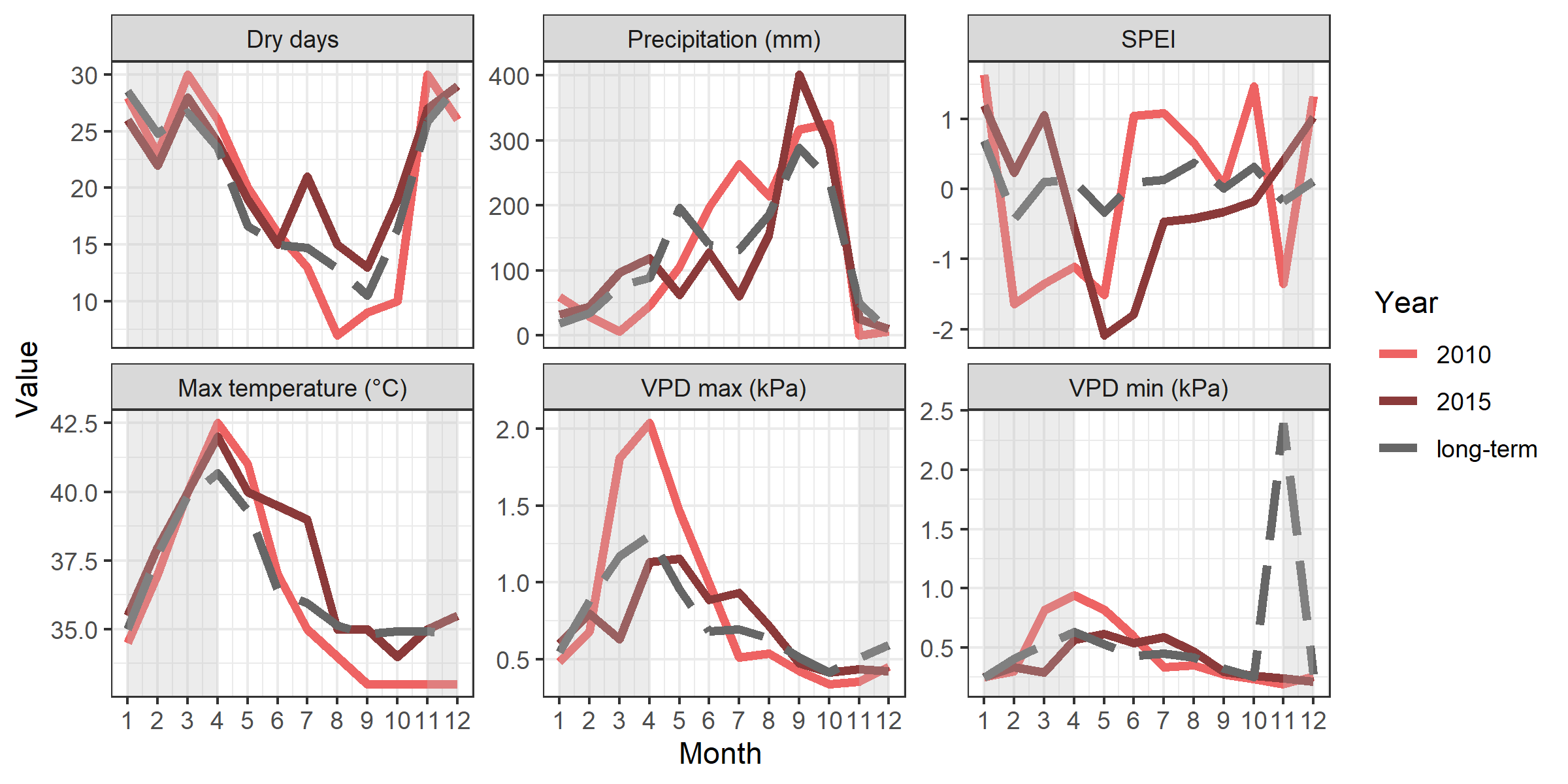
Tropical tree woody growth is a key component of aboveground productivity and affects the global carbon carbon cycle, but its sensitivity to ongoing global change is poorly understood.  
- Woody growth has long-lasting effects on the terrestrial carbon pool but is sensitive to interannual variation in 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



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.

*Variables*

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 $ sensitivity\_{i} $

*Species-level traits*

*Individual variables*

*Tree size* - calculated DBH for at the start of the drought year from dendrometer band window

*Deciduousness* -data from Williams *et al.* (2008). -Leaf phenology score - mean proportion of crown loss. -Continuous scale from 1 to 4, where 4 is maximum crown loss or deciduousness. -One value per species. - 7 species out of the top 51 species in the dendroband census have no values. (currently excluded from analysis but can fill these with best estimates and add them back in)

*Exposure* - crown illumination index for each individual, collected at each dendrometer band census - categorical variable with values 1 to 5 where 1 is least exposed and 5 is most exposed

*Topographic Wetness Index* - calculated from topography - estimate of water availability at a location

***Models***

For individual stems, we modelled drought resistance as:

# Results

# Discussion

# Acknowledgements

# Competing interests

# Author contributions

# 1 Data availability

# References

**Anderson-Teixeira KJ, Davies SJ, Bennett AC, Gonzalez-Akre EB, Muller-Landau HC, Joseph Wright S, Abu Salim K, Almeyda Zambrano AM, Alonso A, Baltzer JL, *et al.*** **2015**. [CTFS-ForestGEO : A worldwide network monitoring forests in an era of global change](https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.12712). *Global Change Biology* **21**: 528–549.

**Anderson-Teixeira KJ, Herrmann V, Rollinson CR, Gonzalez B, Gonzalez-Akre EB, Pederson N, Alexander MR, Allen CD, Alfaro-Sánchez R, Awada T, *et al.*** **2022**. [Joint effects of climate, tree size, and year on annual tree growth derived from tree-ring records of ten globally distributed forests](https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15934). *Global Change Biology* **28**: 245–266.

**Bennett AC, McDowell NG, Allen CD, Anderson-Teixeira KJ**. **2015**. [Larger trees suffer most during drought in forests worldwide](https://doi.org/10.1038/nplants.2015.139). *Nature Plants* **1**: 15139.

**Chen T, Xu G, Li J, Hu H**. **2022**. [Hydraulic Trait Variation with Tree Height Affects Fruit Quality of Walnut Trees under Drought Stress](https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy12071647). *Agronomy* **12**: 1647.

**Chitra-Tarak R, Xu C, Aguilar S, Anderson-Teixeira KJ, Chambers J, Detto M, Faybishenko B, Fisher RA, Knox RG, Koven CD, *et al.*** **2021**. [Hydraulically-vulnerable trees survive on deep-water access during droughts in a tropical forest](https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.17464). *New Phytologist* **231**: 1798–1813.

**Dahinden F, Fischer EM, Knutti R**. **2017**. [Future local climate unlike currently observed anywhere](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aa75d7). *Environmental Research Letters* **12**: 084004.

**De Souza BC, Carvalho ECD, Oliveira RS, De Araujo FS, De Lima ALA, Rodal MJN**. **2020**. [Drought response strategies of deciduous and evergreen woody species in a seasonally dry neotropical forest](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-020-04760-3). *Oecologia* **194**: 221–236.

**Fernández-de-Uña L, Martínez-Vilalta J, Poyatos R, Mencuccini M, McDowell NG**. **in press**. [The role of height-driven constraints and compensations on tree vulnerability to drought](https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.19130). *New Phytologist* **n/a**.

**Kunert N, Zailaa J, Herrmann V, Muller-Landau HC, Wright SJ, Pérez R, McMahon SM, Condit RC, Hubbell SP, Sack L, *et al.*** **2021**. [Leaf turgor loss point shapes local and regional distributions of evergreen but not deciduous tropical trees](https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.17187). *New Phytologist* **230**: 485–496.

**Machado S, Valle D, Toh KB, Johnson DJ**. **2023**. [Forest resistance to drought in a humid tropical dipterocarp forest in the Western Ghats of India](https://doi.org/10.1111/btp.13270). *Biotropica* **55**: 1093–1100.

**Ma Q, Su Y, Niu C, Ma Q, Hu T, Luo X, Tai X, Qiu T, Zhang Y, Bales RC, *et al.*** **2023**. [Tree mortality during long-term droughts is lower in structurally complex forest stands](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-43083-8). *Nature Communications* **14**: 7467.

**McGregor IR, Helcoski R, Kunert N, Tepley AJ, Gonzalez-Akre EB, Herrmann V, Zailaa J, Stovall AEL, Bourg NA, McShea WJ, *et al.*** **2021**. [Tree height and leaf drought tolerance traits shape growth responses across droughts in a temperate broadleaf forest](https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.16996). *New Phytologist* **231**: 601–616.

**Olson ME, Soriano D, Rosell JA, Anfodillo T, Donoghue MJ, Edwards EJ, León-Gómez C, Dawson T, Martínez JJC, Castorena M, *et al.*** **2018**. [Plant height and hydraulic vulnerability to drought and cold](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1721728115). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **115**: 7551–7556.

**Scharnweber T, Heinze L, Cruz-García R, van der Maaten-Theunissen M, Wilmking M**. **2019**. [Confessions of solitary oaks: We grow fast but we fear the drought](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2019.04.001). *Dendrochronologia* **55**: 43–49.

**Vinod N, Slot M, McGregor IR, Ordway EM, Smith MN, Taylor TC, Sack L, Buckley TN, Anderson-Teixeira KJ**. **2023**. [Thermal sensitivity across forest vertical profiles: Patterns, mechanisms, and ecological implications](https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.18539). *New Phytologist* **237**: 22–47.

**Vlam M, Baker PJ, Bunyavejchewin S, Zuidema PA**. **2014**. [Temperature and rainfall strongly drive temporal growth variation in Asian tropical forest trees](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-013-2846-x). *Oecologia* **174**: 1449–1461.

**Williams LJ, Bunyavejchewin S, Baker PJ**. **2008**. [Deciduousness in a seasonal tropical forest in western Thailand: Interannual and intraspecific variation in timing, duration and environmental cues](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-007-0938-1). *Oecologia* **155**: 571–582.