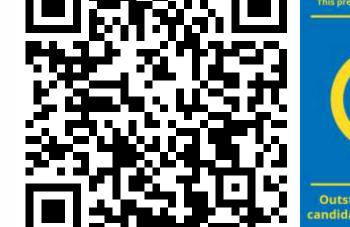
Linking root phosphatase activity to root chemical and morphological traits

across species: a global analysis







aogukailin@stu.pku.edu.cn
0000-0002-3650-6594

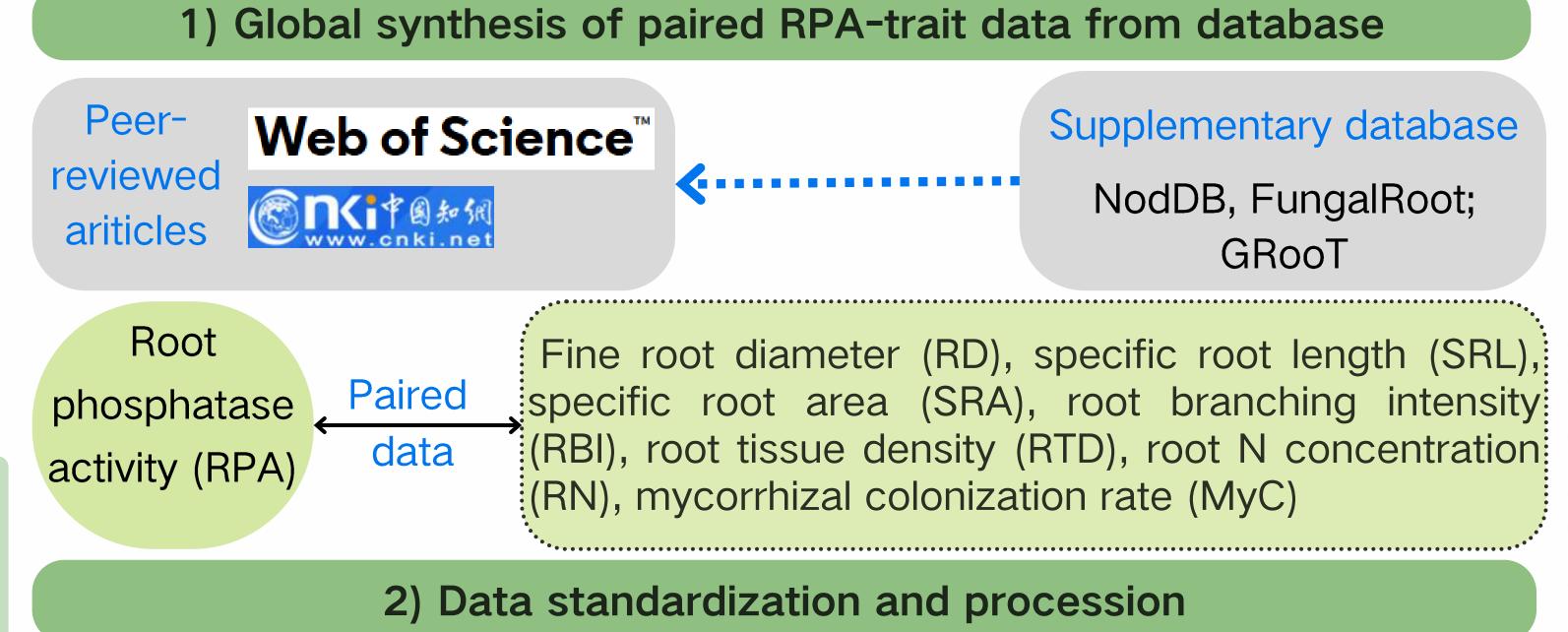
Gukailin Ao*, Changlin Xu, Mengguang Han, Xudong Wang, , Biao Zhu College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

1. How do plants balance RPA with diverse P strategies?

Root phosphatase activity (RPA) is a critical root functional trait representing plant's ability to hydrolyze organic P fraction which dominants the soil P pool. Despite the fact that plants employ diverse P-acquisition strategies, it is unclear how plants balance RPA, an overlooked physiological strategy with other strategies. Here we ask:

- 1. How does RPA differ between plant functional groups?
- 2. How does RPA correlate with other root functional traits associated with plant nutrient strategies?
- 3. Where is RPA in the multidimensional global root economics space (RES)?

2. We complied paired root trait data for 258 species



Data transformation (Z-sore), data correction for main study design using linear mixed models. We then use the **corrected value** for downstream analysis. For details, please refer to Bergmann et al. 2020 (Sci. Adv.)

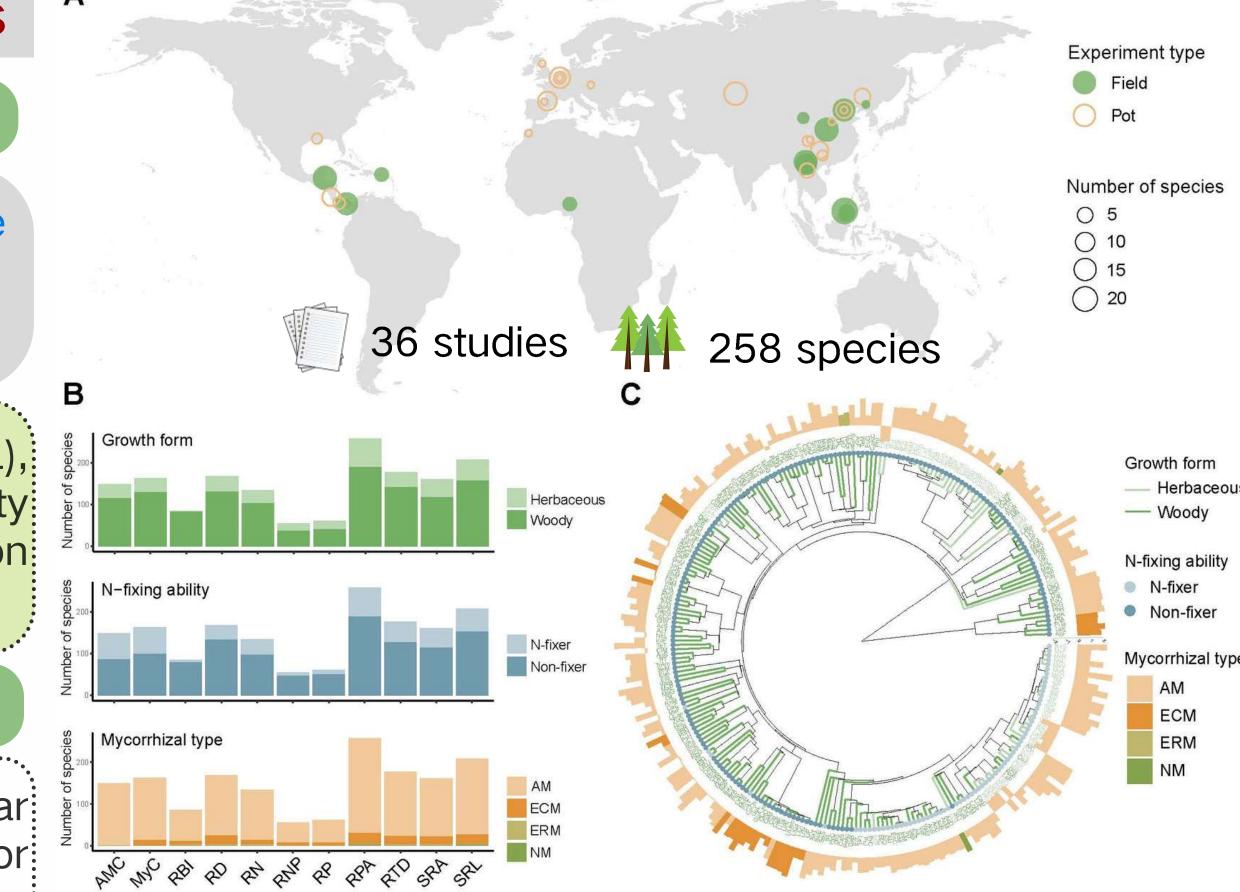
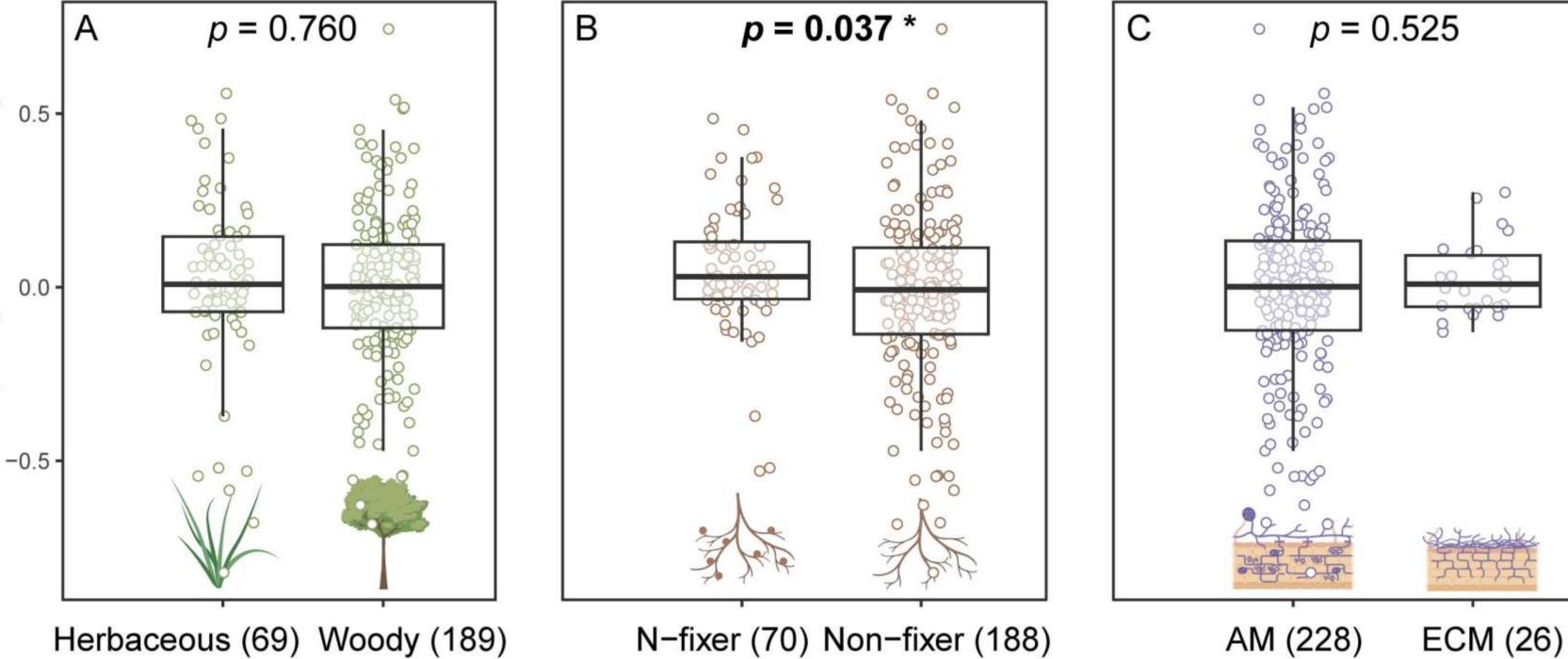
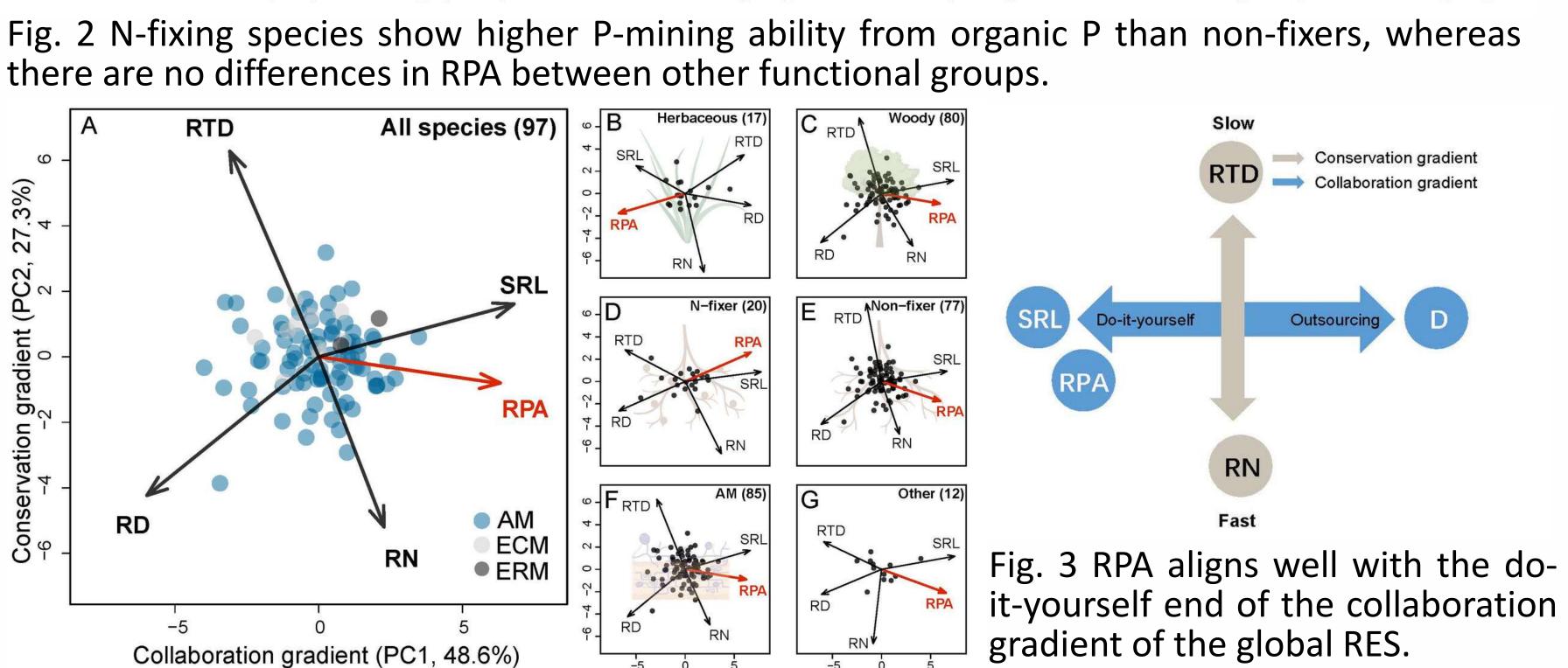


Fig. 1 Global distribution of studies included (A), sample sizes (B), and the phylogenetic coverage of our dataset (C).

3. Results





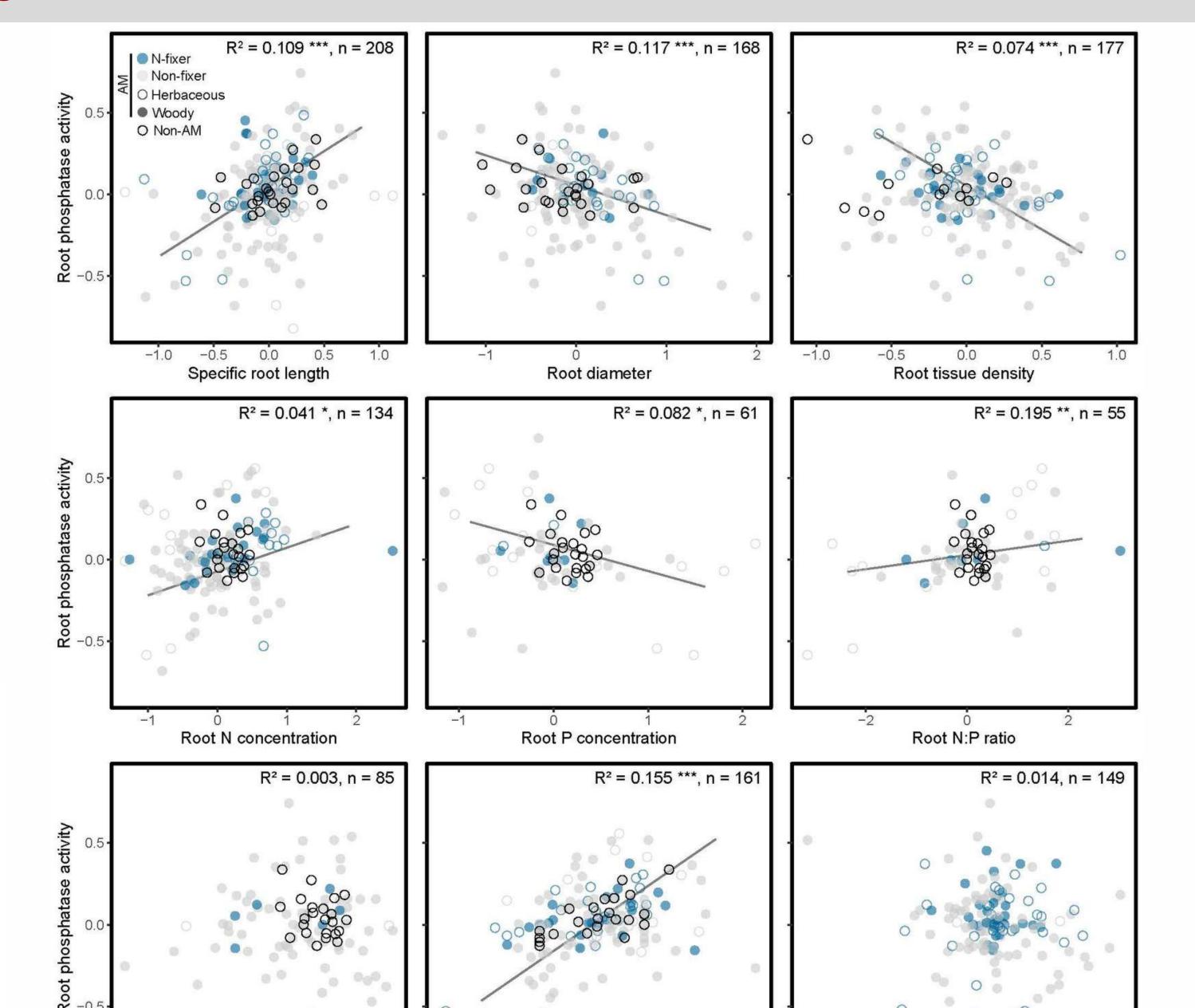


Fig. 4 Relationships between RPA and other root traits across 258 global

Root branching intensity

species.

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RTD

SRL

Plant group

Woody

ECM

Arbuscular mycorrhizal colonization rate

Fig. 5 Summary of the relationships between RPA and other traits.

- 1. N-fixing species show higher P acquisition ability than non-fixing species.
- 2. Plants efficiently balance RPA with root morphological strategies for optimal root economy, while RPA is largely independent with mycorrhizal association and root architecture.
- 3. RPA is a do-it-yourself strategy aligning with the collaboration gradient of the global root economics space.