

# How Do Trees Know When to Stop Growing Each Year? And Will That Change in the Future?

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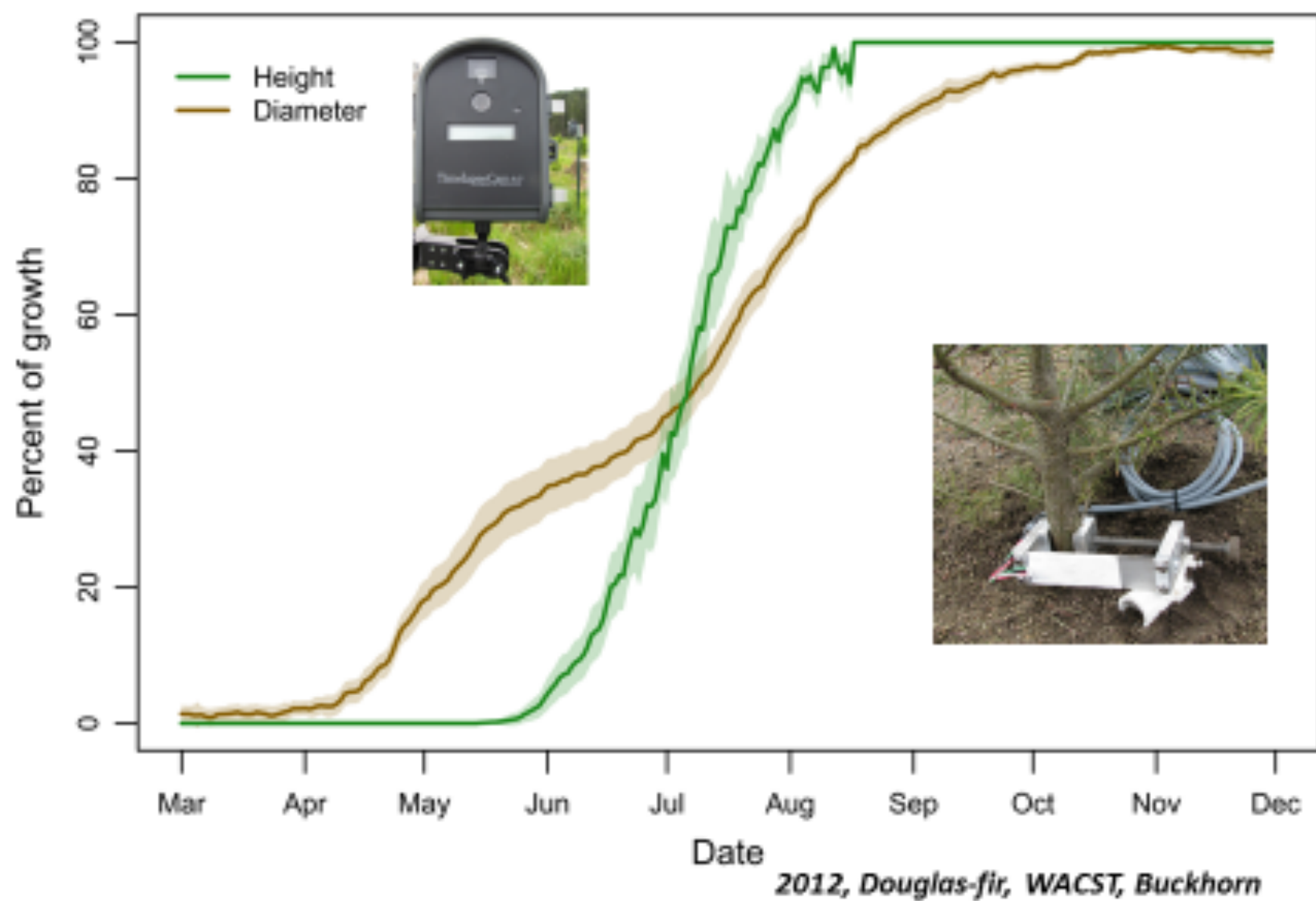
# Phenology

The study of recurring biological events

- Budburst (height growth initiation)
- Diameter growth initiation & cessation
- Flowering
- Insect hatches
- Bird migrations
- And many other events



# Seasonal Patterns of Height & Diameter Growth



# Today's Roadmap

**Review cues which start growth**

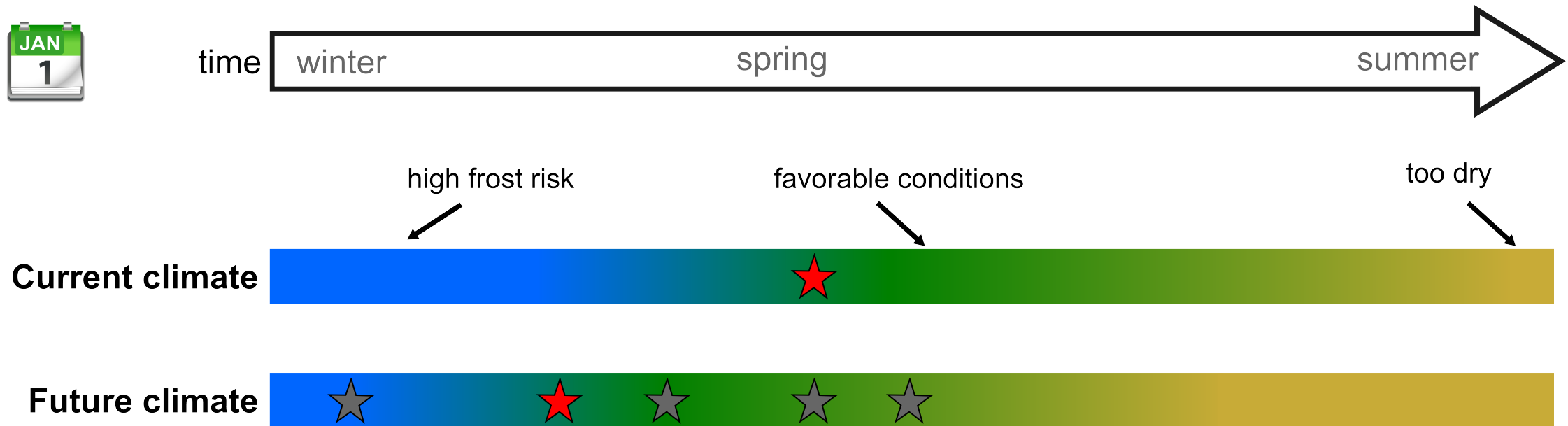
**Factors which stop tree growth**

**Predict future changes based on climate & our models**



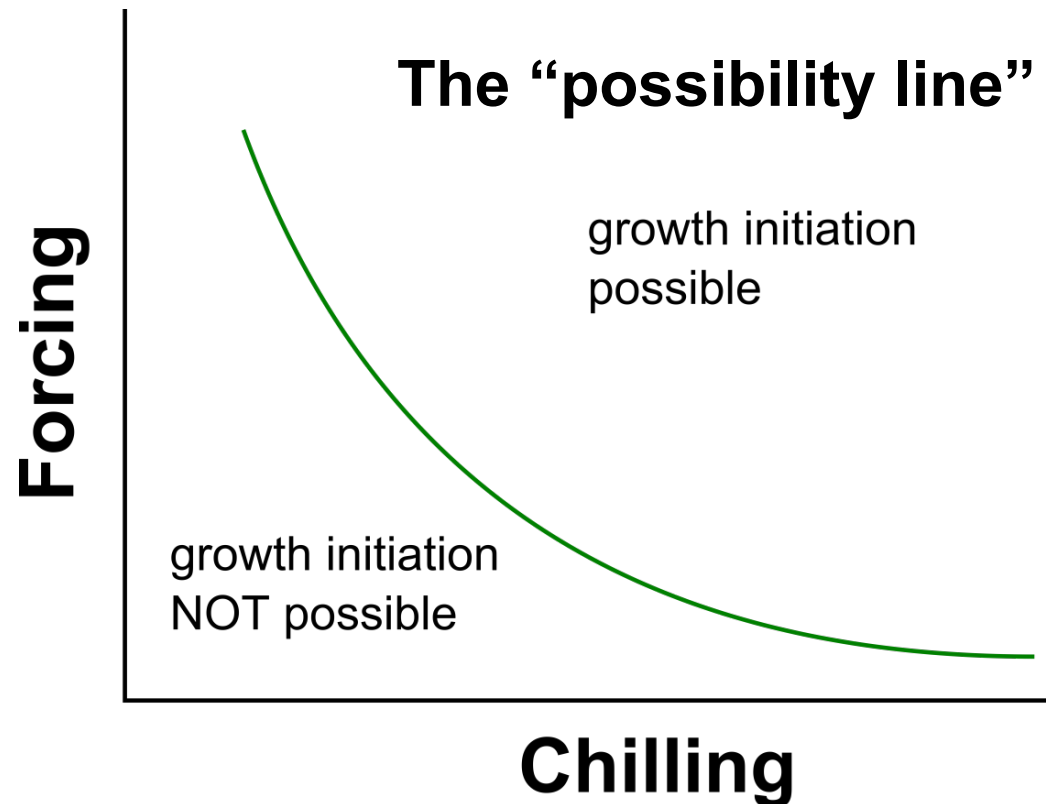
# When should a tree **start** growing in the spring?

- Late enough to avoid frost
- Early enough to take advantage of favorable growing conditions



# What's known about tree growth **initiation** – temperature cues

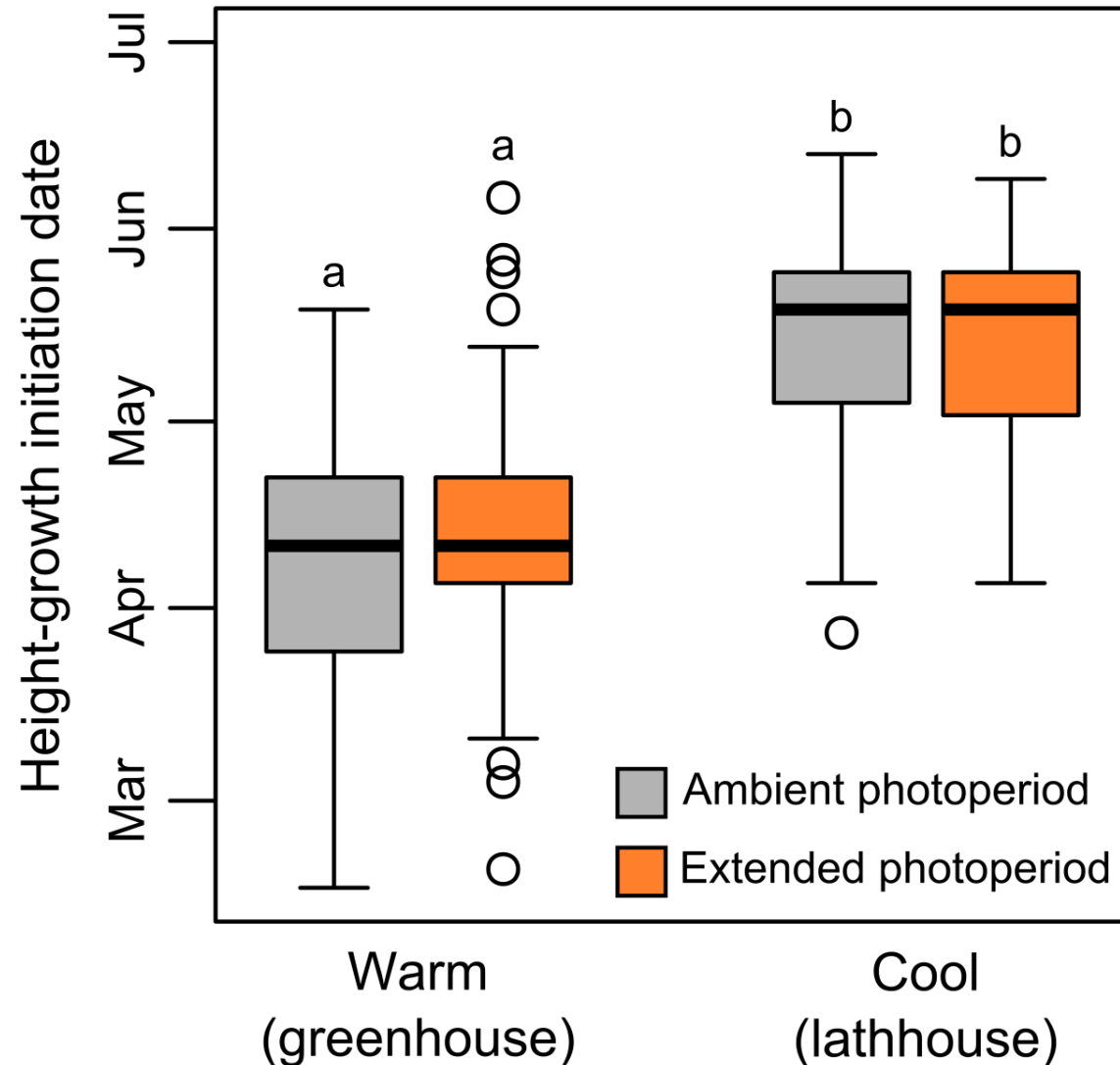
- Exposure to warm temperatures (“forcing”)
- Amount of forcing required depends on exposure to cool temperatures (“chilling”)



Based on published work for  
PNW species



# No evidence for photoperiod on DF **initiation**

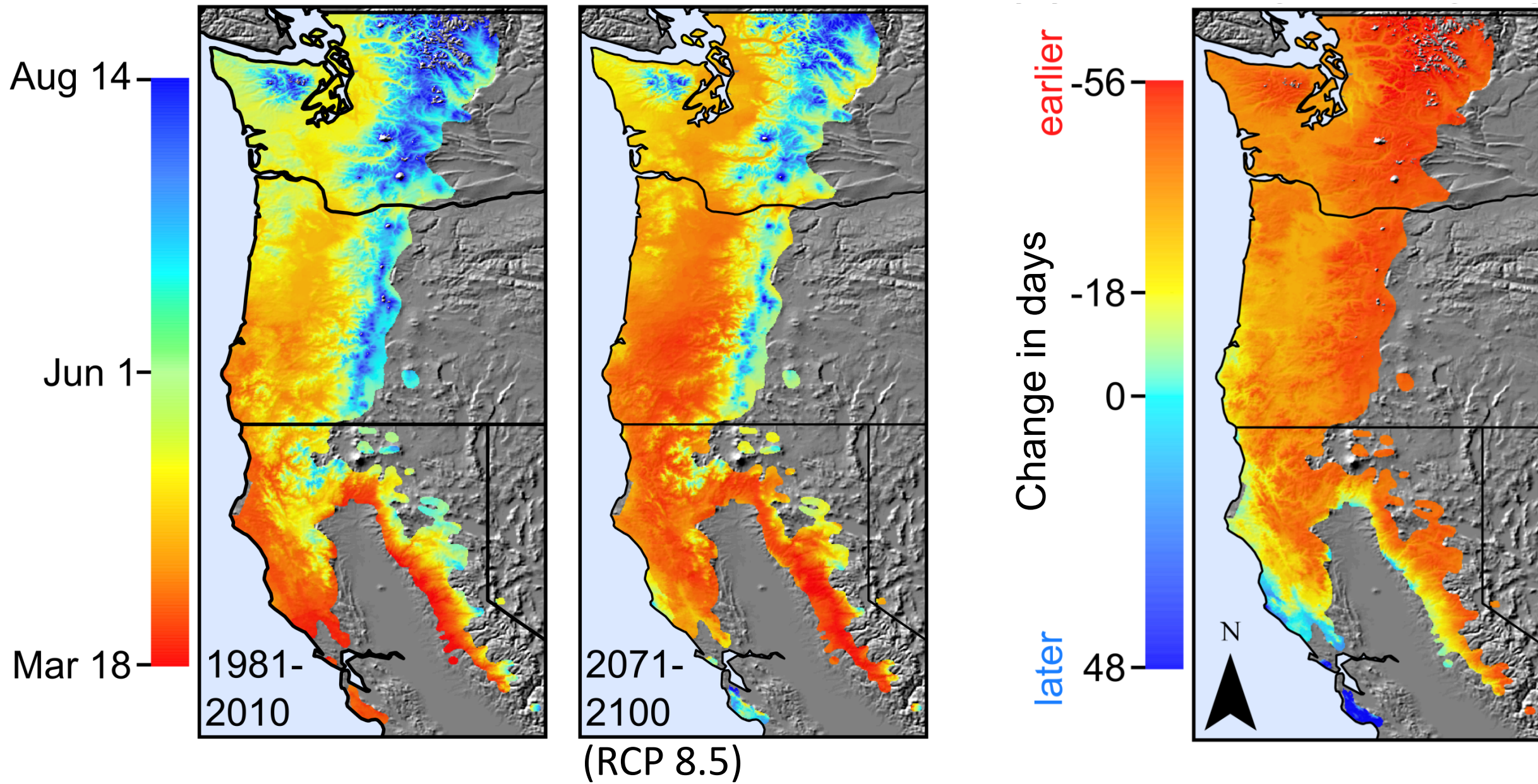


**Most trees do NOT use calendars!**

**Some will respond to long photoperiod if not chilled (don't know of any PNW species that do tho)**

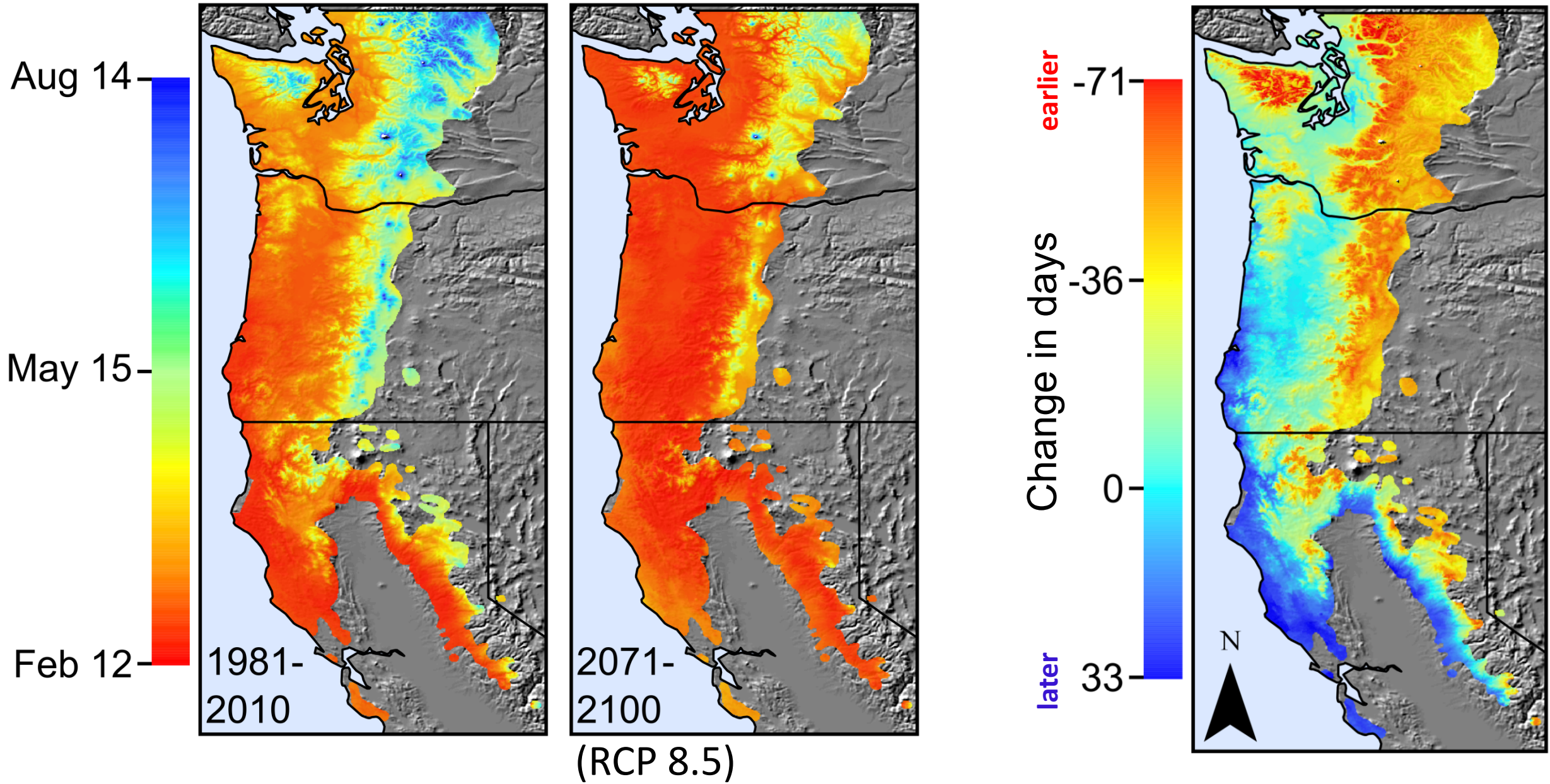
Also see Laube et al. 2014, *Global Change Biology*

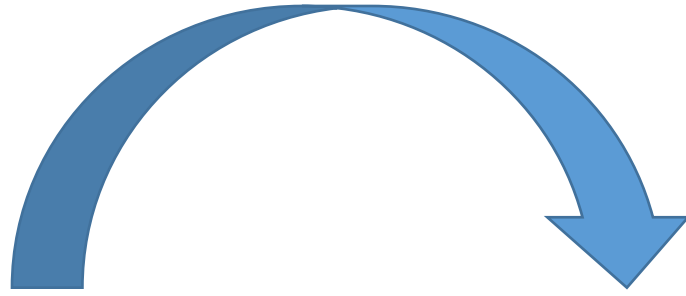
# DF height-growth initiation





# DF diameter-growth initiation





When should a tree **stop** growing in the fall?

- Late enough to take advantage of favorable growing conditions
- Early enough to avoid frost
  - Some plants conservative – stop well before typical frost
  - Others aggressive and will grow until frost

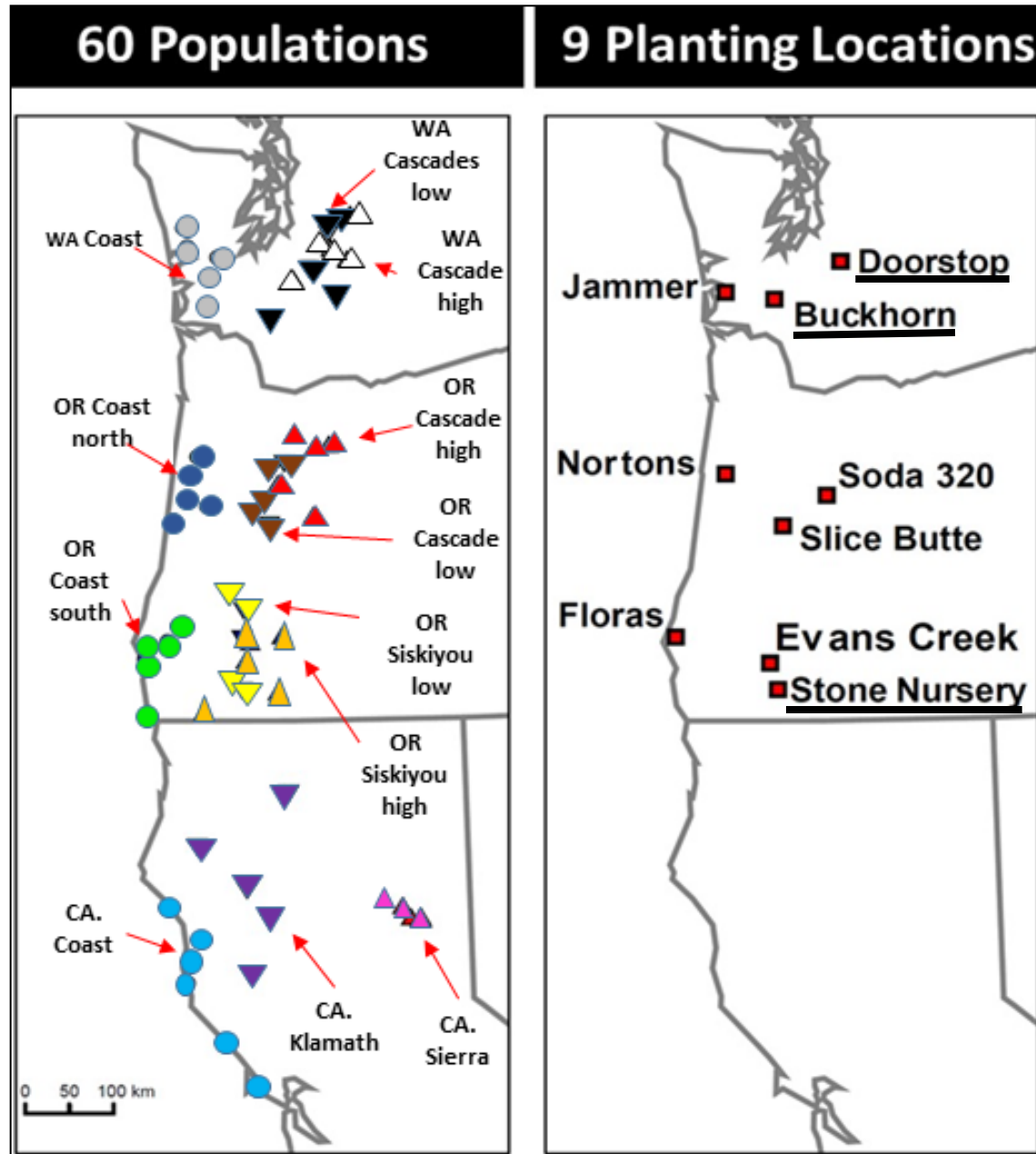


# What is known about cessation

**Generally assumed to rely on photoperiod and temperature – but not well modeled**

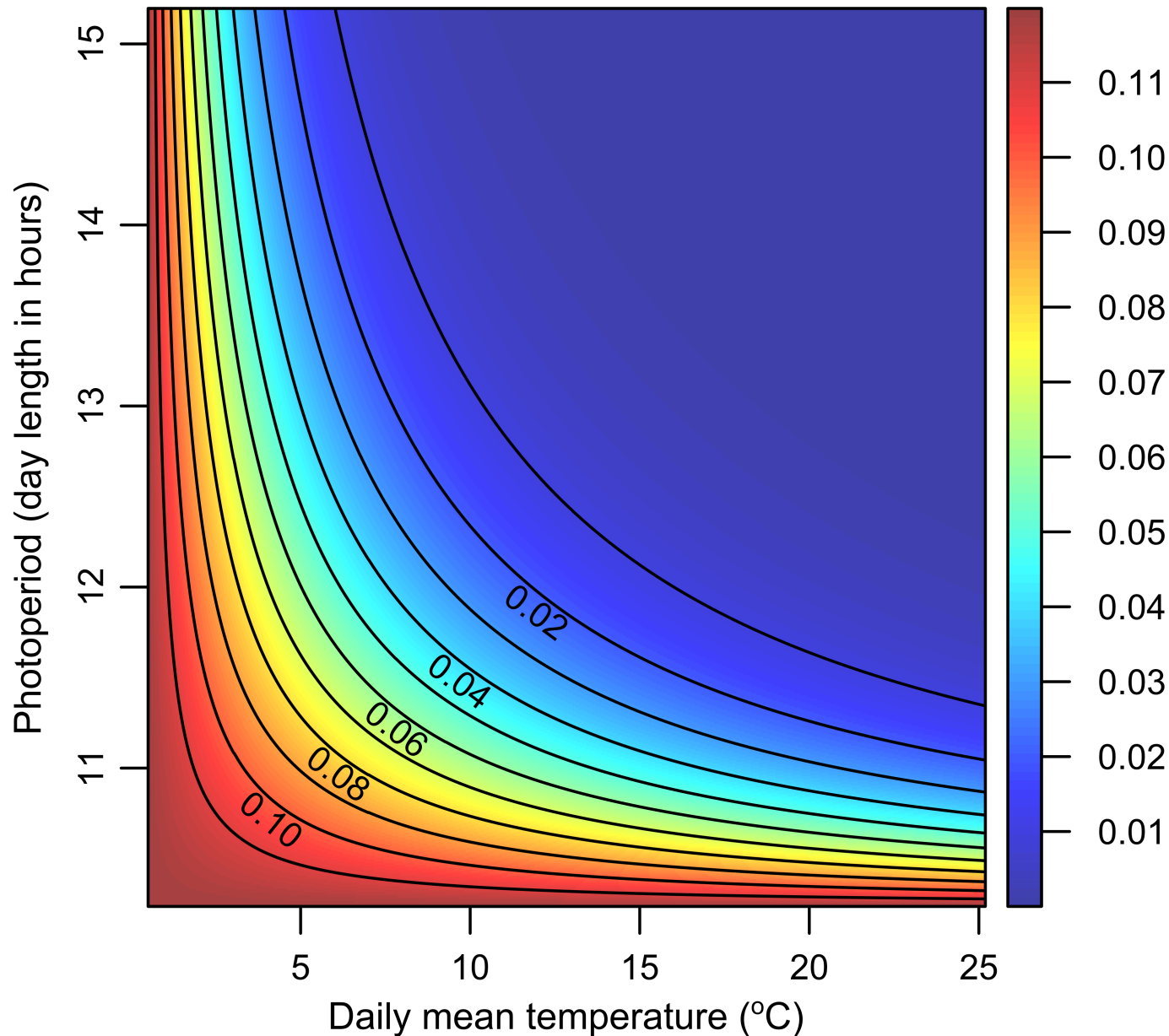
**Tree phenology mostly studied in spring events**

# Douglas-fir Seed-Source Movement Trial



**Electronic dendrometers  
measure tree size every 30 min**

## Daily probability of growth cessation



# Fall Diameter-growth **Cessation**

Short photoperiods and **low** mean temperatures both increase likelihood of diameter shutdown

Based on >40 site x year field combinations for DF

Ford et al. 2017 DOI:  
10.1111.gcb.13690

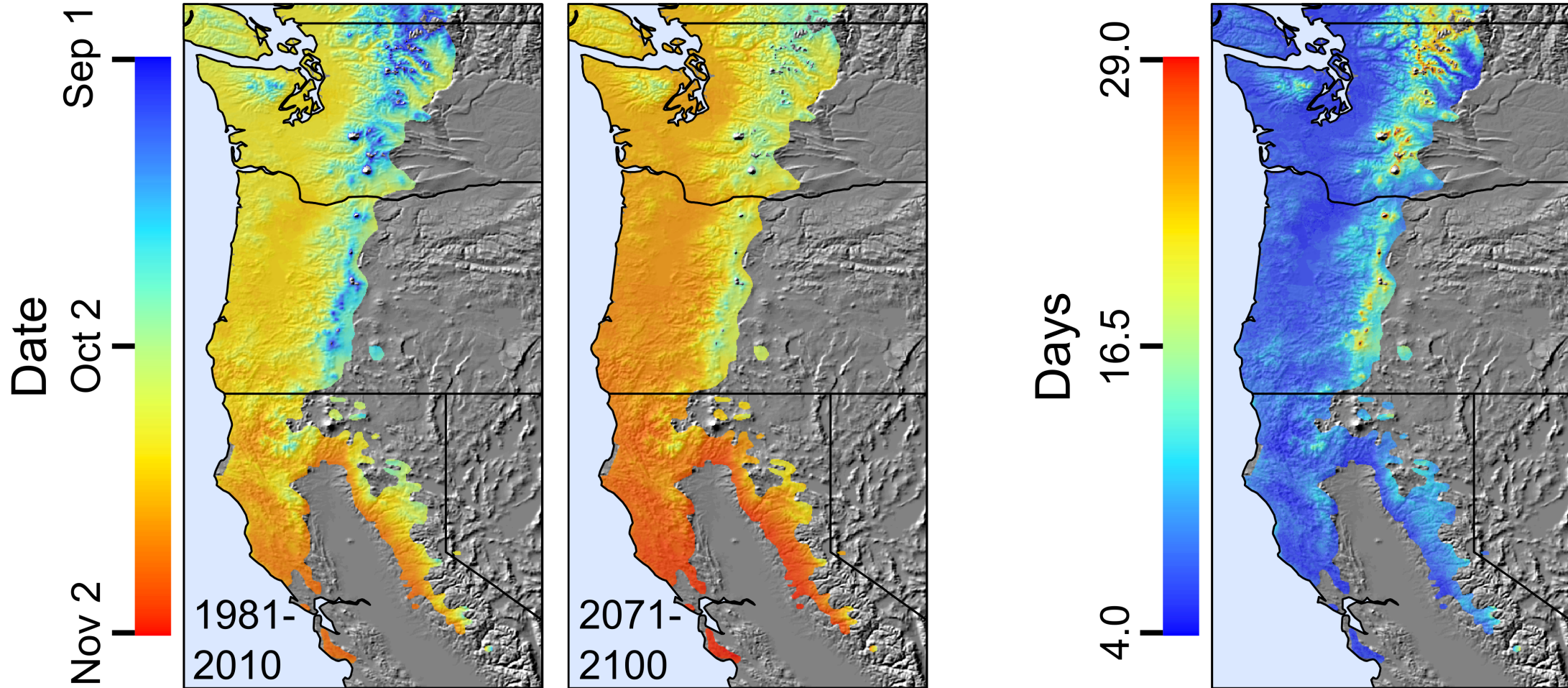


# Diameter-growth **cessation** date

(a) Current climate

(b) Future climate

(c) Change



(RCP8.5)

# **Phytochromes** - Pigments sense light quality/quantity

**Trigger changes:**

**Seed & bud dormancy**

**Stem elongation**

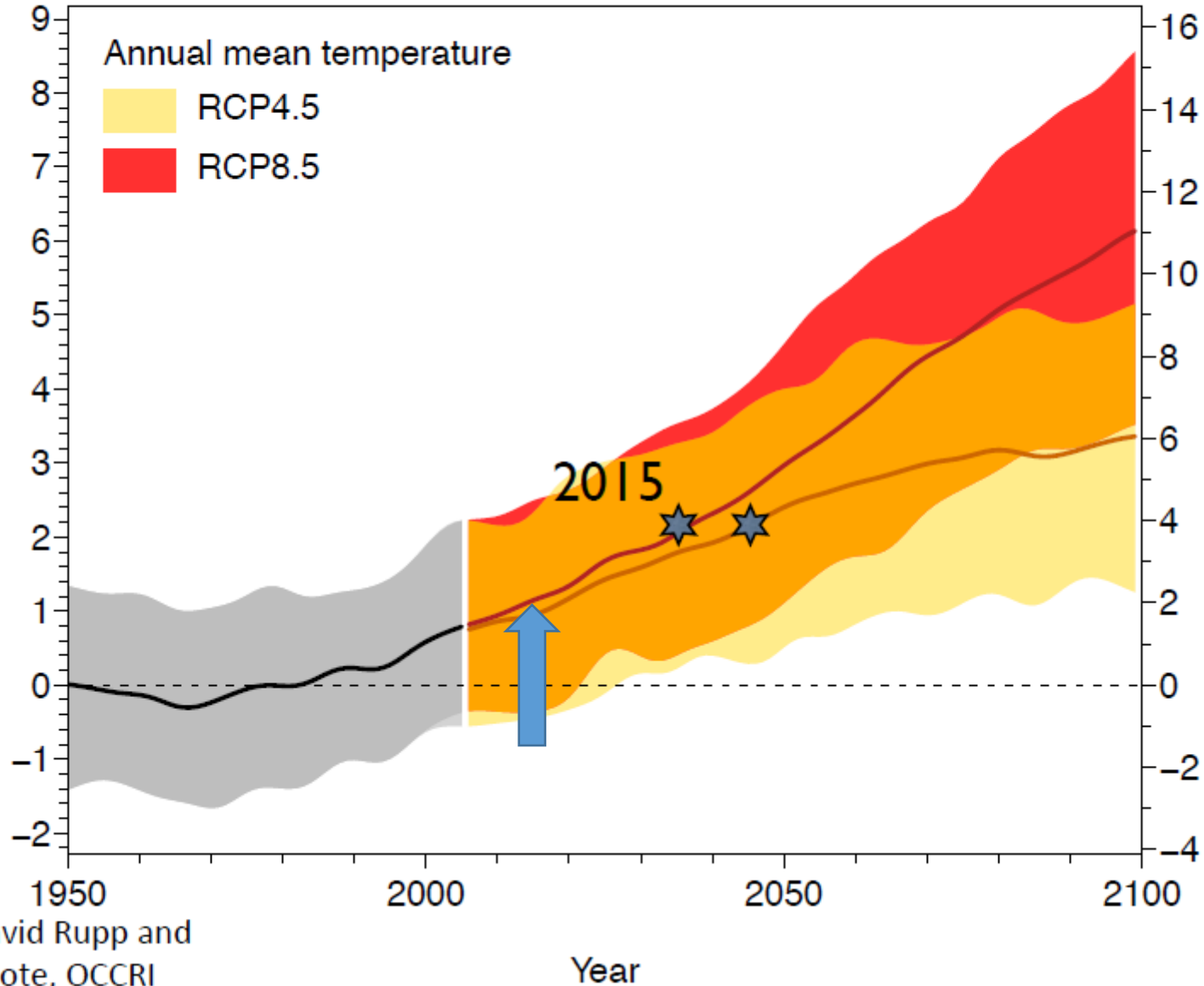
**Flowering**

**Rate of change from one phytochrome form to another is **TEMPERATURE** dependent. Thus, PCs could account for both daylength and temperature effects.**

# PNW temperature

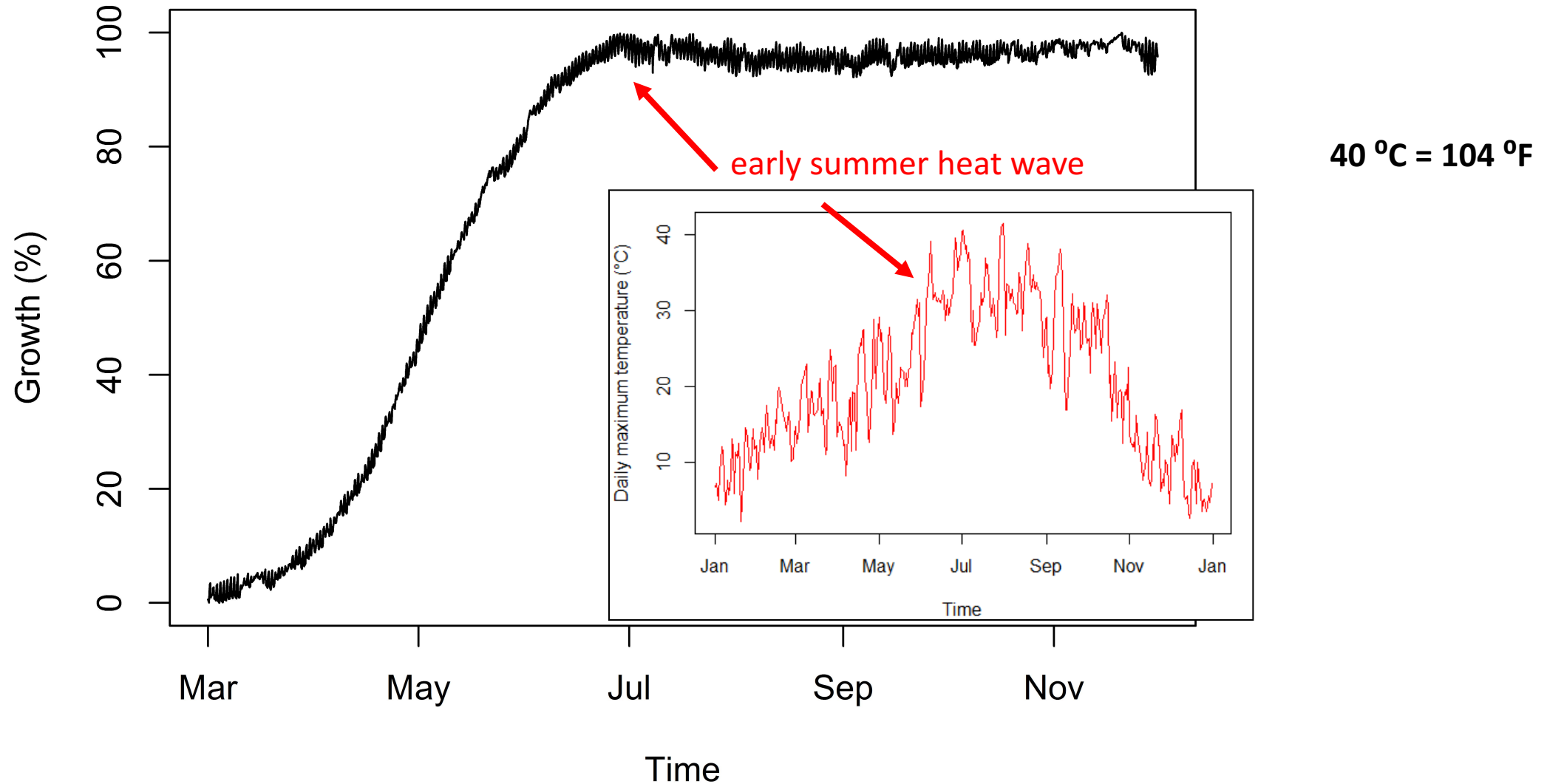
Difference from 1950-1999 average

RCP = Representative Concentration Pathways  
We appear to be on the 8.5 line (emissions continue to rise all century)



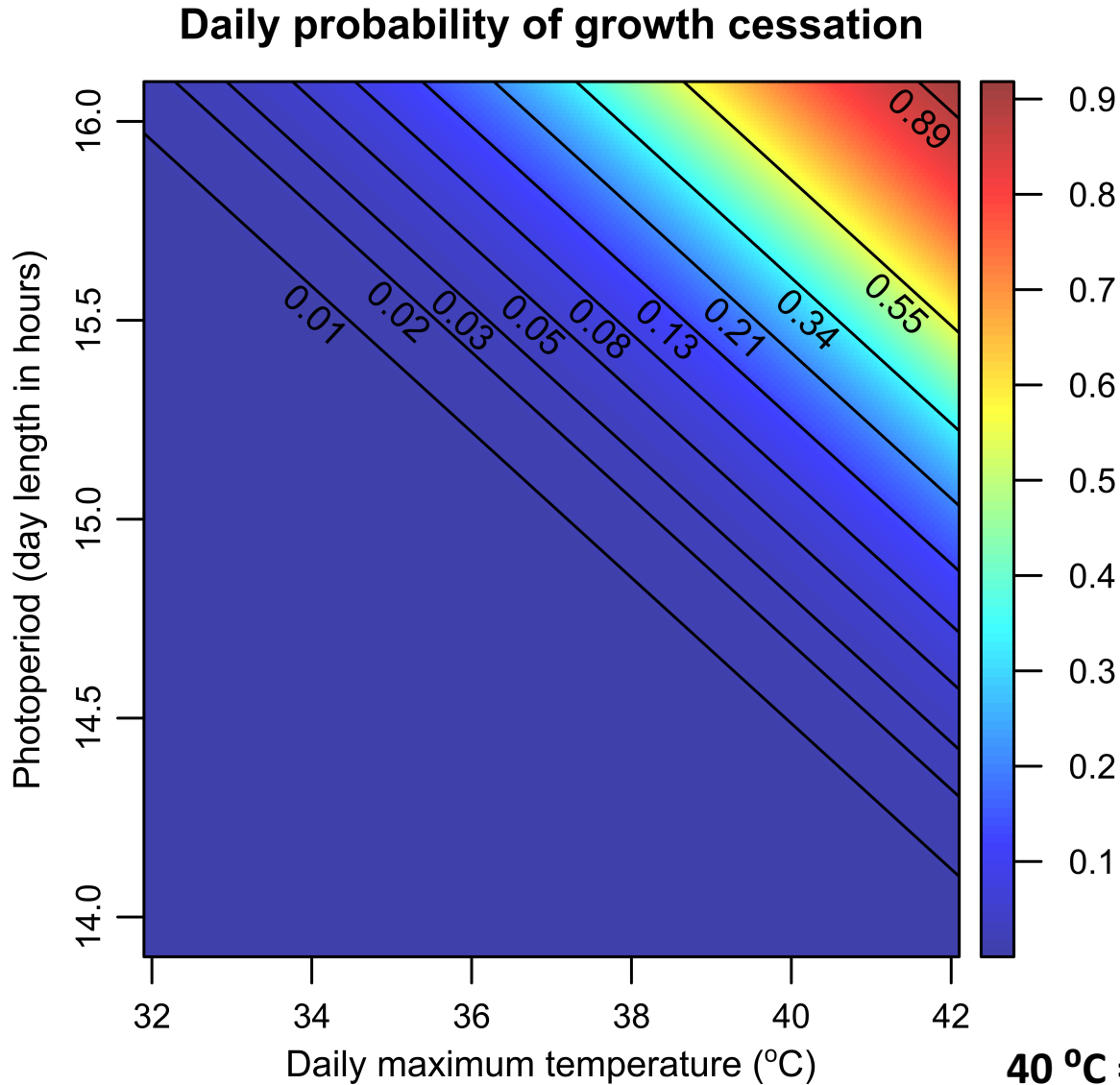
2015 was 3.9 °F (2 °C)  
warmer than 1950-2000  
mean

# Summer **cessation** of diameter growth Stone (Medford) 2015





# Summer diameter-growth Cessation



Long days and **high** daily max temperature can trigger early cessation

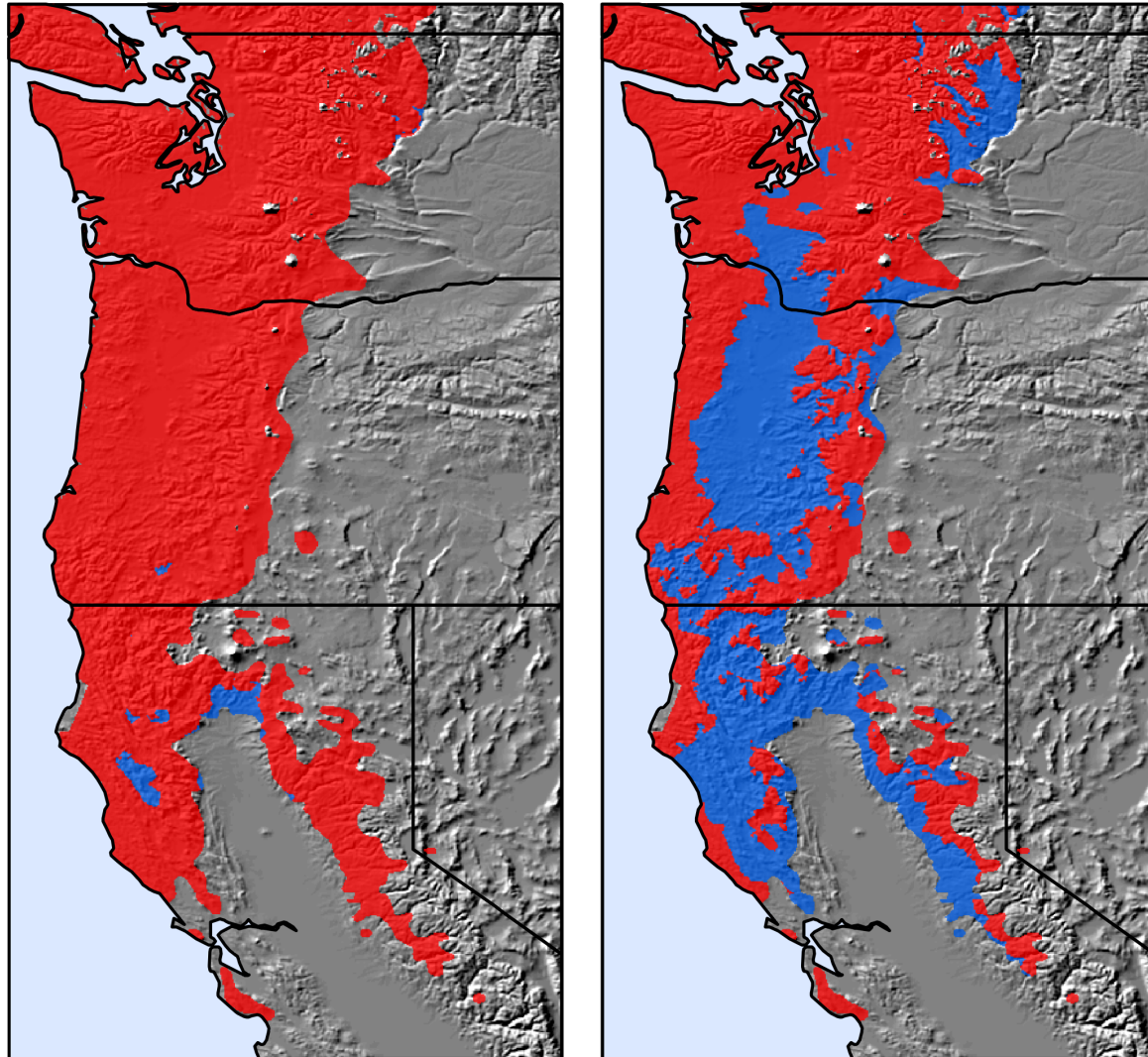
Long days = short nights to allow recovery

**Model based on 1 years data only**

40 °C = 104 °F

# Type of Growth-Cessation

(a) Current climate      (b) Future climate



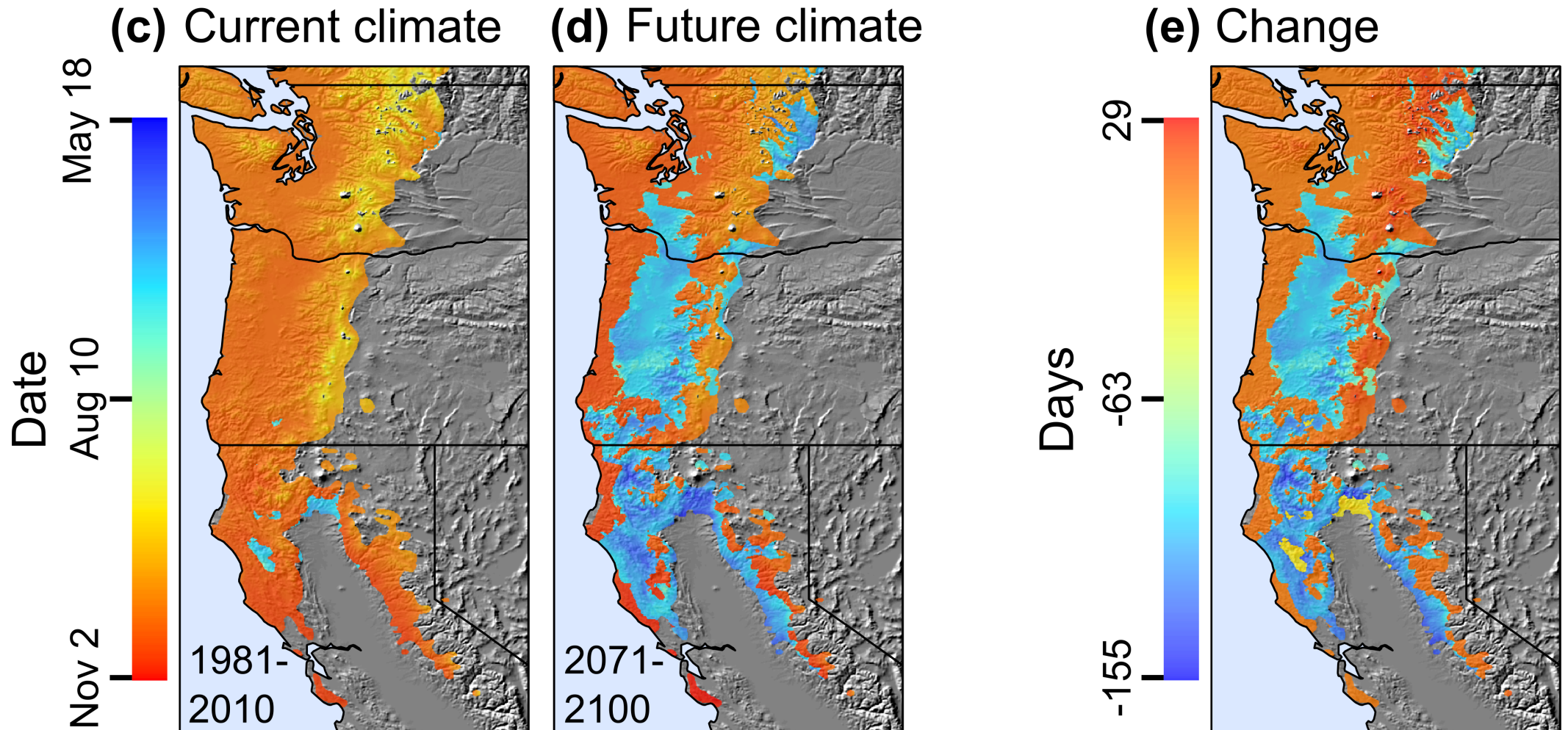
Modeling “summer” cessation based on limited data but important topic

Working on controlled environment study now

Could also study tree rings

summer  
autumn

# Growth-Cessation Date





# Mechanisms for Summer Cessation

Reduction/cessation mitosis  $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$

Production **heat shock proteins** in leaves on days with high thermal stress

Reduce transport of plant hormones

Long days = fewer hours to recover

May induce cambial dormancy similar to heat-induced dormancy in seeds

# Diameter growth

**Cessation** - Ends later at high latitudes, cool climates

Limited by photoperiod at low latitudes

May **TIP** to summer cessation with very high temperatures

# Final Thoughts

**Modeling of precip & extreme temps less developed than for mean temp**

**Insects, diseases, fires interact/alter tree responses**



# Final Thoughts

**Future responses could be incremental or have tipping points (e.g., diameter growth cessation)**

**Earlier cessation could alter not just diameter growth but also future drought resistance if less latewood**

# **Height Cessation** - Next research topic

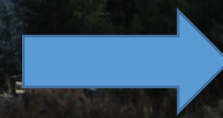
**Bud set and cessation of height growth are not the same as substantial growth can occur after bud scales are formed and a bud is set**

**Data from repeated measurements or TL cameras look at cessation – but not budset**

# Acknowledgements

## Supporters

- **Bureau of Land Management**
- USDA Forest Service PNW Res. Station
- Cascade Timber
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- Hancock Forest Res.
- Lone Rock Timber Co.
- Port Blakely Tree Farms
- Roseburg Resources
- Starker Forests
- USFS Stone Nursery
- Washington DNR



Our coworkers rock!!!



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# Northwest Science annual meeting Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA March 27-30, 2018



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*Banquet Guest Speaker* Jon Riegel

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Abstract Deadline: February 5, 2018

Student participation encouraged!

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Questions?

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