



Forest Ecophysiology Lab
Savannah River Ecology Laboratory
Warnell School of Forestry & Natural Resources
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA



National Institute of Food and Agriculture
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Regulation and modeling nonstructural carbohydrate dynamics

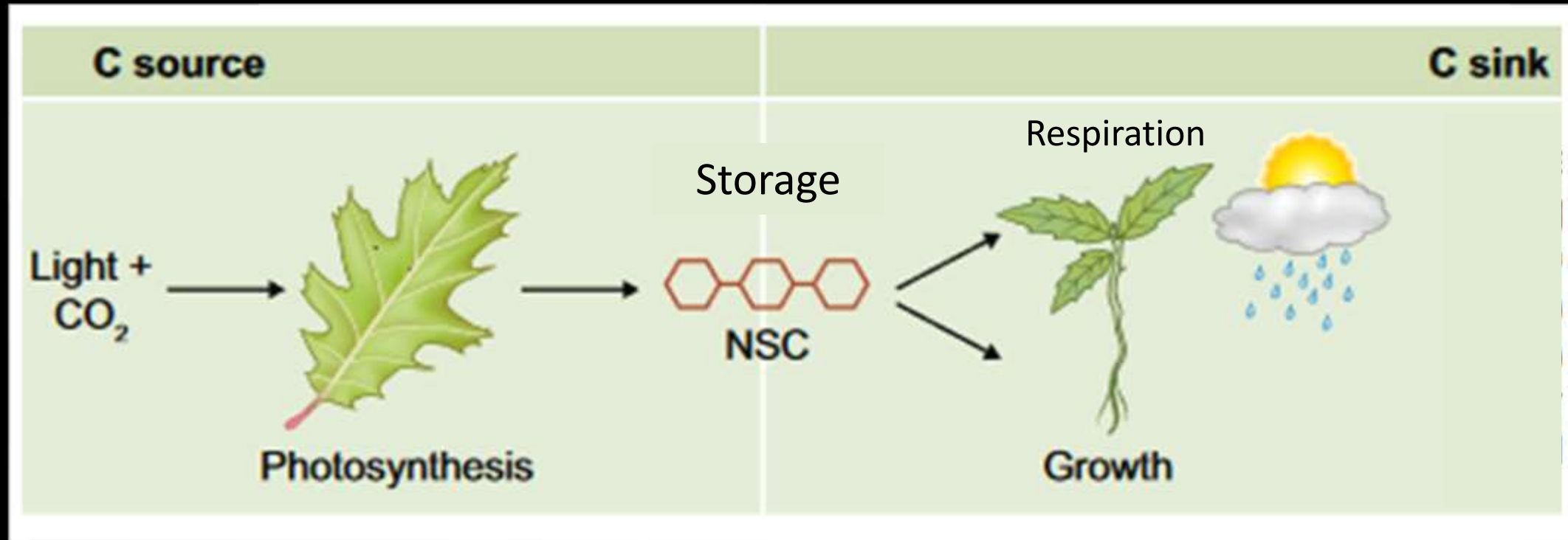
Scott W. Oswald, Doug P. Aubrey,

Dan M. Ricciuto, Jeff M. Warren

Ecological Society of America, Montréal, QC

August 18, 2022

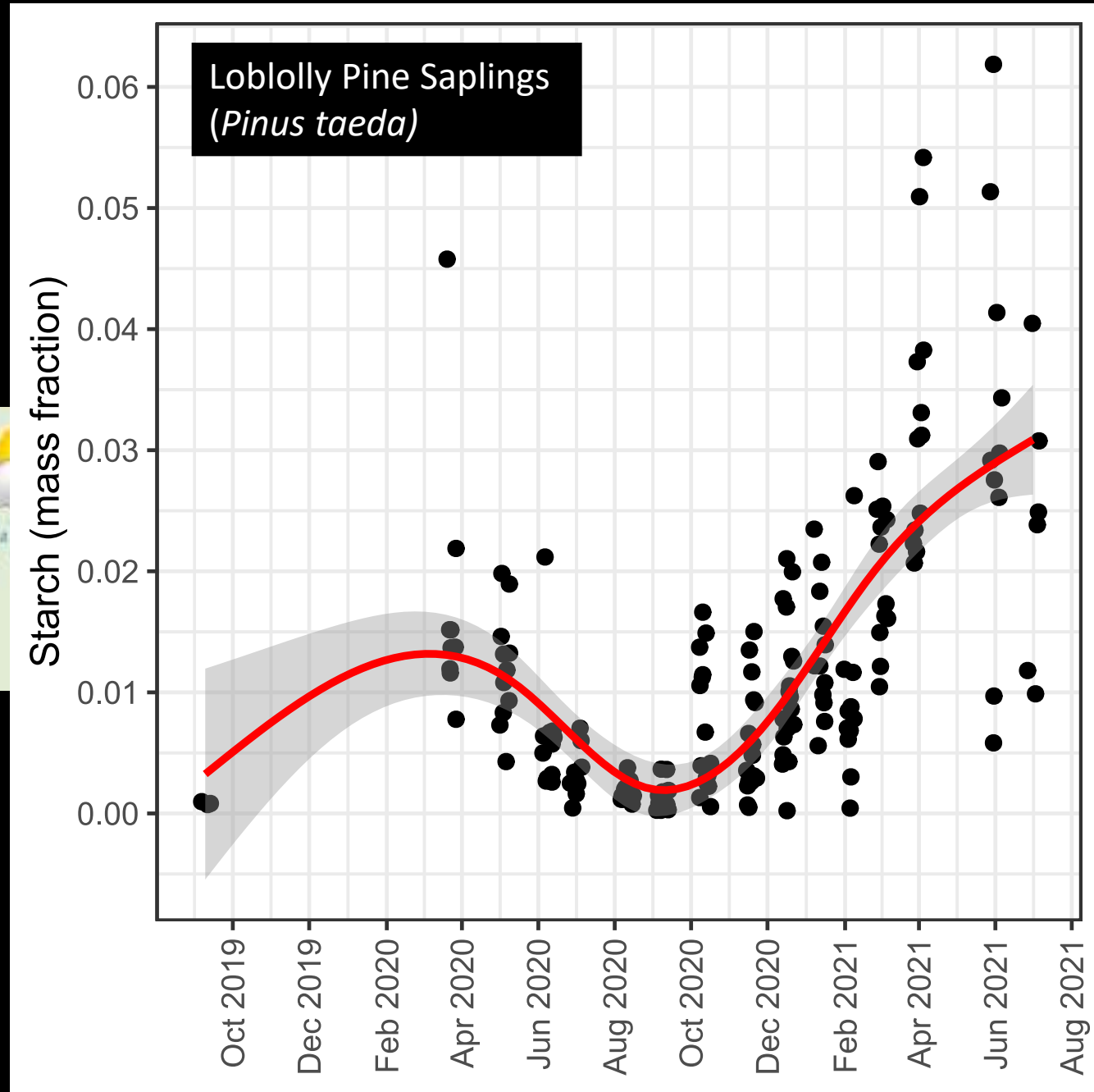
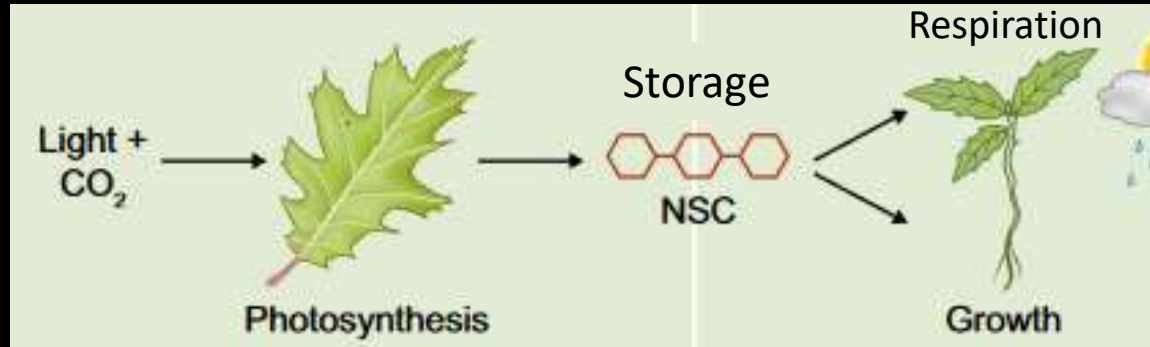
Fig 1. Fatichi et al. 2019



Nonstructural carbohydrates = NSC = sugars + starch

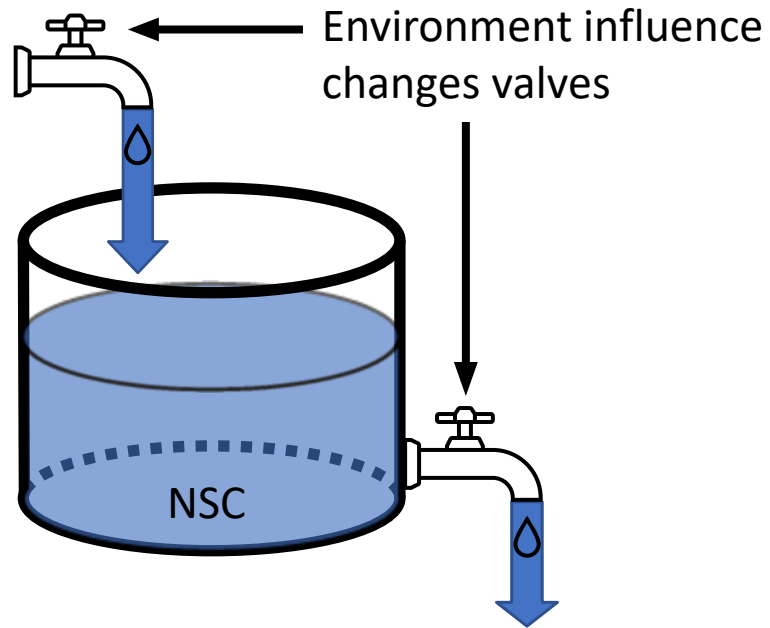
From here to there...

- From processes to dynamics



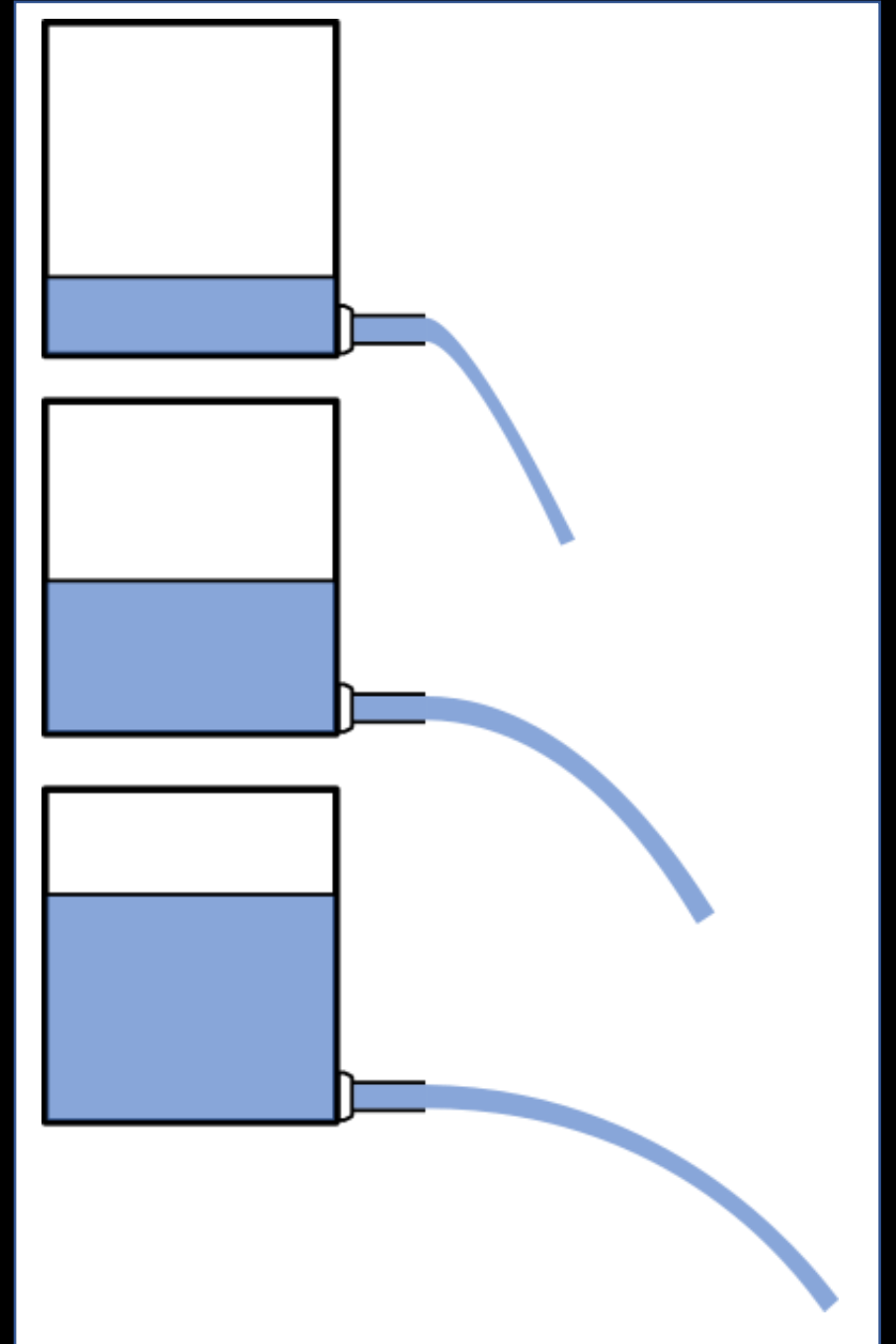
Carbon mass balance analogy

Photosynthesis = NSC supply

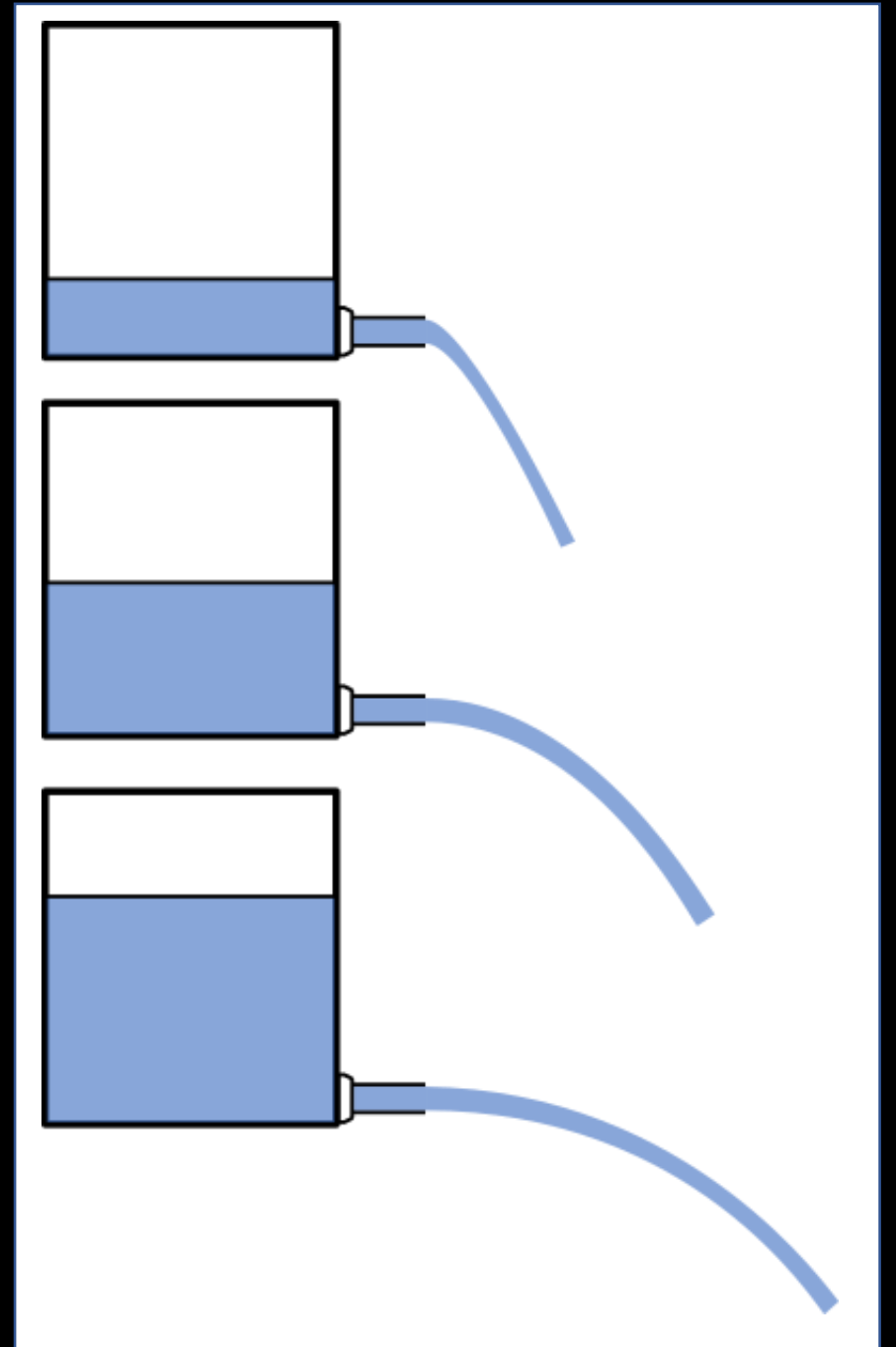
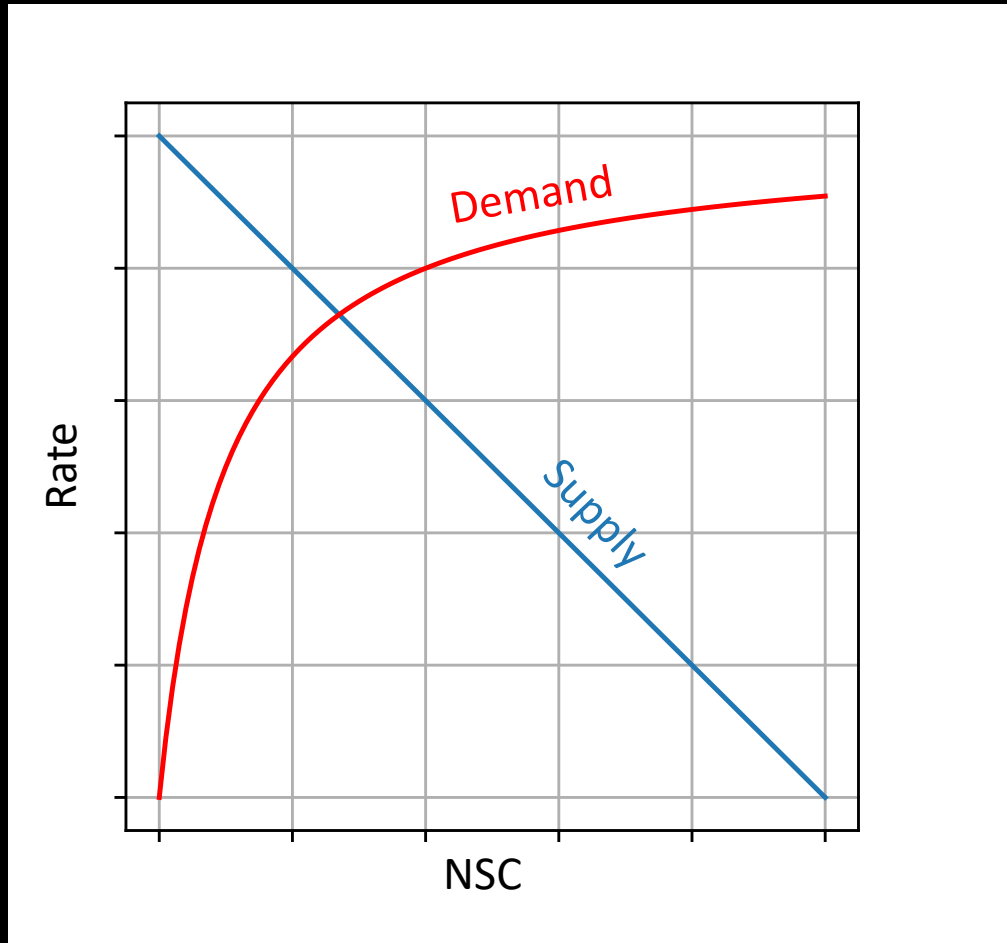


Respiration + Growth = NSC Demand

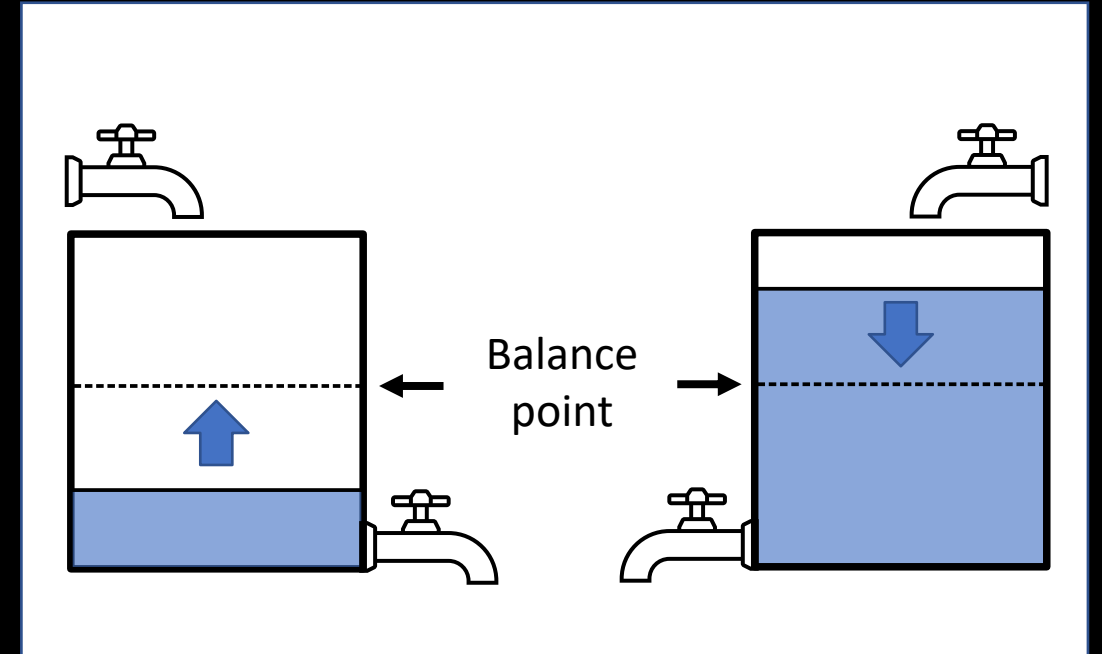
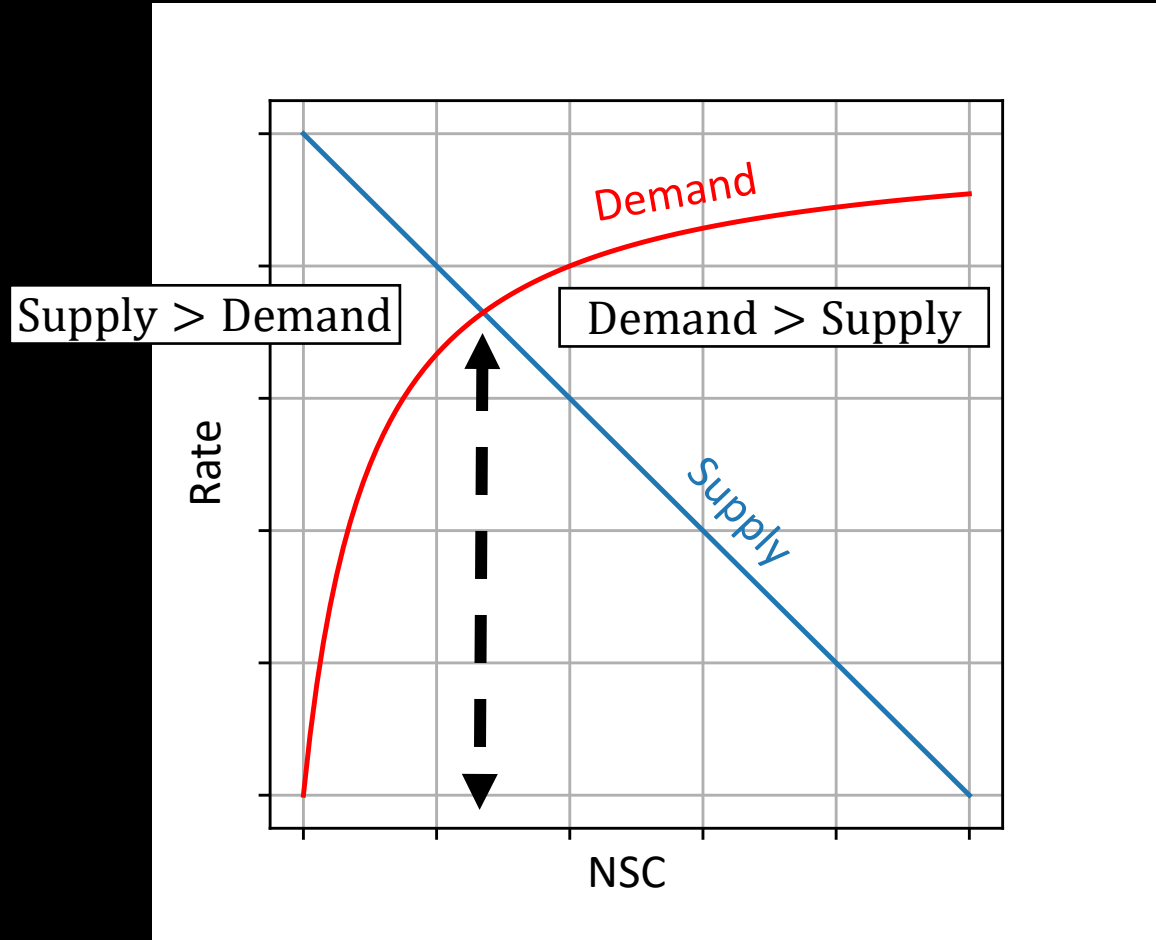
$$\frac{d}{dt}[\text{NSC}] = \text{supply} - \text{demand}$$

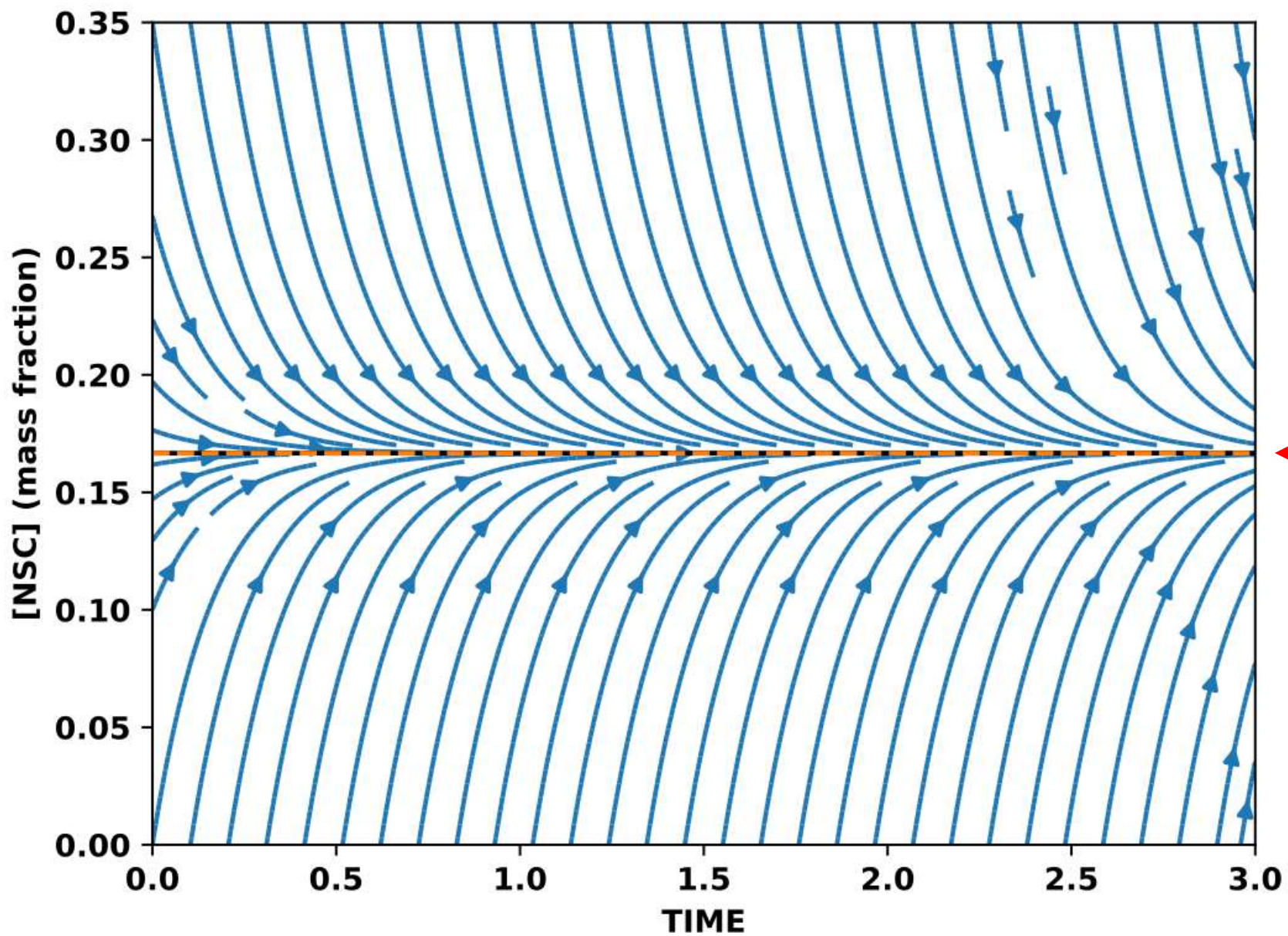


Supply and demand feedback =
how inflow and outflow depends on NSC



In constant environment
NSC supply and demand
feedback determines response + dynamics



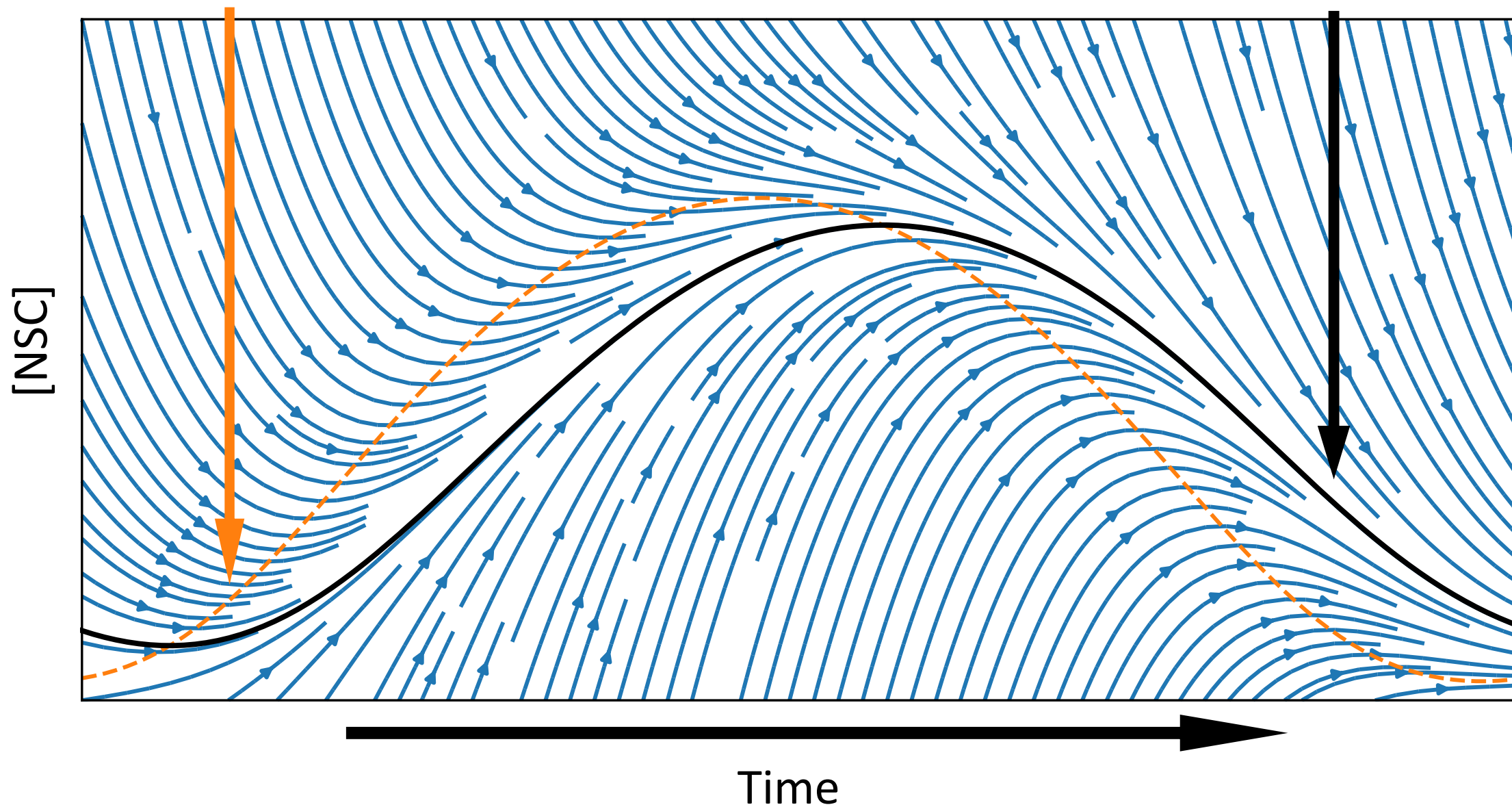


Balance point
=
Long-term NSC response
=
Attractor



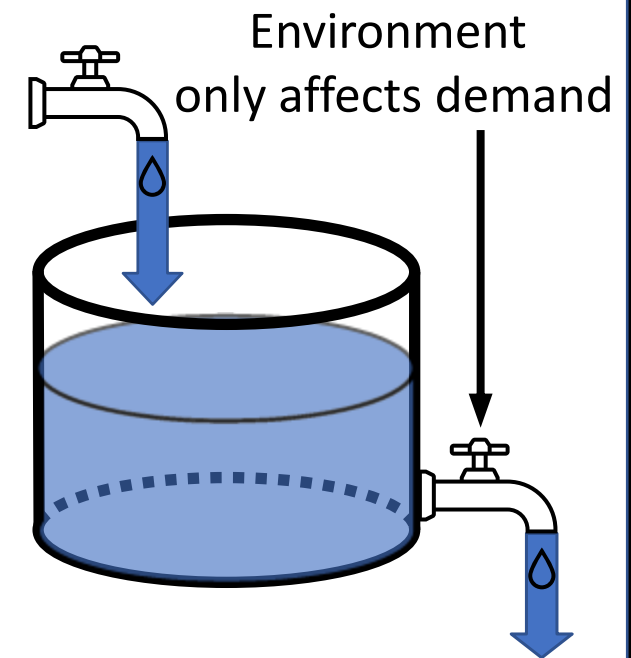
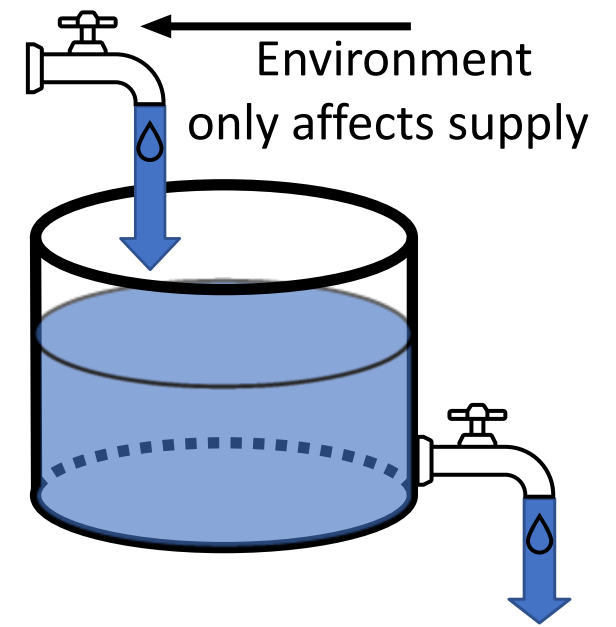
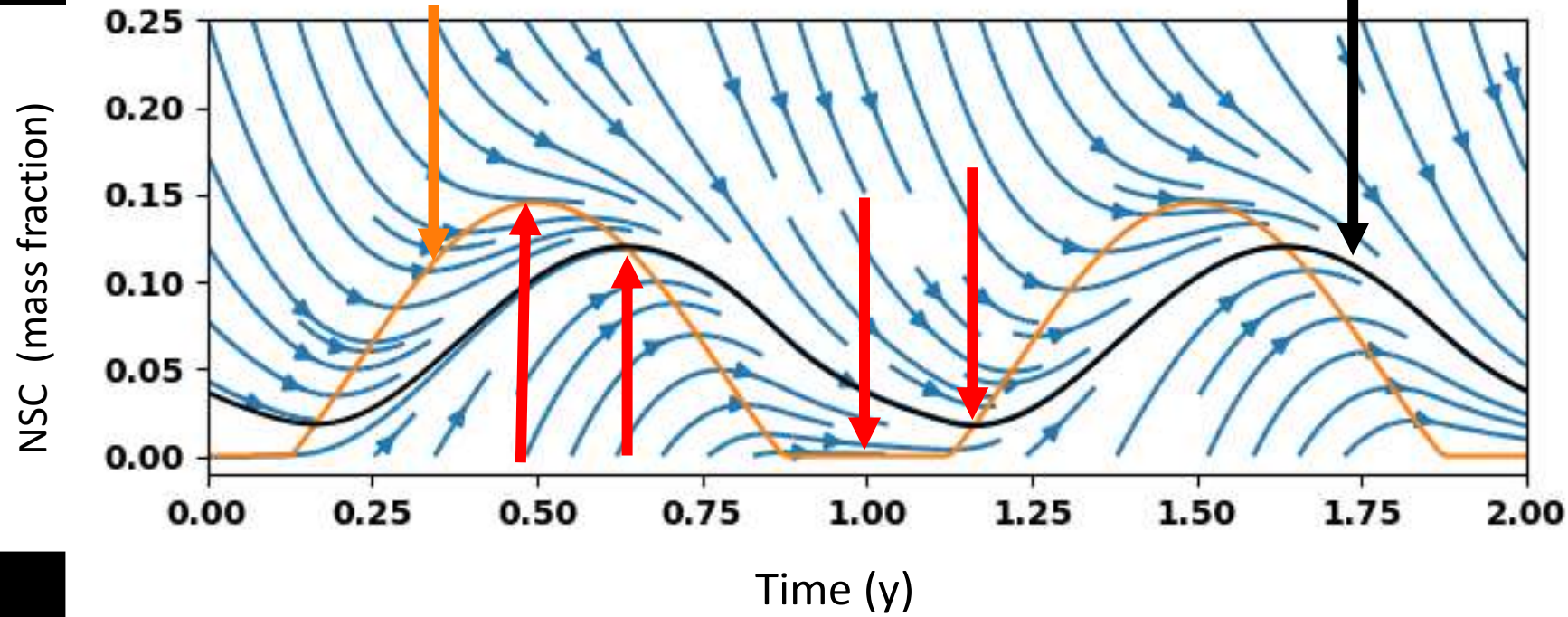
Changing environment changes
Balance point

Long-term NSC response =
Attractor



Balance point

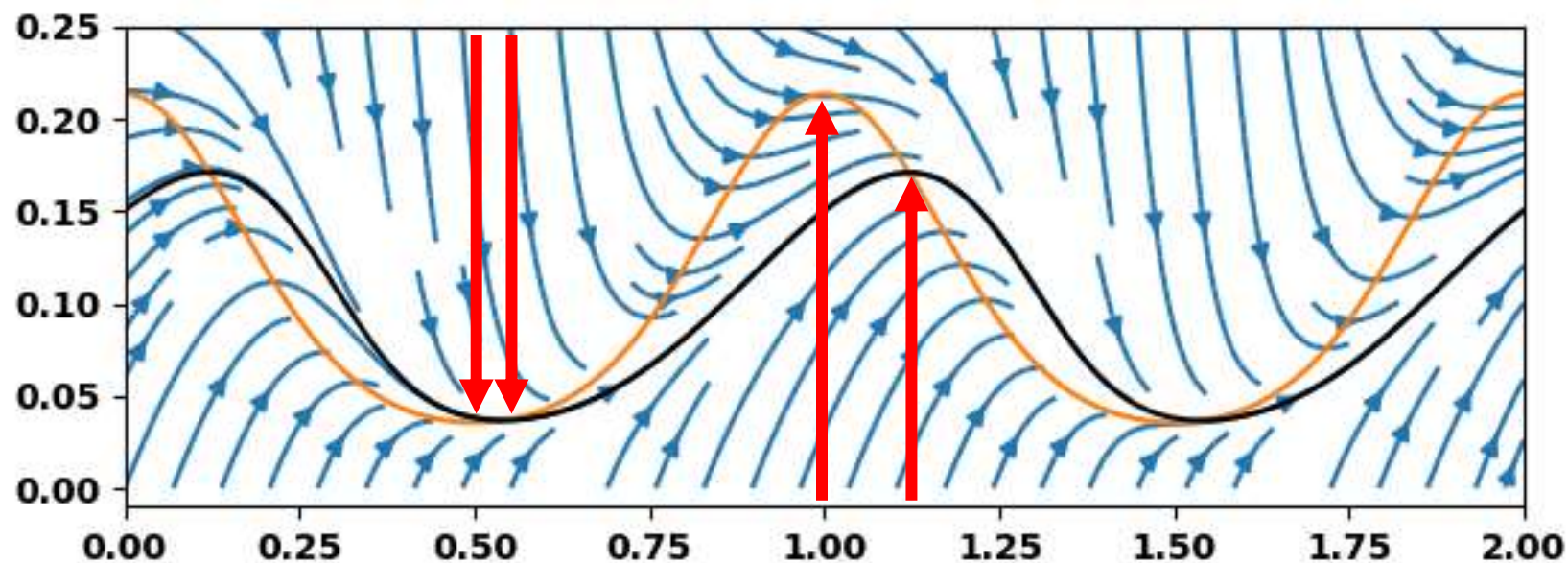
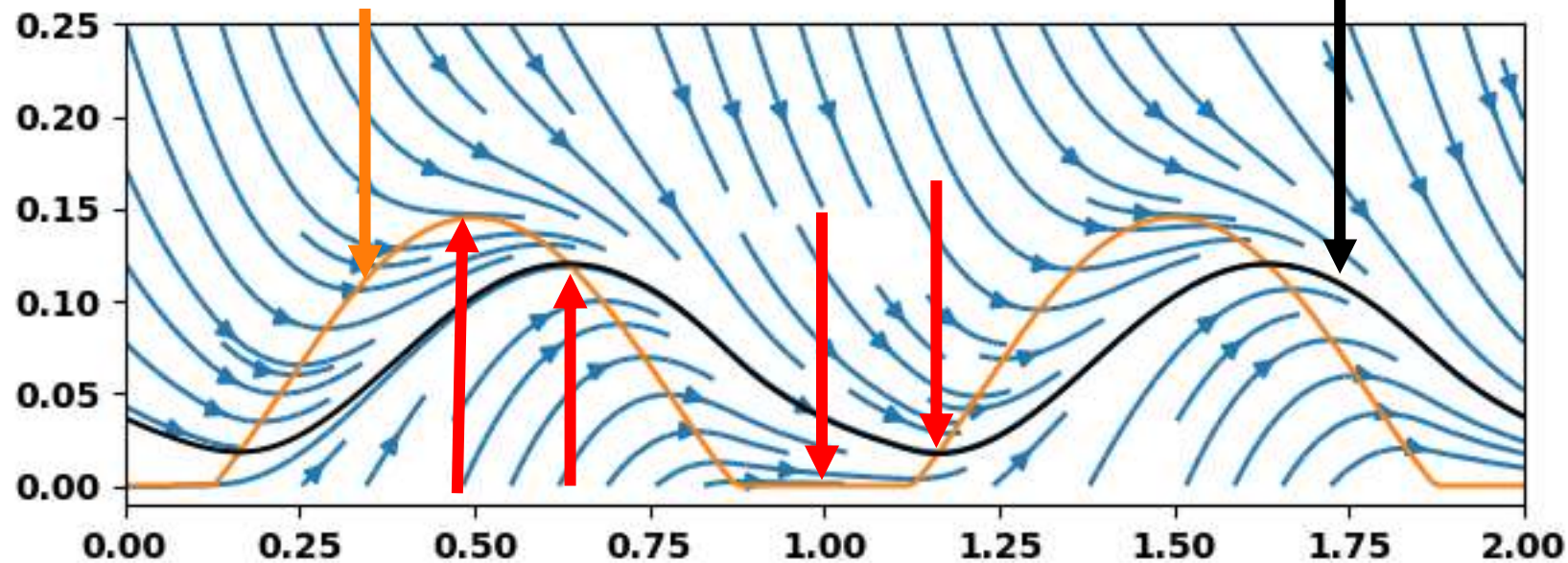
Attractor



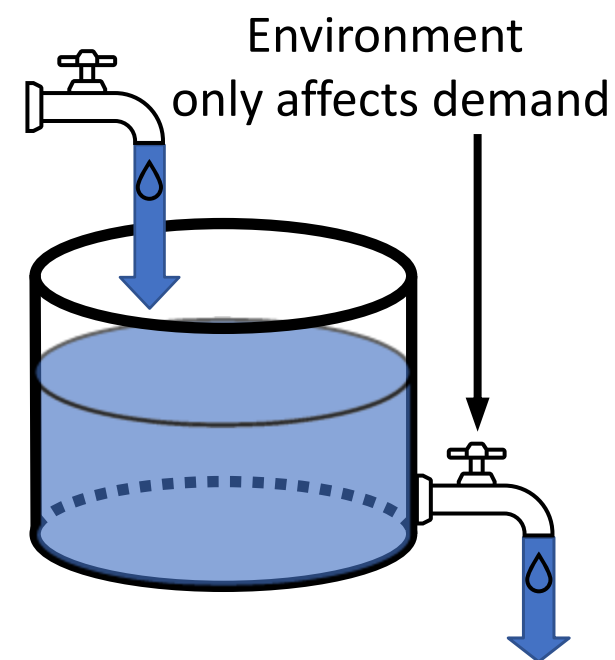
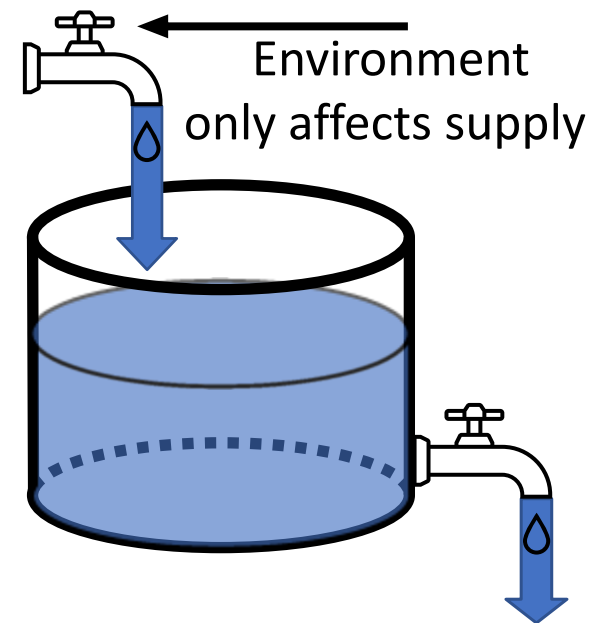
Balance point

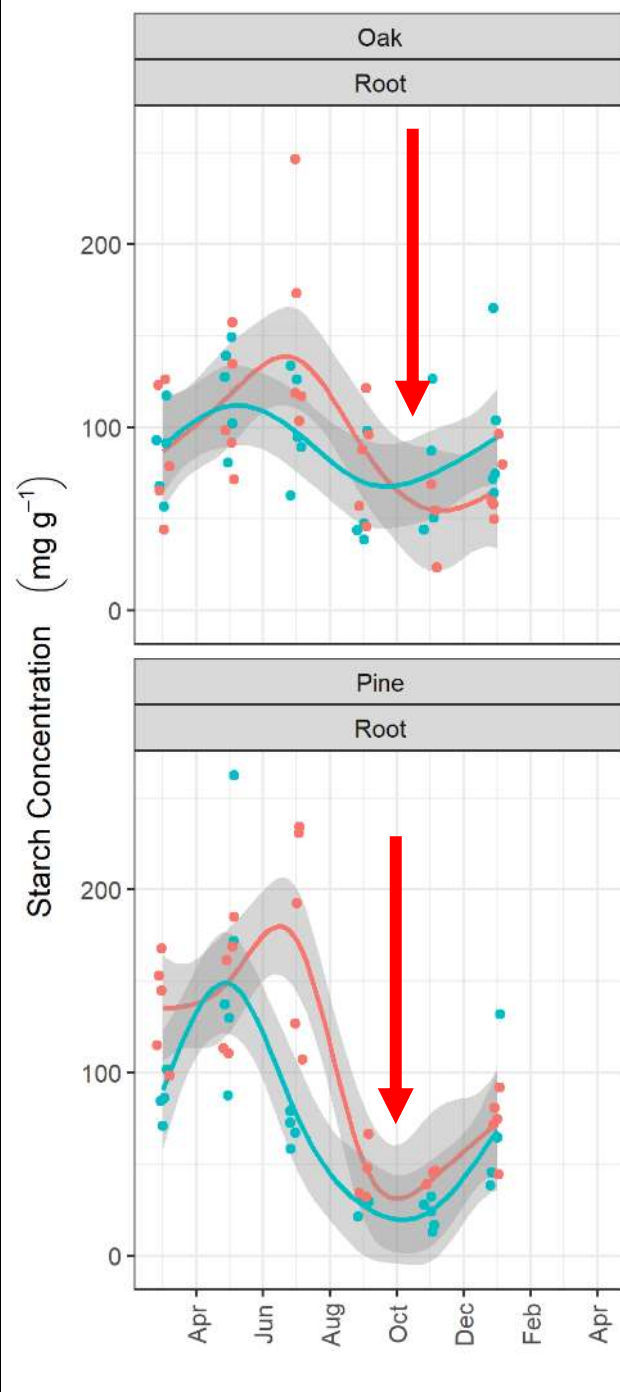
Attractor

NSC (mass fraction)

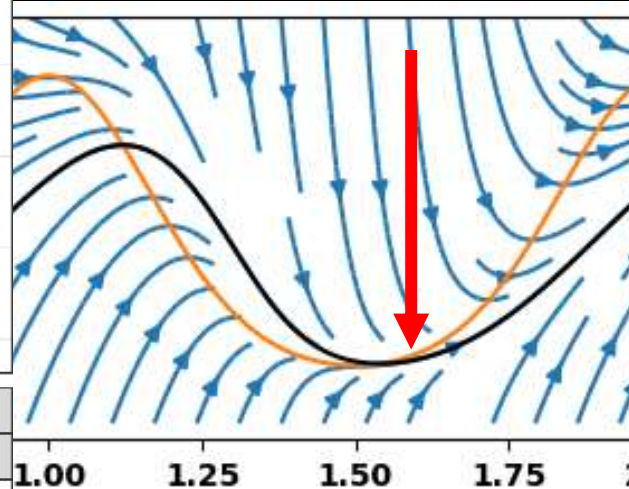


Time (y)

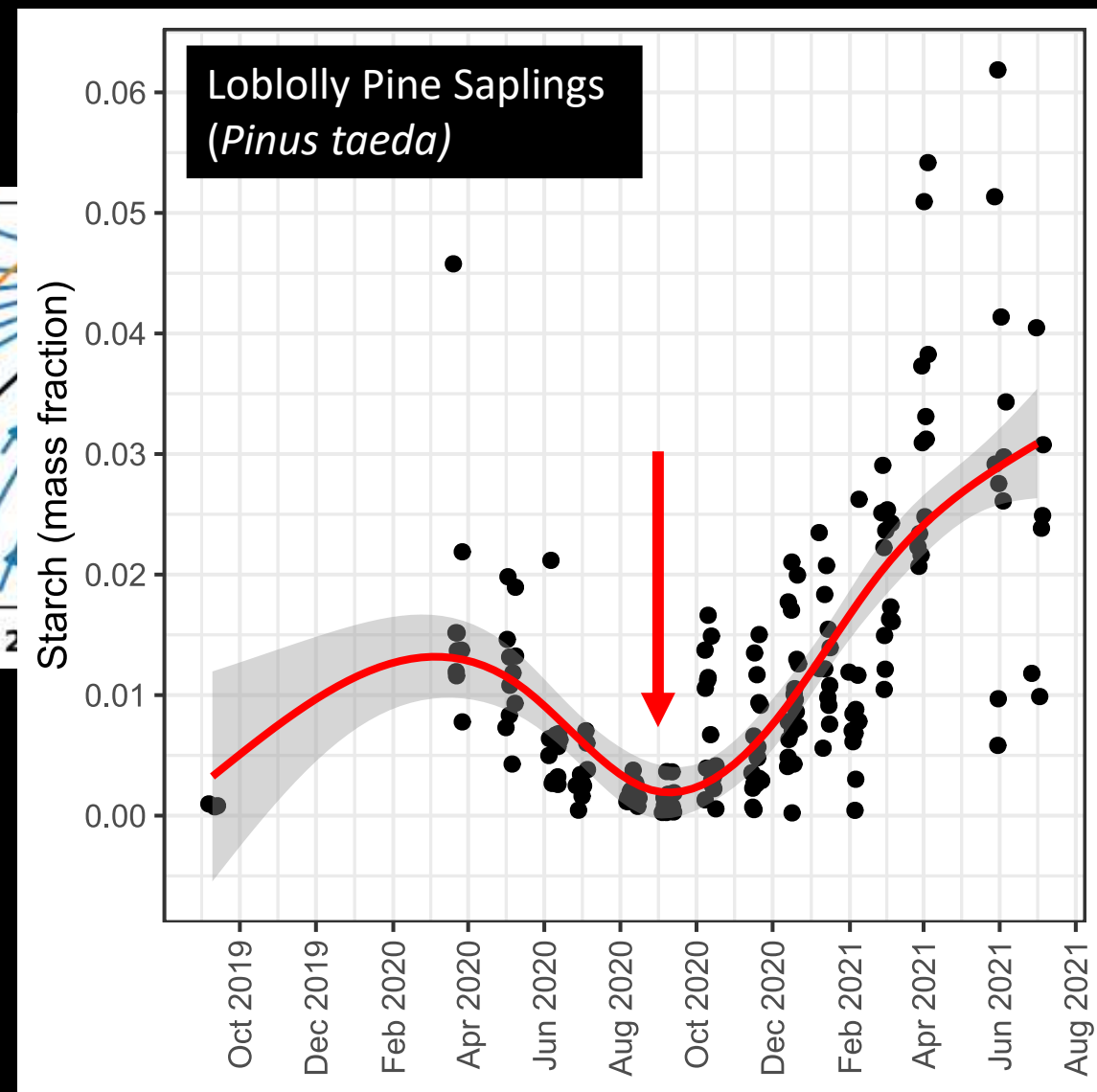




Mature Turkey Oak
(*Quercus laevis*)



Mature Longleaf Pine
(*Pinus palustris*)



Summary

- Complex dynamics possible with simple regulation
- Regulation form determines balance point and attractor

Questions? Comments?
Hiring? Vous engagez?

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Slides available at:

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