



# Bridging experimental and monitoring research for the assessment of ozone impacts on Mediterranean trees

26 October 2023

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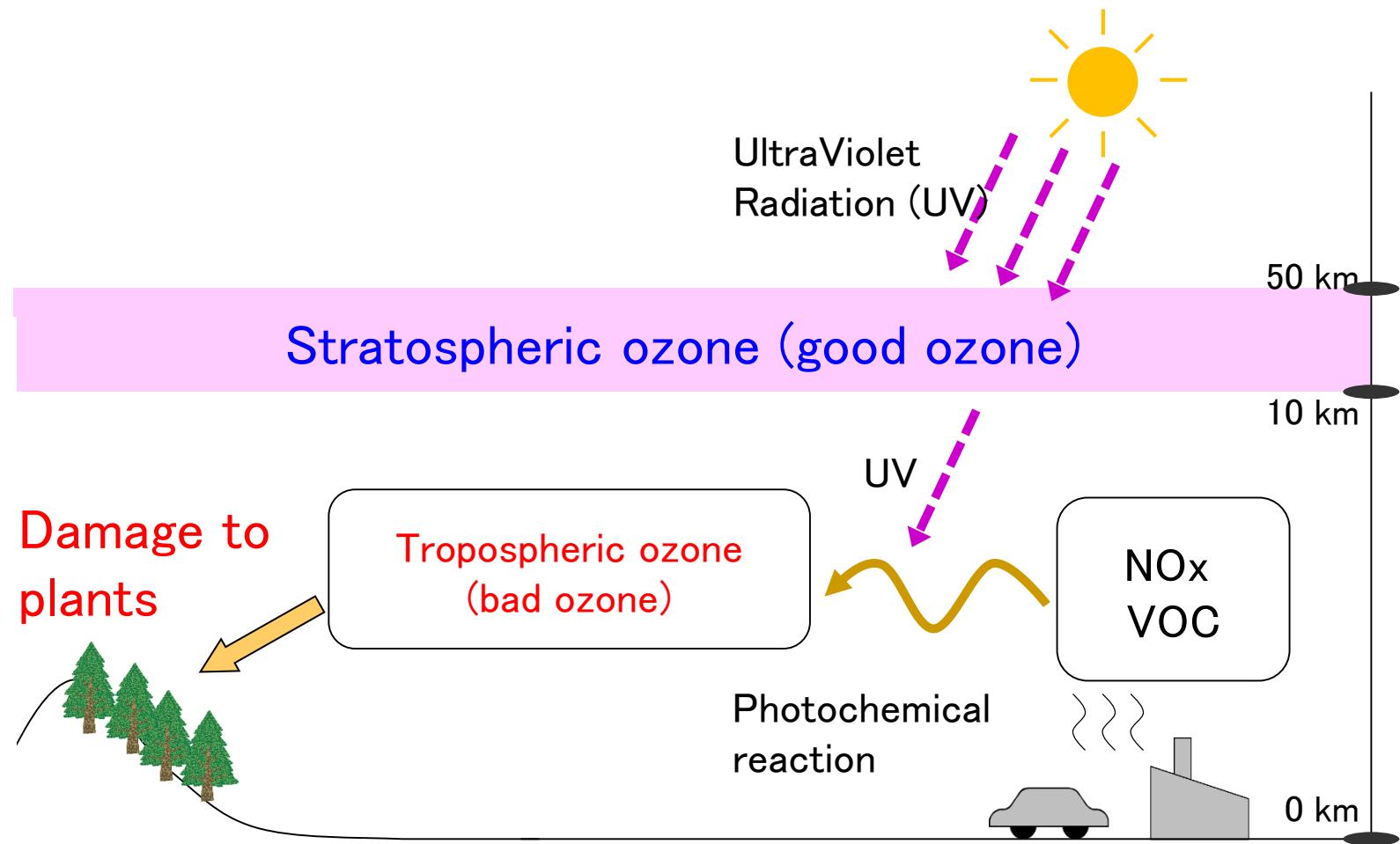
1. *IRET-CNR, Italy*; 2. *UNIFI, Italy*; 3. *GIEFS, France*; 4. *ARGANS, France*; 5. *INCDS, Romania*,  
6. *Transilvania University, Romania*

# Stratospheric ozone (good ozone)

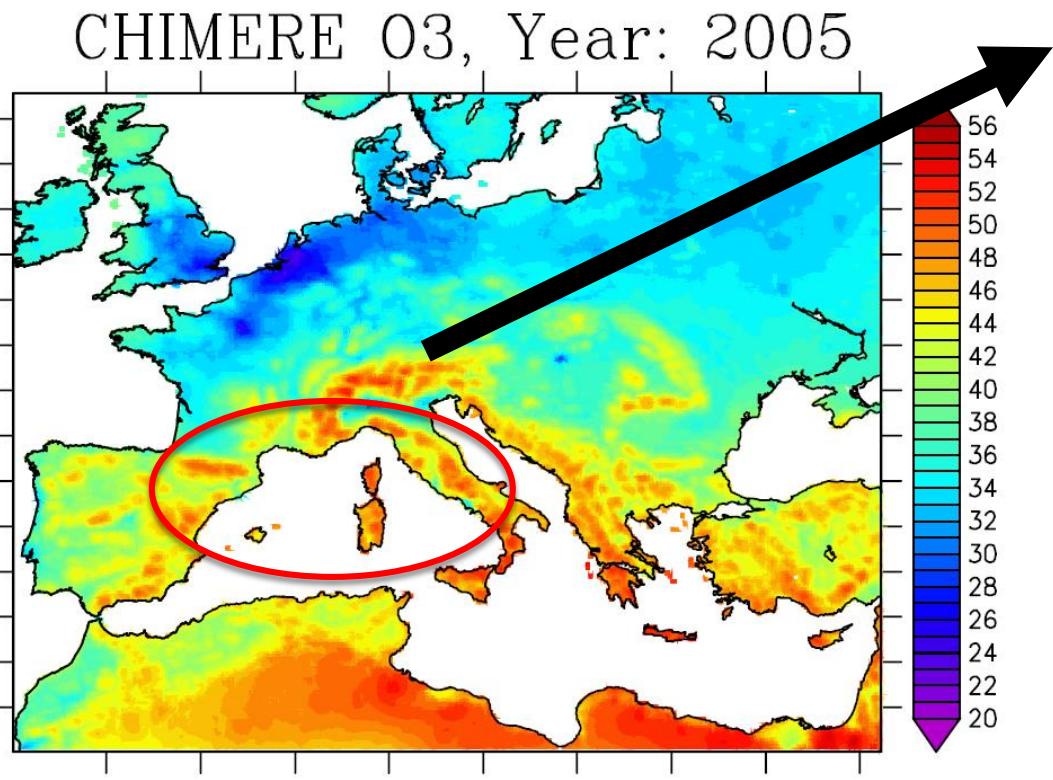
Protecting the organisms from UV as ozone layer.

# Tropospheric ozone (bad ozone)

Damaging plants as photochemical smog.



# Concentration of ozone in Europe



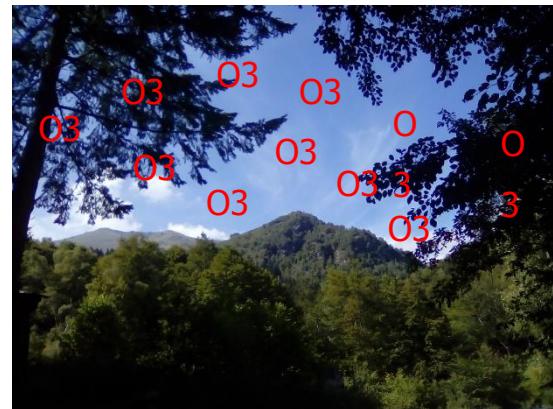
Anav et al. (2016, GCB)

Mediterranean Basin

→Ozone risks

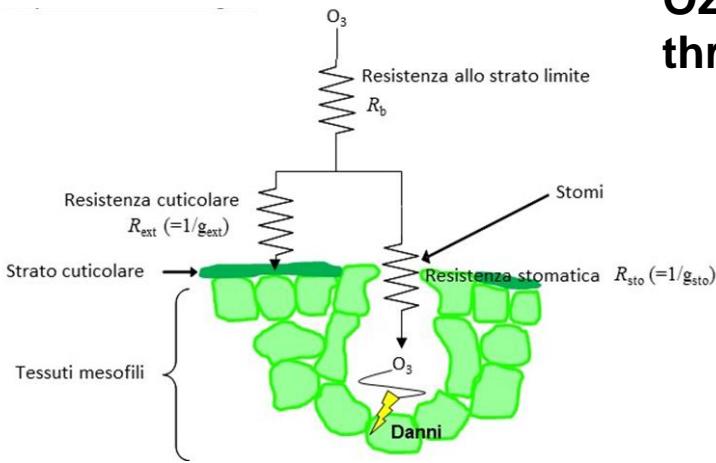
Forest monitoring

→Urgently needed



# Assessment of ozone effects at national/regional level

## New index POD ('Phytotoxic Ozone Dose')



Ozone enters through stomata

$$POD1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (F_{St,i} - 1) \cdot \Delta t$$

Jarvis stomatal model

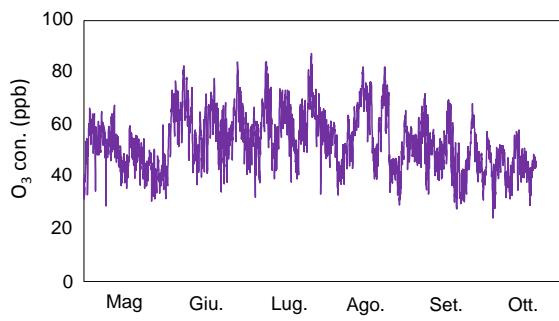
$$g_{sO_3} = g_{max} \cdot f_{phen} \cdot f_{O_3} \cdot f_{light} \cdot \max\{f_{min}, (f_{temp} \cdot f_{VPL} \cdot f_{SWC})\}$$

Considering species-specific parameters.

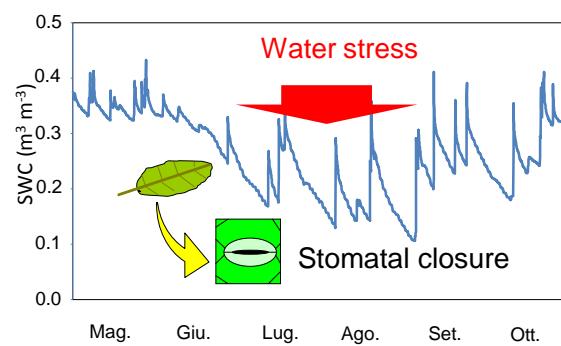


Effect of drought is essential.

$O_3$  concentration



Soil water content



$O_3$  levels are high in the period in which stomata close due to water stress

# EU LIFE project MOTTLES [2016-2020] (MOnitoring ozone injury for seTTing new critical LEvelS)



## EU LIFE MODERn NEC [2021-2025]

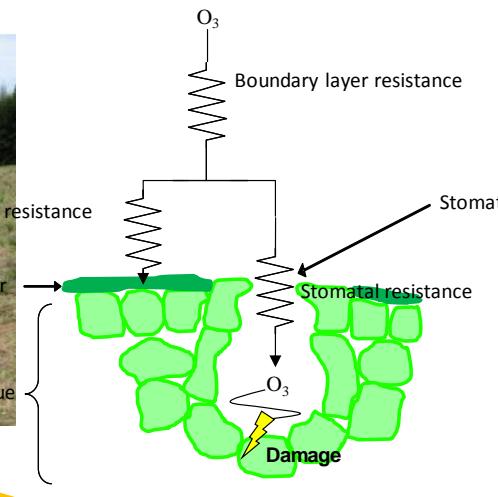
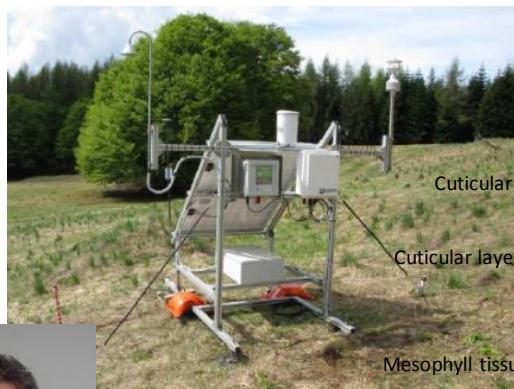
(new MOnitoring system to Detect the Effects of Reduced pollutants emissions resulting from NEC Directive adoptior



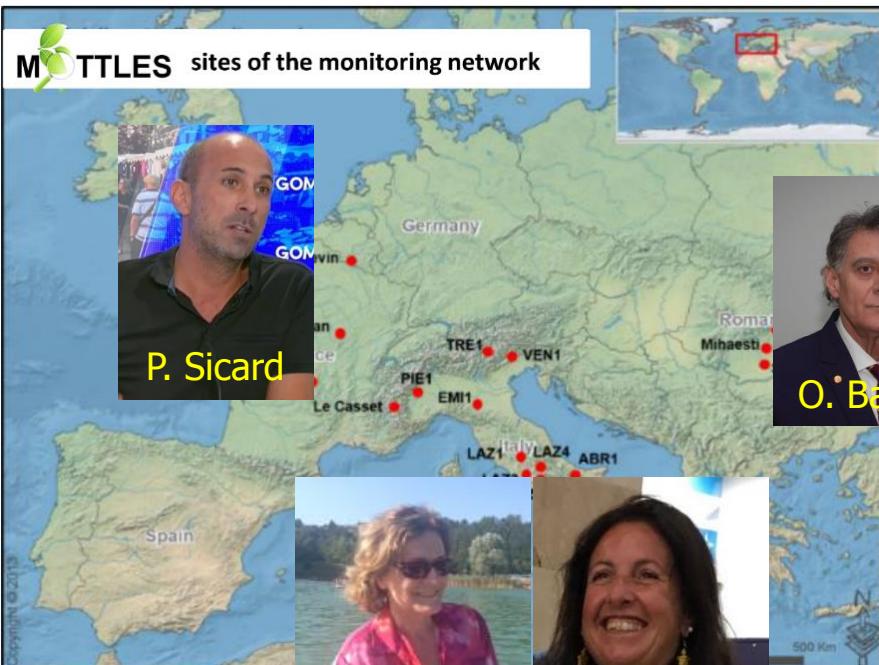
E. Paoletti

G. Papitto

Active ozone monitoring -> Stomatal ozone uptake calculation



Ogawa passive sampler



## Active ozone monitoring station in forests



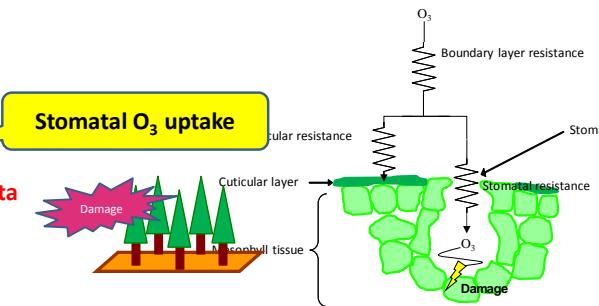
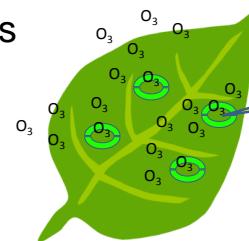
Stomatal ozone uptake calculation

### Ozone and meteorological data (hourly):

→ Active monitor powered by solar panels



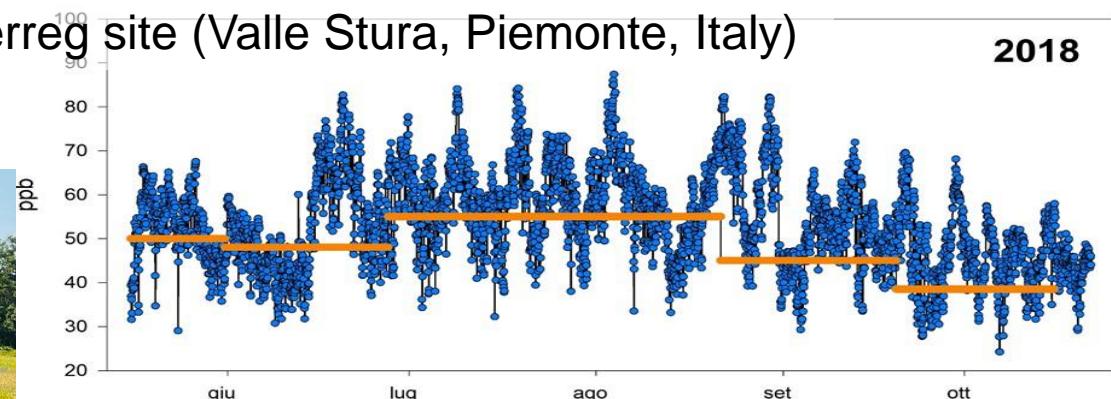
Ogawa  
passive sampler



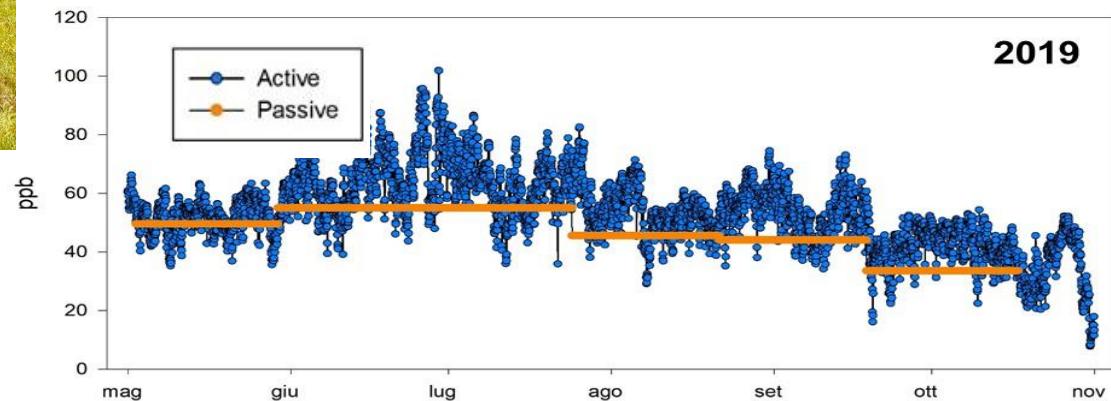
### Active vs. Passive

Interreg site (Valle Stura, Piemonte, Italy)

2018



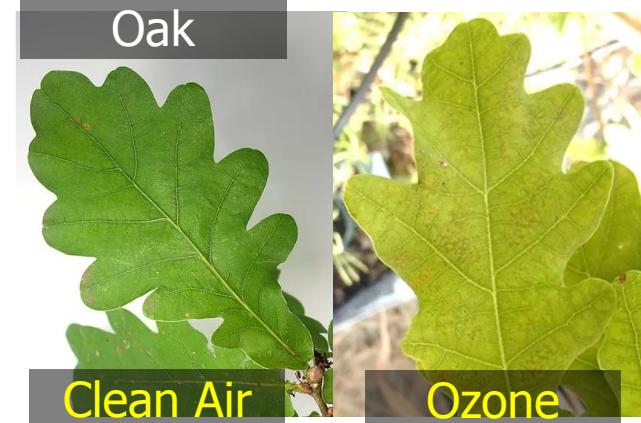
2019



New Italian site in 2023  
VEN2 (Bosco Fontana)



# Visible foliar injury induced by ozone



## Age effect



## Shade effect



Shaded portions of the leaves usually do not show any injury

# Data collection at forest sites

The field protocols followed the ICP-Forests manual

## Problems

### 1) Need of the validation of field-observed ozone like symptoms



We found ozone-like visible injuries at forest sites.

However, the validation is still needed.

### 2) Lack of the information of $g_s$ model parameters for POD calculation

*Alnus glutinosa*  
*Carpinus betulus*  
*Fraxinus excelsior*  
*Pinus cembra*  
*Rubus sp.*  
*Sorbus aucuparia*  
*Vaccinium myrtillus*

We can get stomatal conductance ( $g_s$ ) parameters for some dominant tree species (from the ICP mapping manual).

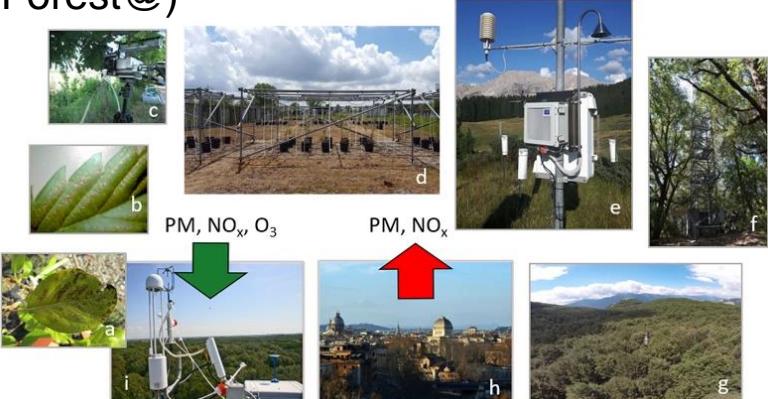
However, the parameters for several symptomatic species are still needed.



Web Site within AnaEE: <https://platforms.anaee.eu/research-platform-index/fo3x/>

- 1) Need of the validation of field-observed ozone like symptoms
  - 2) Lack of the information of  $g_s$  model parameters for POD calculation

## Forest monitoring + Manipulative Experiments (Fares and Paoletti 2019, Forest@)



# Further development

ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND SUSTAINABILITY  
2022, VOL. 8, NO. 1, 2144466  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/20964129.2022.2144466>



Taylor & Francis  
Taylor & Francis Group

OPEN ACCESS



Check for updates

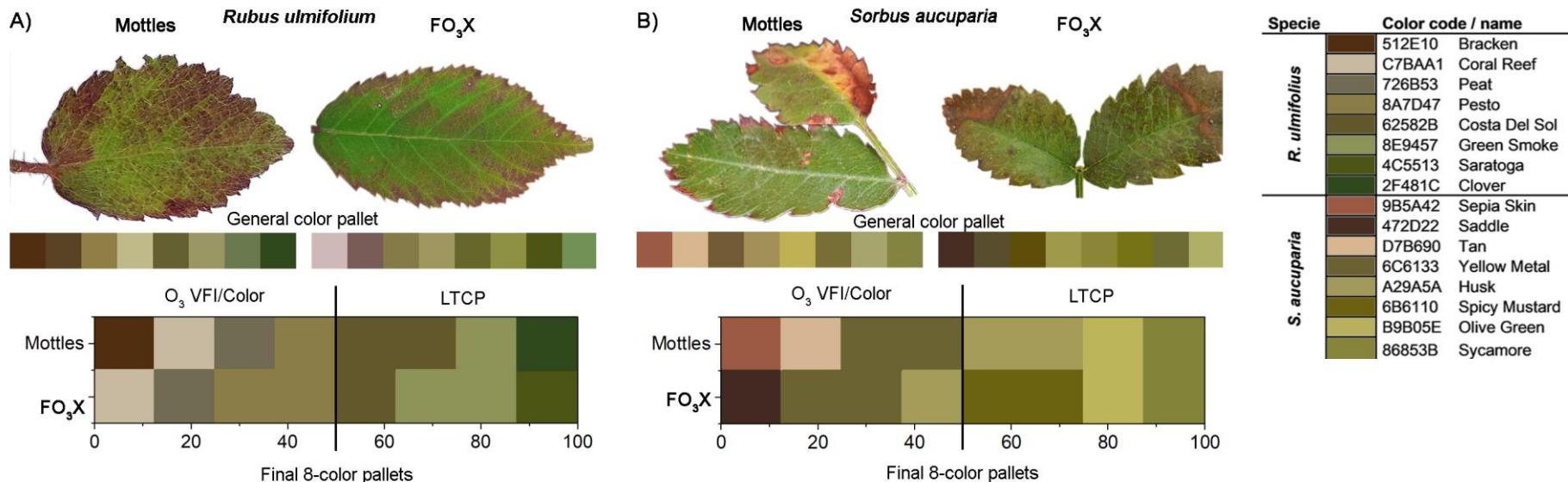
## Bridging experimental and monitoring research for visible foliar injury as bio-indicator of ozone impacts on forests

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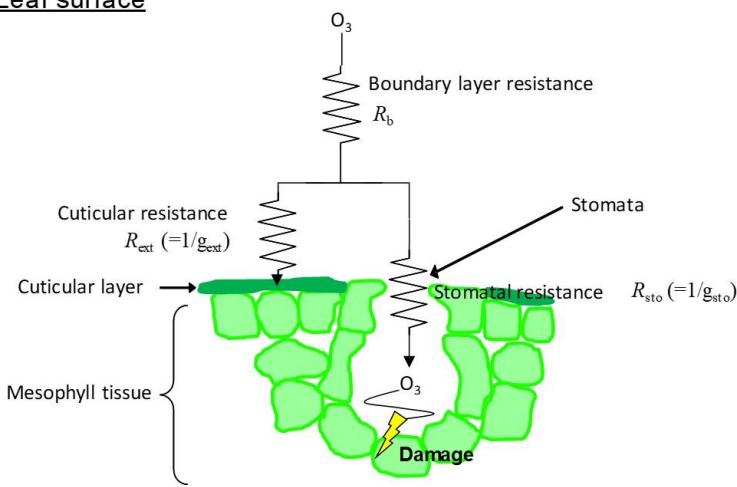
Moura et al.  
(2022, EHS)



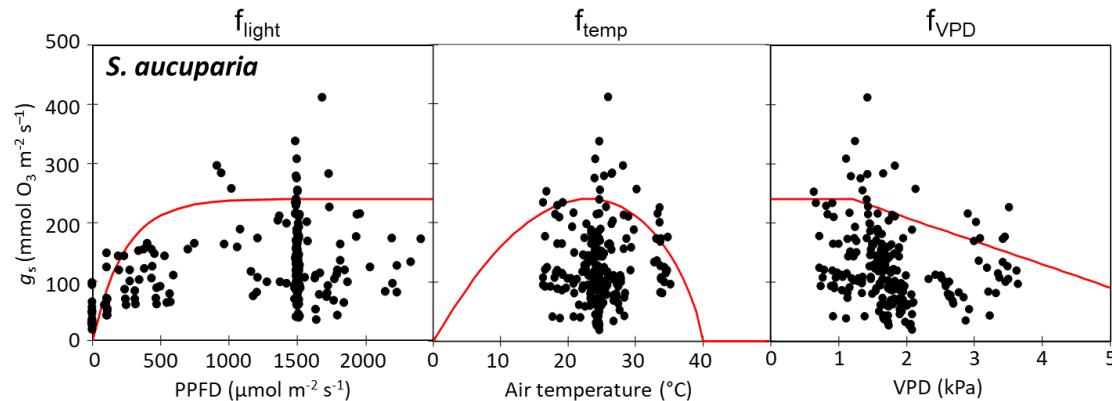
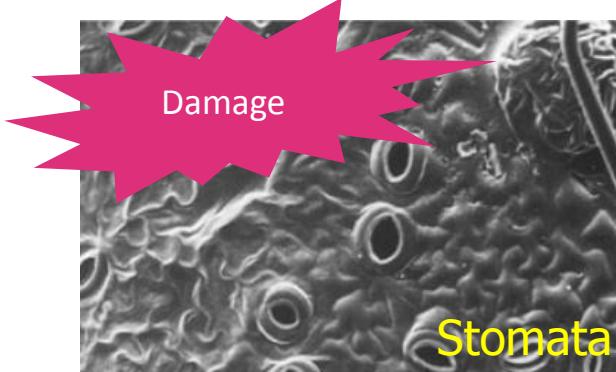
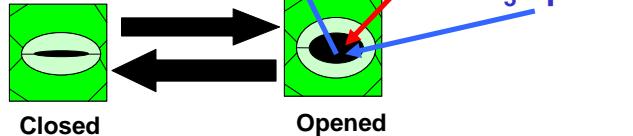
Imaging analysis (color composition) ->Automatic detection?

# Stomatal conductance measurements and modeling

## Leaf surface



## Stomata

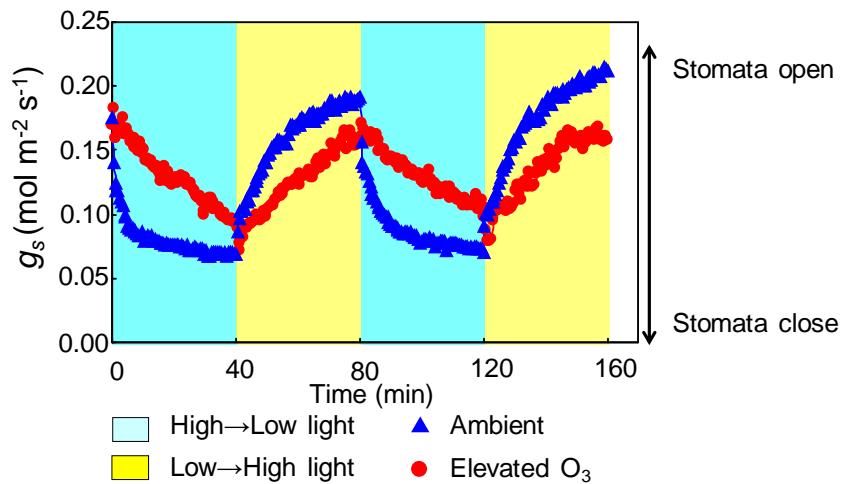


$$g_{so3} = g_{max} \cdot f_{phen} \cdot f_{O3} \cdot f_{light} \cdot \max\{f_{min}, (f_{temp} \cdot f_{VPD} \cdot f_{SWC})\}$$

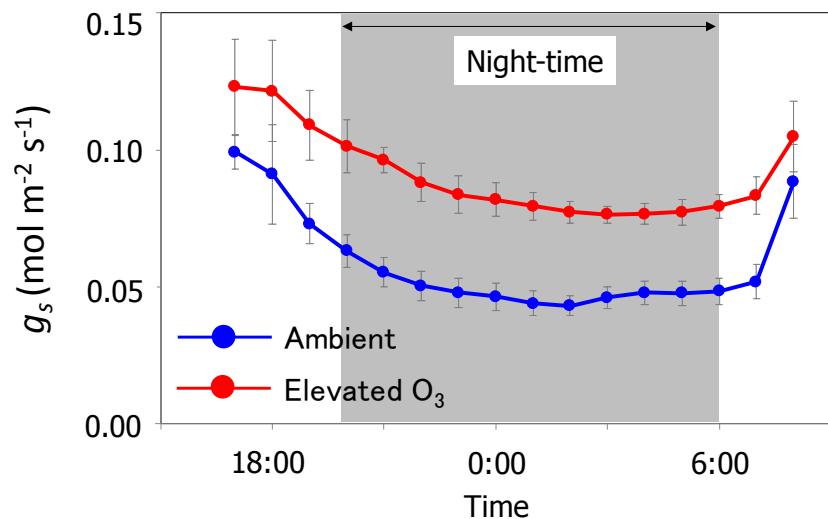
Ozone induces not only stomatal closure but also “**Stomatal sluggishness**” (Paoletti 2005, *Env Pol*).

# Stomatal sluggishness

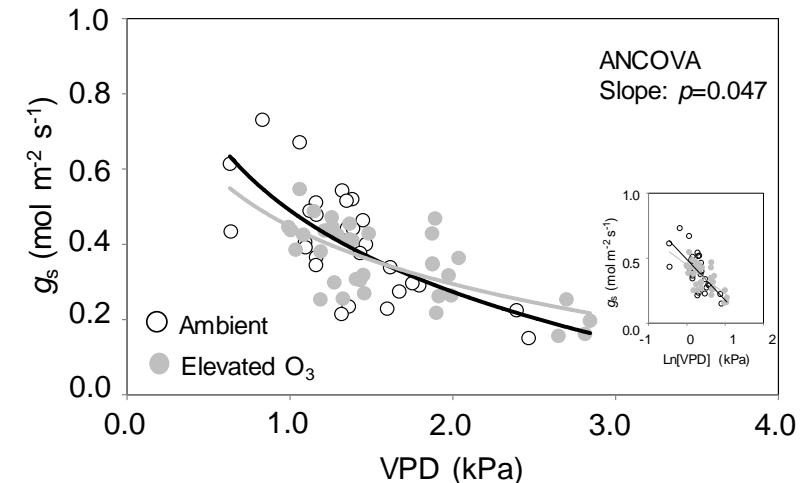
Light variation (Japanese Siebold's beech:  
Hoshika et al. 2012, Env Pol)



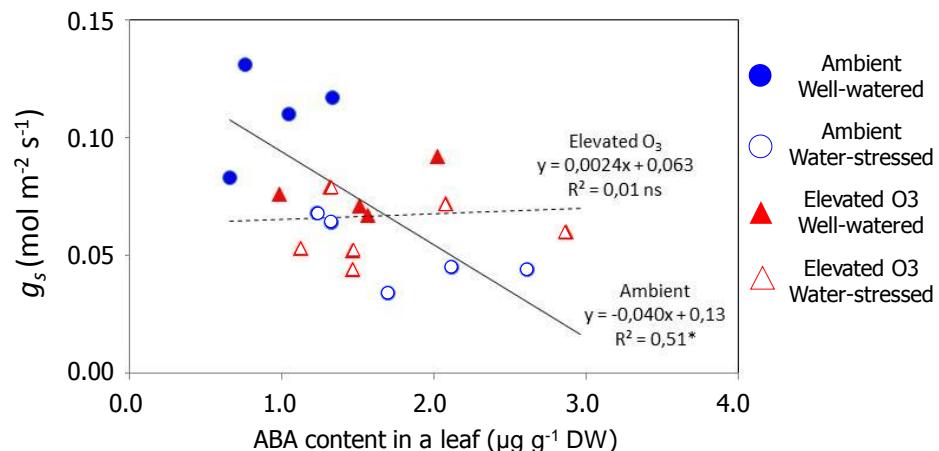
Night-time  $g_s$  (Oxford poplar: Hoshika et al. 2019, STOTEN)



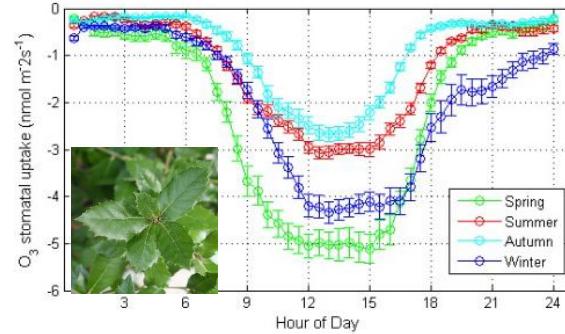
VPD (Japanese white birch:  
Hoshika et al. 2018, Plant Biol)



ABA (Mediterranean deciduous oak:  
Hoshika et al. 2022, Physiol Plant)



# How about the effects of $O_3$ on $g_s$ in actual field sites?



S. Fares

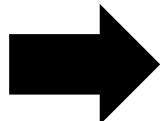


*Q. ilex* forest

A. Conte

$O_3 \times$  water stress

Water loss? Carbon uptake?

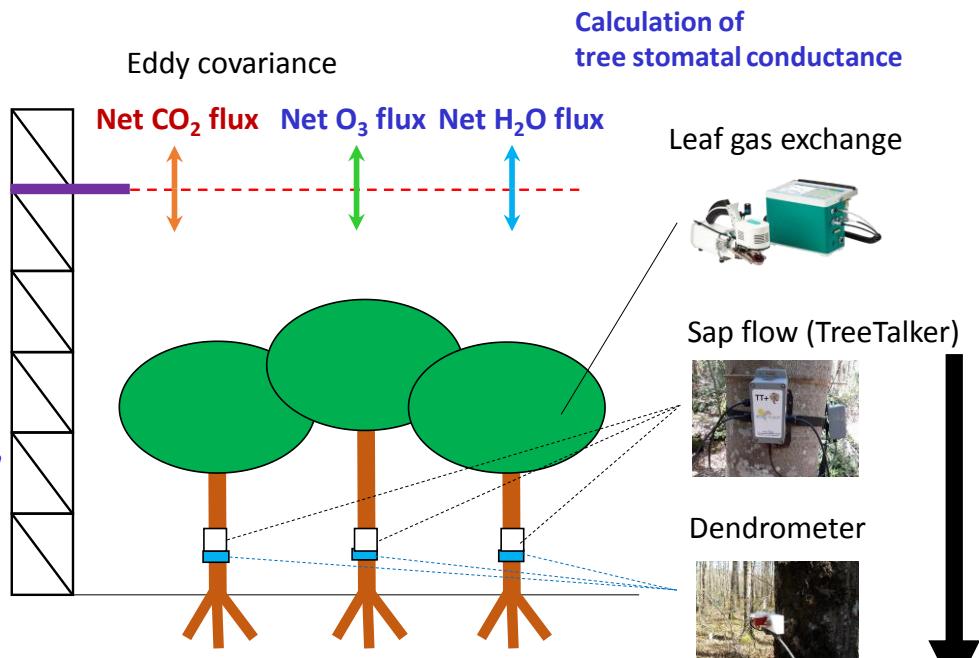
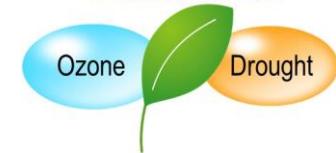


Current and ongoing research!

# 4ClimAir (Italian National Project@CNR) [2022-2024]

IRET-CNR (coordinator: Yasutomo Hoshika; Alessio Giovannelli; Gabriele Guidolotti),  
IBE-CNR (Rita Baraldi), ENEA (Alessandra De Marco), INCDS (Ovidiu Badea),  
NUIST (Zhaozhong Feng)

4ClimAir



**TreeTalker**



# Acknowledgement

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PNRR NBFC (Mission 4 Comp 2 Inv. 1.4 - Call No. 3138 of 16 )

MODERn NEC (LIFE20-GIE\_IT\_000091), AIRFRESH (LIFE19  
ENV/FR/000086), Mottles program (LIFE15 ENV/IT/000183),

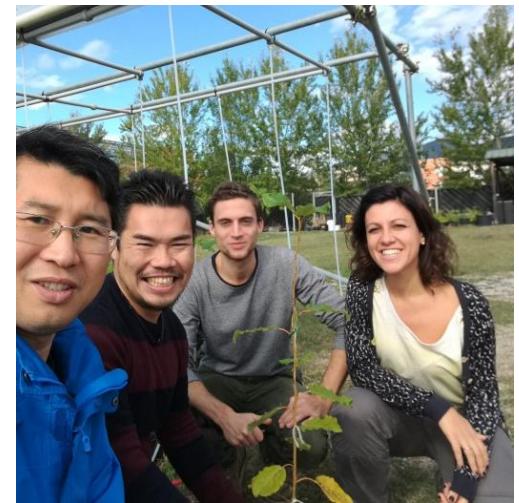
CNR project 4ClimAir (SAC.AD002.173)

Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze (2013/7956)

AnaEE (Analysis and experimentation on ecosystems) Eric

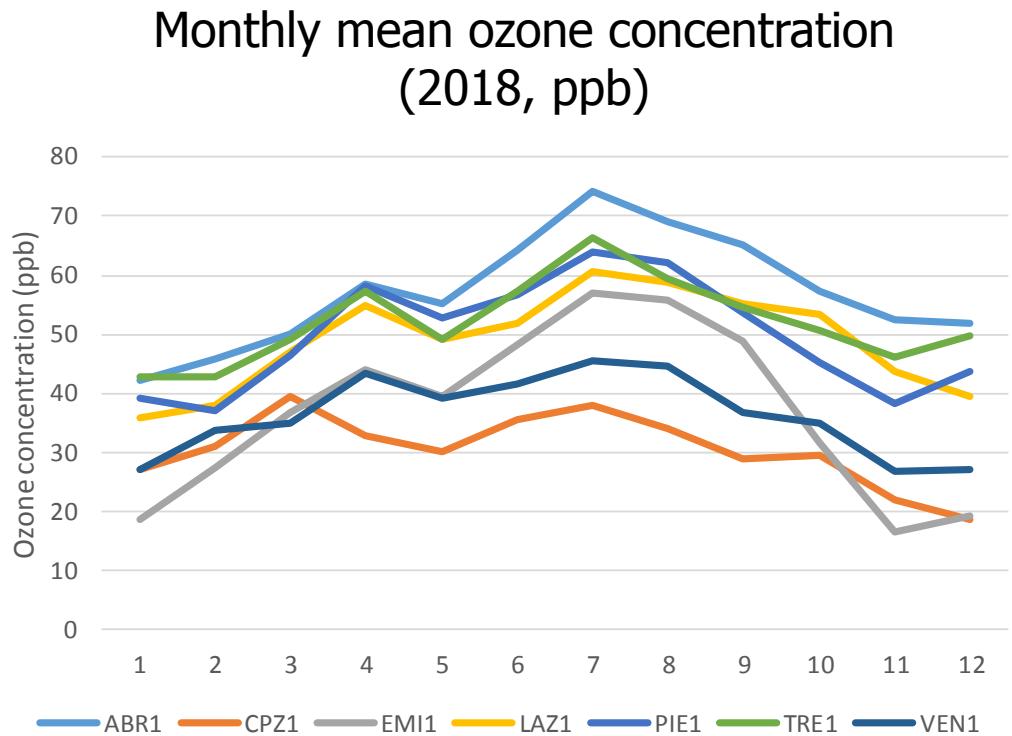
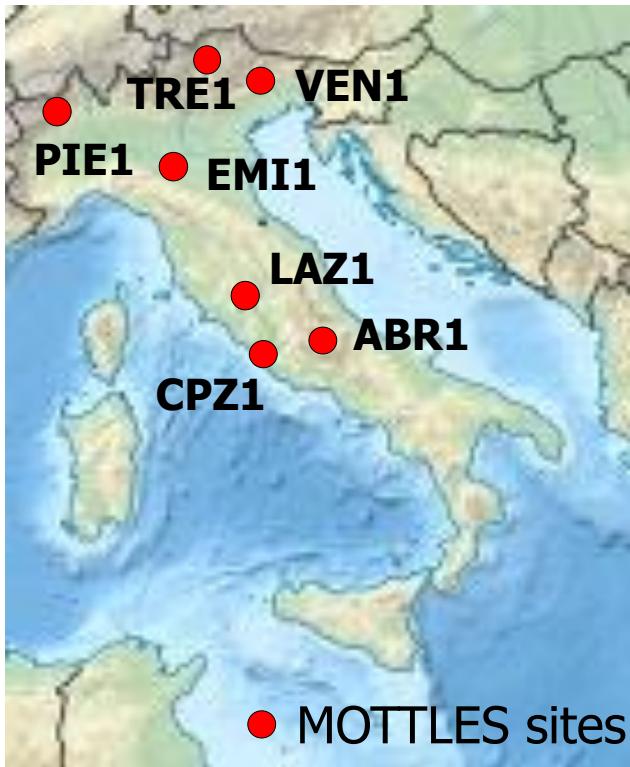


# Thank you for your attention!!

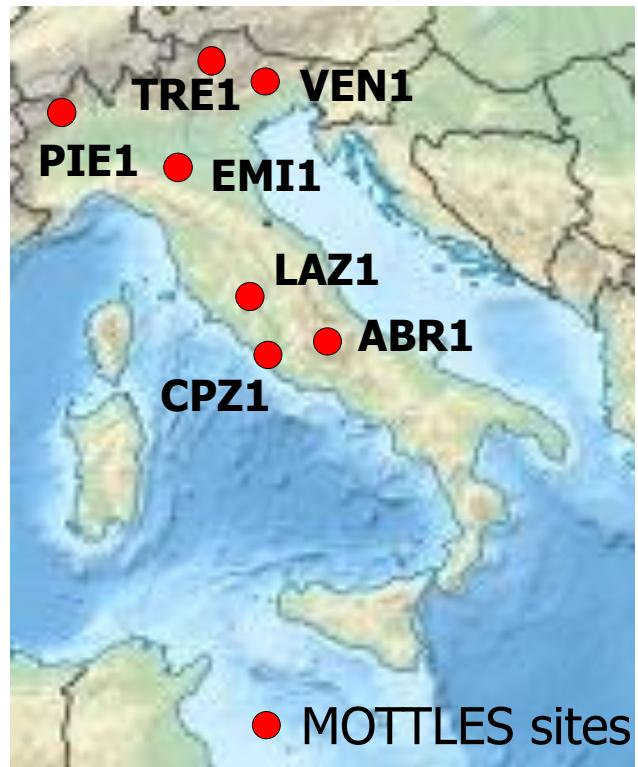




# Situation of ozone pollution in forest area



# Situation of ozone pollution in forest area



Annual mean ozone concentration (ppb)  
(2018-2022)

	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ABR1	58.1	53.3	46.7	48.2	54.3
CPZ1	30.7	34.2	33.3	27.3	22.4
EMI1	38.1	37.9	31.3	32.2	43.0
LAZ1	49.3	46.3	41.7	42.4	48.2
PIE1	50.6	50.8	46.7	49.5	53.4
TRE1	52.2	46.6	40.6	43.7	46.0
VEN1	36.5	35.6	31.2	33.4	33.2