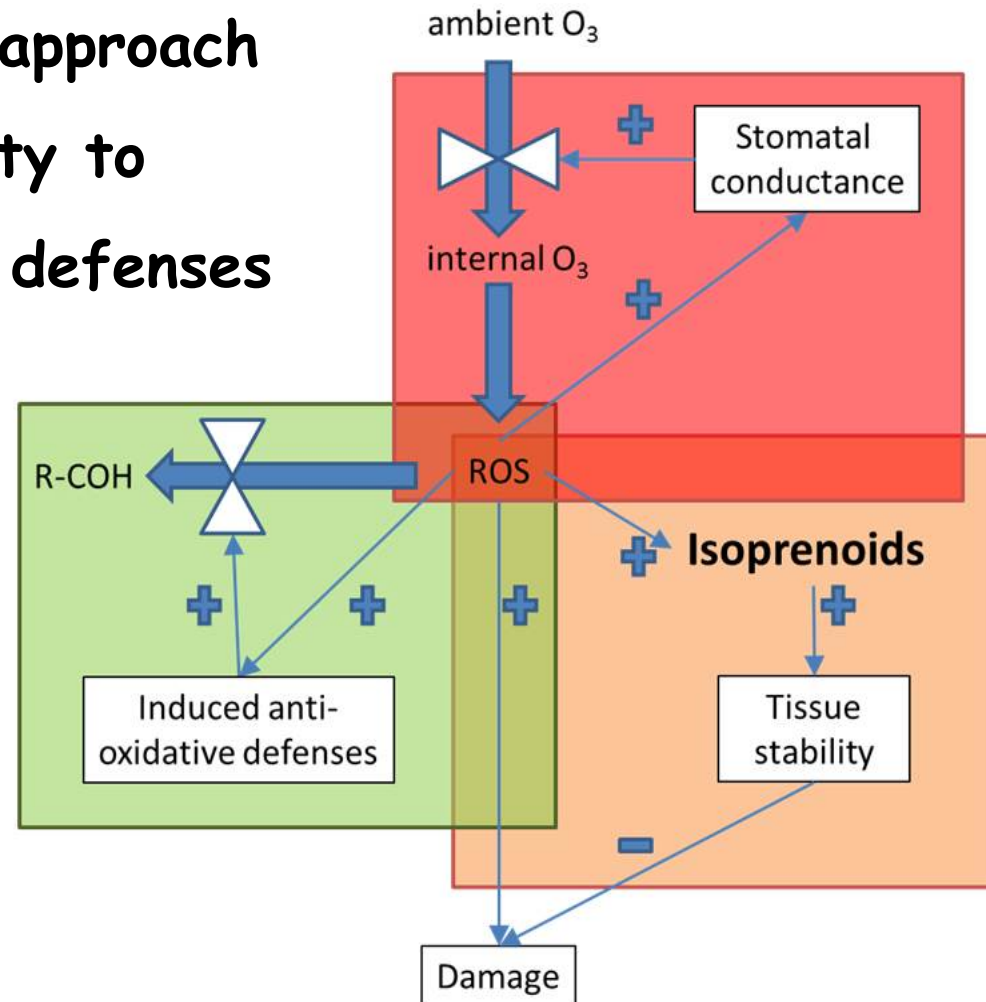
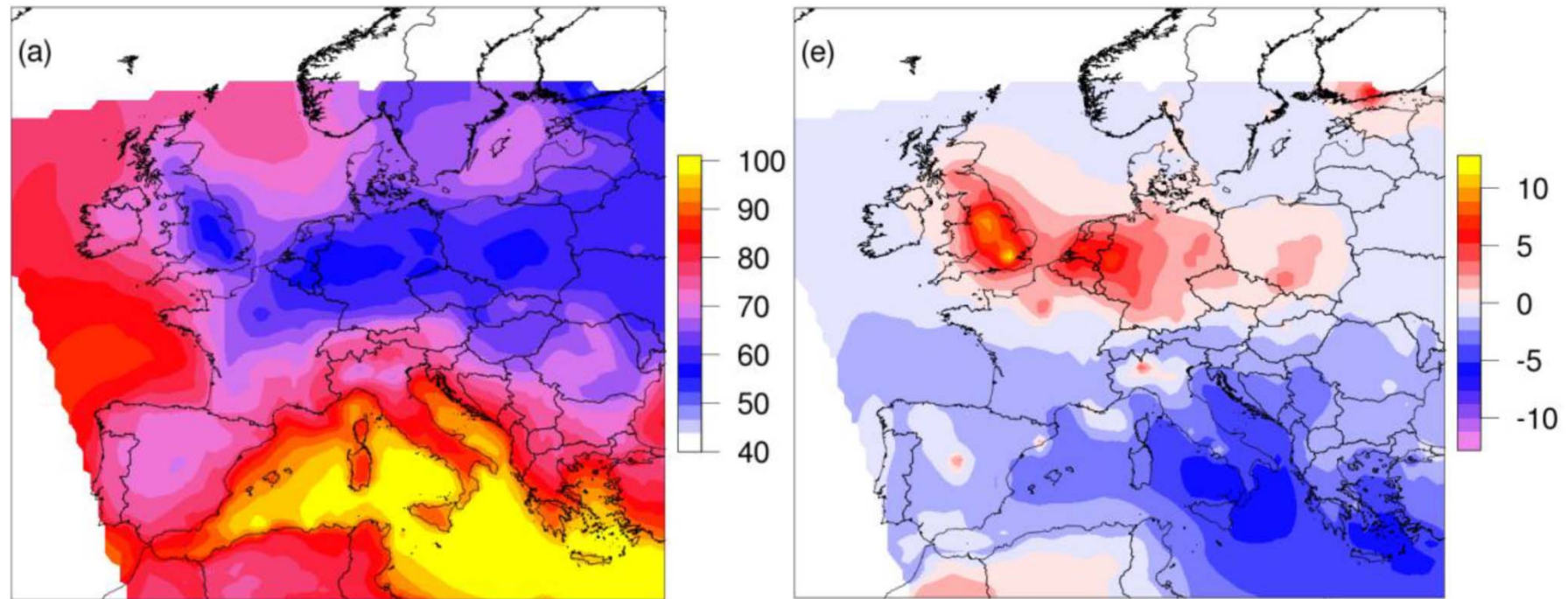


# A mechanistic modelling approach to link ozone susceptibility to constitutive and induced defenses



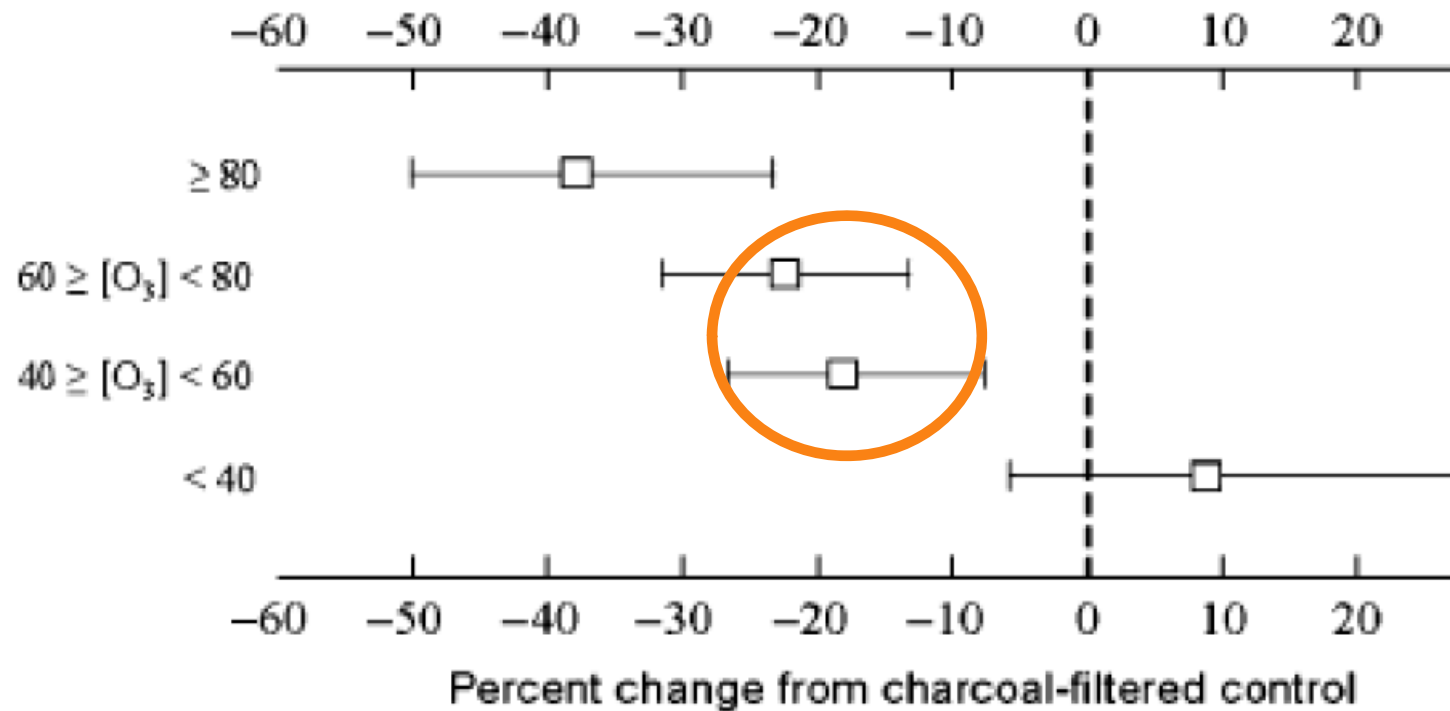
Rüdiger Grote  
([ruediger.grote@kit.edu](mailto:ruediger.grote@kit.edu))

# *Ozone is ubiquitous*



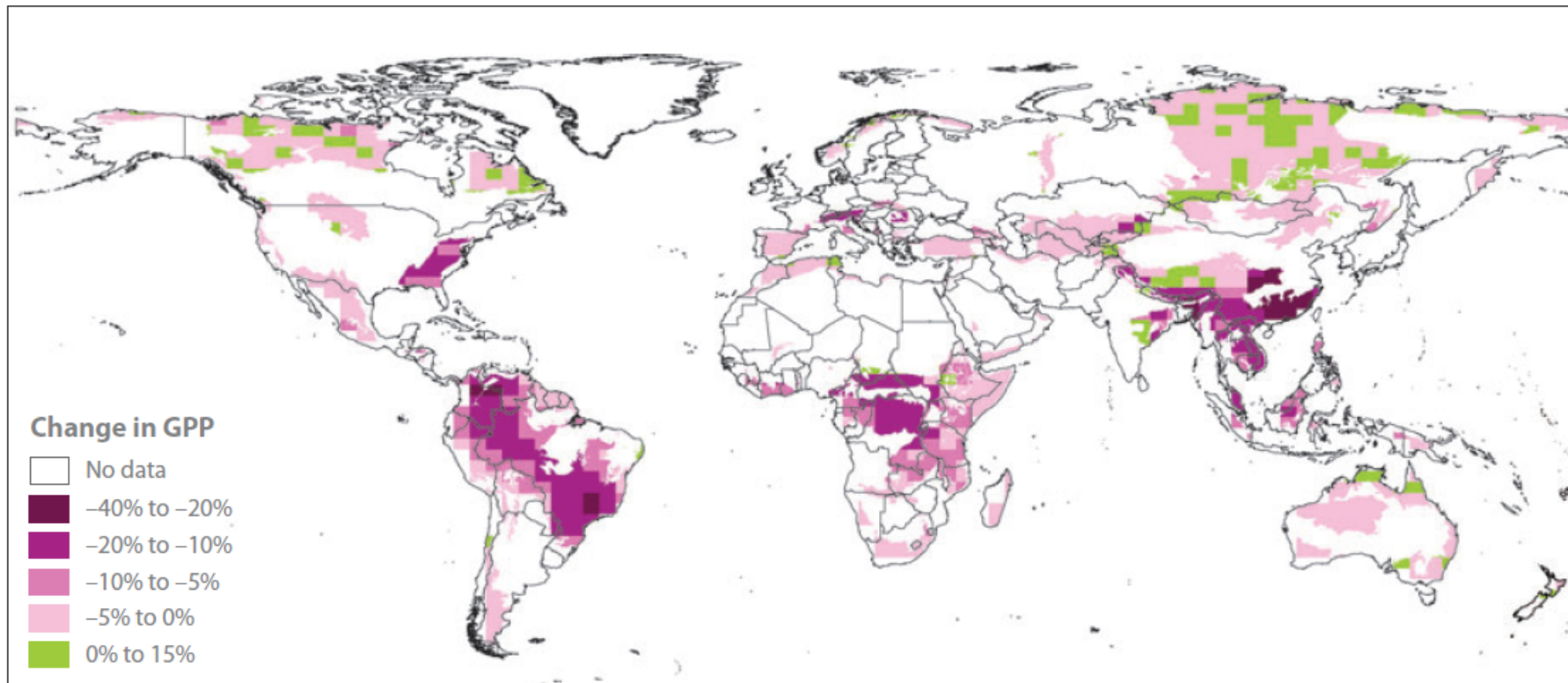
**Annual mean O<sub>3</sub> concentrations (µg m<sup>-3</sup>) 1998-2007 (left) and changes projected to 2030 (right) based on GEA (Global Energy Assessment) emission scenario (Colette et al. 2012).**

# *Ozone damage is ubiquitous*



Effect on biomass production due to O<sub>3</sub> (μg m<sup>-3</sup>) (Wittig et al. 2009).

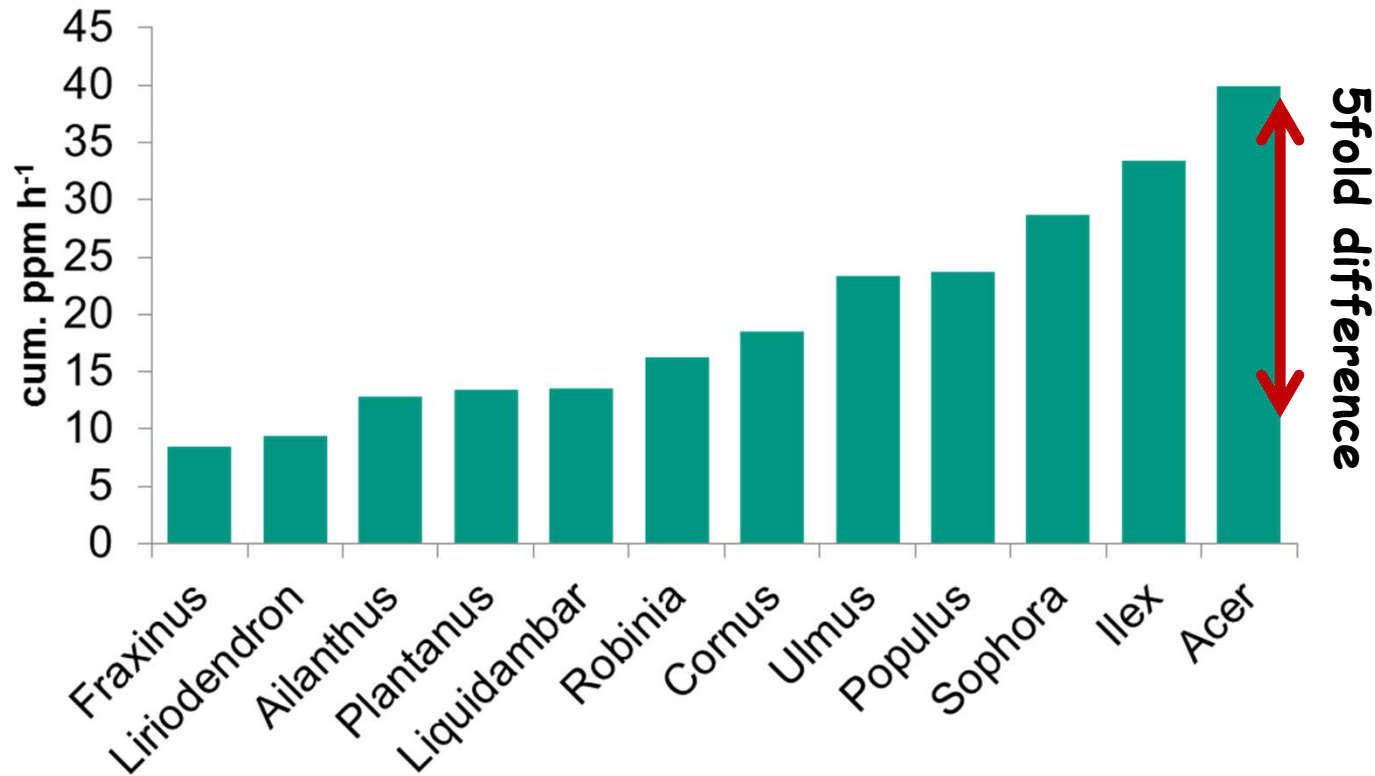
# Ozone damage will be ubiquitous



**Projected percentage change in GPP due to O<sub>3</sub> change (for 2100, Ainsworth et al. 2012).**

# Ozone damage depends on sensitivity

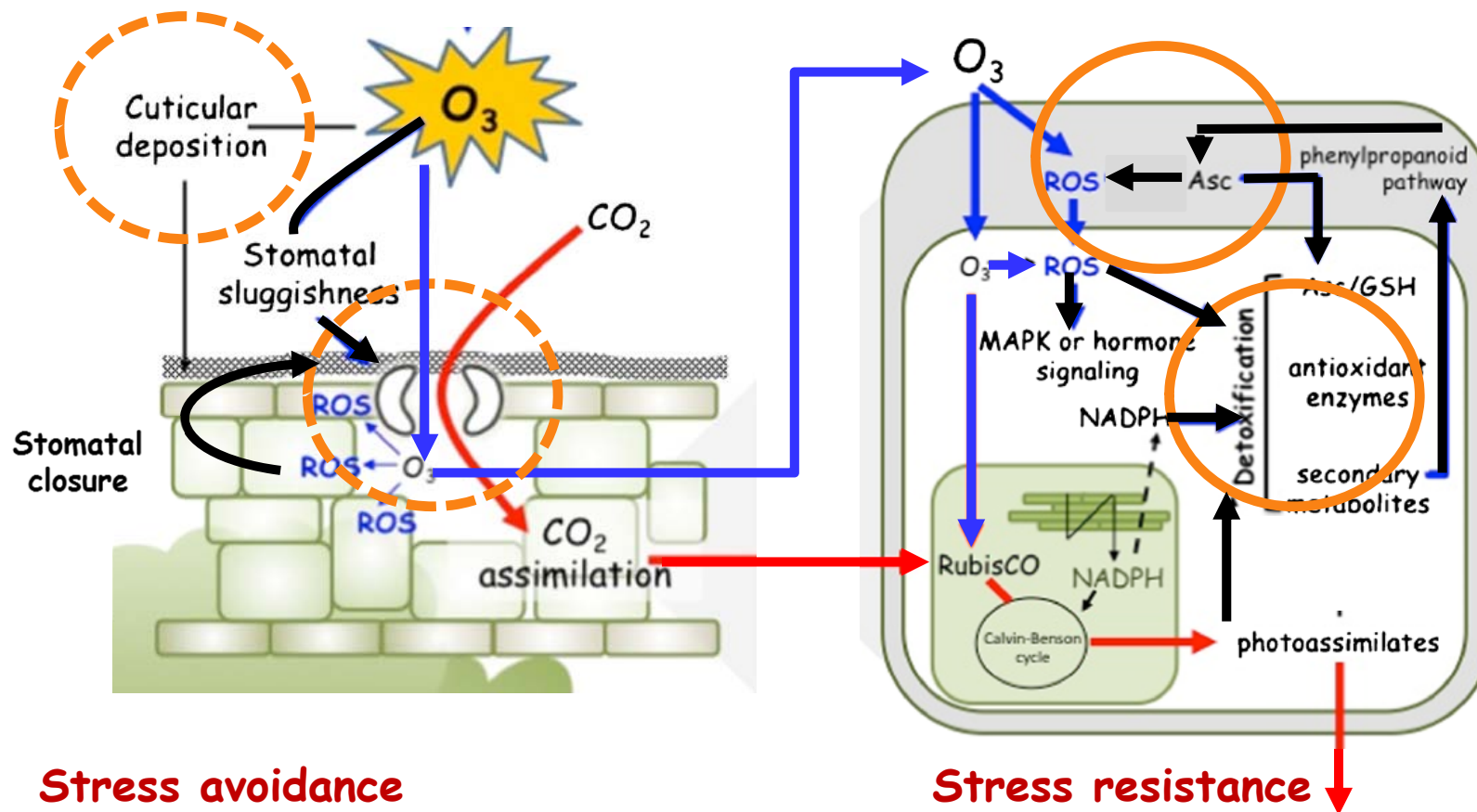
AOT40\* until first visible injury



Differences in sensitivity (Feng & Li 2017).

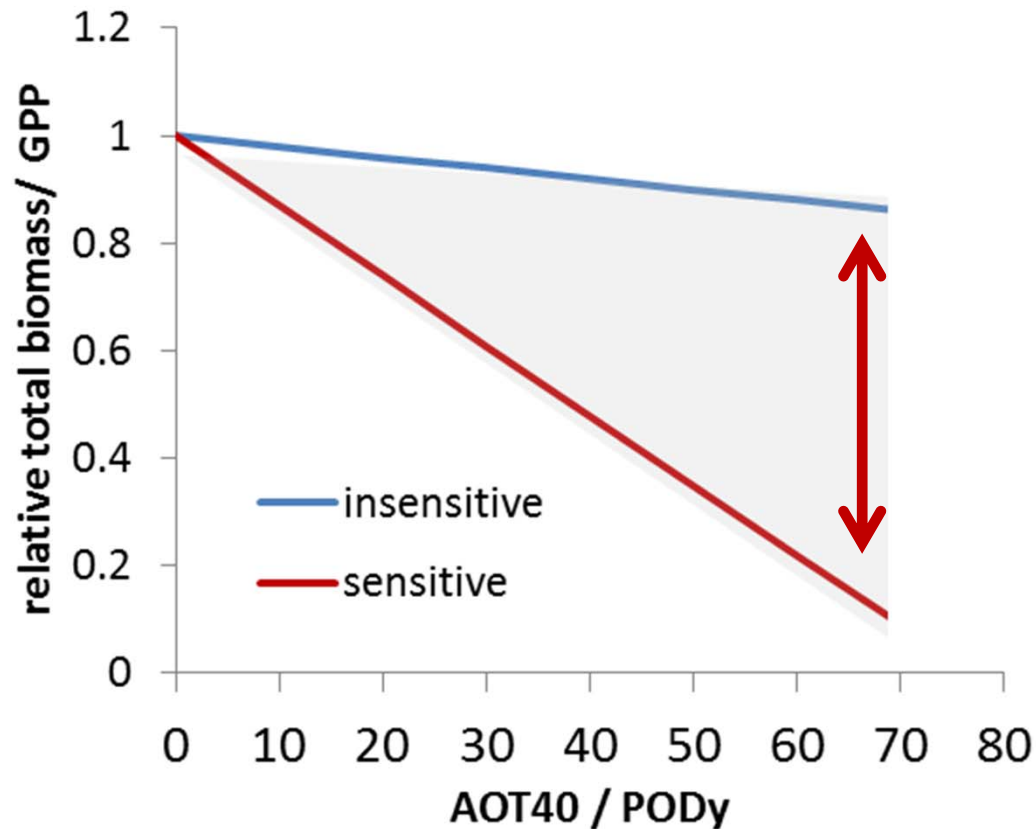
\*sum of hourly O<sub>3</sub> concentrations exceeding 40 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup>

# Ozone sensitivity depends on...



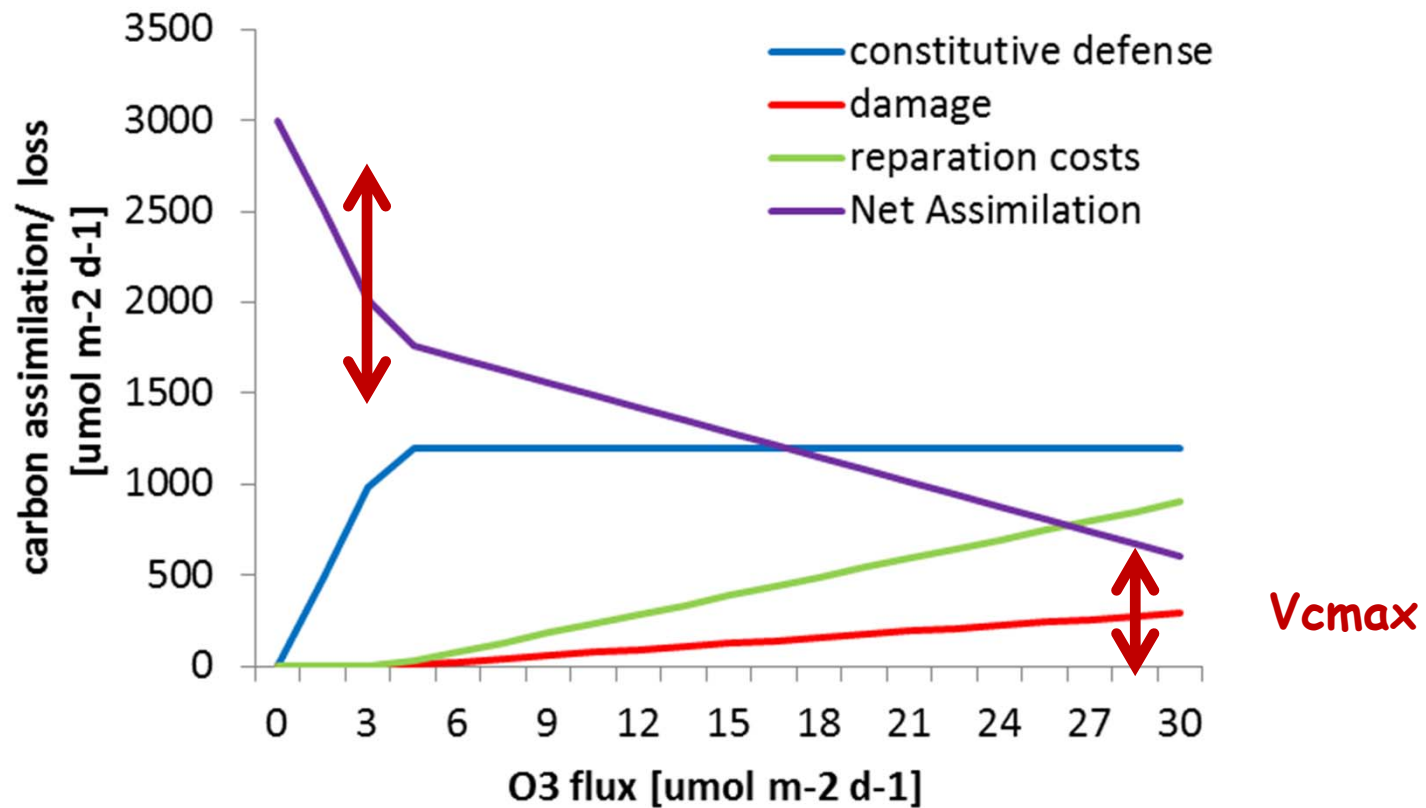
Short-term, small-scale responses: surface properties, stomata responses, constitutive defenses, induced defenses (modified after Jolivet et al. 2016).

# Ozone impact models 1



Linear model to reduce gross primary production (GPP) or biomass to either concentration (AOT) or uptake (PODy) of ozone (Reich 1987)

## Ozone impact models 2

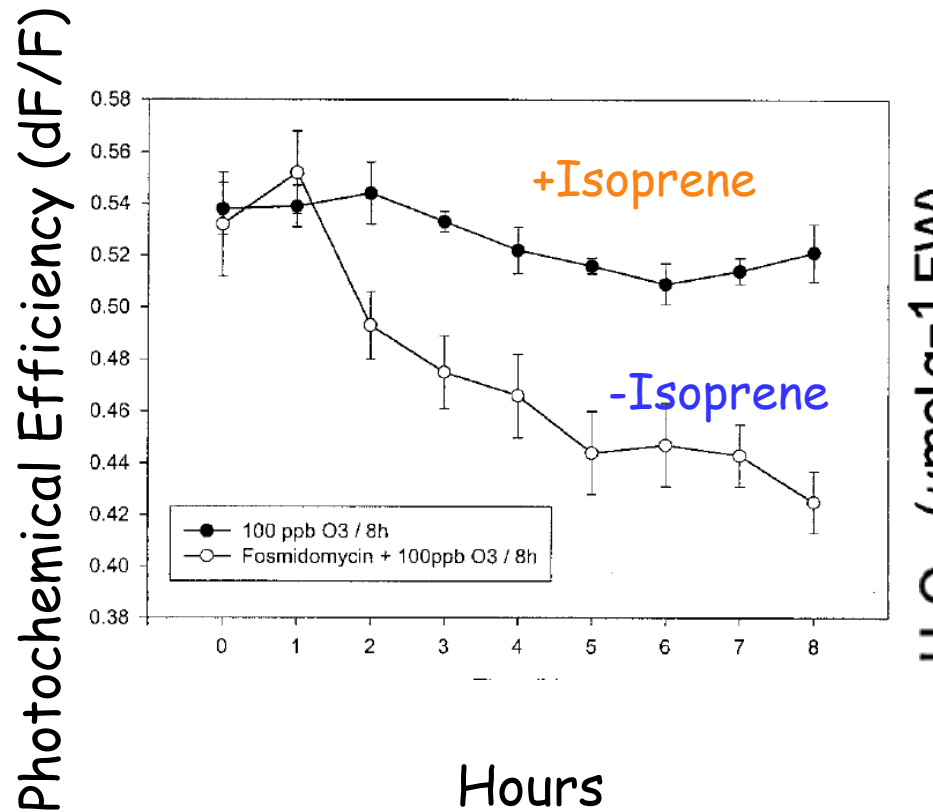


Composite model reducing gross primary production (GPP) based on defense, damage, and reparation cost (Deckmyn et al. 2007)

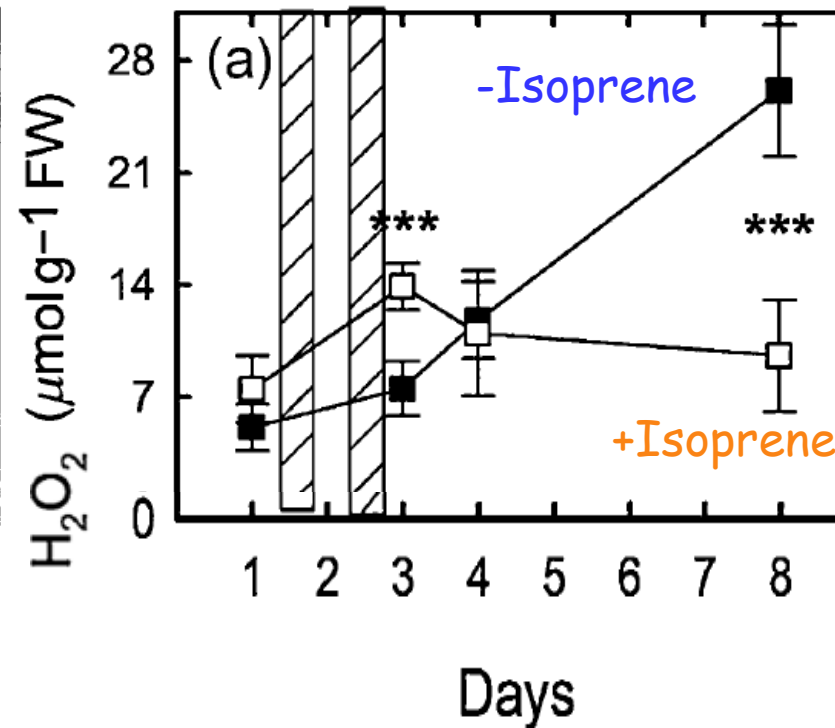
→ 1) No connection to BVOCs , → 2) No induced defense



# The BVOC connection



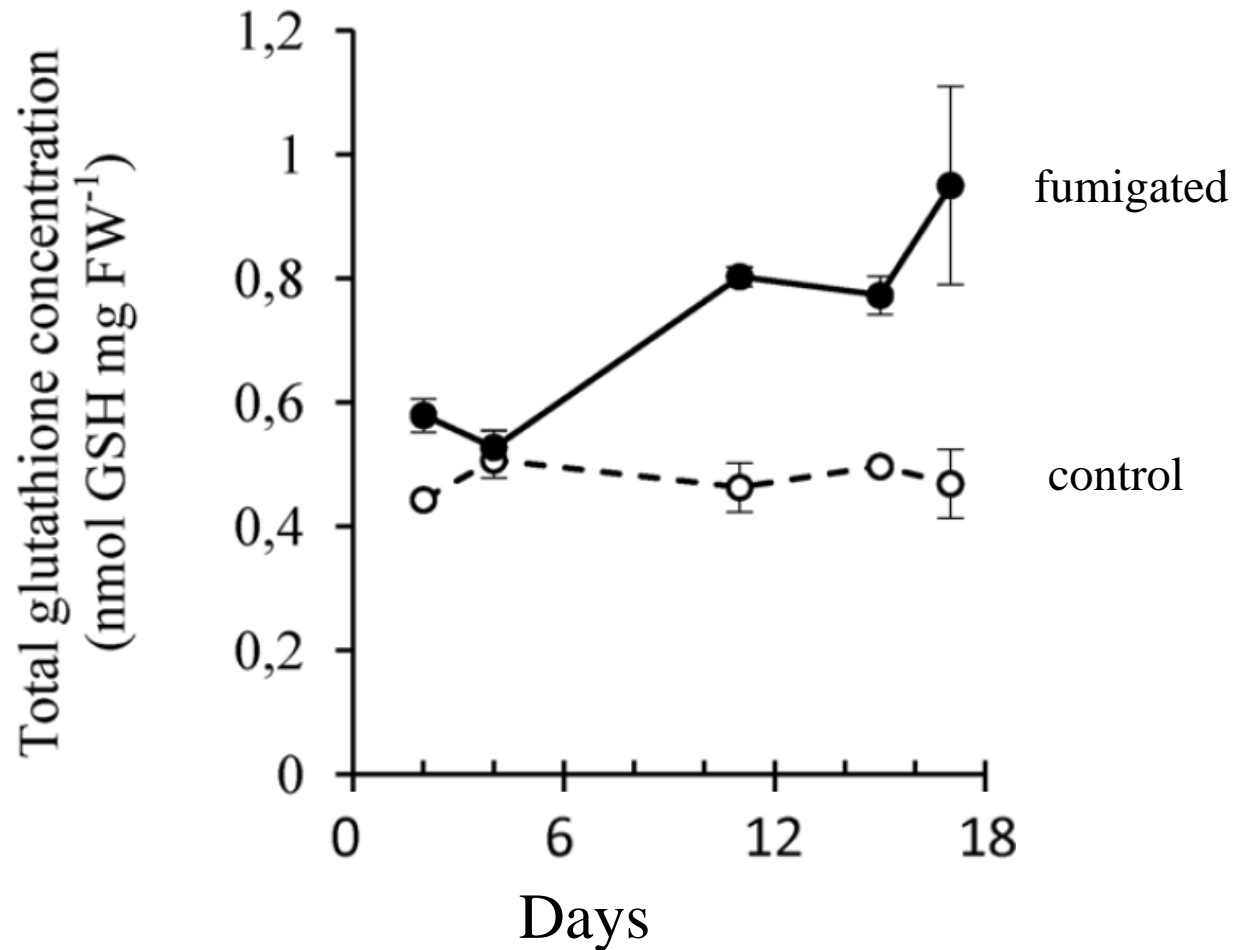
Hours  
Membrane stabilization (Phragmites)  
(Loreto & Velikova 2001)



Days  
Direct anti-oxidation (Tobacco)  
(Vickers et al. 2009, PCE)

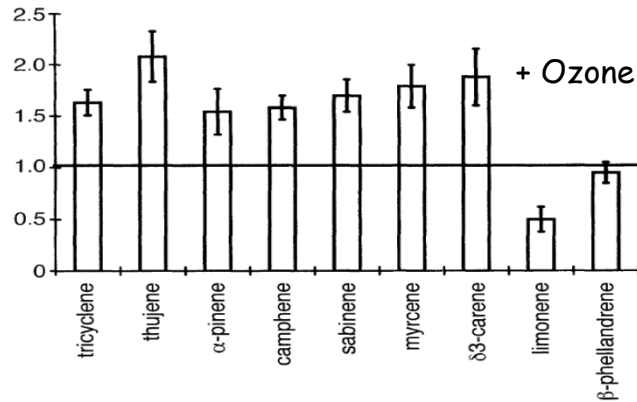
1) Protection due to biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOCs)

# The defense induction

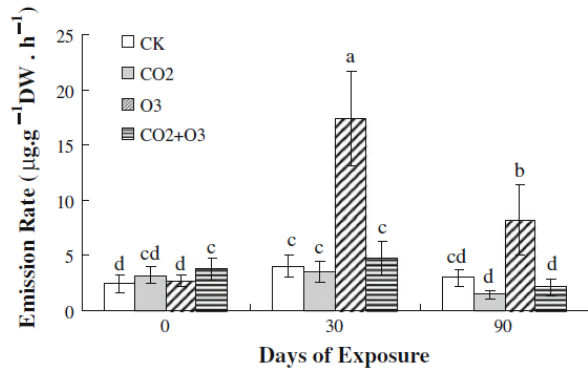


## 2) Induced defense (Poplar, Dumont et al. 2014))

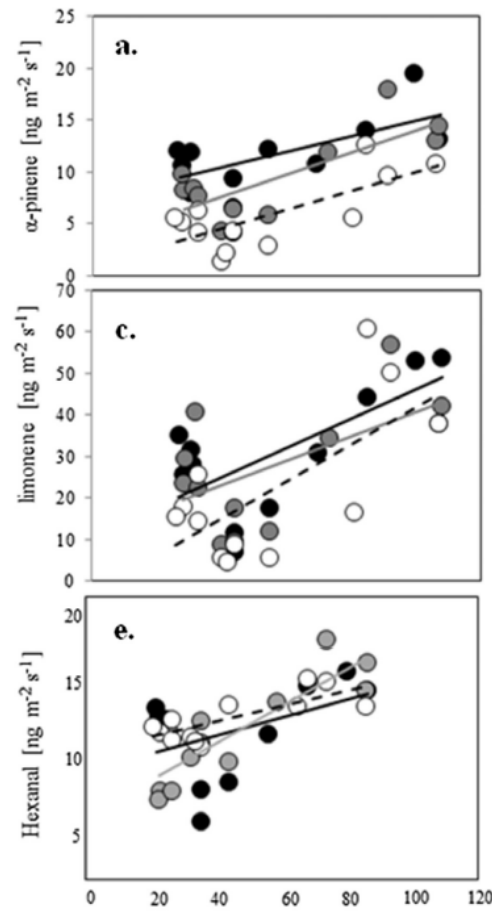
# The BVOC induction



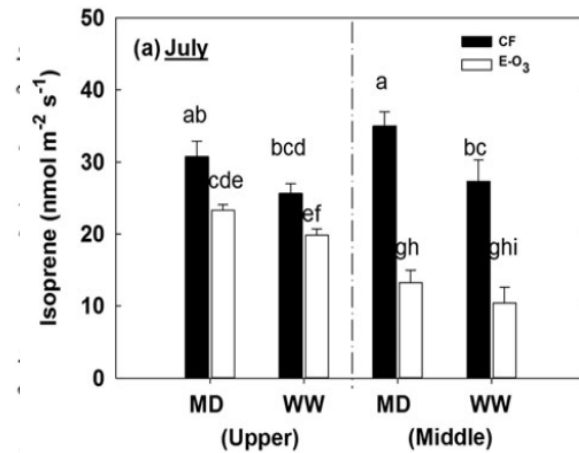
(Scots pine, Heiden et al. 1999)



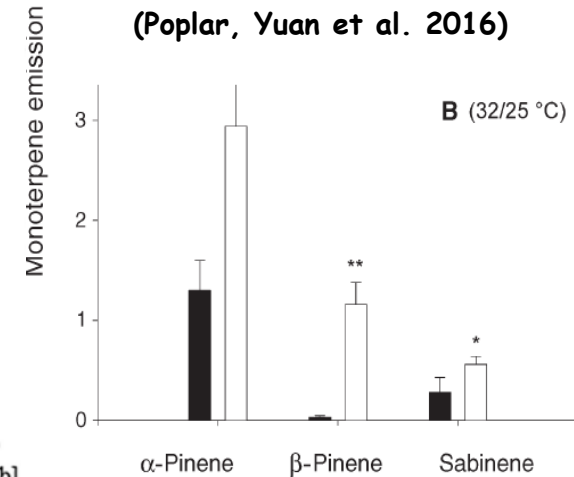
(Chinese pine, Xu et al. 2012)



(Birch, Carriero et al. 2016)



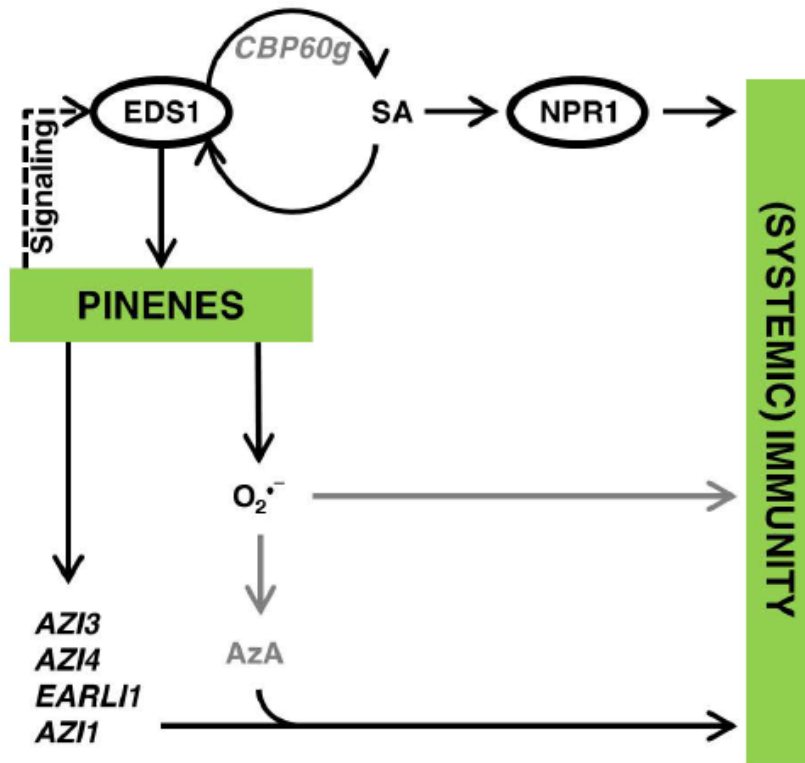
(Poplar, Yuan et al. 2016)



(Holm oak, Loreto et al. 2004)

Ozone induced biogenic volatile organic compounds (terpenoids, LOX)

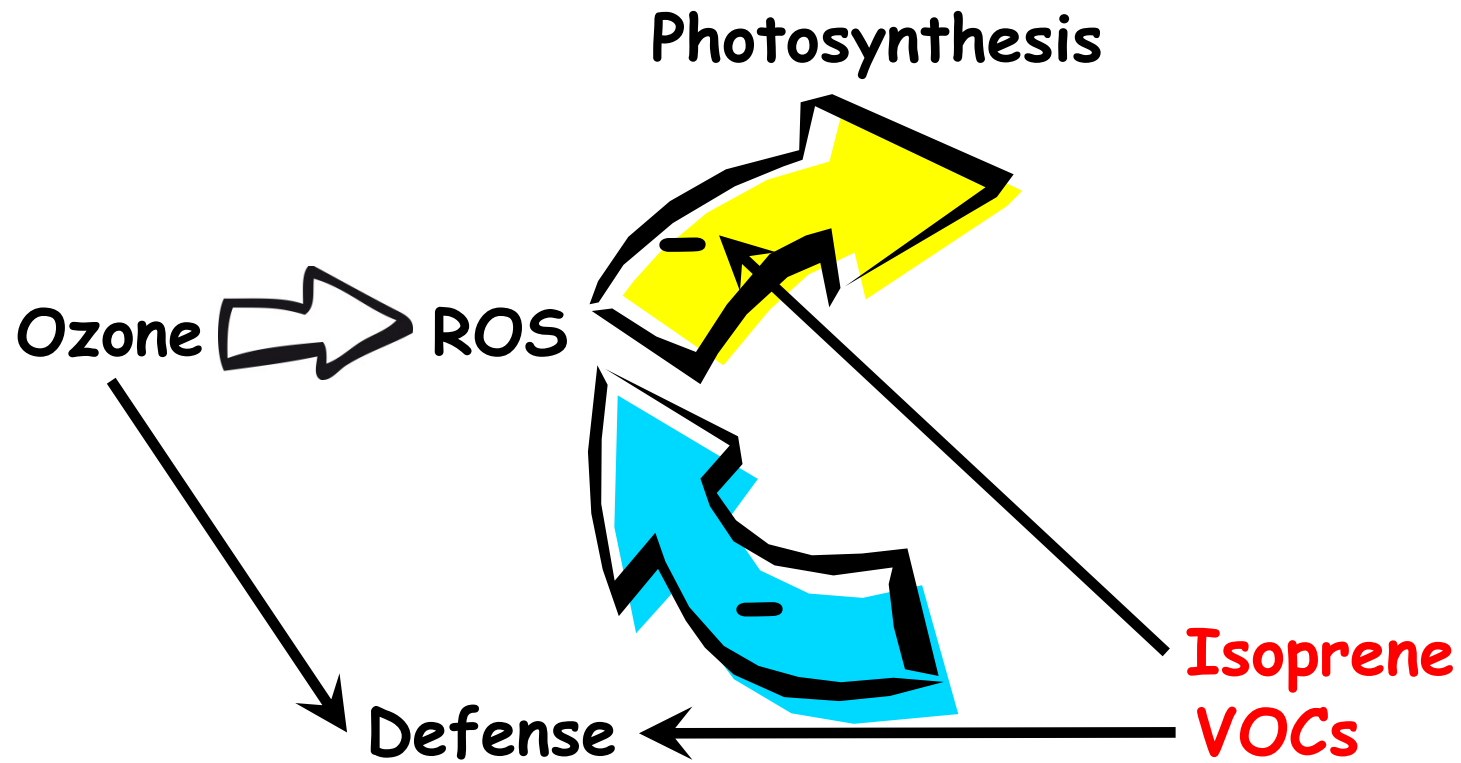
# *BVOC and Defense induction connected*



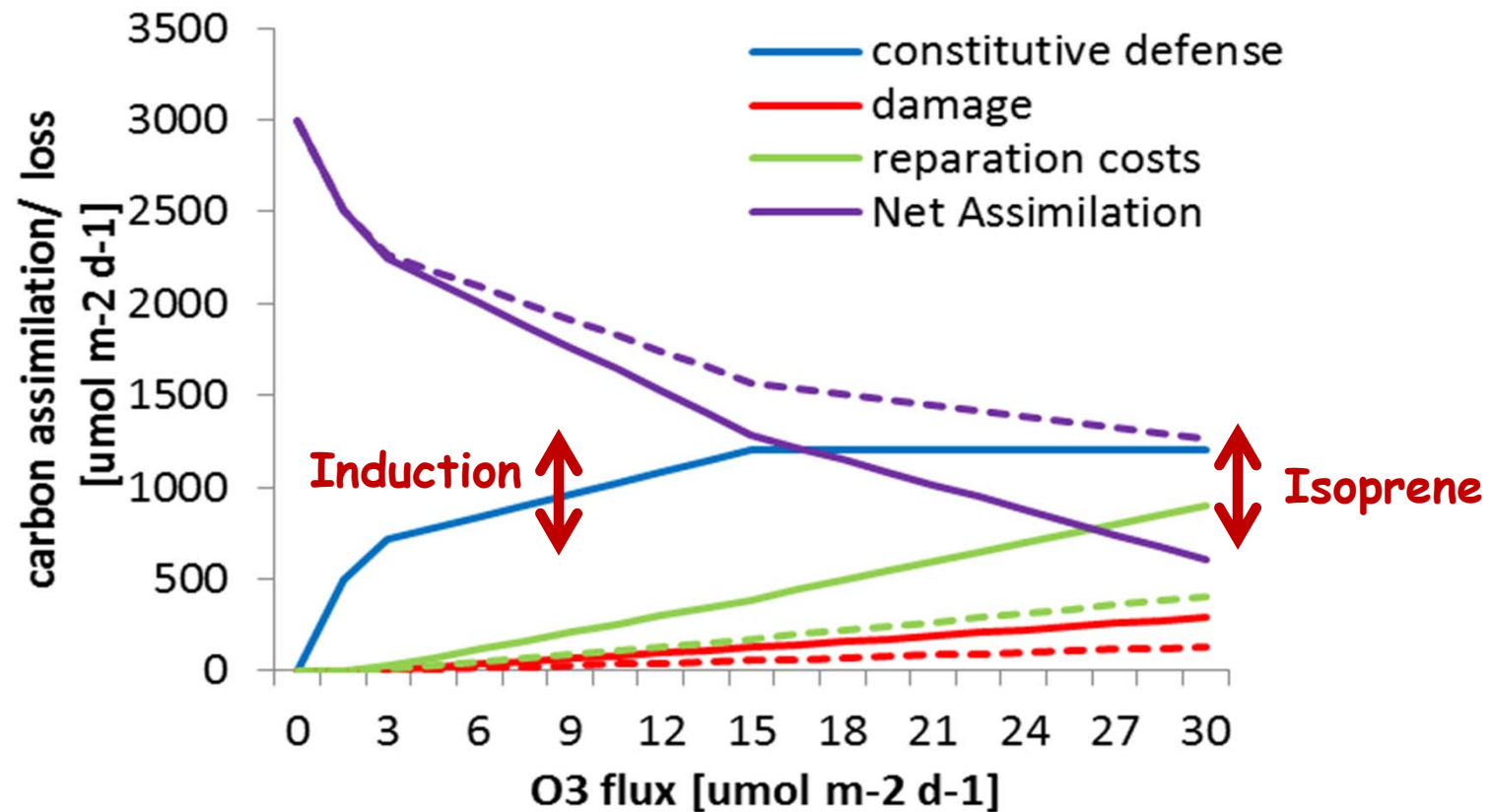
Indirect anti-oxidation by activation of the defense system  
(Riedlmeier et al. 2017)

# *A new approach*

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# A new approach



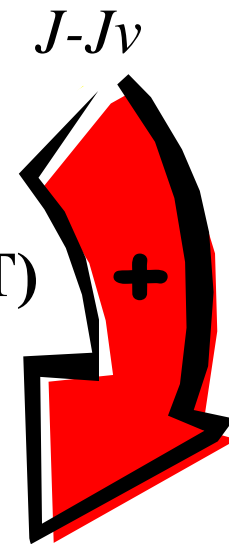
New modelling approach (suggested in Tiwari et al. 2016)

# *A new approach*

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## Photosynthesis

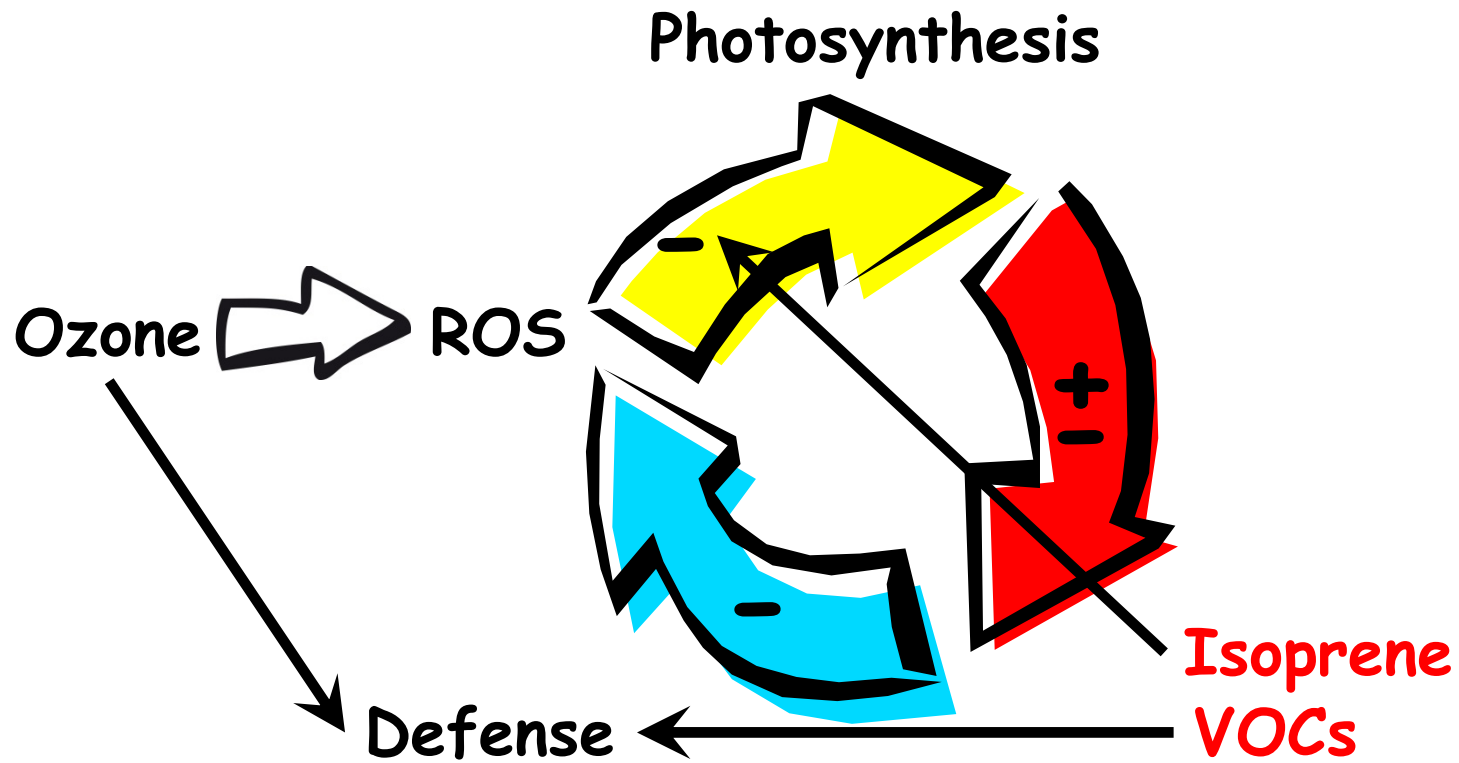
$$E_{iso} = J [a + b(J - J_v)] \min\{1; C_i/\Gamma^*\} f(T)$$



Isoprene  
VOCs

Linked Photosynthesis - Emission model  
(Morfopoulos et al. 2014, Grote et al. 2014)

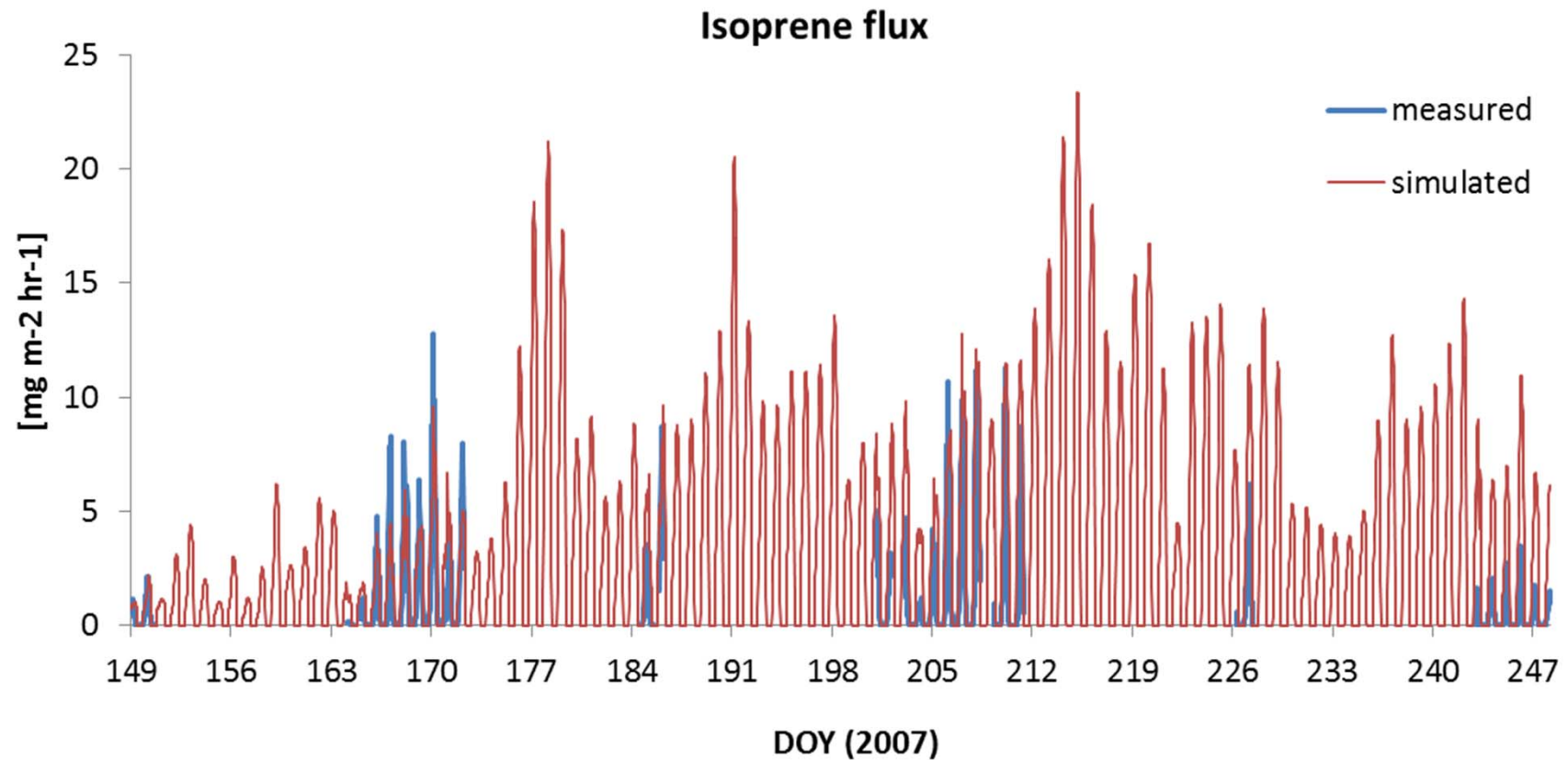
# A new approach



New modelling approach (suggested in Tiwari et al. 2016)

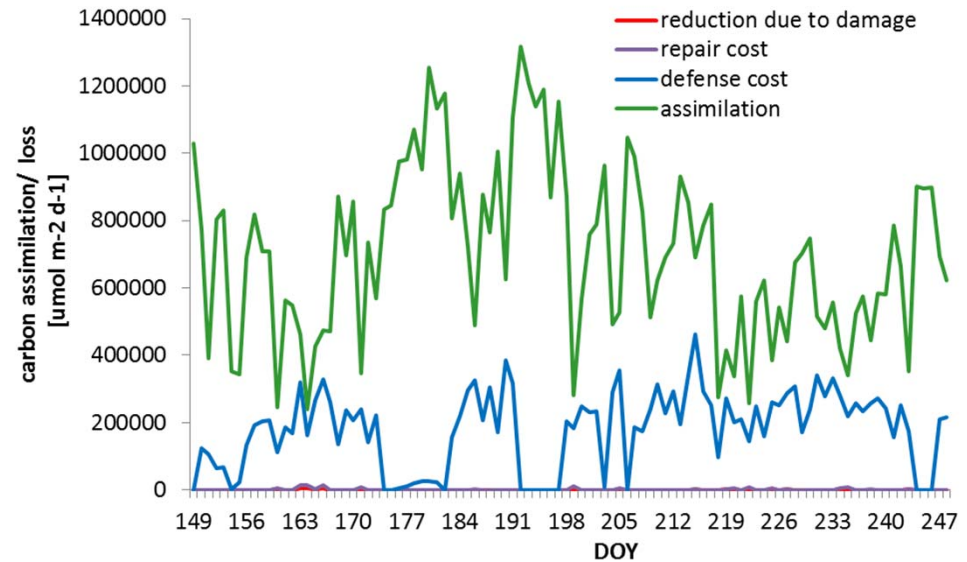
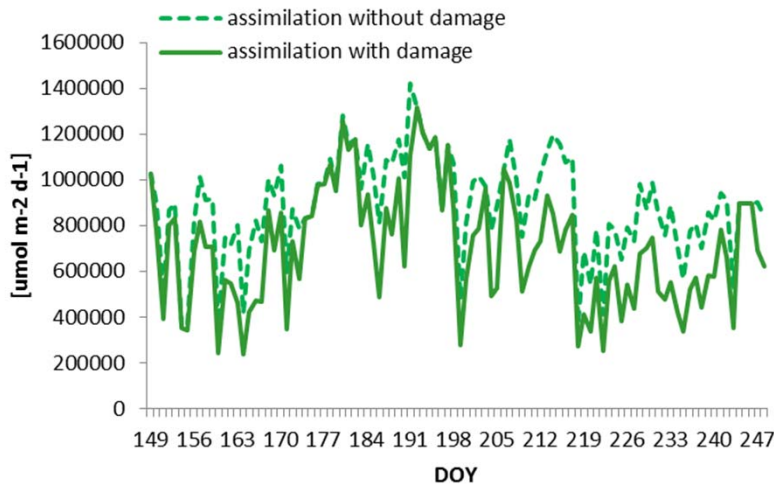
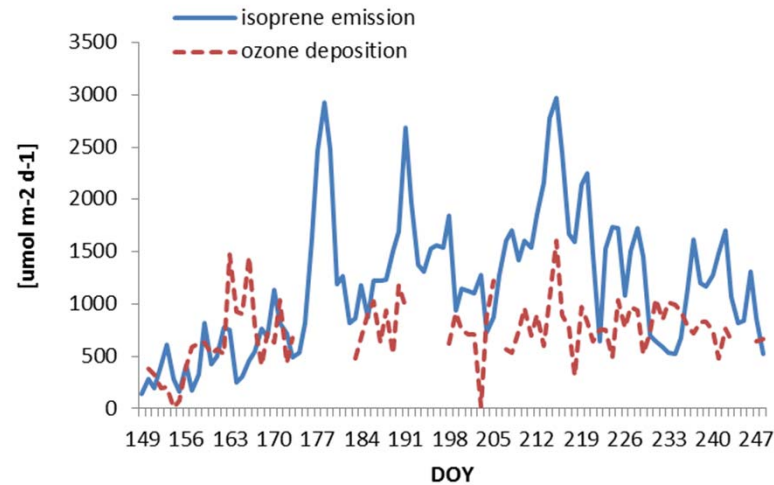


# Testing the new approach



Example: Harvard Forest Emission modelling

# Testing the new approach



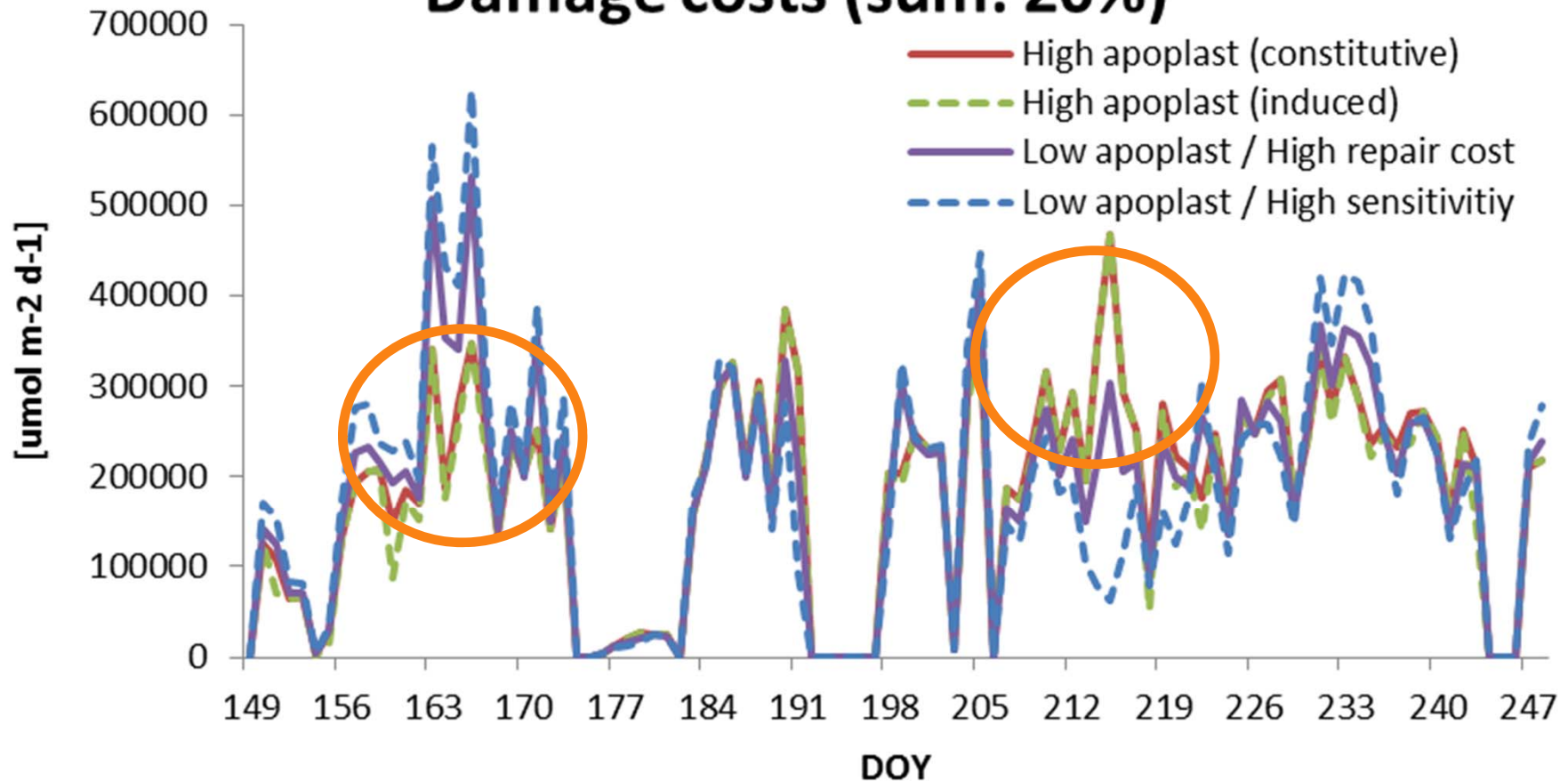
**Estimated damage: 20%**

**Example: Harvard Forest**

**Damage modelling**

# Testing the new approach

## Damage costs (sum: 20%)



Example: Harvard Forest Sensitivity

# Take home

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- There is a deficit in modelling defense reactions: No induction, No connection to BVOCs!
- Plant responses to ozone cannot be realistically estimated if boundary conditions change.
- New modelling approaches are needed - and are being developed.

# *Take home*

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*“To the philosopher, the physician,  
the meteorologist, and the chemist,  
there is perhaps no subject more  
attractive than that of ozone”*

*Fox 1873*