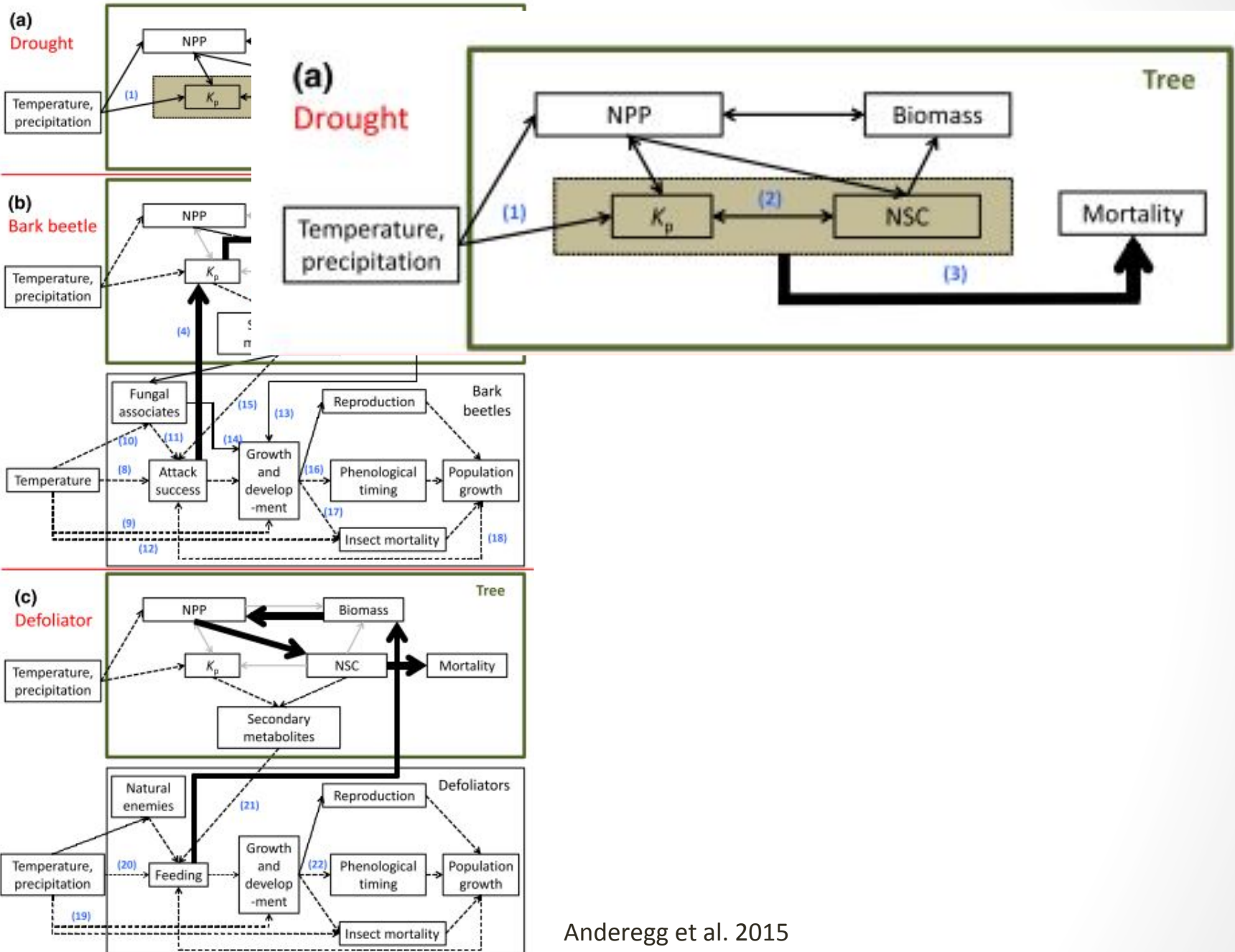




Carbon and nutrient dynamics in response to drought

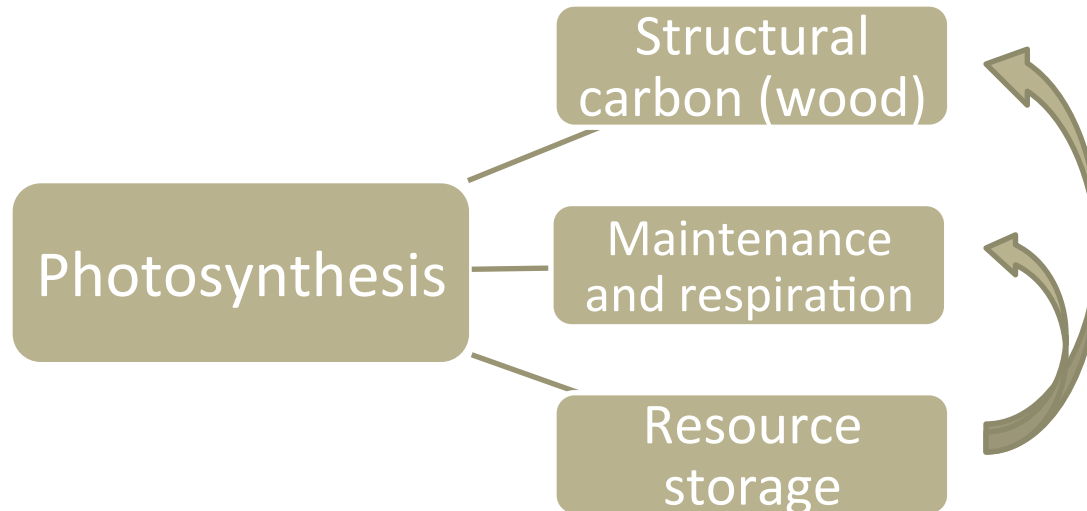
Leonie Schönbeck
PhD Student

Maihe Li, Arthur Gessler, Andreas Rigling, Marcus Schaub
Günter Hoch, Ansgar Kahmen



Non-structural carbohydrates (NSC)

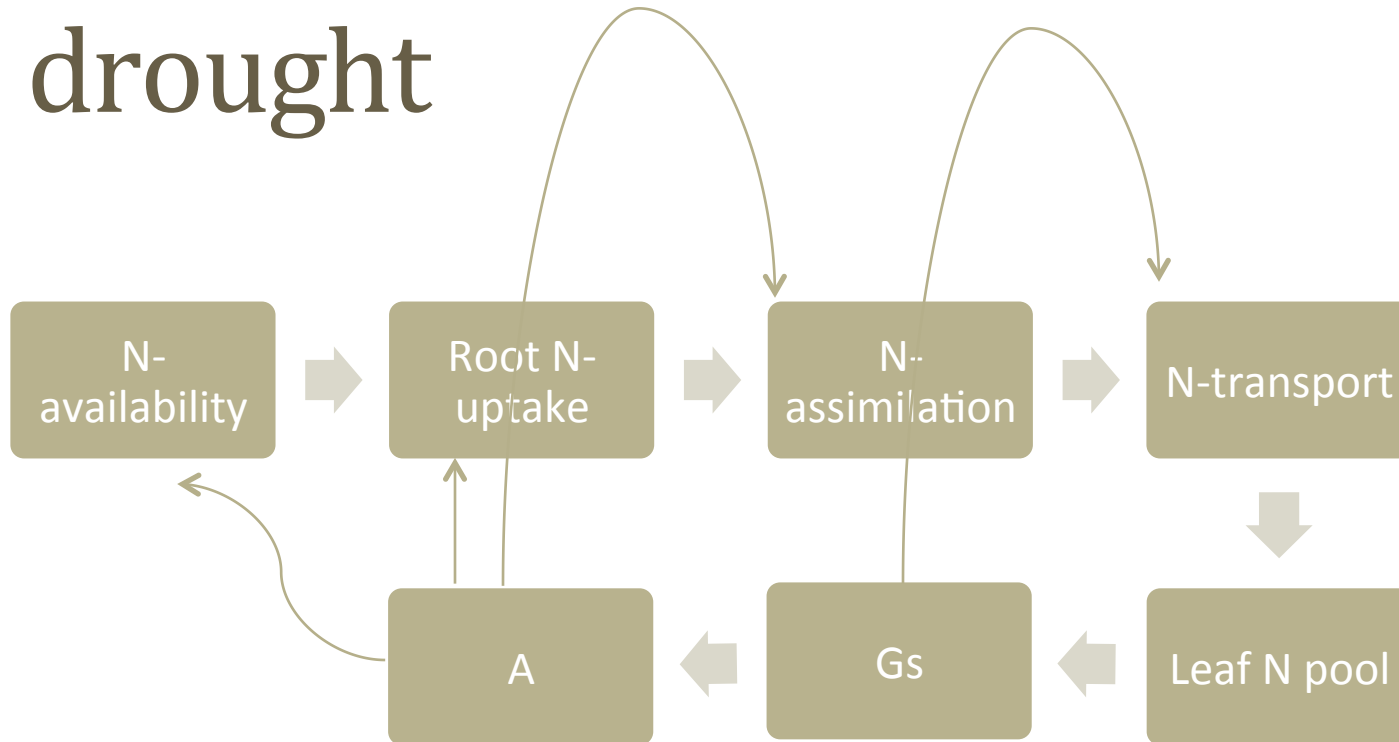
- Starch, soluble sugars and lipids
- Balance between C-gain and C-utilization



Problem

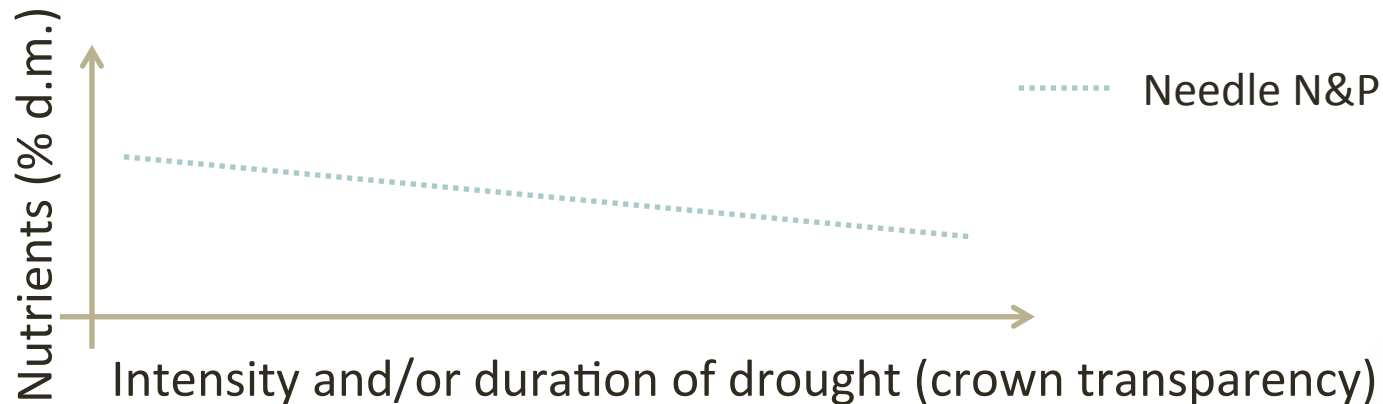
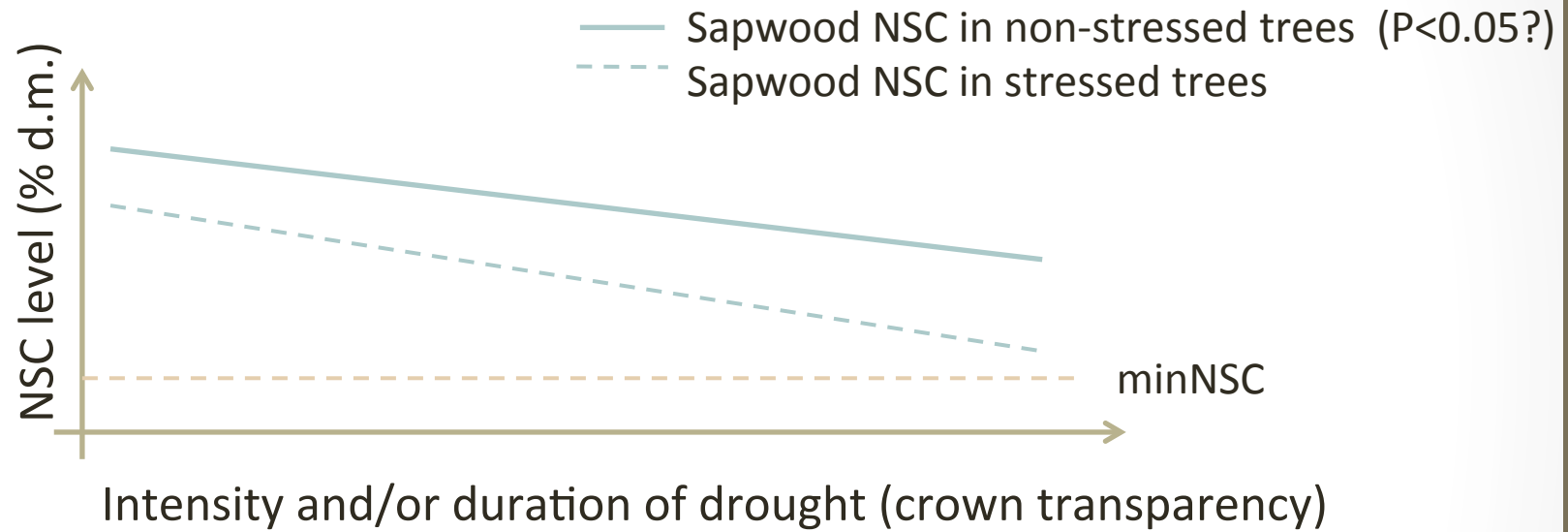
- Lack of agreement among studies on the effect of drought on NSC
 - Drought properties (frequency and intensity)
 - Tree size and age, tissues and species
 - Methodology
 - Nobody has ever found a total NSC depletion
 - Interaction with other (biotic) factors

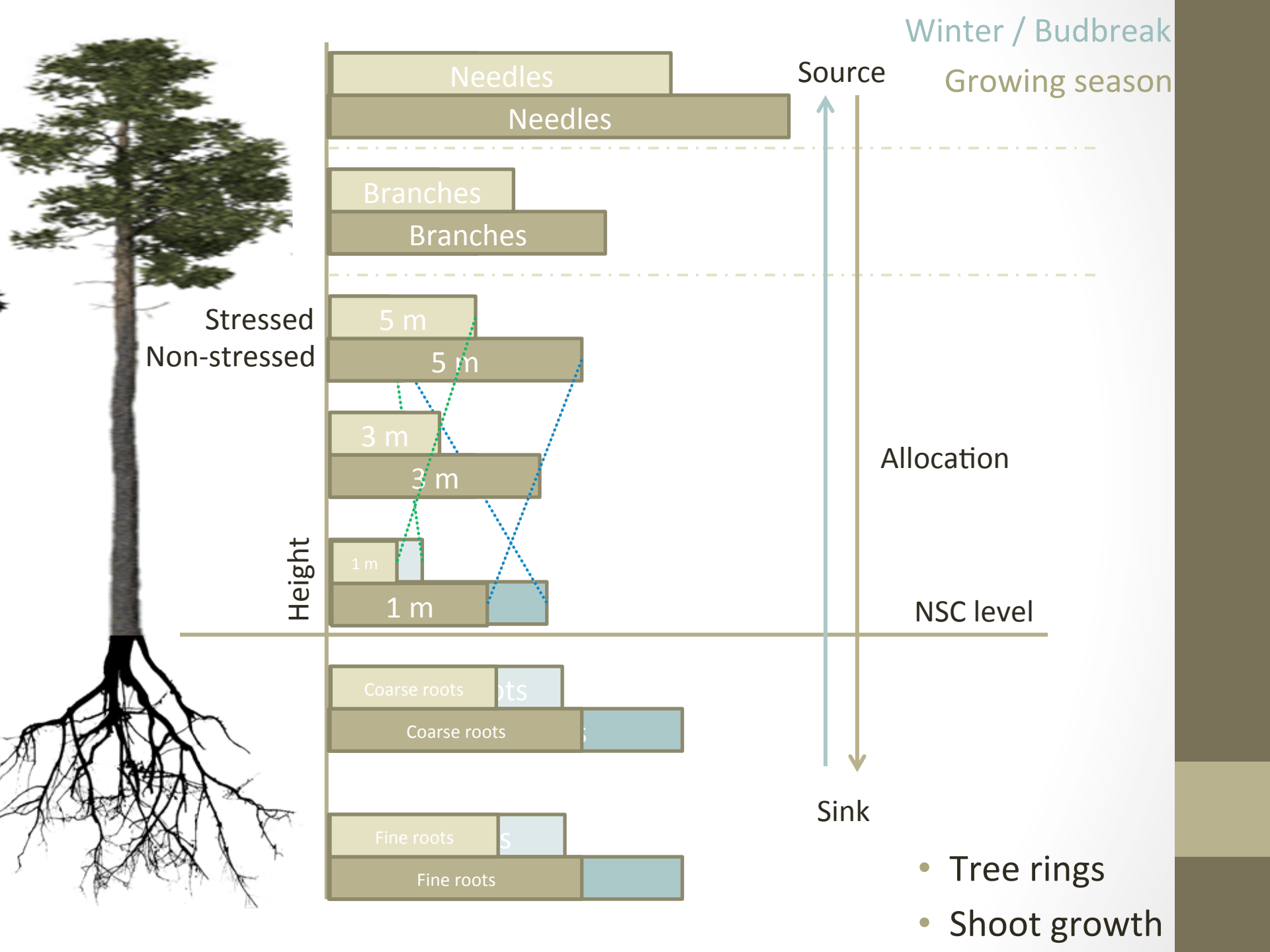
Interaction nutrients and drought



- Nitrogen: growth limiting factor
- Interaction between drought-induced C starvation and drought-induced impairment on the nutrient balance

NSC levels and spring growth





Pfynwald

9 m + needles

7 m

5 m

3 m

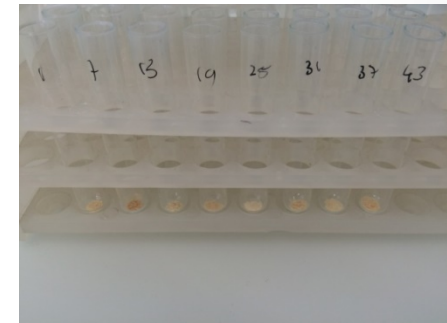
1 m

Coarse roots
Fine roots

- February, June, October
- Transparency classes
- NSC analysis using an enzymatic method and spectrophotometer

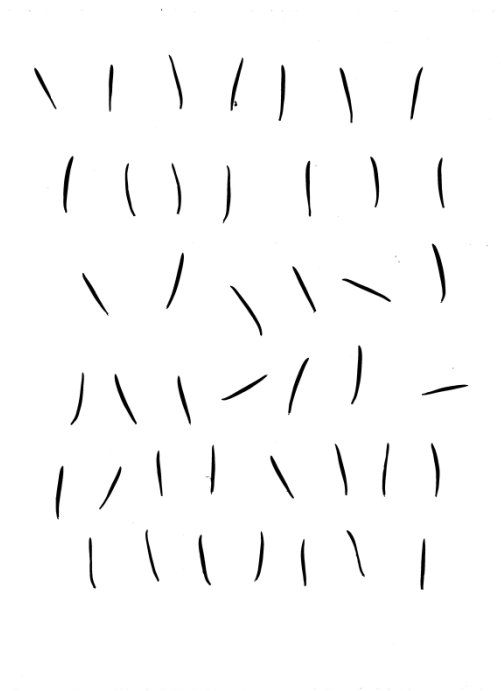
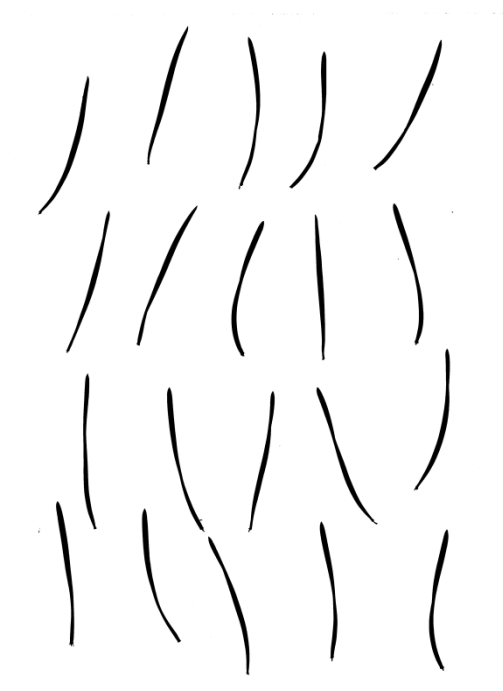
Measurements:

- Needle ^{13}C
- % Phosphorus & Nitrogen
- Shoot growth
- Needle morphology
- Tree rings

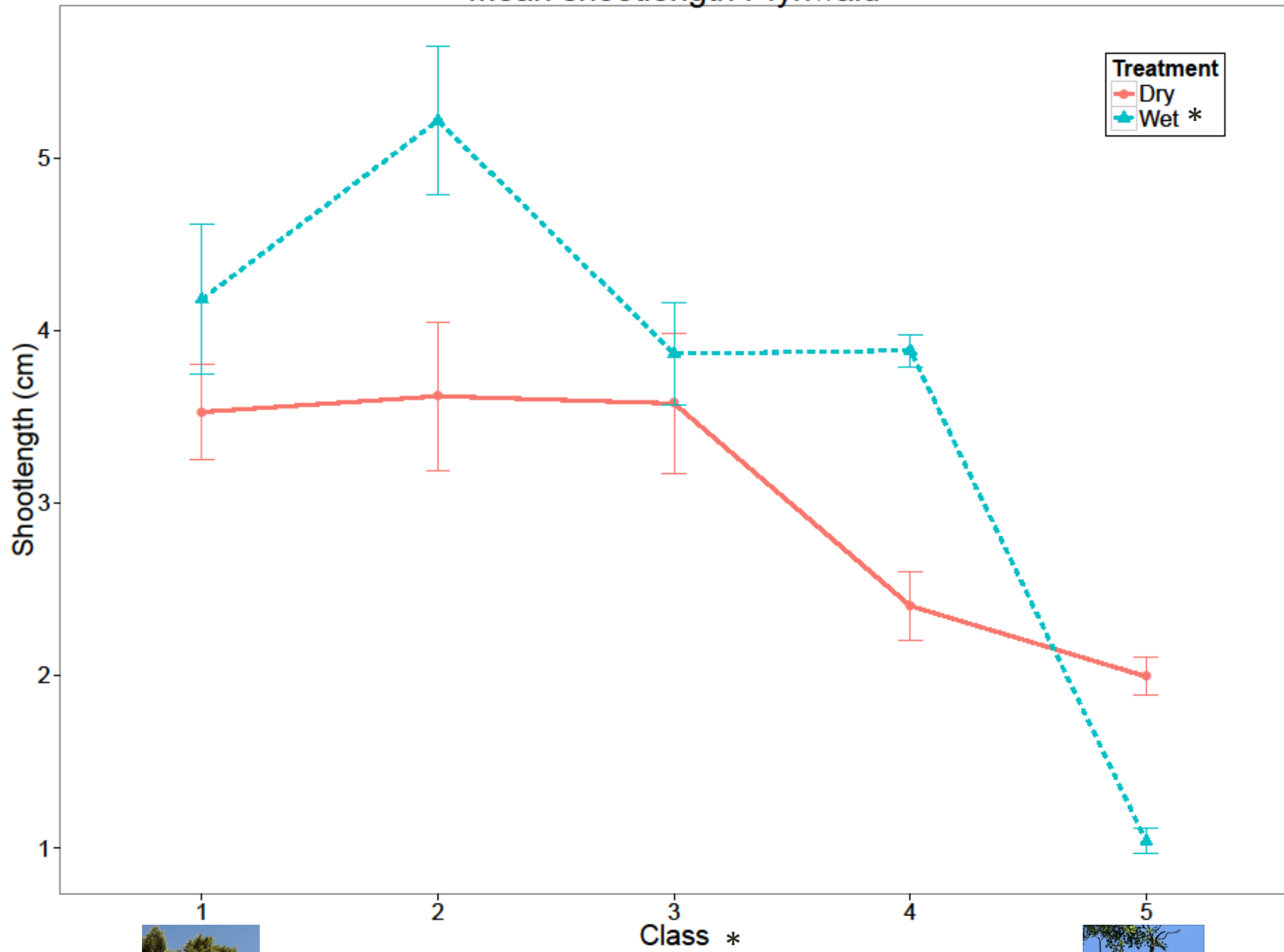


Results

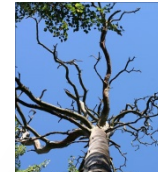
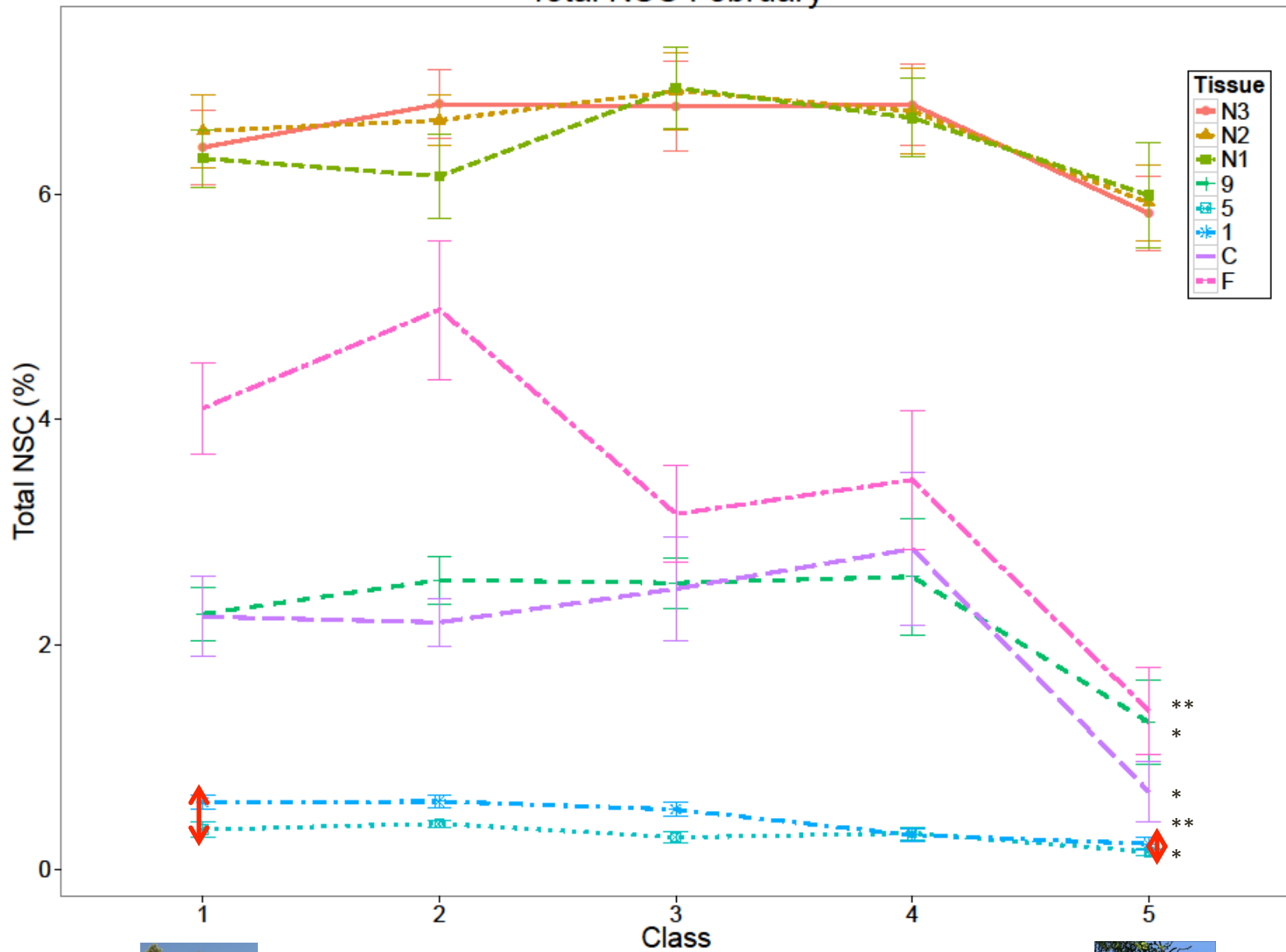
Needles of drought stressed trees are shorter, wider, but in general smaller than non-drought stressed trees.



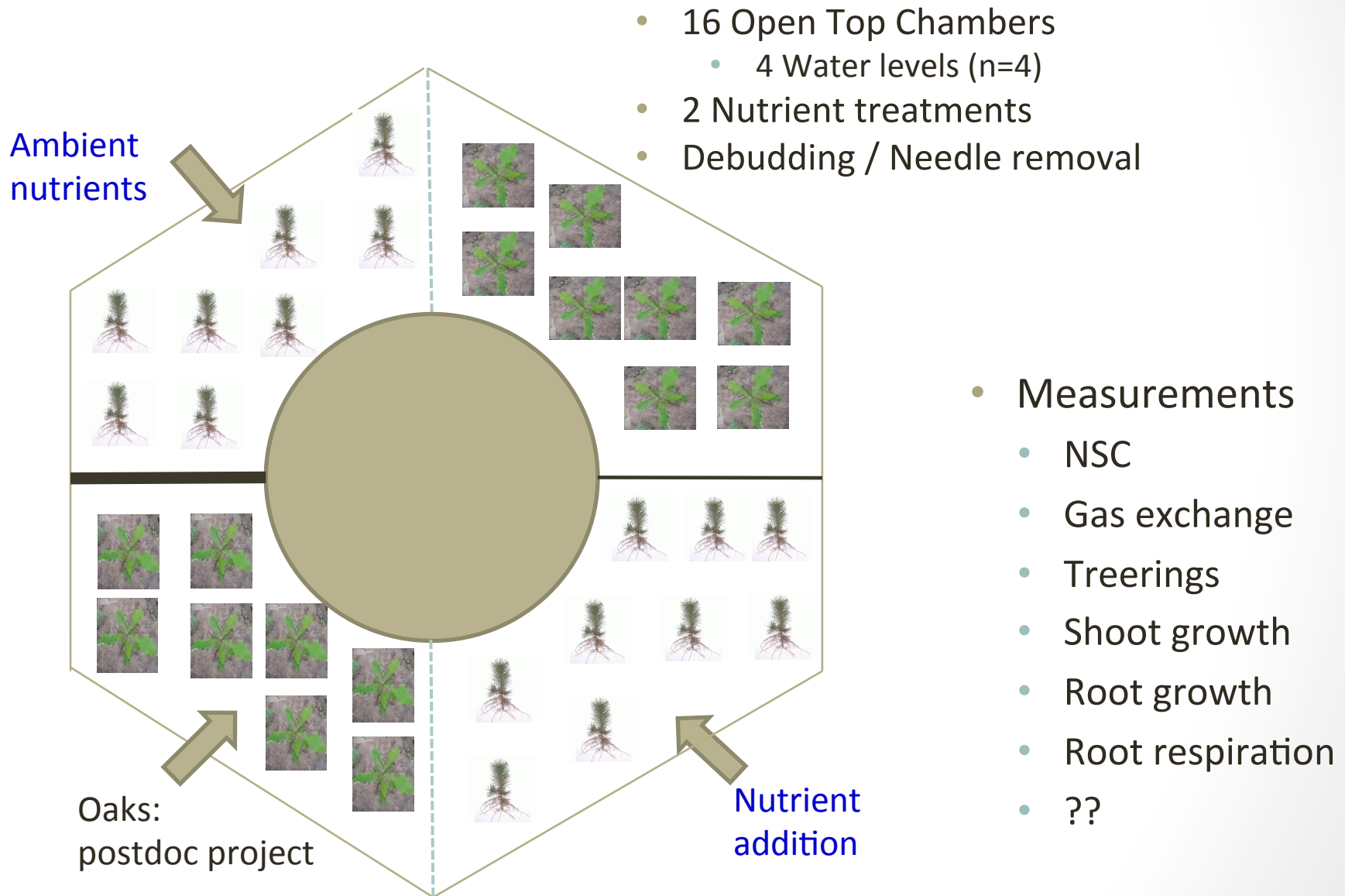
Mean shootlength Pfynwald



Total NSC February



MODOEKs



Thank you

Maihe Li
Arthur Gessler
Andreas Rigling
Marcus Schaub
Günter Hoch
Ansgar Kahmen

Peter Bleuler
Matthias Arend
Anton Burkhart
Gardeners
Zivis and interns

