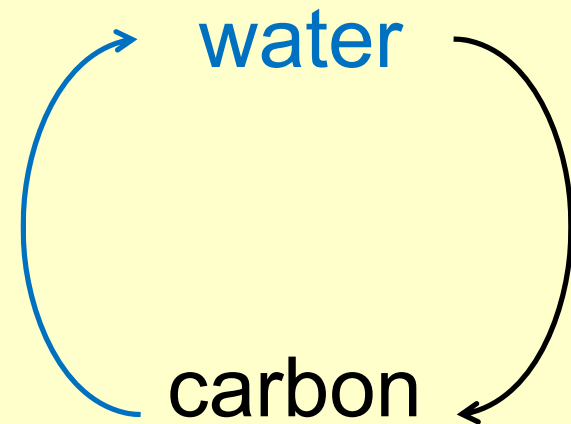
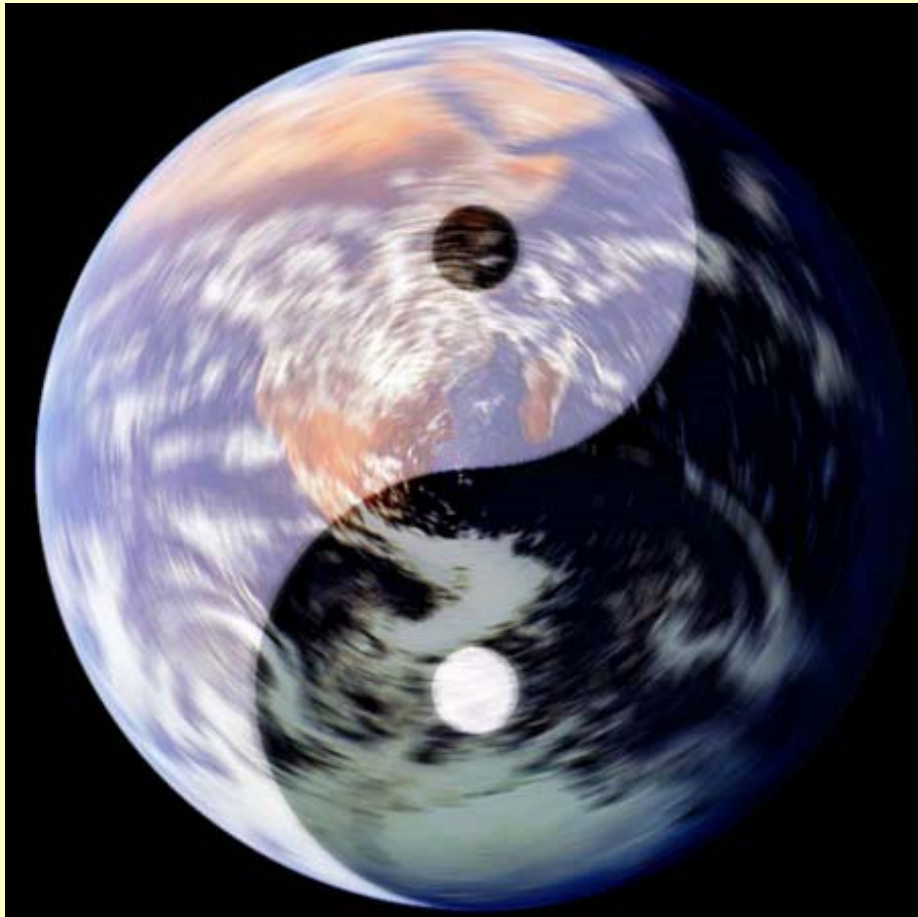


Plant water loss: via Stomata

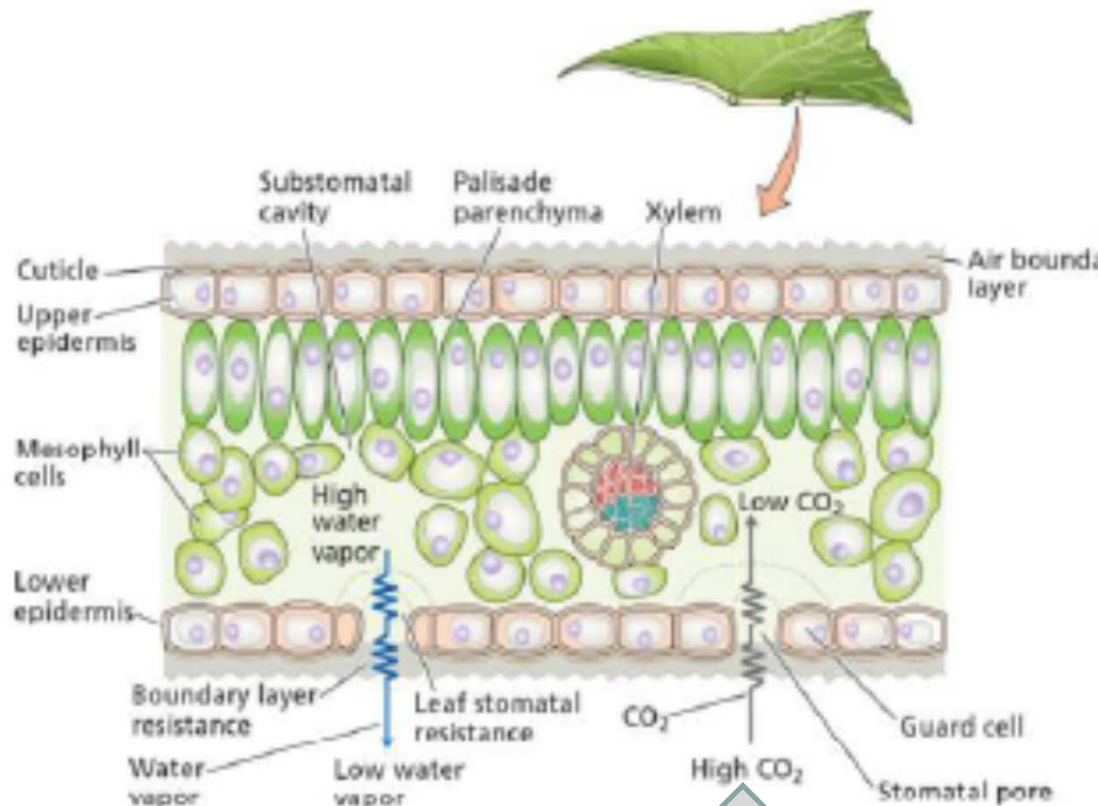
Leaf openings through which CO₂ is taken in and water is lost

**Scott
Saleska**

**University
of Arizona**



Fundamental trade-off: Carbon-in \leftrightarrow water-out



Global terrestrial water-use efficiency (WUE) for carbon:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WUE} &= \text{GPP} / \text{evapotranspiration} \\ &= 100 \text{ PgC/yr} / 71,000 \text{ Pg H}_2\text{O/yr} \\ &= 1.4 \text{ mmol C fixed} / \text{mole} \\ &\quad \text{water lost} \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow ~ 700X more
water than carbon

Main plant need for water is **not** as
an ingredient

(as in $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$),

but to meet evaporative demand
here, at the leaf

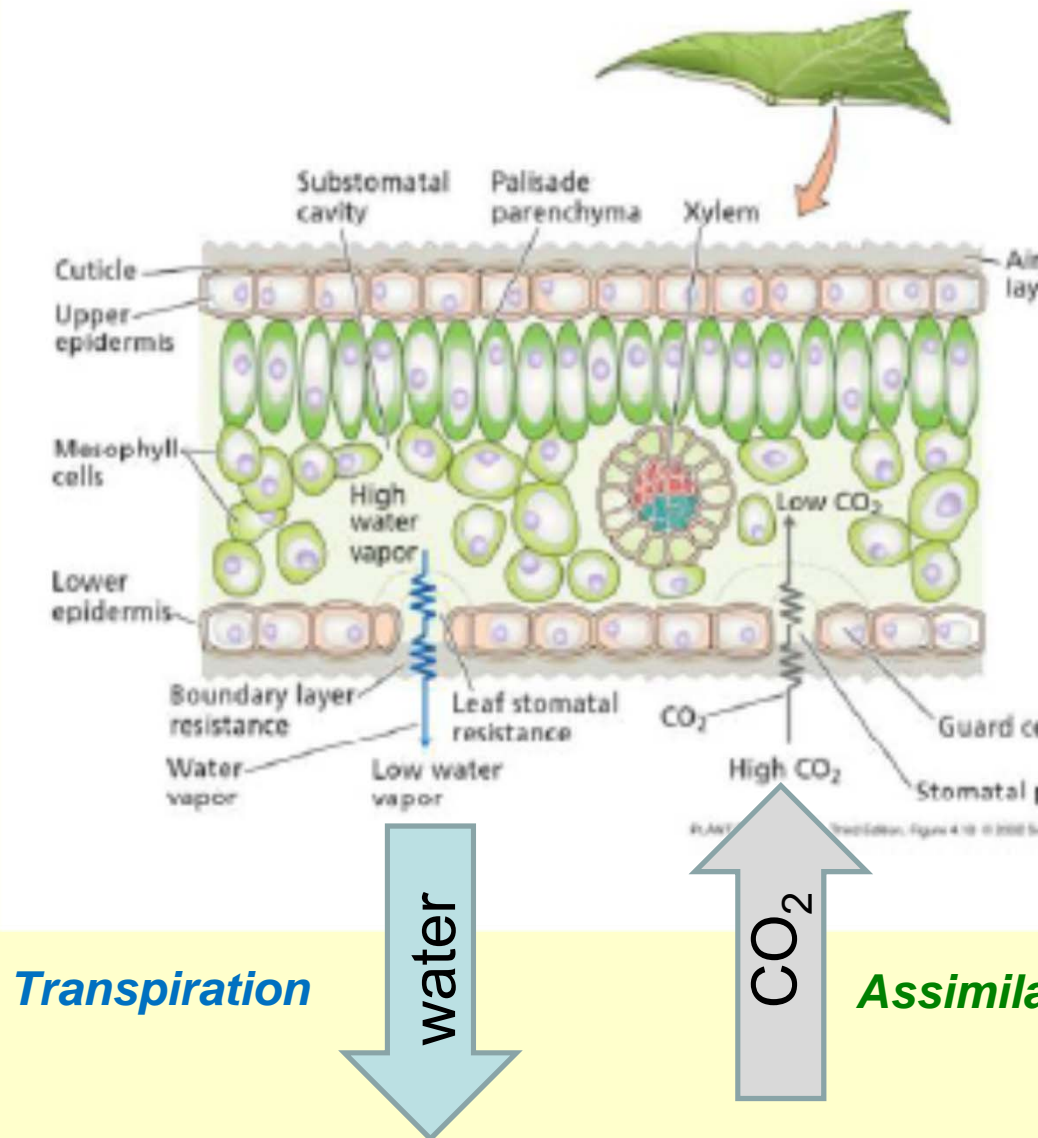
Transpiration

water

CO₂

Assimilation

Fundamental trade-off: Carbon-in \leftrightarrow water-out



Important unknown questions:

- What is the global transpiration flux?
(Jasechko et al. 2012 vs. Coenders et al. 2013: is it 90% or 50-60% of terrestrial Evapotranspiration?)
- What is the long-term trend in Water Use efficiency (WUE)?
+2.7%/yr (eddy flux network, Keenan et al) v
+0.5%/yr (tree ring isotopes, Frank et al)

The fate of vegetation under climate change droughts may depend on this...

Test Roisin Commane's Hypothesis:

**OCS IS A BETTER TRACER OF STOMATAL
CONDUCTANCE THAN IT IS OF GPP**

Dynamics of canopy stomatal conductance, transpiration, and evaporation in a temperate deciduous forest, validated by carbonyl sulfide uptake

Richard Wehr¹, Róisín Commane², J. William Munger², J. Barry McManus³, David D. Nelson³, Mark S. Zahniser³, Scott R. Saleska¹, and Steven C. Wofsy²



Rick Wehr



Róisín Commane

Test Róisín Commane's Hypothesis:

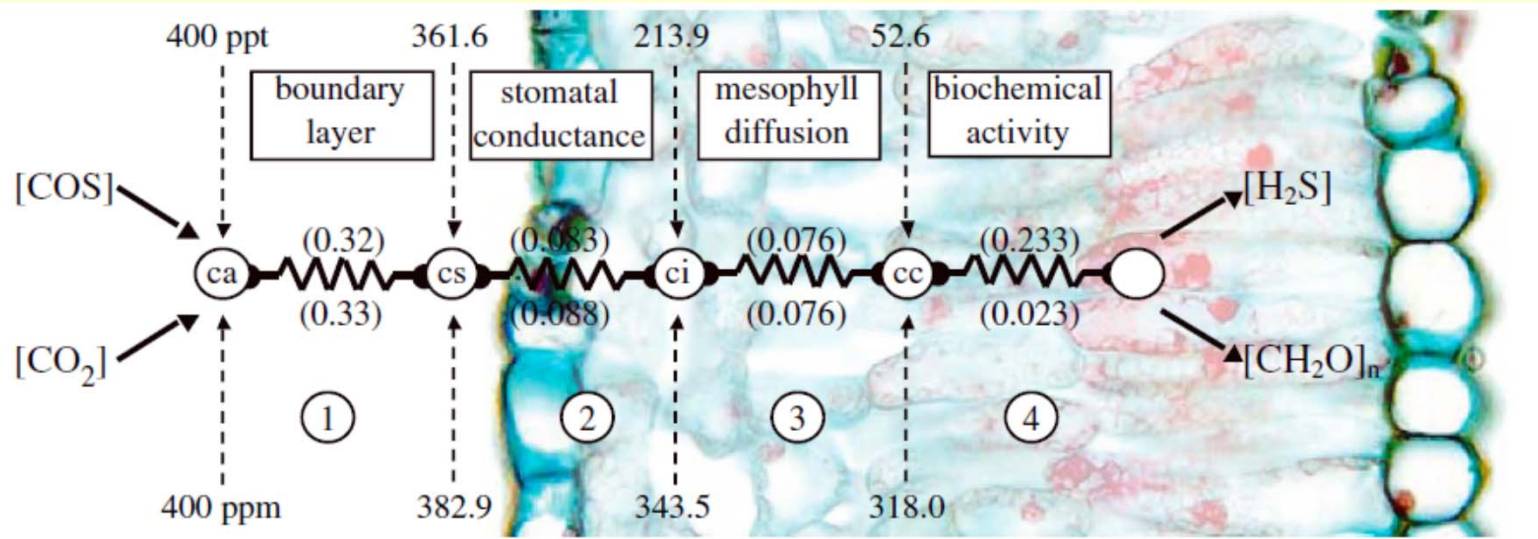
OCS IS A BETTER TRACER OF STOMATAL CONDUCTANCE THAN IT IS OF GPP

Strategy: address first part (OCS as tracer of stomatal conductance)

Can we predict OCS flux, given stomatal conductance (derived from water flux) ?

Can we predict stomatal conductance, given OCS flux? (no water flux needed)

Canopy scale conductance via OCS flux measurements



Berry et al. 2013

Canopy [OCS]

$$F = g C_n; \quad g = \left(g_b^{-1} + g_s^{-1} + g_m^{-1} + g_{CA}^{-1} \right)^{-1}$$

OCS uptake

$$g_s(H_2O) / = 1.94 g_s; \quad g_b(H_2O) = 1.56 g_b \quad (\text{Stimler et al. 2010})$$

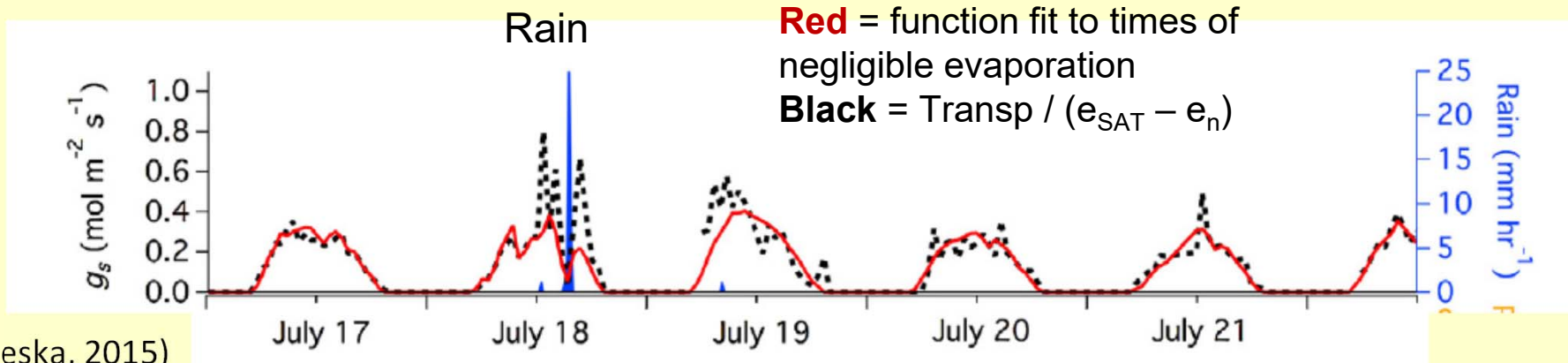
Transpiration flux:

$$F_{H_2O} = g_{H_2O} [e_{SAT}(T_{leaf}) - e_n] / RT_n$$

(Wehr, Commane et al. 2017)

Canopy scale conductance via OCS flux measurements

Step 1: Predict OCS flux from **water-flux derived g_s** ,
using an empirical function for g_s



(Wehr & Saleska, 2015)

$$g_s = \text{LAI}(b_0 e^{b_1 \text{LVD}} e^{b_2 \chi}) \text{PAR}$$

LVD = leaf vapor deficit
= $e_{\text{SAT}}(T_{\text{leaf}}) - e_n$

Fit b_0, b_1, b_2 to measured
Transpiration when evap negligible

Transpir-
ation flux:

$$F_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = g_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} [e_{\text{SAT}}(T_{\text{leaf}}) - e_n] / RT_n$$

Canopy scale conductance via OCS flux measurements

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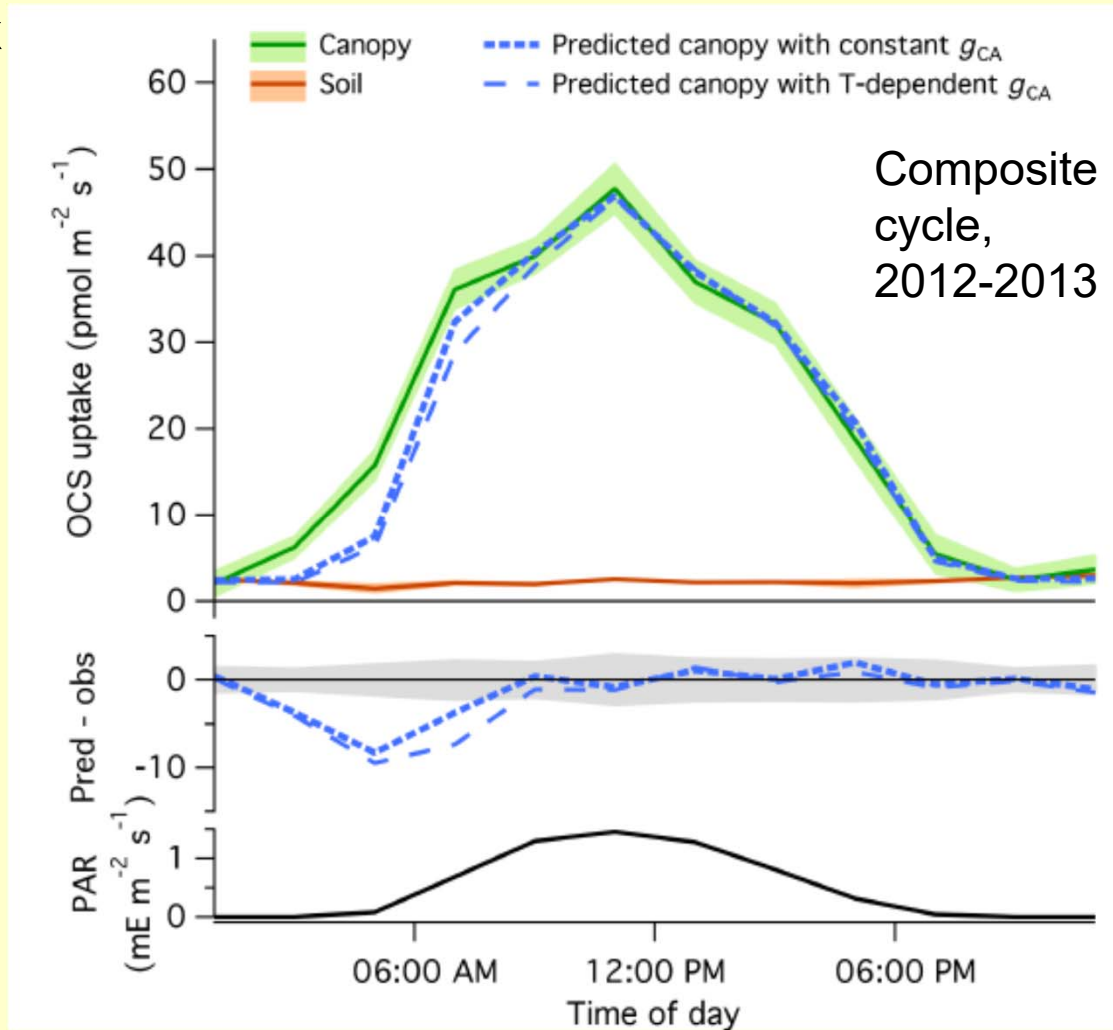
Simple model

$$F = gC_n; \quad g = \left(g_b^{-1} + g_s^{-1} + g_m^{-1} + g_{CA}^{-1} \right)^{-1}$$

OCS flux \uparrow $[OCS]$ \uparrow Boundary layer \uparrow stomatal conductance \uparrow Mesophyll (empirical Temp function) \uparrow "biochemical conductance" (constant or T-dependent) \uparrow g_{CA}

$$g_s = LAI(b_0 e^{b_1 LVD} e^{b_2 \chi}) PAR$$

Fit b_0 , b_1 , b_2 to measured Transpiration when evap negligible



(Wehr, Commane et al. 2017)

Canopy scale conductance via OCS flux measurements

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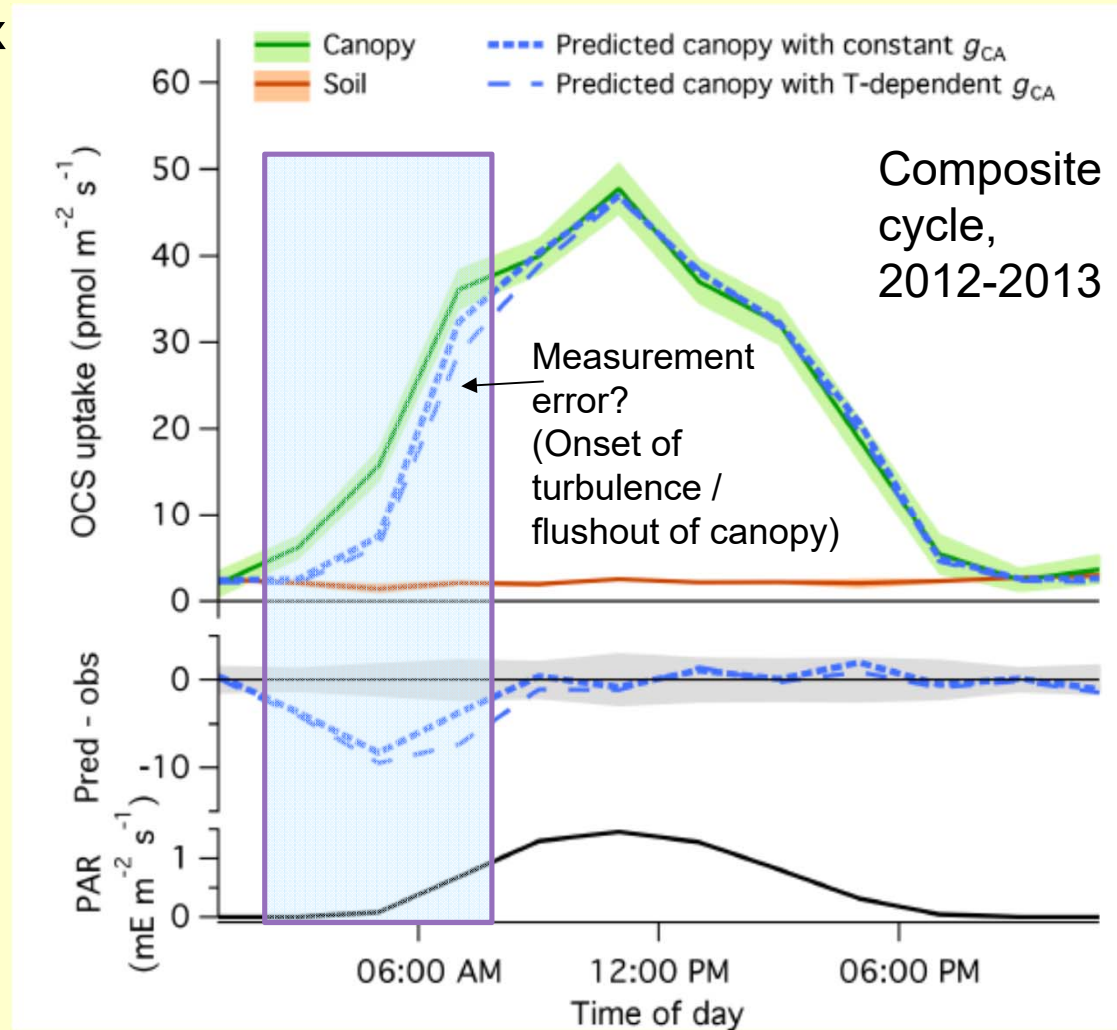
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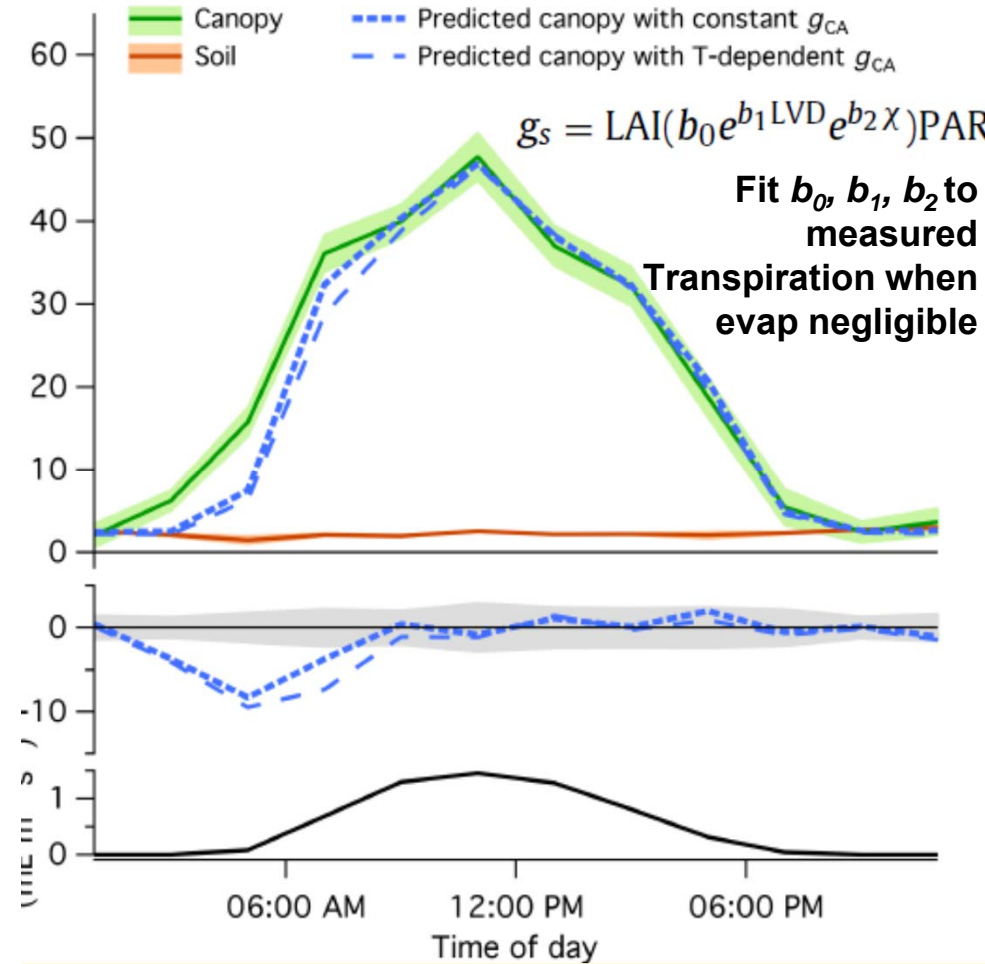
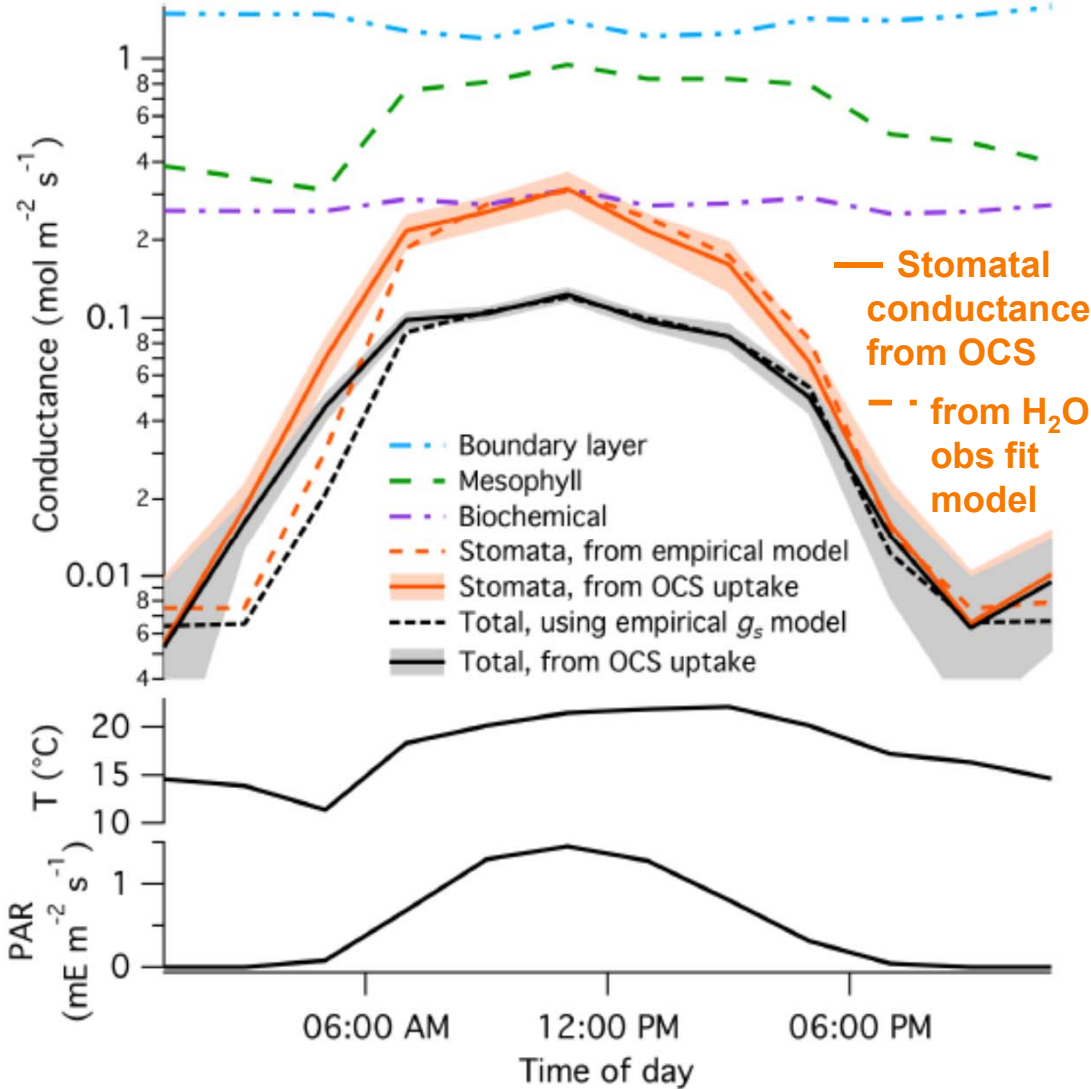
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(Wehr, Commene et al. 2017)

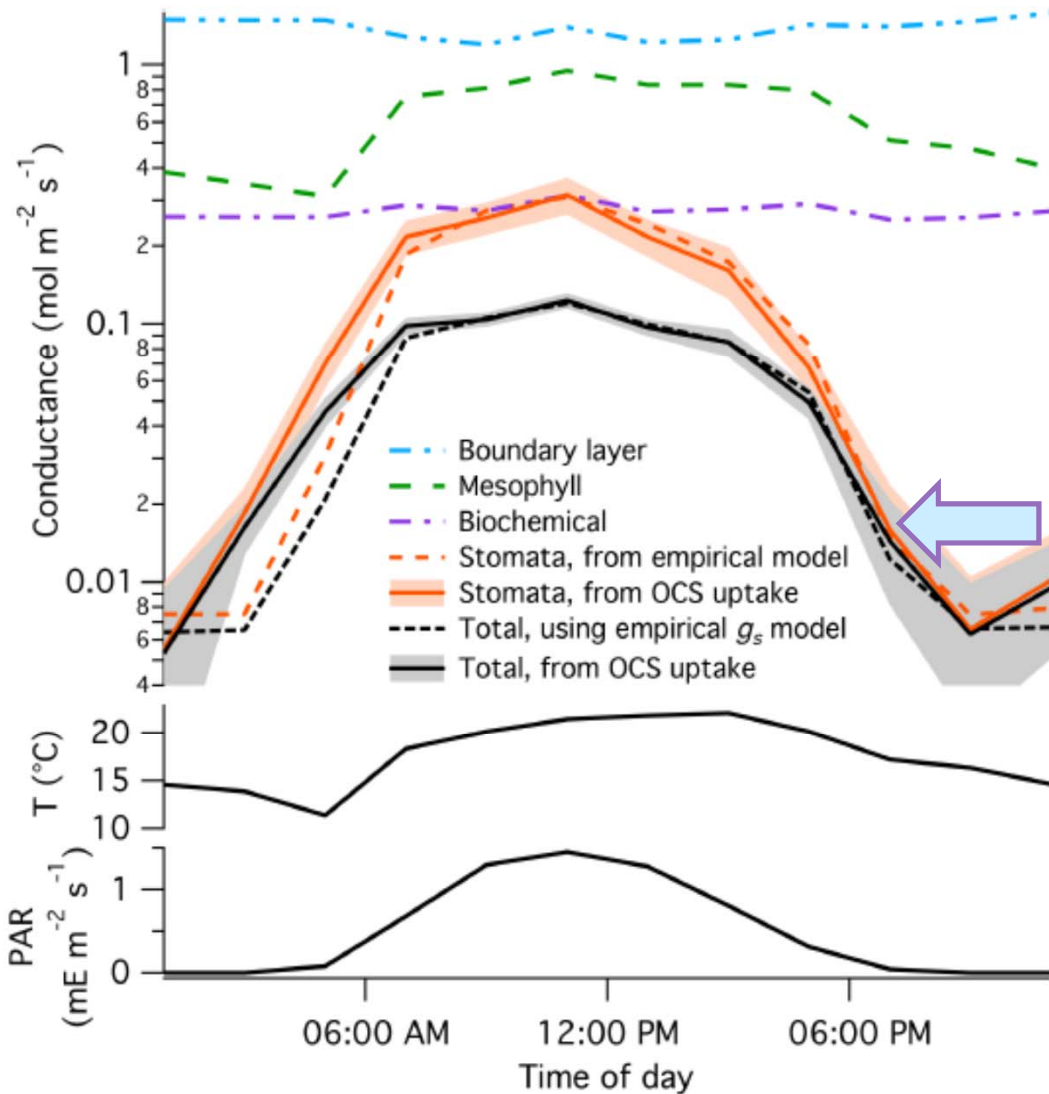
Step 2: Predict stomatal (and total) conductances from OCS fluxes



Composite cycle, 2012-2013

(Wehr, Commene et al. 2017)

Step 2: Predict stomatal (and total) conductances from OCS fluxes



Composite cycle, 2012-2013

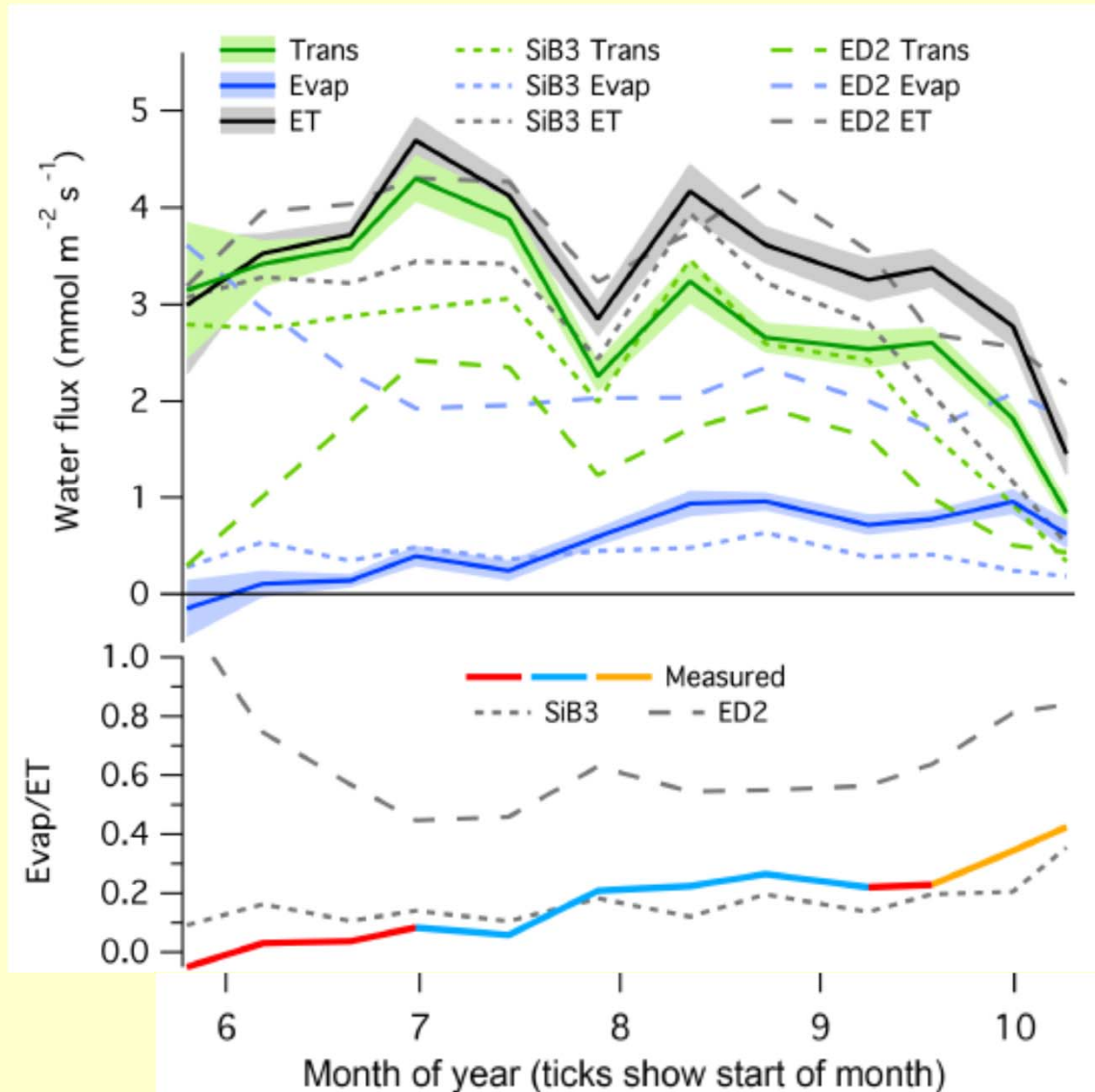
OCS fluxes a very good tracer of stomatal & total canopy conductance

OCS (ie g_s) \neq GPP,
But g_s is part of GPP

(Wehr, Commane et al. 2017)

Application: allows transpiration-Evaporation partitioning via OCS flux measurements

Composite cycle, 2012-2013



Application: allows transpiration-Evaporation partitioning via OCS flux measurements



**A new research agenda,
starting with a paper like this?**

and water?

**A coupled model of the global cycles of carbonyl sulfide and CO₂:
A possible new window on the carbon cycle**

H₂O?

Joe Berry,¹ Adam Wolf,² J. Elliott Campbell,³ Ian Baker,⁴ Nicola Blake,⁵ Don Blake,⁵
A. Scott Denning,⁴ S. Randy Kawa,⁶ Stephen A. Montzka,⁷ Ulrike Seibt,⁸ Keren Stimler,⁹
Dan Yakir,⁹ and Zhengxin Zhu⁶

