# Acknowledgements

“I am the Lorax. I speak for the trees. I speak for the trees for the trees have no tongues.” --Dr. Seuss

I dedicate this thesis to my mother, for she has been my inspiration to become a scientist for as long as I can remember. Her passion for the natural world is infectious and her ability to pass her scientific knowledge to others is inspirational. It is because of you that I flip over rocks to see what is hiding underneath.

I would equally like to acknowledge my father for instilling in me the work ethic and drive that has carried me to this point. Without his undying support I might never have achieved the level of success I have been afforded. You share in all my triumphs and my failures as a

To Caroline, none of this would be possible without you by my side. You have been a rock when I need a foundation and a light when my path seems lost. Je t'aime.

# Statement of Authentication

The work presented in this thesis is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, original except as acknowledged in the text. I hereby declare that I have not submitted this material, either in full or in part, for a degree at this or any other institution.

## Table of Contents

## LIST OF TABLES

## LIST OF FIGURES

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

*An* Net leaf photosynthesis rate  
Ac Component specific biomass partitioning??  
aCa Ambeint CO2 treatment  
ACi Photosynthetic CO2 response curves  
A~sat Leaf net photosynthesis at saturating light  
A~max Leaf net photosynthesis at saturating light and CO2 concentration  
AT Ambient air temperature treatment  
C Carbon  
[CO2] CO2 concentration  
Ca Atmospheric CO2 concentration  
 Aboveground standing crop C mass  
Cday Predicted daily carbon assimilation  
Ci Intercellular CO2 concentration (or parital pressure)  
Cc Chloroplastic CO2 concentration (or parital pressure)  
 Total C mass of roots  
E Leaf transpiration  
eCa Elevated CO2 treatment  
ET Elevated air temperature treatment  
FACE Free-air C02 enrichment experiments  
 Net aboveground carbon uptake  
 Residual belowground C flux  
free naturally planted  
FRLD Fine root length density  
gs Stomatal conductance  
gm Mesophyll conductance  
ITE Leaf level instantaneous transpiration efficiency  
J~max Naximum rate of photosynthetic electron transport  
Kl Leaf-specific hydraulic conductance  
LA Leaf area  
LMA Leaf mass per unit area  
 LMF Leaf mass fraction  
M dry biomass????  
M seedling growth model simulation????  
N Nitrogen  
Na Leaf nitrogen on an area basis  
Nf  
PPFD Photosynthetic photon flux density  
Q10 Rate of change in respiration due to 10 °C increase in temperature  
R Leaf dark respiration rates  
Rd light respiration (?)  
RMF Root mass fraction  
SLA Specific leaf area  
SLAf TNC-free Specific leaf area  
SMF Stem mass fraction  
TBCA Total belowground carbon allocation  
TNC Total non-structural carbohydrate  
TDL Tunable diode laser  
Vc~max Maximum rate of Rubisco carboxylation  
VPD Vapour pressure deficit  
VPDP standard Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite  
WUE Water-use efficiency  
WTC whole-tree chambers  
 isotope discrimination  
 Carbon isotope discrimination during C3 photosynthesis  
 compensation point in the absence of mitochondrial respiration  
l Midday leaf water potential  
pd Predawn leaf water potential  
s Self shading parameter

# Abstract

Plants must utilize external resources including light, CO2, water and mineral nutrients to support photosynthetic carbon (C) gain. This photoassimilate is then allocated within the plant as the essential C resource for growth, maintenance and storage. Theory and observations suggest that C allocation and leaf physiology are optimized to maintain functional balance for external resource capture and to maximize C gain. However, the impacts of a changing climate may disrupt the proposed balance of C allocation between above and belowground pools. Variation in resource distribution and leaf physiology within tree canopies is also not fully understood, thus all canopy leaves may not follow theories of leaf optimal behavior. These unanswered questions regarding C uptake and fate of assimilated C inhibit our ability to precisely test the coordination between canopy photosynthesis and growth. To address these broad ecological questions this PhD research utilized a diverse set of experiments which manipulated resource availability and climate on *Eucalyptus* tree species. My goal was to measure aspects of resource allocation and C uptake across different scales, from leaf to whole tree, to improve physiological understanding of the processes which define tree growth and the sensitivity of these processes to changing environments.

First, I determined whether manipulations of soil volume would limit growth in *Eucalyptus tereticornis* seedlings by disrupting the balance between source and sink activity. Seedlings were grown in a large range of container sizes and planted flush to the soil alongside naturally planted seedlings ('free'). Aboveground growth of seedlings in containers was negatively affected compared to free seedlings soon after the experiment started. Despite large reductions in growth across soil volume treatments, relative partitioning of mass to leaves, stems and roots was similar for all seedlings after 120 days. Leaf photosynthetic capacity decreased in containers compared to free seedlings, and was correlated to both leaf nitrogen (N) content and starch accumulation. Although belowground sink limitation resulted in a reduction of net leaf photosynthesis (*An*), a mass balance model concluded that these reductions were not large enough to explain observed growth responses. As *An* and growth were not tightly coordinated, the model predicted excess photosynthetic C not attributed to biomass in potted seedlings. Quantifying the fate of this excess C will be essential in evaluating feed-backs between sink strength and leaf C uptake in future studies.

Second, I investigated how light gradients within *Eucalyptus tereticornis* tree canopies affect the distribution of resources that define photosynthetic capacity of sun and shade leaves. Trees were grown in climate-controlled whole tree chambers under prevailing ambient and warmed (+3 °C) treatments and leaf gas exchange was coupled with online C isotope discrimination to measure *An*, stomatal conductance (gs) and mesophyll conductance (gm) of sun and shade leaves. Photosynthesis rates were reduced by ca. 40 % in shade leaves associated with a 75 % reduction in photosynthetically active radiation compared to sun leaves. Photosynthetic capacity (ca. 20 % lower Vcmax and Jmax) and leaf N were also lower in shade leaves than sun leaves however, gs was similar. Leaf Ci, estimated from both leaf 13C and gas exchange, was higher in shade leaves than sun leaves. Here, the optimization theory hypothesis that Ci should be optimized throughout the canopy was rejected because water use efficiency was lower in shade leaves, compared to sun leaves. When light intensity was increased from low light to high light for shade leaves both gs and gm increased rapidly, leading to increases in *An* greater than sun leaves at the same high light environment. This rapid response of gm with light enables shade leaves to respond quickly to sunflecks and represents a new mechanism underpinning leaf gas exchange responses to light. This capacity of shade leaves to adjust their physiological behavior and increase C uptake when sunflecks occur likely plays significant role in whole tree C uptake for some tree species. These findings reveal that plant resources within a canopy may be distributed to utilize sunflecks and the dynamic physiological responses of shade leaves to altered light environments must be accounted for when up-scaling leaf level measurements to predict whole canopy C gain.

Finally, I examined how net aboveground C uptake correlated to tree biomass growth and whether elevated [CO2] and drought treatments altered C allocation patterns above or belowground in *Eucalyptus saligna* trees. Trees were grown in climate-controlled whole tree chambers (WTCs) over a period of two years with interacting treatments of two [CO2] (380 ppm and 620 ppm) and two watering regimes (well-watered and a four-month drought). Additionally, we utilized a novel approach to calculate total belowground C allocation (TBCA) for each WTC as the residual between the aboveground net CO2 uptake and aboveground C mass. Measured cumulative aboveground net C uptake correlated positively to whole tree C mass production and leaf area over the final eleven months of the experiment. Contrary to previous studies, cumulative TBCA was unaffected by either elevated CO2 or drought treatments. As a fraction of total aboveground net C uptake, TBCA was also found to remain relatively stable across daily time steps for all trees. Increases in C allocation to leaves were detected in elevated CO2 treatments, while the effects of a 4 month drought were negligible on C allocation in aboveground tissues. These results reveal how climate change factors impact the investment of photosynthetic C in a *Eucalyptus* tree species and provide evidence that belowground processes may not be as sensitive to global change factors as previously thought.

In conclusion, this PhD research addressed diverse questions regarding resource allocation in *Eucalyptus* tree species by linking leaf physiology to whole canopy C gain and allocation of photosynthetic C to whole tree growth. This study confirms that the distribution of photosynthetic resources constrain canopy C uptake, yet within canopy leaf physiology does not follow prevailing optimal theory. Results from this work reveal how quantifying the fate of photosynthetic C among tissue and ecosystem pools, beyond biomass production, is imperative to accurately assess the impacts of environmental change on tree productivity. This research offers critical empirical data needed to refine process based models which predict canopy C gain from rates of *An* and forest growth models where C allocation is represented. Ultimately, this work contributes valuable information regarding the physiological and growth responses of iconic *Eucalyptus* tree species essential for reconciling the impacts of resource availability and global climate change on fragile Australian ecosystems and the productivity of *Eucalyptus* plantation forests.

# Chapter 1 General Introduction

### Overview

*Resource allocation in plants*

Plants need to extract resources including light, CO2, water and mineral nutrients to support growth and reproduction. To accomplish this requires energy, appropriate tissues for uptake and a transport system to deliver resources to their required destination (Grace 1997). The uptake of nutrients from roots is necessary for leaf growth. Leaves then fix the C, via net photosynthesis (*An*), required for growth of the entire plant. This assimilated C from source leaves, in the form of simple sugars, is in itself an essential C resource that must be allocated to the growth and maintenance of tissues or is diverted to a storage pool of carbohydrates. As a result, growth is driven by several simultaneous processes, including *An*, C investment among organs, resource acquisition and metabolic costs (Körner 2006, Fourcaud et al. 2008). Gaining an understanding of the sensitivity of these processes to environmental change is crucial for predicting future terrestrial C cycling (Friedlingstein et al. 1999), as there is currently little consensus on how C allocation should be modeled (Franklin et al. 2012, De Kauwe et al. 2014).

*Resource allocation theory*

Theoretically, growth under resouce limitation will be maximized when investment into the acquisition of any single resource from the environment leads to an equivalent increase in growth (Bloom et al. 1985). The two critical assumptions of allocation theory are that the resource in question is in fixed supply and that allocation among competing functions is mutually exclusive (Bazzaz et al. 2000). Thus, trade-offs between different tissue C sinks will exist as resources are invested within the plant. Allocation of newly acquired resources to different tissues will then affect subsequent rates of capture of CO2 and soil resources (Shipley and Meziane 2002). In resource saturated environments plants should maximize growth by allocating resources to support leaf growth to increase C acquisition (Monsi and Saeki 2005). Resource availability, however, is rarely saturated in natural ecosystems. As a result, shifts in allocation of external resources and assimilated C to different tissue or ecosystem components can occur.

Shifts in resource allocation within plants have led to two main theories regarding allocation strategies. First, the balanced growth hypothesis suggests that individual plant tissues should provide a ‘balanced internal economy’ as each component supplies resources for the other (Davidson 1969). This functional equilibrium between tissues can then be adaptive if conditions limit *An* or soil nutrient uptake (Cannell et al. 1985), such that plants should allocate resources to the organ that is capturing the resource most limiting growth (Shipley and Meziane 2002). Changes in plant resource allocation is also theorized to be a function of allometric trajectories of plant development related to plant size, independent of changes in nutrient supply (Müller et al. 2000). In this strategy, investment into leaf mass increases with both stems and root, but not proportionally, as a greater allocation of biomass to the stem exists as a simple function of plant size (Zens and Webb 2002). When constrained by ontogeny, plants are more likely to adjust tissue morphology, chemistry, metabolism or turnover to alter resource capture (Reich et al. 2002).

*Tree canopy resource gradients*

Incident PPFD declines exponentially with cumulative leaf area index from the top of the tree downward, creating steep light gradients within tree canopies (Monsi and Saeki 2005). Leaf photosynthesis responds strongly and non-linearly to irradiance (Evans 1995). As costs and limitations of light harvesting prevent plants from exposing all leaves to full sun (Niinemets 2010), it follows that a substantial portion of canopy C assimilation should occur in leaves with the highest exposure to light. Consequently, the distributions of resources required for *An* are partially defined by canopy light gradients. As the photosynthetic capacity of leaves is related to its N content (Field and Mooney 1986), a larger investment in N to the upper canopy should yield a larger return from whole canopy C assimilation (Ellsworth and Reich 1993). The supply of water also imposes limits photosynthetic C gain through direct limitations on leaf level physiology. The stomatal resistance to CO2 uptake is a function of the balance between transpiration losses and leaf water potentials (Farquhar and Sharkey 1982) and sun leaves frequently experience greater water limitations in the upper canopy (Sellin et al. 2008, Niinemets 2012). Thus, photosynthetic N investment in the upper canopy will be ineffective in enhancing *An* if water supply is insufficient (Niinemets 2012, Peltoniemi et al. 2012). Overall, the allocation of soil resources within the canopy constrains leaf physiology and photosynthetic capacity, thereby regulating the efficiency of CO2 uptake.

*Fate of assimilated carbon*

Carbon allocation represents the fraction of net primary productivity distributed to different tissue components above and belowground. In trees, C allocation encompasses investment into tissue biomass production as well as fluxes including respiration, exudation and turnover rates (Litton et al. 2007). The fate of this assimilated C is regulated by the delicate balance between leaf C uptake (source) and the C sink strength of the different biomass pools. For example, the sensitivity of C source and sink activities to water and nutrient availability could lead to an imbalance between C supply and C used for tissue growth and respiration (Fatichi et al. 2014). Additionally, imbalances between source and sink activity can lead to investment into carbohydrates synthesis as a transient C storage sink (Paul and Foyer 2001).  
As woody plants have competing tissue carbohydrate sinks, growth should principally depend on the allocation of leaf C assimilate among different sink organs (Kozlowski 1992, Lacointe 2000). In response to changing environnmental conditions, however, trees may adaptively shift tissue C allocation to balance growth, storage and C loss. Due to conservation of mass, it is theoretically possible to track the fates of this assimilate from leaf C uptake to their eventual destination in above and belowground pools. Although mass balance approaches can be used to quantitatively asses tree C allocation, few studies so far have been able to provide direct empirical measurements of C allocation among component pools (Klein and Hoch 2015).

*Eucalyptus tree species as model for research*

Research on *Eucalyptus* trees is ecologically important for Australia as it is the most dominant tree genus (Boland et al. 2006). *Eucalyptus* forests are the continent’s most common forest type, covering about three-quarters of Australia’s native forests (92 million hectares) and occurring in all but the continent’s driest regions (Australia’s State of the Forests Report 2013). *Eucalyptus* tree species are also economically important globally as they are commonly cultivated in plantations due to fast growth. Despite the fact that only a few *Eucalyptus* species have natural ranges outside continental Australia (Pryor and Johnson 1981), *Eucalyptus* trees are grown in plantations in over 90 countries (Booth 2013). This is because *Eucalyptus* species have been shown to exhibit both adaptive plasticity and genetic specialization to spatial variation in climate (Byrne et al. 2013). Currently, the global plantation area of eucalypts totals nearly 20 million hectares, accounting for around 15 % of the world’s total plantation forests (International Union of Forestry Research Organizations 2015). Consequently, this iconic Australian tree species is an excellent model to investigate strategies of resource allocation in trees facing global climate change.

### Current Knowledge Gaps

*Resource allocation in trees*

The distribution of assimilated C is a primary determinant of plant growth (Friedlingstein et al. 1999), yet our knowledge of the mechanisms by which allocation is regulated is poor (Poorter et al. 2012). A key issue with drawing generalized conclusions about the plasticity of C allocation in trees is with the inconsistency in terminology used to define C allocation to specific tissue or ecosystem components (Litton et al. 2007). Biomass partitioning should not be confused with the allocation of newly fixed photosynthates to different organs, as the measured biomass at any time point represent the cumulative result of dynamic C allocation over time (Poorter et al. 2015). This dynamic C allocation includes not only plant parts such as leaves, stems and roots but also respiration, exudation, turnover and transient C storage pools. As C allocation integrates all of these processes, it is extremely difficult using current methods to assess C allocation in whole trees. Disentangling the effects of resource supply on shifts in C allocation is often assessed in plants across “snapshots” in time, which should be done with caution (Reich et al. 2002). This is because of plants have developmental shifts in biomass partitioning, independent of resource supply, as they age (Müller et al. 2000, Poorter et al. 2015). Additionally, supplies of light and soil resources fluctuate continuously, making equilibrium with allocation at any “snapshot” highly unlikely (Shipley and Meziane 2002).

The allocation of photosynthetic C above and belowground is an important factor in terrestrial C cycling, yet our understanding of how global change impacts C allocation is incomplete (Litton et al. 2007, Warren et al. 2012). As accurately measuring tree C allocation remains a difficult task, especially belowground, drawing conclusions that are applicable to whole plants or ecosystems remains a challenge. Currently, the representation of C allocation lags behind photosynthesis (*An*) in process-based forest models (Friedlingstein et al. 1999, Franklin et al. 2012, Iversen and Norby 2014). This lack of understanding of C allocation in trees is of major concern due to the potential for forest ecosystems to sequester C in a changing climate. This deficiency requires more empirical data to derive basic principles that drive patterns in tree C allocation in changing environements. However, this will require novel experiments and approaches to better quantify shifts in C allocation above and belowground in future studies.

*Coupling of photosynthesis and tree growth*

On short timescales, *An* and respiratory losses may not correlate with growth because of tissue C storage pools. On longer timescales, however, they determine net plant C balance and must correlate to growth. This had led to the long standing debate over how strongly plant growth is controlled by either source or sink activity (Sweet and Wareing 1966, Körner 2013). Studies manipulating either source activity (CO2 fumigation or defoliation) or sink activity (fruit removal, girdling or low growth temperatures) have not reached consensus when addressing this debate. This uncertainty arises from the difficulty in measuring the balance between C uptake and the fate of assimilated C among pools with long (biomass) or short (carbohydrate storage, respiration, exudation) retention times. When shifts in carbohydrate storage, tissue respiration or turnover rates occur, rates of C assimilation may not correlate with biomass production at a given time point (Rocha et al. 2006, Litton et al. 2007, Gough et al. 2008). To assess this balance will likely require integration of empirical and modelling approaches to assess leaf physiological and whole plant responses to manipulations of source-sink activity. To address this knowledge gap, new approaches are needed to test how interactions between source and sink activity affect the fate of assimilate C across different temporal scales.

*Within canopy resource utilization*

Leaf photosynthesis has a saturating response with light and N is highly correlated with photosynthetic capacity. Consequently, it is commonly assumed that a limited availability of N should be distributed proportional to light availability within tree canopies. Observed canopy distribution of N is often less steep than optimal theory suggests, however, with shade leaves having more N than expected based on average light gradients (Peltoniemi et al. 2012). Additionally, constraints on water distribution from the soil to the upper canopy may negatively impact the distribution of photosynthetic N to canopy light availability (Niinemets 2012, Peltoniemi et al. 2012). Whether insufficient hydraulic supply results in the observed sub-optimal canopy N gradients has yet to be empirically tested. Assessing leaf C gain as a function of light availability is also made difficult by frequent light fluctuations within a canopy, via sunflecks. Sunflecks cause temporal variation in PPFD that is not taken into account when considering what is optimal for a plant in terms of distributing resources along a gradient of light availability.

Leaves have been proposed to exhibit optimal physiological behavior in order to efficiently utilize and transport resources to maximize *An* (Thornley 1972). In trees, leaf physiology often focuses on full sun leaves and relationships between leaf physiological behavior and the availability of N, water and light between sun and shade leaves requires further attention. For example, gs has been hypothesized to be distributed within a canopy to utilize supplies of light, N and water to maximize *An* (Peltoniemi et al. 2012). In shade leaves, stomata might be expected to be more closed to efficiently use water with generally low *An*. To date, however, no clear picture has emerged on the relationship between gs and *An* within canopies (see Jifon and Syvertsen 2003, Tissue et al. 2006, Sellin and Lubenets 2010). As mesophyll conductance (gm) also limits *An*, complex relationships may exist between canopy light gradients, leaf N and gm. Unfortunately, a scarcity of values for gm within tree canopies (see Lloyd et al. 1992, Piel et al. 2002, Warren et al. 2003, 2007) hinders our ability to relate individual leaf physiological behavior to optimal canopy C uptake. As the CO2 drawdown from the atmosphere to the site of carboxylation includes gs and gm, relationships between *An* with light availability, N and water within canopies will require the integration of both physiological parameters in future experiments.

### Thesis Objectives

The overall research goal is to evaluate how trees adjust their growth and physiology to maximize resource uptake and C gain. Specifically, this PhD research addresses knowledge gaps of how tissue C allocation, source and sink regulation and resource distribution affect the coordination between *An* and whole tree growth. In order to investigate key mechanisms that drive patterns in resource allocation in trees this research was carried out across multiples scales, from leaf isotope discrimination across the photosynthetic CO2 flux pathway to tissue specific biomass partitioning to total belowground C allocation. Understanding how resource allocation is correlated with individual leaf physiological behavior within tree canopies is crucial in accurately determining the capacity for whole canopy C assimilation, which is the essential resource for tree growth. Aspects of this research use manipulations of key global change factors, including elevated CO2, warming and drought to investigate the plasticity of observed physiological and growth responses to future climate scenarios. An improved understanding of how C is allocated within trees will supply much needed empirical data for process-based forest models where C allocation is currently poorly represented.

This research focuses on two Australian tree species, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Eucalyptus saligna*, which have important roles in both native forests ecosystems and as commercial plantation timber. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is part of the critically endangered Cumberland Plain ecological community and *Eucalyptus saligna* is part of the critically endangered Blue Gum High Forest ecological community, with both communites having fragmented geographic distributions in the Sydney Basin bioregion (Hughes 2011). Both of these species are part of the “big nine” *Eucalyptus* species group which accounts for more than 90 % of planted *Eucalyptus* forests worldwide (Stanturf et al. 2013). As a result, the core findings of this PhD research have both conservation and commercial applications in addressing the productivity of these two important tree species in the face of global climate change. For example, considerable uncertainty remains as to the magnitude of CO2 fertilization on this continent as much of the vegetation is already under nutrient and/or water limitation (Hughes 2003).

This research was conducted using the state of the art Whole Tree Chamber experiment as well as a novel field-based seedlings container study at Western Sydney University. Using the two *Eucalyptus* tree species, fundamental principles of common optimization theories were tested at several growth stages. Leaf based data were combined with tissue biomass production and canopy C fluxes to develop a better understanding of how resources are allocated to optimize whole tree growth. Empirical data were also integrated with a seedling growth model to test how resource limitation impacts the coordination between A and growth. Specifically, this thesis aimed to address current knowledge gaps by answering the following main questions:

1. **Where does the carbon go?**  
How will biomass partitioning and carbon allocation in *Eucalyptus* trees be affected by global climate change and belowground resource limitation?

2.**When do photosynthesis and growth not add up?**  
What do mass balance approaches reveal about the coordination of growth and photosynthesis at different temporal scales?

3. **Are whole canopies optimized for carbon gain?**  
How does resource availability within *Eucalyptus* tree canopies interact with dynamic physiology of sun and shade leaves to maximize canopy carbon gain?

### Thesis Outline

**Chapter 2** was designed to address thesis questions 1 & 2 by manipulating belowground sink strength in *Eucalyptus tereticornis* seedlings, via a range of container sizes, in a novel field-based experimental design. The effects of belowground resource limitation were then used to investigate patterns in biomass partitioning, leaf gas exchange and growth between container treatments and field grown seedlings. Empirically measured gas exchange parameters were then used to model daily C gain for each seedling to test the coordination between the reduction in *An* and biomass production of seedlings with soil volume restriction. The sensitivity of this model to different C allocation scenarios was used to speculate possible fates of photosynthetic C not accounted for in the default model. Results of this study are then used to address the ongoing debate over source or sink controls of *An* and growth. The flexibility of this mass balance modelling approach is used to highlight the importance of quantifying C allocation when evaluating the impacts of resource limitation on tree seedling growth.

**Chapter 3** addressed thesis question 3 by combining leaf gas exchange with online C isotope discrimination to measure the responses of sun and shade leaf physiology to light availability. The distribution of leaf N and leaf hydraulic conductance within *Eucalyptus tereticornis* canopies where examined to test if the resources required for *An* were preferentially invested into sun leaves, as predicted by standard optimal theory, to maximize whole canopy C gain. The physiological capacity of shade leaves to respond to increases in light availability was quantified to determine if shade leaves “lie in wait” for sunflecks. Trees were grown in climate controlled WTCs under ambient and elevated air (+3°C) temperature treatments to test the impacts of future climate warming on each of these processes. Rarely have relationships between *An* and both gs and gm been quantified within tree canopies, thus results from this experiment are used to reveal potential new mechanisms underpinning leaf gas exchange responses to light. Unexpected decreases in water-use efficiency in shade leaves where related to the capacity of inner canopy leaves to rapdily utilize sunflecks. Empirical data from this experiment improve our ability to predict whole canopy C gain by prioritizing both sun and shade leaf physiology, which may be optimized differently.

**Chapter 4** addresses thesis questions 1 & 2 by quantifying high resolution net canopy photosynthesis measurements and C allocation in *Eucalyptus saligna* trees grown under interacting drought and elevated CO2 treatments. The unique WTC experimental design measures cumulative net aboveground C fluxes which were compared to canopy leaf area and tree biomass production. A novel framework was also applied to calculate a more reliable estimate of the sensitivity of TBCA to global climate change. I then evaluated how interacting climate change factors impacted C allocation to above and bewloground pools through time. Results from this experiment emphasize the need to correctly define individual aspects of tree C allocation and separate impacts on measured biomass from other components of C allocation when evaluating tree growth responses. As empirical measurements of C allocation are difficult to obtain, especially with belowground processes, these results provide much needed empirical data to validate process-based model where C allocation is represented.

**Chapter 5** presents the synthesis and outlook of the major findings in my PhD research as they relate to each main thesis question. First, shifts in C allocation likely occurred as these two *Eucalyptus* species were impacted by changing environments, even though biomass partitioning of harvested trees remained relatively conserved. Combined results from Chapters 2 & 4 are used to discuss how observed responses of biomass partitioning and C allocation correspond to prevailing theory and how these mass balance approaches have improved our understanding of the investment of photosynthetic C in trees. Second, I show that coupling between total C gain and tree growth can be disrupted over shorter experimental time frames, while over longer time scales they are strongly correlated as a function of leaf area. Results from Chapter 2 use empirical data and modelling approaches to address the current debate over source and sink control over seedling growth, while Chapter 4 is used to discussed how unique measurements of net canopy photosynthesis correlate to tree productivity under future climate scenarios. Last, I show that sun and shade leaves exhibit different physiological behavior in order to utilize differential availability of external resources within *Eucalyptus tereticornis* canopies. Results from Chapter 3 are used to show that shade leaf physiology is likely optimized differently from sun leaves in order to respond to sunflecks, which has important consequence for current theories regarding how resources are allocated to optimize canopy C gain.

# 5.1 Synthesis

It has long been recognized that resources limit plant growth in different environments, at different life stages and individual plant processes are limited by different resources (Bazzaz et al. 2000). Consequently, a quantitative understanding of how plants gain and allocate resources is necessary to predict their success in any environment (Mooney 1972). In this thesis work, resources allocated for growth in *Eucalyptus* tree species are classified into two distinct groups. The first group consists of environmental plant resources that are captured, distributed and utilized to drive rates of A and thus tree C gain. These C assimilates comprise the second group, which are the essential internal resource required to fuel tissue growth, storage and respiration. These two resource group are inextricably linked and interact to define plant growth across spatial and temporal scales. For example, the C expended in acquiring N makes up a significant fraction of the total energy a plant consumes, while leaf N investment constrains photosynthetic capacity (Chapin et al. 1987). In trees, rates of A will then depend on the photosynthetic light response of individual leaves and the energetic trade-offs of gas exchange related to transpiration and water supply (Givnish 1988).

The research presented in this thesis was designed to investigate resource allocation in trees at individual tissue and whole plant scales using model *Eucalyptus* species. I sought to address theories of plant functional balance by testing biomass partitioning in seedlings and trees undergoing various environmental manipulations. As observed biomass production may not necessarily reveal shifts in plant functional responses, I evaluated the sensitivity of the allocation of photosynthate above and belowground across different temporal scales. Using mass balance approaches I then tested the coordination between growth an net leaf photosynthesis (*An*), using leaf gas exchange parameters in seedlings and measurements of net canopy C gain in trees. To help bridge the knowledge gap between leaf and canopy C gain I investigated the distribution of soil resources as a function of light availability within canopies and the effect this has on individual leaf physiology. By utilizing novel experimental approaches, evidence from this work improves our understanding of functional processes that determine the net C uptake of trees and then how this assimilated C is used to fuel growth. The contribution of this body of work provides fundamental evidence underlying resource allocation in ecologically and commercially important Eucalyptus tree species.

### 5.1.1 Where does the carbon go?

This thesis question arises from large uncertainties that remain regarding fundamental processes which affect terrestrial C cycling. The question “Where does the carbon go?” arises from the need to track the fate of C from canopy *An* to determine the contribution of forests ecosystems to C cycling (Litton et al. 2007). Currently, empirical data regarding this topic are critical to the development of C allocation in forest models and subsequent predictions of global C balance under climate change (Franklin et al. 2012). Growth responses during early phases of trees establishment (seedlings or young trees) to changes in soil resource availability or climate change factors will likely depend on the ability to maintain positive C balance between growth, respiration and storage. Consequently, understanding environmentally driven shifts in C allocation in young *Eucalyptus* trees will be crucial to manage their fitness in fragile native ecosystems and their productivity in terms of timber production and quality in agroforestry systems.

First, I examined patterns in biomass partitioning of *E.tereticornis* seedlings with belowground resource limitation (Chapter 1) and with *E.saligna* trees exposed to eCa and drought treatments (Chapter 2). Across these studies, partitioning of harvested biomass appeared to follow allometric trajectories related to overall plant size, regardless of treatment manipulation. Partitioning to roots, leaves and stems in *E.tereticornis* seedlings was conserved across a large variation in seedling biomass with and without soil volume restriction (15-175 g). During this early growth stage, these results infer that growth inhibition from reduced belowground sink strength did not elicit a functional partitioning response. With much larger 2 year old *E.Saligna* trees, grown in WTCs, differences in partitioning to stem biomass were detected between aCa and eCa treatments. These patterns were also attributed to size dependent relationship associated with ontogeny (see Poorter et al. 2015), rather than a functional tree response to eCa.

Combined results from these two experiments argue against traditional views of plant functional balance in the context of observed biomass production. These theories posit that plants will “optimally forage” for the most limiting resource, thus shifts in biomass partitioning should occur. However, adaptive plant responses can extend beyond biomass production at any given “snapshot” in time. This makes tracking C allocation to processes other than observed biomass just as important in assessing growth responses. Here, empirical and modelling evidence from Chapters 2 & 4 reveal that detection in shifts of tissue C allocation were necessary to interpret whole tree response to environmental manipulations. For *E.tereticornis* seedlings, modelling results infer that increases in C allocation to pools other than biomass were required to fully explain the effects of soil volume restriction on seedling growth. For *E.saligna* trees, increased leaf C demand under eCa treatments resulted in higher C allocation to leaves without altering observed leaf biomass production. Overall, the ability to distinguish biomass production from C allocation across tissues reveals that alternate explanations are likely need to interpret the degree in which trees strive to maintain functional balance.

Alternatively, shifts in tissue morphology, metabolism or turnover to alter resource uptake of loss (Reich et al. 2002), increased root exudation to alleviate resource limitation (Phillips et al. 2011) or increased C allocation to storage (Sala et al. 2012 , Dietze et al. 2014) may be used to balance trade-offs between tissue sink strength, resource availability and source C supply. Partial evidence for these ‘non-biomass’ responses were evident in *E.tereticornis* seedlings during this thesis research. Increases in specific root length were detected in some, but not all, of seedlings with soil volume restriction. Modelling results also revealed that increases in tissue respiration rates were a possible mechanism to account for the oversupply of C not allocated to biomass. Increases in leaf carbohydrate storage were correlated with reduced belowground sink strength in these seedlings, and it is possible that C storage could also have increased in other tissues. Root exudation may have increased in response to adverse poor quality soil conditions with *E.tereticornis* seedlings in containers or in *E.saligna* trees under eCa to meet resource demand, but was not explicitly measured.

The ability to compare biomass partitioning with aspects of C allocation across multiple experiments highlights how partial accounting of C may lead to erroneous conclusions regarding adaptive plant responses to changing environments. Overall, these results reveal why studies using only biomass partitioning to assess functional balance or allometric based theories have mixed results. Additionally, shifts in above but not belowground C allocation *E.saligna* trees disagrees with the regularity of enhancement of belowground processes in other trees species under eCa (see Palmroth et al. 2006, Iversen and Norby 2014). Shipley et al. (2002) states that it is more appropriate to say that plants shift biomass allocation to reduce imbalances between leaf source activity and tissue resource acquisition. Collectively, results from this research tend to agree with this conclusion, with the caveat that the concept of allocation must be extended to include fates of C other than measured biomass. Consequently, we agree with Poorter et al. (2012) that understanding C allocation above and belowground requires a better understanding of the interactions between tissue source and sink activity at any time point. In order to fully understand the impact environmental change has on forest productivity approaches to quantify patterns in C allocation must be prioritized in future studies.

### 5.1.2 When do photosynthesis and growth not add up?

This thesis question addresses the debate over how strongly plant growth is controlled by either source or sink activity, which may disrupt the coordination between A and growth at different temporal scales. Carbon assimilate is first partitioned to provide sufficient sucrose for the immediate demands of the plant during the day, and sufficient starch to meet ‘anticipated’ demands during the following night (Smith and Stitt 2007). The C demands for each tissue, referred to as tissue C sinks, determine the C budget for the entire plant and regulate C allocation. Despite competition among highly integrated C sinks, woody plants also maintain storage carbohydrate pools as C reserves (Kozlowski 1992). Understanding the coordination between plant growth and *An* thus requires mass balance approaches to quantify the fractions of C supply allocated to growth, storage and respiration of different organs. Reductions in tissue sink strength have been shown to signal the down regulation of *An*, which can led to increased starch synthesis for storage (Sage 1994, Kitao et al. 2007). This had led to support for the argument that increased shifts to C storage will compete with C available for plant growth (Chapin et al. 1990), which may then disrupt the coordination between *An* and growth.

To address this thesis question the belowground sink strength of *E.tereticornis* seedlings was manipulated, through container size treatments, to test the effects of sink limitation on *An* and leaf TNC production (Chapter 1). Empirical results and modelling approaches were combined to test the coordination of A and growth of seedlings with and without soil volume limitation over 120 days. First, apparent reductions in belowground sink strength negatively impacted leaf N content and photosynthetic capacity, while leaf starch increased. These results support other findings where manipulation of tissue C sinks leads to carbohydrate accumulation and photosynthetic down regulation (Hoch et al. 2002, Iglesias et al. 2002, Equiza et al. 2006, Urban and Alphonsout 2007, Haouari et al. 2013). Second, large reductions of harvested biomass in seedlings with soil volume limitation initially suggested that observed reductions in *An* and growth were tightly linked. As previously shown in thesis question 1, however, inadequate accounting of C allocation could lead to premature conclusions regarding this linkage. Importantly, using measured reductions in *An* with a mass balance seedling growth model largely over-predicted biomass production from observed results. These findings reveal that not only can *An* and growth not add up when belowground sink strength changes but other mechanisms, beyond *An* and carbohydrate accumulation, must now be explored to explain growth responses.

At long enough time scales, however, A and respiratory losses together determine net C balance and must be coordinated to plant growth. Consequently, we need to evaluate if trade-offs between storage and growth actually matter for long term C balance of trees (Palacio et al. 2014). The difficulty in measuring total canopy C uptake and the allocation of this assimilate to different tissue sinks currently impedes the ability to quantify whole tree C balance through time. Combining allometric approaches to estimate growth with seasonal variation in carbohydrates of stem wood and roots, Genet et al. (2010) found contrasting results with the C balance between storage and growth across a chronosequence of stand age. Utilizing the novel WTC experimental design, I sought to address this knowledge gap by applying a simple mass balance approach with *E.saligna* trees (Chapter 4). Empirical measurements of net cumulative C uptake were correlated with whole tree C mass, which integrates the total allocation of C to growth and storage over an 11 month period. This simplified method allows for the coordination of *An* and growth to be tested without issues in accounting for C retention in tissues through time (Litton et al. 2007). During this time period, total tree C mass was strongly correlated to net canopy photosynthetic C gain across a 2.5 fold range in tree size. If the C balance between growth and storage was disrupted by eCa or drought in these trees, it did not affect the overall coordination between C supply and growth over ~1 yr. Overall, results from Chapters 2 & 4 highlight how utilization of C mass balance improves our ability to explore mechanisms in which source and sink activity feedback to tree growth. Although I show that answers to the debate regarding the coordination of allocation of C to storage and growth requires a deeper understanding C allocation, it appears that whole canopy assimilation and tree growth are tightly coordinated over long periods.

### 5.1.3. Are whole canopies optimized for carbon gain?

Scaling from single leaf photosynthetic performance to net canopy assimilation is difficult because of concomitant variations in environment and foliage physiology and structure (Niinemets and Anten 2009). The ability to estimate whole canopy C gain involves knowledge of the non-linear responses of A to light between shaded and sunlit leaves (De Pury and Farquhar 1997, Linderson et al. 2012), which requires the ability to differentiate light energy utilization, environmental resource distribution, physiological behavior and CO2 fluxes within tree canopies (Dai et al. 2004, Niinemets 2012, Peltoniemi et al. 2012). Theory suggests that interactions between traits which influence *An* and transpiration should interact to determine optimal patterns of behavior for whole plant C gain (Givnish 1988). Theories of optimal resource allocation and leaf physiological behavior have been developed (Cowan and Farquhar 1977, Medlyn et al. 2011, Peltoniemi et al. 2012) and subsequently tested (Wright et al. 2003, Héroult et al. 2013, Prentice et al. 2014, Lin et al. 2015) across different ecosystems and plant functional types. This thesis question arises because optimal leaf physiology is commonly assessed for seedlings or ‘full sun’ leaves, thus our understanding of how resource allocation and individual leaf physiology interact to maximize net canopy C uptake is surprisingly limited. Seeking answers to ecological questions such as “Where does the carbon go?” and “When do photosynthesis and growth not add up?” first requires an understanding of how leaves in different light environments utilize resources to maximize canopy C gain.

Theories of leaf economic strategies are often used to describe the patterns in which resources are distributed in order for plants to optimize *An* (Wright et al. 2003). In this economic framework, I first evaluated how N and water supply were distributed in relation to *An* within *Eucalyptus tereticornis* tree canopies (Chapter 3). Leaf N and photosynthetic capacity were found to be highest in full sun leaves, which agree with conventional theory that resources for A should be preferentially invested relative to light availability. Overall, higher measured rates of *An* in full sun leaves compared to shade leaves implies that N resources were invested to maximize source activity in upper canopy full sun leaves. The distribution of leaf hydraulic conductance, however, was not correlated with canopy N gradients or *An* between sun and shade leaves. It was therefore necessary to further investigate relationships between leaf physiology, carbon uptake and water-use efficiency (WUE) across leaf types.

It has been previously hypothesized that stomatal conductance (gs) should be distributed within a canopy to utilize supplies of light, N and water to maximize *An* (Peltoniemi et al. 2012). Under ambient light conditions gs was consistently higher in shade leaves despite lower rates of *An*. The resultant inefficient water use in shade leaves suggests that stomatal behavior may be optimized differently within tree canopies. Pearcy and Way (2012) theorize that shade leaves may have mechanisms to enhance sunfleck use, including changes in induction through enzyme regulation or stomatal opening. Our data agree with Tausz et al. (2005) that sustaining higher gs may be a strategy to efficiently utilize sunflecks through reduced stomatal response time. This strategy, however, does not guarantee increased leaf C uptake as mesophyll conductance (gm) may still limit *An*. Under high light conditions gm and *An* responded rapidly in shade leaves, leading to leaf C gain of greater magnitude than sun leaves. Rarely have relationships between *An* and both gs and gm been quantified within tree canopies, thus I reveal a possible new mechanism of how leaf physiological behavior responds to light. These findings show that resources may also be distributed within a canopy to utilize sunflecks and that both CO2 resistance pathways must be accounted for when evaluating leaf behavior to optimize canopy C gain.

### 5.2 Conclusions

The diversity and non-linearity of plant ecophysiological processes poses challenges in predicting and analyzing structure and function of ecological systems (Field 1983). These processes include complex strategies in ways plant uptake, distribute and utilize resources for growth in fluctuating environments. I examined how these resources, in the context of external environmental resources and new C assimilate, are allocated to fuel growth in both current and future climate conditions. This thesis work demonstrates that quantifying the underlying processes defining tree growth requires knowledge of the feedbacks between leaf source activity and tissue sink strength, which are both constrained by resource availability. When addressing the fates of assimilated C across multiple experiments it was determined that biomass partitioning patterns did not support theories of “optimal foraging” when faced with eCa, drought, or belowground resource limitation. If trees strive to maintain functional balance, this collective research indicates that quantifying shifts in C allocation beyond biomass production are the key to unraveling adaptive responses. Additionally, I show how measuring shifts in C allocation are now necessary to gain new perspective regarding sink and source controls of growth and *An*. This thesis research advocates for continued use of C mass balance approaches which include empirically measured or accurately modeled whole plant net C uptake. As this research presents new strategies in which tree canopies are optimized for C gain, further investigation of resource allocation and leaf physiological behavior within canopies should be prioritized to advance predictions of tree C gain. It will be the ability to quantify cumulative plant C gain through time combined with continued exploration of the fate of assimilated C that will allow future research to elucidate plant responses to environmental change beyond “snapshots” in time.

### 5.2.1 *Eucalyptus* forests

A goal of this thesis was to contribute to the knowledge of the physiological ecology of *Eucalyptus* tree species to aid in understanding the susceptibility of threatened native forest ecosystems and the productivity of commercially important tree species to future climate change. First, findings related to the response of shade leaf physiology to dynamic light environments contributes to the overall understanding of canopy C gain in *Eucalyptus* trees. This utilization of sunflecks may play a critical role in productivity of *Eucalyptus* open-forests, specifically dry sclerophyll forests, in Australian ecosystems. Canopy cover in these open forest types likely allow for frequent sunflecks of high intensity at varying lengths. Additionally, many *Eucalyptus* species are characterized by steep leaf angles which can alter light penetrating the canopy, leaf physiology, radiation loads and C gain (Cowan 1981, King 1997, James and Bell 2000, Falster and Westoby 2003 ). Integration of these research findings with the functional role of leaf orientation may explain how *Eucalyptus* trees maintain positive C and energy balance in resource poor ecosystems and may be applicable to improve commercial stand productivity through thinning or pruning.

Second, aspects of leaf physiology and C allocation in these *Eucalyptus* trees species were less sensitivity to manipulations of warming, eCa and drought than hypothesized. *Eucalyptus* trees are often characterized as being highly adaptable in order to cope with Australia’s prevailing climate and soils. It is possible that this adaptability plays a role in the observed stability of ecophysiological processes across the duration of these experiments (months to years). Consequently, warming treatments and simulated droughts may not have been of great enough magnitude to elicit functional plant response within experimental time frames. However, these results should by no means be used to conclude that Australian forest ecosystems are overly resilient to future climate regimes. Future climate scenarios predict increased frequency of extreme daily temperatures, heat waves, and limited water resources due to higher temperature and decreased rainfall in Australia (IPCC 2014). Importantly, this research emphasizes that further empirical data quantifying C allocation to specific tissue, flux and ecosystem pools are critical in uncovering the drivers of tree responses to climate. Continued investigation of the cumulative impacts of eCa, warming and drought on *Eucalyptus* tree growth and fitness, such as the WTC experiments, will develop our ability to predict ‘tipping points’ for Australian forest ecosystems under future climate change.

# References

Australia’s State of the Forests Report (2013). <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia> (1 January 2015, date last accessed ).

Bazzaz FA, Ackerly DD, Reekie EG (2000) Reproductive allocation in plants. Seeds: the ecology of regeneration in plant communities:1–29.

Bloom AJ, Chapin FS, Mooney HA (1985) Resource limitation in plants–an economic analogy. Annual review of Ecology and Systematics:363–392.

Boland DJ, Brooker MIH, Chippendale GM, Hall N, Hyland BPM, Johnston RD, Kleinig DA, McDonald MW, Turner JD (2006) Forest trees of Australia. CSIRO publishing.

Booth TH (2013) Eucalypt plantations and climate change. Forest Ecology and Management 301:28–34.

Byrne M, Prober S, McLean E, Steane D, Stock W, Potts B, Vaillancourt R (2013) Adaptation to climate in widespread eucalypt species. Gold Coast: National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility

Cannell MGR, Jackson JE, Others (1985) Attributes of trees as crop plants. Institute of Terrestrial Ecology.

Chapin FS, Bloom AJ, Field CB, Waring RH (1987) Plant responses to multiple environmental factors. Bioscience:49–57.

Chapin FS, Schulze E-D, Mooney HA (1990) The ecology and economics of storage in plants. Annual review of ecology and systematics:423–447.

Cowan IR (1981) Coping with water stress Pate JS, McCoomb AJ (eds). The biology of australian plants:1–32.

Cowan IR, Farquhar GD (1977) Stomatal function in relation to leaf metabolism and environment. In: Symposia of the society for experimental biology.pp 471–505.

Dai Y, Dickinson RE, Wang Y-P (2004) A two-big-leaf model for canopy temperature, photosynthesis, and stomatal conductance. Journal of Climate 17:2281–2299.

Davidson RL (1969) Effect of root/leaf temperature differentials on root/shoot ratios in some pasture grasses and clover. Annals of Botany 33:561–569.

De Kauwe MG, Medlyn BE, Zaehle S, Walker AP, Dietze MC, Wang Y-P, Luo Y, Jain AK, El-Masri B, Hickler T, Others (2014) Where does the carbon go? A model–data intercomparison of vegetation carbon allocation and turnover processes at two temperate forest free-air CO2 enrichment sites. New Phytologist 203:883–899.

De Pury DGG, Farquhar GD (1997) Simple scaling of photosynthesis from leaves to canopies without the errors of big-leaf models. Plant Cell and Environment 20:537–557.

Dietze MC, Sala A, Carbone MS, Czimczik CI, Mantooth JA, Richardson AD, Vargas R (2014) Nonstructural carbon in woody plants. Annual review of plant biology 65:667–687.

Ellsworth DS, Reich PB (1993) Canopy structure and vertical patterns of photosynthesis and related leaf traits in a deciduous forest. Oecologia 96:169–178.

Equiza MA, Day ME, Jagels R, Li X (2006) Photosynthetic downregulation in the conifer Metasequoia glyptostroboides growing under continuous light: the significance of carbohydrate sinks and paleoecophysiological implications. Botany 84:1453–1461.

Evans JR (1995) Carbon fixation profiles do reflect light absorption profiles in leaves. Functional Plant Biology 22:865–873.

Falster DS, Westoby M (2003) Leaf size and angle vary widely across species: what consequences for light interception? New Phytologist 158:509–525.

Farquhar GD, Sharkey TD (1982) Stomatal conductance and photosynthesis. Annual review of plant physiology 33:317–345.

Fatichi S, Leuzinger S, Körner C (2014) Moving beyond photosynthesis: from carbon source to sink-driven vegetation modeling. New Phytologist 201:1086–1095.

Field C (1983) Allocating leaf nitrogen for the maximization of carbon gain: leaf age as a control on the allocation program. Oecologia 56:341–347.

Field CH, Mooney HA (1986) Photosynthesis–nitrogen relationship in wild plants. In: On the economy of plant form and function: Proceedings of the sixth maria moors cabot symposium,‘ evolutionary constraints on primary productivity, adaptive patterns of energy capture in plants,’ harvard forest, august 1983.

Fourcaud T, Zhang X, Stokes A, Lambers H, Körner C (2008) Plant growth modelling and applications: the increasing importance of plant architecture in growth models. Annals of Botany 101:1053–1063.

Franklin O, Johansson J, Dewar RC, Dieckmann U, McMurtrie RE, Brännström Å, Dybzinski R (2012) Modeling carbon allocation in trees: a search for principles. Tree Physiology:tpr138.

Friedlingstein P, Joel G, Field CB, Fung IY (1999) Toward an allocation scheme for global terrestrial carbon models. Global Change Biology 5:755–770.

Genet H, Bréda N, Dufrêne E (2010) Age-related variation in carbon allocation at tree and stand scales in beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) and sessile oak (Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl.) using a chronosequence approach. Tree Physiology 30:177–192.

Givnish TJ (1988) Adaptation to sun and shade: a whole-plant perspective. Functional Plant Biology 15:63–92.

Gough CM, Vogel CS, Schmid HP, Su H-B, Curtis PS (2008) Multi-year convergence of biometric and meteorological estimates of forest carbon storage. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology 148:158–170.

Grace J (1997) Toward Models of Resource Allocation by Plants Bazzaz FA, Grace J (eds). Plant Resource Allocation:279–291.

Haouari A, Van Labeke M-C, Steppe K, Mariem FB, Braham M, Chaieb M (2013) Fruit thinning affects photosynthetic activity, carbohydrate levels, and shoot and fruit development of olive trees grown under semiarid conditions. Functional Plant Biology 40:1179–1186.

Héroult A, LIN Y-S, Bourne A, Medlyn BE, Ellsworth DS (2013) Optimal stomatal conductance in relation to photosynthesis in climatically contrasting Eucalyptus species under drought. Plant, cell & environment 36:262–274.

Hoch G, Popp M, Körner C (2002) Altitudinal increase of mobile carbon pools in Pinus cembra suggests sink limitation of growth at the Swiss treeline. Oikos 98:361–374.

Hughes L (2003) Climate change and Australia: trends, projections and impacts. Austral Ecology 28:423–443.

Hughes L (2011) Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion - proposed critically endangered ecological community listing. <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/determinations/cumberlandplainpd.htm> (1 January 2015, date last accessed ).

Iglesias DJ, Lliso I, Tadeo FR, Talon M (2002) Regulation of photosynthesis through source: sink imbalance in citrus is mediated by carbohydrate content in leaves. Physiologia Plantarum 116:563–572.

International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (2015). <http://www.euciufro2015.com/en/> (1 January 2015, date last accessed ).

IPCC (2014) Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.:151.

Iversen C, Norby R (2014) Terrestrial Plant Productivity and Carbon Allocation in a Changing Climate. In: Global environmental change. Springer, pp 297–316.

James SA, Bell DT (2000) Leaf orientation, light interception and stomatal conductance of Eucalyptus globulus ssp. globulus leaves. Tree Physiology 20:815–823.

Jifon JL, Syvertsen JP (2003) Moderate shade can increase net gas exchange and reduce photoinhibition in citrus leaves. Tree physiology 23:119–127.

King DA (1997) The functional significance of leaf angle in Eucalyptus. Australian Journal of Botany 45:619–639.

Kitao M, Lei TT, Koike T, Kayama M, Tobita H, Maruyama Y (2007) Interaction of drought and elevated CO2 concentration on photosynthetic down-regulation and susceptibility to photoinhibition in Japanese white birch seedlings grown with limited N availability. Tree physiology 27:727–735.

Klein T, Hoch G (2015) Tree carbon allocation dynamics determined using a carbon mass balance approach. New Phytologist 205:147–159. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/nph.12993>

Kozlowski TT (1992) Carbohydrate sources and sinks in woody plants. The Botanical Review 58:107–222.

Körner C (2006) Plant CO2 responses: an issue of definition, time and resource supply. New phytologist 172:393–411.

Körner C (2013) Growth controls photosynthesis–mostly. Nova Acta Leopoldina 114:273–283.

Lacointe A (2000) Carbon allocation among tree organs: a review of basic processes and representation in functional-structural tree models. Annals of Forest Science 57:521–533.

Lin Y-S, Medlyn BE, Duursma RA, Prentice IC, Wang H, Baig S, Eamus D, Dios VR de, Mitchell P, Ellsworth DS, Others (2015) Optimal stomatal behaviour around the world. Nature Climate Change

Linderson M-L, Mikkelsen TN, Ibrom A, Lindroth A, Ro-Poulsen H, Pilegaard K (2012) Up-scaling of water use efficiency from leaf to canopy as based on leaf gas exchange relationships and the modeled in-canopy light distribution. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology 152:201–211.

Litton CM, Raich JW, Ryan MG (2007) Carbon allocation in forest ecosystems. Global Change Biology 13:2089–2109.

Lloyd J, Syvertsen JP, Kriedemann PE, Farquhar GD (1992) Low conductances for CO2 diffusion from stomata to the sites of carboxylation in leaves of woody species. Plant, Cell & Environment 15:873–899.

Medlyn BE, Duursma RA, Eamus D, Ellsworth DS, Prentice IC, Barton CVM, Crous KY, Angelis P de, Freeman M, Wingate L (2011) Reconciling the optimal and empirical approaches to modelling stomatal conductance. Global Change Biology 17:2134–2144.

Monsi M, Saeki T (2005) On the factor light in plant communities and its importance for matter production. Annals of Botany 95:549–567.

Mooney HA (1972) The carbon balance of plants. Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics:315–346.

Müller I, Schmid B, Weiner J (2000) The effect of nutrient availability on biomass allocation patterns in 27 species of herbaceous plants. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 3:115–127.

Niinemets Ü (2010) A review of light interception in plant stands from leaf to canopy in different plant functional types and in species with varying shade tolerance. Ecological Research 25:693–714.

Niinemets Ü (2012) Optimization of foliage photosynthetic capacity in tree canopies: towards identifying missing constraints. Tree physiology 32:505–509.

Niinemets Ü, Anten NPR (2009) Packing the photosynthetic machinery: from leaf to canopy. In: Photosynthesis in silico. Springer, pp 363–399.

Palacio S, Hoch G, Sala A, Körner C, Millard P (2014) Does carbon storage limit tree growth? New Phytologist 201:1096–1100.

Palmroth S, Oren R, McCarthy HR, Johnsen KH, Finzi AC, Butnor JR, Ryan MG, Schlesinger WH (2006) Aboveground sink strength in forests controls the allocation of carbon below ground and its [CO2]-induced enhancement. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 103:19362–19367.

Paul MJ, Foyer CH (2001) Sink regulation of photosynthesis. Journal of experimental botany 52:1383–1400.

Pearcy RW, Way DA (2012) Two decades of sunfleck research: looking back to move forward. Tree physiology 32:1059–1061.

Peltoniemi MS, Duursma RA, Medlyn BE (2012) Co-optimal distribution of leaf nitrogen and hydraulic conductance in plant canopies. Tree physiology:tps023.

Phillips RP, Finzi AC, Bernhardt ES (2011) Enhanced root exudation induces microbial feedbacks to N cycling in a pine forest under long-term CO2 fumigation. Ecology letters 14:187–194.

Piel C, Frak E, Le Roux X, Genty B (2002) Effect of local irradiance on CO2 transfer conductance of mesophyll in walnut. Journal of Experimental Botany 53:2423–2430.

Poorter H, Jagodzinski AM, Ruiz-Peinado R, Kuyah S, Luo Y, Oleksyn J, Usoltsev VA, Buckley TN, Reich PB, Sack L (2015) How does biomass distribution change with size and differ among species? An analysis for 1200 plant species from five continents. New Phytologist

Poorter H, Niklas KJ, Reich PB, Oleksyn J, Poot P, Mommer L (2012) Biomass allocation to leaves, stems and roots: meta-analyses of interspecific variation and environmental control. New Phytologist 193:30–50.

Prentice IC, Dong N, Gleason SM, Maire V, Wright IJ (2014) Balancing the costs of carbon gain and water transport: testing a new theoretical framework for plant functional ecology. Ecology letters 17:82–91.

Pryor LD, Johnson LAS (1981) Eucalyptus, the universal Australian. Ecological biogeography of Australia The Hague, Dr W Junk bv Publishers:499–536.

Reich PB, Weisel Y, Eshel A, Kafkafi U (2002) Root-shoot relations: optimality in acclimation and adaptation or the ‘Emperor’s New Clothes’. Plant roots: the hidden half:205–220.

Rocha AV, Goulden ML, Dunn AL, Wofsy SC (2006) On linking interannual tree ring variability with observations of whole-forest CO2 flux. Global Change Biology 12:1378–1389.

Sage RF (1994) Acclimation of photosynthesis to increasing atmospheric CO2: the gas exchange perspective. Photosynthesis research 39:351–368.

Sala A, Woodruff DR, Meinzer FC (2012) Carbon dynamics in trees: feast or famine? Tree Physiology 32:764–775.

Sellin A, Lubenets K (2010) Variation of transpiration within a canopy of silver birch: effect of canopy position and daily versus nightly water loss. Ecohydrology 3:467–477.

Sellin A, Õunapuu E, Kupper P (2008) Effects of light intensity and duration on leaf hydraulic conductance and distribution of resistance in shoots of silver birch (Betula pendula). Physiologia Plantarum 134:412–420.

Shipley B, Meziane D (2002) The balanced-growth hypothesis and the allometry of leaf and root biomass allocation. Functional Ecology 16:326–331.

Smith AM, Stitt M (2007) Coordination of carbon supply and plant growth. Plant, cell & environment 30:1126–1149.

Stanturf JA, Vance ED, Fox TR, Kirst M (2013) Eucalyptus beyond its native range: Environmental issues in exotic bioenergy plantations. Int J For Res 2013:1–5.

Sweet GB, Wareing PF (1966) Role of plant growth in regulating photosynthesis. Nature 210:77–79.

Tausz M, Warren CR, Adams MA (2005) Dynamic light use and protection from excess light in upper canopy and coppice leaves of Nothofagus cunninghamii in an old growth, cool temperate rainforest in Victoria, Australia. New Phytologist 165:143–156.

Thornley JHM (1972) A model to describe the partitioning of photosynthate during vegetative plant growth. Annals of Botany 36:419–430.

Tissue DT, Barbour MM, Hunt JE, Turnbull MH, Griffin KL, Walcroft AS, Whitehead D (2006) Spatial and temporal scaling of intercellular CO2 concentration in a temperate rain forest dominated by Dacrydium cupressinum in New Zealand. Plant, Cell & Environment 29:497–510.

Urban L, Alphonsout L (2007) Girdling decreases photosynthetic electron fluxes and induces sustained photoprotection in mango leaves. Tree Physiology 27:345–352.

Warren CR, Ethier GJ, Livingston NJ, Grant NJ, Turpin DH, Harrison DL, Black TA (2003) Transfer conductance in second growth Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco) canopies. Plant, Cell & Environment 26:1215–1227.

Warren JM, Iversen CM, Garten CT, Norby RJ, Childs J, Brice D, Evans RM, Gu L, Thornton P, Weston DJ (2012) Timing and magnitude of C partitioning through a young loblolly pine (Pinus taeda L.) stand using 13C labeling and shade treatments. Tree physiology 32:799–813.

Warren CR, Löw M, Matyssek R, Tausz M (2007) Internal conductance to CO 2 transfer of adult Fagus sylvatica: variation between sun and shade leaves and due to free-air ozone fumigation. Environmental and Experimental Botany 59:130–138.

Wright IJ, Reich PB, Westoby M (2003) Least-Cost Input Mixtures of Water and Nitrogen for Photosynthesis. The American Naturalist 161:98–111.

Zens MS, Webb CO (2002) Sizing up the shape of life. Science 295:1475–1476.