

# Package ‘isocalcR’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Isotope Calculations in R

**Version** 0.1.1

**Author** Justin Mathias

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**Maintainer** Justin Mathias <justin.m.mathias@gmail.com>

**Description** Perform common calculations based on published stable isotope theory, such as calculating carbon isotope discrimination and intrinsic water use efficiency from wood or leaf carbon isotope composition. See Mathias and Hudiburg (2022) in Global Change Biology <doi:10.1111/gcb.16407>.

**License** GPL-3

**URL** <https://github.com/justinmathias/isocalcR>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/justinmathias/isocalcR/issues>

**Depends** R (>= 4.0.0)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Language** en-US

**LazyData** true

**Suggests** rmarkdown, knitr, testthat (>= 3.0.0), ggplot2, tidyr, dplyr

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.1

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

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CO2data	<i>CO2data</i>
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## Description

Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. Data are from Belmecheri, Lavergne, 2020, Dendrochronologia. Updated based on their methodology beyond C.E. 2019.

## Usage

```
data(CO2data)
```

## Format

A data frame with 2023 rows and 3 variables:

**yr** Year of CO<sub>2</sub> and d13CO<sub>2</sub> measurement

**Ca** Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, in ppm

**d13C.atm** Atmospheric d13CO<sub>2</sub>, in per mille, ‰

## Source

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1125786520300874>

## References

Belmecheri, S. & Lavergne, A. (2020). Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. Dendrochronologia, 63, 125748.

## Examples

```
data(CO2data)
head(CO2data)
tail(CO2data)
```

---

 custom.calc

*custom.calc*


---

## Description

Calculates D13C, Ci, CiCa, diffCaCi, or iWUE with user specified values of d13C.plant, d13CO2.atm, atmospheric CO2, temperature, and elevation. The user can also specify whether to calculate each physiological index using the 'simple', 'photorespiration', or 'mesophyll' formulation in all calculations where Ci is computed. Method defaults to 'simple' assuming 'leaf' tissue and incorporates an apparent fractionation by Rubisco, b, of 27 permille (Cernusak and Ubierna 2022). If 'wood' tissue is supplied as an argument in the 'simple' method, the apparent fractionation by Rubisco, b, is updated to 25.5 permille (Cernusak and Ubierna 2022).

## Usage

```
custom.calc(
  d13C.plant,
  d13C.atm,
  frac = 0,
  outvar = "D13C",
  Ca = NULL,
  elevation = NULL,
  temp = NULL,
  method = "simple",
  tissue = "leaf"
)
```

## Arguments

d13C.plant	Measured plant tissue carbon isotope signature, per mille (‰)
d13C.atm	Atmospheric d13CO2, per mille (‰)
frac	Post-photosynthetic fractionation factor, defaults to 0 assuming leaf material, user should supply reasonable value if from wood (generally -1.9 - -2.1)
outvar	Variable of interest to calculate from the following: D13C, Ci, CiCa, diffCaCi, or iWUE. Defaults to D13C.
Ca	Atmospheric CO2 concentration (ppm).
elevation	Elevation (m.a.s.l.) of the sample, necessary to account for photorespiration processes
temp	Leaf temperature (°C)
method	Method to calculate iWUE (simple, photorespiration, or mesophyll). Defaults to 'simple'. See Lavergne et al. 2022, Ma et al. 2021, Gong et al. 2022.
tissue	Plant tissue of the sample (i.e. leaf or wood) used only during calculations using the simple formulation. Defaults to 'leaf'.

**Value**

One of the specified outvars: D13C (permille), Ci (ppm), CiCa (unitless), diffCaCi (ppm), or iWUE (micromol CO<sub>2</sub> per mol H<sub>2</sub>O). Defaults to 'D13C'.

**References**

- Badeck, F.-W., Tcherkez, G., Nogués, S., Piel, C. & Ghashghaie, J. (2005). Post-photosynthetic fractionation of stable carbon isotopes between plant organs—a widespread phenomenon. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 19, 1381–1391.
- Belmecheri, S. & Lavergne, A. (2020). Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. *Dendrochronologia*, 63, 125748.
- Bernacchi, C.J., Singsaas, E.L., Pimentel, C., Portis Jr, A.R. & Long, S.P. (2001). Improved temperature response functions for models of Rubisco-limited photosynthesis. *Plant, Cell Environ.*, 24, 253–259.
- Craig, H. (1953). The geochemistry of the stable carbon isotopes. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 3, 53–92.
- Cernusak, L. A. & Ubierna, N. Carbon Isotope Effects in Relation to CO<sub>2</sub> Assimilation by Tree Canopies. in *Stable Isotopes in Tree Rings: inferring physiological, climatic, and environmental responses* 291–310 (2022). doi:10.1007/978-3-030-92698-4\_9.
- Davies, J.A. & Allen, C.D. (1973). Equilibrium, Potential and Actual Evaporation from Cropped Surfaces in Southern Ontario. *J. Appl. Meteorol.*, 12, 649–657.
- Farquhar, G., O’Leary, M. & Berry, J. (1982). On the relationship between carbon isotope discrimination and the intercellular carbon dioxide concentration in leaves. *Aust. J. Plant Physiol.*, 9, 121–137.
- Frank, D.C., Poulter, B., Saurer, M., Esper, J., Huntingford, C., Helle, G., et al. (2015). Water-use efficiency and transpiration across European forests during the Anthropocene. *Nat. Clim. Chang.*, 5, 579–583.
- Gong, X. Y. et al. Overestimated gains in water-use efficiency by global forests. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 1–12 (2022) doi:10.1111/gcb.16221.
- Lavergne, A. et al. Global decadal variability of plant carbon isotope discrimination and its link to gross primary production. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 28, 524–541 (2022).
- Ma, W. T. et al. Accounting for mesophyll conductance substantially improves <sup>13</sup>C-based estimates of intrinsic water-use efficiency. *New Phytol.* 229, 1326–1338 (2021).
- Tsilingiris, P.T. (2008). Thermophysical and transport properties of humid air at temperature range between 0 and 100°C. *Energy Convers. Manag.*, 49, 1098–1110.
- Ubierna, N. & Farquhar, G.D. (2014). Advances in measurements and models of photosynthetic carbon isotope discrimination in C<sub>3</sub> plants. *Plant. Cell Environ.*, 37, 1494–1498.

**Examples**

```
custom.calc(d13C.plant = -27, d13C.atm = -8.7)
```

---

d13C.to.Ci

*d13C.to.Ci*


---

### Description

Calculates leaf intercellular CO<sub>2</sub> concentration given plant tissue d13C signature. Defaults to the 'simple' formulation (See Lavergne et al. 2022) and 'leaf' tissue to calculate leaf Ci. Under the 'simple' formulation the apparent fractionation by Rubisco is 27 permille if from 'leaf' tissue and 25.5 permille if from wood tissue (Cernusak and Ubierna 2022).

### Usage

```
d13C.to.Ci(
  d13C.plant,
  year,
  elevation,
  temp,
  method = "simple",
  tissue = "leaf",
  frac = 0
)
```

### Arguments

d13C.plant	Measured plant tissue carbon isotope signature, per mille (‰)
year	Year to which the sample corresponds
elevation	Elevation (m.a.s.l.) of the sample, necessary to account for photorespiration processes
temp	Leaf temperature (°C)
method	Method to calculate CiCa (simple, photorespiration, or mesophyll). See Lavergne et al. 2022, Ma et al. 2021, Gong et al. 2022
tissue	Plant tissue of the sample (i.e. leaf or wood) used only during calculations using the simple formulation. Defaults to "leaf".
frac	Post-photosynthetic fractionation factor, defaults to 0 assuming leaf material, user should supply reasonable value if from wood (generally -1.9 - -2.1)

### Value

The concentration of leaf internal CO<sub>2</sub> (ppm)

### References

Badeck, F.-W., Tcherkez, G., Nogués, S., Piel, C. & Ghashghaie, J. (2005). Post-photosynthetic fractionation of stable carbon isotopes between plant organs—a widespread phenomenon. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 19, 1381–1391.

- Belmecheri, S. & Lavergne, A. (2020). Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. *Dendrochronologia*, 63, 125748.
- Bernacchi, C.J., Singaas, E.L., Pimentel, C., Portis Jr, A.R. & Long, S.P. (2001). Improved temperature response functions for models of Rubisco-limited photosynthesis. *Plant, Cell Environ.*, 24, 253–259.
- Craig, H. (1953). The geochemistry of the stable carbon isotopes. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 3, 53–92.
- Cernusak, L. A. & Ubierna, N. Carbon Isotope Effects in Relation to CO<sub>2</sub> Assimilation by Tree Canopies. in *Stable Isotopes in Tree Rings: inferring physiological, climatic, and environmental responses* 291–310 (2022). doi:10.1007/978-3-030-92698-4\_9.
- Davies, J.A. & Allen, C.D. (1973). Equilibrium, Potential and Actual Evaporation from Cropped Surfaces in Southern Ontario. *J. Appl. Meteorol.*, 12, 649–657.
- Farquhar, G., O’Leary, M. & Berry, J. (1982). On the relationship between carbon isotope discrimination and the intercellular carbon dioxide concentration in leaves. *Aust. J. Plant Physiol.*, 9, 121–137.
- Frank, D.C., Poulter, B., Saurer, M., Esper, J., Huntingford, C., Helle, G., et al. (2015). Water-use efficiency and transpiration across European forests during the Anthropocene. *Nat. Clim. Chang.*, 5, 579–583.
- Gong, X. Y. et al. Overestimated gains in water-use efficiency by global forests. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 1–12 (2022) doi:10.1111/gcb.16221.
- Lavergne, A. et al. Global decadal variability of plant carbon isotope discrimination and its link to gross primary production. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 28, 524–541 (2022).
- Ma, W. T. et al. Accounting for mesophyll conductance substantially improves <sup>13</sup>C-based estimates of intrinsic water-use efficiency. *New Phytol.* 229, 1326–1338 (2021).
- Tsilingiris, P.T. (2008). Thermophysical and transport properties of humid air at temperature range between 0 and 100°C. *Energy Convers. Manag.*, 49, 1098–1110.
- Ubierna, N. & Farquhar, G.D. (2014). Advances in measurements and models of photosynthetic carbon isotope discrimination in C<sub>3</sub> plants. *Plant. Cell Environ.*, 37, 1494–1498.

## Examples

```
d13C.to.Ci(d13C.plant = -27,
           year = 2015,
           elevation = 900,
           temp = 24,
           method = "simple",
           tissue = "leaf")
```

```
d13C.to.Ci(d13C.plant = -27,
           year = 2015,
           elevation = 900,
           temp = 24,
           method = "simple",
           tissue = "wood")
```

```
d13C.to.Ci(d13C.plant = -27,
           year = 2015,
           elevation = 900,
           temp = 24,
           method = "photorespiration")
```

---

d13C.to.CiCa

*d13C.to.CiCa*


---

### Description

Calculates the ratio of the concentration of leaf intercellular to atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, unitless. Defaults to the 'simple' formulation (See Lavergne et al. 2022) and 'leaf' tissue to calculate leaf C<sub>i</sub>, and subsequently C<sub>i</sub>Ca. Under the 'simple' formulation the apparent fractionation by Rubisco is 27 permille if from 'leaf' tissue and 25.5 permille if from wood tissue (Cernusak and Ubierna 2022).

### Usage

```
d13C.to.CiCa(
  d13C.plant,
  year,
  elevation,
  temp,
  method = "simple",
  tissue = "leaf",
  frac = 0
)
```

### Arguments

d13C.plant	Measured plant tissue carbon isotope signature, per mille (‰)
year	Year to which the sample corresponds
elevation	Elevation (m.a.s.l.) of the sample, necessary to account for photorespiration processes
temp	Leaf temperature (°C)
method	Method to calculate C <sub>i</sub> Ca (simple, photorespiration, or mesophyll). See Lavergne et al. 2022, Ma et al. 2021, Gong et al. 2022
tissue	Plant tissue of the sample (i.e. leaf or wood) used only during calculations using the simple formulation. Defaults to "leaf".
frac	Post-photosynthetic fractionation factor, defaults to 0 assuming leaf material, user should supply reasonable value if from wood (generally -1.9 - -2.1)

**Value**

The ratio of leaf intercellular to atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> (Ci/Ca), unitless

**References**

- Badeck, F.-W., Tcherkez, G., Nogués, S., Piel, C. & Ghashghaie, J. (2005). Post-photosynthetic fractionation of stable carbon isotopes between plant organs—a widespread phenomenon. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 19, 1381–1391.
- Belmecheri, S. & Lavergne, A. (2020). Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. *Dendrochronologia*, 63, 125748.
- Bernacchi, C.J., Singsaas, E.L., Pimentel, C., Portis Jr, A.R. & Long, S.P. (2001). Improved temperature response functions for models of Rubisco-limited photosynthesis. *Plant, Cell Environ.*, 24, 253–259.
- Craig, H. (1953). The geochemistry of the stable carbon isotopes. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 3, 53–92.
- Cernusak, L. A. & Ubierna, N. Carbon Isotope Effects in Relation to CO<sub>2</sub> Assimilation by Tree Canopies. in *Stable Isotopes in Tree Rings: inferring physiological, climatic, and environmental responses* 291–310 (2022). doi:10.1007/978-3-030-92698-4\_9.
- Davies, J.A. & Allen, C.D. (1973). Equilibrium, Potential and Actual Evaporation from Cropped Surfaces in Southern Ontario. *J. Appl. Meteorol.*, 12, 649–657.
- Farquhar, G., O’Leary, M. & Berry, J. (1982). On the relationship between carbon isotope discrimination and the intercellular carbon dioxide concentration in leaves. *Aust. J. Plant Physiol.*, 9, 121–137.
- Frank, D.C., Poulter, B., Saurer, M., Esper, J., Huntingford, C., Helle, G., et al. (2015). Water-use efficiency and transpiration across European forests during the Anthropocene. *Nat. Clim. Chang.*, 5, 579–583.
- Gong, X. Y. et al. Overestimated gains in water-use efficiency by global forests. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 1–12 (2022) doi:10.1111/gcb.16221.
- Lavergne, A. et al. Global decadal variability of plant carbon isotope discrimination and its link to gross primary production. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 28, 524–541 (2022).
- Ma, W. T. et al. Accounting for mesophyll conductance substantially improves <sup>13</sup>C-based estimates of intrinsic water-use efficiency. *New Phytol.* 229, 1326–1338 (2021).
- Tsilingiris, P.T. (2008). Thermophysical and transport properties of humid air at temperature range between 0 and 100°C. *Energy Convers. Manag.*, 49, 1098–1110.
- Ubierna, N. & Farquhar, G.D. (2014). Advances in measurements and models of photosynthetic carbon isotope discrimination in C<sub>3</sub> plants. *Plant. Cell Environ.*, 37, 1494–1498.

**Examples**

```
d13C.to.CiCa(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "simple",
```

```
tissue = "leaf")

d13C.to.CiCa(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "simple",
tissue = "wood")

d13C.to.CiCa(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "photorespiration")
```

---

d13C.to.D13C

*d13C.to.D13C*


---

### Description

Calculates leaf carbon isotope discrimination given plant tissue d13C signature.

### Usage

```
d13C.to.D13C(d13C.plant, year, frac = 0)
```

### Arguments

d13C.plant	Measured plant tissue carbon isotope signature, per mille (‰)
year	Year to which the sample corresponds
frac	Post-photosynthetic fractionation factor, defaults to 0 assuming leaf material with no post-photosynthetic fractionation. User should supply reasonable value if leaf fractionation present or if samples are from wood (generally -1.9 - -2.1).

### Value

Carbon isotope discrimination in units of per mille (‰).

### References

- Badeck, F.-W., Tcherkez, G., Nogués, S., Piel, C. & Ghashghaie, J. (2005). Post-photosynthetic fractionation of stable carbon isotopes between plant organs—a widespread phenomenon. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 19, 1381–1391.
- Belmecheri, S. & Lavergne, A. (2020). Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. *Dendrochronologia*, 63, 125748.

Craig, H. (1953). The geochemistry of the stable carbon isotopes. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 3, 53–92.

Cernusak, L. A. & Ubierna, N. Carbon Isotope Effects in Relation to CO<sub>2</sub> Assimilation by Tree Canopies. in *Stable Isotopes in Tree Rings: inferring physiological, climatic, and environmental responses* 291–310 (2022). doi:10.1007/978-3-030-92698-4\_9.

Farquhar, G., O’Leary, M. & Berry, J. (1982). On the relationship between carbon isotope discrimination and the intercellular carbon dioxide concentration in leaves. *Aust. J. Plant Physiol.*, 9, 121–137.

Frank, D.C., Poulter, B., Saurer, M., Esper, J., Huntingford, C., Helle, G., et al. (2015). Water-use efficiency and transpiration across European forests during the Anthropocene. *Nat. Clim. Chang.*, 5, 579–583.

Ubierna, N. & Farquhar, G.D. (2014). Advances in measurements and models of photosynthetic carbon isotope discrimination in C<sub>3</sub> plants. *Plant. Cell Environ.*, 37, 1494–1498.

## Examples

```
d13C.to.D13C(d13C.plant = -27, year = 2015)
```

---

<code>d13C.to.diffCaCi</code>	<i>d13C.to.diffCaCi</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------------

---

## Description

Calculates the difference between the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and the leaf intercellular CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in parts per mil (ppm). Defaults to the ‘simple’ formulation (See Lavergne et al. 2022) and ‘leaf’ tissue to calculate leaf C<sub>i</sub>, and subsequently diffCaCi. Under the ‘simple’ formulation the apparent fractionation by Rubisco is 27 permille if from ‘leaf’ tissue and 25.5 permille if from wood tissue (Cernusak and Ubierna 2022).

## Usage

```
d13C.to.diffCaCi(
  d13C.plant,
  year,
  elevation,
  temp,
  method = "simple",
  tissue = "leaf",
  frac = 0
)
```

**Arguments**

d13C.plant	Measured plant tissue carbon isotope signature, per mille (‰)
year	Year to which the sample corresponds
elevation	Elevation (m.a.s.l.) of the sample, necessary to account for photorespiration processes
temp	Leaf temperature (°C)
method	Method to calculate CiCa (simple, photorespiration, or mesophyll). See Lavergne et al. 2022, Ma et al. 2021, Gong et al. 2022
tissue	Plant tissue of the sample (i.e. leaf or wood) used only during calculations using the simple formulation. Defaults to "leaf".
frac	Post-photosynthetic fractionation factor, defaults to 0 assuming leaf material, user should supply reasonable value if from wood (generally -1.9 - -2.1)

**Value**

The difference between atmospheric and leaf intercellular CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (ppm).

**References**

- Badeck, F.-W., Tcherkez, G., Nogués, S., Piel, C. & Ghashghaie, J. (2005). Post-photosynthetic fractionation of stable carbon isotopes between plant organs—a widespread phenomenon. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 19, 1381–1391.
- Belmecheri, S. & Lavergne, A. (2020). Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. *Dendrochronologia*, 63, 125748.
- Bernacchi, C.J., Singaas, E.L., Pimentel, C., Portis Jr, A.R. & Long, S.P. (2001). Improved temperature response functions for models of Rubisco-limited photosynthesis. *Plant, Cell Environ.*, 24, 253–259.
- Craig, H. (1953). The geochemistry of the stable carbon isotopes. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 3, 53–92.
- Cernusak, L. A. & Ubierna, N. Carbon Isotope Effects in Relation to CO<sub>2</sub> Assimilation by Tree Canopies. in *Stable Isotopes in Tree Rings: inferring physiological, climatic, and environmental responses* 291–310 (2022). doi:10.1007/978-3-030-92698-4\_9.
- Davies, J.A. & Allen, C.D. (1973). Equilibrium, Potential and Actual Evaporation from Cropped Surfaces in Southern Ontario. *J. Appl. Meteorol.*, 12, 649–657.
- Farquhar, G., O’Leary, M. & Berry, J. (1982). On the relationship between carbon isotope discrimination and the intercellular carbon dioxide concentration in leaves. *Aust. J. Plant Physiol.*, 9, 121–137.
- Frank, D.C., Poulter, B., Saurer, M., Esper, J., Huntingford, C., Helle, G., et al. (2015). Water-use efficiency and transpiration across European forests during the Anthropocene. *Nat. Clim. Chang.*, 5, 579–583.
- Gong, X. Y. et al. Overestimated gains in water-use efficiency by global forests. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 1–12 (2022) doi:10.1111/gcb.16221.

Lavergne, A. et al. Global decadal variability of plant carbon isotope discrimination and its link to gross primary production. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 28, 524–541 (2022).

Ma, W. T. et al. Accounting for mesophyll conductance substantially improves  $^{13}\text{C}$ -based estimates of intrinsic water-use efficiency. *New Phytol.* 229, 1326–1338 (2021).

Tsilingiris, P.T. (2008). Thermophysical and transport properties of humid air at temperature range between 0 and 100°C. *Energy Convers. Manag.*, 49, 1098–1110.

Ubierna, N. & Farquhar, G.D. (2014). Advances in measurements and models of photosynthetic carbon isotope discrimination in  $\text{C}_3$  plants. *Plant. Cell Environ.*, 37, 1494–1498.

### Examples

```
d13C.to.diffCaCi(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "simple",
tissue = "leaf")
```

```
d13C.to.diffCaCi(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "simple",
tissue = "wood")
```

```
d13C.to.diffCaCi(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "photorespiration")
```

---

*d13C.to.iWUE*

*d13C.to.iWUE*

---

### Description

Calculates leaf intrinsic water use efficiency given plant tissue  $^{13}\text{C}$  signature. Defaults to the 'simple' formulation (See Lavergne et al. 2022) and 'leaf' tissue to calculate leaf  $\text{C}_i$ , and subsequently  $\text{iWUE}$ . Under the 'simple' formulation the apparent fractionation by Rubisco is 27 permille if from 'leaf' tissue and 25.5 permille if from wood tissue (Cernusak and Ubierna 2022).

**Usage**

```
d13C.to.iWUE(
  d13C.plant,
  year,
  elevation,
  temp,
  method = "simple",
  tissue = "leaf",
  frac = 0
)
```

**Arguments**

d13C.plant	Measured plant tissue carbon isotope signature, per mille (‰)
year	Year to which the sample corresponds
elevation	Elevation (m.a.s.l.) of the sample, necessary to account for photorespiration processes
temp	Leaf temperature (°C)
method	Method to calculate iWUE (simple, photorespiration, or mesophyll). See Lavergne et al. 2022, Ma et al. 2021, Gong et al. 2022
tissue	Plant tissue of the sample (i.e. leaf or wood) used only during calculations using the simple formulation. Defaults to "leaf".
frac	Post-photosynthetic fractionation factor, defaults to 0 assuming leaf material, user should supply reasonable value if from wood (generally -1.9 - -2.1)

**Value**

Intrinsic water use efficiency in units of micromol CO<sub>2</sub> per mol H<sub>2</sub>O.

**References**

- Badeck, F.-W., Tcherkez, G., Nogués, S., Piel, C. & Ghashghaie, J. (2005). Post-photosynthetic fractionation of stable carbon isotopes between plant organs—a widespread phenomenon. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 19, 1381–1391.
- Belmecheri, S. & Lavergne, A. (2020). Compiled records of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and stable carbon isotopes to reconstruct climate and derive plant ecophysiological indices from tree rings. *Dendrochronologia*, 63, 125748.
- Bernacchi, C.J., Singaas, E.L., Pimentel, C., Portis Jr, A.R. & Long, S.P. (2001). Improved temperature response functions for models of Rubisco-limited photosynthesis. *Plant, Cell Environ.*, 24, 253–259.
- Craig, H. (1953). The geochemistry of the stable carbon isotopes. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 3, 53–92.
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## Examples

```
d13C.to.iWUE(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "simple",
tissue = "leaf")
```

```
d13C.to.iWUE(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "simple",
tissue = "wood")
```

```
d13C.to.iWUE(d13C.plant = -27,
year = 2015,
elevation = 900,
temp = 24,
method = "photorespiration")
```

---

piru13C

*piru13C*

---

### Description

Accompanying tree ring carbon isotope signature data for "Mathias, J.M. & Thomas, R.B. Disentangling the effects of acidic air pollution, atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, and climate change on recent growth of red spruce trees in the Central Appalachian Mountains. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 24, 3938–3953 (2018).".

### Usage

```
data(piru13C)
```

### Format

A data frame with 223 rows and 6 variables:

**Year** Year of sample

**Site** Study location name

**wood.d13C** Measured tree ring (i.e. wood) d13C, in per mille, ‰

**MGT\_C** Mean growing season temperature, °C

**Elevation\_m** Elevation of study location, meters

**frac** Leaf-to-wood fractionation factor

### Source

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/gcb.14273>

### References

Mathias, J.M. & Thomas, R.B. Disentangling the effects of acidic air pollution, atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, and climate change on recent growth of red spruce trees in the Central Appalachian Mountains. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 24, 3938–3953 (2018).

### Examples

```
data(piru13C)
head(piru13C)
```

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