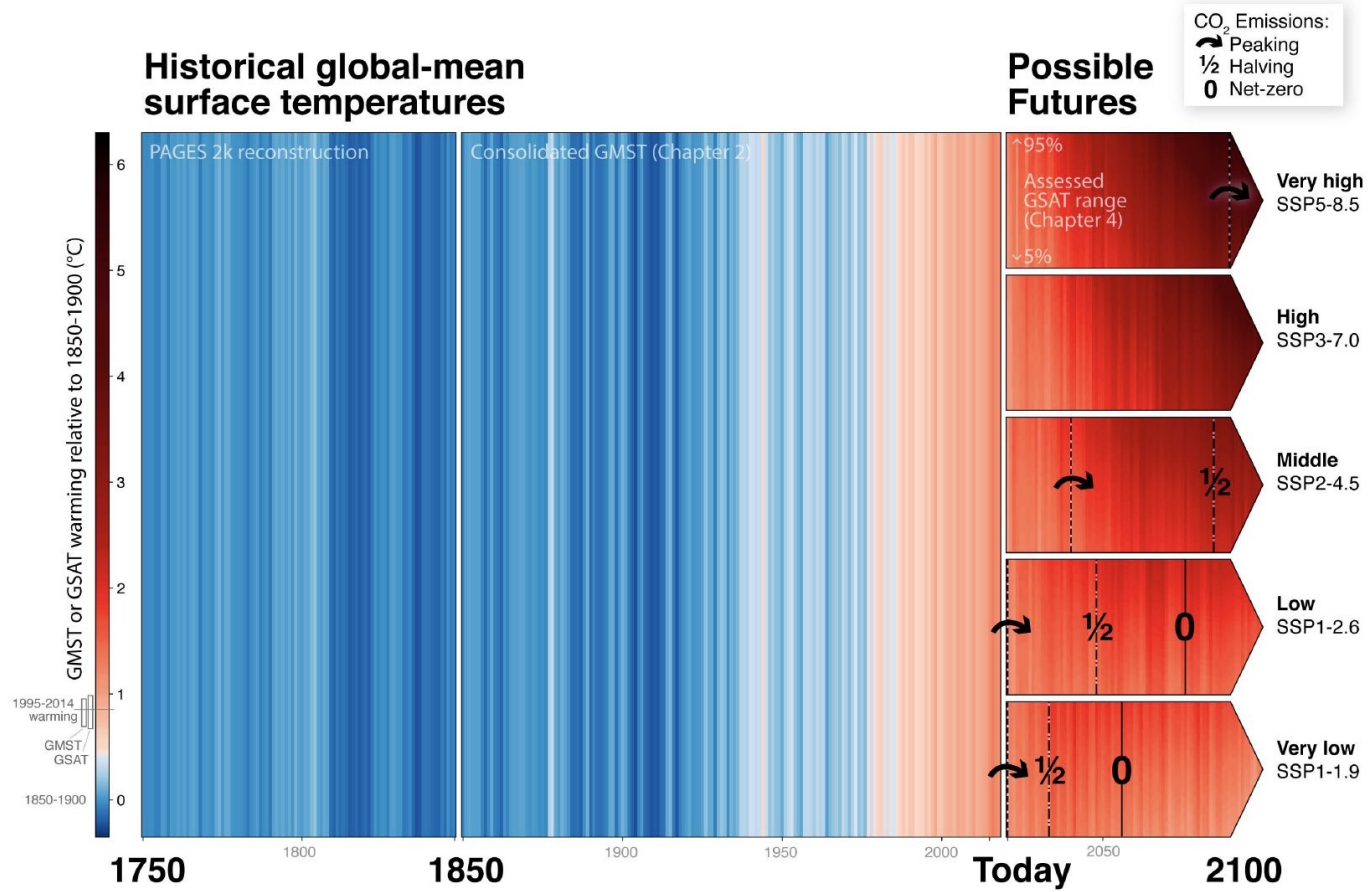


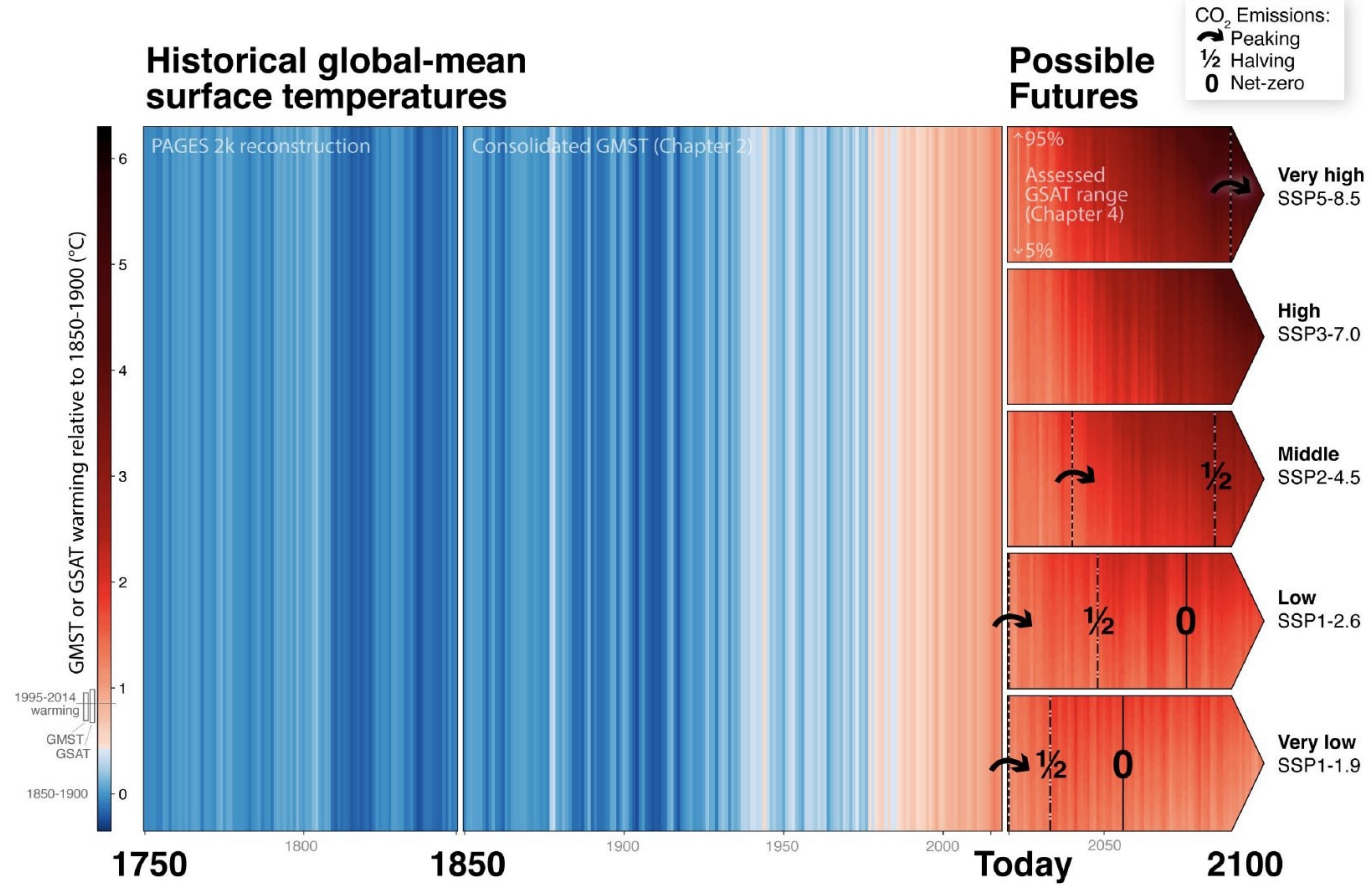
Tree diversity increases air temperature buffering in forests

Rémy Beugnon[†], Florian Schnabel[†], Yang Bo[†], Simone Cesarz, Nico Eisenhauer, Maria D. Perles Garcia, Georg Haehn, Werner Härdtle, Yuanyuan Huang, Matthias Kunz, Xiaojuan Liu, Nadia C. Castro Izaguirre, PA Niklaus, Goddert von Oheimb, Katrine A. Pietsch, Ronny Richter, Bernhard Schmid, Stefan Trogisch, Christian Wirth, Keping Ma^{*}, Helge Bruelheide^{*}

INTRODUCTION: GLOBAL WARMING



INTRODUCTION: INCREASE OF CLIMATIC EXTREMES



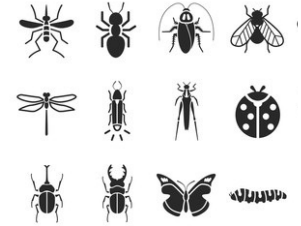
INTRODUCTION: INCREASE OF CLIMATIC EXTREMES KILLS NATURE



INTRODUCTION: INCREASE OF CLIMATIC EXTREMES KILLS NATURE



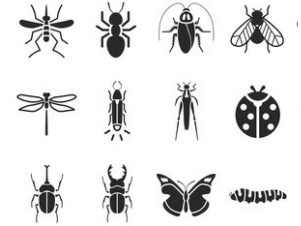
Ecosystem structure



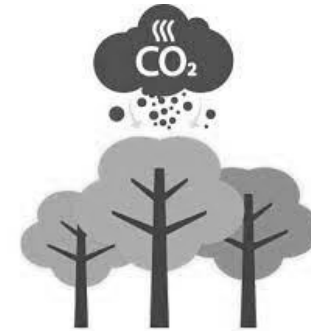
INTRODUCTION: INCREASE OF CLIMATIC EXTREMES KILLS NATURE



Ecosystem structure



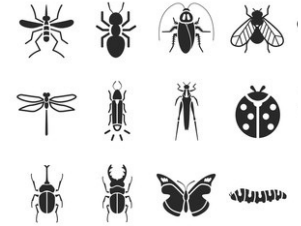
Ecosystem functions



INTRODUCTION: INCREASE OF CLIMATIC EXTREMES KILLS NATURE



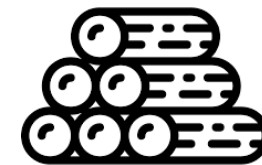
Ecosystem structure



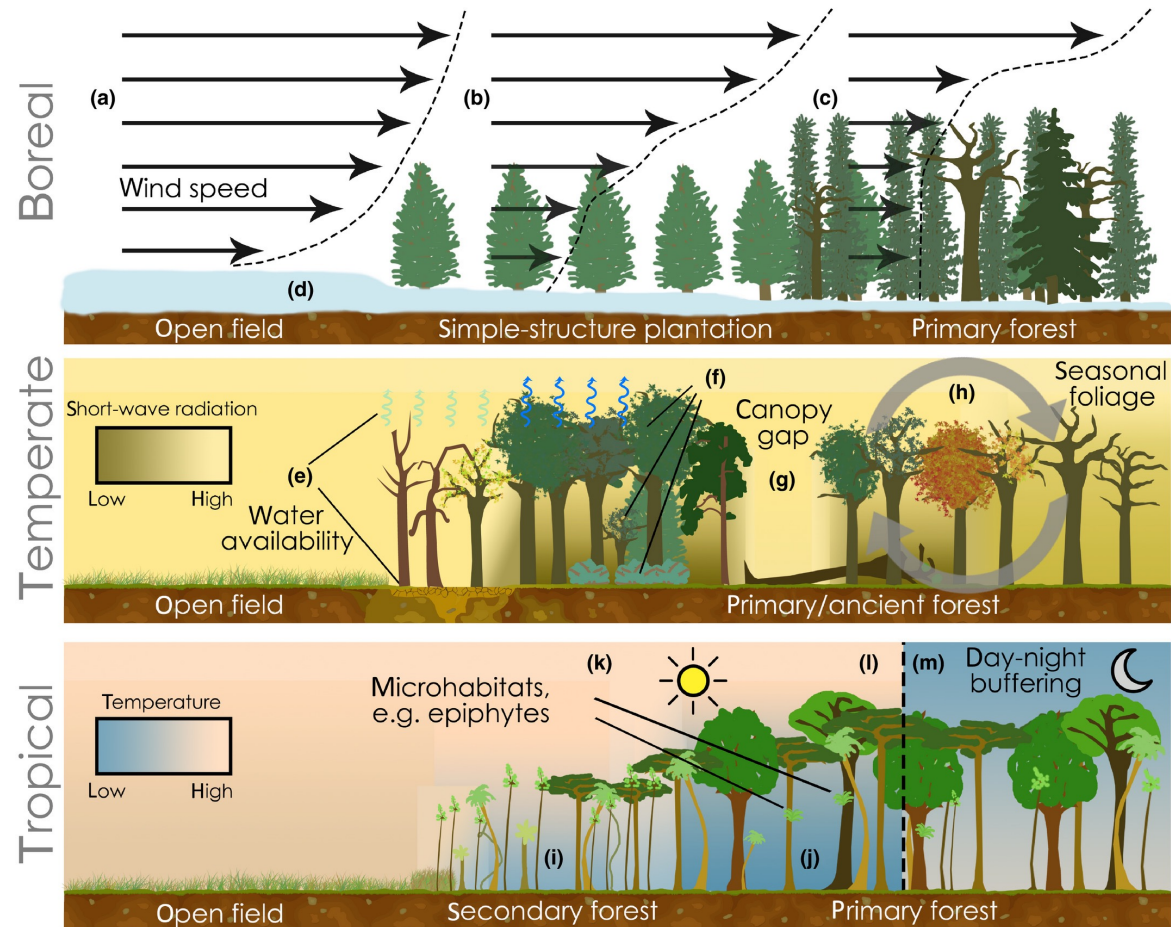
Ecosystem functions



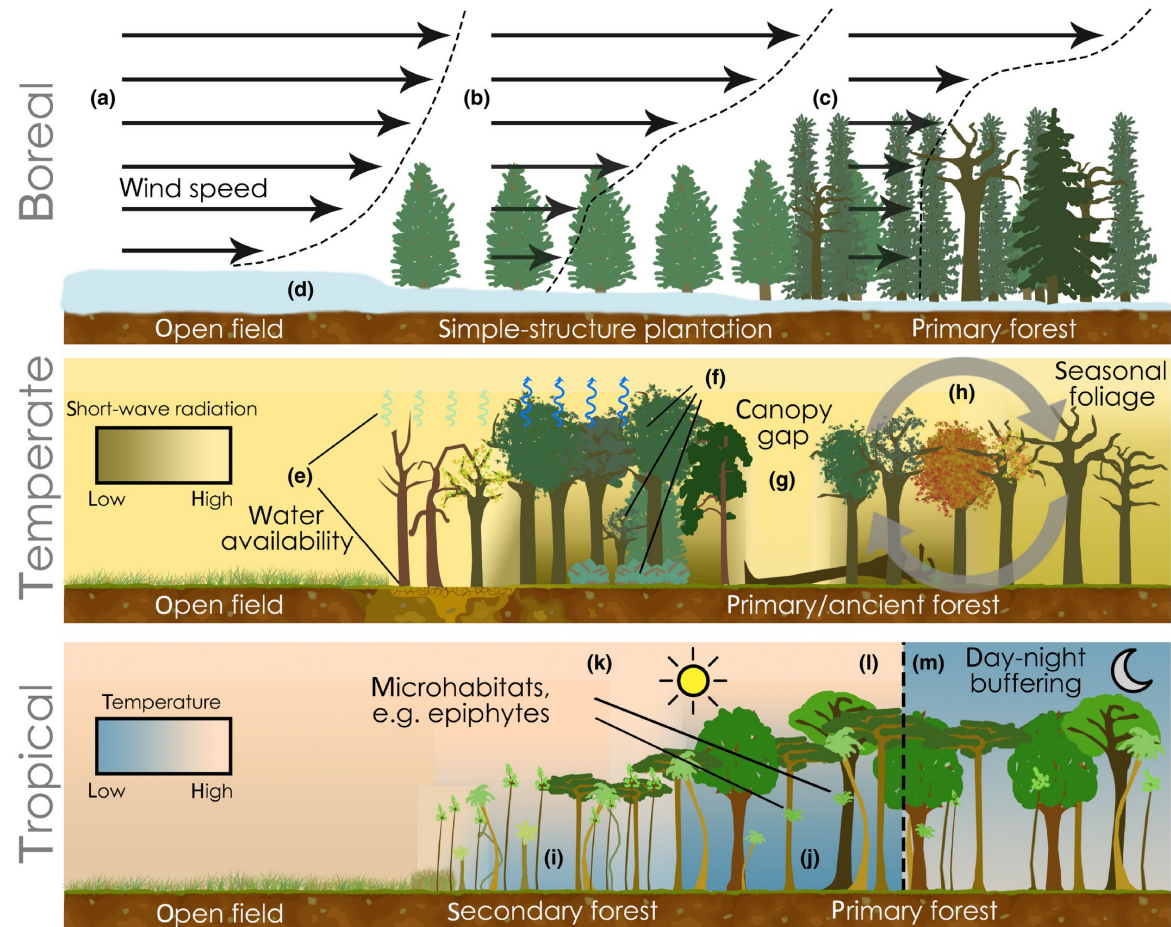
Ecosystem services



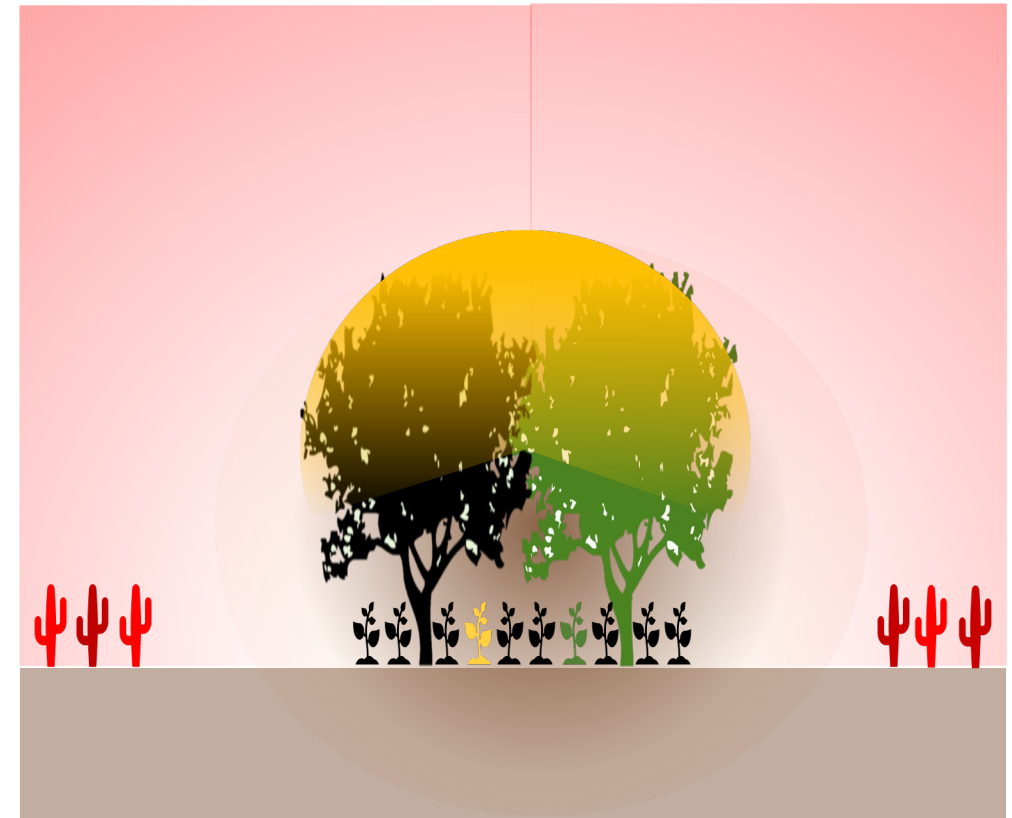
INTRODUCTION: FOREST POTENTIAL TO PROTECT FROM MACROCLIMATIC FLUCTUATIONS



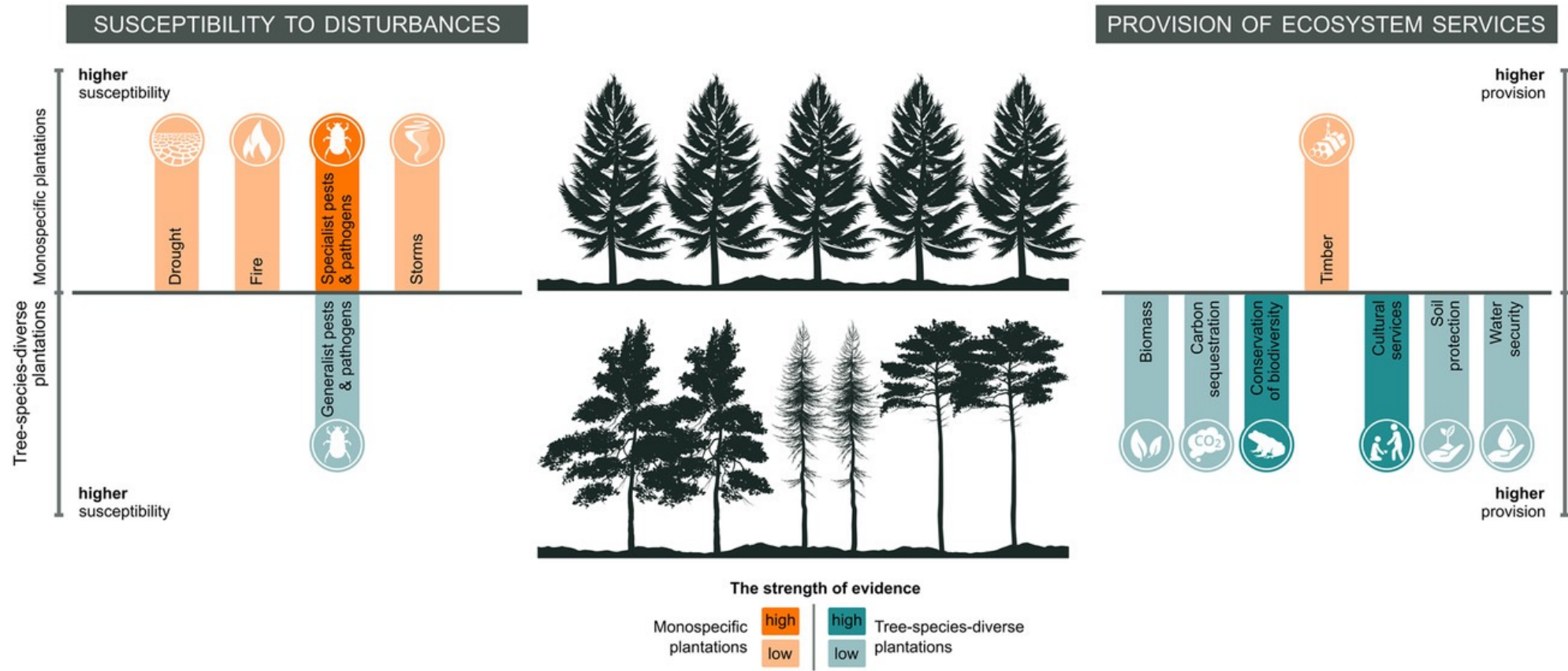
INTRODUCTION: FOREST POTENTIAL TO PROTECT FROM MACROCLIMATIC FLUCTUATIONS



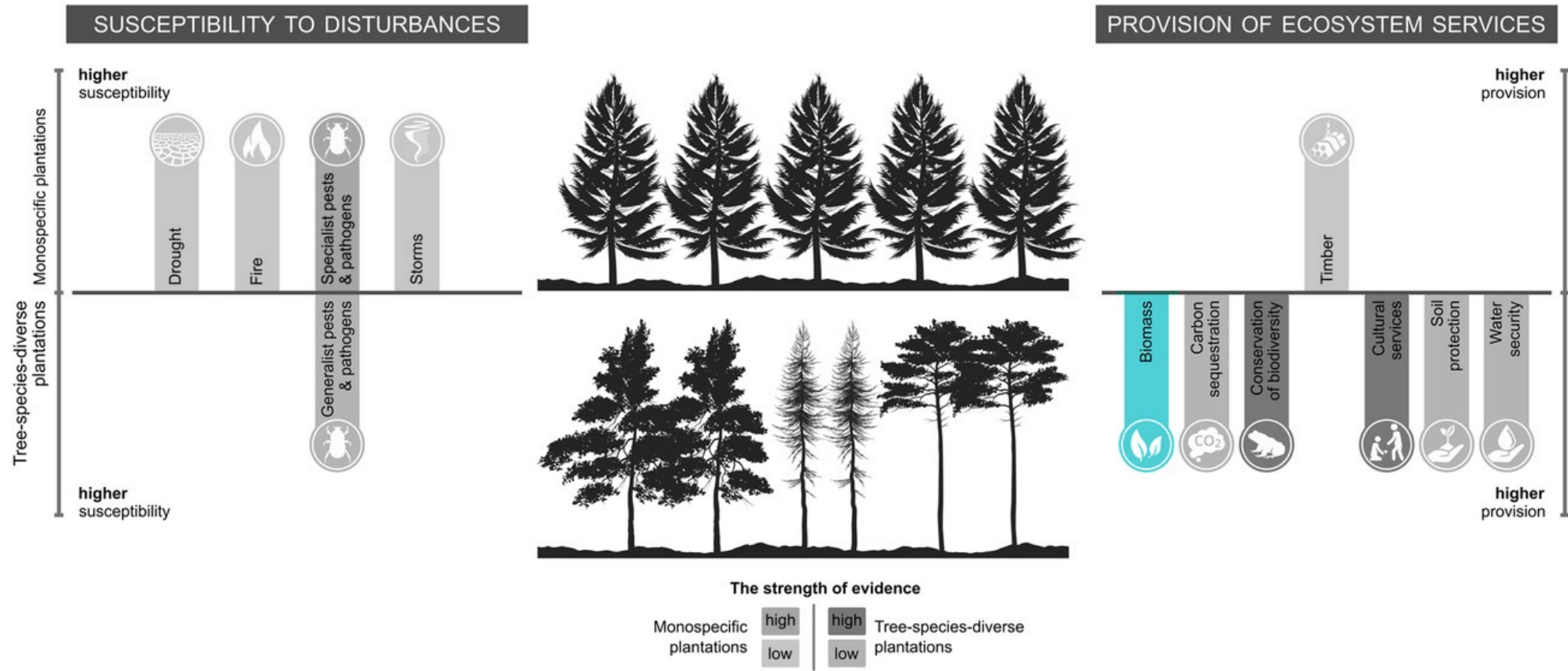
Thermal shield against climatic fluctuations



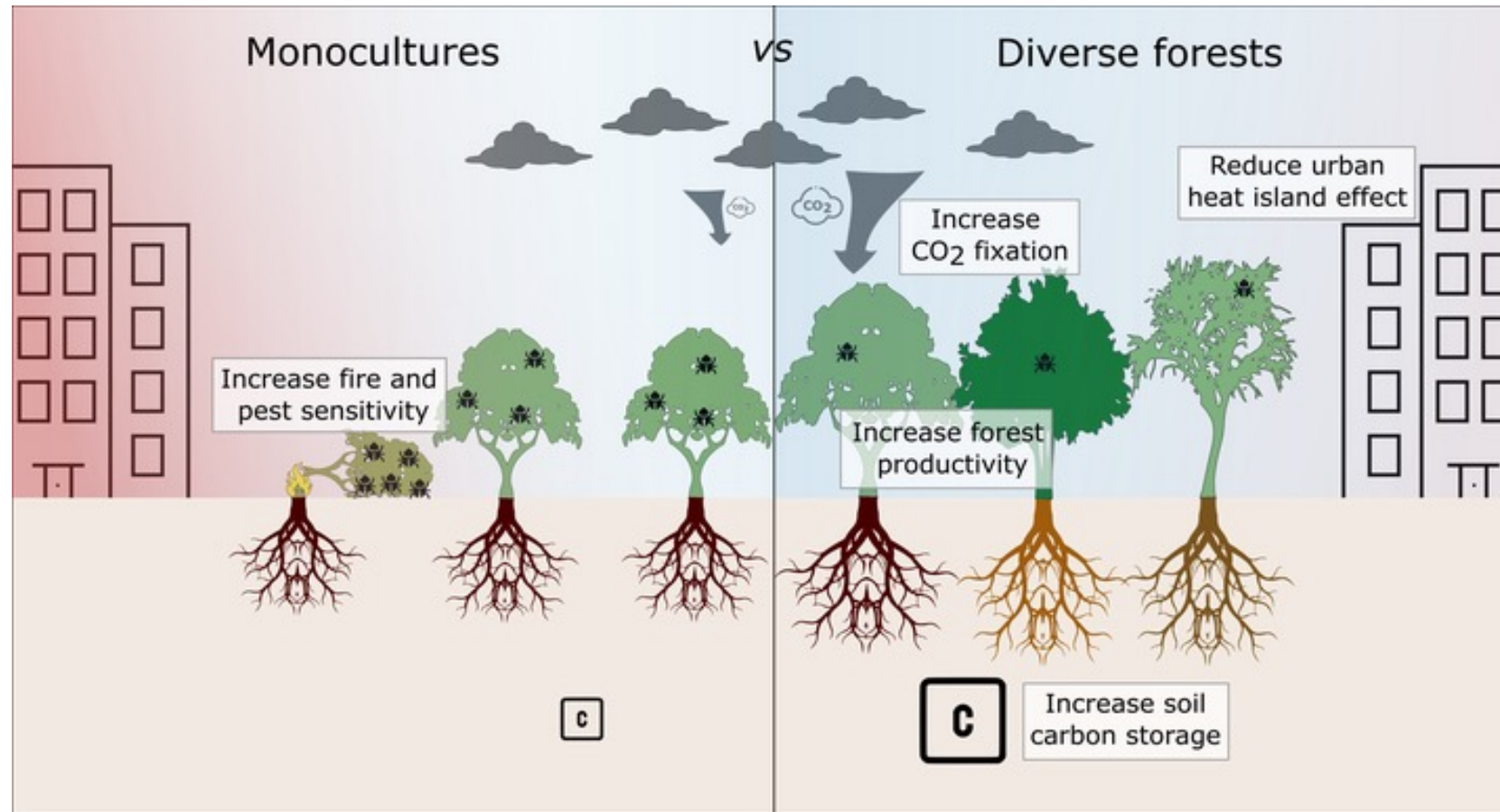
INTRODUCTION: BENEFITS OF TREE DIVERSITY – BEF RELATIONSHIPS



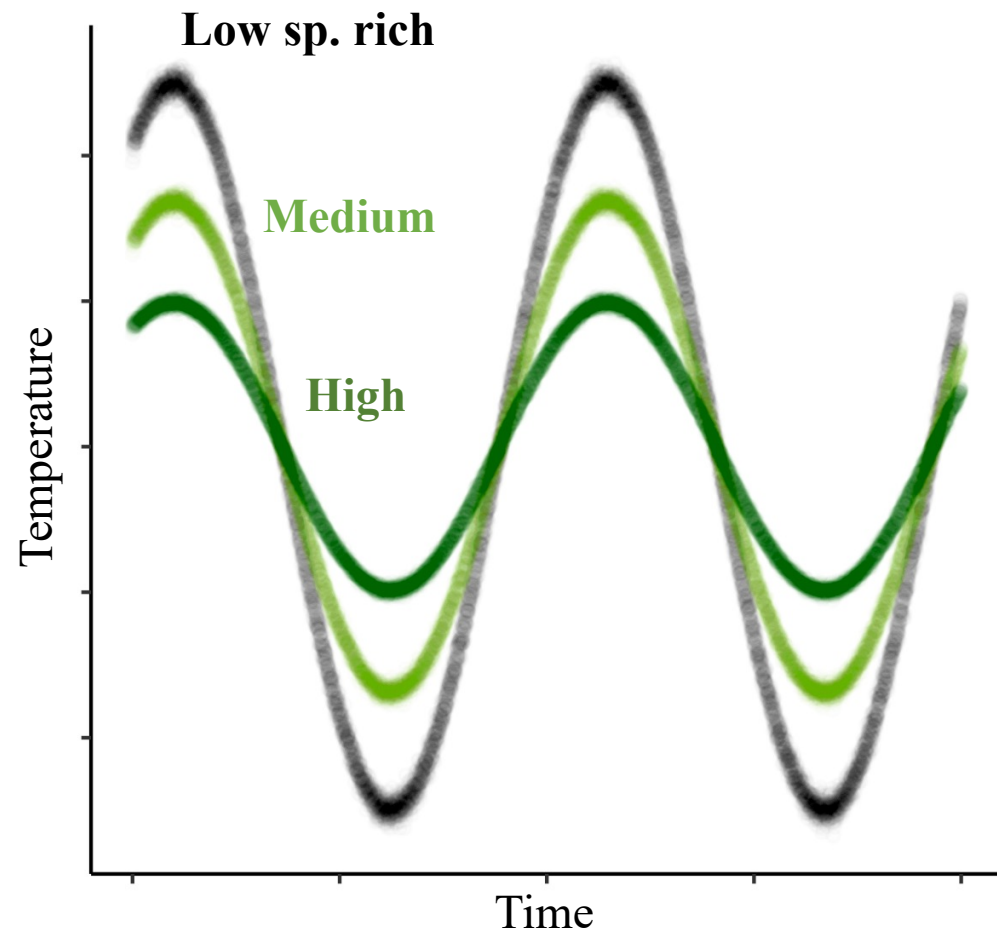
INTRODUCTION: BUFFERING OF CLIMATIC THREATS



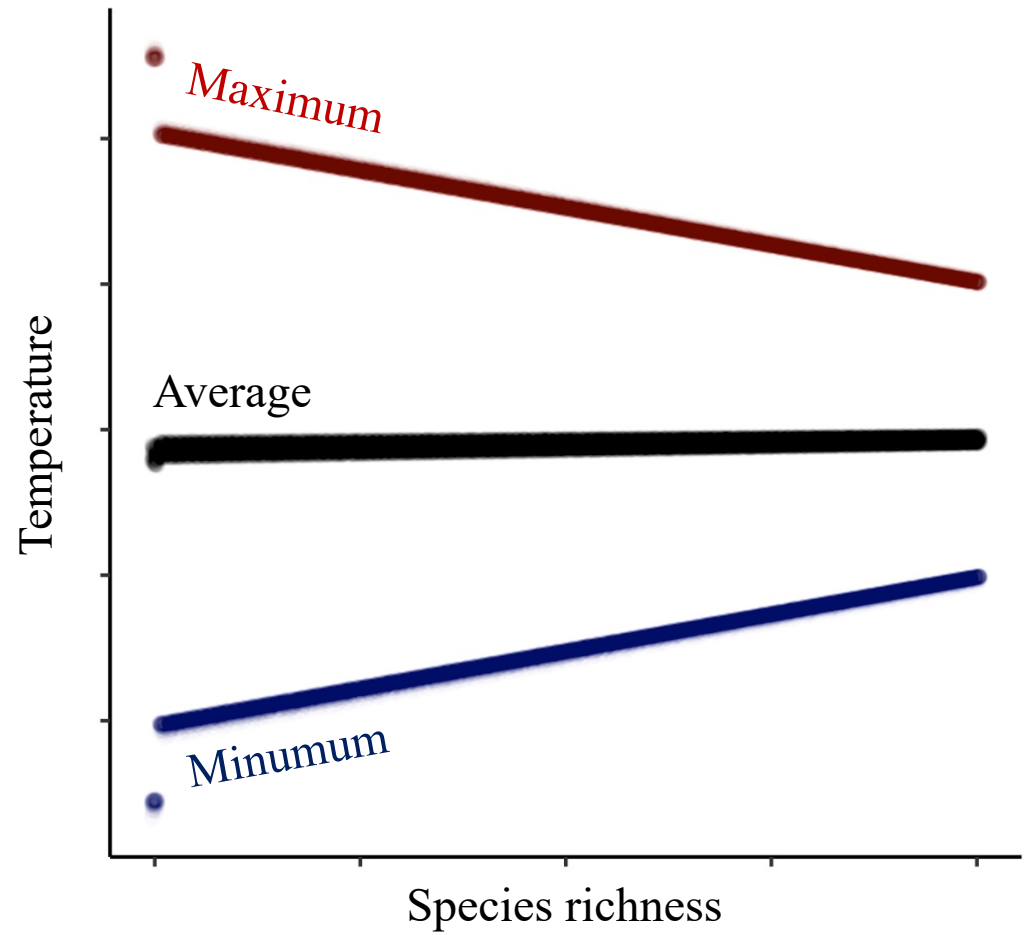
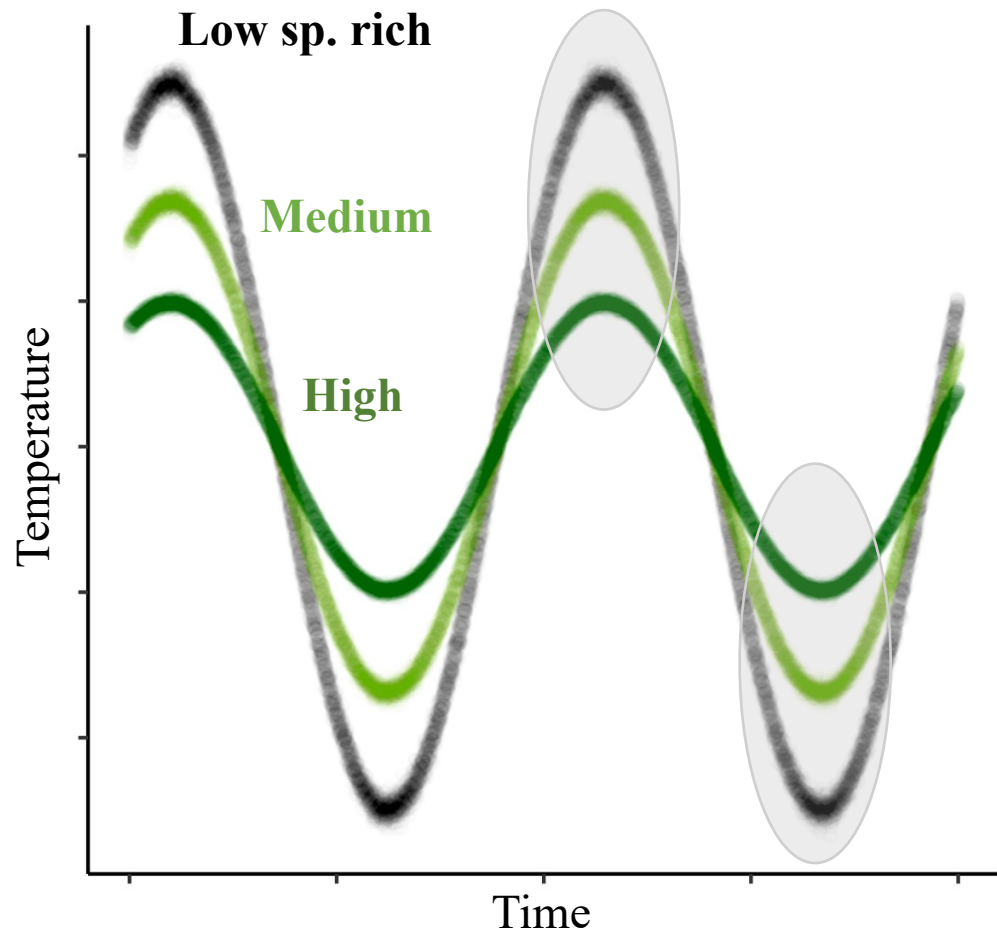
INTRODUCTION: DIVERSITY BUFFERING OF MACROCLIMATIC FLUCTUATIONS



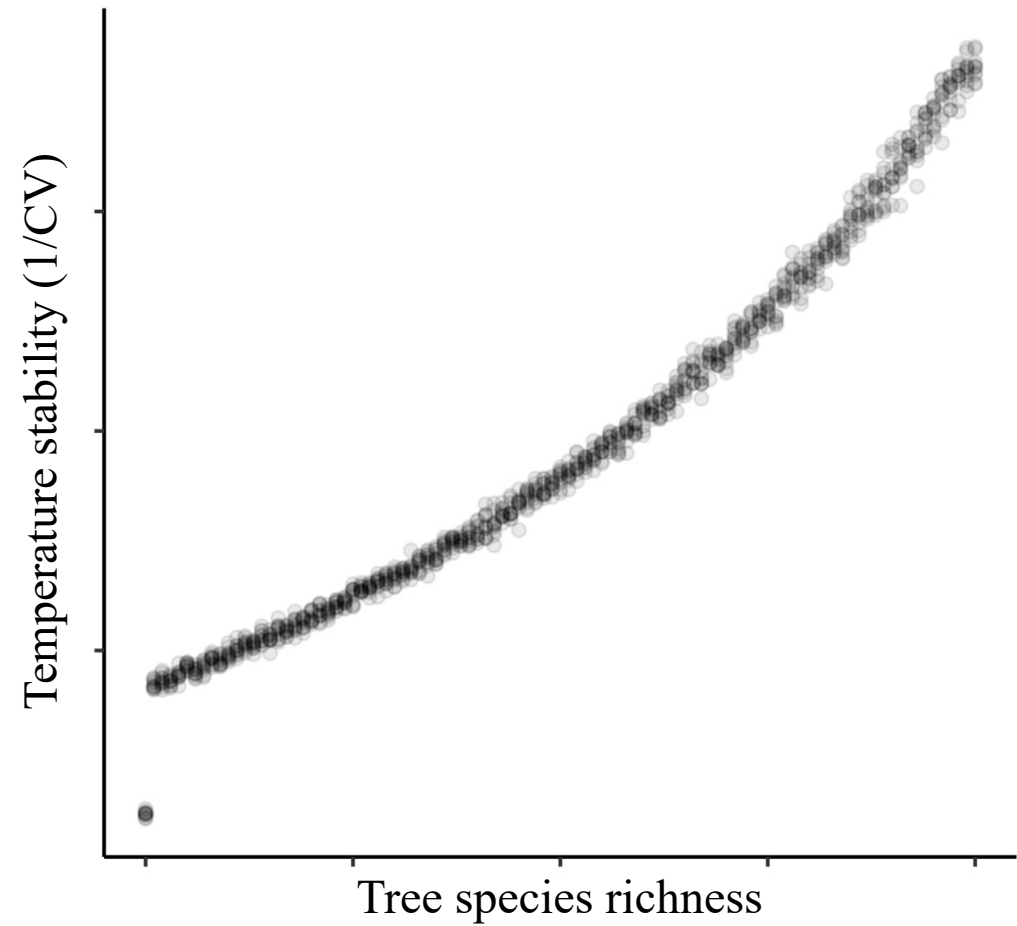
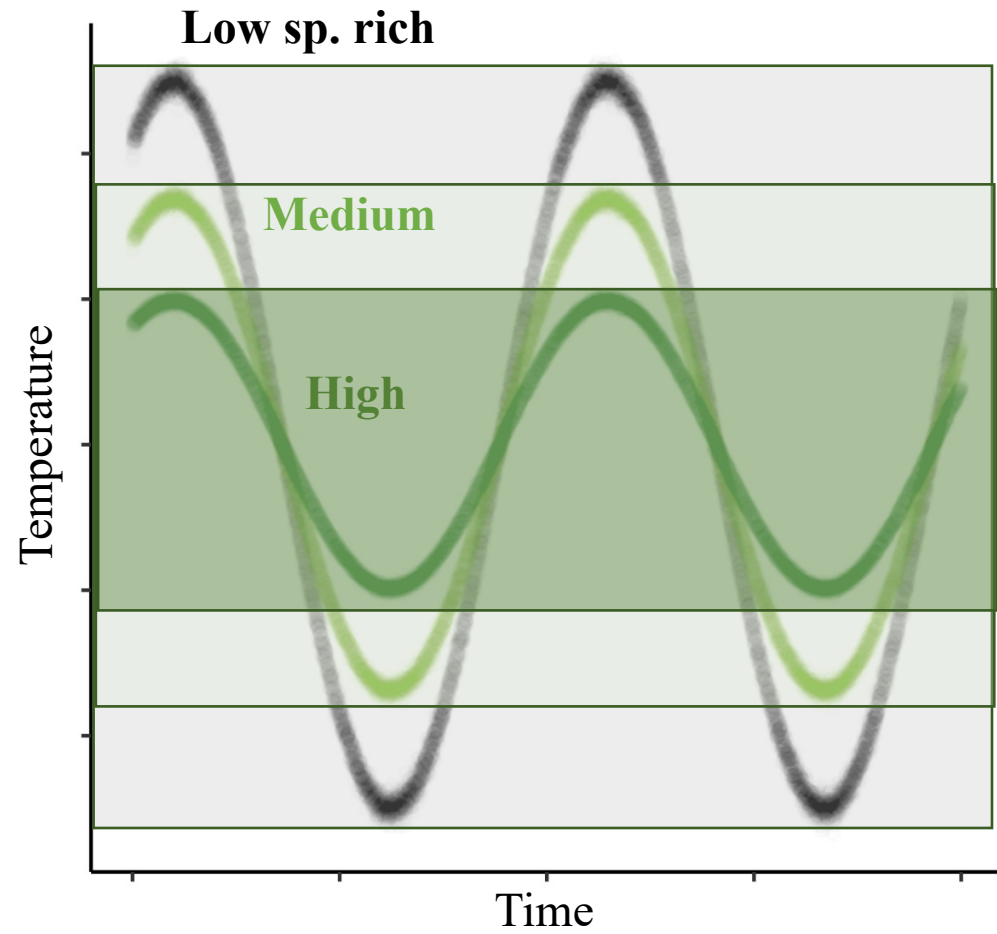
HYPOTHESIS: TREE SPECIES RICHNESS REDUCES TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS



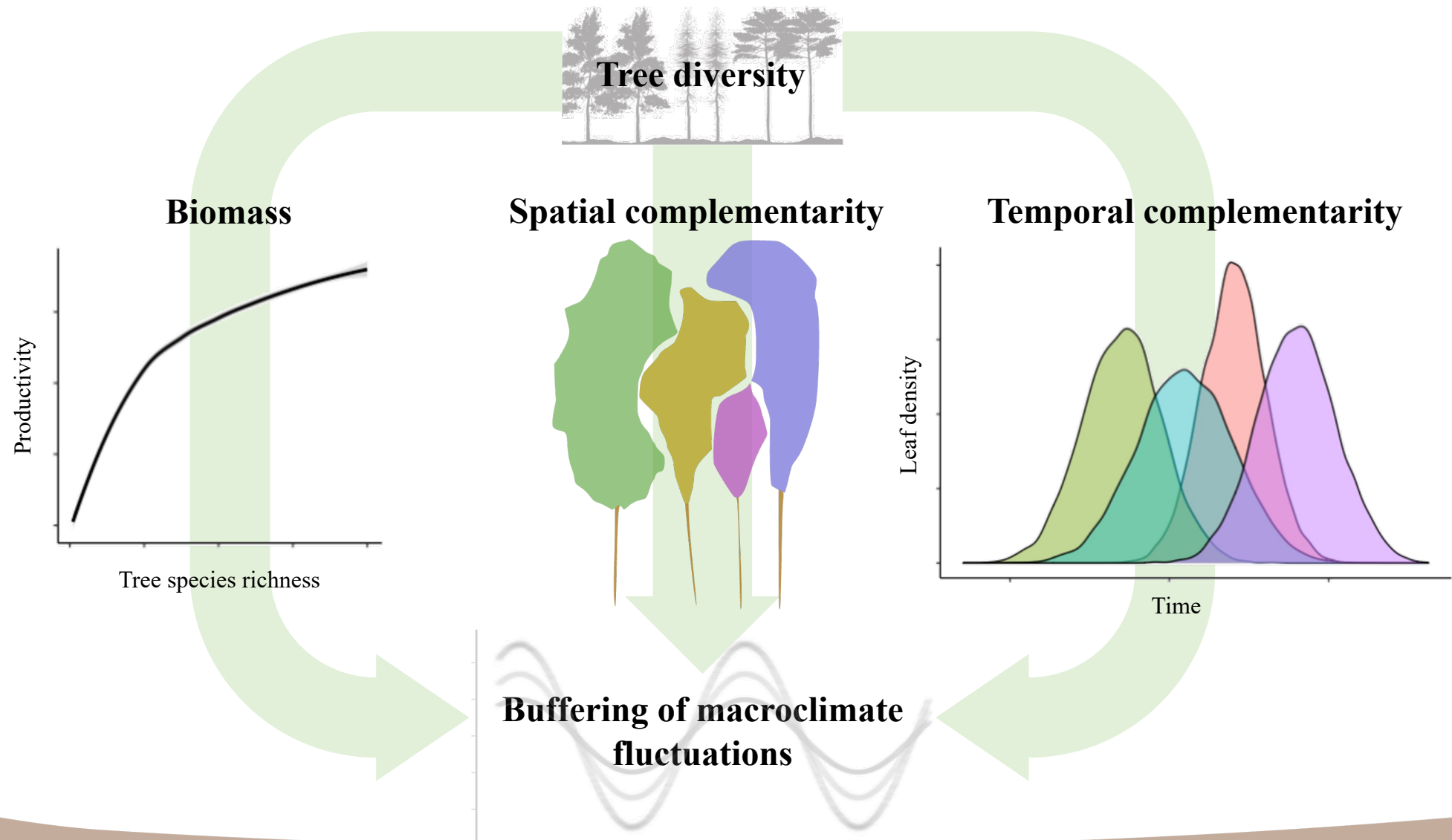
HYPOTHESIS: TREE SPECIES RICHNESS REDUCES TEMPERATURE EXTREMES



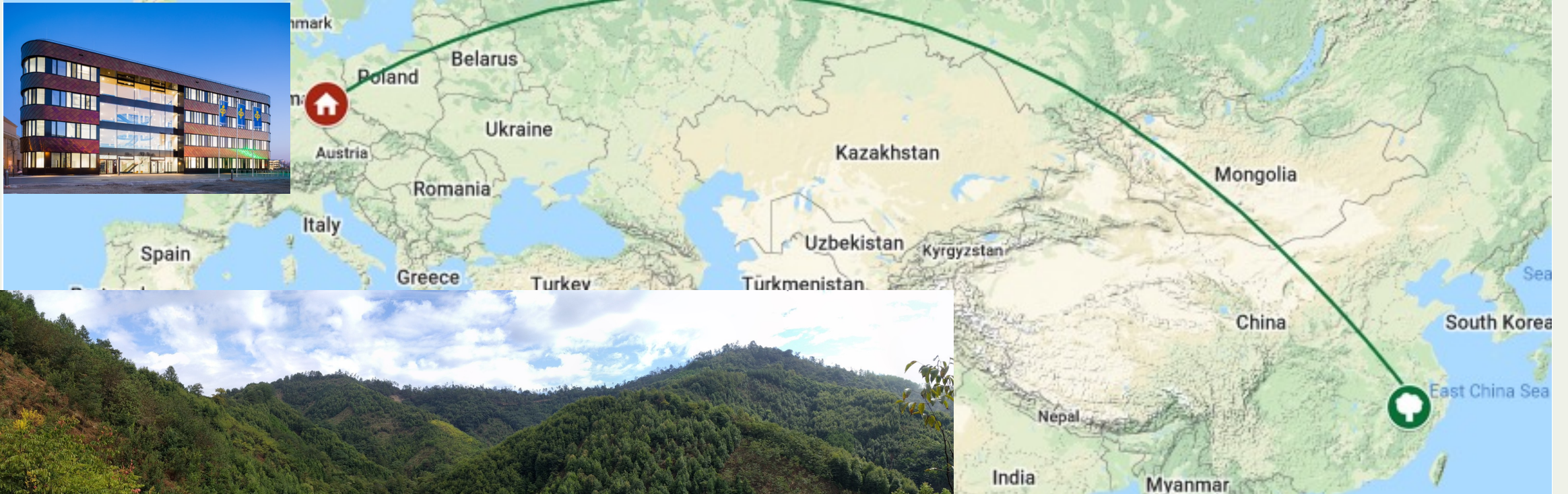
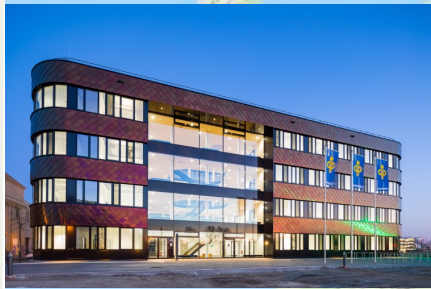
HYPOTHESIS: TREE SPECIES RICHNESS REDUCES TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS



HYPOTHESIS: BUFFERING MECHANISMS

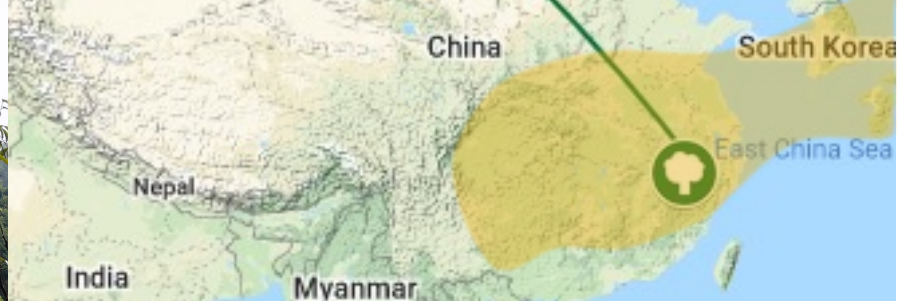
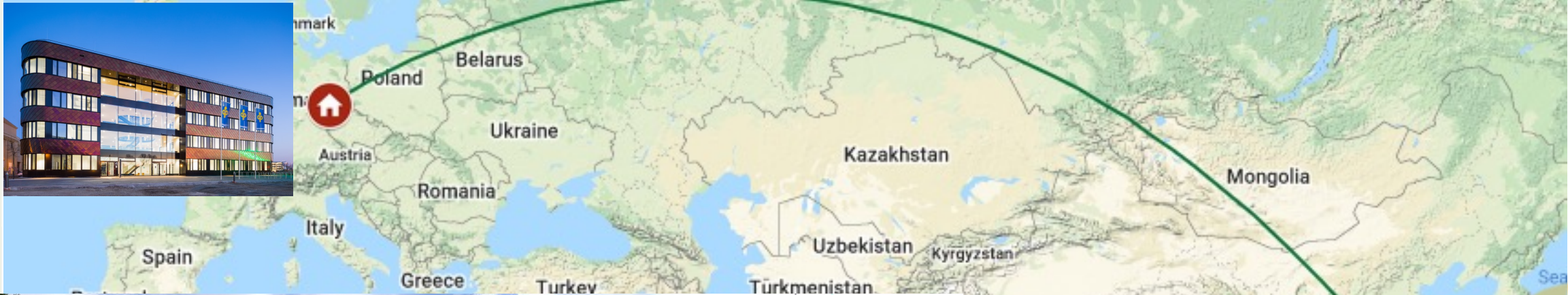
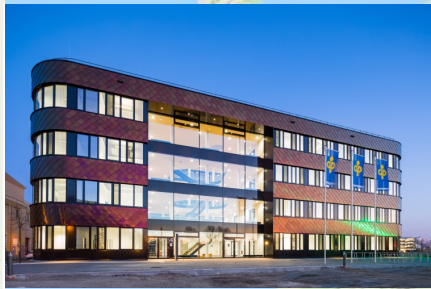


MATERIAL & METHODS: STUDY SITE



@Tobias Proß

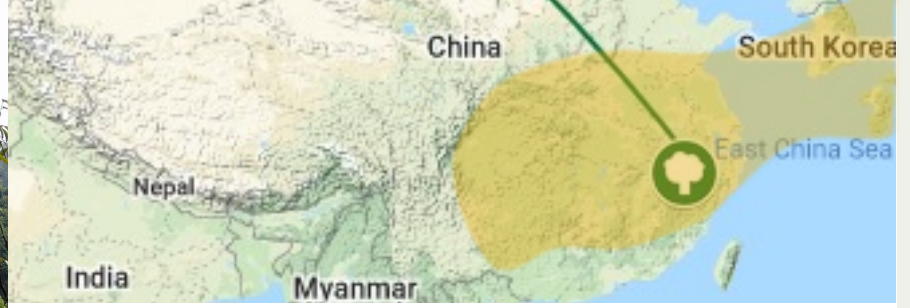
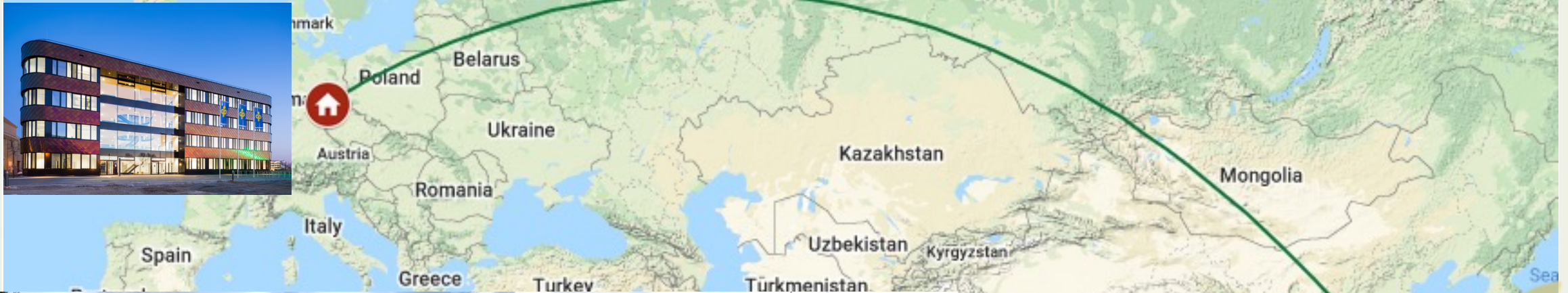
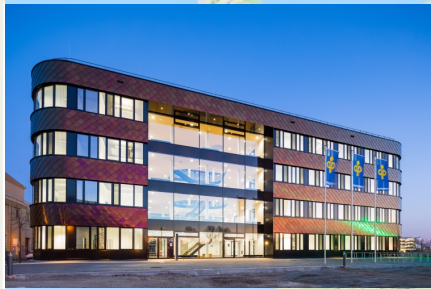
MATERIAL & METHODS: STUDY SITE



Subtropical Chinese forests: warm, rainy summers and cool, dry winters

@Tobias Proß

MATERIAL & METHODS: STUDY SITE

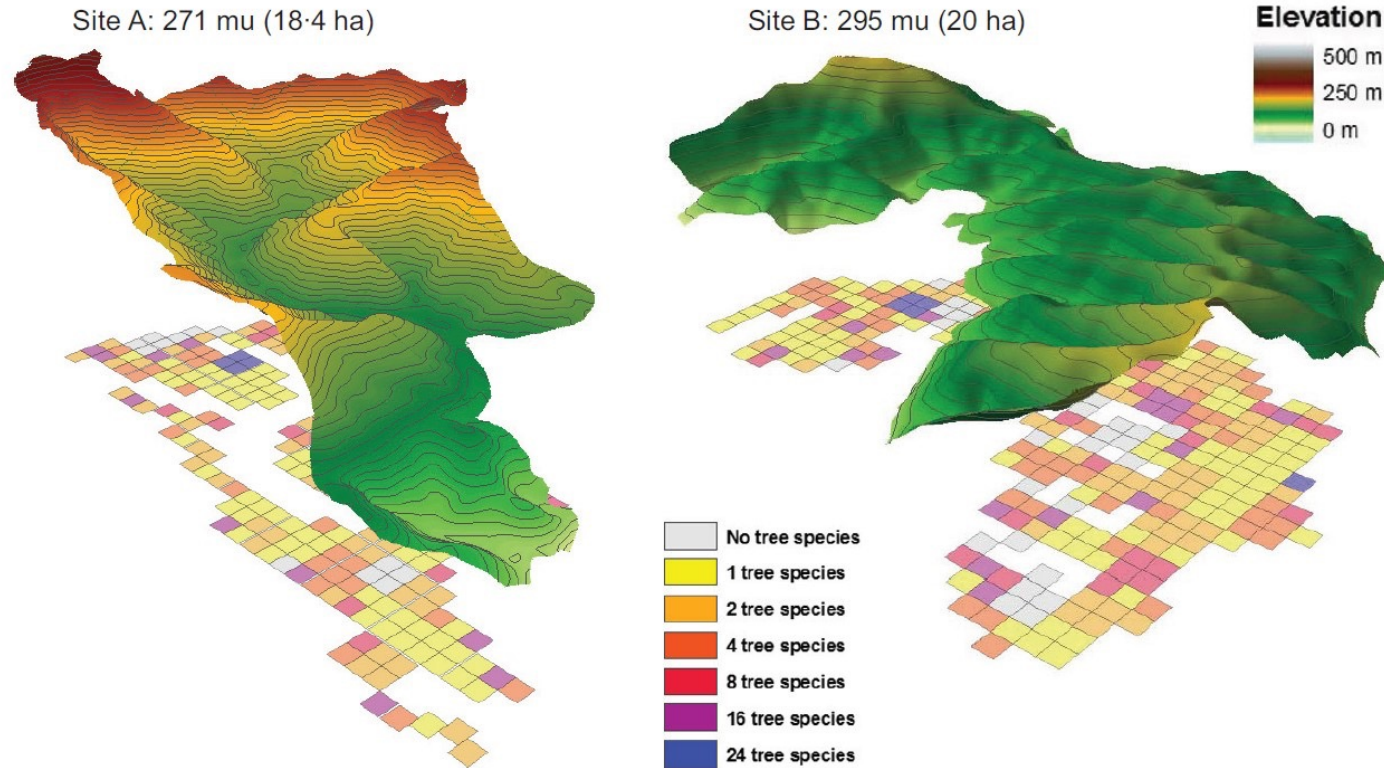


Biome with the highest average net ecosystem productivity among Asian forests.

@Tobias Proß

MATERIAL & METHODS: BEF CHINA DESIGN

Bruelheide *et al.* 2014, Scholten *et al.* 2017



29.08-29.11° N, 117.90-117.93° E



Mean annual temperature of 16.7 °C (vs. 10.2 °C in Leipzig)



Mean annual rainfall of 1821 mm (vs. 723 mm in Leipzig)

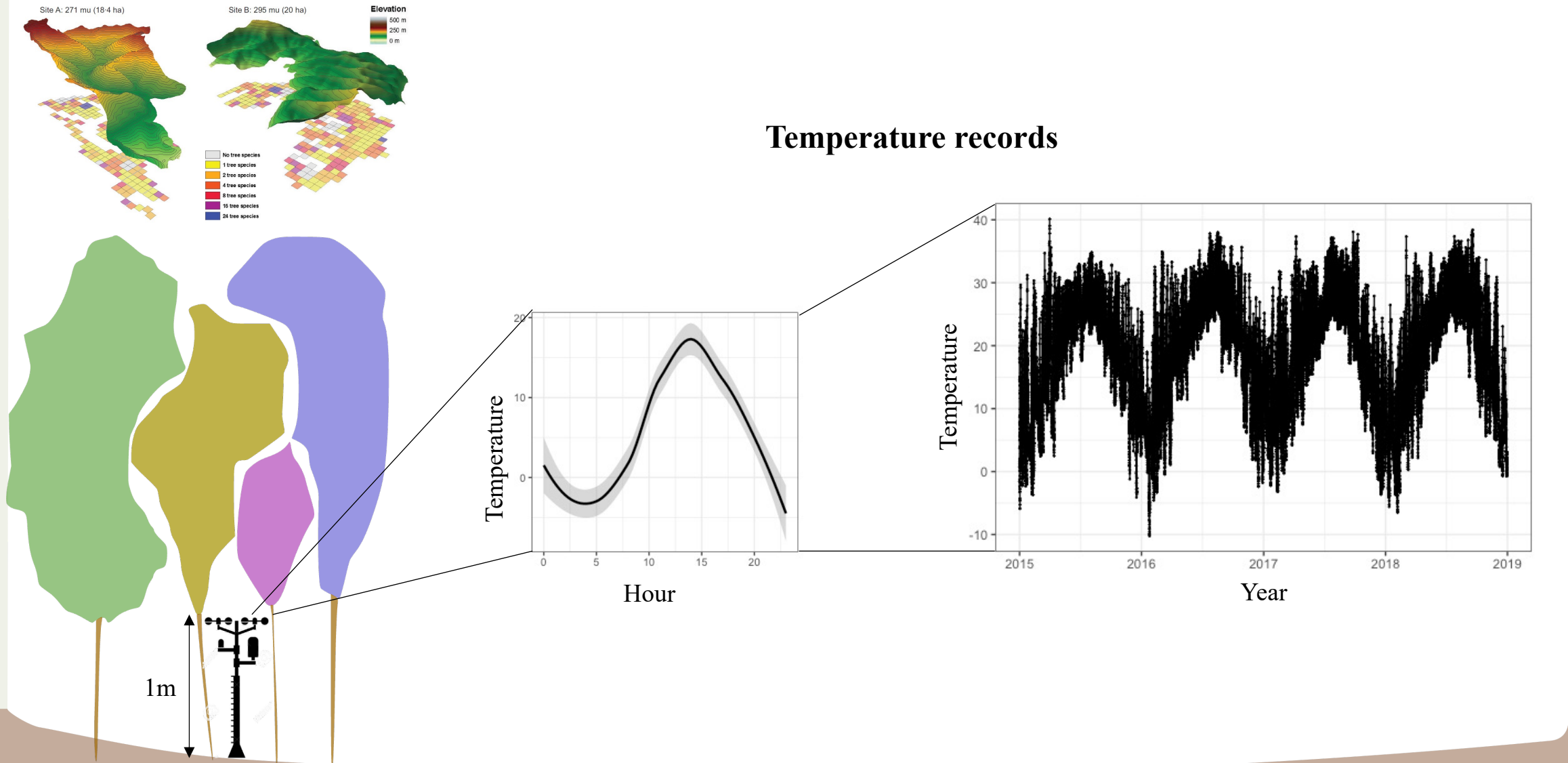


Natural vegetation: *Cyclobalanopsis glauca*, *Castanopsis eyrei*, *Daphniphyllum oldhamii*, and *Lithocarpus glaber*

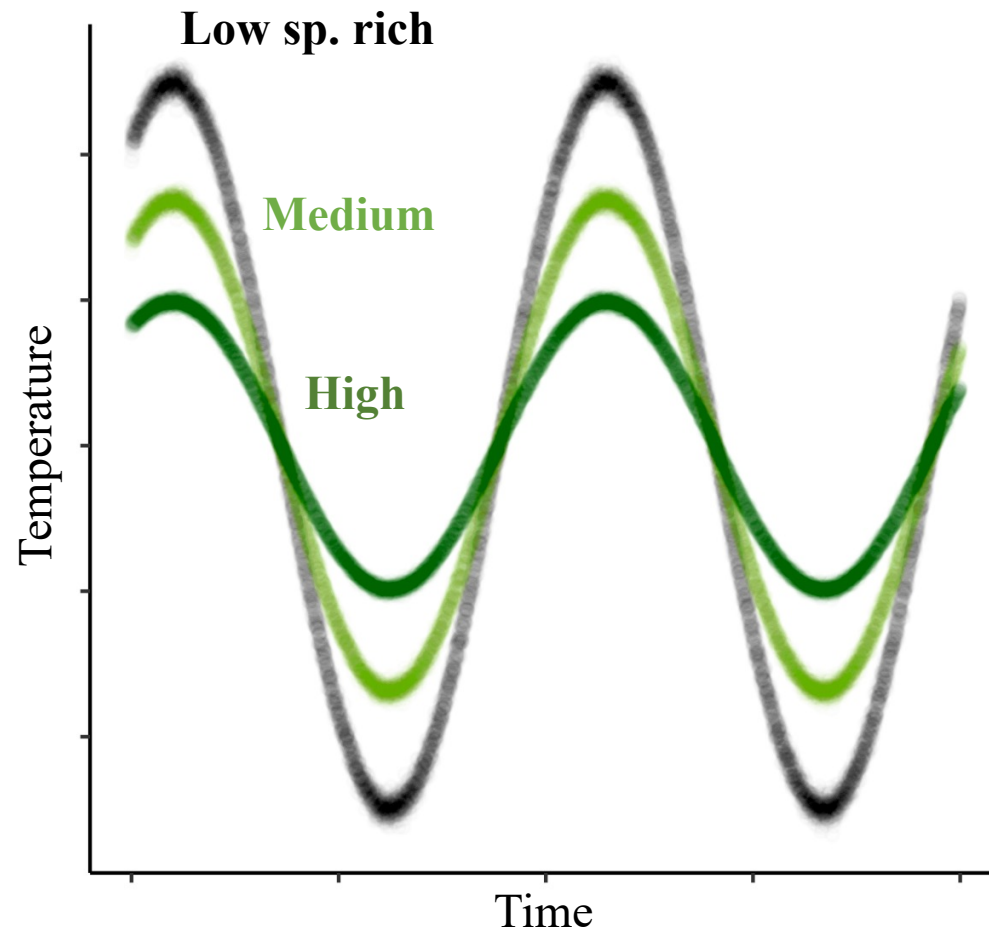


Planted in 2009 after a clear-cut of the previous commercial forests

MATERIAL & METHODS: TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENTS



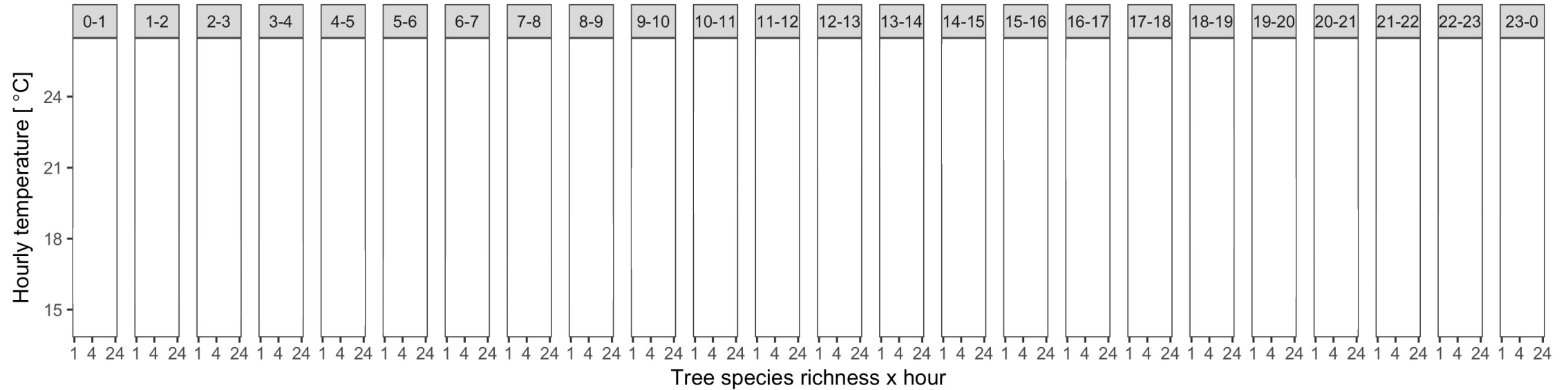
RESULTS: TEMPERATURE DAILY FLUCTUATIONS



RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY BUFFERS TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS



Daily temperature modulation

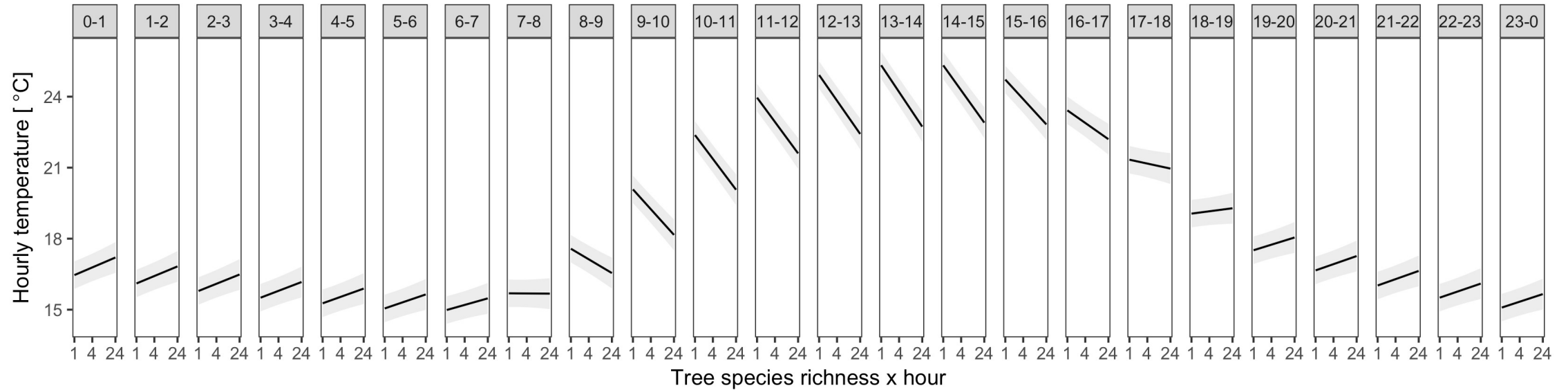


RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY BUFFERS TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS

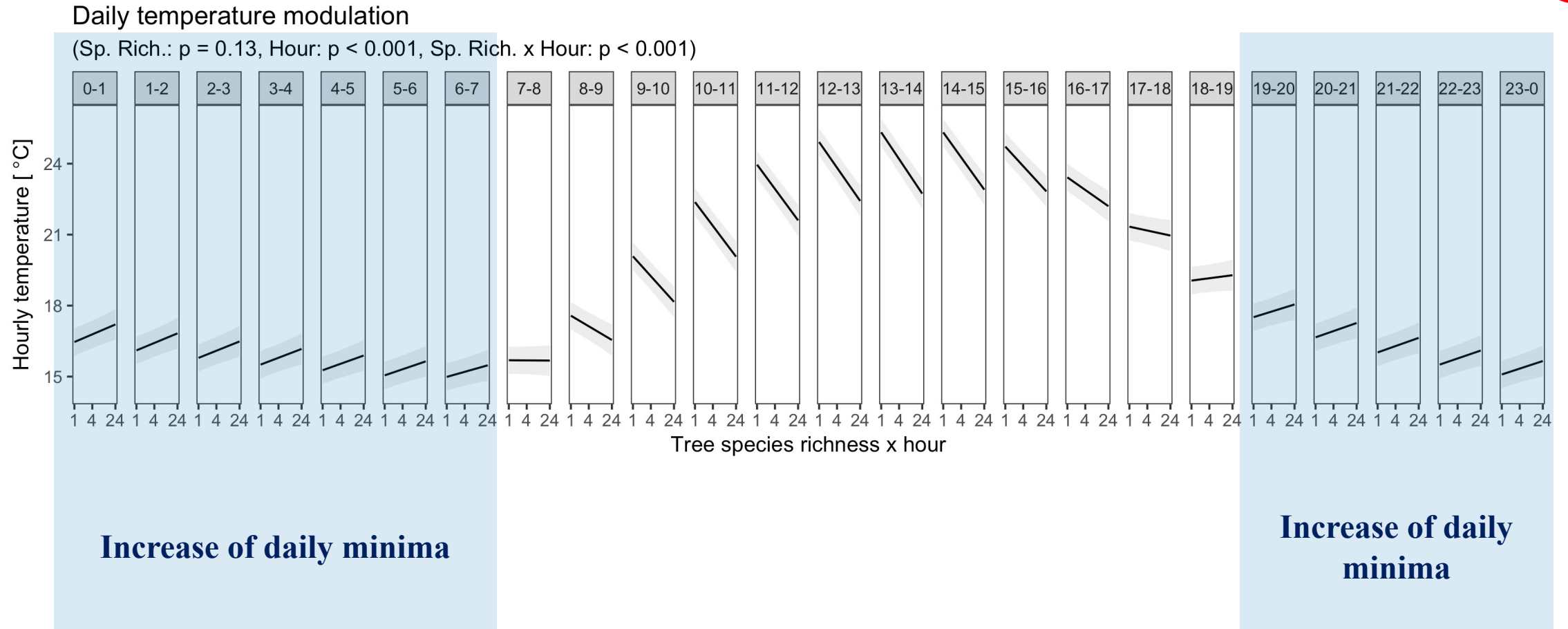


Daily temperature modulation

(Sp. Rich.: $p = 0.13$, Hour: $p < 0.001$, Sp. Rich. x Hour: $p < 0.001$)



RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY INCREASES TEMPERATURE MINIMA



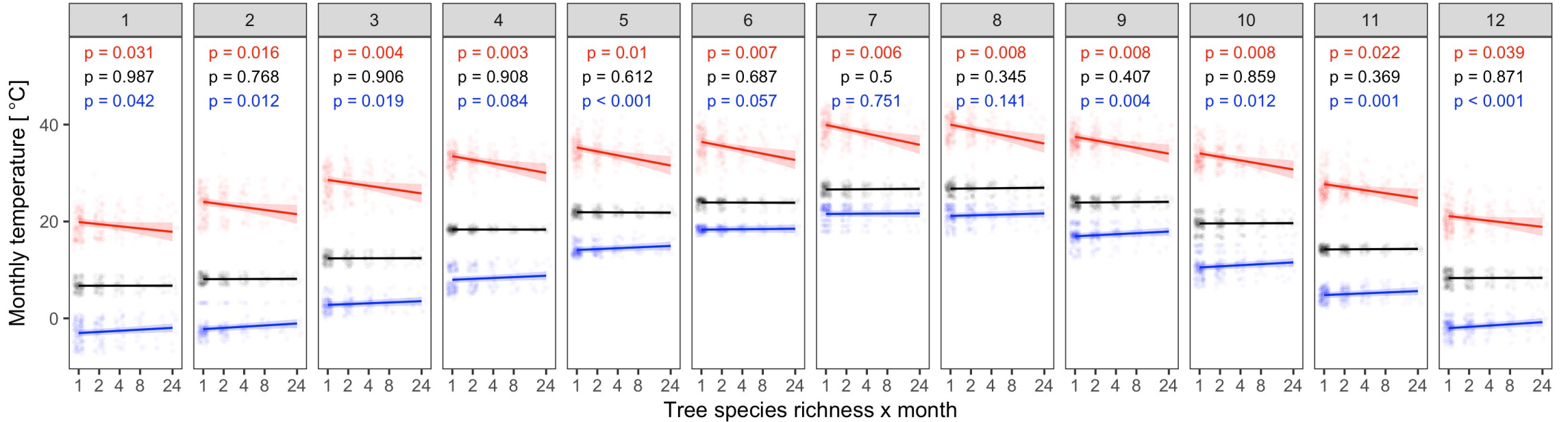
RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY DECREASES TEMPERATURE MAXIMA



RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY BUFFERS MONTHLY EXTREMES



Monthly temperature patterns

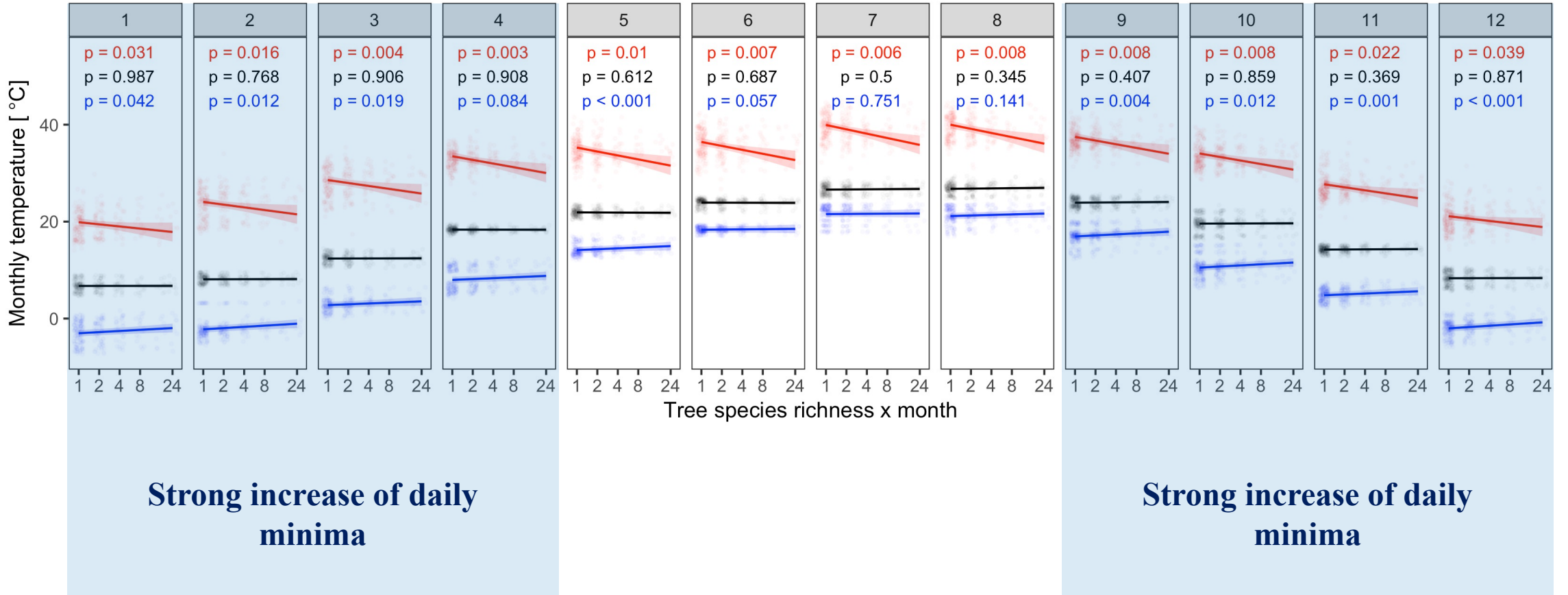


Reduction of temperature extrema

RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY BUFFERS TEMPERATURE EXTREMES



Monthly temperature patterns

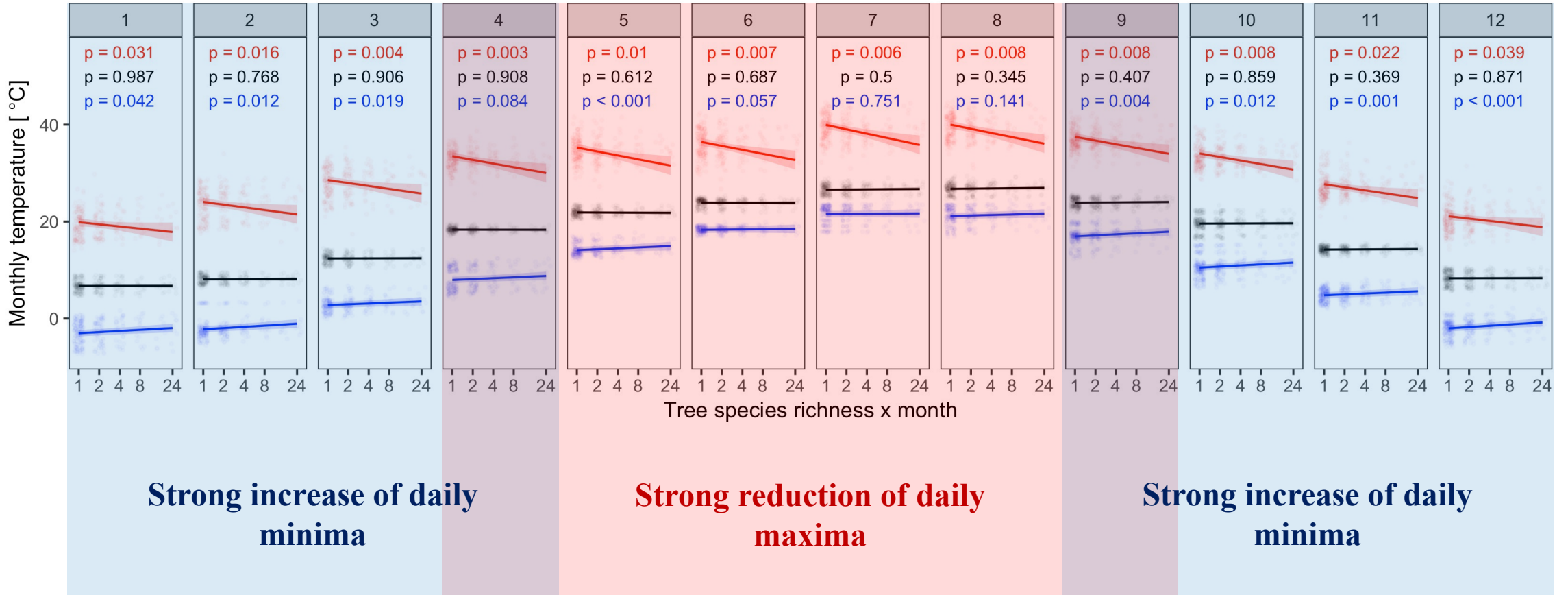


Reduction of temperature extrema

RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY BUFFERS TEMPERATURE EXTREMES

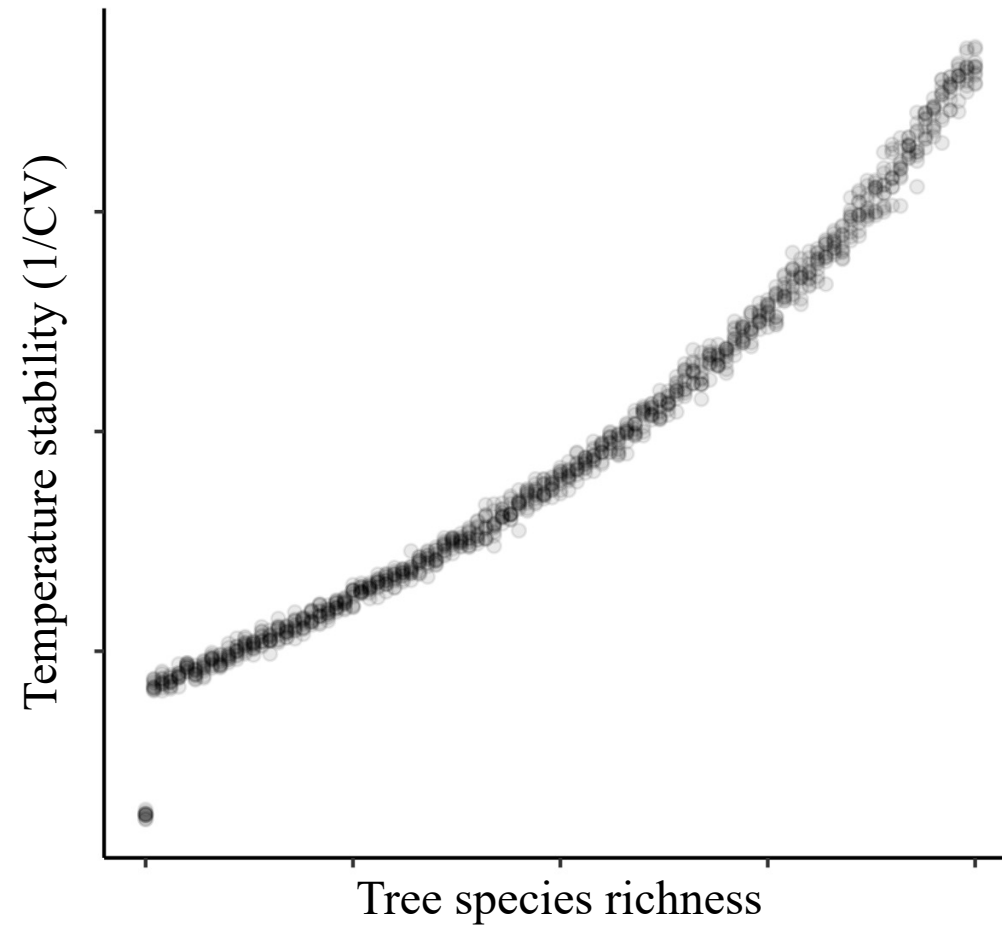


Monthly temperature patterns

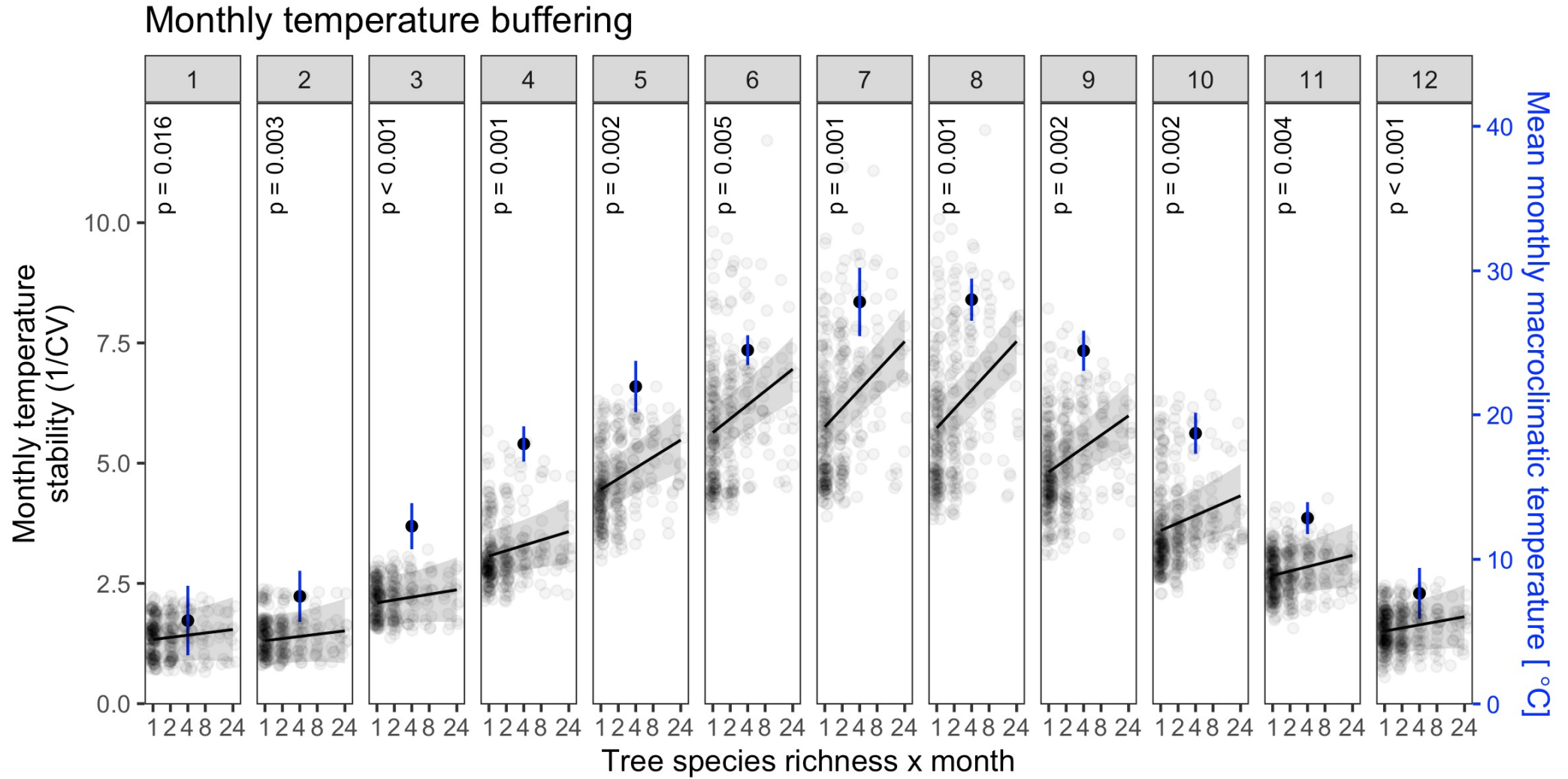


Reduction of temperature extrema

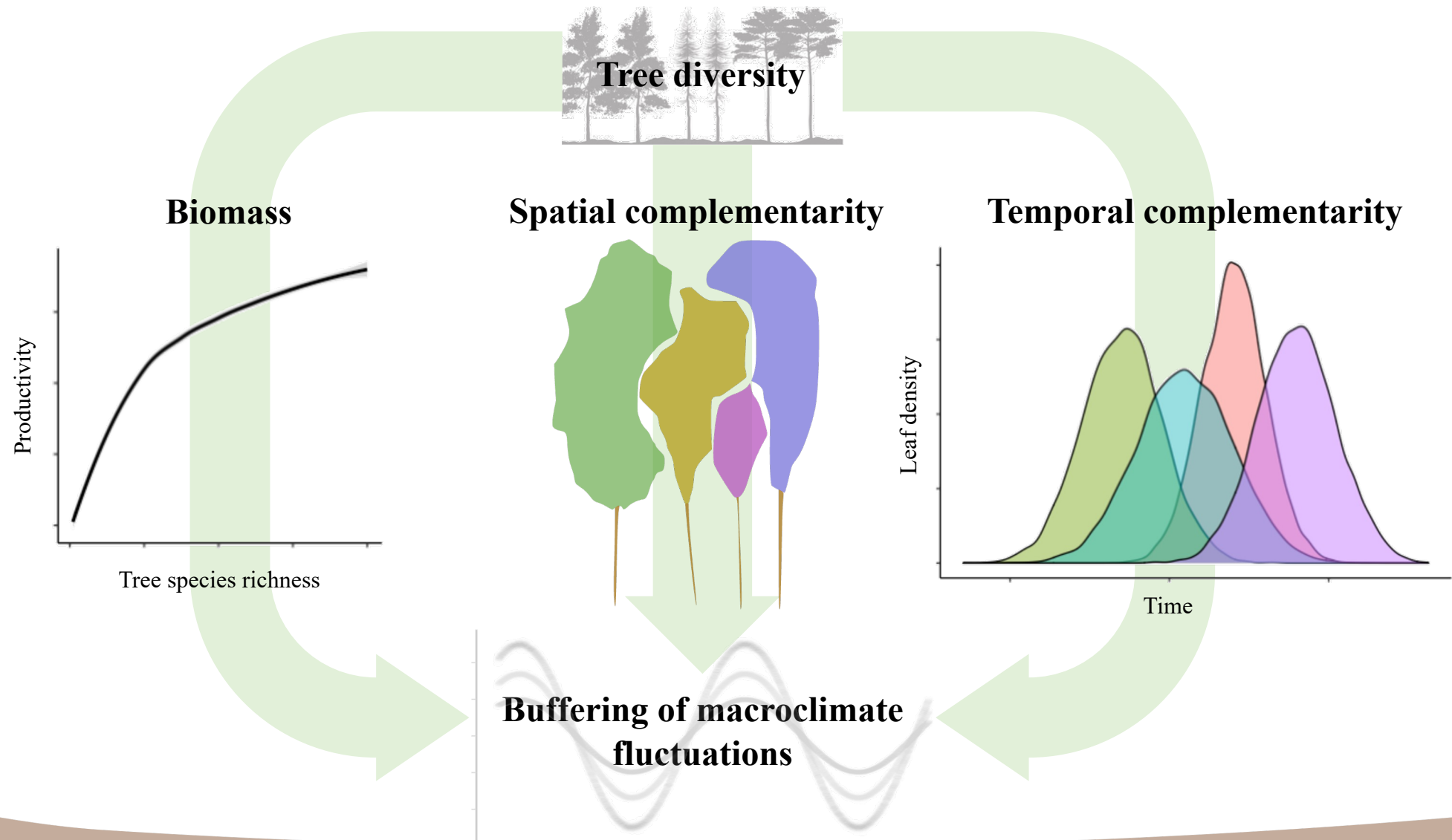
RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY EFFECT ON TEMPERATURE STABILITY



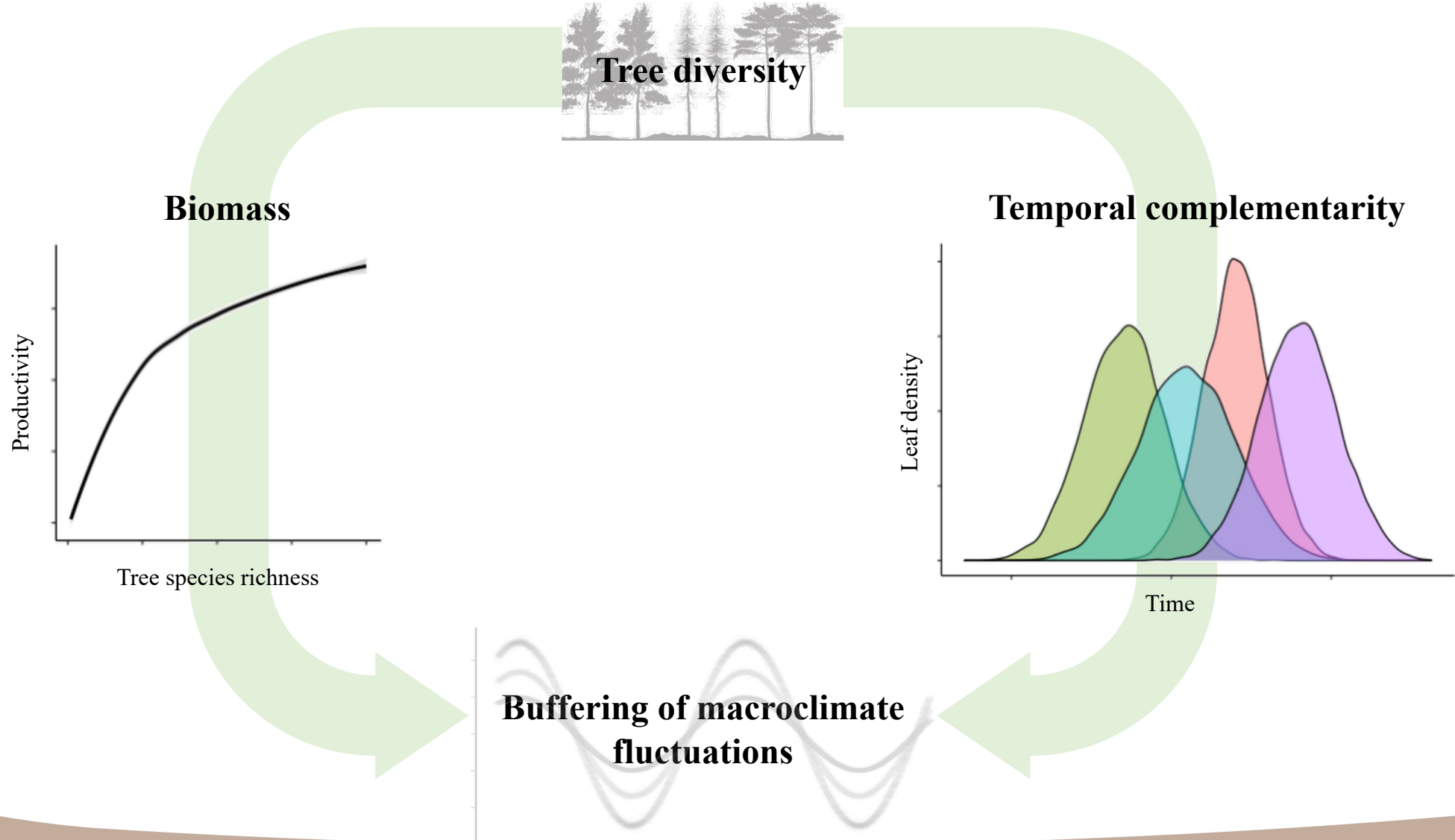
RESULTS: TREE DIVERSITY INCREASES TEMPERATURE STABILITY



HYPOTHESIS: BUFFERING MECHANISMS



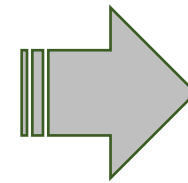
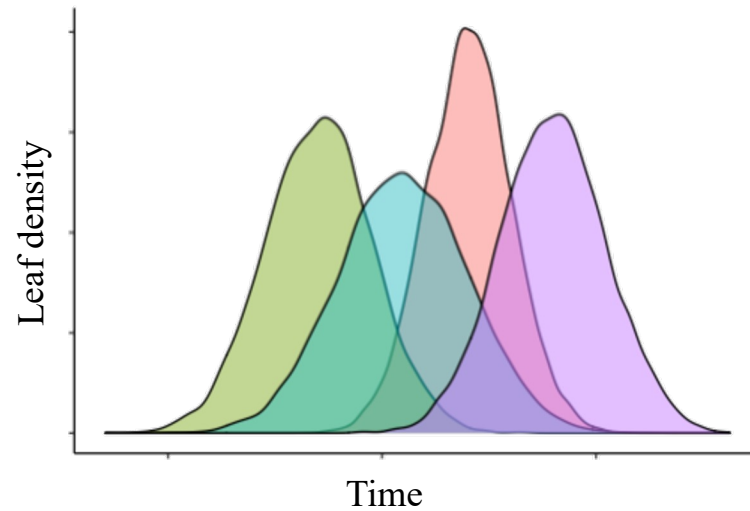
HYPOTHESIS: BUFFERING MECHANISMS



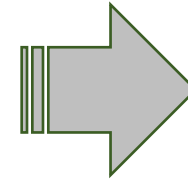
HYPOTHESIS: BUFFERING MECHANISMS AT MONTHLY SCALE



**Tree leaf
phenology
measurements**

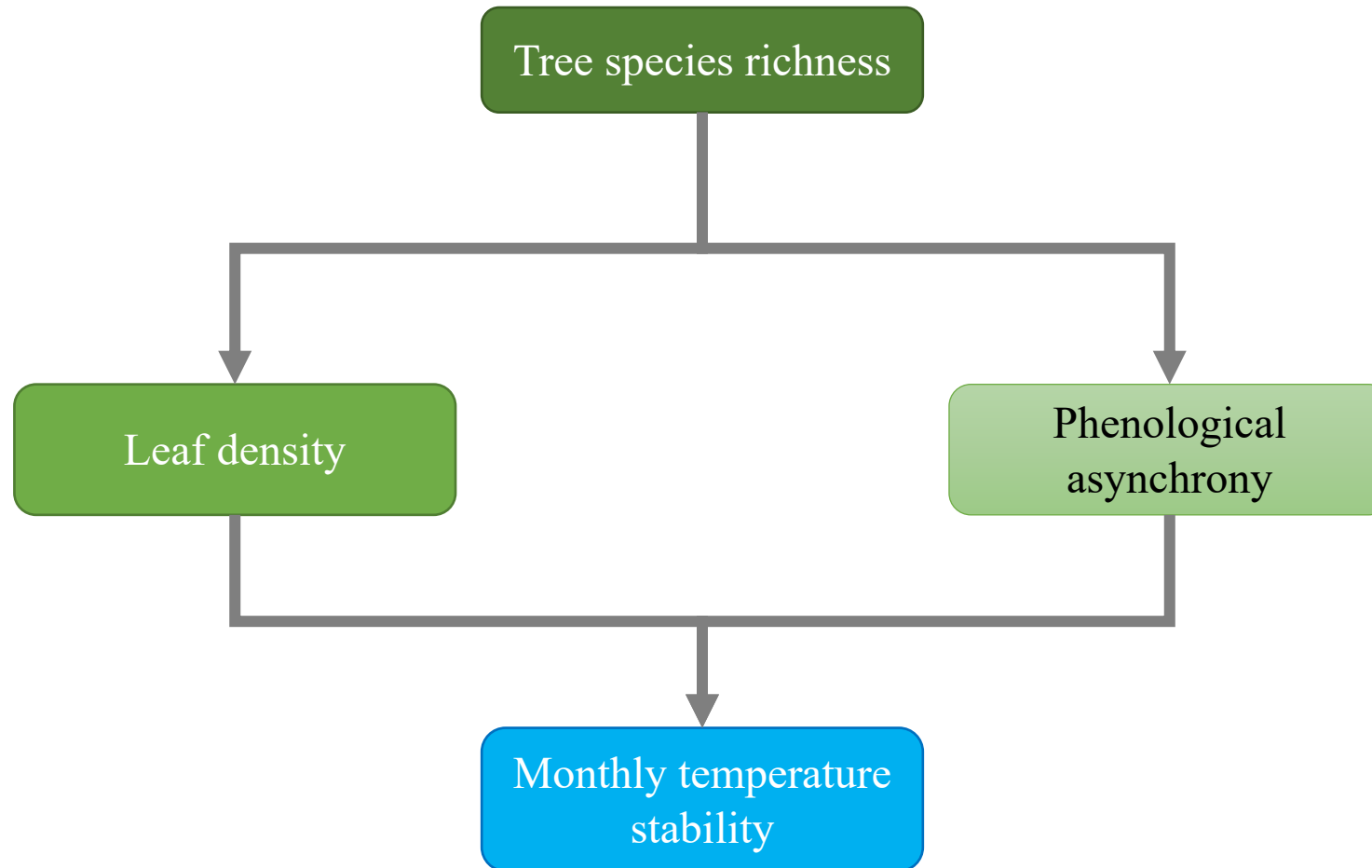


CWM of leaf density

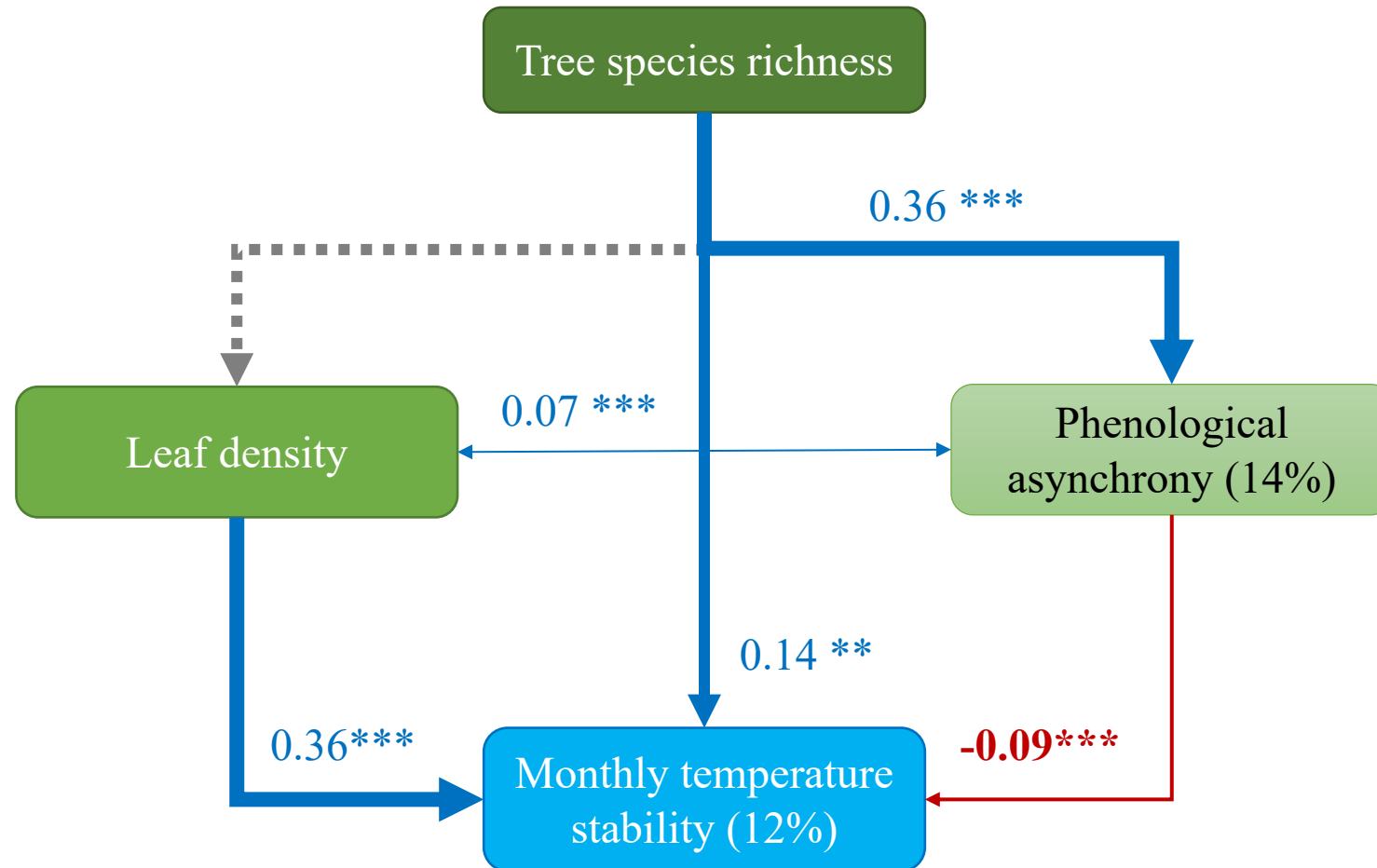


FDis of leaf density

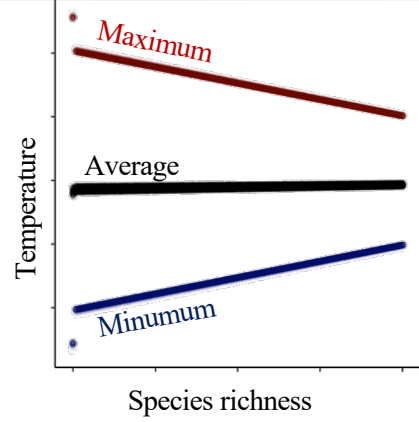
RESULTS: MECHANISMS BEHIND TREE DIVERSITY BUFFERING OF CLIMATIC FLUCTUATIONS



RESULTS: MECHANISMS BEHIND TREE DIVERSITY BUFFERING OF CLIMATIC FLUCTUATIONS

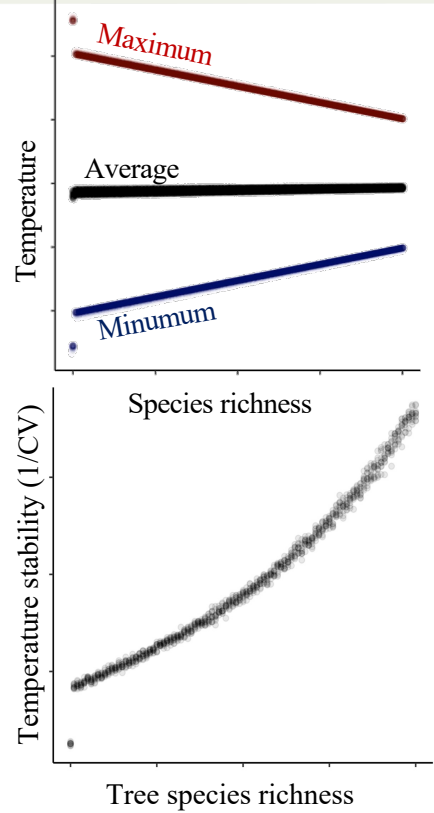


SUMMARY



Tree species richness reduces temperature extremes

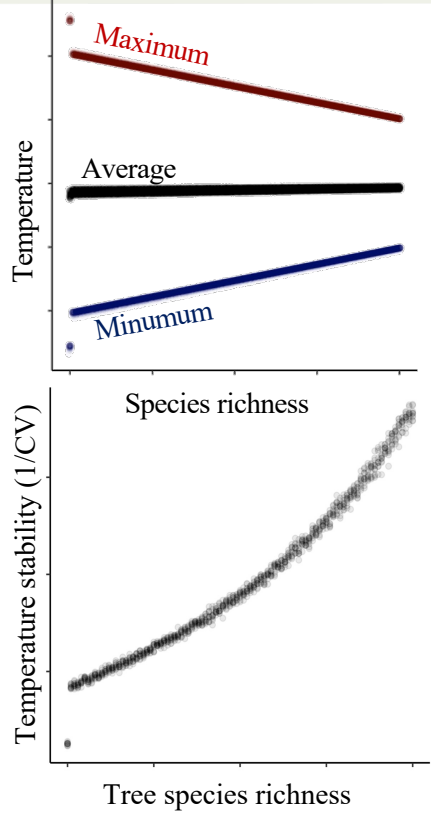
SUMMARY



Tree species richness reduces temperature extremes

Tree species richness increases temperature stability

SUMMARY

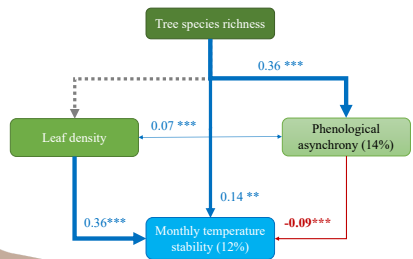


Tree species richness reduces temperature extremes

Tree species richness increases temperature stability

Two mechanisms explaining tree species richness on monthly temperature buffering:

- biomass production
- temporal asynchrony



PERSPECTIVES: DIVERSE FORESTS TO PROTECT MICROCLIMATE



Messier et al 2019

Beugnon et al 2021, Schnabel et al. 2021

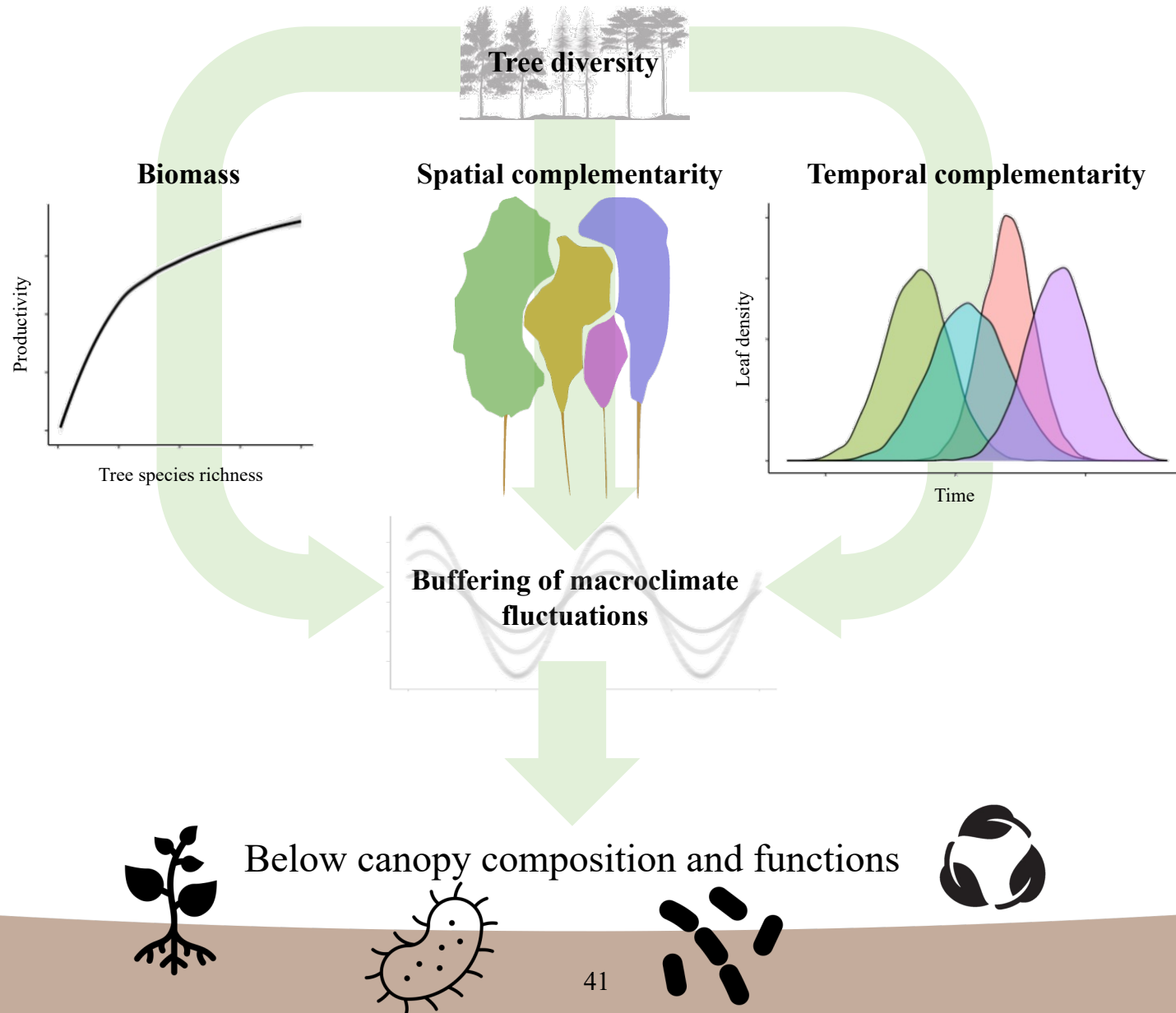
PERSPECTIVES: DIVERSE FORESTS TO PROTECT ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS



Messier et al 2019

Beugnon et al 2021, Schnabel et al. 2021

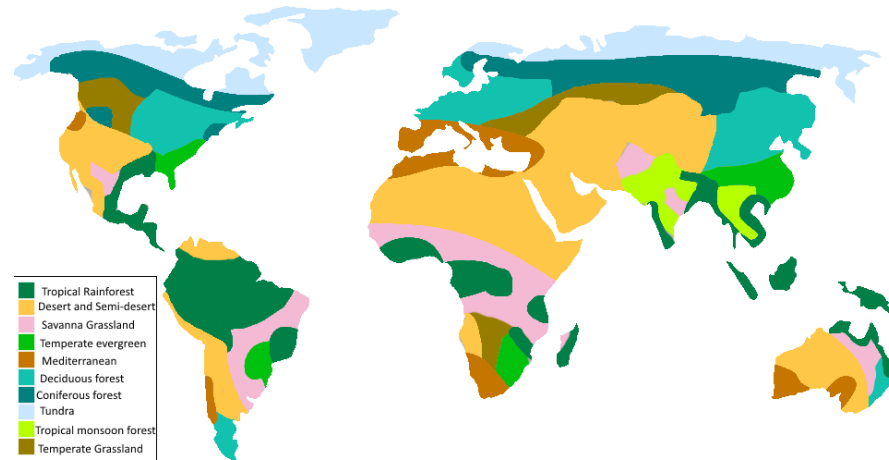
PERSPECTIVES: A NEW MECHANISM TO UNDERSTAND BEF RELATIONSHIPS



FOLLOW UP

A global analysis ...

...
across ecosystems,
...



... across land uses

Vegetation diversity buffers soil microclimatic extremes: phenomenon and mechanisms

Rémy Beugnon^{1,2,3}, Jonas Lembrechts⁴, Nico Eisenhauer^{1,2}, Stephan Hättenschwiler³ & Manfred Wendisch²



¹ German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig (Leipzig, Germany)
² Leipzig University (Leipzig, Germany)
³ Centre d'Ecologie Fonctionnelle et Evolutive (CEFE), CNRS (Montpellier France)
⁴ Research Group PLECO (Plants and Ecosystems), University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium

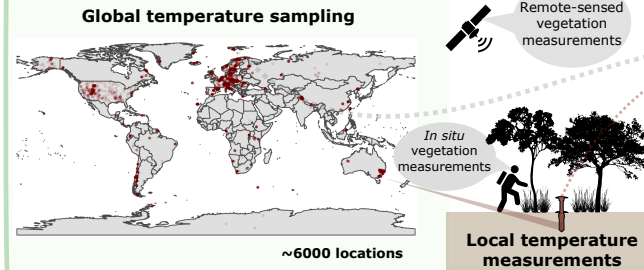
Introduction

- The frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events is increasing.
- Belowground communities and functions are highly sensitive to changes in microclimatic conditions (Cesarz *et al.*, 2021, Gottschall *et al.*, 2019).
- Vegetation has shown its potential to mitigate external macroclimatic conditions by buffering macroclimatic fluctuations (de Frenne *et al.*, 2019, 2021).
- Higher vegetation diversity increases primary productivity and vegetation periods (Huang *et al.*, 2018; Sapjanskas *et al.*, 2014).
- Vegetation diversity should increase the buffering of macroclimatic fluctuations.

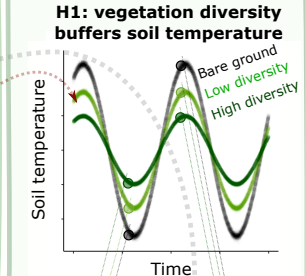
Objectives

- Here, we propose to:
- Quantify the effect of vegetation diversity on climatic buffering ...
 - ... across ecosystems using the SoilTemp database and remote-sensing measurements of the vegetation.
 - Understand the mechanisms behind vegetation diversity effects on climatic buffering using *in situ* measurements of the vegetation.

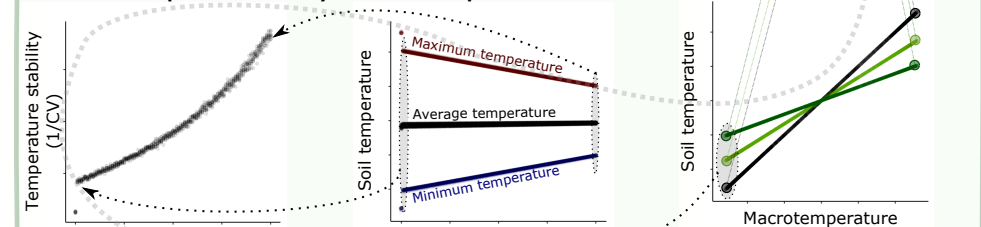
Methods



Hypotheses



H4: vegetation diversity increases temperature stability **H3: vegetation diversity reduces temperature extremes**



Perspectives

Vegetation diversity could protect undercanopy communities against climate change

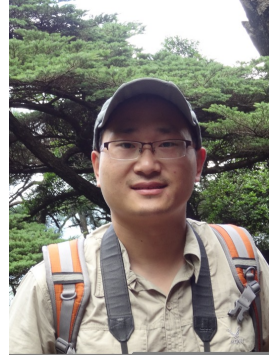
Call for contributors

You measured soil temperature and would like to contribute to these analyses drop us a line!

remy.beugnon@idiv.de
 @BeugnonRemy



THANK YOU



Rémy Beugnon[†], Florian Schnabel[†], Yang Bo[†], Simone Cesarz, Nico Eisenhauer, Maria D. Perles Garcia, Georg Haehn, Werner Härdtle, Yuanyuan Huang, Matthias Kunz, Xiaojuan Liu, Nadia C. Castro Izaguirre, PA Niklaus, Goddert von Oheimb, Katrine A. Pietsch, Ronny Richter, Bernhard Schmid, Stefan Trogisch, Christian Wirth, Keping Ma^{*}, Helge Bruelheide^{*}

