

14-years of tree-growth monitoring along a 1400 m elevation transect in the Löttschental

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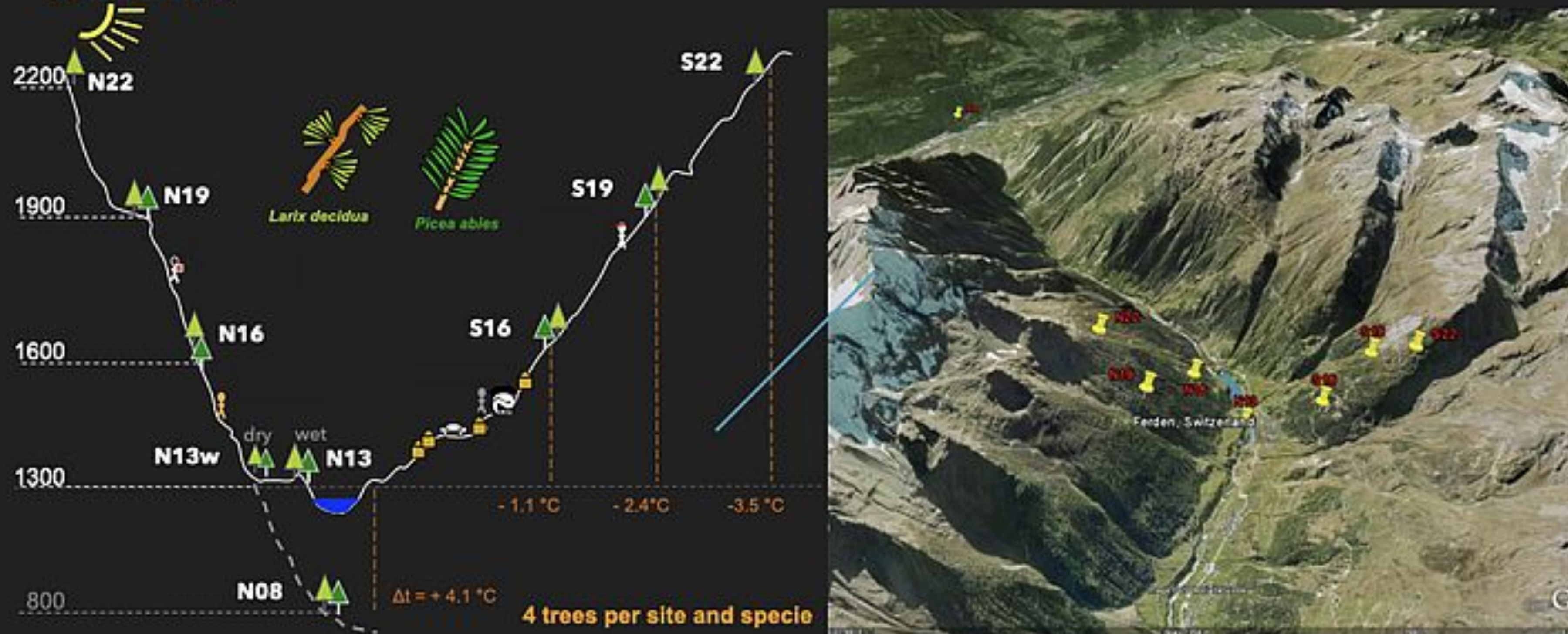
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Introduction

The Löttschental monitoring transect is an ensemble of 9 tree-growth monitoring sites distributed along an elevational gradient from 800 to 2200 m. a.s.l. The setting was installed in fall 2006 to investigate continuous stem growth of mature *Picea abies* and *Larix decidua* growing under natural conditions.

LÖTSCHENTAL TRANSECT

SETTING



SITE COVERAGE



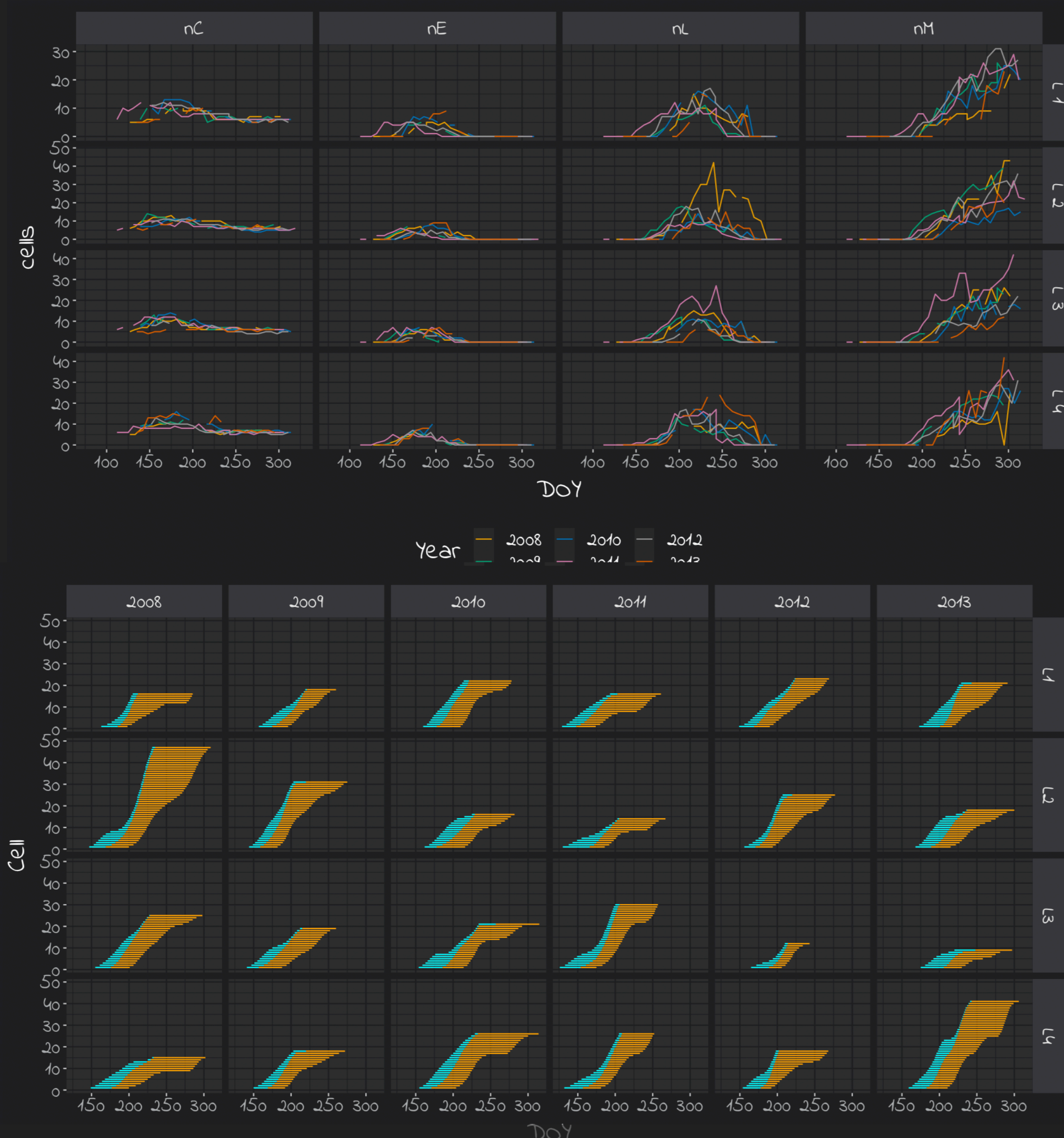
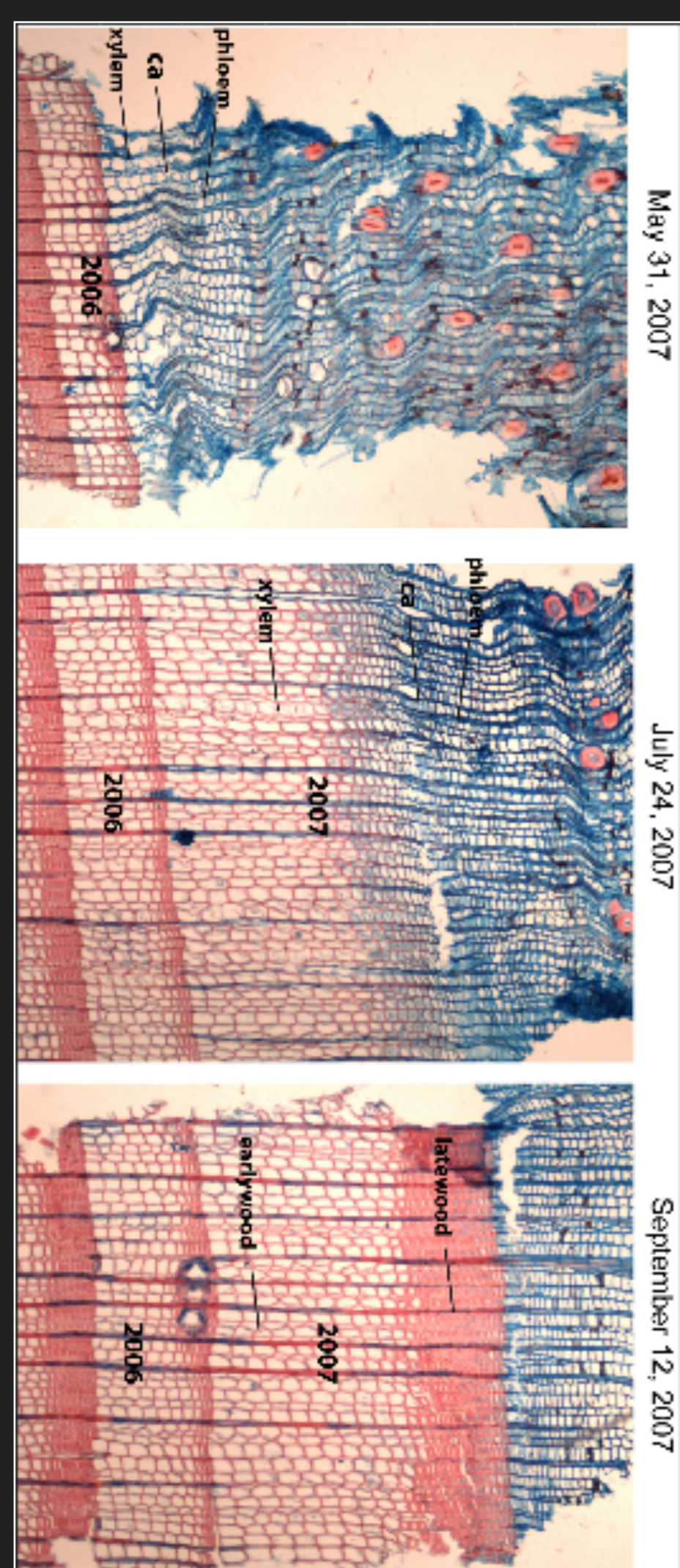
Site instrumentation

Example at the site S22. A Campbell CR1000 datalogger collect sapflow and dendrometers data a 15'-resolution from 4 larch. Additionally temperature and moisture of air (2 m height) and soil (10 and 60 cm deep), soil matric potential (10 and 60 cm deep) are collected. Data are sent to the WSL via modem. Logger and sensors are powered by a solar panel.

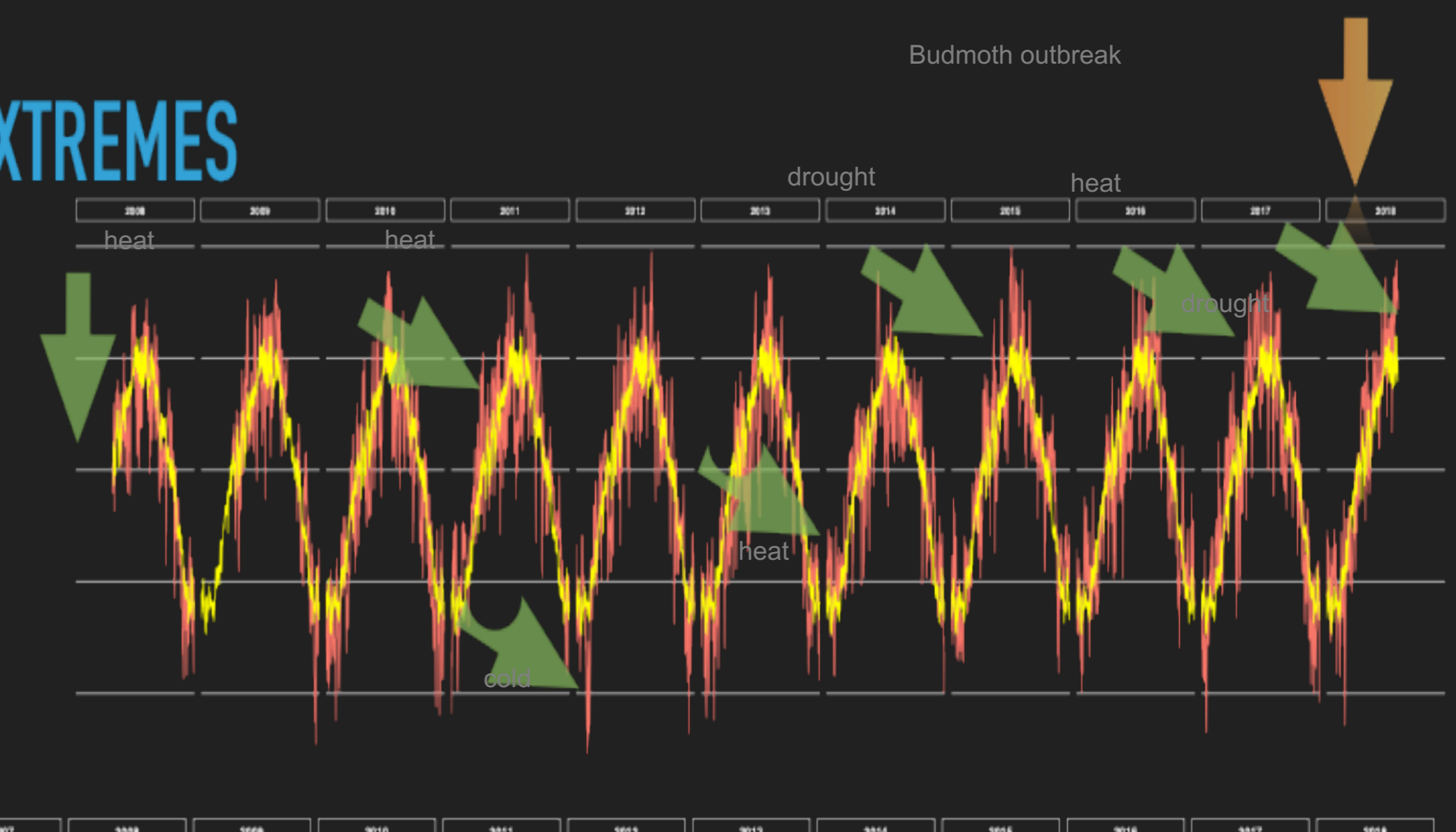


Timing wood formation

Weekly micro-coring uniquely allow to time wood formation processes (see below example for S22). This is fundamental to link environment to structure (see example on the left)



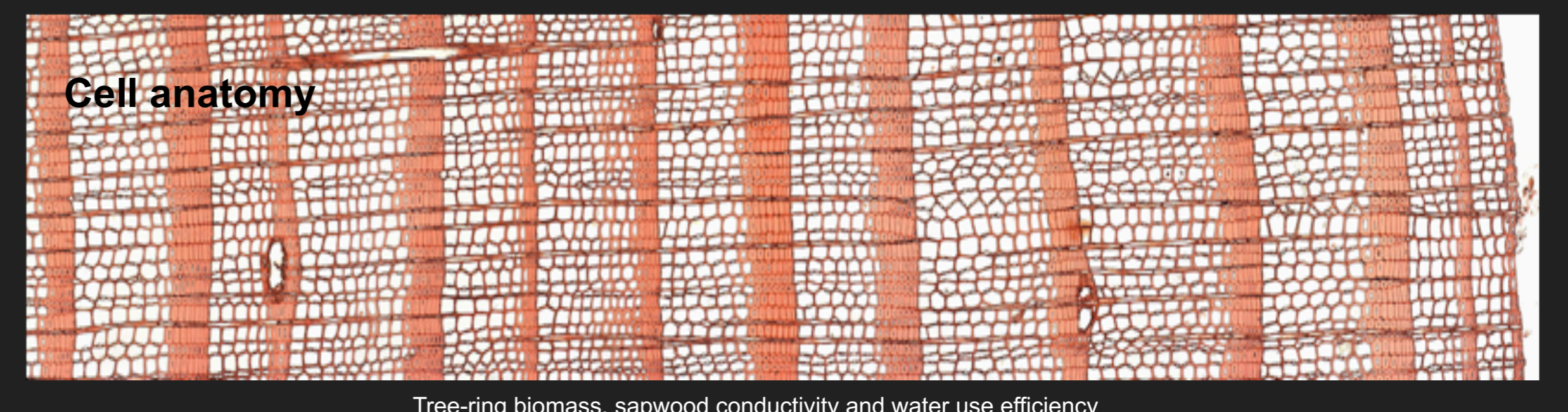
WEATHER & EXTREMES



PHYSIOLOGY AND GROWTH



STRUCTURE & FUNCTION PROPERTIES



Take-home message

The Löttschental monitoring transect, thanks to the elevational gradient, the weekly micro-coring, and the 14 years coverage, is a unique setting allowing to understand and investigate the impact of environmental change on high-resolution conifer tree growth. The collected dataset provide the basis to advance mechanistic understanding of growth sensitivity and provide relevant data to develop and/or test models.

We welcome collaboration! For more details on the setting and related outputs visit the Löttschental project website at www.wsl.ch/en/tree-ring-research/the-loetschental-tree-growth-monitoring-transect.html