

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

Stoichiometry patterns in the androdioecious *Acer tegmentosum*

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Received: 11 April 2016

Accepted: 23 September 2016

Published: 11 October 2016

This study evaluates stoichiometry patterns in the androdioecious *Acer tegmentosum*, a species characterized by a rare reproductive system where males and hermaphrodites coexist. Altogether 31 hermaphrodites and 29 male plants were harvested and samples of leaves, current-year shoots, branches and coarse roots were analyzed to explore gender differences in biomass, C, N and P concentrations of these four components. The nitrogen to phosphorus relationship of each component was examined using SMA estimates. Males had significantly greater amounts of leaf and coarse root dry matter content than hermaphrodites. C, N and P stoichiometry differed significantly between genders, especially in the newly emerging vegetative components (leaves and shoots). Males had higher C/N and C/P ratios in current-year shoots and lower C/P ratios in leaves and branches. Hermaphrodites had higher N/P ratios in the leaves and branches. Males had higher rates of increase in leaf P content than hermaphrodites. This study suggests that stoichiometry patterns may be significantly affected by gender.

Androdioecy is a rare sexual dimorphic reproductive system, characterized by the co-existence of hermaphrodites and males in the same reproductive population¹. Investigations into evolutionary and maintenance mechanism revealed that most of these species turned out to be functional dioecious species^{2–4}. Morphologically, the flowers of the hermaphrodite individuals of an androdioecious species act like female flowers, because they fail to produce fertile pollen.

Some disagreement still exists regarding the role of sexual dimorphism in resource allocation between genders, which was thought to lead to sexual differences in nutrient consumption and in the reproduction functions between males and females^{5–8}. A number of studies examined gender differences in resource allocation, but some doubt still remains regarding the trade-off patterns in females. In most investigations it is assumed that the higher reproductive allocation is associated with some cost, such as reduced rates of growth^{7,9–11} and higher mortality rates^{12,13}. Hermaphrodites have to allocate their limited energy not only to flowers but also to the production of seeds and fruits, while males invest into flowers only. Contrary to expectations, it was found that females have specific mechanisms which may be compensatory, alleviating the higher reproductive effort^{7,14,15}.

Differences in resource allocation between genders to reproductive and vegetative growth may contribute to differences in nutrient consumption. Comparative tests of sexual differences have come mostly from studies of resource allocation patterns in dioecious plants. Little attention has been paid to stoichiometry patterns, even less when such patterns refer to androdioecious species. Biomass and nitrogen distribution, which reveal the resources allocation pattern of different sexes in dioecious species is particularly important in studies about reproductive costs¹⁶. Gender-related differences in the concentrations of the primary elements, C, N and P would advance understanding of resource allocation patterns¹⁷. Carbon is the main element constituting the dry matter components of plants¹⁸. If males have a higher growth rate than hypothesized, higher carbon content would be found in male components when compared with those in hermaphrodites. The growth metabolism of plants requires proteins and nucleic^{19,20}. Therefore, nitrogen and phosphorus are also important when comparing growth rates between genders. Of particular interest are the differences in the relationship between nitrogen and phosphorus which are essential elements for photosynthetic capacity and growth²¹. The differences in the gender-related reproductive cost suggest that individual trees vary in their nutrient content and its distribution.

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Dry matter content (g/kg)	Male	Hermaphrodite	<i>p</i> -value
Fruit dry matter content	—	280.79 ± 8.71	—
Leaf dry matter content	254.53 ± 0.72	234.65 ± 1.57	*
Current-year shoot dry matter content	432.02 ± 27.97	400.29 ± 3.04	n.s.
Branch dry matter content	468.28 ± 0.99	461.98 ± 0.71	n.s.
Coarse root dry matter content	466.93 ± 1.92	441.96 ± 1.25	*

Table 1. Amounts of dry matter content of various components in both genders. Data show means ± SE; *significant at 0.05 level; n.s., not significant.

This study explores the C:N:P stoichiometry between the genders of the androdioecious *Acer tegmentosum*. Gender related differences are expected to be revealed in the nutrient concentrations of leaves, current-year shoots, branches and coarse roots. In particular interest are the relationships between nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in hermaphrodite and male trees. Accordingly, the objectives of this study were (1): to examine whether the C, N, P concentrations in the four different plant components vary between genders and (2) to evaluate differences in the nitrogen-phosphorus concentration relationships between the genders.

Results

Component amounts of dry matter content of both genders. The amounts of dry matter content of fruits (only for hermaphrodites), leaves, current-year shoots, branches and coarse roots from both male and hermaphrodite trees were first analyzed. The results show that neither the amount of the current-year shoots dry matter content, nor that of branches differed between sexes (Table 1). The amount of dry matter content of the leaves and coarse roots of males were slightly higher than those of the hermaphrodites ($p < 0.05$).

Biomass components as a proportion and C, N and P content. The four biomass components of hermaphrodites and males were determined as a proportion of the total biomass. Compared with males, hermaphrodites had a lower ratio of leaf and coarse root biomass. This result suggests that hermaphrodites have a different biomass allocation strategy than males. In terms of element content, males had higher amounts of C in the newly emerging vegetative components (leaves and shoots) than hermaphrodites and a higher P content in the leaves. However, hermaphrodites contain higher amounts of N than males, in the leaves, in current-year shoots and in branches. The element amounts in the coarse roots were not significantly different between the sexes. The results are shown in Fig. 1.

Differences of stoichiometric ratios in both genders. As shown in Table 2, mean C/N, C/P and N/P ratios in all components are gender-specific (based on the results of *t*-tests), save for coarse roots and the N/P ratio in current-year shoots. A closer look at the data shows that males have higher C/N ratios in leaves, current-year shoots and branches as well as a higher C/P ratio in current-year shoots, but lower C/P ratios in leaves and branches. The N/P ratios differed significantly between the sexes, with higher concentrations in leaves and branches of hermaphrodites than in males.

Gender-related nitrogen-phosphorus relationships. The nitrogen-phosphorus relationships were also analyzed for the genders and among their SMA component estimates. Figure 2 and Table 3 show for all the observed components that the P concentration increased with an increase in N concentration. However, both the regression intercepts and the slopes vary between male and hermaphrodite trees. The data for current-year shoots, branches and coarse roots show that the scales of phosphorus concentrations with respect to nitrogen concentrations differ between the two gender groups although in both the slope < 1.0 .

This result shows that increases in the amount of P fail to keep pace with increasing N concentrations (Fig. 2b–d and Table 3). The SMA regression slope of leaves in males exceeds 1, which is statistically significant, while the slope in hermaphrodites is less than 1. The OLS regression shows the same result of non-overlapping slopes (Table 4). The results of these two tests suggests that the amount of P in the leaves of males accelerates faster than a unit increase in the amount of N in leaves, i.e., the rate of increase in the amount of P in male trees is greater than that of hermaphrodites (Tables 3 and 4).

Discussion

Sex-differential biomass allocation and dry matter content. Earlier studies on sexual dimorphism revealed different resource allocation patterns between female and male trees^{11–13}. It was found that females usually had a greater energy demand during reproduction. Higher reproductive costs affected the vegetative growth of female plants, resulting in different growth rates and biomass allocation patterns^{7,22–24}. However, in many cases no differences were found between the genders in resource allocation^{8,25,26}.

Our analysis of the contribution to total biomass of the four vegetative structures revealed significant differences between the genders, hermaphrodites having lower ratios of leaf to coarse root biomass than males (Fig. 1). This suggests that *A. tegmentosum* has a gender-specific biomass allocation strategy, with males allocating more resources to leaves and coarse roots.

The reproductive investment can be measured by the dry matter content of its reproductive and vegetative parts²⁷. The fact that some potentially limiting resource, such as carbon, is not evenly distributed between the different plant organs is often ignored²⁸. Biomass as well as energy can pass between vegetative and reproductive organs²⁹. The amounts of dry matter content can reflect the nutrient-holding and resource-retention capacity

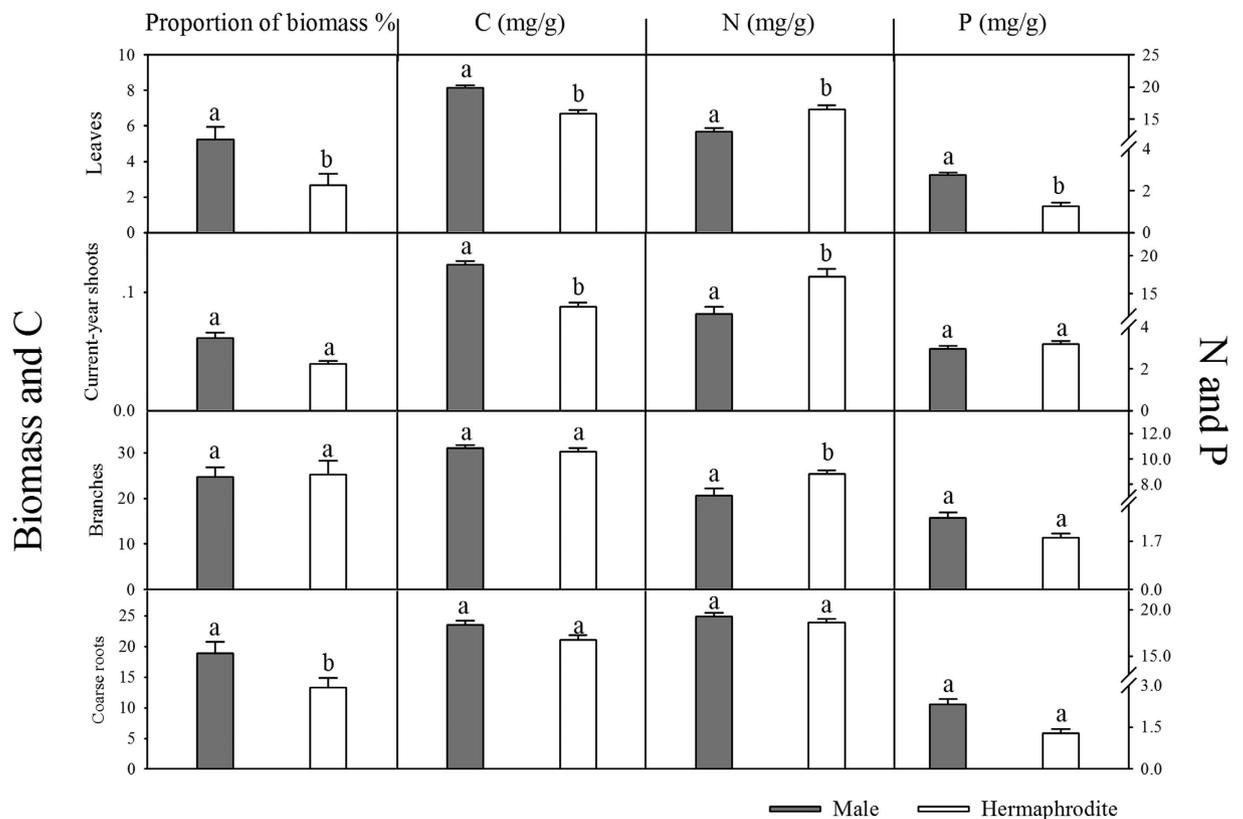


Figure 1. Comparison of biomass proportion and C, N and P concentrations of the four components in hermaphrodite and male trees. Different letters within each plot indicate significant differences ($p < 0.01$) between genders, in an ANCOVA model with *DBH* and gender as covariates.

Items	Components	Genders		<i>p</i> -value
		Males	Hermaphrodites	
C/N	Fruits	—	33.41 ± 2.13	—
	Leaves	47.17 ± 0.21	27.83 ± 0.30	***
	Current-year Shoot	44.51 ± 0.45	22.70 ± 0.48	***
	Branches	82.83 ± 0.82	65.73 ± 0.64	**
	Coarse roots	30.83 ± 0.39	28.58 ± 0.33	n.s.
C/P	Fruits	—	245.20 ± 14.44	—
	Leaves	603.83 ± 17.03	875.33 ± 25.90	***
	Current-year Shoot	223.55 ± 4.38	141.18 ± 4.39	***
	Branches	335.27 ± 7.60	496.00 ± 10.75	**
	Coarse roots	776.25 ± 32.89	882.29 ± 38.78	n.s.
N/P	Fruits	—	10.78 ± 0.83	—
	Leaves	12.96 ± 0.36	32.01 ± 0.90	***
	Current-year Shoot	5.15 ± 0.08	6.87 ± 0.29	n.s.
	Branches	4.29 ± 0.11	8.01 ± 0.20	**
	Coarse roots	22.57 ± 0.81	29.98 ± 1.22	n.s.

Table 2. C/N, C/P and N/P ratios of the various components on a mass basis. Results show means ± SE; **significant at 0.01 level; ***significant at 0.001 level; n.s., not significant.

of plants^{30,31}. The amount of dry matter content of leaves is a leaf trait, easily measured and often reported. Díaz-Barradas suggested that female plants of the dioecious *Empetrum rubrum* species have greater amounts of leaf dry matter content and may exhibit compensatory mechanisms to face their higher reproductive costs³². It has also been reported that males have lower amounts of dry matter content but higher levels of protein³³. In this study, higher amounts of leaf and coarse root dry matter content were found in males than in hermaphrodites in *A. tegmentosum* (Table 1), suggesting that males have a greater ability of acquiring and retaining carbon in leaves and coarse roots.

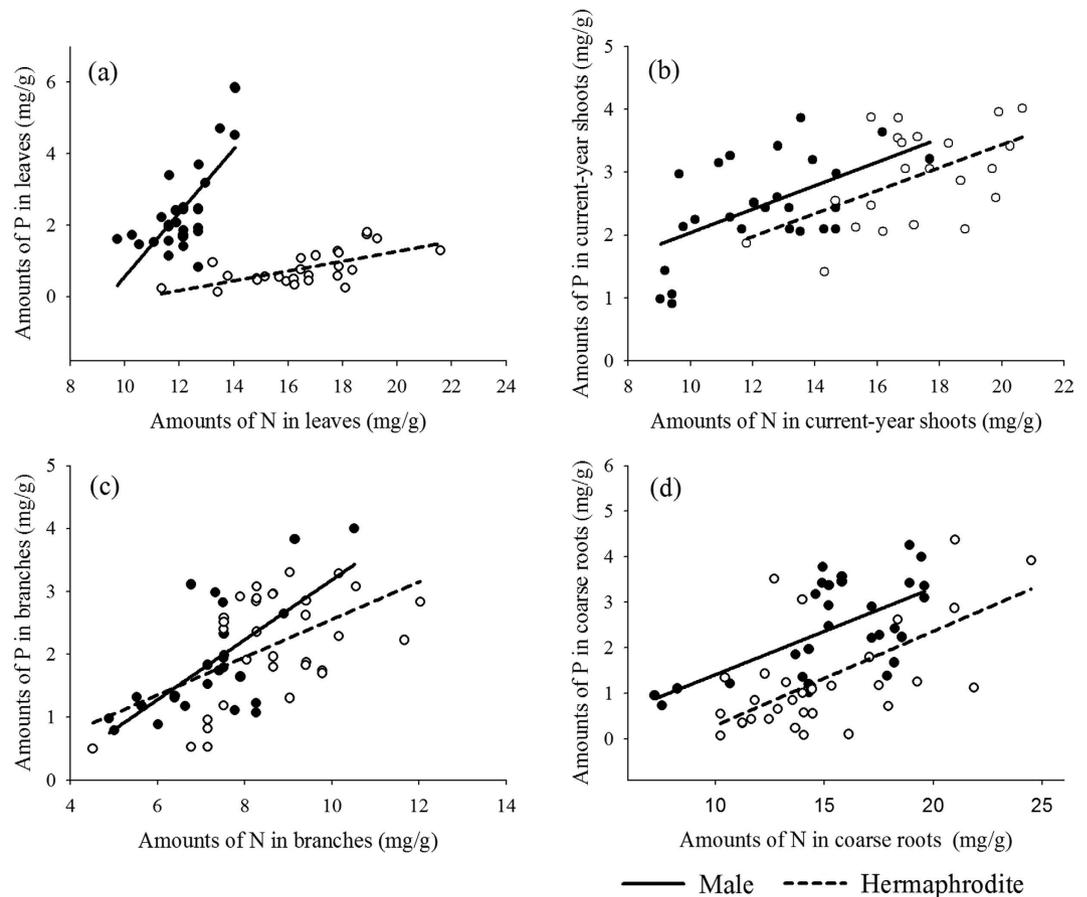


Figure 2. Phosphorus concentrations as a function of the amount of nitrogen in four components of hermaphrodite and male trees. Details of these relationships, calculated from standardized major axis (SM) regressions, are presented in Table 3.

Components	n	Intercept	95% CI		Slope	95% CI		R ²	p-value
			Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		
Male trees									
Leaves	29	-12.69	-16.90	-8.47	1.25**	0.95	1.64	0.51	$p < 0.001$
Current-year shoots	29	-1.81	-3.26	-0.35	0.35***	0.25	0.48	0.29	$p < 0.01$
Branches	29	-3.19	-4.81	-1.56	0.70**	0.51	0.95	0.46	$p < 0.001$
Coarse roots	29	-2.22	-3.69	-0.75	0.30***	0.22	0.41	0.40	$p < 0.001$
Hermaphrodite trees									
Fruits	31	-2.43	-4.25	-0.61	0.31***	0.21	0.45	0.22	$p < 0.05$
Leaves	31	-2.76	-3.93	-1.60	0.21***	0.16	0.30	0.41	$p < 0.001$
Current-year shoots	31	-3.05	-5.45	-0.65	0.35***	0.24	0.51	0.28	$p < 0.05$
Branches	31	-2.83	-4.44	-1.21	0.58**	0.42	0.79	0.27	$p < 0.01$
Coarse roots	31	-3.72	-5.26	-2.18	0.34***	0.25	0.45	0.37	$p < 0.001$

Table 3. Summary of standardized major axis (SMA) regression results for the components examined in both genders. *Significant deviation of slope from 1, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Differential C, N and P concentration between genders. For sexually dimorphic species, the growth rate of female and male plants were found to be significantly different, because of the differences in reproductive investment between them¹⁵. The indispensable elements C, N and P have a bearing on the regulation of organismal growth rates³⁴. But only a few studies deal with the nutrient concentrations in relation to the growth rates, and most of these studies were carried out under controlled conditions. Gehring (1994), analysed the sexual differences of growing individual male and female plants of the dioecious species *Silene latifolia* under specific conditions and found that higher female reproductive costs did not significantly affect their ability to assimilate carbon³⁵. Che-Castaldo (2015) demonstrated that female plants allocate more resources (in terms of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus) to reproduction than males³⁶. Similarly, Wallace (1979) reported that male plants

Components	Males		Hermaphrodites	
	Range	<i>p</i> -value	Range	<i>p</i> -value
Fruits	—	—	0.15–0.65	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Leaves	0.89–1.75	<i>p</i> < 0.01	0.14–0.34	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Current-year shoots	0.19–0.65	<i>p</i> < 0.001	0.18–0.66	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Branches	0.48–1.03	<i>p</i> < 0.001	0.30–1.11	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Coarse roots	0.19–0.48	<i>p</i> < 0.001	0.21–0.55	<i>p</i> < 0.001

Table 4. Data range of slopes using OLS regression (test both N against P concentration and 1/[P against N concentration]) in various components in both genders. *p*-value shows the significant deviation of slope from one.

allocate a greater proportion of their resources (including biomass, nitrogen and phosphorus) to reproductive tissues relative to female plants³⁷. Zhang *et al.*¹¹ suggested that the strategies to cope with N and P deficiencies is different between the sexes and that deficiencies in the amounts of N and P would have greater negative effects on females than on males³⁸. The amount of nitrogen is one of the most important factors affecting photosynthetic efficiency, especially nitrogen in the leaves which is mostly allocated to the photosynthetic organs^{39,40}. Photosynthetic efficiency differs among different dioecious species. *Simmondsia chinensis*, *Silene latifolia* and *Populus tremuloides* are reported to have a higher photosynthetic capacity in males than in females, but contrary results were found in *Acer negundo* and *Simmondsia chinensis*^{35,37,41–44}. Tolvanen (2001) studied the dioecious dwarf shrub *Salix arctica* and reported that males appeared to have lower amounts of N in current shoots and leaves in the early season, and that females were able to allocate more C and N to plant growth⁴⁵.

Figure 1 shows that males have higher levels of C in their new vegetative components (leaves and current-year shoots) than hermaphrodites. Males also have higher P concentrations in their leaves than hermaphrodites. P content is thought to be related to the P concentration in the rRNA, which influences the growth rate. Our results show that, compared with hermaphrodites, males allocated more C and P to vegetative growth. Regarding N concentrations, our results are similar with those of Tolvanen (2001). We also found that hermaphrodites have higher N concentrations in their leaves, current-year shoots and branches (Fig. 1) than males.

During the reproductive season, females tend to adjust their resource allocation patterns by increasing photosynthesis to meet the demands of flowers or fruits^{14,42}. In this study, the samples were collected in the fruiting season, which may explain the higher N content in hermaphrodites than in males, owing to the C demands in fruits. Our results show a clear, gender-differential pattern of nutrient content. This supports the hypothesis that sexual dimorphic traits have evolved to meet the different resource and nutrient requirements for males and hermaphrodites.

Gender-related stoichiometric ratios and the nitrogen-phosphorus relationship. C, N and P make important contributions to the formation of carbohydrates, lignin, cellulose, proteins and other substances associated with the regulation of growth rates, which are especially affected by N and P²⁰. High phosphorous levels may result in lower C/P and N/P ratios⁴⁶. Usually, the N/P ratio in leaves accurately reflects the dynamic characteristic of the nutrient status⁴⁷. This ratio has therefore been used as a diagnostic indicator of the limitation of vegetative growth by these nutrients^{47,48}. The C:N:P ratios of organisms are mainly determined by their P content⁴⁹. The growth rate hypothesis (GRH) states that plants themselves will change their specific organ C:N:P ratios to adapt to the change of growth rates. Therefore, the organisms with higher growth rates exhibit relatively lower C:P and N:P ratios²⁰.

For sexually dimorphic species, the higher reproductive investment may affect the growth rate of females such that male plants usually have higher vegetative growth rates^{12,15,50}. According to that growth rate hypothesis, the sexually differential growth rates may be reflected in the C:N:P ratios of particular plant components between males and hermaphrodites. A limitation of specific nutritional elements may transform the chemical constitution of individual plants, contributing to changes in the stoichiometric ratios. As a result, the C/N, C/P and N/P ratios are decreasing with increasing growth rates⁵¹. When the P concentration in plant cells increases erratically, the growth rate increases but the N/P ratio drops^{20,52}.

As shown in Table 2, hermaphrodites have a lower C/N ratio in leaves, current-year shoots and branches, as well as a lower C/P ratio in current-year shoots, but a higher C/P ratio in leaves and branches. In terms of N/P ratios, males show lower ratios in leaves and branches, suggesting that males may have higher rates of growth in leaves and branches than hermaphrodites.

We also analyzed the nitrogen-phosphorus relationships of the four components. The results of slopes based on SMA and OLS regressions were consistent, showing different intercepts and slopes between genders (Tables 3 and 4). The P concentration increased with increasing N in both sexes, but the slope of the regression of male leaves exceeds 1, while it is less than 1 in hermaphrodites. The scaling slope of leaves was greater in males than in hermaphrodites, suggesting that leaf P increased faster relative to leaf N in males and that males have a greater ability to absorb phosphorus.

These new findings on the androdioecious *A. tegmentosum* may hopefully lead to comparative studies on stoichiometry patterns of other sexually dimorphic species, especially regarding the different reproductive and vegetative components.

Methods

Study region. The original experiments were conducted at the Jiaohu Experimental Forest in Jilin Province (43°57.5'N, 127°44.1'–127°44.7'E) with a monsoon climate, at an average elevation of 459 m. The region has a mean annual temperature of 3.8°C, precipitation is low in winter but at higher elevations very high in the summer, with a mean annual precipitation as high as 695.9 mm. Located in northeastern China, the study site is a multi-species near-mature forest dominated by *Pinus koraiensis*, *Fraxinus mandshurica*, *Tilia amurensis* and *Acer mono*. The soil is a dark brown forest soil.

The androdioecious species *A. tegmentosum* in this study is a small tree widely distributed in the conifer and broad-leaved mixed forests in northeastern China, which blossoms in early spring with racemes of green flowers. The fruits of the hermaphrodite plants emerge with a dipterous appearance and change from green to yellowish-brown when ripe in late August.

Sampling in the field. We randomly identified the sex of 60 flowering *A. tegmentosum* (29 males and 31 hermaphrodites) in the spring of 2014 and marked their flowering branches. All the sample trees were cut at ground level in order to harvest their leaves and shoots, as well as the fruits from the hermaphrodites. The flowering branches were dissected into leaves, current-year shoots and branches. The coarse roots (diameter ≥ 5 mm) of each tree were dug out and cleaned. The fresh mass of each component was determined separately in the field using a platform balance to the nearest 0.1 kg. Representative samples of each of the four components, weighing between 500 and 1000 g were taken to the laboratory for analysis.

Measurements of biomass components and element analysis. After measuring the fresh weights, the samples collected in the field were dried in an oven to a constant mass and weighed. To calculate the total biomass (expressed as dry matter) of each section, we multiplied the ratio of samples (dry to fresh matter) by total fresh weight as measured in the field⁵³. Proportion of biomass was defined as the ratio of biomass of the corresponding components to total biomass. The sample dry matter content was measured by the ratio of dry mass to fresh mass (g/kg)⁵⁴.

Before the element analysis, the dried samples were ground into a powder. The C concentrations were determined from approximately 100 mg of homogeneously ground material of each sample, using a potassium dichromate volumetric method⁵⁵. The total amount of N of each sample was determined by the Kjeldahl Method and P by the Mo-Sb colorimetric method⁵⁵.

Data analysis. Analyses of covariance (ANCOVA) with diameter at breast height (DBH) and gender as covariates were applied to examine sexual differences in biomass proportion and the C, N and P concentrations of the various components. Standardized major axes estimation (SMA) is a procedure for assessing the heterogeneity of regression slopes, to identify the best fit bivariate line between two variables^{56,57}. The most common use of the null hypothesis is that the slopes are equal to one, which implies isometry, with y and x increasing at a constant rate⁵⁸. This method was used to fit a regression line for the N concentrations against the P concentrations, and then the slopes of these lines were compared between genders. If the slopes significantly differed from 1, the relationship between N against P concentrations would not be described as isometric. Measurement error (ME) is the difference between the measured values and actual values, which can cause a biased estimate of the slopes in linear regression⁵⁸. McArdle (2003) pointed out that one efficient way to deal with ME is to test the slopes of both y on x and x on y ⁵⁹. In this study, the ordinary least squares (OLS) regression was also used to analyze the nitrogen-phosphorus relationship in the four components between genders. We regressed both N against P concentration and P against N concentration to deal with the ME in the variables.

All analyses were performed by R, version 3.1.3; the R library “smatr” was used for SMA analyses.

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Acknowledgements

This research is supported by the Program of the National Natural Science Foundation of China (31600480; 31670643), the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (Nos BLYJ201608) and the 12th five year National Science and Technology plan of China (2012BAC01B03).

Author Contributions

All authors have materially participated in the research and/or the article preparation. X. Zhang major contribution to field works and interpretation of results; J.Y. research concept, and interpretation of results; C.F. and L.T. element analysis; C.Z. and K.v.G. data analysis and text; J.W. research concept, data; X. Zhao project coordination, data. All authors have approved the final article.

Additional Information

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Zhang, X. *et al.* Stoichiometry patterns in the androdioecious *Acer tegmentosum*. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 35022; doi: 10.1038/srep35022 (2016).



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