

# Comparison of 25 years of dendrometer and NEP data at a subalpine forest site

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Luana Krebs, Lukas Hörtnagl,  
Nina Buchmann

TreeNet Annual Meeting 2026, Basel





## Eddy-Covariance Measurements:

- Net Ecosystem Exchange: CO<sub>2</sub> uptake and release from the ecosystem **NEE**
- Gross Primary Productivity **GPP**
- Ecosystem respiration **TER**
- Measured 35m above the canopy
- Representative for the footprint area of





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## Point dendrometer measurements:

- Stem radius changes **SRC**
- Stem radial increment **GRO**
- Tree water deficit **TWD**
- Measured 1m above ground at the tree stem
- At 2 to 10 dominant trees

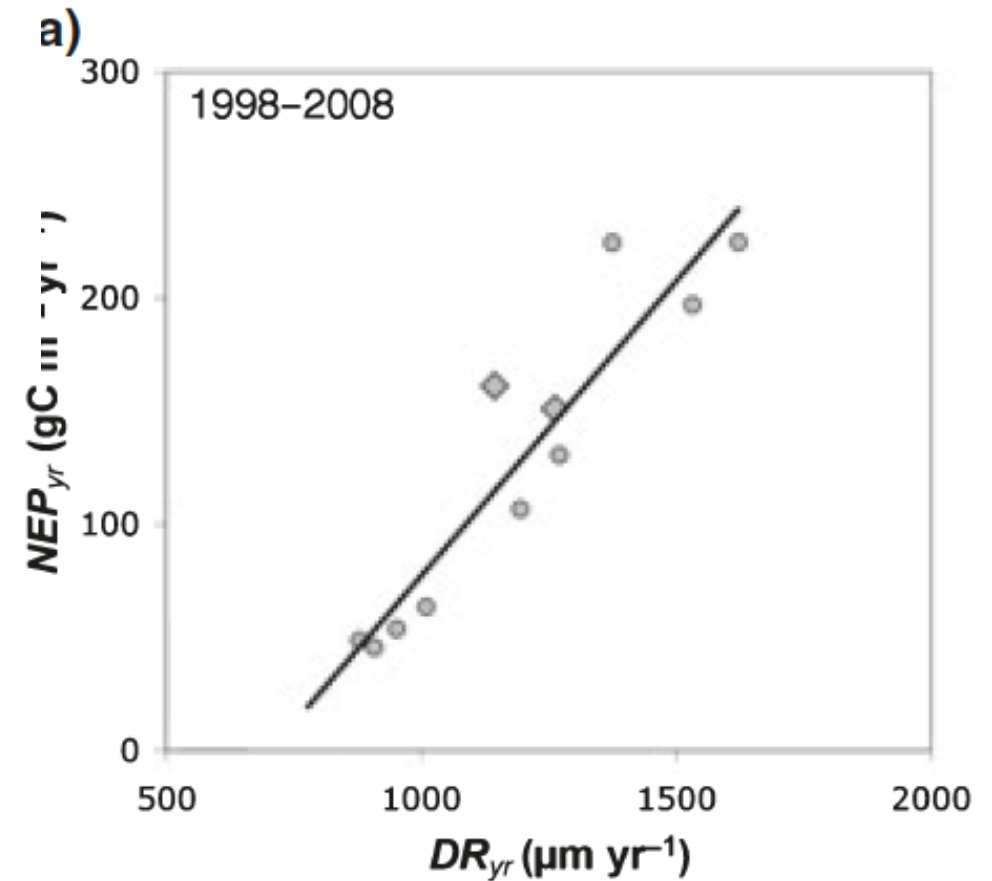
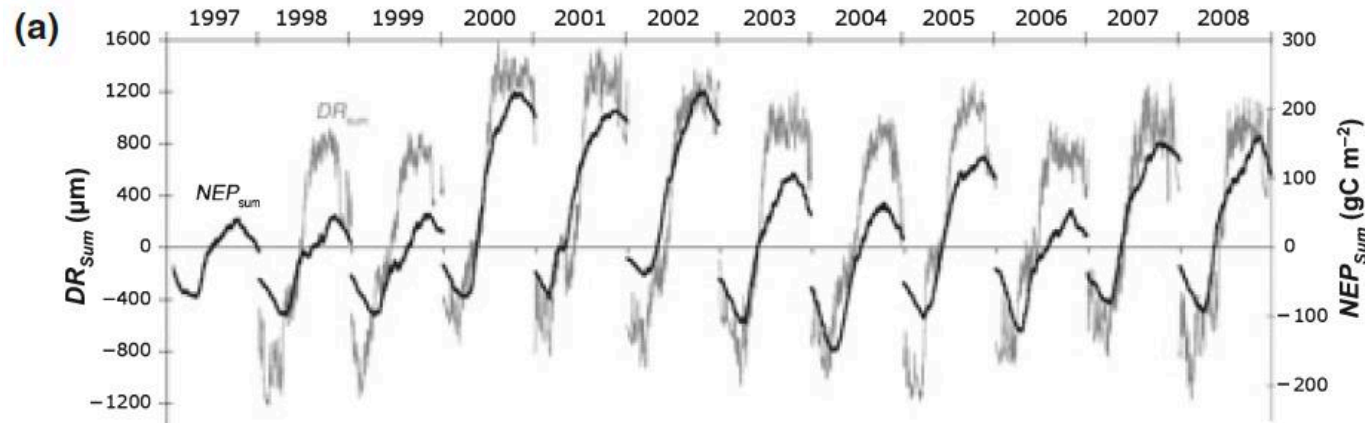




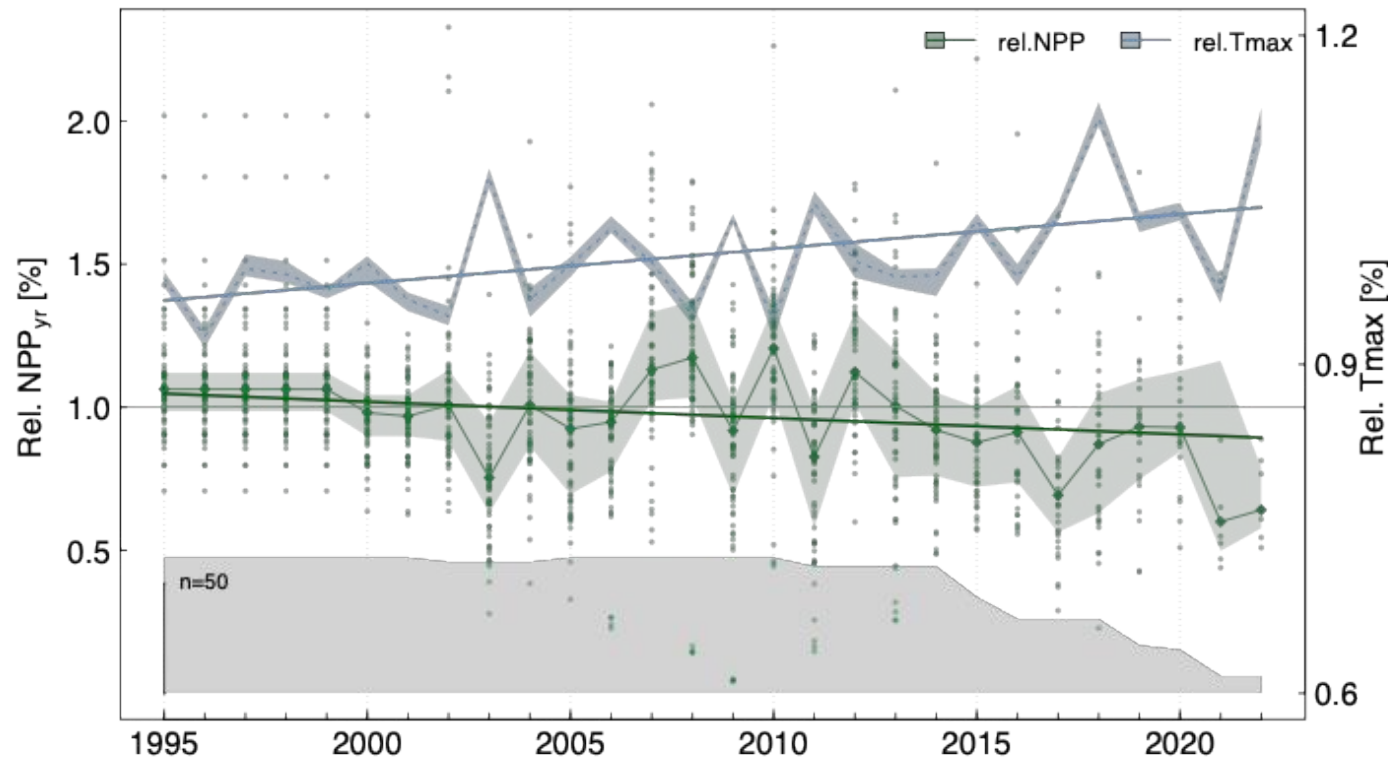
# Link between continuous stem radius changes and net ecosystem productivity of a subalpine Norway spruce forest in the Swiss Alps

R. Zweifel<sup>1,2</sup>, W. Eugster<sup>2</sup>, S. Etzold<sup>2</sup>, M. Dobbertin<sup>1</sup>, N. Buchmann<sup>2</sup> and R. Häsler<sup>1</sup>

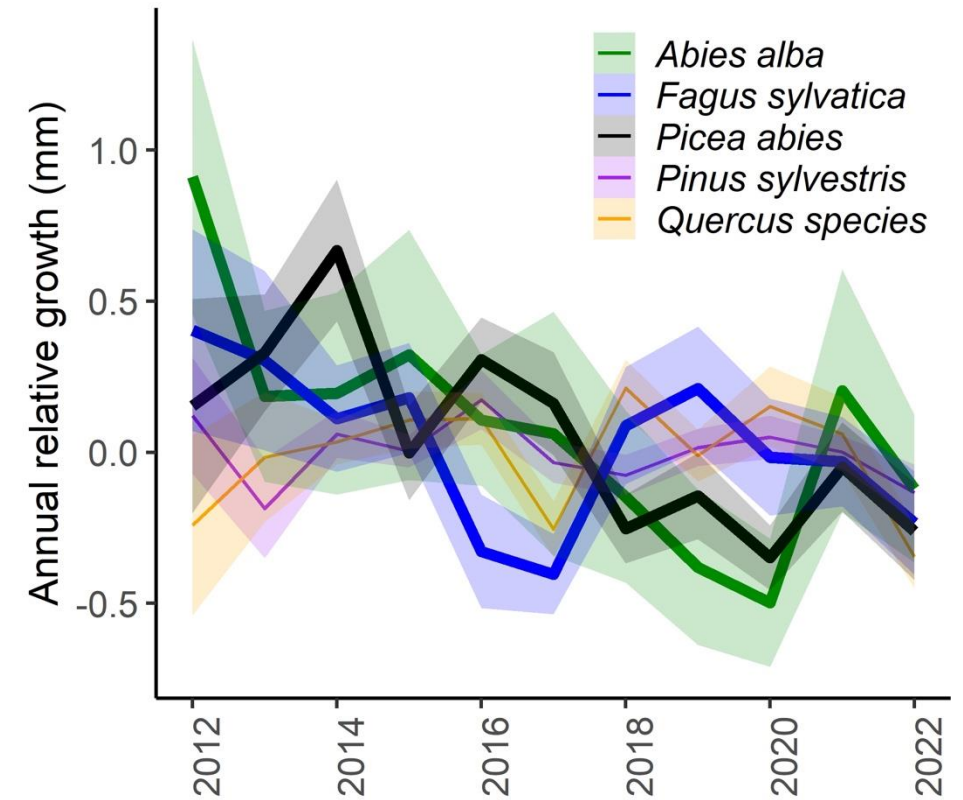
<sup>1</sup>Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Forest Ecosystem Processes, Zuercherstrasse 111, CH-8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>ETH Zurich, Institute for Plant, Animal and Agroecosystem Sciences, Universitaetsstr. 2, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland



# LWF and TreeNet monitoring data show decreasing growth trends



Etzold et al. in review



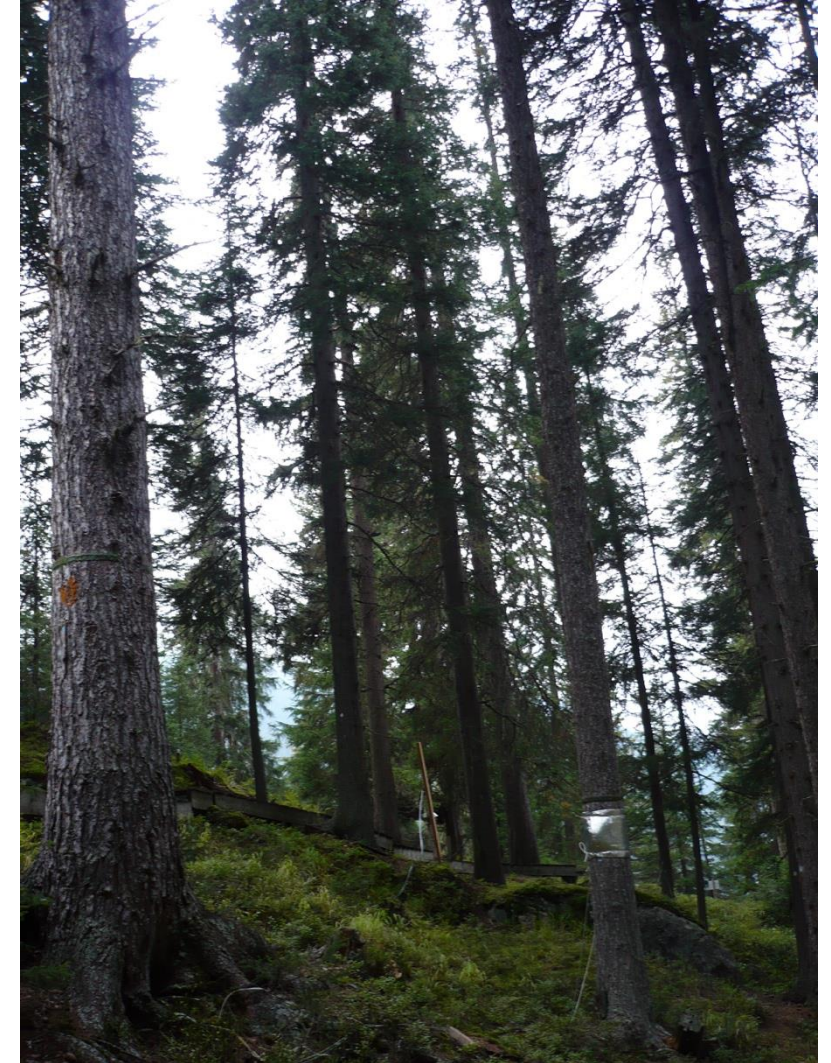
Bose et al. 2024, Global Change Biology

# Research questions

- How is tree growth developing in Davos, a subalpine forest? Is the productivity benefiting from climate warming?
- How are tree growth measured by dendrometers and ecosystem fluxes related to each other?
- Do they show the same relations as in 2008? Do they show similar temporal dynamics in absolute terms and in phenology?

# Davos site





- 1640 m
- Subalpine spruce forest
- Mean annual air temperature: 4.3°C
- Mean annual precipitation sum: 876 mm
- Understory: dwarf shrubs of *Vaccinium myrtillus*, mosses
- Average tree age: 119 years
- Average height: 17.5 m
- 25 years of dendrometer and EC measurements



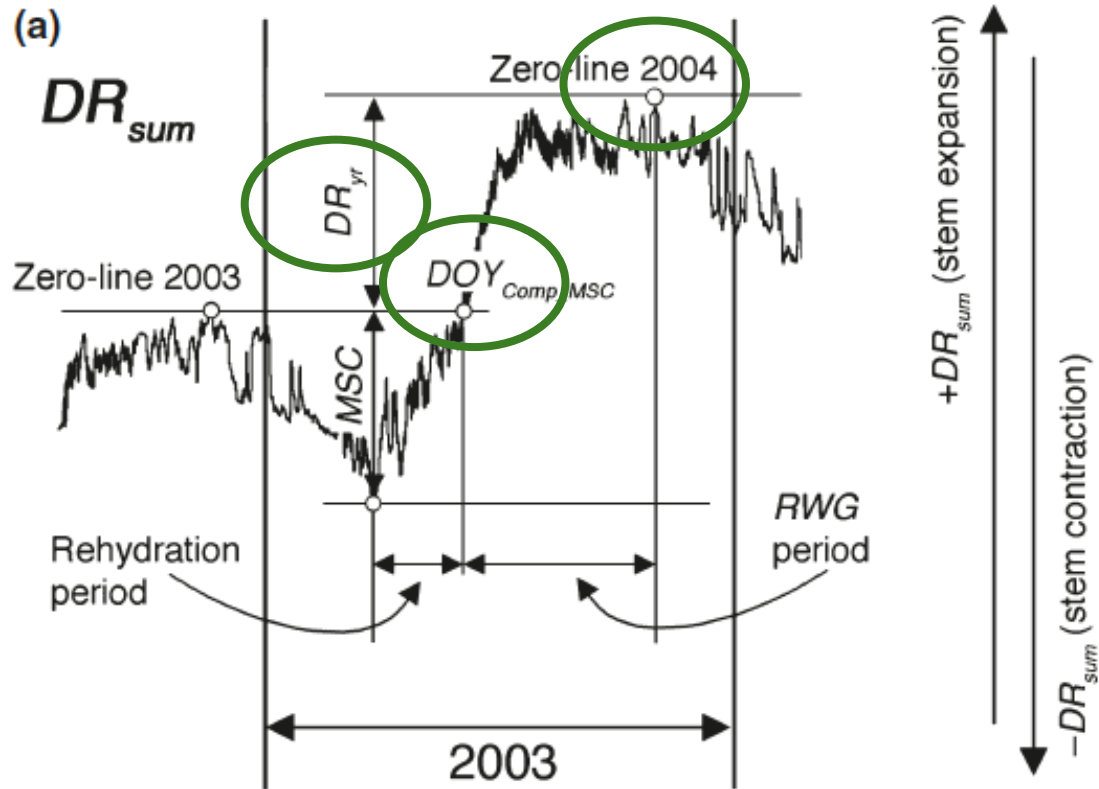


RESEARCH ARTICLE **OPEN ACCESS**

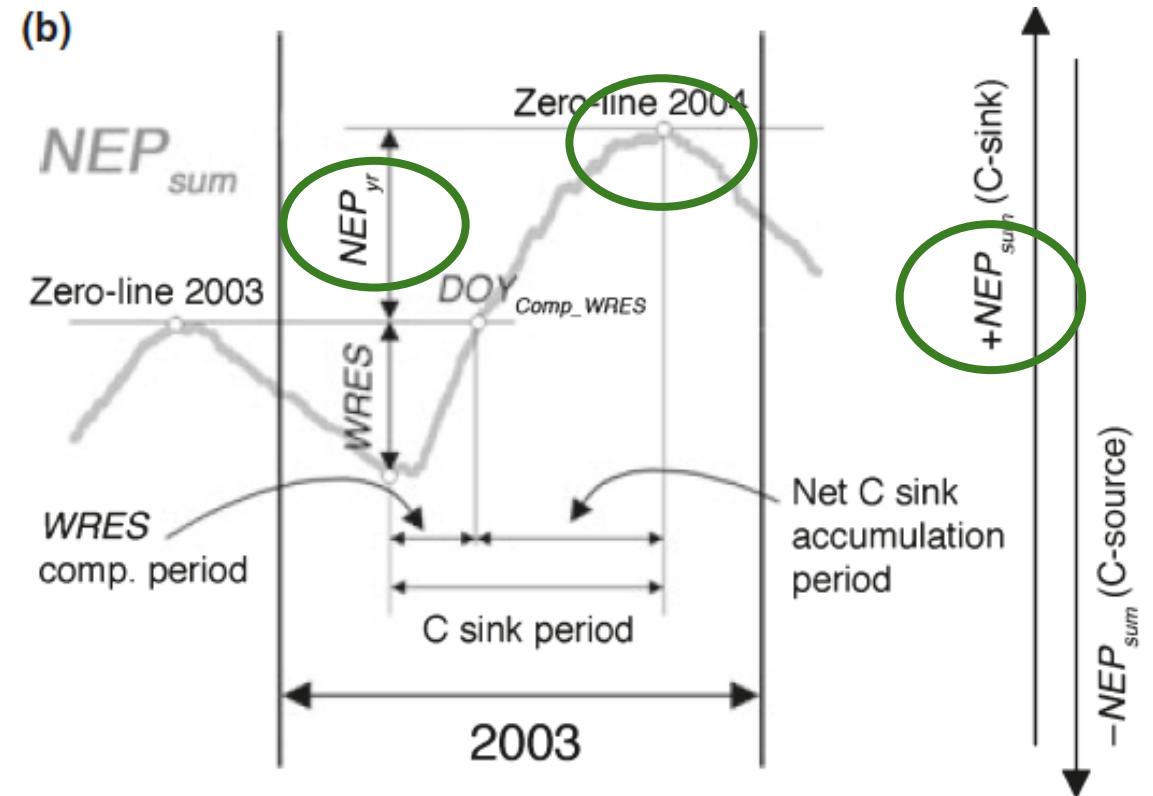
# Net Ecosystem CO<sub>2</sub> Exchange of a Subalpine Spruce Forest in Switzerland Over 26 Years: Effects of Phenology and Contributions of Abiotic Drivers at Daily Time Scales

Luana Krebs<sup>1</sup>  | Lukas Hörtnagl<sup>1</sup>  | Liliana Scapucci<sup>1</sup> | Mana Gharun<sup>2</sup> | Iris Feigenwinter<sup>1</sup>  | Nina Buchmann<sup>1</sup> 

## Dendrometer definitions

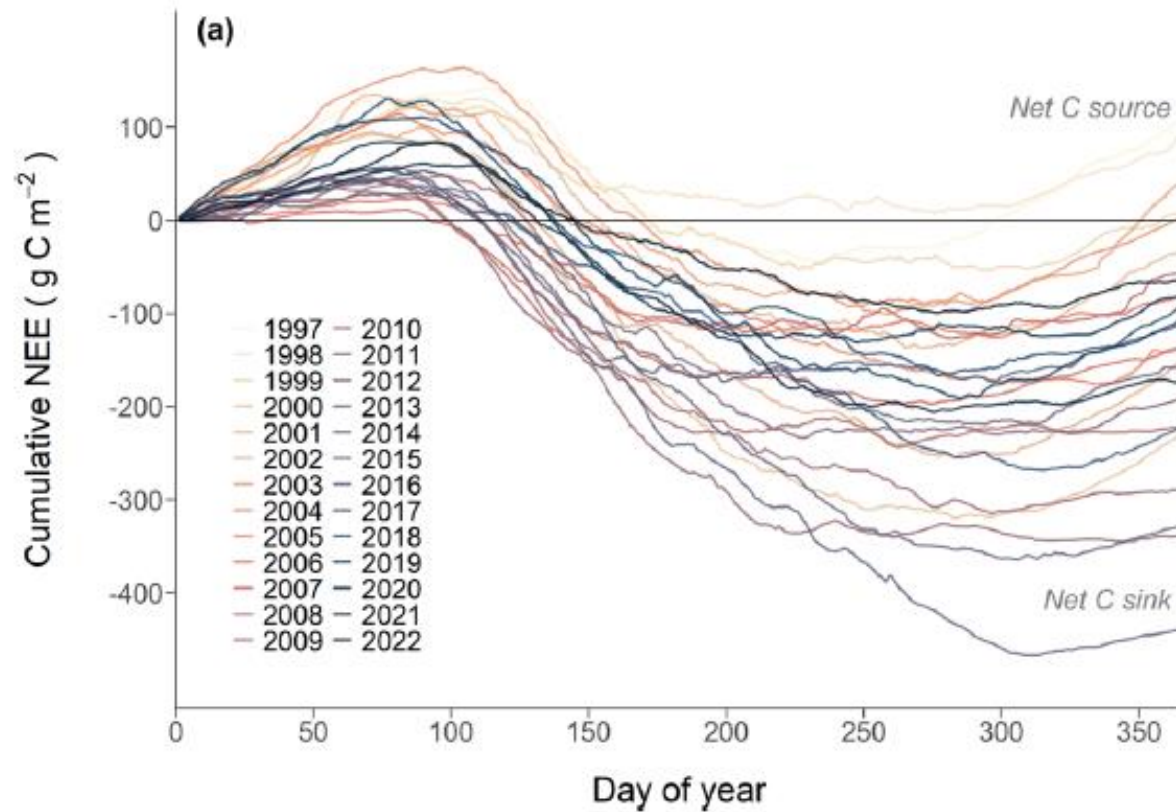


## NEP definitions



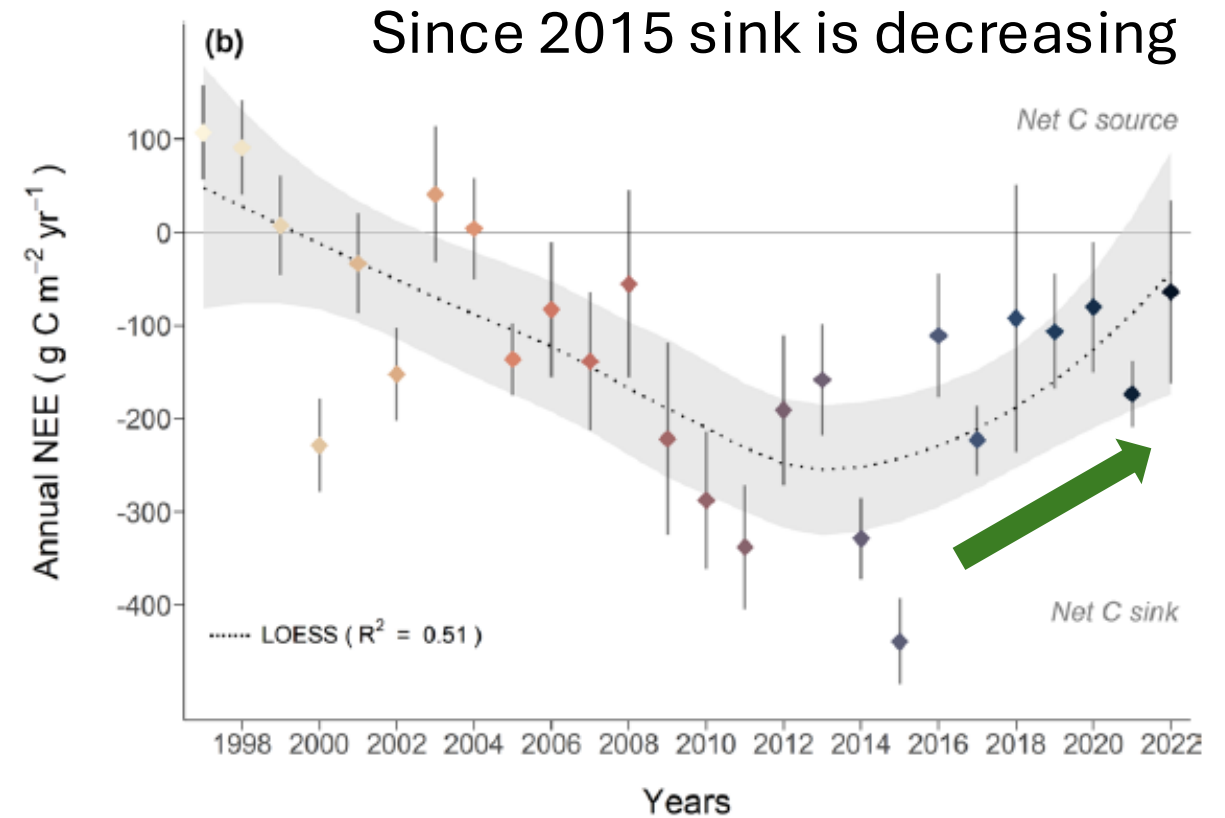
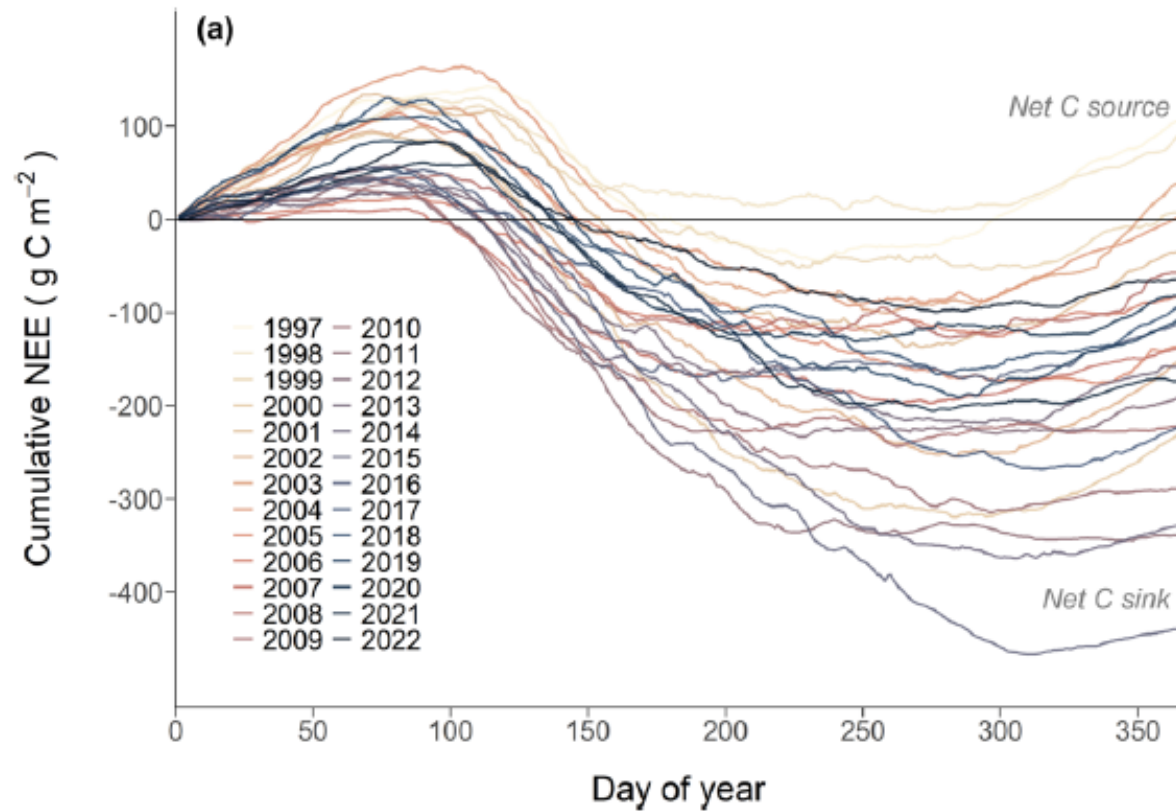


# Davos - a net CO<sub>2</sub> sink



Krebs et al. 2025, Global Change Biology

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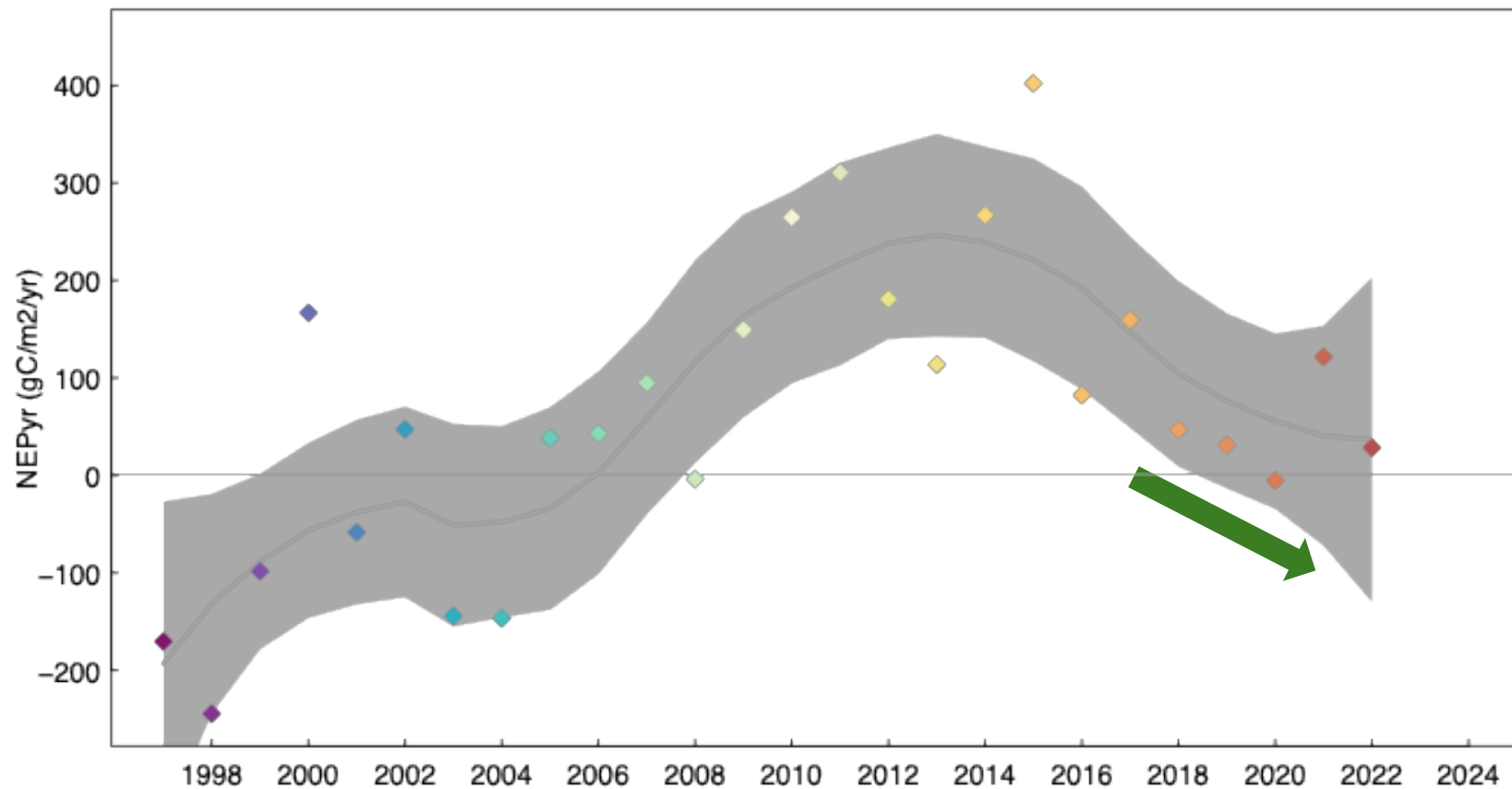


Krebs et al. 2025, Global Change Biology

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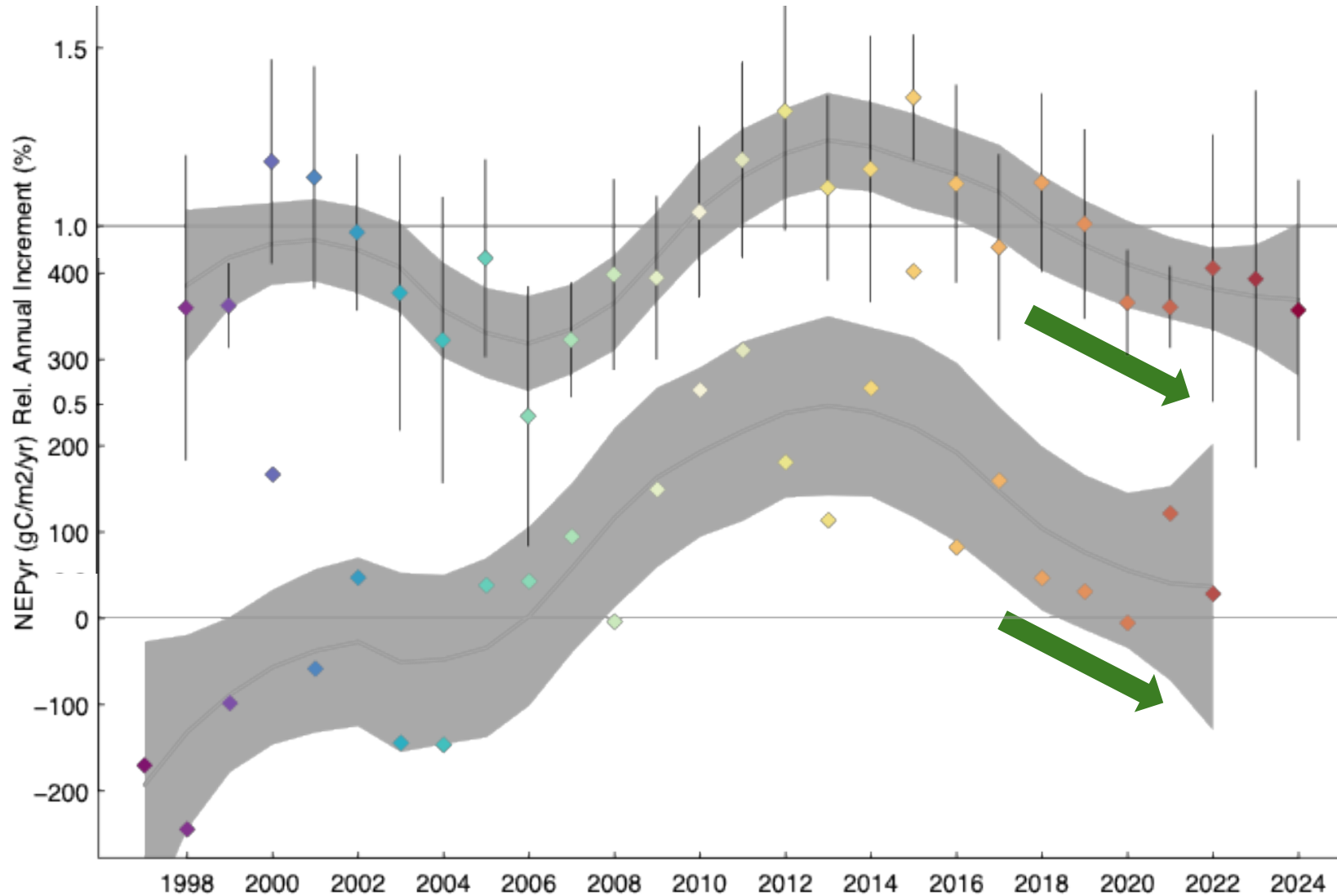


# NEPyr vs. rel. GROyr over 25 years



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# NEPyr vs. rel. GROyr over 25 years

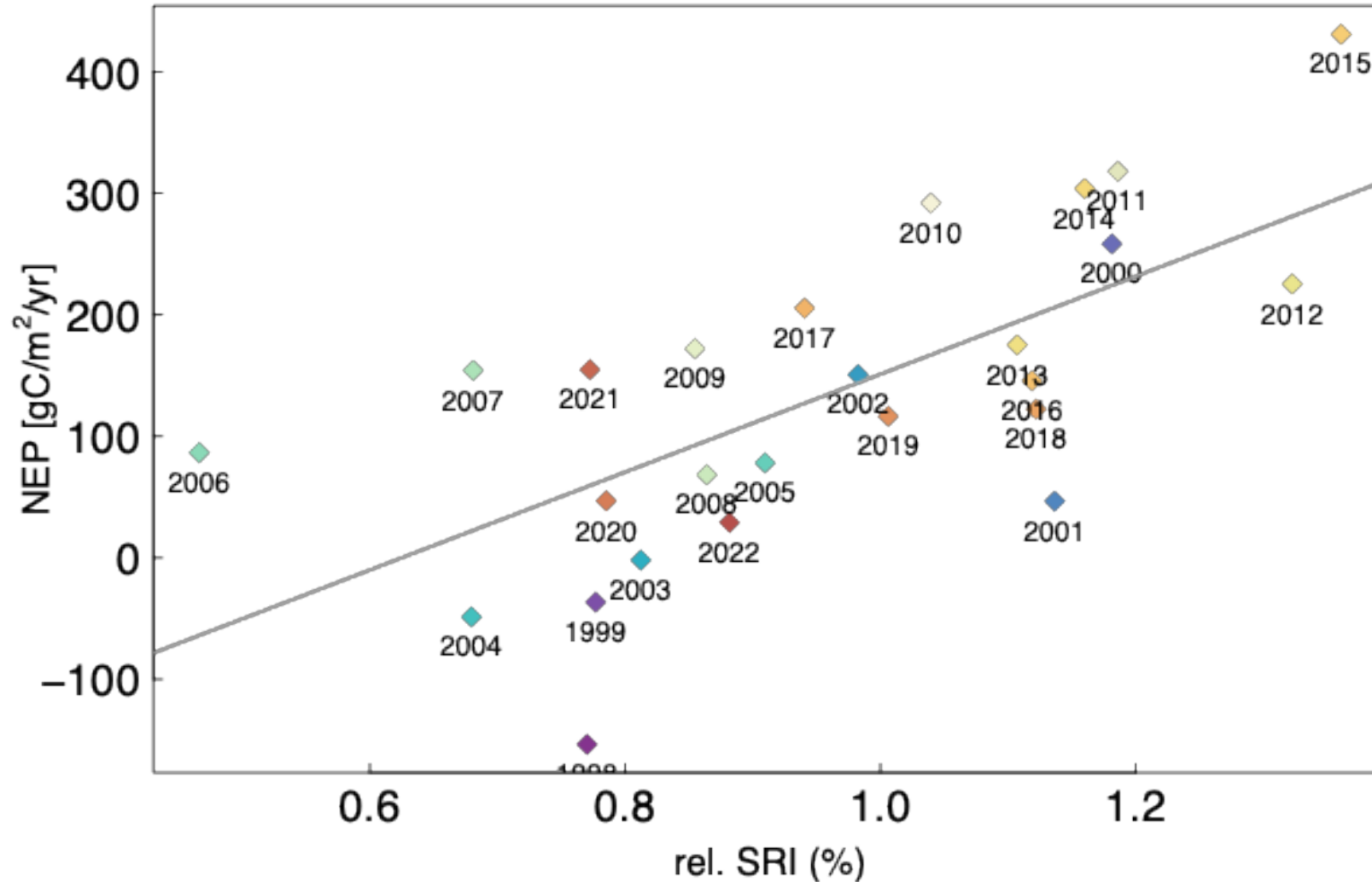


Autocorrelation of:

- rel. GROyr: 0.58
- GROyr: 0.67
- NEPyr: 0.54
- NEEyr: 0.42



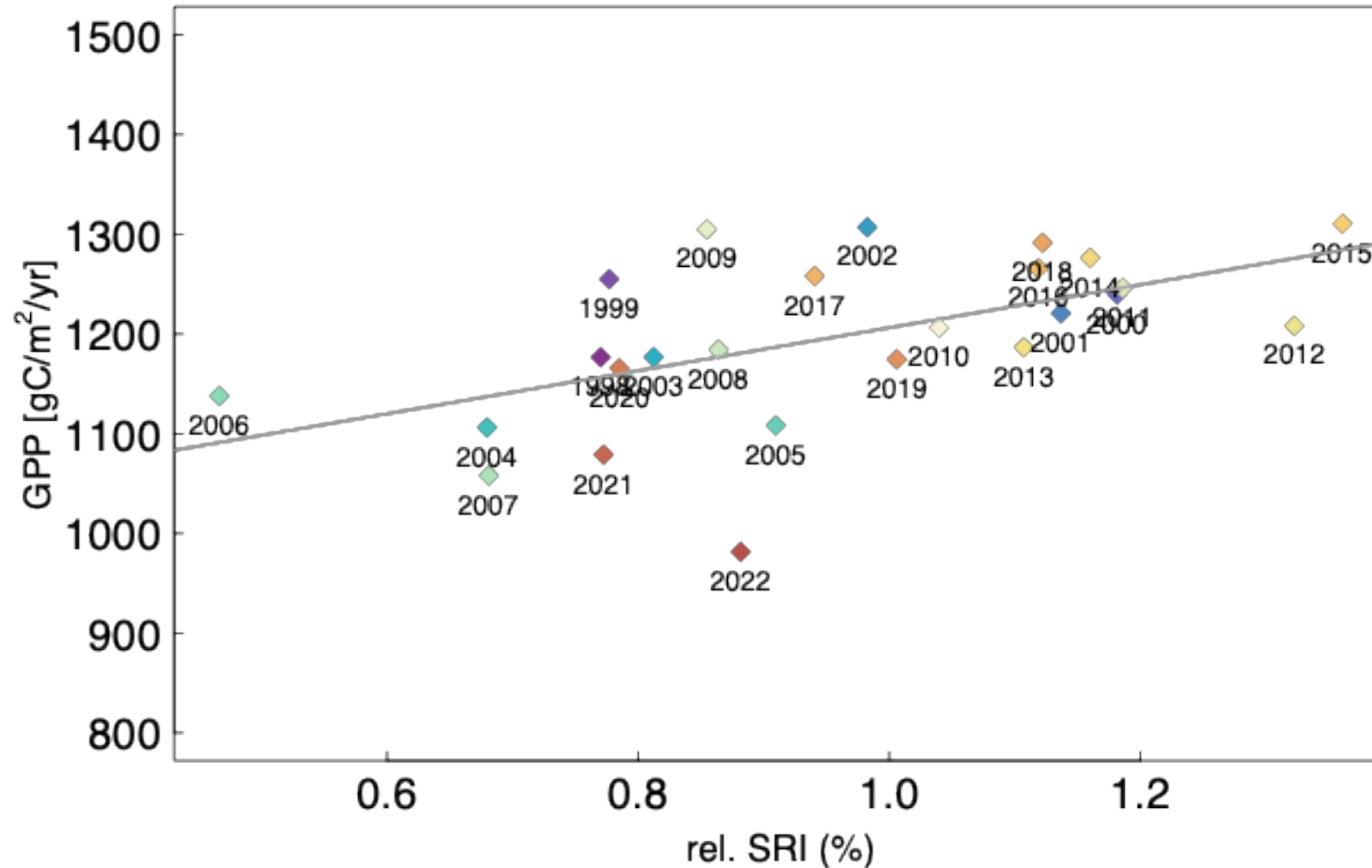
# NEPyr vs. rel. GROyr over 25 years



Adj.R2=0.43\*\*\*

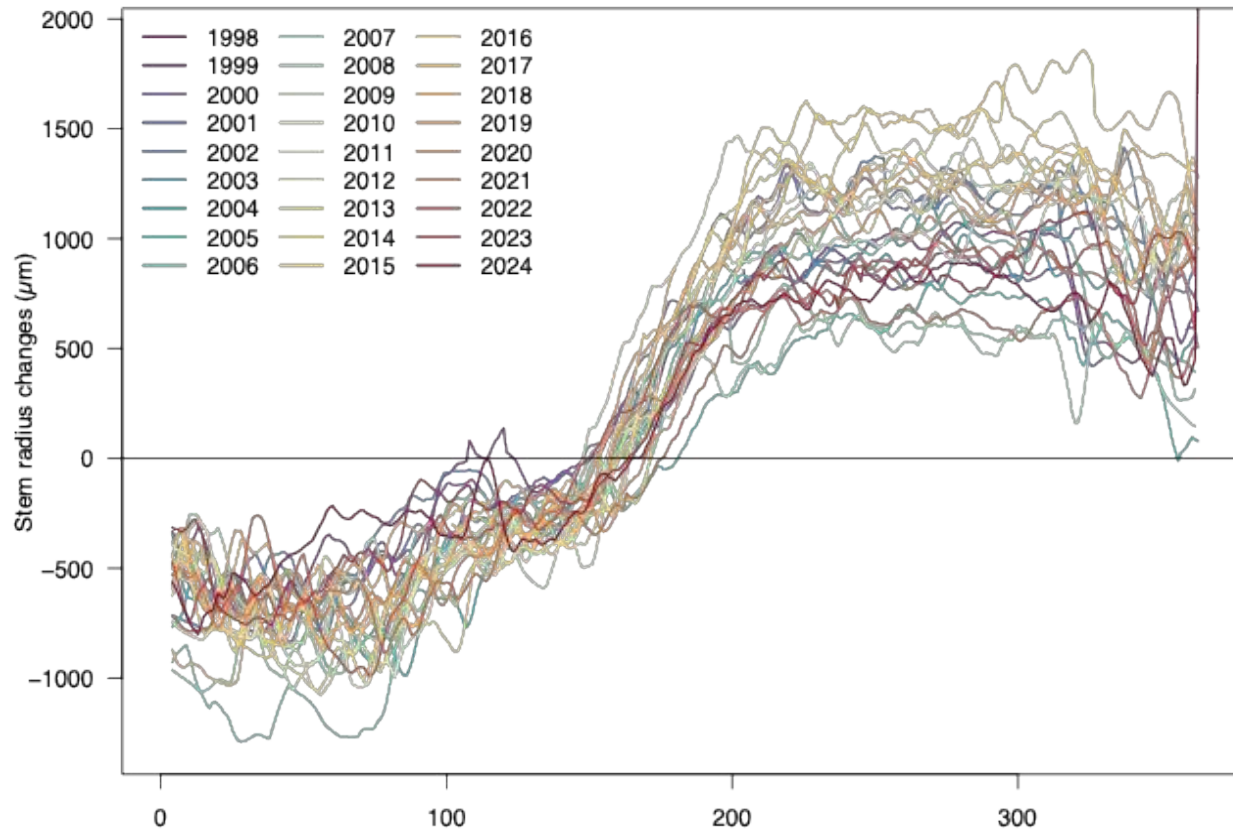
1mm SRI=293gC/m2

# GPPyr vs. rel. GROyr over 25 years

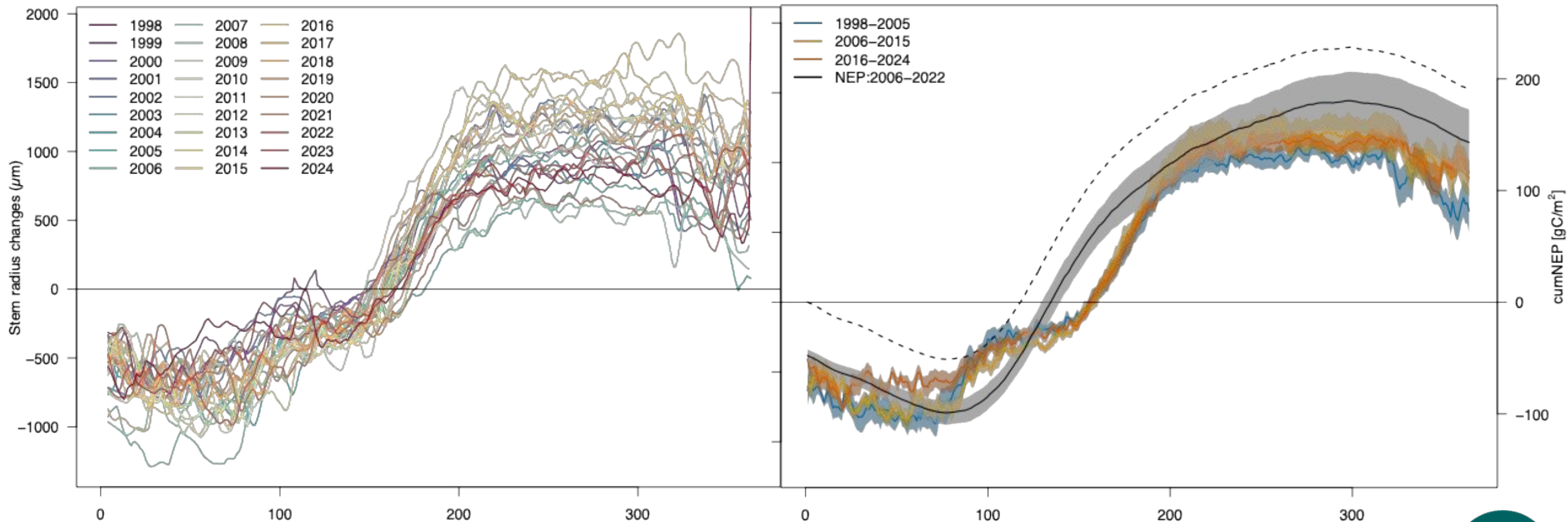




# Seasonal Course of SRC

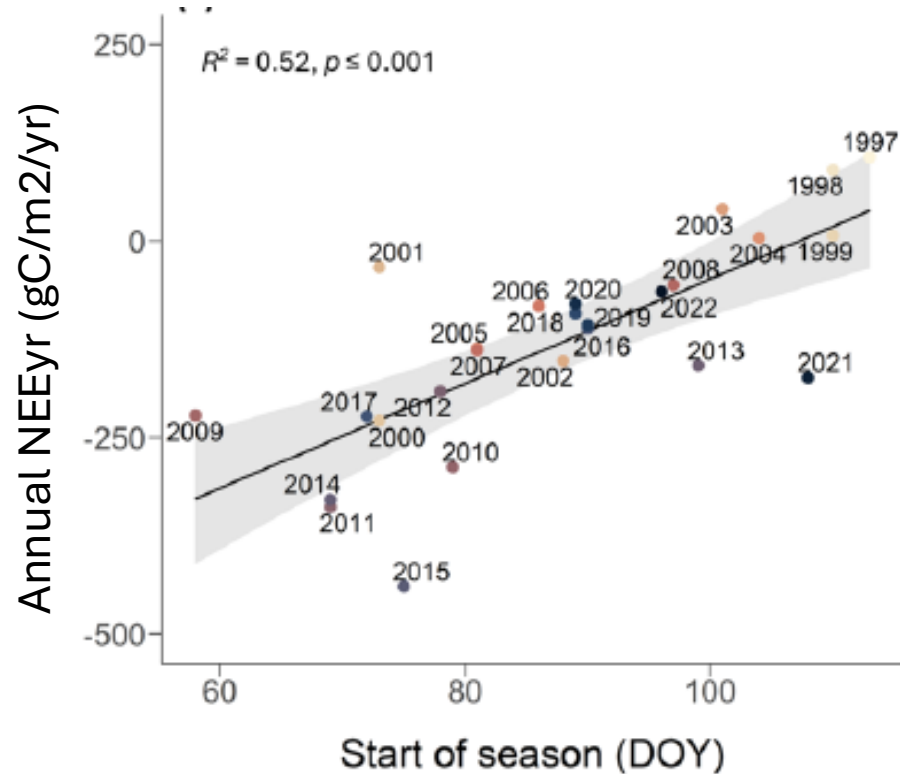


# Phenology of GRO - Seasonal Course of SRC

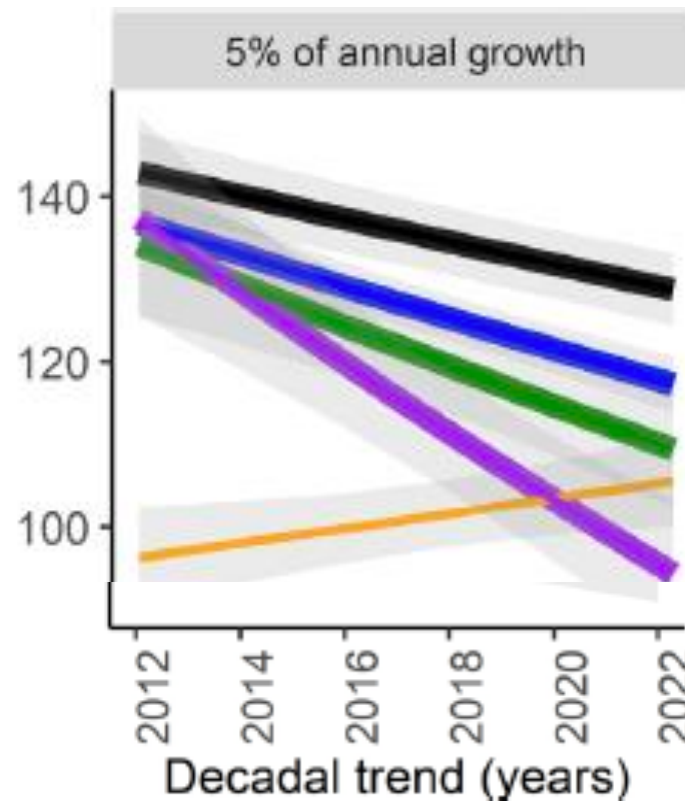




# Phenology of GRO – GRO Start



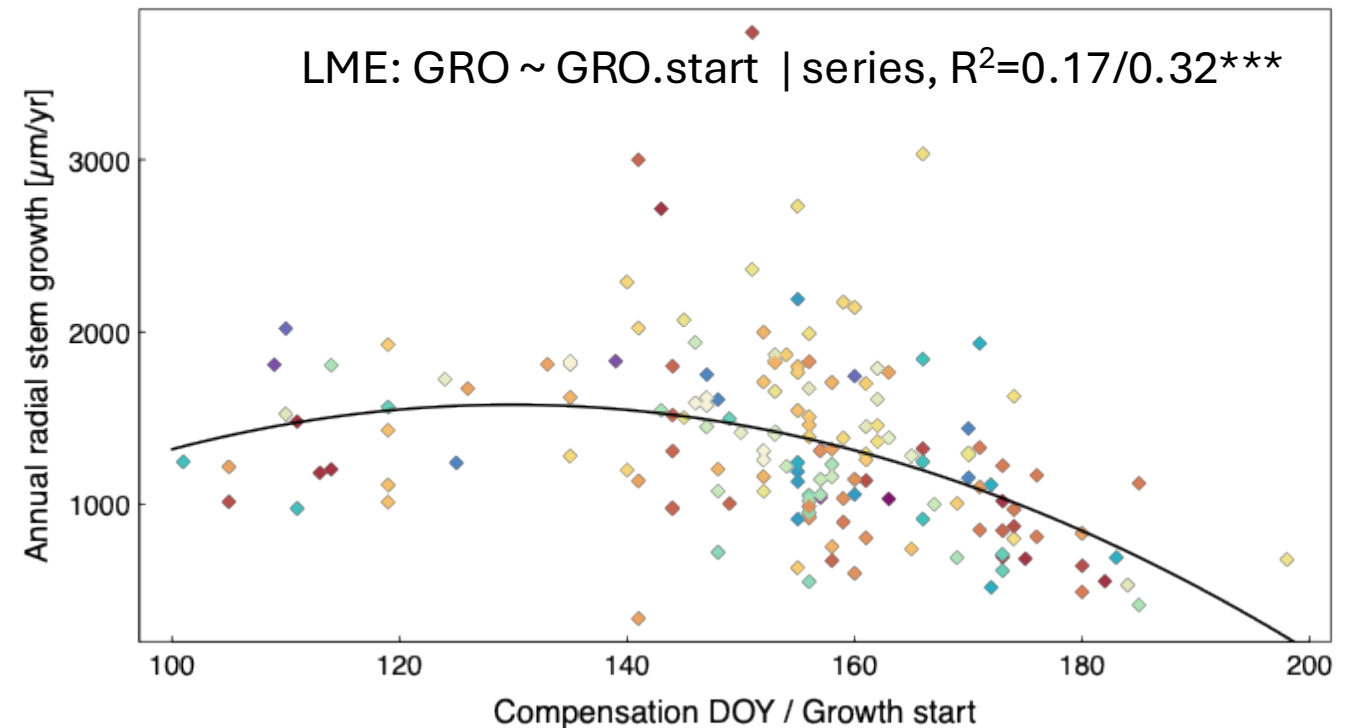
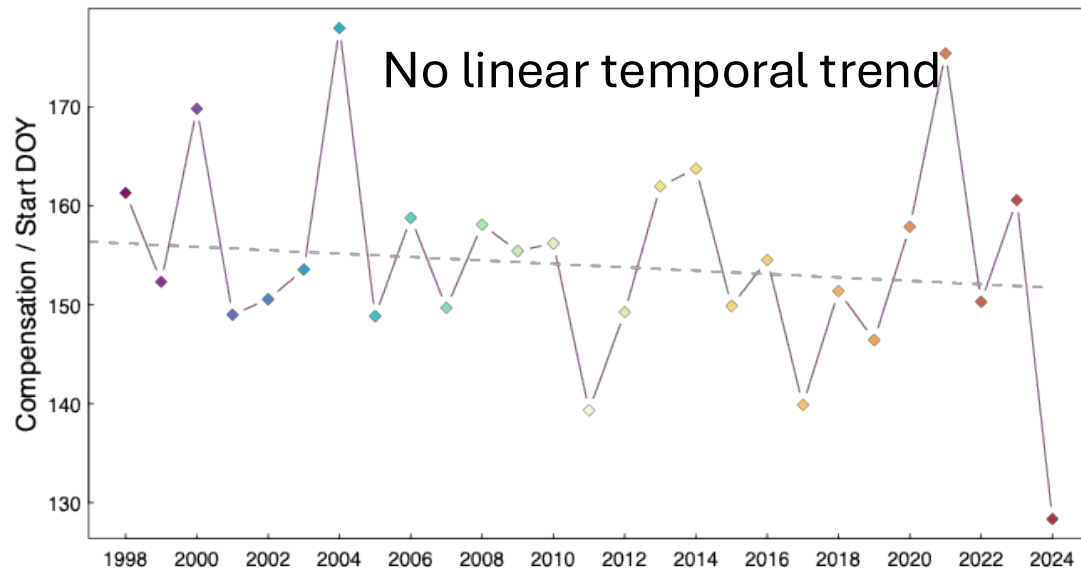
Krebs et al. 2025, Global Change Biology



Bose et al. 2025,  
Global Change Biology

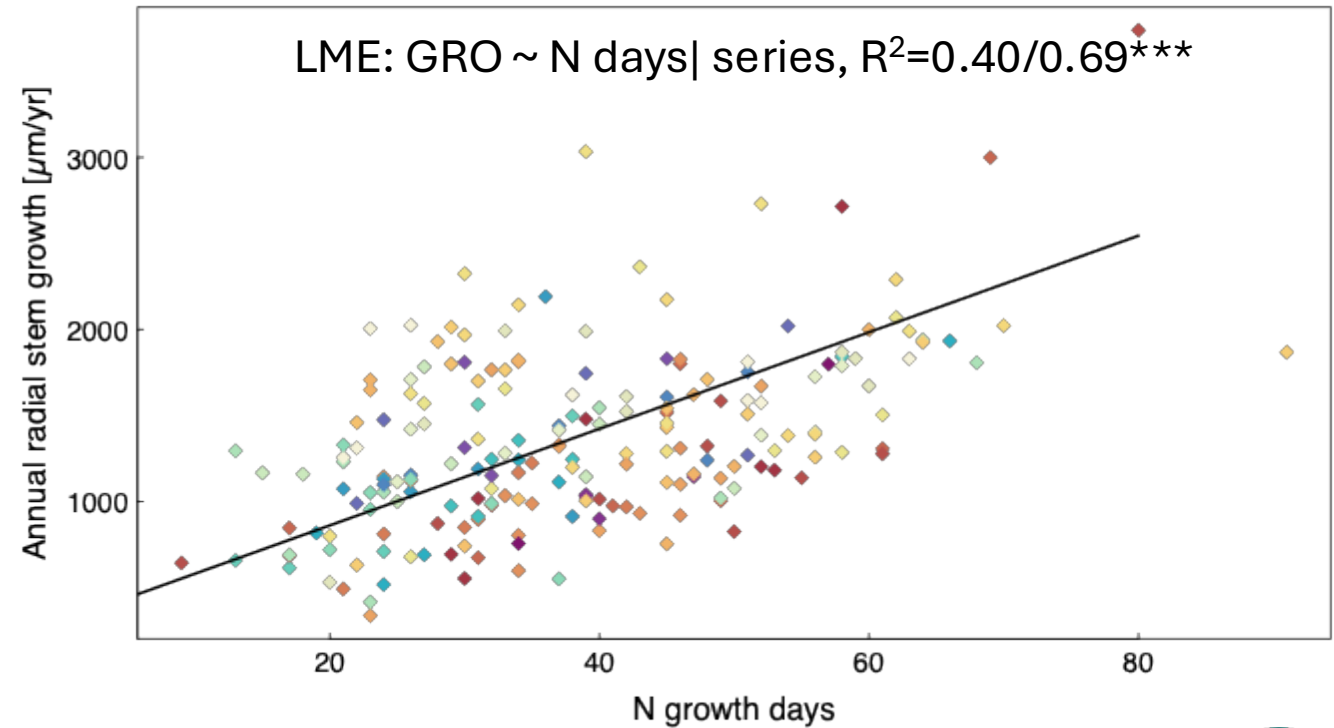
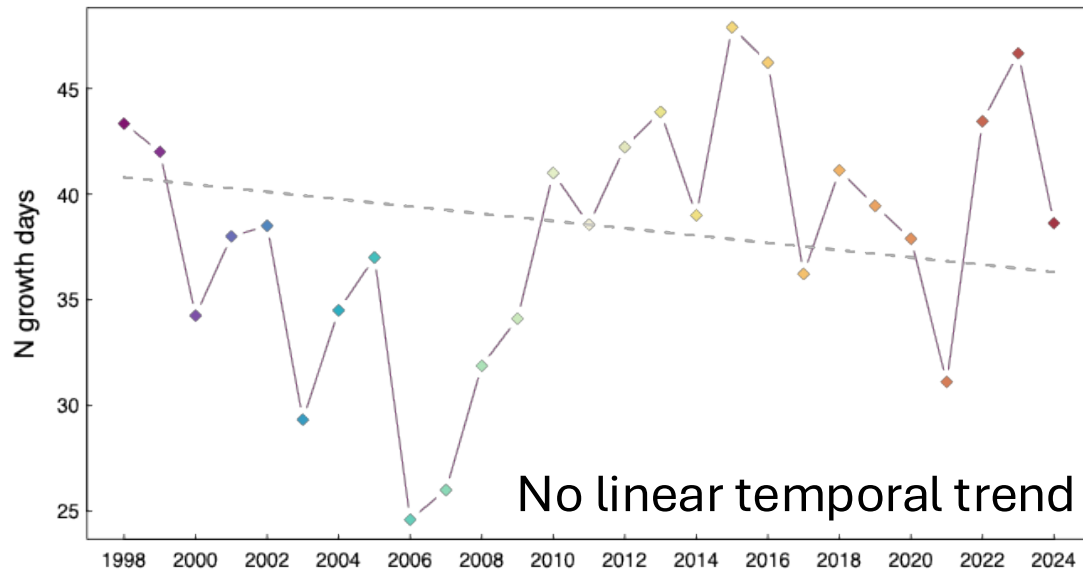
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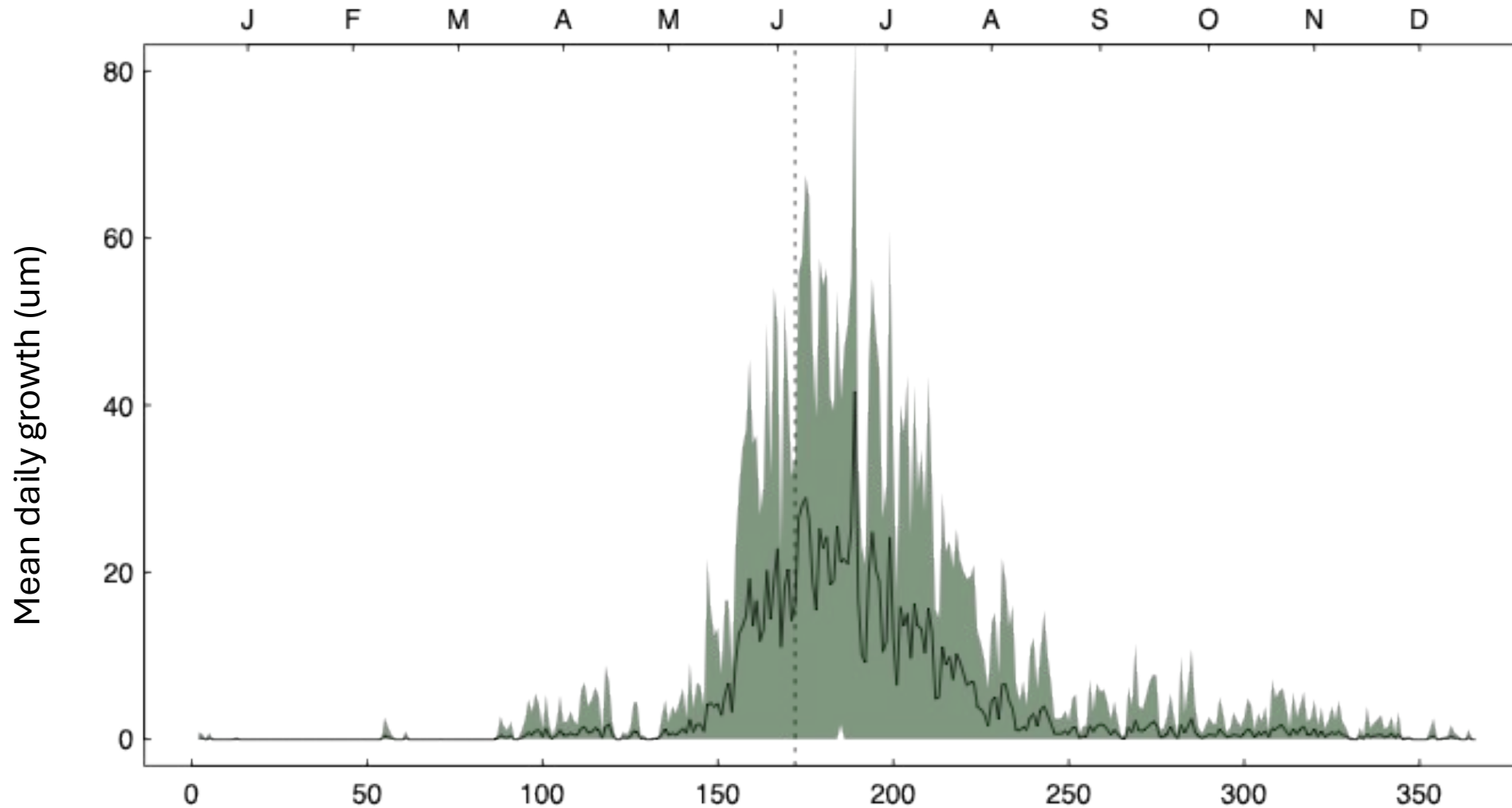




# Phenology of GRO – N GRO days



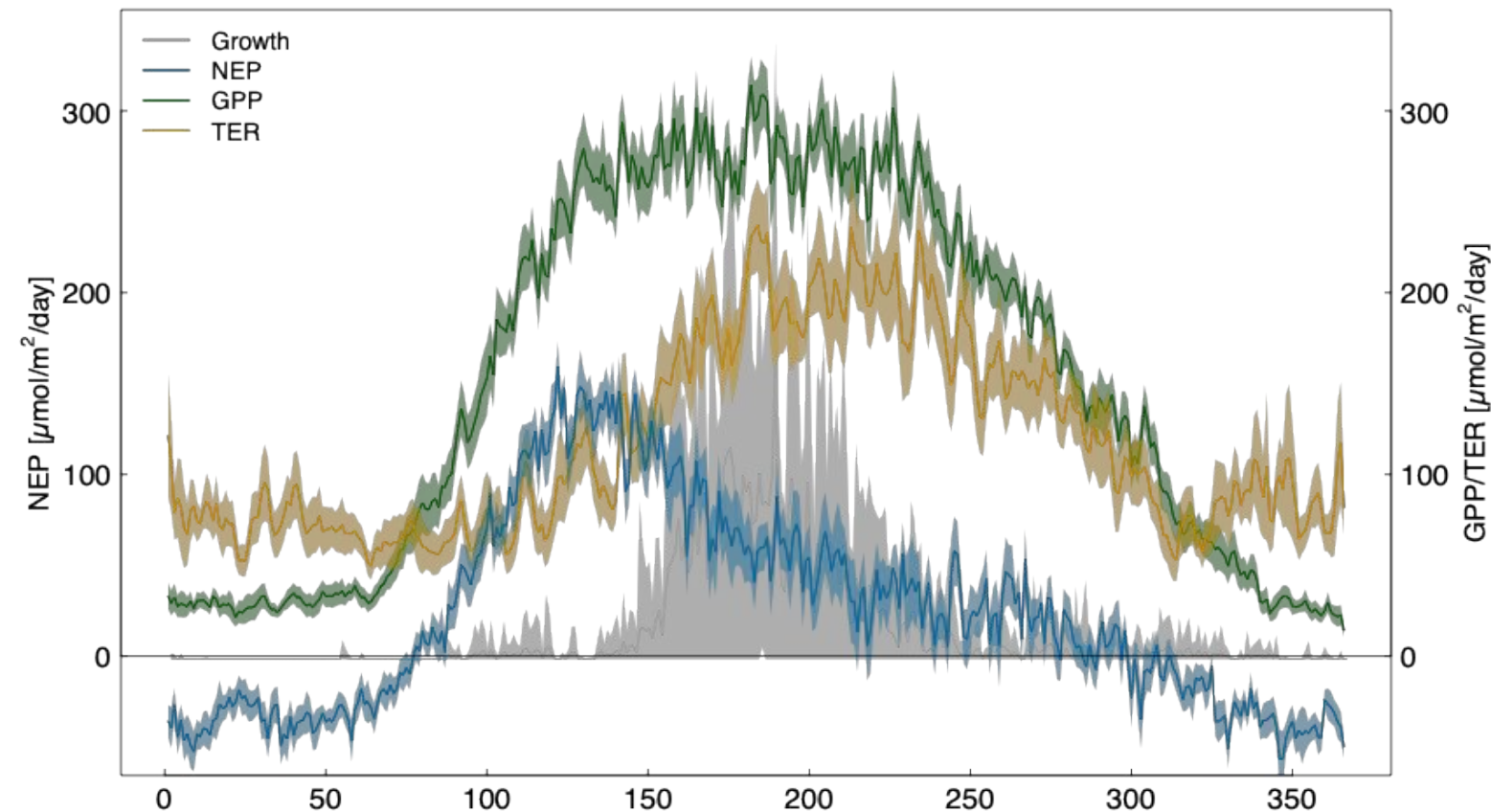
# Phenology of GRO



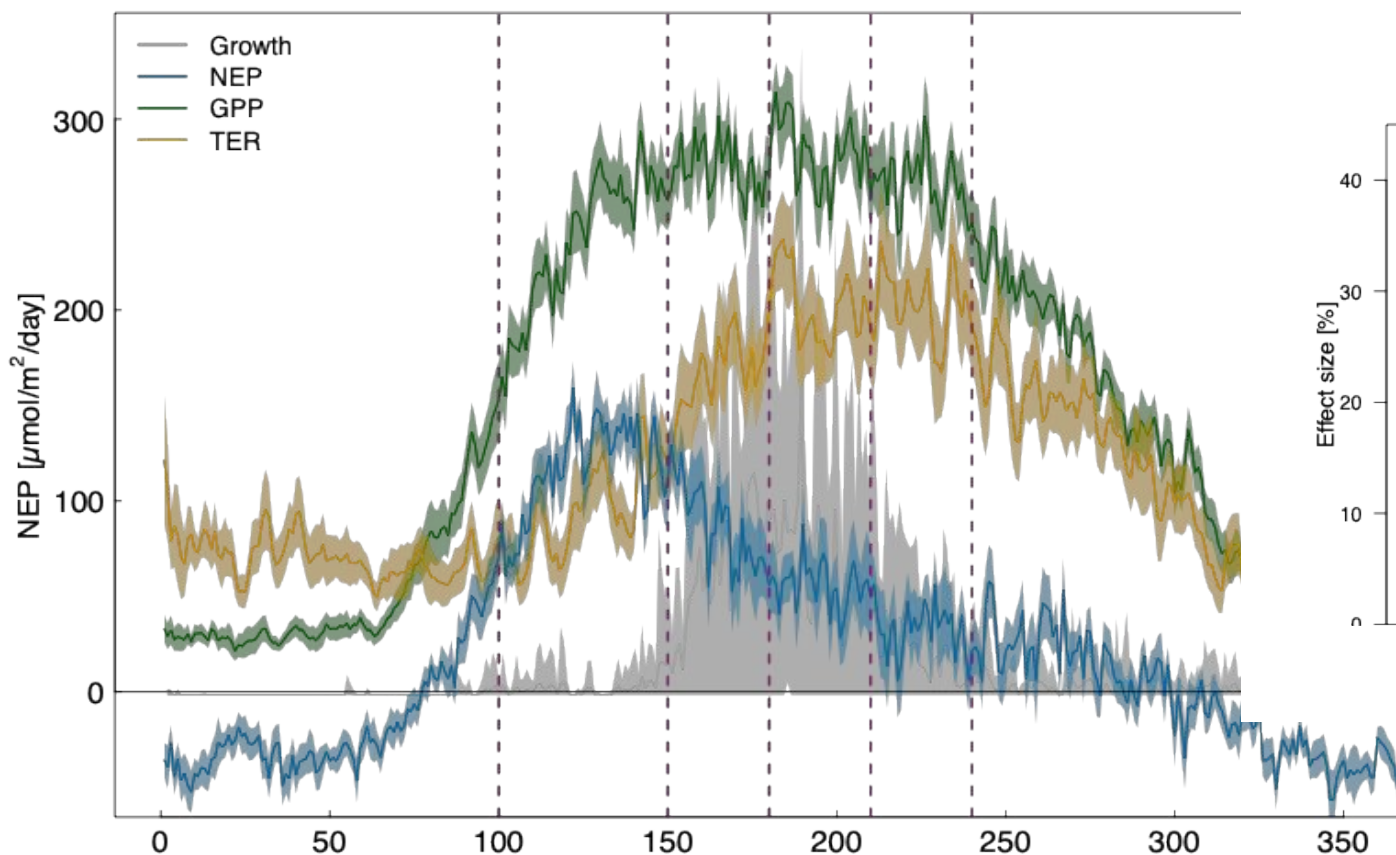
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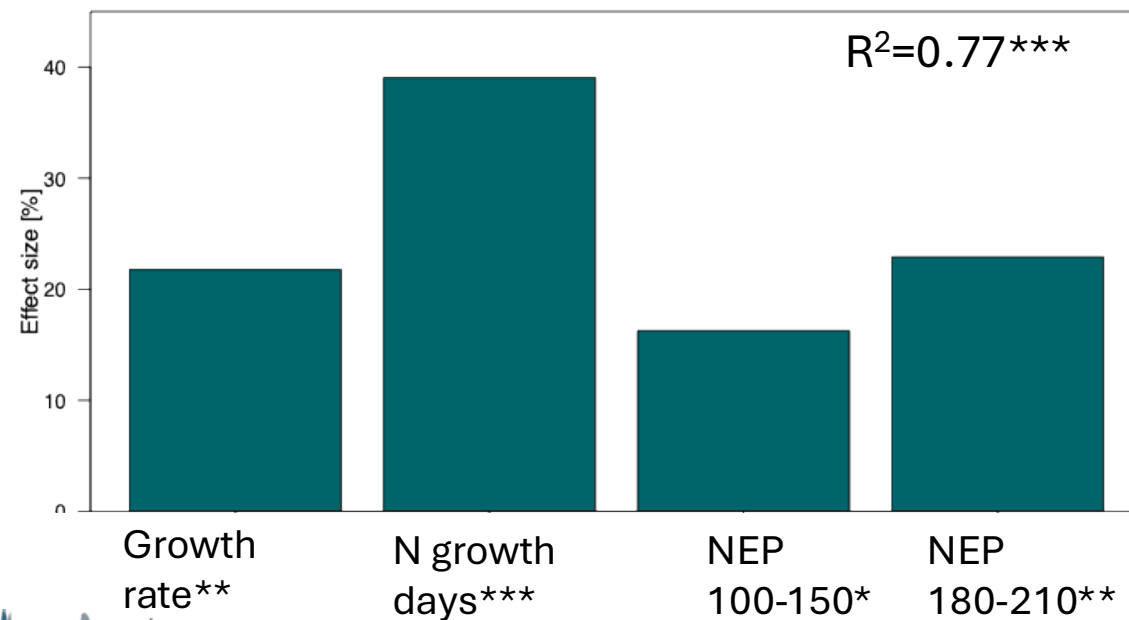
# Phenology of GRO, NEE, GPP and TER



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Linear model to explain annual growth:





# Summary

- Close correlation between GRO and NEP
- Both show decreasing trends since 2015
- GRO is less correlated to GPP
- Growth start in Davos is not advancing
- Growth is done in three months
- NEP peak before growth starts
- Annual growth is closely related to growth rate and N growth days, but also to NEP before growth period and in July

Next steps: Contribution of abiotic drivers to growth at daily time scales

