

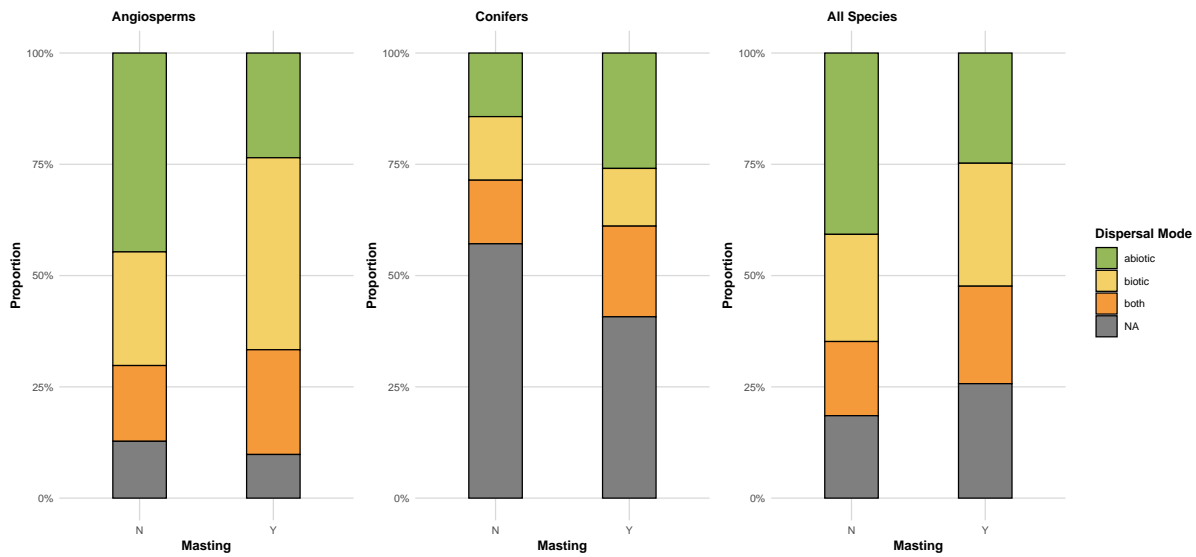
# Mast-Trait

Xiaomao Wang

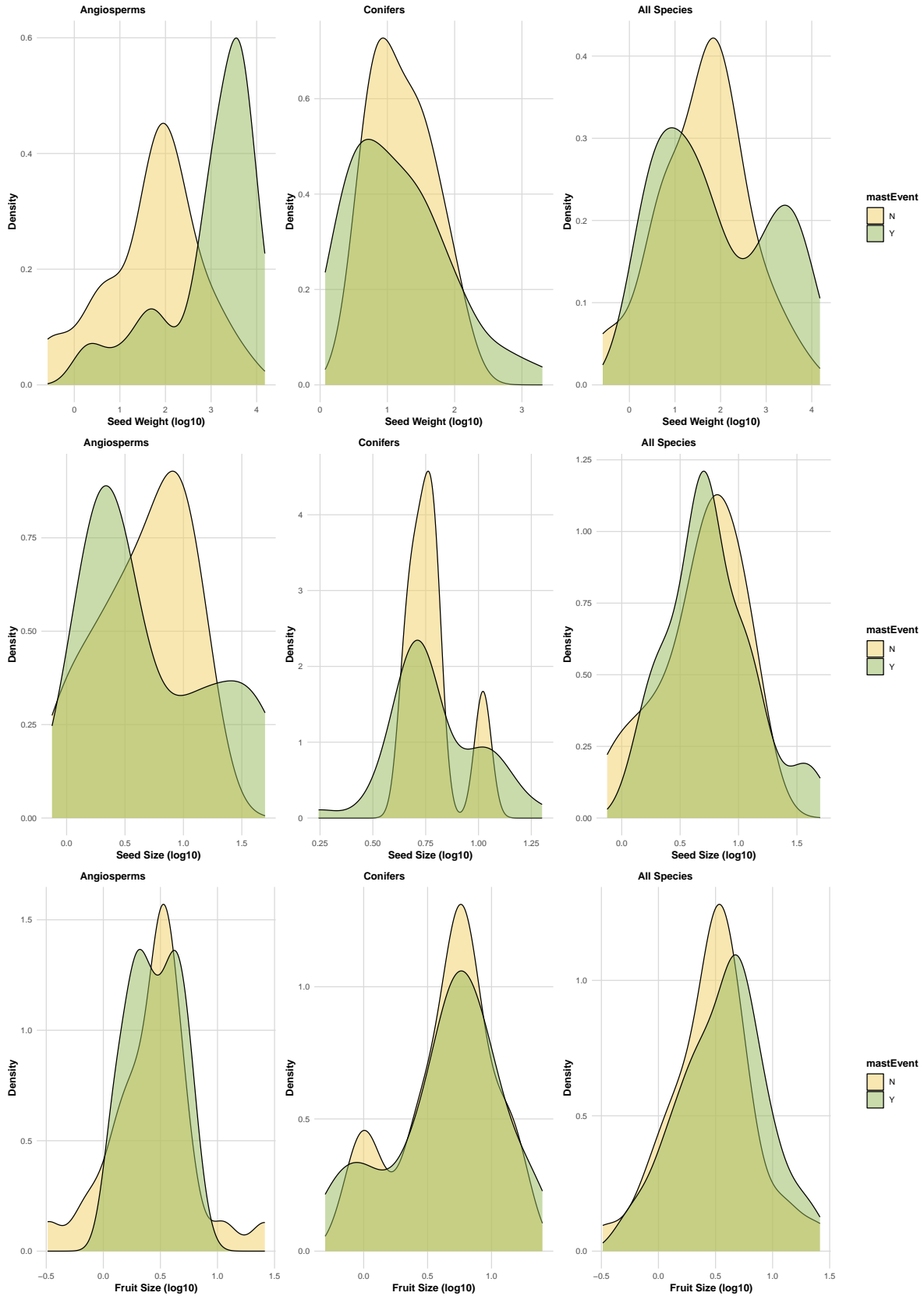
November 13, 2025

## Predator Satiation

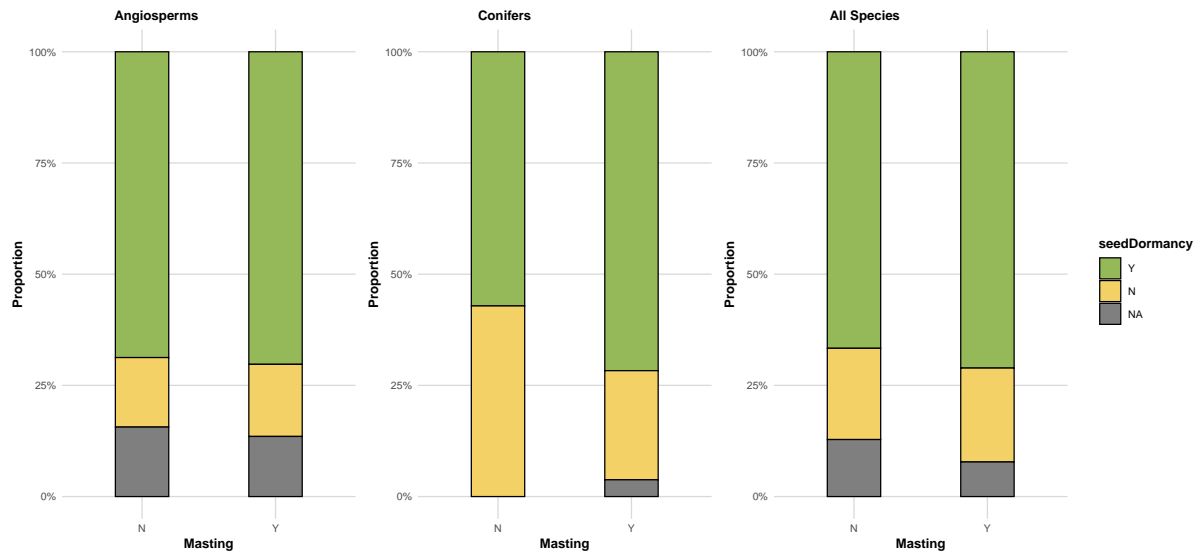
- Dispersal mode: Animal-dispersed species may be more likely to mast, or the mechanisms behind masting could differ depending on dispersal mode.



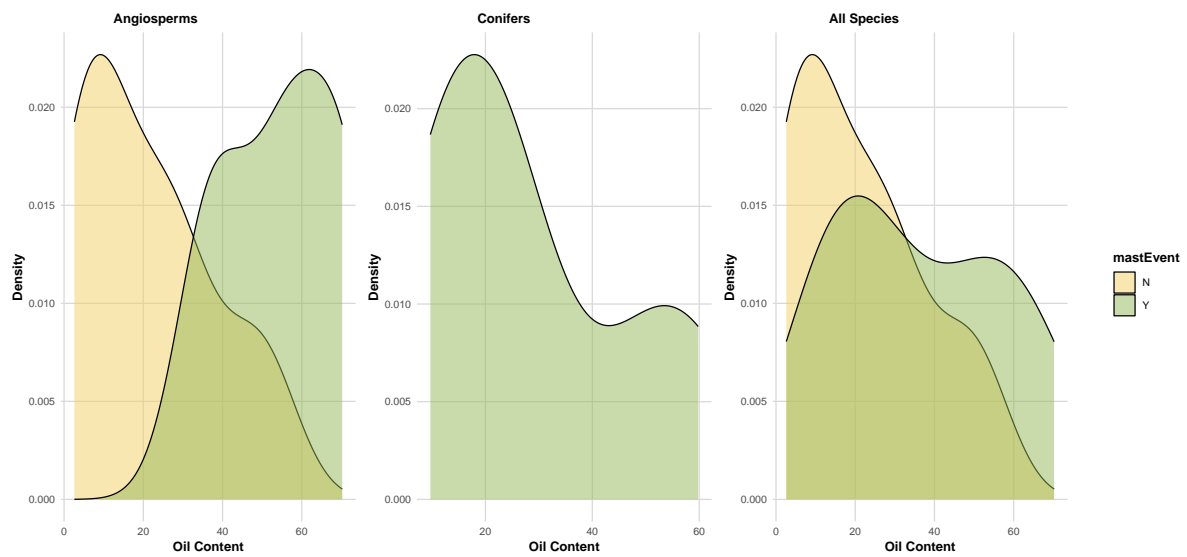
- Seed size: Among animal-dispersed species, larger-seeded species might be more prone to masting.



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

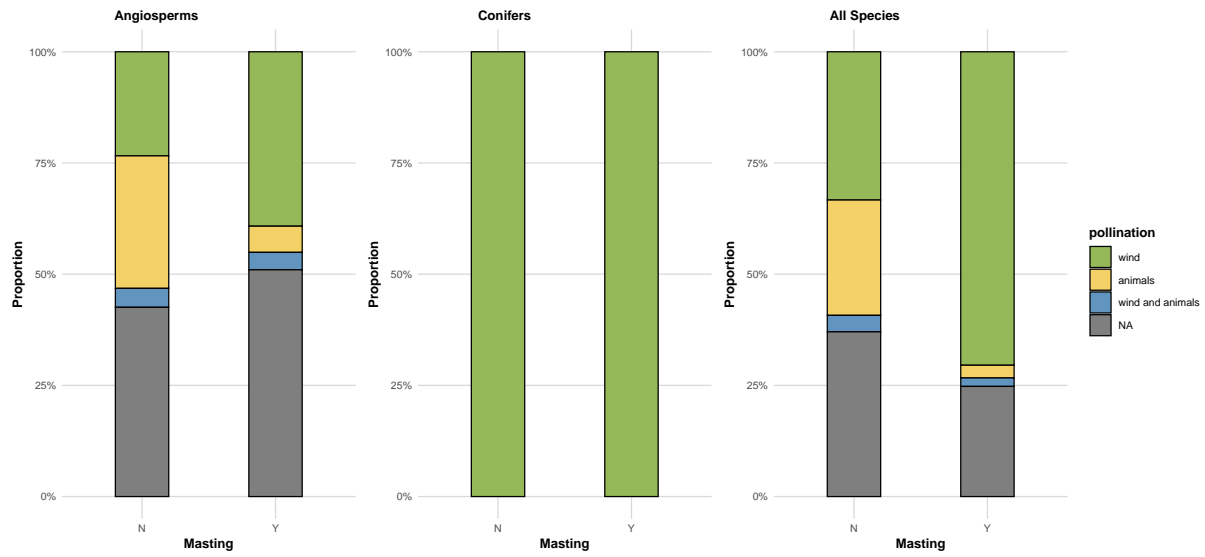


- **Nutrient content:** Species with more nutritious seeds may be more likely to mast.

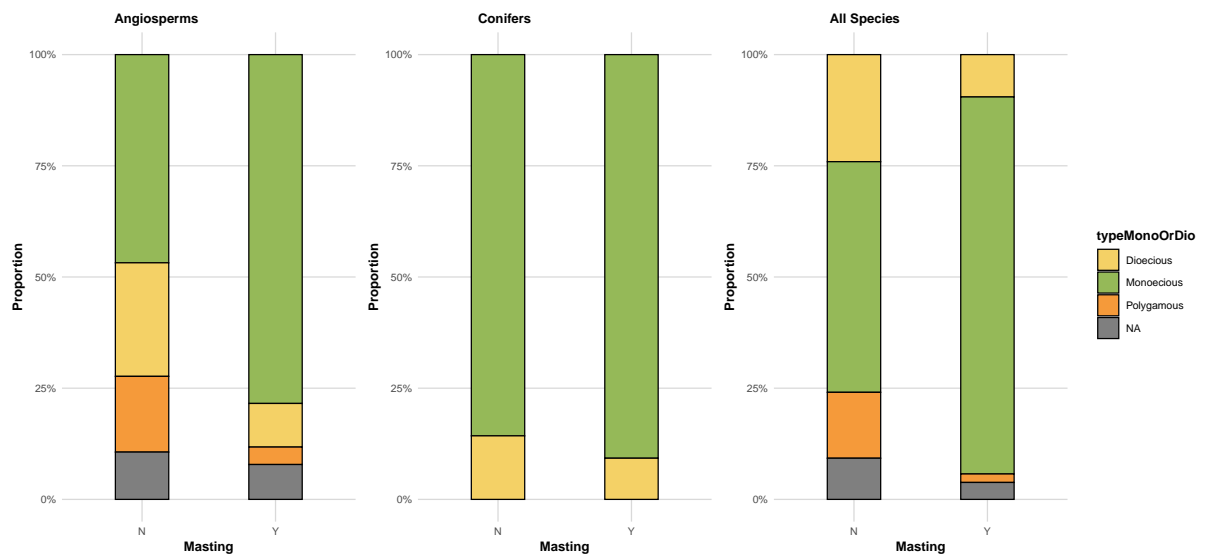


## Pollination Coupling

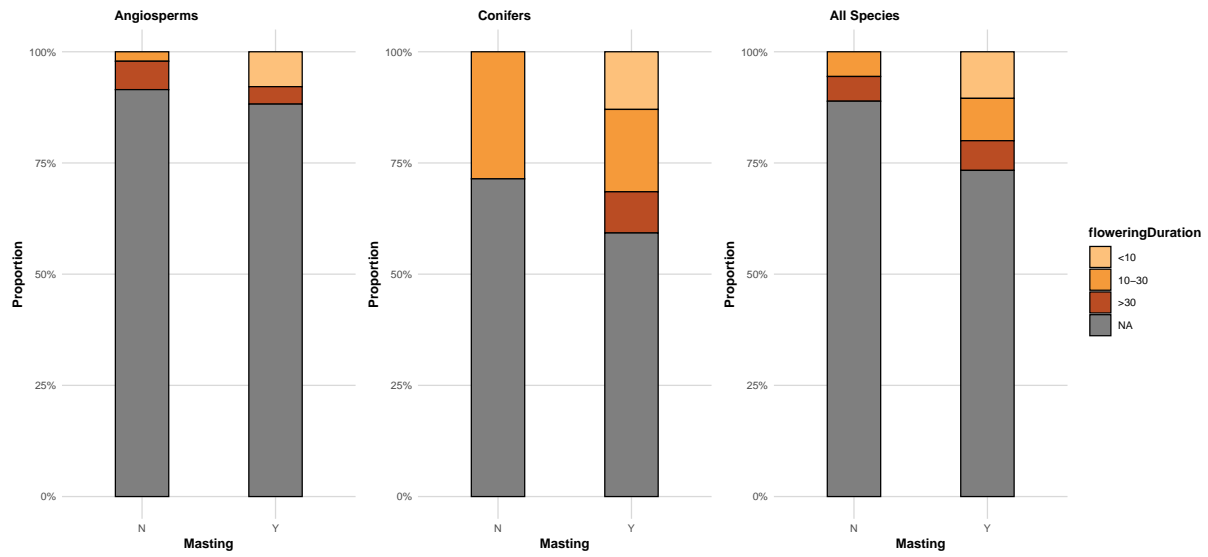
- Wind-pollinated species are expected to mast more frequently.



- Monoecious species may be more likely to mast.

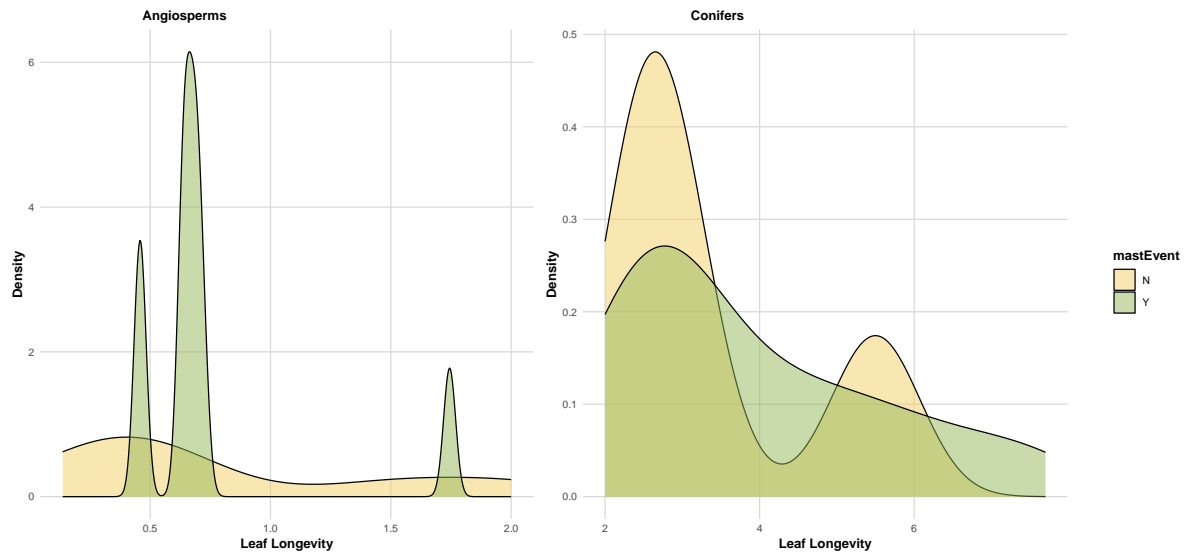


- Species with longer flowering periods may be more likely to mast.



## 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.

