

Tallest trees could die of thirst in rainforest droughts, study finds

23 November 2015



A control plot in a study of trees in the Amazon rainforest, where scientists from the University of Edinburgh have found that the tallest trees are likely to die of thirst, rather than starvation, in a drought. Credit: Patrick Meir

understood. Previous research suggested that a severe lack of water might have prevented trees from making enough sugars to fuel their metabolism, causing them to starve and die.

Findings from the world's longest-running drought study in tropical rainforest show that it is breakages in the trees' water transport system that lead to their death—rather than starvation. The results suggest that the Amazon rainforest is not resistant to intense droughts, or to long-term drought.

Over a 13-year period, researchers carried out fieldwork to assess the impact of drought on trees in the Amazon. Using a large-scale drought experiment, they monitored growth, sugar levels and the performance of the water [transport system](#) in the trees.

Droughts could kill off the tallest trees in tropical rainforests in coming decades, a study suggests.

For the first time, scientists have identified the ecological trigger that brings about the death of tropical rainforest [trees](#) during prolonged water shortages.

Reduced rainfall forecast in coming decades could cause the breakdown of the transport system in trees that takes water up from soil to the leaves, scientists say.

This is likely to add significantly to the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere through decomposition of the dead trees. It could also mean rainforests in the future are populated by smaller trees, which store less carbon, the team says.

Until now, how trees die from [drought](#) was poorly



inside the tissues that transport [water](#) and nutrients—known as xylem. The tallest trees are most vulnerable to this process which can then lead to death; smaller trees are more likely to survive, the team says.



A drought site in a study of trees in the Amazon rainforest, where scientists from the University of Edinburgh have found that the tallest trees are likely to die of thirst, rather than starvation, in a drought. Credit: Patrick Meir

A drought plot in a study of trees in the Amazon rainforest, where scientists from the University of Edinburgh have found that the tallest trees are likely to die of thirst, rather than starvation, in a drought. Credit: Patrick Meir

The researchers found that the amount of sugars stored in trees experiencing drought for more than a decade was similar to those in trees which had normal amounts of water during the same period. Drought-affected trees were found to grow at a normal rate right up until they died, indicating that they had enough sugars to fuel their metabolism and that starvation was not the trigger for death.

The study, led by the University of Edinburgh, shows that during [severe drought](#), air bubbles can enter the sap of trees and break columns of water

The study, published in the journal *Nature*, was funded by the Natural Environment Research Council, the Brazilian National Research Council, the European Union and the Australian Research Council. The work was co-led with the Federal University of Pará, Brazil, and was carried out in collaboration with the Australian National University, the Universities of Leeds and Oxford, and research centres in Spain and Brazil.

Dr Lucy Rowland, of the University of Edinburgh's School of GeoSciences, and first author of the study, said: "Tropical forests play a key role influencing global and regional climate, and understanding the way rainforest trees respond to long-term changes in their environment is essential for improving predictions of the impacts of climate change."

More information: [Death from drought in tropical](#)

forests is triggered by hydraulics not carbon
starvation, [DOI: 10.1038/nature15539](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature15539)

Provided by University of Edinburgh

APA citation: Tallest trees could die of thirst in rainforest droughts, study finds (2015, November 23)
retrieved 22 June 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-11-tallest-trees-die-thirst-rainforest.html>

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