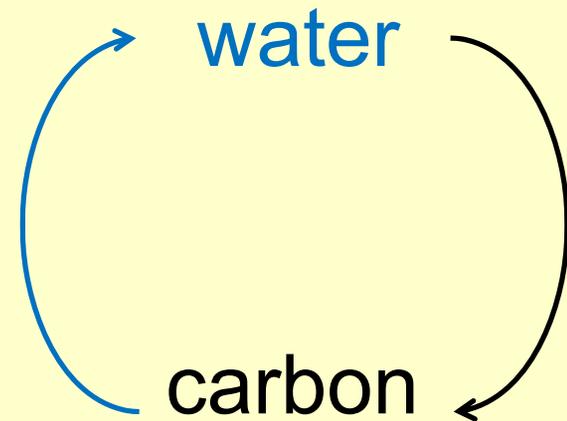


# Plant water loss: via Stomata

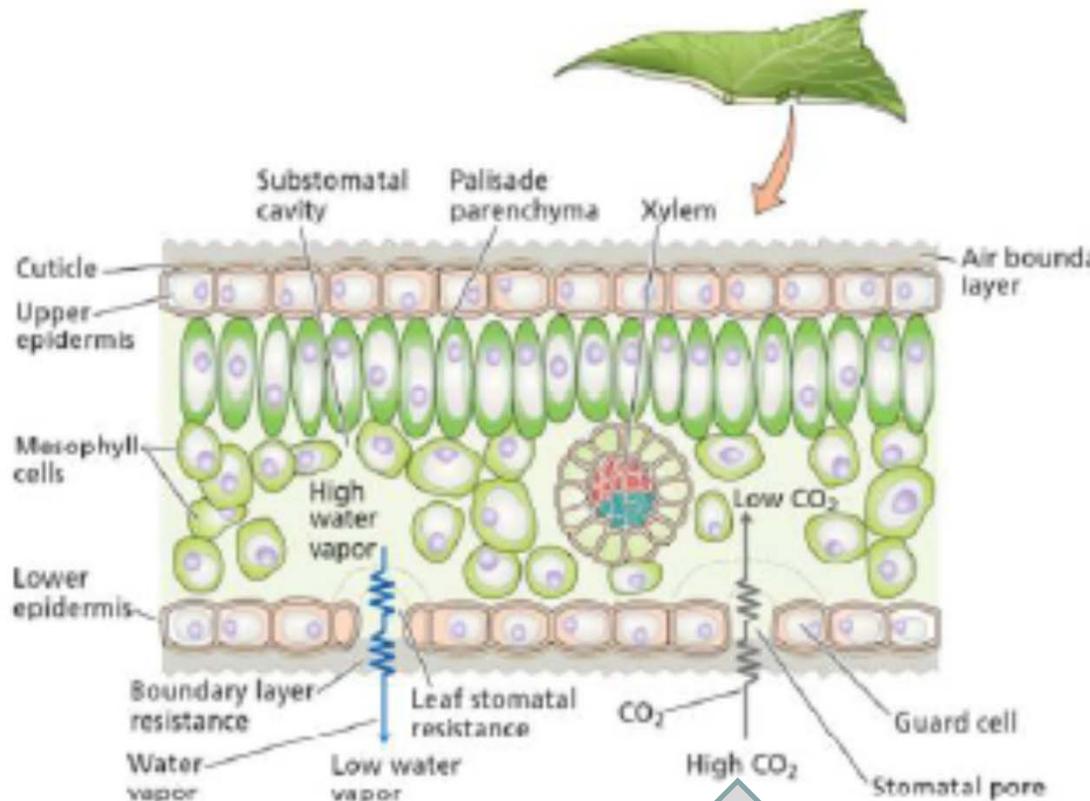
*Leaf openings through which CO<sub>2</sub> is taken in and water is lost*

**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

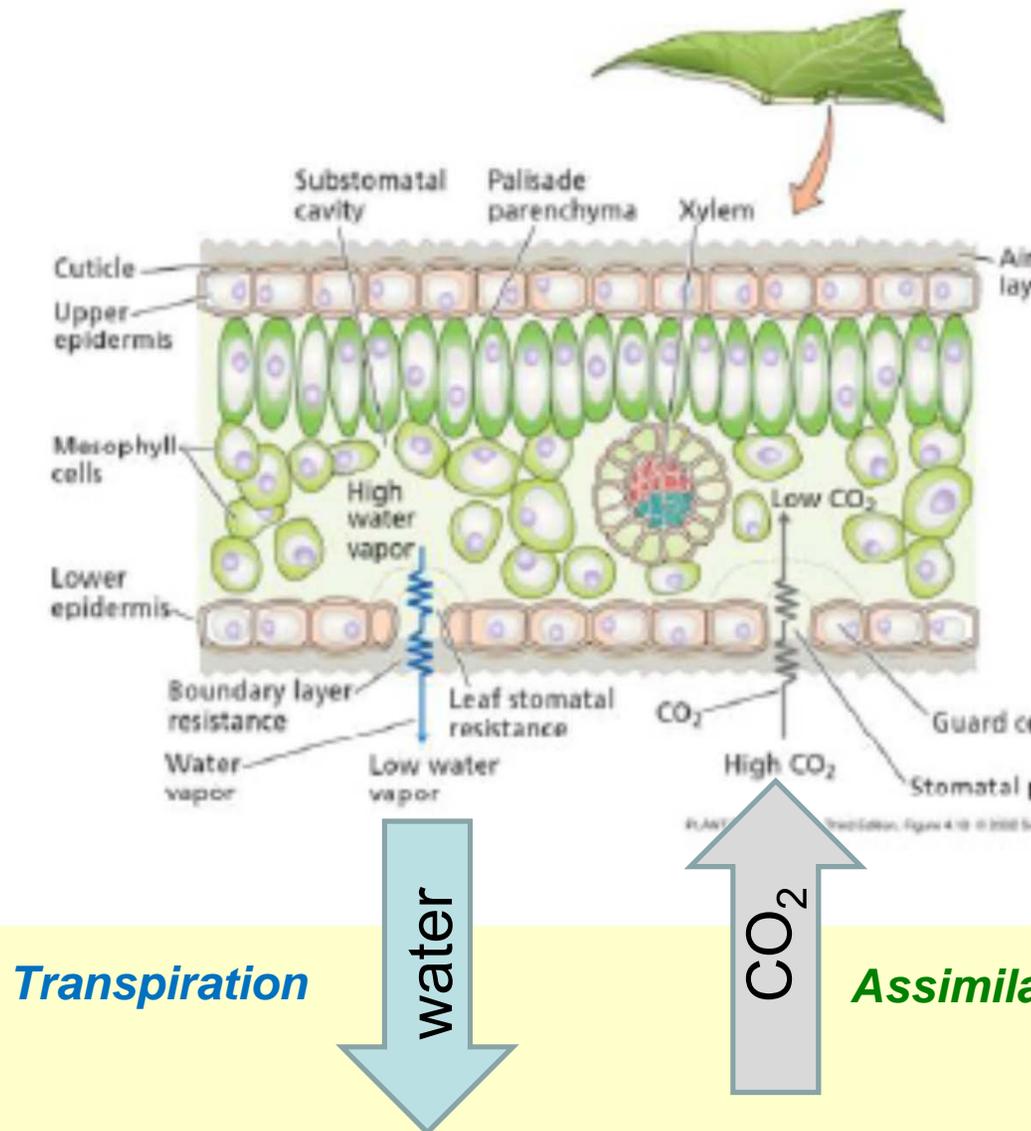
*Transpiration*

water

*Assimilation*

CO<sub>2</sub>

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 Wehr<sup>1</sup>, Róisín Commane<sup>2</sup>, J. William Munger<sup>2</sup>, J. Barry McManus<sup>3</sup>, David D. Nelson<sup>3</sup>, Mark S. Zahniser<sup>3</sup>, Scott R. Saleska<sup>1</sup>, and Steven C. Wofsy<sup>2</sup>



Rick Wehr



Róisín Commane

## Test Róisín Commane's Hypothesis:

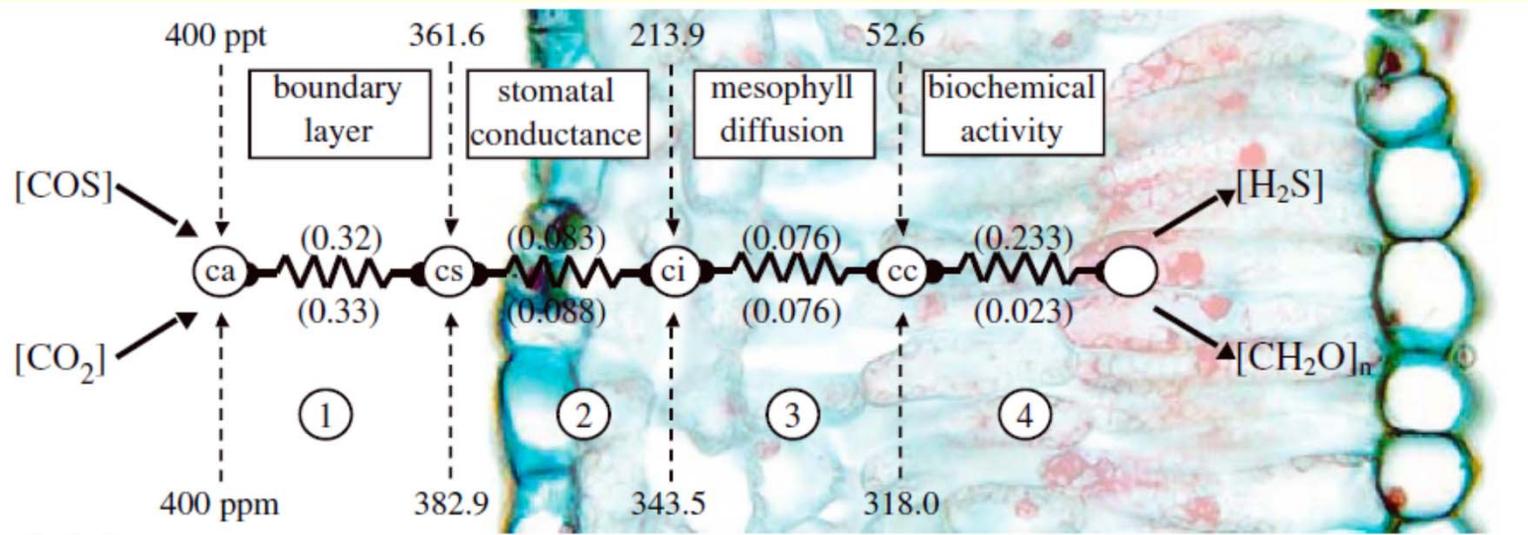
# OCS IS A BETTER TRACER OF STOMATAL CONDUCTANCE THAN IT IS OF GPP

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

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

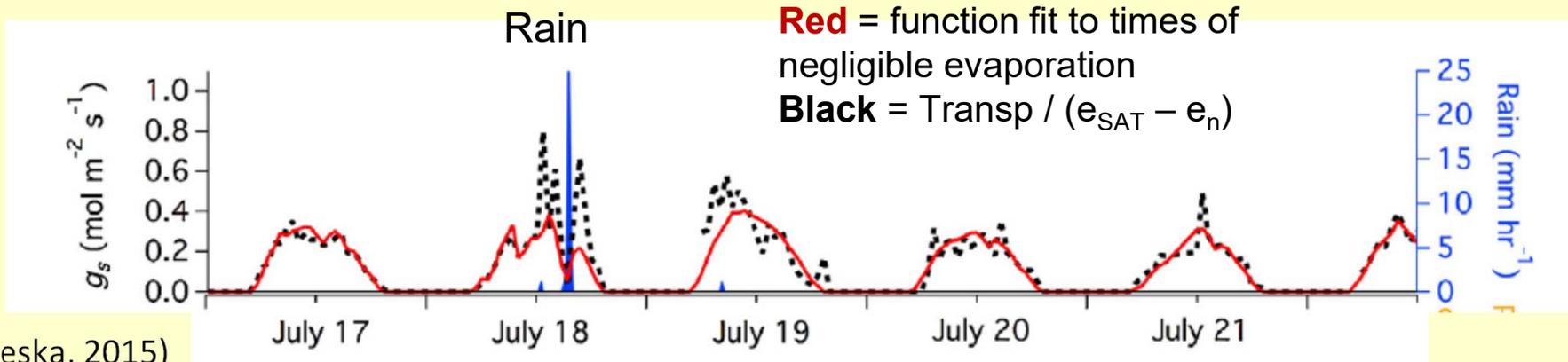
Transpiration flux:

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

(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

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

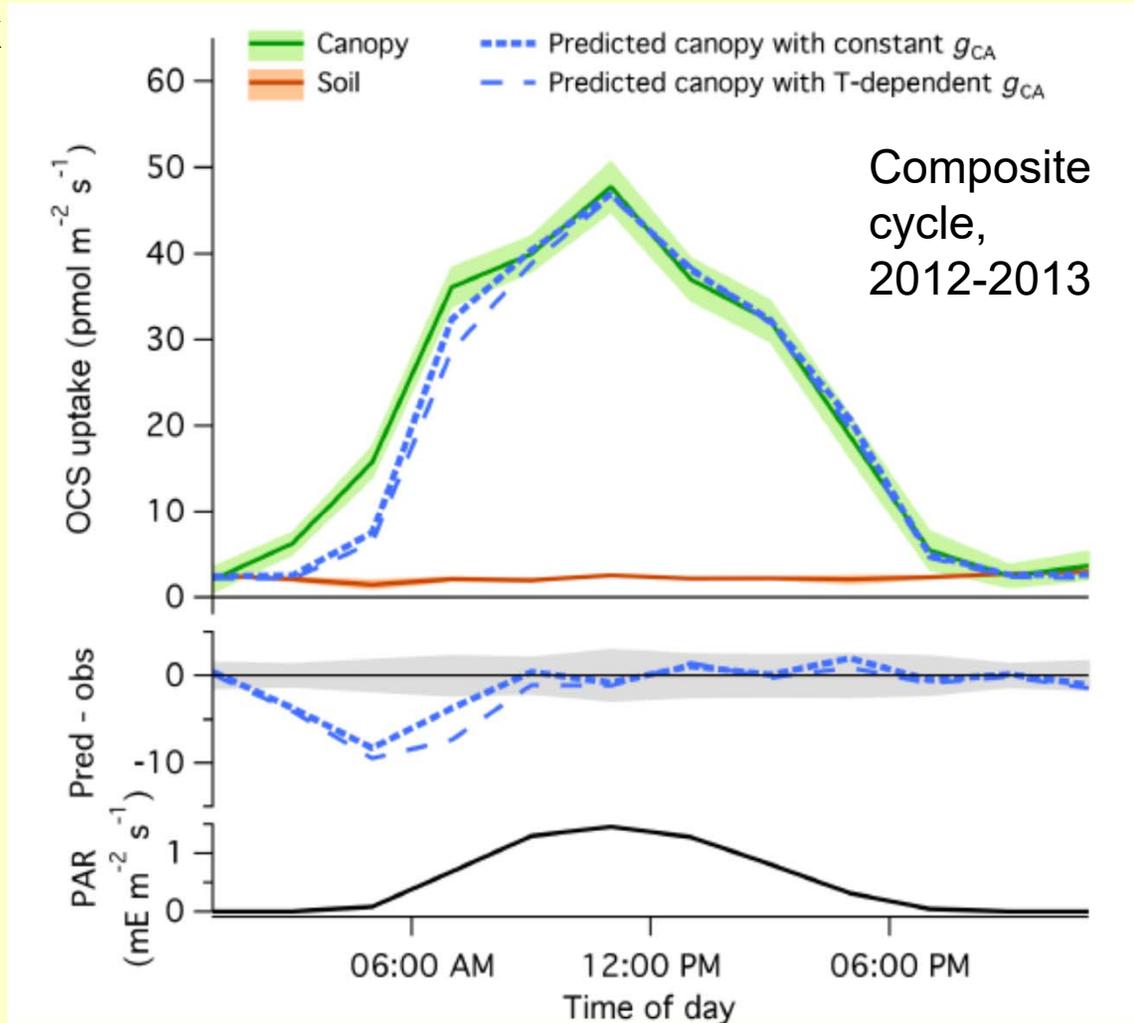
Simple model

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

$F$  (OCS flux) ←  $g$  ←  $C_n$  ([OCS])  
 $g_b$ : Boundary layer  
 $g_s$ : stomatal conductance  
 $g_m$ : Mesophyll (empirical Temp function)  
 $g_{CA}$ : "biochemical conductance" (constant or T-dependent)

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

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

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

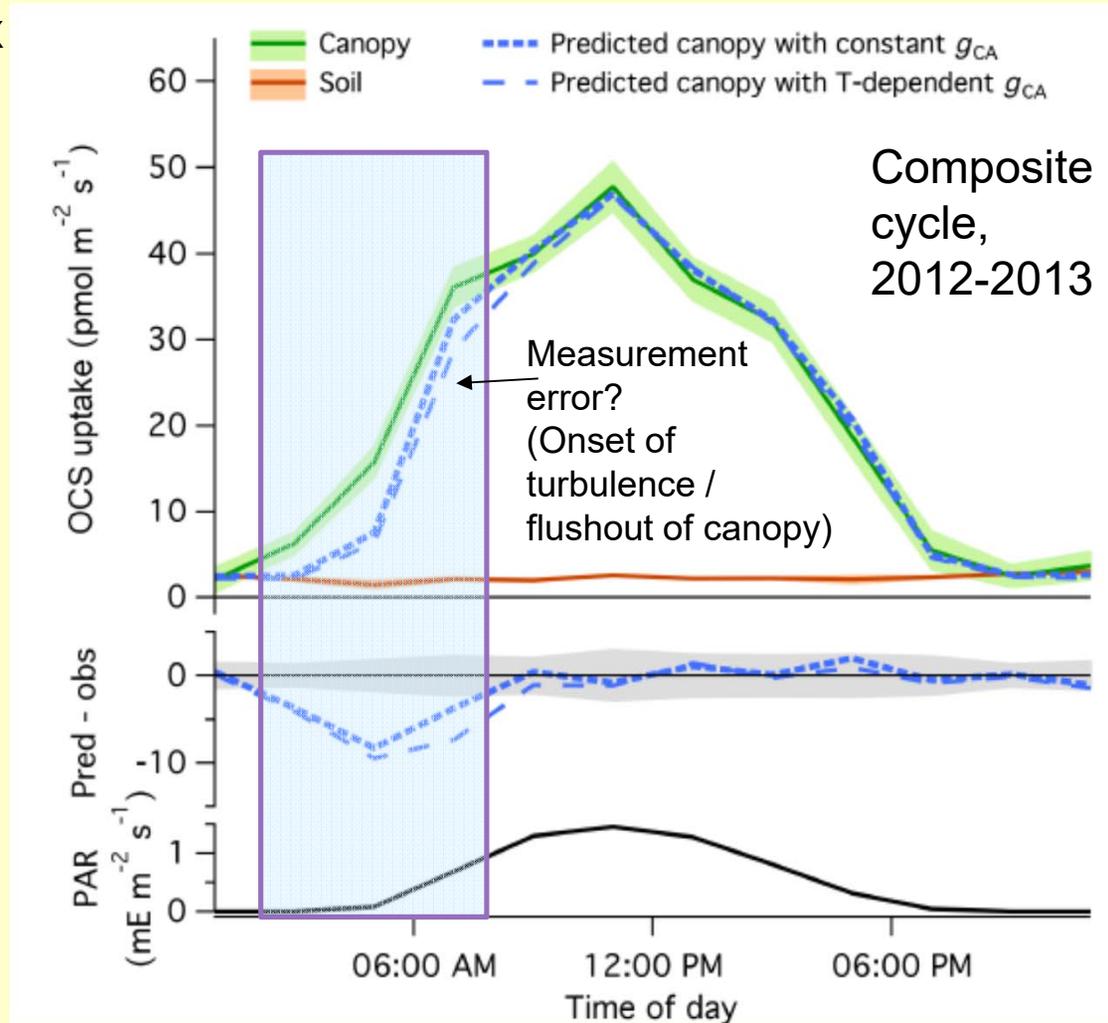
Simple model

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

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

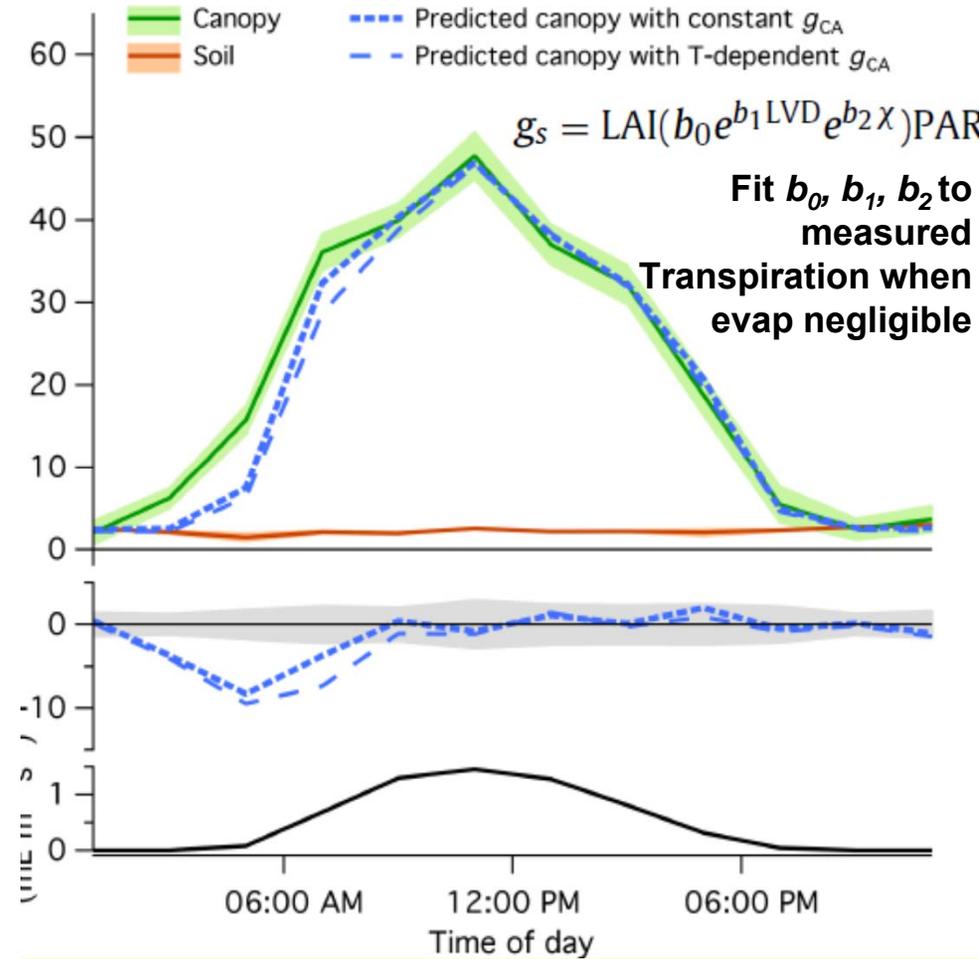
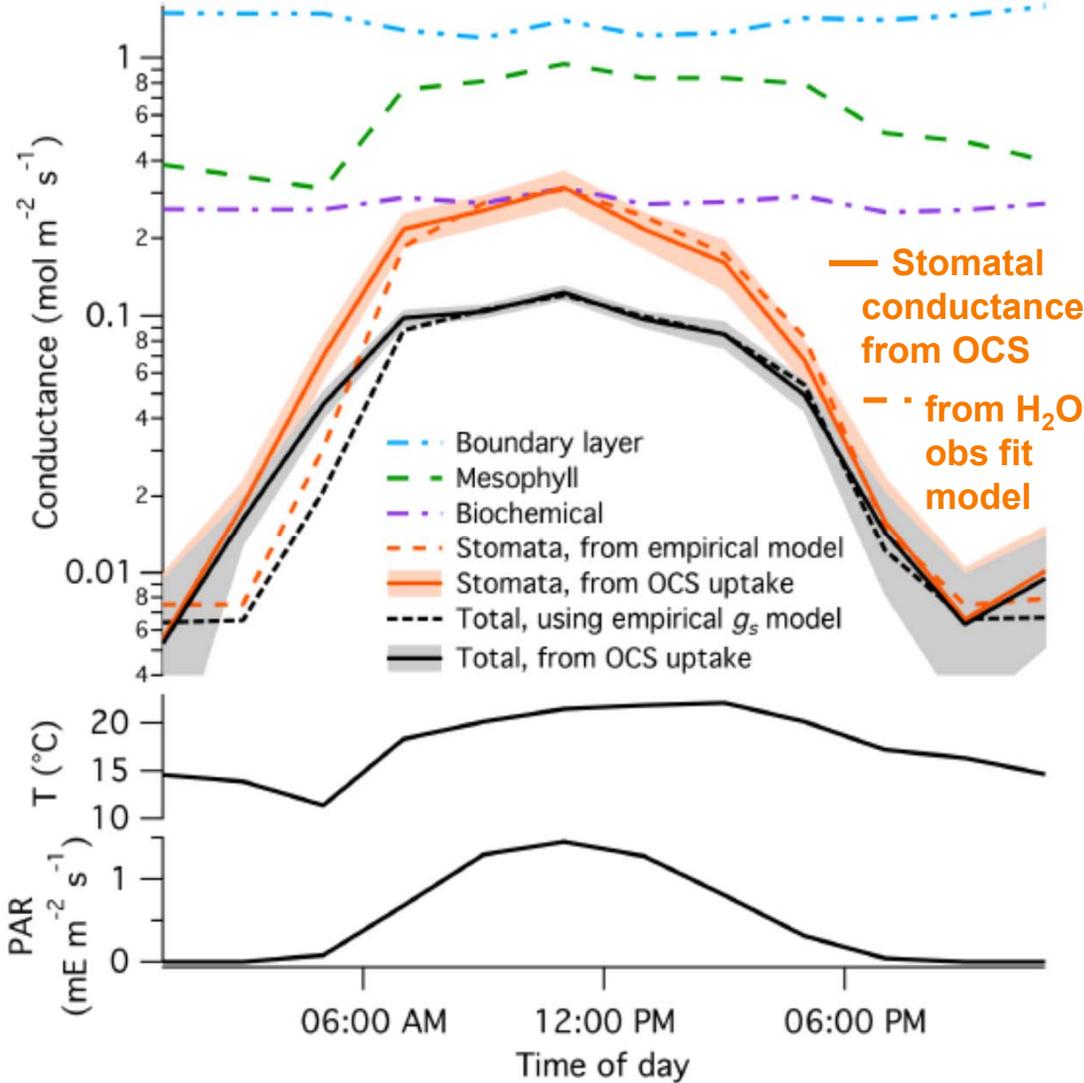
$$g_s = LAI(b_0 e^{b_1 LVD} e^{b_2 \chi}) PAR$$

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



(Wehr, Commane et al. 2017)

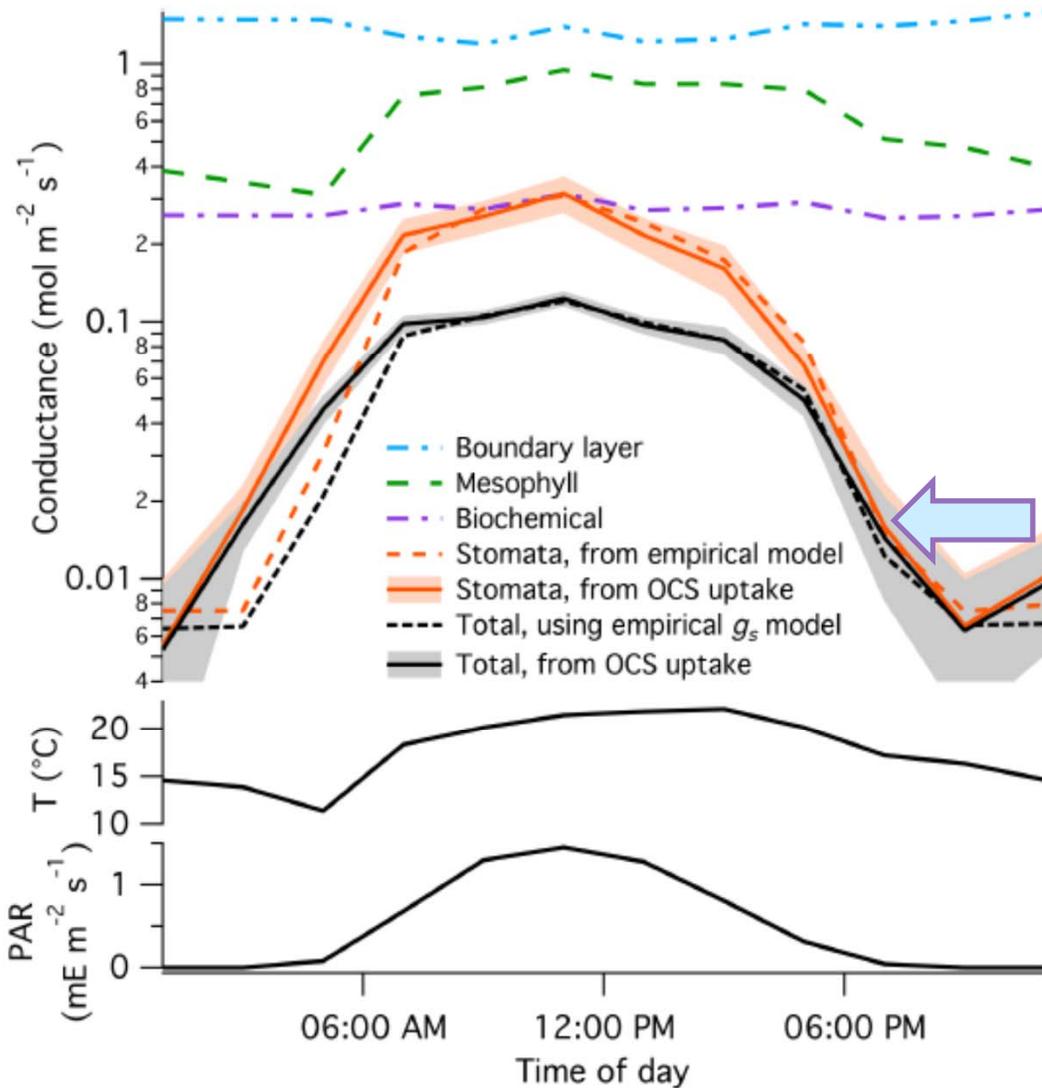
## Step 2: Predict stomatal (and total) conductances from OCS fluxes



Composite cycle, 2012-2013

(Wehr, Commene et al. 2017)

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



Composite cycle, 2012-2013

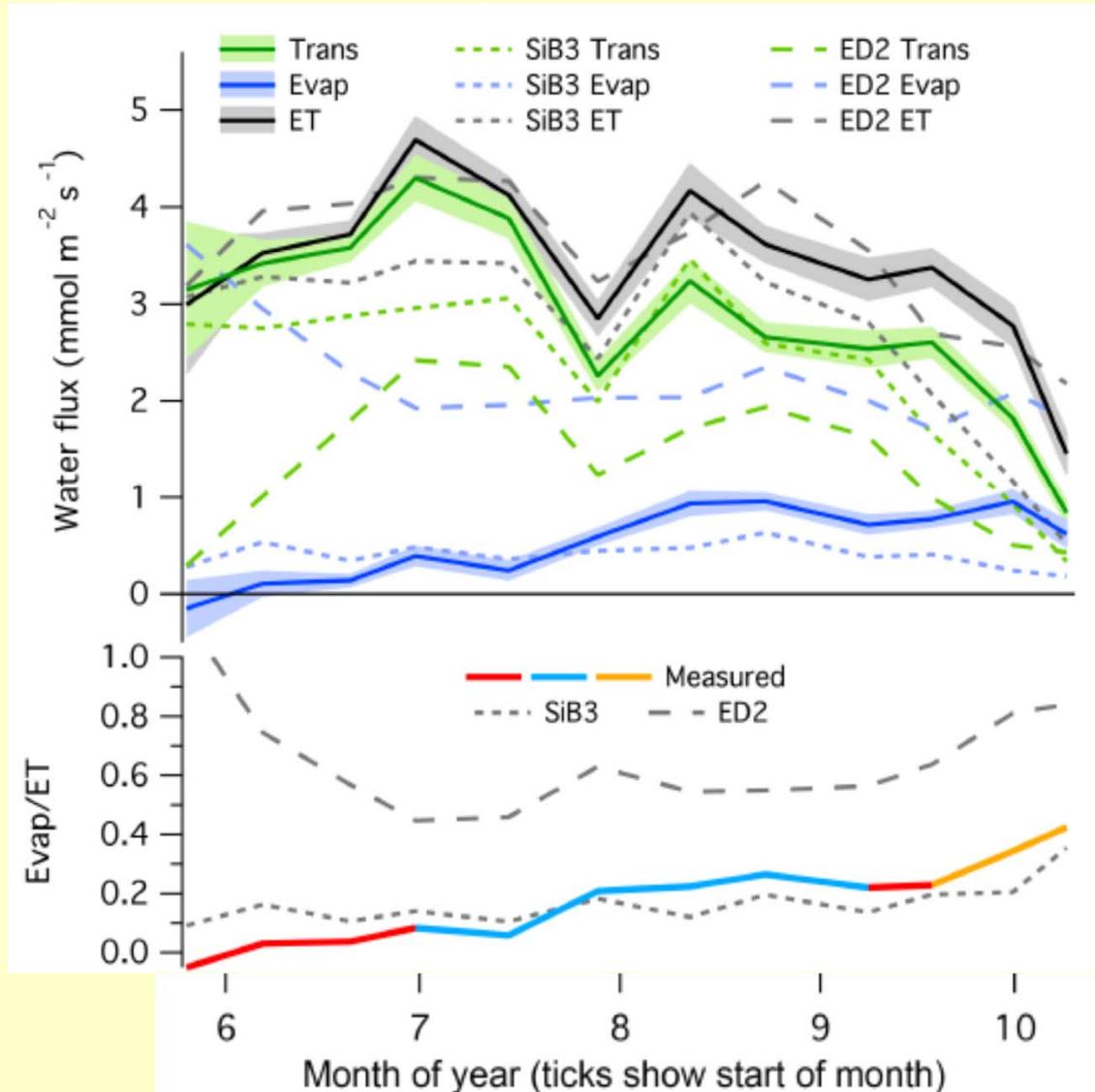
OCS fluxes a very good tracer of stomatal & total canopy conductance

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 CO<sub>2</sub>:  
A possible new window on the carbon cycle**

**H<sub>2</sub>O?**

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

