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**Author(s):** Marco M. Lehmann, Josie Geris, Ilja van Meerveld, Daniele Penna, Youri Rothfuss, Matteo Verdone, Pertti Ala-Aho, Matyas Arvai, Alise Babre, Philippe Balandier, Fabian Bernhard, Lukrecija Butorac, Simon D. Carrière, Natalie C. Ceperley, Zuosinan Chen, Alicia Correa, Haoyu Diao, David Dubbert, Maren Dubbert, Fabio Ercoli, Marius G. Floriancic, Alligin Ghazoul, Teresa E. Gimeno, Damien Gounelle, Frank Hagedorn, Christophe Hissler, Frédéric Huneau, Alberto Iraheta, Tamara Jakovljevic, Nerantzis Kazakis, Zoltan Kern, Laura Kinzinger, Karl Knaebel, Johannes Kobler, Jiri Kocum, Charlotte Koeber, Gerbrand Koren, Angelika Kübert, Dawid Kupka, Samuel Le Gall, Aleksí Lehtonen, Thomas Leydier, Philippe Malagoli, Francesca Sofia Manca di Villahermosa, Chiara Marchina, Núria Martínez-Carreras, Nicolas Martin-StPaul, Hannu Marttila, Aline Meyer Oliveira, Gael Monvoisin, Natalie Orłowski, Kadi Palmik-Das, Aurel Persoiu, Andrei Popa, Egor Prikaziuk, Cécile Quantin, Katja T. Rinne-Garmston, Clara Rohde, Martin Sanda, Matthias Saurer, Daniel Schulz, Michael P. Stockinger, Christine Stumpp, Jean-Stéphane Vénisse, Lukas Vlcek, Stylianos Voudouris, Björn Weeser, Mark E. Wilkinson, Giulia Zuecco, Katrin Meusburger

**Title:** Soil and tree stem xylem water isotope data from two pan-European sampling campaigns

**Year:** 2025

**Version:** Published version

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Lehmann, M. M., Geris, J., van Meerveld, I. et al., Soil and tree stem xylem water isotope data from two pan-European sampling campaigns. *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*, 17, 6129–6147, 2025,  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-17-6129-2025>

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## Soil and tree stem xylem water isotope data from two pan-European sampling campaigns

Marco M. Lehmann<sup>1</sup>, Josie Geris<sup>2</sup>, Ilja van Meerveld<sup>3</sup>, Daniele Penna<sup>4</sup>, Youri Rothfuss<sup>5</sup>, Matteo Verdone<sup>4</sup>, Pertti Ala-Aho<sup>6</sup>, Matyas Arvai<sup>7</sup>, Alise Babre<sup>8</sup>, Philippe Balandier<sup>9</sup>, Fabian Bernhard<sup>1</sup>, Lukrecija Butorac<sup>10</sup>, Simon D. Carrière<sup>11</sup>, Natalie C. Ceperley<sup>12</sup>, Zuosinan Chen<sup>6</sup>, Alicia Correa<sup>13</sup>, Haoyu Diao<sup>1</sup>, David Dubbert<sup>14</sup>, Maren Dubbert<sup>14</sup>, Fabio Ercoli<sup>15</sup>, Marius G. Floriancic<sup>16</sup>, Alligin Ghazoul<sup>1</sup>, Teresa E. Gimeno<sup>17</sup>, Damien Gounelle<sup>18</sup>, Frank Hagedorn<sup>1</sup>, Christophe Hissler<sup>19</sup>, Frédéric Huneau<sup>20</sup>, Alberto Iraheta<sup>21</sup>, Tamara Jakovljević<sup>22</sup>, Nerantzis Kazakis<sup>23</sup>, Zoltan Kern<sup>24</sup>, Laura Kinzinger<sup>25</sup>, Karl Knaebel<sup>26</sup>, Johannes Kobler<sup>26</sup>, Jiri Kocum<sup>27</sup>, Charlotte Koeber<sup>14</sup>, Gerbrand Koren<sup>28</sup>, Angelika Kübert<sup>29</sup>, Dawid Kupka<sup>30</sup>, Samuel Le Gall<sup>5</sup>, Aleksí Lehtonen<sup>31</sup>, Thomas Leydier<sup>20</sup>, Philippe Malagoli<sup>9</sup>, Francesca Sofia Manca di Villahermosa<sup>4</sup>, Chiara Marchina<sup>32</sup>, Núria Martínez-Carreras<sup>19</sup>, Nicolas Martin-StPaul<sup>18</sup>, Hannu Marttila<sup>6</sup>, Aline Meyer Oliveira<sup>3</sup>, Gael Monvoisin<sup>33</sup>, Natalie Orlowski<sup>34</sup>, Kadi Palmik-Das<sup>15</sup>, Aurel Persoiu<sup>35</sup>, Andrei Popa<sup>36</sup>, Egor Prikaziuk<sup>37</sup>, Cécile Quantin<sup>33</sup>, Katja T. Rinne-Garmston<sup>38</sup>, Clara Rohde<sup>14</sup>, Martin Sanda<sup>39</sup>, Matthias Saurer<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Schulz<sup>5</sup>, Michael P. Stockinger<sup>40</sup>, Christine Stumpp<sup>40</sup>, Jean-Stéphane Vénisse<sup>9</sup>, Lukas Vlcek<sup>41</sup>, Stylianos Voudouris<sup>42</sup>, Björn Weeser<sup>13</sup>, Mark E. Wilkinson<sup>43</sup>, Giulia Zuecco<sup>32</sup>, and Katrin Meusburger<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Forest and Soil Ecology, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL, Birmensdorf, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>School of Geosciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

<sup>3</sup>Department of Geography, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

<sup>4</sup>Department of Agriculture, Food, Environment and Forestry (DAGRI), University of Florence, Florence/Firenze, Italy

<sup>5</sup>Institute of Biogeosciences, Agrosphere (IBG-3), Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Jülich, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Water, Energy and Environmental Engineering Research Unit, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland

<sup>7</sup>Institute for Soil Sciences, HUN-REN Centre for Agricultural Research, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>8</sup>Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

<sup>9</sup>Université Clermont Auvergne, INRAE, UMR PIAF 63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

<sup>10</sup>Department of Forestry, Institute for Adriatic Crops and Karst Reclamation, Split, Croatia

<sup>11</sup>UMR HSM, IRD, UM, CNRS, 34093 Montpellier, France

<sup>12</sup>Hydrology Group, Institute of Geography & Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

<sup>13</sup>Centre for International Development and Environmental Research (ZEU), Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany

<sup>14</sup>Ecophysiology of Water and Matter Cycling, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Müncheberg, Germany

<sup>15</sup>Chair of Hydrobiology and Fisheries, Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Tartu, Estonia

<sup>16</sup>Department of Civil, Environmental and Geomatic Engineering, ETH Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>17</sup>CREAF, 08193 Bellaterra, Spain

<sup>18</sup>URFM, INRAE, Domaine Saint Paul, Site Agroparc, Avignon, France

<sup>19</sup>Catchment and Ecohydrology group, Environmental Sensing and Modelling unit, Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology, Belvaux, Luxembourg

<sup>20</sup>Université de Corse, CNRS UMR 6134 SPE, Campus Grimaldi, BP52, 20250 Corte, France

- <sup>21</sup>Institute for Geoecology, TU Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany
- <sup>22</sup>Division for Forest Ecology, Croatian Forest Research Institute, Jastrebarsko, Croatia
- <sup>23</sup>Laboratory of Hydrogeology, Department of Geology, University of Patras, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Rion, Patras, Greece
- <sup>24</sup>Institute for Geological and Geochemical Research, HUN-REN Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
- <sup>25</sup>Chair of Ecosystem Physiology, Faculty of Environment and Natural Resources, Albert-Ludwig-University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
- <sup>26</sup>Ecosystem Research and Environmental Information Management, Environment Agency Austria, Vienna, Austria
- <sup>27</sup>Department of Physical Geography and Geoecology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
- <sup>28</sup>Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands
- <sup>29</sup>Institute for Atmospheric and Earth System Research/Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
- <sup>30</sup>Department of Ecology and Silviculture, Faculty of Forestry, University of Agriculture in Kraków, Poland
- <sup>31</sup>Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Helsinki, Finland
- <sup>32</sup>Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, University of Padova, Legnaro, Italy
- <sup>33</sup>Université Paris-Saclay, UMR8148 GEOPS, Orsay, France
- <sup>34</sup>Chair of Forest Sites and Hydrology, Institute of Soil Science and Site Ecology, TU Dresden, Tharandt, Germany
- <sup>35</sup>Emil Racovita Institute of Speleology, Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania and Stable Isotope Laboratory, Stefan cel Mare University, Suceava, Romania
- <sup>36</sup>National Institute for Research and Development in Forestry “Marin Dracea”, Bucharest, Romania
- <sup>37</sup>Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente, Enschede, the Netherlands
- <sup>38</sup>Stable Isotope Laboratory of Luke (SILL), Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Finland
- <sup>39</sup>Dept. of Landscape Water Conservation, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czechia
- <sup>40</sup>Institute of Soil Physics and Rural Water Management, Department of Landscape, Water and Infrastructure, BOKU University, Muthgasse 18, 1190 Vienna, Austria
- <sup>41</sup>Institute of Hydrodynamics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic
- <sup>42</sup>Earth Sciences and Environmental Technologies Division, IFP Energies Nouvelles, Rueil-Malmaison, France
- <sup>43</sup>Environmental and Biochemical Sciences, James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

**Correspondence:** Marco M. Lehmann (marco.lehmann@wsl.ch)

Received: 19 September 2024 – Discussion started: 17 October 2024

Revised: 26 August 2025 – Accepted: 18 October 2025 – Published: 14 November 2025

**Abstract.** The stable isotope ratios of hydrogen ( $\delta^2\text{H}$ ) and oxygen ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) are useful for studying ecohydrological dynamics in forests. However, most isotope-based eco-hydrological studies are limited to single sites, resulting in a lack of large-scale isotope data for understanding tree water uptake. Here, we provide a first systematic isotope dataset for soil and stem xylem water collected during two pan-European sampling campaigns at 40 beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), spruce (*Picea abies*), or mixed beech-spruce forest sites in spring and summer 2023 (<https://doi.org/10.16904/envidat.542>, Lehmann et al., 2024). The dataset is complemented by additional site-, soil-, and tree-specific metadata. The samples and metadata were collected by different researchers across Europe following a standardized protocol. Soil samples were taken at up to 5 depths (ranging from 0 to 90 cm) and stem xylem samples from the trunks of three beech and/or spruce trees per site. All samples were sent to a single laboratory, where all analytical work was conducted. Water was extracted using cryogenic vacuum distillation and analyzed with an isotope laser spectrometer. Additionally, a subset of the samples was analyzed with an isotope ratio mass spectrometer. Data quality checks revealed a high mean total extraction efficiency, mean water amount (> 1 mL), accuracy, and precision. The isotopic signature of soil and stem xylem water varied as a function of the geographic origin and changed from spring to summer across all sites. While  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  were strongly correlated, the soil water data plotted closer to the Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL) than the stem xylem water. Specifically, the  $\delta^2\text{H}$  values of the xylem water were more enriched than those of the soil water, leading to a systematic deviation from the GMWL. Isotopic enrichment of the stem xylem water at mixed forest

sites was larger for spruce trees than for beech trees. This dataset is particularly useful for large-scale studies on plant water use, ecohydrological model testing, and isotope mapping across Europe.

## 1 Introduction

Understanding how tree water uptake from soils varies with species, site characteristics, time, and across climate zones is essential to assess forest resistance and resilience to climate change; particularly the response of forests to the increasing frequency and intensity of droughts (Lindner et al., 2010; Spinoni et al., 2014; Büntgen et al., 2021). Despite some uncertainties, the stable isotope ratios of hydrogen ( $\delta^2\text{H}$ ) and oxygen ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) in water extracted from soil and plants allow for the estimation of the sources of water that are used by the plants and to quantify the relative contributions of different water sources to plant water use (Rothfuss and Javaux, 2017; Beyer and Penna, 2021). Estimates of water uptake patterns based on isotope data assume that roots do not discriminate against the heavier stable isotopes during water uptake (Poca et al., 2019). Additionally, it is assumed that: (i) the sampling design captures all end-members with a proper representation of the spatiotemporal variability of their isotopic composition, (ii) the water extracted from the plant xylem is a mixture of the different water sources taken up from the soil profile without isotopic alteration (e.g., due to stem evaporation, see Ellsworth and Sternberg, 2015), and (iii) soil and xylem samples are collected, transported, stored, and extracted in a manner that avoids isotope fractionation (Ceperley et al., 2024). Although these assumptions are not always met, the method can either independently or in combination with other measurements (e.g., in combination with assessment of physiological or hydraulic traits) be used to effectively determine plant responses to both short- and long-term droughts. Isotope-based analyses in forest ecosystems have, for example, been used to determine the changes in root water uptake depths of trees in response to drought (Brinkmann et al., 2018; Gessler et al., 2022), whether trees use summer or winter precipitation (Allen et al., 2019; Floriancic et al., 2024a) and whether they use soil water, groundwater, or streamwater (Bowling et al., 2017; Engel et al., 2022), or to assess competitive or complementary water use strategies (Penna et al., 2020; Kinzinger et al., 2024). The method is now affordable enough for practical applications beyond the field of isotope ecohydrology (Penna et al., 2018).

However, systematic datasets at large scales, i.e., spanning continents or multiple countries, are lacking. This hampers our understanding of how water uptake strategies for the same tree species vary across space and time (Beyer and Penna, 2021; Orłowski et al., 2023; Dubbert and Werner, 2019; Bachofen et al., 2024). There are established networks for the observation of isotopes in freshwater systems, such as precipitation by the International Atomic Energy Agency

(IAEA) Global Network of Isotopes in Precipitation (GNIP), which currently contains data for 300 active sites in 93 countries (Terzer-Wassmuth et al., 2023). The Global Network of Isotopes in Rivers (GNIR) contains data from 750 sites in 35 countries (Halder et al., 2015). Both networks provide valuable input data for modeling of local to regional climate or surface-atmosphere water interactions with process-based (e.g., CLM, Wong et al., 2017; ISOLSM, Cai et al., 2015; ECHAM5-JSBACH, Haese et al., 2013) or statistical models (e.g., Isoscapes; Bowen, 2010; Terzer et al., 2013; Allen et al., 2018; Koeniger et al., 2022), and time series analyses (Nelson et al., 2021; Erdélyi et al., 2023; Reckerth et al., 2017). They have furthermore helped to assess water flow pathways and the fraction of young water in streamflow (Von Freyberg et al., 2018; Floriancic et al., 2024b). The Moisture Isotopes in Biosphere and Atmosphere (MIBA) network, initiated by the IAEA in 2003–2004, is a rare example of an international network to survey the isotopic composition of water across different ecosystem compartments (i.e., soil, plant stems and leaves, and atmospheric vapor). However, despite the global distribution of sites at the time of the establishment and a local application in Australia (Twining et al., 2006), the network is currently inactive.

Building on the idea of the MIBA and the proven usefulness of national large-scale sampling campaigns to determine regional differences in tree water uptake (Allen et al., 2019), the COST Action “WATER isotopeS in the critical zONE: from groundwater recharge to plant transpiration WATSON” (CA19120) organized two sampling campaigns across Europe in 2023. The effort took advantage of the European network of researchers to establish a unique systematic water isotope dataset and corresponding metadata. More specifically, the goal of the sampling campaigns was to obtain soil and stem xylem water isotope data of two tree species, namely beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) and spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst) across a large climate gradient for the spring (25 May to 16 June) and summer (17 August to 18 September) of 2023. The two time points were selected to compare tree water uptake patterns under different soil moisture conditions (i.e., expected lower soil moisture in summer). The two species were selected because of their wide geographical distribution across Europe (Fig. 1), their ecological and economical relevance, and the expected differences in water uptake depth (Allen et al., 2019; Brinkmann et al., 2018; Goldsmith et al., 2019) because beech trees typically have a deeper rooting system than spruce trees.

During the sampling campaigns, a total of 381 soil and 311 stem (i.e., trunk) xylem samples were taken from 40 sites in 18 countries, following a standardized protocol. The



**Table 1.** Summary statistics for the two sampling campaigns across 18 European countries.

		Beech	Spruce
Number of sites <sup>a</sup>		27	26
Number of sites sampled during both campaigns*		24	23
Elevation [m a.s.l.]	Min	63	14
	Mean	756	648
	Max	1541	1870
Climate <sup>b</sup> (Köppen-Geiger classification) [number of sites]	Cfa	1	0
	Cfb	10	6
	Csb	1	0
	Dfb	14	14
	Dfc	1	6
Tree height [m]	Min	7	4
	Mean	22	23
	Max	44	39
Diameter at breast height (DBH) [cm]	Min	11	8
	Mean	39	36
	Max	87	65
Canopy cover <sup>c</sup> (%)	Min	58	54
	Mean	88	80
	Max	100	94

<sup>a</sup> these numbers include the 13 sites with both species.

<sup>b</sup> Köppen-Geiger classification based on Beck et al. (2023).

<sup>c</sup> based on the average value for all photos for each sampling site.

beech (LIZ1, GLS1, WEI1) and spruce (LIZ2, GLS2, WEI2) stands were found close to each other (i.e., the sampling sites share the same coordinates).

Although there was a good cover of sites across central Europe for both species, most north-eastern sites were sampled for spruce only; the sampled beech trees extended more to south-western Europe. The sampling sites correspond to the natural and naturalised ranges of the tree species across Europe (Fig. 1) and cover a range of temperate (Köppen-Geiger Cfa, Cfb, Csb) and cold (Köppen-Geiger Dfb, Dfc) climates. The sampling sites differed in elevation (14–1870 m a.s.l.; Table 1). The sampling sites were evenly distributed across different slope categories (i.e., flat, gentle, and steep). Most sites were located on Cambisols or Leptosols; with just one Histosol (i.e., peat at the ROT site in Finland). The maximum soil depth varied between 0.3 and > 1 m. For half of the sites was the maximum soil depth > 0.6 m.

Canopy cover was estimated for 30 of the 40 sampling sites from non-hemispherical photographs taken systematically at varying distances from the stem with a smartphone camera (Sect. S3 in the Supplement). Most of the pictures were taken during the spring campaign, however, for some sites, pictures were taken during the summer campaign or both campaigns. For the sites for which canopy cover could

be determined, it was generally higher for the beech trees than the spruce trees (Table 1).

### 2.3 Sampling, transport, and storage of stem xylem and soil samples

At each sampling site, three beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and/or three spruce (*Picea abies*) trees were selected based on their representativeness for the stand. The selected spruce and beech trees ranged in size but were similar in mean height (22–23 m) and diameter at breast height (36–39 cm, Table 1). Stem xylem samples were taken from the trunk of each selected tree at breast height using a 0.5 cm increment borer. Thus, in this study, “stem” refers specifically to the trunk of the tree, excluding branches and other aboveground components. The same three trees were sampled during both campaigns at each site, except at the beech site GRI, where different trees were sampled in spring and summer, and at the beech site MTV, where samples were taken from six trees. This resulted in a total of 311 stem xylem samples. Each stem xylem sample (one per selected tree) consisted of two to three generally intact wood cores, with an average length of  $5.5 \pm 1.5$  cm for beech and  $4.8 \pm 1.6$  cm for spruce (mean  $\pm$  SD). The outer and inner bark of the wood cores were removed from the cores, yet, bark residue was observed in 40 % of all stem xylem samples after cryogenic water extraction. The wood cores mainly reflect sapwood as participants were instructed to avoid sampling the heartwood because there are indications of isotopic differences between sapwood and heartwood (Fabiani et al., 2022). However, we cannot fully rule out the presence of heartwood in some samples as visual determination of the heartwood after water extraction was not possible. A heartwood correction based on mean wood core length and tree diameter could be developed. Such an adjustment may be particularly important for samples from smaller spruce trees, which are more likely to have a limited sapwood depth (Peters et al., 2019).

In addition to the stem xylem samples, soil samples were taken with a manual soil auger at a location between the selected trees. The samples were taken from a single soil core at three to five depths, typically at 10 cm intervals (0–10, 10–20, 20–30, 50–60, and 80–90 cm below the surface). In some cases, other depths were sampled, or the sampling interval was 20 cm. The number of soil samples and the depth of the deepest soil sample depended on the soil properties (e.g., rocky soils) and the maximum soil depth at the sampling location. The litter was removed before taking the 0–10 cm soil sample. At some sites and during certain campaigns, soil samples were also taken from two to three additional nearby locations (up to four in total), resulting in a varying number of samples and sampling depths. For a few sites with both species (i.e., DRA, FRE, UHL, ZOE), soil cores were taken separately for beech, spruce, and both species. In total 381 soil samples were taken.

Stem xylem and soil samples were transferred into 12 mL gas-tight glass vials (“Exetainers”, Labco, Lampeter, UK). For the soil samples, exetainers were filled for 50 %–80 % of their volume with soil. Some soil and stem xylem samples (13 % of all 692 samples) were stored in other types of gas-tight plastic or glass vials. Most samples were taken midday on dry and sunny days. Samples were handled as quickly as possible to avoid evaporative fractionation. Back in the laboratory, all samples were stored in a refrigerator to avoid moisture loss to evaporation and subsequent isotope fractionation (as well as to reduce microbial growth and the decomposition of the organic material) until transportation. All samples were then shipped without cooling and arrived within four weeks after the final day of each sampling campaign at the laboratory at WSL Birmensdorf in Switzerland, where they were kept at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until cryogenic water extraction.

## 2.4 Cryogenic vacuum water extraction

Water was extracted from all 692 samples at WSL Birmensdorf using a cryogenic vacuum distillation method as described in Diao et al. (2022). In brief, the exetainers with the samples were taken from the freezer and, for the soil samples, fitted with polypropylene fiber filters (Nozzle protection filter, Socorex Isba SA, Ecublens, Switzerland) to prevent particles from being drawn into the extraction line. Samples originally stored in other types of vials ( $N = 90$ ) were transferred to exetainers that fit the cryogenic vacuum distillation system. Samples were then heated to  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a water bath, while the extraction line was kept under a vacuum of  $< 5\text{ Pa}$  (BS2212, Brook Crompton Ltd, Doncaster, UK). The extracted water was trapped in U-shaped glass tubes, kept in liquid nitrogen. After a minimum of 2 h, water extraction was stopped and atmospheric pressure was established in the extraction line by passing dry nitrogen gas through it. Then, the U-shaped tubes were removed, the ends of the tubes were closed with rubber plugs and the water samples were thawed at room temperature. Depending on the extracted water amount, the water was pipetted to 350  $\mu\text{L}$  or 2 mL glass vials (Infochroma AG, Goldau, Switzerland) and kept frozen at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until isotope analysis. A few samples that appeared turbid after extraction were filtered with 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  nylon syringe filters (Infochroma AG).

We determined the sample weight before water extraction (“fw”), after water extraction (“dw1”), and after drying at  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 h (dw2) to estimate the absolute water amount (“awa”), the total extraction efficiency (“tef”), and the gravimetric water content (gwc) for each sample (for equations, see Table 3). The sample weights (i.e., “fw”, “dw1”, “dw2”) were corrected for the weight of the exetainer (“exe\_weight”, Tables 3 and S1 in the Supplement). The latter was based on the mean weight of approximately thirty exetainers for 8 different types (“exe\_type”) based on different combinations of glass vial shapes, caps with or without a rubber seal, and the

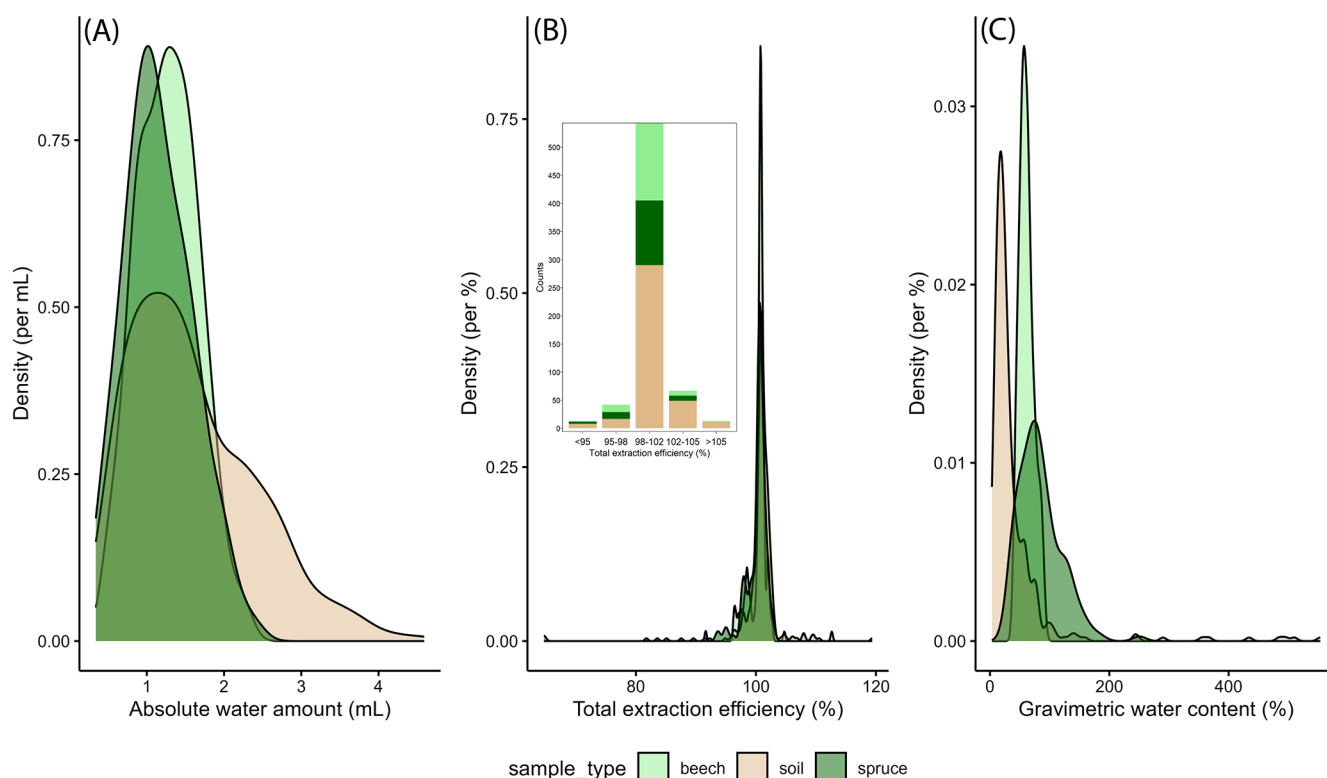
presence of a sticky label (Tables 3 and S1). The average weight of the exetainers was  $13.0 \pm 0.2\text{ g}$  (SD).

Across all soil and stem xylem samples (Fig. 2A), the extracted amount of water (“awa”) averaged around 1.4 mL and was well above the critical threshold for extracted water volume of 0.6 mL for the vast majority of samples (Diao et al., 2022). The average value for the total extraction efficiency (“tef”) was 100.6 % (Fig. 2B) and was for most samples ( $N = 543$ ) within the optimal range (Ceperley et al., 2024). The gravimetric water content (“gwc”) varied among sample types and averaged 41 % for soil, 61 % for beech xylem, and 84 % for spruce xylem samples (Fig. 2C). The very high soil gwc values ( $> 200\%$ ) were all obtained for samples from the ROT site and reflect the high organic matter content (i.e., peat soil) for this site. Note that variations in “awa”, “tef”, and “gwc”, as well as “tef” values  $> 100\%$ , may partly be due to uncertainties arising from the exetainer weights (“exe\_weight”; Table 3), reflecting an average value rather than the actual weight of each exetainer.

## 2.5 Isotope analysis with laser spectrometer and IRMS

The stable isotope ratios of hydrogen ( $\delta^2\text{H}$ ) and oxygen ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) of the cryogenically extracted water were measured at WSL Birmensdorf using a laser cavity ring-down spectrometer (L2140-*i*, Picarro Inc., Santa Clara, USA) connected to a micro-combustion module (MCM) to eliminate artefacts caused by co-extracted organic compounds (Martín-Gómez et al., 2015). Each sample was injected eight times and the average of the final five injections was taken to minimize memory effects (Penna et al., 2012). Samples were calibrated with four reference isotope standards spanning from  $-10.5\%$  to  $-120.2\%$  for  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and from  $-3.0\%$  to  $-16.1\%$  for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (LGR; Envitec NV, Lessines, Belgium) and normalized to the international Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW-2) scale. The maximum deviation (i.e., accuracy) of an interspersed in-house laboratory standard (analysed every  $\sim 25$  samples,  $\delta^2\text{H}$ :  $-84.9\%$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ :  $-9.6\%$ ) from the expected value was  $\leq 0.5\%$  for  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\leq 0.2\%$  for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ . The standard deviation (SD) of the repeated measurements of the laboratory standards (i.e., precision) was  $\leq 0.6\%$  for  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\leq 0.1\%$  for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ .

To check for spectral interferences with plant-produced volatile organic compounds during the isotope analysis with the laser spectrometer, a subset of 83 samples were also analyzed using a thermal combustion/elemental analyzer (TC/EA) coupled to a DeltaPlus XP isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS, Finnigan MAT, Bremen, Germany), with a typical precision of 1.0 ‰ for  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and 0.2 ‰ for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ . This subset contained samples from both sampling campaigns, all sample types (soils from different depths and stem xylem from both tree species), and a range of geographic locations and isotope values. The IRMS data were highly correlated with the data of the laser spectrometer (Fig. 3A and B). Most of the data were within the range of  $\pm 1$  SD but



**Figure 2.** Density plots for (A) the extracted absolute water amounts (awa), (B) the total extraction efficiency (tef), and (C) the gravimetric water content (gwc) for stem xylem (beech and spruce) and soil for all samples analysed (i.e., from all sites, depths and sampling campaigns). The inset in figure (B) shows the sample count for different types of samples across five different tef classes.

showed a positive offset for both  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (Fig. 3C). The  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  offsets between the two types of analysis had mean values around 0.7‰ and 0.3‰ across all samples (Fig. 3C), respectively. These mean offsets represent the average of the differences between the two methods, accounting for both positive and negative values. The SD of these offsets were 1.4‰ for  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and 0.5‰ for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ , indicating the variability around the mean offsets, not zero. Additionally, paired *t*-tests showed that the isotopic offsets in stem xylem samples between the two analytical methods depended on species ( $P < 0.05$ ), with larger offsets observed in spruce (mean  $\delta^2\text{H} = 1.1‰$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O} = 0.7‰$ ) than in beech (mean  $\delta^2\text{H} = 0.7‰$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O} = 0.4‰$ ). For soil samples, we observed a significant instrumental effect only for  $\delta^2\text{H}$  (mean difference = 0.6‰).

### 3 Description of the dataset

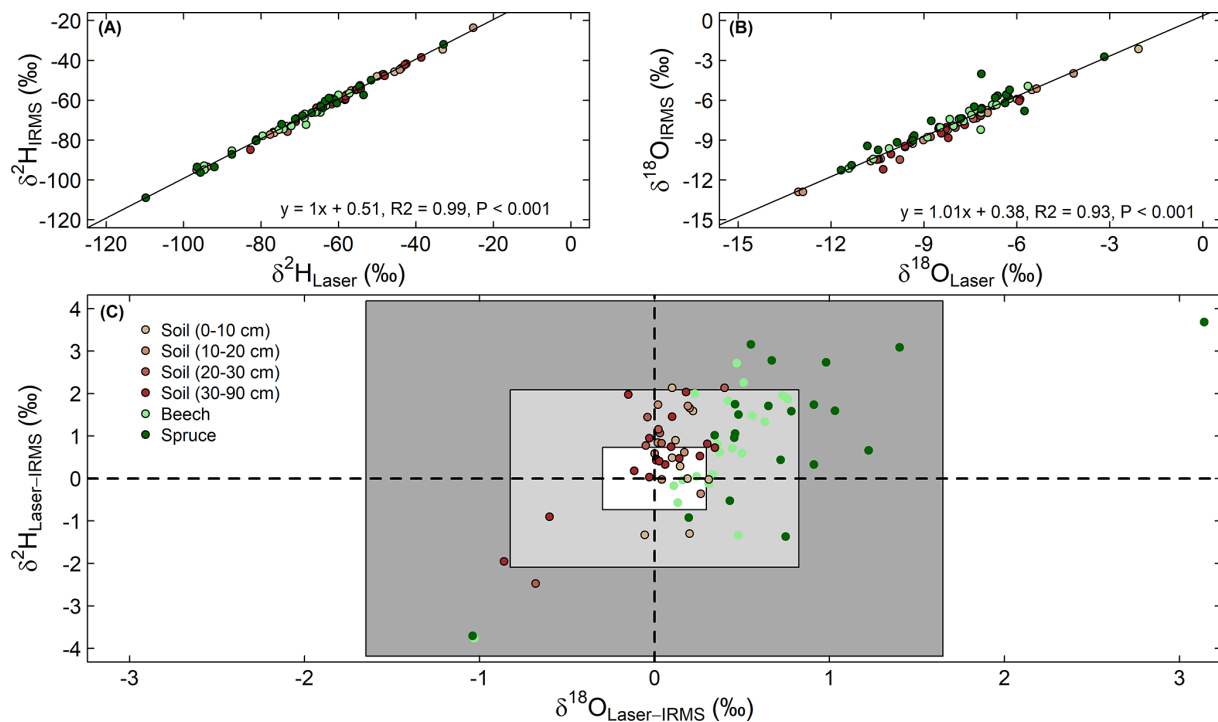
The dataset consists of three comma-separated files (.csv) and one zip file (.zip) with photos of the canopy at the sampling sites. All .csv files are encoded in UTF-8 and use commas as delimiters. The first datafile (“WATSON\_Metadata.csv”) contains all the metadata about the sampling sites including site-, soil- and tree-specific information (Table 2). The second file (“WAT-

SON\_Isotopedata.csv”) contains the information about sample weights, cryogenic water extraction and the actual hydrogen and oxygen isotope data (Table 3). The third file (“WATSON\_Canopydata.csv”) contains the information on the canopy cover (Table 4). The photos on which the canopy cover data are based are stored in the “WATSON\_Canopy\_Pictures.zip” file. Datasets can be linked by the site\_id, a three-letter identifier representing each sampling site.

## 4 Results and discussion

### 4.1 Isotopic variation for the spring and summer sampling campaigns

The isotopic composition of the soil and the stem xylem water samples varied spatially (Fig. 4). As expected, the samples were more depleted in heavy isotopes at sites located further north and inland. Multiple linear regression analysis showed that latitude, longitude, and elevation were all important variables to explain the observed spatial variation in the isotopic composition of soil and stem xylem water (Table 5). Among the three geographic variables, longitude and latitude explained most of the variance for seven of the eight cases shown in Table 5. Since the total variance explained by lati-



**Figure 3.** Linear relationships between the  $\delta^2\text{H}$  (A) and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (B) for the water samples analyzed using a laser spectrometer (Laser) and an isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS). Panel (C) displays a biplot of the isotopic offsets in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta^2\text{H}$  for the two instruments. The small white box in the middle of C represents the mean  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  offsets across stem xylem and soil samples, while the light grey and dark grey boxes denote  $\pm$  one and two standard deviations of the offsets, respectively.

tude, longitude, and elevation was relatively low ( $R^2 = 0.17$ – $0.60$ ), other factors likely contributed to the variation in the isotopic composition of the samples. In combination with the gravimetric water content of the soil as a qualitative indicator of soil wetness (i.e., “gwc”; Table 3), gridded climate data, and precipitation isotope data (e.g., Nelson et al., 2021), the data could be useful for new soil and stem xylem water isoscape models and be used as complimentary data in hydrological studies.

The isotopic composition of the soil and stem xylem water samples also varied between the two sampling campaigns (Figs. 4 and 5).  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values were higher in summer compared to those of the spring for stem xylem water of both species and for soil water at 0–10 cm, 10–20 cm and 20–30 cm (unpaired  $t$ -test,  $P < 0.05$ ). The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of soil water at depths of 30–90 cm did not differ seasonally (unpaired  $t$ -test,  $P > 0.05$ ; Fig. 5). For the site-level mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of stem xylem water (i.e., the average  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  value for all trees at a site), the median seasonal difference (summer–spring) was  $0.6\text{‰}$  across all beech sites (ranging from  $-1.9\text{‰}$  to  $2.9\text{‰}$ ) and  $0.8\text{‰}$  across all spruce sites (ranging from  $-1.4\text{‰}$  to  $4.8\text{‰}$ ). For site-level mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of soil water (i.e., the average  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  value for a soil of a specific depth range; in most cases only a single value), the median seasonal difference was larger and/or more variable, e.g.,  $1.3\text{‰}$  at 0–10 cm depth (ranging from  $-10.8\text{‰}$  to

$6.1\text{‰}$ ) and  $0.6\text{‰}$  at 30–90 cm depth (ranging from  $-3.3\text{‰}$  to  $9.6\text{‰}$ ). Comparisons across all soil depths shows that in spring, site-level mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of soil water at 30–90 cm depth were lower (i.e., more negative) compared to those at 0–10 cm (unpaired  $t$ -test,  $P < 0.05$ ) but not to those at 10–20 cm or 20–30 cm (unpaired  $t$ -test, both  $P > 0.05$ ). In contrast, in summer  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values at 30–90 cm depth were lower than those at 0–10, 10–20 and 20–30 cm (unpaired  $t$ -test,  $P < 0.05$ ). Similar seasonal differences for stem xylem and soil water were observed for the  $\delta^2\text{H}$  values (Fig. 5). The data may, therefore, be used to investigate seasonal differences in root water uptake, infiltration of precipitation and snowmelt into the soil, evaporative enrichment of topsoil water, or to test models that simulate these processes.

Further, we found that the isotopic composition of the stem xylem water plotted within the range of soil water at the site (“overlap”), though not consistently across all sites (Fig. 6). The mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values for the xylem water was within the variation of the soil water  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values for more beech sites (68 % in spring, 84 % in summer) than spruce sites (41 % in spring, 48 % in summer). The number of sites for which the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of the stem xylem water was within the range of soil water samples was larger for the summer than for the spring sampling campaign. In contrast, the mean  $\delta^2\text{H}$  values for the xylem water were within the range of the soil water samples for more spruce sites (58 % in spring, 68 % in sum-

**Table 2.** Description of the columns in the “WATSON\_Metadata.csv” file containing all the meta-information about the sampling sites [and units].

Column name	Description
site_id	A three-letter identifier of the sampling site. Note that for the three sites with nearby beech and spruce stands (LIZ, GLS, WEI), an additional number was added, indicating the species: “1” refers to beech and “2” to spruce
site_name	Full site and country name
country_id	A two-letter country code, as defined in ISO 3166-1
latitude	Latitude in decimal degree rounded to three decimals, WGS84 coordinate system
longitude	Longitude in decimal degree rounded to three decimals, WGS84 coordinate system
elevation	Elevation of the sample site [m above sea level]
slope_type	Descriptor of the slope: “flat”, “gentle” or “steep”
spruce_site	Descriptor highlighting whether spruce trees were sampled at the site (“yes”) or not (“no”)
beech_site	Descriptor highlighting whether beech trees were sampled at the site (“yes”) or not (“no”)
stand_type	Descriptor highlighting whether the stand is a mixed species stand (“mixed”) or a monoculture stand (“mono”). Note that “mixed” refers to stands with various species, not limited only beech and spruce
understory	Descriptor highlighting the presence of understory vegetation (“yes”) or not (“no”)
soil_type	Soil type according to the FAO classification
soil_texture	Soil texture based on either measurements of the sand, silt and clay content or hand tests in the field (see Sects. S1 and S2)
soil_depth_max	Maximum soil depth [m], for soils deeper than 1 m, “> 1” is used
sampling_doy_spring	Day of the year of sample collection for the spring sampling campaign
sampling_doy_summer	Day of the year of sample collection for the summer sampling campaign
sampling_daytime_spring	Time of the day of sample collection (local time) for the spring sampling campaign. When a start and end time were given, the middle point is recorded
sampling_daytime_summer	Time of the day of sample collection (local time) for the summer sampling campaign. When a start and end time were given, the middle point is recorded
height_spruce1	(Estimated) Height of spruce tree 1 [m]
height_spruce2	(Estimated) Height of spruce tree 2 [m]
height_spruce3	(Estimated) Height of spruce tree 3 [m]
height_beech1	(Estimated) Height of beech tree 1 [m]
height_beech2	(Estimated) Height of beech tree 2 [m]
height_beech3	(Estimated) Height of beech tree 3 [m]
dbh_spruce1	Diameter at breast height (DBH) of spruce tree 1 [cm]
dbh_spruce2	Diameter at breast height (DBH) of spruce tree 2 [cm]
dbh_spruce3	Diameter at breast height (DBH) of spruce tree 3 [cm]
dbh_beech1	Diameter at breast height (DBH) of beech tree 1 [cm]
dbh_beech2	Diameter at breast height (DBH) of beech tree 2 [cm]
dbh_beech3	Diameter at breast height (DBH) of beech tree 3 [cm]
koppen	Three letter Köppen-Geiger climate code extracted from Beck et al. (2023)
canopy_cover_picture	Descriptor highlighting whether pictures of the canopy cover (see Table 4) are available in the WATSON_canopy_photos.zip file (“yes”) or not (“no”)
canopy_cover	Mean canopy cover (C) for the sampling site, reflecting the average value for all photos for the site (varying <i>n</i> per sampling site). Calculation of C as described in Sect. S3
gap_fraction	Average gap fraction. One minus the average canopy cover, 1-C
network	Comment field, indicating to which monitoring network the site belongs
website_link	URL of a website describing the sampling site
paper_1	DOI of paper 1 describing the sampling site
paper_2	DOI of paper 2 describing the sampling site
paper_3	DOI of paper 3 describing the sampling site

**Table 3.** Description of the columns in the “WATSON\_Isotopedata.csv” file containing all the isotope data and additional information about the extraction [and units].

Column name	Description
site_id	A three-letter identifier of the sampling site. Note that for the three sites with nearby beech and spruce stands (LIZ, GLS, WEI), an additional number was added, indicating the species: “1” refers to beech and “2” to spruce
country_id	A two-letter country code, as defined in ISO 3166-1
sampling_date	Date that the sample was collected in yymmdd format
sampling_campaign	Descriptor indicating whether the sample was collected during the “spring” or “summer” sampling campaign
sample_type	Descriptor indicating whether the sample was a “beech”, “spruce” or “soil” sample
replicate	Number to indicate the tree from which the sample was taken (varying between 1 to 3, and occasionally between 1 to 6) or the replicate of the soil sample (typically only 1, but occasionally varying between 1 and 4)
spruce	Descriptor indicating if the sample was a stem xylem sample from a spruce tree or if the soil was taken from a site that has spruce trees (“yes”), otherwise left blank
beech	Descriptor indicating if the sample was a stem xylem sample from a spruce tree or if the soil was taken from a site that has spruce trees (“yes”), otherwise left blank
both	Descriptor indicating if the soil sample was taken from a site that has both beech and spruce trees (“yes”), otherwise left blank
species	Descriptor of stem xylem and soil samples: “beech” and “spruce” refer to samples from the respective sites, while “both” indicates soil samples collected at mixed sites with beech and spruce trees that could not be assigned to a single species
soil_depth	Depth of the soil sample [cm]. Numbers ranging between 10 and 90, indicating the maximum depth of an interval, e.g., 10 for 0–10 cm, 20 for 10–20 cm, and 75 for 65–75 cm. For stem xylem samples, the field is left blank
sample_id	A sample identifier used for all laboratory analyses
bark	“yes” when the sample included (remaining) pieces of bark, otherwise “no”
woodcore_length	Average length of wood core [cm]. For sample_type “beech” and “spruce,” missing values indicate that the wood core was not intact, while for “soil” the field is left blank
original_vial	The vial type in which the sample was received: exetainer that fit the cryogenic extraction line (“exetainer”) or other types of gas-tight glass and plastic vials (“others”)
extractionist	ID for the person responsible for cryogenic water extraction (A to D). Note that person D was only responsible for a very small subset of samples
cvd_slot_id	ID of the slot in the cryogenic water extraction line, where the sample was placed during the extraction
exe_type	Number (1–10) to indicate the type of exetainer (i.e., various combinations of glass vials, caps with rubber seals, and labels). For more details see Table S1
exe_weight	The mean weight of an empty exetainer of the exe_type, including glass vial, cap with rubber seals, and label [mg]. For more details see Table S1
fw	The fresh (field) weight of the sample [mg]
dw1	The dry weight of the sample after cryogenic extraction [mg]
dw2	The dry weight of the sample after cryogenic extraction and oven drying at 105 °C for 24 h [mg]
awa	Absolute water amount extracted from the sample during cryogenic extraction [mL], calculated as: $awa = (fw - dw1)/1000$
gwc	The gravimetric water content of the sample [%], calculated as: $gwc = ((fw - dw1)/dw1) \cdot 100$
tef	Total extraction efficiency [%], calculated as: $tef = ((fw - dw1)/(fw - dw2)) \cdot 100$
d18O	The $\delta^{18}O$ value (relative to VSMOW-2) as determined by the laser spectrometer [‰]
d2H	The $\delta^2H$ value (relative to VSMOW-2) as determined by the laser spectrometer [‰]
d18O_irms	The $\delta^{18}O$ value (relative to VSMOW-2) as determined by the isotope ratio mass spectrometer [‰]
d2H_irms	The $\delta^2H$ value (relative to VSMOW-2) as determined by the isotope ratio mass spectrometer [‰]

**Table 4.** Description of the columns in the “WATSON\_Canopydata.csv” file describing the canopy cover for the sampling sites for which canopy pictures were available.

Column name	Description
site_id	A three-letter identifier of the sampling site. Note that for the three sites with nearby beech and spruce stands (LIZ, GLS, WEI), an additional number was added, indicating the species: “1” refers to beech and “2” to spruce
country_id	A two-letter country code, as defined in ISO 3166-1
species	Descriptor indicating the species for which the pictures were taken, either “beech” or “spruce” or “canopy” if the picture represents a picture of a mixed site or the overall canopy of the site
photo	Name of the file of the photo as given in the WATSON_canopy_photos.zip file. The general structure of each file name is: country_site_date_speciesm_xxx.JPG, where “country” indicates the country_id, “site” indicates the site_id, “date” the date that the picture was taken in yymmdd format, “species” the tree species (beech or spruce), “m” the tree number, and “xxx” refers to additional information, such as the distance from the tree in meters (1, 3, 5) or the direction in which the picture was taken (N, E, S, W). Where “canopy” is used for the “species”, the picture shows the overall canopy of the forest site
gap_fraction	One minus the canopy cover, 1-C [-]
canopy_cover	The canopy cover (C), calculated as described in Sect. S3 [-]

**Table 5.** Percentage of variance in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values explained by latitude, longitude, and elevation, as determined by multiple linear regression analysis. Values in bold indicate the highest relative contribution of a geographical parameter to the total variance for each sample type for each campaign (Spring/Summer).  $R^2$  reflects the total variance explained by latitude, longitude, and elevation. All linear models were statistically significant ( $P < 0.001$ ).

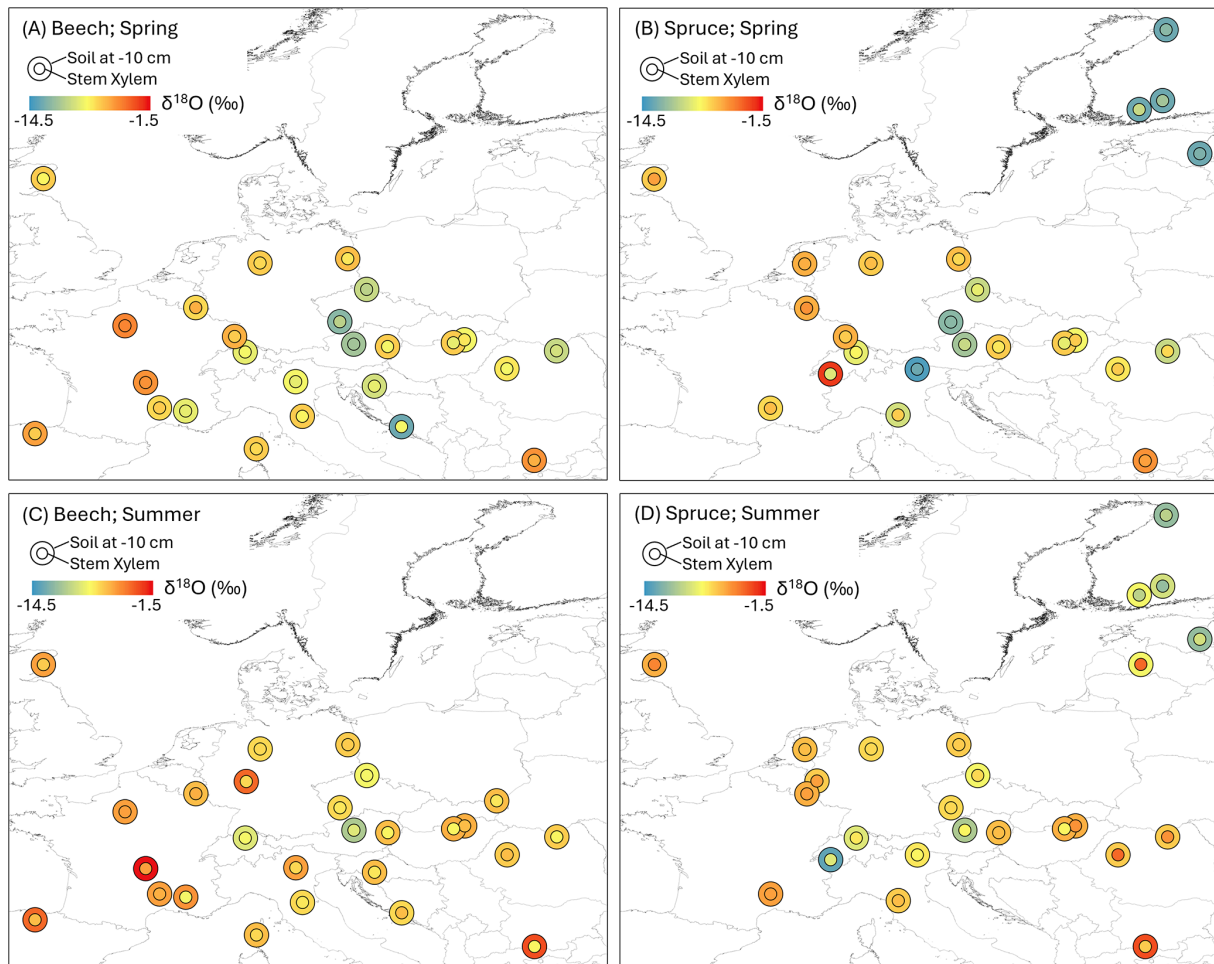
Campaign	Sample	$R^2$	Longitude (%)	Latitude (%)	Elevation (%)
Spring	Stem xylem (spruce)	0.48	25	<b>50</b>	25
	Stem xylem (beech)	0.34	29	33	<b>38</b>
	Soil (0–10 cm)	0.35	<b>50</b>	38	12
	Soil (10–20 cm)	0.46	21	<b>48</b>	31
	Soil (20–30 cm)	0.48	20	<b>50</b>	30
	Soil (30–90 cm)	0.60	35	<b>46</b>	19
Summer	Stem xylem (spruce)	0.32	13	<b>66</b>	21
	Stem xylem (beech)	0.17	<b>56</b>	13	31
	Soil (0–10 cm)	0.29	19	<b>64</b>	17
	Soil (10–20 cm)	0.50	<b>52</b>	39	9
	Soil (20–30 cm)	0.25	35	<b>52</b>	13
	Soil (30–90 cm)	0.38	<b>72</b>	23	5

mer) than beech sites (28 % in spring, 23 % summer). A lack of overlap may indicate that the trees used water from other sources, such as recent precipitation stored in organic surface layers, deeper, unsampled soil layers, or groundwater. Another explanation might be related to the spatial variation in the isotopic composition of the soil water, and cryogenic water extraction artefacts (see section on “Cryogenic water extraction biases”, Klein et al., 2014; Brinkmann et al., 2018; Knighton et al., 2020; Terzer-Wassmuth et al., 2023; Nelson et al., 2021; Allen et al., 2019; Floriancic et al., 2024a; Phillips and Gregg, 2003; Stock et al., 2018; Kirchner, 2023).

Our data also shows a clear isotopic difference in stem xylem water between the two tree species (Fig. 6). The mean species difference (spruce-beech) in  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values

across all sites was 5.5 ‰ and 0.8 ‰ in spring and 9.5 ‰ and 1.1 ‰ in summer, respectively. Thus, the stem xylem water in spruce tended to be isotopically enriched compared to beech xylem water, which is consistent with the generally shallower root system of spruce compared to beech (Goldsmith et al., 2019). The observed isotopic variability in stem xylem water among species and sites suggests that both species-specific differences in root water uptake depth and the environmental drivers of root water uptake across Europe can be inferred from these data.

These initial analyses suggest that the soil and stem xylem data can be used to test models that simulate plant-soil-water dynamics (Klein et al., 2014; Brinkmann et al., 2018; Knighton et al., 2020) and to test how this depends on site-,



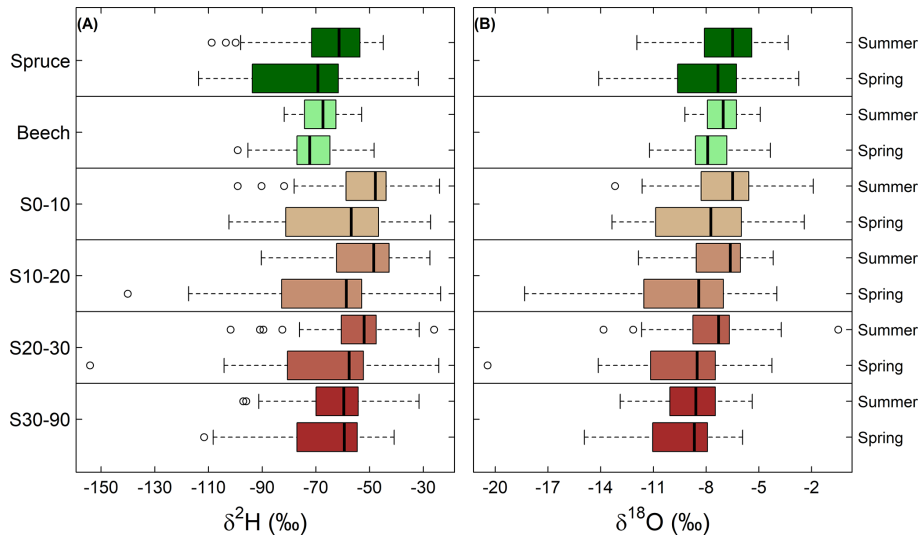
**Figure 4.** Map showing the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values for stem xylem water (inner circle) and soil water at 0–10 cm (outer circle) for the spring (A, B) and summer (C, D) sampling campaigns for the beech (A, C) and spruce (B, D) sites. For some sites, the isotopic composition of the stem xylem samples was similar to that of the soil at 0–10 cm depth (both circles have the same color); for others, the differences were large (i.e., the color of the inner and outer circle differs) indicating water uptake from a different (e.g., deeper) water source.

soil-, and tree-specific information (Table 3). When the data are combined with isotope data of precipitation, such as those from the GNIP network (e.g., Terzer-Wassmuth et al., 2023), or models, such as PISO.AI (Nelson et al., 2021), the data can also be used to study the seasonal origins of tree water uptake and its spatial and temporal variation (Allen et al., 2019; Floriancic et al., 2024a). For sites without overlap between the soil and xylem  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values, the application of mixing models, such as IsoSource (Phillips and Gregg, 2003) or MixSIAR (Stock et al., 2018), might be limited. However, alternative mixing models with incomplete end-members could be tested (Kirchner, 2023)

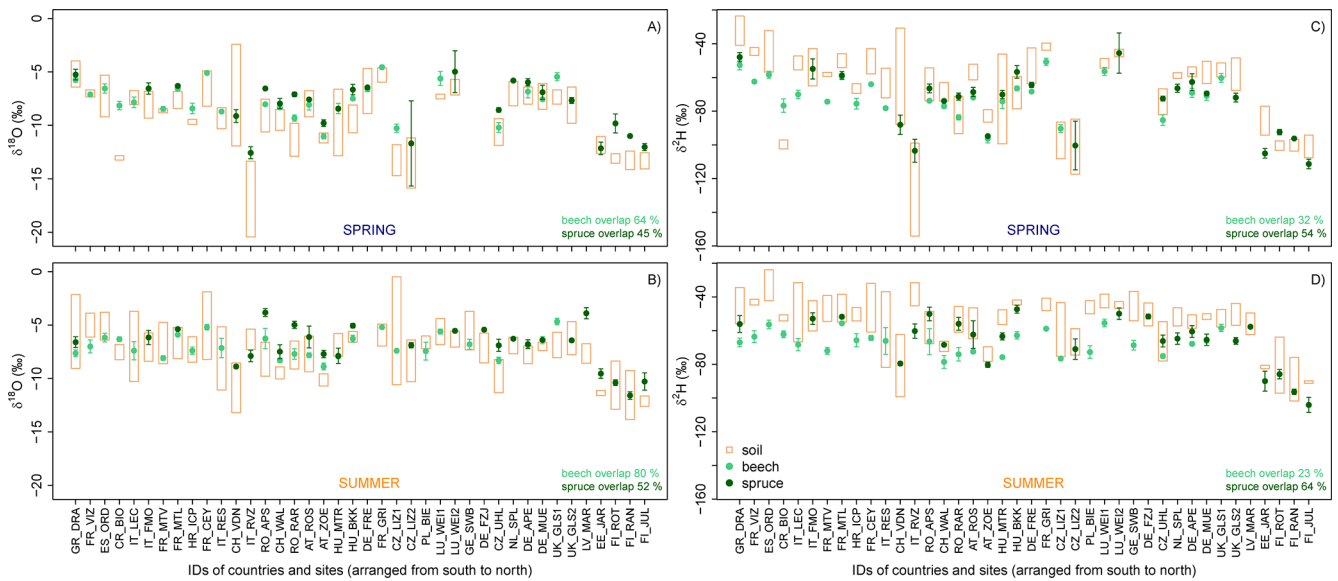
#### 4.2 Cryogenic water extraction biases

The dual isotope plots show that the isotope ratios of the soil were closer to the GMWL than those of stem xylem water for both species (Fig. 7). However, particularly in summer, the

isotope ratios of the shallower soils at some locations also deviated from the GMWL. This may indicate that the water in the shallow soil was affected by evaporation and that the trees used this enriched water. While evaporation might be responsible for some of the offset between the soil and stem xylem samples, there was no evaporative enrichment for most soil samples. Nevertheless, it should be considered that soil organic matter can cause a bias in the isotopic composition of the extracted water (Ceperley et al., 2024; Orłowski et al., 2016), and that the presence of volatile organic compounds may interfere isotopic analysis with laser spectrometers (Martín-Gómez et al., 2015). The latter, however, should be reduced by the use of the micro-combustion module in our study. Given the relatively small differences between the laser and IRMS measurements (Fig. 3), the overall large deviation in  $\delta^2\text{H}$  from the GMWL for the stem xylem samples is more likely caused by methodological issues related to the cryogenic vacuum distillation method (Chen et



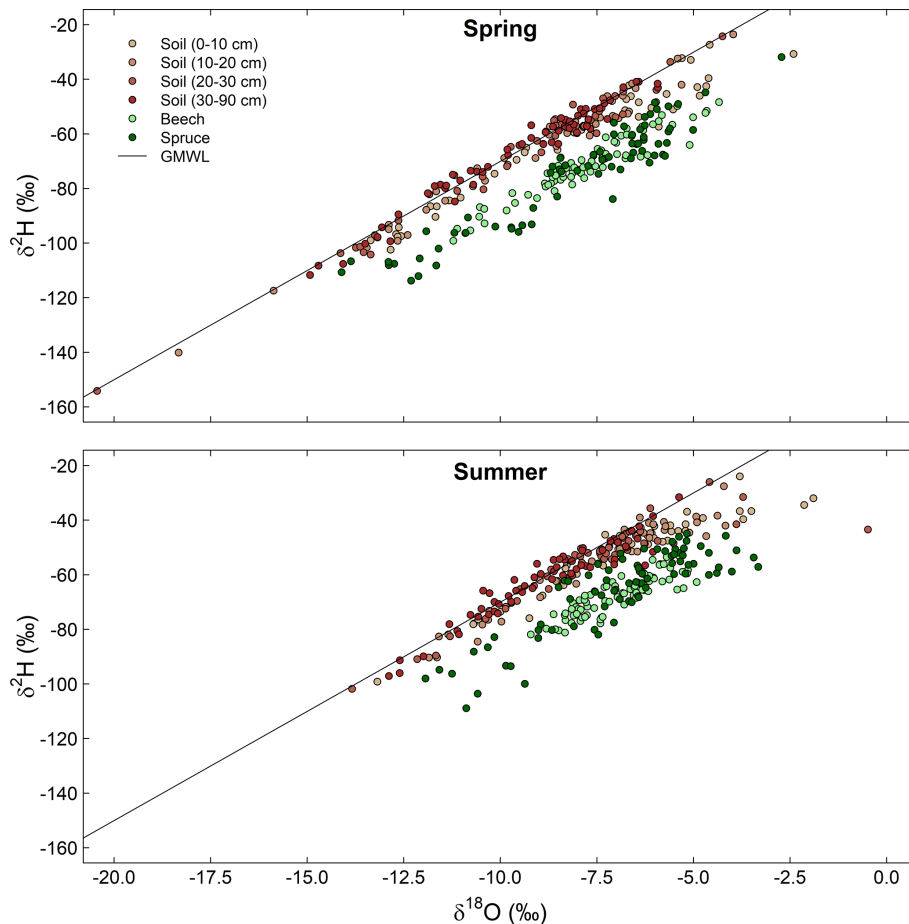
**Figure 5.** Boxplots for the  $\delta^2\text{H}$  (A) and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (B) values for stem xylem water of both tree species (beech and spruce) and soil water at 0–10 cm (S0–10), 10–20 cm (S10–20), 20–30 cm (S20–30) and 30–90 cm (S30–90) depth for the spring and summer campaigns. The vertical line within the box indicates the median (50th percentile). The box represents the interquartile range (IQR), spanning from the 25th percentile to the 75th percentile. The whiskers extend to the furthest data points within 1.5 times the IQR from the quartiles. Symbols outside the whiskers represent outliers.



**Figure 6.** The range in the isotopic composition of soil and stem xylem water for the spring (A, C) and summer (B, D) campaign for oxygen ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) (left) and hydrogen ( $\delta^2\text{H}$ ) (right). Orange bars indicate the minimum to maximum range for the soil water samples. Mean values and standard errors are shown for the isotopic composition of stem xylem water.

al., 2020; Diao et al., 2022; Barbeta et al., 2022). According to these studies, biases might be related to stem water content, heterogeneity in the isotopic composition of different water pools in the stem xylem, the exchange of H-atoms between organic material and water or water vapour, and isotope fractionation related to evaporation and sublimation during the extraction.

To assess potential systematic and technical influences on our data set, we performed several quality checks for cryogenic extraction and sample handling (Fig. 8). There was a significant difference in the total extraction efficiency for the samples handled by the three main lab technicians (one-way ANOVA,  $P < 0.001$ ; Fig. 8A), and this effect remained when accounting for site-level variation in a mixed-effects model. However, since each technician worked on samples

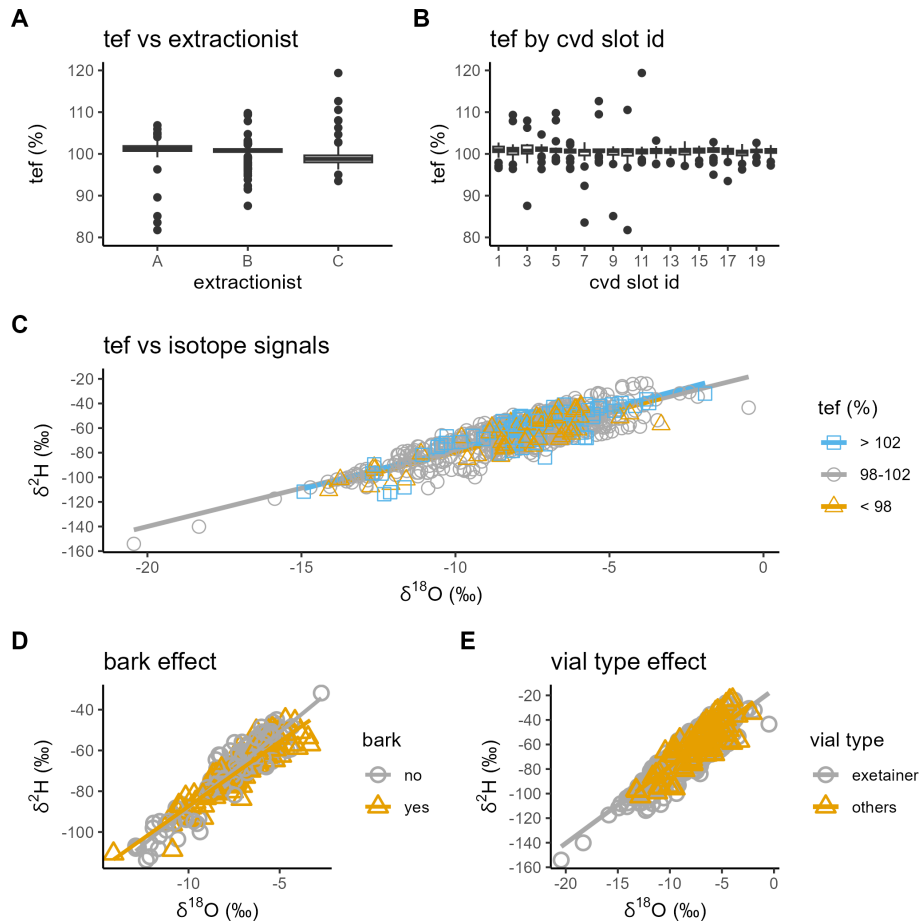


**Figure 7.** Dual isotope plots of hydrogen and oxygen stable isotope ratios ( $\delta^2\text{H}$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) for all soil and stem xylem water samples for the spring (top panel) and the summer (bottom panel) campaigns. Isotope values for soil samples are color coded according to soil depth. The line represents that Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL):  $\delta^2\text{H} = 8\delta^{18}\text{O} + 10$ .

for only one sampling season, the observed differences partially reflect seasonal effects, rather than lab technicians' performance alone. The total extraction efficiency did not depend on the cryogenic vacuum distillation slot (one-way ANOVA,  $P > 0.05$ , Fig. 8B) and had a weak effect on the  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values (Fig. 8C). Although samples with high versus low total extraction efficiency differed by  $\sim 5\text{‰}$  in  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\sim 0.5\text{‰}$  in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ , linear regression showed that extraction efficiency explained less than 2% of the variation in either isotope ( $R^2 < 0.02$ ,  $P > 0.1$ ).

To further assess possible sample handling effects, we used linear mixed-effects models, including sampling campaign as a fixed effect and site ID as a random effect, to test the effect of bark presence and vial type (Fig. 8D and E). Interactions with sampling campaign were included due to uneven site numbers between spring and summer for bark ( $N = 15$  and 6) and vial type ( $N = 23$  and 4), respectively. While sampling campaign was a strong predictor ( $P < 0.001$ ), we observed no effect of bark presence on either isotope ( $P > 0.05$ ), nor any interaction with sampling

campaign ( $P > 0.05$ ), suggesting that bark water was either isotopically similar to xylem water or present in insufficient quantity to alter the overall signal. In contrast, vial type significantly interacted with sampling campaign ( $P < 0.001$ ), with no effect in spring but a more depleted signal for the vial type “others” compared to “exetainer” for the summer sampling campaign. This pattern provides no indication of evaporative isotopic enrichment resulting from sample handling during the warmer summer conditions. Given that the “others” vial type comprises only  $\sim 15\%$  of samples, spread across no more than 8 of 40 sites in both campaigns, we consider this effect unlikely to confound the overall dataset, though it may warrant consideration in future analyses. Collectively, these results support the overall reliability of the dataset and its suitability for analyses of cryogenic water extraction biases and methodological evaluation (Zhao et al., 2024; Sobota et al., 2024).



**Figure 8.** Quality checks for cryogenic extraction and sampling handling. **(A)** Boxplot of the total extraction efficiency (tef, %) by lab technician (Person A, B, or C) and **(B)** by cryogenic vacuum distillation slot ID. Dual isotope plots color-coded by **(C)** tef category for all stem xylem and soil samples, **(D)** bark presence (“yes”) or absence (“no”) for stem xylem samples, and **(E)** vial type (“exetainer” vs. “others”) for all stem xylem and soil samples.

## 5 Data availability

All data is freely available under the agreement “Creative Commons Zero – No Rights Reserved (CC0 1.0)” in the data repository EnviDat (Lehmann et al., 2024). <https://doi.org/10.16904/envidat.542>.

## 6 Concluding remarks

We present a large pan-European dataset of soil and stem xylem water isotopes for two common tree species collected during spring and summer 2023. Establishing this data set with a geographic cover across Europe was feasible because the participants took advantage of an EU Cost Action with members in most European countries. We believe that limiting the number of samples to 6 to 8 per site, along with regular progress updates through meetings or via email, contributed considerably to the success of the data collection. Centralizing the laboratory and analytical work avoided po-

tential inter-laboratory biases, while the availability of an import license reduced shipping times and lowered the risk of sample loss. Since our observations are standardized according to recently published sampling and extraction procedures (Ceperley et al., 2024; Scandellari et al., 2024), this data can serve as a baseline for future ecohydrological studies. This dataset is freely available and represents a valuable resource for different research topics. These may include the identification of the factors that affect tree water uptake depth and the seasonal origin of the water used by trees, calibration and constraining isotope-aided ecohydrological models, isoscape models, or studying how biases caused by cryogenic water extraction vary by species, soil type, or climate.

## Statistics

For all statistical analyses we used R version 4.3.1 (R Core Team, 2023). For the multiple linear regression analyses, we applied a cube root transformation to the data to address non-normality. We then used the R package “relaimpo” (Grömp-

ing, 2006) to assess the relative importance of the geographic characteristics in the model. Data presented for soil at a depth of 30–90 cm represents all available data points for soil depths greater than 30 cm, without any additional modifications of the data.

**Supplement.** The supplement related to this article is available online at <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-17-6129-2025-supplement>.

**Author contributions.** The WATSON sampling campaign core organization and writing team consisted of Marco M. Lehmann (MML), Josie Geris (JG), Ilja van Meerveld (IvM), Daniele Penna (DP), Youri Rothfuss (YR) and Katrin Meusburger (KM). The photographs were analysed by Matteo Verdone (MV). Conceptualization: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Data curation: MML, MV; Formal Analysis: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, MV, KM; Funding acquisition: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Investigation: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Methodology: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Project administration: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Resources: MML, KM; Validation: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Visualization: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Writing – original draft: MML, JG, IvM, DP, YR, KM; Writing – review and editing: all authors.

**Competing interests.** The contact author has declared that none of the authors has any competing interests.

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**Acknowledgements.** The pan-European sampling campaign and the data collection initiative was developed during a workshop of the COST Action: “Water isotopes in the critical zone: from groundwater recharge to plant transpiration – WATSON” (<https://watson-cost.eu/>, last access: 6 November 2025) held in March 2023 in Dubrovnik, Croatia. We thank Timon Dufner, Christian Gruntz, Sophia Ezhold, Noemi Kammerlander, Jan Ziegler, Jonathan Frei, Roger Köchli, David Schweizer, Manuela Oettli for the laboratory assistance, as well as Enara Aldai, Wisam Almohamed, Hatice Türk, Patricia Vieira Pompeu, Fernanda Gianasi, Konstantinos Voudouris, Ionel Popa, Martine Helfer, Anna Meier, Ladina Gaudy, Dominik Gerber, Simon Bürki, Dominik Dubach, Paavo Ojanen, Ellinoora Ekman, Christiaan van der Tol, and Joni Koivula for their help with site selection, and/or sample- or metadata collection and laboratory assistance.

**Financial support.** This study was financially supported by the COST Action: “WATSON” CA19120 (<https://www.cost.eu/actions/>

CA19120, last access: 6 November 2025). The extraction of the water and isotope analyses were financially supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (“TreeWater”, grant no. 205492; “InsightForest”, grant no. 213367) and by WSL (“Innovative project Oxygen17”). Alicia Correa was supported by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) from funds of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ), SDGnexus Network (grant no. 57526248). Aurel Persoiu and Andrei Popa were supported by UEFISCDI Romania (grant nos. PN-III-P2-2.1-PED-2019-4102 and PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2020-2723). Maren Dubbert received funding by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (grant no. 501530203) and by the Leibniz collaborative excellent grant (grant no. K444/2022), supporting Alberto Iraheta, Charlotte Koeber, and Clara Rohde. Katja Rinne was funded by the Academy of Finland (grant no. 343059). Research part at University of Oulu was supported by Research Council of Finland (grant nos. 347348 and 356043), and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowship (grant no. 101111527). Lukas Vlcek acknowledges funding by Czech Science Foundation (grant no. 22-12837S). Jiri Kocum was supported by the Czech Academy of Sciences (RVO: grant no. 67985874) and Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague (SVV grant no. 244-260694).

**Review statement.** This paper was edited by Birgit Heim and reviewed by three anonymous referees.

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