Growth deviation and environmental changes









Changes in management, climate and N deposition explain recent deviation from expected growth in mature Spruce and Beech forests in Italy

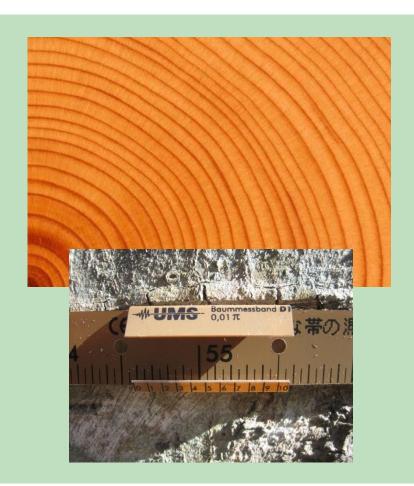
Ferretti M., Bertini G., Calderisi M., Fabbio G., Marchetto A.





Growth deviation

- Reported changes in tree growth (Spieker et al.1996, Leuzinger et al.2005, Ciais et al. 2005)
- Possible reason: management, increasing AT, changes in precipitation pattern, raising CO₂ level, fertilization by N deposition, increasing O₃ concentration.
- Role of environmental drivers and management



- Concept and methods
- Variables used in the study
- Results and conclusions

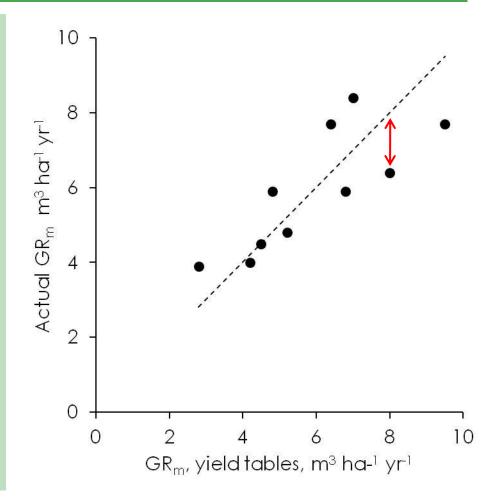


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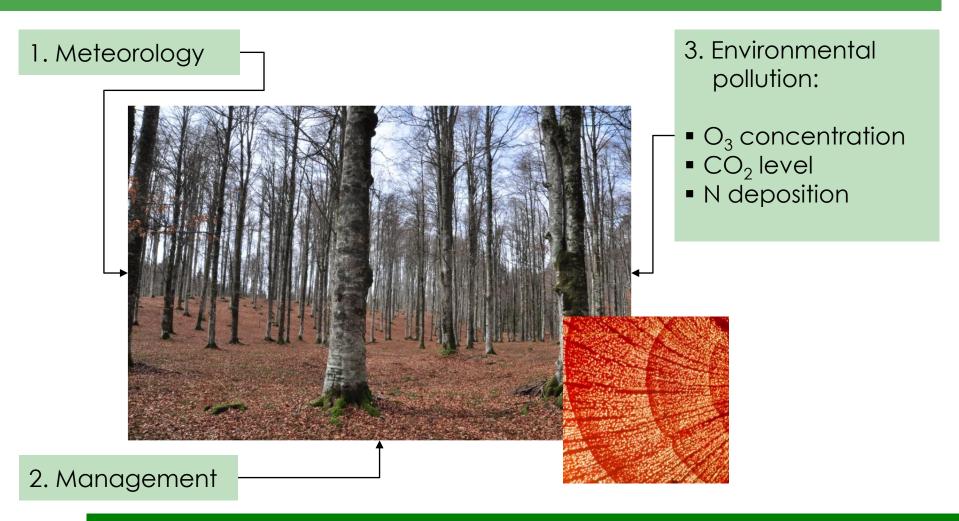
Concept and methods

- Concept: by comparing measured growth data and data from yield tables, investigate the role of environmental drivers in explaining recent growth deviation
- Data: measured growth on 10 CONECOFOR plots compared to yield tables for same or similar forests (1915-1974)
- Statistical methods: subsequent MLR models, starting from a reference model (only management related variables)



Predictor variables environmental changes

Differences between present and past condition

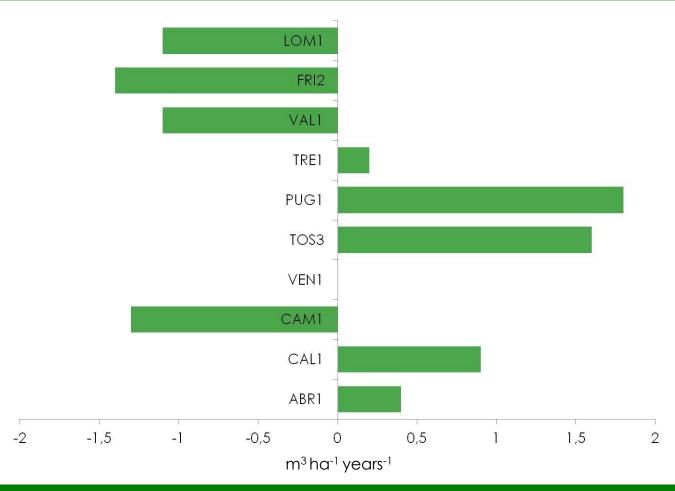


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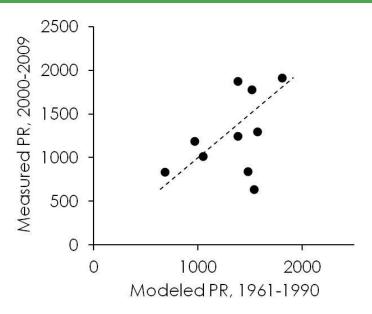
Response variable

Difference between recently measured tree growth and growth from yield tables (1915-1974) in terms of mean volume increment (m³ ha-1 years-1)

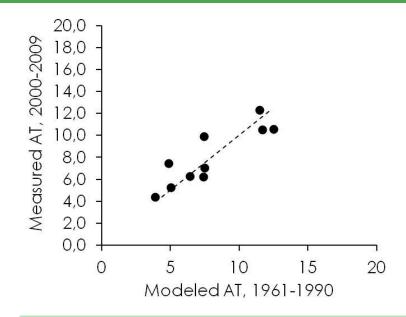


Predictor variables 1

Metereology: precipitation and air temperature



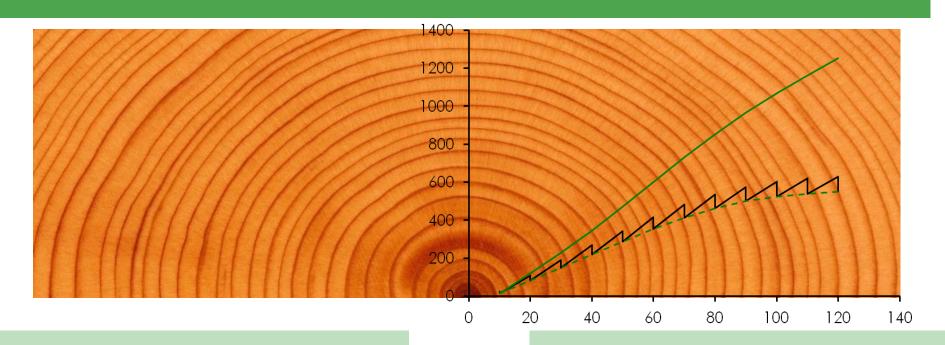
5 PRdifferences between PR (annual, winter, spring, summer, autumn)measured 2000-2009 and modeled1961-1990 (Attorre et al. 2008)



differences between AT (annual mean, maximum, minimum) measured 2000-2009 and modeled 1961-1990 (Attorre et al. 2008)

Predictor variables 2

Management

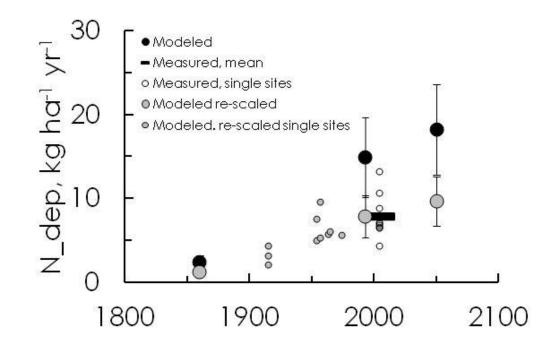


δ Age _Max_GR
differences between current ages
of standing crops and ages of
mean volume increment
culmination of yield tables

δ Age _Max differences between current ages of standing crops and maximum ages of yield tables

Predictor variable 3

N deposition

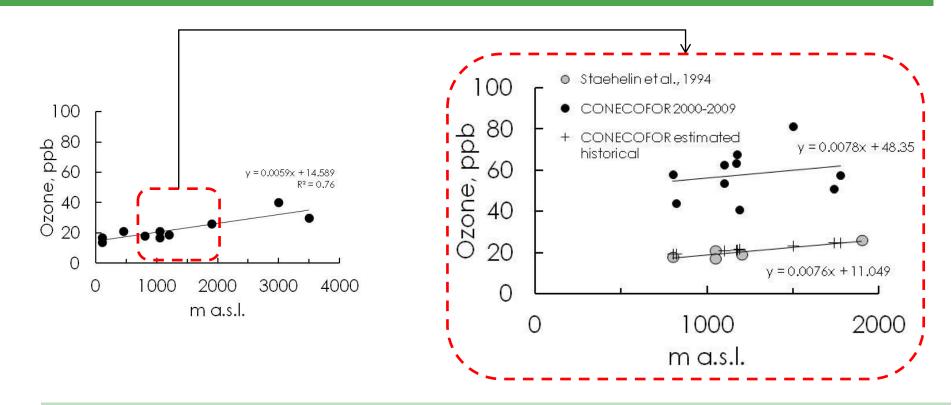


δ N_dep

differences between actual bulk N deposition (1998-2009) and potential N deposition estimated at the year of yield tables (Denter 2006)

Predictor variable 4

O₃ concentration



 $δO_3$ differences between actual O_3 concentration and O_3 concentration modeled for years ≤1950 by (Staehelin et al 1994)

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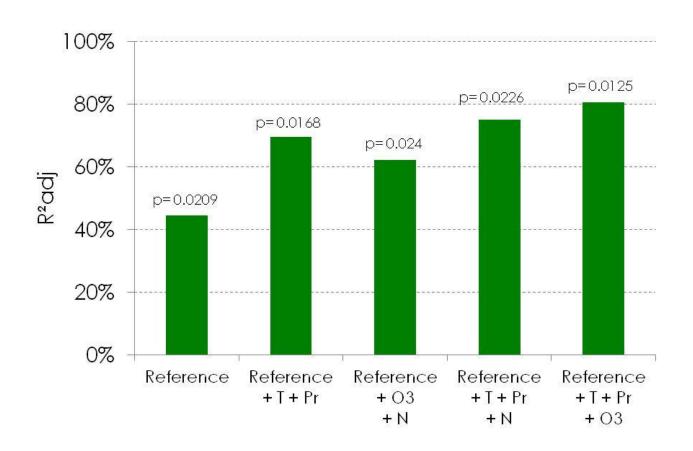
Variables and final models

Variables	
Metereology	δPR_winter
	δPR_spring
	δPR_summer
	δPR_aut
	δPR_tot
	δAT_min
	δAT_mean
	δAT_max
Environmental	δN_dep
pollution	δO ₃
Management	δAge_Max
	δAge_Max_GR

Models Reference Reference + T +Pr Reference + O3 +N Reference + T+ Pr +N Reference + T + Pr + O_3

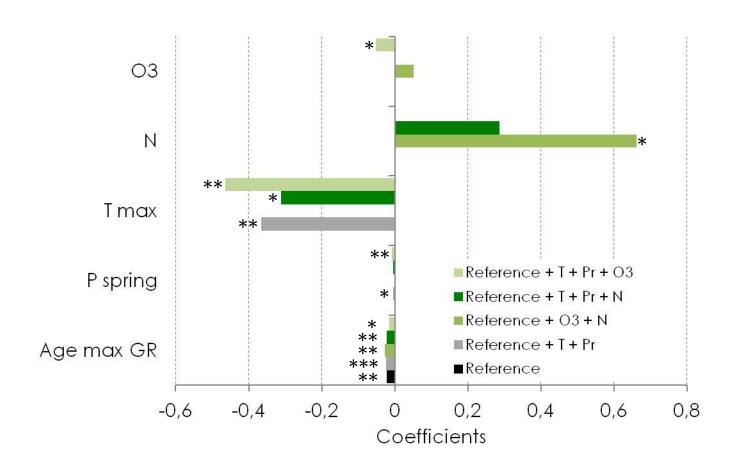
Models output

Explained variance



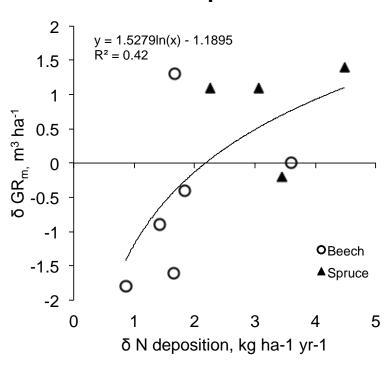
Models output

Estimated variable coeffiecients per model

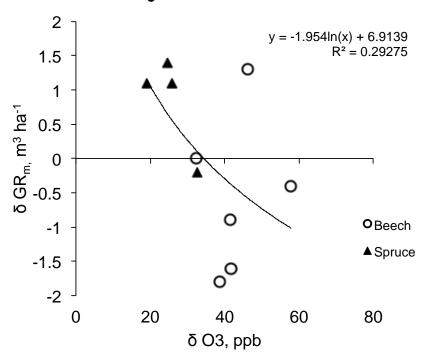


Relationships between growth deviation and predictor variables

N deposition



O₃ concentration



Conclusions

N deposition and growth deviation

- Past growth models explained ca. 64% of the average growth as recorded by current measurement
- Deviations from expected growth are explained by changes in several factors related to management (delayed rotation time, negative effect) and meteorology (T max, negative effect)
- Estimated changes in N deposition had a positive effect on reported growth deviation
- Tropospheric ozone, had a negative effect, something that was not obvious from investigation on current growth (Ferretti et al., 2014; 2003; Ferretti and Bussotti, 2009)
- These preliminary results are subject to several uncertainties and needs confirmation by further investigation

Thanks

Special thanks to:



Tiziano Sorgi CRA-RPS

Fabio Francesconi Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza"

