


## Article

# A Tree-Ring-Based Assessment of *Pinus armandii* Adaptability to Climate Using Two Statistical Methods in Mt. Yao, Central China during 1961–2016

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**Abstract:** Assessing the characteristics and limiting factors of tree growth is of practical significance for environmental studies and climatic reconstruction, especially in climate transition zones. In this study, four sites of *Pinus armandii* Franeh are investigated to understand regional climate-tree growth response in Mt. Yao, central China. Based on the high similarity of four residual chronologies and high correlations between chronologies and climatic factors, we analyzed the correlations of regional residual chronology with monthly climatic factors and the self-calibrating Palmer Drought Severity Index (scPDSI) from 1961–2016. The results indicate that the hydrothermal combination of prior August and current May and the scPDSI in May are main limiting factors of regional tree growth in Mt. Yao. The results of stepwise regression models also show that temperature and scPDSI in May are the main limiting factors of tree growth, but the limiting effect of scPDSI is more than temperature in this month. Through the analysis of the number of tree growth years corresponding to high temperature and high scPDSI, it was further confirmed that scPDSI in May is the main limiting factor on the growth of *P. armandii* in Mt. Yao. However, the influence of scPDSI in May has weakened, while temperature in May has increasingly significant influence on tree growth. The above findings will help improve our understanding of forest dynamics in central China under global climate change.

**Keywords:** tree-rings; *Pinus armandii*; adaptability; climatic response; Mt. Yao



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## 1. Introduction

Tree-rings have become one of the most important means for studying global climate change, with their precise dating, high (annual or season) resolution, extensive spatial availability, and high sensitivity to hydroclimate at many locations [1,2]. Tree growth is mainly affected by climate, physiological traits of tree species, and ecological micro-environment, such as slope and altitude [1,3–7]. Therefore, a reliable climate reconstruction based on tree-rings should be built on a clear understanding of tree growth under different environmental conditions, and can only be achieved by incorporating the samples with coherent growth patterns.

Tree-ring studies in China have witnessed a rapid development in recent decades, but mostly concentrate in arid and semi-arid regions [8–15] and on the Tibetan Plateau [16–22]. More studies are emerging in central and eastern China in recent years [23–32].

To better understand climate change and help tree-ring-based climate reconstructions in central and eastern China, the relationship between climate and tree growth in high mountains needs to be assessed. This is because the plains are heavily affected by human

activities and the forests are mostly preserved in high mountains, where temperatures increase more than the surrounding lowlands experience them [33]. The rapid temperature increase has imposed a critical impact on the tree growth and dynamics of high-elevation forests [17,34,35]. In general, tree radial growth at high altitude is mostly temperature-limited in the mountain environments [7,36–38], whereby it may respond in different ways or to a different extent at different altitudes [39,40]. Besides that, different ecological factors such as slope orientation will also make a difference [41].

Here, we report a case study in Mt. Yao of the eastern Funiu Mountains, Henan Province. The study area is located in the transition zone of subtropical-warm temperature in central eastern China, with abundant forest resources (mainly *Pinus tabulaeformis* Carr and *Pinus armandii* Franeh in the high mountains). Thus far, there are only a few dendroecological studies in Baotianman National Nature Reserve [42,43], and a few climate reconstructions by using tree-ring isotope and ring-width or early wood width index of *P. tabulaeformis*, respectively [30,44–47].

This paper aims to study the regional climate-growth response of *P. armandii* at different mountain eco-environments in the climatic transition zones of central China. Specifically, we will assess whether there is altitude or slope orientation-related growth response, and the adaptability of this species to mountain environments, and the main limiting factors on the growth of *P. armandii* in this area for the sake of forest regeneration and management.

## 2. Materials and Methods

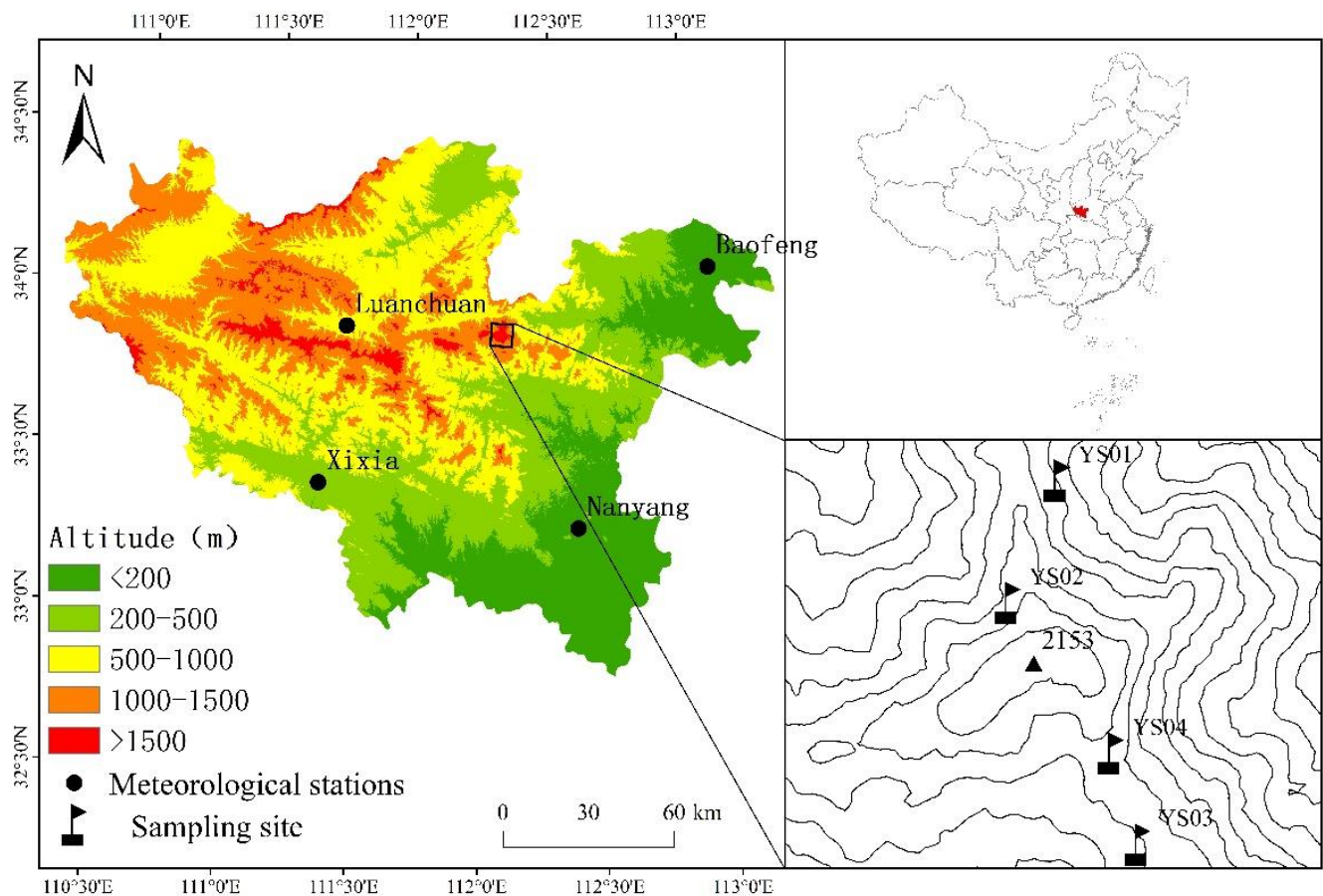
### 2.1. Study Region

Mt. Yao ( $112^{\circ}13'55''$ – $112^{\circ}42'31''$  E,  $33^{\circ}47'01''$ – $33^{\circ}38'18''$  N; 1300 to 2153 m above sea level (a.s.l.)) is located in the eastern Funiu Mountain, Henan Province (Figure 1). The Funiu Mountain is an important geographical boundary of warm temperate and northern subtropical zone in the eastern China. Mt. Yao is the source region of the Sha River (a tributary of the Huai River), and it features a continental monsoon climate, with lower temperatures but higher precipitation than the surrounding plains, due to the high altitude of the mountains. Based on observations from a meteorological station near Mt. Yao, the annual mean temperature is  $14.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The monthly mean maximum temperature is  $25.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  in July, and the monthly mean minimum temperature is  $-1.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  in January. The annual total precipitation is 820–860 mm, which is largely concentrated in summer (mainly in late July and early August) and accounts for 70%–80% of the annual precipitation. Annual mean relative humidity reached 64%–74%. The soil is typically brown mountain soil in study area.

The average canopy coverage rate of the forests is 95%, with major tree species, including *P. armandii*, *P. tabulaeformis*, *Quercus var. acuteserrata*, *Toxicodendron vernicifluum*, and *Carpinus turczaninowii* Hance. Forest type and structure in Mt. Yao are complex, rich and diversified, making it a relatively rare region with distinct vertical forest distribution zones in central China. *P. armandii*, endemic to China, and it is one of the main afforestation conifer species in the high mountain areas of the Funiu Mountains, mainly distributed within an elevation of 1400–1900 m a.s.l.

### 2.2. Chronology Development

In July 2017, we collected tree-ring samples of *P. armandii* from 4 sampling sites in Mt. Yao. In general, 1 or 2 cores were taken at breast height from each tree using 5.15 mm increment borers. In total, 165 cores from 101 trees were retrieved from 4 sampling sites and were marked as YS01, YS02, YS03 and YS04, respectively (Figure 1 and Table 1).



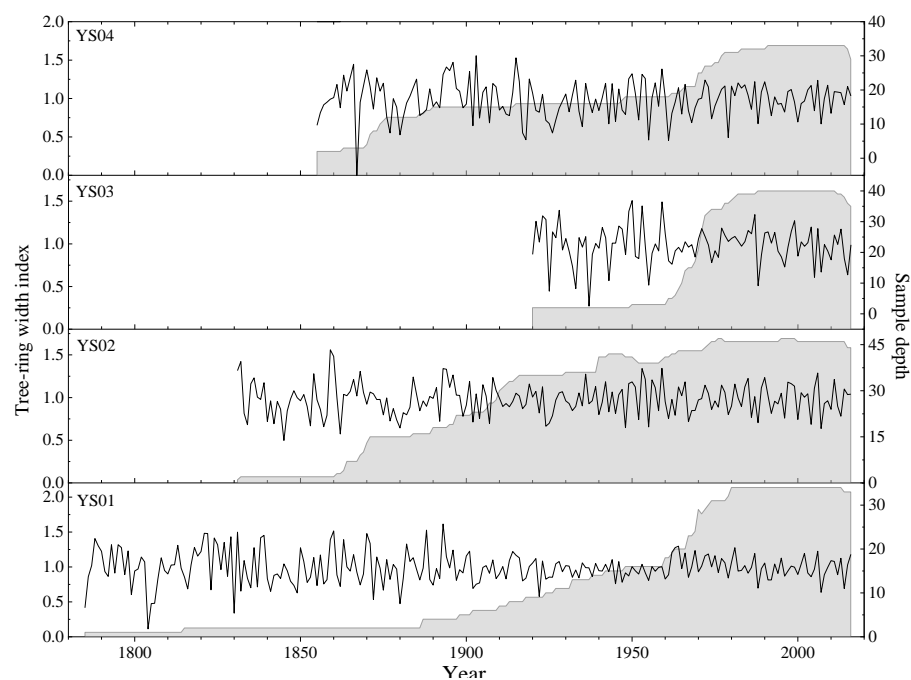
**Figure 1.** Locations of the sampling region (square) and sampling sites (triangle) in Mt. Yao and the nearby meteorological stations (dots) in the Funiu Mountains, central China.

**Table 1.** Statistical characteristics of the chronologies from the four sampling sites at Mt. Yao, central China.

Statistics	YS01	YS02	YS03	YS04
Samplings cores (Trees)	38(20)	53(36)	40(26)	34(19)
Latitude	33°43′34″	33°43′21″	33°42′51″	33°42′57″
Longitude	112°14′42″	112°14′36″	112°14′56″	112°14′53″
Elevation(M)	1851	2070	2016	2050
Slope	N	SW	S	NW
Mean Sensitivity(M.S.)	0.245	0.213	0.265	0.283
Standard Deviation (S.D.)	0.226	0.187	0.222	0.24
First year	1785	1831	1920	1855
Begin year of SSS > 0.80(year)	1913	1868	1961	1872
<b>Common period (period)</b>	1980–2015			
Mean correlation between all series( $r_1$ )	0.274	0.299	0.434	0.281
Mean correlation within a tree( $r_2$ )	0.743	0.6	0.740	0.646
Mean correlation between trees( $r_3$ )	0.261	0.294	0.428	0.271
Signal-to-noise ratio(SNR)	12.469	18.355	25.297	11.699
Expressed population signal(EPS)	0.926	0.948	0.962	0.921

Following standard methods of dendrochronology [48], all the samples were brought back to the lab, mounted, air-dried and sanded until the annual rings could be distinguished. After that, the samples were cross-dated and measured using a Velmex measuring system (0.001 mm precision). The quality of visual cross-dating was checked with COFECHA [49] program to ensure exact dating for each annual ring.

To study the climate-growth response, biological growth trend in tree-rings needs to be removed to preserve the ring-width variability caused by climate factors alone. The ARSTAN program [50] was used to detrend raw ring-width measurements conservatively by fitting negative exponential curves or linear regression curves of any slope, and to produce three types of chronologies (standard, residual and autoregressive) by calculating the biweight robust means that can decrease the effect of outliers [51]. We developed ring-width residual chronology for each group of samples, and the common period of the three chronologies was set to 1980–2015 (Figure 2). Statistical values of the four chronologies are shown in Table 1.



**Figure 2.** Residual chronologies and the sample depths of the four groups of samples at Mt. Yao, central China.

There are higher correlations among the four residual chronologies from 1961–2016 (Table 2), which are all significant at 0.01 levels, except for that between YS01 and YS03. We extracted the first principal component (PC1, 58.7% variance) of the four residual chronologies as the regional residual chronology in order to analyze the relationship between regional tree growth and climatic factors.

**Table 2.** Correlations among four residual chronologies from 1961–2016.

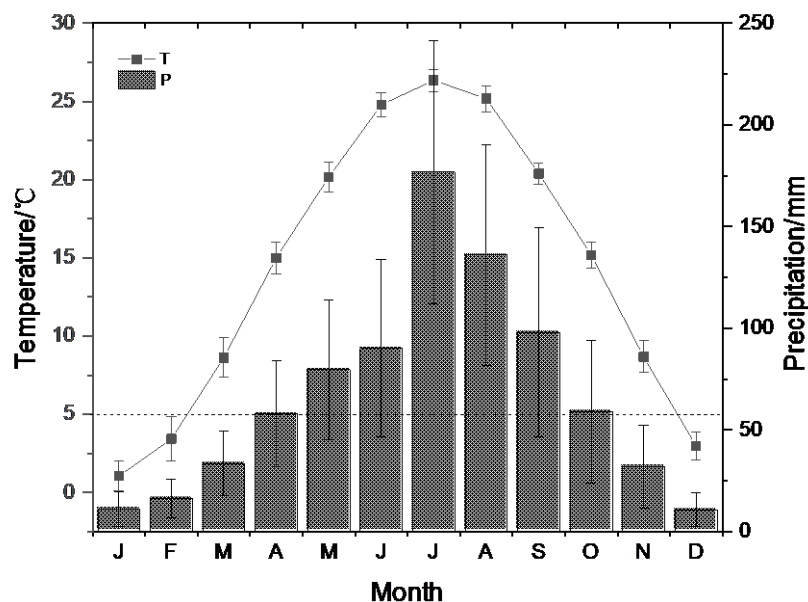
	YS01	YS02	YS03	YS04
YS01	1			
YS02	0.437 **	1		
YS03	0.293 *	0.370 **	1	
YS04	0.418 **	0.621 **	0.531 **	1

\*\* Significant at the 0.01 level \* Significant at the 0.05 level.

### 2.3. Meteorological Data

Monthly climate data from 1961–2016 were calculated from the average of four meteorological stations (Figures 1 and 3), including Luanchuan (33°47' N, 111°36' E, 750 m a.s.l.), Xixia (33°18' N, 111°30' E, 250 m a.s.l.), Nanyang (33°2' N, 112°35' E, 129 m a.s.l.) and Baofeng (33°53' N, 113°3' E, 136 m a.s.l.). In addition, we obtained the self-calibrating Palmer Drought Severity Index [52] data from 1961–2016 (<http://climexp.knmi.nl>, 1 December 2020), which were averaged within 33–34° N and 111–112° E around the sampling sites. The scPDSI was

calculated from temperature and precipitation data sets, together with fixed parameters related to soil/surface characteristics at each location [52]. Climate variables used for correlation analyses include monthly mean temperature (T), monthly total precipitation (P) and the scPDSI.



**Figure 3.** Monthly mean temperature (T) (SD: 0.9–1.91) and monthly total precipitation (P) (SD: 10.46–80.06) averaged from four meteorological stations near Mt. Yao during 1961–2016.

#### 2.4. Methods

Based on tree growth consistency in Table 1, we extracted the PC1 of the four residual chronologies by SPSS software [53]. DendroClim2002 program [54] was used to perform Pearson's correlation analysis of chronologies (including four site chronologies and PC1 chronology) with climate factors and scPDSI from March 1961–November 2016. Regression model was also established based on the relationship between regional chronology and climate factors. Finally, the stepwise regression models between tree growth and climate factors and the significant limiting factor were established by using the SPSS software [53].

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Growth Features of *P. Armandii* in Different Environments

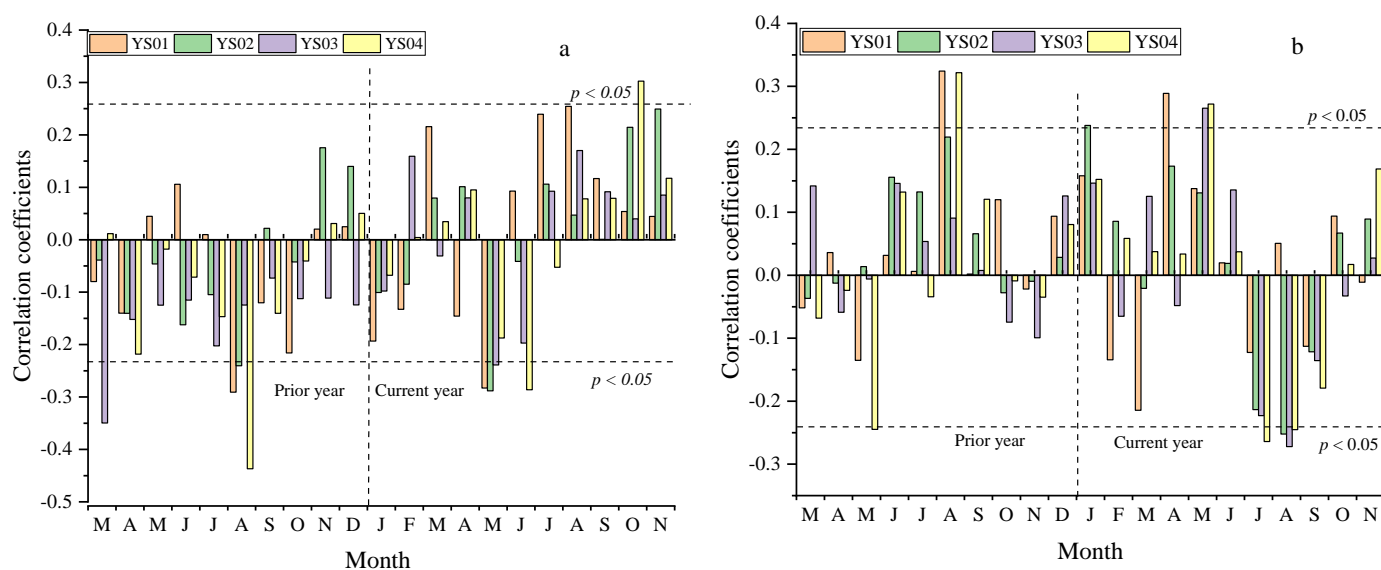
As shown in Table 1, mean sensitivities (M.S.) of all residual chronologies are over 0.2 and standard deviations (S.D.) of all chronologies are lower than 0.25. These indicated that tree growth is in good consistency among the four sampling sites of different environments in this study area. High correlations for all-cores, within-tree and between-trees ( $r_1$ ,  $r_2$  and  $r_3$ ) of all chronologies showed that all trees had good growth consistency. High signal-to-noise ratio (SNR; 11.699–25.297) and expressed population signal (EPS; 0.921–0.962) demonstrate a high level of accuracy for these chronologies [55] and more climatic information is possibly retained in these chronologies, especially YS03 on the south slope (SNR, 25.297; EPS, 0.962).

#### 3.2. Regional Climate-Growth Response

##### 3.2.1. Correlation between Chronologies and Regional Climate Factors

Correlation results with regional T indicate that the majority of trees show negative correlations with T from the prior March to current June, and positive correlations are concentrated in July to November, except for YS04 chronology that showed significant positive correlation with T in current October (Figure 4a). Significant negative correlations

with T are found in current May at YS01, YS02 and YS03 sites, in prior August at YS01 and YS04 sites, in prior March at YS03, and in current June at YS04 site, respectively.



**Figure 4.** Correlations between chronologies and regional T (a) and P(b) from 1961 to 2016.

Correlation results with regional P indicate different significant correlations with four residual chronologies (Figure 4b). Significant negative correlations with P are found in prior May and current July at YS04 site and in current August at YS02, YS03 and YS04 sites. Significant positive correlations are found in prior August at YS01 and YS04 sites, current May at YS03 and YS04 sites, current April at YS01 site, and current January at YS02 site, respectively.

### 3.2.2. Correlation between PC1 and Regional Climate Factors

Correlation results indicate that regional tree growth shows significant negative correlations with T in prior August and current May, and significant positive correlations with P in prior August and current May (Figure 5). Obviously, the hydrothermal combination of prior August and current May are the main limiting factors on tree growth in Mt. Yao.

### 3.2.3. Correlation between PC1 and Regional scPDSI

To better understand regional climate-growth response, we calculated the correlations between PC1 and regional mean scPDSI. There are significant positive correlations between the scPDSI of prior March–April and prior July to current June and the PC1 of four residual chronologies in Mt. Yao (Figure 6). The highest correlation (0.51) is found between regional PC1 and scPDSI in current May, which shows that the latter is the main limiting factor on regional tree growth in Mt. Yao. Meanwhile, the correlation with annual scPDSI from prior July to current June is lower (0.36) than that in May (Figure 6).

### 3.3. Regional Regression Models of Climate-Growth

In order to better understand the relationships between regional tree growth (PC1) and climate factors, linear stepwise regressions based on bidirectional elimination are used to extract the main limiting factors on tree growth.

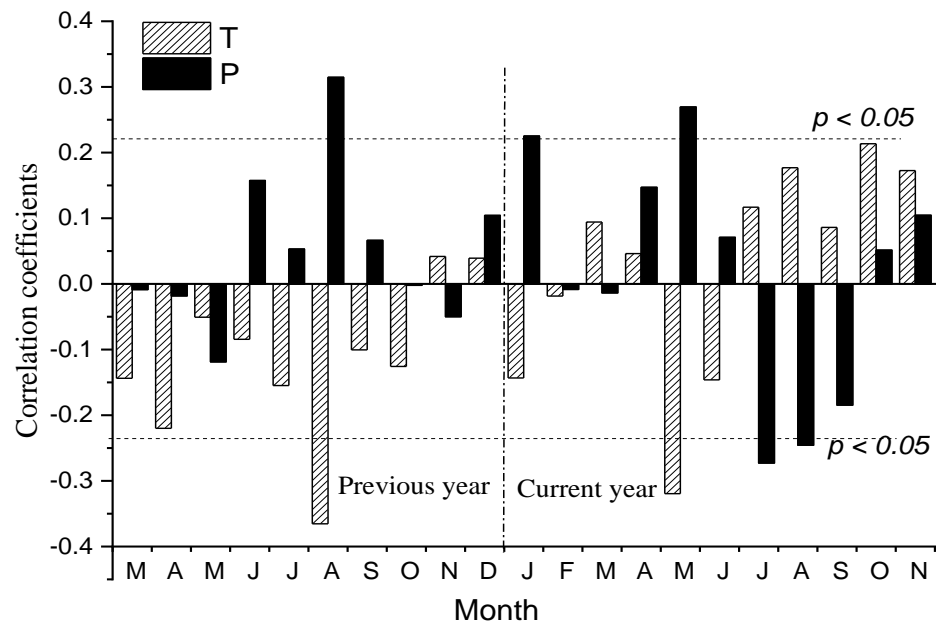


Figure 5. Correlations between PC1 and regional T and P from 1961 to 2016.

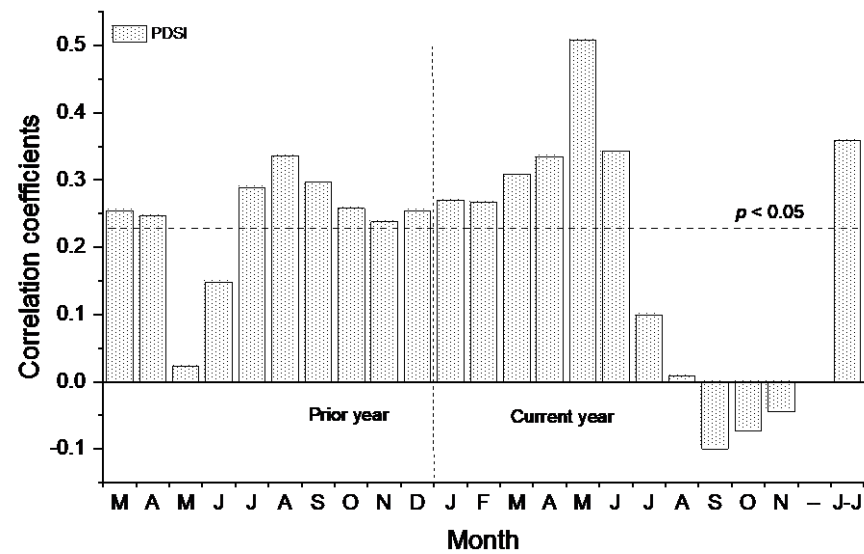


Figure 6. Correlations between PC1 and regional scPDSI (J–J: prior July to current June).

Firstly, we developed different climate-growth models using following linear stepwise regression equation, with temperature and precipitation from current January to December from 1960–2016.

$$Wt = -0.333 * T_5 - 0.004 * P_8 + 7.285 \tag{1}$$

(N = 55, r = 0.438, R<sup>2</sup> = 0.192, R<sup>2</sup>adj = 0.161, F = 5.025 (p = 0.029), D–W = 2.251),

$$Wt = -0.283 * T_5 + 5.711 \tag{2}$$

(N = 55, r = 0.340, R<sup>2</sup> = 0.115, R<sup>2</sup>adj = 0.099, F = 7.036 (p = 0.01), D–W = 2.251), where (1) and (2), Wt is the index of regional tree-ring chronology for year t; T<sub>5</sub> and P<sub>8</sub> represent temperature in current May and precipitation in current August, respectively.

The two outcomes of stepwise regression are developed—one is a multiple growth model of temperature in May and precipitation in August, the dominant factors of tree growth (Equation (1)), and the other is a simple regression growth model, where the

temperature in May is the main limiting factor of tree growth (Equation (2)). The  $F$  and  $D-W$  values are positive, and the  $p$  values are below 0.05 in both equations, indicating that these models are valid. These results are highly consistent with previous correlation results, verifying the limiting effect of temperature in May.

Secondly, linear stepwise regression equations with the scPDSI were established:

$$Wt = 0.332 *scPDSI_5 - 0.15 *PDSI_9 - 0.013 \quad (3)$$

( $N = 55, r = 0.539, R^2 = 0.291, R^2_{adj} = 0.264, F = 5.65 (p = 0.021), D-W = 2.307$ ),

$$Wt = 0.263 *scPDSI_5 - 0.018 \quad (4)$$

( $N = 55, r = 0.464, R^2 = 0.215, R^2_{adj} = 0.201, F = 14.827 (p = 0.000), D-W = 2.307$ ), where (3) and (4),  $Wt$  is the index of regional chronology for year  $t$ , and  $scPDSI_5$  and  $scPDSI_9$  are the scPDSI values in May and September, respectively.

Similarly, Equation (3) is multiple growth models on  $scPDSI_5$  and  $scPDSI_9$  for tree growth, and (4) is a simple regression model on  $scPDSI_5$ . Both indicate that the  $scPDSI_5$  is the main limiting factor on tree growth. Likewise, the results are very consistent with previous correlation results, verifying the limiting effect of hydrothermal combination in May.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Climate-Growth Response of Trees in Different Environments

Previous studies found that there were large discrepancies among trees of different slopes and altitudes [1,5,7,24,56–58]. In this study, all four sampling sites are located in a high altitude of Mt. Yao, whereby temperature is generally the main limiting factor on tree growth.

The above results prove that temperature is the main limiting factor on tree growth in this area, while there are different results in various environmental sampling points. Tree growth at YS02 (SW slope, 2070 m), YS03 (S slope, 2016 m) and YS01 (N, 1851 m) is limited by May T. Monsoon precipitation, which has not yet arrived in the region in May, and thus high temperature in May induces soil-effective water loss by increasing land evaporation and plant transpiration, resulting in tree dehydration on high temperature in the sunny slope, while YS01 in shady slope in low altitude compensates for the heat to some extent. However, it is more complicated in the case of the YS04 site, due to the lack of heat in the high altitude (2050 m) and the deficient of heat and water in the northwest shady slope.

Correlation results with regional  $P$  indicate different significant correlations with four residual chronologies (Figure 4b). Therefore, there are different responses from four sampling sites of different altitude and slope to precipitation, but tree growth in high altitude at YS02, YS03 and YS04 was all limited by  $P$  in current August. This is because much rainfall in August decreased temperature or less rainfall in August resulted in drought to limit tree growth. The above results show that altitude may be a dominant factor that leads to a difference in the influence of precipitation on tree growth, and slope orientation complicates the influence of precipitation.

These results indicate that there are similar responses of tree growth to climatic factors in the region, but different responses were due to the different altitude and slope of each sampling site. The results were consistent with previous studies [7,24,57,58].

### 4.2. Correlation between PC1 and Regional Climate

Based on the common characteristics of the chronologies and high similarity between each chronology and regional climate factors, the PC1 was extracted to carry out the correlation analysis of regional tree growth (PC1) and regional climate.



#### 4.2.1. Correlation between PC1 and Regional Climate Factors

Regional climate-growth responses found that the hydrothermal combination of prior August and current May was the main limiting factor on regional tree growth in Mt. Yao. The study region features a continental monsoon climate, but it shows low temperature and high rainfall compared to the surrounding plains. It is observed that precipitation in July and August is the main source of water for tree growth in the late growing season and the next year; in particular, a lot of rainfall in August helps the soil to hold water and promote tree growth next spring. More rainfall in August also decreases temperature and limits the tree growth of the late growing season in the current year. High temperature in August may reduce water storage in soils in winter, which may inhibit tree growth in the following year and the formation of narrow rings. Of course, high temperatures in August will help trees grow in the current year. The East Asian Monsoon has not yet arrived in May at Mt. Yao, and thus high temperature-induced soil effective water loss by increasing land evaporation and plant transpiration would lead to narrow ring formation [24]. However, the precipitation in May of the pre-monsoon rainy season is conducive to tree growth and wide ring formation. These results are consistent with many previous studies [7,24,56–58].

#### 4.2.2. Correlation between PC1 and Regional scPDSI

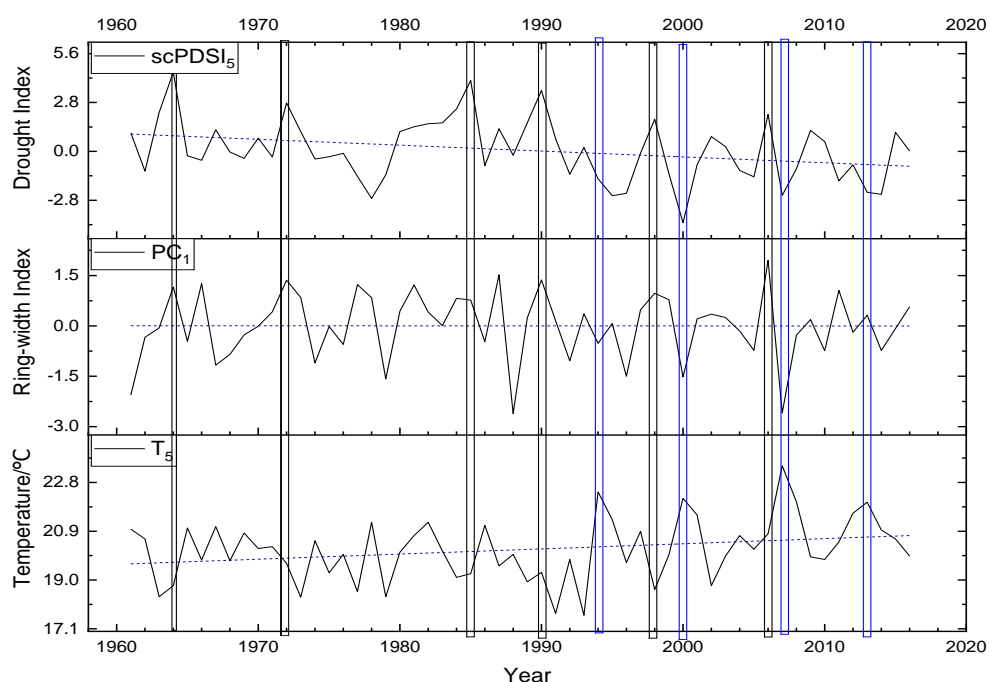
The scPDSI originates from the PDSI [59], with the aim to make the values more comparable from different climate regimes. The scPDSI is calculated from precipitation and temperature, together with fixed parameters related to the soil/surface characteristics at each location, so it may represent tree growth response to moisture conditions.

The results show significant positive correlations between PC1 and regional scPDSI of the prior July to the current June in Mt. Yao (Figure 6). The highest correlation is found in the current May rather than annual scPDSI from prior July to current June. On the one hand, the significant negative correlation with temperature and the significant positive correlation with precipitation in May are understood. On the other hand, it shows that the scPDSI has no strong cumulative effect on tree growth in the study area. Tree growth is mainly limited by moisture in current May, which suggests that precipitation and soil moisture in the early growing season may benefit tree-growth, and high temperature may induce drought in May that can inhibit tree growth to form narrow rings [7].

#### 4.3. Comparison of Major Limiting Factors on Tree Growth

The results of correlation analysis and stepwise-regression analysis showed that temperature and scPDSI in May were the limiting factors on tree growth, and the regression results showed that the limiting effect of May scPDSI ( $R^2 = 0.215$ ) is more than May's temperature ( $R^2 = 0.115$ ). Therefore, scPDSI in May is the main limiting factor in Mt. Yao. A similar result was reported by using early wood width (EWW) of *P. tabulaeformis* in Mt. Funiu by Zhao et al. [30].

Figure 7 shows that increasing T and decreasing scPDSI trends were obvious in May, but regional tree growth ( $PC_1$ ) trend did not change much from 1961–2016. This indicated that regional tree growth was affected by multiple factors, while T and scPDSI in May are the only main limiting factors. We found that there are six years with high scPDSI values from 1961–2016 (i.e., 1964, 1972, 1985, 1990, 1998 and 2006); all of them feature high tree growth, while low growths are found in high temperature in May in 1994, 2000 and 2007, but high growth in 2013. This affirms that scPDSI in May is the main limiting factor of regional tree growth.



**Figure 7.** Comparison of  $PC_1$  with  $T$  and  $scPDSI$  in May from 1961–2016. The black rectangles represent higher  $scPDSI$ , while the grey rectangles represent higher  $T$  in May.

## 5. Conclusions

In this study, we investigated regional climate-growth response of *P. armandii* from four sampling sites in Mt. Yao, central China. We come to the following conclusions: (1) There are strong common features among the four residual chronologies, and thus a regional residual chronology can be developed by using their  $PC_1$ ; (2) Correlations of the  $PC_1$  with regional climatic factors and  $scPDSI$  indicate that the hydrothermal combination of prior August and current May and  $scPDSI$  in May were the main limiting factors of tree growth in Mt. Yao; (3) Climate-growth models using stepwise regressions also showed that temperature and  $scPDSI$  in May are the main limiting factors of tree growth, but the limiting effect of  $scPDSI$  is stronger than temperature. In a word, the hydrothermal combination in May is the main limiting factor when it comes to the growth of *P. armandii* in Mt. Yao. The above findings will help improve our understanding of forest dynamics in central China under global climate change.

**Author Contributions:** J.P. designed and developed the study, J.L. (Jingru Li), X.L., J.C., M.P., J.H. and L.Y. collected and prepared the data, J.P. and J.L. (Jingbao Li) analyzed the data and drafted the manuscript. All authors commented preliminary versions of the manuscript and contributed to improve the final version. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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