



Tree growth dynamics in relation to changing climate and hydrology at Lake Hinnensee, NE Germany



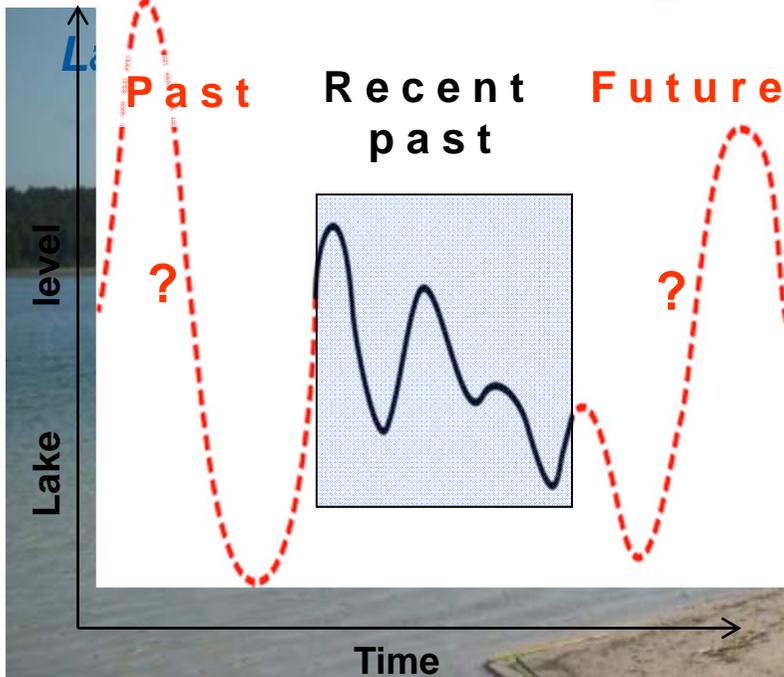
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Helmholtz Centre Potsdam

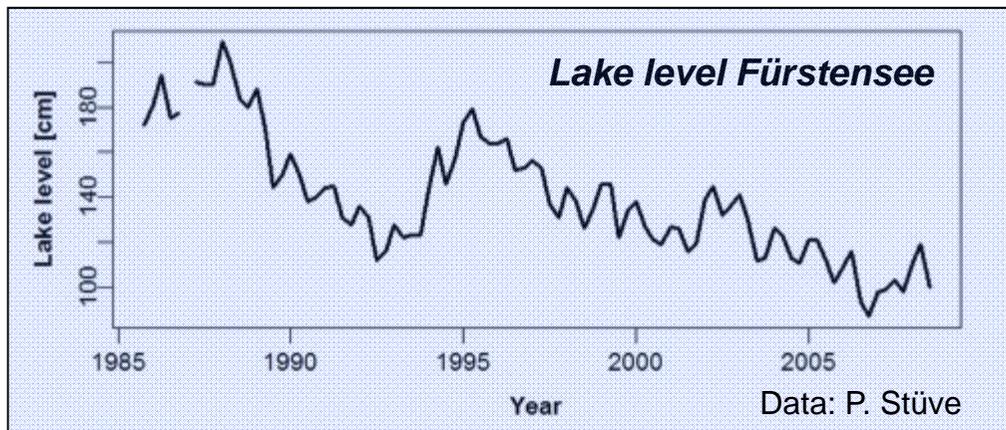
GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences



Lake Level Changes in NE Germany



Photos: K. Kaiser





The landscape we are faced with

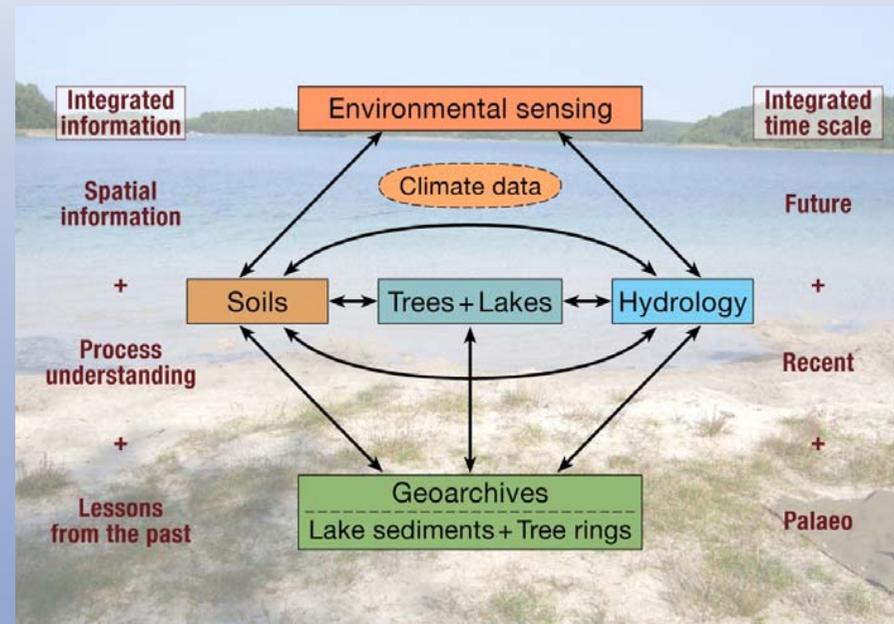


Hydrology dominated by groundwater and lakes and their interactions



Scientific concept

- Combine data from a network of geoarchives, monitoring sites and environmental sensing
- Assess climate dynamics and hydrological fluctuations on various time scales



- Distinguish between anthropogenic and natural influences
- Verify models for improved future projections



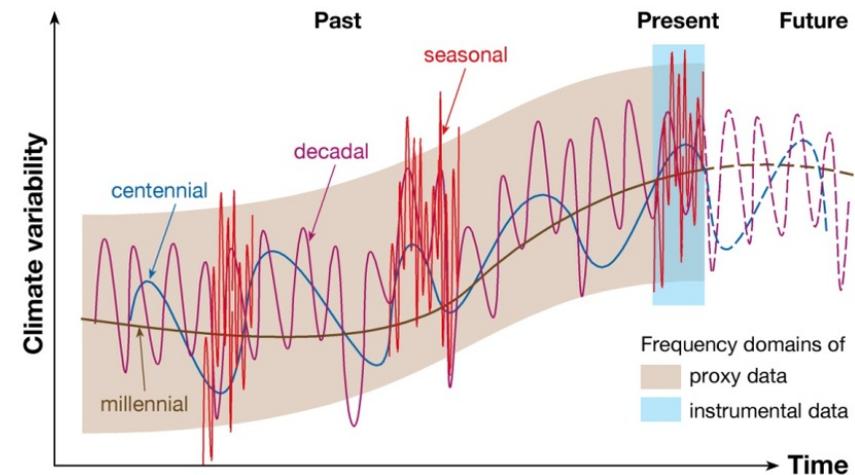
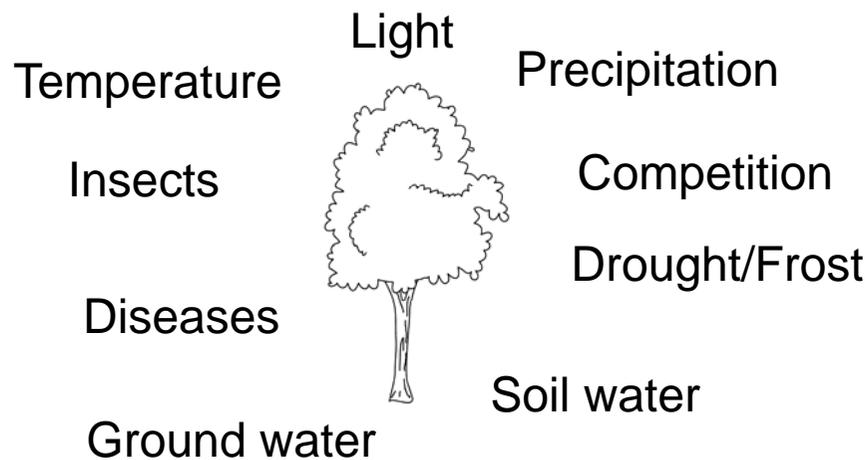
Dendrochronology – Challenges we can help with

- **How have lake levels changed in historical times?**
- **How has the climate changed in historical times?**
- **How much of the lake level changes are man-made?**
- **How large is the influence of trees/forests on the hydrological cycle?**



Two major challenges

- Mixture of climatic, hydrological and other environmental signals in the tree rings need to be decoded
- Mixture of low- to high-frequency signals (incl. anthropog. influences) encoded in the tree-ring parameters need to be extracted step by step statistically



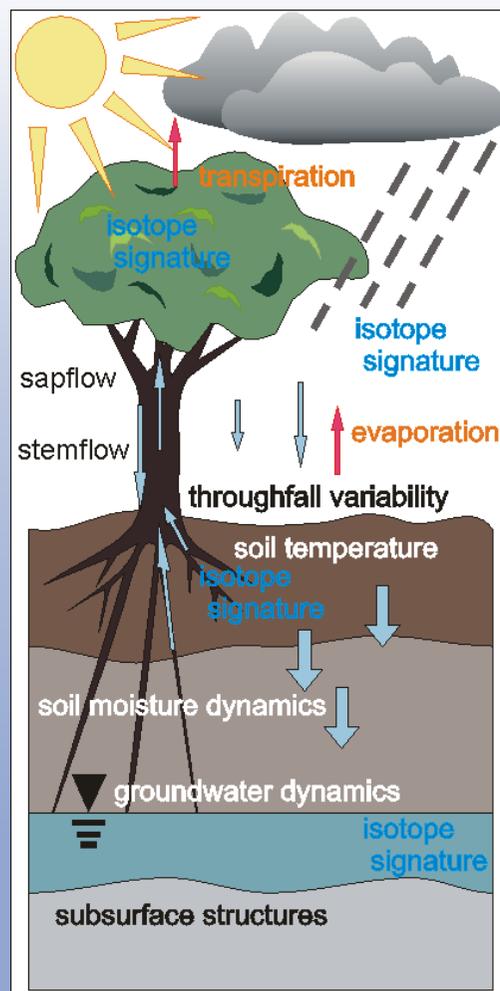


Main activities

- **Comprehensive joint monitoring of hydrology, climate and tree growth**
- **Dating of old stumps in lakes**
- **Sampling the main species (pine, oak and beech) along transects at selected lakes**
- **Applying a multi-parameter approach (tree ring width, tree ring density, stable isotopes, cell dimensions)**
- **Sampling old living trees of the main species and combine them with archaeological wood material**



Monitoring – research questions

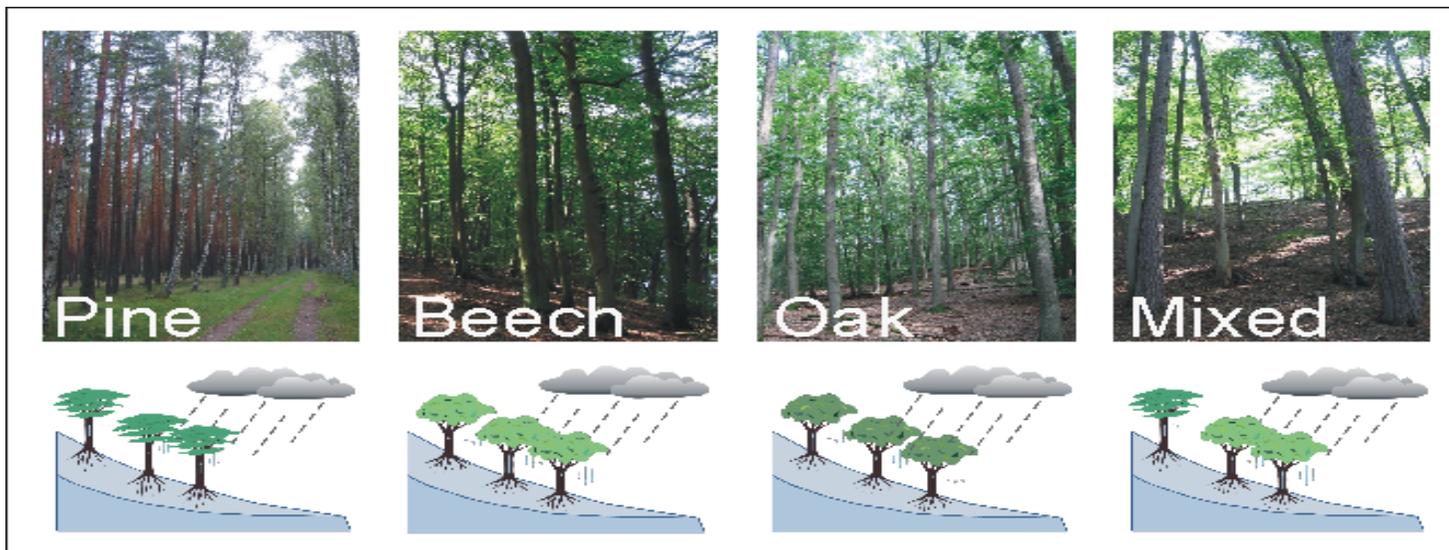


- How do different tree species and forest structures alter the hydrology, e.g. young vs old – pines vs oaks?
- How is tree growth related to climate and groundwater / soil water?
- How do different tree species behave under various forms of water stress (too much & too little)?
- From where do the trees receive their water, i.e. groundwater vs. soil water?



Monitoring approach

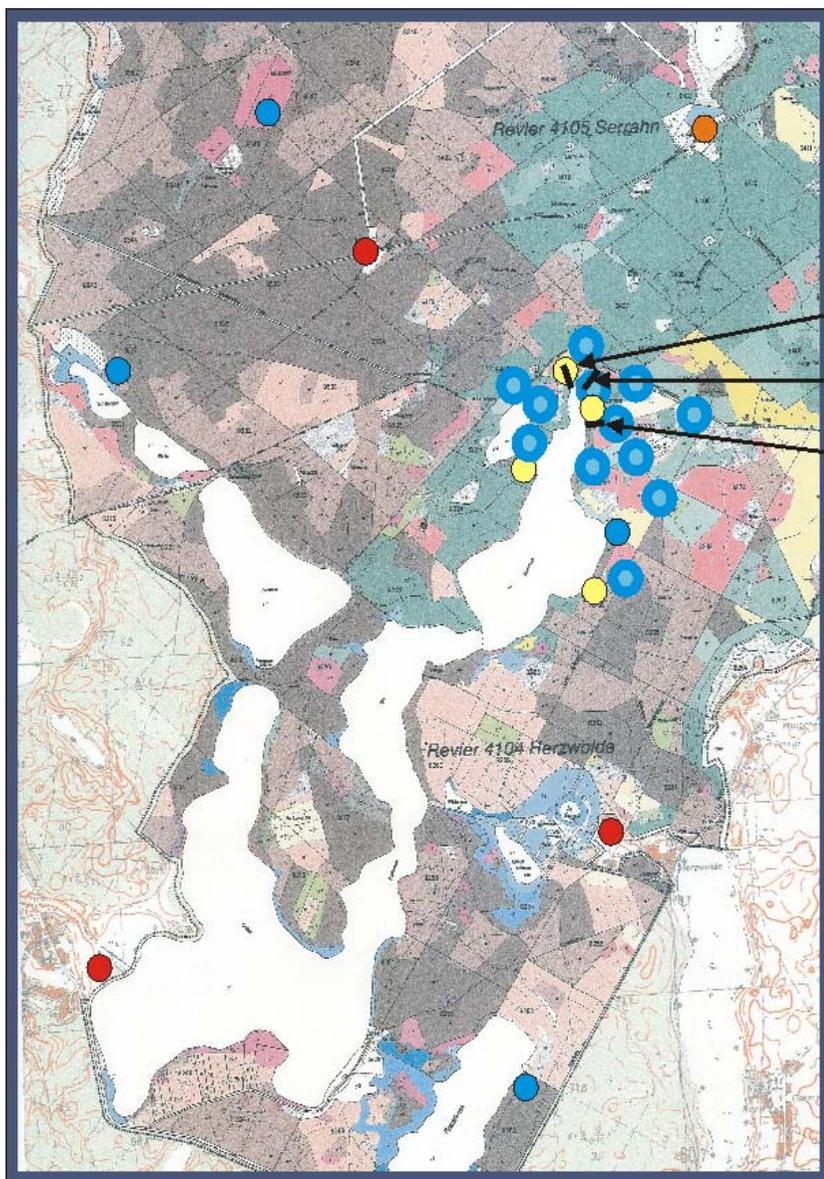
- Joint monitoring of tree physiology and root zone water storage dynamics
- Sensor clusters along transects of different tree species





Lake Hinnensee - Experimental design

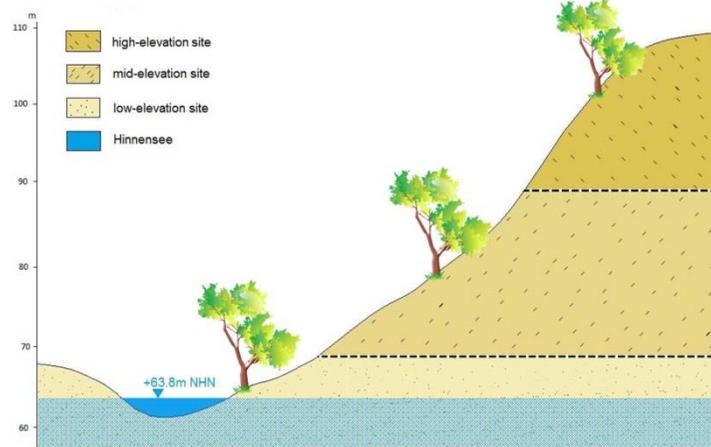
- Monitoring transects for main tree species (pine, oak and beech)



oak transect

beech transect

pine transect



- existing climate station
- planned climate station
- existing observation well
- new | observation well
- planned transects of sensor clusters



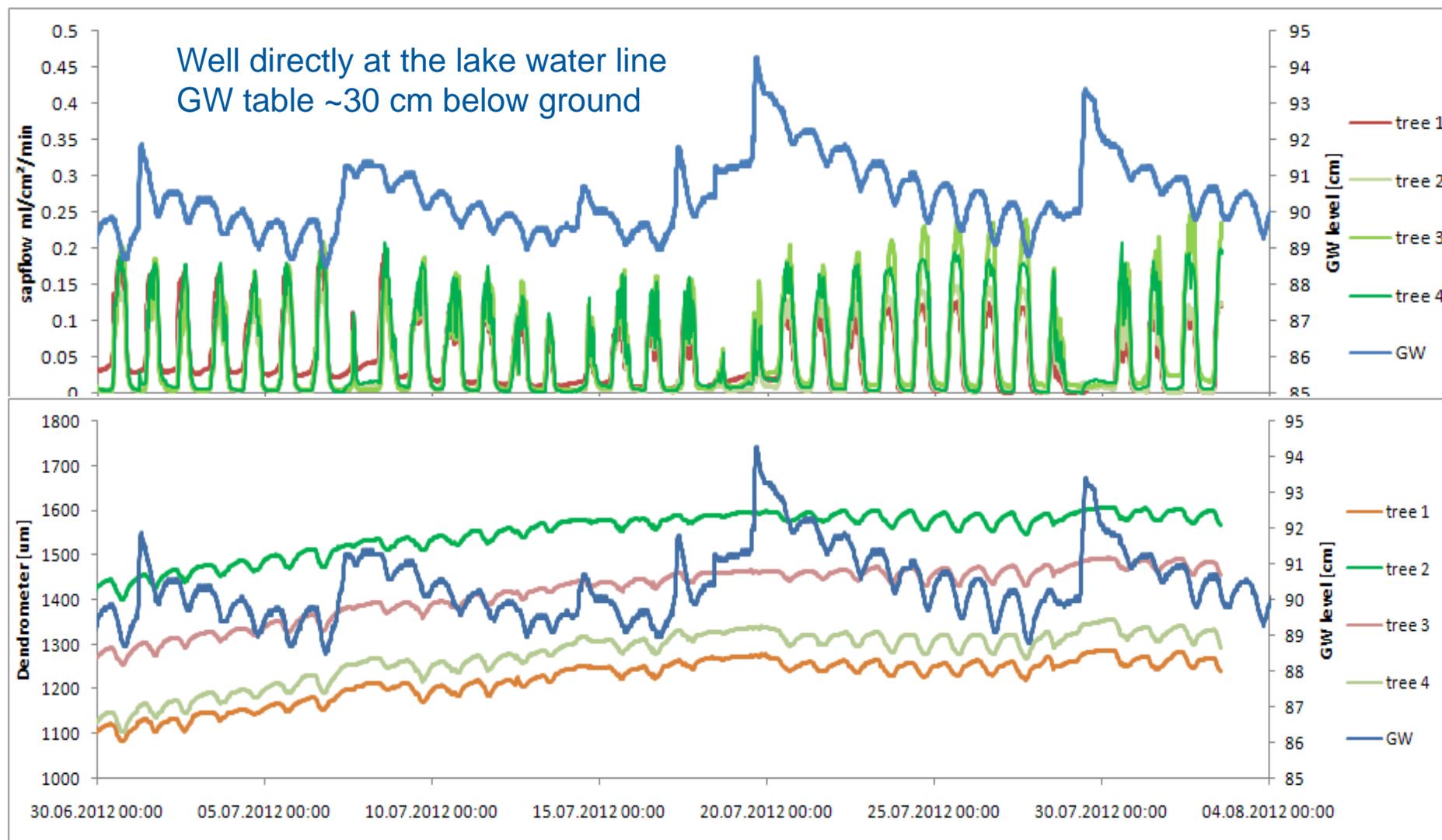
Monitoring instruments

- Throughfall and stemflow
- Soil moisture and matrix potential
- Piezometer
- Sapflow and Dendrometer



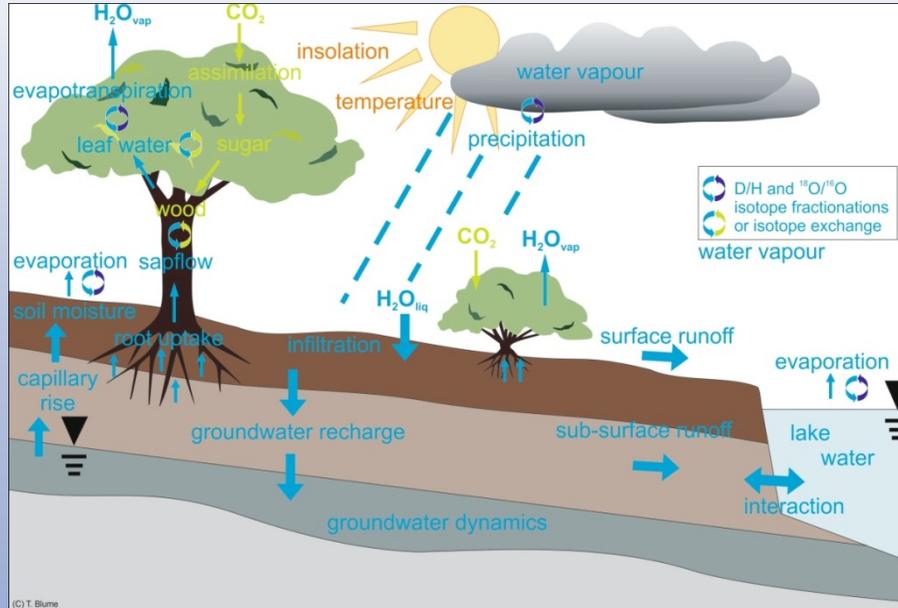


Sapflow, Dendrometer and Groundwater Dynamics





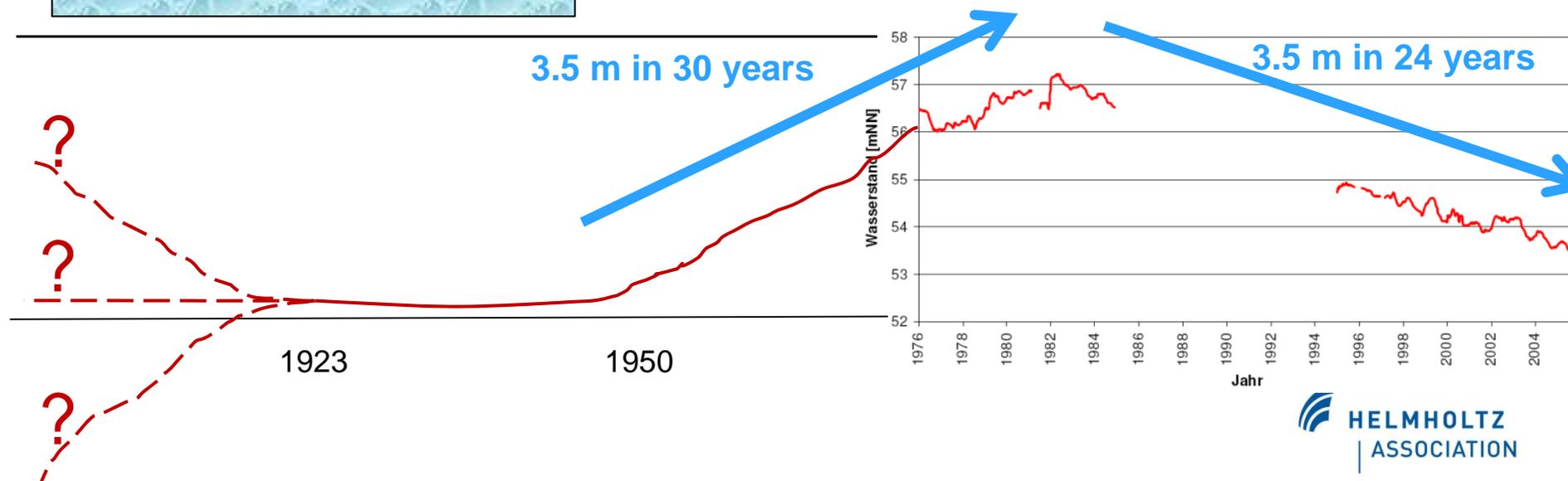
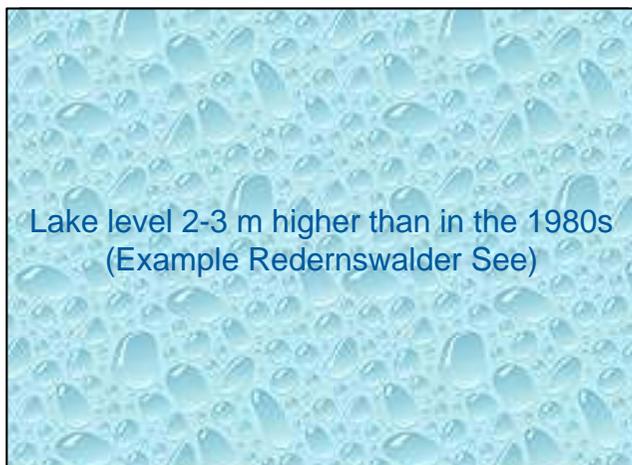
Monitoring – Stable isotope analysis



- **Trees: at the junction between surface and sub-surface runoff**
- **Leaves: meeting point of the hydrological and the carbon cycle**
- **Tree-ring stable isotopes record changes in temperature, precipitation, soil moisture content, transpiration and water-use efficiency (carbon gain vs. water loss) of trees**



Dating of Alder stumps at Redernswalder See => 1923 – 1952

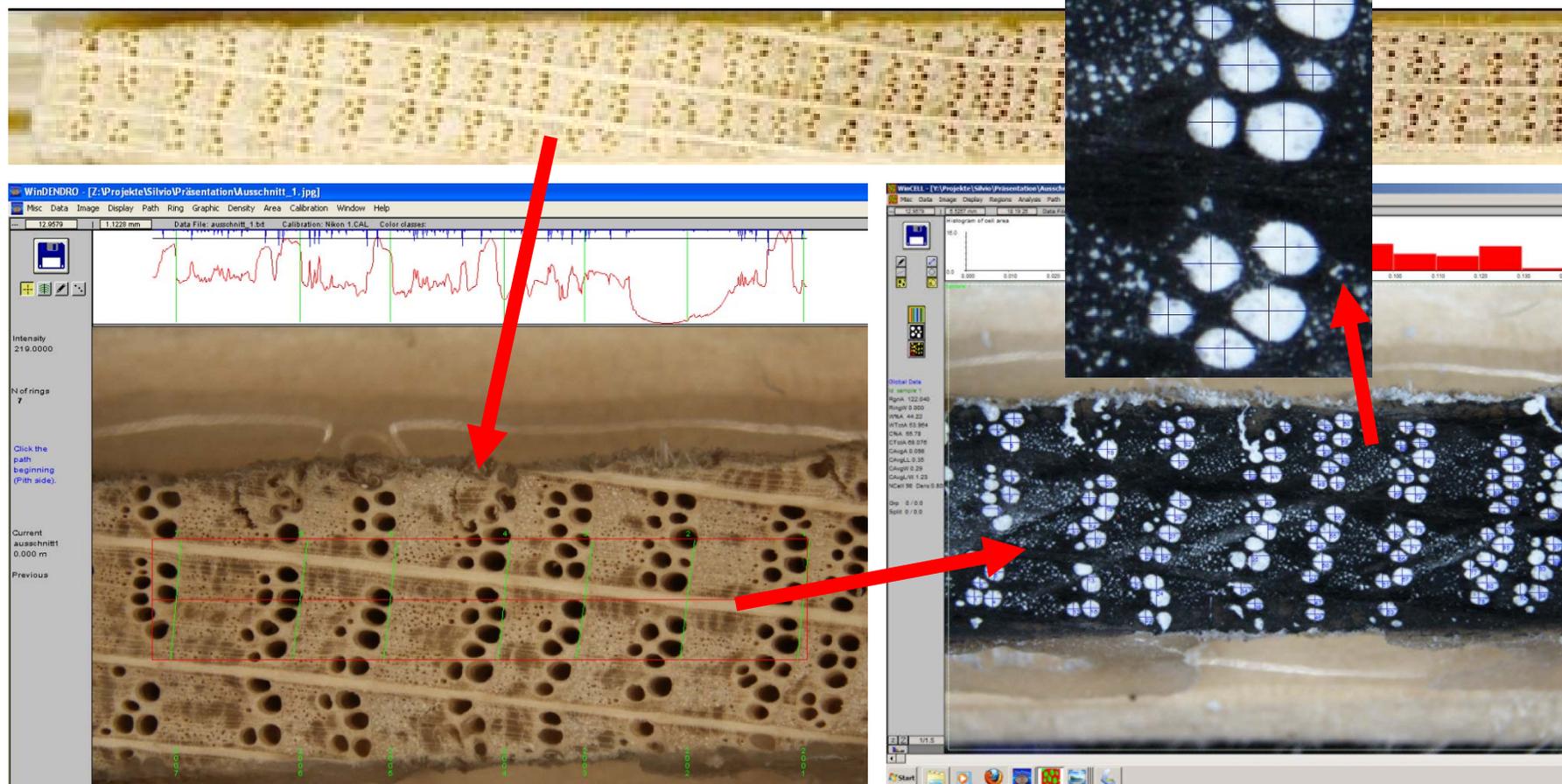




Quantitative wood anatomy

Poster by Silvio Pohlmann et al.

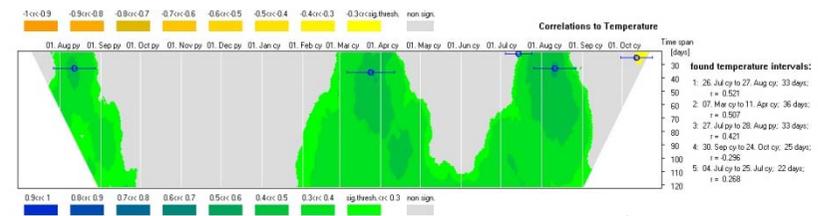
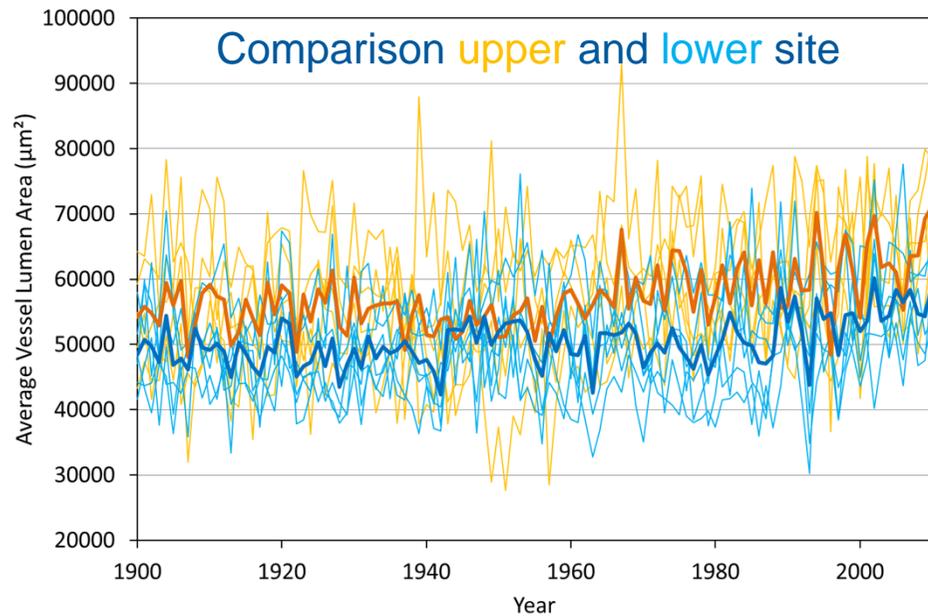
- Example: measuring vessels in oaks



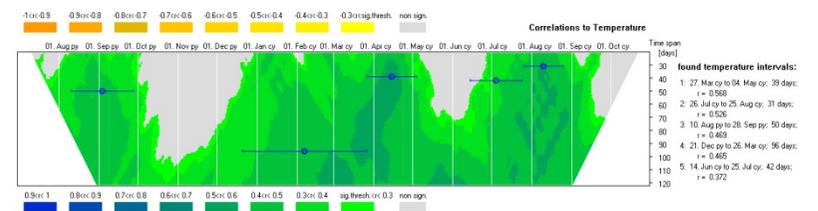


Quantitative wood anatomy

Example: measuring vessels in oaks along an altitudinal transect



Correlation Temp - upper & lower site



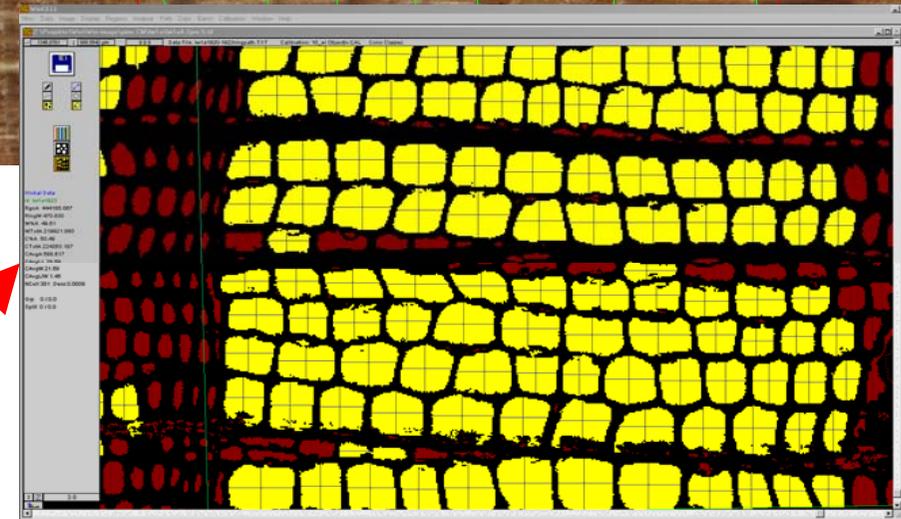
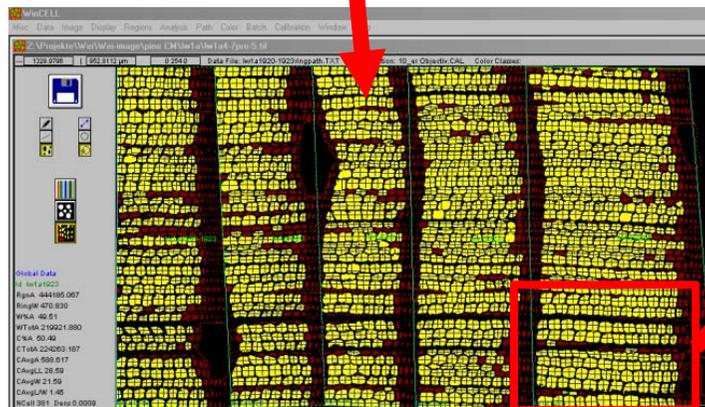
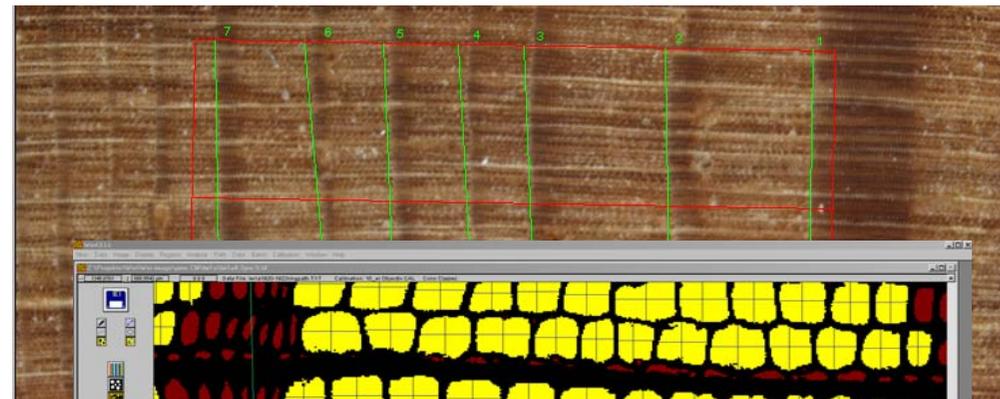
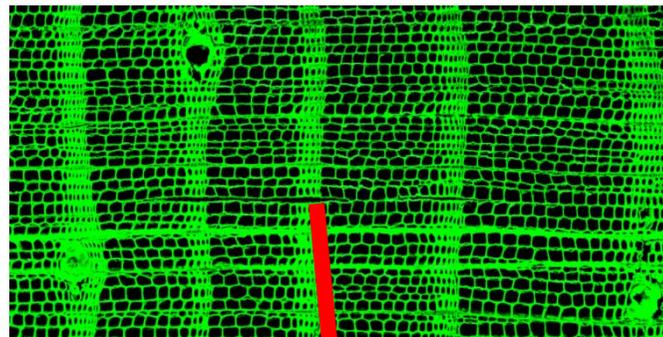
- ALA at upper site generally higher than at the lower
- Only during the 40s and 50s are they on a similar level -> drier period ?
- Correlations with temperature are stronger and more stable at the lower site
- Correlation ($r=0.57$) better than for tree ring widths



Quantitative wood anatomy

Poster by Wei Liang et al.

- Example: measuring tree rings and tracheids in pines

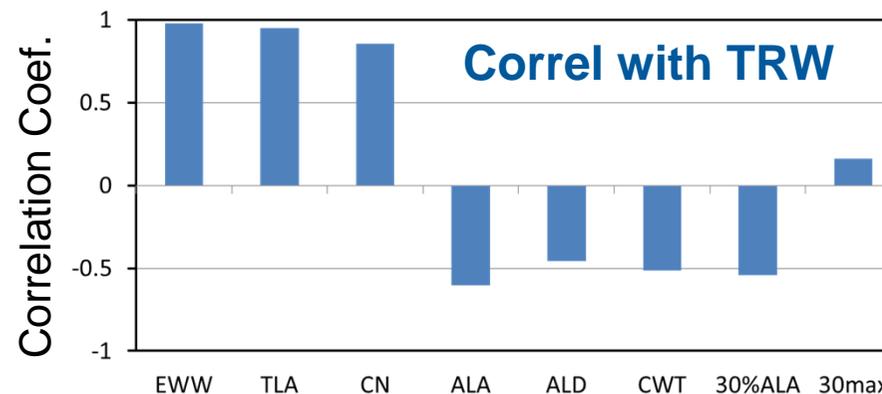
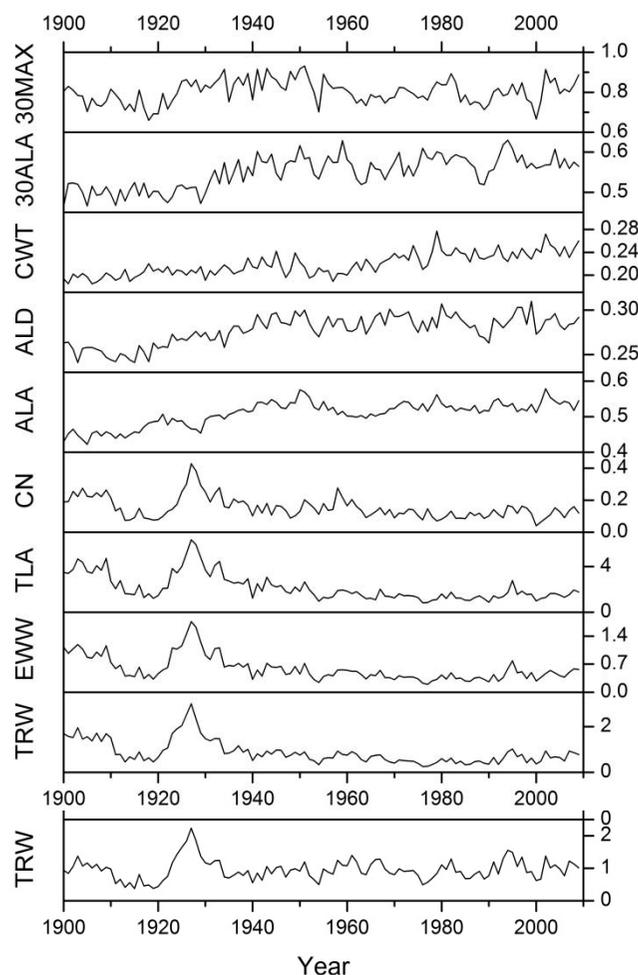




Quantitative wood anatomy

Example: measuring tree rings and tracheids in pines

Raw values



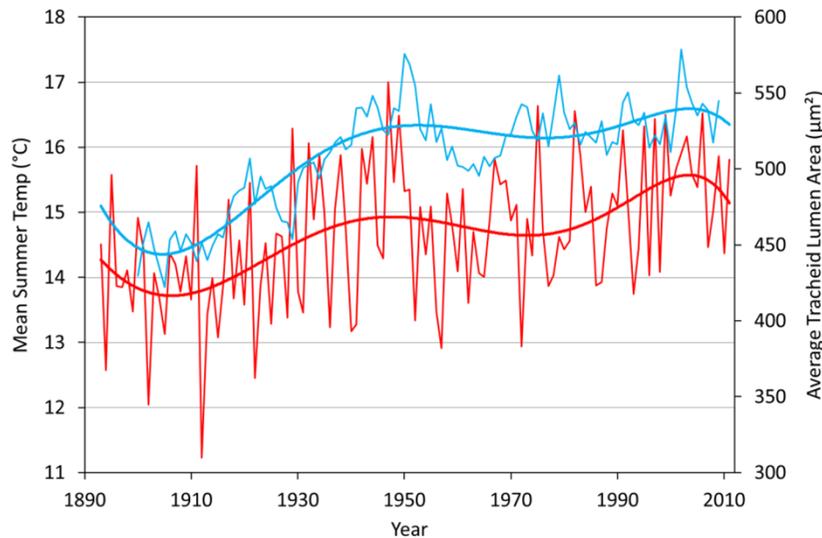
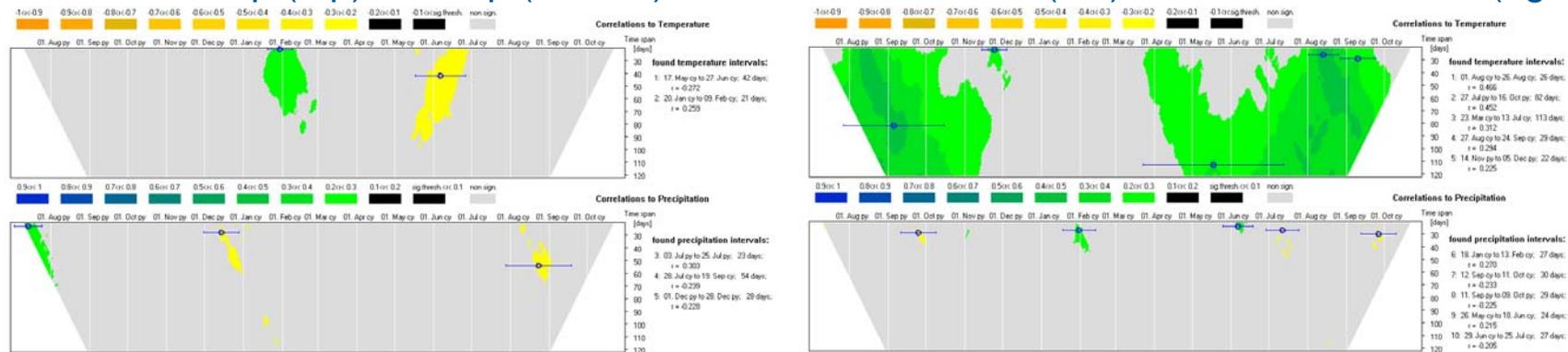
- Significant positive correlations between TRW and EWW, TLA and CN
- Less significant negative correlations between TRW and ALA, ALD, CWT and 30%ALA
- No significant correlations between TRW and 30MAX
- ALA, ALD, CWT, 30%ALA and 30MAX contain additional information



Quantitative wood anatomy

Example: measuring tree rings and tracheids in pines

Correlation Temp (top) / Precip (bottom) with detrended TRW (left) and raw ALA values (right)

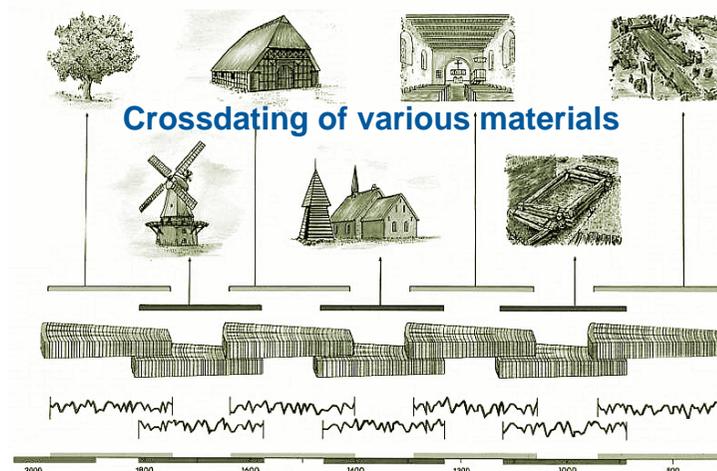
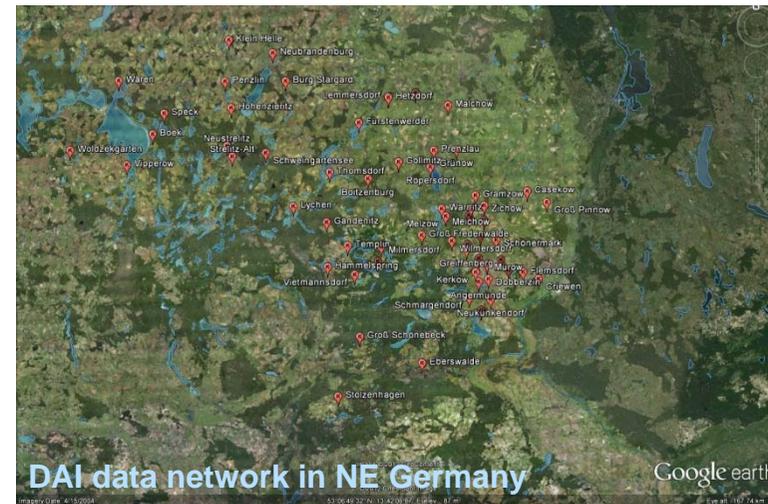


- Little correlations for tree ring widths
- Significant posit. correl. ($r=0.47$) between raw ALA and summer-temp
- Good agreement between raw ALA and summer-temp in the low-frequency domain which is only possible with cell data but not with tree ring widths!



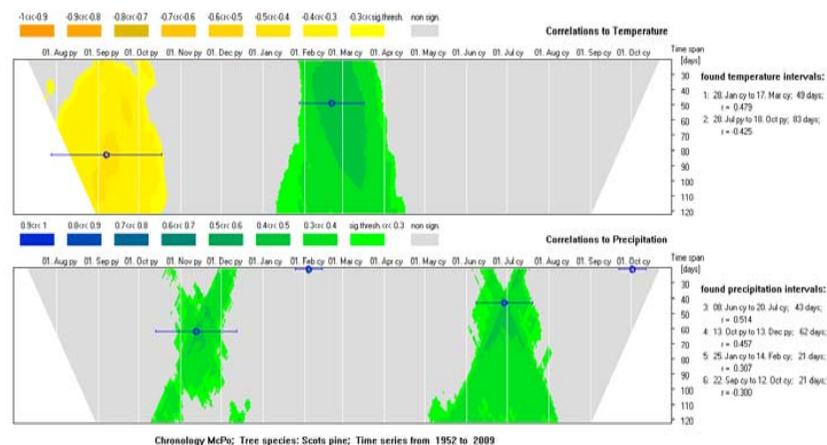
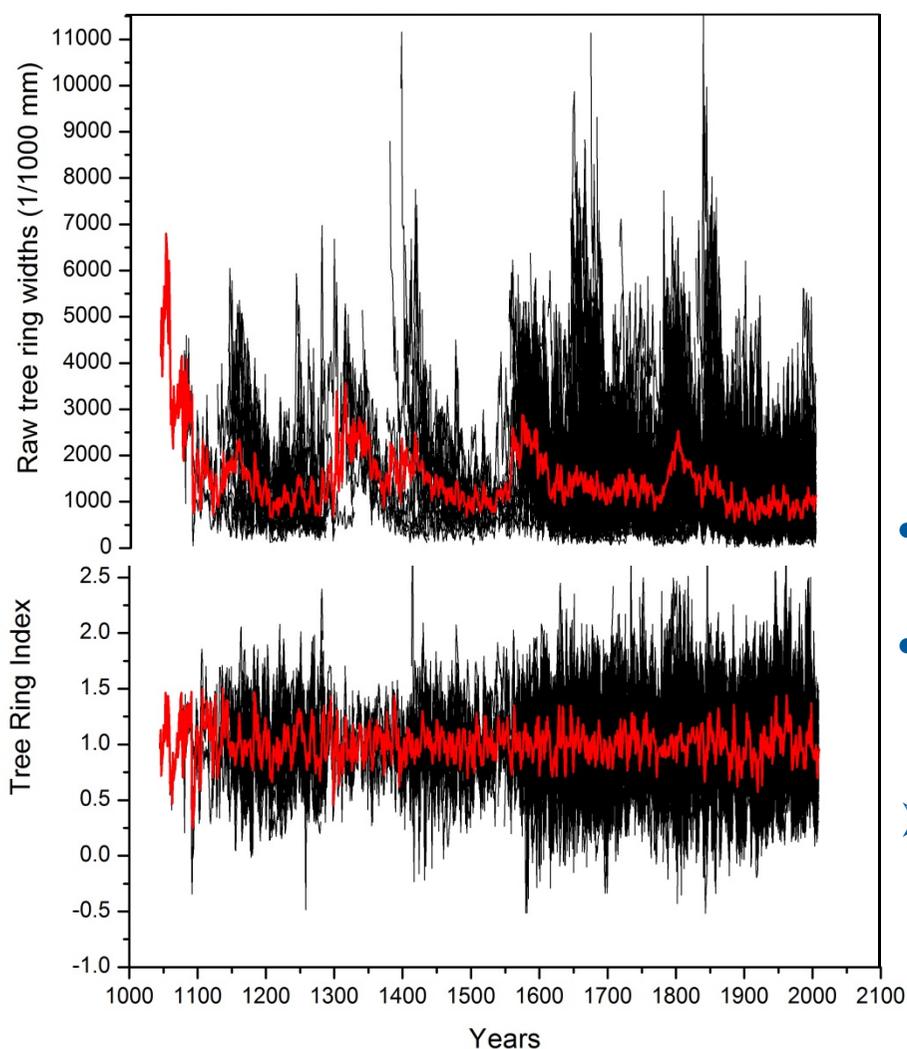
First Pine Chronology (~1000 ys)

- Sampling old living trees
- Crossdating with archaeological wood from network in NE Germany





First Pine Chronology (~1000 ys)

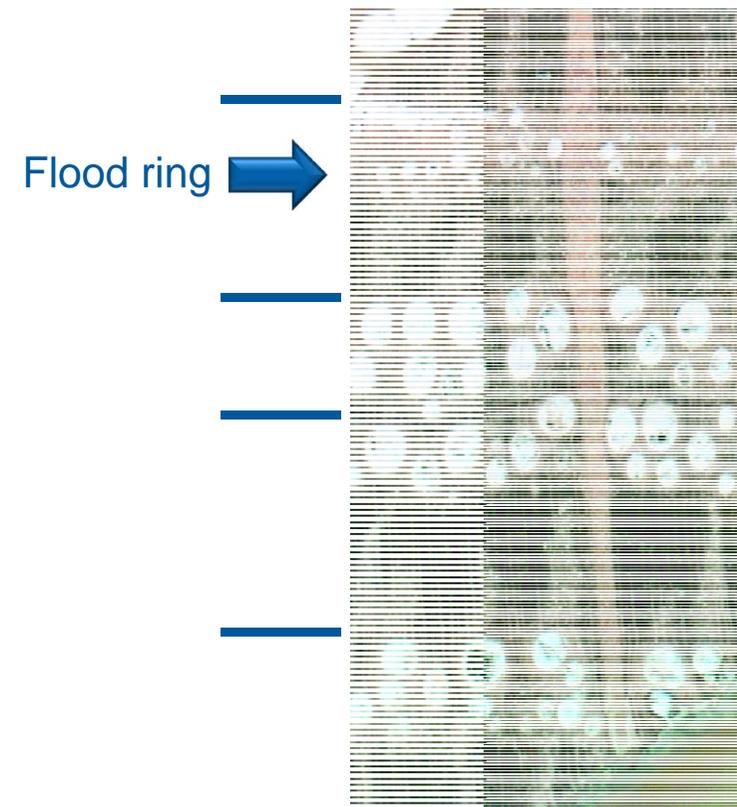


- Significant neg. correl. with previous late-summer-temp ($r=-0.42$)
- Significant pos. correl. with early-spring-temp ($r=0.48$) and summer-precip ($r=0.51$)
- Next step: reconstructions of summer-precip / spring-temp but low-frequency signal difficult



Further dendrohydrological methods

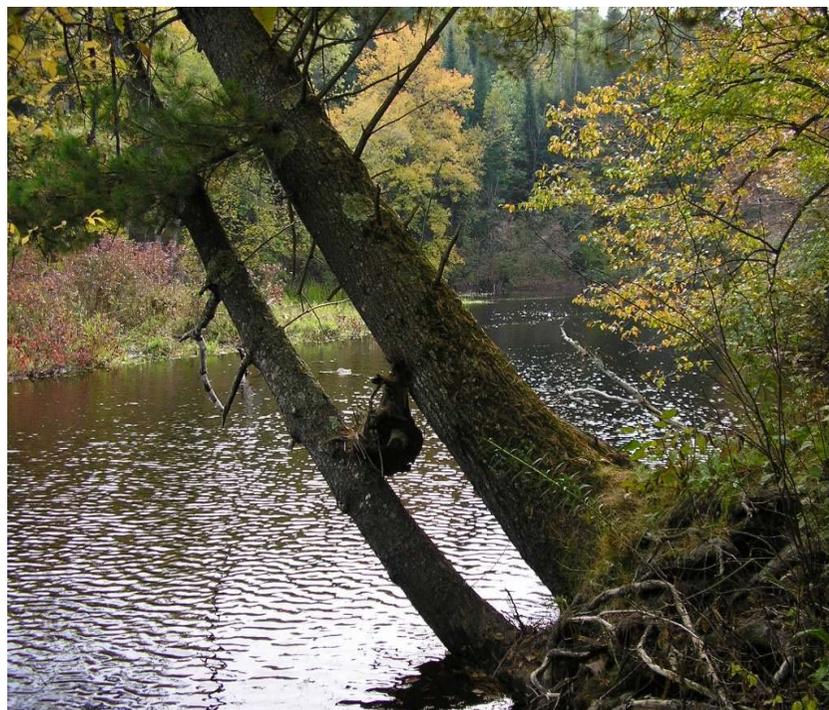
Frequency of flooding events from time series of wood anatomical features



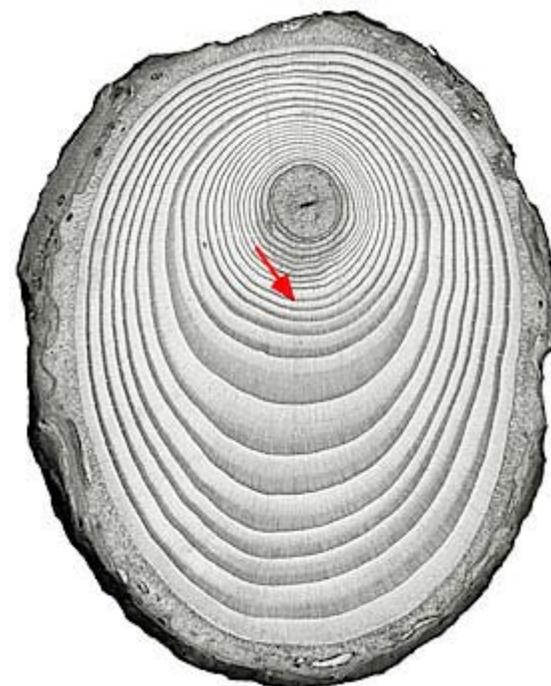


Further dendrohydrological methods

Dating and reconstruction of erosion along shores with stem reaction wood



Red arrow indicates year of beginning of reaction wood formation



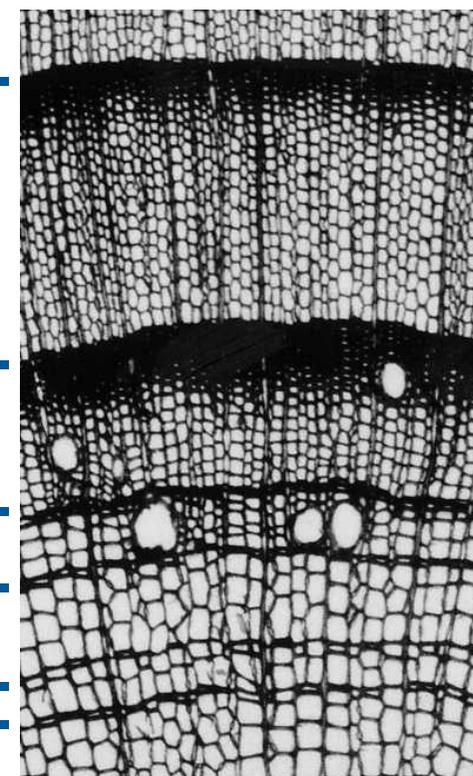


Further dendrohydrological methods

Dating and reconstruction of erosion along shores with root reaction wood

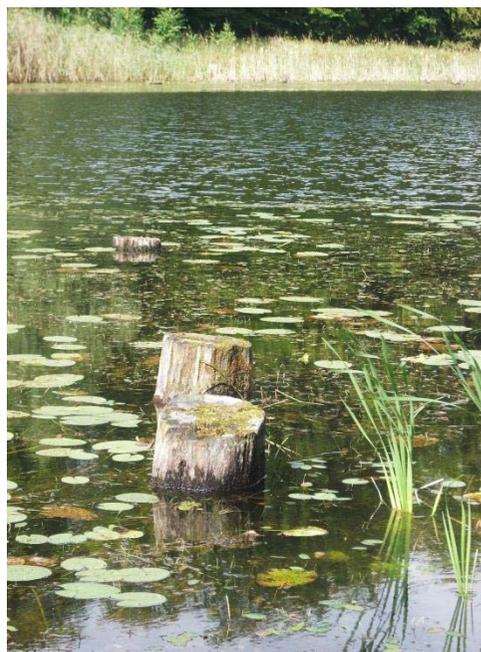
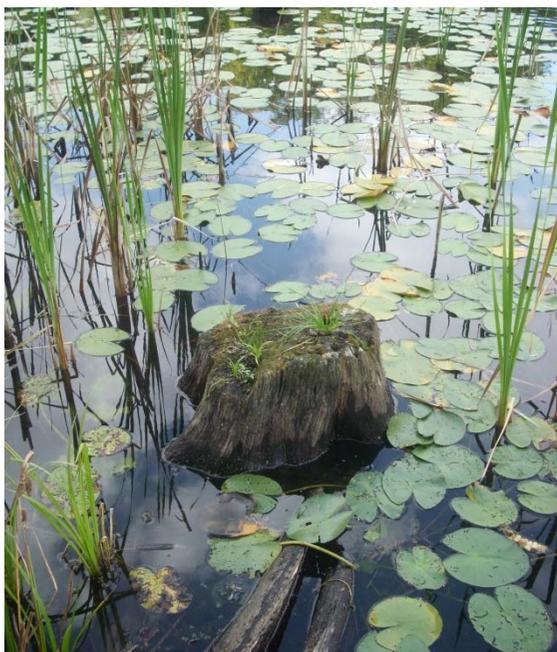
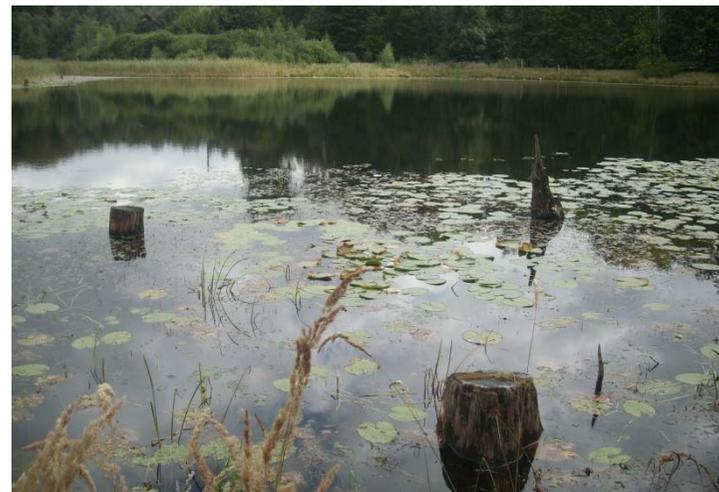


Root exposed



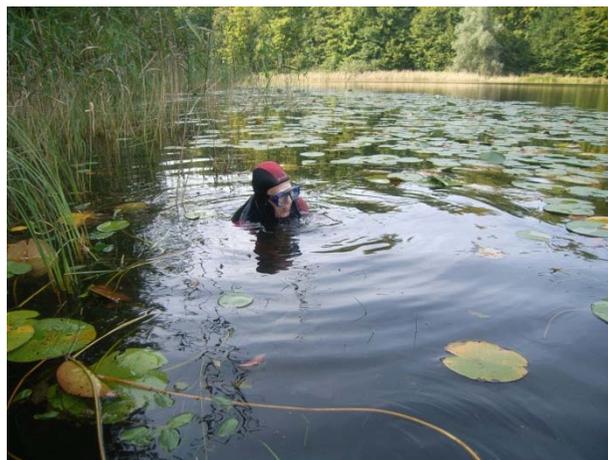


Dating of oak stumps Lake Krummer See near Melzow September 2009





He who comes too late will be punished by life



September 2012 ... to be continued!



Thank You!