

<sup>1</sup> Early leafout leads to cooler growing seasons in woody species

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<sup>13</sup>

<sup>14</sup> **Abstract**

<sup>15</sup> Recent results suggest earlier leafout does not always increase plant growth, but have struggled to  
<sup>16</sup> explain why. Here, using rarely available plant-level phenology from a common garden of 13 woody  
<sup>17</sup> species, we show that earlier leafout leads to earlier growth cessation (budset), and thus longer but cooler  
<sup>18</sup> growing seasons, especially for early-leaving species. These results challenge fundamental assumptions  
<sup>19</sup> about calendar versus thermal growing seasons with implications for carbon models.

20 Terrestrial forests are a major mitigation pathway for climate change, sequestering 20% of greenhouse  
21 gas emissions (1). Most models of climate change assume warming will drive longer seasons, more tree  
22 growth and, thus, more carbon storage (Figure 1a), following decades of evidence from ecosystem-scale  
23 studies (2; 3). However, recent findings from observations of individual trees have questioned this as-  
24 sumption (4; 5). At the same time new experiments on saplings have suggested that plants may adjust  
25 their end of season timing dynamically such that longer seasons do not increase total productivity (Figure  
26 1b), though the mechanism—and prevalence—of this effect is unclear (6; 7; 8),

27 These results suggest fundamental gaps in our understanding of how early-season events and the  
28 environment of the growing season shape end-of-season events, but addressing these gaps requires working  
29 across plant strategies and varying definitions of a growing season. Because the timing of leafout and  
30 senescence are critical to plant growth strategies they vary strongly across species (9). Within species,  
31 populations also vary (10), especially because end-of-season events are usually locally adapted (e.g. budset  
32 11; 12). Increasing evidence also suggests local climate may define narrow periods of growth for many  
33 species, with most significant growth earlier in the growing season (8). These results suggest the calendar  
34 growing season (i.e., the number of days between the start and end of the growing season) may be less  
35 informative to predicting growth than estimates that directly incorporate environmental conditions (13).

36 The thermal growing season—a period of favorable meteorological conditions for plant growth (13)—  
37 offers an alternative to the calendar growing season. It is widely used, most commonly in the metric of  
38 growing degree days, as a temperature-derived measure of time that accumulates when temperatures are  
39 above a certain minimal threshold (14; 15). Because plant photosynthetic rates increase with temperature  
40 (16) the thermal growing season is mechanistically related to primary productivity, and thus may be a  
41 better proxy than calendar time for relating growing season length to carbon gain. Yet we generally lack  
42 plant-level phenological data for the start and end of season to examine how the calendar and thermal  
43 seasons of species and populations compare across years.

44 Here, we use rarely available plant-level data from three years of a multi-species, multi-population  
45 common garden to test how variation in start and end of season events drive shifts in calendar and  
46 thermal growing seasons. Our results leverage phenological observations of leafout and growth cessation  
47 (budset) at the individual tree-level to understand how growing seasons scale across populations, species

48 and communities, and may thus improve our understanding of ecosystem measures to improve forecasting.

49 Across three years and 13 co-occurring species (Tab: 1) collected from four populations across a  
50  $3.5^{\circ}$  latitudinal gradient (Figure S1), our common garden (located in Boston, Massachusetts) captured  
51 high variation in the timing of both start (leafout) and end of season (budset) events (Figure 2a,b).  
52 Resulting calendar and thermal growing seasons varied almost two-fold across individual trees (2.1x  
53 and 1.8x respectively), with earlier leafout leading to longer calendar growing seasons (Figure 1c,d), as  
54 routinely seen with anthropogenic climate change (17; 18).

55 Longer calendar growing seasons did not lead to higher thermal growing seasons, as generally assumed;  
56 instead early calendar growing seasons led to lower—cooler—thermal growing seasons (Figure 1c,d, this  
57 and other results were similar when we determined the growing season length with leaf coloration instead  
58 of budset, Figure S4). This was driven by a relationship between leafout and budset at the individual level  
59 combined with differences in thermal conditions of the early season during leafout and later in the season  
60 during budset. When plants leafed out earlier in the spring they stopped growth (budset) earlier, but  
61 the additional days of growth in the spring—when temperatures were cool—were rarely offset thermally  
62 by the days lost in the later season to earlier budset, which occurred in warmer months (July-August,  
63 Figure 2c).

64 Differences between thermal and calendar growing seasons were strongest in the earlier-leafout species,  
65 which leaf out during the coolest part of the spring (Figure 1-2). For later leafing species, earlier leafout  
66 did not substantially reduce their thermal growing season, but it also did not increase it—suggesting  
67 thermal seasons do not increase with calendar growing seasons for any of our studied species. Species  
68 was the a major predictor of variation in leafout and budset( $\sigma_{species}$  days for leafout: 8.2, UI<sub>90</sub>[5.6, 11.7],  
69 days for budset: 9.8, UI<sub>90</sub>[7, 13.5]).

70 These results suggest that some of the apparently conflicting recent findings of whether longer seasons  
71 increase growth or productivity may be due to different scales of observation, including the different  
72 species they integrate over. Our result that individual trees appear to accelerate their end of season  
73 events with earlier start of season events supports other studies conducted on a small number of species  
74 (using alternative metrics of senescence, 19; 6). Thus, we may expect that studies of individual trees  
75 could find little relationship between earlier leafout and growth (20; 21; 6), which could be driven by

76 currently unstudied shifts in the thermal seasons. Additionally, because differences between thermal and  
77 calendar growing seasons were species-dependent, previous findings may depend on the species studied  
78 (20; 21). This cross-species variation likely scales up to affect ecosystem-level estimates, which generally  
79 have one measure of the start of season—for the earliest leafout species—and one for the end of season,  
80 likely capturing the later-leafout species.

81 Beyond species-level variation, we found high variation across years in both leafout and budset. We  
82 expected large differences across years in leafout ( $\sigma_{year}$ : 10.6 days,  $UI_{90}[4.8, 21.2]$ , Figure 2b), because  
83 it varies strongly with local climatic conditions—one of the reasons it is the most consistent biological  
84 indicator of anthropogenic climate change (22). In line with this, we also found little variation across  
85 populations in leafout ( $\sigma_{population}$ : 0.6 days,  $UI_{90}[0, 1.9]$ , Figure 2a). Yet our finding of 15 days of  
86 variation across years in budset was surprising ( $\sigma_{year}$ : 15.1 days,  $UI_{90}[6.2, 31]$ , Figure 2b) because budset  
87 is generally thought to be strongly locally adapted and controlled by photoperiod, which does not vary  
88 year to year (12; 10). We did find evidence of local adaptation ( $\sigma_{population}$ : 2.4 days,  $UI_{90}[0.4, 6.4]$ ,  
89 Figure 2a), with populations from the site with the fewest frost free days (FFD, Figure S3) setting buds  
90 approximately two days before the site with next fewest FFD. These differences, however, were weak  
91 (Figure 2a) and 6X and 4X smaller than the variation due to year and species (respectively).

92 The shift in budset with earlier leafout suggests a potential pathway to better understand and predict  
93 recent findings, given additional research. While most work on budset has stressed the role of photoperiod  
94 (12), other studies have found evidence of temperature control (23; 24). Our results suggest an additional  
95 potential role of leafout timing, which could be confounded with temperature. Teasing apart these  
96 potential cues while also testing these relationships for other end of season events could help resolve  
97 connections between start and end of season events with growth. While we found similar findings using  
98 leaf coloring, there are many ways that plants transition from growth to dormancy each year (24)—with  
99 different implications for carbon gain (13).

100 Our multi-species common garden study showed that earlier leafout does not extend their thermal  
101 growing season—a proxy for potential carbon uptake period—despite extending the calendar growing  
102 season. Given that photosynthesis is limited by cold temperatures in early spring, earlier leafout appears  
103 to provide limited opportunity for substantial growth and may especially deprive early-leaving species from

104 fully using late-season warmth. While this may explain why multiple studies have failed to find correlations  
105 between longer calendar seasons and increased plant growth (4; 5), it generates a new question of why  
106 any species leafs out when thermal conditions are unfavorable. Varying light availability over the early  
107 season combined with different plant strategies may alter this equation, however, potentially making this  
108 a successful strategy for some species. Supporting this, we found understory species often showed the  
109 strongest relationship, suggesting they leaf out in thermally poor conditions to maximize access to light  
110 before the upper canopy closes.

111 The link between earlier leafout and lower thermal seasons was driven by variation across years at  
112 the individual and species levels—scales that are not always well studied in phenology research (17).  
113 While satellite observations can document intriguing trends (e.g., 8), observations that include far more  
114 species at a finer scale are likely critical for mechanistic understanding. Sampling across species of different  
115 leafout and growth strategies appears especially important, alongside studies of how different communities  
116 and climates may shape the relationship between calendar and thermal growing seasons. Understanding  
117 whether thermal responses are consistent across species with different strategies could also inform how the  
118 thermal season varies over time and space, improving our ability to accurately model biological carbon  
119 fluxes.

# 1 Figures

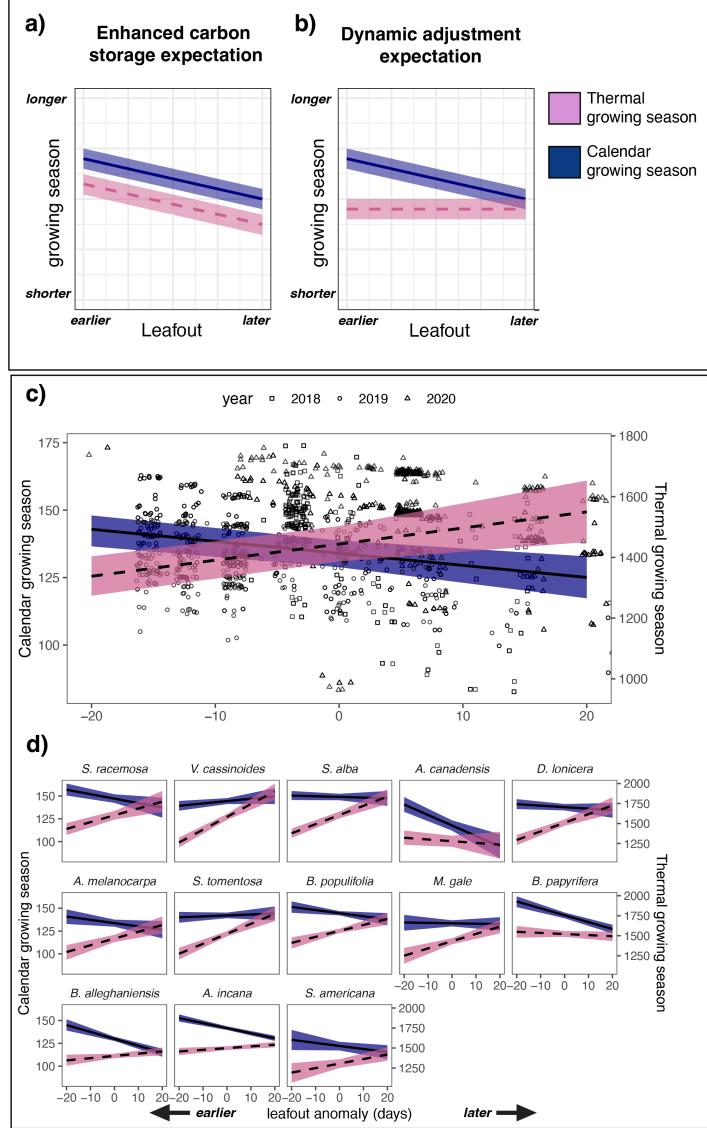


Figure 1: The relationship between leafout timing and growing season length differs between the calendar and the thermal growing seasons. Panels (a) and (b) conceptually demonstrate the expected relationships between leafout timing and both calendar and thermal growing seasons under two different expectations, with (a) showing the expectation that longer seasons lead to increased carbon storage, while panel (b) shows the expectation that plant dynamically adjust the end of their growing season such that longer growing seasons do not increase carbon storage. In our study, later leafout resulted in a shorter calendar growing season (median estimated effect:  $-0.4$  days,  $UI_{90}[-0.7, -0.2]$ ) (c) and this pattern was consistent across species in our study (d). In contrast, later leafout resulted in a longer thermal growing season (median estimates effect:  $5.4$  growing-degree days,  $UI_{90}[2.2, 8.5]$ ) (d), an effect that was stronger for species that typically leafout earlier in the season—panels in (d) display in the typical order of leafout among species. The black trend lines represent the median effect of leafout timing on growing season length and shaded region 90% uncertainty intervals. Points in (c) represent the raw data (per individual tree per year).

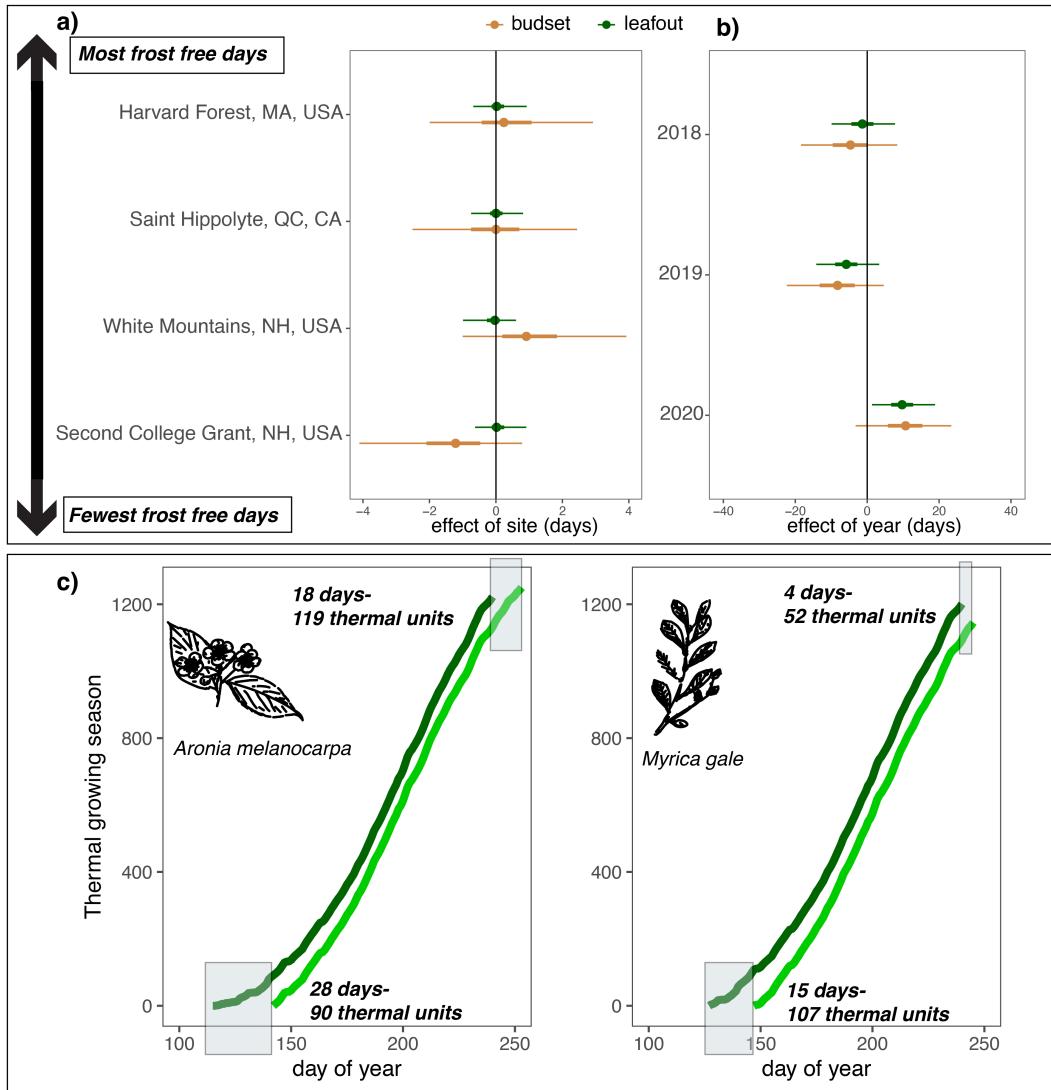


Figure 2: Differences in leafout and budset (in days) due to variation from populations (a) and years (b). Points represent the median effect size estimate, and thick and thin bars the 50% and 90% uncertainty intervals, respectively. Panel (c) shows how shifts in leafout and budset generate varying calendar and thermal growing seasons, contrasting two shrub species with similar life-history strategies. For *Aronia melanocarpa*, the earlier individual (light green line) has a 10 day longer growing season (by leafing out 28 days earlier followed by setting bud 18 days earlier) than its later leafing individual (dark green line) but has a lower (cooler) thermal season because most of its early growth advantage takes place in the thermally unfavorable early spring. In contrast, for *Myrica gale*, both the early (light green) and later (dark green) individual leaf out later in the spring, such that the 11 day longer calendar growing season (from a 15 day leafout and 4 day earlier budset of the earlier individual) results in slightly warmer thermal season.

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