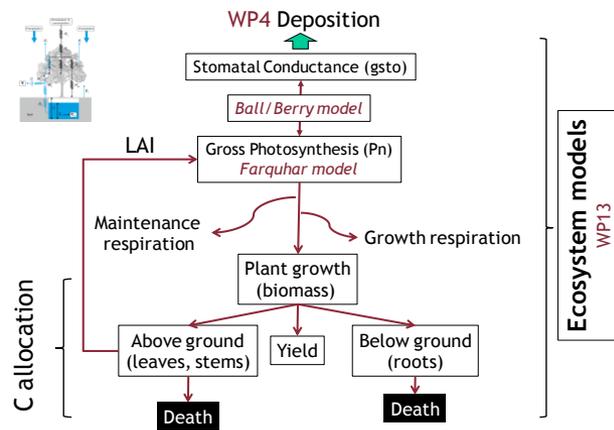




C3 Ecological processes and thresholds

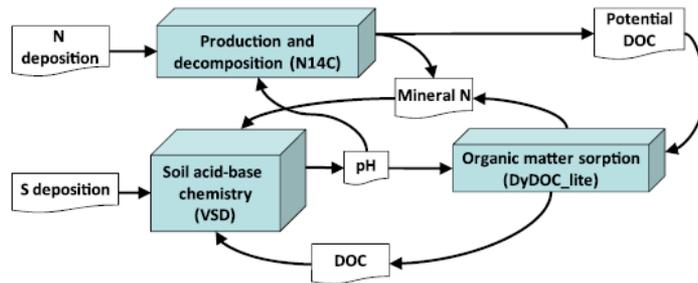
Overview of activities and progress

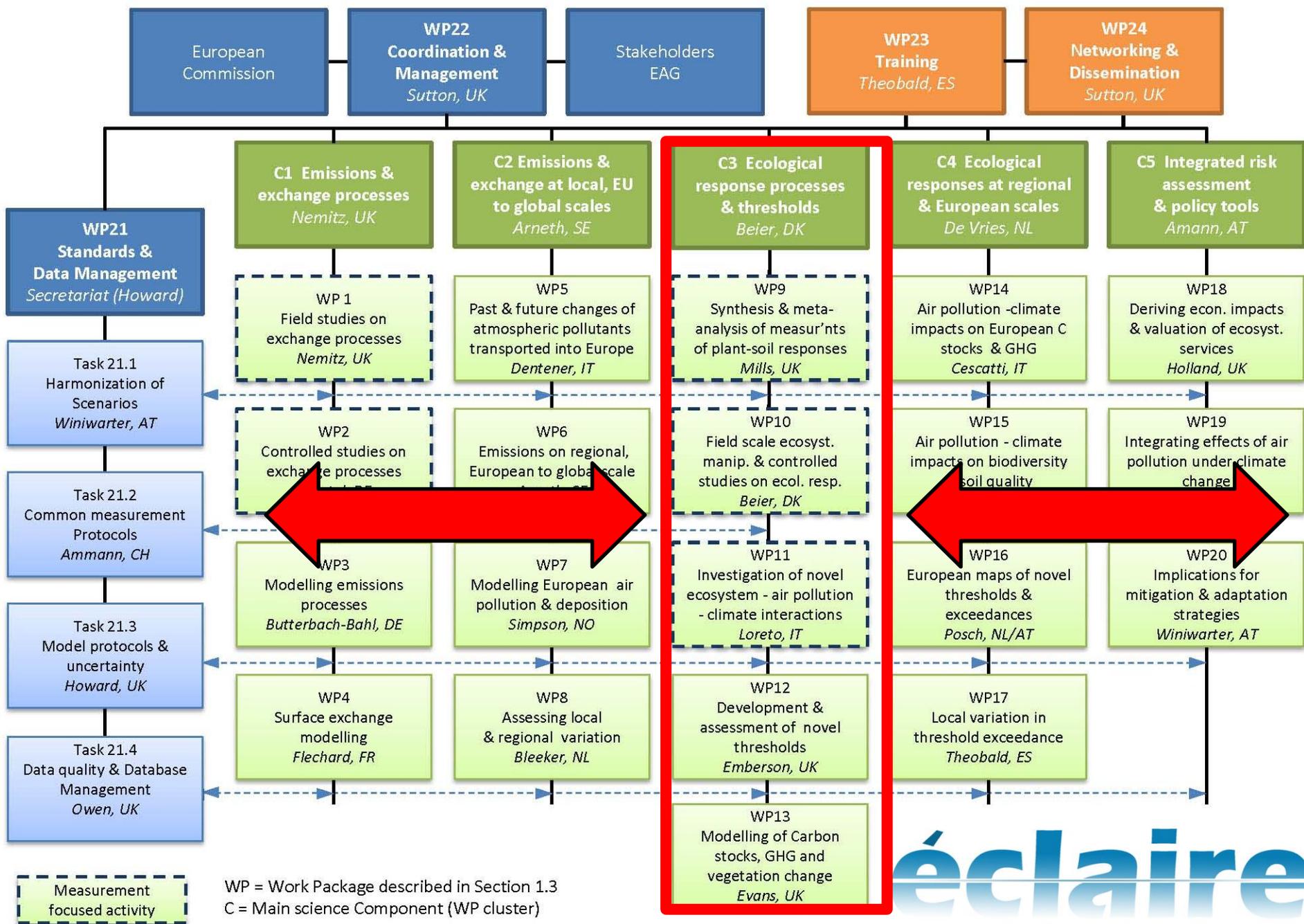


ECLAIRE General Meeting 22nd to 24th October 2013
Zagreb, Croatia

Gina Mills*, Lisa Emberson, Elena Paoletti, Chris Evans, Viki Bermejo, Sue Owen, Claus Beier
and many others

*gmi@ceh.ac.uk



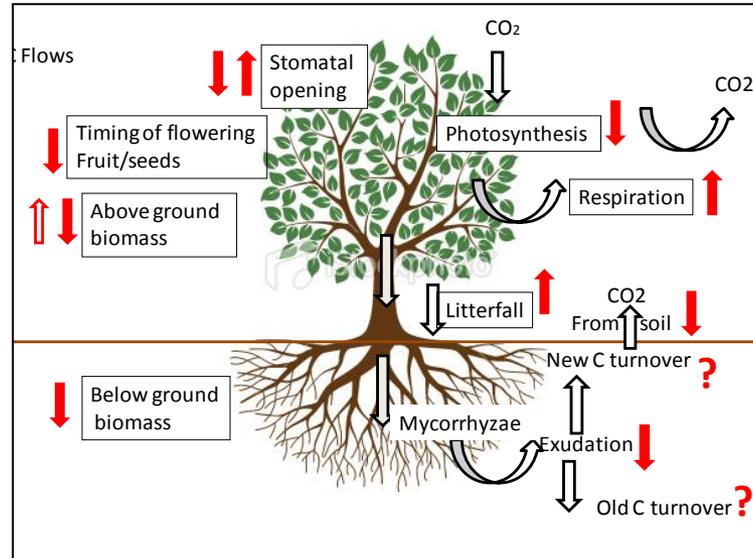


C3 Current activities

Data collation and analysis

Published literature (WP9)
ICP Forests (WP9)
Ecosystem experiments (WP10,11)
Controlled exposure expts (WP11)

O₃, N, CO₂,
drought, warming



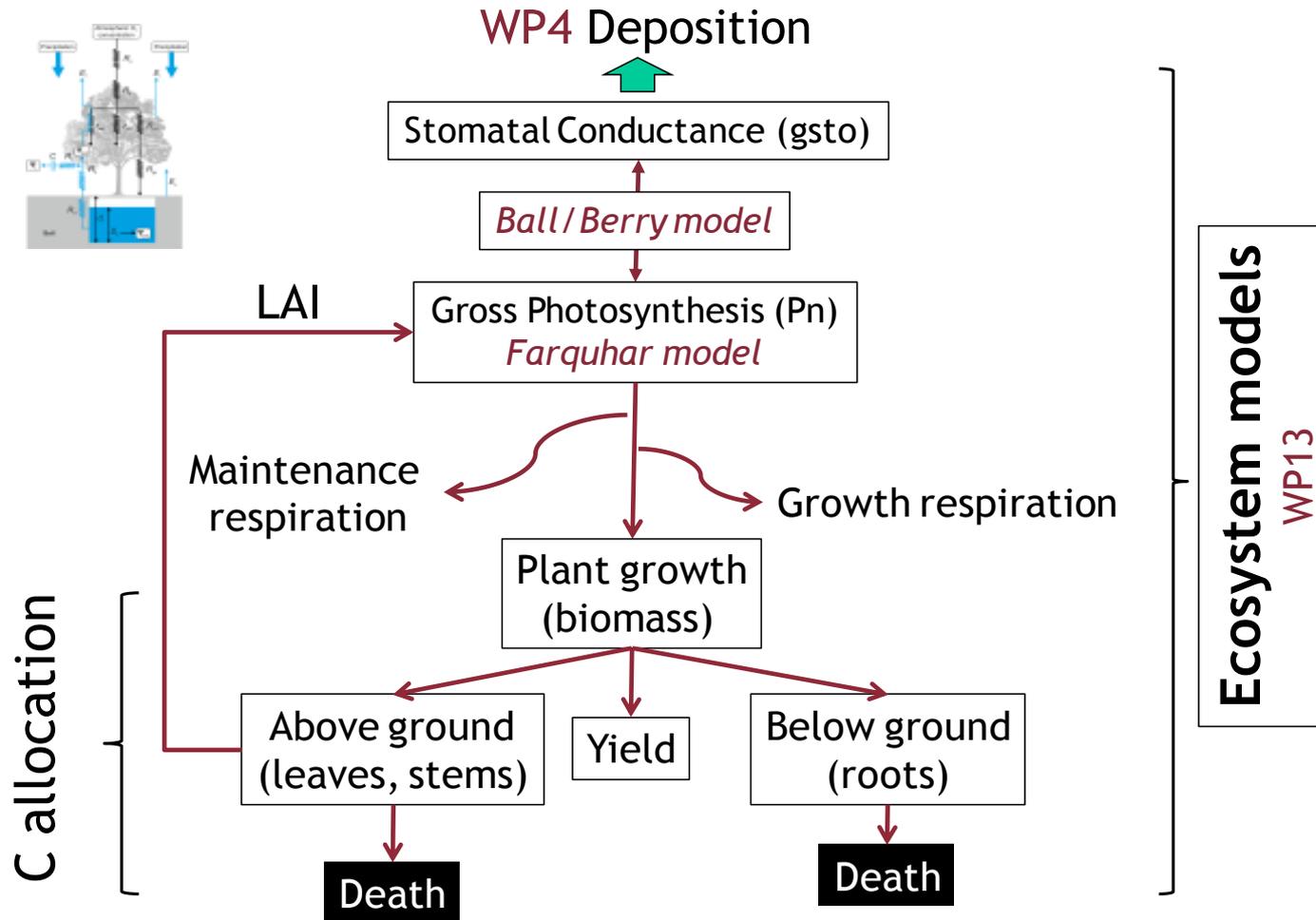
Model development

DO3SE – C (WP12)
MADOC (WP13)
FORSPACE-VSD+(WP13)
JULES (WP13)
Etc.

C3 Outputs in 2014/15

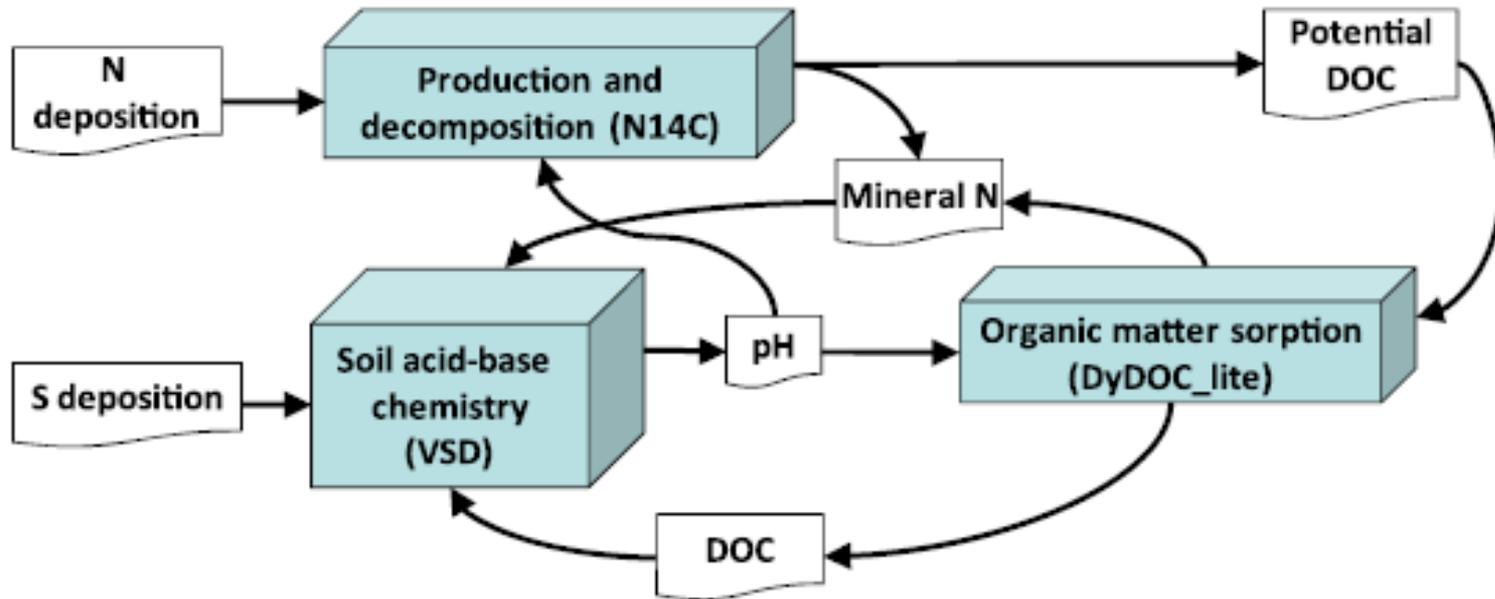
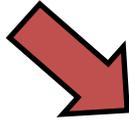
Multi-pollutant models
Novel thresholds – ecosystem processes and services
Environmental constraints of leaf processes
Linked models for application in C4

C3: Developing DO₃SE



C3: Developing MADOC

+ Ozone



Environmental Pollution 184 (2014) 271–282



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Pollution

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol



Predicting nitrogen and acidity effects on long-term dynamics of dissolved organic matter



E.C. Rowe^{a,*}, E. Tipping^b, M. Posch^c, F. Oulehle^{a,d}, D.M. Cooper^a, T.G. Jones^e,
A. Burden^a, J. Hall^a, C.D. Evans^a

C3 Data sources for modelling

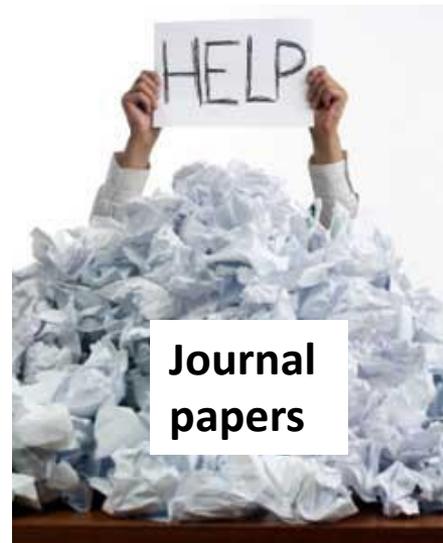
WP9 Data mining from published papers

Since the Edinburgh GA

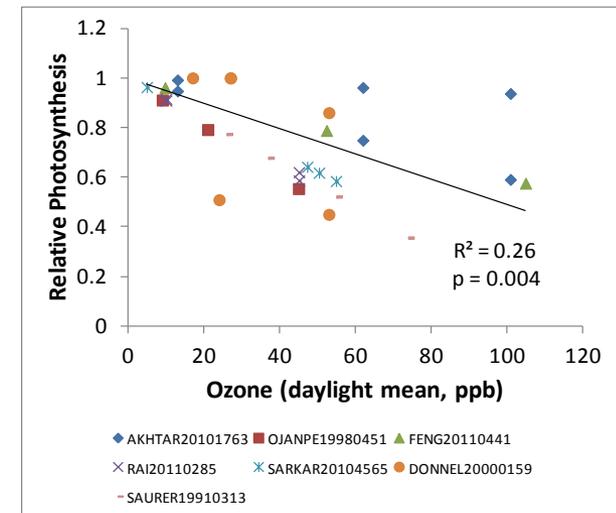
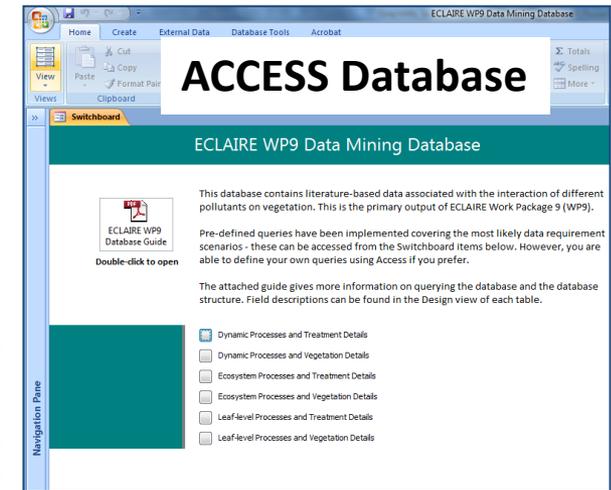
- Searches of Web of Science
- Template designed
- Data mining conducted for selected receptors
- Data brought together into one database
- First stage analysis being conducted.....
- ...And incorporated into Models

Coordinated by
Gina Mills and Sue Owen, CEH

From:



To:



WP9 Wim DeVries and colleagues, The Netherlands

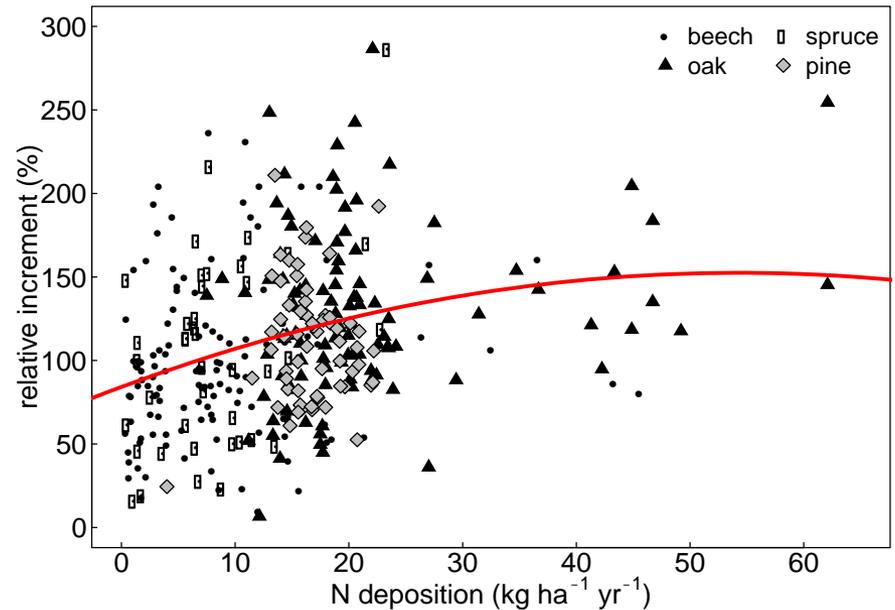
Integrated analysis of 15 years (1995 to 2010) of forest growth and deposition data at ICP Forest plots

Aim:

To derive quantitative relationships between

- Growth and carbon sequestration by trees and
- N , S deposition and O_3 exposure (POD1)

Accounting for differences in climatic conditions.



Non-linear model: $R^2=0.07$, $p < 0.001$

→ Saturated increment at high N deposition levels

C3 Ecosystem Experiments

Grassland

FDEA-ART (CH)
CIEMAT (ES)

Agriculture

CIEMAT (ES)
DTU (DK)

Shrubland

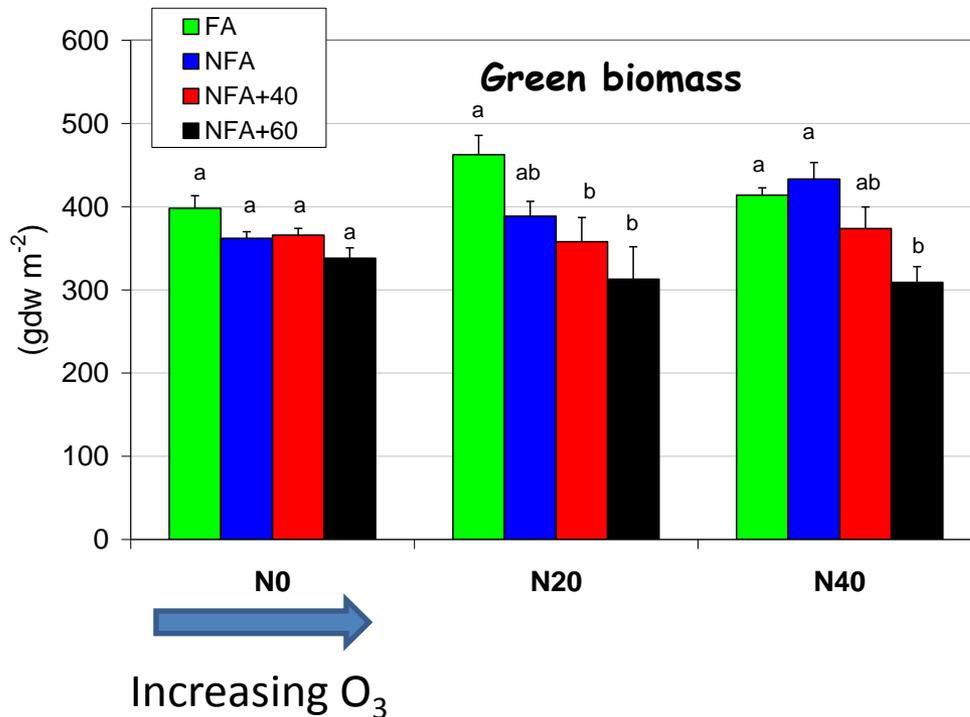
DTU (DK)

Forest

CEH Bangor (UK)
UNICATT (IT)

Treatments & response measurements

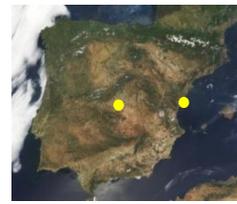
WP10 Viki Bermejo and colleagues, Spain



Interactions between Ozone and Nitrogen

- No canopy biomass response to ozone at low N
- Increasing O₃ decreased biomass at medium and high N
- No response to added N at high O₃

WP10 Leafy crops response to O₃ and N



Experiments 2013 –screening O3 sensitivity species/cultivars

4 species /14 cultivars

Two experimental OTCs sites in contrasting Mediterranean climate

Species ranking sensitivity based in foliar symptoms:

Chard > Spinach > Endive > Lettuce

Ozone effects on chard and spinach (lettuce and endive still on progress)

Reduced gs and A

Reduced commercial yield

Reduced commercial/non commercial biomass rate

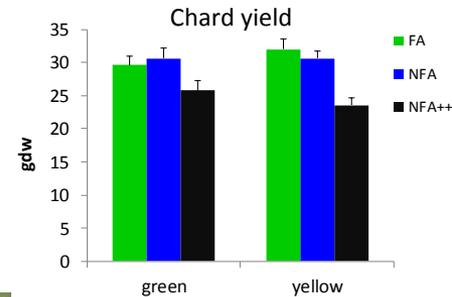
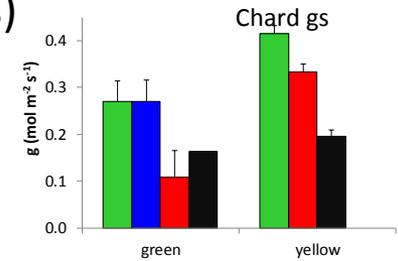
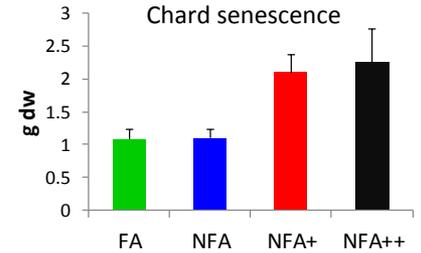
O₃ sensitivity of cvs is not directly related to gs

In progress:

A/Ci and A/PAR curves

C/N

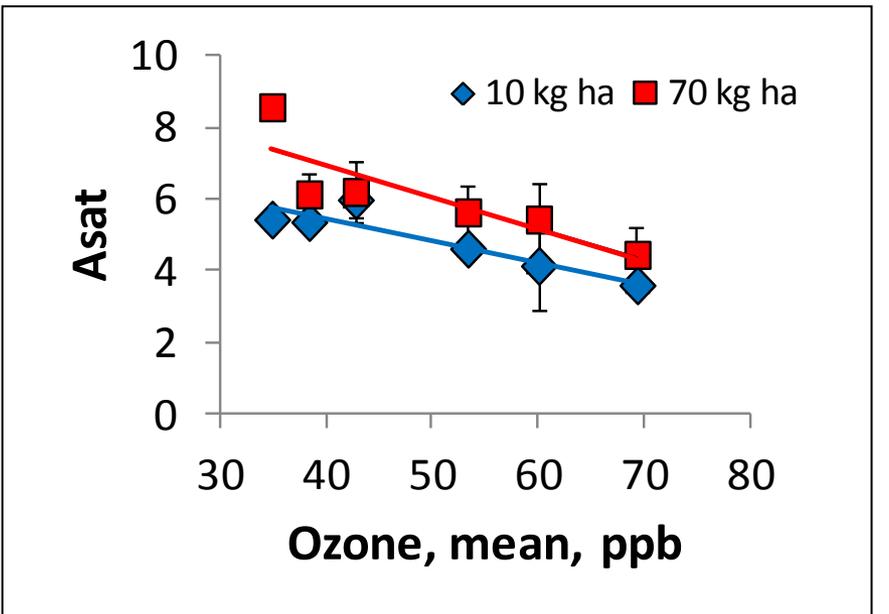
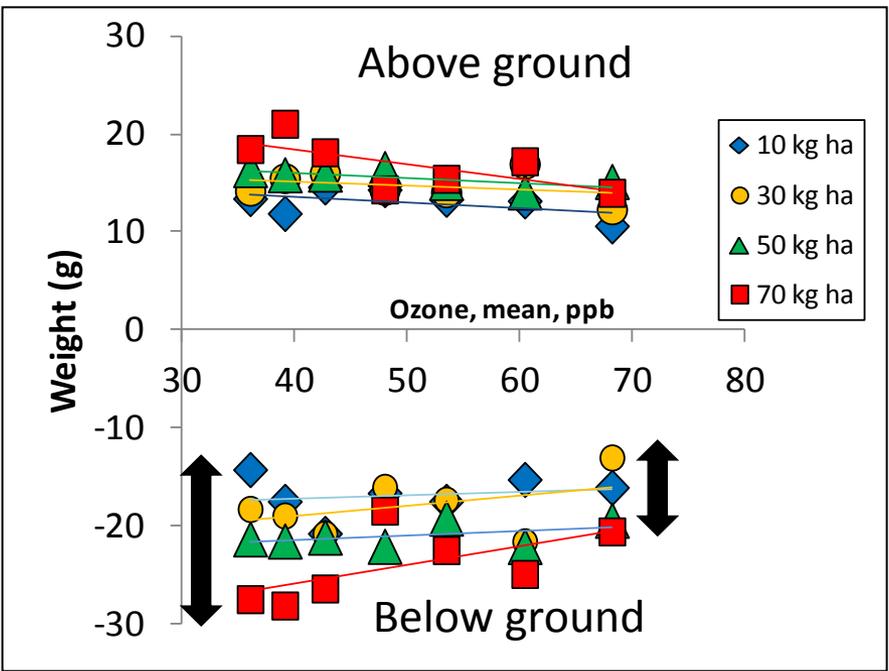
AA/DHA



WP10 Gina Mills, Felicity Hayes and colleagues, UK



7 x O₃, 4 X N treatments





June 2012

<i>Quercus robur</i>	Vcmax	Amax	CO2 Comp Point	Respiration	Pn
OZ++	-34.6%	-28.6%	+18.3%	-23.1%	-37%
NDep	+13.2%	+34.1%	-13.2%	+0.4%	-1%
OZ++ x NDep	+9.1%	-7.9%	-3.9%	+3.7%	+2%
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Vcmax	Amax	CO2 Comp Point	Respiration	Pn
OZ++	-13.0%	+14.3%	+24.9%	+9.2%	+2%
NDep	+7.9%	+10.3%	-24.7%	-16.5%	+21%
OZ++ x NDep	-3.8%	+9.8%	-19.8%	-20.4%	+1%

Sept 2012

<i>Quercus robur</i>	Vcmax	Amax	CO2 Comp Point	Respiration	Pn
OZ++	-26.0%	-33.0%	+15.7%	-16.2%	-43%
NDep	+14.8%	-7.5%	-5.6%	+6.9%	+15%
OZ++ x NDep	-24.6%	-10.0%	+17.6%	-11.3%	-1%

WP10 Jürg Fuhrer, Seraina Bassin and colleagues, Switzerland

Crossfactorial split-plot design (3 ozone levels x 5 nitrogen loads)



9 ozone fumigation rings
ambient, 1.2*amb., 1.6*amb.



20 monoliths per fumigation ring
+0, +5, +10, +25, +50 kg N ha⁻¹ y⁻¹

Examples of significant effects of N:

Above and below ground biomass, functional group composition, leaf parameters, leaf and root litter quality

Examples of significant ozone effects:

Leaf parameters, soil microbial composition, NDVI



Long-term CO₂ x Temp x warming x drought interaction experiment

Ozone (+ approx. 30 ppb) added to individual plants for 6 weeks

Some effects:

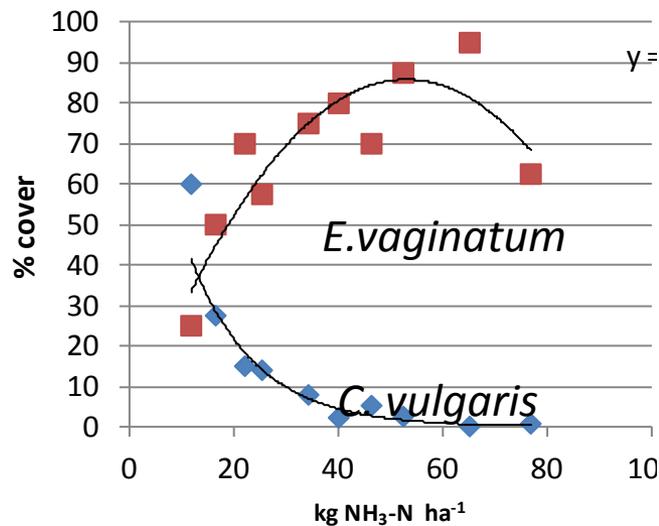
Ozone alone decreased photosynthesis but increased stomatal conductance

- Antagonistic effects of TxD, TxDxCO₂, TxDxO₃ – often negatively skewed
- Synergistic negative effects of TxO₃ and DxO₃

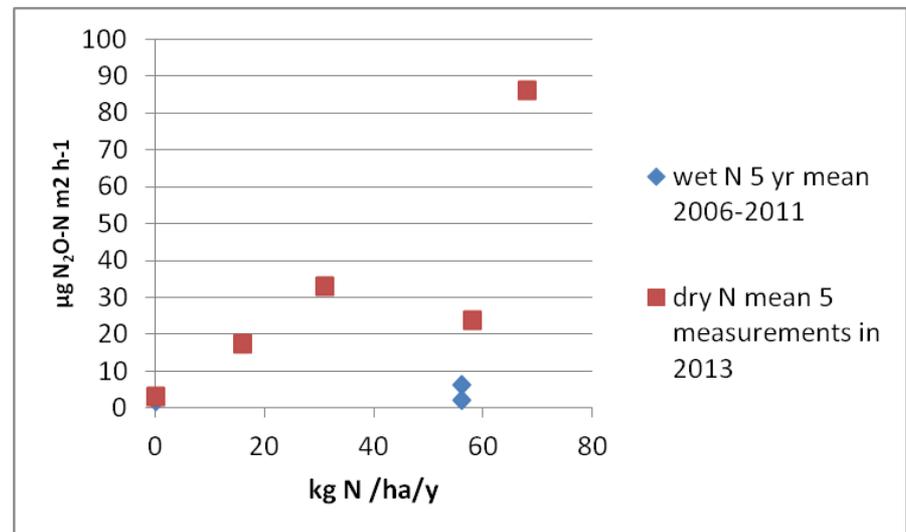
Nitrogen Form experiment at Whim Bog



- Ammonia deposition irrespective of N dose gives significantly more N₂O
- Link to vegetation? Coincides with loss of *C. vulgaris* and increased *E. vaginatum*



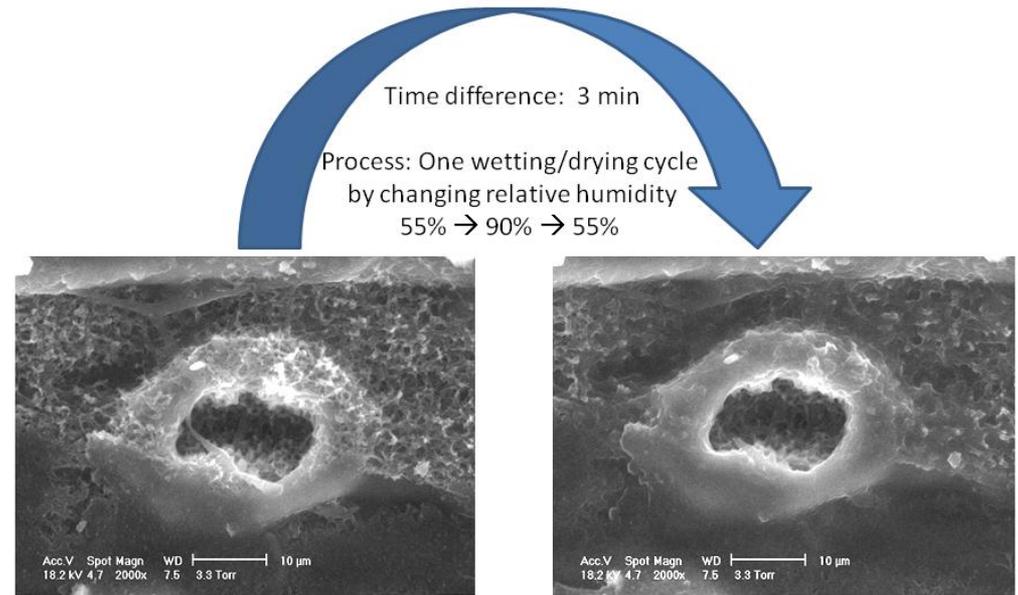
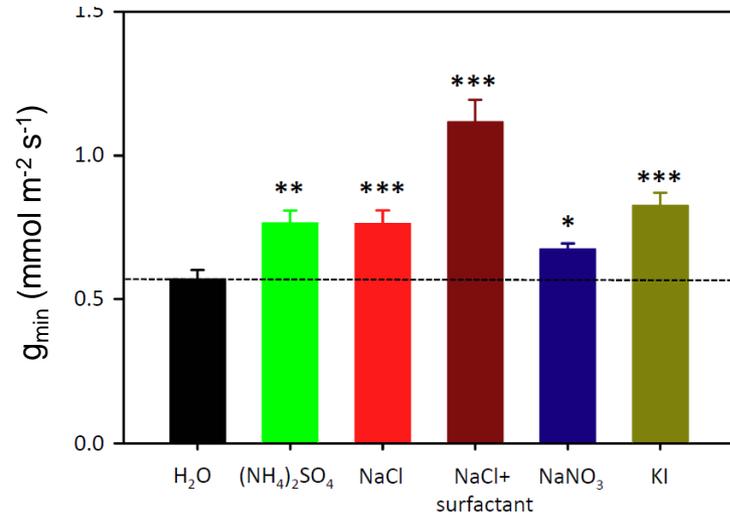
Calluna cover in relation to NH₃-N



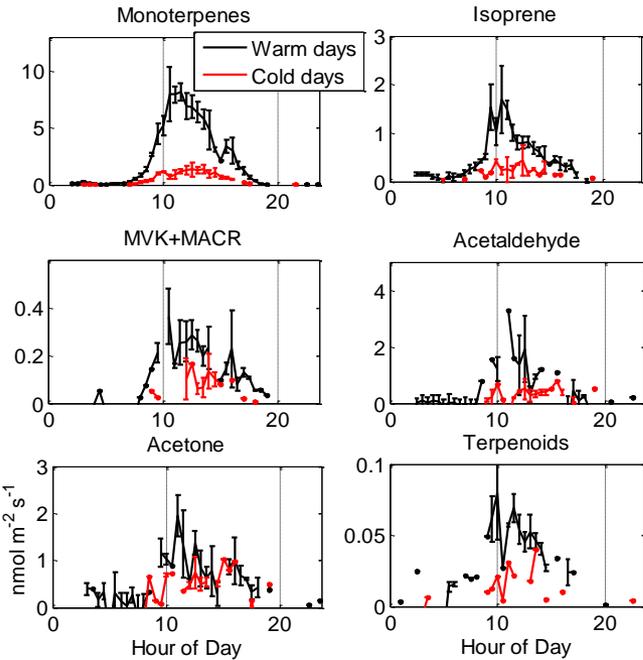
Dry ammonia greatly increases N₂O

WP11 Jürgen Burkhardt and colleagues, Germany

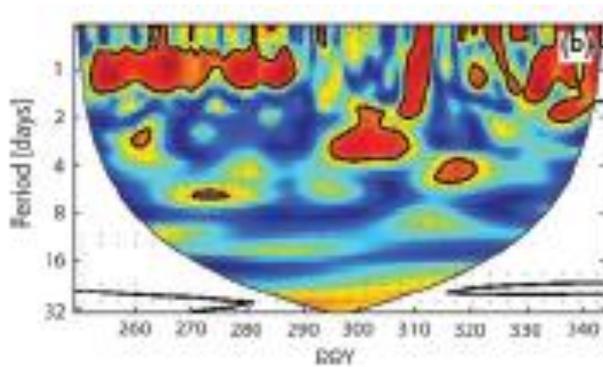
Scots pine seedlings sprayed with
25 mM salt solutions



- Aerosol deposition from polluted air may decrease plant drought tolerance
- this may not have been recognized (misinterpreted) in the past
 - play a role in different types of forest decline:
 - central Europe and eastern USA ('air pollution type'),
 - Italy ('polluted sea salt' type)
 - western USA (by 'global change type drought' (van Mantgem et al., *Science*, 2009))

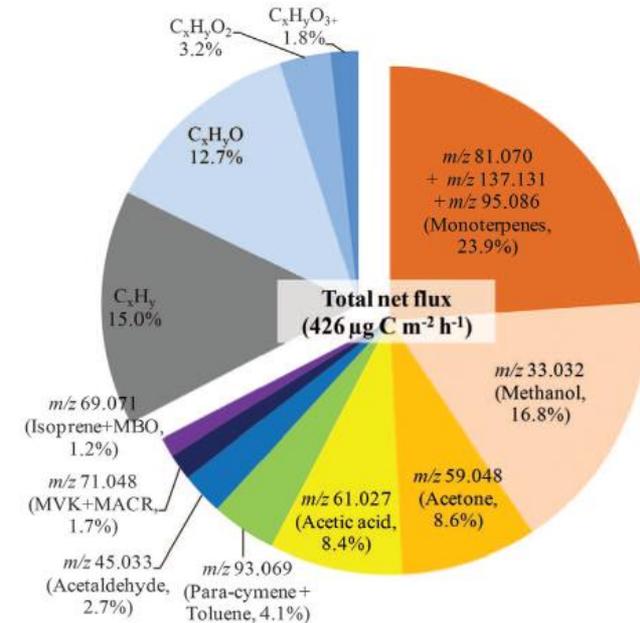


Ozone fluxes peak during the day because primary emitted BVOC depend on light and temperature



Ozone impacts on GPP can be detected within the day of exposure/uptake

PTR-TOF shows an extreme variability of BVOCs, which is not incorporated in current global climate models and atmospheric VOC budgets



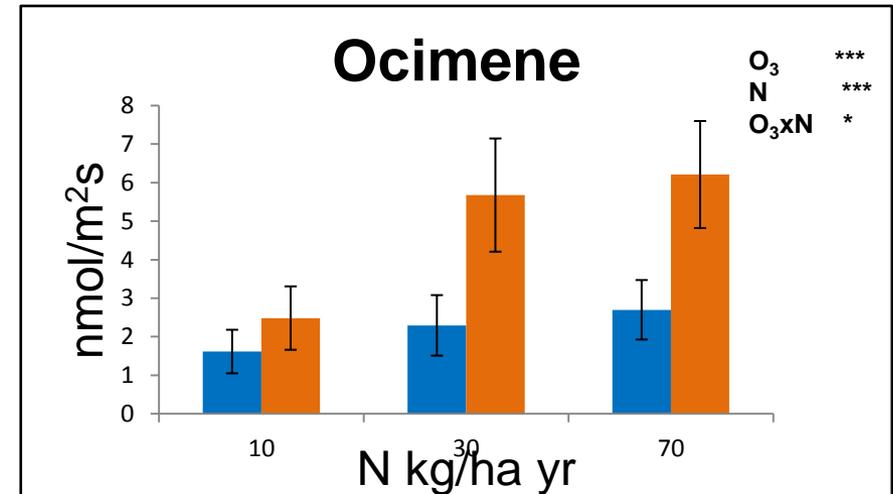
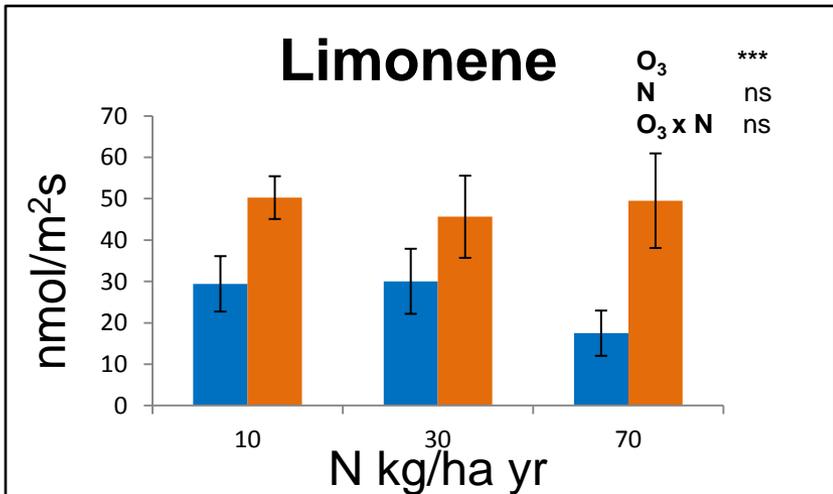
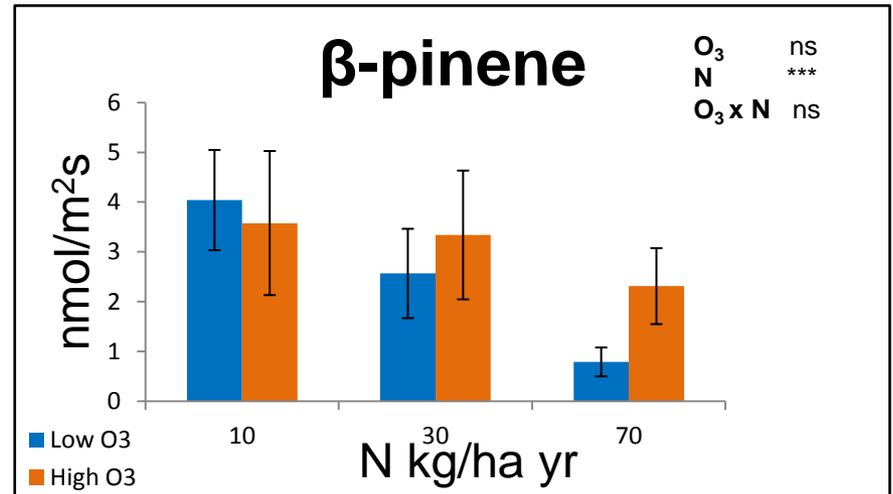
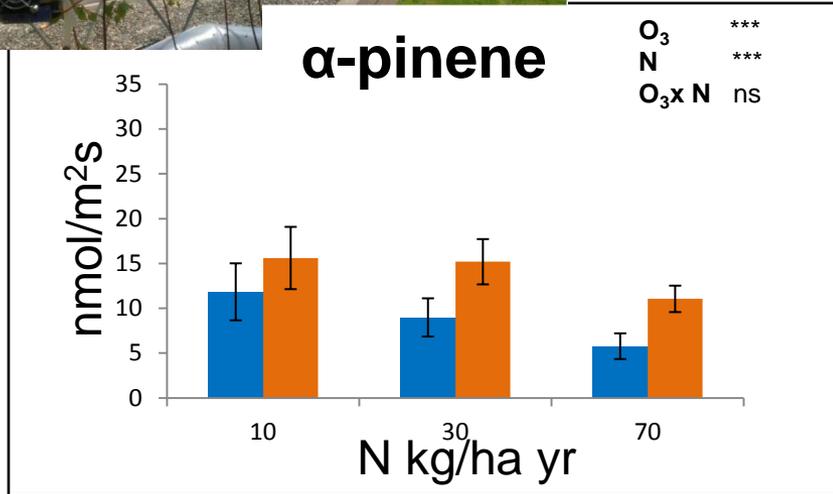


CNR

BVOC and ozone/nitrogen pollution in birch

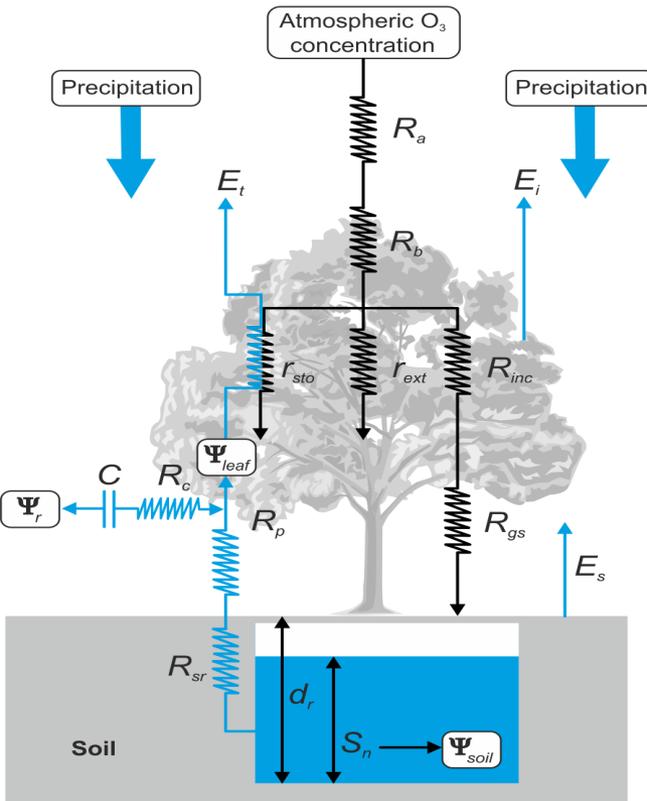
in collaboration with CEH Bangor

Preliminary results



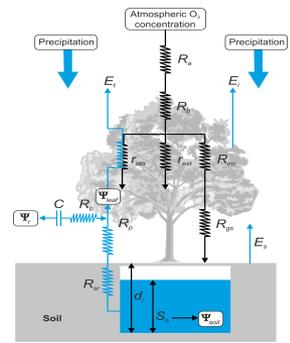
BVOC emission from silver birch decreased with increasing N and increased with O₃

C3 modelling activities



New developments for DO₃SE

- Linking stomatal ozone flux to C assimilation and plant growth
- Hybrid 'multiplicative- $A_{net-g_{sto}}$ ' version incorporates effects of soil moisture stress and phenology
- Includes energy balance model for soil-plant-atmosphere system
- And new modules accounting for surface wettness



The DO₃SE model will be used to simulate conditions within the ‘site-specific’ C3 experiments...

Site	Country	Vegetation type	Site design	Met data	Evaluation data	Parameterisation data
Alpflix	Switzerland	Sub alpine grassland	Field	✓	✗	✗
Bangor	UK	Birch	Solardome	✓	✓	✓
Brandberg	Denmark	Machis?	Mini FACE	✓	-	-
Curno	Italy	Hornbeam	OTC	✓	✓	✓
Santa Olalla	Spain	Dehesa	OTC?	✓	✓	✓

Data uploaded during Aug/Sept 2013

Additional datasets likely to become available soon

✓ = data already available; ✗ data will not be available; - data to be uploaded

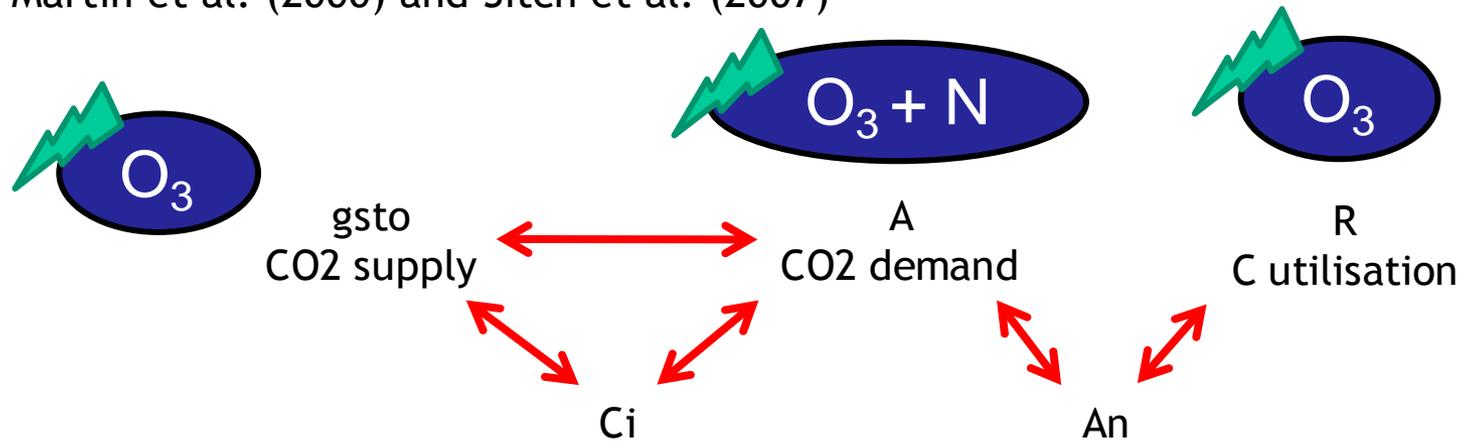
WP12

Lina Mercado and colleagues, UK

Koen Kramer and colleagues, The Netherlands

Photosynthesis algorithms in FORSPACE and JULES being developed to include O_3 effects

Build on Martin et al. (2000) and Sitch et al. (2007)



A-Ci, A-Q curves.... $V_{cmax} : J_{max}$

An measurements

Dark Respiration

C:N ratios...link to Rubisco activity

CO2 fluxes (Canopy)

WP13 Chris Evans, Ed Rowe and colleagues, UK

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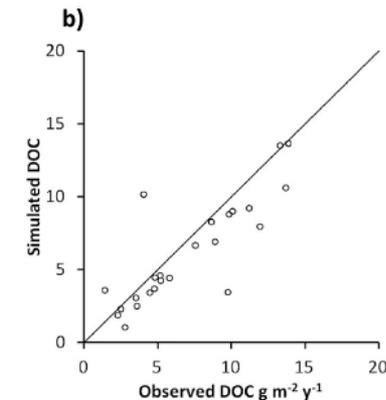
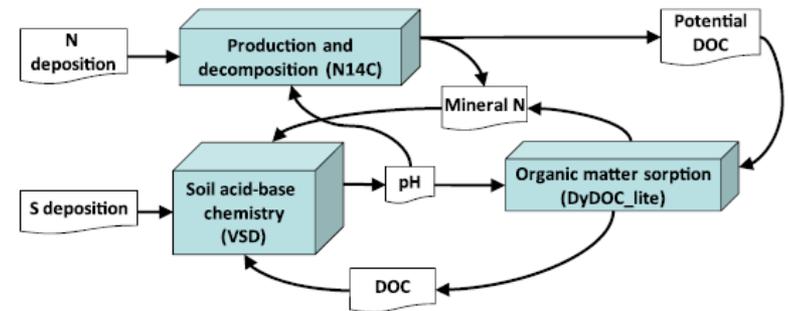
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol



Predicting nitrogen and acidity effects on long-term dynamics of dissolved organic matter

E.C. Rowe ^{a,*}, E. Tipping ^b, M. Posch ^c, F. Oulehle ^{a,d}, D.M. Cooper ^a, T.G. Jones ^e,
A. Burden ^a, J. Hall ^a, C.D. Evans ^a

- Model description, with initial testing and application at UK sites, now published
- Response functions for NPP and litter quality vs O_3 now added to the model
- Data from WPs 9-10 used to define response functions for key species
- Test applications in progress for WP10-11 field experiments



WP13: Ed Rowe and Kasia Sawicka, UK

Initial MADOC runs – Net Primary Productivity (preliminary results)

Whim

Brandbjerg

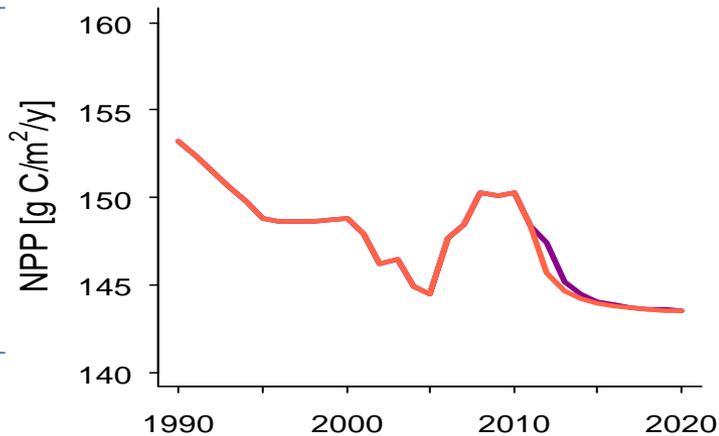
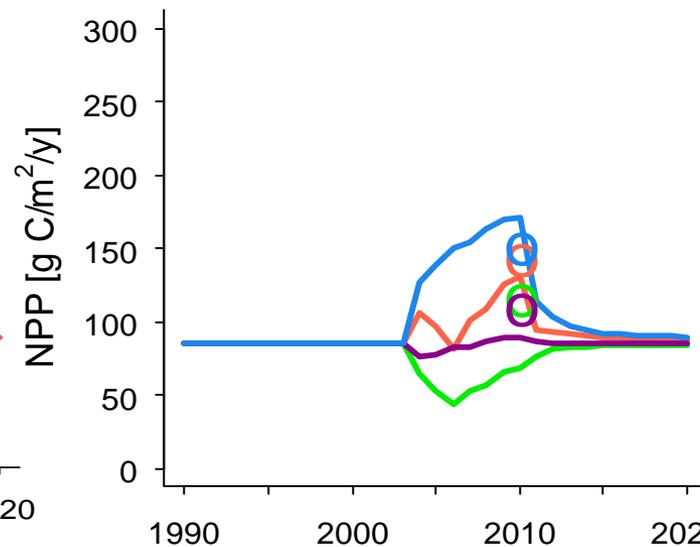
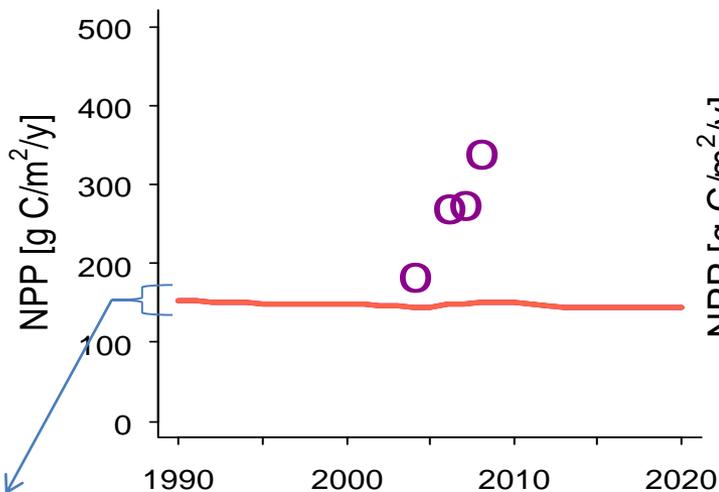
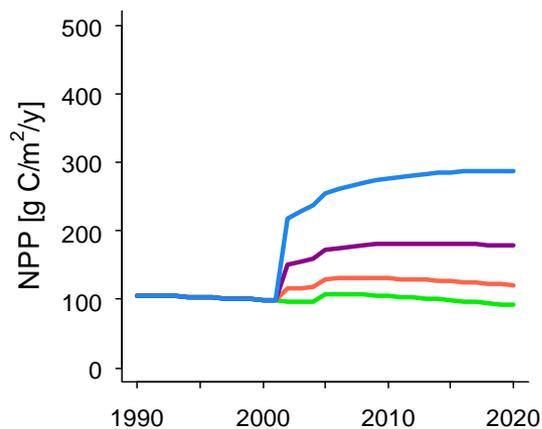
Alp Flix

- Con_wet
- Nred08
- Nred24
- Nred56

- Observations
- Ambient ozone
- Ozone addition

- O3++_N4
- O3++_N54
- O3control_N4
- O3control_N54

Wet treatments (NHy)



WP13 Chris Evans and colleagues, UK

Integrated model testing

- Data suitable for model testing have now been collated (this took a while...)
- Joint site-based model testing protocol developed between C3 and C4
- First phase of MADOC and FORSPACE-VSD+ testing on the three C3 'field-scale' experiments (Whim, Brandbjerg, Alp Flix)



- DO3SE testing also on all C3 'pot-scale' experiments
- Additional (e.g. long-term monitoring) sites to be included in subsequent testing
- Outputs to be compared to DGVM outputs from nearest analogous grid cell
- Other models welcomed to undertake parallel site-specific testing

Current status for C3:

On track

- Data collation from literature, data bases and experiments moving into final phase
- Model developments and linkages under way
- Next year – Novel thresholds identified and models developed for use in large-scale modelling

C3-related sessions

Ten key questions identified that we hope to answer
(at least in part) at this meeting

Session4 (C3 only) : Linking modelling with experimental data

Sessions 5 and 6 (C3 and C4) Data mining and model development at local scale

Session 7 (C1 and C3) Leaf exchange processes

Session 8 (C3, C4, C5) Novel thresholds and model endpoints

Session 9: Work-plan for next year

Session 7 (C1 and C3) Leaf exchange processes

Key Q6: How do we integrate knowledge collected in C3 (on pollutant interactions) to inform knowledge on deposition/exchange processes in C1 (and vice versa)?

Key Q7: What level of complexity might be appropriate here (e.g. multi-layer models; multi-pollutant interactions; bi-directional exchange)?

Session 8 (C3, C4, C5) Novel thresholds and model endpoints

Key Q8: What are our endpoints/thresholds – which are most relevant (and possible), and how do they relate to ecosystem services and C5 work?

Key Q9: How do we deal with interactions (O₃, N, aerosols, climate etc.)?

Key Q10: How to achieve linkages between DO₃SE and DGVMs (either as linked models or as linked inputs/outputs), and DO₃SE and MADOC

Session 9: Work-plan for next year