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Uncovering water strategies of three California oaks using field based and remotely sensed metrics

- Traditional metrics of water stress used to understand responses to seasonal dry-down in the field have been difficult to extrapolate to large spatial and frequent temporal scales.
- While water potential (WP) is the gold standard for quantifying water stress, remotely sensed canopy water content (CWC) is promising but its link to water stress has not been comprehensively explored.
- The objective of this research is to 1) determine how CWC varies within and across three hydrologically distinct species of *Quercus* 2) understand how CWC varies spatially and temporally and 3) determine if we can robustly interpret variation in CWC as variation in drought stress through space and time.

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