

SHORT COMMUNICATION

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Variation in leaf functional traits of the Korean maple (*Acer pseudosieboldianum*) along an elevational gradient in a montane forest in Southern Korea

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Abstract

Plant functional traits have been shown to be useful to understand how and why ecosystems and their components vary across environmental heterogeneity or gradients. This study investigated how plant functional (leaf) traits vary according to an elevation-associated environmental gradient. Environmental gradients (mean annual temperature and precipitation) were quantified, and leaf traits (leaf area, specific leaf area, leaf nitrogen, leaf phosphorus, leaf carbon, and leaf C/N ratio) of the understory woody plant species *Acer pseudosieboldianum* were examined across an elevational gradient ranging from 600 to 1200 m in a Baegunsan Mountain in Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do, South Korea. The results showed that mean annual temperature and precipitation decreased and increased along with elevation, respectively. Leaf area of the plant species decreased slightly with increasing elevation, while specific leaf area did not differ significantly. Leaf nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon concentrations) were higher at high elevations, but leaf C/N ratio decreased with elevation.

Keywords: Altitudinal gradient, Environmental filtering, Functional traits, Leaf nitrogen, Specific leaf area

Backgrounds

Plant “functional traits,” which are individual’s morphological or physiological features relevant to survival, growth, and reproduction, are considered primary drivers of species interaction, community assembly, and species diversity (Roscher et al. 2012; Kunstler et al. 2015). These traits can affect the way plant individual interact with other plants or organisms in other trophic levels, which determine patterns of species interactions in a community (Perez-Hargundeguy et al. 2013). It is often considered that community assembly is determined by environmental filtering and the survival of a species through the filtering is largely related to functional characteristics or traits of the species (Hulshof and Swenson 2010).

Also, these functional traits are considered as useful proxies to understand how and why ecosystems and their components vary across environmental heterogeneity or gradients (Garnier and Navas 2011). For instance, key functional traits such as plant size or leaf traits (mass per unit area or leaf stoichiometry) appear to correlate strongly with whole-plant performance, so these traits can be utilized to understand variation in plant function and diversity (Reich et al. 1997; West et al. 1999; Westoby et al. 2002). Individual plasticity in a tolerance against abiotic stresses can greatly influence the responses of a plant community to environmental changes, so functional traits of individual species in a community may act as a useful indicator for assessing and predicting variation in community responses to environmental changes (Mouillet et al. 2010).

Elevational gradients in mountain systems have been occasionally utilized as an experimental setting to test the stress-gradient hypothesis (Schob et al. 2013). It is generally assumed that higher elevations are more stressful for plants and this physical stress at high

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elevations is thought to be primarily caused by low air temperature, low partial pressure of CO₂, and high UV radiation, along with thin soils and low nutrient availability (Korner 2007; Huber et al. 2007). Altitudinal differences in environmental conditions can be utilized as space for time substitutions to predict potential responses of plant traits to future climate change (Pfenningwerth et al. 2017). Performance-related foliar plant traits are thought to be highly sensitive to climatic environments and may co-vary with climatic variation associated with elevational gradient (Pratt and Mooney 2013; Read et al. 2014).

Until recently, considerable amounts of research has been conducted on community structure and diversity of plant species in mountain ecosystems in South Korea (for instance, Park et al. 2003; Choo and Kim 2005; Lee et al. 2013). However, most of them are taxonomy-based and trait-based approach has not been applied. Accordingly, information on variation in plant functional traits across various environmental gradients is not available. Therefore, in the present study, foliar functional traits of plant species *Acer pseudosieboldianum* were investigated along elevation ranging from 600 to 1200 m to understand how functional traits (leaf traits) vary across elevation-associated environmental gradient.

Materials and method

Study area and focal species

This study was conducted in Baegunsan mountain (35° 6' N, 127° 37' E) in Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do province, South Korea. Mean annual temperature and yearly precipitation of this area are 13 °C and 1271.5 mm respectively (based on 2017 averaged data from Baegunsan observation station at 515 m in altitude). The study area is characterized by deciduous trees such as *Quercus mongolica*, *Carpinus laxiflora*, *Quercus variabilis*, *Quercus serrata*, *Exochorda serratifolia*, and *Stewartia pseudocamellia* (Kim and Jeong 2015).

Acer pseudosieboldianum is a deciduous small tree or shrub, native to Korea. Although this species is not a dominant tree in the study area, it occupies across the entire elevation gradient in the study area, and most individuals have similar height (1.5~2 m) (their ages were not estimated but may be not mature yet considering their heights); therefore, the variation in leaf traits between individuals resulting from difference in height and light availability may be considered minimal.

Environmental gradient quantification

Mean annual temperature and yearly precipitation across elevation in the study area were estimated using data from the Korea Meteorological Administration. As data specific for each elevation gradient in the study area were not available, data (for between January and

December 2017) from 22 weather observation stations located in Jeolla- and Gyeongsang-do province, at similar latitudes but various altitudes, were obtained and temperature and precipitation values were regressed against altitude to determine the relationship.

Plant sampling and leaf trait measurements

Sampling sites were selected for every 100 m in altitude across the elevation gradient (from 700 to 1200 m in altitude) on one west-facing slope of the Sangbong peak (1222.2 m, 35° 6' N, 127° 37' E) of the Baegunsan mountain. At each sampling site, 4–10 individuals of the *A. pseudosieboldianum* tree of similar height (approximately 1.5~2 m) were randomly chosen. The numbers of trees sampled at each sampling site were determined depending on the availability of individuals on site. From each individual, five fully expanded, non-senescent leaves from multiple branches were collected. Leaves showing any noticeable symptoms of herbivore attack were avoided. Sampling was conducted from late May to early June in 2018.

Collected leaves (on a branch) were sealed in a closed plastic bag and taken to the laboratory, then immediately scanned using an electronic scanner, or stored in a fridge (4 °C) for no more than 12 h until scanning. From scanned images, leaf area, LA (mm²), was calculated using ImageJ (Rueden et al. 2017). Scanned leaves were dried in a dry oven at 80 °C for 48 h, and then weighted to obtain leaf dry mass. To calculate specific leaf area, SLA (mm² mg⁻¹), the ratio between fresh leaf area and leaf dry mass, areas, and dry mass of five leaves of an individual tree were pooled.

For leaf nutrient analysis, dried leaves were powdered using a mortar and pestle and homogenized. For leaf P, ground leaves were digested using HNO₃ in a microwave oven and analyzed with an inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) (OPTIMA 730DV, PerkinElmer, USA). For leaf N and C, leaf powder was analyzed using a micro elemental analyzer (Flash 2000, Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). Total C and N contents were reported as percentage of dry mass (%).

Soil measurements

For characterizing soil features of each sampling site, three soil samples were taken at random from the 0–10 cm soil layer of each sampling site (except for the site at the lowest elevation) using a hand shovel and transferred to the laboratory. After homogenization, soil samples were air dried and sieved with 2-mm mesh for further analysis. Total soil N (%) were determined using Kjeldahl analysis. NH₃-N and NO₃-N were estimated via colorimetric titration after the extraction with 2 M KCl solution and following Kjeldahl distillation. Available P was determined with Lancaster extraction method. Soil

organic matter (%) was determined with Walkley-Black titration. Soil pH was measured with a pH meter.

Data analysis

Linear regression was performed between elevation (m a.s.l) and all measured soil and leaf variables (soil: total N, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, organic matter, pH; leaf: LA, SLA, total N, total C, total P, C/N ratio). For soil available P, quadratic regression was applied as this model explained variation of the data slightly better than linear regression model ($p = 0.047$ at F -test). All analyses were performed with the R software 3.5.0 (R Development Core Team 2011).

Results and discussion

There was a significant linear correlation between mean annual temperature or yearly precipitation and elevation. As elevation increased, mean annual temperature decreased but yearly precipitation increased (Fig. 1). The results are not surprising as altitudinal decrease in temperature is well-known phenomenon despite temperature lapse rates for particular areas especially mountain regions may vary depending on microclimate of the area (Minder et al. 2010). Also, it is generally accepted that precipitation in mountain areas depends on altitude and mostly increases with increasing elevation despite considerable spatial variations (Sokol and Bliznk 2009).

As for soil characteristics, in the present study, there was no distinct pattern for soil nitrogen concentrations (either total N, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$, or $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) along elevation (Fig. 2a, b, c). Also, no significant correlation between soil organic matter concentrations and elevation was found (Fig. 2d). The results are generally comparable to results of Huber et al. (2007). However, in many cases, it has been reported that N stock increases with elevation,

which has been attributable to the decline in temperature which decreases N mineralization rate so that more N can be retained in soil (Hart and Perry 1999; Tashi et al. 2016; Qasba et al. 2017). The stock and turnover of soil organic matter are known to be influenced by many soil-forming factors such as climate, topography, vegetation, or parent material, and it is generally thought that climate is the most important regulator (Alvarez and Lavado 1998; Dai and Huang 2006). Changes in climate along altitudinal gradients can affect the composition and productivity of vegetation, which in turn influences the concentration of soil organic matter. Soil water balance, erosion, and geographic deposition process also vary along altitude, all of which may cause altitudinal variation in soil organic matter (Quideau et al. 2001; Tan et al. 2004). In many cases, positive correlations between altitude and soil organic matter have been found. In the present study, nonlinear relationship between soil available phosphorus and altitude was found, with the lowest figure at the middle elevation (900~1000 m) (Fig. 2e). Soil pH increased with altitude (Fig. 2f). Similar results have been reported in He et al. (2016) in which they speculated that nonlinear relationship between soil P and elevation may be caused by nonlinear changes in soil water content, pH, P sorption capacity, and interactions among microclimate, topography, and vegetation.

Leaf area decreased significantly with elevation, while specific leaf area (SLA) did not differ (Fig. 3a, b). These results are comparable with results of several studies (Velazquez-Rosas and Meave 2002; Pfennigwerth et al. 2017). In Velazquez-Rosas and Meave (2002), the decrease in leaf area along elevation was associated with temperature reduction and low soil fertility. Low

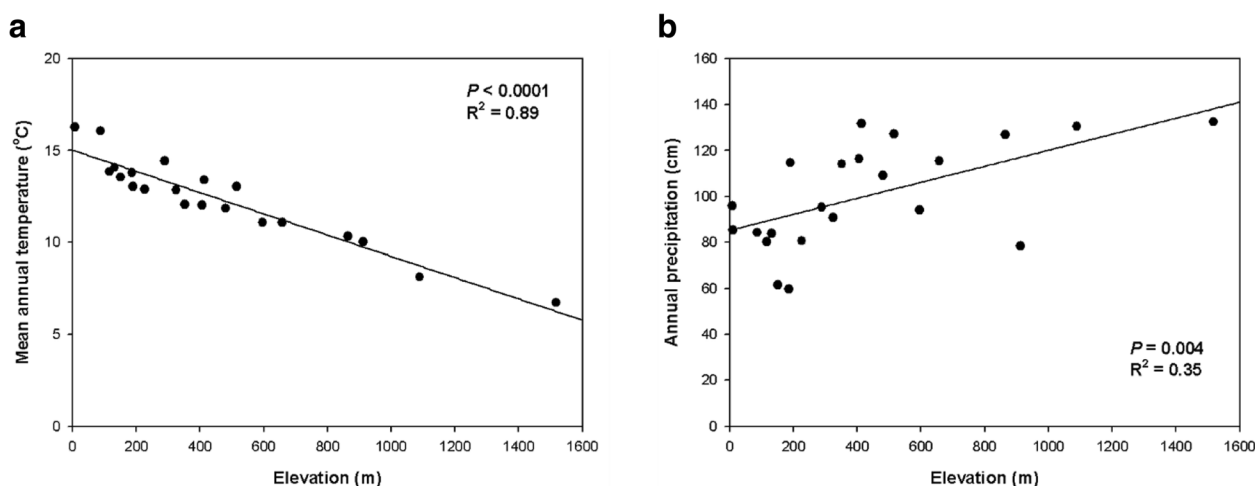
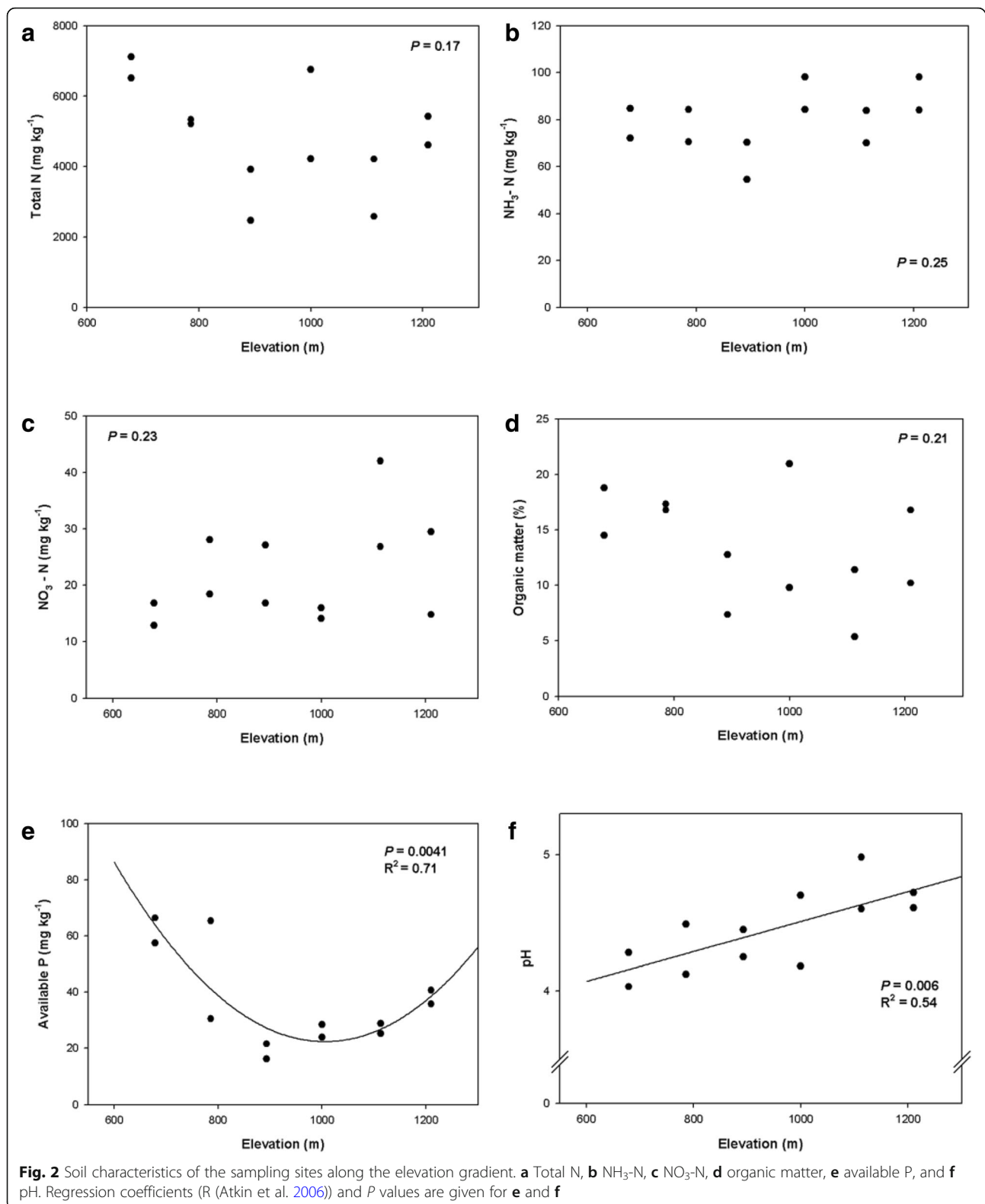
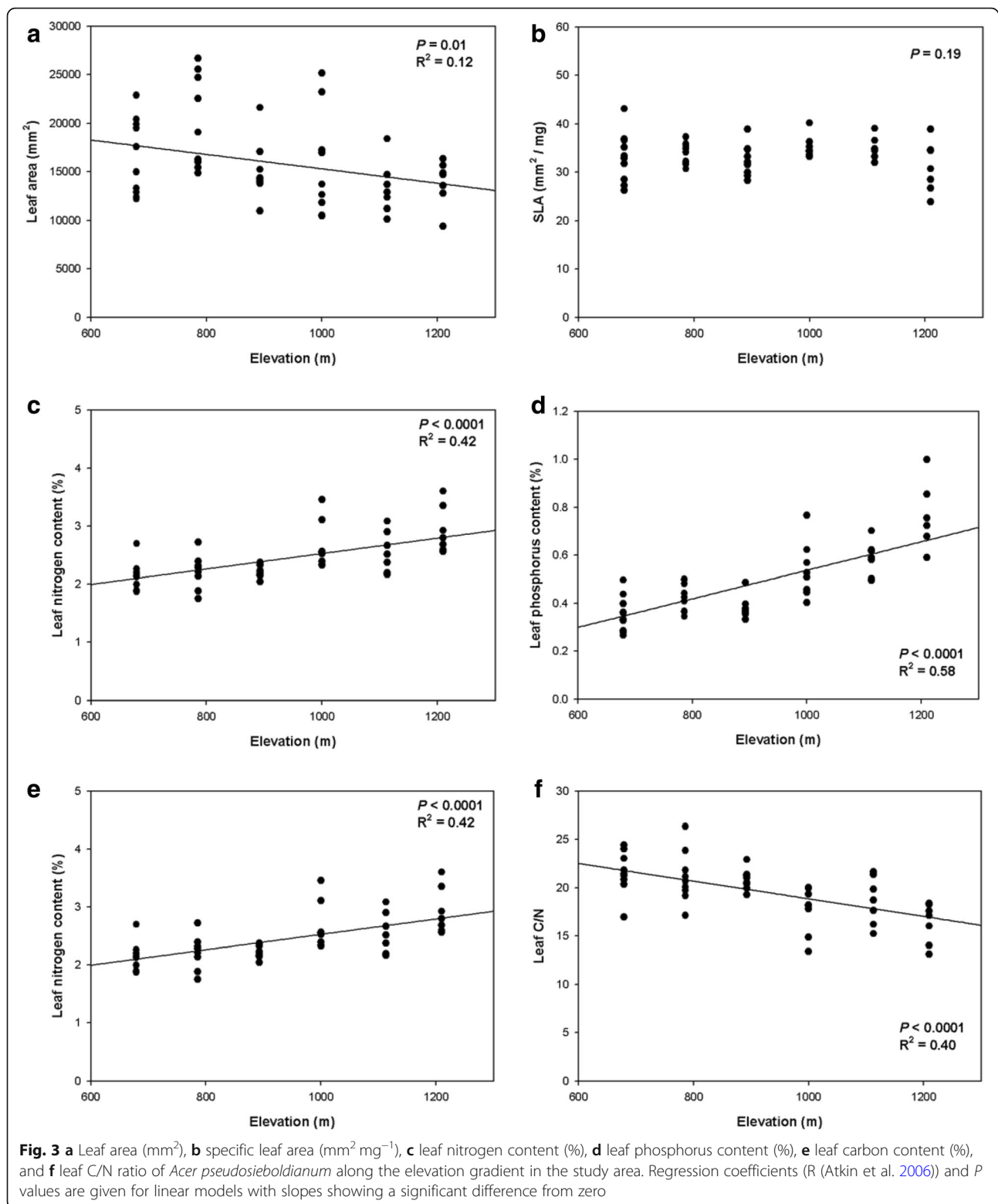


Fig. 1 **a** Mean annual temperature (°C) and **b** yearly precipitation (cm) along the elevation gradient in the study area (estimated from data of 22 observation stations at similar latitudes and various altitude). Regression coefficients (R (Atkin et al. 2006)) and P values are given for linear model regressions



temperature reduces cell growth, which results in overall decrease in leaf size (Leigh 1975). Low soil fertility specifically low soil N at high elevations can cause small

leaves which are thought to be morphological adaptation for nutrient conservation (Tanner et al. 1998). However, in the present study, soil N did not differ along



elevation. As for SLA, the decrease in SLA along elevation has also been reported in other studies (Poorter et al. 2009; Bresson et al. 2011). It has been suggested that low temperature limits cell expansion which leads to a

large number of small cells per unit area and more cell wall and cell layers per unit area, which results in decrease in SLA (Atkin et al. 2006; Poorter et al. 2009). In the present study, SLA did not differ along elevation.

The result could be due to high intraspecific variability in SLA which may obscure a correlation between SLA and temperature. In Rosbakh et al. (2015), a correlation between SLA and temperature was observed in a few species but not many (only 3 of 22), while strong positive correlation between SLA and temperature was observed at community level.

Leaf nutrient concentrations (nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon) increased significantly along an elevational gradient (Fig. 3c, d, e). Leaf C/N ratio decreased with elevation (Fig. 3f). The results of the present study are consistent with other studies. It has been reported that plants at higher elevations have lower growth rates and higher leaf nutrient content per unit area (Pfennigwerth et al. 2017). In some area, nitrogen deposition increased with elevation, which caused high plant nitrogen concentrations (Fowler et al. 1988). In Morecroft and Woodward (1996), increases in leaf nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations along elevation were observed, and the results were associated with decreases in leaf biomass (mainly carbon). In the present study, carbon concentration increased with elevation but leaf C/N ratio decreased, which may suggest the partial support for the hypothesis in Morecroft and Woodward (1996). It is to note that there are also studies showing the decrease in leaf nitrogen and phosphorus (Soethe et al. 2008; Zhao et al. 2016). The acquisition of nitrogen and phosphorus in plants is known to be influenced by climate, soil conditions, phylogeny, and different physiological growth strategies among species, and the pattern of nitrogen and phosphorus in leaf may reflect variation in climate, soil nutrient, and plant growth form along elevation (Zhao et al. 2016).

Conclusion

In the present study, key leaf functional traits (leaf area, SLA, nutrients) of understory woody plant species *Acer pseudosieboldianum* varied along elevation, with some traits increased and others decreased. Plant communities usually consist of a variety of plant species with ranges of functional traits; therefore, means of variation in those traits are often utilized to understand functional features of plant communities. The results of the present study suggest that variation in functional traits at within-species level may have significant impacts on overall feature of functional traits, so intraspecific variation of individual plant species needs to be considered.

Abbreviations

ICP-OES: Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometer; LA: Leaf area; SLA: Specific leaf area

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Availability of data and materials

Please contact author for data requests.

Authors' contributions

KJN designed the study, carried out sampling, laboratory analysis and drafted the manuscript. EKL participated in the design of the study, participated in the laboratory analysis, and performed the statistical analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Competing interests

Both authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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