

Waldentwicklung im Klimawandel



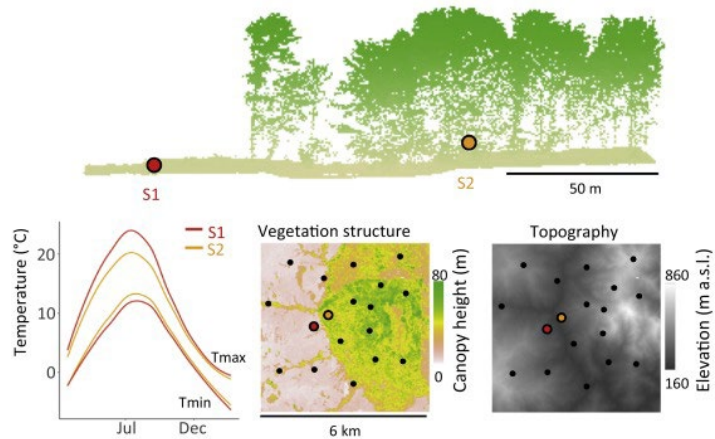
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Advances in Microclimate Ecology Arising from Remote Sensing

Florian Zellweger^{1,*}, Pieter De Frenne², Jonathan Lenoir³, Duccio Rocchini^{4,5,6} and David Coomes^{1,*}

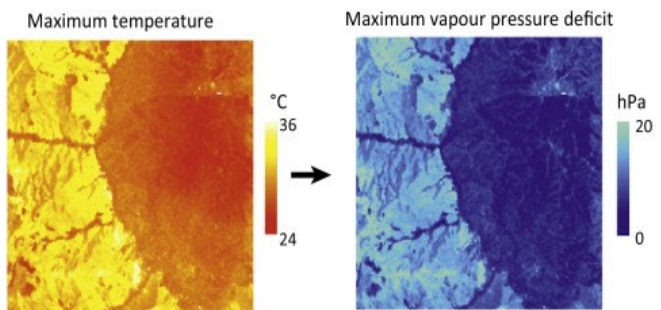
Interpolation of microclimate using high-resolution remote sensing data

(A) Network of microclimate sensors within a laser-scanned woodland



Relate summary statistic for each sensor (e.g., daily maximum and minimum temperatures) to structural information from remote sensing

(B) Calibrate and validate statistical models and use them to predict microclimate across the landscape

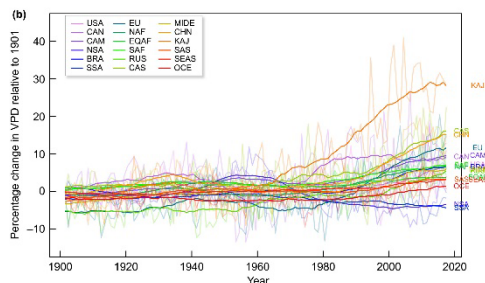
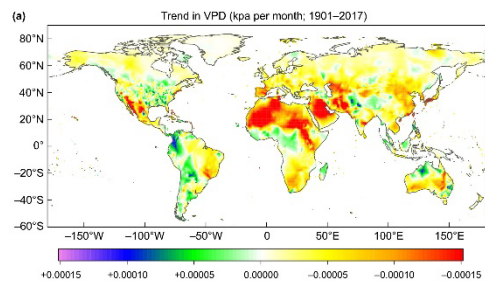
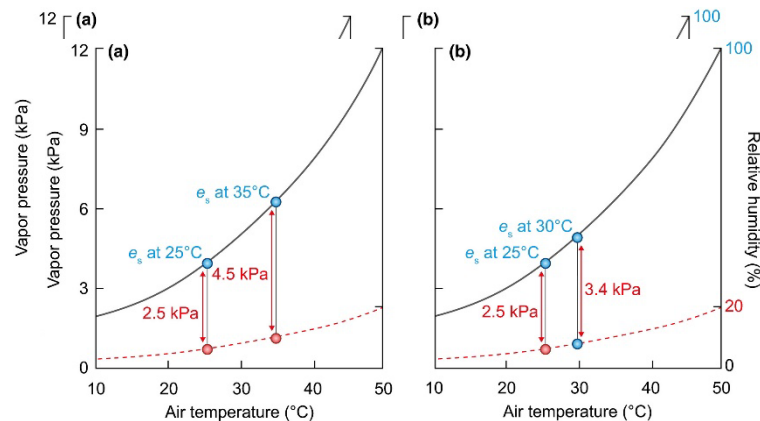


Trends in Ecology & Evolution

Tansley review

Plant responses to rising vapor pressure deficit

Charlotte Grossiord^{1,2}, Thomas N. Buckley³, Lucas A. Cernusak⁴, Kimberly A. Novick⁵, Benjamin Poulter⁶, Rolf T. W. Siegwolf¹, John S. Sperry⁷ and Nate G. McDowell⁸



Tree Physiology 39, 695–700
doi:10.1093/treephys/tpz030

Commentary

No need for pipes when the well is dry—a comment on hydraulic failure in trees

Christian Körner^{1,2}

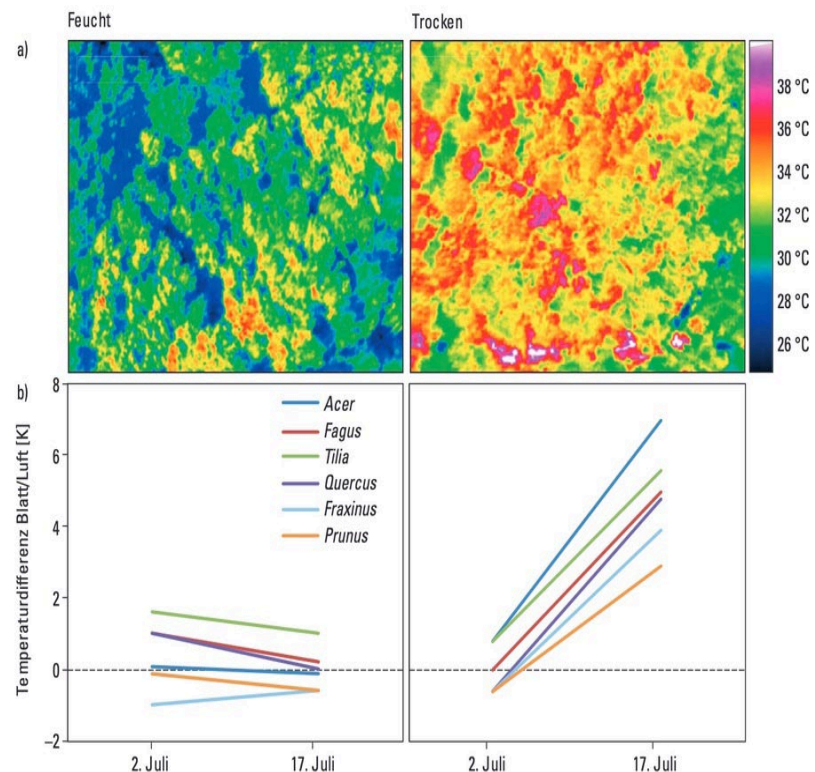


Abbildung 3.1.3. Bestimmung von Kronentemperaturen von Waldbeständen und einzelnen Baumarten mittels Infrarot-Thermografie. a) Vergleich der Kronentemperatur an einem feuchten und trockenen Waldstandort am 16.7.2010 um 15:30/15:33 (Münchenstein, BL). Mittlere Kronentemperatur am feuchten Standort 30,6 °C, am trockenen Standort 33,9 °C. b) Vergleich der Kronentemperatur verschiedener Laubbaumarten an einem feuchten und einem trockenen Standort (Hofstetten-Flüh, SO) während einer sommerlichen Trockenperiode (21.6.–22.7.2010). Verändert aus SCHERRER *et al.* (2011).

Startseite » Erde/Umwelt » Verdunstung lässt Europa austrocknen

TROCKENHEIT

Verdunstung lässt Europa austrocknen

In Deutschland sind die Böden beispiellos trocken. Schuld daran ist nicht nur, dass der Regen ausbleibt. Eine große, aber bisher unterschätzte Rolle spielt auch die Verdunstung. Die ist schon heute enorm hoch - und wird weiter steigen.

<https://www.spektrum.de/news/verdunstung-laesst-europa-austrocknen/2041591>
(Zugriff 06.12.2022)

News
19.07.2022
Lesedauer ca. 2
Minuten
Drucken
Teilen

Vol 443 | 4 September 2006 | doi:10.1038/nature05095

nature

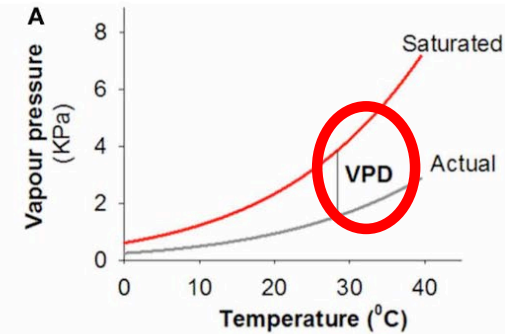
LETTERS

Land-atmosphere coupling and climate change in Europe

Sonia I. Seneviratne¹, Daniel Lüthi¹, Michael Litschi¹ & Christoph Schär¹

The critical amplifying role of increasing atmospheric moisture demand on tree mortality and associated regional die-off

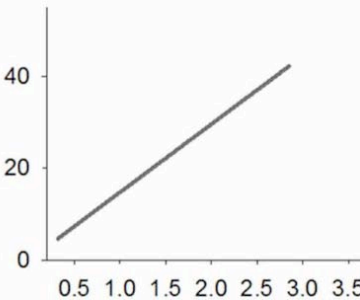
David D. Breshears^{1,2}, Henry D. Adams³, Derek Eamus⁴, Nate G. McDowell³, Darin J. Law^{1*}, Rodney E. Will⁵, A. Park Williams³ and Chris B. Zou⁵



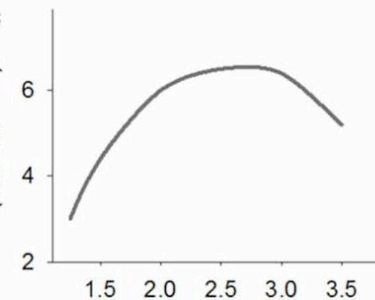
Increase in temperature results in non-linear increase in vapour pressure deficit (VPD)



B
Soil evaporation
(mmol m⁻² s⁻¹)



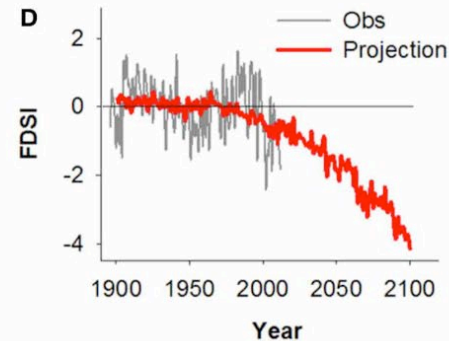
C
Transpiration
(mmol m⁻² s⁻¹)



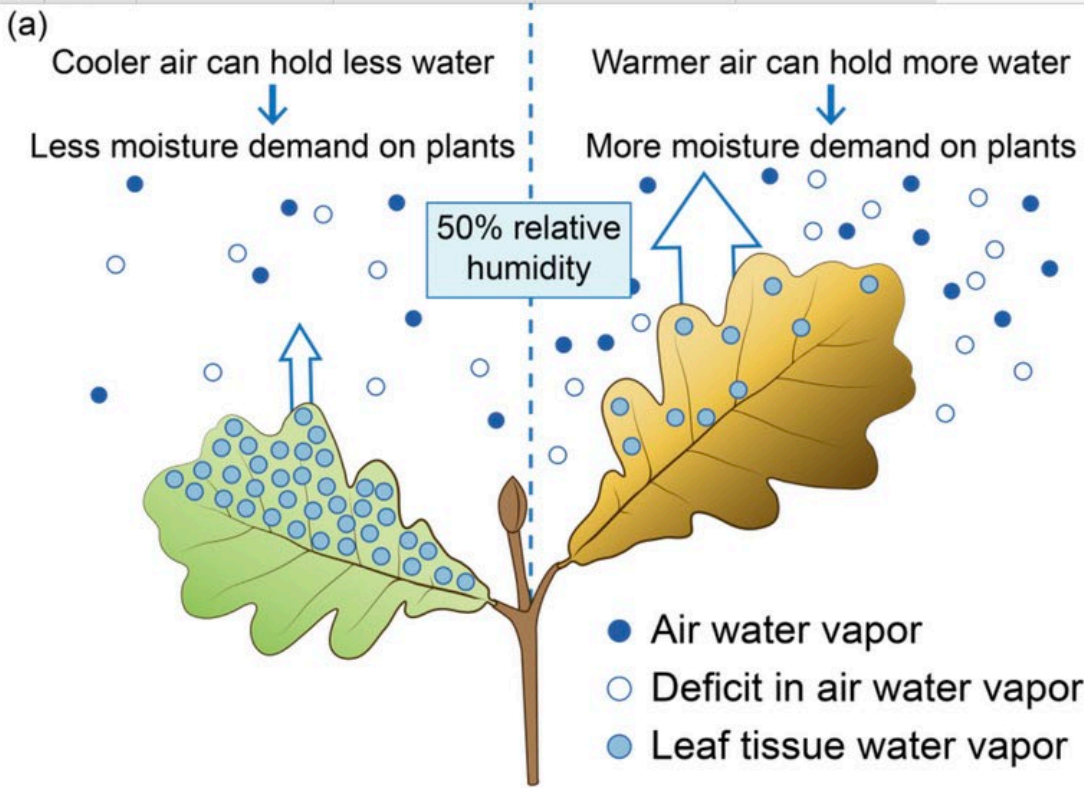
Higher VPD hastens soil evaporation and also initially increases plant transpiration, resulting in quicker depletion of soil moisture, and then at higher VPD can decrease transpiration



D
FDSI

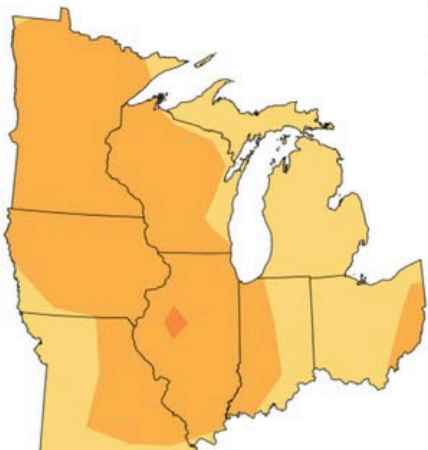


Physical and physiological responses to increasing VPD collectively lead to a dire scenario of forest mortality, as reflected in more negative FDSI (Forest Drought Severity Index)

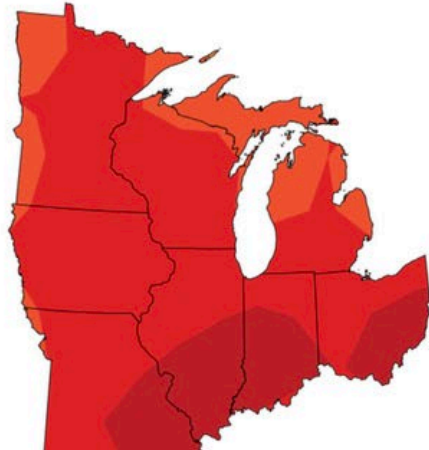


Projected Increases in Vapor Pressure Deficit

(b) Lower Scenario (RCP4.5)



(c) Higher Scenario (RCP8.5)



Drying Effect of Warmer Air on Plants and Soils U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit

As air temperature increases in a warming climate, vapor pressure deficit (VPD) is projected to increase. VPD is the difference between how much moisture is in the air and the amount of moisture in the air at saturation (at 100% relative humidity). Increased VPD has a drying effect on plants and soils, as moisture transpires (from plants) and evaporates (from soil) into the air. (a) Cooler air can maintain less water as vapor, putting less demand for moisture on plants, while warmer air can maintain more water as vapor, putting more demand for moisture on plants. (b, c) The maps show the percent change in the moisture deficit of the air based on the projected maximum 5-day VPD by the late 21st century (2070–2099) for (b) lower and (c) higher emission scenarios.

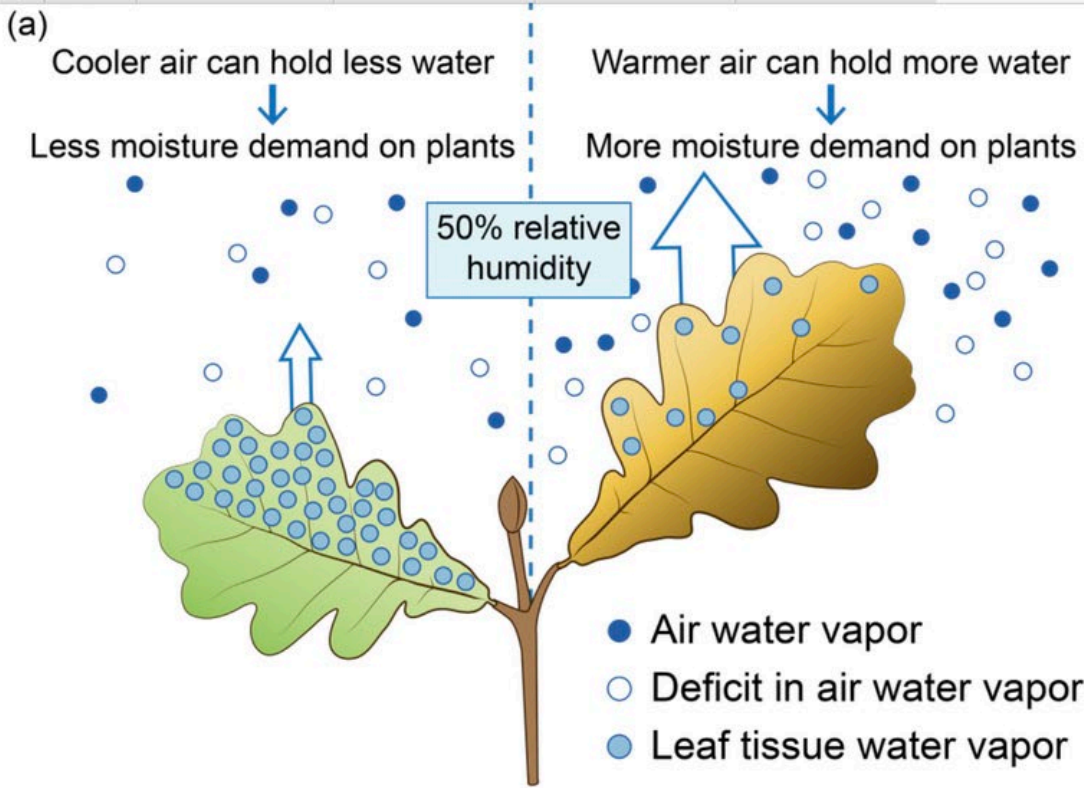
Source:

[Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II](#)

Sources: U.S. Forest Service, NOAA NCEI, and CICS-NC.

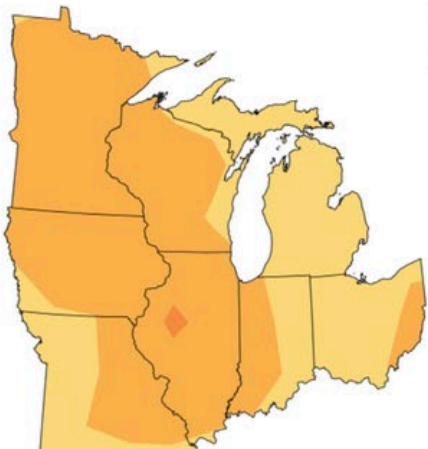
Page/s that contain this image: [Agriculture, Forests, and Ecosystems](#)
[Forestry](#)

Last modified: 28 October 2019 - 9:23am

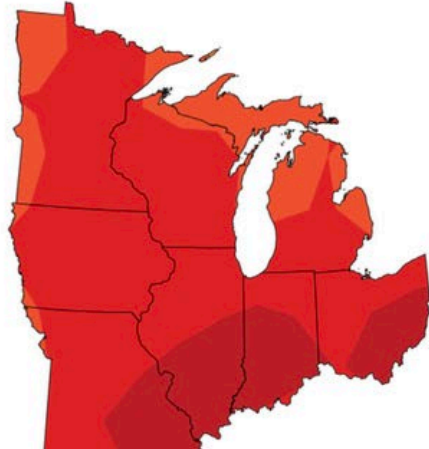


Projected Increases in Vapor Pressure Deficit

(b) Lower Scenario (RCP4.5)



(c) Higher Scenario (RCP8.5)



KLIMA

Auch Bäume schwitzen bei Hitze – die Folgen sind höchst beunruhigend

Von mo · 20 Juni, 2022 · Burda



Bäume verhalten sich bei Hitze anders als bisher gedacht. Eine australische Studie zeigt: Bäume können schwitzen, stoppen dann allerdings die CO₂ Aufnahme. Hier der Versuchsaufbau mit den Kapseln um die Bäume herum.


Last modified: 28 October 2019 - 9:23am

<https://weather.com/de-DE/wissen/klima/news/2018-02-05-baume-nehmen-bei-hitze-kein-co2-mehr-auf> Zugriff am 26.02.2023



Commentary

No need for pipes when the well is dry—a comment on hydraulic failure in trees

Christian Körner  ^{1,2}

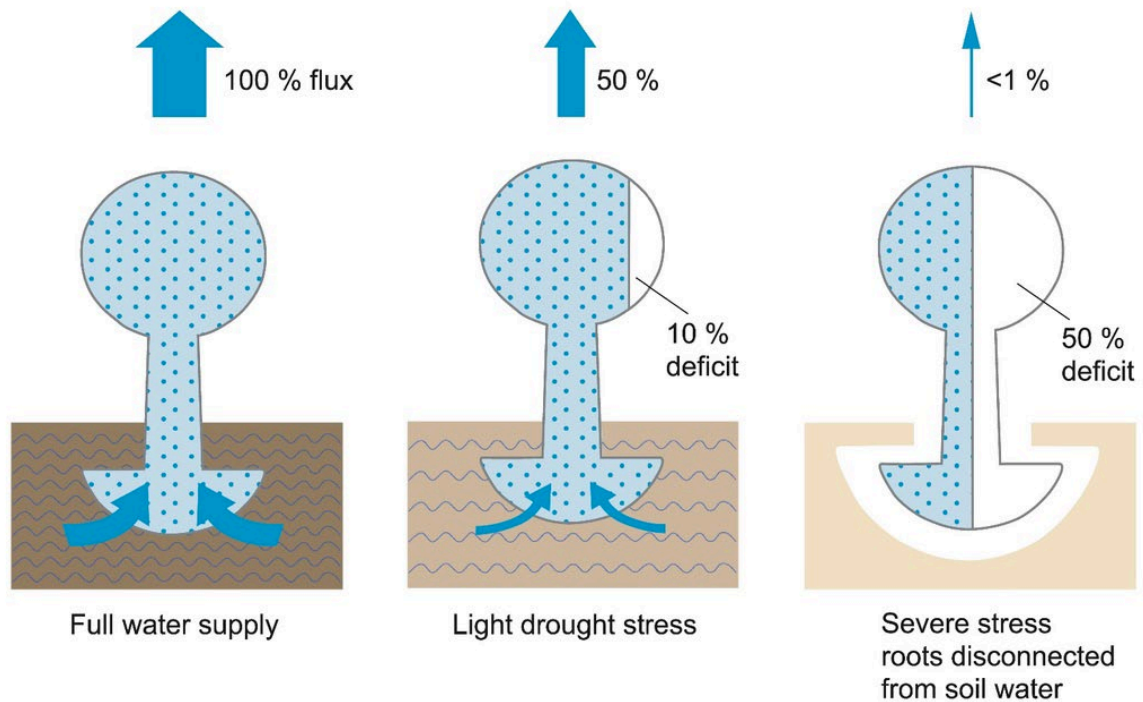


Figure 1. Water relations in trees under increasing drought. As drought progresses and trees lose the capillary connection to soil water, the demand in hydraulic conduit capacity approaches zero.





Commentary

No need for pipes when the well is dry—a comment on hydraulic failure in trees

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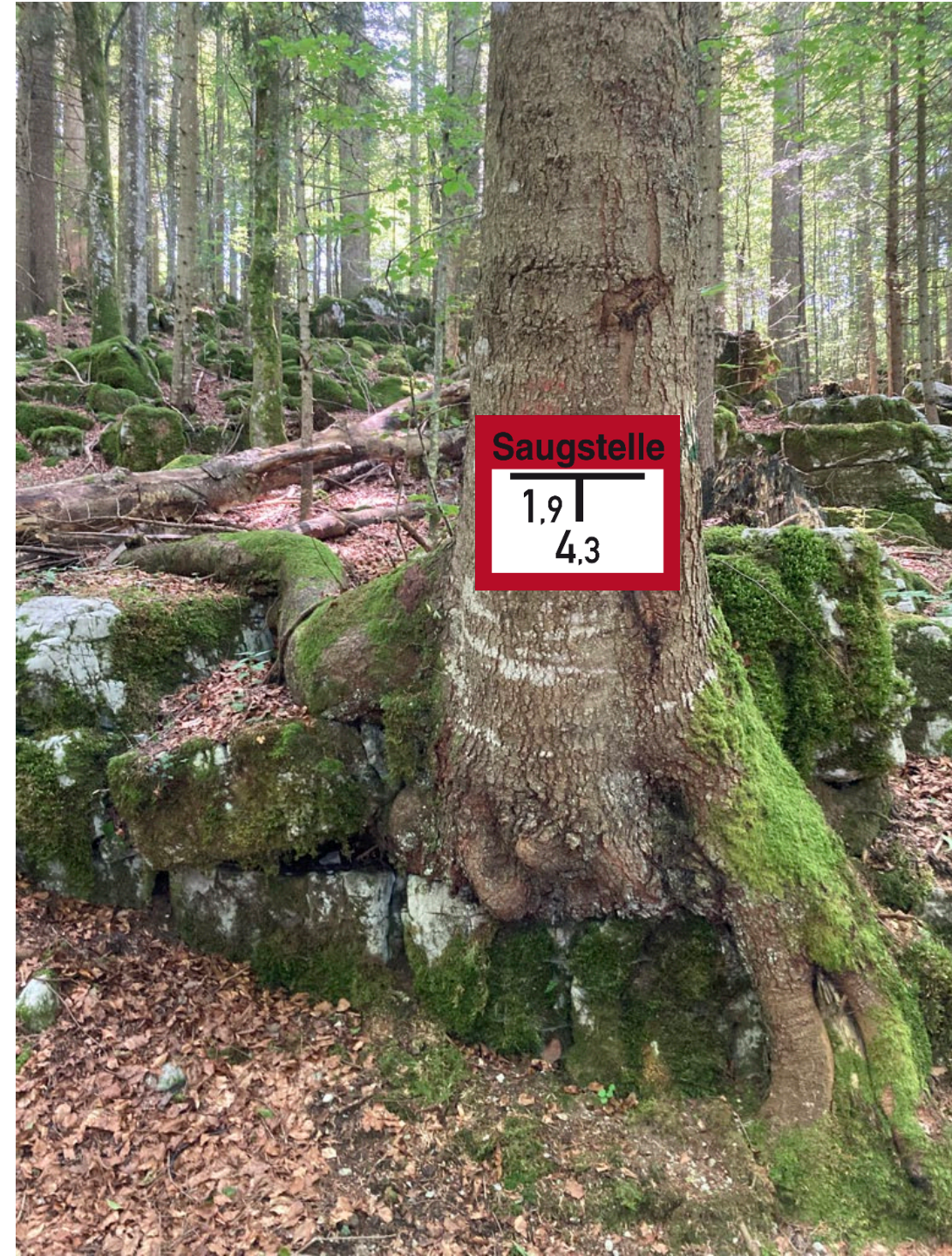
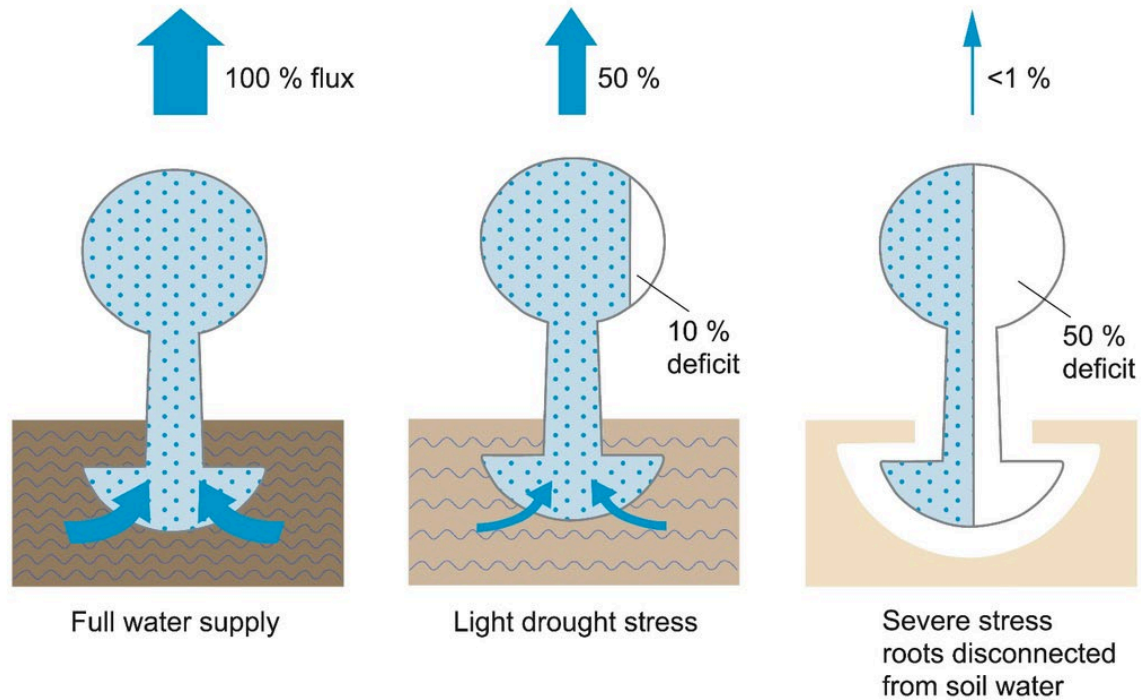


Figure 1. Water relations in trees under increasing drought. As drought progresses and trees lose the capillary connection to soil water, the demand in hydraulic conduit capacity approaches zero.

**“Add on“ im Klimawandel:
Zunehmendes Wasserdampfdruckgefälle (VPD):
Steigende Verdunstung (Boden) und zusätzliche
Transpiration (Pflanzen)!**

Dürremonitor Gesamtboden

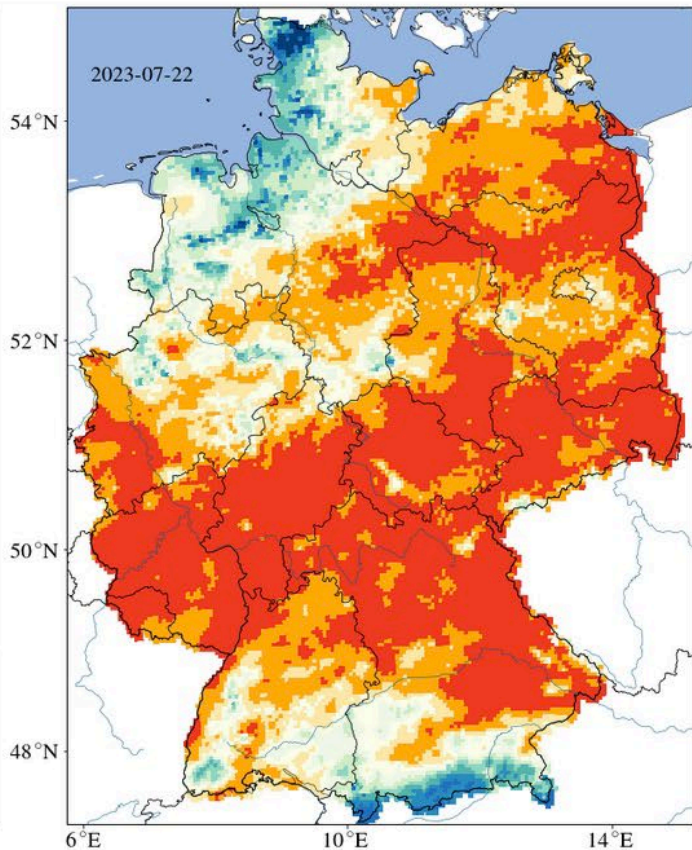
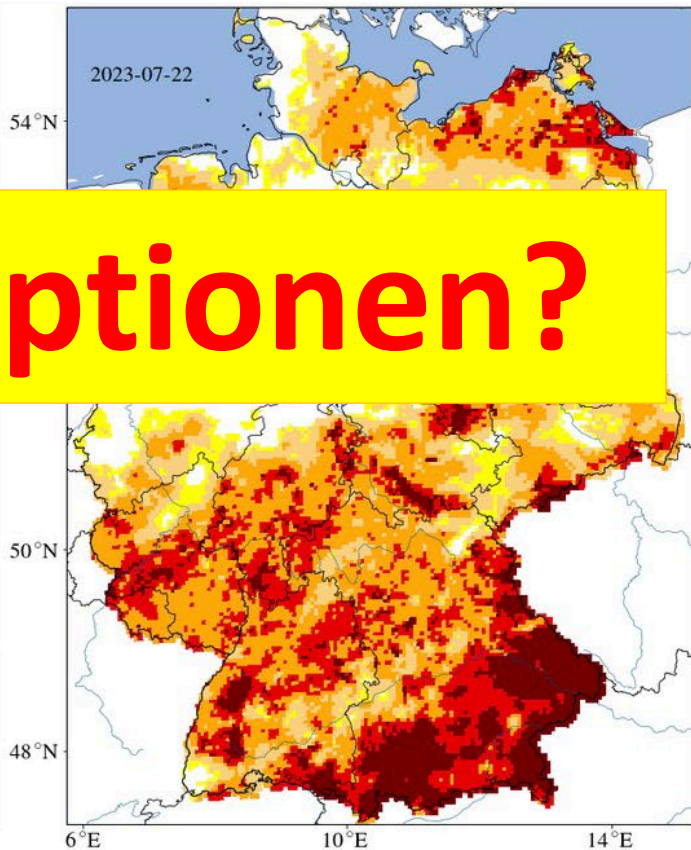
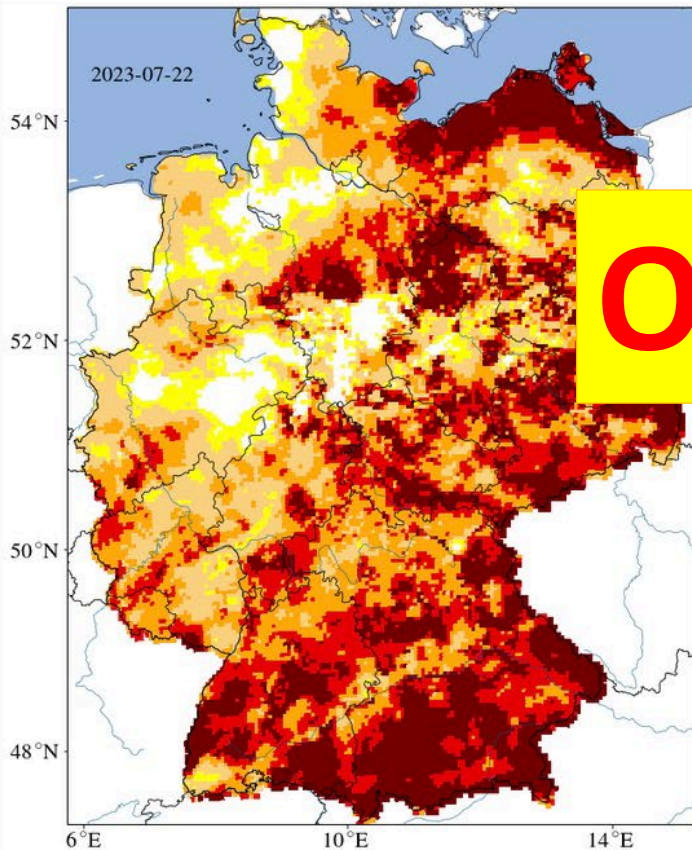
ca. 1.8 m

Dürremonitor Oberboden

bis 25 cm

Pflanzenverfügbares Wasser

bis 25 cm



Optionen?

- ungewöhnlich trocken
- moderate Dürre
- schwere Dürre
- extreme Dürre
- außergewöhnliche Dürre



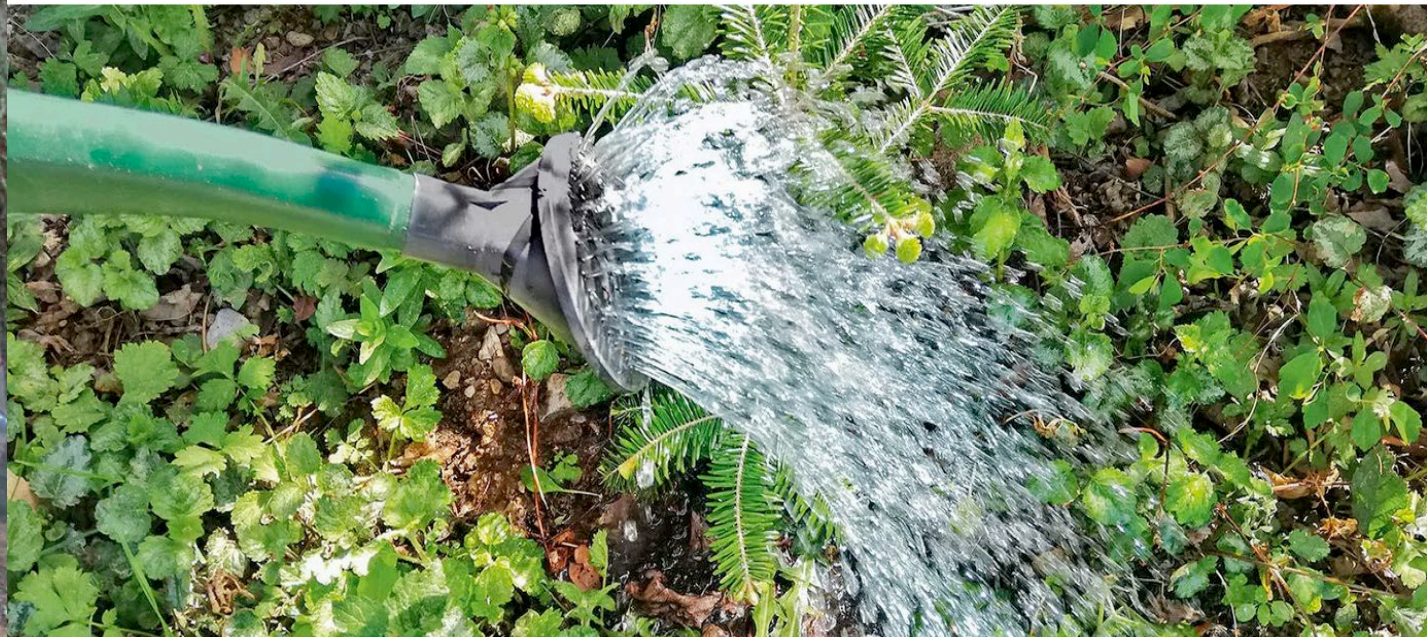
0 %nFK, Welkepunkt
< 30 %nFK, Trockenstress
< 50 %nFK, beginnender Trockenstress





Regentanz?

Wald: Bewässerung von Kulturen ist jetzt förderfähig



© foto: StMELF/Zacherl Rettendes Nass? Unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen kann die Bewässerung von Forstkulturen ab sofort finanziell unterstützt werden.

?

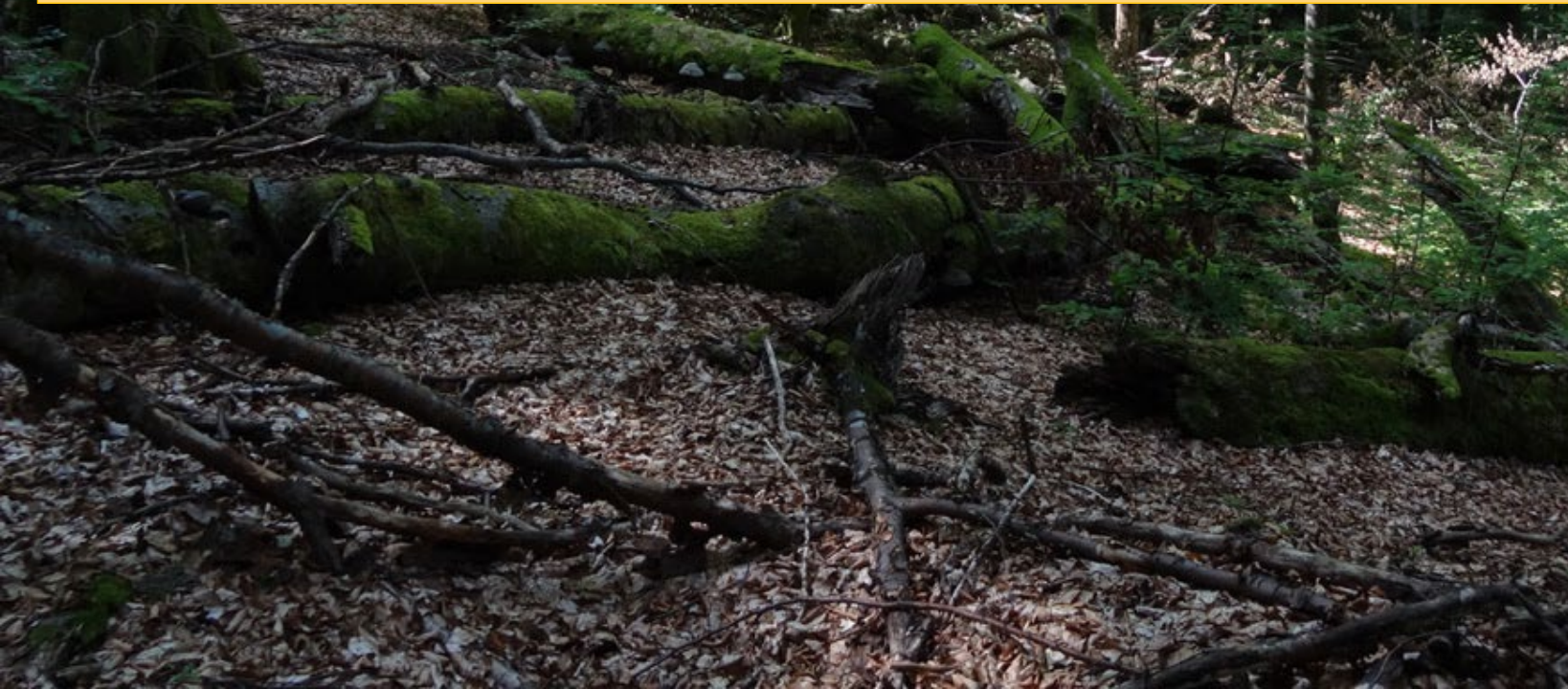


**„Eine gesunde und entwicklungsfähige
Waldbaulehre kann nur von der Biologie des
Urwaldes ausgehen.“**

H. Leibundgut 1948



**„Ökologisches“ Waldinnenklima dank Schirm & Vorrat,
Totholz, Waldboden mit Ligno-Humus...**



Gamechanger für den Nachwuchs !



Slowenien



Kroatien



Bosnien



www.pefc.de

Dieser Wald ist anders!



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und bewirtschaftet.



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Papier mit dem PEFC-Siegel.



<https://www.otz.de/regionen/schleiz/borkenkaefer-in-ruppersdorf-grosse-schwarmfluege-sind-zu-beobachten-id232652653.html> (Zugriff 8. Juli 2023)



<https://www.sauerlandkurier.de/hochsauerlandkreis/wiederauf-forstung-im-hochsauerland-stellt-regionalforstamt-vor-mammutaufgabe-90473084.html> (Zugriff 8.Juli.2023)

Spot the Difference!



Drohngestütztes Luftbild sowie Infrarotaufnahme ... mit abgestorbenen stehenden Fichten sowie kahlgeschlagenen Flächen ... (Sommer 2021).



Pierre L. Ibisch, Charlotte Gohr, Deepika Mann & Jeanette S. Blumröder (2021).
Der Wald in Deutschland auf dem Weg in die Heißzeit. Vitalität, Schädigung und Erwärmung in den Extremsommern 2018-2020.
Centre for Economics and Ecosystem Management an der Hochschule für nachhaltige Entwicklung Eberswalde für Greenpeace. Eberswalde.

Hinterer Steinbach



Mittelsteigbach

Das Alte Zollhaus
Ferienwohnungen Bickel

Hotel Schachten

Urwald Mittelsteighütte

Steinbach









**Denn: Nur aus wilden und und damit ökologischen
Wald-Kinderstuben erwachsen lebendige Wälder!**



Ein_Blick in die wunderbare Welt der Mykorrhiza



**Merkblatt
für die Praxis**



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Eidg. Forschungsanstalt WSL
CH-8903 Birmensdorf

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3. Auflage

35

September

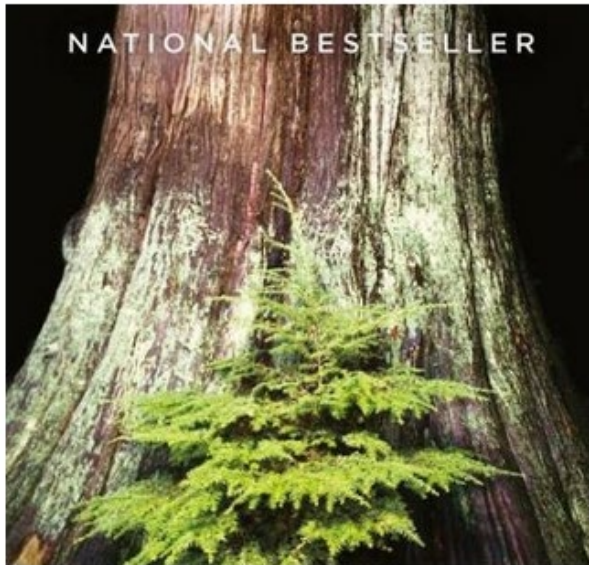
2011

Architecture of the wood-wide web: *Rhizopogon* spp. genets link multiple Douglas-fir cohorts

Kevin J. Beiler^{1,2}, Daniel M. Durall¹, Suzanne W. Simard², Sheri A. Maxwell³ and Annette M. Kretzer⁴

¹Biology and Physical Geography Unit and SARAHS Centre, University of British Columbia Okanagan, Kelowna, BC V1V 1V7, Canada; ²Department of Forest Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4, Canada; ³Department of Biology, University of Western Ontario, London, ON N6A 5B8, Canada; ⁴SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Faculty of Environmental and Forest Biology, One Forestry Drive, Syracuse, NY 13210-2788, USA

Bäumisch-Mykorrhizales Netzwerk...

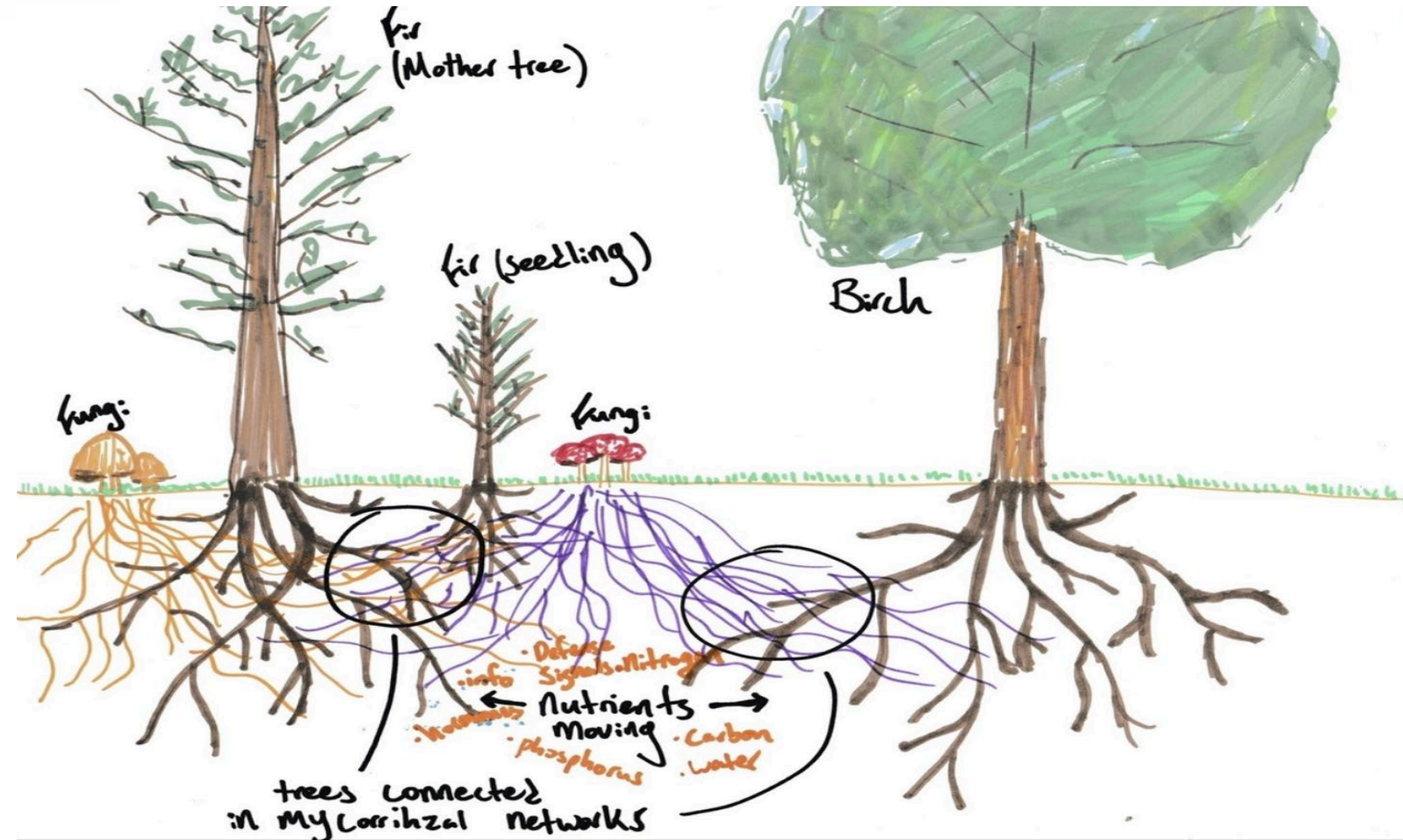


FINDING THE MOTHER TREE

Discovering the
Wisdom of the Forest

SUZANNE SIMARD

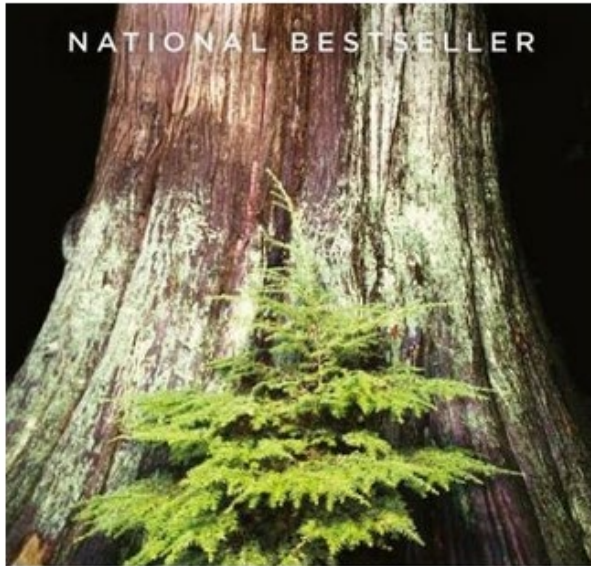
"Elegantly detailed... deeply personal... A testament to Simard's skill as a science communicator." —The New York Times



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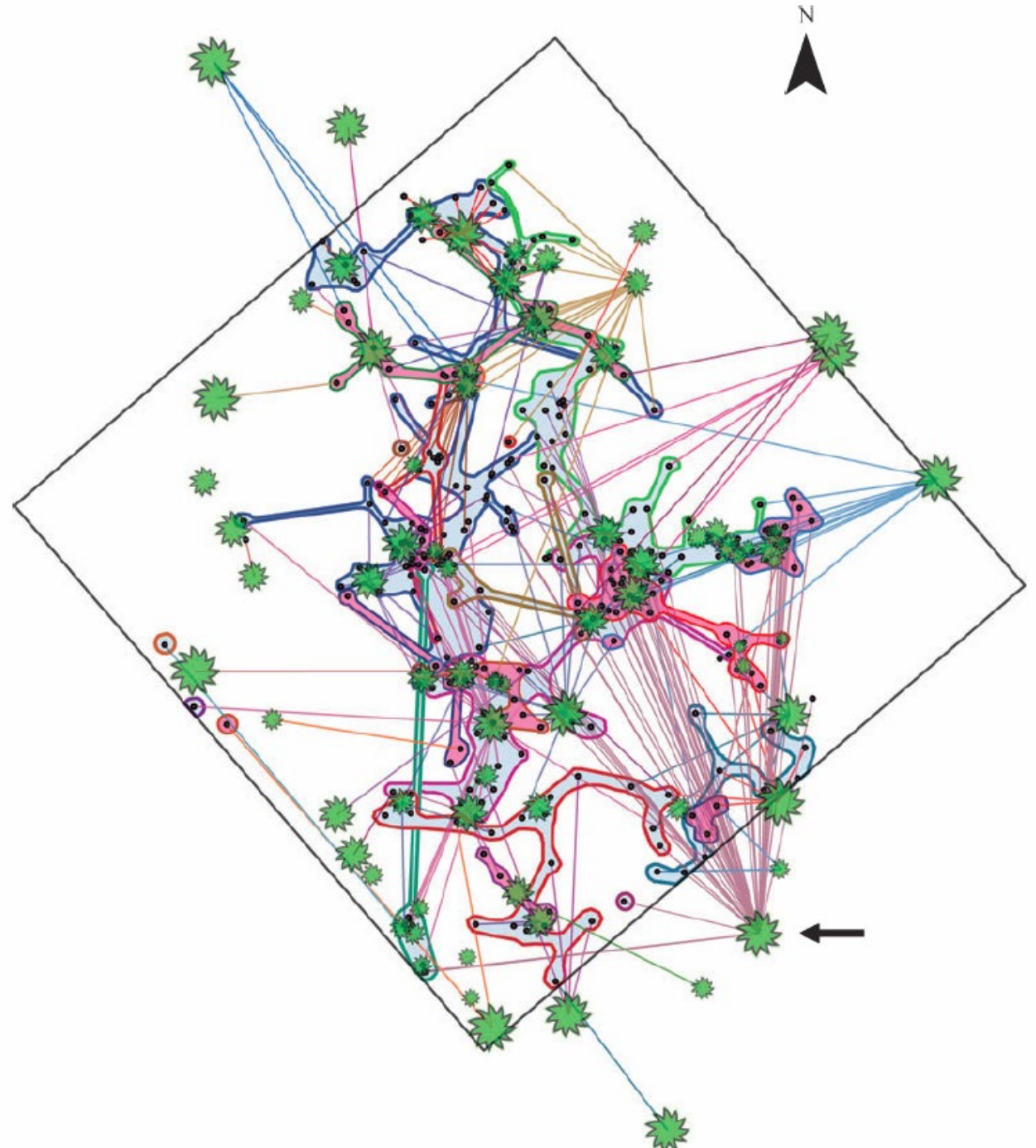


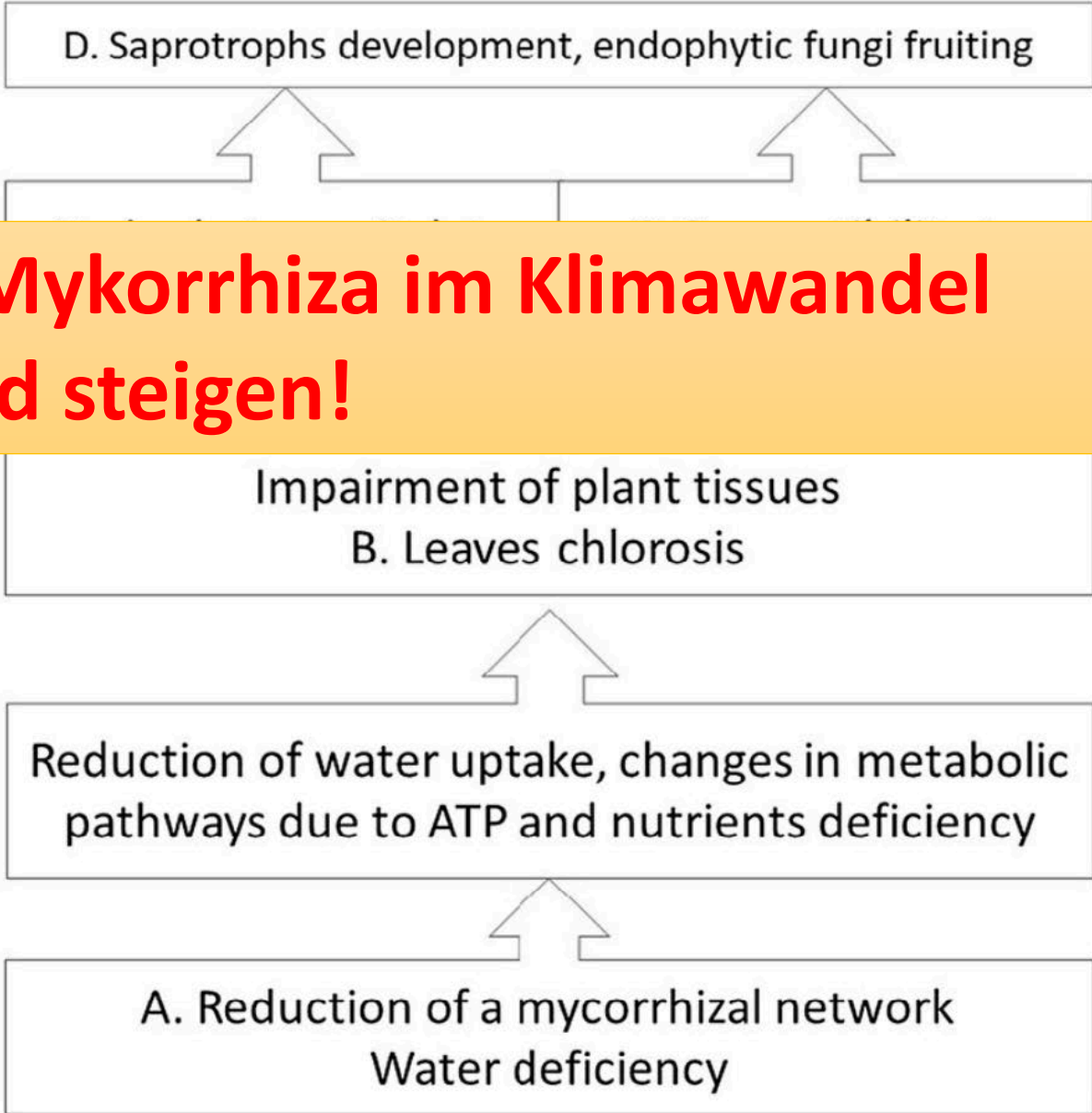
FINDING THE MOTHER TREE

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"Elegantly detailed . . . deeply personal . . . A testament to Simard's skill as a science communicator." —*The New York Times*



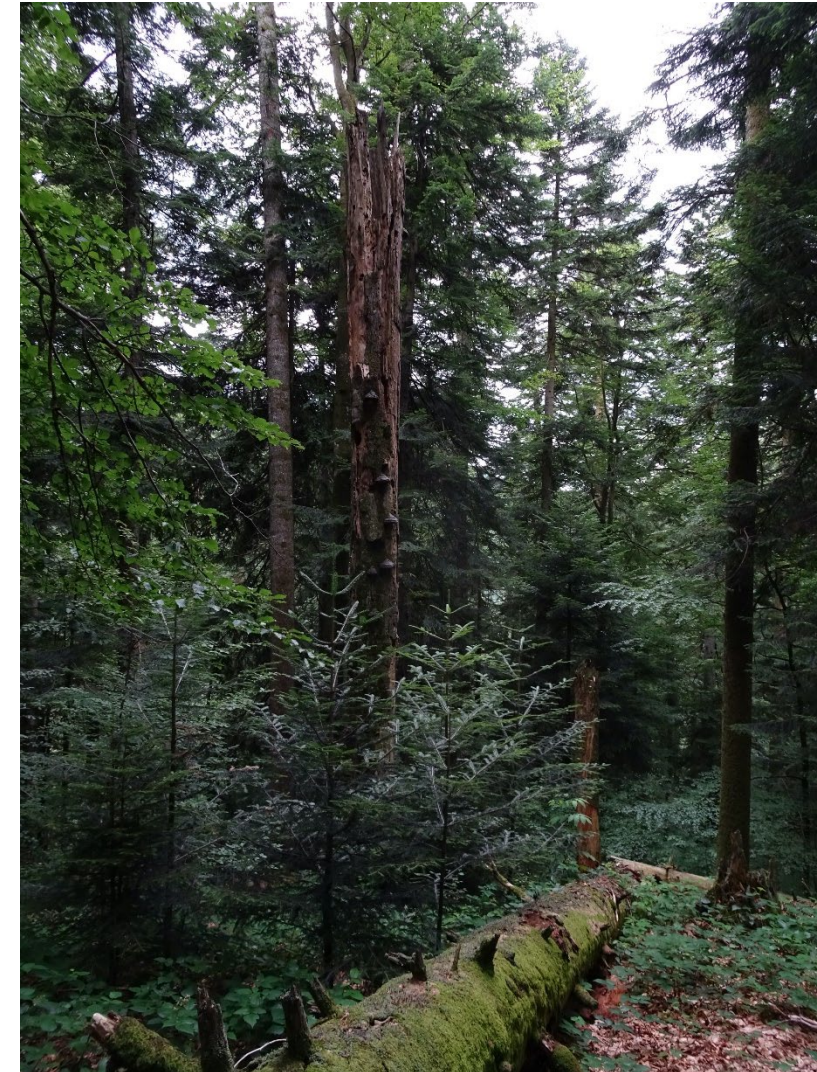


Die Bedeutung der Mykorrhiza im Klimawandel wird steigen!

Totholz ist eine wichtige Voraussetzung für das (Über-)Leben der Mykorrhizen!



Totholz – es darf gerne ein bisschen mehr sein! (Naturwälder: > 100 Festmeter / ha)




3) Ein_Blick auf die Lebensgemeinschaften

Trees (2018) 32:337–348
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00468-017-1557-z>



SHORT COMMUNICATION

Silver-fir (*Abies alba* MILL.) neighbors improve water relations of European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.), but do not affect N nutrition

Ruth-Kristina Magh¹  · Michel Grün¹ · Viola Elisa Knothe¹ · Tobias Stubenazy¹ · Javier Tejedor³ · Michael Dannenmann³ · Heinz Rennenberg^{1,2}

Received: 4 November 2016 / Accepted: 24 April 2017 / Published online: 5 May 2017
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Tansley insight

Having the right neighbors: how tree species diversity modulates drought impacts on forests

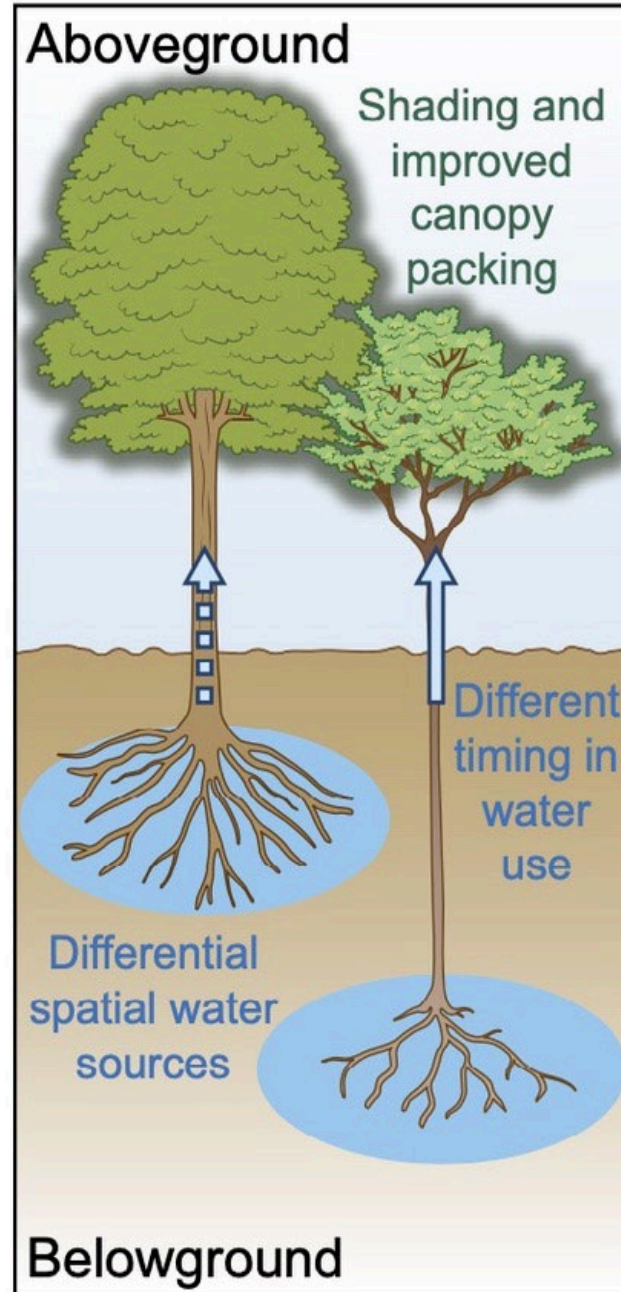
Charlotte Grossiord 

Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL, Zürcherstrasse 111, Birmensdorf 8903, Switzerland

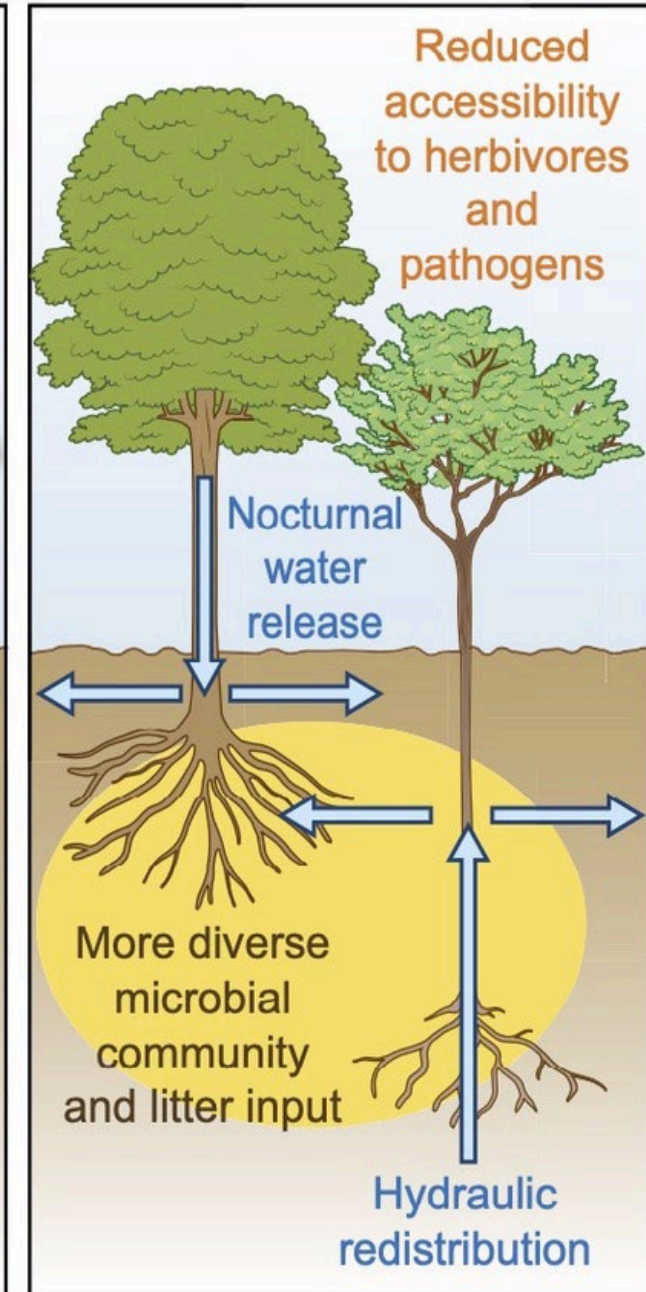
New Phytologist (2019) **228**: 42–49

doi: 10.1111/nph.15667

Resource partitioning



Facilitation





The Social Life of Forests

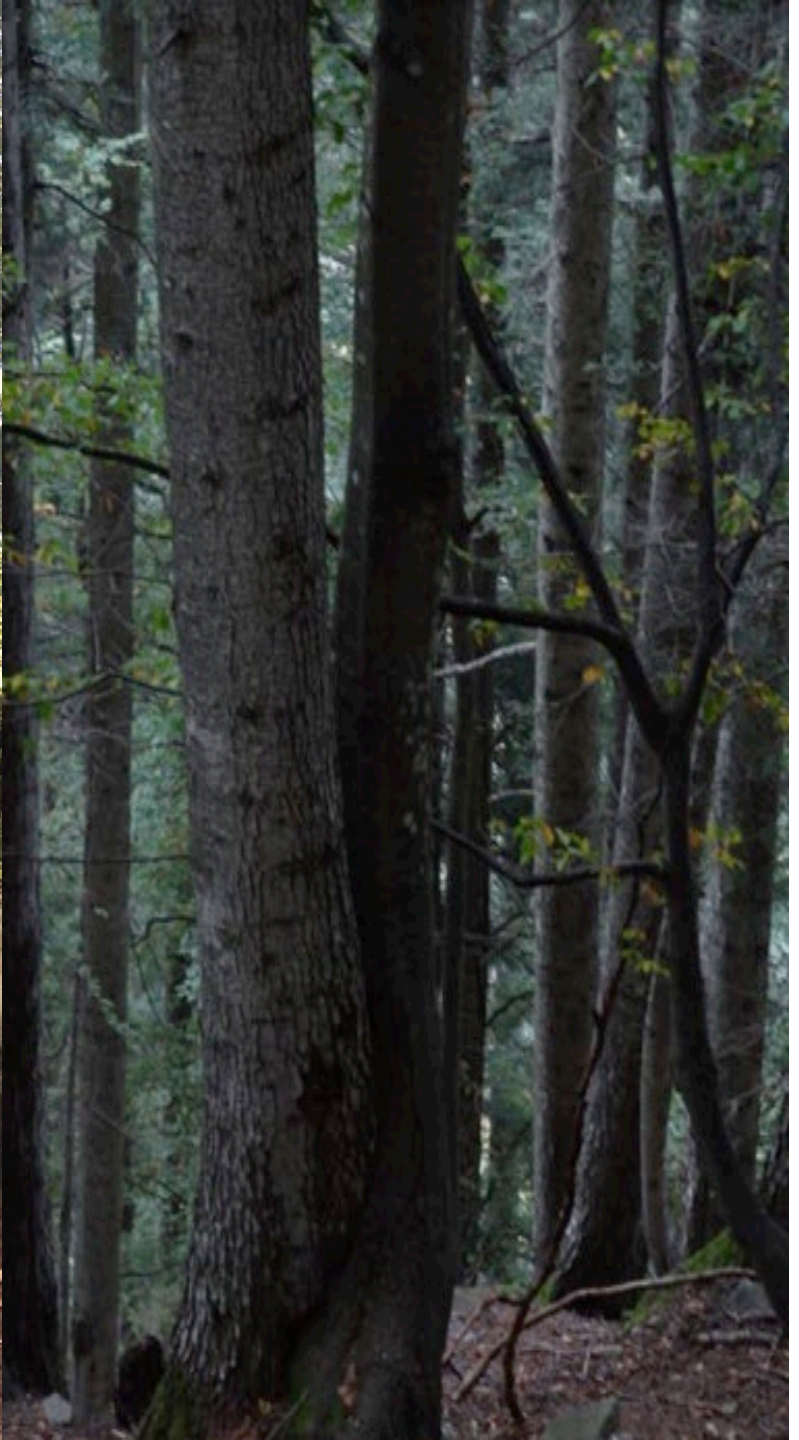
Trees appear to communicate and cooperate through subterranean networks of fungi. What are they sharing with one another?

By Ferris Jabr
Photographs by Brendan George Ko

Collaboration triumphs over competition in the forest

“Ecosystems are so similar to human societies—they’re built on relationships. The stronger those are, the more resilient the system.” Suzanne Simard, *Finding the Mother Tree*







**Waldentwicklung im
Klimmawandel kann nur
durch
Akzeptanz und Zulassung
ökologischer und
ökosystemischer Prozesse
gelingen!**



Trust in Nature!