



TWO TOWERS IN THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST : A DOUBLE CHALLENGE



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MTSRF Project 5.ii.2

- ❖ **Sub-project 1:** Is there a measurable change in carbon, water or sensible heat fluxes that can be attributed to climate change perturbing the rainforest?
- ❖ **Sub-project 2:** Are there changes in physiological behaviour or productivity in the rainforest that can be attributed to climate change.
- ❖ **Sub-project 3:** Determining the potential effects of changing climate on the fluxes of water and carbon through the soil profile.
- ❖ **Sub-project 4:** Examining the flowering and fruiting responses of the plant community to climatic stress.
- ❖ **Sub-project 5:** Climate variability vs resource driven variation in insect populations.



Two Towers

Sub-project 1:

Fluxes vs Climate Change

Mike Liddell (JCU)

❖ Station 1 : Cape Tribulation

Based at the Australian Canopy Crane
this station has been operating since
March 2001.



❖ Station 2: Cow Bay

Based at the Daintree Discovery Centre
has been in operation since December 2008.



Tower Locations

Satellite Imagery
Cape Tribulation

LANDSAT

80m resolution

- ❖ Both sites are in complex terrain.
- ❖ Only daytime flux data is being used for long term analyses.





Daintree Forest

- ❖ Pristine lowland rainforest at both stations.
- ❖ Complex Type 1A mesophyll vine forest
- ❖ Canopy height 25-35m
– dependant on topography/soils.
- ❖ Leaf area index **Station 1** ≈ 4 (Amazon 8-10)
- ❖ High species diversity
Station 1: 88 tree spp. in 1 Ha.
- ❖ Moderate stand density
Station 1: 680 stems $>10\text{cm dbh}$ in 1 Ha
- ❖ Significant species overlap between the two stations both in flora and fauna.



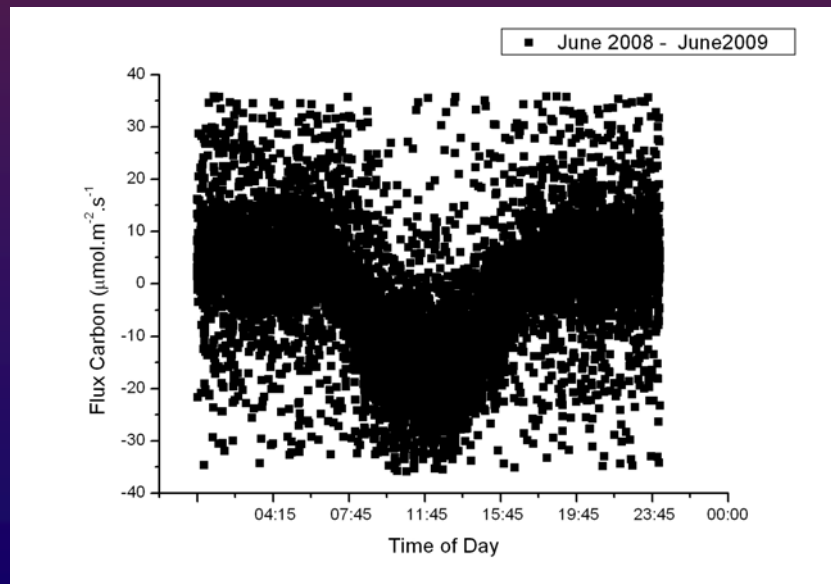
Discovery Tower

- ❖ 23m walk-up tower
- ❖ 12m mast
- ❖ System went on-line Dec 2008
- ❖ Remote access via LogmeIn
- ❖ A few issues to date with power supply, data storage.



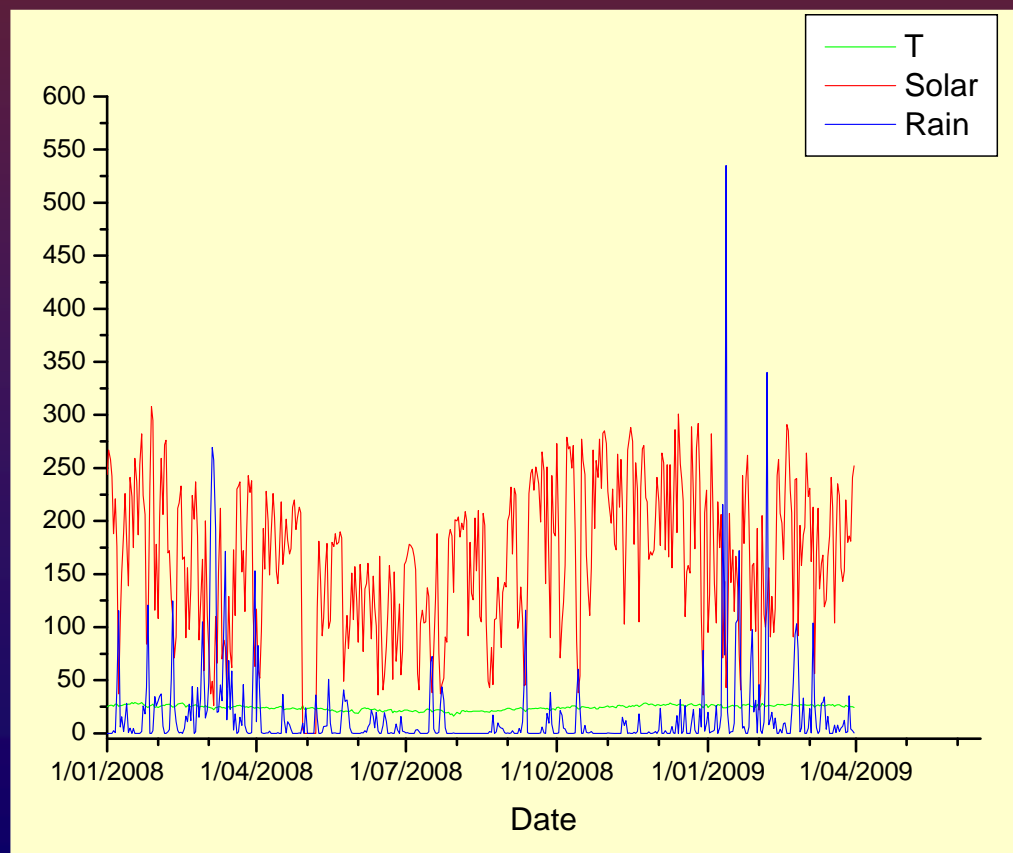
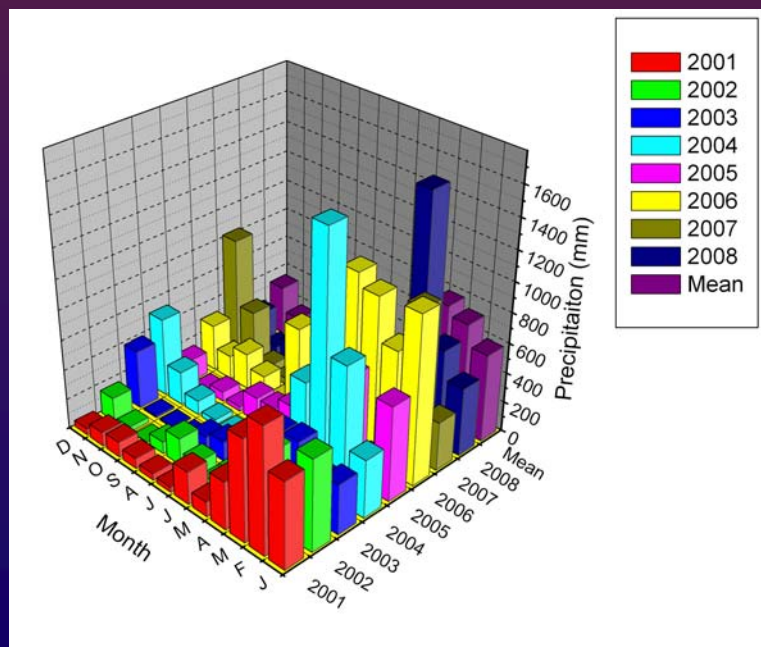
Crane Tower

- ❖ Running since 2001. Due to be upgraded to the same set-up as the Discovery Tower.
- ❖ Comparable data obtained in 2009 from the two systems: Fc, H, LE.



Micromet Data

- ❖ Cape Tribulation. AWS running since Jan 2000.
- ❖ Discovery Tower. AWS running since Jan 2008.

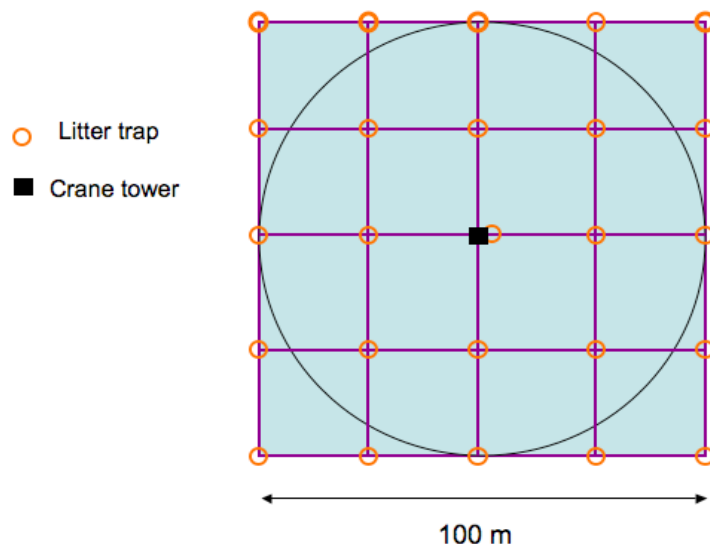


Sub-project 2: Physiology vs Climate Change

Will Edwards (JCU)

❖ Grid network was established at the start of 2007

One hectare sampling grid for litter traps, soil and LAI at the Cape Tribulation Canopy Crane study site.





Total Litter Fall

Fine litter: fall, average amount, and disappearance in

Forest formation and place	(a) Fine litterfall (t ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)
Lowland evergreen rain forest:	
Mulu, Sarawak: ridge	7.7
valley alluvium	9.4
Pasoh, Malaya	10.6
Penang, Malaya	7.5
Manaus, Brazil	7.6
Lowland semi-evergreen rain forest:	
Barro Colorado, Panama	13.3
Kade, Ghana	9.7

Total Litter Fall 2007

12.35 tonne/ha/yr

Total Litter Fall 2008

10.97 tonne/ha/yr

Mainly from Whitmore (1984a, Table 10.8); Anderson and Swift in Sutton *et al.* (1983, Table 1)

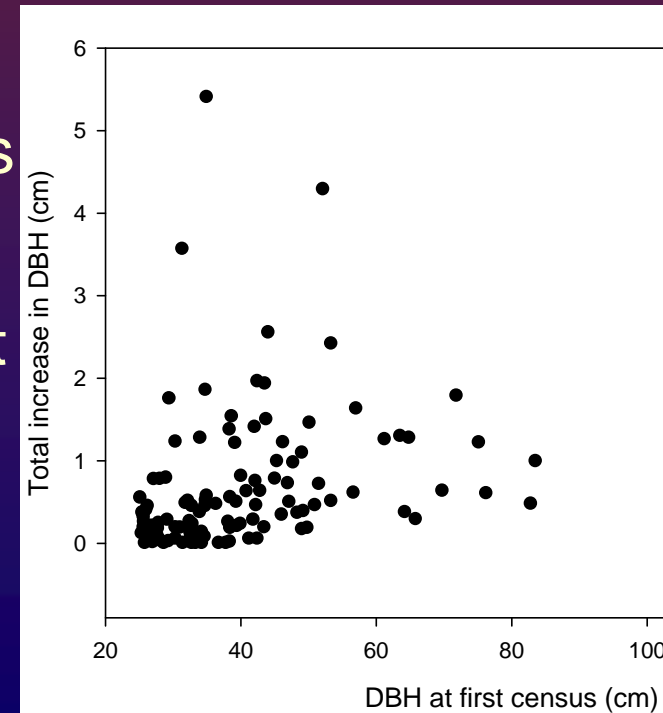
† Heaney and Proctor (1989)

Woody material 35% 2007 21% 2008



Dendrometer Bands

- ❖ Dendrometer bands were placed on 170 trees with DBH >25cm March 2007
- ❖ Data collected so far March 2007, March 2008, Sep 2008, March 2009
- ❖ There are differences between species in their increase in DBH
- ❖ Converted to AGB there are significant differences between families in their ability to store biomass.
- ❖ So far no indication of interannual variations related to climatic variation.

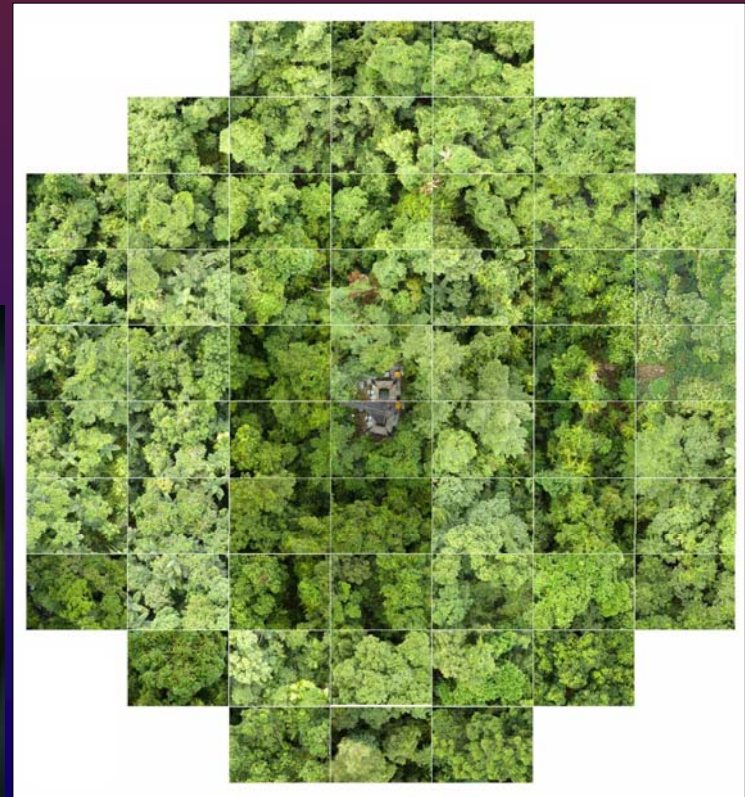


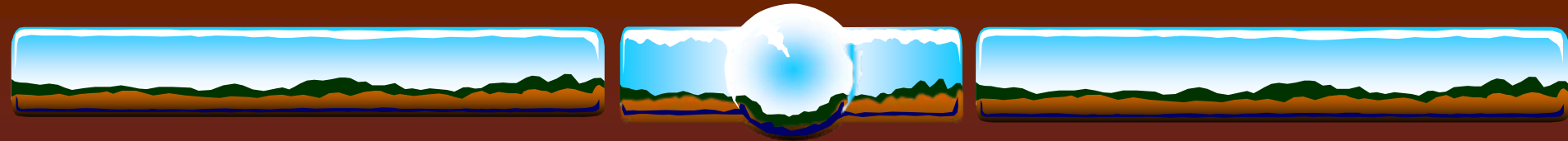


Canopy Cover

- ❖ LAI photos taken at each of litter traps to establish variations in canopy cover from the ground.
- ❖ Latest site value (2009) was 3.9
- ❖ Prof. Peter Hietz (Vienna) using photographic overlays to investigate changes in canopy cover from above the canopy.

April 2009
Trap 2





Sub-project 3: Soils vs Climate Change

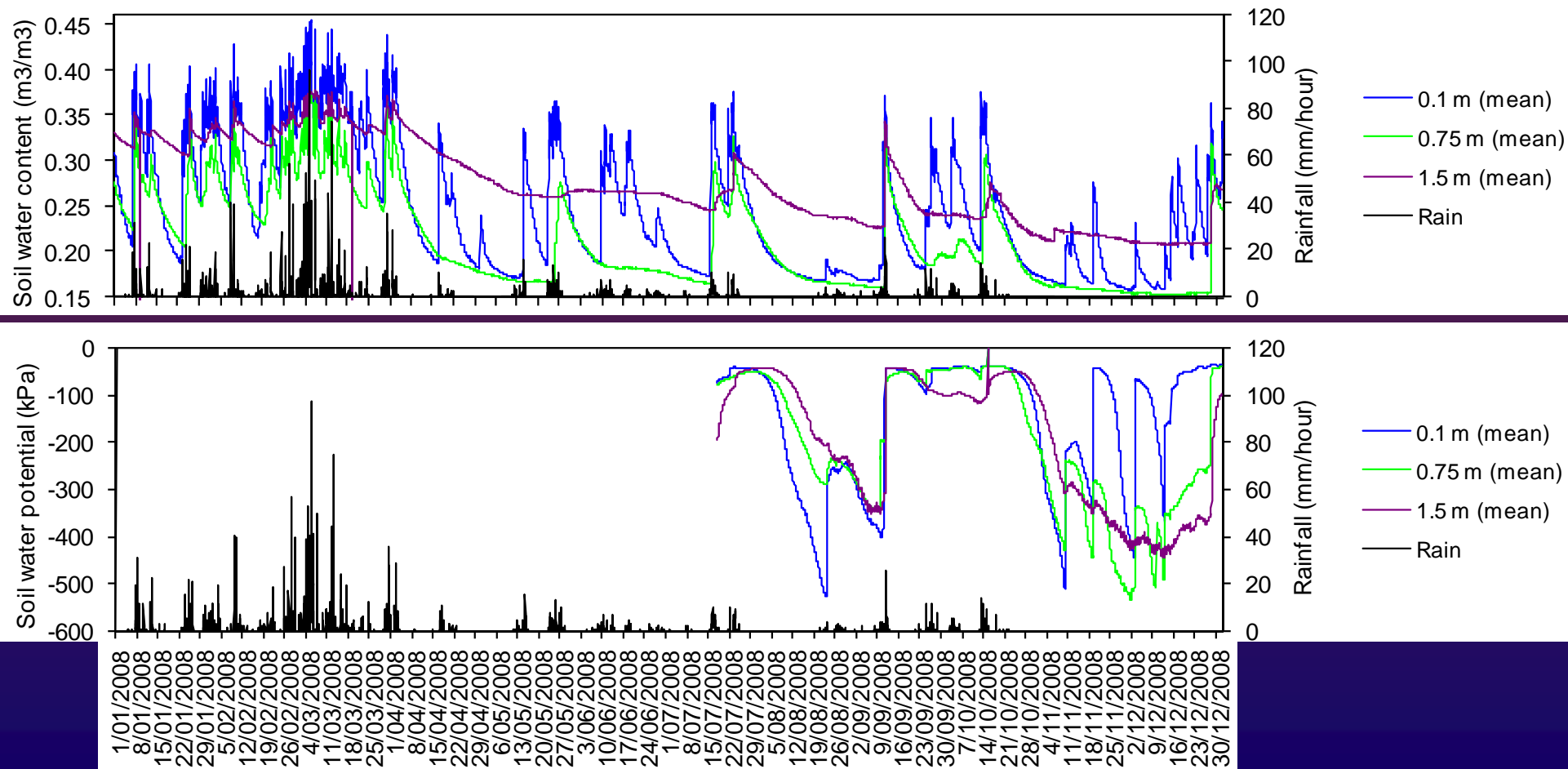
Paul Nelson (JCU)

- ❖ **Soil pit was installed in mid 2007**
- ❖ **3 Depths 0.1m, 0.75m, 1.5m**
- ❖ **Sensors:**
 - Temperature (thermocouple)**
 - Water content (TDR probes)**
 - Water potential (Gypsum blocks)**
- ❖ **Vacuum system**
 - Used to collect water infiltrating through the profile for measuring DOC movement**



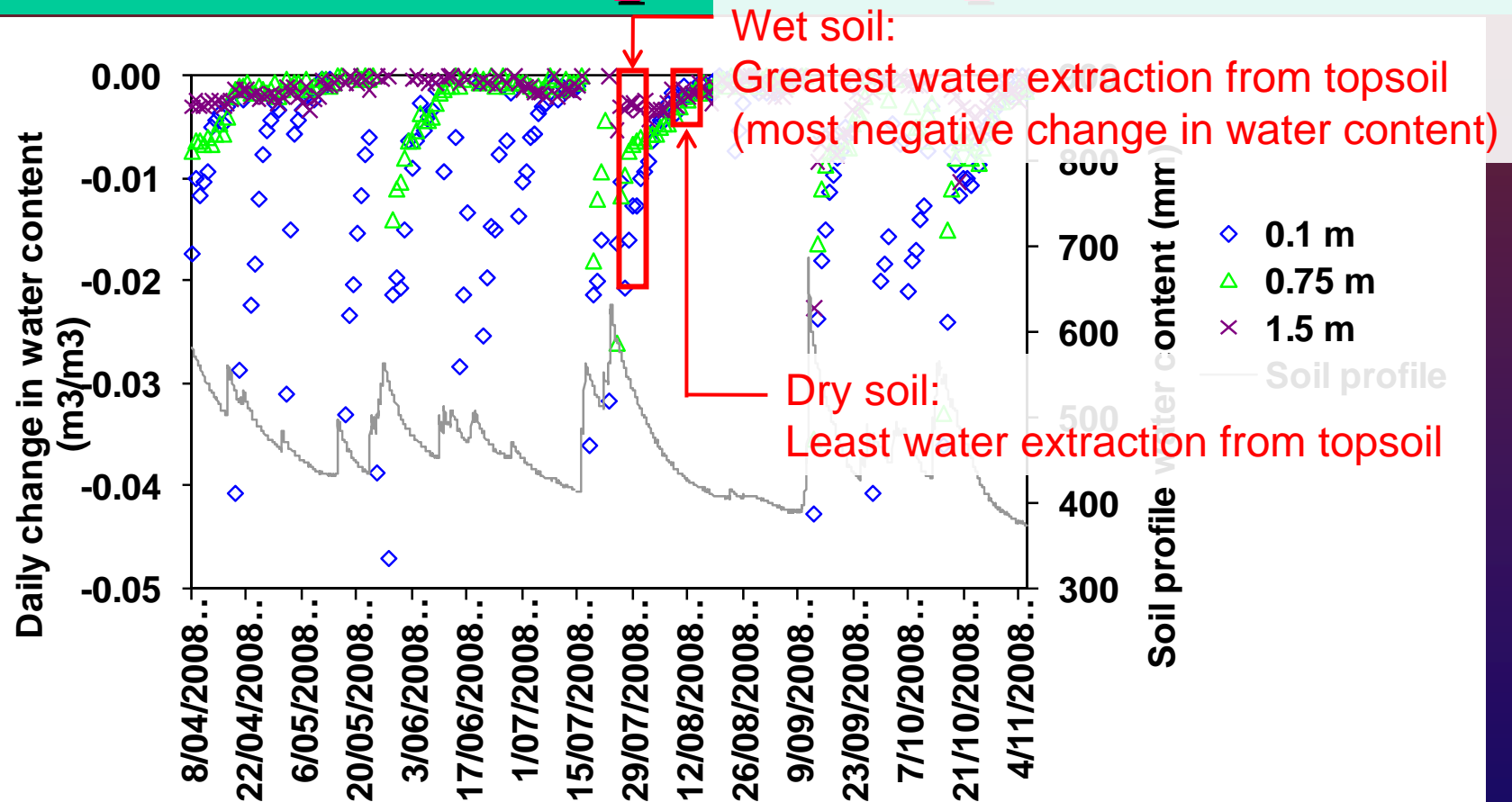


Water uptake in 2008



Some rainfall data missing for Apr-May and Nov-

Water uptake depth



Water uptake from groundwater



- ❖ Installed 3 bores to measure uptake from groundwater
- ❖ Bedrock at 12-33 m depth
- ❖ Watertable at 10-13 m depth (July 2008- April 2009)
- ❖ Marc Le Blanc (JCU) is in charge of this part of the sub-project.

Sub-project 4: Phenology vs Climate Change

Caroline Gross (UNE)

SkyRail

- ❖ 5km transect using Cairns Skyrail
- ❖ Long term project : 10 years + initiated under MTSRF with co-funding from SkyRail Foundation.



- ❖ Digital images – 12 MP
- ❖ Monthly sampling
- ❖ Select species will be chosen that have a sensitivity to extinction & various breeding systems



Phenology so far (T23-24)



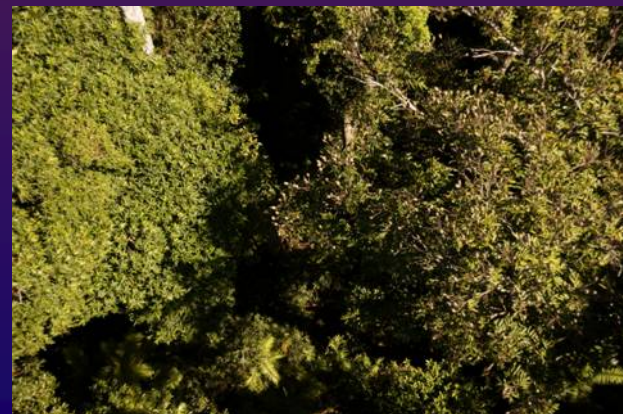
Jan 09



Feb 09



Mar 09



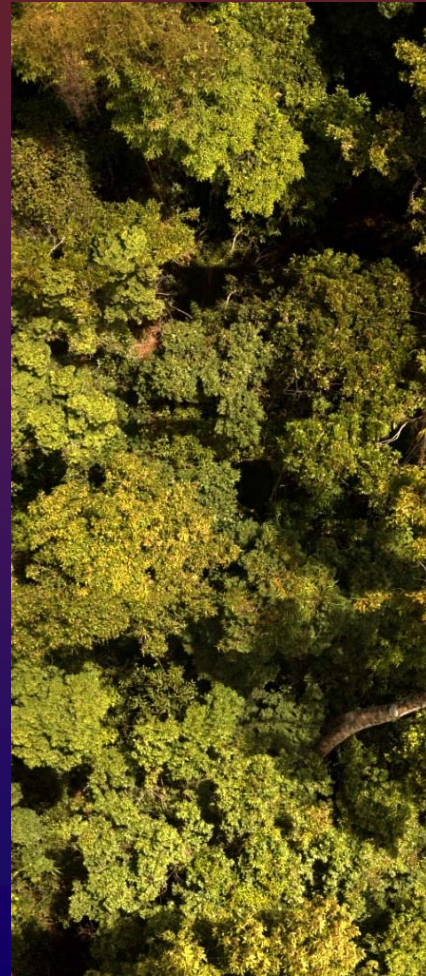
Apr 09



Digital Stitching (T7-T8)



Feb
09

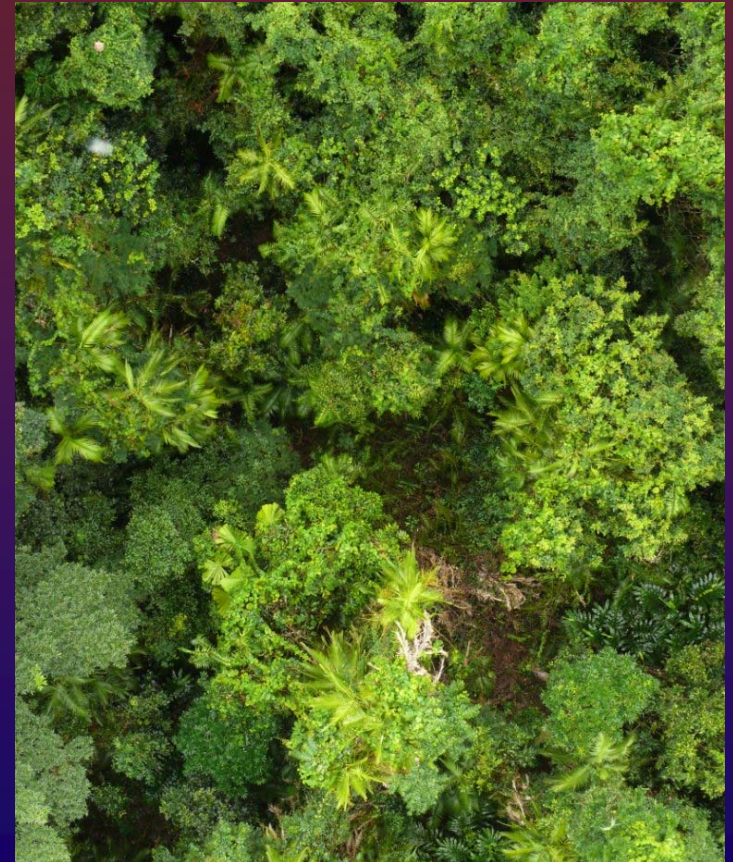


Mar
09



Phenology Crane Site

- ❖ Phenological events are recorded monthly using the crane which began in Jan 2009
- ❖ Budding, flowering and fruiting events are recorded as presence or absence.
- ❖ Photography was too hard and so visual presence/absence is being used.



Sub-project 5: Insect populations vs Climate Change

Nigel Stork, Peter Grimbacher (UniMelb)



Aims:

- ❖ To document the temporal variability of the leaf litter inhabiting insect fauna
- ❖ To test if seasonal fluctuations are due to changes in the quantity or quality of organic input from the canopy above and / or are related to climatic fluctuations

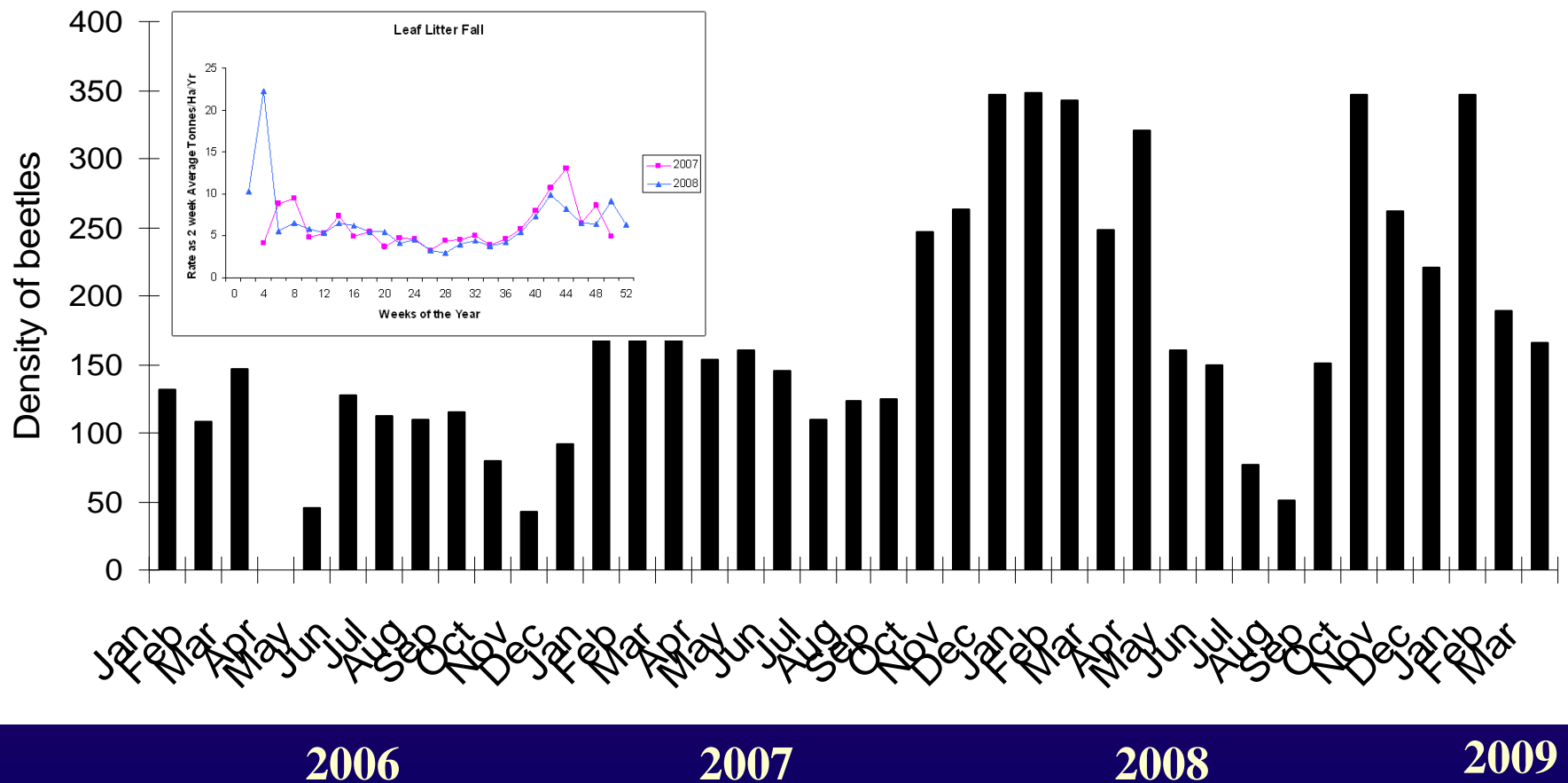
Methods

- ❖ Collect insect fauna inhabiting leaf litter at the Cape Tribulation site on a monthly basis over several years
- ❖ Standardised volume (5 litres)



Numeric Results

Leaf litter beetle density over time

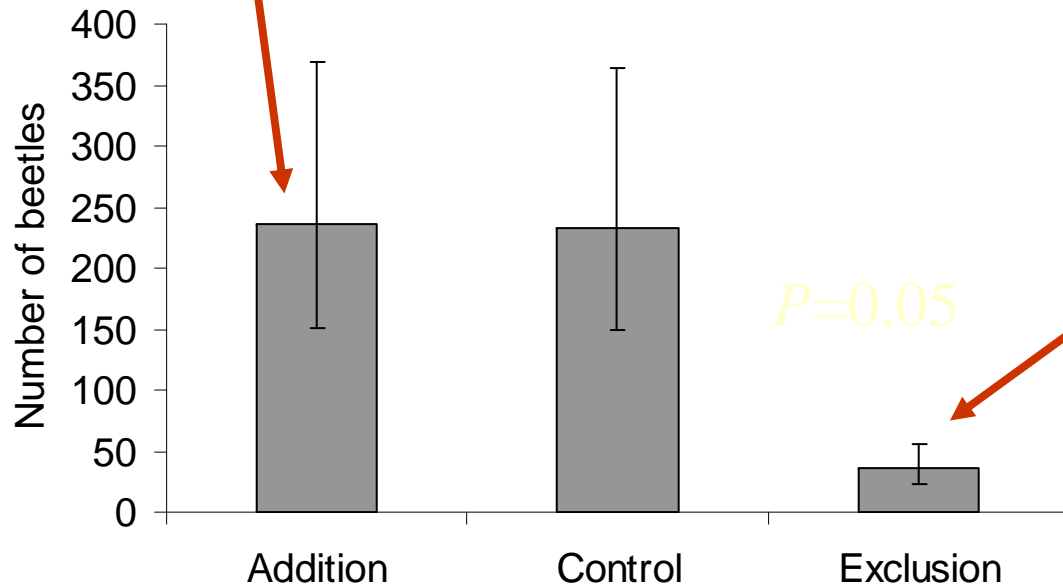


Litter Manipulation



The amount of available leaf litter is a factor controlling beetle abundance.

- ❖ Further data collection (Leaf litter volume and quality, climatic data)
- ❖ More analyses to conduct





Acknowledgements

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