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Phenotypic plasticity of European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) stomatal features under water deficit assessed in provenance trial

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Abstract: The results of research into leaf stomatal variability of five European beech provenances originating from Austria, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Germany, Romania and Serbia are presented in this paper. Aim of the study was to investigate how stomatal traits of provenances originating from different environments change in response to drought stress and to assess the phenotypic plasticity of the stomatal features investigated. The study was conducted during two different years, characterized by contrasting weather conditions (2010 and 2011). Two-way ANOVA revealed that provenances differ significantly in terms of stomatal density (SD), width of stomatal aperture (W_b), potential conductance index (PCI) and relative stomatal pore surface (RSPS), during both seasons. In a dry year (2011) all provenances significantly increased stomatal density by between 16.1% (Hasbruch – DE) and 21.9% (Cer – SRB). Guard cell length (L_A) was not statistically different among provenances in either year (2010 and 2011), even though L_A decreased in the dry year (2011) in all provenances. Reaction norms were steep in most of the parameters suggesting the possibility of a plastic response of provenances toward changes in soil water regime, influenced by the prevailing weather each year. Phenotypic plasticity indices were the highest in regards of SD, PCI and RSPS, indicating that these traits would be good candidates for improvement in breeding programs aimed at selection of drought resistant.

Additional key words: European beech, provenance trial, reaction norms, phenotypic plasticity

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Introduction

Stomata hold a key role in adaptation of plants to changes in their environment. They allow gas exchange through the opening and closing of the

stomatal pore, regulating photosynthesis and water movement inside plants. Another strategy of plants to adjust to environmental conditions is the possibility of modulating stomatal size and density development during leaf formation (Hamanishi et al.

2012). In this way, plants are able to control their water balance and optimize photosynthetic performance to the available water supply (Casson and Gray 2008).

Affecting plant productivity and growth, drought stress is probably one of the most important abiotic disturbances in temperate bioclimatic zone (Lindner et al. 2010). Water deficit may reduce leaf gas exchange by both stomatal and non-stomatal limitations (Xu and Zhou 2008). Stomatal limitation occurs largely during mild to moderate drought stress (Flexas and Medrano 2002), resulting in closing of stomata in order to prevent water loss through transpiration. For example, Gallé and Feller (2007) found that successive limitation in water availability led to the parallel decreasing in net photosynthesis and stomatal conductance, pointing at the regulative function of stomata in minimizing water loss under limited water supply. In addition, non-stomatal or biochemical limitation is quantitatively important during leaf ageing and severe drought (Grassi and Magnani 2005). This limitation comprises diffusive resistances within the leaf and inhibition of metabolic processes (Flexas and Medrano 2002; Gallé and Feller 2007).

For drought tolerance, stomata have a vital place in breeding programs, even though sometimes it is difficult to find the optimal balance between characters that conserve water and those needed to maximize production (Jones 1987). Based on projections of global climate change and well-known vulnerability of European beech to water shortage, it seems that the predominant task for forest geneticists will be detection of those provenances that exhibit stomatal responsiveness to water stress and that are therefore likely to tolerate stress. From that point, investigation of phenotypic plasticity in stomata is of great importance, because plasticity is considered as one of the most important mechanisms allowing trees to cope with environmental heterogeneity (Sultan 2000).

This study compares the phenotypic variation in ten stomatal features (stomatal density, length and width of stomata guard cell, stomatal aperture length and width, stomatal pore surface of stomata guard

cell, stomatal pore surface of a widely opened stomatal pore, stomatal shape coefficient, potential conductance index and relative stomatal pore surface), across five European beech provenances, during two successive growing seasons, contrasting by climate conditions (wet and dry). Until now, plastic response of beech to drought has already been documented for biomass partitioning (Löf et al. 2005), root traits (Meier and Leuschner 2008) and wood-anatomical structure (Stojnić et al. 2013).

Hypothesis of this study is based on the idea that stomatal traits react plastically to their environment, thereby adapting to environmental factors (Van Wittenberghe et al. 2012). Therefore, we considered that dry weather conditions and soil water deficit during the second growing season (2011) will increase stomatal density in European beech provenances, as well as reduce stomatal size, comparing to the first one (2010). As an extension to the previous hypothesis, the objective of this study was to answer the question how different European beech provenances respond to distinct climate conditions in terms of leaf stomatal features.

Material and methods

Site description, plant material and microclimate

The study involves five European beech provenances of different origin, growing at the provenance trial (Table 1), located on the Fruska Gora Mountain, in the Northern part of Serbia. The trial was established in spring 2007, by planting 3-year-old saplings. Geographical coordinates of the plot are: N 45°10'9.86", E 19°47'53.45". The study was conducted on the saplings at the age of 6 (2010) and the age of 7 (2011).

The trial site has an altitude approximately 370 m a.s.l. and a northwestern exposition. Around the trial, a buffer zone of 2 rows was planted with the local provenance. The soil is an acid brown soil (pH 5.4). The mountain climate is temperate continental: mean air temperature is 11.1°C and the yearly

Table 1. European beech provenances used in the study.

Acronym	Provenance	Geographical coordinates		Country of origin	Altitude (m)	Annual mean air temp. (°C)	Mean temp. during veg. per. (°C)	Annual sum of precip. (mm)	Sum of prec. during veg. per. (°C)
		Latitude (deg.min)	Longitude (deg. min.)						
BA32	Crni Vrh, Tešanj	44°33'	17°59'	Bosnia and Herzegovina	500	9.6	15.9	1069	579
DE49	Hasbruch	53°08'	08°26'	Germany	35	8.6	15.0	760	360
AT56	Scharnstein, Mitterndorf	47°54'	13°58'	Austria	480	7.4	14.6	1263	706
RO63	Alesd	47°11'	22°15'	Romania	490	8.5	18.3	800	397
RS69	Cer	44°12'	19°50'	Serbia	745	9.5	15.4	847	476

precipitation is 624 mm. Mean average temperature, during the vegetation period (April – September) amounts to 17.8°C, and the average precipitation, in the same period, is 369 mm (45% of total annual precipitation). The climate records are from the weather station Rimski Sancevi (N 45°20', E 19°51'; 84 m a.s.l.), at a distance of 30 km from the trial. Environmental conditions in the European beech provenance trials in Serbia were described in detail by Stojnić et al. (2012).

Weather conditions

Data regarding monthly mean temperatures and monthly precipitation for certain years (RHMZ 2010; RHMZ 2011; RHMZ 2012) have been taken from the Meteorological station “Rimski Šančevi” (N 45°20', E 19°51'; 84 m a.s.l.). For defining the dry season we adopted the definition of Bagnouls and Gaussen (1953) (Fig. 2). The *Gaussen-Bagnouls* xerotherm index was calculated on the basis of monthly rainfall and temperature (Mészáros et al. 2007). According to this index, a month is considered as dry when the rainfall (in mm) is equal to or less than twice the value of its mean temperature (in °C) ($P \leq 2 \cdot T$) (Bagnouls and Gaussen 1953).

Empirical equation for calculating the saturation vapor pressure (e_s) from temperature is the Tetens formula (Buck 1981):

$$e_s = a \exp\left(\frac{bT}{c + T}\right)$$

where: T is mean air temperature in °C, the constants a , b , and c can be chosen to optimize the fit of the equation for various ranges of data. For environmental biophysics applications the constants are $a = 0.611$ kPa, $b = 17.502$, and $c = 240.97^\circ\text{C}$ (Campbell and Norman 1998). The Tetens formula can also be used to predict the vapor pressure over ice. The coefficients for ice are $b = 21.87$ and $c = 265.5^\circ\text{C}$.

From there, vapor pressure deficit (VPD) can be expressed as difference between saturation vapor pressure and actual mean vapor pressure: $\text{VPD} = e_s - e_a$.

Stomatal characteristics and leaf area

Taking of stomata imprints was performed at the end of July 2010 and July 2011. Considering that stomata density is not constant over the whole leaf surface and that it increases from basal to distal region of the plant (Zacchini et al. 1997; Gitz and Baker 2009), imprints were made on the distal leaves, between 4th and 5th leaf veins, from 10 dominant saplings within each provenance. Samples were taken from the full sun leaves, fully expanded and hardened leaves from the spring flush, southwest-oriented and situated in

the upper third part of the crown. Because of unequal degree of openness of stomata during the day, collecting of samples was made during clear, sunny weather, between 9 and 11 a.m.

Leaf prints of the stomata were made by print method or “kolodium method” (Wolf 1950), using nail polish to imprint the stomata from abaxial side of the leaves. The abaxial side of the leaf was cleaned first, using cotton ball, and the clear nail polish was painted across selected leaf area. After approximately 20 minutes, the dry film of polish was peeled off from the leaf by a piece of adhesive tape and mounted on a microscope slide.

Directly measured stomatal parameters were: the number of stomata per mm² of leaf area (SD), length (L_A) and width (W_B) of stomata guard cell, stomatal aperture length (L_a) and width (W_b). Stomata measurements were carried out using light microscope “Olympus Vanox”. The stomatal density per mm² was counted on five randomly chosen fields of view using a software “tpsDIG2” (<http://life.bio.sunysb.edu/ee/rohlf/software.html>). Size of 10 stomata per five randomly chosen fields of view (totally 50 stomata per single leaf) was determined using software “QuickPhoto Camera 3.2.”. The results obtained on field sub-samples were pooled and only one pooled value were used in the ANOVA.

From the directly measured parameters, the following parameters were calculated:

- stomatal pore surface of stomata guard cell: $\text{SPS}_{\text{LAWB}} = (L_A \times W_B \times \pi) / 4$ [μm^2] (Balasooriya et al. 2009),
- stomatal pore surface of a widely opened stomatal pore: $\text{SPS}_{\text{LaWb}} = (L_a \times W_b \times \pi) / 4$ [μm^2] (Balasooriya et al. 2009),
- stomatal shape coefficient: $\text{SSC} = 100 \times W_b / L_a$ (Balasooriya et al. 2009),
- potential conductance index: $\text{PCI} = L_A^2 \times \text{SD} \times 10^{-4}$ (Holland and Richardson 2009),
- relative stomatal pore surface: $\text{RSPS} = (\text{SPS}_{\text{LaWb}} \times \text{SD}) \times 100$ [%] (Kardel et al. 2010).

On the same leaves which were previously used for stomata imprints, leaf area (LA) [cm²] was measured using a AM 300 Field Portable Leaf Area Meter (ADC Bioscientific Ltd., Hoddesdon, UK).

Statistical analysis of data

All statistical analyses were carried out using the SAS version 9.1.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC 2011) and Statistica 10 (StatSoft, Inc.) software. In order to satisfy normal distribution, values of stomatal characteristics were subjected to log-transformation. Statistical importance of the different level sources of phenotypic variance was estimated by ANOVA procedure. Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) and one-way analysis of variance, with

Fisher LSD test (post hoc analysis), were provided for each parameter in order to verify the significance of differences among provenances within single years. Two-way ANOVA was performed in order to estimate differences among provenances in different years of investigation.

In order to standardize the phenotypic plasticity of different traits in certain provenances and thereby facilitating their comparison, the index of phenotypic plasticity (PI_{md}), based on maximum and minimum medians, was calculated (Valladares et al. 2006): $PI_{md} = (\text{Maximum median} - \text{minimum median}) / \text{maximum median}$.

Wilcoxon 2-sample test was used as a nonparametric procedure to compare the mean plasticity values of different provenances and stomatal traits (Pemac and Tucić 1998). Principal component analysis (PCA), based on matrix of correlations was applied in order to investigate possible patterns of variability between provenances. UPGMA (Unweighted Pair Group Method with Arithmetic Mean) cluster analysis was performed on standardized mean values of studied stomatal traits in order to classify the provenances into homogenous groups using the Euclidean distance.

Results and discussion

The plasticity of stomatal density depends on more environmental factors, such as: air humidity (Torre et al. 2003), vapor pressure deficit (Leuschner 2002), temperature (Beerling and Chaloner 1993; Zhu et al. 2012), etc. For instance, Lichtenthaler et al. (1981) reported that sun leaves of beech possessed significantly higher stomatal density than shade leaves. Van Wittenberghe et al. (2012) found that stomatal density and stomatal pore surface increased along vertical canopy level of adult trees, resulting in significant increase of maximal stomatal conductance. Study performed by Gallé and Feller (2007) evidenced that drought stress induced closing of stomata and almost complete inhibition of net photosynthesis. However, the mechanisms responsible for stomatal initiation and development are not completely investigated (Beerling and Chaloner 1993; Miljkovic et al. 2013). For that reason, climate data in the present study are presented for the periods of bud set in the years before growth is measured (2009 and 2010), then recharge of soil moisture during the dormant period and, finally, during the growing seasons of interest (Fig. 1). Mean air temperature fluctuation was similar during the entire period of observation. Mean air

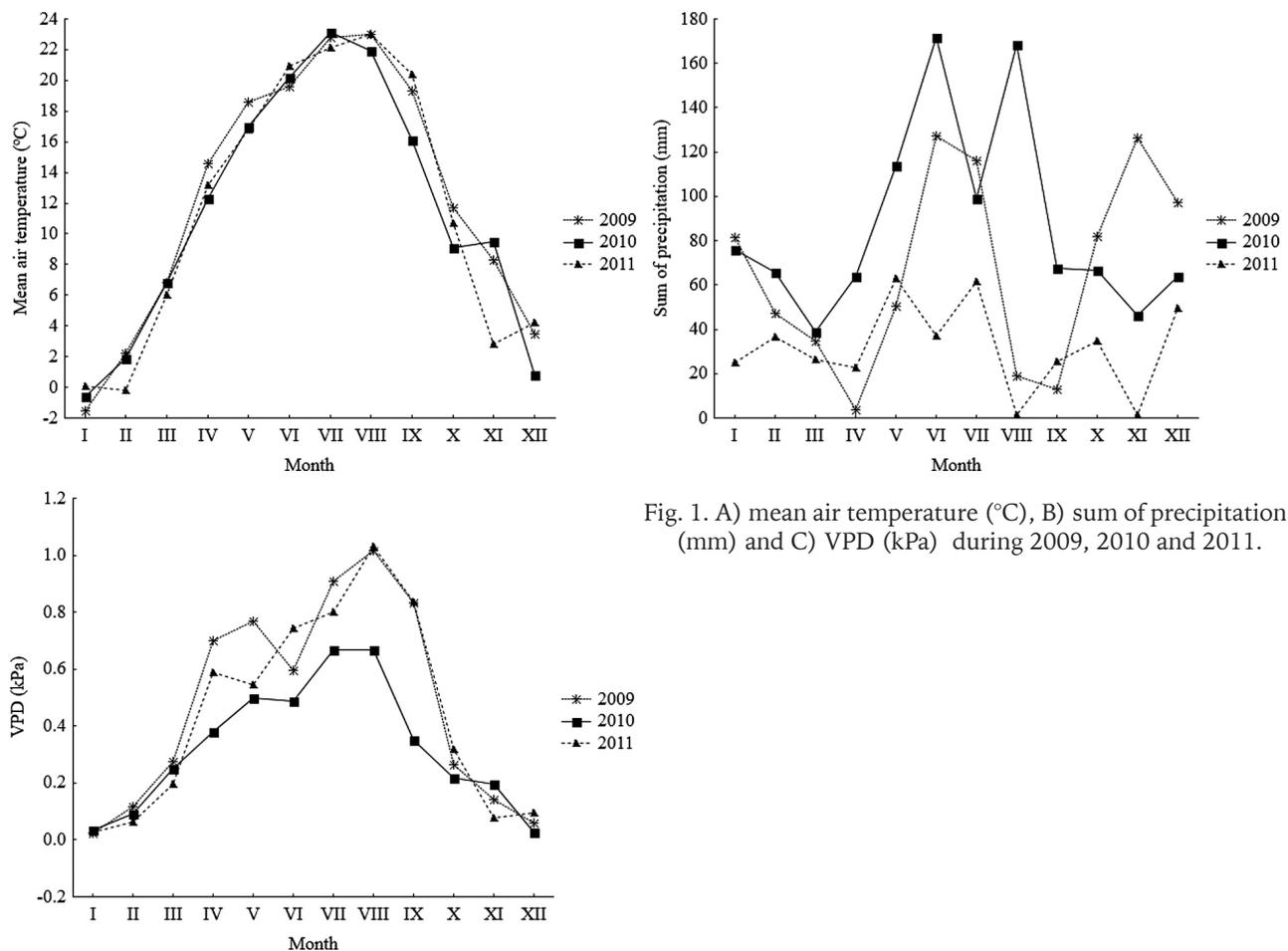


Fig. 1. A) mean air temperature (°C), B) sum of precipitation (mm) and C) VPD (kPa) during 2009, 2010 and 2011.

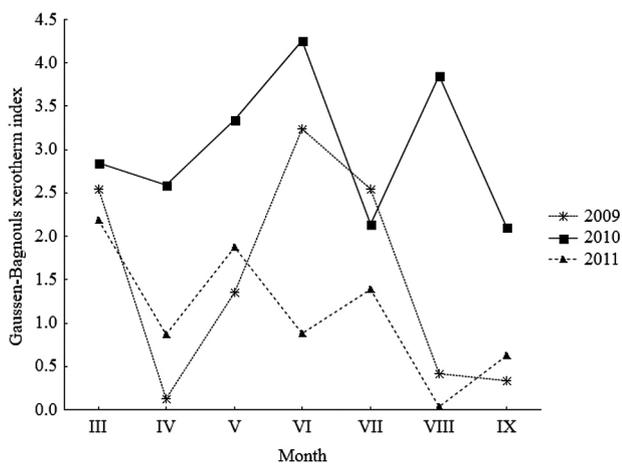


Fig 2. Values of Gausson-Bagnouls xerotherm index during growing seasons of 2009, 2010 and 2011

temperature during spring and early summer (March – July) of 2010 and 2011 was similar in the both years (15.8°C and 15.9°C, respectively) (Fig. 1a). However, in the same time, precipitation sum in 2010 was twice as high as at the same period of 2011 (487 mm and 210 mm, respectively) (Fig. 1b). Similarly to precipitation, vapor pressure deficit in the given period was notably different and amounted to 0.46 kPa and 0.57 kPa, respectively (Fig. 1c). Likewise, sums of precipitation during dormant periods differed significantly. Sum of precipitation between October 2009

and February 2010 amounted to 447 mm, whereas precipitation sum in the same period of 2010–2011 amounted to 239 mm. Mean air temperatures in this period reached 5°C and 3.9°C, respectively. Moreover, low values of Gausson-Bagnouls xerotherm index in 2011 indicated persisting drought for spring and early summer, the main period of stomata development (Fig. 2).

Stomata occur as a result of controlled series of successive symmetric and asymmetric divisions from precursor epidermal cells. The timing for the mechanisms of stomatal initiation lies in early ontogeny of leaf (Schoch et al. 1980). The mechanisms that determine stomatal patterning depend on both, environmental conditions (light, humidity, VPD, CO₂ concentration, etc.) and internal anatomy (Casson and Gray 2008), which regulate their abundance on the leaf surface. Recent studies evidenced that signal about stomata formation in young leaves could also come from the environmental perception by old leaves (Lake et al. 2001). Nevertheless, it seems that different steps and genes in the stomatal pathway are under independent control of environmental treatments (Bergmann and Sack 2007). Similarly, many of plant hormones response to the environmental signals, regulating stomatal development (Saibo et al. 2003). For instance, abscisic acid (ABA) is the major precursor, which in terms of reduced water deficit in the soil and low air humidity leads to the reduction of

Table 2. Mean values ± standard deviation from two-year period (2010-2011) for 10 traits in five European beech provenances. Means followed by the same letters within a variable are not significantly different (p≤0.05)

Parameter	BA32	DE49	2010		
			AT56	RO63	SRB69
SD	275±57.0 ^a	281±33.7 ^a	256±26.6 ^a	262±24.6 ^a	210±29.0 ^b
L _A	22.34±1.35 ^a	22.48±0.39 ^a	22.23±0.57 ^a	22.42±0.59 ^a	21.88±1.29 ^a
W _B	18.10±1.06 ^b	18.69±0.51 ^{ab}	18.68±0.42 ^{ab}	18.98±0.46 ^a	18.81±1.53 ^{ab}
L _a	12.66±1.41 ^a	12.92±0.55 ^a	13.21±0.63 ^a	13.08±0.70 ^a	13.10±0.92 ^a
W _b	6.03±0.50 ^a	6.17±0.37 ^a	6.13±0.30 ^a	6.10±0.31 ^a	6.38±0.92 ^a
SPS _{LAWB}	318.4±36.4 ^a	330.1±13.3 ^a	326.1±9.1 ^a	334.3±13.3 ^a	323.4±34.0 ^a
SPS _{LaWb}	60.3±11.1 ^a	62.7±5.3 ^a	63.6±4.0 ^a	62.7±4.8 ^a	66.0±13.0 ^a
SSC	47.9±3.8 ^a	47.8±2.7 ^a	46.5±3.5 ^a	46.7±3.2 ^a	48.6±5.6 ^a
PCI	13.60±2.10 ^a	14.20±1.77 ^a	12.68±1.61 ^a	13.13±0.91 ^a	10.11±1.94 ^b
RSPS	1.628±0.28 ^a	1.772±0.32 ^a	1.63±0.22 ^a	1.631±0.05 ^a	1.379±0.29 ^b
2011					
SD	331±27.0 ^a	335±56.6 ^a	317±28.0 ^a	325±22.0 ^a	269±35.4 ^b
L _A	22.19±0.87 ^a	22.19±0.86 ^a	21.97±0.56 ^a	22.31±0.67 ^a	21.73±0.90 ^a
W _B	19.14±0.56 ^a	19.19±0.55 ^a	19.02±0.27 ^a	19.21±0.49 ^a	17.78±0.88 ^b
L _a	13.70±0.87 ^a	13.05±0.89 ^a	13.02±0.56 ^a	13.16±0.90 ^a	13.38±0.79 ^a
W _b	6.70±0.35 ^a	6.52±0.32 ^a	6.44±0.29 ^a	6.11±0.30 ^b	6.10±0.33 ^b
SPS _{LAWB}	333.7±18.4 ^a	334.7±21.5 ^a	328.2±9.36 ^a	336.8±17.3 ^a	303.9±27.3 ^b
SPS _{LaWb}	72.3±8.1 ^a	67.0±7.3 ^{ab}	65.9±4.7 ^b	63.2±6.2 ^b	64.2±6.8 ^b
SSC	49.0±1.4 ^a	50.1±2.4 ^a	49.5±2.4 ^a	46.6±3.0 ^b	45.6±2.0 ^b
PCI	16.30±1.64 ^a	16.42±1.64 ^a	15.31±2.42 ^a	16.15±1.18 ^a	12.72±1.81 ^b
RSPS	2.387±0.30 ^a	2.222±0.31 ^{ab}	2.085±0.17 ^b	2.047±0.17 ^b	1.725±0.24 ^c

Legend: SD – number of stomata per mm² of leaf area; L_A – length of stomata guard cell; W_B – width of stomata guard cell; L_a – stomatal aperture length; W_b – stomatal aperture width; SPS_{LAWB} – stomatal pore surface of stomata guard cell; SPS_{LaWb} – stomatal pore surface of a widely opened stomatal pore; SSC – stomatal shape coefficient; PCI – potential conductance index; RSPS – relative stomatal pore surface.

Table 3. Results of Two-way ANOVA procedure performed separately for each of the stomatal traits

Source of variation	df	SD	L_A	W_B	L_a	W_b	SPS_{LAWB}	SPS_{LaWb}	SSC	PCI	RSPS
Provenance (P)	4	12.14***	1.46	3.62***	0.21	1.12	3.11**	0.32	1.85	17.15***	10.61***
Year (Y)	1	65.12***	1.15	2.04	2.40	6.55***	0.06	5.59**	1.29	54.19***	88.28***
Interaction (P x Y)	4	0.25	0.05	4.92***	1.56	3.12**	1.70	2.31	2.60**	0.35	1.21

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Legend: SD - number of stomata per mm^2 of leaf area; L_A - length of stomata guard cell; W_B - width of stomata guard cell; L_a - stomatal aperture length; W_b - stomatal aperture width; SPS_{LAWB} - stomatal pore surface of stomata guard cell; SPS_{LaWb} - stomatal pore surface of a widely opened stomatal pore; SSC - stomatal shape coefficient; PCI - potential conductance index; RSPS - relative stomatal pore surface.

the stomata frequency, turgor pressure, cell division rate, cell wall extension, etc. (Caspar et al. 2014).

According to the results obtained by our study, it seems that stomatal plasticity in investigated beech provenances was mainly linked to precipitation sums and VPD. It would be in agreement with the findings of Hamanishi et al. (2012) who reported that drought induced declines in stomatal conductance, as well as an alteration in stomatal development. Fraser et al. (2009) also found that reduction of water supply in the field caused an increase in stomatal density, while the range in temperatures of approximately $2.8^\circ C$ did not have significant effect on stomatal density. Likewise, study of Lake and Woodward (2008) evidenced that number of stomata increased in response to increasing VPD. Similarly, studying an impact of high and low vapor pressure deficit on leaf anatomical traits, Carins Murphy et al. (2014) found that high VPD caused reduction of leaf area, whereas the leaf stomatal density increased. Our results are consistent with these findings, since we evidenced that leaf area in 2011 decreased, whereas stomatal density increased, comparing to 2010. According to Hovenden et al. (2012), differences in the leaves morphology between high and low humidity is the result of different number of cells, rather than their size (Hovenden et al. 2012). Nevertheless, future research is needed to get more precise answers about the impact of drought on the leaf anatomical structure of beech.

Results of ANOVA showed that during the 2010, statistically significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) among provenances occurred only in the cases of SD, W_B , PCI and RSPS (Table 3). Results obtained one year later, in 2011, revealed that except for these traits, provenances also differed significantly in W_b , SPS_{LAWB} , SPS_{LaWb} and SSC. Mean leaf area differed markedly ($p \leq 0.05$) between years and provenances observed, but significant correlation between leaf area and stomatal traits was not found (data not shown). Similar results were reported by Xu and Zhou (2008) for perennial grass, *Leymus chinensis*.

Impact of drought on stomatal size and density has been well-documented. The most often modification influenced by water stress causes an increase in stomatal density, which is accompanied with a decrease in stomatal length (Gindel 1969). Comparing

the results of the ANOVA obtained in 2010 and 2011, significant differences among provenances were presented in the cases of SD, W_b , SPS_{LaWb} , PCI and RSPS (Table 3). Although Holland and Richardson (2009) reported that stomatal density and guard cell length are both sensitive to environmental conditions and that considerable genotypic variation and phenotypic plasticity occurred in these traits, our study showed that differences among provenances in regards to guard cell length were not statistically significant, despite the decrease of L_A in dry year for all provenances (Table 2). This is in agreement with the results presented by other authors, who found that stomatal density appears to be relatively plastic compared to stomatal length (Richardson et al. 2001) and therefore, potentially adaptive to environmental change (Lake and Woodward 2008). Our study also showed that stomatal density increased with drought, which is consistent with the results obtained in some other plant species (Klooster and Palmer-Young 2004; Fraser et al. 2009). Although some authors found significant influence of drought on stomatal size (Xu and Zhou 2008), presence of non-significant differences among provenances, in our case, suggests that effect of abiotic factors on stomatal size may depend on the plant species.

Average reaction norms were steep for each of the measured traits, indicating the possibility of plastic response of provenance to changes in water regime, conditioned by the difference in the weather between the two years (Fig. 3). In the cases of SD and PCI, lines were parallel, only suggesting an effect of environment (Fig. 3). Relatively parallel reaction norms for these traits indicate a low level of genetic variability in their plasticity. In contrast, the reaction norms for certain traits had a complex shape. In these cases, rank of individual provenances varied depending on weather conditions during the year, leading to the intersection with the norms of reaction of other provenances. Crossing reaction norms of different provenances, observed for W_b , SPS_{LaWb} and RSPS, reveal the existence of genetic variability in plasticity for these traits. However, in the cases of SPS_{LAWB} and RSPS, the results of two-factorial analysis of variance did not confirm statistically significant interaction between provenance and year (Table 3). The lack of a statistically significant interaction between prove-

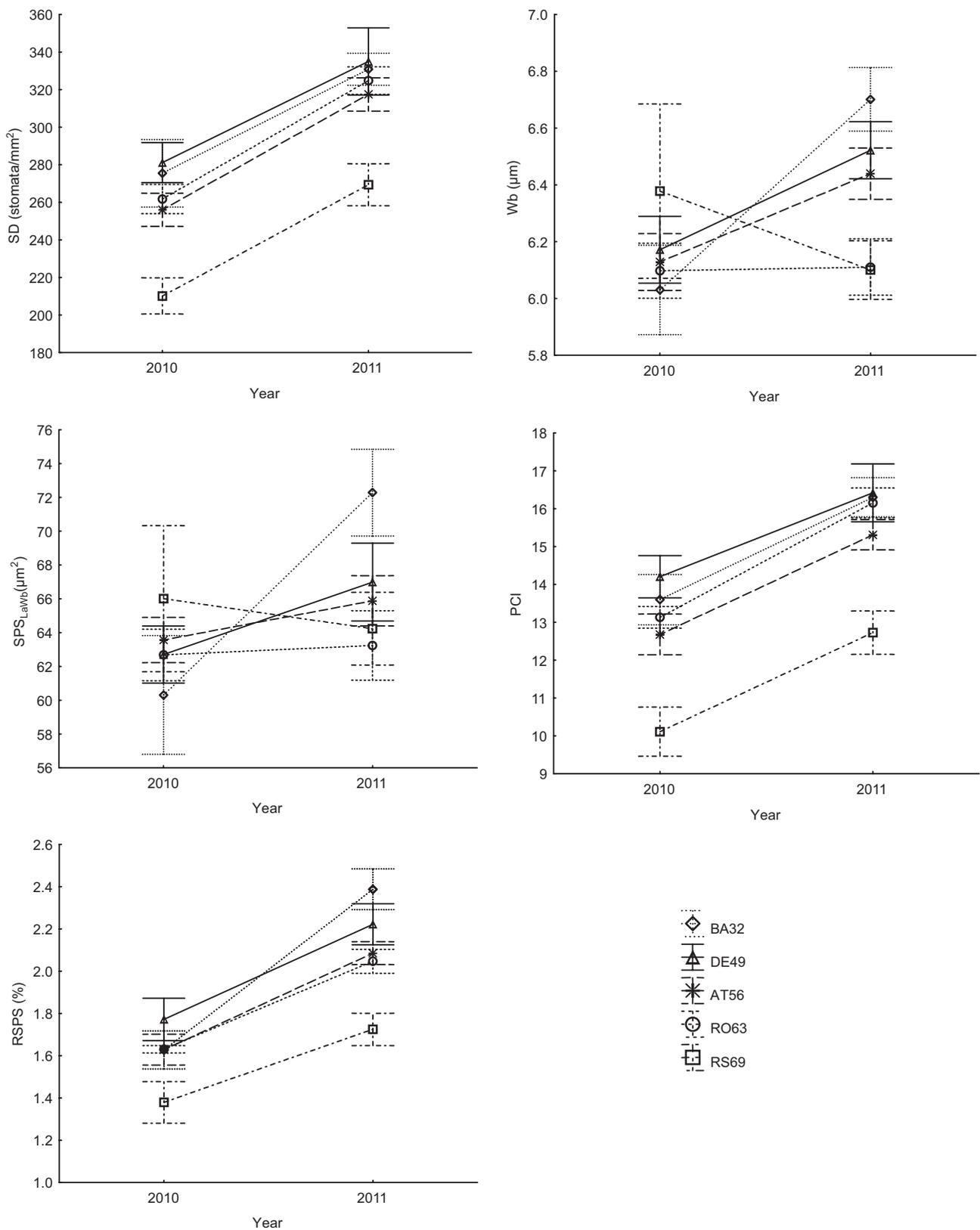


Fig 3. Reaction norm plots (mean \pm standard error) for five stomatal traits (SD, W_b , SPS_{LaWb} , PCI and RSPS) in investigated European beech provenances, observed in 2010 and 2011. In the figure are presented only the traits which differ significantly between years

Table 4. Median phenotypic plasticity (PI_{md}) and interquartile range (IQR) for 10 stomatal traits across five European beech provenances, observed during 2010 and 2011

Trait	BA32		DE49		AT56		RO63		RS69	
	PI_{md}	IQR								
SD	0.20	58.3	0.16	71.5	0.23	41.2	0.21	27.3	0.17	49.0
L_A	0.00	1.83	0.01	0.61	0.02	0.79	0.01	0.96	0.01	1.60
W_B	0.06	0.86	0.03	0.67	0.01	0.55	0.01	0.51	0.04	1.45
L_a	0.10	1.85	0.01	0.94	0.01	0.94	0.01	1.22	0.04	0.60
W_b	0.12	0.65	0.07	0.34	0.04	0.37	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.95
SPS_{LAWB}	0.07	46.6	0.01	16.5	0.01	10.5	0.00	19.9	0.04	33.9
SPS_{LaWb}	0.21	13.4	0.07	5.41	0.04	4.43	0.03	6.42	0.08	14.3
SSC	0.02	3.86	0.04	3.27	0.08	3.68	0.00	4.00	0.01	4.34
PCI	0.21	2.12	0.14	4.10	0.18	2.06	0.16	1.19	0.17	2.10
RSPS	0.34	0.43	0.18	0.45	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.20	0.26

nance and year indicates a low level of genetic variability in the plasticity of these traits. Provenances displayed relatively convergent norms of reaction in terms of SD, PCI and RSPS (Fig. 3). Pemas and Tucić (1998) considered that convergent norms of reaction are particularly common in traits that directly contribute to functional adjustment to limiting environmental conditions.

Plasticity index represents the percentage difference in phenotypic value of the certain trait manifested in different years, under contrasting climate conditions. Higher values of median phenotypic plasticity in terms of SD, PCI and RSPS, which was recorded in all provenances, imply the ecological importance of these characteristics, because it increases the ability to control the rate of gas exchange between the leaf and external environment, and thereby adjusting plants to stress conditions caused by drought (Table 4). However, the low values of PI_{md} observed for L_A , W_B , L_a , SPS_{LAWB} and SSC verified the limited plasticity of these traits to adapt to changes in environmental conditions. According to the results of Wilcoxon 2-sample test, statistically

significant differences in mean plasticity indices of SD, PCI and RSPS ($p < 0.0001$) were observed, suggesting that these traits, regardless of provenance, had a different response to the climatic conditions in two successive seasons. However, results of Wilcoxon 2-sample test showed that provenances did not differ significantly in the values of plasticity indices ($p > 0.3205$).

Results of principal component analysis (PCA) evidenced that first three principal components explained over 99% of variability (Table 5). PC1 explained 63% of total variation. The highest contribution on PC1 corresponded to stomatal density (-0.982) and potential conductance index (-0.987). PC2 explained another 31% of variation. Provenance RS69 was separated from the rest, since it was characterized by the lowest values of SD and PCI (Fig. 4). PC2 correlated negatively with stomatal aperture width (-0.955) and with the stomatal pore surface of a widely opened stomatal pore (-0.971). PC3 explained approximately 5% of total variance and was in negative correlation only with stomatal aperture length (-0.520).

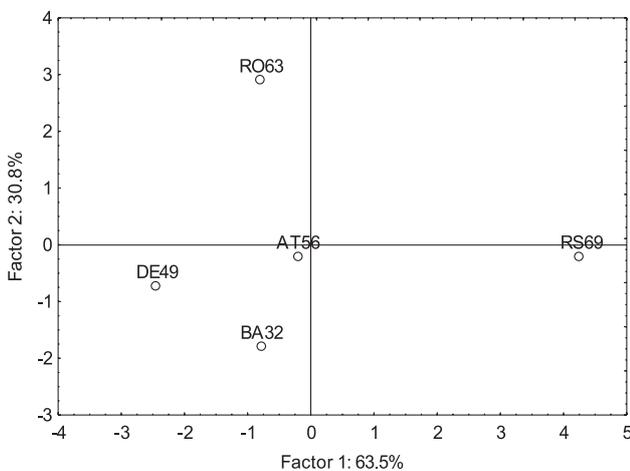


Fig 4. Principal component ordination of five European beech provenances according to their mean values of investigated leaf stomatal features

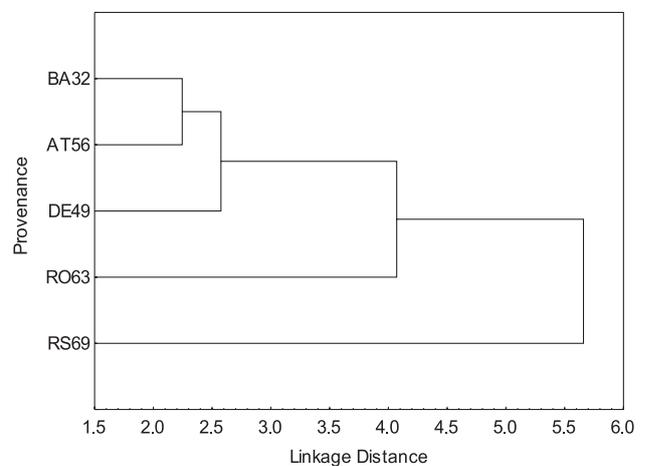


Fig 5. Dendrogram for the studied European beech provenances based on Euclidean distances using UPGMA method

Table 5. Eigenvalues, proportion of total variability and correlation between the investigated variables and the first three principal components (PCs)

Trait	PC 1	PC 2	PC3
SD	-0.982	-0.118	-0.145
L_A	-0.933	0.229	-0.233
W_B	-0.838	0.517	0.095
L_a	0.849	-0.042	-0.520
W_b	-0.278	-0.955	0.097
SPS_{LAWB}	-0.906	0.420	-0.042
SPS_{LaWb}	0.115	-0.971	-0.208
SSC	-0.578	-0.779	0.243
PCI	-0.987	-0.049	-0.153
RSPS	-0.932	-0.315	-0.176
Eigenvalue	6.35	3.08	0.52
% Var.	63.45	30.77	5.23
Cum. %	63.45	94.22	99.45

Legend: SD - number of stomata per mm² of leaf area; L_A - length of stomata guard cell; W_B - width of stomata guard cell; L_a - stomatal aperture length; W_b - stomatal aperture width; SPS_{LAWB} - stomatal pore surface of stomata guard cell; SPS_{LaWb} - stomatal pore surface of a widely opened stomatal pore; SSC - stomatal shape coefficient; PCI - potential conductance index; RSPS - relative stomatal pore surface.

Cluster analysis was performed on the basis of standardized mean values of studied stomatal traits obtained in two successive growing seasons. Three clusters (groups) were distinguished (Fig. 5). Three provenances originating from Austria, Bosnia and Germany represented the first group, whereas the second and third group consisted of only one provenance (RO63 and RS69, respectively). Formation of groups divergent from those represented by geographic origin showed existence of substantial genetic variability among European beech provenances both from different and similar geographic origins (Pluta et al. 2012). Similar results were reported by Pluta et al. (2012) for blackcurrant and by Mohamed et al. (2011) for palm, even though their results were based on the cultivar level.

Conclusion

Results of the study showed that stomatal density and all parameters calculated from SD were plastic in their response to climate during observed years. In contrast, differences among provenances in regard to guard cell length were not statistically significant, even though guard cell length decreased in the dry year in all provenances. The highest values of median phenotypic plasticity were observed for stomatal density, potential conductance index and relative stomatal pore surface. Norm of reactions were steep in all parameters, suggesting a possibility of plastic response of all provenances toward changes in soil water regime influenced by climate conditions dur-

ing the year. Based on the obtained results, it is possible that European beech may be capable to adapt to a changing climate through changes in stomatal density, rather than stomatal size.

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