

Invest now, get paid later? Limits and opportunities of woody plants to time growth in a future climate

Frederik Baumgarten^{1,2}, Sally Aitken¹, Yann Vitasse², Rob Guy¹, EM Wolkovich¹

May 27, 2025

¹ Department of Forest and Conservation, Faculty of Forestry, University of British Columbia, 2424 Main Mall Vancouver, BC Canada V6T 1Z4.

² Department of Environmental Sciences-Botany, University of Basel, Schönbeinstrasse 6, Basel 4056, Switzerland

Corresponding Author: Frederik Baumgarten; frederik.baumgarten@unibas.ch

Journal: Perspective in Ecology Letters

Abstract

When and how much organisms grow given environmental constraints and opportunities are fundamental questions in biology that are becoming increasingly pressing with climate change, as we seek to accurately predict biomass production and carbon sequestration. While environmental factors such as temperature and water availability directly regulate plant growth, the timing of growth is also governed by a plant's phenological sequence—its genetically programmed developmental stages—which is critical for predicting responses to climate change but often overlooked.

Here, we leverage the concept of (in-)determinacy in growth and development—which captures how flexible, or not, plants are in producing tissue from preformed cells versus initiating it *de novo*—to propose a new framework for predicting tree growth responses to climate change.

We hypothesize that: 1) determinate growth is an adaptation to more predictable seasonal climate conditions, restricting investment in new tissues to a short favorable period before dormancy; 2) indeterminate species may recover more effectively from damage, giving them an advantage under increasing climatic extremes; and 3) species with higher indeterminacy are more likely to benefit from extended growing seasons.

Consequently, the amount of carbon sequestered in future climates may depend not only on abiotic factors such as water availability, temperature extremes, and the length of the growing season, but also on the degree of determinacy set by a species' intrinsic genetic programming.

Keywords: plant growth, tree phenology, shoot extension, indeterminate growers, carbon sequestration, growing season length, drought, genetic programming, phenotypic plasticity

Introduction

Investing the right amount of resources in growth at the right time is of crucial importance to the survival and fitness of any living organism. The topic of growth strategies and habits has a long history in science, spanning the fields of genetics, genomics, physiology and ecology across the animal and plant kingdoms. At its core lies the concept of determinacy—the classification of organisms as either reaching a fixed size at maturity or continuing to grow throughout their lives. Like mollusks, fish and reptiles, plants add to their primary bodies as long as they live and are therefore considered ‘indeterminate growers’ (Ejmond *et al.*, 2010). Various terms have emerged to describe this phenomenon across spatial and temporal scales, e.g. from a single cell to the whole organism, and from a single season to an entire lifetime (McDaniel, 1992; Karkach, 2006). In plants, organs can either develop from preformed embryonic tissue (e.g. overwintering buds) or form *de novo*, depending on species. Yet, it remains unclear which point along this trait continuum will prove more advantageous in a future climate characterized by increased environmental stress and prolonged growing seasons. In the following we briefly outline the fundamental limitations to plant growth by linking external environmental drivers and internal growth control mechanism to introduce a framework for predicting when and how much trees and plants in general may grow and discuss their role in a future climate.

Seasonality of temperature, soil moisture and light

The further one travels from the equator towards the poles, the tighter plants are confined to a shrinking ‘time window of opportunity’ set primarily by low temperatures. Below c. 5 °C, metabolic activity slows down to an extent where growth and development largely cease (Schenker *et al.*, 2014; Rossi *et al.*, 2008; Körner, 2008). More importantly, freezing temperatures can cause severe damage to plant tissue if exposed at the wrong time of development, e.g. after leaf unfolding, prior to fruit maturation, or before cold acclimation in fall (Sakai & Larcher, 1987; Baumgarten *et al.*, 2023). While annual plant species accommodate their entire life cycle within this window, perennial plants are forced to partition their growing phase seasonally, with periods of activity alternating with periods of rest (dormancy). This is referred to as intermittent or rhythmic (as opposed to continuous) growth.

During the active growing season, high temperatures can also directly inhibit growth and development, by surpassing species-specific physiological thresholds (O’sullivan *et al.*, 2017). Indirectly, high temperatures often reduce soil moisture, leading to water stress that can slow or stall growth (Hsiao, 1973; Pugnaire *et al.*, 1999; Etzold *et al.*, 2021), and in extreme cases, cause leaf scorching or premature senescence (Estiarte & Peñuelas, 2015). Together, these temperature and soil moisture limitations act as environmental filters, narrowing the period in which growth is possible (Figure 1).

Light also influences plant growth in two key ways. First, as the basic energy source (light intensity and quality) driving photosynthesis and consequently source activity. Second, through its relative share to the 24 hours light-dark rhythm (photoperiod), which mediates many physiological processes including bud set and dormancy transitions (Wang *et al.*, 2024). Both factors may contribute to the common observation that plant growth often peaks near the summer solstice in extra-tropical regions (Rossi *et al.*, 2006; Etzold *et al.*, 2021; Luo *et al.*, 2018) or that a window of temperature sensitivity ‘opens’ around the summer solstice to synchronize reproductive efforts over very large spatial scales (Journé *et al.*, 2024).

Internal programming of plants

Given our relatively robust understanding of environmental influences on plant growth, it may seem straightforward to predict tree growth under current and future climatic conditions. Yet, this proves challenging, particularly when predicting responses under scenarios with extended, climatically favorable growing seasons (Zohner *et al.*, 2021). Here we propose that accurate predictions require incor-

porating another key factor: internal growth control—the genetically encoded developmental program that may prevent further growth *despite* favorable environmental conditions.

While plants have evolved numerous morphological adaptations to tolerate or avoid harmful environmental conditions, most temperate and boreal species cope with predictable seasonal fluctuations in temperature and moisture by temporally escaping these conditions. They do this by aligning their life-history events (phenology) with a cycle of growth and dormancy that balances survival, reproduction, and growth over the long lifespan typical of many tree species. Hence, the phenological sequence can impose abrupt internal switches in resource allocation—from vegetative growth to reproduction (flowering, fruit maturation) and storage (Stearns, 1989; Chapin *et al.*, 1990). These transitions act as additional internal filters, further narrowing the effective window during which vegetative growth can occur, regardless of environmental potential (Figure 1).

Aim of this perspective/Growth responses in future climates

Climate change is extending the length of the growing season while simultaneously increasing the frequency and severity of environmental stressors such as drought (Hao *et al.*, 2018) and presumably also late spring frost events in many regions worldwide (Zohner *et al.*, 2020). How are these potential opportunities and threats linked to species-specific growth performance? To what extent do growth responses depend on the strategy to either preform and/or initiate new shoot tissue *de novo* in the current growing season (i.e., its degree of determinacy; see next section)? Which strategy profits most from an extended growing season length and which one can cope better with increased environmental stress? And which is ultimately more productive in terms of biomass accumulation and carbon sequestration under a warmer, drier climate?

The role of primary growth has been widely neglected to help answering these questions, although it sets photosynthetic capacity and therefore to a large degree biomass production (Girard *et al.*, 2011). In this perspective we revisit classical concepts of shoot growth patterns, generalize them across meristem types and position them within the context of climate change. We propose that mechanisms of internal growth control—especially those governing the degree of determinacy—are key features shaping how trees will respond to future climatic conditions.

The concept of (in)determinate growth

Full stop or temporary break in (vegetative) growth

In annual plants, growth ends with the production of flowers to form fruits and seeds: a signal in the apical meristem triggers a sudden switch in resource investment from vegetative growth to building a reproductive structure with no point of return, ringing in the end of the life-cycle (Poethig, 2003; Huijser & Schmid, 2011). A shoot axis that terminates in a flower or other modified structure and ceases meristematic activity is considered ‘determinate’ (Barthélémy & Caraglio, 2007). In woody perennial species, however, flowers are typically produced on lateral shoots or buds, preserving the main vegetative axis and allowing continued structural expansion. However, ‘determinate growth’ also refers to a temporal suspension of the meristem, which leads to a time lag between the formation of tissue and its expansion (Kozlowski, 2012; Hallé *et al.*, 1978).

When to form (new) tissue

In their first year, all seedlings exhibit indeterminate growth. In subsequent years, many temperate and boreal tree species preform their new shoot increments during the previous growing season, overwintering them as primordial structures in hardened buds to be ‘ready-to-go’ when spring arrives. Once the canopy unfolds (deciduous species) or extends (evergreen species), some species suppress

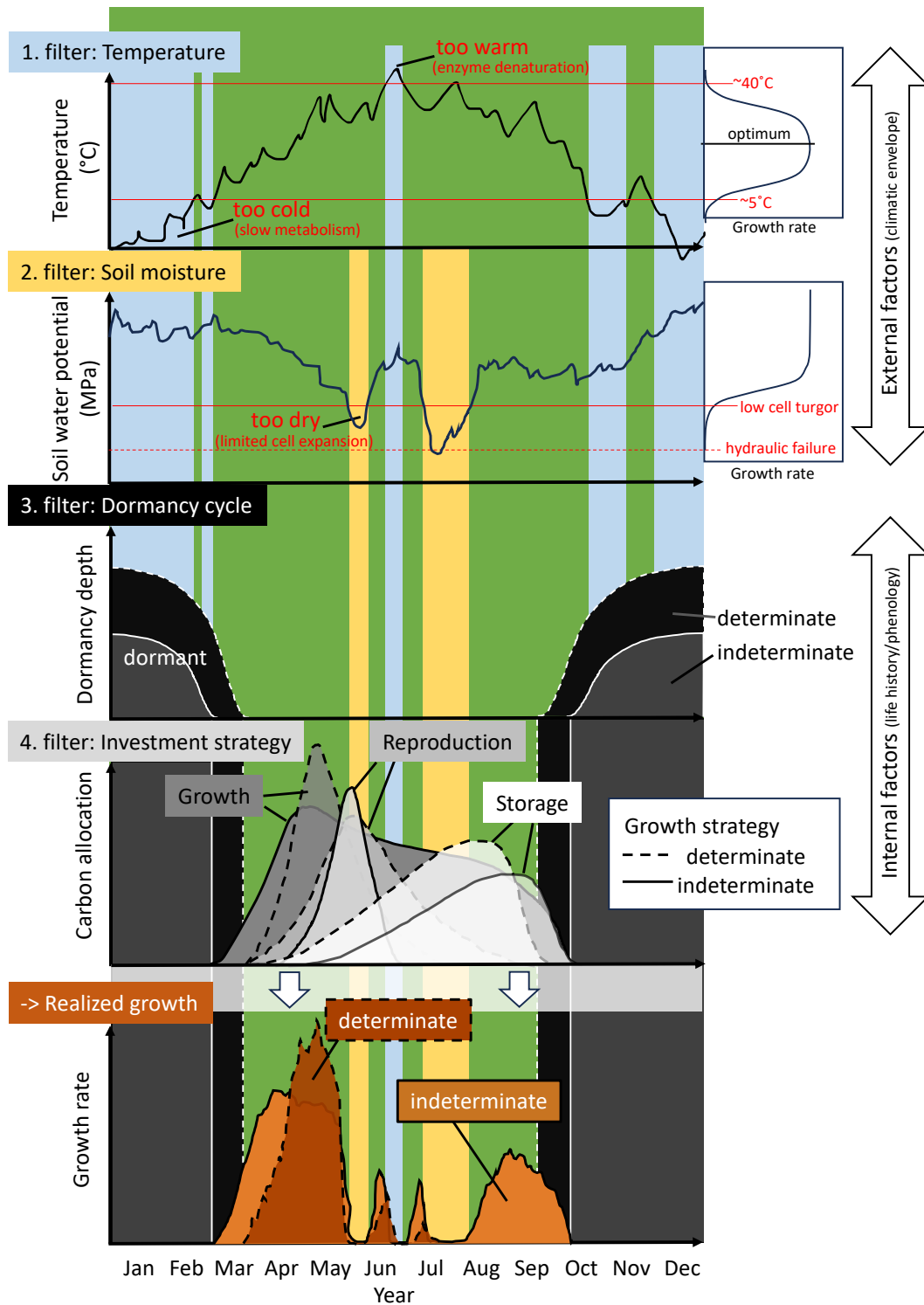


Figure 1: Schematic overview of the possible discrepancy between the potential growing season and the effectively realized vegetative growth. Environmental factors like temperature and soil moisture, exceeding growth-promoting thresholds can be seen as filters that narrow the window of opportunity available for vegetative growth. Potential light and photoperiodic constraints are not shown. The species-specific life history cycle (phenology) can impose another filter by dictating a dormancy cycle and prioritizing developmental processes other than vegetative growth (e.g. flowering, fruit maturation and storage). The degree of (in)determinacy is presented here in two extremes, although we propose to consider this trait as continuous.

further activity of the apical meristem for the rest of the season through internal control mechanisms such as paradormancy (Lang *et al.*, 1987), often regulated by photoperiod (Böhlenius *et al.*, 2006). Other species, by contrast, continue to produce neoformed leaves and internodes to build on preformed growth, in some cases stretching their growth period into autumn until low temperature forces them to stop. Indeterminate growth can occur either through the continuous activity of the shoot apical meristems or through the formation and subsequent flushing of buds mid-season without a period of dormancy, called second flushing or lammas growth (Figure 2).

As we use it here, (in)determinacy in trees refers to the ability to:

- a) preform tissue in one year as a future investment, which is deploxed rapidly in the following spring with no further primary shoot growth during that season (determinate strategy)
- b) maintain a continuous or episodic meristem activity by forming new shoot tissue during the current growing season (indeterminate strategy).

Although this concept is often presented dichotomously (Kozłowski & Pallardy, 1997; Lechowicz, 1984), but see Kikuzawa, 1983; Damascos *et al.*, 2005), with species exhibiting either determinate or indeterminate growth habits, species more likely exist along a gradient with numerous intermediate forms. For instance, many oaks (*Quercus spp.*) are considered determinate growers, but can exhibit multiple flushes. Similarly, Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) gradually adopts a more determinate growth habit with maturity (Borchert, 1976; Heuret *et al.*, 2006).

Control mechanisms of (in)determinacy

Despite a century of research into plant growth habits and strategies, we still have a limited understanding of when and why trees exhibit a particular degree of (in)determinacy. This is likely due to the high variability of environmental conditions within and across years, sites, and individuals, which complicates efforts to disentangle internal growth regulation from external environmental influences. There is indeed evidence that favorable conditions, particularly high soil moisture availability throughout the growing season, can prolong or boost shoot elongation, sometimes enabling an additional flush (Kaya *et al.*, 1994). These findings indicate that shoot growth may come to a halt because water supply cannot support expanding leaf area. An imbalance in the root:shoot ratio under a given water status of the plant can indeed suppress shoot growth Borchert (1973). By the same mechanism, many species are able to produce new shoots to rebuild the canopy after a considerable loss of leaf area due to herbivory, hail storms or late spring frosts (Baumgarten *et al.*, 2023).

However, environmental conditions do not simply alter a species’ growth strategy. While a certain plasticity of apical shoot growth has been shown, this flexibility is often restricted to a specific developmental time window—and is far more limited in determinate species. This reflects a genetically fixed strategy, likely evolved as a safeguard against regular and predictable environmental stress (e.g., frost, drought). In contrast, indeterminate species retain a more open and responsive growth pattern, allowing them to resume or extend growth later in the season when conditions permit. Provenance trials reinforce this idea, showing that the frequency of second flushes increases in populations of southern origin (Rudolph, 1964; Soolanayakanahally *et al.*, 2013).

Latitudinal variations in the frequency of second flushes suggest a photoperiodic regulation comparable to that of bud set in poplar species (Soolanayakanahally *et al.*, 2013). Indeed, bud set, growth cessation, and flowering induction appear to be regulated by a shared set of genes (*CONSTANS* and *FLOWERING LOCUS T*) regulated by photoperiod (Böhlenius *et al.*, 2006). Moreover, Wang *et al.* (2024) found that plants distinguish between absolute and photosynthetically relevant photoperiods to independently regulate flowering and vegetative growth.

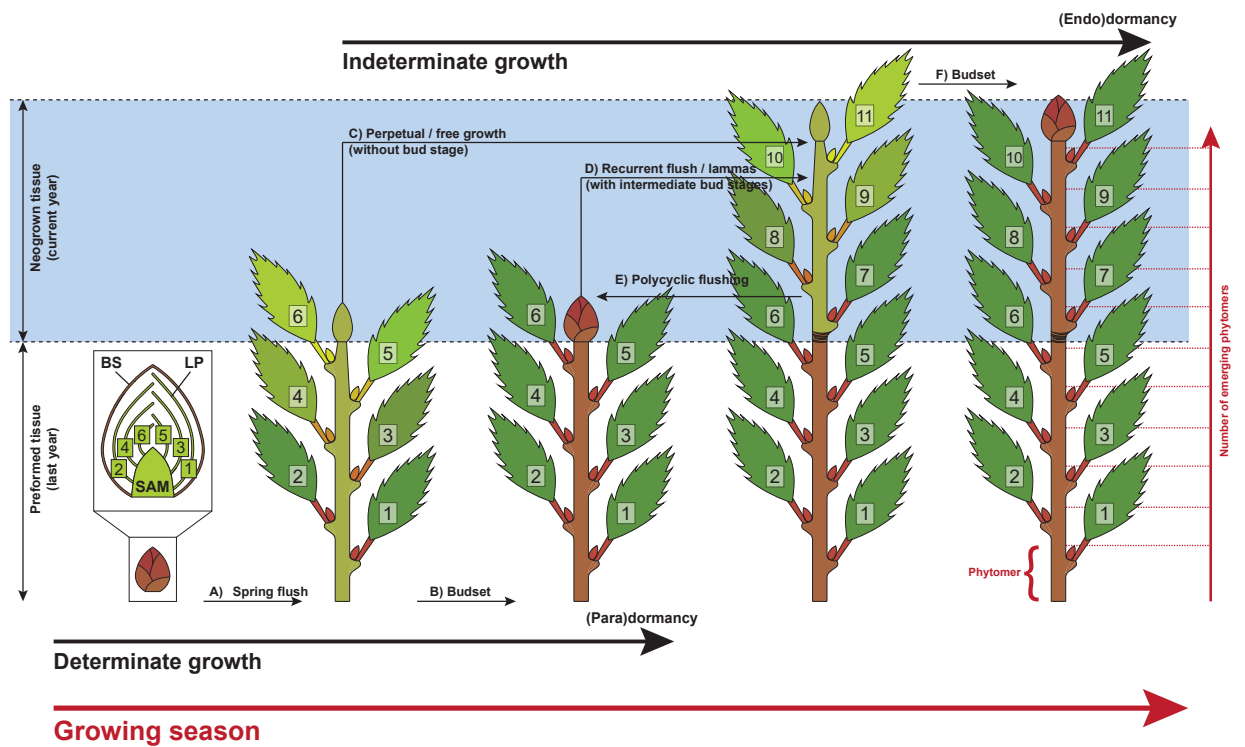


Figure 2: Determinate and indeterminate growth within one growing season for species producing terminal buds. Commonly all tree species deploy buds during their first (spring) flush from prebuilt and overwintering leaf primordia (A). Determinate growing species set buds (B) that are under hormonal suppression to inhibit any further activity of the shoot apical meristem (paradormancy). Indeterminate growing species continue to produce new tissue directly (C) or through one (D) to several (E) intermediate bud stage(s). Finally, most species set their bud (F) and enter full dormancy (endodormancy). Shoot apical meristem (SAM); Bud scale (BS); leaf primordia (LP). The basic unit of a shoot is the phytomer which is composed of a node, a leaf, the axillary bud and an internode.

Although photoperiod appears to be a key regulator of seasonal growth and development, most of our knowledge comes from model organisms, with poplar being the prime woody perennial that is extensively studied. Thus, genetic control mechanisms of (in)determinacy that set the potential of tree growth across species are yet to be discovered.

Evolution of (In)determinacy

Understanding how universally tissues within species are formed determinately or indeterminately could provide insight into the evolution of this trait, which could be aided by cross-species analyses. Both growth forms seem to occur across most species of the same genera or clade and hence, appear to have evolved repeatedly in different groups (Figure 3), making it difficult to speculate on which strategy is ancestral (but see Hariharan *et al.*, 2016) and how rapidly (in)determinacy can evolve. As data on which species are determinate or indeterminate accumulates, such analyses could potentially provide rapid insights into this, and also aid forecasting for unsampled species. Assigning species as determinate or indeterminate, however, may not be useful if the trait is actually continuous.

But what are the fundamental trade-offs associated with adopting either strategy? In most temperate and boreal ecosystems both growth strategies are successful and co-occur, suggesting ecological niche separation. The enhanced growth potential of indeterminate species allows them to easily outgrow competing species. Faster growth, however, might lead as well to higher turnovers and shorter life spans (Brienen *et al.*, 2020; Millet *et al.*, 1999). Not surprisingly, indeterminate growing species are often found to be early successional ones (Marks, 1975; Boojh & Ramakrishnan, 1982). Moreover, indeterminate growth allows for greater phenotypic plasticity, as tissue is produced in real-time in response to current conditions. In contrast, determinate species preform tissues in advance and are thus more constrained by past conditions, particularly those experienced during bud formation. As a result, determinate species may exhibit stronger local adaptation and reduced short-term plasticity compared to indeterminate species (Leites & Benito Garzón, 2023). For example, western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) achieves much of its primary shoot growth from indeterminate growth and is less locally adapted than the sympatric species Douglas-fir, which growth more determinately (Roskilly & Aitken, 2024).

As climate changes the question arises which growth strategy will be more successful in the future.

The performance of (in)determinacy with climate change

Spring warming has advanced the onset of leaf emergence by up to a month compared to pre-industrial times (Vitasse *et al.*, 2022). In contrast, autumn phenology of growth and leaf senescence has not shifted as much as one might expect, given the extension of favorable growing conditions (Zani *et al.*, 2020; Zohner *et al.*, 2023). In fact, phenological sequences are increasingly observed to shift as a whole toward spring, rather than stretching at both ends of the growing season (Keenan & Richardson, 2015), not necessarily leading to increased biomass production during longer growing seasons (Zani *et al.*, 2020). We hypothesize that determinate species largely maintain their fixed growth schedules under climate warming, with limited change in overall productivity. In contrast, indeterminate species are capable of extending their growth into both spring and autumn, potentially resulting in higher productivity under future climatic conditions (Figure 3).

However, the greater flexibility of indeterminate species could also increase their exposure to extreme climatic events. Deciduous indeterminate species are often among the first to leaf-out and among the last to shed their leaves—occasionally as a result of first freezing events in autumn. In addition, a substantial part of their growth period falls into periods of summer with increased risk of drought

(Figure 3). Therefore, we hypothesize that the conservative strategy of determinate growth largely escapes unfavorable growing conditions by growing between the last spring frost and the increasing water shortages in summer, with relatively ample safety margins in contrast to indeterminate species. As a consequence productivity shows little variation from year to year and will largely remain constant in a future climate or even decline due to higher water stress during their restricted window of potential growth.

However, once hit by an extreme event, determinate growing species might not recover easily. Even if leaves are shed to prevent further damage, the loss of the canopy, which is rarely replaced after the summer in determinate species, will prevent replenishment of the reserve pools and ultimately reduce fitness. In contrast, the flexible growth schedule of indeterminately growing species may allow to 1) produce tissue better adapted to harsh environmental conditions as it is formed in the current season and 2) catch up and compensate later in the season by another productivity boost. Taking advantage of a ‘second growing season’ after summer drought was indeed shown for pines in the Mediterranean climate through polycyclic flushing—a form of indeterminate growth (Girard *et al.*, 2011, Figure 2).

We argue that new opportunities and challenges for trees with climate change will increasingly disrupt their phenological cycle, favoring species and genotypes that are more plastic in rearranging their activities by resuming growth, reproduction and/or storage filling later in the year, thereby recovering from and compensating for some stress-induced damages and losses. Future climate will therefore likely intensify the competition among co-occurring species and might re-assemble forest communities increasingly composed of species adopting an indeterminate growth strategy.

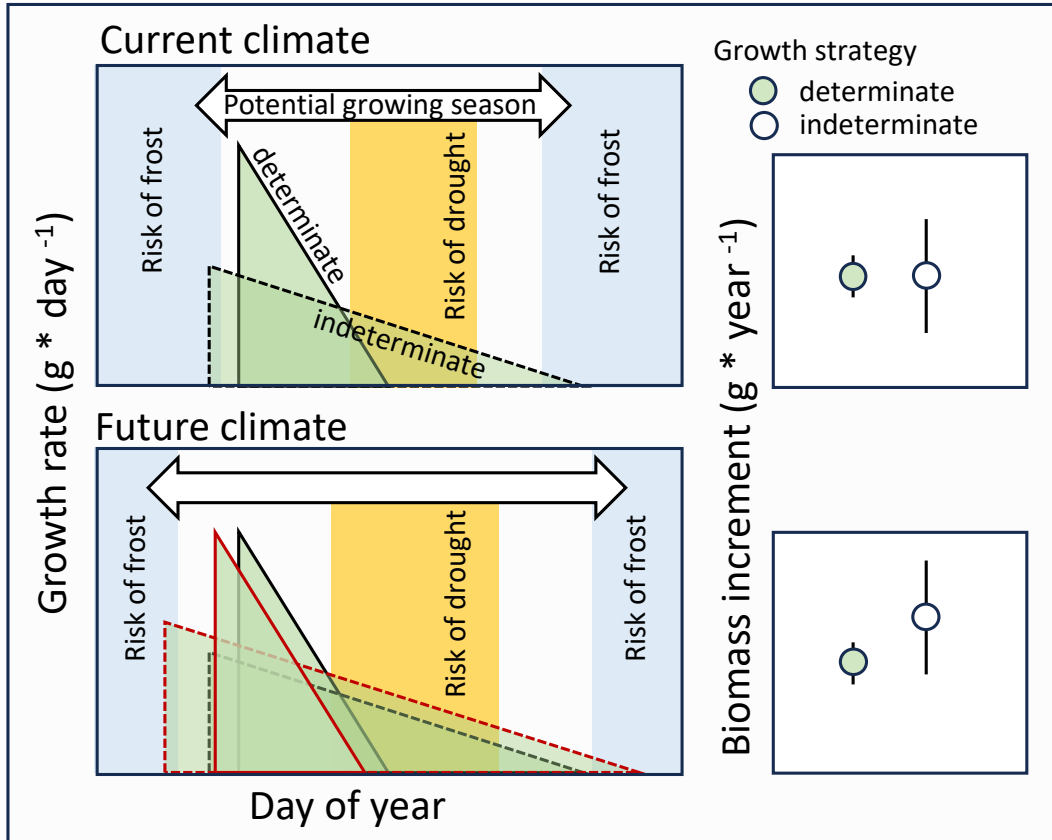


Figure 3: Hypothesized predictions of growth rates under current and future climate for determinate and indeterminate growing species. Note that the indeterminate strategy is more exposed to the risk of frost and drought events while the determinate strategy condenses most growth within a safe period. In the current climate the indeterminate strategy is in balance with benefiting from the full climatic growing season in some years with some drawbacks in other years, resulting in the same mean yearly biomass increment, but with a higher variation; right box). In a future climate the indeterminate strategy might benefit from longer growing seasons, resulting in an overall higher mean annual biomass increment compared to determinate growers, but this will be dependent on the severity of drought that overlaps the potential growth period of determinate species.

(In)determinacy beyond leaf tissue

Although (in)determinate growth is typically discussed in the context of the shoot apical meristem, similar patterns may exist in secondary growth and below-ground meristems. For example, in the vascular cambium, a timely transition from earlywood to latewood production—and from vegetative growth to reproductive or storage allocation—may reflect an internal growth schedule similar to that of primary shoot growth. Cambial initial cells divide to form daughter cells, which subsequently produce cohorts of precursors that mature into functional xylem and phloem later in the season (Valdovinos-Ayala *et al.*, 2022). Hence the number of initial cell divisions largely determines the amount of total xylem formed over the season (Lupi *et al.*, 2010). Interestingly, several studies report that wood formation often ceases even when environmental conditions remain favorable and the canopy is still photosynthetically active—suggesting that internal controls may limit secondary growth regardless of external potential (Buttò *et al.*, 2020; Arend *et al.*, 2024).

Regarding below-ground meristems, roots seem to follow a much more opportunistic and indeterminate strategy with root meristems remaining active throughout the year, commonly peaking in spring and autumn. Experimental evidence from rhizotron studies even show root growth during mid-winter whenever soil temperatures are suitable (Lyford & Wilson, 1966), suggesting that roots do not enter true dormancy (Radville *et al.*, 2016). However, the degree to which asynchrony between above- and below-ground meristems reflects environmental conditions (e.g., soil temperature), root:shoot imbalances, or genetically fixed strategies remains unresolved (Abramoff & Finzi, 2015; Makoto *et al.*, 2020).

Future directions

We argue that incorporating plant determinacy into models of forest dynamics could greatly improve predictions of how climate change will affect ecosystem composition and productivity. The impacts of both climatic extremes and longer growing seasons on primary and secondary growth may depend strongly on the relative abundance of determinate versus indeterminate species within a forest community. Better understanding these two strategies will also help to reveal the potentials and limits of trees to adapt in a future climate, and may inform species or provenance choices in forest management. One critical knowledge gap lies in understanding how different degrees of (in)determinacy help trees avoid or buffer environmental stress, while still maintaining the capacity to resume growth, repair tissues, replenish reserves, and compensate for earlier losses within the same season. Clarifying the trade-off between escaping unfavorable conditions and exploiting longer growing seasons is key to anticipating how forest communities will respond and reassemble over the coming decades.

Moving forward, we need to characterize the plasticity of indeterminate growth across environmental gradients, species and populations with a particular focus on how much they are under genetic control. This will require integrative research combining genetics, physiology, ecology, and phenology. Moreover, we must assess how the prevalence of indeterminate growth affects forest-scale carbon dynamics, especially if (in)determinacy proves to be a continuous trait rather than a binary one.

And finally we need to link the temporal dynamics of primary (apical and root) and secondary (cambial) meristems. Correlating annual tree rings with shoot increments could reveal such a common pattern, if accounting for when inter-annual shoot segments (phytomers) were produced, e.g. separating preformed from neo-grown tissue. Revealing the patterns of when different meristems are active will likely contribute to a theoretical framework of temporal carbon allocation dynamics.

Metrics of (In)determinacy

To advance our understanding of growth strategies under climate change, we need improved methods for quantifying the degree of (in)determinacy—moving beyond a simple binary classification. We pro-

pose a set of metrics, ranging from the most direct to broader, landscape-level proxies:

(1) The ratio of the number of leaves (leaf scars) present at the end of the season to the number of leaf primordia in buds at the start of the season provides a direct measure of (in)determinacy. Values greater than one indicate an increasing degree of indeterminate growth. Although this metric was already described over a century ago by Moore (1909), its application has been limited to few studies exploring specific regions only (Damascos *et al.*, 2005; Kikuzawa, 1983; GUÉDON *et al.*, 2006). To reveal a species’ intrinsic capacity for indeterminate growth, individuals should ideally be grown under consistently favorable conditions (e.g. unlimited soil moisture).

(2) Temporal tracking of shoot elongation and wood formation (e.g. using biweekly micro-cores or shoot elongation measurements) enables the detection of preformed versus neoformed tissue and growth timing. Wood anatomical analyses can help distinguish cell formation from subsequent cell expansion and maturation.

(3) Although dendrometer measurements integrate multiple processes (e.g., stem swelling, water content, and cambial activity), they can provide high-resolution insights into periods of growth versus stasis and detect water deficits associated with suppressed growth Etzold *et al.* (2021); Zweifel *et al.* (2021).

(4) Large-scale forest monitoring networks (e.g. U.S. Forest Inventory) can be used to track multiple flushes and identify spatial patterns in flushing behavior across species and climates.

(5) Seasonal trends in canopy greenness captured by satellite and drone imagery can reveal growth investment strategies at the ecosystem scale across large spatial areas. As a recent example, Meng *et al.* (2024) found that time allocation between vegetation green-up (from start of the growing season to its peak) and vegetation senescence (between peak and end of season) remained remarkably consistent, despite substantial variation in growing season length and climate warming across temperate ecosystems in the Northern Hemisphere.

(6) Advances in LiDAR and spectral imaging technologies—both from drones and satellites—are beginning to offer the spatial and temporal resolution necessary to detect fine-scale structural changes in canopies. These tools have the potential to capture patterns of shoot elongation and flushing events integrated across whole crowns or forest stands. With continued development, such remote sensing techniques could allow researchers to monitor canopy-level expressions of shoot growth dynamics, helping to infer degrees of (in)determinacy across species and ecosystems in near real-time.

Acknowledgments

This text emerged from a grant of the Swiss National Foundation to F.B. (grant number P500PB_210943). We thank J. Ngo for designing figure 2.

stuff I didn't find place yet

Deciduous tree species have a higher number of leaf primordia inside their buds than evergreen species in the Cerrado (Brazil).

If experiments are conducted in conditions with unlimited soil moisture and under similar temperature regimes, then the dynamics of growth responses can be comparable among species and reveal their potential in deploying indeterminate growth. Under natural conditions with common soil moisture and associated turgor limitations it is currently hard to tell if trees cease growth because of a response to the environment or because of switches in resource allocation.

Even in grasslands an earlier onset of growth is associated with an earlier stop under climate warming Möhl *et al.* (2022)

must include:

Iwasa & Cohen (1989)

Shoot growth patterns do not only tell us something about the plant architecture and the strategy of space exploitation, but may reveal also patterns of the whole-plant dynamic and potential of growth and carbon sequestration.

unit of extension vs. unit of morphogenesis: Perhaps state somewhere that we commonly only observe the extension pattern while patterns of organogenesis remain hidden.

(Verdú & Climent, 2007): polycyclic flushing in acer might be associated to maximize the light capture in the understory ontogenetic changes towards monocyclic growth might reflect the urge for light in the early life phase

(Wu & Hinckley, 2001): proleptic and sylleptic branching. great reference for phenotypic plasticity and how sylleptic growth (a form of indeterminate growth) might be beneficial more stressful/unpredictable climates

(Moreno-Cortés *et al.*, 2012): Chestnut CsRAV1 is a gene that is under circadian control and induces sylleptic branching when over-expressed in hybrid poplar. Its a promising candidate to enhance biomass production in trans-genic plants. It is intriguing that genes are identified and suggested to be used in trans-genic plants to enhance biomass production, but at the same time we even don't know if there is a correlation of sylleptic branching and biomass production among forest tree species.

(Hollender & Dardick, 2015) recent review on architecture

(Wu & Stettler, 1998) Quantitative genetics of growth and development in *Populus*. III. Phenotypic plasticity of crown structure and function

Bibliography

- Abramoff, R.Z. & Finzi, A.C. (2015). Are above- and below-ground phenology in sync? *New Phytologist*, 205, 1054–1061.
- Arend, M., Hoch, G. & Kahmen, A. (2024). Stem growth phenology, not canopy greening, constrains deciduous tree growth. *Tree Physiology*, 44, tpad160.
- Barthélémy, D. & Caraglio, Y. (2007). Plant Architecture: A Dynamic, Multilevel and Comprehensive Approach to Plant Form, Structure and Ontogeny. *Annals of Botany*, 99, 375–407.
- Baumgarten, F., Gessler, A. & Vitasse, Y. (2023). No risk—no fun: Penalty and recovery from spring frost damage in deciduous temperate trees. *Functional Ecology*, 37, 648–663.
- Böhlenius, H., Huang, T., Charbonnel-Campaa, L., Brunner, A.M., Jansson, S., Strauss, S.H. & Nilsson, O. (2006). CO/FT Regulatory Module Controls Timing of Flowering and Seasonal Growth Cessation in Trees. *Science*, 312, 1040–1043.
- Boojh, R. & Ramakrishnan, P.S. (1982). Growth strategy of trees related to successional status I. Architecture and extension growth. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 4, 359–374.
- Borchert, R. (1973). Simulation of Rhythmic Tree Growth under Constant Conditions. *Physiologia Plantarum*, 29, 173–180.
- Borchert, R. (1976). The concept of juvenility in woody plants. *Acta Horticulturae*, pp. 21–36.
- Brienen, R.J.W., Caldwell, L., Duchesne, L., Voelker, S., Barichivich, J., Baliva, M., Ceccantini, G., Di Filippo, A., Helama, S., Locosselli, G.M., Lopez, L., Piovesan, G., Schöngart, J., Villalba, R. & Gloor, E. (2020). Forest carbon sink neutralized by pervasive growth-lifespan trade-offs. *Nature Communications*, 11, 4241.
- Buttò, V., Shishov, V., Tychkov, I., Popkova, M., He, M., Rossi, S., Deslauriers, A. & Morin, H. (2020). Comparing the Cell Dynamics of Tree-Ring Formation Observed in Microcores and as Predicted by the Vaganov–Shashkin Model. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 11.
- Chapin, F.S., Schulze, E. & Mooney, H.A. (1990). The Ecology and Economics of Storage in Plants. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 21, 423–447.
- Damascos, M.A., Prado, C.H.B.A. & Ronquim, C.C. (2005). Bud Composition, Branching Patterns and Leaf Phenology in Cerrado Woody Species. *Annals of Botany*, 96, 1075–1084.
- Ejsmond, M.J., Czarnołęski, M., Kapustka, F. & Kozłowski, J. (2010). How to Time Growth and Reproduction during the Vegetative Season: An Evolutionary Choice for Indeterminate Growers in Seasonal Environments. *The American Naturalist*, 175, 551–563.
- Estiarte, M. & Peñuelas, J. (2015). Alteration of the phenology of leaf senescence and fall in winter deciduous species by climate change: Effects on nutrient proficiency. *Global Change Biology*, 21, 1005–1017.
- Etzold, S., Sterck, F., Bose, A.K., Braun, S., Buchmann, N., Eugster, W., Gessler, A., Kahmen, A., Peters, R.L. & Vitasse, Y. (2021). Number of growth days and not length of the growth period determines radial stem growth of temperate trees. *Ecology Letters*.
- Girard, F., Vennetier, M., Ouarmim, S., Caraglio, Y. & Misson, L. (2011). Polycyclism, a fundamental tree growth process, decline with recent climate change: The example of *Pinus halepensis* Mill. in Mediterranean France. *Trees*, 25, 311–322.

- GUÉDON, YANN., PUNTIERI, J.G., SABATIER, S. & BARTHÉLÉMY, D. (2006). Relative Extents of Preformation and Neoformation in Tree Shoots: Analysis by a Deconvolution Method. *Annals of Botany*, 98, 835–844.
- Hallé, F., Oldeman, R.A.A. & Tomlinson, P.B. (1978). *Tropical Trees and Forests*. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
- Hao, Z., Hao, F., Singh, V.P. & Zhang, X. (2018). Changes in the severity of compound drought and hot extremes over global land areas. *Environmental Research Letters*, 13, 124022.
- Hariharan, I.K., Wake, D.B. & Wake, M.H. (2016). Indeterminate growth: Could it represent the ancestral condition? *Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology*, 8, a019174.
- Heuret, P., Meredieu, C., Coudurier, T., Courdier, F. & Barthélémy, D. (2006). Ontogenetic trends in the morphological features of main stem annual shoots of *Pinus pinaster* (Pinaceae). *American Journal of Botany*, 93, 1577–1587.
- Hollender, C.A. & Dardick, C. (2015). Molecular basis of angiosperm tree architecture. *New Phytologist*, 206, 541–556.
- Hsiao, T.C. (1973). Plant responses to water stress. *Annual review of plant physiology*, 24, 519–570.
- Huijser, P. & Schmid, M. (2011). The control of developmental phase transitions in plants. *Development*, 138, 4117–4129.
- Iwasa, Y. & Cohen, D. (1989). Optimal Growth Schedule of a Perennial Plant. *The American Naturalist*, 133, 480–505.
- Journé, V., Szymkowiak, J., Foest, J., Hacket-Pain, A., Kelly, D. & Bogdziewicz, M. (2024). Summer solstice orchestrates the subcontinental-scale synchrony of mast seeding. *Nature Plants*, 10, 367–373.
- Karkach, A.S. (2006). Trajectories and models of individual growth. *Demographic Research*, 15, 347–400.
- Kaya, Z., Adams, W.T. & Campbell, R.K. (1994). Adaptive significance of intermittent shoot growth in Douglas-fir seedlings. *Tree Physiology*, 14, 1277–1289.
- Keenan, T.F. & Richardson, A.D. (2015). The timing of autumn senescence is affected by the timing of spring phenology: Implications for predictive models. *Global Change Biology*, 21, 2634–2641.
- Kikuzawa, K. (1983). Leaf survival of woody plants in deciduous broad-leaved forests. 1. Tall trees. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 61, 2133–2139.
- Körner, C. (2008). Winter crop growth at low temperature may hold the answer for alpine treeline formation. *Plant Ecology & Diversity*, 1, 3–11.
- Kozłowski, T.T. (2012). *Seed Germination, Ontogeny, and Shoot Growth*. Elsevier.
- Kozłowski, T.T. & Pallardy, S.G. (1997). *Growth Control in Woody Plants*. Elsevier.
- Lang, G.A., Early, J.D., Martin, G.C. & Darnell, R.L. (1987). Endo-, Para-, and Ecodormancy: Physiological Terminology and Classification for Dormancy Research. *HortScience*, 22, 371–377.
- Lechowicz, M.J. (1984). Why Do Temperate Deciduous Trees Leaf Out at Different Times? Adaptation and Ecology of Forest Communities. *The American Naturalist*.
- Leites, L. & Benito Garzón, M. (2023). Forest tree species adaptation to climate across biomes: Building on the legacy of ecological genetics to anticipate responses to climate change. *Global Change Biology*, 29, 4711–4730.

- Luo, T., Liu, X., Zhang, L., Li, X., Pan, Y. & Wright, I.J. (2018). Summer solstice marks a seasonal shift in temperature sensitivity of stem growth and nitrogen-use efficiency in cold-limited forests. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 248, 469–478.
- Lupi, C., Morin, H., Deslauriers, A. & Rossi, S. (2010). Xylem phenology and wood production: Resolving the chicken-or-egg dilemma. *Plant, Cell & Environment*, 33, 1721–1730.
- Lyford, W. & Wilson, B. (1966). Controlled growth of forest tree roots: Technique and application. *Harvard Forest Paper*.
- Makoto, K., Wilson, S.D., Sato, T., Blume-Werry, G. & Cornelissen, J.H.C. (2020). Synchronous and asynchronous root and shoot phenology in temperate woody seedlings. *Oikos*, 129, 643–650.
- Marks, P.L. (1975). On the Relation between Extension Growth and Successional Status of Deciduous Trees of the Northeastern United States. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, 102, 172–177.
- McDaniel, C.N. (1992). Induction and Determination: Developmental Concepts. *Flowering Newsletter*, pp. 3–6.
- Meng, F., Felton, A.J., Mao, J., Cong, N., Smith, W.K., Körner, C., Hu, Z., Hong, S., Knott, J., Yan, Y., Guo, B., Deng, Y., Leisz, S., Dorji, T., Wang, S. & Chen, A. (2024). Consistent time allocation fraction to vegetation green-up versus senescence across northern ecosystems despite recent climate change. *Science Advances*, 10, eadn2487.
- Millet, J., Bouchard, A. & Édelin, C. (1999). Relationship between architecture and successional status of trees in the temperate deciduous forest. *Écoscience*, 6, 187–203.
- Möhl, P., von Büren, R.S. & Hiltbrunner, E. (2022). Growth of alpine grassland will start and stop earlier under climate warming. *Nature Communications*, 13, 7398.
- Moore, E. (1909). The Study of Winter Buds with Reference to Their Growth and Leaf Content. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, 36, 117–145.
- Moreno-Cortés, A., Hernández-Verdeja, T., Sánchez-Jiménez, P., González-Melendi, P., Aragoncillo, C. & Allona, I. (2012). CsRAV1 induces sylleptic branching in hybrid poplar. *New Phytologist*, 194, 83–90.
- O’sullivan, O.S., Heskell, M.A., Reich, P.B., Tjoelker, M.G., Weerasinghe, L.K., Penillard, A., Zhu, L., Egerton, J.J.G., Bloomfield, K.J., Creek, D., Bahar, N.H.A., Griffin, K.L., Hurry, V., Meir, P., Turnbull, M.H. & Atkin, O.K. (2017). Thermal limits of leaf metabolism across biomes. *Global Change Biology*, 23, 209–223.
- Poethig, R.S. (2003). Phase Change and the Regulation of Developmental Timing in Plants. *Science*, 301, 334–336.
- Pugnaire, F.I., Serrano, LUIS. & Pardos, JOSE. (1999). Constraints by water stress on plant growth. *Handbook of plant and crop stress*, 2, 271–283.
- Radville, L., McCormack, M.L., Post, E. & Eissenstat, D.M. (2016). Root phenology in a changing climate. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 67, 3617–3628.
- Roskilly, B. & Aitken, S. (2024). Weak Local Adaptation to Climate in Seedlings of a Deciduous Conifer Suggests Limited Benefits and Risks of Assisted Gene Flow. *Evolutionary Applications*, 17, e70001.
- Rossi, S., Deslauriers, A., Anfodillo, T., Morin, H., Saracino, A., Motta, R. & Borghetti, M. (2006). Conifers in cold environments synchronize maximum growth rate of tree-ring formation with day length. *New Phytologist*, 170, 301–310.

- Rossi, S., Deslauriers, A., Gricar, J., Seo, J.W., Rathgeber, C.B.K., Anfodillo, T., Morin, H., Levanic, T., Oven, P. & Jalkanen, R. (2008). Critical temperatures for xylogenesis in conifers of cold climates. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 17, 696–707.
- Rudolph, T.D. (1964). Lammas Growth and Prolepsis in Jack Pine in the Lake States. *Forest Science*, 10, a0001–70.
- Sakai, A. & Larcher, W. (1987). *Freezing Injuries in Plants*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg, vol. 62, pp. 39–58.
- Schenker, G., Lenz, A., Körner, C. & Hoch, G. (2014). Physiological minimum temperatures for root growth in seven common European broad-leaved tree species. *Tree Physiology*, 34, 302–313.
- Soolanayakanahally, R.Y., Guy, R.D., Silim, S.N. & Song, M. (2013). Timing of photoperiodic competency causes phenological mismatch in balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera* L.). *Plant, Cell & Environment*, 36, 116–127.
- Stearns, S.C. (1989). Trade-Offs in Life-History Evolution. *Functional Ecology*, 3, 259.
- Valdovinos-Ayala, J., Robles, C., Fickle, J.C., Pérez-de-Lis, G., Pratt, R.B. & Jacobsen, A.L. (2022). Seasonal patterns of increases in stem girth, vessel development, and hydraulic function in deciduous tree species. *Annals of Botany*, 130, 355–365.
- Verdú, M. & Climent, J. (2007). Evolutionary correlations of polycyclic shoot growth in *Acer* (Sapindaceae). *American Journal of Botany*, 94, 1316–1320.
- Vitasse, Y., Baumgarten, F., Zohner, C.M., Rutishauser, T., Pietragalla, B., Gehrig, R., Dai, J., Wang, H., Aono, Y. & Sparks, T.H. (2022). The great acceleration of plant phenological shifts. *Nature Climate Change*, 12, 300–302.
- Wang, Q., Liu, W., Leung, C.C., Tarté, D.A. & Gendron, J.M. (2024). Plants distinguish different photoperiods to independently control seasonal flowering and growth. *Science*, 383, eadg9196.
- Wu, R. & Hinckley, T.M. (2001). Phenotypic Plasticity of Syllaptic Branching: Genetic Design of Tree Architecture. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*, 20, 467–485.
- Wu, R. & Stettler, R.F. (1998). Quantitative genetics of growth and development in *Populus*. III. Phenotypic plasticity of crown structure and function. *Heredity*, 81, 299–310.
- Zani, D., Crowther, T.W., Mo, L., Renner, S.S. & Zohner, C.M. (2020). Increased growing-season productivity drives earlier autumn leaf senescence in temperate trees. *Science*, 370, 1066–1071.
- Zohner, C.M., Mirzaghali, L., Renner, S.S., Mo, L., Rebindaine, D., Bucher, R., Palouš, D., Vitasse, Y., Fu, Y.H., Stocker, B.D. & Crowther, T.W. (2023). Effect of climate warming on the timing of autumn leaf senescence reverses after the summer solstice. *Science*, 381, eadf5098.
- Zohner, C.M., Mo, L., Renner, S.S., Svenning, J.C., Vitasse, Y., Benito, B.M., Ordonez, A., Baumgarten, F., Bastin, J.F. & Sebal, V. (2020). Late-spring frost risk between 1959 and 2017 decreased in North America but increased in Europe and Asia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117, 12192–12200.
- Zohner, C.M., Renner, S.S., Sebal, V. & Crowther, T.W. (2021). How changes in spring and autumn phenology translate into growth-experimental evidence of asymmetric effects. *Journal of Ecology*, 109, 2717–2728.
- Zweifel, R., Sterck, F., Braun, S., Buchmann, N., Eugster, W., Gessler, A., Häni, M., Peters, R.L., Walthert, L. & Wilhelm, M. (2021). Why trees grow at night. *New Phytologist*.