

Neural networks to estimate and map world forest foliar elemental composition and stoichiometry

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Introduction: Barrel theory

N, P and K stocks, fluxes and availability improve the projections about the potential impacts of global change, in particular of global warming, on C-cycle (Jiang et al, 2017; Sardans & Peñuelas, 2015)

Only gross N and P concentration maps in vegetal tissues and any K data is available at the moment



Liebig's law of the minimum

Methods: Data gathering & classification

Natural conditions

230 published articles

TRY plant trait database

ICP forest

TTT Tundra Trait Team

IFC Catalan Forestal Institute

Georeferenced plots



Biomass

Boreal

Temp. deciduous broadleaves

Temp. evergreen broadleaves

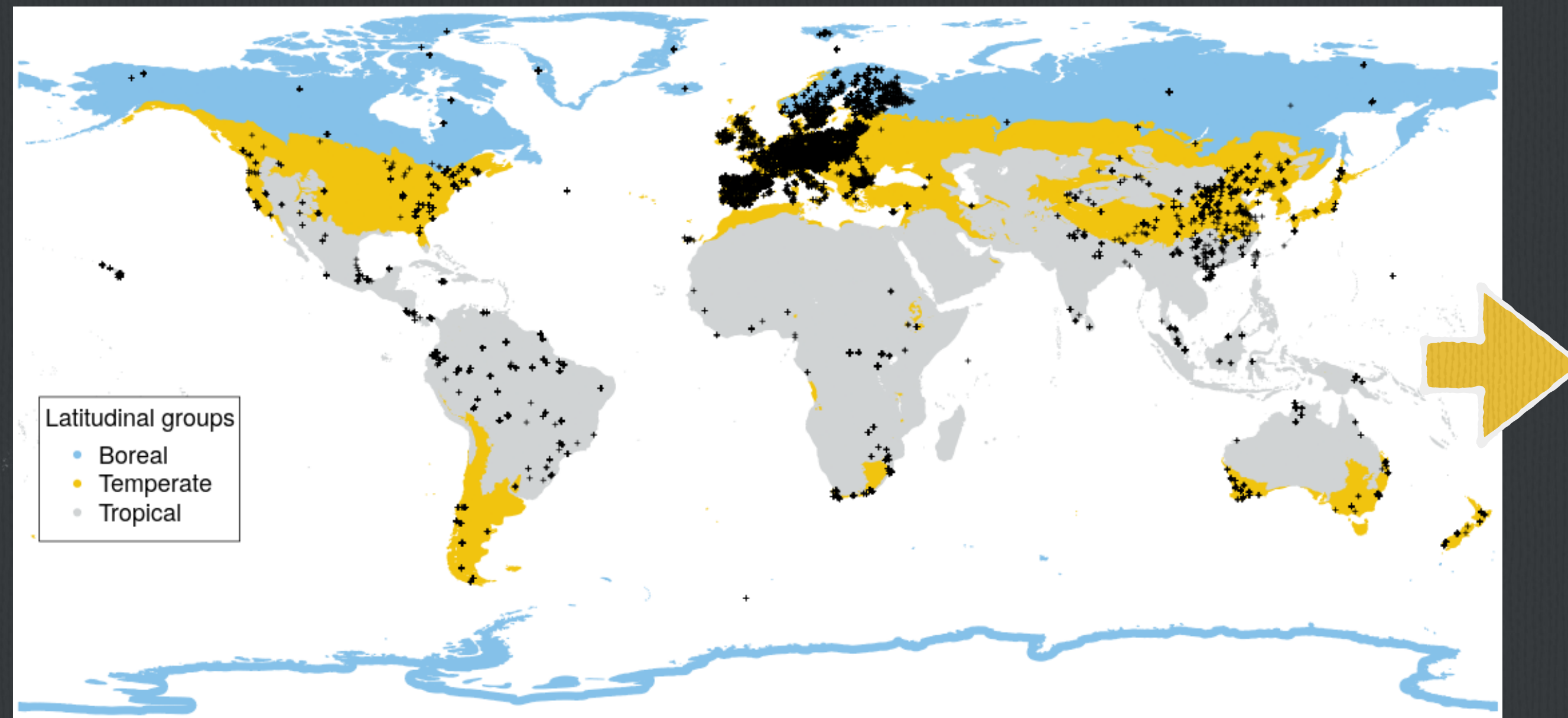
Temperate coniferous

Tropical deciduous

Tropical evergreen

WWF biome categories

Methods: predictors



N, P and K sampled points. Color separation by latitudinal groups based on WWF ecoregion map (Olson et al, 2001)

73 predictor maps

Climatic data:

WorldClim (Fick & Hijmans, 2017)

Aridity & evapotranspiration:

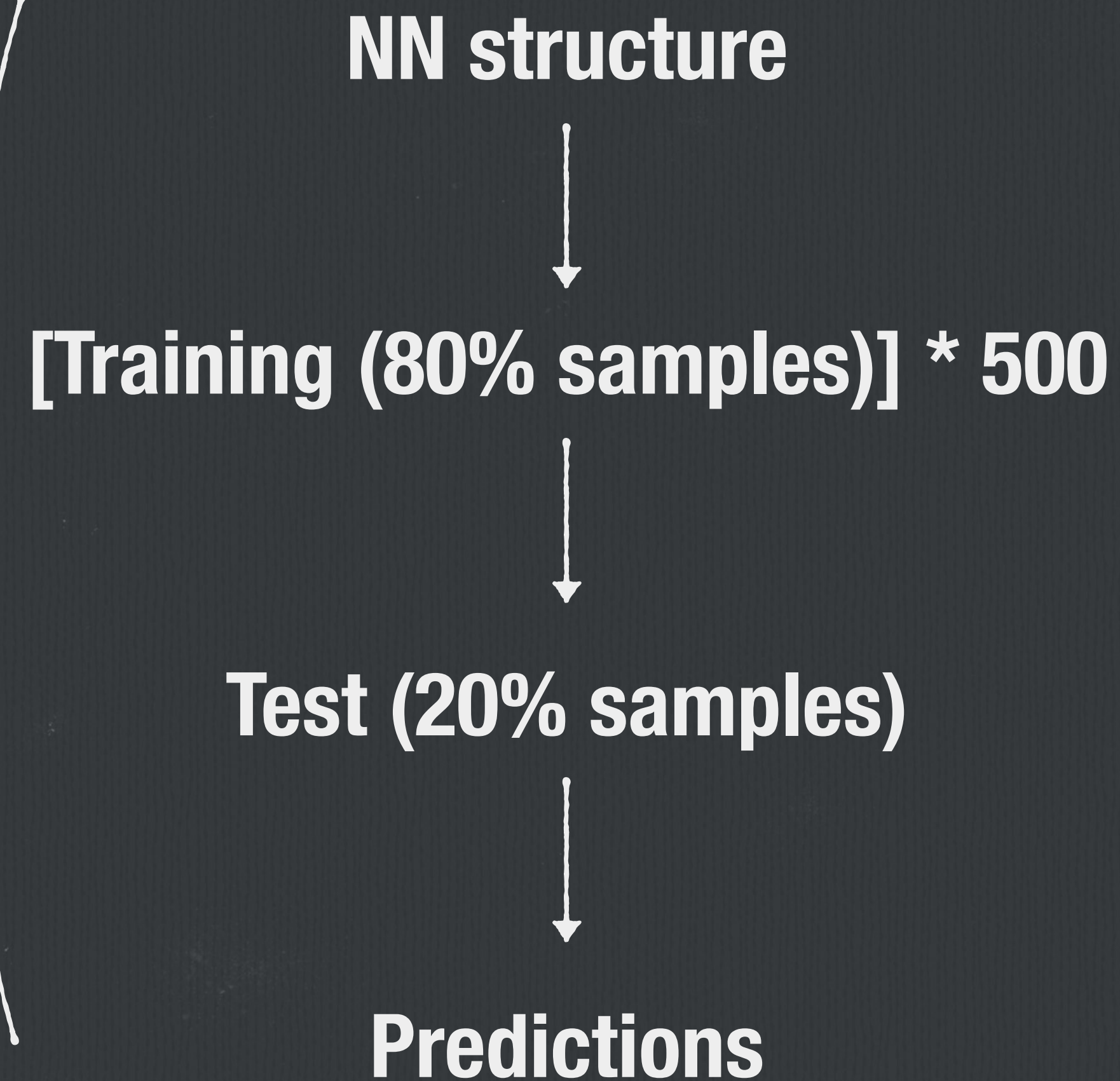
CGIAR-CSI (Trabucco & Zomer, 2019)

Soil gridded data (Sangguan et al. 2014)

N deposition : (Ackerman et al. 2018)

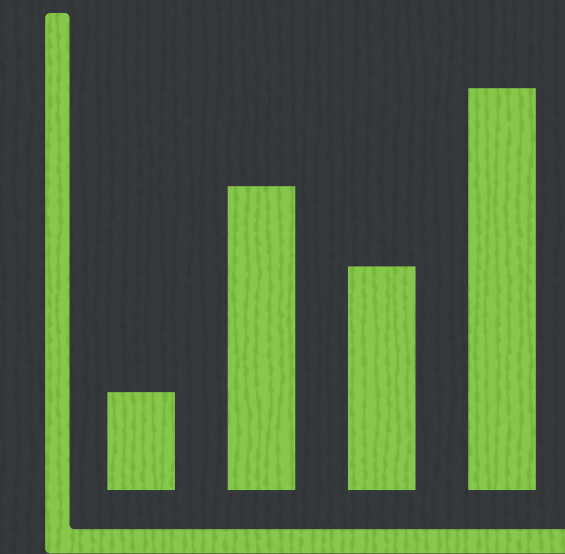
P deposition: (Wang et al. 2017)

Methods: Neural Networks = NNTools

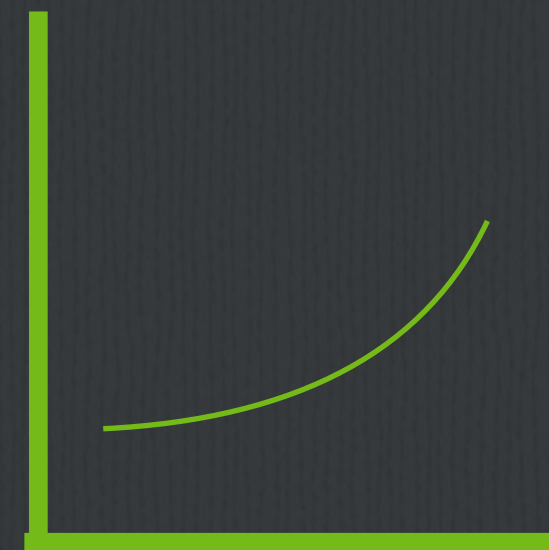


R²

Performance



Variables importance



Variables response

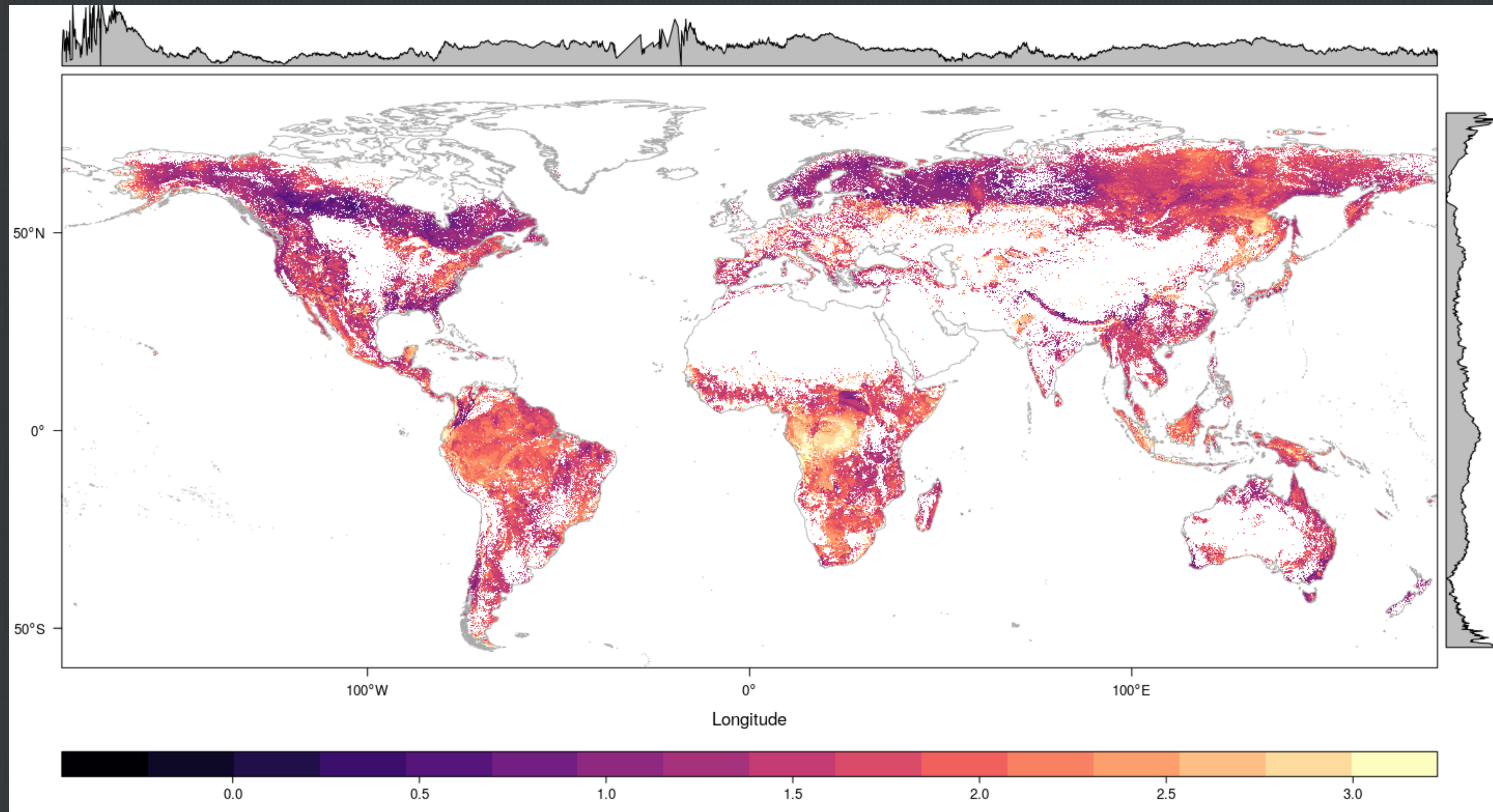


Prediction maps

glm's

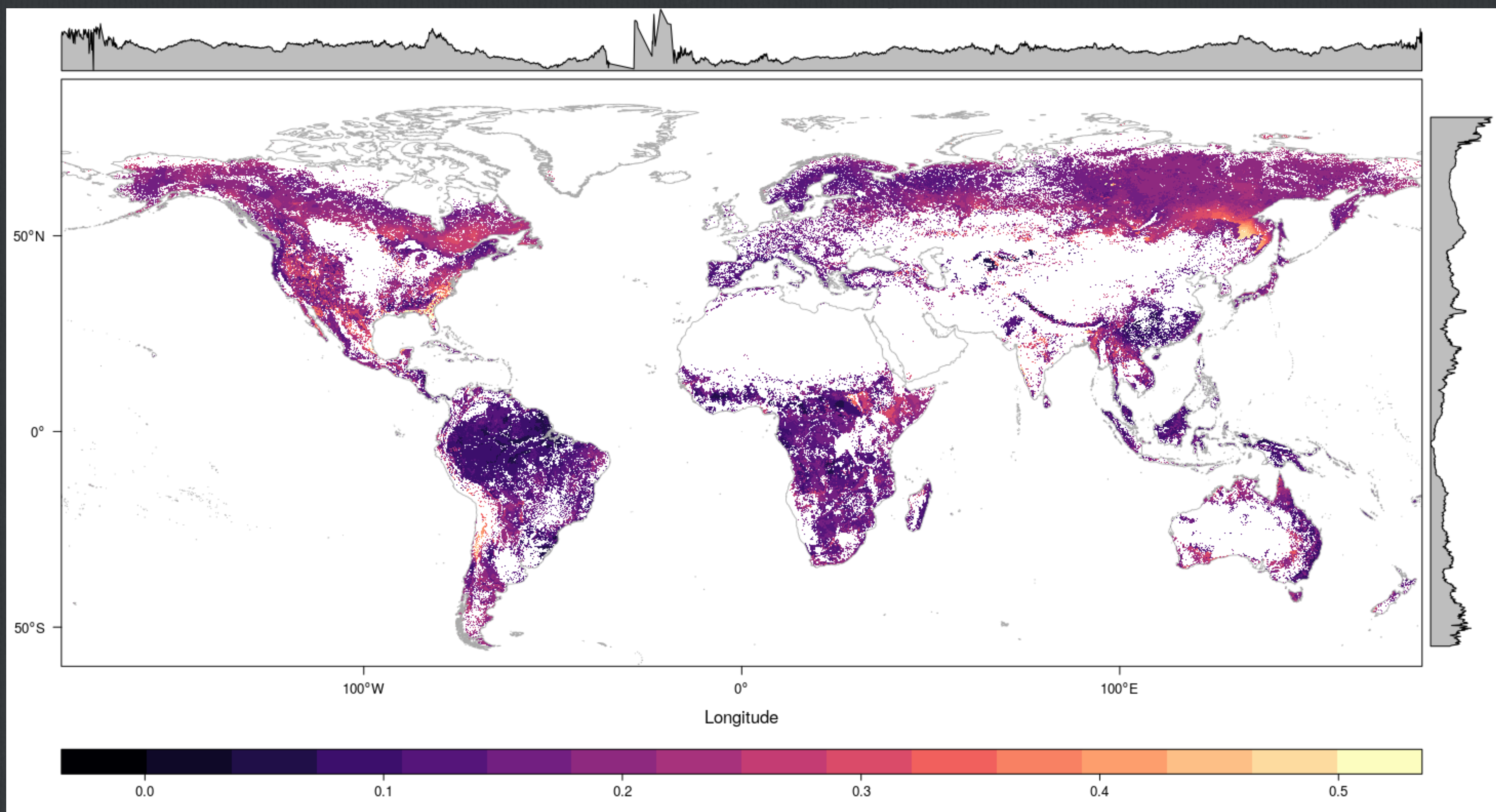
x 100

Results: Nitrogen



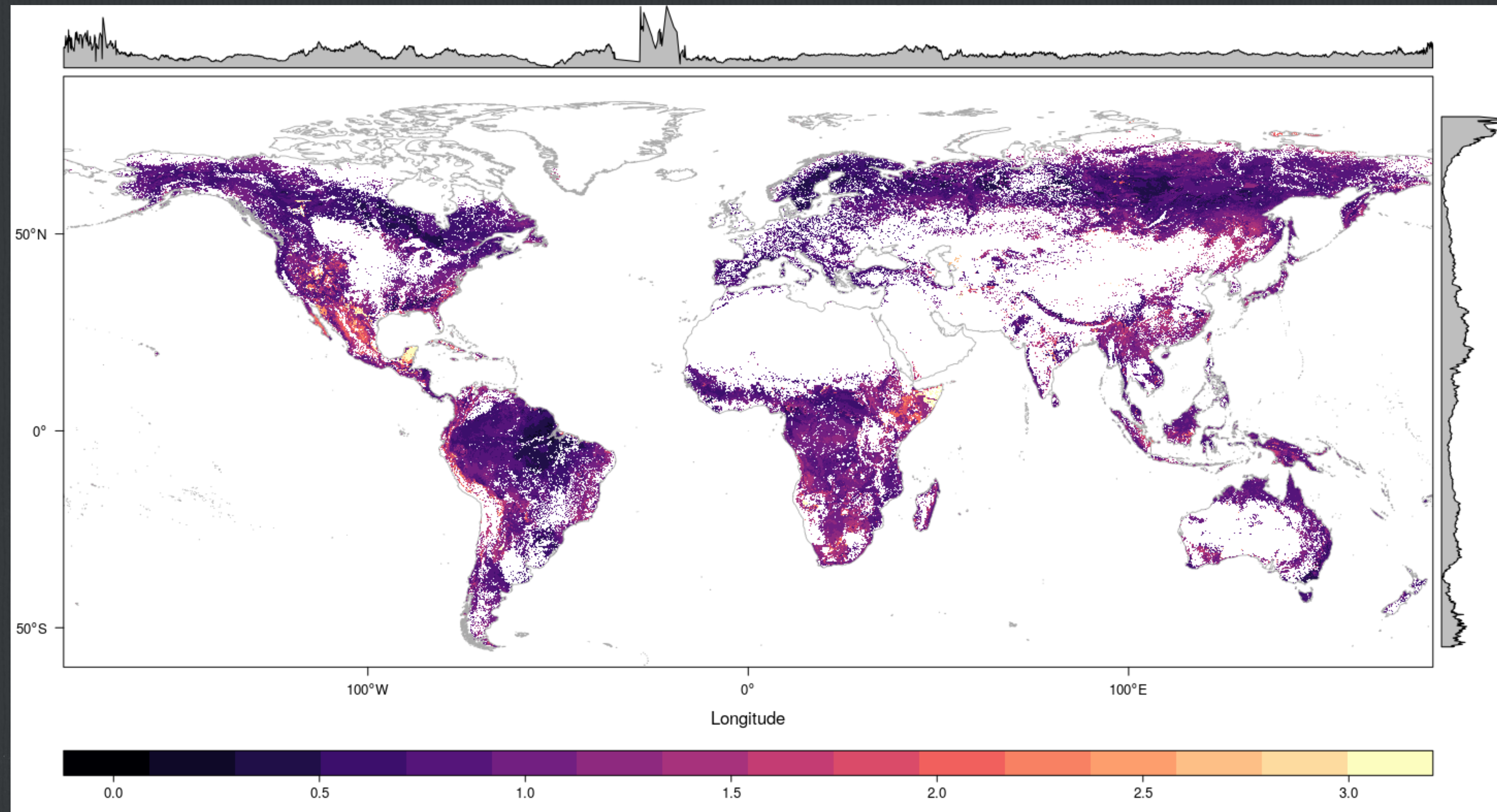
Bioma	R ²
Bor	0.42
TempDB	0.39
TempEB	0.34
TempC	0.45
TropD	0.35
TropE	0.35

Results: Phosphorus



Bioma	R ²
Bor	0.12
TempDB	0.42
TempEB	0.40
TempC	0.36
TropD	0.28
TropE	0.50

Results: Potassium



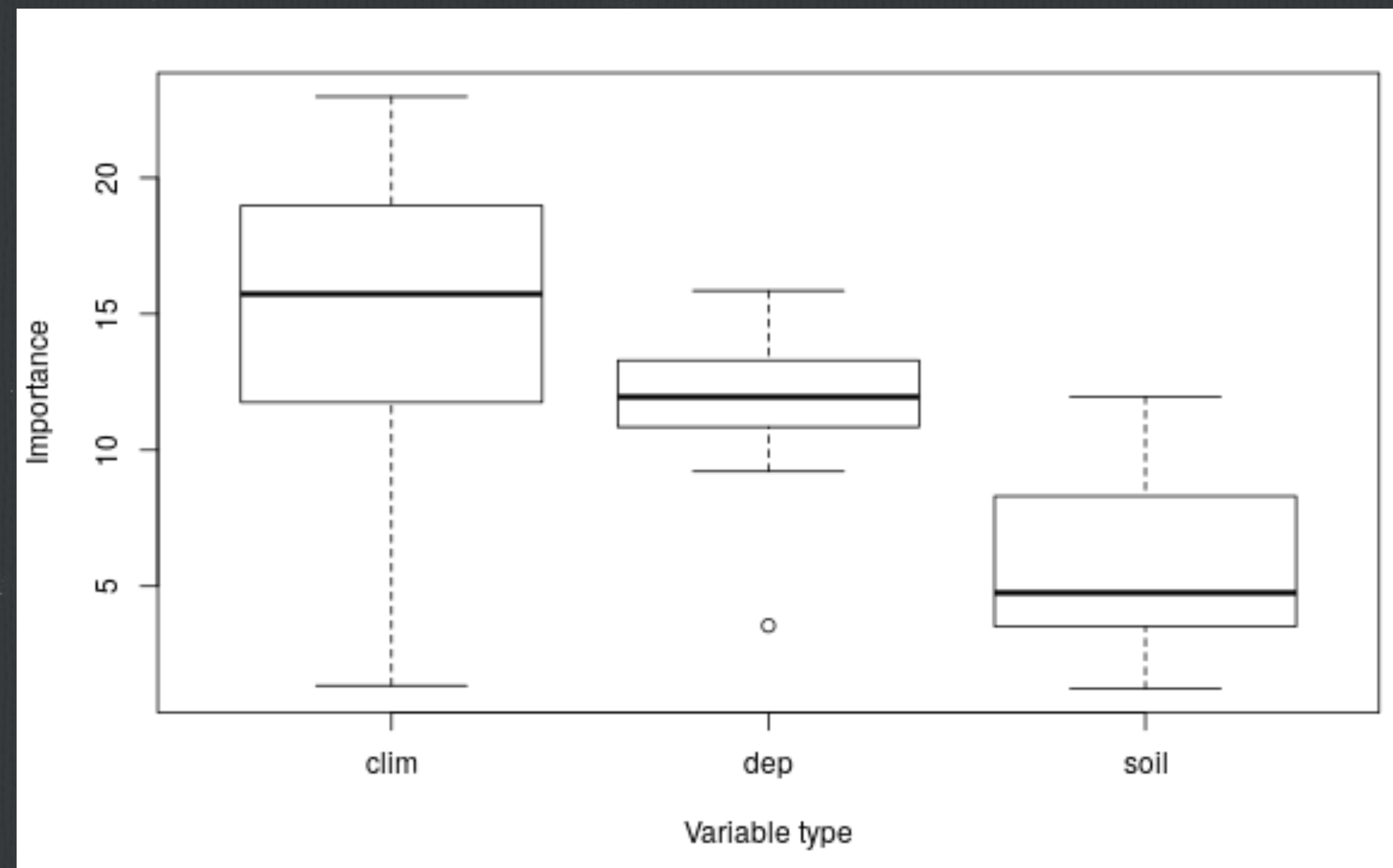
Bioma	R ²
Bor	0.14
TempDB	0.14
TempEB	0.14
TempC	0.11
TropD	0.14
TropE	0.18

Results: Glm's, general issues

- Tropical: influenced by seasonality (both, temperature and precipitation)
 - N: + seasonality =  N
 - P: + seasonality =  P
 - K: + seasonality =  K
- Temperate: influenced by the aridity, high temperatures and water availability
 - N: + aridity =  N
 - P: + aridity =  P
 - K: + aridity =  K (if enough water to K absorption)
- Boreal: N and P very influenced by summer temperature and precipitation conditions and K by N deposition
 - N: + precipitation and temperature =  N
 - P: + temperature =  P
 - K: + N deposition =  K

Discussion

Which kind of variables is more important?

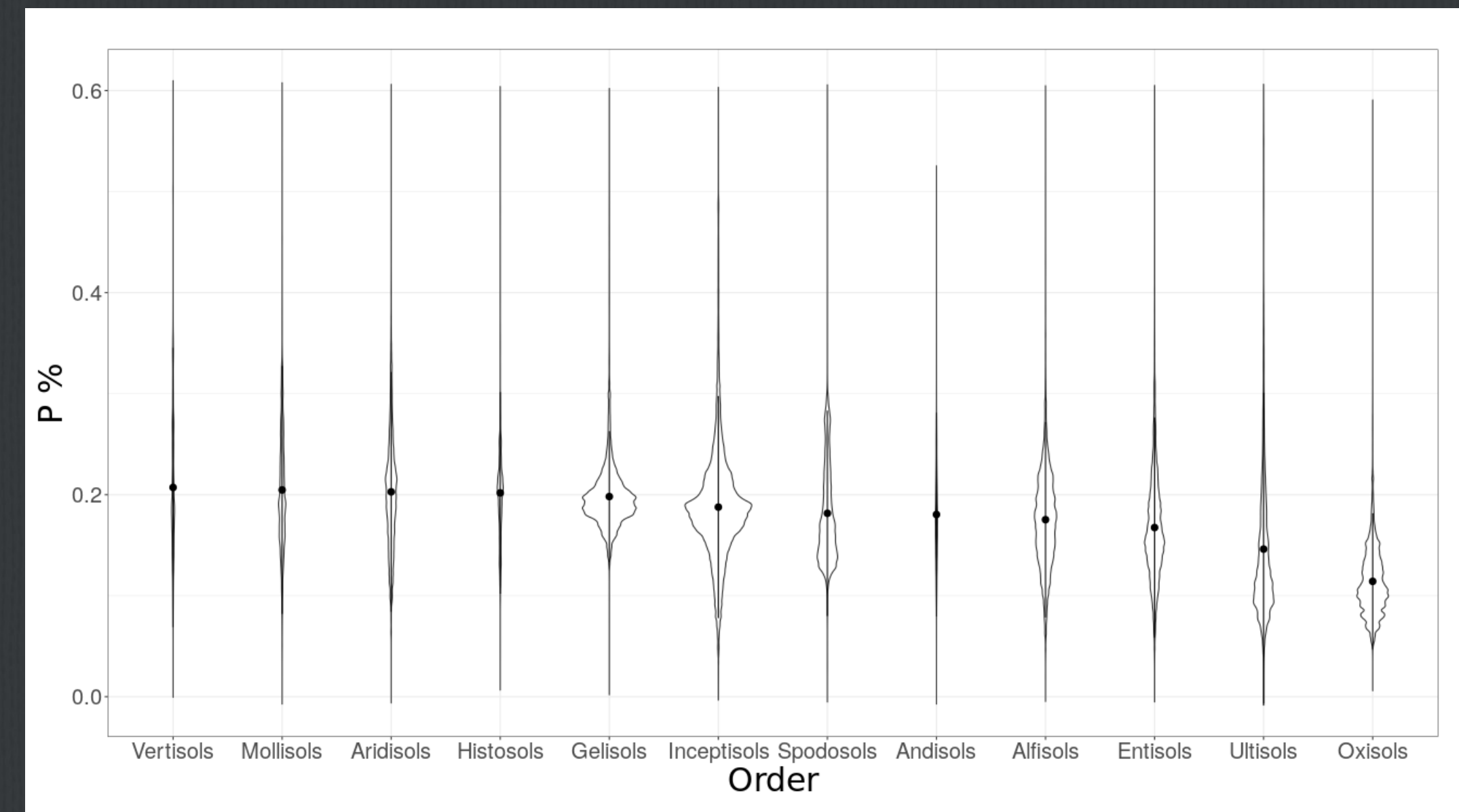
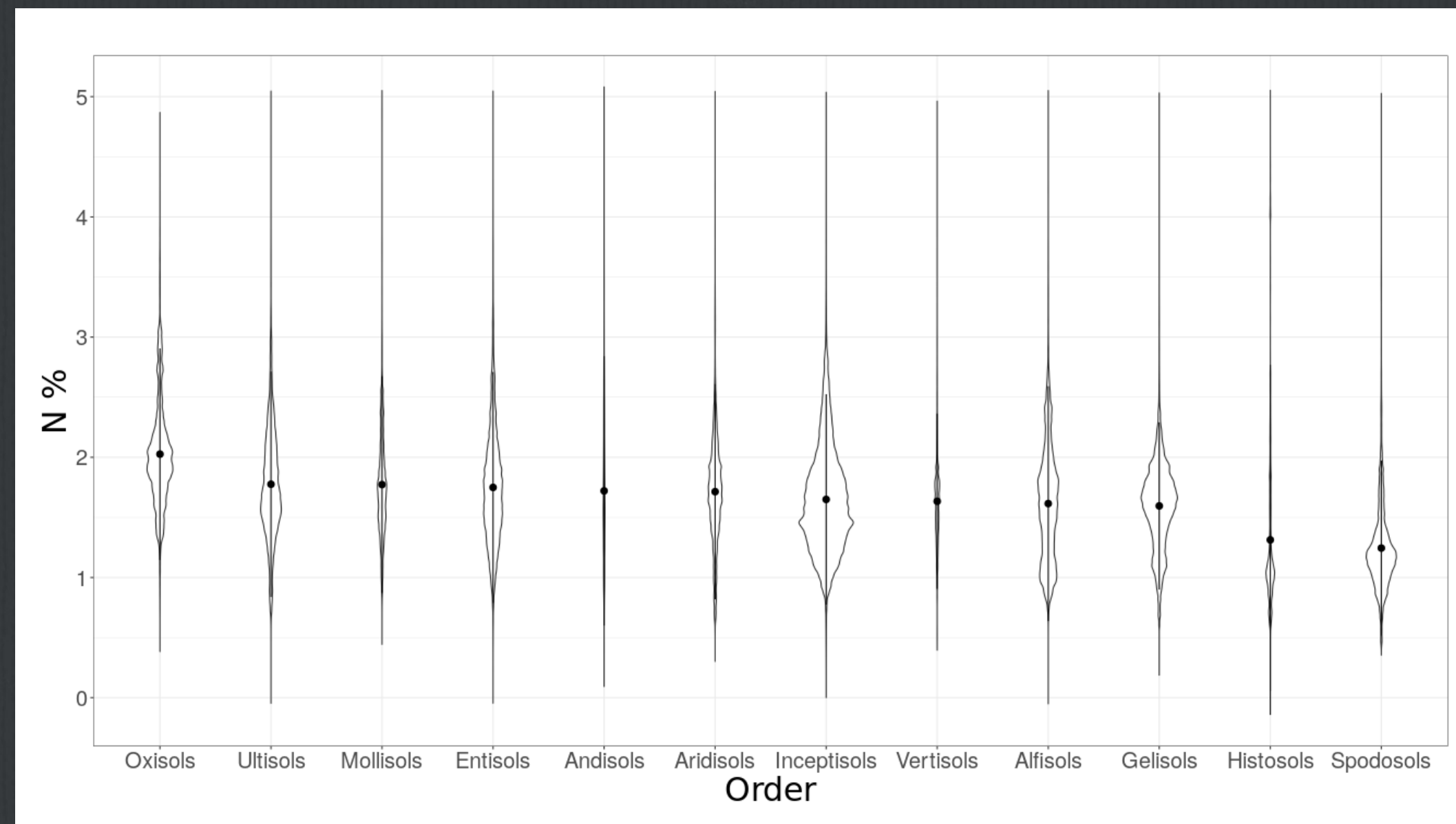


Mean by group of the weighted importance of the variables by eigenvalue of the 5 more important axes in a PCA

1. Climate variables
2. Deposition variables
3. Soil variables

Discussion

Does leaves follow the soil age hypothesis?



Violin plots of the predicted values of N and P gathered by USDA Soil Taxonomy orders (1999)

Older the soil,  N and  P



Conclusions

With our models it is possible to:

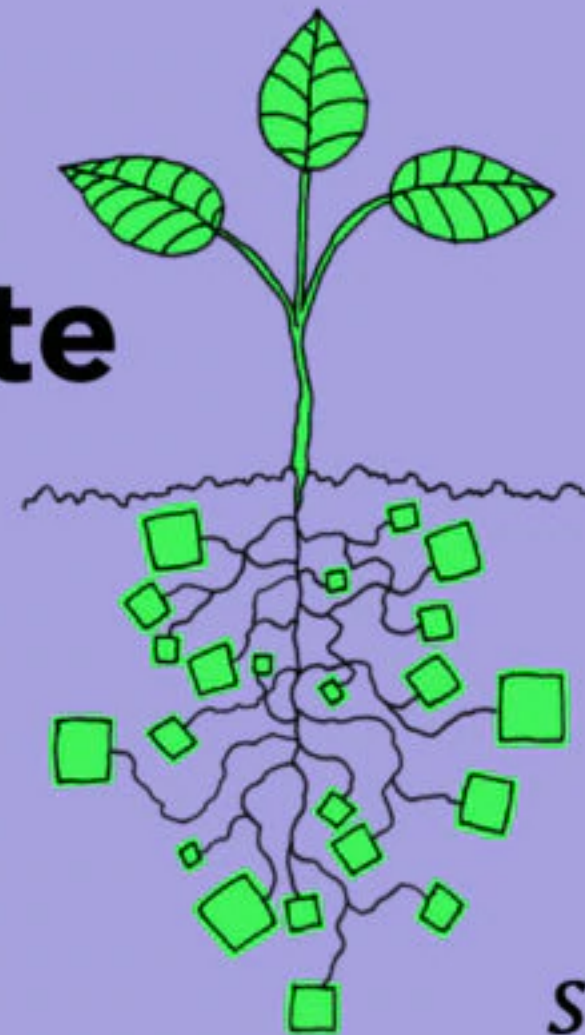
- Obtain **global maps at 1km resolution** of N,P,K % in leaves of woody plants with **R² between 0.11 and 0.50**
- Which **variables determine the global patterns** of N,P,K distribution in leaves of woody plants and **how**
- **Leaves stoichiometry follows** the **soil age hypothesis**
- Determine that **climatic conditions** are generally **more important than deposition or soil** characteristics to determine leaves stoichiometry

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Thank you

**Why do
plants hate
math?**



Because it
gives them
square roots.

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