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**Global response patterns of plant functional traits to combined nitrogen and phosphorus addition are governed by additive interactions**

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**Abstract**

The availability of nutrients such as nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) plays an important role in shaping plant ecophysiological responses to global change. While N availability has been asserted as a key driver of plant responses to global change, the role of phosphorus – both individually and in combination with nitrogen – remains less understood due to a lack of data syntheses that precludes the development of a mechanistic framework. To address this knowledge gap, we compiled leaf and whole-plant trait data from full-factorial N and P addition experiments across the globe and conducted a meta-analysis. We used this approach to quantify the individual and interactive effects of N and P addition on leaf nutrient content, leaf photosynthetic traits, and biomass partitioning. Nutrient addition played no role in shaping leaf-level photosynthetic parameters. These patterns were observed despite N addition increasing leaf N content, P addition increasing leaf P content, and both nutrient additions increasing aboveground biomass and decreasing the root mass fraction. The combined effects of N and P addition on leaf and whole-plant traits were largely driven by additive interactions, indicating that these effects were the result of independent effects of each nutrient addition. Regions with greater demand for soil resources (e.g., colder and drier regions) exhibited stronger leaf N content responses to N addition as well as stronger leaf P content responses to P addition, providing some support for climate-related demand for soil resources controlling leaf nutrient responses to nutrient addition. These findings provide important information needed to understand carbon-nitrogen-phosphorus cycle dynamics and provides a foundation for understanding how to incorporate carbon-nitrogen-phosphorus interactions in land surface models.

**Introduction**

Terrestrial ecosystems are regulated by complex carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus cycles. Recent terrestrial biosphere model development has focused on incorporating fully coupled nitrogen and phosphorus cycles, following from evidence that nutrient availability constrains primary productivity under present and future climates (Hungate *et al.*, 2003; LeBauer & Treseder, 2008; Wieder *et al.*, 2015; Fay *et al.*, 2015). Models with fully coupled nutrient cycles generally reduce the magnitude of the land carbon sink (Wieder *et al.*, 2015; Braghiere *et al.*, 2022) and ensemble analyses show stronger agreement with observations compared to carbon-only models (Kou-Giesbrecht *et al.*, 2023; Stocker *et al.*, 2025). However, land carbon sink trends still diverge substantially across models, with some studies showing a stronger divergence in simulated carbon sink trends between nutrient-coupled models than carbon-only models (Davies-Barnard *et al.*, 2020; Kou-Giesbrecht *et al.*, 2023; Stocker *et al.*, 2025). This disparity is likely due to an incomplete understanding of how nutrient availability influences plant traits that drive ecosystem carbon and nutrient fluxes (e.g., leaf nutrients, photosynthesis, biomass partitioning), highlighting the need for global data syntheses to resolve broad-scale patterns of nutrient effects on plant traits.

Nitrogen addition has been asserted to be primary determinant of plant trait variation. This is because soil nitrogen availability is often positively correlated with leaf nitrogen content (Firn *et al.*, 2019), while leaf nitrogen content is often positively correlated with photosynthetic capacity (Field & Mooney, 1986; Evans, 1989). These relationships arise because large amounts of nitrogen are required to build and maintain photosynthetic enzymes (Evans & Seemann, 1989; Waring *et al.*, 2023) and represent a key determinant of carbon and nutrient fluxes in terrestrial biosphere models(Rogers *et al.*, 2017). Accordingly, experimental studies and meta-analyses consistently show that nitrogen addition increases leaf nitrogen concentrations (both mass- and area-based), enhances photosynthetic capacity, and stimulates aboveground biomass production more strongly than belowground biomass (Liang *et al.*, 2020; Stocker *et al.*, 2025). However, these responses often vary due to climate, species acquisition strategy, and background soil nutrient availability. For example, some studies indicate weaker leaf nitrogen and photosynthetic capacity responses to nitrogen addition when demand for soil resources is less, or when background soil nitrogen is more available (Waring *et al.*, 2023; Cheaib *et al.*, 2025b; Perkowski *et al.*, 2025).

Phosphorus availability is also an important determinant of plant trait variation, yet its effects have garnered far less attention than the effects of nitrogen. Soil phosphorus availability is strongly correlated with leaf phosphorus content (Reich & Oleksyn, 2004; Vitousek et al., 2010), which in turn is often linked to photosynthetic phosphorus-use efficiency and RuBP regeneration capacity (Güsewell, 2004; Walker et al., 2014). These relationships arise because phosphorus is required for the synthesis of nucleic acids, phospholipids, and energy transfer compounds (e.g., ATP, NADPH) that fuel the Calvin-Benson cycle and other metabolic processes (Ågren, 2008; Watanabe et al., 2023). Indeed, experimental studies demonstrate that phosphorus addition increases leaf phosphorus concentrations, enhances photosynthetic efficiency, and often stimulates biomass accumulation, particularly in phosphorus-limited tropical ecosystems (Yuan & Chen, 2015; Hou et al., 2020). However, the extent by which the magnitude of these responses vary with climate, soil fertility, and plant nutrient acquisition strategy remains less understood. Furthermore, the absence of broad-scale syntheses that assess phosphorus addition effects on leaf and whole-plant traits precludes our ability to accurately and reliably predicting these responses in terrestrial biosphere models.

Because nitrogen and phosphorus often co-limit plant growth, their interactive effects on traits are critical for understanding ecosystem responses to nutrient enrichment. Theory and experiments suggest that combined nitrogen and phosphorus addition can generate additive, synergistic, or antagonistic effects depending on ecosystem context (cite). At the physiological level, nitrogen supports the synthesis of photosynthetic enzymes such as Rubisco, while phosphorus supplies the ATP and RuBP regeneration capacity needed to sustain carbon fixation, suggesting that simultaneous enrichment should jointly enhance photosynthetic capacity and efficiency (cite Empirical evidence supports this expectation for aboveground biomass, where N+P addition often produces stronger stimulation than either nutrient alone (cite). However, interactive effects on leaf nutrient concentrations, photosynthetic parameters, and biomass partitioning remain inconsistently reported across studies and climates. The absence of broad-scale syntheses of N+P interactions precludes the development of robust frameworks for predicting when plant trait responses will be additive, synergistic, or antagonistic in terrestrial biosphere models.

Here, we conducted a global meta-analysis from experiments that manipulated N and P in full-factorial designs to address three primary objectives. First, we sought to quantify the effects of N, P, and N+P addition on net photosynthesis, photosynthetic capacity, leaf nutrient content and partitioning, resource use efficiencies, plant growth, and biomass partitioning. Second, we quantified the interaction effect size of each trait to understand whether the effects of N+P addition were the product of additive, synergistic, or antagonistic individual effects of N and P addition. Finally, we quantified the effects of climate and species identity traits (e.g., photosynthetic pathway, ability to associate with nitrogen-fixing bacteria, mycorrhizal nutrient acquisition strategy) to understand how climatic demand and species identity moderate leaf and whole-plant responses to nutrient addition. We used this meta-analysis to test the following hypotheses:

1. Nitrogen and phosphorus addition will increase leaf nitrogen content and leaf phosphorus content, respectively. The effects of nitrogen and phosphorus addition on leaf nitrogen and phosphorus content are expected to be amplified in regions where demand for building and maintaining photosynthetic enzymes is high (e.g., high aridity, low temperature, high light availability; (Cheaib et al., 2025), or in species with high demand for building and maintaining photosynthetic enzymes (e.g., N2-fixers, AM-association species).
2. Nitrogen and phosphorus addition will not influence photosynthetic parameters unless the availability of these resources is insufficient to satisfy demand to build and maintain photosynthetic enzymes. In nitrogen-limited systems, nitrogen addition is expected to increase the maximum rate of Rubisco carboxylation. In phosphorus-limited systems, phosphorus addition is expected to increase the maximum rate of electron transport for RuBP regeneration.
3. Nitrogen and phosphorus addition will increase total biomass through stronger increases in aboveground biomass than belowground biomass, which will decrease the root-to-shoot ratio and root mass fraction.
4. The combined effects of nitrogen and phosphorus addition on leaf and whole-plant traits will be the sum of the corresponding individual effects of nitrogen and phosphorus addition. That is, plant responses to nitrogen and phosphorus addition will be the product of additive responses.

**Materials and Methods**

*Data compilation*

Initial data for the meta-analysis were collected using citations listed in the Manipulation Experiments Synthesis Initiative (MESI) database (Van Sundert *et al.*, 2023). Manipulation experiments that added N and P in a full-factorial design were only selected in this database to ensure that any comparisons made between N, P, and N+P addition responses were from the same subset of experiments. All data for manuscripts included in the MESI database that fit these criteria were downloaded or extracted using a plot digitizer to ensure that all relevant traits were included in the meta-analysis and undergo a round of quality control to avoid any data entry issues that may arise when using large ecological datasets (Augustine *et al.*, 2024). To supplement studies included in the MESI database, studies that reported data from Nutrient Network experiments were also included in the meta-analysis, including only measurements collected from control, N, P, and N+P addition plots. Each site in each paper that reported data from Nutrient Network experiments was treated as an independent experiment, following that the Nutrient Network is a globally distributed experiment where independent sites share the same nutrient addition and experimental design scheme (Borer *et al.*, 2014). Specifically, we added leaf nutrient data from Firn et al. (2019), biomass partitioning data from Cleland et al. (2019), and photosynthetic data from Hersch-Green et al. (2024).

To supplement MESI and Nutrient Network datasets, we added additional manipulation experiments using journal articles published on or before March 2025. We selected manipulation experiments where N and P were added in a full-factorial design. From this, we selected experiments that measured traits related to leaf photosynthesis (e.g., net photosynthesis maximum rates of Rubisco carboxylation and electron transport for RuBP regeneration), leaf nutrient content (e.g., mass- or area-based leaf nitrogen content, mass- or area-based leaf phosphorus content), biomass (e.g., above-ground or belowground biomass), biomass partitioning (e.g., root:shoot ratio), or nutrient partitioning of the biomass (e.g., aboveground N standing stock, aboveground P standing stock). Finally, we selected experiments that included explicit explanations of treatment replication schemes to accurately calculate summary statistics. We first searched for studies that followed these guidelines using citations included in the MESI and Nutrient Network papers. To supplement these studies, we also created a search query in Web of Science using similar search terms as in (Liang *et al.*, 2020). Specifically, our query mined for the following topics: (nitrogen AND phosphorus) AND (fertiliz\* OR addition) AND (effect\* OR respon\* OR affect\* OR impact\* OR increas\* OR decreas\* OR alter\* OR deposition OR enrich\*) AND (leaf nitrogen\* OR leaf phosphorus\* OR \*use efficiency OR biomass OR mass fraction OR root:shoot OR LMA OR SLA OR chlorophyll OR photosynthesis OR Vcmax OR Jmax) NOT (animal\* OR medic\* OR chemist\*).

*Data extraction*

One mean value ± standard deviation per trait per species per nutrient fertilization treatment per experimental site was considered one observation for experiments that reported results at the species level. Observations for different species from the same study were considered independent, allowing us to determine the effects of species identity traits (e.g., mycorrhizal type, photosynthetic pathway, growth form) in modifying plant responses to nutrient treatments. For experiments that reported results at the treatment level, one mean value ± standard deviation per trait per nutrient fertilization treatment per experimental site was considered one observation.

Observations were integrated into a compiled dataset through multiple pathways. First, summary statistics (mean, standard deviation, replication scheme) were calculated directly from published datasets from studies that adopted open data practices. Where possible, summary statistics were extracted from tables included in the main text or supplemental information if studies did not explicitly publish their data. If studies did not include their data or provide summary statistics in tables, we digitized plots using information about treatment and sample replication information. Plots were digitized in R (version 4.4.2) using the ‘metadigitise’ package (Pick *et al.*, 2019). Studies that did not include clear descriptions about the replication scheme were not included in the dataset. Overall, this data extraction approach rendered 4680 observations (1560 observations each for N, P, and N+P treatments) from 85 studies. Of these studies, 78 were field experiments, 6 were greenhouse experiments, and 1 was a growth chamber experiment. Of the field experiments, 166 independent sites were represented, spanning a broad global gradient and diverse array of biome types (Table S1; Fig. S1). The dataset also includes data comprising 170 species from 54 families, representing diverse growth forms, growth durations, nutrient acquisition strategy, and photosynthetic pathway.

*Moderator variables*

Using site latitude and longitude data, mean monthly temperature, precipitation, and solar radiation spanning 1970-2000 were extracted for all field experiments using the Climatic Research Unit Time Series v4.09 (CRU TS v4.09) gridded data product (Harris *et al.*, 2020) downscaled to a 30 arc-second spatial resolution with WorldClim 2.1 (Fick & Hijmans, 2017). Site aridity was extracted using a complementary gridded data product (Global-AI\_PET\_v3) using the same period (1970-2000) and spatial resolution (30 arc-seconds) (Zomer *et al.*, 2022). This aridity product uses WorldClim 2.1 to calculate monthly aridity as a function of mean monthly precipitation per unit mean monthly potential evapotranspiration, estimating potential evapotranspiration using the Penman-Monteith approach.

Mean monthly temperature (°C), mean monthly precipitation (mm), mean daily solar radiation (kJ m-2 day-1), and mean monthly aridity (unitless) were extracted from the grid cell containing each site using the “extract” function in the “raster” R package (Hijmans, 2010). Solar radiation values (from kJ m-2 day-1) were converted to photosynthetically active radiation (μmol m-2 s-1) assuming a conversion factor of 2.1 μmol m-2 s-1per unit W m-2. Site mean growing season temperature (*T*g; °C), growing season aridity (*AI*g; unitless), and growing season PAR (*PAR*g; μmol m-2 s-1) were estimated using the months where mean temperature was above 0°C. All growing season climate data are reported in Table S1.

Species identity traits were included for all measurements that were collected at the species level. Specifically, we included information about species family, growth form (tree/shrub, graminoid, forb), growth duration (annual, perennial), photosynthetic pathway (C3, C4), N2-fixation ability (N2-fixer or non-fixer), and mycorrhizal type (AM, EcM, dual AM-EcM, facultative AM, ErM, and non-mycorrhizal). Mycorrhizal type was assigned from the FungalRoot database using the genus of each species (Soudzilovskaia *et al.*, 2020) and used to determine the mycorrhizal nutrient acquisition strategy following Cheaib et al. (2025a). Specifically, EcM, ErM, and dual AM-EcM species were assigned a scavenging mycorrhizal nutrient acquisition strategy while AM, facultative AM, and non-mycorrhizal species were assigned a mining mycorrhizal nutrient acquisition strategy. N2-fixation ability was determined based on whether species were in the *Fabaceae* family.

*Determination and analysis of individual and interaction effect sizes*

We followed an established framework for assessing individual and interactive effects of multiple treatments in meta-analysis (Yue *et al.*, 2017). First, we used the natural logarithm of the response ratio (ln RR) to determine the individual effects of N, P, and N+P addition on leaf and whole-plant traits. For each observation *i* (i.e., trait per species per site per experiment), we calculated the natural logarithm of the response ratio (ln RR) as:

(1)

Where is the mean value of a treatment (i.e., N, P, or N+P addition) and is the mean value of the control treatment for each observation. We determined the weighted log-response ratio () across observations as:

(2)

Where ln RRi is the log-response ratio of observation *i* given in (1), *w*i is the weight of each log-response ratio, and *k* is the total number of observations. *w*i was calculated as the inverse of the variance (*v*i) of observation *i* (that is, *w*i = 1 / *v*i). *v*i was calculated as:

(3)

Where *s*t and *s*c are the standard deviations of the treatment and control groups, respectively, and *n*t and *n*c are the sample sizes of the treatment and control groups.

Next, we used Hedge’s *d* to determine the interactive effect of N and P addition on leaf and whole-plant traits (Yue *et al.*, 2017; Ding *et al.*, 2025). For each observation *i*, the interactive effect size of N and P addition (dNPi) was calculated as:

(4)

Where ,,, and refer to the mean of the N, P, N+P, and control treatments, respectively, for each observation *i*. *s*int\_i refers to the pooled standard deviation across treatments, calculated as:

(5)

Where *N*ci, *N*ni, *N*pi, and *N*npi refer to the sample sizes of control, N, P, and N+P treatments, respectively. *S*ci, *S*ni, *S*pi, and *S*npi refer to the sample sizes of control, N, P, and N+P treatments, respectively, for each observation. In (6), *J*int\_i refers to a correction term for small sample size bias, calculated as:

(6)

We determined the weighted interaction effect size () of each trait across experiments as:

(7)

Where *d*NPi is the interaction effect size of observation *i* given in (6), *w*dnpi is the associated weight of each interaction effect size, and *k* represents the total number of observations. *w*dnpi was calculated as the inverse of the variance (*vd*NPi) of observation *i* (that is, *w*dnpi = 1 / *vd*NPi). *vd*NPi was calculated as:

(8)

*Data analysis*

We constructed a series of mixed-effects meta-regression models to understand the individual and interactive effects of N and P addition on leaf and whole-plant traits. Three separate models were created for each trait to assess the individual effects of N, P, and N+P addition using log-response ratios and their associated variances. We created a fourth model for each trait to assess the interactive effect of N and P addition using *d*NPi values and their associated variances and weights. We also assessed the role of climate or species identity moderated the response of each trait to N, P, or N+P addition by including *T*g, *AI*g, *PAR*g, photosynthetic pathway (C3, C4), N2-fixation ability (N2-fixer, non-fixer), and mycorrhizal nutrient acquisition strategy (mining, scavenging) as moderator variables. In all cases, we built mixed-effects meta-regression models using the ‘rma.mv’ function in the ‘metafor’ R package (Viechtbauer, 2010), manually specifying the weights of each observation as explained above, fitting each model using restricted maximum likelihood estimation, and including experiment as a random intercept term. We used the ‘orchaRd’ R package to assess and visualize moderator effects (Nakagawa *et al.*, 2023). Importantly, we could not assess the role of climate in modifying leaf photosynthetic traits, as there was not enough data collected from field experiments to test patterns with confidence.

Interactions between N and P addition on leaf and whole-plant traits were classified into three categories: additive, synergistic, and antagonistic. Following Yue et al. (2017), null interaction effects (i.e. the 95% confidence intervals overlapped with zero) were classified as additive effects, where the combined effect of N and P addition had similar effects as the sum of the individual effects of N and P addition. An interaction was classified as synergistic (i.e. the combined effect of N and P addition was stronger than predicted through individual effects) if positive individual effects of N and P addition correspond with a significant positive interaction effect, if negative individual effects of N and P addition correspond with a significant negative interaction effect, or if mixed sign individual effects (e.g., one positive and one negative effect) correspond with a significant negative interaction effect. An interaction was classified as antagonistic (that is, the combined effect of N and P addition was weaker than predicted through individual effects) if positive individual effects of N and P addition correspond with a significant negative interaction effect, if negative individual effects of N and P addition correspond with a significant positive interaction effect, or if mixed sign individual effects correspond with a significant positive interaction effect. All plots and statistics were completed using R version 4.4.2 (R Core Team, 2021). Plots visualize individual and interaction effects for each response variable as the percentage change between control and treatment groups, calculated as

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**Results**

*Individual effects of nutrient addition*

N addition significantly increased *N*mass (16.5% increase) and *N*area (13.3% increase) but decreased *M*area (3.6% decrease) and *P*mass (7.2% decrease) and had no effect on *P*area (Table S2; Fig. 2a). There was no effect of N addition on any photosynthetic trait (Table S3; Fig 2b). However, N addition increased aboveground biomass (38.5% increase) and did not change belowground biomass, leading to a reduction in the root:shoot ratio (28.9% decrease) and root mass fraction (14.6% decrease; Table S4; Fig. 2c).

P addition significantly increased *P*mass (56.7% increase) and *P*area (69.8% increase), but had no effect on *M*area, *N*mass, or *N*area (Table S2; Fig 2d). There was no effect of P addition on any photosynthetic trait except for *J*max (19.4% increase; Table S3; Fig. 2e). P addition weakly increased total biomass (16.8% increase) and aboveground biomass (21.1% increase), leading to a reduction in the root:shoot ratio (20.3% decrease) (Table S4; Fig. 2f).

Finally, N+P addition significantly increased *N*mass (11.3% increase), *N*area (16.2% increase), *P*mass (44.1% increase), and *P*area (46.7% increase) (Table S2; Fig. 2g). There was a weak positive effect of N+P addition on *A*sat (23.8% increase) and *J*max (29.9% increase), but there was no effect of N+P addition on *V*cmax, PNUE, or PPUE (Table S3; Fig. 2h). N+P addition increased total biomass (46.0% increase) through an increase in aboveground biomass (87.2% increase) and no change in belowground biomass, leading to a reduction in the root mass fraction (13.7% decrease) and root:shoot ratio (33% decrease) (Table S4; Fig. 2i).

*Interaction effects*

Interaction effect sizes indicated that all trait responses to N+P addition except for aboveground biomass were the product of additive interactions (Table S5; Fig. 3). Aboveground biomass demonstrated a synergistic interaction to N and P addition, where there was a stronger effect of N+P addition on aboveground (87.2% increase; Table S4) than predicted through the sum of individual effects of N addition (38.5% increase; Table S4) and P addition (21.1% increase; Table S4) on aboveground biomass.

**Figure 2**

A collage of graphs

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**Figure 2**. Individual effects of N addition (top row of panels), P addition (middle row of panels), and N+P addition (bottom row of panels) on traits related to leaf nutrient content (left column of panels), leaf photosynthesis (middle column of panels), and biomass partitioning (right column of panels). Large points indicate the meta-analytic mean (represented as % change, calculated as), error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals, and sample sizes are reported in parentheses. Significant treatment effects are noted with asterisks next to sample sizes (based on *Z*-score; \*: *p*<0.05, \*\*: *p*<0.01; \*\*\*: *p*<0.001). Key: *M*area=leaf biomass per unit leaf area, *N*mass=leaf nitrogen content per unit leaf biomass, *N*area=leaf nitrogen content per unit leaf area, *P*mass=leaf phosphorus content per unit leaf biomass, *P*area=leaf phosphorus content per unit leaf area, *A*sat=light-saturated net photosynthesis rate, *V*cmax=maximum rate of Rubisco carboxylation, *J*max=maximum rate of electron transport for RuBP regeneration, PNUE=photosynthetic nitrogen-use efficiency, PPUE=photosynthetic phosphorus-use efficiency, AGB=aboveground biomass, BGB=belowground biomass, RMF=root mass fraction, root:shoot=ratio of root biomass to shoot biomass.

**Figure 3**

A graph of a number of individuals

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 3**. Interaction effects of N and P addition on traits related to leaf nutrient content (a), leaf photosynthesis (b), and biomass partitioning (c). Large points indicate the meta-analytic mean (represented as % change, calculated as ), error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals, and sample sizes are reported in parentheses. Black colored points indicate additive interactions while red colored points indicate synergistic interactions. Significant interaction effects are also noted with asterisks next to sample sizes (based on *Z*-score; \*: *p*<0.05). All acronyms are as explained in Figure 2.

*Climate effects on plant responses to nitrogen addition*

Increasing growing season temperature decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of N addition on *N*mass and marginally decreased the ratio that explained the effect of N addition on *N*area, but did not modify *P*mass, *P*area, or *M*area responses to N addition (Table S6; Fig. 4X). While increasing temperature marginally decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of N addition on total biomass, temperature did not modify any other whole-plant trait response to N addition (Table S7).

Increasing growing season aridity decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of N addition on *N*mass and marginally decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of N addition on *N*area(Table S6; Fig. 4X). Aridity did not modify any leaf phosphorus or whole-plant trait response to N addition (Table S6).

Growing season light availability played no role in shaping leaf nutrient or whole-plant responses to N addition, except for marginally increasing the response ratio that explained the effect of N addition on root mass fraction (Table S6-7).

*Climate effects on plant responses to phosphorus addition*

Temperature did not modify the effects of P addition on *M*area, *N*mass or *N*area; however, increasing temperature decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of P addition on *P*mass and marginally decreased the ratio that explained the effect of P addition on *P*area (Table S6; Fig. 4X). Increasing temperature also marginally decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of P addition on total biomass, with no effect of temperature on any other whole-plant trait response to P addition (Table S7).

Increasing growing season aridity marginally decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of P addition on *P*mass and significantly increased the response ratio that explained the effect of P addition on *M*area (Table S6; Fig. 4X). There was no effect of growing season aridity on *N*mass, *N*area, or *P*area responses to P addition (Table S6). Increasing growing season aridity increased the response ratio that explained the effect of P addition on aboveground biomass and decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of P addition on the root:shoot ratio, but there was no effect of aridity on any other whole-plant trait response to P addition (Table S7).

Growing season light availability played no role in shaping leaf nutrient or whole-plant response to P addition (Table S7).

*Climate effects on plant responses to nitrogen and phosphorus addition*

Increasing temperature increased the response ratio that explained the effect of N+P addition on *M*area and decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of N+P addition on *N*mass (Table S6). Temperature did not modify *N*area, *P*mass, or *P*area responses to N+P addition (Table S6). Increasing temperature marginally decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of N+P addition on total biomass; however, temperature did not modify any other whole-plant trait response to N+P addition (Table S7).

Increasing growing season aridity increased the response ratio that explained the effect of N+P addition on *M*area and decreased the response ratio that explained the effect of N+P addition on *P*mass (Table S6). There was no effect of aridity on any other leaf nutrient trait response to N+P addition (Table S6). Growing season aridity did not modify any whole-plant trait response to N+P addition (Table S7).

Increasing growing season light availability increased the response ratio that explained the effect of N+P addition on *P*area, but light availability did not modify any other leaf nutrient response to N+P addition (Table S6). Increasing growing season light availability also increased the response ratio that explained the effect of N+P addition on belowground biomass, but there was no effect of light availability on any other whole-plant trait (Table S7).

*Species identity moderator effects*

Species significantly modified plant responses to nutrient additions (Table S8-S14) For example, non-fixing species generally exhibited significantly stronger leaf nitrogen content responses to N addition than N2-fixing species (Table S11) and mining mycorrhizal species generally exhibited significantly stronger leaf phosphorus content responses to P addition (Table S13). All other species moderator effects are summarized in Tables S8-S14.

**Figure 4**

**Discussion**

Here, we compiled a global dataset of full-factorial N and P addition experiments to evaluate how nutrient enrichment alters leaf and whole-plant functional traits. Specifically, we asked: (i) how N, P, and N+P addition influence leaf nutrient concentrations, photosynthetic traits, and biomass allocation; (ii) whether responses to N+P addition are due to additive, synergistic, or antagonistic interactions; and (iii) whether these responses are mediated by climate or species identity. Our results show that N and P addition primarily influence leaf nutrient content and whole-plant traits, with limited effects on leaf-level photosynthetic capacity, and that plant responses to N+P addition are largely governed by additive interactions. We also find evidence that climate and nutrient acquisition strategies moderate some trait responses to nutrient enrichment. These findings are consistent with previous work showing limited impacts of nutrient addition on leaf-level photosynthesis (Liang *et al.*, 2020; Waring *et al.*, 2023; Stocker *et al.*, 2025), stronger plant responses in regions with high climatic demand for soil resources (Cheaib *et al.*, 2025b) and stronger responses in species with acquisition strategies that rely on plant-available soil nutrients (Perkowski *et al.*, 2021, 2025; Cheaib *et al.*, 2025a). Finally, our results support previous work using a smaller subset of traits suggesting that plant responses to multiple global change factors are often driven by additive interactions (Yue *et al.*, 2017; Ding *et al.*, 2025).

*N and P addition play a stronger role in modifying leaf nutrient content and whole-plant traits than photosynthetic traits*

In general, leaf nutrient and biomass responses to nitrogen and phosphorus additions were stronger in magnitude than photosynthetic responses. Nitrogen addition played no role in modifying photosynthetic traits, while phosphorus addition weakly increased *J*max and had no effect on any other photosynthetic trait. Previous work has demonstrated that investment in photosynthetic enzymes is largely determined as a function of demand for soil resources, where demand to build and maintain photosynthetic enzymes determines nutrient allocation to photosynthetic enzymes (Smith *et al.*, 2019, 2024; Harrison *et al.*, 2021; Stocker *et al.*, 2025; Perkowski *et al.*, 2025). Null nutrient addition effects on photosynthetic traits indicate that

Nitrogen addition increased leaf nitrogen content and aboveground biomass but did not alter any photosynthetic trait. Supporting previous work, these responses indicate that nitrogen addition decreases the relative fraction of leaf nitrogen allocated to photosynthesis (Waring *et al.*, 2023), potentially as a strategy for maximizing resource allocation to whole-plant growth (Stocker *et al.*, 2025; Perkowski *et al.*, 2025).

We found similar patterns for phosphorus addition, where plants increased leaf phosphorus content and aboveground biomass despite limited changes in leaf photosynthetic traits. These patterns suggest that phosphorus addition may also reduce the fraction of leaf phosphorus content allocated to photosynthesis, though this remains speculative given the wide range of non-photosynthetic pools to which phosphorus can be allocated (e.g., orthophosphate, nucleic acid, lipid pools). Indeed, leaf phosphorus content can be negatively correlated with the relative fraction of leaf phosphorus allocated to metabolism and positively correlated with the relative fraction of leaf phosphorus allocated to orthophosphate and lipid pools (Dong *et al.*, 2025); however, phosphorus availability is often positively correlated with the pool of leaf phosphorus allocated to metabolism.

Across all nutrient treatments, aboveground biomass increased while belowground biomass remained unchanged, resulting in a reduction in root mass fraction and root:shoot ratio. These allocation shifts are consistent with previous evidence showing stronger aboveground than belowground responses to nutrient addition, often attributed to increases in per-root nutrient uptake efficiency under heightened nutrient availability. Indeed, enhanced nutrient uptake efficiency with greater nutrient availability allows plants to maximize allocation of resources toward aboveground structures.

*Plant responses to N+P addition are largely governed by additive interactions*

A central focus of this meta-analysis was to assess whether plant responses to N+P addition were driven by additive, synergistic, or antagonistic interactions. Existing syntheses suggest that ecosystem and plant responses to multiple global change factors are often driven by additive interactions (Yue *et al.*, 2017; Ding *et al.*, 2025). With the exception of a recent meta-analysis showing that aboveground biomass responds synergistically to N+P addition (Fang *et al.*, 2024), global syntheses have rarely addressed the interactive effects of nitrogen and phosphorus addition on leaf nutrient, photosynthetic, or whole-plant traits. Our analysis shows that leaf and whole-plant responses to N+P addition were indeed largely driven by additive interactions. This was the case for all traits except for aboveground biomass, which demonstrated a synergistic interaction. These findings indicate that most plant trait responses to N+P addition are no different than the sum of the individual effects of nitrogen and phosphorus addition, with stronger effects of N+P addition on aboveground biomass than the sum of its individual effects.

*Plant responses to nutrient additions are mediated through climatic demand and species identity*

The effects of N addition on *N*mass and *N*area were strongest in colder, drier climates, as indicated by a negative effect of increasing *T*g and *AI*gon the responses of *N*mass and *N*area to N addition. Similar patterns were observed with phosphorus, where the effects of P addition on *P*mass and *P*area were strongest in colder and drier climates due to negative effects of increasing *T*g and *AI*gon the responses of *P*mass and *P*area to P addition. These patterns scaled to modify leaf trait responses to N+P addition, where N+P addition effects on *N*mass and *P*mass were strongest in colder and drier climates. Overall, stronger

*Leaf nutrient and biomass responses to N and P additions are stronger than photosynthetic responses*

In general, leaf nutrient and biomass responses to N and P additions were stronger in magnitude than photosynthetic responses. N addition had no role in shaping photosynthetic traits, while P addition weakly increased *J*max and had no effect on any other photosynthetic trait. Previous work has demonstrated that investment in photosynthetic enzymes is largely determined as a function of demand for soil resources, where demand to build and maintain photosynthetic enzymes determines nutrient allocation to photosynthetic enzymes (Smith *et al.*, 2019, 2024; Harrison *et al.*, 2021; Stocker *et al.*, 2025; Perkowski *et al.*, 2025).

*Climatic demand determines plant responses to nutrient addition*

The effects of N addition on *N*mass and *N*area were strongest in colder, drier climates, as indicated by a negative effect of increasing *T*g and *AI*gon the responses of *N*mass and *N*area to N addition. Similar patterns were observed with phosphorus, where the effects of P addition on *P*mass and *P*area were strongest in colder and drier climates due to negative effects of increasing *T*g and *AI*gon the responses of *P*mass and *P*area to P addition. These patterns scaled to modify leaf trait responses to N+P addition, where N+P addition effects on *N*mass and *P*mass were strongest under

*Future research needs and directions*

Unfortunately, we could not investigate the role of climate in modulating photosynthetic responses to nitrogen and phosphorus addition. This constraint was due to the limited number of full-factorial nitrogen and phosphorus experiments that are conducted in the field, representing a clear future area of needed research and key knowledge gap that remains in our understanding of how photosynthetic processes respond to nutrient additions. Previous work has shown that climatic factors which influence demand play a predictable and key role in determining leaf nitrogen allocation responses to nitrogen and phosphorus addition (Cheaib et al., 2025). Our work supports these findings by showing that leaf nutrient allocation responses to nitrogen and phosphorus addition are at least partly dependent on climate and associated demands for soil resources. However, similar field analyses that scale these patterns to photosynthetic traits remain lacking. Quantifying these responses is particularly important, as recent work has highlighted that the fraction of leaf nutrients (nitrogen in this case) allocated to photosynthetic tissues decrease in response to increasing nitrogen availability and are dependent on climate-related demand for soil resources (Waring et al., 2023; Cheaib et al., 2025; Perkowski et al., 2025). Without field experiments that quantify leaf photosynthetic responses to nutrient treatments, we are not able to comment on whether these responses scale with leaf nutrient allocation responses in ways that are predicted through eco-evolutionary optimality.

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