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Mikkelsen, T.N.; Beier, Claus; Jonasson, Sven Evert; Holmstrup, Martin; Schmidt, Inger Kappel; Ambus, Per Lennart; Pilegaard, K.; Michelsen, Anders; Albert, Kristian; Andresen, Louise C.; Arndal, Marie Frost; Bruun, N.; Christensen, S.; Danbæk, S.; Gundersen, Per; Jørgensen, P.; Linden, Leon; Nielsen, Jane Kongstad; Maraldo, Kristine; Priemé, Anders; Riis-Nielsen, Torben; Ro-Poulsen, Helge; Andersen, Karen Stevnbak; Selsted, M.B.; Sørensen, P.; Larsen, Klaus Steenberg; Carter, M.S.; Ibrom, A.; Martinussen, Torben; Miglietta, F.; Sverdrup, H.

Published in:
Functional Ecology

DOI:
10.1111/j.1365-2435.2007.01362.x

Publication date:
2008

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (APA):
TECHNICAL REPORT

Experimental design of multifactor climate change experiments with elevated CO\textsubscript{2}, warming and drought: the CLIMAITE project

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Summary

1. Recent findings indicate that the interactions among CO\textsubscript{2}, temperature and water can be substantial, and that the combined effects on the biological systems of several factors may not be predicted from experiments with one or a few factors. Therefore realistic multifactorial experiments involving a larger set of main factors are needed.

2. We describe a new Danish climate change-related field scale experiment, CLIMAITE, in a heath/grassland ecosystem. CLIMAITE is a full factorial combination of elevated CO\textsubscript{2}, elevated temperature and prolonged summer drought. The manipulations are intended to mimic anticipated major environmental changes at the site by year 2075 as closely as possible. The impacts on ecosystem processes and functioning (at ecophysiological levels, through responses by individuals and communities to ecosystem-level responses) are investigated simultaneously.

3. The increase of [CO\textsubscript{2}] closely corresponds with the scenarios for year 2075, while the warming treatment is at the lower end of the predictions and seems to be the most difficult treatment to increase without unwanted side effects on the other variables. The drought treatment follows predictions of increased frequency of drought periods in summer. The combination of the treatments does not create new unwanted side effects on the treatments relative to the treatments alone.

Key-words: ecosystem manipulation, FACE, grassland, heathland

Introduction

There is a growing consensus that 20th century human activities have induced dramatic and unprecedented changes in the global chemical and physical environment and current predictions indicate that, unless greenhouse gas emissions are significantly curtailed, atmospheric CO\textsubscript{2} concentrations will double during the present century (IPCC 2001). This will induce a 1.4–5.8 °C increase in mean global temperature, alterations in patterns of global air circulation and in the hydrologic cycle that will affect global and regional precipitation patterns, and increase the frequency and magnitude of severe weather events, including droughts and floods (Easterling \textit{et al.} 2000; IPCC 2001). Such climatic and environmental changes will have strong effects on the terrestrial
ecosystems and its organisms, create a complicated pattern of responses and induce a cascade of effects on ecosystem processes and ecosystem functioning that is extremely difficult to foresee.

In order to improve our understanding of the effects of climatic changes on ecosystems, many experimental manipulation studies have been conducted in terrestrial ecosystems around the world including elevated CO₂, increased temperature or changes in precipitation amounts or patterns (e.g. Wright 1998; Jonasson et al. 1999; Knapp et al. 2002; Beier et al. 2004). With very few exceptions, these manipulations have not combined CO₂ increase with changes in both temperature and precipitation. However, changes in CO₂, temperature and precipitation will interact, and the effects of multiple climatic and environmental stress factors may not be easily predicted from single factor studies as recently demonstrated by Shaw et al. (2002). Consequently, there is a clear need for studying effects of environmental multifactor changes on biological systems.

We here describe a new multifactor experiment, CLIMAITE – Climate change effects on biological processes in Terrestrial Ecosystem involving combined treatments manipulating the atmospheric CO₂ level, temperature and water supply. CLIMAITE aims to study the individual and combined effects of the climate change parameters on processes, structure and functioning of a semi-natural ecosystem. The paper describes documents and discusses the design and functionality of this multifactorial experimental project with particular focus on interactions and artefacts related to the combined treatments.

Methods

SITE DESCRIPTION

The experimental site is situated at Brandbjerg (55°53’ N, 11°58’ E) c. 50 km NW of Copenhagen, Denmark, on a hilly nutrient-poor sandy deposit. The site was chosen to be an unmanaged low vegetation ecosystem considered to be vulnerable to environmental pressures such as climate change and with a combination of annual and multiyear plant species for studies of plant species interaction and competition. The site is a dry heath/grassland ecosystem consisting of 30–40 cm tall vegetation cover dominated by a grass (Deschampsia flexuosa, c. 70% cover) and an evergreen dwarf shrub (Calluna vulgaris, c. 30% cover), a low cover of other herb and grass species (total 17 species) and an open moss cover beneath the canopy of vascular plants. The above-ground biomass is c. 720 g m⁻² and the root biomass is c. 550 g m⁻². The yearly mean temperature is 8.0 °C, the yearly mean precipitation is 613 mm (www.DMI.dk), main wind directions (2005–2007) are westerly (31%) and easterly (27%), and average wind speed (2 m height) 2.5 m s⁻¹ with the strongest winds from the West (average c. 4 m s⁻¹). Modelled N deposition in the region is c. 1.25 g N m⁻² year⁻¹ and P deposition c. 0.003 g P m⁻² year⁻¹ (Ellermann et al. 2005).

MANIPULATION DESIGN AND TREATMENTS

The CLIMAITE experiment was designed to, as closely as possible, match the climate scenario for Denmark year 2075 with elevated CO₂ at 510 ppm, elevated temperature of c. 2 °C and extended summer droughts, although with incidents of more heavy summer and winter rainfalls but with only small changes in annual rainfall (www.DMI.dk). The experiment includes plots with elevated CO₂ concentration (CO₂) elevated temperature (T), induced drought in late spring/summer (D) and untreated controls for reference (A). The treatments are combined in all combinations (A, T, D, CO₂TD, TCO₂, DCO₂, TDCO₂). The eight treatments are placed in pairwise octagons of 6.8 m across receiving ambient and elevated CO₂, respectively. Each octagon is divided into four ‘slices’ (9.1 m² per plot) to provide all eight treatment combinations (Fig. 1). Each combination is replicated six times, (total of 48 plots) in a split-plot design with six octagons at ambient CO₂ and six receiving elevated CO₂. The distances between the octagons are at least 2.5 times the octagon widths to avoid CO₂ contamination from the elevated to the ambient CO₂ octagons. Boardwalks connect the octagons to avoid disturbance by trampling between the plots and a flexible boardwalk system in each octagon provides easy access and prevents trampling within the plots.

FREE AIR CARBON ENRICHMENT (FACE)—CO₂ TREATMENT

The CO₂ is distributed by a FACE system (Miglietta et al. 2001). Pure CO₂ is distributed from a central CO₂ tank to the six CO₂ elevated octagons, each of which is equipped with a single-board computer controlling the CO₂ concentration at 510 ppm in the centre of the octagons at 7-s intervals. The CO₂ is supplied through eight PVC dosing pipes (2.5 m long, 20 mm internal diameter and 1.5 mm wall thickness) placed along each of the sides of the octagon c. 0.4 m above the soil having laser drilled holes (0.3 mm diameter) at every 54-mm facing away from the centre of the octagon. Each dosing pipe is connected to a pressure regulator connected in a manifold. The computer controls the degree of opening of each of these eight pressure regulators, thereby controlling the CO₂ dosing through each of the pipes. The CO₂ control is dynamic in relation to changes in [CO₂] monitored at the centre of the plot (30 cm height), wind speed and wind direction measured by a 2D-anemometer placed outside the octagon in 2 m height. The valve that controls the pipe on the upwind side of the octagon is 100% open while each of the two valves controlling the two neighbouring pipes are only 75% open in relation to the upwind pipe. All the other five valves/pipes are closed. The CO₂ fumigation starts 30 min after sunrise and ends 30 min before sunset all year round, except during periods with full snow cover of the vegetation. The amount of CO₂ injected is varied
by increasing/decreasing the gas pressure in the pipes by means of automatic pressure regulators. A minimum pressure is maintained even at low wind speed to ensure that CO₂ jets stay near to sonic speed when fast air–CO₂ mixing is caused by a shockwave effect (Miglietta et al. 2001). The pressure variation in the pipes is adjusted on the basis of a Proportional–Integral–Differential (PID) control algorithm which is modified to take into account the effect of rapid changes in wind speed (Lewin, Hendrey & Kolber 1992). The dominant wind directions for all six octagons are W and E, and the average wind speed and hourly maximal wind speed varies between 1·0 and 2·3 m s⁻¹, and 8·3 and 13·3 m s⁻¹, respectively. In 2006, we used 3·0 kg CO₂ m⁻² day⁻¹.

WARMING TREATMENT

The temperature enhancement is conducted as ‘passive night-time warming’ (Beier et al. 2004). The warming plots are covered by a light scaffolding (h = 0·5 m) carrying a curtain-reflecting the infrared radiation. The scaffolding is a frame of steel tubes painted to avoid leaching of contaminants from the frame into the plots. The curtain is a white, water-proof woven acrylic cloth having 67% radiation reflection, 27% radiation transmission and 6% radiation absorption. The curtains are coiled on a beam and automatically operated by an electronic controller according to preset conditions during the whole year: Day/night – curtains are pulled over the vegetation at sunset and retracted at sunrise; Rain – curtains are retracted in case of rain during the night (sensitivity < 0·1 mm); Wind – the curtains are removed at high winds (> 7 m s⁻¹); and Dewfall – the curtains are removed in case of dewfall (max 30 min.). (All sensors specified in Table 1.)

DROUGHT TREATMENT

The drought treatment is constructed similar to the warming treatments, except that the curtains are controlled by a rain sensor activating the curtains to cover the plots whenever it rains and to remove the curtains when the rain stops. The water collected by the curtains is removed from the area by gutters. The curtains are removed automatically if the wind speed exceeds 7 m s⁻¹. In 2006, the drought treatment was started in late June and was continued for 5 weeks until early August when soil water content reached c. 5 vol% water content in the top 20 cm of the soil, which is slightly above the wilting point of the vegetation at the site.

TREATMENT CONTROL SYSTEM AND WEB INTERFACE

A web-based control and overview system is established to check the functioning of the treatments. Half hourly averages of CO₂ concentrations, air and soil temperatures, wind speed, soil moisture and dosing valve voltage are constantly shown graphically on a website. This allows identification of faulty sensors and provides continuous checks of the treatment functioning, for example, CO₂ dosing, allowing for rapid adjustments of the programme controlling the functioning, if needed.

Measurements

EXPERIMENTAL CONTROL MEASUREMENTS

Within each experimental octagon or plot, parameters are monitored to check the treatments and their effects on the physical and climatic conditions. Temperature is measured in the vegetation canopy (+20 cm), the top soil (–2 cm) and the soil (–5 cm) in each treatment plot every minute and averaged over 10-min intervals (for details on all measurements and sensors see Table 1). Soil moisture is measured by TDR at 0–60 and 0–20 cm soil depths providing half-hour averages. The CO₂ concentration is measured sequentially in all octagons and at two positions 30 m away from the nearest FACE octagon. The air is sampled continuously at the centre of each octagon through a 3-mm PVC tube, via a 1-µm Teflon filter, connected to a vacuum pump and a CO₂ monitor to provide measurements of [CO₂] of each octagon every 40 min.

The pattern of CO₂ distribution within one of the octagons was studied during a campaign by measuring the CO₂ concentration at 13 positions across the octagon under stable wind conditions and parallel to the wind direction. The [CO₂] measurements were repeated seven times across the octagon, and records were taken over 2 min in each position. The CO₂ distribution was further checked in one of the octagons by measuring ¹³C content in current year leaves from D. flexuosa at 48 positions representing all positions (direction and distance from dosing pipes) within the octagon. The temperature distribution under the curtains and potential edge effects were studied in one octagon during 20 days in June 2006 by 23 thermocouples placed at 2 cm depth in the soil on two lines along and perpendicular to the curtain.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Two independent weather stations situated within the experimental area and 75 m apart collect basic meteorological data at 2 m height, including: photosynthetic active radiation (PAR), relative humidity (RH), temperature and precipitation (Table 1). The potential for plant growth was calculated as the growing degree days (GDD) assuming a threshold for growth at 5 °C (Beier et al. 2004).

RESPONSE MEASUREMENTS

The impacts of the applied treatments are studied at the species, community and ecosystem level. A suite of measurements are employed to study and understand responses at the process level in the plants (e.g. leaf gas exchange, plant chemistry, root development, plant stress, litter production and phenology) and in the soil (e.g. decomposition, mineralization, soil water chemical composition, nutrient dynamics, soil organism physiology and activity). To reduce the risk of possible edge effects, the outer 20 cm of the plots are kept without any response measurements. These responses are integrated at the community (e.g. species composition, community changes) and the ecosystem level (e.g. carbon and nitrogen cycling, net ecosystem gas exchange, atmospheric feedback). The integration requires a highly interdisciplinary effort, and the results from the individual studies and the synthesis across the disciplines will be done by the use of dynamic process modelling.
Table 1. Basic sensors, sensor type, data logger hook-up, measurement frequencies and logging frequencies for climatic conditions and experimental control, and documentation parameters at the CLIMAITE site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor</th>
<th>Sensor type</th>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Logger hook-up</th>
<th>Measurement–logging frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature and soil moisture conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature, air (+20 cm), 1/plot</td>
<td>Pt100 1/3 DIN kl. B, TF-25 OD 6 mm, stainless steel IP67</td>
<td>Termokon, Mittenaar, Germany</td>
<td>AM16/32 multiplexer + data logger CR10, Campbell Scientific Inc., Logan, UT, USA</td>
<td>1 min–1 h average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature, soil (–2 cm), 1/plot</td>
<td>Pt100 1/3 DIN kl. B, TF-25 OD 6 mm, stainless steel IP67</td>
<td>Termokon</td>
<td>AM16/32 multiplexer + data logger CR10, Campbell Scientific Inc.</td>
<td>1 min–1 h average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature, soil (–5 cm), 1/plot</td>
<td>Pt100 1/3 DIN kl. B, TF-25 OD 6 mm, stainless steel IP67</td>
<td>Termokon</td>
<td>AM16/32 multiplexer + data logger CR10, Campbell Scientific Inc.</td>
<td>1 min–1 h average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil moisture (0–20 and 0–60 cm), 1/plot/depth</td>
<td>TDR, TC-64 TDR-Controller</td>
<td>PRENART Equipment ApS, Frederiksborg, Denmark</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>30 min–30 min average stored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ concentration</td>
<td>IRGA (WMA-4)</td>
<td>PP Systems, Amesbury, MA, USA</td>
<td>PK2600, Z-World, Inc., Davis, CA, USA</td>
<td>1 s–1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ concentration (documentation), 1/plot</td>
<td>LI-820</td>
<td>LI-COR, Lincoln, NE, USA</td>
<td>Data logger CR10, Campbell Scientific Inc.</td>
<td>Sequential, 4 min average [CO₂] per 35 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climatic conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photosynthetic Active Radiation (PAR), 1/site</td>
<td>Cosine corrected quantum sensor, OL-4000q</td>
<td>Optisk Laboratorium, Horsholm, Denmark</td>
<td>PK2600, Z-World, Inc.</td>
<td>1 s–1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative humidity (RH) + temperature, 1/site</td>
<td>HUMITTER® 50U/50Y</td>
<td>Vaisala, Helsinki, Finland</td>
<td>PK2600, Z-World, Inc.</td>
<td>1 s–1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation, 1/site</td>
<td>Rain-O-matic professional</td>
<td>Pronamic A/S, Silkeborg, Denmark</td>
<td>Data logger CR10, Campbell Scientific Inc.</td>
<td>Event (0·2 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ dosing control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure regulator, 1/FACE plot</td>
<td>ITV2050</td>
<td>SMC, Corporation, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>PK2600, Z-World, Inc.</td>
<td>1 s–1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind speed and wind direction, 1/FACE ring</td>
<td>2D-anemometer, WindSonic</td>
<td>GILL instruments LTD, Lamington, Hampshire, UK</td>
<td>PK2600, Z-World, Inc.</td>
<td>1 s–1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtain movement control and documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day/night, 1/site</td>
<td>Astro-switching, SC 28/172 4 × 3</td>
<td>Hugo Müller GmbH &amp; Co. KG, VS-Schwenningen, Germany</td>
<td>Squirrel 453, Eltek Limited, Haslingfield, UK</td>
<td>Event (night/day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain, 1/site</td>
<td>IR-light barrier (Thies Clima)</td>
<td>A. Thies GmbH &amp; Co. KG, Goettingen, Germany</td>
<td>Squirrel 453, Eltek Limited</td>
<td>Event (rain/no rain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind sensor, 1/site</td>
<td>Windwächter Plus 500</td>
<td>Vestamatic GmbH, Mönchengladbach, Germany</td>
<td>Squirrel 453, Eltek Limited</td>
<td>Event (threshold exceedance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewfall sensor, 1/site</td>
<td>Regenwächter V2-0</td>
<td>Vestamatic GmbH, Mönchengladbach, Germany</td>
<td>Squirrel 453, Eltek Limited</td>
<td>Event (dew/no dew)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results

CO₂ Treatments

The CO₂ addition to the FACE octagons was initiated on 3 October 2005 and has been running 90% of the time during the first year. Interruptions of the fumigation have been due to permanent snow cover with deliberate close down of fumigation in all FACE octagons for 30 days in January–March 2006, to interruptions during measurement campaigns or maintenance (<4 h) and to postponed delivery of CO₂ (<2 days).

The CO₂ concentrations were measured in both the FACE and the ambient octagons for 100 out of 330 days. The target of 510 ppm CO₂ is well met in all six FACE octagons with monthly average concentrations at 500–520 ppm CO₂. Also night-time [CO₂] in the control plots was slightly elevated relative to day-time, reflecting elevated concentrations due to respiration of soil and vegetation (Fig. 2). No CO₂ contamination from the FACE octagons into the controls has been observed (Fig. 2). Generally, the [CO₂] in the fumigated plots are higher and above the target in the morning and evening, and lower at midday. This is probably due to the generally low wind speeds in the early and late hours of the day making the [CO₂] control more difficult and the decline at midday probably linked with transport of CO₂ by vertical movement of warmed air columns. Because of local difference in wind exposure, the variation in [CO₂] differs slightly among the octagons (Fig. 3). The [CO₂] are within 10% of the target during 79.4% of the time in average (range 65.9%–86%) and within 20% during 96.2% of the time in average (range 89.4%–98.1%) for the six FACE octagons. The CO₂ distribution measurements show a decline in CO₂ concentration from the concentrated CO₂ at the outlet to 443 ppm at the centre and to 407 ppm at the far side of the octagon with the sharpest decline the first 20 cm from the exhaust pipe (Fig. 4). The [CO₂] at the octagon centre during these measurements was
67 ppm below the target due to sunny conditions and relatively low wind speeds causing significant thermal columns transporting the CO₂ enriched air upwards. The average ambient [CO₂] during the test was 339 ppm. The ¹³C measurements show a uniform distribution with a significant depletion (–31.0 ± 0.73) relative to untreated plants (–25.9) and no systematic differences among directions or distance to the edge with a wind distribution pattern for the growing season equal to the overall annual pattern with prevailing winds from West and East.

**WARMING**

The warming treatment was initiated on 3 October 2005 and warming curtains were active 87% of the night-time. The 13% interruptions were due to rain (11%), dew (2%) and to wind exceeding the thresholds without simultaneous rain, occurring for only 0.7% of the nights. Additional interruptions in the warming treatment were due to deliberate turn-off of the treatments for 60 days in January–March because of permanent snow cover. Break down and short-term failures of single engines regulating the curtains resulted in short (days) interruption in single plots.

The warming treatment affected the temperature immediately after the start of the temperature enhancement treatment, and the full warming potential was achieved after four nights of treatment (Fig. 5). The slight decline in air temperature the following 5 days is the result of a slight increase in wind speed and a decline in incoming solar radiation. The air temperature difference is relatively larger during the day. The warming treatment affects the growth potential (GDD) significantly in the early spring with a 33% higher accumulated GDD during the period from 1 April to 15 May 2006 (data not shown) and an annual 7% increase in GDD in warmed plots (2630 GDD) relative to unwarmed plots (2468 GDD). Across the year the largest warming occurs in the autumn and early spring (Fig. 5). The average temperature elevation at the three heights (–5, –2 and 20 cm) are 0.6 °C, 0.8 °C and 1.4 °C, respectively. The warming effect shows a diurnal pattern with maximum warming in the late night/early morning in both the air and the soil, and a gradual reduced warming during the day (Fig. 6). In the air, the effect of the warming treatment disappears 3–5 h after sunrise and rapidly builds up again after sunset, while in the soil the warming effect is less dynamic and some warming is sustained throughout the day. The diurnal pattern is similar throughout the year.

The spot measurement of temperature distribution underneath a warming curtain showed an average temperature of 8.7 °C ± 0.53 (SD), ranging between a maximum of 9.3 °C and a minimum of 8.4 °C compared to ambient temperature 10–30 cm outside the curtain of 7.5 °C ± 0.11 (Fig. 7). This shows a minimal variation inside the warming treatment and that the adjacent non-warming treatments within the same octagon are largely unaffected by the adjacent warmed plot. Similar observations were also reported by Beier et al. (2004).

The temperature increase in the warmed plots was strongly dependent on wind speed with the strongest warming at low wind speed declining to very small or no warming at wind speeds exceeding 6 m s⁻¹ (Fig. 8).
DROUGHT
The first drought treatment was initiated in all octagons on 3 July 2006 and ended at 4 August 2006. During this period 95% of the precipitation (54 mm) was removed (Fig. 9). Delay time in curtain movement at the initiation of a precipitation event or removal of the curtains during very high winds during the rain events means that some rain may reach the...
Fig. 6. Diurnal temperature enhancement by warming. Average hourly temperature difference per month between warmed and unwarmed plots, in the soil (–2 cm) and air (+20 cm) during April, June and October 2006.

Fig. 7. Temperature distribution in warmed plots. Temperature measurements taken along a line underneath a reflective curtain used for passive warming ranging from the outer edge of the warmed plot (starting 70 cm from the edge) across the plot to 75 cm outside the curtain (three probes uncovered). The soil temperature is measured in 1 cm depth between 20 May and 9 June 2006, and data from 23.00 to 03.00 h are shown as an average for each sensor. Average temperature for all sensors under the curtain is 8.7 °C and outside the curtain edge the average temperature is 7.5 °C.

Fig. 8. Effect of wind speed on warming treatment. Increase in air temperature (+20 cm) at midnight in all warmed plots during the first treatment year (October 2005 to October 2006) relative to wind speed in 2 m height measured close to the plot (< 5 m distance) (n = 12 plots).
apply the predicted climate scenario for Denmark year 2075

Beier

decreased to

last 2 weeks of treatment, the soil water content was again
curtains and the treatment was stopped for 4 days. During the
On 21 July 2006, heavy rain showers damaged some of the
following precipitation events.

low as

drought occurred during the experimental period with little
rain during the first 17 days, which reduced the difference
between the drought and the non-drought treatments. By the
end of the natural drought, the soil water content was as
low as $0.05 \text{ m}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$ in $0–20 \text{ cm}$ soil depth in all treatments.

On 21 July 2006, heavy rain showers damaged some of the
curtains and the treatment was stopped for 4 days. During the
last 2 weeks of treatment, the soil water content was again
decreased to $0.05 \text{ m}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$ in the drought treatment, while
it increased to a maximum of $0.17 \text{ m}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$ in the controls
following precipitation events.

Discussion

Realistic studies of environmental impacts on ecosystem
functioning in the field need to be designed and technically
manufactured in a way so that the factors manipulated are
relevant to scenarios, and so that all artefacts and unwanted
side effects are avoided or, at least, minimised (Beier, Gundersen
et al. 1998; Gundersen et al. 1998; Schulze et al. 1999; Beier et al. 2004). In CLIMAITE, we, as closely as possible,
apply the predicted climate scenario for Denmark year 2075
($\text{CO}_2$, temperature and precipitation) by combining methods
that to our knowledge are the ‘best available’ in terms of
applying the climate change factors in a realistic way and in
causing minimal artefacts and disturbances on the key
climatic variables light, wind, water and temperature.

The quality and the interpretation of the results depend on
the technical quality of the treatments and the degree to
which artefacts are avoided. All the three experimental
approaches applied in CLIMAITE have been tested indi-
vidually in previous projects: CO$_2$ fumigation by the FACE
concept is widely used in many ecosystem types, for example,
in forests (DeLucia et al. 1999), grasslands (Hovenden et al.
2006) and in agricultural fields (Miglietta, Giuntoli & Bindi
1996) Passive night-time warming have been tested and proven
associated with minimal artefacts in similar ecosystems as in
CLIMAITE (e.g. Beier et al. 2004) and automatic rain shelters
have been widely used and tested in different ecosystems (e.g.
Beier et al. 2004). However, the combination of all three mani-
pulations in a multifactorial approach is novel, and poses new
methodological challenges, considerations and opportunities.

CO$_2$ dosing by the FACE technique is widely used in many
projects. CLIMAITE has adopted this technique because it is
well developed, it uses a well-tested control system (Miglietta
et al. 2001) and it avoids unwanted side effects on tempera-
ture, precipitation, light and wind as would be the case with
any ‘chamber’ technique. The measurements show that the
system controls the CO$_2$ dosing well near the target for all
six CO$_2$ octagons despite the spatial variation in wind speed
across the site and show no contamination from fumigated
plots into ambient plots. The measured gradient of CO$_2$
near the edge at the upwind (dosing) side of an octagon
during one event (Fig. 4a) might together with prevailing
westerly and easterly winds lead to an uneven long-term dis-
tribution of CO$_2$ across the FACE plots. However, the
$^{13}\text{C}$ measurements in the current year grass leaves show almost
identical depletion at all positions indicating that the long-
term dosing is equal across the plots. The FACE technique
requires free air movement, and in the present set-up the com-
bination with the retractable covers for warming and drought
could potentially affect the wind movement and turbulence in
the plots and thereby affect the CO$_2$ treatment. However, the
measurements show that this is not the case, since the CO$_2$
concentration is well controlled near the 510 ppm target, and
the [CO$_2$] distribution pattern is similar to what has been
found in other studies (e.g. Hovenden et al. 2006), although in
smaller FACE rings (diameter $1.5 \text{ m}$). In CLIMAITE, CO$_2$
dosing is restricted to day-time because dosing during night-
time beneath the covers would likely cause problems with
mixing, and because elevated CO$_2$ is assumed to have negli-
gible effects during the night when photosynthesis stops. In
the drought plots, the rain covers do affect the CO$_2$ distribu-
tion during rain events, but since rain events only lasted $<5\%$
of the day-time during the drought experiment, we consider
this to be of minor importance.

It should be noted that the web-based interface for check-
ing the CO$_2$ dosing continuously during operation is not
trivial but plays a significant role in the daily operation and
documentation. Indeed, it was particularly important for
the fine tuning of the control software during the start of the
fumigation.

In CLIMAITE, warming by night-time passive covers was
chosen because it reflects the already observed and predicted
trends in future temperature increases with relatively higher
elevation of minimum than maximum temperatures (e.g.
Alward, Detling & Milchunas 1999), unwanted side effects on
light, wind and hydrology are small (Beier et al. 2004) and the
running costs are low (Beier et al. 2004). The most widely used alternative, IR heaters, have been criticized by ecophysio-
lologists for creating unrealistic heating gradients and adverse conditions at the plant surface (Kimball 2005). The results
from CLIMAITE showing a c. 1 °C warming match results
found in another study with passive warming (Beier et al.
2004) and are similar to warming with IR-lamps applying
50–100 W m\(^{-2}\) energy (e.g. Shaw et al. 2002; Hovenden et al.
2006). The measurements of spatial distribution also agree
with previous measurements showing very small edge effects
(Beier et al. 2004) and in the present case shows that there is
no significant transport of warm air from the warmed plots
into the unwarmed plots. Since the predictions for future climatic
conditions have 1 °C as an absolute minimum and
temperature increases of 2–6 °C seem more likely, there is a
need to develop existing or new techniques to increase the
warming further. However, the disadvantage of all available
systems for open air heating, which are needed if combined
with the FACE technique, is that they allow lateral air flow in
and out of the plots, thereby exchanging the warmer air in the
plots with colder air from outside as shown by Kimball (2005)
and also demonstrated in this study. Therefore, all reported
projects using IR heaters or reflective covers have only heated
the air and top soil by about 1 °C (e.g. Shaw et al. 2002; Beier
et al. 2004). Increased heating could therefore be obtained by
adding walls/sides on the study plots, which on the other hand
would seriously affect the wind stress. Another alternative is
soil heating cables (Hillier, Sutton & Grime 1994; Melillo
et al. 2002) that can provide a specified amount of warming.
This technique however involve disturbance effects from
installation and require comparison to a cabled unheated
control (McHale & Mitchell 1996). Cables may also create
non-natural vertical temperature profiles and other unwanted
experimental artefacts such as soil drying (Harte et al. 1995).
The lack of complete experimental control on the warming
treatment and the accompanying artefacts are tradeoffs
inherent to in situ field studies. We have decided to keep a
lower degree of warming in order to minimize the artefacts.

The methodology used to remove water and create drought
works efficiently although very abrupt and heavy storm
events may cause problems to cover the plots and remove the
water fast enough. Therefore precipitation collectors or soil
moisture measurements in each plot are important to check
the efficiency of the covers. The covers are not transparent
and therefore will affect the light conditions. However, as the
drought covers are only operated for c. 6 weeks and only during
rain events where light intensity is already low, we con-
sider this problem of minor importance. Our drought
treatment does not completely match the future precipitation
scenarios for Denmark which, not only, expects longer dry
spells but also more heavy rain showers and more rain in the
winter. Technically we could have matched the future sce-
nario more closely, but chose not to do so, because it would be
difficult to assess to what extent any measured treatment
effect would be related to the extended summer drought, the
heavy rain showers or increased winter rain if these were
applied simultaneously.

Major challenges in multifactor experiments are to manage
the highly complex technical set-up, to balance the number of replicates with the number of treatments to make work
feasible, and to restrict the area of the experimental site to a
reasonable homogenous part of the terrain. The complex
technical set-up with the combination of three different treat-
ments requires frequent visits to the site in order to survey and
maintain the system. Besides the scientific criteria for the site
selection, we therefore included as an important criterion that
the site should be close to the research institutes (< 1 h drive)
in order to save resources (work hours for driving) and mini-
mize delays and downtime when errors and faults occur. The
48 plots stemming from the three treatments plus the control
in combination with six replicates make any set of measure-
ments time-consuming. This, together with the high intensity
of the field work with many different measurements and per-
sons involved seriously increase the risk of rapid site deterio-
ration by trampling and has required special attention by
development of a flexible and easy-to-handle system for easy
plot access. We therefore designed removable light weight
aluminium boards at the octagons, which can be mounted by
one person in less than a minute to provide access to all four
plots. Such solutions have to be developed site specifically and
depend on plot numbers, plot size, vegetation height, and so
on. This may sound trivial, but the importance of this must
not be underestimated. Finally, the split-plot design with
combinations of four treatments in each octagon as opposed
to a typical single-plot design was chosen in order to fit all
plots within a reasonably homogeneous part of the terrain
and still keep sufficient distance between the octagons to
avoid contamination from elevated CO\(_2\) to ambient plots.

With its combinations of CO\(_2\), temperature and drought
treatments, the CLIMAITE experiment is one of a few experi-
ments in the world within a new generation of multifactor
experiments related to global climate change. The multi-
factorial approach is essential as a tool to test potential
nonlinear interactions among the applied individual factors,
because these cannot be assessed from single factor experi-
ments. Apart from the technical challenge in construction of
the experiment, reported in this paper, the major challenge is
to give research outputs that not only shows the environmental
impact on single processes, but also, when combined, can be
expected to give a holistic, integrated, view of how the system
as a whole responds to a changed environment. For this reason,
the researchers have been carefully selected across research
groups with diverse specialties from ecophysiological to eco-
system and landscape levels, and covering processes in the
main ecosystem components, for example, biogeochemistry,
hydrology, microbial, plant and soil animal ecology. The com-
bination of the multifactorial approach and a broad scientific
coverage is crucial for development of realistic models on eco-
system functioning in a changing environment. The ultimate
goal and expectation of the CLIMAITE experiment, therefore,
is that it will provide unique opportunities for integration of
responses by model testing through application of the
models to the ambient conditions and subsequent validation
by use of the data from the treatments (e.g. Beier 2004). We
expect that ecosystem responses to the treatments will occur in cascades as is also known from effects of nitrogen (e.g. Galloway et al. 2003) with some processes reacting very rapidly (instantaneously, e.g. ecophysiology), some responses being transient (years, e.g. decomposition and carbon mineralization) and some reacting on a longer time-scale (decade, e.g. species composition). In order to provide overall and longer term assessments of ecosystem responses to combined climatic changes as well as developing robust mathematical models the CLIMAITE project and field site is, therefore, planned to run for at least 10 years.

Acknowledgements

The CLIMAITE project builds on a major donation from the Villum Kann Rasmussen foundation and is further supported by DONG Energy, Air Liquide Denmark A/S and the participating institutes Risø National Laboratory/ Technical University of Denmark, University of Copenhagen and University of Aarhus. We are grateful to the attention, help and support we have received from the land owners at the Jægerspris Skyde- og Øvelsesterræn Jyllands Markse-fabrik A/S and the numerous technicians Allan Nielsen, Allan O. Nielsen, Anja Nielsen, Christel Barker, Elin Jørgensen, Ebne Nielsen, Finn Morck Hansen, Gosta Sylvester, John Abrahamson, John G. Rytt, Karin Larsen, Karna Heinsen, Karsten T. Andersen, Lena Byrgesen, Liselotte Meltofte, Mads Madsen Kragh, Mette Thomsen, Preben Frederiksen, Xhervai Haliti and Zdenek Gavor who has provided skilful work in the field and in the laboratory as well as an enthusiastic spirit during the long days in the field.

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Received 27 June 2007; accepted 18 October 2007

Handling Editor: Ken Thompson