Better safe than sorry:

Non-stomatal mechanisms reduce loss in xylem conductance in Scots pine saplings under drought







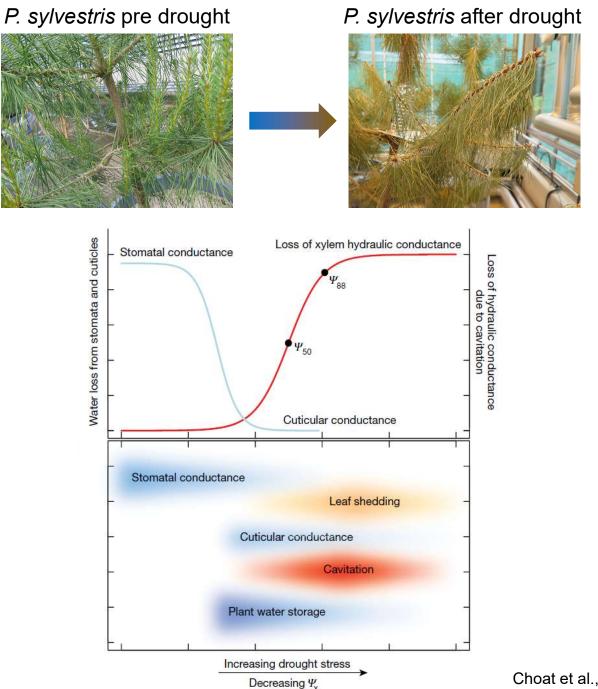
Dr. Daniel Nadal-Sala (d.nadal@kit.edu)

Ruediger Grote, Benjamin Birami, Timo Knüver, Selina Schwarz, Romy Rehschuh, Marta Lutzemberger, Nadine K Ruehr

ESA meeting, California, August 2021

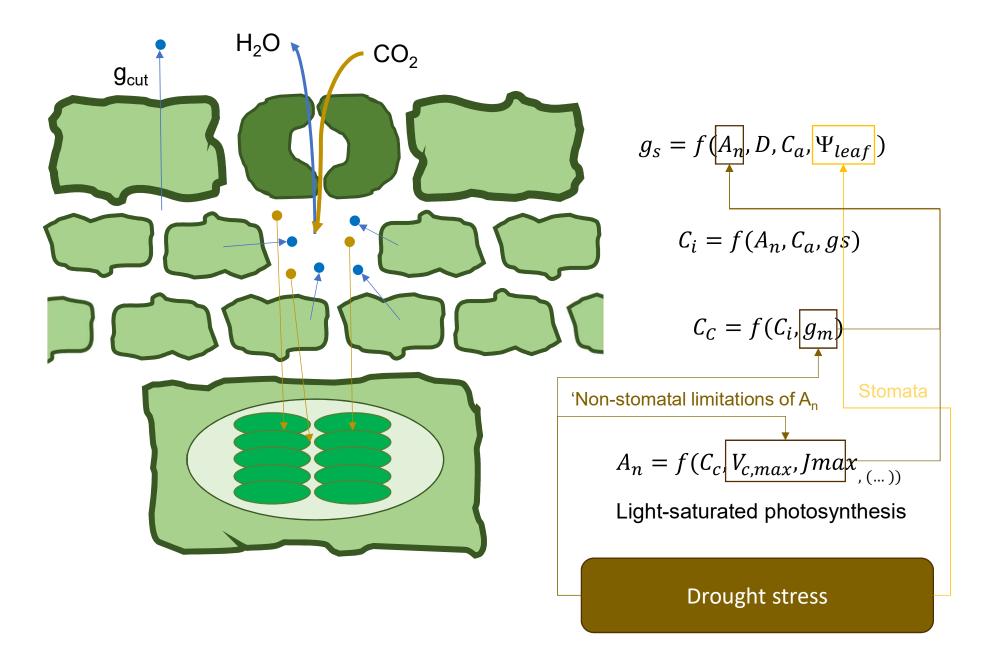
Main idea / Hypothesis

Non-stomatal mechanisms mitigate losses in conductance under severe drought stress

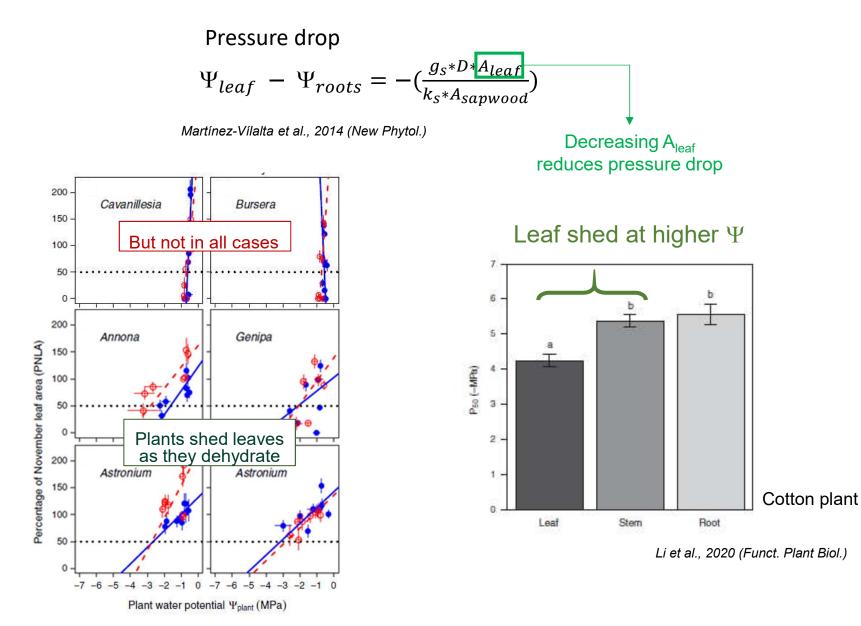


Choat et al., 2018 (Nature)

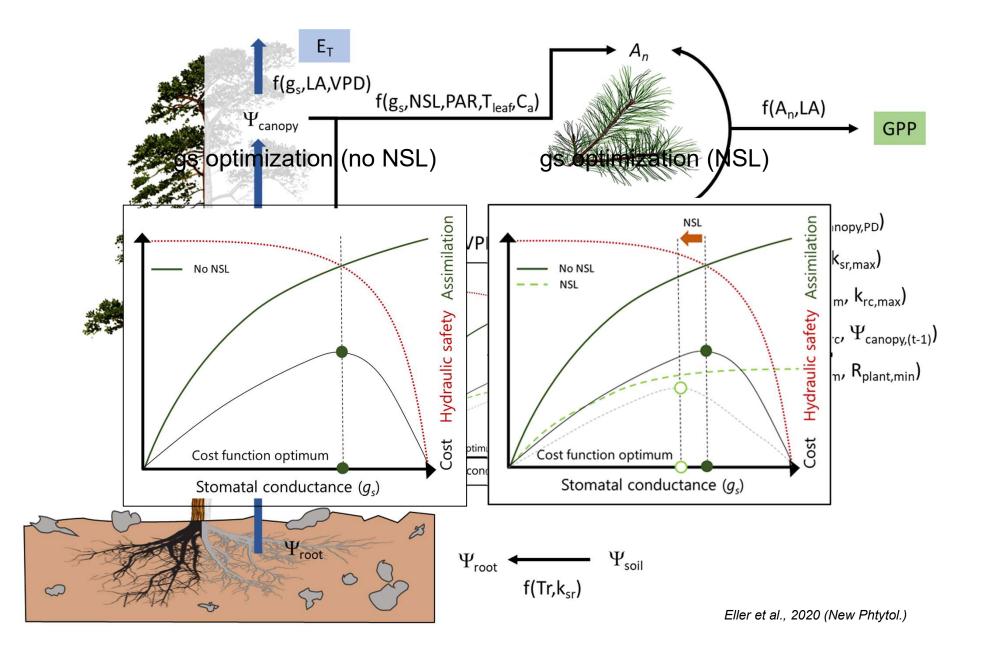
Non-stomatal limitations of photosynthesis (NSL) also limit g_s



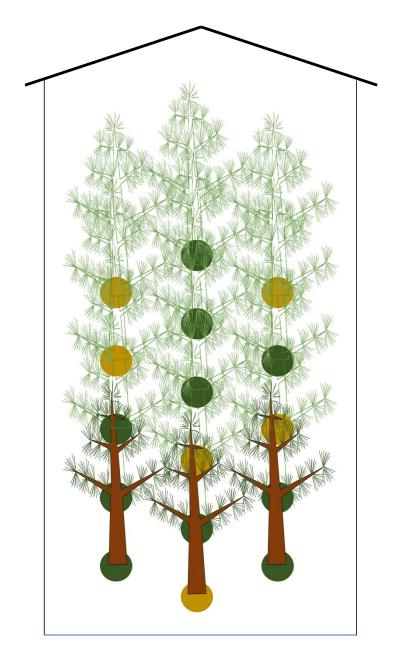
Leaf shedding as a mechanism of hydraulic safety



SOX model (Stomata on xylem) hydraulic model



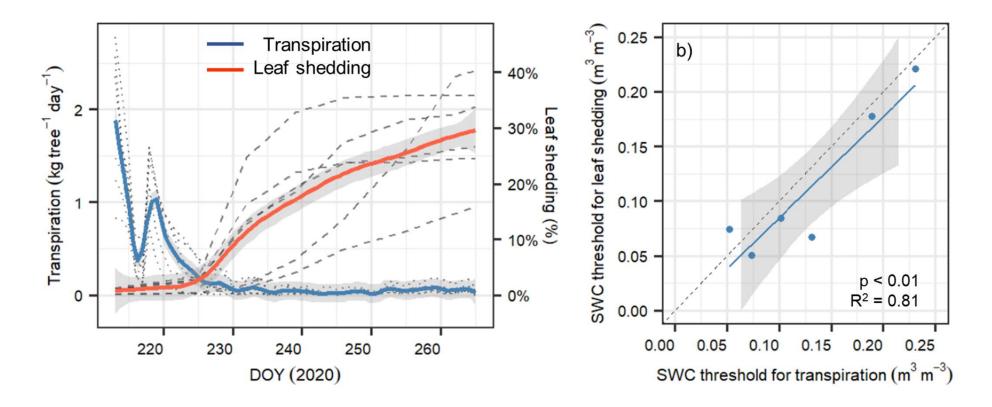
Experimental setup (16 potted *Pinus sylvestris* L. saplings)





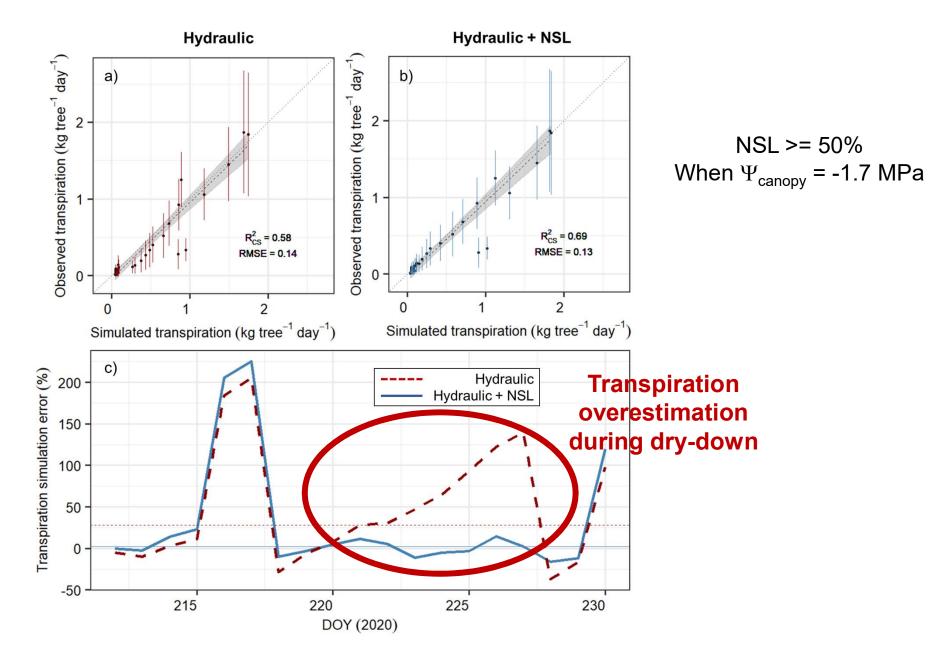
A_n / C_i curves (LICOR Li-6800) Sap flow upper canopy (EMS 62 sensors) Xylem vulnerability (Cavitron) Soil water content Meteorological drivers

Drought-induced leaf shedding started after transpiration stopped

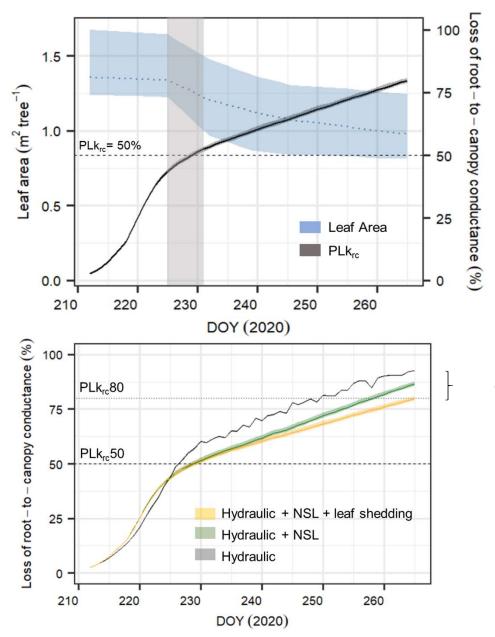


Nadal-Sala et al., (Accepted), Front. Plant Sci.

Including NSL improved SOX+ model performance



NSL and leaf shedding mitigate conductance loss



Leaf shedding +300% when conductance loss was around 50%

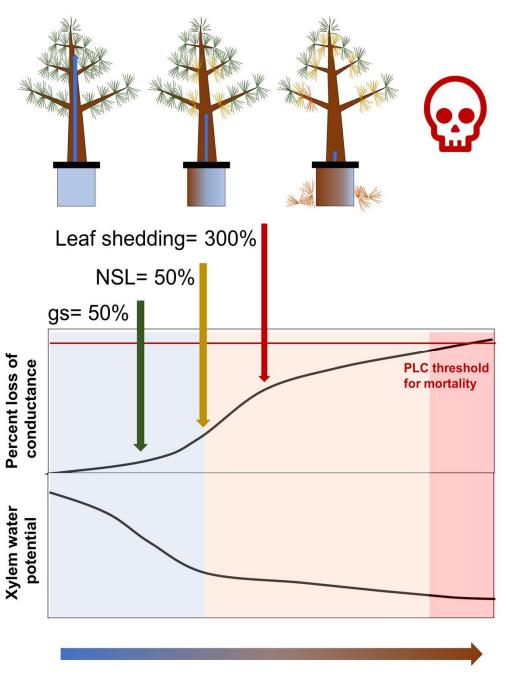
~13% reduction in conductance loss

Results summary

Sequential responses to drought

- Stomatal closure
- Photosynthesis downregulation
- Leaf shedding

Responses triggered at decreasing elasticity -> Longer C balance recovery period



Days under drought stress

Final remark:

Hydraulic models performance improves by integrating acclimation responses to drought such as physiological (NSL) and morphological (leaf shedding) adjustments

Thank you for your attention

For further details, check: Nadal-Sala D, Grote R, (...), Ruehr NK (accepted). Leaf shedding and non-stomatal limitations of photosynthesis mitigate hydraulic conductance losses in Scots pine saplings during severe drought stress. Front. Plant. Sci.

