Continuing Project

Variation in productivity, wood quality and soil carbon of ten conifer species across a gradient in water deficit

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Presenter: Carlos Gonzalez

Justification

Quantifying productivity and understanding how commercially and ecologically valuable species are sensitive to climate and water deficits can help to guide species selection and management decisions to enhance stand resistance and resilience to projected climate changes while serving as a mitigation tactic through increased carbon sequestration.

Grand fir (Wet site): 57 m^2 ha^{-1}

Grand fir (Intermediate site): 42 m^2 ha^{-1}

Grand fir (Dry site): 6 m^2 ha^{-1}

Objectives

For 10 species across a water deficit gradient in western Oregon:

1. Measure and compare the cumulative, annual, and intra-annual growth rate.
2. Determine how each species' growth responded to seasonal climate variability and drought conditions through dendrochronology and growing season phenology.

3. Measure and compare the aboveground biomass stock, NPP, soil organic matter, and nutrient pools.

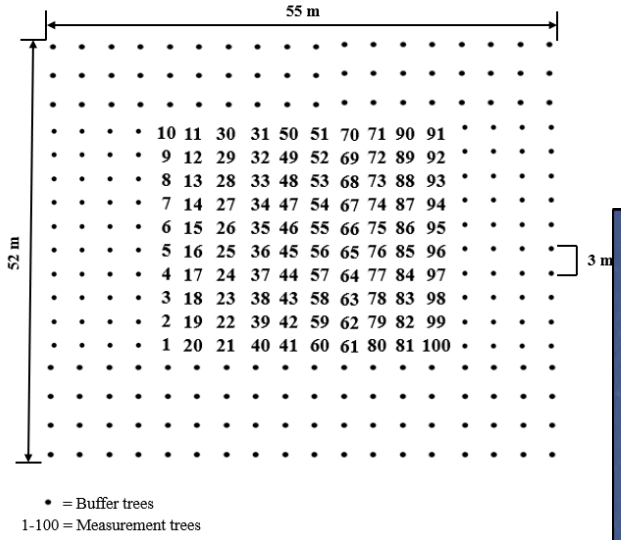
4. Correlate environmental factors with NPP, intercepted radiation, litterfall, LAI, and soil OM.

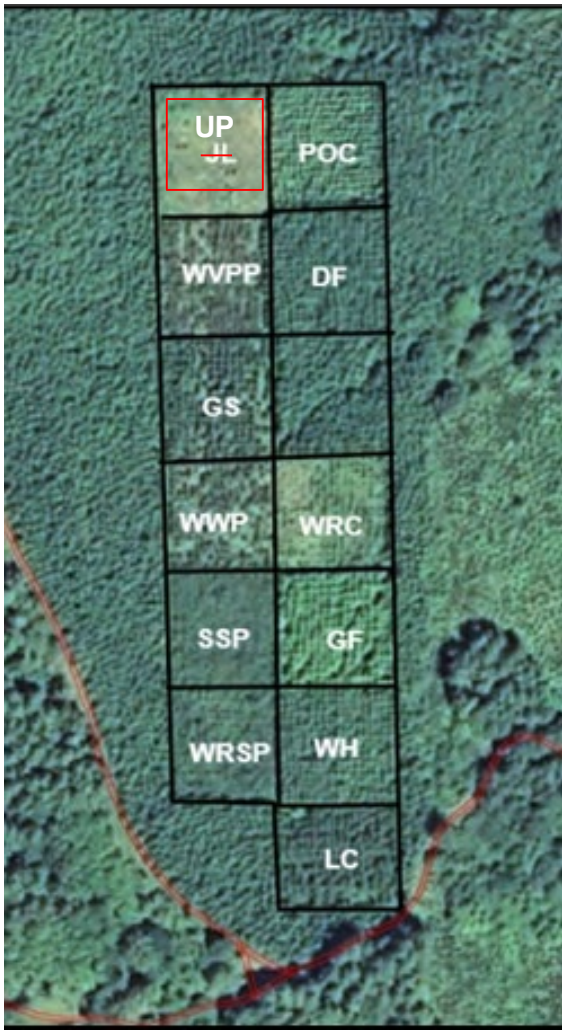
Project Overview

A species comparison study was installed in 1996 by Starker Forests in western Oregon.

11 native and non-native conifer species were planted in three sites along a water deficit gradient from the western Coast Range to the Willamette Valley.

Species	Abbreviation
Douglas Fir	DF
Grand-Fir	GF
Giant Sequoia	GS
Natural Regeneration (Unplanted)	UP
Leyland Cypress	LC
Port Orford Cedar	POC
Sitka Spruce	SSP
Western Hemlock	WH
Western Redcedar	WRC
Sitka Spruce (Weevil Resistant)	WRSP
Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine	WVPP
Western White Pine (Blister Rust Resistant)	WWP





Company Benefits

This study can inform:

•Forest growth models to predict forest response to climate change and carbon sequestration potential.

•Where proactive management is required across species ranges and prioritize the management of potentially vulnerable forests under climate change.

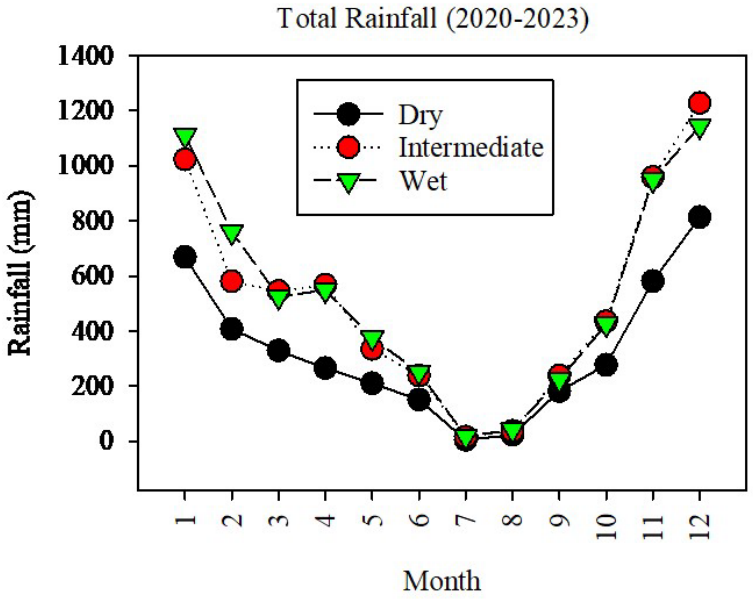
• Where species are predicted to expand their range and inform assisted migration efforts.

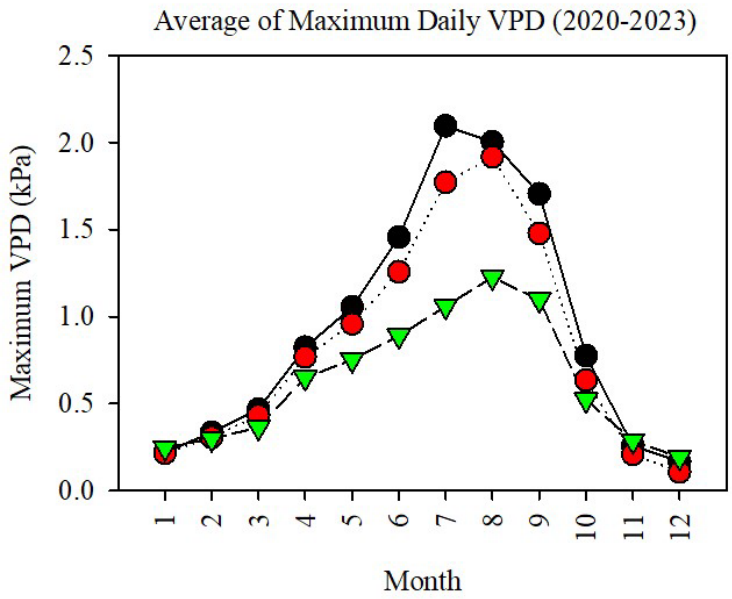
Giant sequoia (Wet site)

Giant sequoia (Intermediate site)

Giant sequoia (Dry site)

New Results:Weather

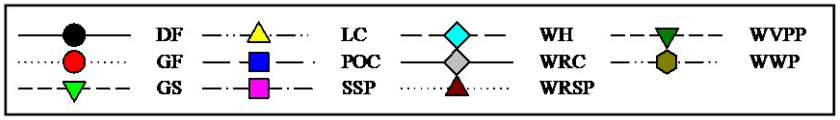


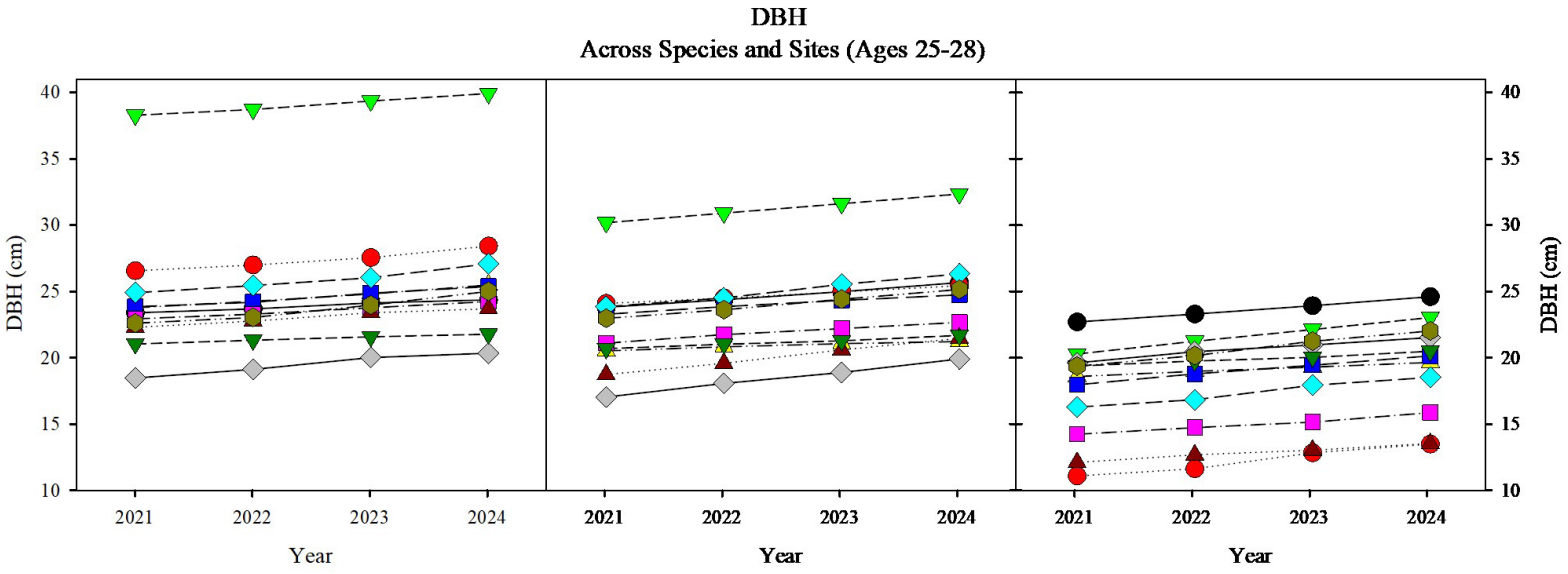


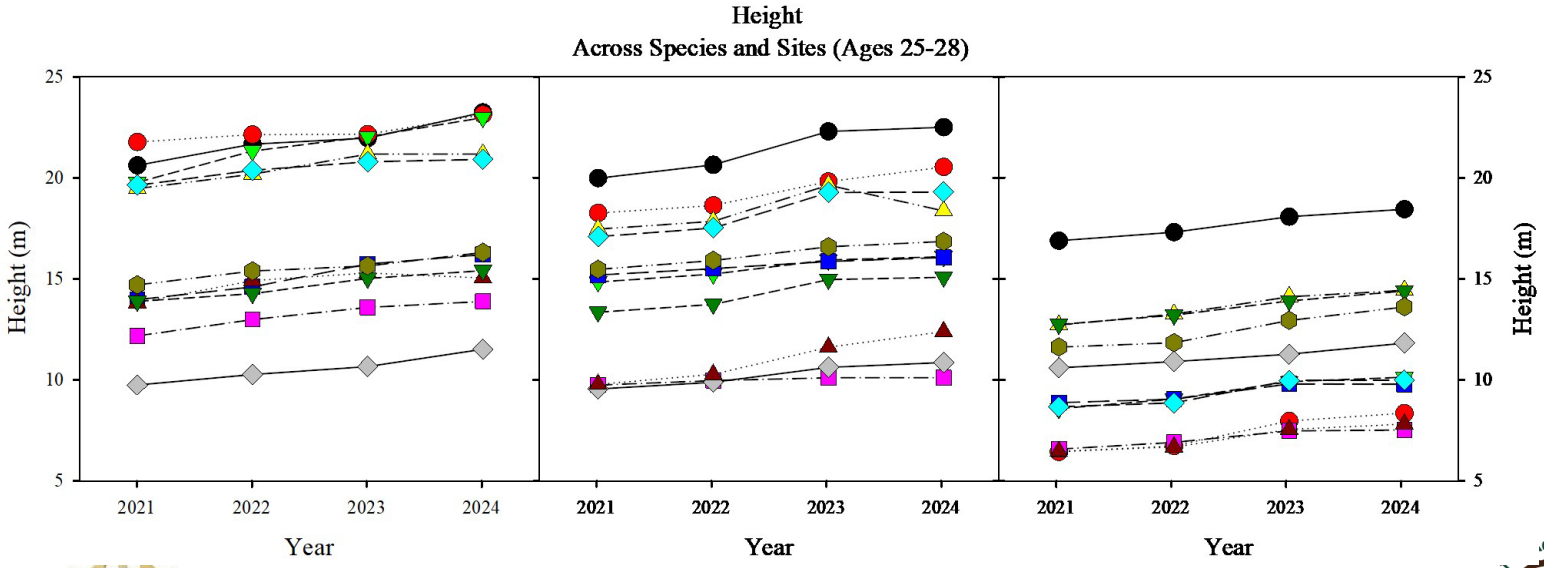
Growing Season Conditions (May-Sept, 2020-2023)

Site	Rain (mm)				Max VPD (kPa)				Water Balance (mm)			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Wet	317.9	163.7	325.6	131.1	0.76	1.31	0.98	0.97	205.6	56.4	224.7	30.1
Intermediate	272.9	156.9	318.6	114.9	0.97	1.63	1.46	1.86	156.4	46.0	210.2	1.1
Dry	181.2	111.2	192.2	85.1	1.15	2.06	1.81	1.63	58.4	-15.6	70.2	-39.4

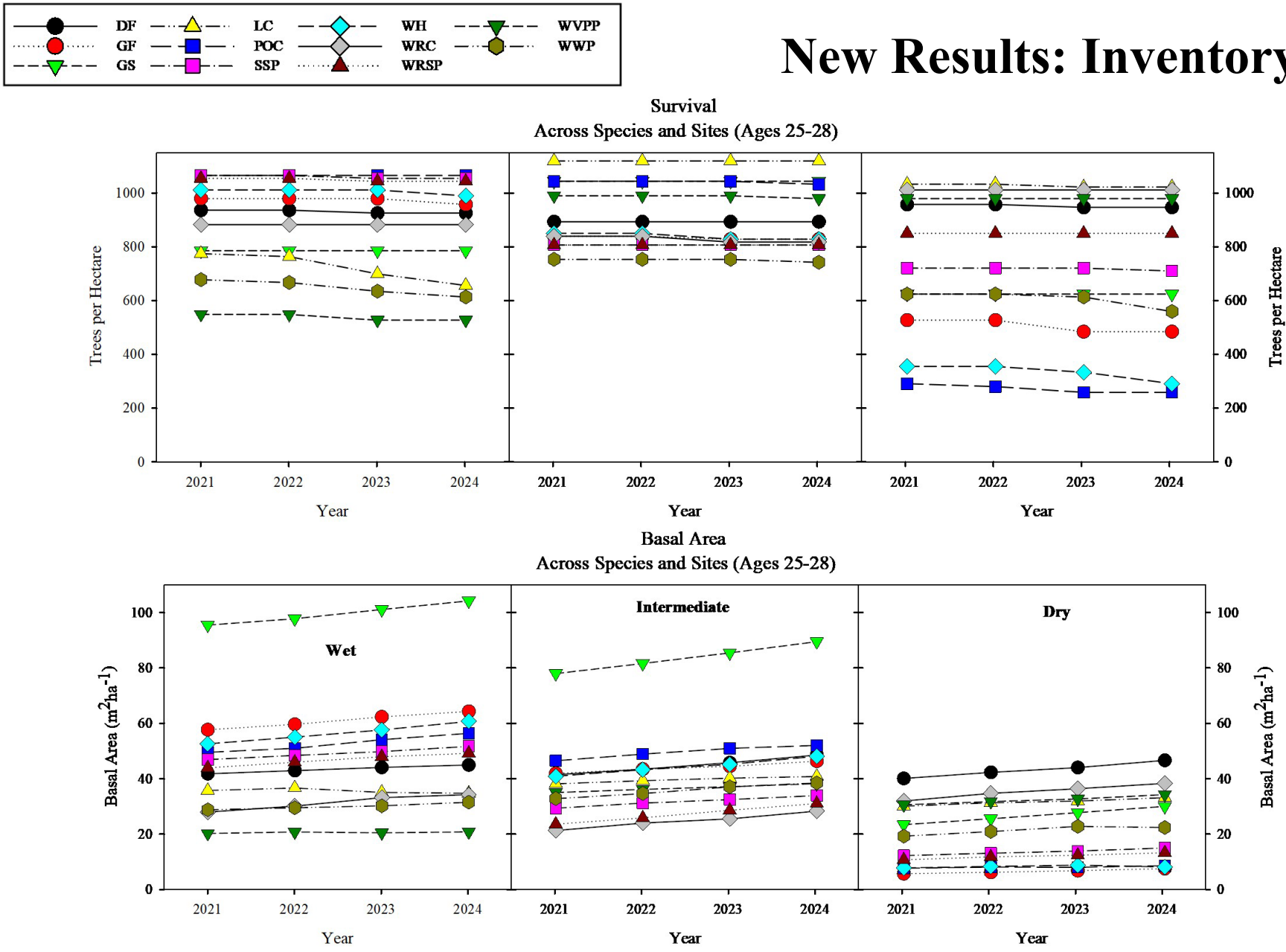
New Results: Inventory







New Results: Inventory



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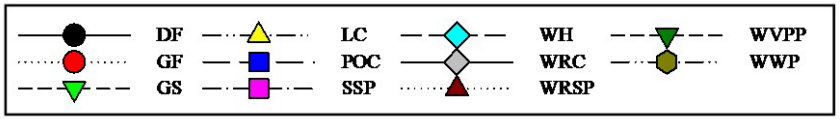
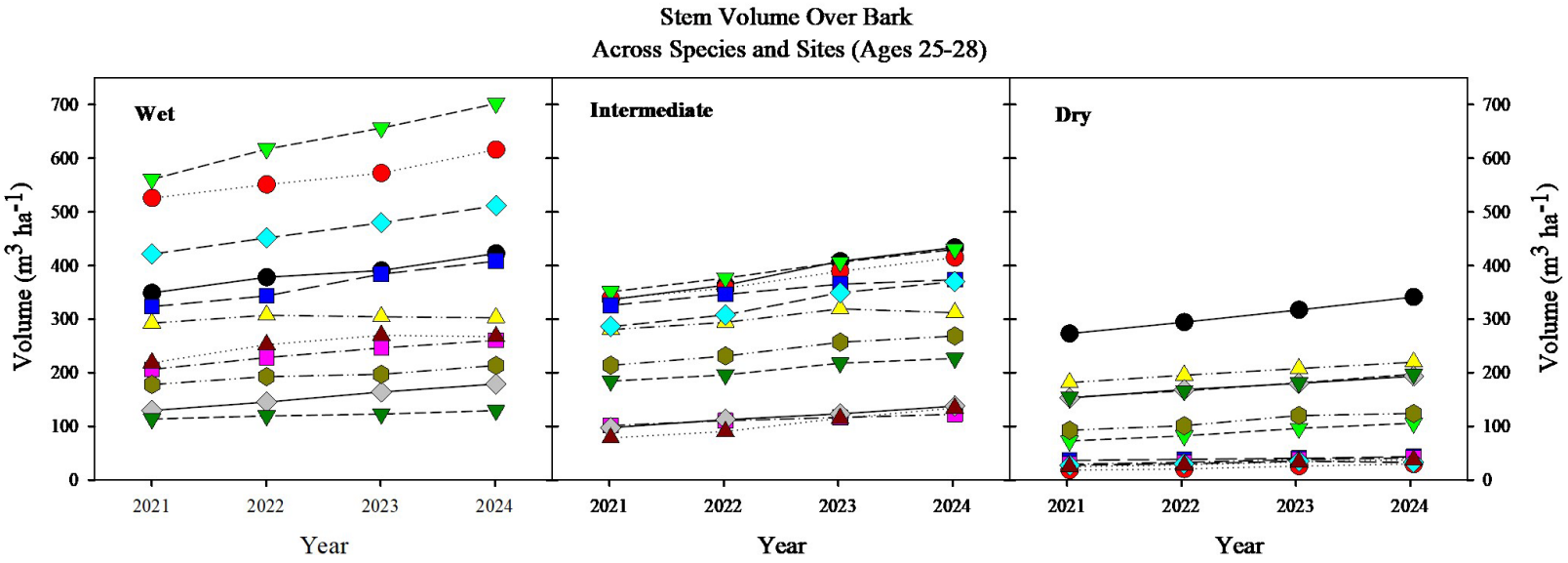
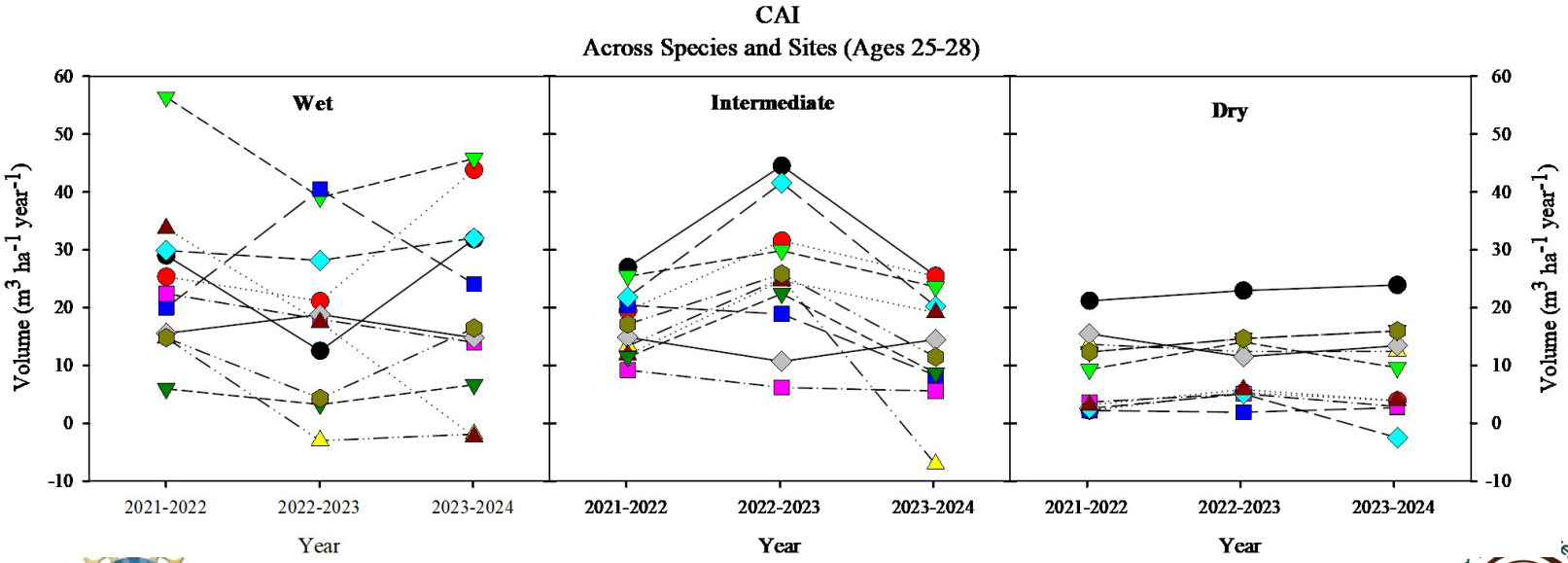
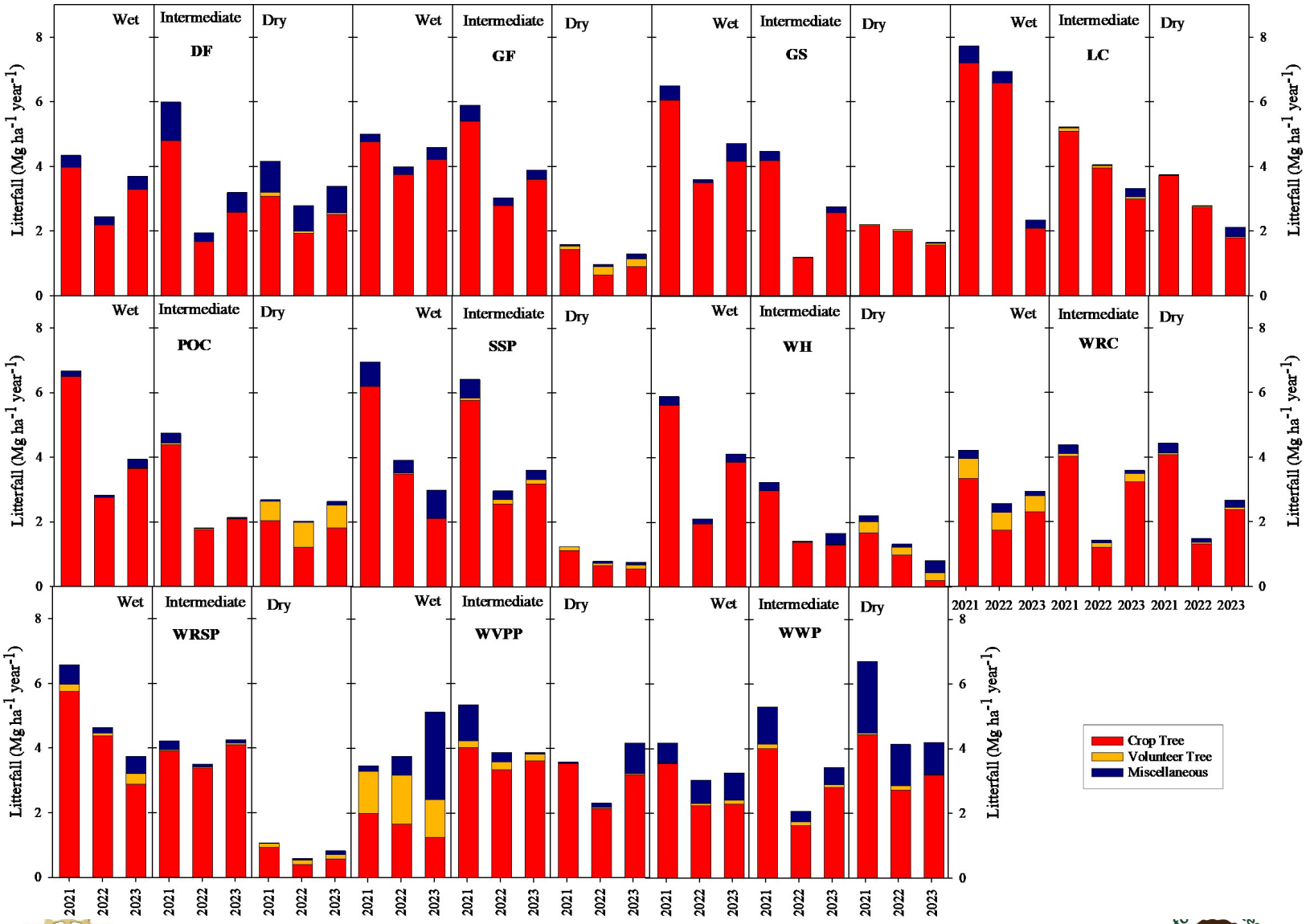


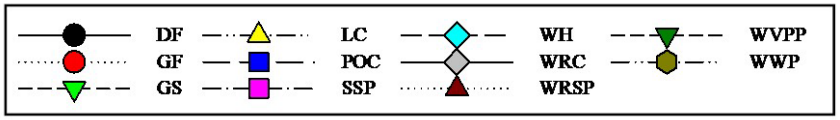


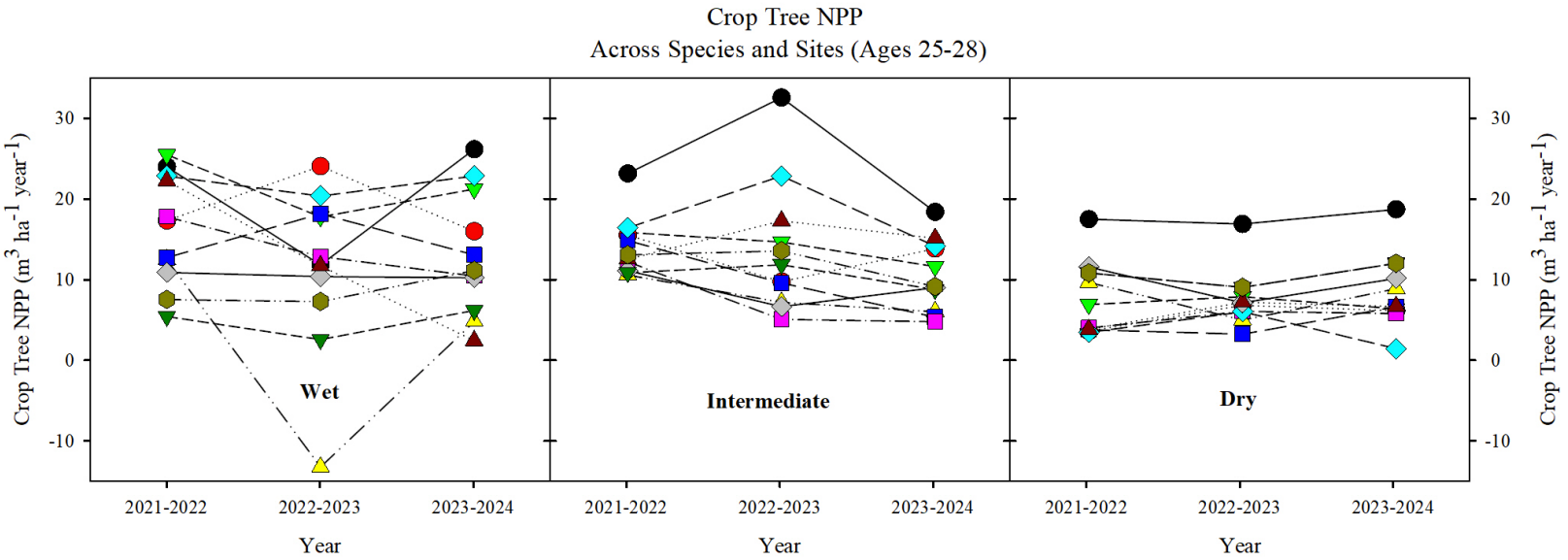


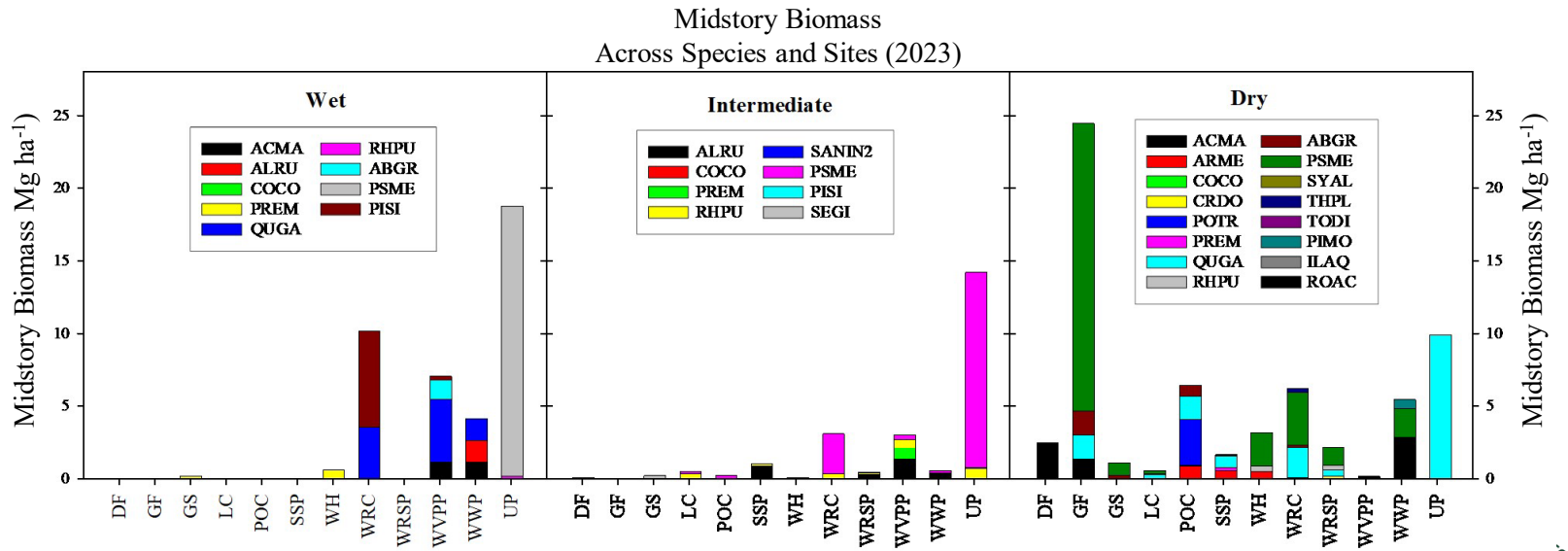
New Results: Litterfall



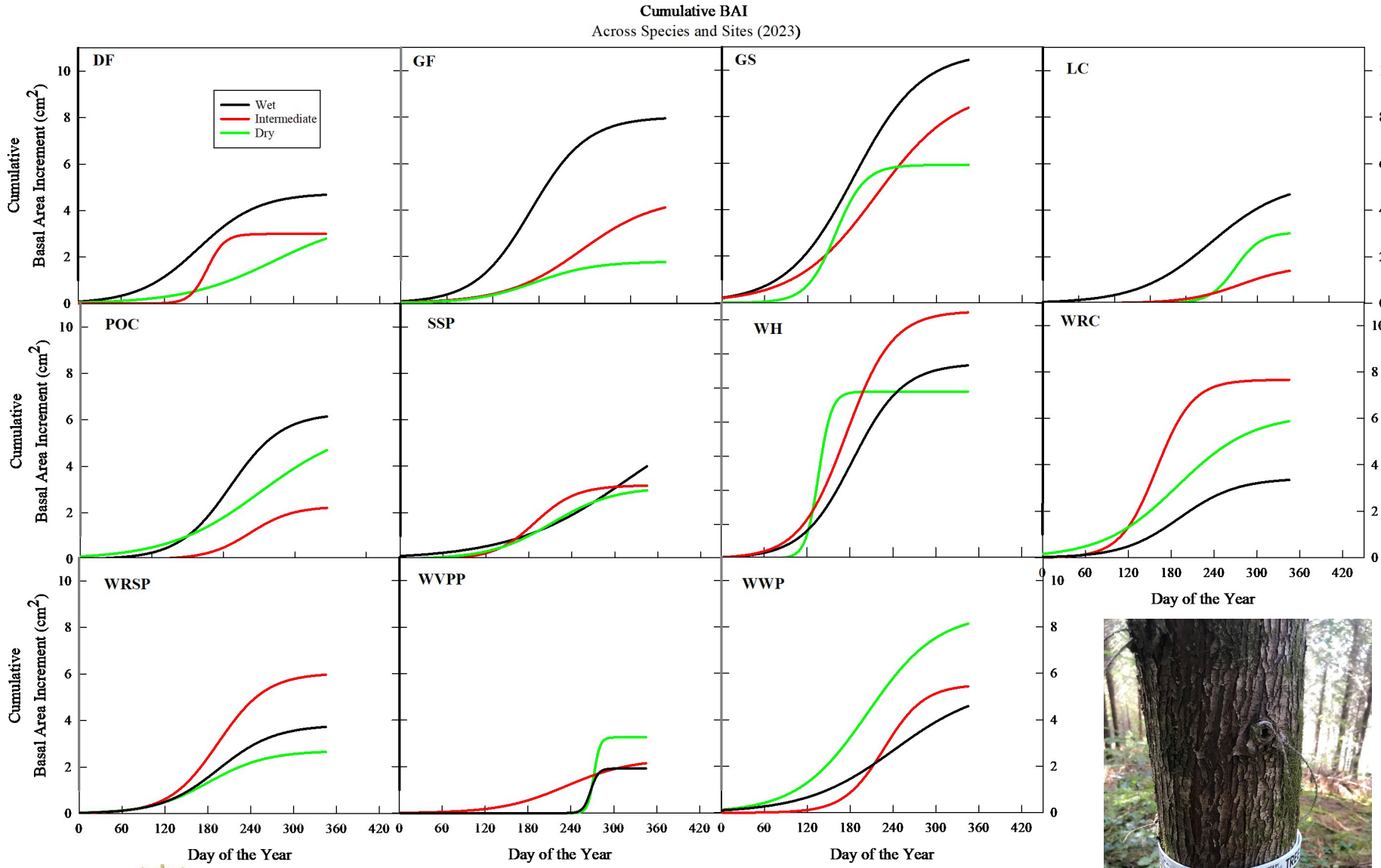
New Results: NPP & Midstory







New Results: Growing Season Phenology



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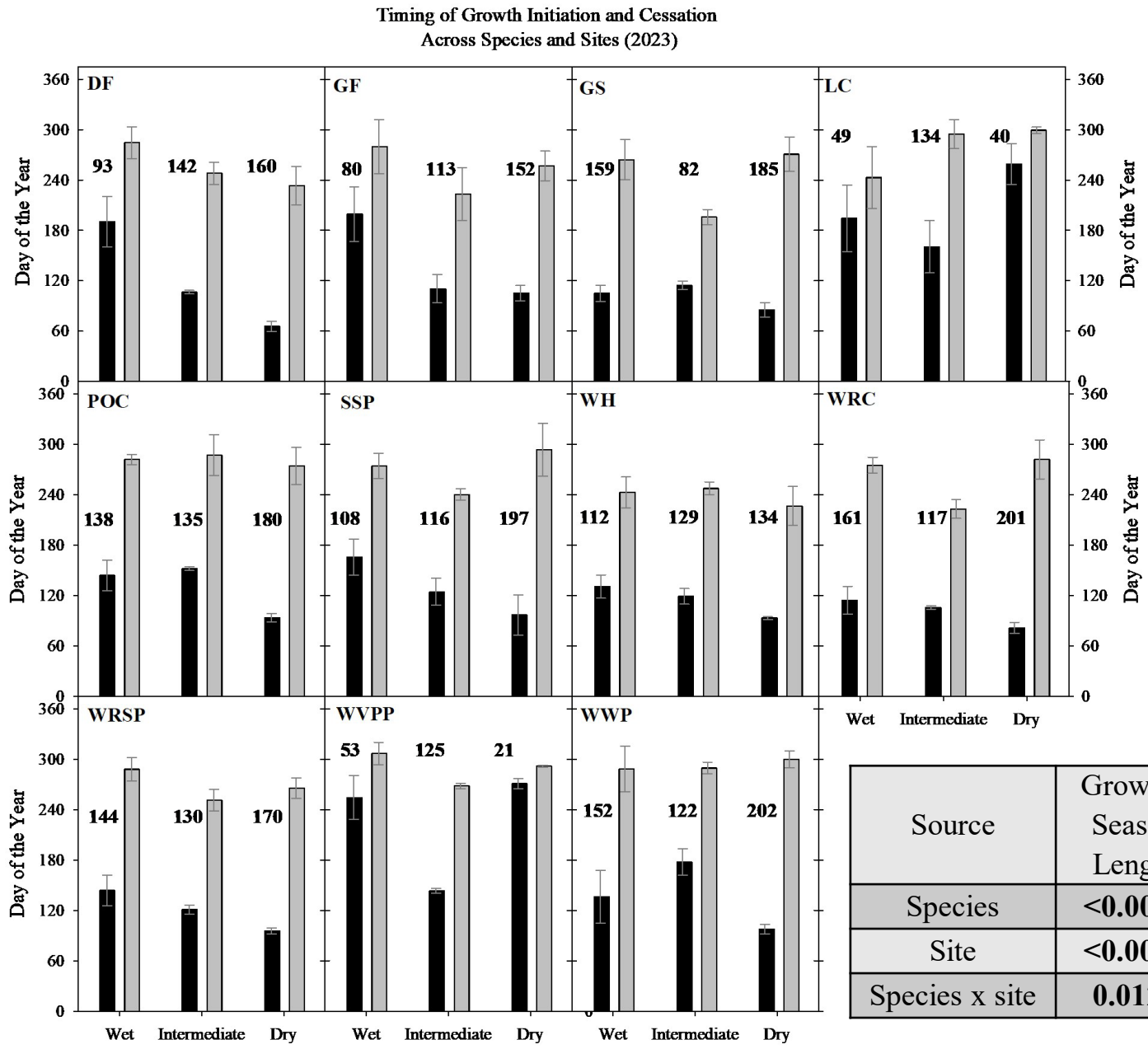

Source	Growing Season Length	Timing of Growth Initiation	Timing of Growth Cessation
Species	**<0.0001**	**<0.0001**	**0.0009**
Site	**<0.0001**	**<0.0001**	**0.0011**
Species x site	**0.0122**	**<0.0001**	0.0637

Future Plans

Ongoing Activities (to be completed in 2024):

- Soil samples from Dry site (soil samplers undergoing repair)
  - Extended from 1 to 3 samples per depth per plot
- Measure understory vegetation cover of UP plots (summer)
- Measure LAI (summer)
- Update climate-growth relationships using new data (fall)
- Develop manuscripts to submit for publication (winter/spring 2025)

Future Research:

- Ring-specific density
- Intrinsic water use efficiency during particularly droughty and wet years
- Update 3-PG forest growth model from study data
- Evaluate climate change effects on growth of all species