

# Aridity drive hysteranthous flowering in the American Plums (*Prunus* sect. *prunocerasus*)

February 2, 2022

## Introduction

Woody perennials have a unique ability among plants to seasonally begin reproduction prior to vegetative growth. This flowering-first phenological sequence known as hysteranth, proteranth or precocious flowering is particularly common in temperate forests around the globe (Rathcke & Lacey, 1985). A number of studies suggest that this flower-leaf sequences (FLSs) are under selection, and that flowering first has functional significance (Gougherty & Gougherty, 2018; Buonaiuto *et al.*, 2021; Guo *et al.*, 2014).

The most common, and well-tested explanation for the evolution of hysteranth in temperate forest is that is that it is adaptive for wind-pollination as leafless canopies increase wind speeds for pollen transport and reduce the likelihood of pollen interception on vegetation (Whitehead, 1969; Niklas, 1985). However, this hypothesis fails to address the prevalence of hysteranthous taxa that are biotically-pollinated. Approximately 30% of species of Eastern temperate forests of North America flower before leafing out, and of those, approximately 20% are biotically pollinated (Buonaiuto *et al.*, 2021). Despite the pervasiveness of this phenological syndrome, direct tests of the function of hysteranth in biotically pollinated taxa are exceedingly rare for temperate forest species.

However, looking to other biomes in which hysteranthous flowering is also common shed offers important insights regarding the function of hysteranth in temperate, biotically-pollinated taxa. In the dry-deciduous tropics of South and Central America, flowering during the leafless period is also common (Rathcke & Lacey, 1985; Franklin, 2016), flowering is associated with a recovery in plant water status due to leaf drop (Borchert, 1983; Reich & Borchert, 1984). By temporally separating leaf and flower activity, woody plants can partition the hydraulic demand across the season, alleviating water stress (Gougherty & Gougherty, 2018; Franklin, 2016). These physiological observations suggest that hysteranthous flowering may be an adaptation to arid environments.

While it is unclear whether this hydraulic demand hypothesis (also known as water dynamic hypothesis (Gougherty & Gougherty, 2018) or water limitation hypothesis (Buonaiuto *et al.*, 2021)) is relevant in the temperate zone where forests are rarely water-limited in the early season during which flowering and leafing occur (Polgar & Primack, 2011), the hypothesis makes several predictions that can be tested to evaluate whether hysteranth serves to increase aridity tolerance in temperate flora:

1. Hysteranthous taxa should be found in dryer habitats compared to closely related, non-hysteranthous species.
2. Hysteranth may be linked to other reproductive traits associated with dry environments such as

reduced flower and fruit size (Herrera, 2009; Liu *et al.*, 2013).

With mounting evidence anthropogenic climate change is both driving shifts in flower-leaf sequences (Ma *et al.*, 2020) and changing geographic patterns of water availability () understanding the functional significance of hysteresis is vital to forecasting the demography and performance of forest communities in an era of global climate change. However, there are two major methodological challenges to testing these hypotheses:

First, characteristics like aridity tolerance, are the emergent product of a suite of biological traits (Šímová *et al.*, 2017). Thus, when analyzing selective drivers of any particular trait at large taxonomic scales, unmeasured trait differences may obscure the estimated effects of the trait of interest, biasing results. This is a common problem in trait-based ecology, and one of the most promising solutions for understanding the functional significance of hysteresis in woody plants is through character deconstruction (Terribile *et al.*, 2009); comparing flower-leaf sequences variation for only a subset of taxa of shared phylogenetic and morphological character.

A second challenge for robust testing of hysteresis hypotheses is that most characterizations of flower-leaf phenological sequences are based on expert-opinion verbal descriptions(e.g. “flowers before leaves” or “flower before/with leaves”), which make comparisons across taxa, time and space difficult sensitive to observer bias (see, (Buonaiuto *et al.*, 2021)).

This problem can be overcome by adopting standardized quantitative measures of plant phenology for observational studies and applying them to historic data records. Herbarium records are an excellent source of data that can be leveraged for quantitative phenological measurements (Willis *et al.*, 2017), but have not been used widely to investigate variability of flower-leaf sequences variation among and within species.

In this study, we used herbaria records to quantify flower-leaf sequences both within and among species in the American plums, (subsp *Prunus*, sect. *Prunocerasus*. We then evaluated the association between hysteresis and several ecological and morphological traits to test the prediction of the hydraulic demand hypothesis of hysteresis. Our findings both clarify the hypothesized function of flower-leaf sequence variation in biotically pollinated taxa and offer insights into how flower-leaf sequences may impact species distributions as climate continues to change.

@

## Methods

### 0.1 Study system

The genus *Prunus* comprises approximately 200 species distributed across the globe (Chin *et al.*, 2014), Within the genus, The American plums (*Prunus* subsp. *Prunus* sect. *Prunocerasus*) offer potential for a higher resolution investigation of drivers of hysteranthous flowering. Like the genus at large, the 16 species that make up the section are distributed across North America and show pronounced inter-specific variation in flower-leaf sequences. While within the larger genus species can be separated into three distinct morphological clades by inflorescence architecture (solitary, corymbose or racemose) all members of the section have solitary inflorescences (Shaw & Small, 2004) allowing for refined character deconstruction. Species in this section are well represented in herbaria records (Fig. 1), making them a tractable group to measure and assess intra-specific variation in flower-leaf sequences as well as other ecological and morphological characteristics related to the hysteresis hypotheses described above.

## 0.2 Quantifying flower-leaf sequence variation

We obtained digital herbarium specimens for all member of the section *Prunocerasus* from the Consortium of Midwest Herbaria Database. To quantify the flower-leaf sequence variation within and across species we randomly sample 200 specimens for each species and scored the phenological development of flower and leaves in accordance with using a modified BBCH scale for woody plants (Finn *et al.*, 2007). In total, we evaluated the phenology of 2521 specimens, but only specimens with visible flower were included in this analysis (n=1009). We reconstructed the phylogenetic relationships among species in this group based on the tree topology in Shaw & Small (2004). Following the methods of ? we computed branch lengths for this phylogeny by assigning each node a height and computing the distance between upper and lower nodes using the function `compute.brlen()` in the R package “ape” ().

To quantify FLS variation, we fit an ordinal, hierarchical, Bayesian, phylogenetic mixed model (de Villemereuil P. Nakagawa, 2014) to assess the likelihood an individual would be at any given vegetative bbch phase given it is flowering. Because we expect that hysteranthous may be more likely to occur earlier in the flowering period and species differ in their flowering periods, we included the day of the observation as a varying slope, main effect in the model and species and phylogeny as random effects. The model is written below:

$$\text{logit}(P(Y \leq j)) = \beta_{[j]sp[i]} + \beta_{[j]sp[i]} + \beta_{dayofyear[sp[i]]} * X_1 + \epsilon_i$$

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma_y^2)$$

where Y is the ordinal outcome (leaf stage) and j is the number of categories (1,2,...6).  $P(Y \leq j)$  is the probability of Y less than or equal to a category j=1,...j-1. In this varying slope and intercept model,  $\beta_{[j]}$  describes an intercept for each category [1,2,...6], while slope  $\beta_{dayofyear[sp[i]]}$  is constant across categories.

The influence of the phylogeny  $\alpha_{phylo}$  was modeled as follows:

$$\alpha_{sp} \sim N(\mu_\alpha, COR[\sigma_{phylo}^2])$$

The  $\alpha$  for species effects independent of the phylogeny was modeled as follows:

$$\alpha_{sp} \sim N(\mu_\alpha, \sigma_{species}^2)$$

We fit the model in the R package “brms” () using weakly informative priors, and ran the model on four chains with a warmup of 3,000 iterations and 4,000 sampling iterations for a total of 4,000 sampling iterations. Model fit was assessed with Rhats 1.01 and high effective sample sizes.

Because the day of observation strongly influenced the BBCH stage likelihood, quantifying flower-leaf sequences among species was intractable without accounting for this temporal trend. To address this issues, we used our model to predict the likelihood each species would be observed at a given vegetative BBCH stage during flowering at the 0%, 25% 50% and 75% quartiles of their flowering period. We then developed a flower-leaf sequence index, by assigning a numerical score to each species per seasonal quantile, and summing over the full flowering season. In each seasonal quantile, species received a 1 if more than 25% of their probability distribution occurred at BBCH 0, and a 0 if not. These values were summed across the season generating an index from 0 (never hysteranthous) to 4 (hysteranthous through late season (Q75)), where 1= hysteranthous at start of season, 2= hysteranthous through early season (Q25) and 3 = hysteranthous through mid season (Q50).

### 0.3 Evaluating the hydraulic demand hypothesis

To test the predictions of the hydraulic demand hypothesis of hysteresis we obtained data on petal length, fruit diameter and directly from herbarium specimens and characterized the aridity of the sites specimens were collected from using the Palmer Modified Drought Index.

For our morphological measurements, we sampled an additional 321 specimens measured the petal length of up to 10 randomly selected petals per specimen (n=2757) using ImageJ image processing software. We also used ImageJ to measure the diameter of fruits on an additional 316 specimens, measuring up to 5 fruit per specimen (n=224). We computed the average Palmer Modified Drought Index score from 1900-2017 for every *Prunocerasus* specimen in the database (n=2305) from the North America Drought Atlas (?).

We then used Bayesian phylogenetic mixed models to test the relationship between flower-leaf sequence index score and each of the variables. In these models, we included species as the random effect and for traits like flower petal length and fruit diameters than included multiple measurements per specimen, we also included specimen ID as an additional random effect. The model structure is written below:

$$y_i = \alpha_{ind/sp[i]} + \alpha_{phylo[i]} + \beta_{hyst.index} * X_{hyst.index} + \epsilon_i$$

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma_y^2)$$

The effect of the phylogeny was model as above and here, the individual effects within species were modeled:

$$\alpha_{ind/sp} \sim N(\mu_\alpha, \sigma_{ind/sp}^2)$$

## Results

### Quantifying flower leaf sequences in the American plums

We found that strong inter-specific difference in flower leaf sequences in with the American plums, and that patterns were strongly dependent on the day of observations, with observations later in the the flowering season of each species decreasing the likely hood of finding flowers open during early vegetative BBCH phases ( $\beta_{day}$ : 0.0278 SE:0.0059, Fig.??). Based on our flower leaf sequence index, two species (*P. umbellata*, *P. mexicana*) were likely to be hysteresis regardless of the time of observation and three species (*P. rivularis*, *P. subcordata*, and *P. texana*) were always most likely to flower after level expansion began (Fig. ??). All other species displayed intermediate phenotypes with five species mostly likely to hysteresis at the start of the season (*P. alleghaniensis*, *P. americana*, *P. hortulana*, *P. munsoniana* and *P. nigra*), one species through early season (*P. gracilis*) and two species through mid season (*P. angustifolia*, *P. maritima*) (Fig ??).

### Evaluating the Hydraulic demand hypothesis

We found a negative association between flower-leaf sequence index and mean pdsi (), suggesting that species that displayed hysteresis flowering later into their flowering season were found in dryer locations.

We found a negative association between flower-leaf sequence index and both petal length and fruit diameter

(X,Y respectively), though the relationship between FLS index and fruit size was much stronger.

We found no relationship between the likelihood of hysteranthly and pdsi.

## Discussion

We found hysteranthly is associated with drier average conditions. We also found its associated with small flowers and fruits. Support the hypothesis. We did not find it for the plasticity piece.

Compare this to the relative physiology of flower and fruits.

Observe that two of the three no hysteranthly species are phylogenetically and geographically distinct

Talk about how this analysis is outside of the Eastern temperate forests that most have studied.

Other clades

Make the point that while

## References

- Borchert, R. (1983) Phenology and control of flowering in tropical trees. *Biotropica* **15**, 81–89.
- Buonaiuto, D.M., Morales-Castilla, I. & Wolkovich, E.M. (2021) Reconciling competing hypotheses regarding flower–leaf sequences in temperate forests for fundamental and global change biology. *New Phytologist* **229**, 1206–1214.
- Chin, S.W., Shaw, J., Haberle, R., Wen, J. & Potter, D. (2014) Diversification of almonds, peaches, plums and cherries –molecular systematics and biogeographic history of prunus (rosaceae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **76**, 34–48.
- de Villemeruil P. Nakagawa, S. (2014) *Modern Phylogenetic Comparative Methods and Their Application in Evolutionary Biology*, chap. General quantitative genetic methods for comparative biology, pp. pp. 287–303. Springer, New York.
- Finn, G.A., Straszewski, A.E. & Peterson, V. (2007) A general growth stage key for describing trees and woody plants. *Annals of Applied Biology* **151**, 127–131.
- Franklin, D.C. (2016) Flowering while leafless in the seasonal tropics need not be cued by leaf drop: evidence from the woody genus brachychiton (malvaceae). *Plant Ecology and Evolution* **149**, 272–279.
- Gougherty, A.V. & Gougherty, S.W. (2018) Sequence of flower and leaf emergence in deciduous trees is linked to ecological traits, phylogenetics, and climate. *New Phytologist* **220**, 121–131.
- Guo, L., Luedeling, E., Dai, J. & Xu, J. (2014) Differences in heat requirements of flower and leaf buds make hysteranthous trees bloom before leaf unfolding. *Plant Diversity and Resources* **36**, 245–253.
- Herrera, J. (2009) Visibility vs. biomass in flowers: exploring corolla allocation in mediterranean entomophilous plants. *Annals of Botany* **103**, 1119–1127.
- Liu, J., Bai, Y., Lamb, E.G., Simpson, D., Liu, G., Wei, Y., Wang, D., McKenney, D.W. & Papadopol, P. (2013) Patterns of cross-continental variation in tree seed mass in the canadian boreal forest. *PLOS ONE* **8**, e61060–.

- Ma, Q., Huang, J.G., Hänninen, H., Li, X. & Berninger, F. (2020) Climate warming prolongs the time interval between leaf-out and flowering in temperate trees: Effects of chilling, forcing and photoperiod. *Journal of Ecology* **n/a**.
- Niklas, K.J. (1985) The aerodynamics of wind pollination. *The Botanical Review* **51**, 328–386.
- Polgar, C. & Primack, R. (2011) Leaf-out phenology of temperate woody plants: From trees to ecosystems. *New Phytologist* **191**, 926–41.
- Rathcke, B. & Lacey, E.P. (1985) Phenological patterns of terrestrial plants. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* **16**, 179–214.
- Reich, P. & Borchert, R. (1984) Water-stress and tree phenology in a tropical dry forest in the lowlands of costa-rica. *Journal of Ecology* **72**, 61–74.
- Shaw, J. & Small, R.L. (2004) Addressing the "hardest puzzle in american pomology:" phylogeny of prunus sect. prunocerasus (rosaceae) based on seven noncoding chloroplast dna regions. *Am J Bot* **91**, 985–996.
- Šimová, I., Rueda, M. & Hawkins, B.A. (2017) Stress from cold and drought as drivers of functional trait spectra in north american angiosperm tree assemblages. *Ecology and evolution* **7**, 7548–7559.
- Terribile, L.C., Diniz-Filho, J.F., Rodríguez, M.Á. & Rangel, T.F.L.V.B. (2009) Richness patterns, species distributions and the principle of extreme deconstruction. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* **18**, 123–136.
- Whitehead, D.R. (1969) Wind pollination in the angiosperms: Evolutionary and environmental considerations. *Evolution* **23**, 28–35.
- Willis, C.G., Ellwood, E.R., Primack, R.B., Davis, C.C., Pearson, K.D., Gallinat, A.S., Yost, J.M., Nelson, G., Mazer, S.J., Rossington, N.L., Sparks, T.H. & Soltis, P.S. (2017) Old plants, new tricks: Phenological research using herbarium specimens. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* **32**, 531–546.

Figures

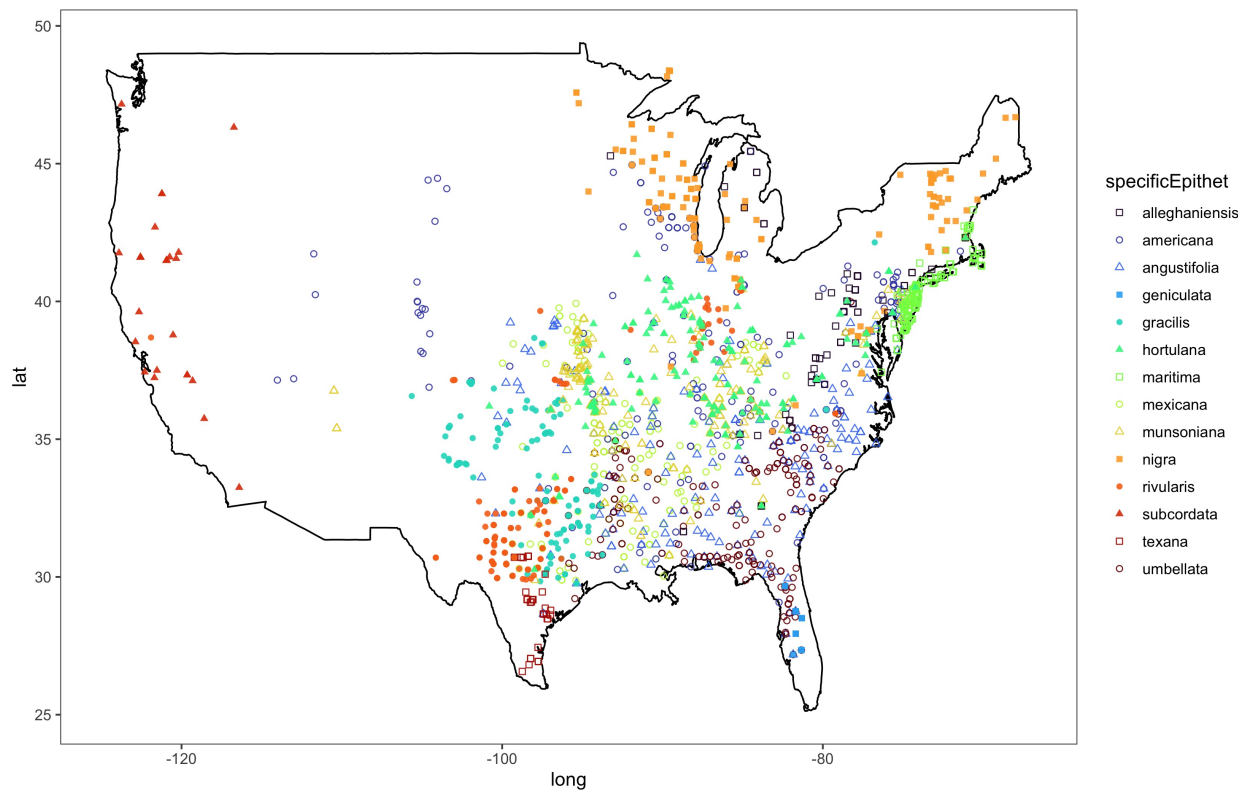


Figure 1: Map to show where data come from and to point out the two never hysteranthly species are highly endemic

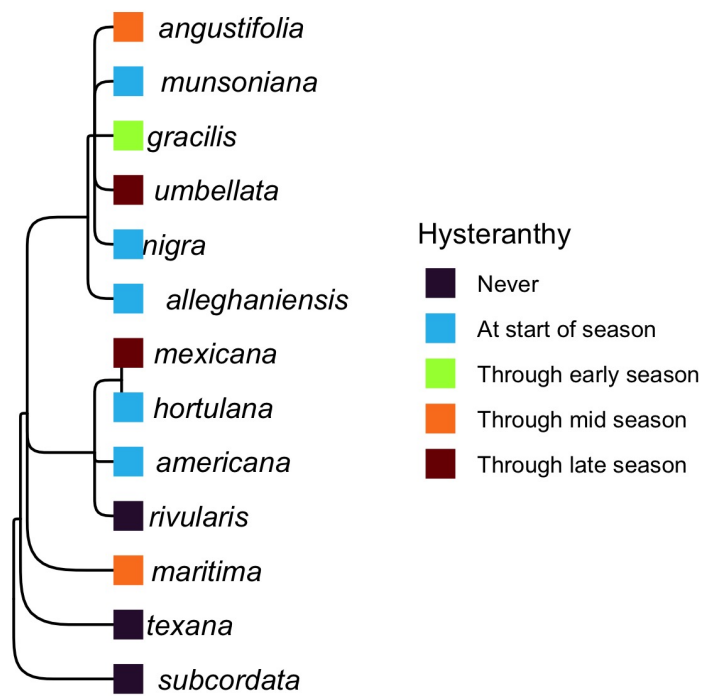


Figure 2: place holder for the phylogenies: Ideally will have all N.A. *Prunus* and *Prunocerasus*



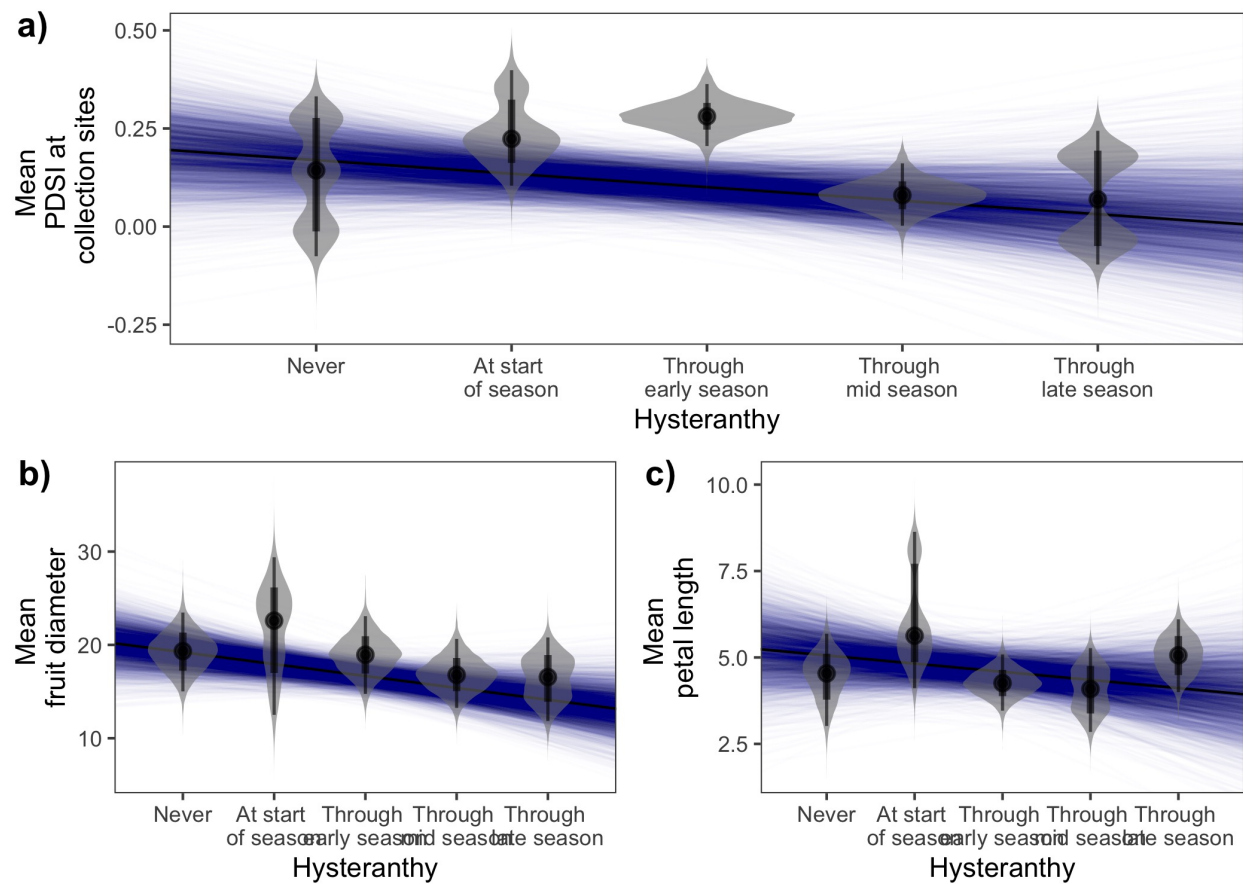


Figure 3: Relationships between the duration of hysteresis across the flowering period and environmental and biological traits