

# Interactive Effects of Photoperiod, Temperature, and Chilling on Phenology Across Latitudes

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## 1 Abstract

Woody plant spring phenology drives global carbon cycles and local ecosystem properties. Understanding the sensitivity of forest plants at the species level to abiotic drivers of plant phenology is thus critical for developing predictions of community and ecosystem-level properties. While observational studies of long-term trends are essential for understanding how climate affects timing of phenological events, experimental manipulations can disentangle otherwise covarying environmental factors and directly assess species- and individual-level responses to climate change factors. Here we present results from a chilling  $\times$  photoperiod  $\times$  warming experiment with dormant clippings taken from two different latitudes (42.5 N and 46 N) to address how these interactive effects drive spring leafout phenology across 28 North American woody species. We found photoperiod sensitivity is common in northeastern woody plants and phenological sensitivity to photoperiod and temperature appears largely coordinated across species (i.e., species highly sensitive to temperature were also highly sensitive to photoperiod). Effects of chilling at 1.5 C were less pronounced than effects at 4 C. Overall, however, initial analyses suggest a small role for site (latitude) and chilling in affecting spring phenology. Shrub and small tree species were more sensitive to warming and thus may be more opportunistic with novel climate conditions. In contrast, larger tree species, being less sensitive to temperature cues, may be challenged.

## 2 Introduction

Woody plant spring phenology drives global carbon cycles and local ecosystem properties. Understanding the sensitivity of forest plants at the species level to abiotic drivers of plant phenology is thus critical for developing predictions of community and ecosystem-level properties.

While observational studies of long-term trends are essential for understanding how climate affects timing of phenological events, experimental manipulations can disentangle otherwise covarying environmental factors and directly assess species- and individual-level responses to climate change factors.

Here we ask the following questions:

- For a suite of northeastern woody plants, what is the role of photoperiod versus temperature in determining timing of budburst, leaf-out, and flowering? Are species limited by photoperiod requirements in their response to warming temperatures?
- To what extent do winter chilling requirements act as additional conservative strategy to avoid damage from early spring freezing?
- Do populations at northern sites, with more severe winters and shorter winter daylength, exhibit more conservative phenological strategies?

## 3 Materials and Methods

Woody plant cuttings were made in January 2015 for 28 species which occurred in both Harvard Forest (HF, 42.5°N, 72.2°W) and the Station de Biologie des Laurentides in St-Hippolyte, Quebec (SH, 45.9°N, 74.0°W). Cuttings were grown in growth chambers at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, MA, in distilled water, with water changed every 7-10 days. Cuttings of an individual tree were exposed to each of 12 experimental treatments in a fully-factorial design: 2 temperature (20°C / 10°C warm vs. 15°C / 5°C cool) × 2 photoperiod (12 vs. 8 h) × 3 chilling (zero, 33 d at 4°C, 33 d at 1.5°C) treatments.

With 6 replicates of these species across 6 experimental treatments being monitored at 5-7 day intervals for over 3 months, we made over 17,500 individual phenological observations following a modified BBCH scale.

## 4 Results

Temperature and photoperiod individually and interactively determined timing of leaf-out, with strongest effects of temperature in short-day conditions. A literature review found 42 studies which investigated effects of photoperiod, temperature, or their interaction on the timing of bud burst or flowering for woody or semi-woody plants. No study varied chilling period, photoperiod, and temperature simultaneously across species. We found increasing photoperiod significantly reduced time to phenological responses for a portion of studies, but effects strongly depended on taxa examined. Figure 1 summarizes overall effects of temperature and daylength across latitudes, showing greater effect of warming in short-day conditions.

Species-specific sensitivity to temperature and photoperiod as cues for leaf-out times, as estimated by mixed-effect model. Sensitivity to temperature and photoperiod manipulations are largely coordinated, with shrubs and small trees advanced in leaf-out (negative responses) by both factors.

Table summarizes a mixed-effects model analysis of leaf-out day, with negative values indicate earlier leaf-out day of experiment. With species as random effects, overall the 5°C experimental warming resulted in over 14 days earlier warming; such advance was delayed by the severe chilling treatment. Latitude of origin overall had little direct effect on leaf-out, but populations from the northern site did exhibit more rapid leaf-out under the severe chilling treatment.

Species varied widely in response to chilling treatments, with some exhibiting strong chilling requirements (*Acer saccharum*, *Fagus grandifolia*), while others exhibited little change in phenological advancement under experimentally manipulated chilling. Overall, leaf-out was advanced by 4.5 days under additional 30 d of vernalization at 4°C, and non-significantly delayed 0.67 days under additional 30 d of vernalization at 1.5°C.

Response of *Fagus grandifolia* to increasingly strong vernalization varies by latitude of origin and by phenological stage; winter chilling reduced day to budburst (right) and leaf-out (left), but more strongly for individuals from the northern SH site.

## 4.1 Nonleafouts

Separate analysis of samples which did not break bud or leafout. Across species, there was no overall predictive effect of temperature, photoperiod, chilling, or site on the propensity to fail to leaf out. Species ranged from complete leafout (*Hamamnelis*) to only 50% leafout (*Fagus grandifolia*, *Acer saccharum*) across all treatments. The percent of nonleafouts by site was similar, with 12.4% of Harvard Forest and 9.5% of St. Hippolyte samples failing to leaf out. Examining individual species, there was an interaction of temperature by daylength for some species, with greater failure to leafout in cool, short conditions for *Acer pensylvanicum* and *Acer saccharum* (chi-sq, glm results). Site effects were inconsistent, with greater failure to leafout for cuttings from St. Hippolyte in *Acer rubrum* and *Fagus grandifolia*, and from Harvard Forest in *Acer saccharum* (glm results).

## 4.2 Leafout by day of year method

# 5 Discussion

- Photoperiod sensitivity is common in northeastern woody plants; Phenological sensitivity to photoperiod and temperature are largely coordinated across species.
- Under warming climates, shrubs and small trees are more opportunistic with novel climate conditions. Larger trees, being less sensitive to temperature cues, will be challenged.
- Initial analysis shows little increase in risk-avoidance strategies for northern populations of these 28 species
- Future work will integrate bud and wood anatomy and leaf functional traits to develop species-level predictions of northeastern forest phenological change under future climate conditions.