

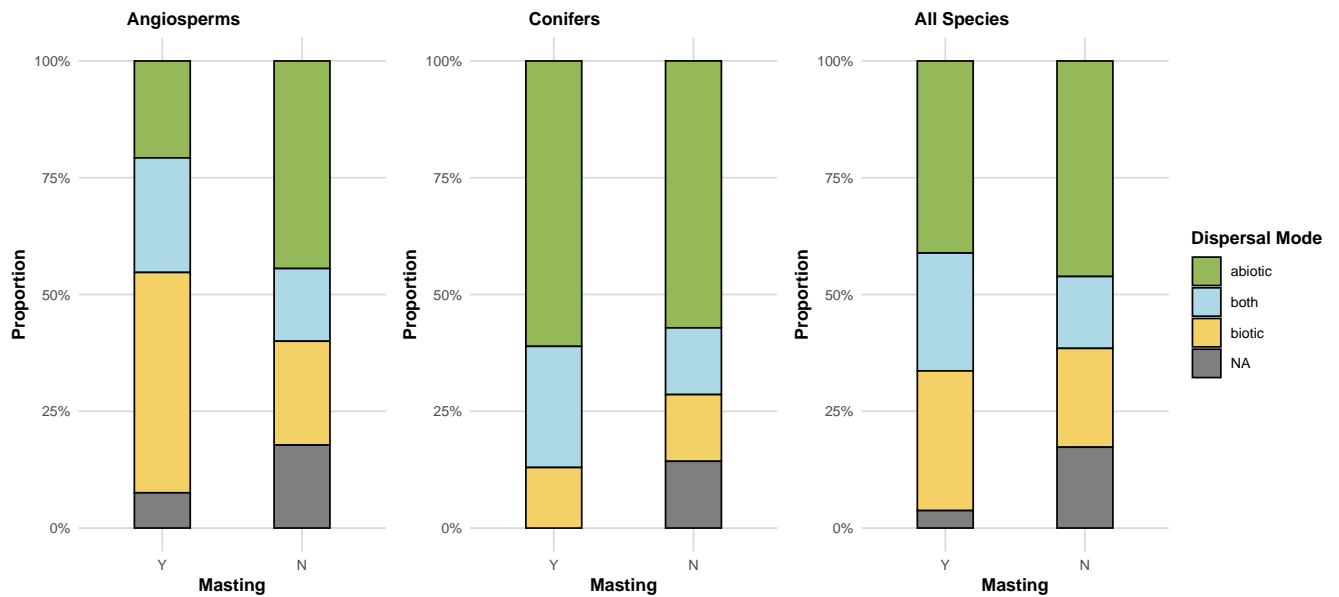
Mast-Trait

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Predator Satiation

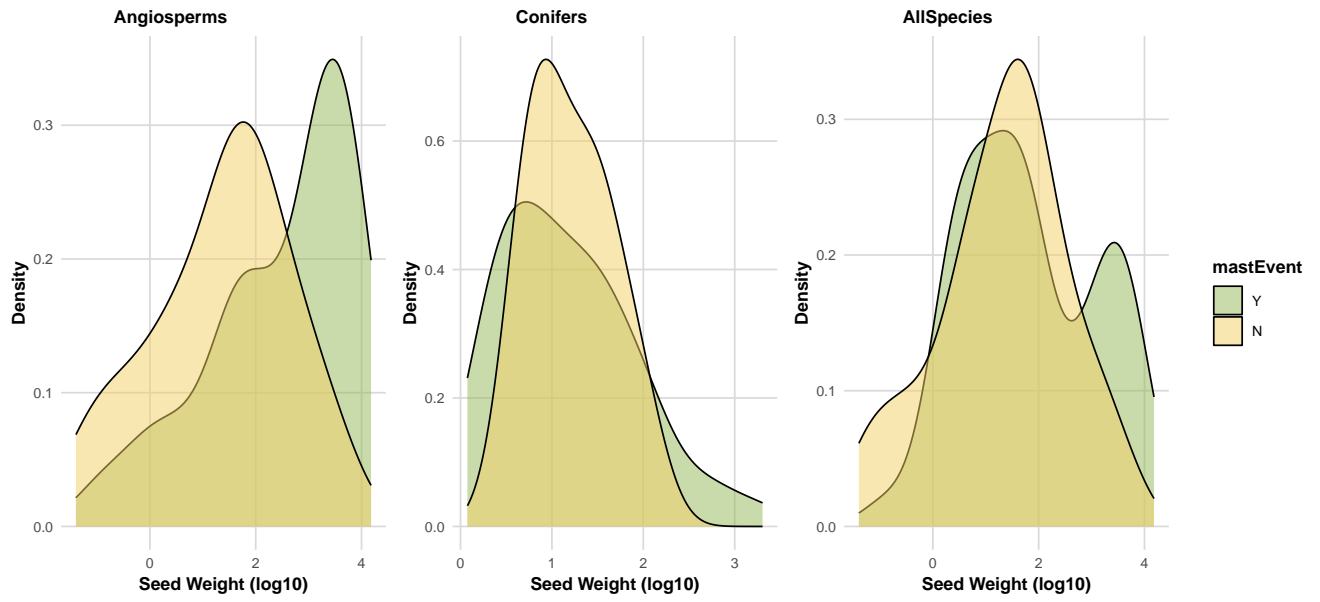
- **Dispersal mode:** Animal-dispersed species may be more likely to mast, or the mechanisms behind masting could differ depending on dispersal mode.



- **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.