Starch storage strategy in the stem wood influences carbon dynamics and storage-growth trade-offs in tropical trees

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**Abstract**

1. Trees balance their carbon source and carbon sink activity over different time scales by accumulating and using non-structural carbon (NSC). The amount and distribution of NSC stored in stemwood influences trees’ ability to balance carbon sources and sinks, and impacts the tree survival and recovery from multiple disturbances. Thus, the strategy to store starch in the stemwood may influence the carbon dynamics of mature trees and may be reflected in the strength of storage-growth trade-offs.
2. In this work, we hypothesized that combining two life history traits, such as storage strategy of starch in the stem wood (parenchyma-storage and fiber-storage) and leaf habit (evergreen and semi-deciduous), would allow us to explain differences in the seasonal interplay between carbon sources and sinks and the use and accumulation of NSC. Thus, we expected semi-deciduous/fiber-storing species to have greater seasonality in NSC and carbon sink activity and stronger storage-growth trade-offs than parenchyma-storing species.
3. We measured monthly growth rates, soluble sugars and starch every three months during 2019 in *Dacryodes microcarpa* (semi-deciduous/fiber-storing-species), *Ocotea leucoxylon* (evergreen/parenchyma-storing-species), and *Sacoglottis guianensis* (semi-deciduous/parenchyma-storing-species).
4. We found seasonal changes in NSC content in the semi-deciduous species, but they were stronger in the fiber-storing species. This fiber-storing species had large storage capacity and stem respiration, and also showed a negative relationship between starch consumption/accumulation and growth during the rainy season, suggesting a clear trade-off between growth and storage, where starch is accumulated in some cases at the expense of growth.
5. **Synthesis:** Our results show the influence of starch storage strategy on carbon dynamics in tropical trees. They suggest that deciduous/fiber-storing species have larger plasticity of carbon sinks activity and larger prioritization of NSC storage, resulting in long-lived trees with lower mortality rates with respect to parenchyma-storing species. These results help us to better understand carbon dynamics in tropical trees and allow us to explain how storage strategies may influence survival and life span of tropical trees. Ultimately, our results provide insights into how vulnerable tropical trees may be to future compounding perturbations associated with climatic changes.
6. **Introduction**

Trees assimilate CO2 via photosynthesis to produce non-structural carbon (NSC), which consists mainly of soluble sugars, starch and lipids. Sugars are transported to all tree organs to fuel metabolism and growth, and locally accumulated as starch and lipids to provide energy reserves on different time scales, e.g., daily, seasonal or interannual (Chapin et al., 1990; Richardson et al., 2013). Seasonal changes in the NSC content in different tree organs reflect imbalances between carbon sources (e.g., photosynthesis) and sinks (e.g., growth and respiration) (Kozlowski, 1992; Körner, 2003), and can indicate the use of stored carbon to fuel different vital metabolic functions in order to survive multiple disturbances, such as dry and hot conditions, blowdowns, and droughts (Hartmann and Trumbore, 2016). Understanding how trees accumulate and use their NSC in key organs such as stem wood in order to balance carbon sources and sinks will improve our understanding about how trees maintain their metabolism under stress.

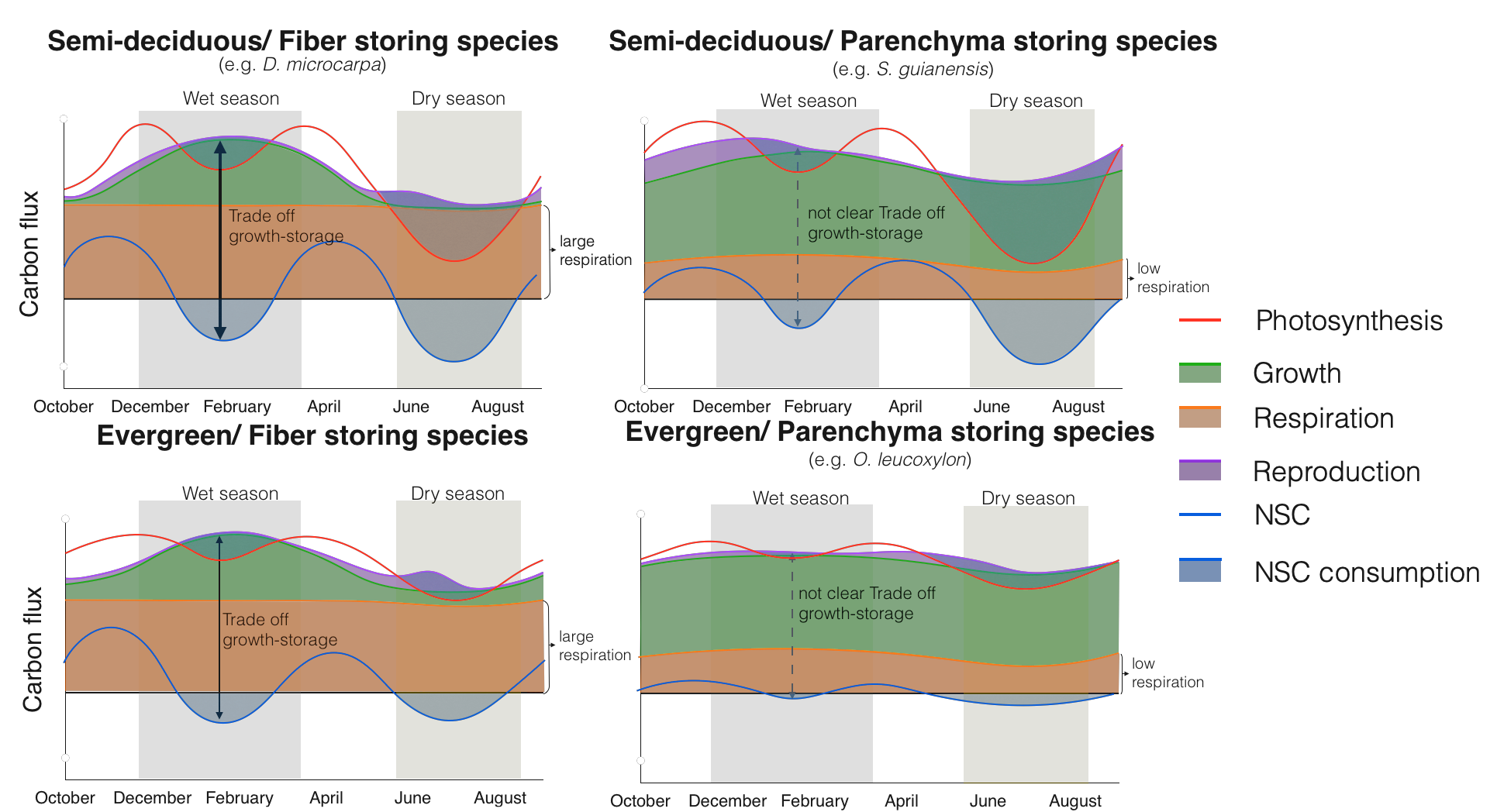
Stem wood plays a central role in NSC dynamics and long term storage in adult trees (Arx et al., 2017; Furze et al., 2018, 2020; Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021). It may be the largest reservoir of NSC in trees in terms of mass. but it is also an important pathway in the transport route of NSC and water between tree organs (Plavcová et al., 2016; Furze et al., 2018). Wood is always in contact with phloem, which is the main transport route of NSC along the tree and an important NSC storage tissue (Rossel et al 2020). Therefore, it interchanges constantly older stored NSC with recently store NSC in the phloem allowing some trees to store NSC for long periods of time (Furze et al., 2018). Wood anatomical traits can influence the way trees access or accumulate carbon reserves (Barbaroux and Bréda, 2002; Furze et al., 2020; Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021). For instance, in temperate trees, wood anatomical traits such as vessel distribution constrain not only the NSC distribution in wood, but also its seasonal dynamics (Barbaroux and Bréda, 2002; Michelot et al., 2012; Furze et al., 2020). Other traits such as the formation of living fibers in the stem wood, the abundance and size of parenchyma cells, and their longevity may also influence the seasonal response of NSC and tree survival (Arx et al., 2017; Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021). Living fibers are septate fibers that remain alive several years after maturation (Clarquist 2015). Understanding how wood traits are related to NSC dynamics will improve our mechanistic understanding about how trees regulate carbon storage to increase competitiveness and/or survival.

Non-structural carbon storage dynamics can be controlled by physiological processes related to carbon source or sink activity under the influence of environmental conditions (Würth et al., 2005; Palacio et al., 2014; O’Brien et al., 2015, 2020; Resco de Dios and Gessler, 2021). However, NSC storage processes can be up-regulated by increased gene expression, so that reserve formation competes with other carbon sinks (Wiley and Helliker, 2012; Martínez-Vilalta, 2014; Huang et al., 2021). This may allow trees to maintain carbon stores that enable them to face future compounding perturbations (Sala et al., 2012; Dietze et al., 2014; Resco de Dios and Gessler, 2021). Storage up-regulation may be species specific (Poorter and Kitajima, 2007) and likely greater in species that store NSC for long periods of time (Blumstein et al., 2022). A large amount of living cells used for NSC storage (e.g., species with living fibers and parenchyma) may indicate a high prioritization of storage formation, which may compete with other carbon sinks like growth and respiration (Plavcová et al., 2016; Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021). Thus, it is possible that trees with larger plasticity in storage and sink activity may be better adapted to stressful conditions that severely reduce photosynthesis or increase carbon demand, because they may be more tolerant to a wider range of environmental conditions. We wanted to test whether life history traits such as the strategy to store starch in the parenchyma or living fibers of the stem wood are related to the accumulation and consumption of stored NSC and plasticity of carbon sink activity in trees that often experience multiple and seasonal environmental disturbances in a tropical forest.

Regulation of storage and sink activity results in trade-offs between NSC storage and some important carbon sinks such as growth, respiration and defense compounds (Poorter and Kitajima, 2007). These trade-offs may indicate different plant survival strategies, ranging from long-lived species that may prioritize NSC storage at the expense of growth to ensure future survival, to short-lived species that invest into fast growth while storing less NSC (Wright et al., 2004; O’Brien et al., 2014; Blumstein et al., 2022). Trade-offs between NSC storage, growth and defense have been observed in some temperate species. For example, studies have shown that the storage of NSC may be prioritized over growth under various stressful conditions such as defoliation, drought and low atmospheric CO2 concentrations (Anderegg et al., 2012; Hartmann et al., 2015; Piper et al., 2015; Wiley et al., 2017; Huang et al., 2019; Piper and Paula, 2020). Allocation to defense compounds has been reduced to maintain the minimum operational NSC storage required for survival under shade and low CO2 (Huang et al., 2019; Huang et al., 2020). However, NSC can also be accumulated to build defenses in the future and therefore such trade-offs may not be immediate and may exhibit time lags. Thus, in many instances, trade-offs are not clear. In some cases, identifying growth-storage trade-offs can be difficult due to the variability in carbon assimilation or by other competing carbon sinks such as respiration and reproduction (Wiley and Helliker, 2012; Huang et al., 2019; Blumstein et al., 2022). For example, as carbon supply increases, both growth rate and NSC content may increase, masking the trade-offs between the two competing sinks (Huang et. al., 2019; Blumstein et al., 2022). Therefore, alternative ways to quantify these trade-offs are needed to better understand carbon dynamics in mature trees. Furthermore, investigating the relationship between these trade-offs and storage strategies will help us to identify the influence of storage strategies on carbon dynamics in mature trees and their relationship to tree survival and recovery from multiple disturbances in seasonally dry tropical forests.

In this context, here we aim to understand how life history traits such as starch storage strategy (fiber-storage and parenchyma-storage, Herrera-Ramirez et al., 2021) and leaf habit (evergreen and semi-deciduous) influence the seasonal carbon dynamics of trees in response to seasonal changes in precipitation and relative humidity. For this, we propose a post hoc conceptual framework for the seasonal carbon dynamics for four groups of trees based on the possible combinations of the considered life history traits (Fig. 1). The carbon fluxes in the framework were estimated based on our observations of growth, respiration and leaf phenology collected during the last 2 years. Unfortunately, we did not consider one combination of traits (evergreen/fiber-storing-species) in our analysis because a previous multidimensional analysis suggested that the three selected combinations of traits represented well the variability in growth, mortality and NSC (see Herrera-Ramirez et al., 2021). Therefore, we would expect that evergreen/fiber-storing-species behaves similarly in terms of carbon dynamics to the semi-deciduous/fiber-storing-species. Nevertheless, all four groups should be included in future research.

Based on this conceptual framework, we expected that: i) semi-deciduous/fiber-storing species would have larger seasonal changes in wood NSC content due to a greater seasonal variation in photosynthesis, greater demand for carbon for respiration (due to a larger amount of living cells in the stem wood) and a greater plasticity in growth rates than the Parenchyma storing species; ii) a negative carbon balance during the wet season will lead to some consumption of NSC reserves, probably because the high cloudiness, storm damages and increase in herbivory happening during the rainy season would decrease photosynthesis but metabolic demands would still be high; then iii) we would expect to observe seasonal storage-growth trade-offs during the wet season where growth would be negative correlated with NSC consumption/accumulation.

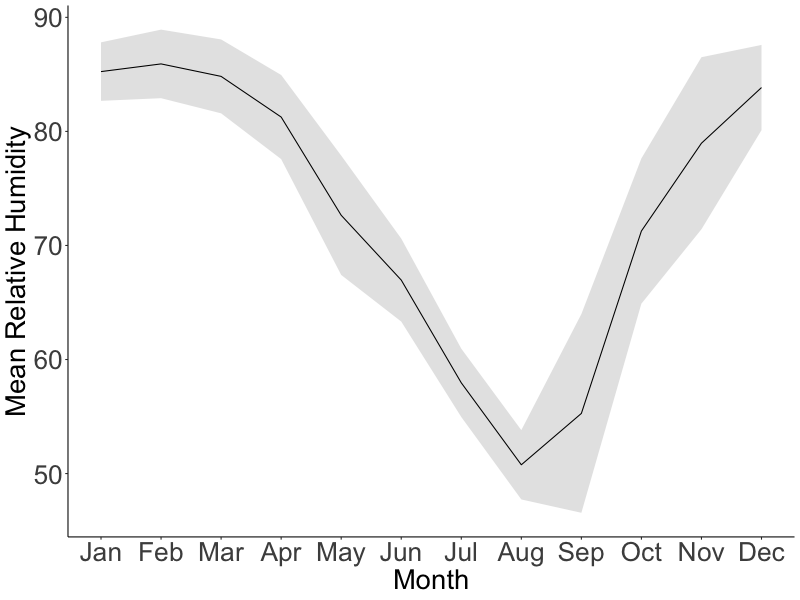
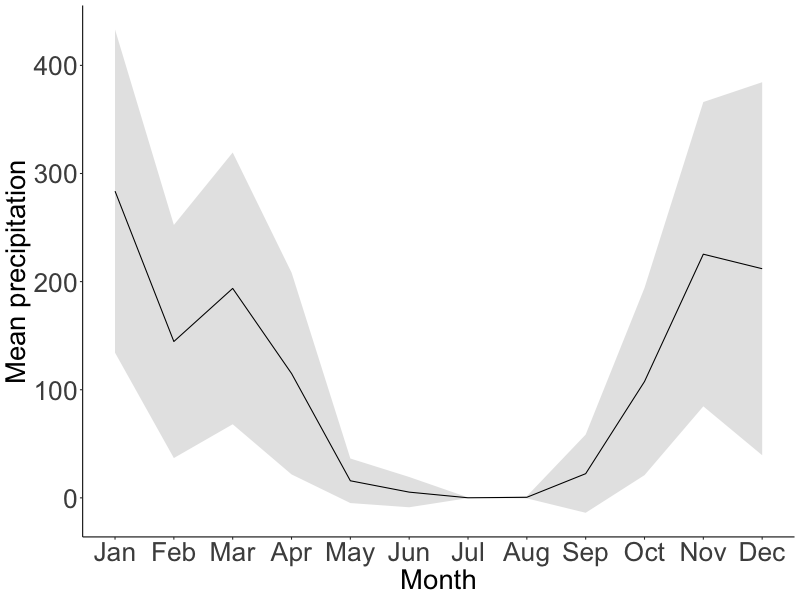


**Figure 1:** Conceptual framework that relates the differences in carbon dynamics for trees with different combinations of two functional traits: leaf habit and storage strategy of starch in the stem wood. Here we show the seasonal behavior of carbon sources - photosynthesis (red line)- and carbon sinks - growth (green), respiration (orange), and reproduction (purple) - and their interactions with NSC storage or consumption (blue line). Expected trade-offs between growth and storage are indicated by black arrows and the thickness of the line indicates the strength of the trade-off. Thus, thicker and darker lines indicate strong trade-offs, and dashed and lighter lines indicate weaker or less clear trade-offs. The seasonal patterns of photosynthesis are taken from the phenological observations of leaves reported in Fig. S2.

# Methods

# 2.1. Site description

This study was conducted in a transitional forest between the Amazon rainforest and the Cerrado, located at Tanguro Ranch, Mato Grosso, Brazil. It is a seasonally dry forest with mean annual precipitation of 1770 mm distributed between the dry season (May to September) with less than 10 mm of precipitation per month and a wet season (October to April) with a mean precipitation of 150 mm per month (Fig. 2). Relative humidity follows a similar seasonal pattern, falling below 60% from June to September and above 80% from December to February (Fig. 2). The mean temperature is 25˚C with almost no seasonal variation throughout the year (data obtained from the local station at Tanguro Ranch, operated by the Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia, IPAM).



**Figure 2:** Mean seasonal course of monthly total precipitation (mm) and relative humidity (%) during 2016-2020 (black lines). Gray areas correspond to the standard deviation. Data provided by IPAM.

## 2.2. Species description

We selected three tree species previously shown to have contrasting starch storage strategies in wood, parenchyma-storing species and fiber-storing species (Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021), different leaf habits (evergreen or semi-deciduous), and different growth and mortality rates (Table 1). These species are in the top 10 % of the most dominant species of the forest, together they represent the XX % of the species composition (Cite). From each tree species we chose 12 mature and healthy trees reaching the canopy with a diameter at breast height (at 1.3 m, dbh) bigger than 20 cm (Table 1).

**Table 1**: Species names and traits: wood storage strategy, growth rates, mortality rates, phenology, and the sampling dates.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species name | Growth rate  (cm/year) | Mortality rate   (%/year) | Storage strategy | Leaf phenology  (~% of annual leaf loss) |
| *Ocotea leucoxylon* (Sw.) Laness | 0.295 | 5.7 | Parenchyma | Evergreen (~30) |
| *Sacoglottis guianensis* Benth. | 0.72 | 5.0 | Parenchyma | Semi-deciduous (~45) |
| *Dacryodes microcarpa* Cuart. | 0.078 | 1.6 | Fiber | Semi-deciduous (~60) |

## 2.3. Sampling strategy

We sampled the selected 36 trees every three months from May 2019 to February 2020, specifically in May 2019 (transition from wet to dry season), August 2019 (dry season), November 2019 (transition from dry to wet season), and February 2020 (wet season). During each field campaign we took two wood cores (~ 5mm diameter and 20 cm long) approximately 10 cm away from the last collection point. We used one wood core to quantify starch distribution along the radial axis from bark to pith using the histological quantification method described in Herrera-Ramírez et al. (2021). The second wood core was used to incubate CO2 and estimate wood respiration rates. Wood cores were placed in ice immediately after collection and frozen at -18 ˚C within two hours in order to stop respiration. After freezing they were dried at 60 ˚C for two days.

## 2.4. NSC seasonality

We quantified soluble sugars with an HPLC following the protocol from Landhäusser et al., (2018). We quantified starch based on the histological method proposed by Herrera-Ramirez et al., (2021).

To quantify the starch concentration using the histological method we took 30 m thick slices and mounted them on a glass slide with glycerol. The wood surface was covered with Lugol’s iodine solution for 3 minutes to stain starch grains and then covered with a coverslip. The stained samples were photographed using an optical digital microscope with a large depth-of-field (Keyence, VHX-6000, USA) within 3 hours. Panoramic images of the sample were taken at 300x magnification.

We quantified the percentage of starch in the samples by repeatedly measuring the areal percentage of starch coverage for each 1 mm2 area over the wood surface using the Image J software (Schneider et al., 2012). We divided the images into radial increments of 5 mm from bark to pith to measure the radial distribution of starch in the wood core. We measured starch in all 5 mm-increment sections until no starch was found in the wood. While doing so, we also manually eliminated artifacts from the images that may have interfered with the quantification. After preparing the images, we ran an automatic script for identifying and quantifying starch grains in multiple 1 mm2 regions of interest (ROI), randomly selected along the images (see supplementary material Methods S2 in Herrera-Ramírez et al. (2021) for details). After identifying all starch grains in a ROI, the script calculates the percentage of the surface area covered by starch. We measured 50 ROIs in each image of 5 mm segments of the stem increment core. We took the average of these 50 ROI measurements as an estimate of the percentage of starch for each of the 5 mm sections of the increment core in each of the 12 trees per species. Measurements of the areal percentage covered by starch closely approximate the concentration of starch per gram of dry wood explaining 80% of the variability of starch concentrations measured by chemical methods (Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021). Finally, we estimated the mass of starch per wood core by integrating the starch mass per 5 mm segment based on wood density, segment volume, and the measured percentage of starch per unit of volume along the radial path of the wood core.

To measure the concentration of sucrose, fructose and glucose (soluble sugars), with a chemical method (Landhäusser et al., 2018), we segmented the wood core in two depth ranges: 0-2 cm and 2-4 cm. These measurements were made only for 5 individuals per species and for samples taken in January (wet season) and July 2018 (dry season). Each wood core segment was ground to a fine powder using a ball mill (Retsch MM 400, Haan, Germany) at 25 Hz for 30 seconds and dried at 60 °C overnight. We weighed 50 mg of wood powder and mixed it with 1.5 ml of 80 % ethanol for 10 minutes at 90 ˚C in order to extract the soluble sugars. After cooling to room temperature, the samples were centrifuged at 13000 g for 2 minutes. The supernatant was recovered in a new vial, diluted, filtered, and then used for measuring three specific sugars (sucrose, fructose and glucose) by HPAE-PAD. For quality control we used blanks, standard solutions with known concentration of glucose, fructose and sucrose and internal standards made of a mix of tree leaf and branch samples as detailed in the protocol “*S3*" of Landhäusser et al. (2018). We estimated the average concentration of soluble sugars per wood core and compared between time points. Due to the low concentration of soluble sugars and their lack of seasonality, these measurements were not made in 2019. Based on these results we assumed that NSC storage dynamics are represented mainly by starch dynamics in these three tropical species and we focused on starch only.

We used Wilcoxon signed-rank test to compare starch and soluble sugar measurements between different sampling dates and different depths, in order to evaluate seasonality in the starch and soluble sugar mass and differences in starch concentration at different depths.

We estimated the seasonal changes in the starch mass (mg) between two consecutive sampling periods: thus the starch change observed in the dry season was the difference in the starch mass between May 2019 and August 2019 and we denominated it May19-Aug19; The starch change observed in the transition months from the dry to the wet season was the difference in starch mass between August 2019 and November 2019 (Aug19-Nov19); and the starch change observed during the wet season constituted the difference in starch mass between November 2019 and February 2020 (Nov19-Feb20). Unfortunately, due to the Covid 19 pandemic, we could not measure May 2020 to observe the change in starch mass during the transition months from wet to dry season February 2020 to May 2020 and close the year of observations.

We also estimated the relative change of starch mass between the seasons previously described, for that we divided the starch change by the starch mass in the final month (equation 1). We evaluated the significance in starch accumulation or consumption with respect to the previous months by comparing the changes in starch mass between different seasons building 95% non-parametric confidence intervals for the mean using bootstrapping.

(eq 1)

Where t2 is the is chronologically the second time point between a seasonal time change and t1 is the first time point.

## 2.5. Sink activity measurements

We measured monthly stem growth with manual dendrometer bands (D1, Labcell Ltd, UK). These dendrometers were installed at breast height for each tree in July 2018, and measurements were collected monthly (by manually reading) until July 2020. We used three month moving averages of growth rates, which we calculated to reduce the effect of water dynamics in our growth data, capturing the average intra-annual radial growth variations (Zweifel et al., 2006, 2016). From these data we calculated annual growth for each tree during 2019 and compared it with the mean annual starch mass and the changes in the starch mass every three months. We used Wilcoxon signed-ranked tests with 95% significance confidence to compare growth between months in each species and test for significant seasonal changes in growth for each species, we adjusted the *p* value using the holm method. We also estimated seasonal accumulated growth of the three months considering the seasons described in the paragraph before. We estimated Pearson correlations and linear regressions between the accumulated growth was and starch changes in mass to estimate seasonal trade-offs between storage and growth. To do so, we tested the data for normality and heteroscedasticity.

We measured wood respiration during the wet season (May) and the dry season (August) of 2019 by incubation of stem cores taken from each tree for a period of 36 hours following collection. The wood cores were cut at the depth in the stem we had previously identified where starch is depleted (6 cm for *O. leucoxylon*, 8 cm for *D. microcarpa* and 12 cm for *S. guianensis*). The cores were sealed in cylindrical chambers and incubated in parallel for 36 hours at ambient temperature (~25 ˚C). The produced CO2 was collected in custom made glass flasks. We purified the total amount of collected CO2 volumetrically after cryogenic separation on a vacuum line, and the total sample volume by measuring the pressure at room temperature. Flask volumes were calculated individually by filling with water and weighing. Then we calculated the respiration rate for each sample by dividing the total amount of collected CO2 (in mg C) by the incubation time and wood volume of the incubated core segment. We used Wilcoxon rank test to compare respiration between seasons and between species.

We used previous observations of leaf, flower and fruit phenology patterns to estimate other carbon source and sink fluxes such as photosynthesis and reproduction. These observations were made for each species at this location over the last 8 years. The percentage of crown coverage of young leaves, mature leaves, flowers and fruits have been recorded monthly from selected species. The patterns were classified in 5 categories (0, 25, 50, 75 and 100%). We used these data to estimate seasonal changes in the phenological data by fitting a smoothing spline model to the monthly data (Fig S2). We simply used this phenological data to have an idea of the contribution of flowering and fruiting to the seasonal sink carbon fluxes but we did not measure the amount of carbon allocated to these fluxes. Then in relative terms we expect a higher flux of carbon to reproduction whenever there is more presences of the fruiting and flowering throughout the year. We report this data in the Fig S2.

# Results

## 3.1. Seasonality of starch mass, growth and respiration

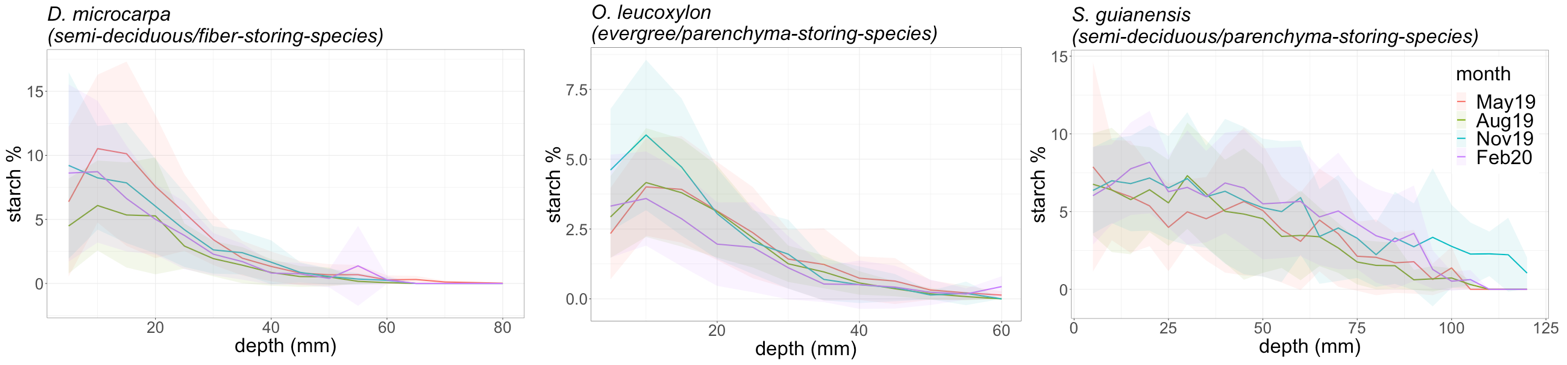
Starch and soluble sugar concentrations decreased radially across the sapwood from bark to pith for all species for all sampling dates (Fig. 3). The soluble sugars concentration was always very low (up to 2 %) for all species and we did not find significant differences between the wet and dry season of 2018 (Fig. S1). Therefore, they were not measured for 2019. For these species starch represented the 70, 85 and 90 % of the stored NSC for *D. microcarpa, S. guianensis* and *O. leucoxylon*, respectively. For instance, we estimated that for *D. microcarpa* soluble sugars represent the 15 % of the stored NSC, the other 15% was represented by neutral lipids. Therefore, we assumed that NSC dynamics are mainly represented by starch changes over time.

We found significant differences in the starch mass of the entire wood core between sampling dates for semi-deciduous species *D. microcarpa* (*p*=0.01) and marginally significant for *S. guianensis* (*p* = 0.059, Fig. 4), while the evergreen species *O. leucoxylon* did not show significant changes in starch mass in the stem wood during 2019 (p>0.1). Nevertheless, seasonality of starch mass changed at each wood depth (Fig. 3). For instance, *D. microcarpa* and *O. leucoxylon* showed the largest change in starch mass in the first 20mm of wood depth from bark to pith, while *S. guianensis* showed the largest changes in starch mass at around 80mm deep in the wood (Fig. 3). Interestingly, despite the small changes in mass, starch was totally remobilized from the deepest layers of wood during the dry season in all the species, showing high metabolic activity of deep sap wood and the capacity of these species to totally remobilized the stored starch from the deepest living layers of wood when it is needed.

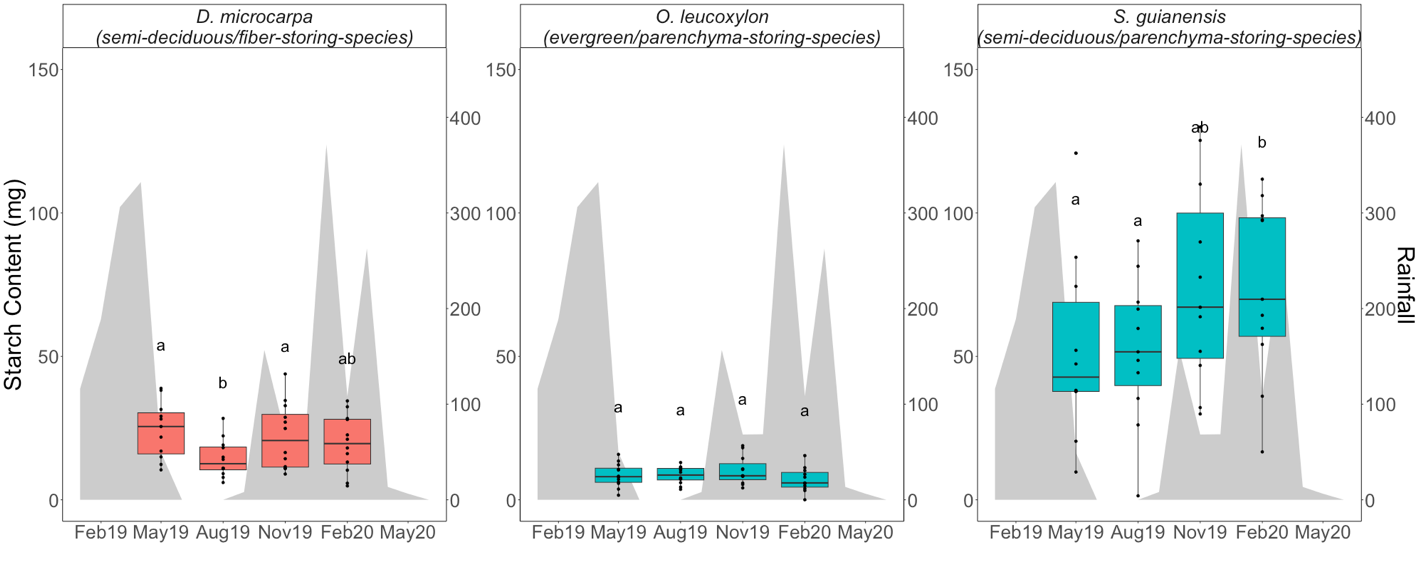
We found a marginal significant effect of the storage strategy on the starch seasonality (*p*=0.055, Fig S3). Seasonal changes in starch mass were stronger for the fiber-storing species *D. microcarpa* (*Fig. S2*) than in the parenchyma-storing species *S. guianensis* and *O. leucoxylon* (*Fig. S2*). *D. macrocarpa* trees reduced significantly their starch content during the period May19-Aug19 by around -0.75% (*ci*: -1.15, -0.37, Fig S2), while *S. guianensis* had significant gains in starch content from May 2019 to February 2020 by around 0.25% (*ci*: 0.06, 0.53, Fig 2).

Seasonality in growth rates during 2019 were only significant for the fiber-storing species *D. microcarpa (p<0.05, Fig. 5)*. These trees grew slower during the dry season and faster during the wet season (Fig. 5). The two parenchyma-storing species did not show a clear seasonal pattern (*p*>0.1, for all comparison between all months), although a slight decrease in growth rates during the dry season can be noticed for both species in Fig. 5.

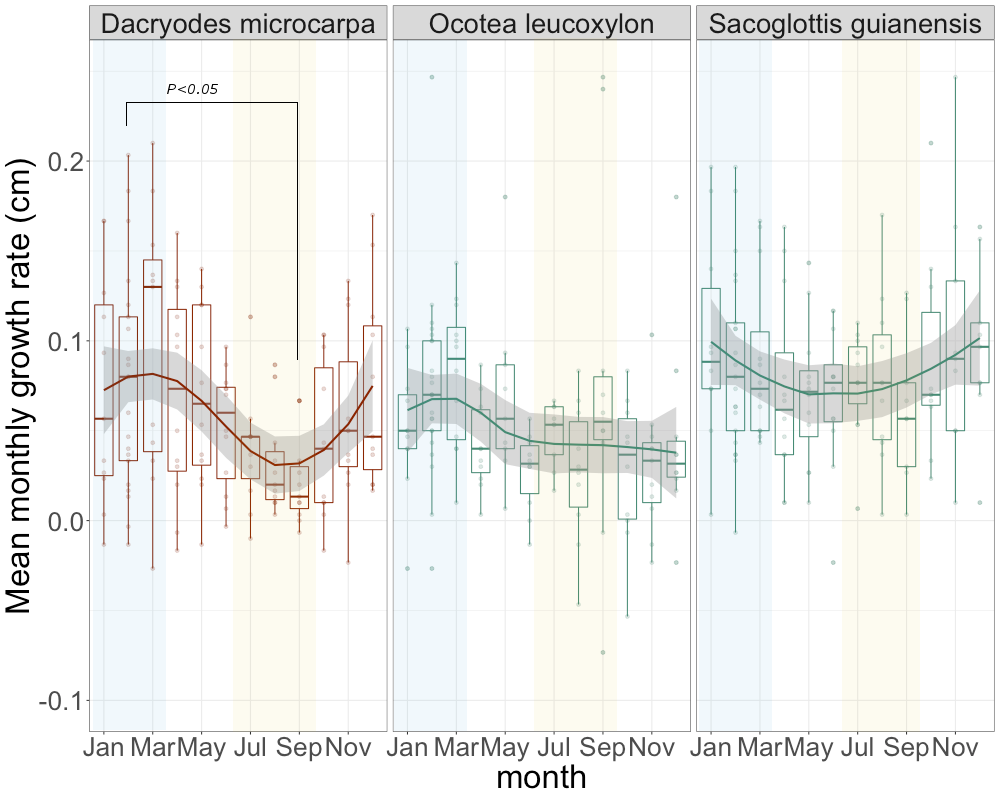
Wood respiration was higher in the fiber-storing species *D. microcarpa* than in the parenchyma-storing species *S. guianensis* and *O. leucoxylon* (*p<0.01, Fig. 6*). Nevertheless, the differences between wet and dry season in 2019 were not statistically significant for any of the species (Fig. 6).

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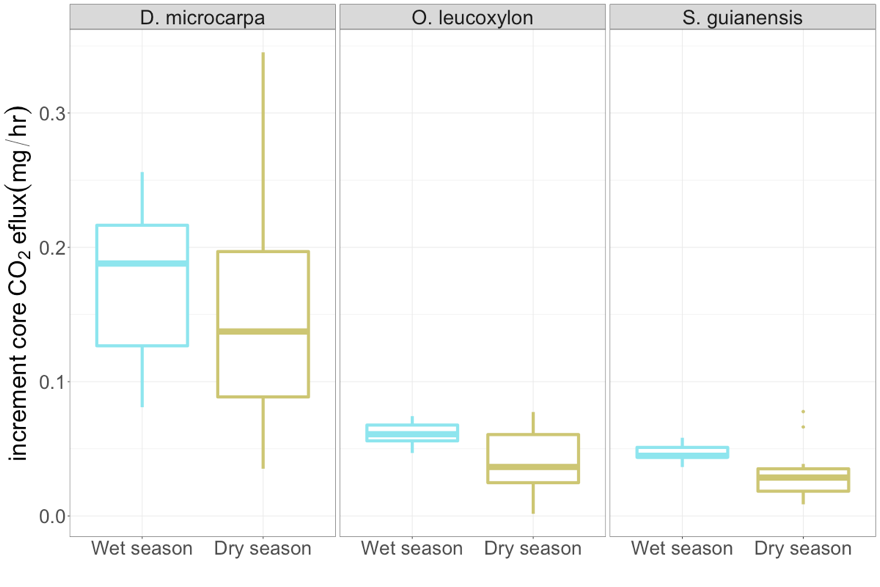
*Figure 3: Radial distribution of starch concentrations measured in 4 months during 2019. The concentrations were measured in the wood core every 5 mm from bark to pith until starch disappeared completely from the wood sample. The shadowed areas correspond to the standard variation of the measurements at each depths point.*



**Figure 4:** Box-plots that show the dispersion of the starch mass measured in the wood cores from trees of each evaluated species at different times/seasons during 2019. The yellow shaded area corresponds to the dry season, while the blue shaded areas correspond to the wet season. Differences between groups are indicated by different letters (with 90% confidence) above the box-plots and were tested with Wilcoxon signed-rank tests. Blue boxplots represent the parenchyma storing species while red boxplots represent fiber storing species.



**Figure 5:** Seasonal trend of growth rates for the three species evaluated. Solid lines show the smoothing trends, while the dispersion of the measurements is shown by box-plots. The horizontal lines inside the box-plots show the median of the distribution of the measurements. Yellow shaded areas indicate the dry season and blue shaded areas indicate the wet season.



**Figure 6:** Box-plots showing the dispersion of the measured CO2 efflux from the stem core of the studied trees during the wet and the dry seasons of 2018, for each species. There were no significant differences between the wet and dry seasons for any species.

## 3.3. Accumulation and consumption of starch and the Storage-growth trade-offs

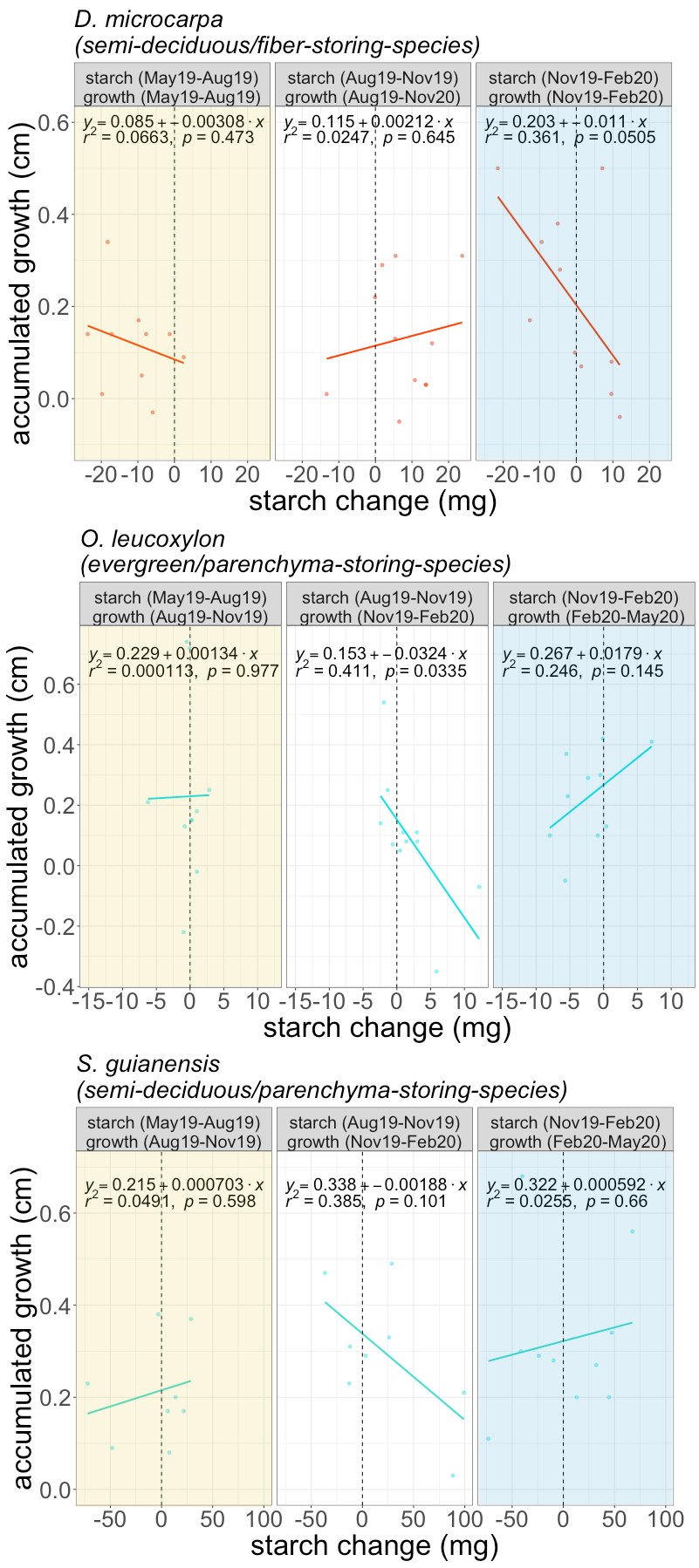
We only observed a strong significant consumption of starch during the dry season for the fiber storing species *D. microcarpa.*  The parenchyma-storing species (*S. guianensis* and *O. leucoxylon*) did not show a significant accumulation or consumption of starch during this season (Fig. S3). Nevertheless, our data suggest that *S. guianensis* may have a strong consumption of starch during the transition months between the wet and the dry season from February to May.

Additionally, we observed a marginally significant consumption of starch during the wet season for the fiber-storing species *D. microcarpa* (Fig. S3) and a significant consumption for the evergreen/parenchyma-storing species *O. leucoxylon* (Fig. S3). Accumulation of starch happened clearly during the transition from the dry to the wet season August 2019 to November 2020 in the fiber-storing species trees (*D. macrocarpa*); for the parenchyma-storing species (*S. guianensis*) it took longer to detect a significant accumulation of starch, from May 2019 to February 2020 (Fig. S3).

We observed a negative correlation between the accumulated three months of growth (December, January and February) and changes in starch mass during the wet season between November 2019 and February 2020 (*p* = 0.05, r2 = 0.36), f. During this period some trees consumed starch while they grew fast and some other individuals accumulated it instead and had lower growth rates (Fig. 7). For this species most of the individuals consumed large quantities of starch during the dry season (from May 2019 to August 2019), but this was not related with growth (Fig. 7).

For the parenchyma-storing species *O. leucoxylon* and *S. guianensis* the storage-growth trade-offs were less clear or inexistent. For instance, we observed a negative correlation between the change in starch mass during the transition months from the dry to the wet season (from August 2019 to November 2019) and the three months of accumulated growth of the wet season (from November 2019 to February 2020), for *O. leucoxylon* (*p*=0.03). For *S. guianensis* this trend is also noticed but it is not significant (*p*=0.1, r2=0.38).

We observed that starch mass from the whole tree core was related to annual stem growth, but there were differences between storage strategies. The storage-growth trade-off trend was still distinguishable for the fiber-storing species *D. microcarpa*, which showed a not significant negative relationship between the starch mass in February 2020 and the annual growth calculated from February 2019 to February 2020 (*p*=0.11, r2=0.31, Fig. S4). There is more statistical support for a significant relationship but it is still very marginal (*p*=0.08, r2=0.30) if we consider only the mean growth during the growing season and compare it with the starch mass measured in February. The semi-deciduous/parenchyma-storing species (*S. guianensis*) showed positive correlation between annual growth and starch mass during the dry season (August 2019, *p=0.003,*  r2= 0.79, Fig. S4), and it also showed a positive correlation between annual growth and starch content in the wet season (February 2020, p=0.05, r2=0.51, Fig. S4). Evergreen/parenchyma-storing species (*O. leucoxylon*) showed a marginal positive relationship between starch content in May 2019 (transition months between the wet and the dry seasons) and the annual stem growth (*p*=0.088, r2=0.4, Fig. S4).



**Figure 7:** Relationship between changes in starch mass (accumulation or consumption of starch) and three-month growth in 2019 for the three species studied. The dotted line marks the 0, points on the left indicate starch consumption and those on the right indicate scratch accumulation. The dry season is indicated by shaded yellow areas, while the wet season is indicated by shaded blue areas. 

1. **Discussion**

Our results support, in most of the cases, the three hypotheses set up in this paper and conceptualized in our framework, which relates differences in carbon dynamics in mature trees to life history traits such as starch storage strategy and leaf habit (Fig. 1). Unfortunately, we only evaluated three of the four conceptualized groups, but we expect that differences in terms of carbon fluxes between fiber storing species are not significant. We found that the slow growing semi-deciduous/fiber-storing species *Dacryodes microcarpa* showed stronger seasonality in starch mass and growth rates than the other functional groups. For such species, storing large amounts of starch is fundamental to meet the future high carbon demand for respiration (due to the large volume of living stem tissue, which is parenchyma cells plus living fibers), resulting in a lower and more seasonal allocation of carbon to growth. This would likely benefit plant competition/survival and result in low mortality rates (e.g. Table 1). Reducing wood growth during stressful periods would help trees to reduce pressure on the carbohydrates resources and release them to keep cells alive (cite). The slow-growing evergreen/paranchyma-storing spcies (*Ocotea leucoxylon*) showed no seasonal variability in growth, respiration and starch mass. Nevertheless, it showed a significant consumption of starch during the wet season. For The fast-growing semi-deciduous/parenchyma-storing species *Sacoglottis guianensis*  we found partial support for our hypothesis. We found seasonality in starch mass, where they accumulated from May 2019 to February 2020. But, we did not detect significant consumption of starch during the wet or the dry season. Our data suggest a strong consumption in the transition months from the wet to the dry season from February 2020 and May 2019, unfortunately we have no data from this period. For this species we observed no seasonal variability in growth and respiration, therefore strong consumption and accumulation of starch may respond mainly to changes in photosynthesis. This suggests that these parenchyma storing species probably prioritize growth over storage in the long run, probably resulting in a higher vulnerability to stressful environmental changes resulting in higher mortality rates (Table 1).

Our conceptual framework and measurements also suggest the differential occurrence of seasonal growth-storage trade-offs between different starch storage strategies (Fig. 1). Negative correlations between growth and storage occurred during the wet season for the slow-growing, fiber-storing species, mainly because of the strong seasonality in growth rates and starch (Fig. 4, Fig. 7, Fig. 8). This suggests that these species may better regulate carbon sink activity to ensure long-term storage, which could result in lower growth and mortality rates than their counterparts the parenchyma-storing species (Table 1, Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021). These trade-offs were less evident or not significant in parenchyma-storing species (Fig 7), probably reflecting the use of reserves for another metabolic needs such as reproduction (Fig S2, Blumstein et al., 2022, Hartmann and Trumbore 2016). Our conceptual framework in conjunction with our results help us to improve our understanding of the carbon dynamics in mature trees and provides insights into the mechanisms behind starch accumulation and use and its interplay with carbon sources and sinks that may lead to plant survival in tropical forests.

## 4.1. Semi-deciduous and fiber-storing species have seasonal changes of starch

As we expected, leaf habit and storage strategy of starch in the wood influence the seasonal fluctuation of starch in the stem wood. Semi-deciduous species showed significant starch seasonality (*p*=0.001), while evergreen species did not. Semi-deciduous trees may experience large imbalances between carbon sources and sinks during the dry season due to the high demand for carbon to rebuild the canopy, therefore showing larger seasonal changes in starch mass than evergreen species (Kozlowski, 1992; Hoch et al., 2003; Würth et al., 2005; Richardson et al., 2013; Furze et al., 2018). This is consistent with studies showing strong seasonality in temperate deciduous species but not in evergreen species (Chapin et al., 1990; Piispanen and Saranpää, 2001; Trumbore et al., 2015; Martínez-Vilalta et al., 2016; Furze et al., 2018). Our results support the idea that semi-deciduous trees are more dependent on NSC storage than evergreen species in seasonally dry tropical forests. Nevertheless, a larger number of species and longer time series of NSC dynamics should be examined to confirm these patterns. Histological methods provide a rapid and convenient method for quantifying starch storage that can support observations in a high number of species over the longer term.

Our results give us some support of our idea that starch storage strategy also influences the seasonal dynamics of NSC (*p*=0.055). All species showed very low concentration of soluble sugars, with no apparent seasonality. In addition, only one species (*D. macrocarpa*) showed accumulation of lipids, also in lower concentrations than starch (Herrera-Ramirez et al., 2021). Therefore, for these species, starch dynamics seem to be a good proxy for NSC dynamics. So far, the fiber-storing species (*D. microcarpa*) had larger seasonal changes in starch mass than parenchyma-storing species. The starch storage strategies evaluated here allow us to gain some insight into the mechanisms behind carbon dynamics. In fiber-storing species, the high seasonal carbon consumption may be caused by the larger volume of living cells in the stem, which require more carbon for respiration than the smaller volume of living cells in parenchyma-storing species (Fig. 5). This high metabolic cost may compete with other carbon sinks such as growth for carbon resources during the dry season probably leading to a seasonally marked growth and a high reliance on storage to keep cells alive during low photosyntheic periods. Nevertheless, having living fibers increases the wood volume to store starch, and this probably reduce the vulnerability of these trees to starve.

## 4.2. Fiber-storing species have larger plasticity in wood growth rates

Trees growing in a seasonally dry environment should balance their carbon sources and sinks in order to survive recurrent stressful conditions. The fast growing, parenchyma-storing species *S. guianensis* kept radial growth relatively constant throughout the year, whereas the slow-growing, fiber-storing species *D. microcarpa* significantly reduced growth during the dry season. Thus, these trees, with contrasting storage strategies and respiratory demands, differentially adjust their balance between carbon sources and sinks during seasonally dry conditions (Fig. 1). It is important to note that radial growth is not the only form of growth in trees and other type of growth can be differentially adjusted or prioritized.

This seasonality in growth rates in *D. macrocarpa* suggests a stronger capacity of fiber storing species to reduce wood growth in order to keep more wood cells alive than parenchyma storing species. This plasticity in one of the main carbon sinks would probably make them more tolerant to a wider range of environmental conditions and would probably benefit them when facing environmental changes.

Contrary to the growth patterns described above, wood respiration showed no seasonal changes for any of the species evaluated during the year of measurements (Fig. 5). No changes in respiration between dry and wet seasons in tropical forest trees have been previously reported (Asao et al., 2015). Nevertheless, it has been shown that some trees can regulate stem CO2 efflux to adapt to certain environmental conditions such as seasonal changes in precipitation and temperature, releasing resources for other metabolic activities (Teskey et al., 2008; Huang et al., 2019; Sierra et al., 2022). Then, it may also be possible that the dry period of 2019 was not strong enough to induce changes in CO2 efflux, and longer time series of wood respiration are needed to confirm this pattern.

Wood respiration was greater in *D. microcarpa* trees, probably because the living wood tissue in these species, which is all the living fibers plus parenchyma, is larger than the living wood tissue in to *S. guianensis* and *O. leucoxylon* trees, where respiration was lower. Therefore, fiber-storing species such as *D. microcarpa* trees may have greater carbon requirements to keep all living wood tissue alive, which may potentially reduce their ability to regulate respiration seasonally. These results suggest that wood anatomical traits such as living fibers may indicate a large carbon demand for respiration that may heavily compete with other carbon sinks such as growth, leading these trees to have a stronger regulation of growth rates and have a high reliance on storage. Then, these results suggest that living wood biomass may have a stronger control over wood respiration than the environmental conditions.

## 4.3. Starch is consumed during the peak of the dry and the wet season

Our results show that in general starch seems to be consumed not only during the peak of the dry season (Fig S3), as expected, but also during the peak of the wet season for most of the species (Fig 7, Fig S3). This is clearer for *D. microcarpa* and *O. leucoxylon* but we did not observe a consumption of NSC during the wet season for *S. guianensis* (Fig S3), which may consume most of their starch during the transition months between the wet and the dry season (February to May). Our standard knowledge considers that trees may recharge the carbon storage pools during the wet seasons because of favorable conditions for growth and less photosynthesis limitations (Dietze et al., 2014). Nevertheless, the consumption of NSC during the wet season suggests a negative carbon balance in these species during the wet. There could be several reasons for this: For fiber-storing trees (*D. microcarpa*), it is possible that the carbon demand of wood growth (which is the highest during the wet season) and respiration exceeds the supply of new photoassimilates. In addition, some other sink activities such as reproduction may also contribute to a greater carbohydrate demand during the wet season (Hartmann and Trumbore, 2016). For instance, both *D. microcarpa* and *S. guianensis* produced flowers and fruit during the wet season (Fig. 1, Fig. S2), which may constitute a large demand for carbon reserves (Hartmann and Trumbore, 2016; Blumstein et al., 2022). These results suggest that for some tree species, flowering and fruiting may be a significant carbon sink that can influence the NSC seasonal dynamics, probably contributing to deplete NSC during the wet season.

Alternatively, the rainy season comes with its own dangers that put pressure on available NSC. During the rainy season, blowdowns, storms and lightning can cause physical damage to trees, as well as an increase on herbivory or fungal infections increasing the risk of individual mortality (Zuleta et al., 2022, Aleixo et al., 2019). Rebuilding the lost tissue during the wet season, or building up defense compounds could represent a large demand on NSC (Huang et al 2021). Thus, trees that, in the transition months between the wet and the dry seasons, may not have fully replenished their NSC content and repaired damage may be vulnerable and susceptible to die (Anderegg et al., 2013; Arellano et al., 2019; Aleixo et al., 2019). This may suggests that trees with larger plasticity in NSC fluxes and carbon sink activity (such as the fiber-storing species *D. microcarpa*) may be better prepared to face compounding perturbations coming from the dry and the wet season and may have better chances to survive for long time (Table 1).

## 4.4. Storage-growth trade-offs occur in the fiber storing species during the wet season

Seasonal patterns in starch mass showed us when trees consumed and accumulate stem NSC. Our results indicate a trade-off between starch consumption/accumulation and growth only during the wet season for the fiber storing species *D. microcarpa*. For the parenchyma-storing species (*O. leocoxylon* and *S. guianensis*) storage growth trade-offs were not clear. Nevertheless, it is important to clarify that these storage-growth trade-offs may change when other forms of growth, which may be prioritized over radial growth, are considered. Potentially, other starch storage tissues such as phloem (Rosell et al., 2020) or roots (Hillman et all., 2021) may offer different insights in the trade-offs.

Identifying these trade-offs with field measurements is challenging (Blumstein et al., 2022). Here we show that annual estimates of starch mass and growth may hide the seasonal trade-offs between these two variables (Fig. S4). This may be influenced by the fact that one time point measurement of starch mass is the result of the past fluctuations of the carbon balance in the plant and therefore may not reflect the current growing conditions that trees may be facing. Also, trade-offs may be affected by variations in carbon supply. Individuals with higher photosynthetic capacity, may be more able to invest more in both growth and storage than individuals with lower carbon supply (Blumstein et al., 2022), as might have been the case for our parenchyma-storing species. These two parenchyma-storing species grew faster than the fiber-storing species and the correlation between annual growth and starch mass was positive for both species during the dry season (Aug19) for *S. guianenesis* and during the transition months from wet to dry season (May 19) for *O. leucoxylon*. For more conservative species, such as the fiber-storing species, trade-offs between starch mass and growth were still observed during the wet season. Our results suggest that these trade-offs may not be reflected in the annual carbon balance, but would only be evident on a seasonal basis. Therefore, evaluating seasonal changes in starch mass (rather than mean storage mass per year or max starch storage per year) in relation to seasonal growth can better inform us about when and under what conditions such trade-offs occur, avoiding the influence of some confounding factors when annual averages are used.

Evidence for growth-storage trade-offs is growing in the literature and has been linked to survival (Wright et al., 2004; Poorter and Kitajima, 2007; O’Brien et al., 2014, 2015; Klein and Hoch, 2015; D’Andrea et al., 2019, 2020). Studies comparing highly conservative species and highly competitive species in surviving stressful environmental conditions are needed to further understand how variation in storage-growth trade-offs are maintained across space and time. Our results are a good indication that highly conservative, slow-growing, and high-storing species, such as fiber-storing species (e.g., *D. microcarpa*), may have stronger trade-offs between starch storage and growth, indicating a greater plasticity in their sink activity, or/and a higher prioritization of storage, than parenchyma-storing species. Life history traits such as low growth and low mortality are associated with highly conservative species and are a good proxy for tree longevity (Wright et al., 2004; Herrera-Ramírez et al., 2021; Piovesan and Biondi, 2021). Therefore, we would expect that as stressors intensify, highly conservative trees, such as fiber-storing species, would have higher survival rates and would become more competitive in seasonally dry forests. Future work should focus on understanding how these storage strategies are distributed in forest communities and how their different storage-growth trade-offs affect productivity and species survival in tropical forests under climate change.

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**6. Author contributions**

DH-R, CAS, HH, CR, ST, and JM, conceived the idea, conceptualized the hypothesis, and planned the data collection and the experiments. DH, LM and DS collected and analyzed data. DH and IK performed sample analysis and quantification. DH-R wrote the manuscript. DH-R, HH, CR, ST, JM, LM, PB, DS, HJ, IK, and CAS contributed significantly to the writing of the manuscript and gave important and critical input. All authors revised the manuscript.

**7. Data accessibility statement**

The data here presented will be stored in an open GitHub repository once the manuscript is accepted.

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**9. Tables**

Table 1: Species names and traits: wood storage strategy, growth rates, mortality rates, phenology, and the sampling dates.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species name | Growth rate (cm/year) | Mortality rate  (%/year) | Storage strategy | Leaf phenology  (~% of leaf loss) |
| *Ocotea leucoxylon* (Sw.) Laness | 0.295 | 5.7 | Parenchyma | Evergreen (~30) |
| *Sacoglottis guianensis* Benth. | 0.72 | 5.0 | Parenchyma | Semi-deciduous (~45) |
| *Dacryodes microcarpa* Cuart. | 0.078 | 1.6 | Fiber | Semi-deciduous (~60) |

**10. Figure Legends**

**Figure 1:** Conceptual framework that relates the differences in carbon dynamics for trees with different combinations of two functional traits: leaf habit and storage strategy of starch in the stem wood. Here we show the seasonal behavior of carbon sources - photosynthesis (red line)- and carbon sinks - growth (green), respiration (orange), and reproduction (purple) - and their interactions with NSC storage or consumption (blue line). Expected trade-offs between growth and storage are indicated by black arrows and the thickness of the line indicates the strength of the trade-off. Thus, thicker and darker lines indicate strong trade-offs, and dashed and lighter lines indicate weaker or less clear trade-offs. The seasonal patterns of photosynthesis are taken from the phenological observations of leaves reported in Fig. S2.

**Figure 2:** Mean seasonal course of monthly total precipitation (mm) and relative humidity (%) during 2016-2020 (black lines). Gray areas correspond to the standard deviation. Data provided by IPAM.

**Figure 3:** Box-plots that show the dispersion of the starch mass measured in the wood cores from trees of each evaluated species at different times/seasons during 2019. The yellow shaded area corresponds to the dry season, while the blue shaded areas correspond to the wet season. Differences between groups are indicated by different letters (with 95% confidence) above the box-plots and show the observed seasonality of starch mass in stem wood.

**Figure 4:** Seasonal trend of growth rates for the three species evaluated. Solid lines show the smoothing trends, while the dispersion of the measurements is shown by box-plots. The lines inside the box-plots show the median of the distribution of the measurements. Yellow shaded areas indicate the dry season and blue shaded areas indicate the wet season.

**Figure 5:** Box-plots showing the dispersion of the measured CO2 efflux from the stem core of the studied trees during the wet and the dry seasons of 2018, for each species. There were no significant differences between the wet and dry seasons for any species.

**Figure 6:** Box-plots showing the dispersion of the estimated starch mass in the wood of the selected trees and its changes with respect to 4 levels of monthly precipitation and the three months average relative humidity. The continuous lines in each plot show the general trend between the groups.

**Figure 7:** Relationship between changes in starch mass (accumulation or consumption of starch) and three-month growth in 2019 for the three species studied. The dotted line marks the 0, points on the left indicate starch consumption and those on the right indicate scratch accumulation. The dry season is indicated by shaded yellow areas, while the wet season is indicated by shaded blue areas.

**Figure 8:** Relationship between annual growth and the starch content at different times of the year for each of the species studied. The yellow shaded panels correspond to the dry season, while the blue shaded panels correspond to the wet season.