

# **Photosynthetic acclimation under CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization: new perspectives from current experiments**

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Abstract



# Background

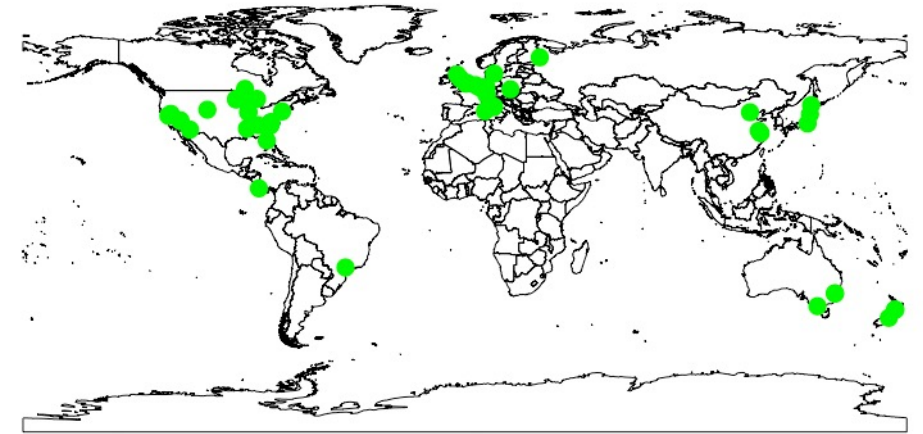
Reductions in the maximum rate of carboxylation ( $V_{\text{cmax}}$ ) and electron transport ( $J_{\text{max}}$ ) under elevated  $\text{CO}_2$  were explained by constraints of:

- **N demand** (Terrer et al. 2018; Smith & Keenan 2020; Dong et al. 2022)
  - Rubisco investment in leaf
  - N acquisition from belowground
- **N supply** (Luo et al. 2004)

## Objectives

To better understand  $V_{\text{cmax}}$  acclimation to elevated  $\text{CO}_2$  and balance the evidence for contrasting model formulations.

- Contrasting measurement vs. **optimality-based model** (Prentice et al. 2014; Wang et al. 2017).
- With collections of biomass, allocation, leaf and soil traits, to test all possible hypothesis in **meta-analysis**.



51  $\text{CO}_2$  fertilisation sites for measuring  $V_{\text{cmax}}$  and  $J_{\text{cmax}}$

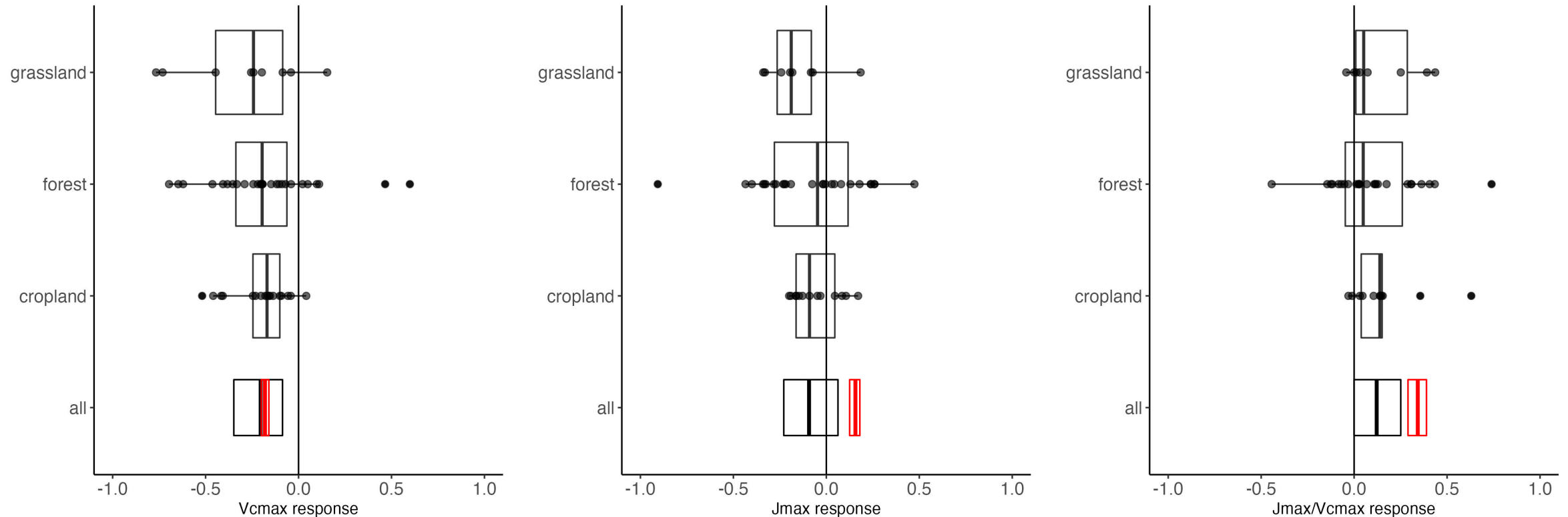


Swiss FACE experiment (Grassland Group, ETH)

# $V_{\text{cmax}}$ and $J_{\text{max}}/V_{\text{cmax}}$ responses captured by optimality model

- **$V_{\text{cmax}}$  reduction:** Increasing  $\text{CO}_2$  reduces cost of carboxylation, requiring less investment of Rubisco (an important photosynthetic enzyme for carboxylation) to support a given rate of photosynthesis.
- **$J_{\text{max}} / V_{\text{cmax}}$  increase:** plants underinvesting  $J_{\text{max}}$  than  $V_{\text{cmax}}$ , limiting potential leaf photosynthesis at  $e\text{CO}_2$ .

$$\text{Sensitivity coefficient} = \frac{\ln(V_{\text{cmax}}[\text{ele.}] / V_{\text{cmax}}[\text{amb.}])}{\ln(\text{CO}_2[\text{ele.}] / \text{CO}_2[\text{amb.}])}$$



# Photosynthetic acclimation to eCO<sub>2</sub> explained by optimality principles

- $V_{\text{cmax}}$ ,  $J_{\text{max}}$  and  $N_{\text{mass}}$  decrease consistently
- LMA increases with CO<sub>2</sub>
- The more  $V_{\text{cmax}}$  decreases, the more NPP and root allocation increases:
  - Additional photosynthate is produced, with higher root allocation shown to transport more N required for higher NPP.
- $V_{\text{cmax}}$  response was irrelevant to N supply

