

Facilitation: Cooling Strategies In a Warming Climate

Lisa O'Donnell

Biologist

City of Austin

Balcones Canyonlands Preserve



Traditional View: Trees as Solitary Individuals Competing for Resources

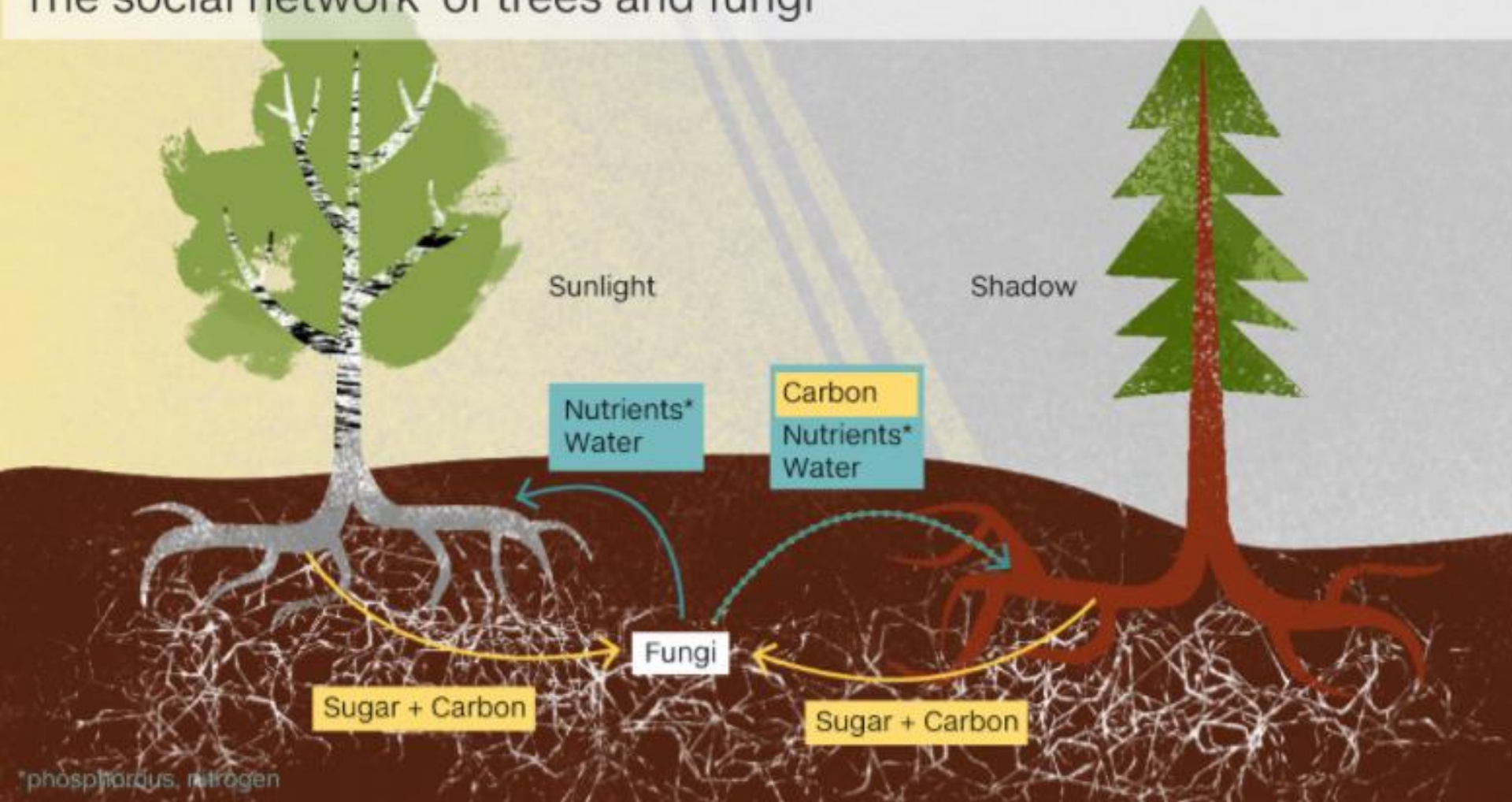


Emerging View: Forests as Internconnected “Superorganisms” (facilitation)



Mycorrhizal Fungi: “Wood Wide Web”

'The social network' of trees and fungi



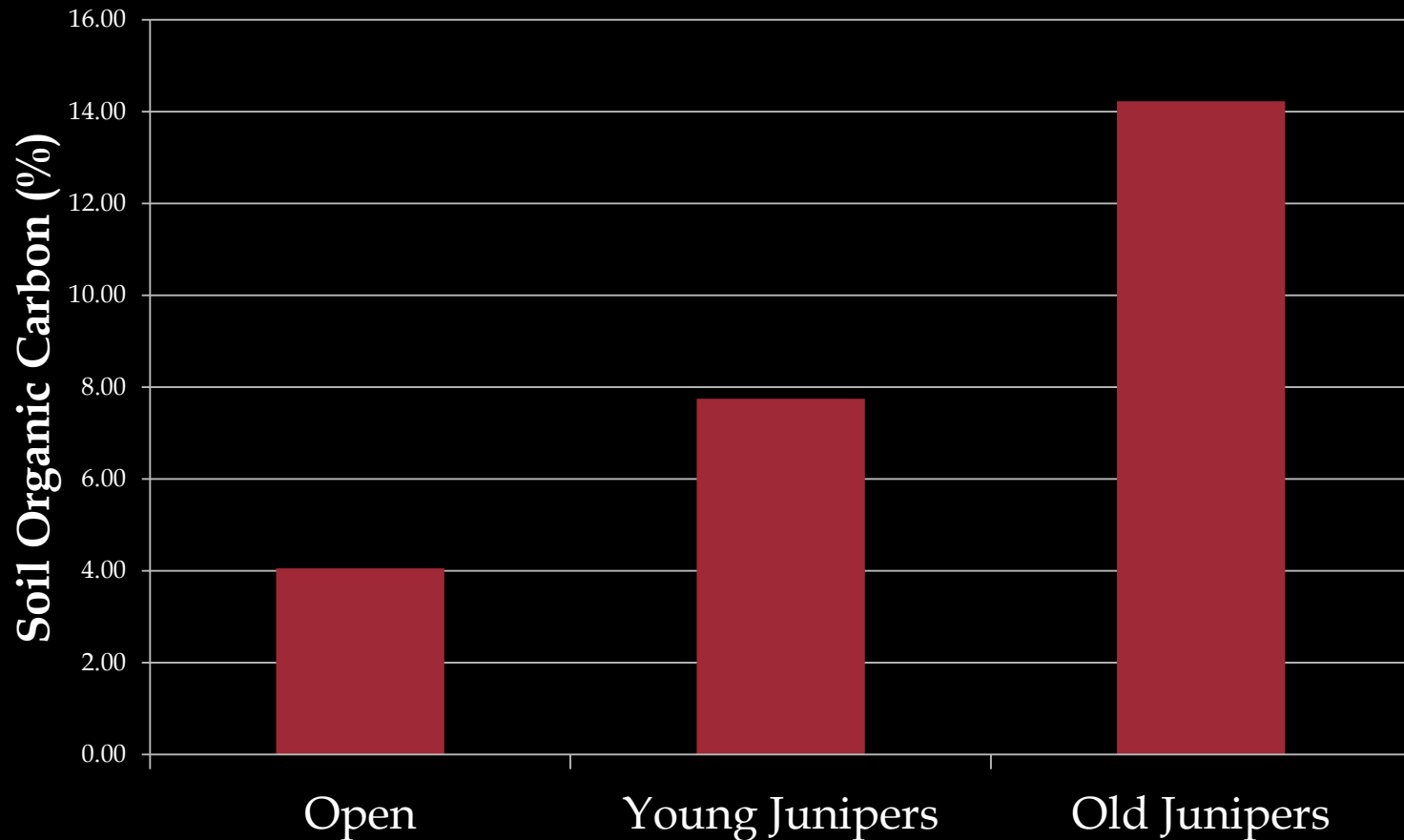
Benefits of Mycorrhizal Fungi

- Enhance water and nutrient uptake
- Increase drought resistance
- Increase pathogen resistance
- Increase plant health and stress tolerance
- Promote carbon sequestration and storage in soil



Ashe juniper and shin oak roots (and Dr. Brian Pickles)
Cotterell Cave

**Soil organic carbon increases with stand age
in Ashe juniper-oak forest
Balcones Canyonlands Preserve**



“Nurse Trees” (and roots)



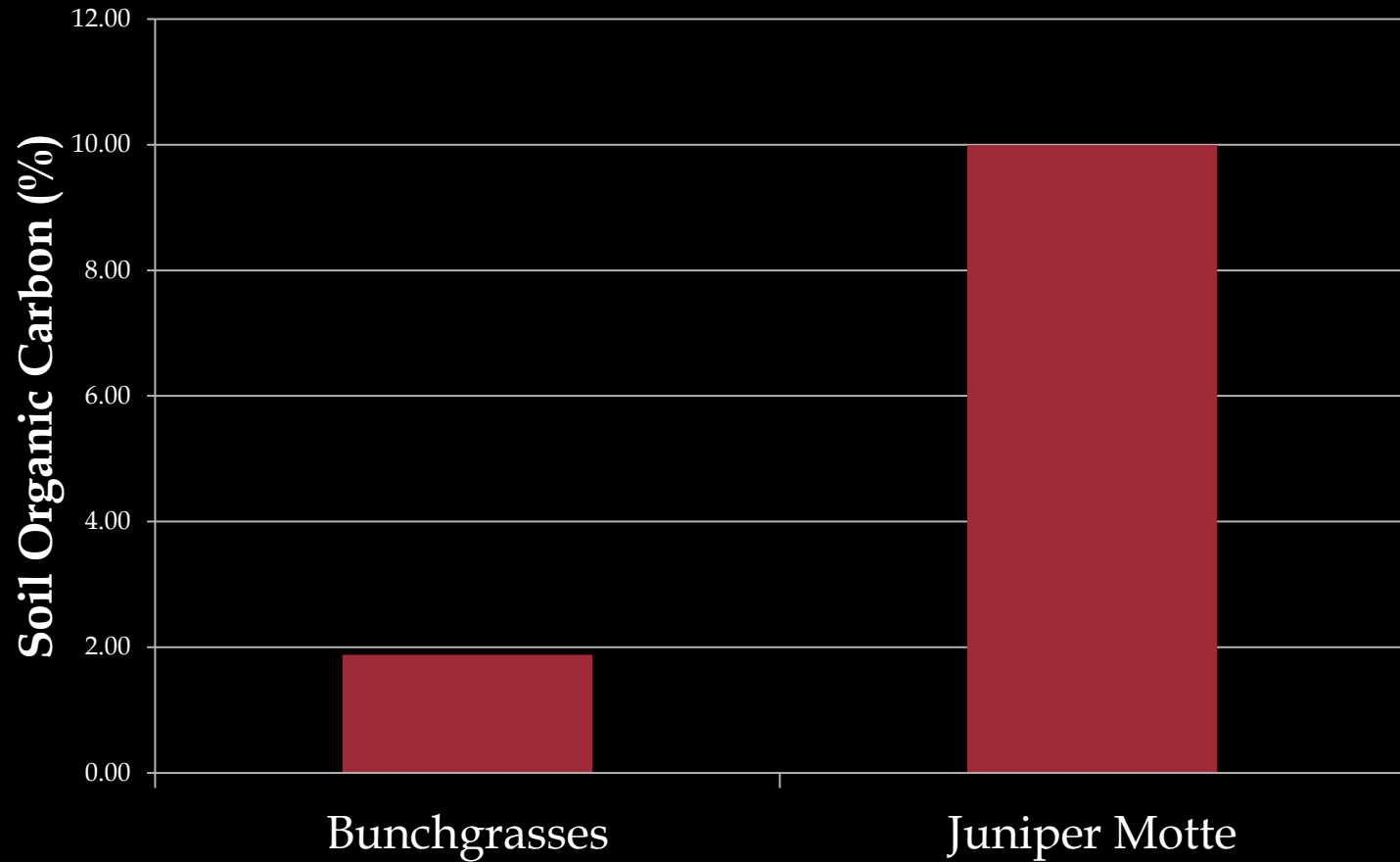


Ashe Juniper Motte



Adjacent Eroded Slope

**Soil Organic Carbon
Vireo Preserve
Balcones Canyonlands Preserve**



Importance of Shade for Oak Regeneration

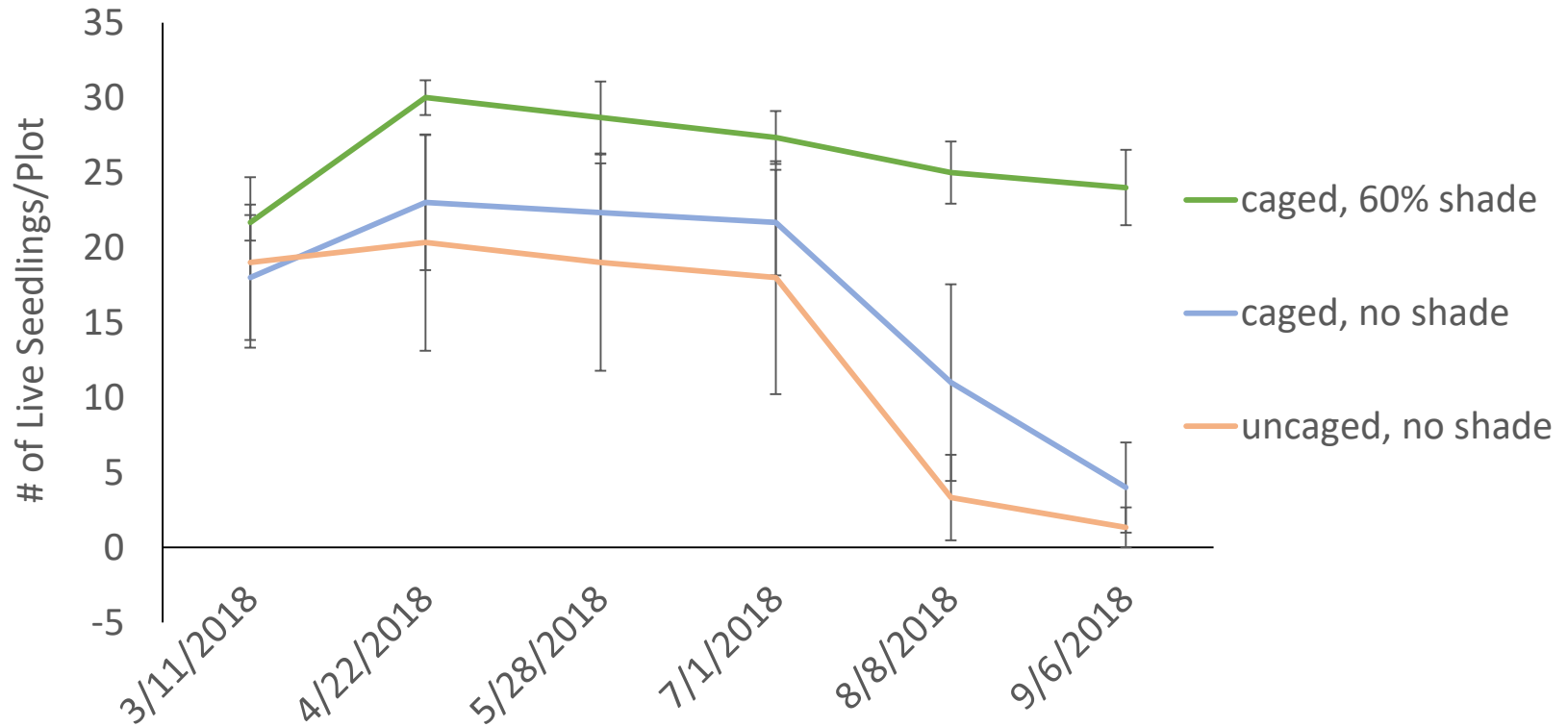


August 2019: Under Tree Canopy



August 2019: No Shade

Texas Red Oak Seedlings (planted as acorns in fall 2017)



Nurse trees can be living..or dead



Sapling growing under living tree



Sapling growing under dead tree

Endophytes

- **Bacteria or fungi that live within a plant (e.g., bark, leaves) without causing apparent disease**
- **May enhance host plant's**
 - **growth**
 - **nutrient acquisition,**
 - **ability to tolerate abiotic stresses (e.g., drought)**
 - **resistance to insects, pathogens and herbivores**
- **As with mycorrhizae, endophytes receive carbon for energy from the host plant**

Some cooling strategies (from soils to canopy)



