Advancing understanding of plant-drought interactions



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Summary

- Plant-drought interactions can mediate ecosystem responses to drought
- The land surface carbon model SiB4 (Simple Biosphere Model, v4.2) simulates differential response to drought events across different plant types
- Isotope signatures (¹³CO2) can be used to trace plant drought stress responses
- SiB4 simulates increasing water use efficieny in forests from 2000-2020



Eddy flux data show conductance is more sensitive to VPD changes compared to GPP



Reference

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Simple Biosphere Model v4.2

SiB4 produces prognostic carbon cycle 2002 ____ 2012 400 fluxes driven by 0.5-degree MERRA2 Carbon Assimilation 102 200 ★ reanalysis climatology (Haynes et al., Carbon Release US-ARC 2019 a,b) C3 grassland 10 20 30 40 Ó SiB4 site-level runs were driven by Oklahoma Weeks since beginning of yea 10-minute customized vegetation specifications Carbon Transfer Ra U.S. Drought Mo U.S. Dro Carbon-13 was simulated by Sfc -> Soil implementing a parallel pool structure & fractionation during photosynthesis Stomatal conductance is impacted by water stress, so isotopic fractionation should be a tracer for water stress Isotope runs were done from 1850-2020 USDA . HR 🚯 🔮 and used atmospheric δ^{13} C and CO₂ data





• SiB4 simulates more enriched isotopes for drier soils, higher VPD and more severe drought conditions, dynamic range & magnitude of summertime isotope enrichment differs between climate regions for the same PFT; greater enrichment during drought conditions is mediated by plant stomatal conductance

