



Limitation in the Photosynthetic Acclimation to High Temperature in Canopy Leaves of *Quercus serrata*

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As temperature dependence in many biological processes is generally a bell-shaped curve, warming may be beneficial at cooler climate but detrimental at warmer climate. Although warming responses are expected to vary between different temperature regimes even in the same species, such variations are poorly understood. We established open-top canopy chambers, in which average daytime leaf temperature was increased by ca. 1.0°C, at the canopy top of *Quercus serrata* in a deciduous forest in high (HL) and low (LL) latitude sites and studied temperature dependence of photosynthesis in the leaves across seasons. In control leaves, photosynthetic rates were higher in LL than in HL. Reponse to warming was different between HL and LL; an increase in growth temperature increased photosynthetic rates at higher leaf temperatures in HL but decreased in LL. Lower photosynthetic rate in the warming treatment in LL was partly explained by lower leaf mass per area and leaf nitrogen content per unit leaf area. Optimal temperature that maximizes photosynthetic rate (T_{opt}) linearly increased with increasing growth temperature (GT) in HL, whereas it was saturating against GT in LL, suggesting that T_{opt} in *Q. serrata* has an upper limit. The variation in T_{opt} was explained by the activation energy of the maximum carboxylation rate (E_{av}). Our results suggest an upper limit in temperature acclimation of photosynthesis, which may be one of the determinants of southern limitation of the distribution.

Keywords: activation energy of carboxylation, open top chamber, optimal temperature of photosynthesis, photosynthetic acclimation, species distribution, temperature dependence of photosynthesis, warming experiment

INTRODUCTION

Global warming is expected to influence plant gas exchange characteristics, which in turn results in vegetation feedback to global climate (Stinziano et al., 2018). Temperature dependence of the CO₂ assimilation rate, which is one of the most important components for the vegetation-climate feedback, changes within a species depending on growth conditions and varies among species (Berry and Björkman, 1980; Atkin and Tjoelker, 2003; Yamori et al., 2014). Such variations and the involved mechanisms are not yet fully understood, which remain one of major uncertainties in simulating future ecosystem functions and global climate.

and LL site, respectively (Nakamura and Sano, 2015; Yamaguchi et al., 2016; **Figure S2**). The bottom of the OTCCs were covered with work platforms except for the doorway. We choose a control branch (outside of OTCC), which was at least 2 m apart from the OTCC, for each individual tree. The environment of the control branch was similar to that of the branch in the OTCC in each tree except that it was not surrounded by acrylic walls (see Yamaguchi et al., 2016). The canopy air temperatures inside and outside the OTCCs were monitored with temperature loggers (TidbiT v2 Temp logger UTBI-001, Onset Corp., Bourne, MA, USA). Leaf temperatures were measured with an infrared thermometer (Type 505, Konica Minolta, Tokyo, Japan) in the OTCCs and those in controls every hour during gas exchange measurements. We estimated daytime leaf temperature using meteorological data and measured leaf temperature by regression analysis. Transmittance spectrum of the acryl board used for OTCC, wind speed, air carbon dioxide concentration and water vapor deficit inside and outside of the OTCCs in HL are shown in Yamaguchi et al. (2016). Although we did not evaluate these environmental variables for OTCCs in LL, we regarded that the influences of OTCCs were similar between the two sites.

Gas Exchange Measurements

We performed gas exchange measurements for the fully expanded leaves that were exposed to direct sunlight in OTCCs and those on control branches of the same trees with LI-6400, using an LED light source (LI-6400-02B, LI-COR) and a dual Peltier device to regulate photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) and temperature in the chamber (3 × 2 cm). Measurements were made on different seasons for 2 years in each site; five times in each of 2011 and 2012 at HL (22–26 June, 18–21 July, 22–27 August, 19–25 September and 17–20 October 2011, and on 19–26 June, 21–27 July, 20–30 August, 20–28 September and 16–26 October 2012), and two times in 2012 and three times in 2013 at LL (29 June–10 July and 2–9 August 2012, and on 30 June–10 July, 26 August–6 September and 27 October–2 November 2013) (note that the measurements overlaps only in 2012, though we performed the measurements for 2 years in each site). Measurements were performed at various leaf temperatures (see **Table S1** for the temperature range, which was different depending on the season) and three CO₂ concentrations (200, 400, and 1,000 μmol CO₂ mol⁻¹) under a PPFD of 1,000 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹. We performed continuous measurements along the naturally increasing temperature gradient during the day. For each temperature and each CO₂ concentration, four leaves per OTCC or control branch were used for the measurement (total 12 leaves per condition). Vapor pressure deficit was <1.8 kPa at 10–25°C and was <2.4 kPa at 30–35°C. Leaf respiration rate in the dark (*R*_{dark}) was determined at an ambient CO₂ concentration (400 μmol CO₂ mol⁻¹). After the measurements, three leaf discs of 1 cm diameter were punched from each of the studied leaves, oven dried at 60°C for >72 h and analyzed with an NC analyzer (Vario EL-III, Elementar, Jena, Germany). Data of HL are identical to those shown in Yamaguchi et al. (2016).

Models

The optimal temperature that maximizes photosynthetic rate (*T*_{opt}) was obtained by non-linear regression of a quadratic function (Säll and Pettersson, 1994) on the temperature response data:

$$A(T) = A_{\max} - b(T - T_{\text{opt}})^2 \quad (1)$$

where *A*(*T*) is the photosynthetic rate measured at leaf temperature *T* in Celsius, and *A*_{max} is the rate at *T*_{opt}. The sharpness of the parabola is described by the parameter *b*. A smaller *b* describes a relatively flat curve, while a larger *b* describes a sharp curve.

We used the biochemical model of Farquhar et al. (1980). The RuBP carboxylation-limited rate of photosynthesis (*A*_c) is expressed as follows:

$$A_c = \frac{V_{\text{cmax}}(C_i - \Gamma^*)}{C_i + K_c(1 + O/K_o)} - R_d \quad (2)$$

where *K*_c and *K*_o are the Michaelis–Menten constants of Rubisco (RuBP carboxylase/oxygenase) for CO₂ and O₂, respectively; *C*_i and *O* are the intercellular concentrations of CO₂ and O₂, respectively; *Γ*^{*} is the CO₂ compensation point in the absence of day respiration and *R*_d is the rate of day respiration. The RuBP-limited rate of photosynthesis (*A*_r) is expressed as follows:

$$A_r = \frac{J_{\text{max}}(C_i - \Gamma^*)}{4C_i + 8\Gamma^*} - R_d \quad (3)$$

The temperature dependence of the parameter values was fitted using the Arrhenius model:

$$f = f(25)\exp\left[\frac{E_a(T_k - 298)}{298RT_k}\right] \quad (4)$$

where *f*(25) is the value of *f* at 25°C, *E*_a is the activation energy of *f*, *R* is the universal gas constant (8.314 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹) and *T*_k is leaf temperature in Kelvin (Hikosaka et al., 2006). The temperature dependence of *C*_i was expressed as a linear function:

$$C_i = a + cT \quad (5)$$

where *a* and *c* are regression coefficients.

Rate of day respiration was assumed to be 0.4 of *R*_{dark} (Villar et al., 1995). Values of *K*_c, *K*_o and *Γ*^{*} were calculated using the Arrhenius mode (Equation 4) according to Harley and Tenhunen (1991) assuming that the mesophyll conductance was infinite; therefore, *V*_{cmax} and *J*_{max} were calculated as apparent values. We obtained values of apparent *V*_{cmax} and *J*_{max} at each leaf temperature with Equation (2) using *A*_c and *C*_i determined in 200 μmol CO₂ mol⁻¹ at the leaf temperature and with Equation (3) using *A*_r and *C*_i determined in 1,000 μmol CO₂ mol⁻¹ at the leaf temperature, respectively (i.e., “one-point method”). We found that the calculated *A*_c values at an ambient CO₂ calculated from the *V*_{cmax}, which was estimated from the *A* value at 200 μmol CO₂ mol⁻¹, were strongly correlated with the values of *A* measured at the ambient CO₂ and fell on the 1: 1 line

(Yamaguchi et al., 2016), suggesting that the estimated V_{cmax} values were reliable. Although care should be taken whether the one-point method is valid across species and treatments, De Kauwe et al. (2016) showed that the one-point method successfully predicts V_{cmax} values using global dataset of $A-C_i$ response (564 species from 46 field sites, covering a range of plant functional types), suggesting that this method provides robust value of V_{cmax} in C_3 plants irrespective of species and growth conditions.

Simulations were performed to assess the effect of variation in E_{aV} on the temperature dependence of photosynthesis. We calculated A_c values with various E_{aV} values and leaf temperatures keeping other variables constant obtained from the control leaves in August 2012 at LL. Then Equation (1) was fitted to the temperature dependence of A_c and the b value was obtained.

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed with R 2.15.1 (R Development Core Team, 2012). Sample size of variables obtained at a single temperature (e.g., A at 20°C) was 240 (4 leaves \times 2 treatments \times 3 trees \times 10 months) for HL and 120 (4 leaves \times 2 treatments \times 3 trees \times 5 months) for LL. The temperature dependence of the parameters (activation energy of V_{cmax} , J_{max} and dark respiration (E_{aV} , E_{aJ} , and E_{aR} , respectively), c , A_{max} , b , and T_{opt}) was fitted for pooled data from 3 trees in each month (i.e., the sample size was 20 and 10 for HL and LL, respectively) with linear (Equation 5) and nonlinear (Equations 1 and 4) mixed models with individual trees as a random effect using the lmer (package lme4) and nlme (package nlme) functions.

We performed analysis of deviance to test the effect of sites, months, OTCC experiment (treatment) and their interactions as a fixed effect, and individual trees as a random effect on the leaf characteristics determined at a single temperature. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the effect on temperature-dependence parameters with ANOVA without replication (i.e., no random effect). Data of different years were pooled. Values were log-transformed when the distribution was deviated from the normal distribution.

To test the effect of site and warming on leaf characteristics (leaf mass per area, LMA; leaf nitrogen concentration per mass, N_{mass} ; leaf nitrogen concentration per area, N_{area}), we applied multiple comparison tests (Tukey's test) using the glht function

TABLE 1 | Monthly average of daytime leaf temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$; photosynthetic photon flux density $> 0 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) in control and open-top canopy chamber (OTCC) branches in high (HL) and low (LL) latitudinal site in 2012.

Month	HL			LL		
	Control	OTCC	ΔT	Control	OTCC	ΔT
Jun	16.3	17.4	+1.1	20.2	21.4	+1.2
Jul	20.5	21.6	+1.1	24.7	26.4	+1.7
Aug	22.5	23.5	+1.0	25.6	27.1	+1.5
Sep	22.0	22.9	+0.9	21.5	22.7	+1.2
Oct	14.2	14.9	+0.7	15.8	16.6	+0.8

in the multicomp package. We incorporated the individual trees as a random factor.

We performed regression analyses to analyze the relationships between gas exchange characteristics (E_{aV} , E_{aJ} , E_{aR} , c , A_{max} , b , and T_{opt}) and GT. There was a tendency that the gas exchange parameters in HL site were linearly related to GT (Yamaguchi et al., 2016), but the relationships were not clear in LL. Therefore, first we applied linear regression analyses for HL. We calculated various types of GTs: daily mean, daytime mean (PPFD $> 0 \mu\text{mol}$

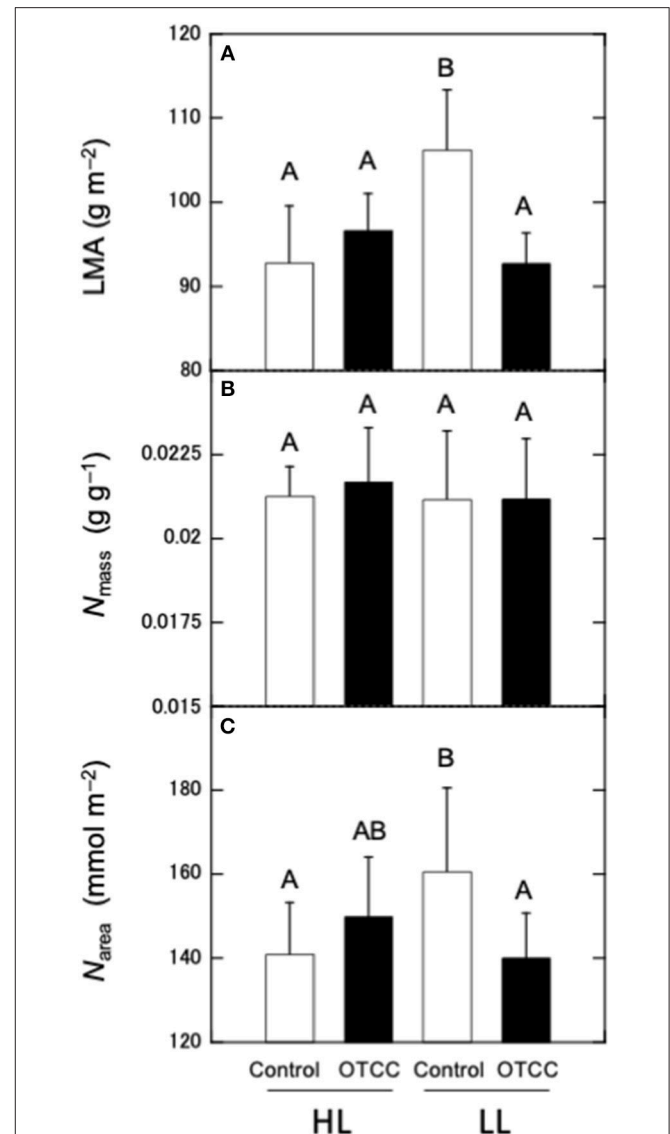


FIGURE 1 | Effects of warming on (A) leaf mass per area (LMA), (B) nitrogen concentration per mass (N_{mass}), and (C) nitrogen concentration per area (N_{area}) in canopy leaves of *Quercus serrata* at high (HL) and low (LL) latitudinal sites. Measurements were made in August 2012. Leaves were exposed to either naturally changing temperature conditions (control; open boxes) or experimental warming with OTCC (open-top canopy chamber; closed boxes) (simple means \pm standard deviation, $n = 12$). Different letters indicates significant differences at $P < 0.05$ by Tukey's test, where individual trees are incorporated as a random factor.

$\text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$), midday mean (PPFD > $500 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$), night time mean (PPFD = $0 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$), daily maximum and daily minimum temperatures over 5 or 10 days prior to measurement. The best GT for each gas exchange parameter was selected based on the r^2 value for the correlations (see Yamaguchi et al., 2016). We assumed that the same GT is the best predictor for respective parameter also in LL. Linear, polynomial and logistic equations were tested and the equation with the lowest Akaike information criterion (AIC) was selected for each parameter.

RESULTS

Growth Temperature

Growth temperature was different between HL and LL; monthly average leaf temperature in 2012 tended to be higher in LL than in HL (Table 1). Leaf temperature increased from June to August, and decreased after August in both sites. The OTCC treatment successfully increased average air temperatures in both sites, and the increment tended to be greater in LL; on average from June to October in 2012, daytime temperature and daily maximum temperature were increased by 0.5 and 0.9°C in HL, and 0.7 and 1.7°C in LL, respectively. Average leaf temperatures were also higher in the OTCCs than in the control, and the increment tended to be greater in LL; daytime temperature and daily maximum temperature were increased by 1.0 and 1.6°C in HL, and 1.3 and 2.5°C in LL, respectively (Figure S3).

Effects of Latitude and Warming Treatment on Leaf Traits

LMA and N_{area} were not significantly different between the sites and there were significant effects of warming treatment and the site \times treatment interaction; LMA and N_{area} did not respond to warming in HL, but significantly decreased in LL (Figures 1A,C; Table S2). N_{mass} was not different between sites and not affected by warming in both sites (Figure 1B; Table S2).

CO_2 assimilation rates increased in early growing season and decreased in autumn (Table 2; Table S3). CO_2 assimilation rate at 20°C (A_{20}) was higher in LL than in HL (Table 2; Table S3). It was affected not by warming but by the site \times warming interaction; warming had no clear influence on A_{20} in HL but tended to decrease A_{20} in LL (Table 2; Figure S2; Table S3). A_{25} in control leaves also tended to be higher in LL than in HL (Table 2; Table S3). It was significantly affected by warming, and the effect was different between the sites (Table 2); A_{25} increased with warming in HL, but decreased in LL (Figure 2; Table S3).

The optimal temperature (T_{opt}) was not significantly different between the sites but increased by warming in both sites (Table 3; Table S4). The assimilation rate at the T_{opt} (A_{max}) in control leaves was significantly higher in LL than in HL (Table 3; Table S4). Warming increased A_{max} in HL, but decreased in LL (Table 3; Table S4). The sharpness of temperature response of parabola (b) did not have clear response to site, month and warming treatment, except for a significant response to the site \times month interaction (Table 3; Table S4).

The apparent maximum RuBP carboxylation rate at 20°C ($V_{\text{cmax}20}$) and that at 25°C ($V_{\text{cmax}25}$) were higher in LL

than in HL (Table 2; Table S5). $V_{\text{cmax}20}$ was not affected by warming, whereas $V_{\text{cmax}25}$ was significantly affected. There was a significant effect of the site \times treatment interaction on V_{cmax} ; $V_{\text{cmax}25}$ was increased by warming in HL, but decreased in LL (Table 2; Table S5). The apparent maximum electron transport rates at 20°C ($J_{\text{max}20}$) in control leaves did not differ between the sites, whereas $J_{\text{max}25}$ was higher in LL than in HL (Table 2; Table S6). There was a significant effect of the site \times treatment interaction on $J_{\text{max}20}$ and $J_{\text{max}25}$; warming had no clear effects on J_{max} in HL, whereas it tended to decrease J_{max} in LL (Table 2; Table S6). The dark respiration rate at 20°C ($R_{\text{dark}20}$) was higher in LL than in HL, whereas that at 25°C ($R_{\text{dark}25}$) was not significantly different between the sites (Table 2; Table S7). Warming treatment had no influence on $R_{\text{dark}20}$, whereas it slightly increased $R_{\text{dark}25}$ in HL but decreased in LL (Table 2; Table S7). The intercellular CO_2 concentration at 20°C (C_{i20}) was lower in LL than in HL, whereas there was no clear difference in C_{i25} between the sites (Table 2; Table S8). C_i was not affected by warming (Table 2; Table S8). Stomatal conductances were influenced by month and the interaction of site and month (Table 2; Table S9).

Apparent V_{cmax} , J_{max} and R_{dark} increased exponentially with increasing temperature without obvious deactivation at higher temperatures, and the Arrhenius model fit well (Figures 3A–D). C_i values decreased linearly with increasing temperature (Figures 3E,F). The activation energy of apparent V_{cmax} (E_{aV}), the slope of the curve, was not different between the sites and was significantly increased by warming treatment (Table 3; Figures 3A,B; Table S10). There were no clear effects of the site, month and warming treatment on the activation energy of apparent J_{max} (E_{aJ}) and the activation energy of R_{dark} (E_{aR}) (Table 3; Figures 3C,D; Table S10). There was no significant effect of the site, month and warming treatment on the slope of C_i on growth temperature (c) (Table 3; Table S10).

The Relationship Between Photosynthetic Traits and Growth Temperature

As shown in Yamaguchi et al. (2016), T_{opt} was linearly correlated with leaf temperature in HL (Figure 4A). On the other hand, T_{opt} in LL increased when GT was low, but did not change when GT was high (Figure 4B). A_{max} in HL also increased with GT, whereas A_{max} in LL did not increase at higher GT (Figures S4A). The sharpness of temperature response of parabola (b) was not significantly correlated with any GT in HL (Figure 4C). b in LL showed a parabolic curve against GT, where b value was low at low and high GTs (Figure 4D).

E_{aV} was linearly correlated with GT in HL (Figure 4E), whereas in LL, it increased with GT when GT was low, but not changed when GT was high (Figure 4F). E_{aJ} was not significantly correlated with any GT in HL (Figure S4C), whereas it significantly decreased with increasing GT in LL (Figure S4D). Activation energy of R_{dark} was negatively correlated with daily minimum air temperature in HL (Figure S4E), whereas it was lowest in middle GT and higher at high and low GTs in LL (Figure S4F). c was also not significantly correlated with any GT in both HL and LL (Figures 4G,H).

TABLE 2 | Summary of three-way analysis of deviance for the effects of latitude, month, warming treatment and their interactions on leaf characteristics.

Factor	df	A_{20}	A_{25}	V_{cmax20}	V_{max25}	J_{max20}	J_{max25}
Site (S)	1	16.25*	20.64**	35.74**	29.48**	6.12	12.76*
Month (M)	4	69.71***	91.28***	69.65***	72.09***	41.34***	55.75***
Treatment (T)	1	0.48	8.38**	0.71	8.02**	0.03	0.52
S×M	2	34.13***	60.21***	41.03***	45.46***	55.14***	64.01***
S×T	1	9.74**	18.95***	15.83***	19.96***	12.39***	23.32**
M×T	4	2.70*	1.06	2.31*	1.27	2.07	0.37
S×M×T	2	3.52*	0.36	4.78**	0.42	1.82	0.32
Factor	df	R_{dark20}	R_{dark25}	C_{i20}	C_{i25}	g_{s20}	g_{s25}
Site (S)	1	17.48**	0.20	6.65*	0.19	0.19	4.98
Month (M)	4	45.31***	35.19***	10.58***	17.20***	17.98***	25.55***
Treatment (T)	1	0.66	1.14	0.25	0.13	0.62	6.03*
S×M	2	38.95***	5.54**	22.92***	39.99***	26.06***	58.94***
S×T	1	0.18	25.78***	2.36	0.32	0.14	4.70*
M×T	4	0.91	0.46	0.09	0.21	0.45	0.24
S×M×T	2	5.08**	2.20	1.21	1.13	0.30	1.07

Individual trees are incorporated as a random factor. *F* values with significance are shown (* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$). *A*, CO₂ assimilation rate; *V*_{cmax}, maximum rate of RuBP carboxylation; *J*_{max}, maximum rate of electron transport; *R*_{dark}, dark respiration rate; *C*_i, intercellular CO₂ concentration; *g*_s, stomatal conductance. Subscript 20 and 25 mean that the value was determined at 20 and 25°C, respectively.

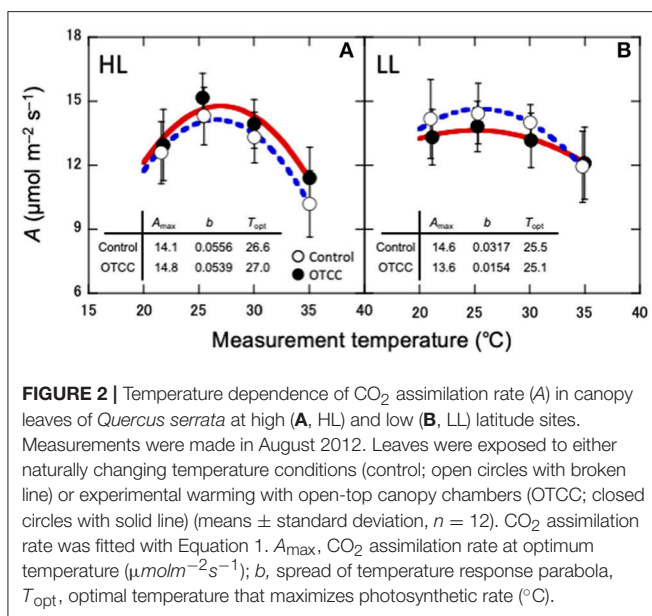


FIGURE 2 | Temperature dependence of CO₂ assimilation rate (*A*) in canopy leaves of *Quercus serrata* at high (A, HL) and low (B, LL) latitude sites. Measurements were made in August 2012. Leaves were exposed to either naturally changing temperature conditions (control; open circles with broken line) or experimental warming with open-top canopy chambers (OTCC; closed circles with solid line) (means ± standard deviation, $n = 12$). CO₂ assimilation rate was fitted with Equation 1. A_{max} , CO₂ assimilation rate at optimum temperature ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$); b , spread of temperature response parabola, T_{opt} , optimal temperature that maximizes photosynthetic rate (°C).

Mechanisms Involved in the Variation in Temperature Dependence of Photosynthesis

We performed regression analysis to find a responsible mechanism for variations in the parameters of temperature dependence of photosynthesis. T_{opt} was linearly correlated with E_{aV} (Table 4; Figure 5B). As expected, A_{max} was strongly correlated with V_{cmax} and J_{max} and the strongest correlation was found with V_{cmax20} (Table 4; Figure 5A). The sharpness of temperature response of parabola (b) was weakly but significantly correlated with E_{aV} (Table 4; Figure 5C).

DISCUSSION

We found that there were differences in leaf traits and their responses to growth temperature in canopy leaves of *Q. serrata* between the latitude sites. Photosynthetic rates in control leaves were higher in LL than in HL. An increase in growth temperature both by seasonal change and by warming treatment increased photosynthetic rates at higher leaf temperature in HL but slightly decreased in LL. These results indicate that the effect of an increased temperature on plant photosynthetic activity is not straightforward.

Higher photosynthetic rates in control leaves in LL than those in HL are partly attributable to larger investment of nitrogen in leaves. Although N_{mass} did not differ between the sites, LMA was greater in LL, leading to a higher N_{area} (Figure 1). As a large fraction of leaf N is allocated to Rubisco (Evans, 1989; Hikosaka, 2004), control leaves in LL might have a large amount of Rubisco per leaf area, leading to higher photosynthetic rates. Lowered photosynthetic rates by warming treatment in LL leaves are also explained by alteration in nitrogen investment; warmed leaves had lower LMA and N_{area} , leading to a decrease in rubisco content and V_{cmax} . On the other hand, increased photosynthetic rates by warming treatment in HL were not accompanied by an increase in LMA and N_{area} . Since A_{20} and V_{cmax20} were not increased by warming treatment in HL, an increase in photosynthetic rates at higher temperature is attributable to changes in temperature dependence of photosynthesis rather than the amount of the photosynthetic apparatus. An increase in E_{aV} (temperature dependence of V_{cmax}) is responsible for this increment.

One of the most interesting results in the present study is the difference in the GT dependence of T_{opt} between the latitudes; T_{opt} linearly increased with increasing GT in HL whereas it was saturating against GT in LL (Figures 4A,B). When the analysis of

TABLE 3 | Summary of three-way ANOVA without replication for the effects of latitude, month, warming treatment and their interactions on leaf characteristics.

Factor	df	T_{opt}	A_{max}	b	c	E_{aV}	E_{aJ}	E_{aR}
Site (S)	1	1.84	7.27*	0.05	0.56	1.85	0.43	2.23
Month (M)	4	9.74***	11.38***	1.92	1.51	6.36**	7.03	2.36
Treatment (T)	1	13.15**	0.26	2.39	0.96	7.01*	0.15	0.44
S×M	2	5.29*	6.37**	11.83***	0.23	0.90	2.30	2.19
S×T	1	1.58	1.37	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.05	1.93
M×T	4	0.45	0.17	0.24	0.20	0.21	1.73	1.10

F values with significance are shown (* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$). T_{opt} , optimal temperature that maximizes photosynthetic rate; A_{max} , CO_2 assimilation rate at optimum temperature; b , spread of temperature response parabola; E_{aV} , activation energy of V_{cmax} ; E_{aJ} , activation energy of J_{max} ; E_{aR} , activation energy of R_{dark} ; c , temperature dependence of C_i .

TABLE 4 | Determination coefficient (r^2) of regression for parameters of temperature dependence of photosynthesis on biochemical parameters.

	T_{opt}	A_{max}	b
c	0.04	0.04	0.00
C_{i20}	0.16	0.13	0.00
C_{i25}	0.08	0.06	0.02
E_{aV}	0.70	0.36	0.15
V_{cmax20}	0.46	0.84	0.02
V_{cmax25}	0.64	0.80	0.07
E_{aJ}	0.08	0.07	0.01
J_{max20}	0.27	0.64	0.03
J_{max25}	0.48	0.78	0.09

Bold values denote the highest value in each dependent variable.

covariance (ANCOVA) was applied to the relationship between T_{opt} and GT when the data was limited to the range of GT found in HL, there was no difference both in the slope and the intercept of the regression line between the two sites ($P > 0.05$), suggesting that the difference is not ascribed to the genetic difference between the ecotypes. This result thus suggests that T_{opt} has an upper limit. Although positive correlation between T_{opt} and GT has been observed commonly across many plant species (Yamori et al., 2014), there have been many exceptional observations showing no relation between T_{opt} and GT (e.g., Dillaway and Kruger, 2010; Chi et al., 2013; Crous et al., 2013; Aspinwall et al., 2017). The present results suggest that such uncoupling of T_{opt} and GT occurs even in a species of which T_{opt} can respond to GT.

The decrease in leaf carbon and nitrogen investment at warming treatment and the saturation of T_{opt} at higher GT found in LL leaves suggest that acclimation ability to high temperatures is limited in *Q. serrata*. Therefore, further warming in LL site may be relatively disadvantageous for photosynthetic activity in *Q. serrata* compared with species adapted to higher temperatures. In fact, our LL site was close to the southern limit of natural distribution of *Q. serrata* (Figure S1). Our study suggests that the ability of temperature acclimation of photosynthesis can be one of determinants of species distribution.

The T_{opt} was strongly related with E_{aV} (Figure 5B), suggesting that E_{aV} was the most responsible factor for the variation in T_{opt} .

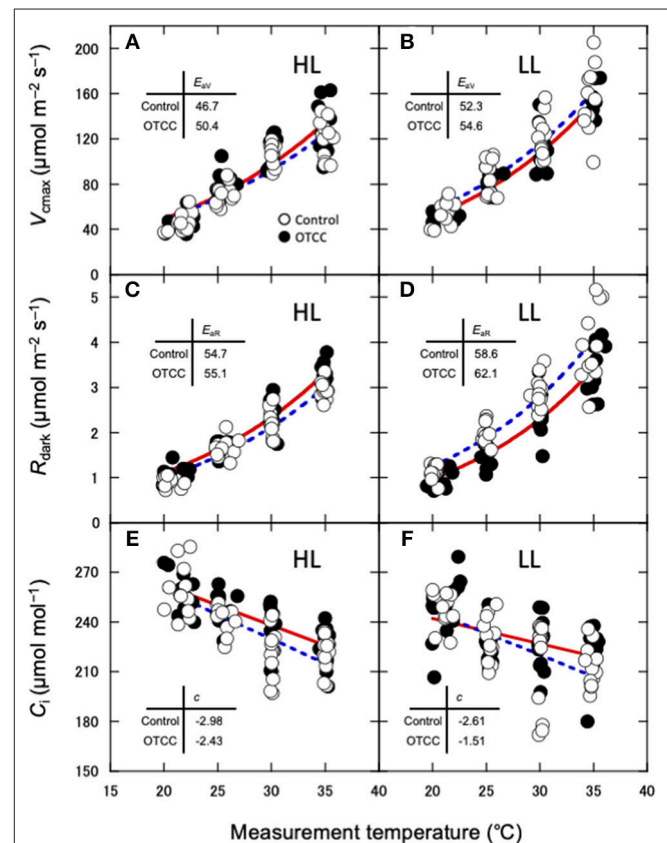
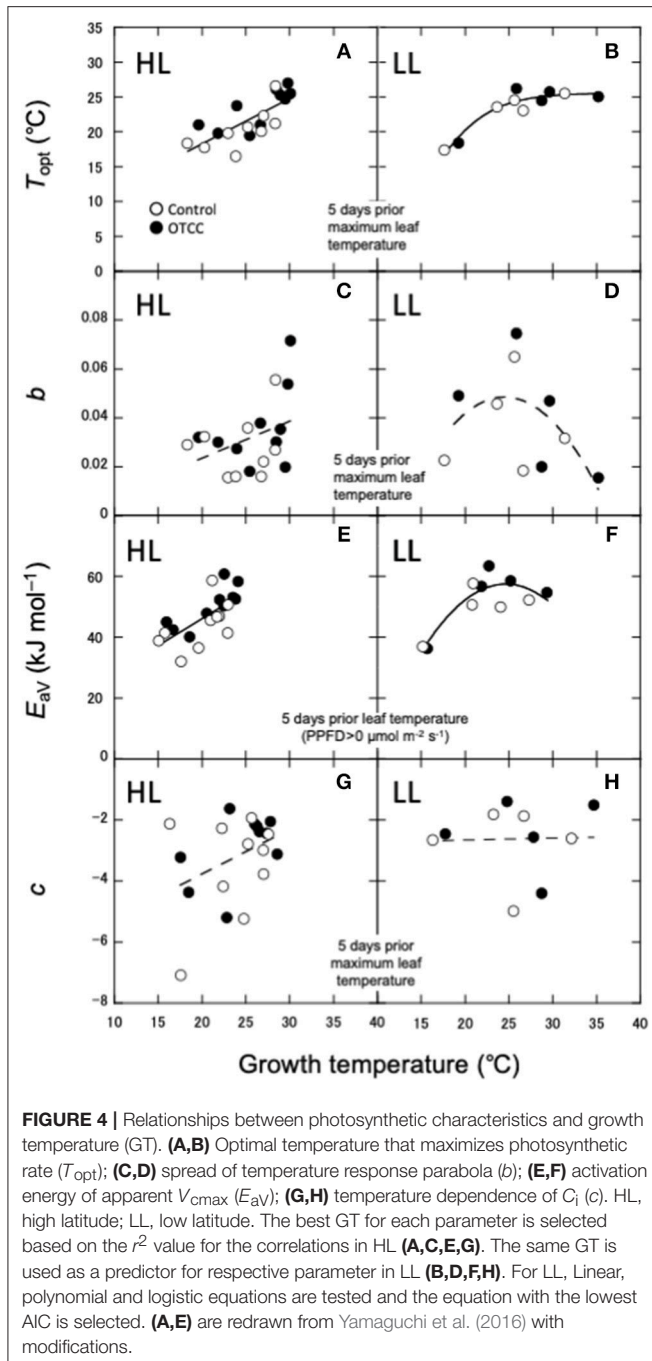


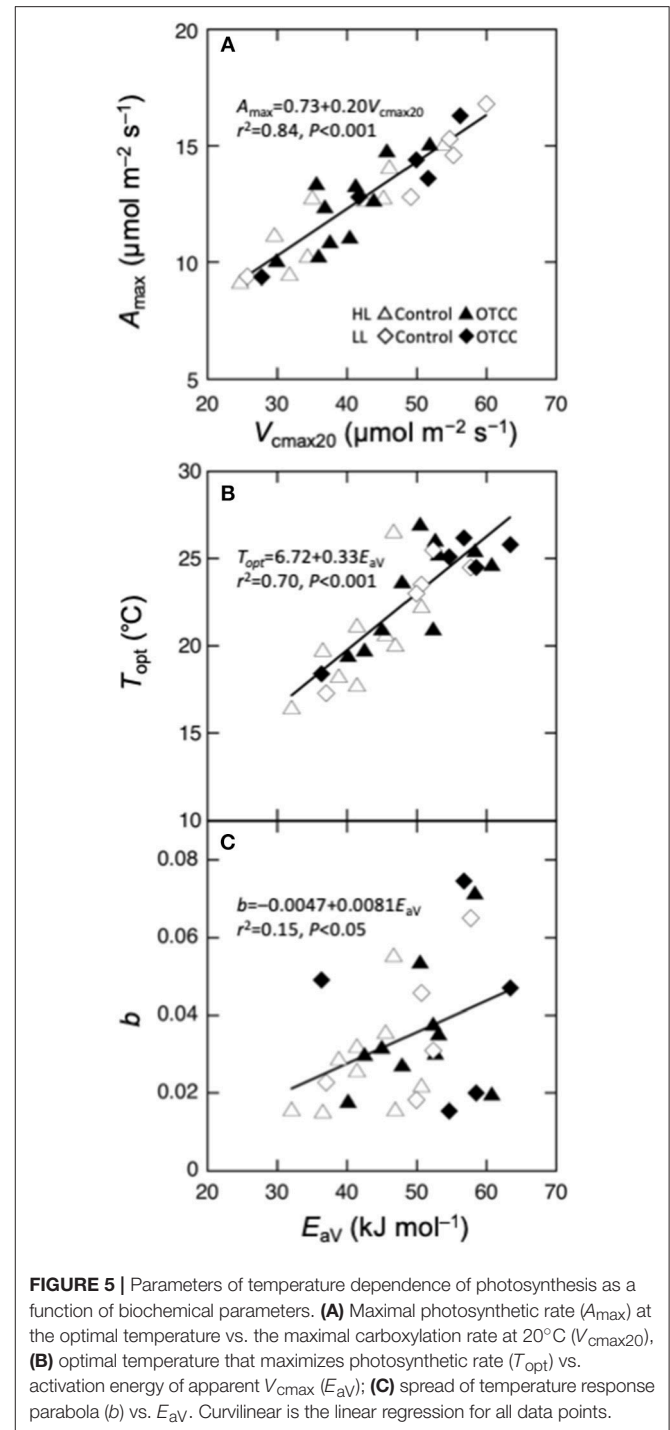
FIGURE 3 | Temperature dependence of the apparent maximum carboxylation rate (V_{cmax}) (A,B), dark respiration rate (R_{dark}) (C,D) and intercellular CO_2 concentration (C_i) (E,F) in canopy leaves of *Quercus serrata* at high (A,C,E; HL) and low (B,D,F; LL) latitude sites. Measurements were made in August 2012. Leaves were exposed to either naturally changing temperature conditions (control; open circles with broken line) or experimental warming with open-top chambers (OTCC; closed circles with solid line). E_{aV} , activation energy of V_{cmax} ($kJ\ mol^{-1}$); E_{aR} , activation energy of R_{dark} ($kJ\ mol^{-1}$); c , temperature dependence of C_i . a, c and e are redrawn from Yamaguchi et al. (2016) with modifications.

This is consistent with the simulation of the biochemical model of photosynthesis (Hikosaka et al., 2006; Figure S5). Similarly to T_{opt} , E_{aV} had a saturating dependence on GT (Figures 4E,F). Although previous studies have shown that the relationship



between E_{av} and GT is commonly positive across various C3 species (Hikosaka et al., 2006, 2007; Kumarathunge et al., 2019), the present study suggests that the changes in E_{av} also have an upper limit in temperature acclimation.

Several studies have indicated that the sharpness (kurtosis) of temperature response curve of photosynthesis differs depending on growth condition or on species (Gunderson et al., 2010; Sendall et al., 2015). We also observed variation in the sharpness (b) among leaves, though we could not find the



environmental cue that brings about such variation. Underlying mechanisms involved in the variation in the sharpness have been discussed in relation to Rubisco activation state, which often decreases at higher temperature in some species (Salvucci and Crafts-Brandner, 2004; Yamori et al., 2006). However, in the present study, V_{cmax} exponentially increased with increasing leaf temperature without apparent inactivation at high temperatures, implying that Rubisco activation state might not be the major

cause. We found that the sharpness was weakly but significantly related to E_{aV} . In **Figure S5**, we performed a simple simulation where E_{aV} was variable with other parameters constant. An increase in E_{aV} sharpens the temperature dependence curve when the E_{aV} value is lower than 50 kJ mol^{-1} (**Figure S5B**). Therefore, the part of the variation in b can be explained in the changes in E_{aV} . However, the most of the variation in b cannot be explained by E_{aV} , suggesting that other factors might be responsible. Unfortunately, we could not find significant effect of other biochemical variables in single (**Table 4**) and multiple regression analyses (data not shown). The sharpness of the curve may be influenced by complicated changes in biochemical variables.

Phenotypic difference is caused by environmental and/or genetic differences. In our study, phenotypic differences are considered to be caused by environmental factors other than temperature, because warming treatment had an opposite influence on leaf traits to the latitudinal influence as mentioned above. Net radiation and humidity are known to vary along latitude, which might affect leaf traits and resource allocation (Nabeshima et al., 2018). Genetic variation is also likely, because *Q. serrata* is known to have a genetic differentiation along latitude (Kitamura et al., 2017). However, it is difficult to distinguish genetic and environmental contribution to the phenotypic variation in the field. Further study using common-garden and/or transfer experiment is needed to elucidate it.

We applied warming treatment not to the whole tree but only to a branch. In general, leaf traits are plastically acclimated to their respective environment (e.g., Hikosaka et al., 1994; Hikosaka, 1996), but they may be affected by conditions experienced by other leaves (e.g., Hikosaka et al., 2010; Yoshimura, 2010). Therefore, there is a possibility that the results are not the same when the whole plant is warmed. However, in our study, such effects might be negligible because temperature difference between the control and OTCC was small relative to ambient temperature gradients within forest canopies.

In summary, our results strongly suggest that there is an upper limit in temperature acclimation of photosynthesis.

Consequently, warming treatment has different influences on photosynthesis between latitudinal sites; warming increased assimilation rates at high temperatures in HL but decreased in LL. Such a within-species variation in temperature response is not necessarily consistent with recent review articles discussing that temperature acclimation in photosynthesis is largely common among C_3 species (Hikosaka et al., 2006; Kattge and Knorr, 2007; Yamori et al., 2014; Kumarathunge et al., 2019), suggesting that our understanding of photosynthetic acclimation is still limited. As photosynthetic gas exchange is one of important drivers of carbon cycle and global warming, accurate knowledge on temperature response of photosynthesis is indispensable for forecasting of global climate. Further studies are necessary to reduce uncertainties on temperature responses in photosynthesis.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

DY and KH planned the experiments. TH, TN, and JS established the OTCC. DY performed the experiments. TH, TN, JS, DM, and KN helped the experiments. DY analyzed the data. DY and KH wrote the paper with comments from other authors.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/ffgc.2019.00019/full#supplementary-material>

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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