

Estimation of water stress tolerance of six woody plant species

Abstract

As climate change becomes even more prominent, urban plantings face many challenges (e.g., drought heat island effects, poor soil, high vapor pressure deficits). Therefore, proper plant selection is increasingly essential. Six commonly planted functional landscape plants (*Callicarpa americana* L., *Cornus sericea* L., *Ilex verticillata* (L.) A. Gray, *Itea virginica* L., *Rhus aromatica* Aiton. and *Cornus sanguinea* L.) were grown in 3.8 L pots and put through a series of three dry down periods (August-October 2015) to analyze the drought tolerance and water use efficiency through the use of vapor pressure deficit (VPD). Evapotranspiration, growth data, and weather data were taken throughout the study. Maximum air temperature was 33.1 °C and maximum VPD was 2.4 kPa over the course of the study. Growth data were influenced by species and drought resistance mechanisms. *Cornus sanguinea* and *R. aromatica* demonstrated the slowest water depletion rates, the greatest water use efficiency, and highest drought tolerance when compared to other species throughout the study. Water depletion rates and initial water use was greatest in *C. americana* and *I. virginica* across all dry down periods. *Cornus sanguinea* and *R. aromatica* are recommended for water-deficient urban landscapes while *C. americana* and *I. virginica* are not due to greater water depletion rates and decreased water use efficiency. The use of VPD to evaluate the drought tolerance of these woody species appears to effectively normalize water use rates and allow for the evaluation of species undergoing water stress.

Keywords: water conservation, drought tolerance, water use efficiency, vapor pressure deficit

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Abbreviations: BPMs, best management practices; LVPD, leaf-to-air vapor pressure deficit; kPa, Kilopascal; VPD, vapor pressure deficit; WUE, water use efficiency

Introduction

Climate change and increasing urbanization are contributing to water scarcity around the world. Periods of episodic heavy rainfall with longer periods of severe drought have become more frequent in much of the southeastern United States, while the western United States is experiencing even more extreme periods of drought.¹ In response, programs such as WaterSense® developed by the USEPA in 2006, were developed to encourage smart irrigation systems, appropriate irrigation scheduling, using irrigation certified professionals, and planting of drought tolerant species.² Additional methods of reducing water use in the landscape include removing turfgrass, assigning watering days, using non-potable water, and using rain sensors.³

Xeriscaping is a landscape approach that addresses the growing concern for water scarcity.⁴ This practice creates landscapes specifically designed to reduce water inputs⁵ through the use of specific plants, grouping plants based on their water needs, using turf wisely, and efficient irrigation. Rain gardens are used in urban/suburban settings as storm water best management practices (BPMs) and are generally non-irrigated depressions designed to capture and quickly filter large volumes of periodic water, and typically are not engineered.⁶ Storm water BMPs require appropriate plant selection to ensure the designed system functions properly and can withstand extended periods of drought. It stands to reason that drought tolerant plants are the best choice for these landscapes.

Drought tolerance is a characteristic that varies from species to species and is a reflection of increased water use efficiency (WUE),

which is the rate of water consumption to biomass^{7,8} or net CO₂ uptake divided by the current transpiration rate.^{9,10} In response to drought, plants use one of two physiological processes- either they continue to use water at the same rate as when it had an adequate supply and then metabolically break down leading to organ and/or whole plant death (drought avoidance); or they reduce water consumption and maintain metabolic functionality and still maintain aesthetic appeal (drought tolerance).^{8,11}

Stomatal conductance, leaf and stem water potential, photosynthesis, and stem diameter are common methods for assessing plant water status.^{8,12} Plants that can maintain open stomata and transpire at reduced rates have increased WUE and are most desirable during periods of drought.¹³ However, most of these assessment tools are only applicable in research settings, such as in controlled environment chambers. Conversely, vapor pressure deficit (VPD), the difference between the actual amount of water vapor in the air (relative humidity) compared to what the air could hold at saturation at a given temperature,¹⁴⁻¹⁶ serves as a proxy for evaluating evapotranspiration rates. As ambient temperature increases so does VPD and evaporative demand.^{14,16,17} Vapor pressure deficit has been used as a tool for evaluating drought tolerance and genotype selection in agronomic crops such as wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.),¹⁸ sorghum [*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench],¹⁹ soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.²⁰ peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)²¹ and turfgrass (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.).²²

Much research has been performed to assess drought tolerance.²³⁻²⁶ Comparatively little VPD research has been done on woody plant species, but over the past few years this has begun to change.^{17,27} Montague and Bates²⁷ evaluated the adaptability of two maple species, *Acer x freemanii* 'Autumn Blaze' and *Acer truncatum* for survivability in a semi-arid urban environment. Both tree species were found to

be well adapted to high VPD as well as other urban stressors like high temperatures and low soil moisture.²⁷ Montague et al.¹³ executed a similar study evaluating the performance of three shrubs: *Rhus trilobata*, *Euonymus kiautschovicus* 'Manhattan', and *Cornus sericea* over vegetative and non-vegetative surfaces in response to low leaf-to-air vapor pressure deficit (LVPD). Overall, *Cornus sericea* and *E. kiautschovicus* were found to be more sensitive to higher LVPD than *R. trilobata* as *R. trilobata* had higher rates of stomatal conductance and water loss under non-water limiting conditions.¹³ Studies such as these illustrate how the use of VPD can aid in making appropriate plant selections for the landscape.

The objective of this study was to assess the suitability of six different woody shrubs commonly planted in landscapes in the Southeastern United States through the use of VPD. Water use efficiency and drought tolerance were assessed for six woody plant species through the use of VPD over three growing periods.

Material and methods

Polyhouse experiments were conducted at North Carolina State University Horticulture Field Laboratory, Raleigh, NC (35°47'29.6"N 78°41'59.9"W) from 16 August to 23 October 2015 and were replicated three times.

Plant material and growing conditions

Six different functional woody shrubs were selected; five native species (*Callicarpa americana* L., *Cornus sericea* L., *Ilex verticillata* (L.) A. Gray, *Itea virginica* L., and *Rhus aromatica* Aiton) and one species native to Europe and western Asia (*Cornus sanguinea* L.).

Cornus sericea, *C. sanguinea*, and *R. aromatica* were purchased as plugs and transplanted into 3.8 L black smooth nursery containers (Grower's Nursery Supply, Inc., Salem, OR, U.S.) that contained Fafard 4P (Sun Gro Horticulture, Agawam, MA, U.S.) potting mix (45-53% Canadian Sphagnum peat moss, aged pine bark, vermiculite, perlite, dolomitic lime, and a wetting agent) during the last week of June 2015. We purchased *C. americana*, *I. verticillata*, and *I. virginica* as 3.8 L liners and removed the existing potting media and repotted them into the same size nursery pots, using Fafard 4P potting mix, during the second week of August 2015. Roots were pruned as needed to improve establishment in the new media. The experiment was conducted in an open ended 47 m² polyhouse with a 3 mil plastic semicircular cover (11 m length × 4.27 m width and 50% shade cloth to reduce overheating during midday).

All plants were placed inside the polyhouse on benches, well-watered, and allowed to acclimate until roots of all species occupied ≥50% of substrate by volume. To determine this, root balls of representative samples of each species were gently removed from the pot and examined. This study was a randomized complete block design with 8 replicates of each species in each block. One control pot containing only growing media was included in each block to measure evaporation. The first dry down began on 16 August 2015. All pots were watered to pot capacity and left to drain overnight. One block was used as a well-watered control, where we replaced water lost each day for each species.

Data collection

After 24 hours we weighed the pots daily between 0900 and 1100 h until the end of each dry down period using a scale (Model CTG15H, Citizen Scale). Measurements were recorded and plants were evaluated for signs of water stress (wilt, blue-gray cast, leaf senescence and abscission) daily. Once plants displayed signs

of severe water stress, they were left to remain in the study for an additional 24 h and then removed from the study. As plants were pulled from the study, they were re-watered and maintained at pot capacity until the dry down period ended (02 September 2015). All plants were re-watered and given a period of at least one week to recover before beginning the second dry down. With the exception of lost leaves, no plants were displaying signs of water stress at the start of the second dry down. The same methods were repeated during the second (9 September to 24 September 2015) and third dry downs (7 October to 23 October 2015) until all plants were removed. After the third dry down, all plant material was destructively harvested and leaf area, substrate water content, and biomass were determined.

Leaf area and dry weights

At harvest, samples of the substrate were oven dried (105 °C for 24 h) and weighed to determine volumetric water content at the time each plant was presenting signs of water stress. Root balls were cut at substrate level, washed, oven dried (70 °C for 48 h), and weighed. Leaves and stems were separated and leaf area was measured using a leaf area meter (Li-3100, Li-Cor Biosciences, Lincoln, NE, U.S.) then leaves, and stems were dried (70 °C for 48 h) and dry weights recorded.

Quality data

Plant quality data, based on overall aesthetics (including water stress), were recorded for each plant every day at weighing. Quality ratings were assigned, by the same individual for consistency, on a scale of 1-5 with 1= dead and 5 = perfect health and appearance.

Weather data

Air temperature and relative humidity within the polyhouse were measured every five minutes by three data loggers (EL-USB-2-LCD+, Lascar Electronics Inc., Erie, PA) positioned on benches across the polyhouse to account for any variations. Vapor pressure deficit (VPD) was calculated in kPa using measured T (°C) and RH (%) and the equation: $[0.61121 \times \text{EXP}((17.269 \times T) / (T + 237.3))] - (0.61121 \times \text{EXP}((17.269 \times T) / (T + 237.3)) \times \text{RH} / 100)$.²⁸ Evapotranspiration data was normalized using the VPD equation.

Statistical analysis

Evapotranspiration, leaf area, biomass, and quality data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a mixed model. Species and water were treated as fixed effects while block was treated as a random effect. Analyses were performed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, U.S.A.).

Results

Environment

Average polyhouse air temperatures trended downward throughout the course of the experiments, from 28.3 to 33.1 °C during period 1, 19.6 to 28.9 °C in period 2, and 8.1 to 23.5 °C in period 3 (Figure 1). Relative humidity ranged from 56.8 to 92%, 58 to 85.9%, and 57.7 to 85.9% for dry down periods 1, 2, and 3, respectively (Figure 2). Vapor pressure deficits ranged from 0.23 to 2.4 kPa, 0.52 to 1.57 kPa, and 0.28 to 1.05 kPa (Figure 3).

Water depletion

In the first dry down period, *C. americana* and *I. virginica* lost water at a faster rate than all other species and exhibited signs of severe water stress most frequently by days 5 and 6, respectively

(Figure 4). Both *C. americana* and *I. virginica* recovered poorly compared to the remaining species as plants would experience leaf curl, dieback, and significant wilt once left to remain in the study the additional 24 h after the initial signs of water stress. *Cornus sericea* lasted until day 7 (Figure 4) and recovered well from water stress. *Ilex verticillata* remained in the study until day 8 (Figure 5) However, as it experienced water stress the lower leaves would dry out and abscise

before showing signs of wilt. *Rhus aromatica* and *C. sanguinea* used water at a much slower rate and did not show signs of water stress until days 13 and 16, respectively (Figure 5). *Rhus aromatica*'s inner leaves became chlorotic and then necrotic prior to wilting, while *C. sanguinea* developed a blue-gray cast to its leaves in response to water stress.

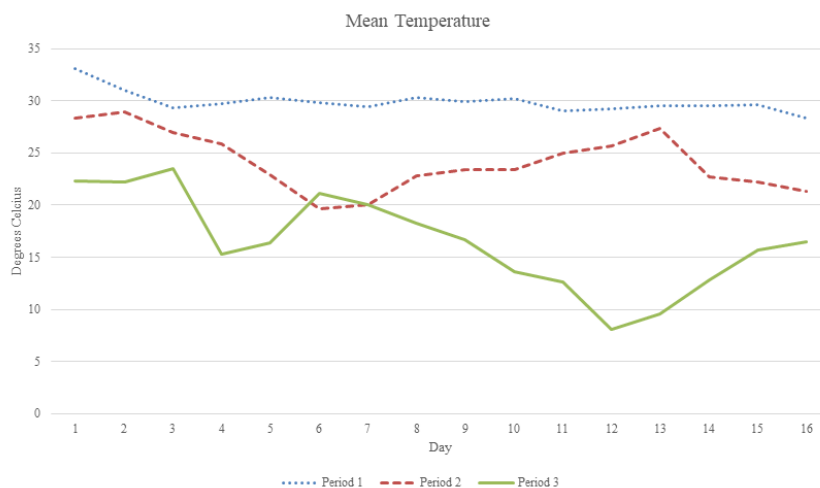


Figure 1 Mean temperature per day during period 1 (16 August-31 August), period 2 (9 September -24 September), and period 3 (7 October-23 October).

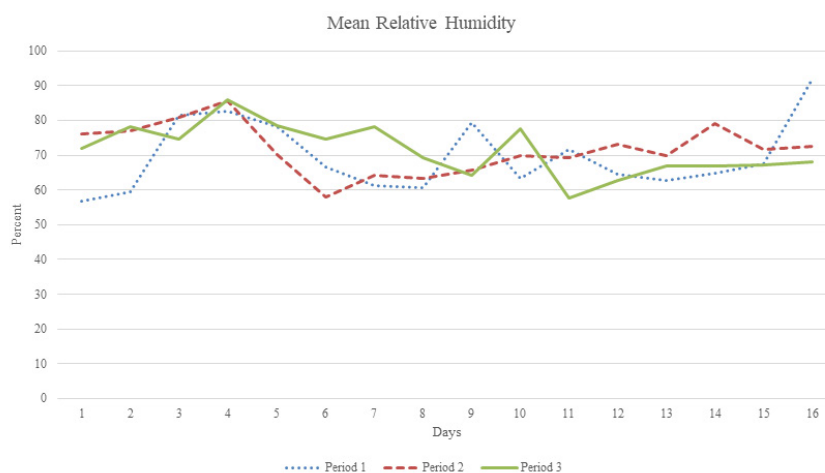


Figure 2 Mean relative humidity per day during period 1 (16 August-31 August), period 2 (9 September -24 September), and period 3 (7 October-23 October).

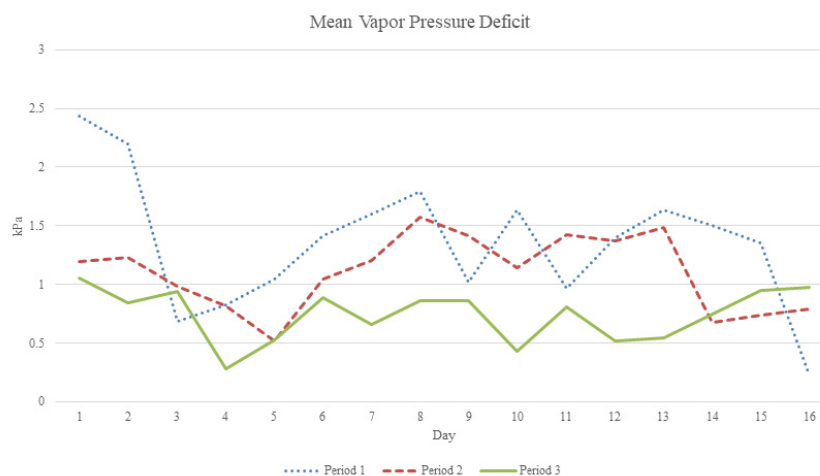


Figure 3 Mean vapor pressure deficit (VPD) per day during period 1 (16 August-31 August), period 2 (9 September-24 September), and period 3 (7 October-23 October).

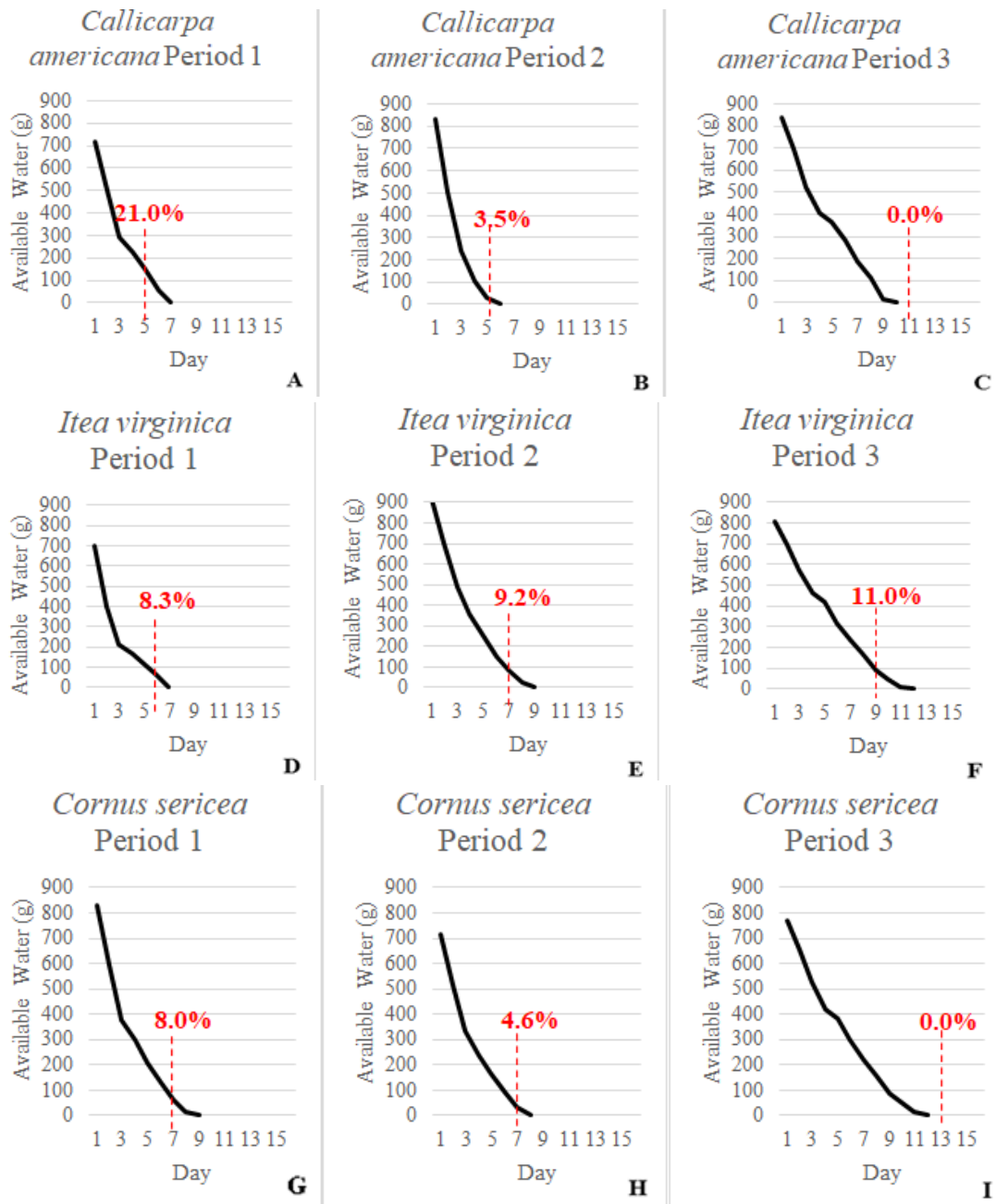
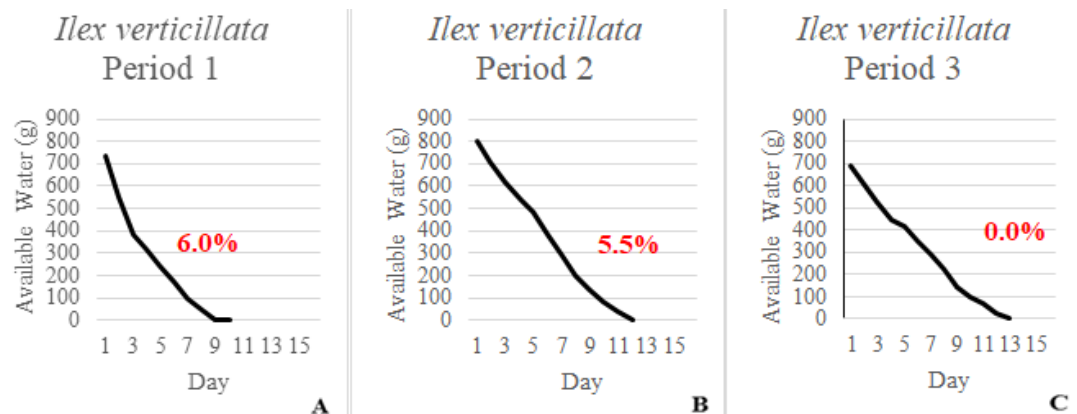


Figure 4 A-I. Graphs show the mean water depletion (evapotranspiration) curve for each species over dry down period 1 [16 August-31 August (left)], period 2 [9 September-24 September (middle)], and period 3 [7 October-23 October (right)]. Dashed lines indicate the species mode for severe signs of water stress, while percentages above dashed lines indicate the average percentage of plant available water at that time.



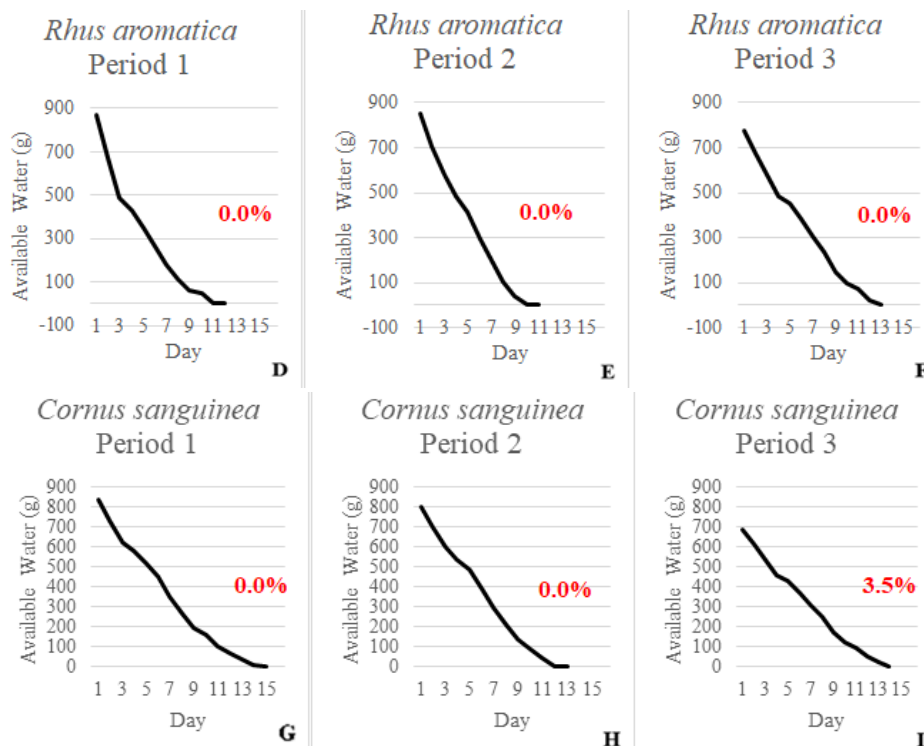


Figure 5 A-I. Graphs show the mean water depletion (evapotranspiration) curve for each species over dry down period 1 [16 August-31 August (left)], period 2 [9 September-24 September (middle)], and period 3 [7 October-23 October (right)]. Dashed lines indicate the species mode for severe signs of water stress, while percentages above dashed lines indicate the average percentage of plant available water at that time.

During the second dry down period, *C. americana* and *I. virginica* continued to use water at a faster rate than all other species, showing signs of water stress on day 6 (Figure 4). *Cornus sericea* lasted until day 7 again (Figure 4) and *I. verticillata* remained in the study until day 11 (Figure 5), while *R. aromatica* and *C. sanguinea* continued to use water at a much slower rate than the other species and did not show signs of water stress until days 11 and 12, respectively (Figure 5).

Polyhouse air temperature declined in the third dry down period, reducing atmospheric demand for water. Observed evapotranspiration declined during this period and all species persisted longer before showing signs of water stress (Figure 4 & Figure 5). *Itea virginica* lost water at a faster rate than all other species and showed symptoms of water stress on day 9, while *C. americana* did not show signs of water stress until day 11. (Figure 4). *Cornus sericea* lasted until day 9 (Figure 4) and *I. verticillata* day 13 (Figure 5), while *R. aromatica* and *C. sanguinea* maintained water use, not showing signs of water stress until days 12 and 13, respectively (Figure 4). Over the course

of the experiment, with the exception of *C. americana* during the first dry down period, all species showed signs of water stress when approximately 10% or less of plant available water remained.

Size parameters

Callicarpa americana and *I. virginica* had an initial spread at 37.0 and 57.5 cm and at study’s end at 44.6 and 56.2 cm, while maintaining significantly greater leaf areas of 2120.9 and 1744.8 cm², respectively (Table 1). *Cornus sanguinea* was significantly smaller than *C. americana* and *I. virginica* in initial (15.3 cm) and final spread (20.8 cm), as well as leaf area (543.4 cm²), but was significantly taller than all other species both initially (47.5 cm) and the study’s end (47.8 cm). The height and spread of *R. aromatica* was not significantly different from *C. americana* or *I. virginica*. *Callicarpa americana* and *I. virginica* did have significantly greater leaf area than *R. aromatic* with 1408.1 cm². *Ilex verticillata* was consistently, significantly smaller across all growth measurements with 26.3 cm initial height, 25.2 cm final height, 22.9 cm initial spread, 22.5 cm final spread, and a leaf area of 353.7 cm².

Table 1 Average plant size and leaf area parameters across species at the beginning of period 1 [(initial) 16 August-31 August] through the end of period 3 [(final) 7 October-23 October]

Mean plant size measurements					
	Initial height	Initial spread	Final height	Final spread	Leaf areay
Species	(cm) ± SE	(cm) ± SE	(cm) ± SE	(cm) ± SE	(cm ²) ± SE
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	24.6 ± 0.8 dz	37.0 ± 0.8 ab	27.8 ± 2.2 c	44.6 ± 2.4 b	2120.9 ± 246.2 a
<i>Itea virginica</i>	32.5 ± 1.9 c	56.5 ± 2.0 a	30.0 ± 2.3 c	56.2 ± 1.5 a	1744.8 ± 218.4 a
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	41.5 ± 1.7 b	34.6 ± 3.0 c	40.0 ± 3.3 b	36.2 ± 4.4 b	841.8 ± 140.9 bc
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	26.3 ± 1.8 d	22.9 ± 1.4 d	25.2 ± 1.5 c	22.5 ± 1.6 c	353.7 ± 91.4 c

Table Continued...

Mean plant size measurements					
	Initial height	Initial spread	Final height	Final spread	Leaf areay
Species	(cm) ± SE	(cm) ± SE	(cm) ± SE	(cm) ± SE	(cm²) ± SE
Rhus aromatica	27.7 ± 2.2 cd	38.4 ± 3.6 bc	29.6 ± 2.3 c	37.9 ± 2.3 b	1408.1 ± 466.3 b
Cornus sanguinea	47.5 ± 3.2 a	15.3 ± 3.1 d	47.8 ± 1.2 a	20.8 ± 2.3 c	543.4 ± 67.6 c
p-value	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001

^y Means presented for leaf area taken at the end of period 3

^x Means the same letters following are not significantly different according to Fisher's Protected LSD test at α ≤ 0.05

Initial water use

The rate of evapotranspiration per unit VPD increased in both the second and third dry down periods for all species with the highest rate occurring during the second period (Table 2). The rate of evapotranspiration/VPD was consistently and significantly higher in

C. americana across all dry down periods at 92.29 g/kPa during period one, 245.6 g/kPa during period two, and 169.8 g/kPa during period three. Conversely, *C. sanguinea* maintained a significantly lower rate of water use in periods one, two, and three using 46.9 g/kPa, 82.1 g/kPa, and 83.1 g/kPa respectively (Table 3).

Table 2 Average water loss per unit Vapor Pressure Deficit (VPD) for each dry down period across species

Mean initial water use per unit VPDy			
	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3
Species	(g/kPa) ± SE	(g/kPa) ± SE	(g/kPa) ± SE
Callicarpa americana	92.3 ± 3.9 az	245.6 ± 6.3 a	169.8 ± 11.1 a
Itea virginica	104.9 ± 3.9 a	175.7 ± 21.7 b	125.9 ± 16.4 b
Cornus sericea	97.6 ± 4.5 a	152.0 ± 11.5 b	127.9 ± 14.5 b
Ilex verticillata	76.3 ± 3.9 b	77.9 ± 10.1 c	87.4 ± 11.8 c
Rhus aromatica	82.5 ± 4.1 b	112.1 ± 12.8 c	105.6 ± 13.3 b
Cornus sanguinea	46.9 ± 3.8 c	82.1 ± 7.3 c	83.1 ± 5.9 c
p-value	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002

^y Means presented for the initial 2 days of each dry down period

^x Means with the same letters following are not significantly different according to Fisher's Protected LSD test at α ≤ 0.05

Table 3 Average quality ratings for each species over each dry down period

Mean quality ratings (1-5)w									
Species	Period 1			Period 2			Period 3		
	Startx	WS signsy	Wilted	Initial	WS signs	Wilted	Initial	WS Signs	Wilted
Callicarpa americana	4.57 ± 0.07 ab	4.21 ± 0.13 ab	3.00 ± 0.15 ab	4.07 ± 0.23z	3.5 ± 0.18 a	2.86 ± 0.09 b	3.93 ± 0.05	3.42 ± 0.15 a	2.79 ± 0.17 b
Itea virginica	4.43 ± 0.07 ab	3.71 ± 0.15 bc	2.86 ± 0.09 b	3.86 ± 0.38	3.25 ± 0.11 a	2.79 ± 0.10 b	3.64 ± 0.21	3.5 ± 0.18 a	3.00 ± 0.11 b
Cornus sericea	3.86 ± 0.14 c	3.55 ± 0.15 c	2.93 ± 0.13 b	3.64 ± 0.14	2.82 ± 0.32 b	2.39 ± 0.11 c	3.57 ± 0.15	2.86 ± 0.11 b	2.39 ± 0.13 c
Ilex verticillata	4.79 ± 0.10 a	4.14 ± 0.09 a	3.36 ± 0.14 a	4.07 ± 0.28	3.61 ± 0.21 a	3.29 ± 0.15 ab	3.93 ± 0.32	3.61 ± 0.27 a	3.50 ± 0.27 ab
Rhus aromatica	4.43 ± 0.13 b	3.96 ± 0.11 ab	3.43 ± 0.17 a	4.36 ± 0.09	3.67 ± 0.10 a	3.43 ± 0.13 a	3.71 ± 0.22	3.36 ± 0.20 a	3.21 ± 0.24 ab
Cornus sanguinea	4.57 ± 0.07 ab	4.00 ± 0.11 ab	3.64 ± 0.14 a	4.29 ± 0.15	3.57 ± 0.11 a	3.11 ± 0.11 ab	4.00 ± 0.15	3.86 ± 0.11 a	3.61 ± 0.35 a
p-value	<.0001	0.0084	0.0013	0.086	0.0011	<.0001	0.5223	0.0213	0.0007

^w Rating scheme of 1 to 5 ranges from 1= dead and 5=perfect health and appearance

^y Means presented on a scale of 1-5 ± SE

^x The point when each plant began showing signs of water stress

^z Means without letters or the same letters following are not significantly different according to Fisher's Protected LSD test at α ≤ 0.05

Discussion

This study builds on previous work to evaluate the suitability of different woody plants commonly planted in the Southeastern United States for use in water-deficient urban environments based on VPD. The rate of water depletion considers the average rate at which water is lost to evapotranspiration while initial water use takes into account the average initial rate of water use under well-watered conditions for each species while normalized by VPD. Both water depletion rates and initial water use measurements are good predictors of drought tolerance.

Water depletion and initial water use results clearly indicate species differences to water stress with *I. virginica* and *C. americana* being the least drought tolerant, *C. sericea* and *I. verticillata* having moderate drought tolerance, and *R. aromatica* and *C. sanguinea* the most drought tolerance. Although signs of water stress varied among species and each species demonstrated different physiological methods for coping with drought stress, the drought avoidance mechanism was employed by nearly all species through leaf senescence and in some cases, leaf area adjustments. Other research²⁹ notes that wilt, leaf curl, and premature leaf senescence are all effective physiological methods of reducing transpiration. An increase in average initial water use occurred among all species from period 1 to period 2 and period 1 to period 3 even though VPD had decreased by period 3. This likely was the result of damage and repair cycles as plants experienced the series of dry downs.

All species, with the exception of *C. sanguinea*, displayed wilting followed by minor ($\leq 50\%$) leaf abscission as water stress developed. Though leaf area measurements were not taken until the end of the study, *I. virginica* and *C. americana*'s rapid water depletion and greater initial water use rates across dry down periods is likely attributed to their greater transpirable surface areas compared to all other species. Each of these species demonstrated signs of drought avoidance through leaf curl prior to wilting, a physiological response that which has been well documented. In other studies, this change in leaf orientation has been attributed to a decrease in the amount of transpirable surface area directly exposed to transpiration increasing factors such as sunlight and wind.^{30,31} *Cornus sericea*'s moderate water depletion rates and simply wilting in response to water stress indicate that *C. sericea* did not display signs of drought avoidance or drought tolerance and would have intermediate drought resistance in water uncertain environments. While *I. verticillata* is native to wetlands and withstands periods of flooding well,³² it was a moderate water user with only a marginally slower rate of water depletion compared to *I. virginica* or *C. americana*. This was demonstrated as nearly half of their leaves senesced during period 1, potentially making subsequent dry down periods less representative of how *I. verticillata* uses water during drought, however, leaves abscised in response to water stress may have been a means of drought avoidance by reducing transpirable surface area. Our findings are similar to those of Niinemets and Valladares (2006), which ranked *I. verticillata* as a 2 on a drought tolerance scale of 0 (no tolerance) to 5 (maximal tolerance), suggesting *I. verticillata* would perform marginally better in urban areas that are or will experience periods of drought than *C. americana* and *I. virginica*. *Rhus aromatica* consistently maintained conservative rates of water depletion and initial water use across all dry down periods, suggesting greater water use efficiency. *Rhus aromatica*'s physiological response of chlorotic to necrotic leaves indicates signs of drought tolerance as it made adjustments to osmotic potential through the accumulation of

solute from these leaves to maintain turgor pressure throughout the rest of the plant.^{30,33,34} Other research had demonstrated that the genus *Rhus* has higher rates of water use efficiency and is relatively water stress tolerant.^{13,35}

Throughout the study, *C. sanguinea* maintained the slowest rate of water depletion and demonstrated one of the lowest initial water use measurements compared to the five other species. Of all of the species tested in the study, it was also the only species to develop a grayish-blue cast to the leaves instead of wilting. Though more common among turfgrass species, this symptom is typically indicative of prolonged stomatal closure (drought avoidance) and drought tolerance through osmotic adjustment.^{36,37} *Cornus sanguinea*'s lower rates of water depletion and initial water use indicate greater water use efficiency and drought tolerance.

With the exception of *R. aromatica*, all species included in this study have been recommended for planting in rain gardens ranging from North Carolina to New York.³⁸⁻⁴⁴ *Callicarpa americana*, *I. virginica*, and *I. verticillata* have been recommended for use from Florida to New York.³⁸⁻⁴² Despite recommendations that suggest these species will perform well during periods of flooding and prolonged periods of drought, our results indicate otherwise. Most notably, *I. virginica* and *C. americana*, demonstrated the lowest drought tolerance and highest rates of water use of the species evaluated in this study. Of these species, *R. aromatica* is the only species native to dry, open, rocky locations⁴³ and appears to be well suited for water-deficient urban environments. Though *C. sanguinea* prefers well drained sites, our research suggests it is also well suited for water stressed urban environments. All remaining species are native to poorly drained wetlands and swamps.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶ Provenance is another key factor that should be considered when selecting plants for functional uses, such as in rain gardens or bio-retention systems.

Conclusion

There is very little research-based data on water use of woody plant species. Other studies have examined the drought tolerance of several species; however, much work still remains to be done (García-Navarro et al., 2004; Montague et al., 1998; Scheiber et al., 2008; Warsaw et al., 2009; Zollinger et al., 2006). The use of VPD to evaluate the drought tolerance of woody plants appears to effectively normalize water use rates, accounting for the environment. With increased concern of increasing drought conditions due to climate change, native plants are being used planted in communities that consistently have too little water or strict water restrictions. This research provides evidenced-based drought tolerance data on six commonly planted landscape plants. Further research is needed on additional species, as well as, a field study examining these same species in the landscape.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflict of interest for this research.

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