# Mast-Trait

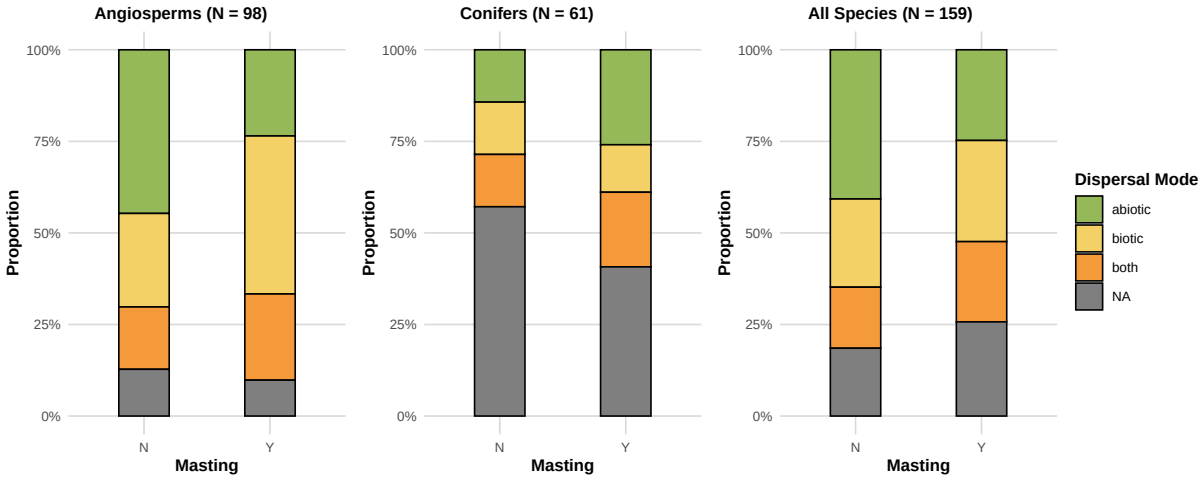
Xiaomao Wang

November 27, 2025

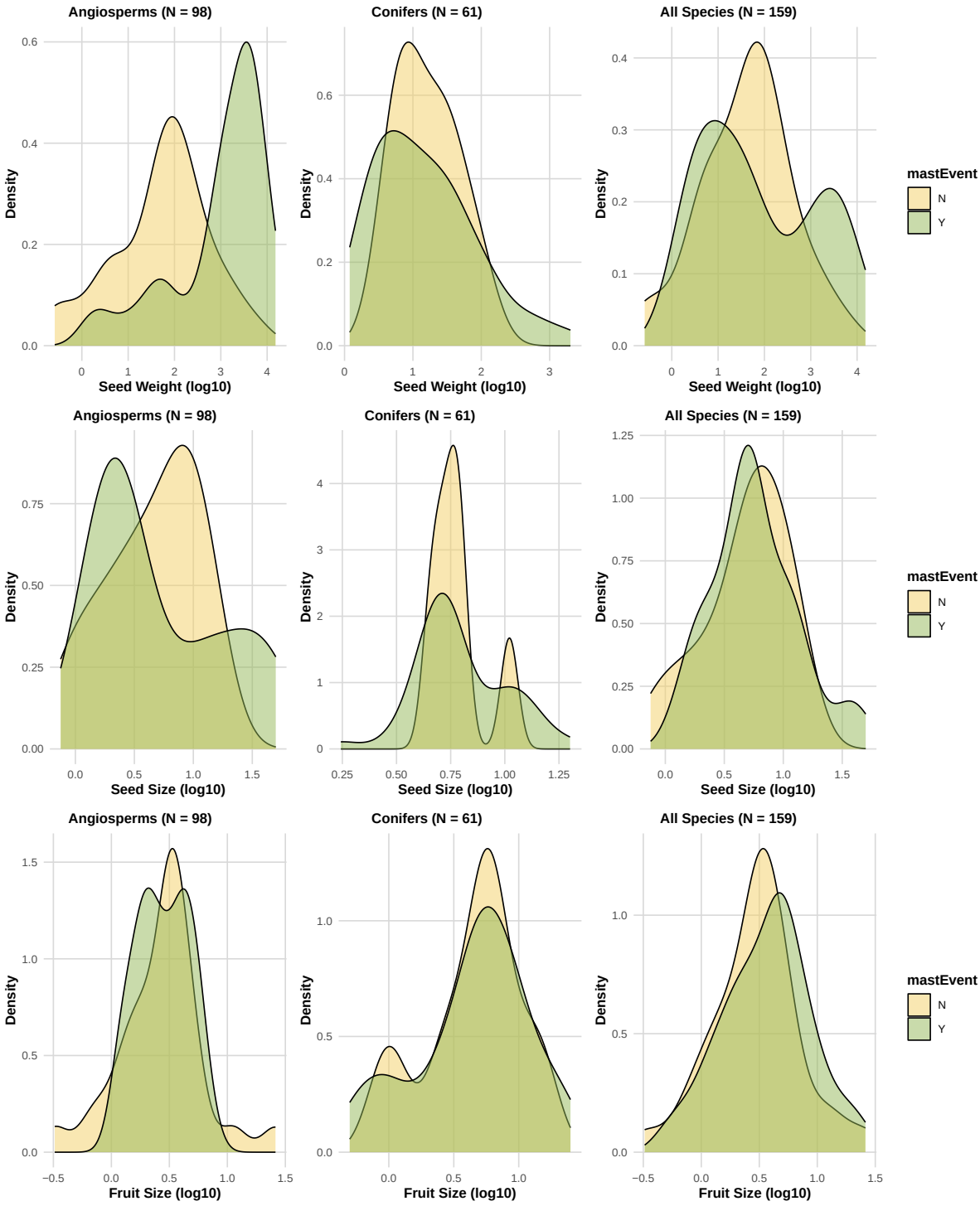
```
> source("C:/PhD/Project/PhD_thesis/mast_trait/analyses/plottingSweave.R")
```

## Predator Satiation

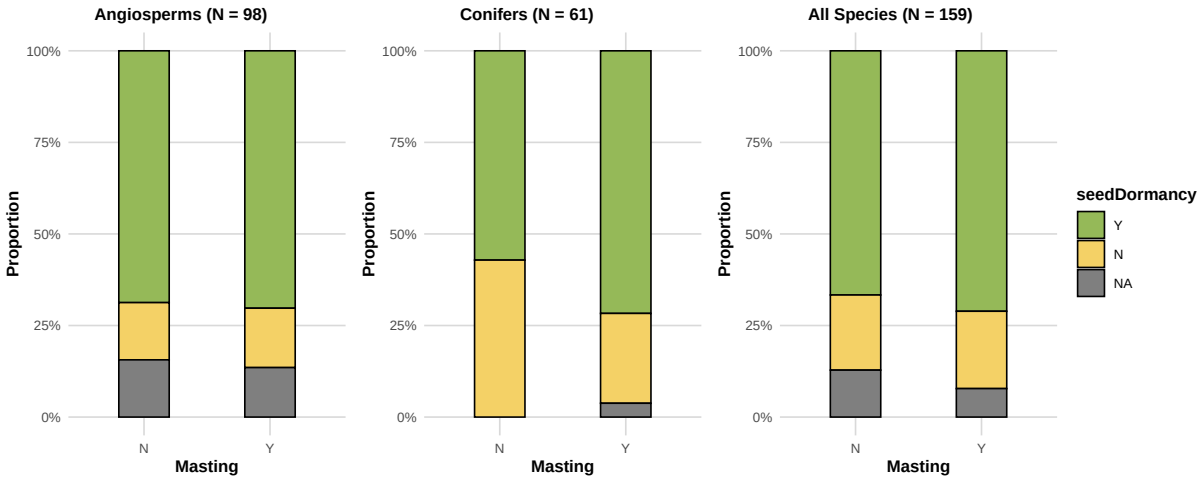
- Dispersal mode: Animal-dispersed species may be more likely to mast, or the mechanisms behind masting could differ depending on dispersal mode.



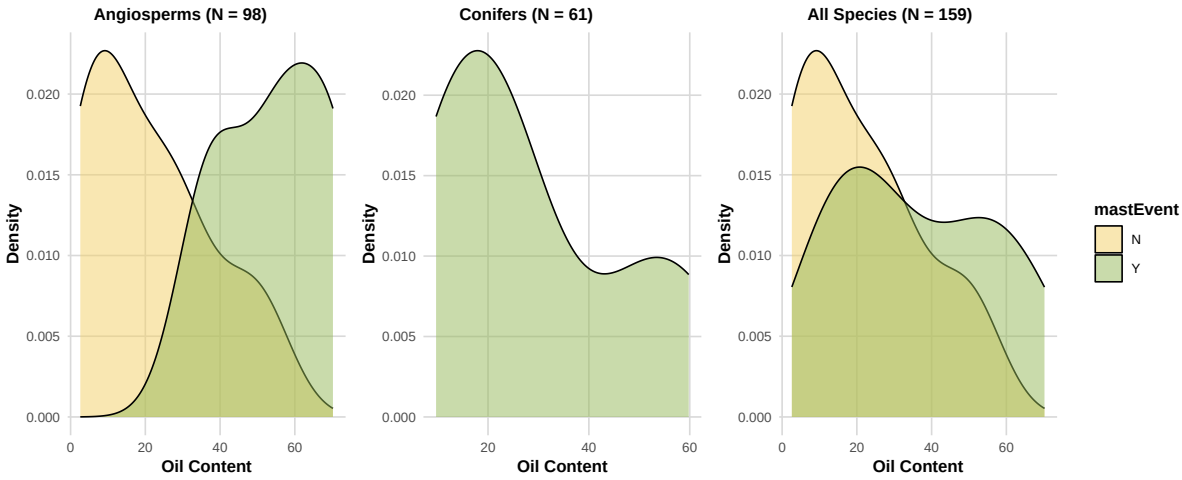

- **Seed size:** Among animal-dispersed species, larger-seeded species might be more prone to masting.




- **Seed dormancy:** Species with dormant seeds are expected to be more likely to mast.

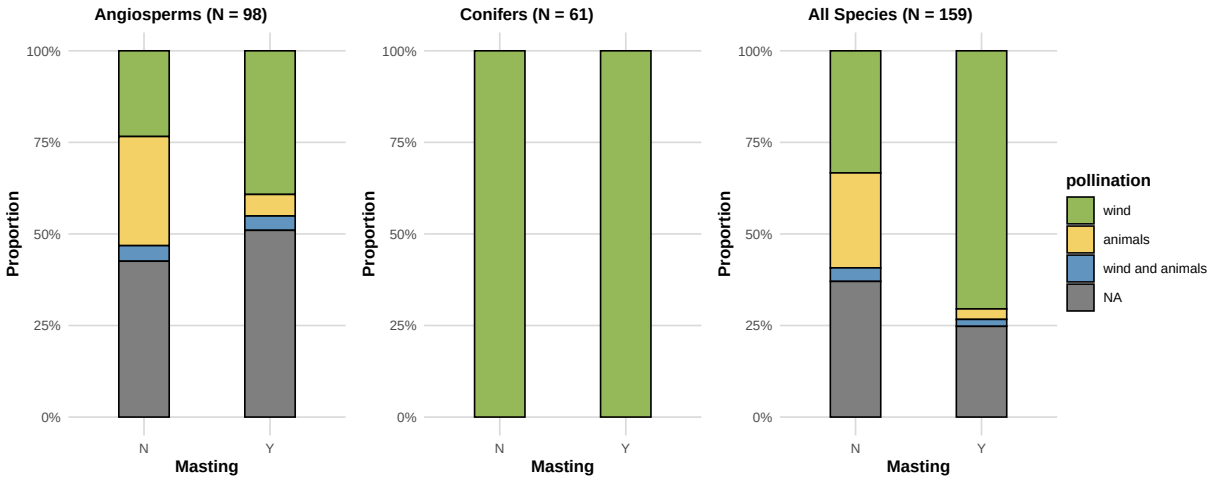



- **Nutrient content:** Species with more nutritious seeds may be more likely to mast.

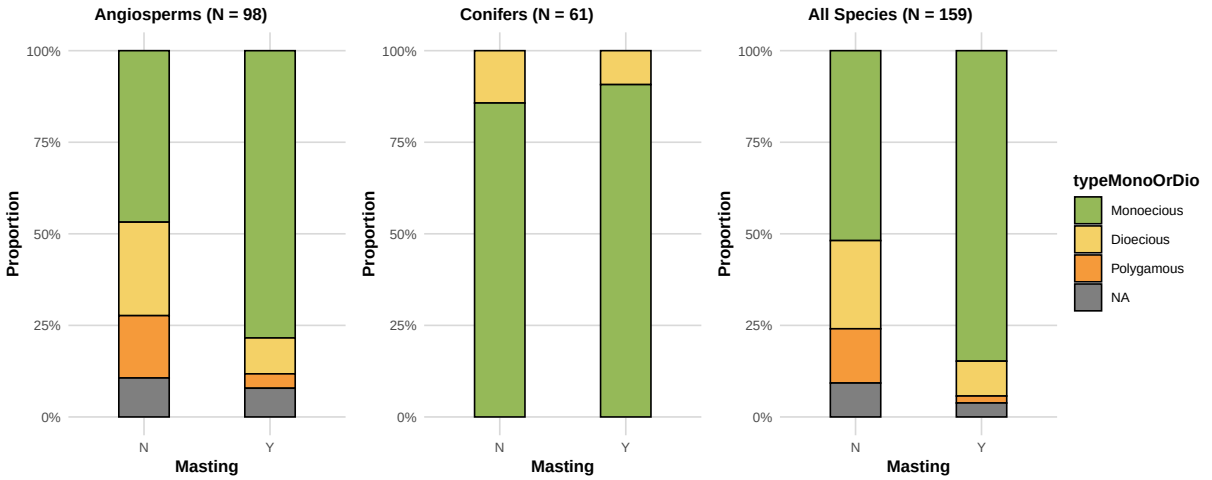



# Pollination Coupling

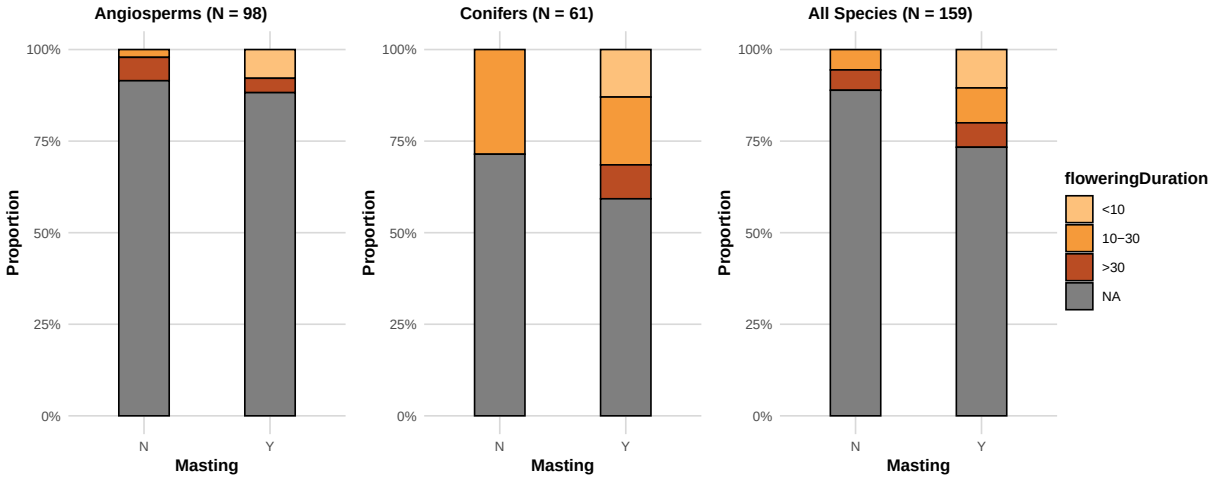
- Wind-pollinated species are expected to mast more frequently.




- Monoecious species may be more likely to mast.

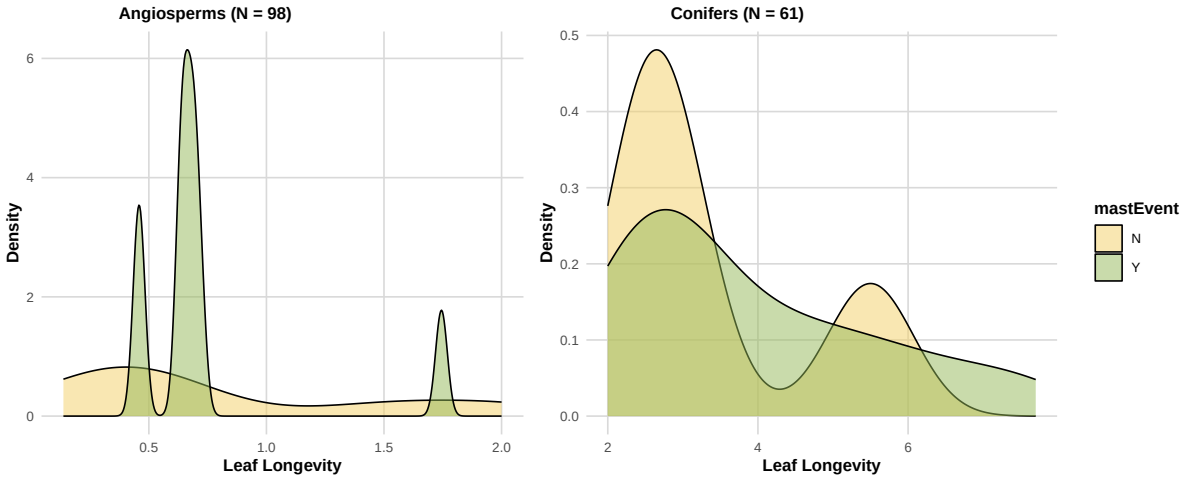



- Species with longer flowering periods may be more likely to mast.



# Resource Matching

- Leaf longevity: Species with long-lived leaves are expected to mast more frequently.




- Drought tolerance: May go either way — tolerant species can accumulate resources; intolerant species respond to resource fluctuations.