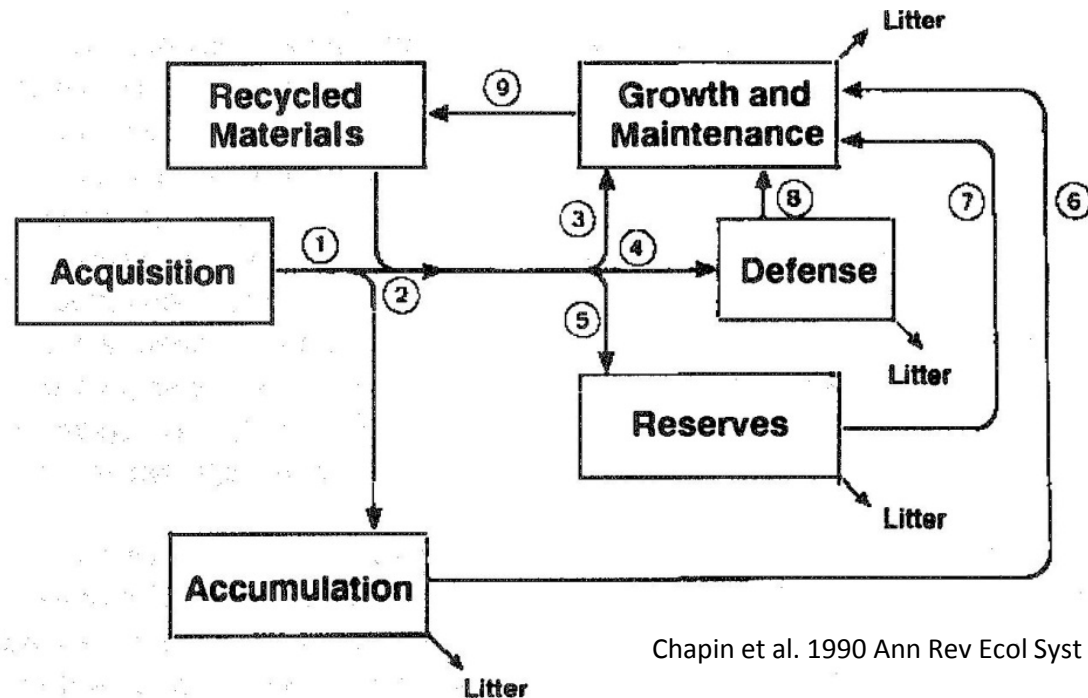


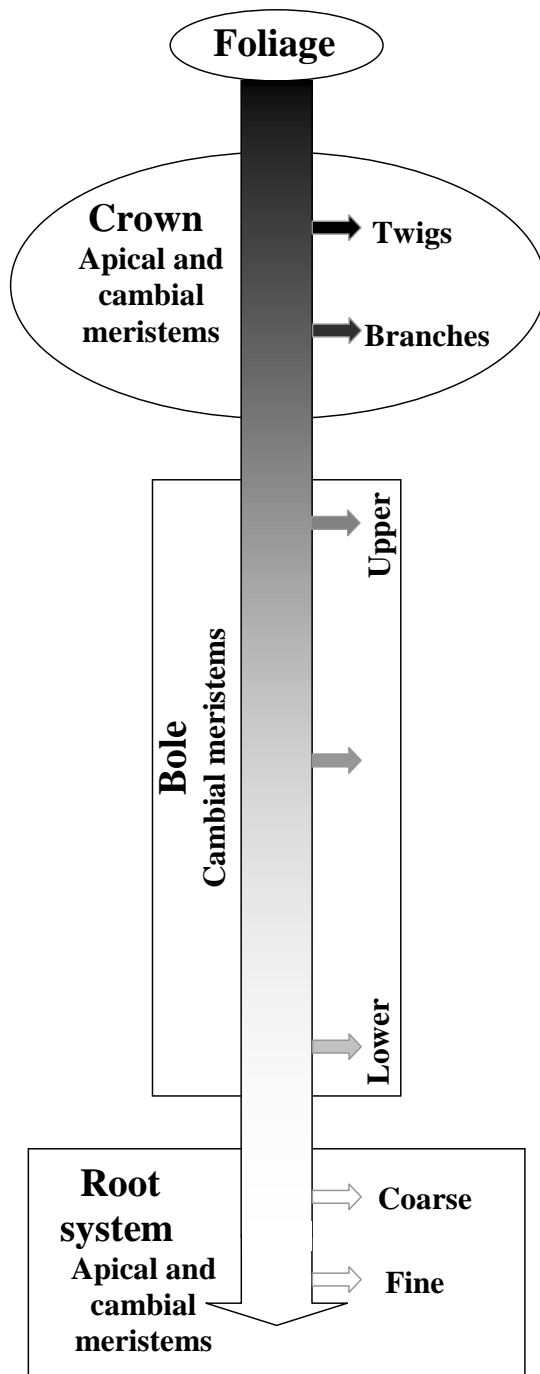
# **The role of non-structural carbon reserves in nutrition and stress tolerance of aspen seedlings**

**Simon Landhäusser, Brad Pinno, and  
Kaitlin Schott**

# Reserve types and pools

- Soluble sugars and starch
- Storage proteins (nutrient storage), glycerol forms, free fatty or amino acids

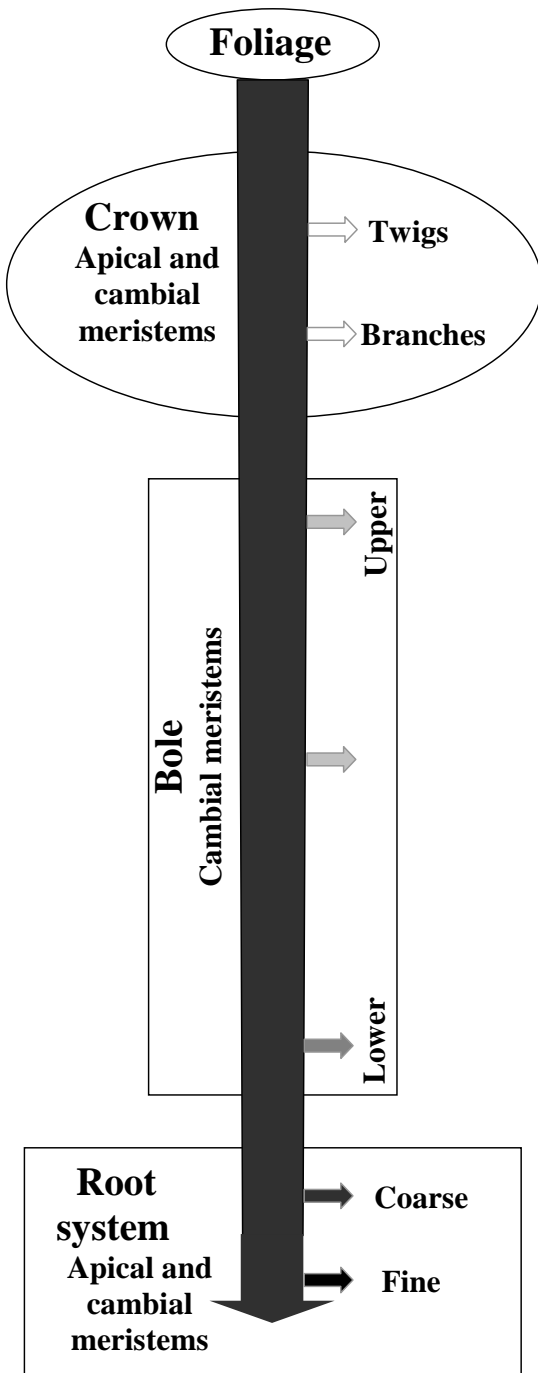




# A conceptual model of reserve allocation

**State of tree in spring and early summer**

- Satisfy sinks top down, starting in crown tissues
- Stem as a sink
- Reduced amount of reserves reach the root system



## State of tree in late summer

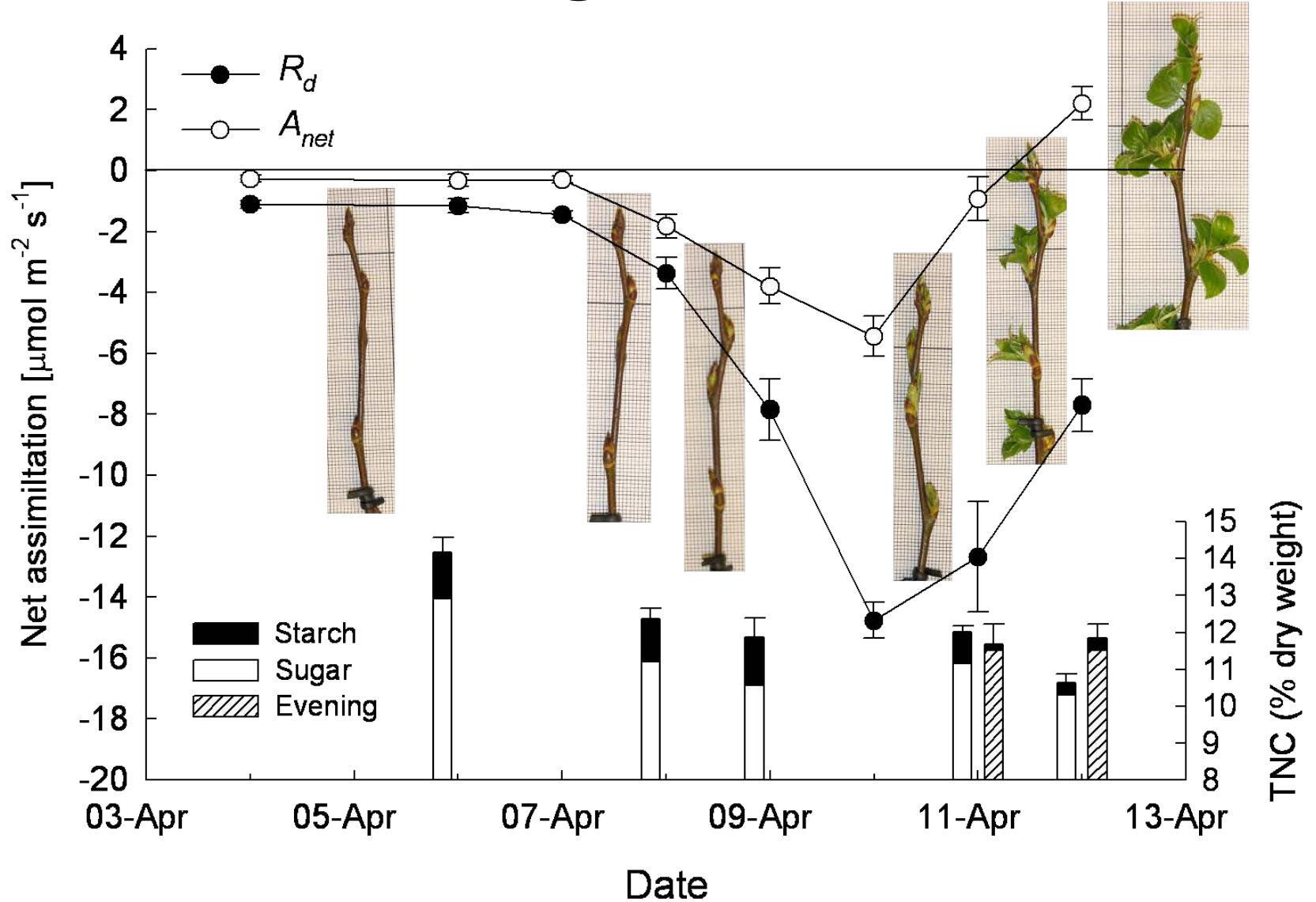
- Crown tissues sated, shoot growth ceased
- Bole growth reduced (latewood production)
- Refilling of root system and root growth

However during

**Carbon limitations (e.g. defoliation)**

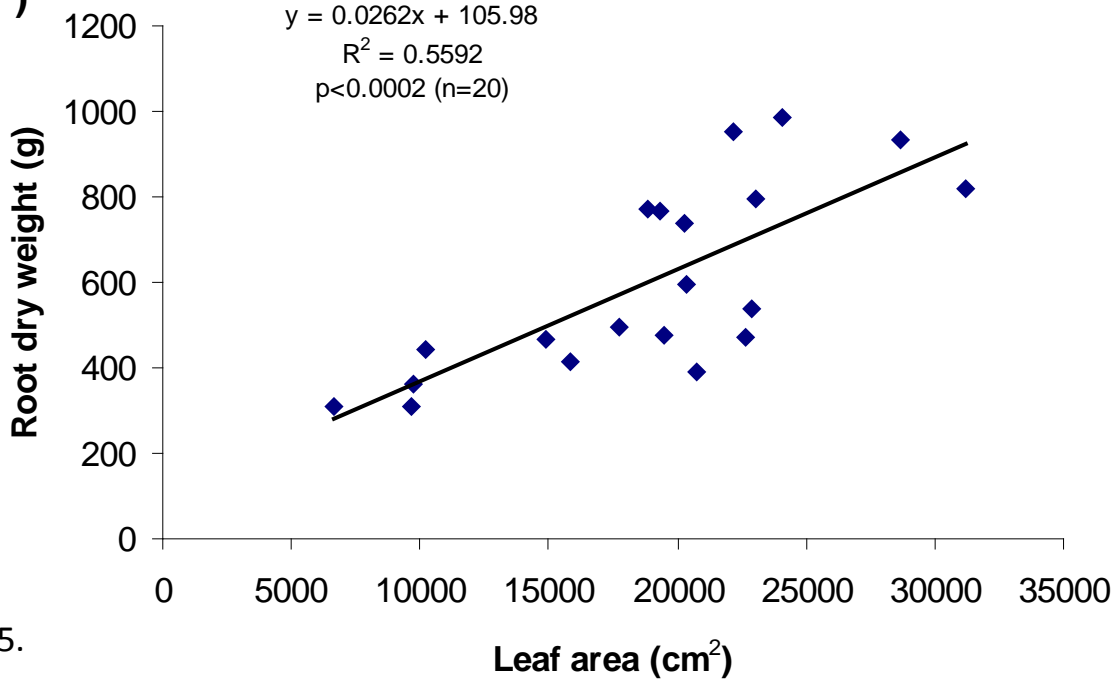
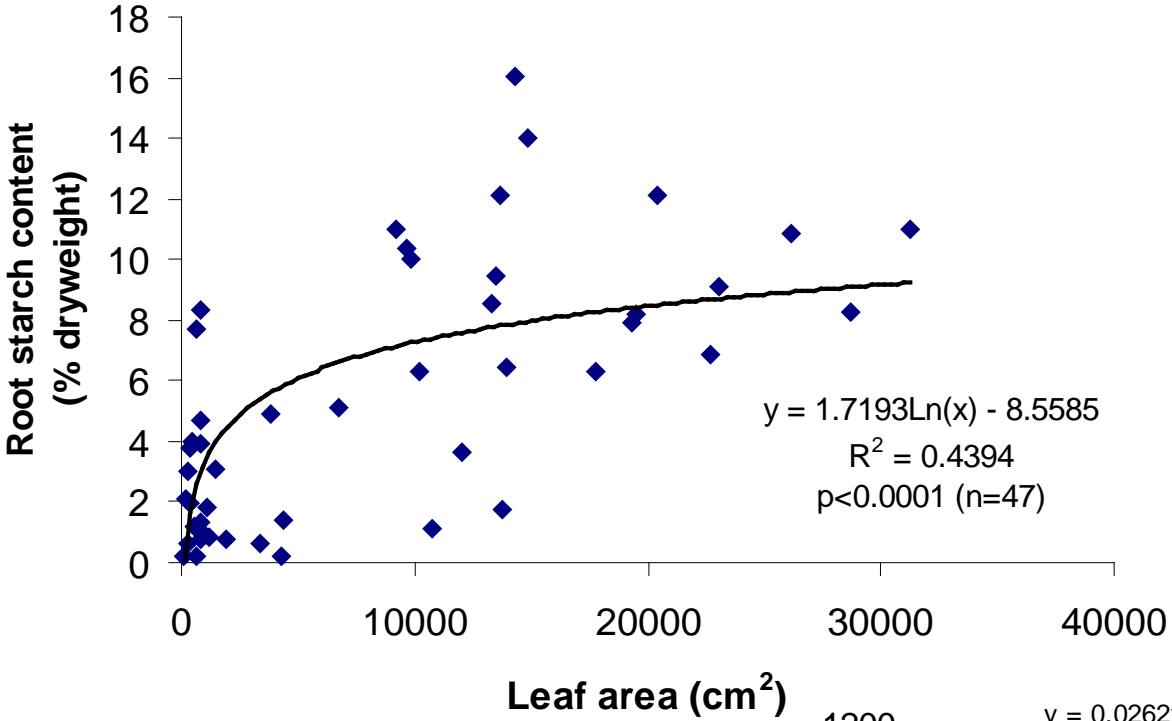
- Spring and early summer state could be prolonged

# Storage in stems



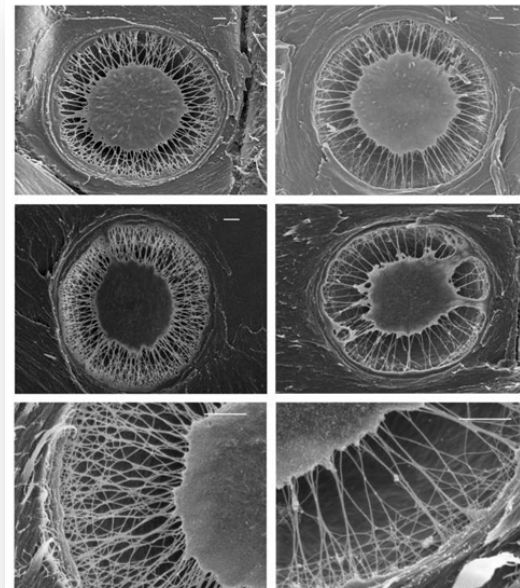
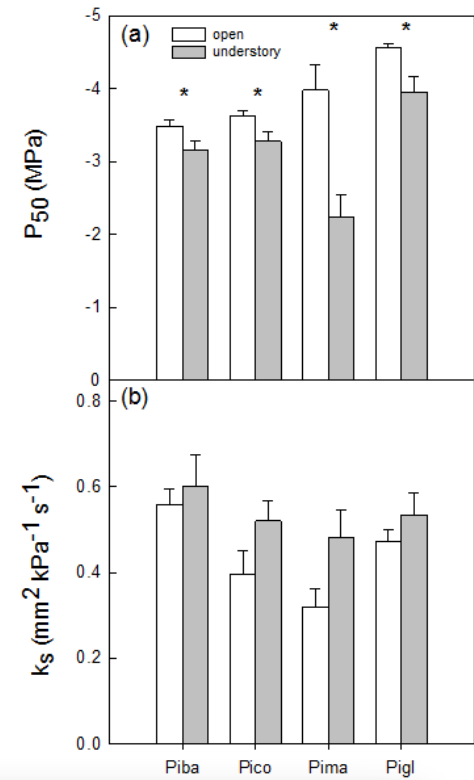
# What limits reserves?

- Driven by biotic and abiotic variables that incite stress in plants, reducing carbon and nutrient acquisition and/or change the allocation patterns



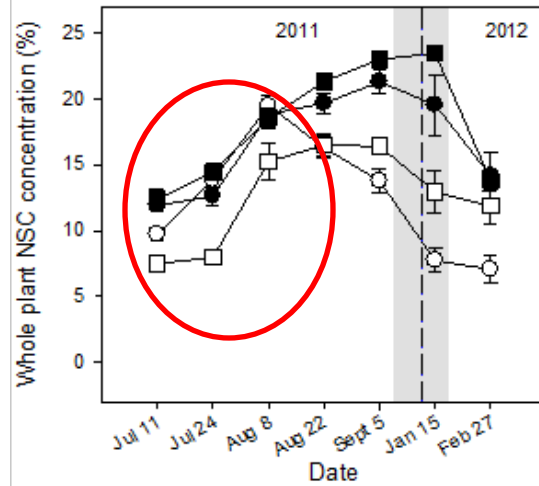
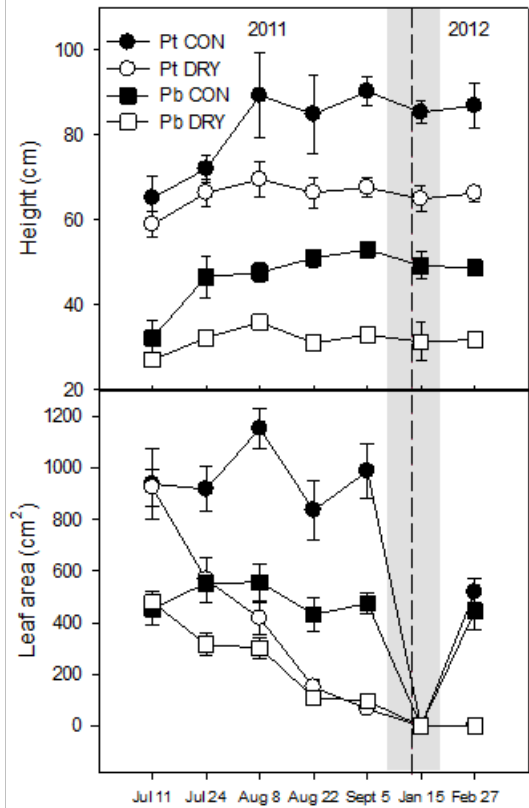
# Impact on stem function

- Shaded conifers had an increased vulnerability to cavitation ( $P_{50}$ ), but no difference overall xylem conductivity ( $k_s$ )
  - although shaded trees had much smaller tracheid diameters
- Shaded conifers had shoddy constructed pit membranes (thinner margo strands, greater torus extensions)
  - seal is poor (increase risk of cavitation)
  - allow more water to move through.



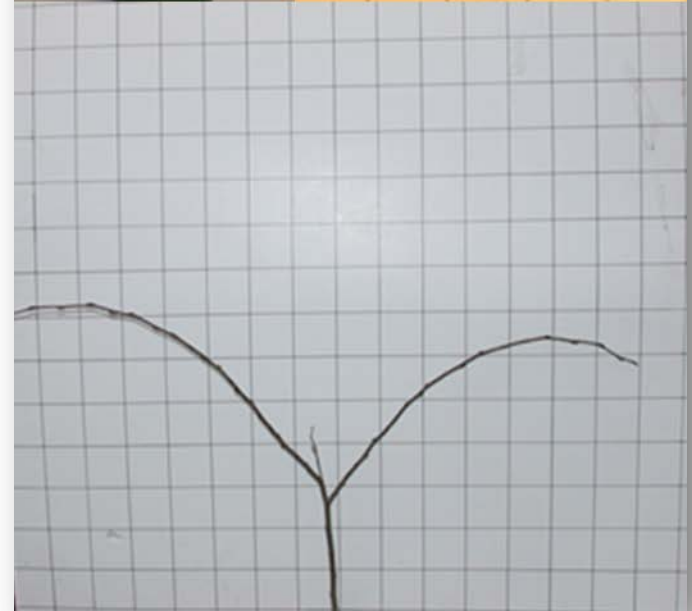


# Drought

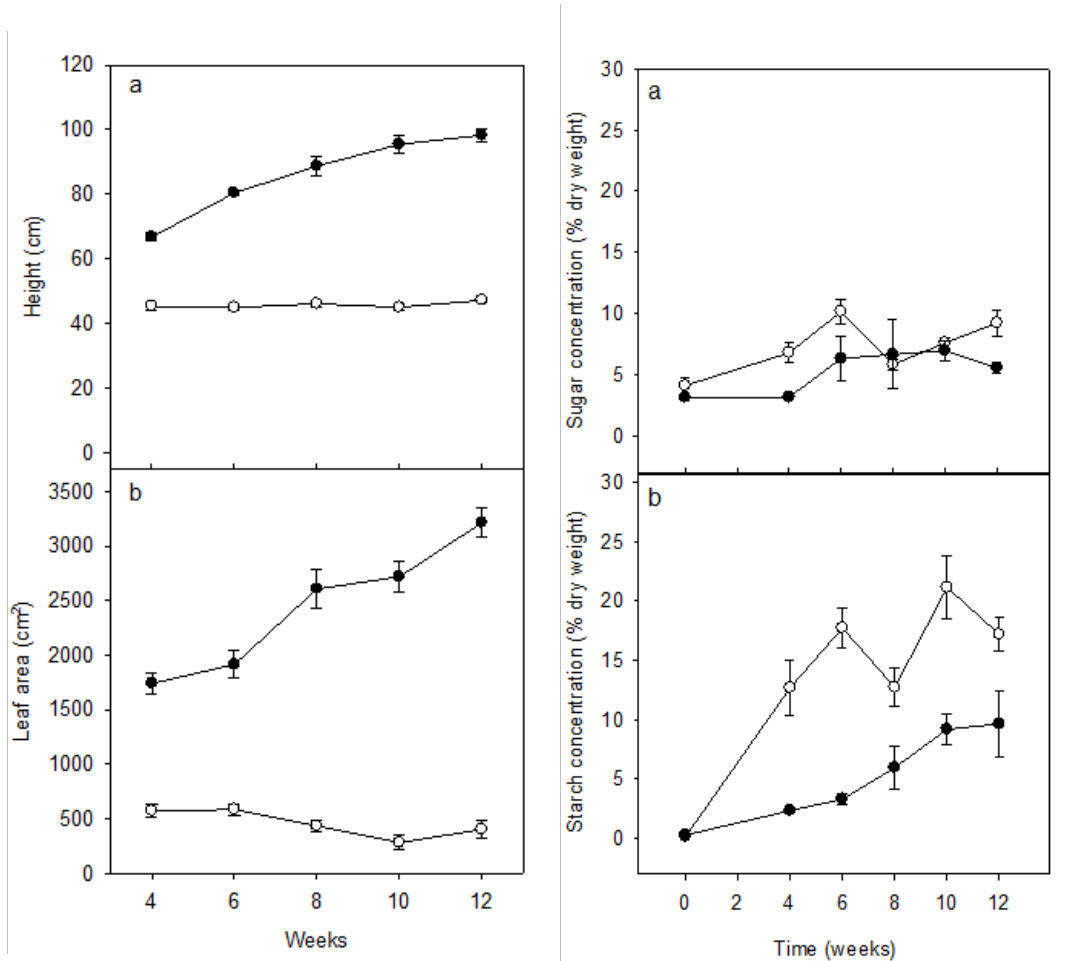


# Seedling quality

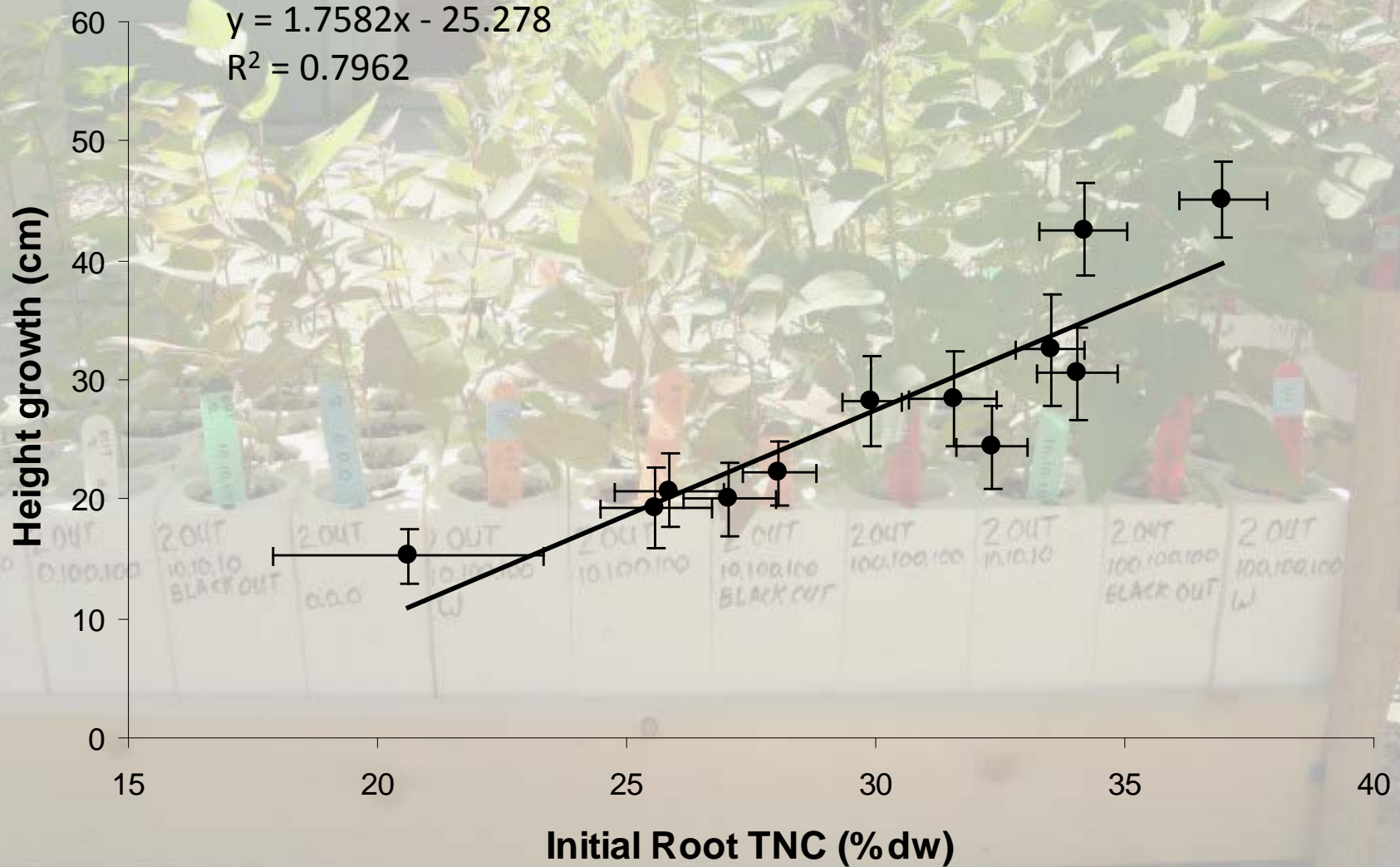
- Root growth
- Leaf area development
- Shoot dieback and tree form
- Poor outplanting performance and stress tolerance



# Indeterminate growth strategy



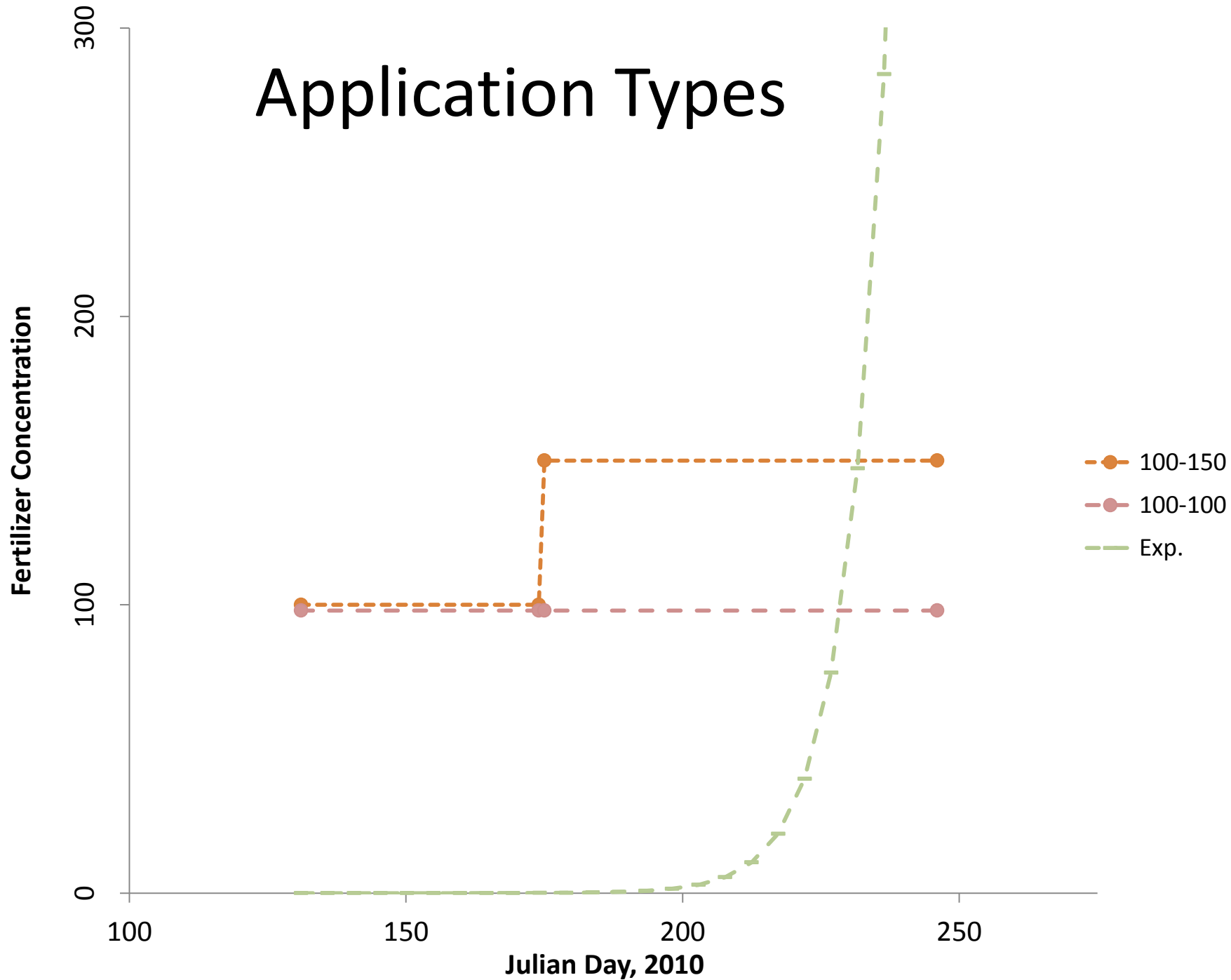
# Growth response



# How does shoot growth termination affect dormant tissue nutrient concentration?

Treatment	Fertilization		SGI
	Early (May 12 - Jun 24)	Late (Jul 12 - Sept 4)	
200-200 SGI	200	200	Yes
150-200 SGI	150	200	Yes
150-150 SGI	150	150	Yes
100-200 SGI	100	200	Yes
100-150 SGI	100	150	Yes
100-150	100	150	No
100-100 SGI	100	100	Yes
100-100	100	100	No
EXP	Exponential		No
25-25	25	25	No
0-0	0	0	No

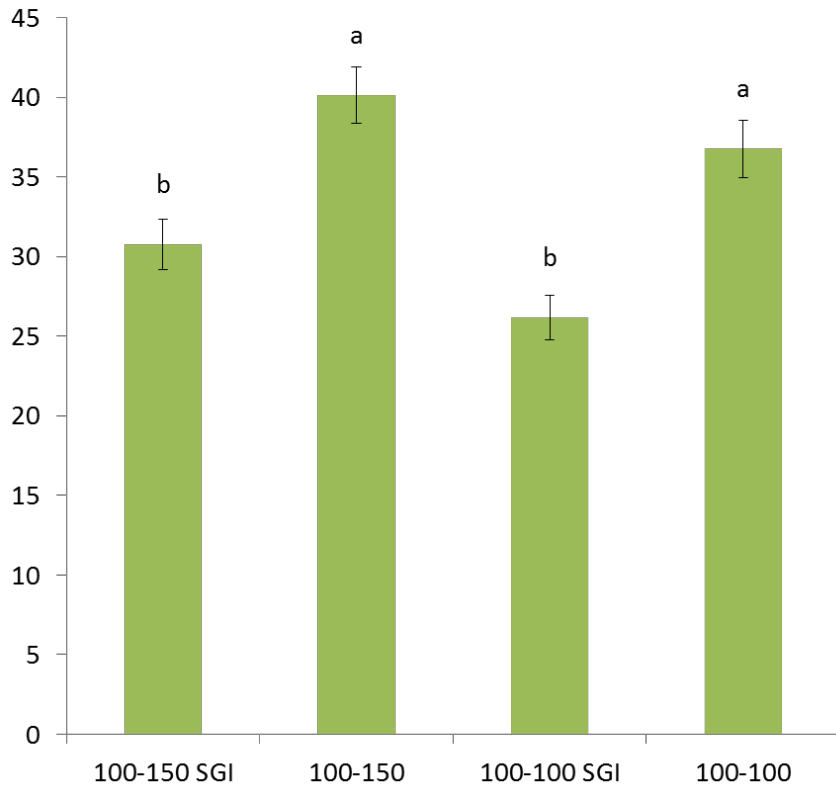
# Application Types



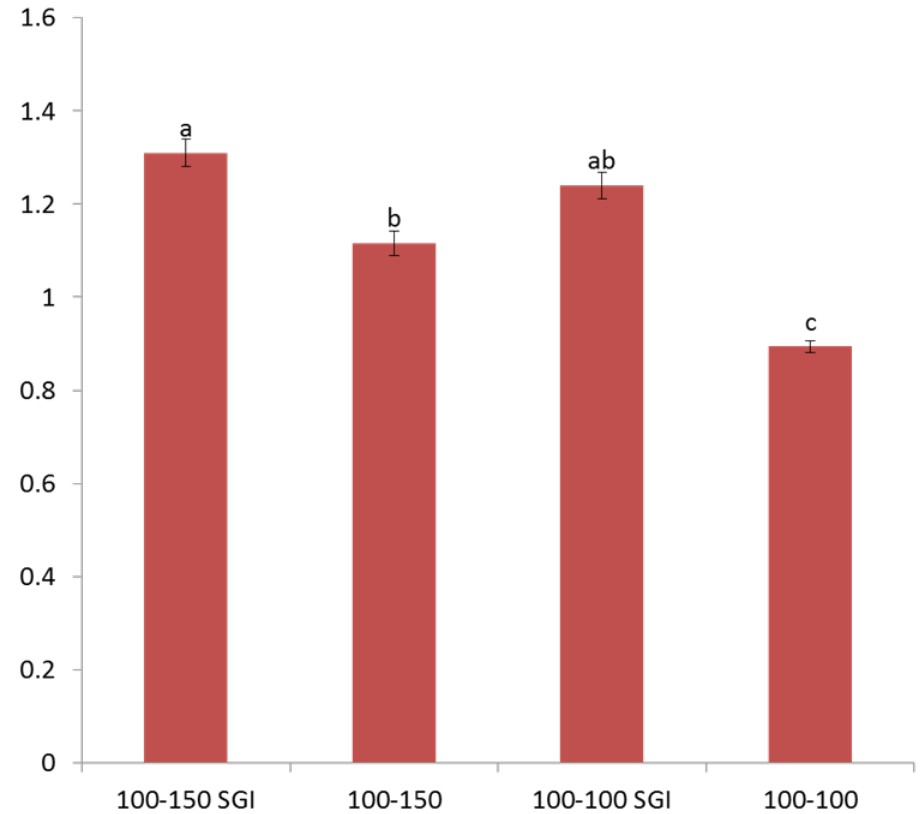


# Physical effects of shoot termination

Seedling Height (cm)

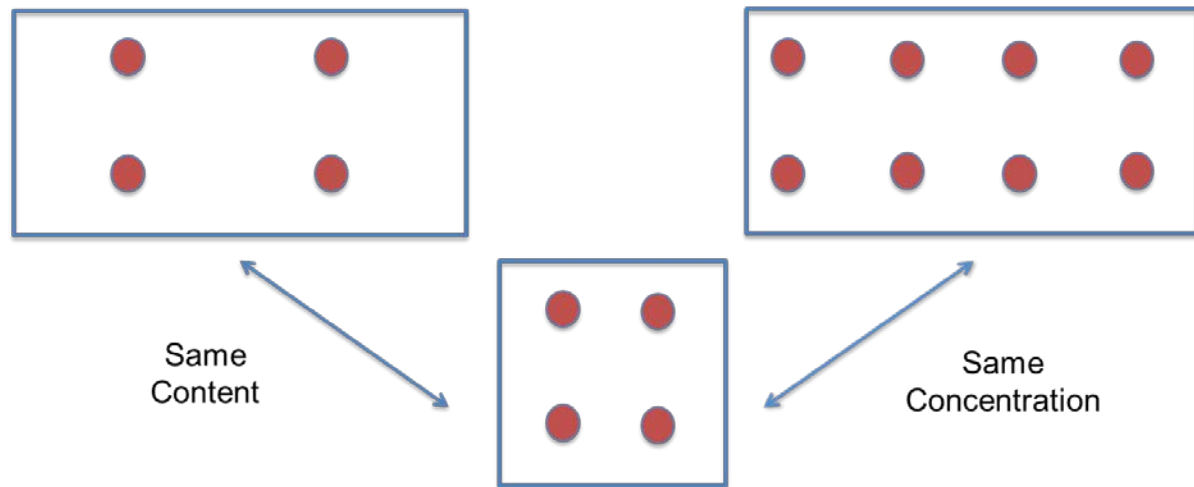


Woody N Concentration (%)



# Is there a connection between carbon and nutrient reserves?

- No correlation between nutrient and TNC concentrations
- However strong link between nutrient and TNC content driven by seedling size.

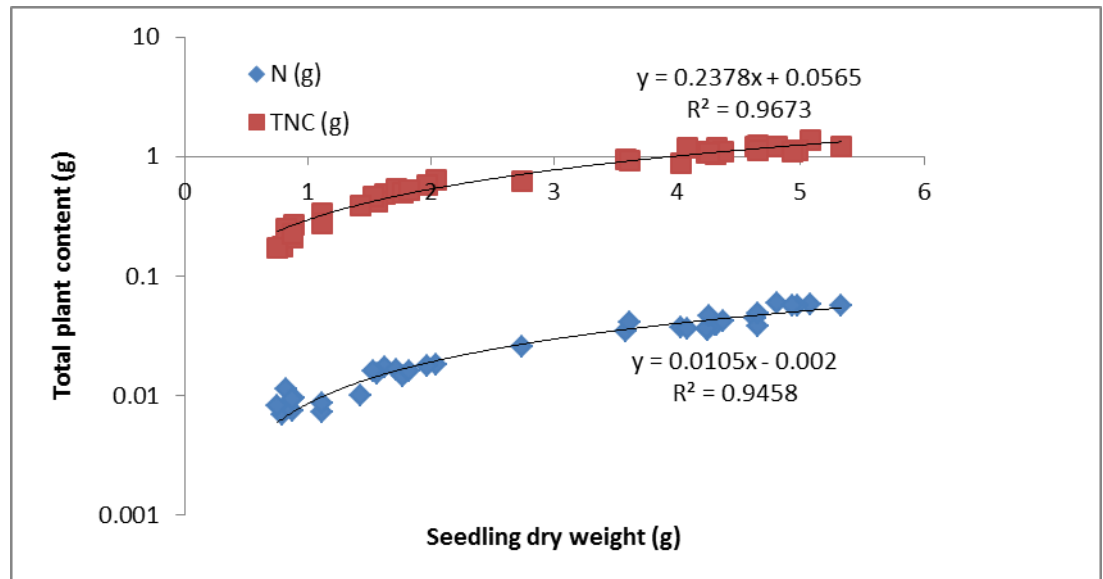
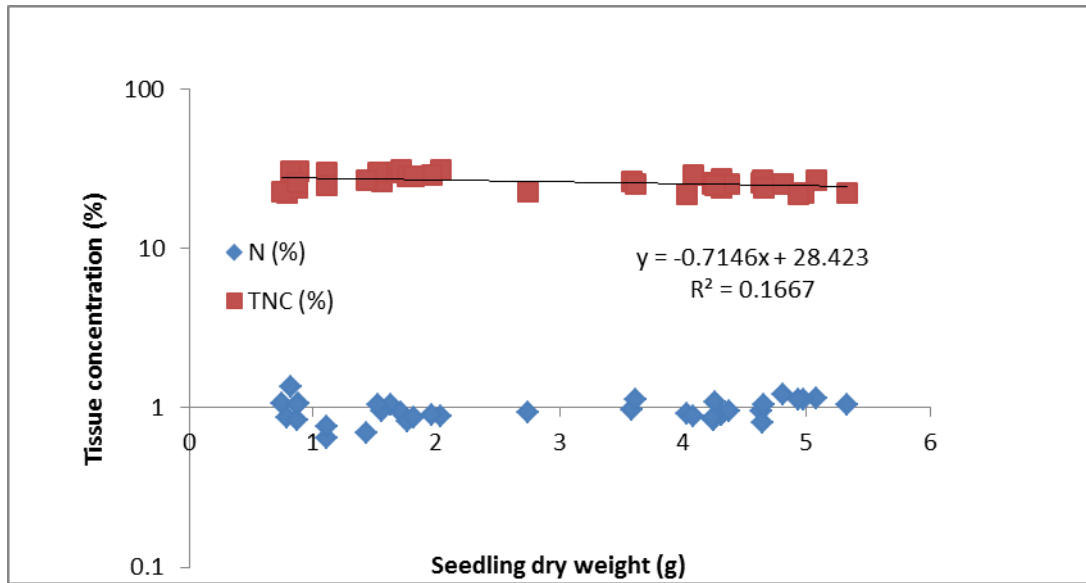




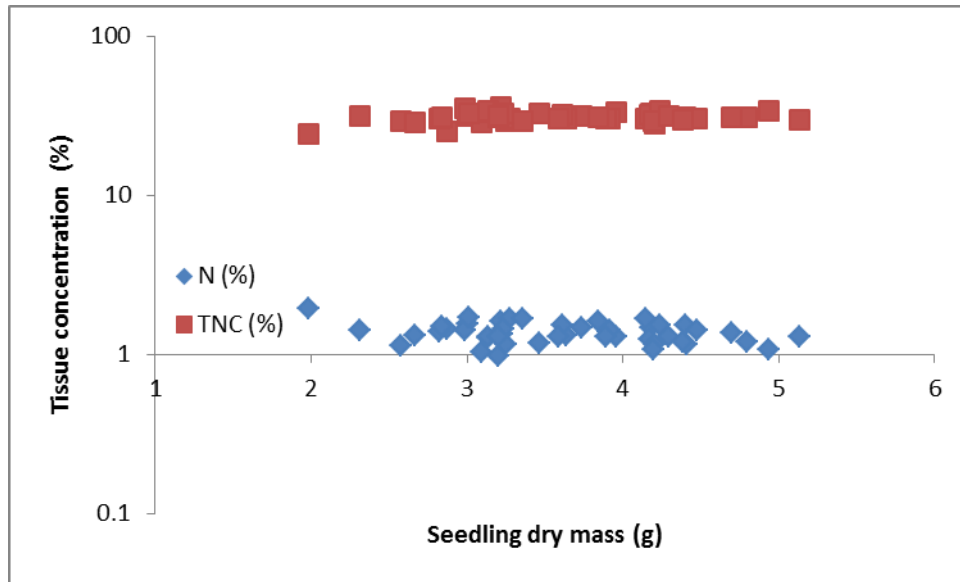
# Impact of seedling size

## Seedlings without artificial shoot termination

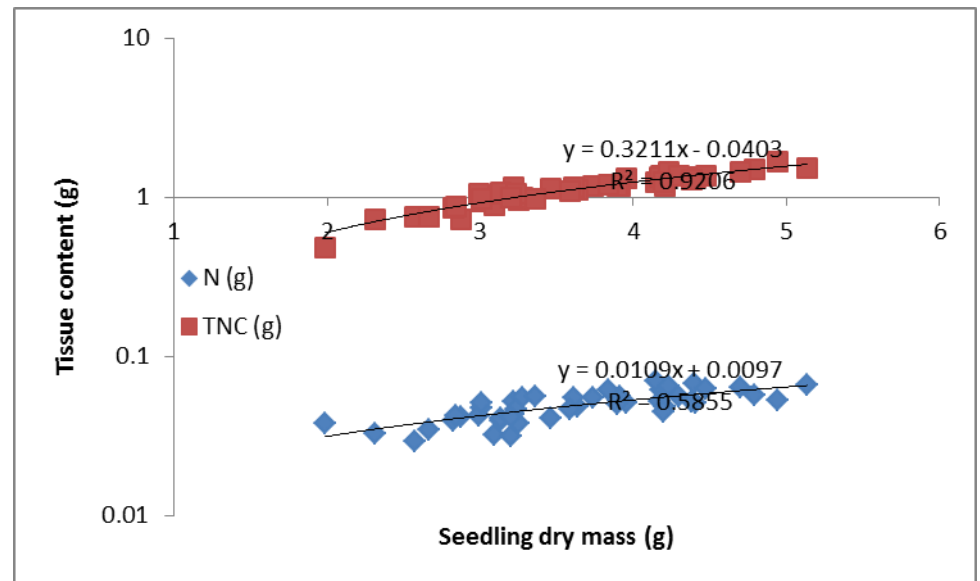
- Reduction in TNC concentration with increasing size
- No effect on N concentration
- Increase of content with size



# Seedlings with shoot termination



- ~20% higher TNC & N concentration
- No effect of seedling size on TNC concentration
- Increase of content with size



# Conclusion

- Premature shoot growth termination appears to be a prerequisite to accumulate nutrients and TNC in tissues of seedlings with an indeterminate growth strategy
- Bud set cannot be directly followed by leaf senescence
- Bud set has to be “strong” (seedlings will reflush under high nutrient regime (exponential regime)) negative impact on TNC reserves
- There is a potential disconnect between TNC and N accumulation in tissues.
- Seedling size does not have to be negatively correlated with TNC reserves, nursery practices could be adjusted.
- More to come...

# Acknowledgements

**Colleagues and graduate students, technicians, and summer students**

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**Suncor Energy**

**Shell Canada**

**Capital Power**

