



Eucalypts and low phosphorus availability: between responsiveness and efficiency

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Abstract

Background and aims Twenty-four species of eucalypts were studied regarding their ability to grow under low P and their responsiveness to P inputs.

Methods Growth and photosynthesis-related parameters were evaluated.

Results Growth of all species was influenced by low P availability. No significant correlation was found between leaf P concentration and biomass, indicating that P concentrations in leaves cannot be solely considered an indication of the responsiveness to P in eucalypts. Species responsive to P-input (high agronomic P efficiency values, APE) were those with low P use efficiency - PUE (here assessed as relative efficiency of P-use, REP) and low P uptake efficiency (PUPE). But, non-

responsive species were related to higher P-efficiency under low soil P-availability. *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. cladocalyx*, *E. globulus* and *E. camaldulensis* were efficient under low-P availability. Whereas, *E. crebra* and *E. acmenoides* were the most responsive species, with high APE, suggesting that for these species P-inputs are needed to guarantee plant growth. The root:shoot ratio remained constant at different P availabilities, suggesting that biomass allocation towards the root in response to P and greater investment in roots were not correlated with greater PUE. Under limited P, *E. robusta* and *E. botryoides* exhibited low foliar P contents and higher root:shoot ratios than those of other species with higher P contents, indicating that greater root investment does not necessarily result in greater PUE.

Conclusion The results suggest that the divergence among species is probably related to different mechanisms, which may improve P-use efficiency.

Rafaela Galeti Bulgarelli and Franklin Magnum de Oliveira Silva contributed equally to this work.

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Introduction

Eucalyptus commercial forests occupy approximately 18 million ha, predominantly in India (45%), Brazil (17%) and China (7%) (Novaes 2010). Several eucalypt species are cultivated for different economic purposes, from the use of its wood to the extraction of essential oils for pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

Although the cellulose and paper production industrial sectors have the greatest demand for this raw material, interest in eucalypts as an energy crop is increasing (Pérez-Cruzado et al. 2011).

The high desirability of eucalypt species for commercial plantations is due to their fast growth, straight trunk and highly adaptative capacity to a wide variety of climates and soils, resulting in high economic benefits (Grattapaglia and Kirst 2008; Moura et al. 2010). Eucalypts originated from the Australian continent, and most are widely distributed, demonstrating their adaptability to different environments.

Phosphorus (P) fertilization in eucalypt plantations has typically resulted in increased yields, but responses differ depending on plantation age, due to different demands of young and mature trees (Thomas et al. 2006). The physiological and molecular mechanisms behind such increased growth are not well understood for this group.

P is an essential element for plants, being a part of important molecules and, processes such as photosynthesis and respiration, or in the regulation of several enzymatic reactions (Vance et al. 2003). Especially in tropical soils, which are more weathered and have high P retention capacity, the Pi concentration in soil solution is typically low, between 2 and 10 μM (Friesen et al. 1997). As a consequence, P supply to roots by diffusion is commonly very low, with few exceptions (Huang et al. 2017). Thus, P is less available to plants in these soils, potentially limiting their growth (Marschner 1995).

Pi used as fertilizer comes from the phosphate extraction of rock deposits, and although reserves depletion may take longer than previously estimated, there is an urgent need to reduce agricultural P-use (Fixen and Johnston 2012; Chowdhury et al. 2017). Approximately one-third of global arable land is limited by P availability (Wang et al. 2010) and a large portion of the supplied Pi is immobilized in soil (Neumann 2016). Considering this scenario, identifying mechanisms that increase P-use efficiency is essential for more sustainable plant management (Lambers and Plaxton 2018).

In response to low P availability, through evolution, plants developed several mechanisms to acquire P from the soil and maximize its use, through metabolic recycling or metabolic bypasses that use smaller Pi amounts (Del-Saz et al. 2018). The joint effect of these mechanisms has been termed P-use efficiency (PUE) (Hammond et al. 2009) and defines the ability to

efficiently using P for biomass synthesis (Clarkson and Hanson 1980). Ozturk et al. (2005) proposed a P efficiency index, calculated as the ratio of shoot biomass produced under low P to that under adequate P supply, as a way to rank wheat genotypes for P efficiency, and defined this ratio as REP (relative efficiency of P-use). Other authors used REP index to study coffee and cabbage cultivars (Hammond et al. 2009; Neto et al. 2016).

Yet, agronomic P use efficiency (APE) is another measure of PUE that relates yield increases per unit of added P as fertilizer (Hammond et al. 2009). APE is then an index related to plant responsiveness to external P concentrations. At this respect, while an increase in the efficiency of a particular physiological/biochemical process may constitute an adaptative gain, from an agronomic point of view the increase in efficiency is commonly linked to gains in yield or harvested biomass for specific resource inputs (Blair 1993) or, better, the same yield output with a lower resource's input.

Because different plants present different responses to P fertilization and different uptake efficiencies (Gerloff 1977), some studies have used these indices to differentiate four categories of response to P supply and plant efficiency in acquiring and converting P into biomass (Hammond et al. 2009; Neto et al. 2016): 1) efficient and non-responsive (E-NR), plants with high biomass yield at low P-level and which do not respond to nutrient addition; 2) efficient and responsive (E-R), plants with high yield at low P input and which respond to nutrient addition; 3) non-efficient and non-responsive (NE-NR), plant with low yield at low P-level and which does not respond to nutrient input; and 4) non-efficient and responsive (NE-R), plant with low yield at low P-level and which does respond to nutrient input.

PUE comprises a range of physiological, structural and phenological characteristics, which determine the efficiency in P-acquisition, its use and mobilization between different organs and tissues with diverse physiological roles and nutrient demands (Veneklaas et al. 2012). Important basic mechanisms of PUE are the plant's capacity to acquire P from the soil and to remobilize/allocate P to support biomass production (van de Wiel et al. 2016).

Under P limitation, in addition to decreased photosynthesis and leaf respiration rates, young plants of different eucalypt species had reduced growth (Bahar et al. 2018). Plants modulate their growth under low P availability, with differential root growth, decreased

shoot growth (Gomez-Roldan et al. 2008; Niu et al. 2013; Salazar-Henao et al. 2016) and increased PUE, with P remobilization between compartments and organs. This remobilization involves reprogramming gene expression, which leads to changes in P allocation between roots and shoot, the release of vacuolar Pi and the replacement of membrane phospholipids with sulfolipids and galactolipids (Dörmann et al. 2002; Kelly et al. 2003; Morcuende et al. 2007; Cheng et al. 2011). Another internal source of Pi during P deficiency is the remobilization from senescent leaves (Robinson et al. 2012).

In Eucalyptus, the macronutrient concentrations follow this order (g kg^{-1}): Ca (0.5–1.5) > N (1.0–2.5) > K (0.5–1.5) > Mg (0.2–0.6) > P (0.15–0.60) (Raij et al. 1997). However, visual symptoms of deficiency and the highest responses to fertilization in the field follow the order: $\text{P} > \text{N} \geq \text{K} > \text{Ca} > \text{Mg}$, indicating that eucalypt plantations are most likely to demand P (Santana et al. 2002).

In the present study, we report on the response and efficiency of 24 eucalypt species to grow on low and sufficient soil P availability. Plant growth and physiological parameters, such as photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, nutrient concentrations and changes in foliar pigments, were analysed and based on these data we classified the species in terms of efficiency and responsiveness to P supply.

Material and methods

Experimental design

The experiment was performed in a greenhouse between September 2017 and June 2018, in Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil (22°49'10.38"S 47°04'12.88"W). A 24×2 factorial design was used, with the factors being 24 eucalypt species and two P levels, with five replicates per treatment.

Soil preparation

The two soil P levels used in this work were low P (3.7 mg kg^{-1} available P) and sufficient P (7.7 mg kg^{-1} available P). To find soil with this low P level we analysed the nutrient in different sample soils collected around University of Campinas and decided for a subsample collected from the 30–60 cm layer. This

soil was from a native grassland area and was classified as a ferrosol (IUSS Working Group WRB 2015). In this study, “available P” refers to the soil resin extractable-P, which is considered the soil fraction accessible for plants.

The substrate used to grow plants was a 1:1 mix of soil and coarse sand (v:v), prepared using a concrete mixer. The data from the chemical characterization of the low P soil (Supplementary Table 1) was used to calculate the P applications needed to reach the P levels required for each treatment, as well as the Cu, Mg, Zn, Mn and B concentrations recommended for forest species at a medium-fertility level in the state of São Paulo, Brazil (Raij et al. 1997). The amounts added (mg kg^{-1} soil) were: B (H_3BO_3), 2.25; Cu (CuCl_2), 2.7; Mn (MnSO_4), 15.6; Zn (ZnCl_2), 52.7; and Mg (MgSO_4), 418.3. The sufficient P level was achieved by adding potassium phosphate (KH_2PO_4). For the low P treatment, no P was added to the soil because it already had very low available P concentration. Water solutions of the above nutrients were prepared and added to the substrate when the soil was mixed with sand. This soil-sand substrate was stored for 20 days and a sample was taken for soil chemical analysis (Supplementary Table 1). Ion-exchange resin method was used for determination of soil available P and exchangeable bases Ca, K and Mg (Raij et al. 2001). Boron was extracted with hot water and metal micronutrients with 0.005 mol L^{-1} DTPA solution at pH 7.3. The nutrient concentrations in the extracts were determined by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES; JobinYvon, JY50P Longjumeau, France). Soil pH was determined in CaCl_2 .

Plant material

Seeds of 24 eucalypt species were obtained from the Caiçara Sementes company (Brejo Alegre, SP) or from the Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos Florestais (IPEF, Piracicaba, SP), all originating from clonal garden plants. The species used were: *Eucalyptus acmenoides* Schauer, *E. amplifolia* Naudin, *E. brassiana* S.T. Blake, *E. camaldulensis* Dehnh., *Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson, *E. deanei* Maiden, *E. cladocalyx* F. Muell., *E. dunnii* Maiden, *E. exserta* F. Muell., *E. globulus* Labill., *E. grandis* W. Hill ex Maiden, *C. maculata* (Hook.) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson, *E. microcorys* F. Muell., *E. pellita* F. Muell., *C. henryi* (S.T. Blake) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson,

E. propinqua Maiden Deane, *E. resinifera* Sm., *E. robusta* Sm., *E. saligna* Sm., *E. tereticornis* Sm., *E. urograndis* (*E. grandis* × *E. urophylla*), *E. urophylla* S.T. Blake, *E. crebra* F. Muell. and *E. botryoides* Sm (Supplementary Table 2 and Supplementary Fig. 1).

Experimental design and growth conditions

Seeds were germinated in a mix of a commercial garden substrate and soil (1:1, v:v). When the seedlings had four leaf pairs, they were transferred to 7 L pots containing the soil-sand substrate and maintained under micro-sprinkler irrigation. The pots remained in a greenhouse for 23 weeks, at an average maximum temperature of 38.9 °C and average minimum temperature 19.2 °C. The photoperiod varied between 12 and 10 h of light, with a maximum photon flux density of 1800 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. Nitrogen (N) fertilization was applied as NH_4NO_3 and/or KNO_3 , on five occasions during the experiment, totaling 125 mg N per pot.

Growth analysis

Plant height and main stem base diameter were evaluated every two weeks. At harvest, plants were separated into leaves, stems and roots (carefully washed in running tap water), and subsequently used for nutrient analysis.

Determination of leaf and stem macro- and micronutrient concentrations

Nutrients were analysed in leaves and stems of plants from each treatment. P, K, S, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and B concentrations were determined by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES; Varian Vista MPX, Palo Alto, CA, USA) following nitro-perchloric acid digestion of the samples. N concentration was determined using the Kjeldahl method, after sulphuric acid digestion (Bremner 1965). The relative efficiency of P use (REP, %) was calculated according to Neto et al. (2016), where DM is plant dry matter produced either at low or sufficient P:

$$REP = \frac{DM \text{ low } P}{DM \text{ sufficient } P} \times 100$$

Agronomic P use efficiency (APE, g DM g⁻¹ P) was calculated using the following equation (Neto et al. 2016):

$$APE = \frac{DM \text{ sufficient } P - DM \text{ low } P}{\Delta (\text{available soil } P \text{ at sufficient } P - \text{available soil } P \text{ at low } P)} \times 100$$

P uptake efficiency (PUPE, g P_{Shoot} g⁻¹ P_{Soil}) was calculated relative to the soil with low P availability using the following equation:

$$PUPE = \frac{(\text{Shoot } P \text{ concentration at low } P \times DM \text{ at low } P)}{\text{available soil } P \text{ at low } P}$$

Chlorophyll, anthocyanins and flavonols in leaves

Epidermal chlorophyll, anthocyanin and flavonol indices and the nitrogen balance index (NBI, chlorophyll to flavanols ratio) were determined one week before plant collection for the five plants from each treatment with a Dualex Scientific+™ portable sensor (ForceA, France), using the adaxial side of fully expanded leaves (mature leaves) and the third pair of leaves under the apex (young leaves). These measurements were not performed in *E. crebra* and *E. exserta*, which have small and narrow leaves, not compatible with the equipment's measuring area.

Chlorophyll a fluorescence and gas exchange

Chlorophyll *a* fluorescence was measured one week before collection, using a portable fluorimeter (FluorPen FP100, Photon Systems Instruments, Czech Republic). Fluorescence was recorded before and after applying a saturating pulse [$\lambda < 710$ nm, PPFD ~10,000 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, 0.7 s], following PSII excitation with a light pulse [$\lambda = 735$ nm, PPFD <15 W m^{-2} , 3.0 s]. Photochemical variables were measured in leaves that were dark-adapted for 30 min (using a “clamp”) and in light-adapted leaves. For dark-adapted leaves, the following parameters were determined: maximum (F_m), minimum (F_0) and variable fluorescence ($F_v = F_m - F_0$), potential quantum efficiency (F_v/fm) and non-photochemical quenching (NPQ). For light-adapted leaves, the effective quantum yield of photosystem II (ΦPSII) and fluorescence quantum efficiency (Q_y) were determined.

The photosynthetic rate (A), stomatal conductance (g_s) and intercellular CO_2 concentration (C_i) were measured in young and fully expanded leaves, between 9 h and 14 h, using an infrared gas analyser, IRGA (LI-6400, LI-COR, Lincoln, NE, USA). The measurements were performed under ambient CO_2 concentration (≈ 400 ppm) and light intensity of $1000 \mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, with 10% blue light. Gas exchange measurements and chlorophyll a fluorescence analysis were not performed in *E. crebra* and *E. exserta* because of their small and narrow leaves.

Statistical analysis

The overall effects of soil P availability and eucalypt species on the analysed growth variables, leaf and stem nutrient concentration, gas exchange and pigment indices were evaluated using a two-factor analysis of variance (two-way ANOVA). Averages were compared using a Tukey test, or the t-Student test, at $p \leq 0.05$, using the SISVAR software (Ferreira 2011). A Pearson correlation analysis and the correlation network of the studied variables were performed at $p \leq 0.05$, using a t-test to analyse the relationships between variables. Also, principal component analysis (PCA) was performed to reduce the dataset and identify the variables that best explained the highest proportion of total variance, using Rbio (Bhering 2017) and Minitab® 17 (Minitab 17 statistical software) software.

Results

Growth response to soil P availability

Overall, plant growth (shoot biomass, and stem height and diameter) was higher with higher soil P availability (Fig. 1a, and Supplementary Table 3 and Supplementary Figs. 2 and 3). However, the low P availability did not affect the growth of *E. camaldulensis*, *E. cladocalyx*, *E. globulus*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. urograndis* and *C. maculata*, which presented similar shoot biomass production with both soil P availabilities (Fig. 1a). In soil with low P, *E. camaldulensis*, *E. globulus* and *E. tereticornis* presented the highest shoot biomass production and *E. crebra* and *E. acmenoides* presented the lowest (Fig. 1a). Considering the root, stem and leaf growth separately, the overall response was similar to

that observed for the total shoot mass, with plants grown with higher P availability presenting higher biomass production (Fig. 1a and Supplementary Table 3). *E. crebra* and *E. tereticornis* presented the lowest and highest root biomass production under low soil P availability conditions, respectively (Fig. 1b).

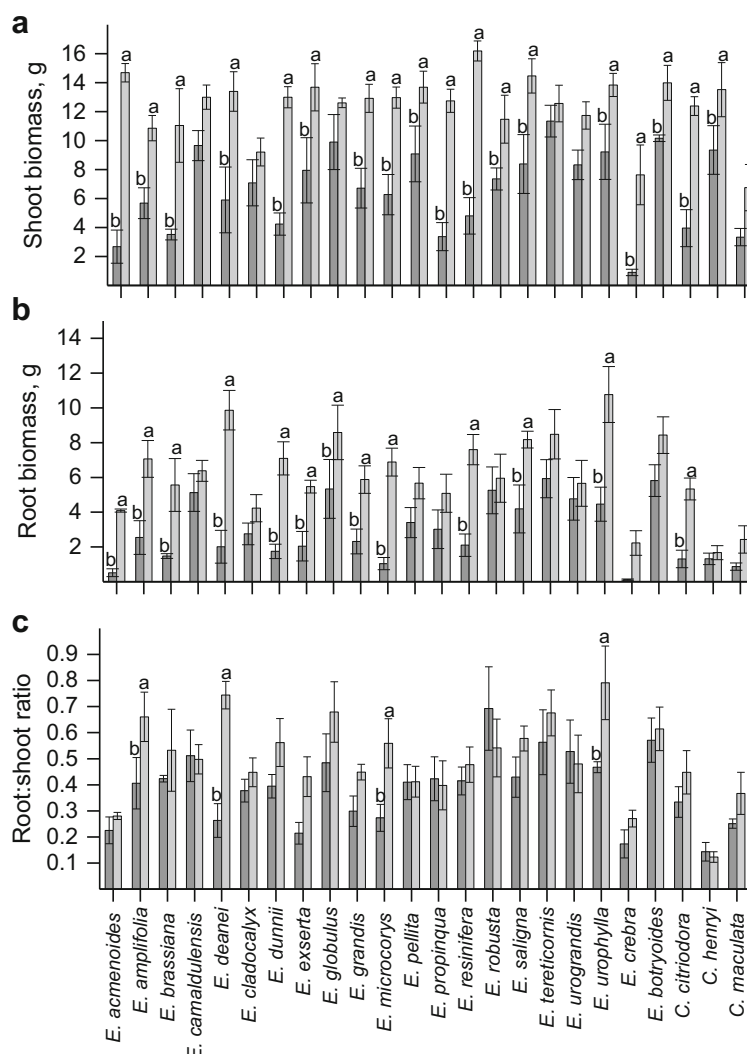
In 20 of the species studied, soil P availability did not affect the root:shoot ratio (R:S) or the root mass fraction (RMF), which relate biomass allocation to above- and below-ground organs (Fig. 1c and Supplementary Table 3). Contrary to expectation, in some species, such as *E. amplifolia*, *E. deanei*, *E. microcorys* and *E. urophylla*, the R:S was lower in soil with low P than with sufficient soil P (Fig. 1c). In soil with low P availability, *C. henryi* and *E. crebra* presented the lowest R:S, and *E. robusta* and *E. botryoides* presented the highest, indicating that these two species allocate more biomass to their roots than other species (Fig. 1c and Supplementary Table 3).

P concentrations in leaves and stems

Overall, leaf P concentration was higher for plants grown with sufficient soil P than with low soil P (Fig. 2a). However, a significant number of species (*E. amplifolia*, *E. cladocalyx*, *E. crebra*, *E. dunnii*, *E. exserta*, *E. globulus*, *E. microcorys*, *E. pellita*, *E. tereticornis*, *C. citriodora* and *C. henryi*) exhibited no significant differences in leaf P concentration between the two soil P availabilities (Fig. 2a). With low soil P, *E. botryoides*, *E. deanei*, *E. robusta*, *E. urophylla*, *E. pellita* and *E. grandis* presented the lowest leaf P concentrations (0.27 to 0.38 g kg^{-1}), and *E. amplifolia* presented the highest leaf and stem P concentrations (0.86 and 1.15 g kg^{-1} , respectively) (Fig. 2a, B and Supplementary Tables 4 and 5). Under sufficient soil P conditions, *E. robusta* presented the highest leaf P concentration (1.83 mg kg^{-1}), approximately five times higher than observed for the same species under low soil P conditions (0.38 g kg^{-1}) (Fig. 2a and Supplementary Table 4).

Total P content accumulated per plant (mg P plant^{-1}) was highest for plants growing at sufficient soil P conditions (Fig. 3). Under low soil P conditions, shoot P content varied between 0.62 and $5.13 \text{ mg plant}^{-1}$ and there were no significant differences between species. Variability between species was higher with sufficient soil P, and P content varied between 3.8 and 15.9 mg

Fig. 1 Biomass of shoot (a), root (b) and root to shoot ratio (c) of plants of 24 eucalypt species cultivated in soil with low (dark grey) and sufficient (light grey) availability of P. When displayed, different letters indicate significant difference between means of P levels by the Tukey test ($P < 0.05$). Bars represent standard error ($n = 5$)



plant⁻¹, with *E. robusta* presenting significantly higher shoot P accumulation than the other species (Table 1 and Fig. 3).

Uptake of other nutrients

Leaf N concentration was, overall, higher for plants grown under low P conditions, except for *E. amplifolia*, *E. camaldulensis*, *E. crebra*, *E. dunnii*, *E. propinqua*, *E. resinifera*, *E. robusta*, *C. maculata* and *E. urophylla*, which had higher leaf N when grown in sufficient soil P conditions (Fig. 2c). Under low soil P conditions, *E. crebra* and *C. maculata* presented the highest leaf N concentrations (14 and 16 g kg⁻¹ N,

respectively), whereas *E. saligna*, *E. pellita*, *E. urophylla*, *E. botryoides* and *E. globulus* presented N concentrations of approximately 8.5 mg kg⁻¹ (Fig. 2c and Supplementary Table 4). The highest NBI values were observed for plants with more N and grown in soil with low P concentrations (Supplementary Fig. 4).

Most species presented a higher leaf N:P ratio with low soil P than with sufficient soil P, and these ratios were high, between 14 and 34. *E. amplifolia*, *E. exserta*, *E. microcoris* and *E. urophylla* presented no significant differences in leaf N:P ratios between the two P treatments (Fig. 2e). For the remaining nutrients, soil P availability had a significant effect on leaf Ca, Mg, Cu

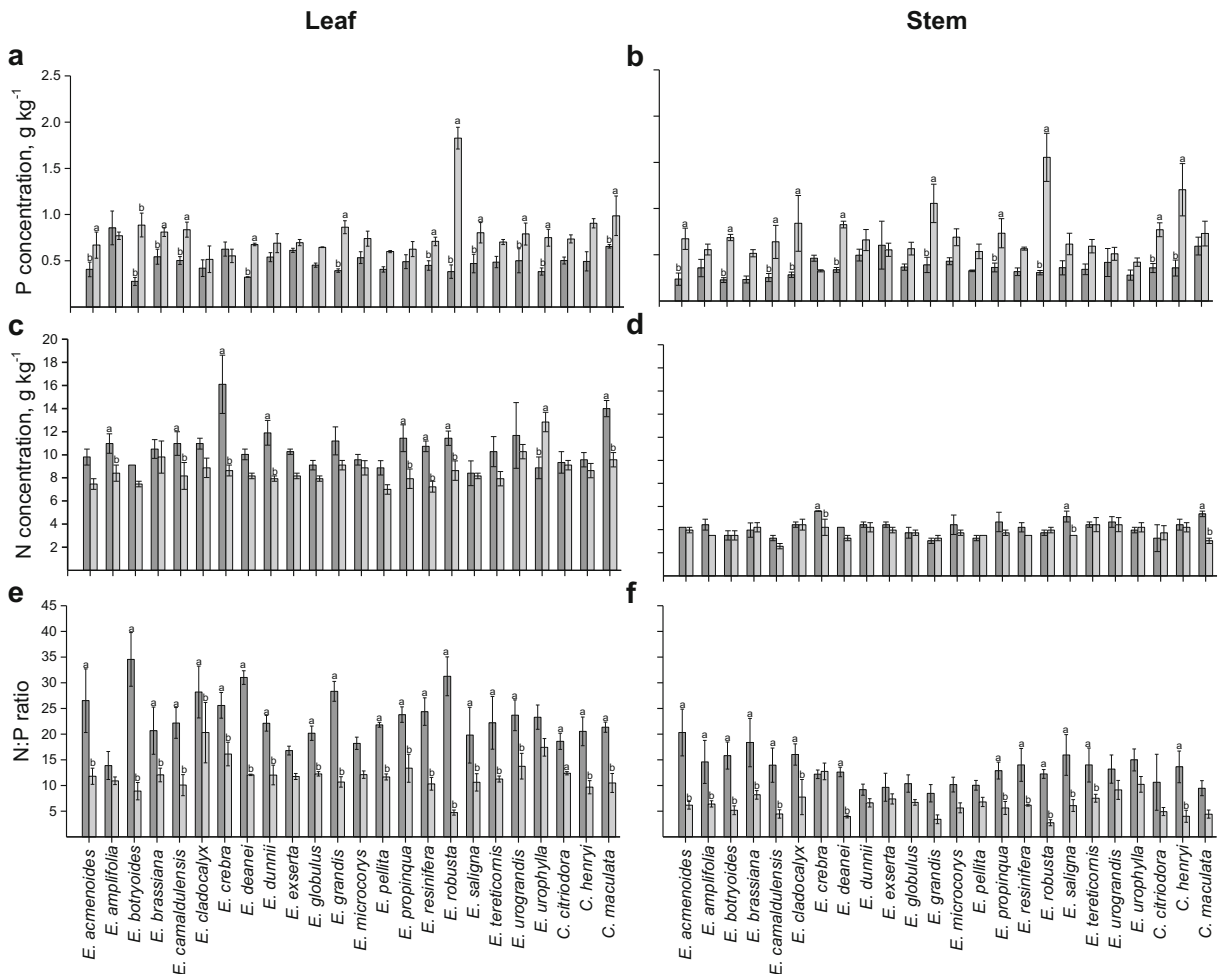


Fig. 2 Phosphorus (a, b) and nitrogen (c, d) concentrations and N:P ratio (e, f) in leaves and stems, respectively, of plants of 24 eucalypt species cultivated in soil with low (dark grey) and

sufficient (light grey) availability of P. When displayed, different letters indicate significant difference between means of P levels by the Tukey test ($P < 0.05$). Bars represent standard error ($n = 3$)

and Zn concentrations, which were higher with low soil P; no significant effect was observed for S, K, Fe and Mn concentrations (Table 1 and Supplementary Table 4).

The species factor had a significant effect on leaf concentration of all nutrients analysed, except S (Table 1). Under low P, *E. crebra* presented the highest N, Mn and B concentrations and lowest Ca and Mg concentrations, whereas *C. maculata* displayed the highest leaf Cu and Fe concentrations (Supplementary Table 4), nutrients that play an important role in photosynthesis. *E. camaldulensis* was especially efficient in K uptake, presenting one of the highest leaf K concentrations, independent of soil P availability. Leaf Mn concentration varied between 257 mg kg⁻¹

for *C. maculata* and 597 mg kg⁻¹ for *E. robusta* (Supplementary Table 4).

P use efficiency and responsiveness to soil P availability

The relative efficiency of P-use (REP) was calculated as the ratio between biomass produced at low P and sufficient P. Among the 24 studied species, *E. acmenoides* and *E. crebra* presented the lowest REP (average REP between 12 and 15%) and *E. tereticornis* and *E. globulus* the highest (average REP of 90% and 79%, respectively). This wide range of REP reflects the contrasting response of these species regarding P

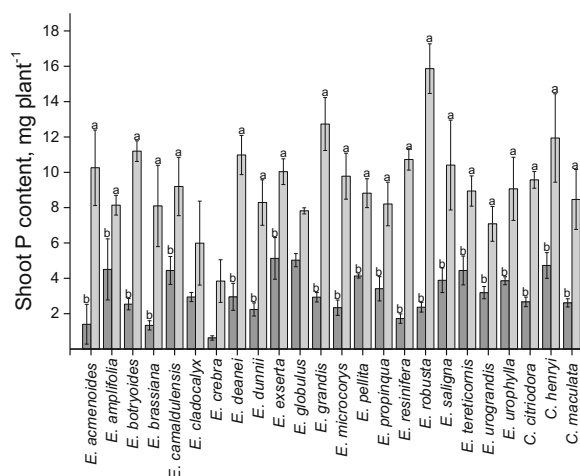


Fig. 3 Phosphorus (P) content in the shoot of plants of 24 eucalypt species cultivated in soil with low (red) and sufficient (green) availability of P. When displayed, different letters indicate significant difference between means of P levels by the Tukey test ($P < 0.05$). Bars represent standard error ($n = 3$)

utilization (Table 2). This suggests that REP is a good indicator of PUE, as the species with the highest REP also presented the highest biomass production under low P conditions (Table 2).

Agronomic P use efficiency (APE), which considers both the difference in biomass production between soils with sufficient and low P availability and the difference in available soil P concentration, was highest for *E. acmenoides* and *E. resinifera* (313 and 285 g mg^{-1} P, respectively) and lowest for *E. tereticornis* and *E. globulus* (31 and 68 g mg^{-1} P, respectively) (Table 2). Correlating APE (y-axis) with shoot biomass production in soils with low P availability (x-axis) and defining the average shoot biomass production (6.6 g) and APE (145 g mg^{-1} P), the eucalypt species were separated depending on their PUE and responsiveness to soil P availability (Hammond et al. 2009, Neto et al. 2016). Species with a higher APE than average may be considered “responsive” to P addition, and those with lower APE than average are regarded as “non-responsive” (Fig. 4). Species with above-average biomass production were considered “efficient” and species with below-average production were “non-efficient” in P utilization.

Two species, *E. grandis* and *E. saligna*, were therefore efficient and responsive (E-R); nine species were non-efficient and responsive (NE-R: *E. acmenoides*, *E. resinifera*, *E. microcorys*, *E. dunnii*, *C. citriodora*, *E. brassiana*, *E. deanei*, *E. crebra* and *E. propinqua*); 11

were efficient and non-responsive (E-NR: *E. exserta*, *E. robusta*, *E. pellita*, *E. urophylla*, *C. henryi*, *E. botryoides*, *E. urograndis*, *E. camaldulensis*, *E. globulus*, *E. cladocalyx* and *E. tereticornis*); and two were non-efficient and non-responsive (NE-NR: *C. maculata* and *E. amplifolia*). However, the closer species were to the lines dividing the quadrants, the less clear the species behaviour was regarding P efficiency and responsiveness, as observed for quadrant E-R, where no species were prominent, and NE-NR, where only *C. maculata* was distinct (Fig. 4).

Shoot P content was used to calculate P uptake efficiency (PUpE) under low P availability (Fig. 3). Of the 24 species studied, *E. crebra* and *E. acmenoides* presented the lowest PUpE (0.17 and 0.38 $\text{g P}_{\text{Shoot}} \text{g}^{-1} \text{P}_{\text{Soil}}$, respectively) and *E. exserta* and *E. globulus* exhibited the highest PUpE (1.40 and 1.37 $\text{mg P}_{\text{Shoot}} \text{g}^{-1} \text{P}_{\text{Soil}}$, respectively) (Table 2).

REP and PUpE were positively correlated, with the species classified as E-NR presenting the highest REP and PUpE but the lowest APE. According to REP and PUpE, E-NR species were therefore efficient in P uptake at low soil P availability, but with no significant biomass gain at sufficient P (Table 2). However, species classified as NE-R presented the lowest REP and PUpE and the highest APE, presenting an inability to grow under low P availability but responding to sufficient soil P by increasing their biomass production (Table 2).

Photosynthetic traits

The CO_2 assimilation rate (A), stomatal conductance (g_s), intracellular CO_2 concentration (C_i) and carboxylation efficiency (A/C_i) were not significantly affected by soil P availability (Table 1). However, the studied species presented significant differences in all gas exchange parameters (Supplementary Table 6). Noteworthy is that *C. maculata* presented the highest A (approximately $22 \mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), accompanied by high g_s values, and *E. botryoides* and *E. dunnii* exhibited the lowest A (approximately $6 \mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$) and low A/C_i and g_s values (Supplementary Table 6).

Of the chlorophyll a fluorescence parameters, for fluorescence quantum efficiency (Q_y), only *E. pellita* and *E. propinqua* responded significantly to soil P variation, where both presented lower Q_y with sufficient soil P than with low soil P (Supplementary Table 7). Furthermore, *E. deanei* presented lower Q_y under low P, being the only species with Q_y lower than 0.6

Table 1 Mean values of parameters related with growth, photosynthesis and nutrient uptake of the eucalypt species grown in soil with low and sufficient P availability, and two-way ANOVA

significance level of phosphorus (P) availability and eucalypts species, and their interaction

Variable	Mean (\pm SE)		Significance Level		
	Low P	Suff. P	P _{soil}	Species	P _{soil} * Species
Shoot biomass (g)	6.6 \pm 0.4	12.4 \pm 0.3	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05
Root biomass (g)	2.9 \pm 0.2	6.2 \pm 0.3	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05
Root:Shoot ratio	0.39 \pm 0.02	0.5 \pm 0.02	<0.001	<0.001	0.110
A ($\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	13.2 \pm 0.5	12.4 \pm 0.5	0.128	<0.001	<0.05
gs ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	0.30 \pm 0.012	0.30 \pm 0.012	0.369	<0.001	0.2695
A/Ci	0.046 \pm 0.002	0.043 \pm 0.002	0.0724	<0.001	0.093
Chlorophyll indices	19.1 \pm 0.4	17.3 \pm 0.3	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Anthocyanin indices	0.17 \pm 0.007	0.19 \pm 0.006	0.011	<0.001	<0.05
Flavonols indices	1.3 \pm 0.03	1.4 \pm 0.02	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05
P leaf (g kg^{-1})	0.5 \pm 0.02	0.8 \pm 0.03	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
N leaf (g kg^{-1})	10.6 \pm 0.3	8.6 \pm 0.2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
K leaf (g kg^{-1})	7.0 \pm 0.2	7.0 \pm 0.2	0.338	<0.001	0.435
Ca leaf (g kg^{-1})	14.9 \pm 0.4	13.9 \pm 0.3	0.0053	<0.001	0.0645
Mg leaf (g kg^{-1})	2.9 \pm 0.6	2.8 \pm 0.7	<0.05	<0.001	<0.05
S leaf (g kg^{-1})	1.5 \pm 1.0	1.3 \pm 0.5	0.242	0.078	0.397
Cu leaf (mg kg^{-1})	54.4 \pm 2.0	4.0 \pm 2.0	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05
Fe leaf (mg kg^{-1})	236.5 \pm 26	233.0 \pm 29	0.915	<0.001	0.972
Zn leaf (mg kg^{-1})	65.8 \pm 25.8	57.8 \pm 27.7	<0.05	<0.001	0.300
Mn leaf (mg kg^{-1})	349.2 \pm 15	332.4 \pm 14	0.3345	<0.001	0.483
B leaf (mg kg^{-1})	34.3 \pm 16.8	30.4 \pm 12.8	0.064	<0.001	0.116
Leaf N: P ratio	23.3 \pm 0.8	11.9 \pm 0.5	<0.001	<0.05	<0.05
P stem (g kg^{-1})	0.36 \pm 0.02	0.70 \pm 0.04	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
N stem (g kg^{-1})	4.2 \pm 0.9	3.8 \pm 0.7	<0.001	<0.05	0.150
Stem N: P ratio	13.0 \pm 5.0	6.3 \pm 2.8	<0.001	<0.05	0.279
P content (mg plant^{-1})	3.1 \pm 0.2	9.4 \pm 0.4	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05

Average values (\pm standard error) and significance level for each parameter according to ANOVA test for the factors P availability, eucalypt species and the interaction among these two factors. Bold values indicate significant effect ($P < 0.05$; two-way ANOVA)

(Supplementary Table 7), suggesting impairment of the photochemical capacity of PSII. From NPQ and ΦPSII parameters, only *E. microcorys* displayed significant differences between the two P treatments (Supplementary Table 7).

Chlorophyll, anthocyanin, flavonol, and NBI indices in mature leaves were significantly affected by soil P availability and species (Supplementary Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and Table 1). Overall, chlorophyll indices were significantly higher in leaves of plants grown under low P (Supplementary Fig. 5), whereas flavonol and anthocyanin indices were lower under low P conditions (Supplementary Figs. 6 and 7). The studied eucalypt

species presented significant variation in the analysed leaf pigment indices (Table 1).

Pearson correlation and parameter integration via network analysis

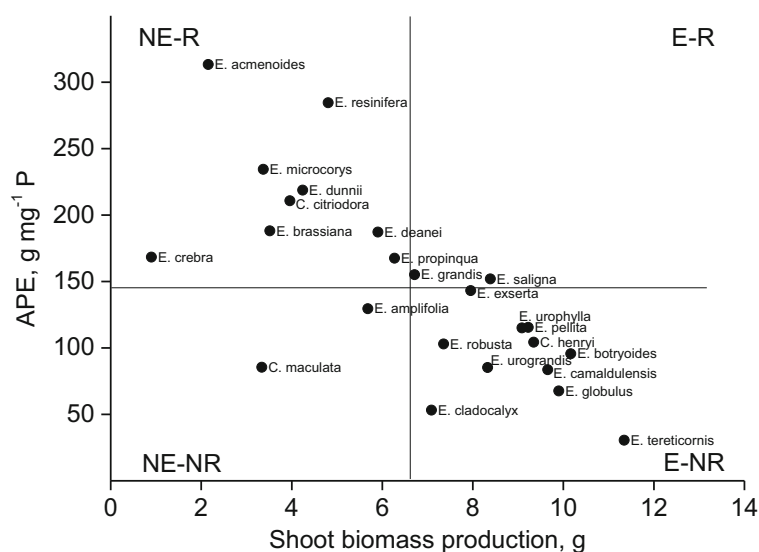
To verify the level of association between the studied parameters, the Pearson correlation coefficients (r) between variable pairs were calculated (Supplementary Figs. 8A and 8B) and included in a correlation network (Fig. 5). A higher number of significant correlations were observed for the treatment with low P (230 significant correlations) than for the treatment with sufficient

Table 2 Agronomic P use efficiency (APE), P uptake efficiency (PUpE) and relative P use efficiency (REP) of 24 eucalypt species

Species	APE (g DM g ⁻¹ P)	PUpE (g P _{Shoot} g ⁻¹ P _{Soil})	REP (%)
<i>E. acmenoides</i>	313 ± 32 a	0.38 ± 0.31 ij	14.7 ± 8.6 h
<i>E. resinifera</i>	285 ± 31 a	0.47 ± 0.07 hij	29.7 ± 7.8 efgh
<i>E. microcorys</i>	234 ± 24 abc	0.64 ± 0.12 fghij	26.4 ± 7.6 fgh
<i>E. dunnii</i>	219 ± 19 abcd	0.61 ± 0.10 ghij	32.7 ± 5.9 defg
<i>C. citriodora</i>	211 ± 32 bcde	0.73 ± 0.07 defghi	32.0 ± 10.3 efgh
<i>E. brassiana</i>	188 ± 9 bcdef	0.37 ± 0.07 ij	31.9 ± 3.3 defg
<i>E. deanei</i>	187 ± 57 bcdef	0.81 ± 0.21 cdefghi	44.1 ± 17.0 cdef
<i>E. crebra</i>	168 ± 6 cdefg	0.17 ± 0.03 j	11.8 ± 2.9 gh
<i>E. propinqua</i>	167 ± 35 cdefg	0.93 ± 0.19 abcdefgh	48.4 ± 10.7 bcdef
<i>E. grandis</i>	155 ± 34 cdefgh	0.80 ± 0.07 cdefghi	52.0 ± 10.6 bcdef
<i>E. saligna</i>	152 ± 51 cdefgh	1.06 ± 0.19 abcdefg	58.0 ± 14.0 abcde
<i>E. exserta</i>	143 ± 56 cdefghi	1.40 ± 0.32 a	58.1 ± 16.5 abcde
<i>E. amplifolia</i>	130 ± 27 defghi	1.23 ± 0.47 abcd	52.3 ± 9.8 bcdef
<i>E. urophylla</i>	115 ± 48 efghij	1.05 ± 0.06 abcdefg	66.6 ± 13.8 abcd
<i>E. pellita</i>	115 ± 48 efghij	1.13 ± 0.03 abcdef	66.4 ± 14.1 abcd
<i>C. henryi</i>	104 ± 42 fghij	1.29 ± 0.20 abc	69.1 ± 12.4 abc
<i>E. robusta</i>	103 ± 19 fghij	0.65 ± 0.07 fghij	64.1 ± 6.6 abcd
<i>E. botryoides</i>	96 ± 6 fghij	0.69 ± 0.09 fghi	72.7 ± 1.7 ab
<i>C. maculata</i>	85 ± 15 ghij	0.71 ± 0.06 efghi	49.4 ± 8.9 bcdef
<i>E. urograndis</i>	85 ± 25 ghij	0.87 ± 0.09 bcdefghi	70.9 ± 8.7 abc
<i>E. camaldulensis</i>	84 ± 26 ghij	1.21 ± 0.22 abcde	74.3 ± 8.0 ab
<i>E. globulus</i>	68 ± 47 hij	1.37 ± 0.10 ab	78.5 ± 15.0 ab
<i>E. cladocalyx</i>	53 ± 40 ij	0.80 ± 0.07 cdefghi	76.9 ± 17.2 ab
<i>E. tereticornis</i>	31 ± 27 j	1.21 ± 0.22 abcde	90.3 ± 8.7 a

Different letters indicate a significant difference among species by the Tukey test ($P < 0.05$). Average values ± standard error ($n = 3$)

Fig. 4 Relationship between shoot biomass production and the agronomic P-use efficiency (APE) of 24 eucalypt species grown in a soil with low P availability ($n = 5$). Solid lines indicate the mean value for each axis. NE-R, non-efficient and responsive; E-R, efficient and responsive; E-NR, efficient and non-responsive; NE-NR, non-efficient and non-responsive



P (112 significant correlations), demonstrating that P deficiency changed the variable-variable relationships and highlighting the importance of P availability for the determination of relationships between nutritional performance and biomass in eucalypt species (Supplementary Figs. 8A and 8B).

In the detailed evaluation of the effect of P availability on the studied variables, all biomass parameters were observed to be positively correlated for both treatments (Supplementary Figs. 8A and 8B). Interestingly, a high positive correlation between shoot biomass and root dry matter was observed at low P ($r=0.85$), indicating no changes in carbon partitioning (R:S), even at low P availability (Supplementary Fig. 8B). Also, height and diameter were positively correlated with all biomass parameters for this treatment (Fig. 5b and Supplementary Fig. 8B). Moreover, a strong positive correlation between P and Cu content was only observed for the sufficient soil P treatment ($r=0.80$), exhibiting higher uptake of these two nutrients at sufficient P levels (Fig. 5a and Supplementary Fig. 8A).

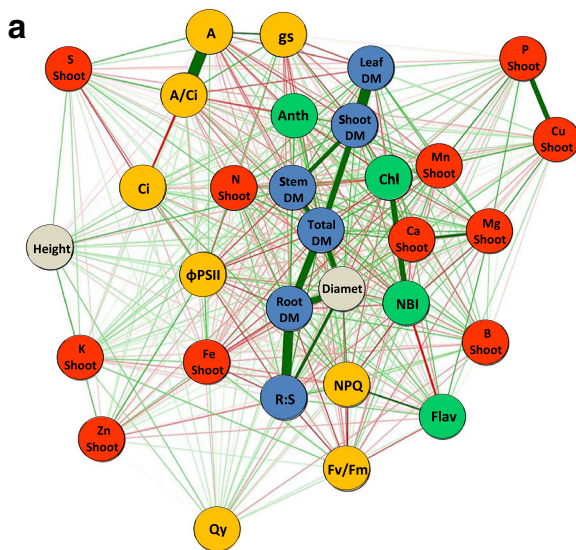
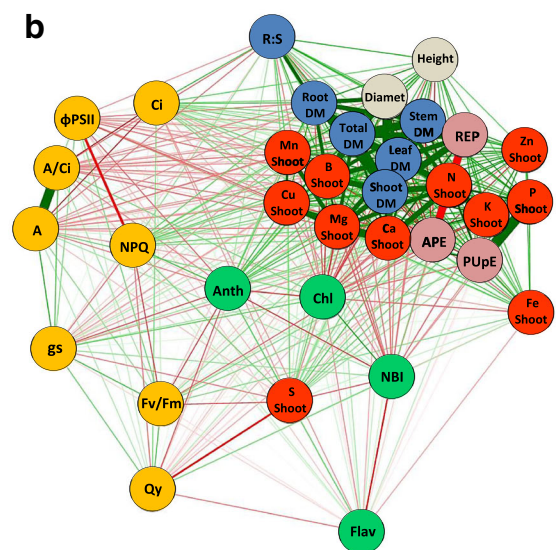


Fig. 5 Correlation network based on Pearson coefficients derived from the average data for 22 eucalypt species cultivated in soil with sufficient (**a**) and low (**b**) availability of P. Trait associated with nutrient in the shoot are shown as red dots. Parameters related to growth and biomass are displayed as grey and blue dots, respectively. Phosphorus efficiency parameters are shown as beige. Gas exchange and chlorophyll fluorescence are shown as orange dots and pigments as green dots. Green and red connecting lines represent positive and negative correlations, respectively. Line width is proportional to the strength of the correlation. Abbreviations: CO₂ assimilation rate (A), stomatal

conductance (gs), intercellular CO₂ concentration (Ci), non-photochemical quenching (NPQ), instantaneous carboxylation efficiency (A/Ci), effective quantum yield of PSII (ϕ PSII), maximum quantum efficiency of PSII (Fv/fm), fluorescence quantum efficiency (Qy), stem diameter (Diamet), plant height (Height), root:shoot ratio (R:S), relative P-use efficiency (REP), agronomic P-use efficiency (APE), P uptake efficiency (PUPE), anthocyanin (Anth), total chlorophyll (Chl), flavonoids (Flav), nitrogen balance index (NBI), macro (N, P, K, S, Ca and Mg) and micronutrient (Fe-Shoot, Cu-Shoot, Zn-Shoot, Mn-Shoot, and B-Shoot) contents in shoots



conductance (gs), intercellular CO₂ concentration (Ci), non-photochemical quenching (NPQ), instantaneous carboxylation efficiency (A/Ci), effective quantum yield of PSII (ϕ PSII), maximum quantum efficiency of PSII (Fv/fm), fluorescence quantum efficiency (Qy), stem diameter (Diamet), plant height (Height), root:shoot ratio (R:S), relative P-use efficiency (REP), agronomic P-use efficiency (APE), P uptake efficiency (PUPE), anthocyanin (Anth), total chlorophyll (Chl), flavonoids (Flav), nitrogen balance index (NBI), macro (N, P, K, S, Ca and Mg) and micronutrient (Fe-Shoot, Cu-Shoot, Zn-Shoot, Mn-Shoot, and B-Shoot) contents in shoots

micronutrient contents at a global scale in eucalypt plants grown at low P availability (Fig. 5b and Supplementary Fig. 8B).

Principal component analysis (PCA)

The PCA for all studied parameters is presented in Fig. 6. For the sufficient P treatment, the first (PC1) and second (PC2) components explained 30.4% and 12% of the total variation, respectively (Fig. 6a and b). For low P, the first two components explained more than 60% of data variability, with PC1 and PC2 explaining 47.4% and 13.7% of variability, respectively (Fig. 6c and d).

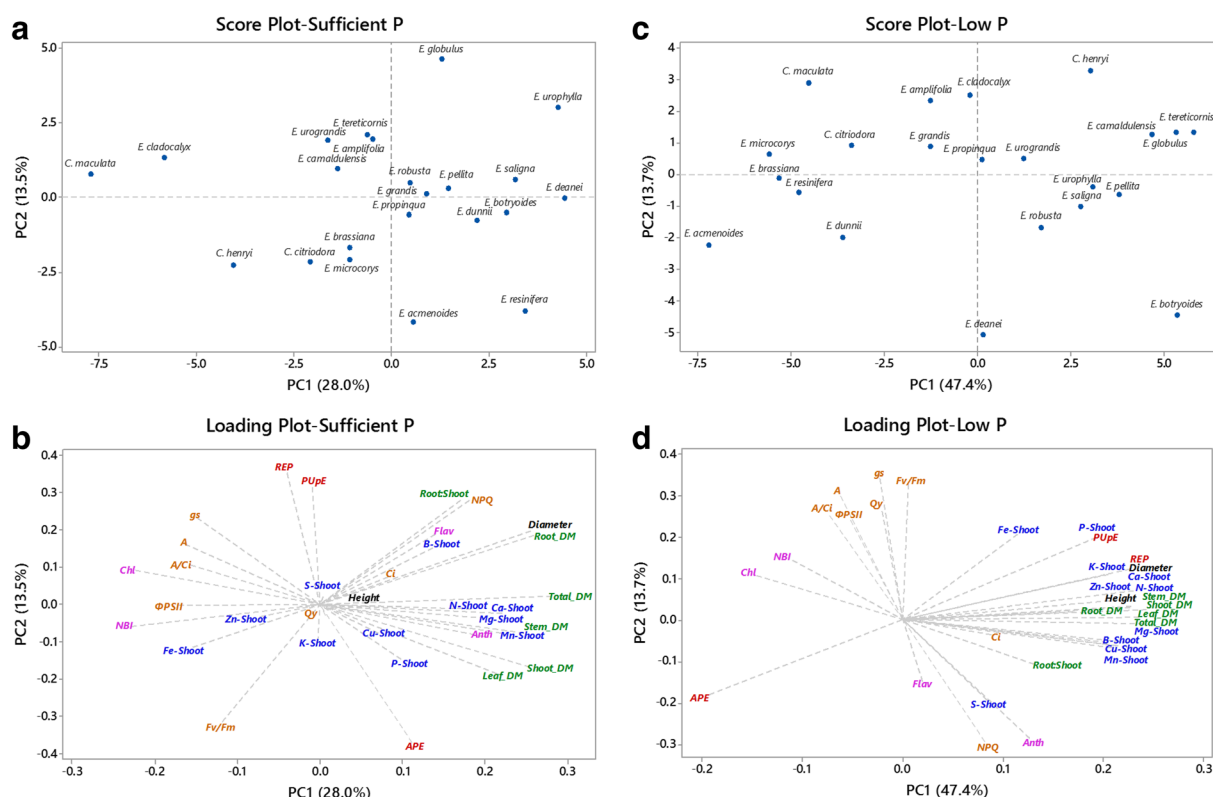


Fig. 6 Principal component analysis (PCA) from 22 eucalypt species cultivated in soil with sufficient (**a** and **b**) and low (**c** and **d**) availability of P. The analysis was performed on the correlation matrix of least square means of averaged accessions. Numbers in parentheses give the percent variation explained by the first and the second principal component. **a** and **c** show the scores and **b** and **d** show the loading plots obtained for the resulting distribution of the 22 eucalypt species and all parameters analyzed, respectively. Text colors indicate the cluster to which parameters have been assigned (Blue, nutrient contents; red, phosphorus efficiency parameters; orange, gas exchange and chlorophyll a fluorescence; lilac, pigments; black, growth and green, biomass).

The species and variable distribution along the first component revealed that, for the treatment with sufficient P (Fig. 6a and b), *E. deanei*, *E. urophylla*, *E. resinifera*, *E. saligna* and *E. botryoides* were grouped separately from *C. maculata* and *E. cladocalyx* (Fig. 6a). For the first group, this separation was determined by biomass parameters, especially for total biomass, root and shoot dry matter (Fig. 6b). However, *C. maculata* and *E. cladocalyx* were grouped primarily due to the high variance in photosynthetic parameters, such as A, gs, A/Ci, Φ PSII and total chlorophyll indices. Given the negative correlations observed between photosynthetic parameters and biomass accumulation (Fig. 6b), it is evident that the eucalypt species with higher total

Abbreviations: CO₂ assimilation rate (A), stomatal conductance (gs), intercellular CO₂ concentration (Ci), non-photochemical quenching (NPQ), instantaneous carboxylation efficiency (A/Ci), effective quantum yield of PSII (Φ PSII), maximum quantum efficiency of PSII (Fv/fm), fluorescence quantum efficiency (Qy), stem diameter (Diameter), plant height (Height), root:shoot ratio (R:S), relative efficiency of P-use (REP), agronomic P-use efficiency (APE), P-uptake efficiency (PUPe), anthocyanin (Anth), total chlorophyll (Chl), flavonoids (Flav), nitrogen balance index (NBI), macro (N-Shoot, P-Shoot, K-Shoot, S-Shoot, Ca-Shoot and Mg-Shoot) and micronutrient (Fe-Shoot, Cu-Shoot, Zn-Shoot, Mn-Shoot, and B-Shoot) contents in shoots

biomass gain (e.g., *E. deanei* and *E. urophylla*) did not necessarily present higher photosynthetic efficiency, which supports the antagonistic interactions observed in the previously discussed pairing studies. However, when the nutrient contents were analysed, Mn, Mg, Ca and N contents were observed to be grouped with the biomass data, indicating that these nutrients were more determinant to biomass gain in these species (Fig. 6b).

Regarding PC2, *E. globulus* and *E. urograndis* were dispersed in opposite directions to *C. henryi* (Fig. 6a). Based on the loading plot, the R:S was the variable that most contributed to the displacement of *E. globulus* and *E. urograndis* along PC2. However, the high values observed for leaf biomass, Fv/fm and shoot P content, contributed to *C. henryi* being grouped separately from the remaining species (Fig. 6b). Also, the analysis of PC2 indicated that variations in leaf, not root, dry matter were more determinant to change the R:S. Also, the observed grouping between leaf dry matter and P contents indicates that P directly contributed to this partitioning.

The PCA for low P revealed a clear species separation along PC1 (Fig. 6c). Similar to the sufficient P treatment, biomass parameters presented the highest PC1 score (Fig. 6d). However, different from the sufficient P treatment, analysis of the dispersal of the studied species indicated a positive relationship with dry matter data for *E. tereticornis*, *E. globulus*, *E. botryoides* and *E. camaldulensis*, and a negative relationship for *E. acmenoides* (Fig. 6c), indicating that their total biomass decreased due to low P availability. Also, a positive correlation was observed between biomass parameters and Mg, N and Ca contents, indicating that the species with increased dry weight also presented higher contents of these nutrients (Fig. 6d). For PC2, *C. maculata*, *E. amplifolia* and *E. cladocalyx* were grouped based on variations in photosynthetic parameters (Fig. 6c and d). However, similar to sufficient P treatment, the observed biomass variations were not explained by increased photosynthesis. The biomass parameters and part of the nutrient contents were, therefore, more effective in identifying the most P responsive and P-utilization efficient species.

Discussion

Eucalypt species respond differently to P availability

In this study, the growth of young plants of the 24 studied eucalypt species was strongly affected by the

low soil P availability, affecting shoot and root biomass allocation. The comparison between plants grown in soil with low and sufficient P presented a wide variation between species in their ability to use P, indicating genetic variability in their responses to P limitation. Characteristics related to growth, nutrient uptake and photosynthetic capacity also indicated species plasticity in response to P availability. In soils with low P availability, uptake at the root surface is primarily limited by the diffusion rate to the root (Clarkson 1981). The size and architecture of the root system, which will determine the plant's capacity to exploring the soil, become therefore especially important for root P-uptake efficiency (Gamuyao et al. 2012). The conditions studied are different from previous studies using nutrient solutions (Warren 2011; Bahar et al. 2018), where the main pathway of P movement to the roots is by mass flow (Hayes et al. 2004).

Overall, eucalypt species exhibited a positive growth response to sufficient soil P when compared to low soil P treatments (Table 1). Plants under P limitation had lower biomass production, leaf area and stem height and/or diameter (Fig. 1, Supplementary Figs. 2 and 3 and Supplementary Table 3). Thomas et al. (2006) reported increased growth of *E. grandis* with increasing soil P concentration, resulting in higher biomass production and leaf area. Gotore et al. (2014) also observed a positive effect of P fertilization on growth of *E. grandis* and other tree species, such as *Pinus patula*. More recently, Crous et al. (2015) observed that higher P availability increased the growth of mature trees of *E. tereticornis* in the region of Cumberland Plain Woodland, Australia.

Phosphorus responsiveness and growth efficiency under low P availability

The biomass data showed that most eucalypt species were classified as NE-R and E-NR (Fig. 4). The study of these divergent species will, therefore, allow the identification of the mechanisms involved in PUE, here evaluated as REP, and response capacity (APE). According to this perspective, six species – *E. tereticornis*, *E. cladocalyx*, *C. maculata*, *E. urograndis*, *E. camaldulensis* and *E. globulus* – presented no statistically significant differences in shoot biomass accumulation between the soils with low and sufficient P (Fig. 1a and Supplementary Table 3). Interestingly, all these species, except *C. maculata*, were classified as E-NR

(Fig. 4). This result, together with REP and APE (Table 2), indicates that PUE in these species is strongly associated with lower variation in accumulated biomass between higher and lower soil P availability conditions. Another interesting observation was that, overall, NE-R species presented low growth rates whereas E-NR species presented relatively higher growth rates and the lowest APE (Supplementary Figs. 2 and 3 and Table 2).

The lower responsiveness to P can be attributed to the fact that maximum growth potential was attained already with lower P availability, or because the species simply did not possess a mechanism of P acquisition and use at higher P availability able to result in growth. Thus, whilst P-efficiency is related to the capacity to grow under low P inputs, responsiveness is associated with increased growth potential with additional P-inputs. Therefore, non-responsiveness to P addition can be indicative of high PUE under low P, which is a wanted trait as long as yields are maintained (Hammond et al., 2009).

Some forest species are better adapted to low P and can grow faster at lower soil P availability (Turner et al. 2018). Species with this behaviour decrease their overall need of leaf P, decreasing allocation into the metabolic fraction so that the plants adapt to low P conditions (Hidaka and Kitayama 2011). Moreover, the possibility cannot be excluded that differences in species P-demand exist, leading to the variations in biomass accumulation observed for plants grown in low soil P conditions; i.e., if the species differ in P critical demand due to differences in uptake efficiency, they may also differ in the degree of stress when there is no addition of external P. The differences in growth potential at low P between species, therefore, explain the variations in REP. It has been suggested that species with higher P-uptake capacity and lower demand for external P may achieve higher growth rates at lower internal P (Turner et al. 2018). In the present study, overall, species with higher PUE (Table 2) also presented higher growth at low P (Supplementary Figs. 2 and 3), but not necessarily with lower tissue P (leaf and/or stem) Fig. 2a and b). Interestingly, low P availability resulted in higher biomass accumulation and increased stem diameter and height in *E. tereticornis*, indicating that this species is well adapted to low soil P availability. In this species, this higher capacity may also be explained by higher root mass, which may have promoted the uptake of P and other nutrients. On the other hand, *E. tereticornis*, which showed the highest REP (Fig. 4), had little variation

regarding growth (Fig. 1a, b, Supplementary Figs. 2 and 3), nutritional (Supplementary Tables 4 and 5) and photosynthesis-related data (Supplementary Table 6) in response to soil P availability, indicating that in this species the adaptations to P limitation may be related to cell metabolic changes in P utilization, resulting in increased P-efficiency.

Root growth is not necessarily related with low P availability

Root biomass production was one of the allometric characteristics that exhibited higher variability than those related to shoot growth, both between genotypes and different soil P availability (Table 1 and Fig. 1b). However, the response to P availability was not always consistent for all species, which may reflect the different strategies of P uptake and use among eucalypt species. As an overall strategy to increase the soil volume explored and uptake capacity, plants subjected to nutrient limitations allocate more carbon to the roots, increasing root growth and altering their architecture (Wrage et al. 2010; Kramer-Walter and Laughlin 2017). This change in photoassimilate carbon partition leads to an increased R:S in plants under P limitation (Ryser and Lambers 1995). Here, the R:S of most studied species did not change significantly in response to P, or, in some species – *E. amplifolia*, *E. deanei*, *E. microcorys* and *E. urophilla* – decreased (Fig. 1c), due to lower relative root growth under P limitation conditions. This probably indicates that biomass allocation to the root may be relatively insensitive to soil P availability in eucalypt plants (Fig. 1c). Low R:S ratios under P-limitation can be because eucalypts may in part rely P-uptake on mycorrhizal symbionts (Adams et al. 2006). Similarly, Santiago et al. (2012) observed no changes in the R:S in tropical forest species in response to P addition to the soil, when compared to plants that received no P. In the tropical tree *Ficus insipida*, biomass allocation to the roots responded positively to N but not to P availability, resulting in no changes to the R:S under these conditions (Garrish et al. 2010). Some authors have suggested that in tree species, the investment in wood may affect carbon allocation between roots and shoot under nutrient limitation (Poorter et al. 2012). This could explain the weak relationship between the R:S and low soil P in eucalypts plants. This investment in wood may be related to an increased lignification rate induced by P deficiency (Uhde-Stone et al., 2003).

Investing in root growth is not a guarantee of high P uptake

When the interspecific response for each soil P availability level was isolated, *E. robusta* and *E. botryoides*, classified as E-NR (Fig. 4), were observed to present low leaf P concentration under P limitation (Fig. 2a) and the highest R:S (Fig. 1c), indicating that higher investment in roots did not necessarily result in higher P uptake efficiency. *E. exerta* and *E. globulus* presented the highest PUpE under P limitation (Table 2), indicating that under limiting conditions they must have efficient P uptake mechanisms, such as induction of high P affinity transporters, ability to form efficient mycorrhizal symbioses, and changes in root morphology, which do not necessarily alter root biomass. Also, overall, the R:S was not significantly correlated with higher uptake of other nutrients from the soil, as species with a higher R:S did not present higher nutrient concentrations (Fig. 1c, Supplementary Tables 3 and 4). However, PUpE was positively correlated with root and shoot biomass (Supplementary Fig. 8B), indicating that species with higher root production were more efficient in P uptake, which may have led to higher shoot biomass, without changing R:S ratio.

P uptake and accumulation was not related with P responsiveness

Twelve of the studied species presented no differences in leaf P concentrations between plants grown in low and sufficient soil P availability (Fig. 2a). This could also be explained by the association of eucalyptus plants with mycorrhizal fungi. Several studies have revealed strong colonization of eucalypts by these soil microorganisms (Warcup 1980). Also, plants in symbiosis with mycorrhizal fungi may present a lower R:S and root biomass, because extra-radicular hyphae act as extensions of the root system, increasing the soil volume explored by plants and plant nutrient uptake (Smith and Read 2010). P availability also affected the soil microbiota associated with tree species (Zavišić et al. 2016), inducing the release to the rhizosphere of enzymes that solubilize P retained on soil particles (Richardson and Simpson 2011).

Plants and microorganisms may release organic acids and protons, which may dissolve P retained on soil particles into the soil solution allowing their uptake by roots. Some eucalyptus species, such as *E. gummiifera*,

can access insoluble inorganic P forms, such as Al and Fe phosphates, indicating organic acid exudation (Mullette et al. 1974). It has been suggested that plants able to mobilize soil P through organic acid exudation tend to have higher leaf Mn concentrations (Lambers et al. 2015) due to Mn mobilization from soil particles. However, this strategy does not seem to occur in eucalyptus, because most species present lower leaf Mn concentrations in plants at sufficient-P than at low-P, what might indicate the release of carboxylates (Table 1 and Supplementary Table 4). In *E. camaldulensis* and the hybrid *E. grandis* × *E. urophylla*, a relationship between root organic acid exudation and Al tolerance was previously observed (Ikka et al. 2013; Teng et al. 2018).

Leaf P was between 0.28 and 1.83 g kg⁻¹ (Supplementary Table 4), indicating high variability in P uptake capacity and accumulation in leaves. However, shoot P content (Fig. 3) and, leaves and stem P concentrations (Fig. 2a and b) in young eucalypt plants were not necessarily associated with gains in biomass production (Fig. 1a and Supplementary Table 3), or vice-versa; i.e., higher biomass production was not always positively correlated with higher tissue P concentration. Species with high responsiveness to P, such as *E. dunii*, *E. microcorys* and *C. citriodora* (Fig. 4), therefore presented similar shoot P contents at low and sufficient soil P availability levels (Fig. 3), and species without significant biomass gain resulting from higher soil P availability, i.e., non-responsive species, such as *E. tereticornis* and *E. camaldulensis* (Fig. 4), had higher shoot P contents at higher P availability. This may be explained by the fact that gains in biomass production are not always of the same magnitude as P accumulation in a plant (Marschner 1995), because Pi can be stored in vacuoles, where it does not contribute to physiological processes that lead to increased biomass (Bielecki 1973; Martinez et al. 2005). In the present study, because there was no significant correlation between leaf P content and biomass production (Supplementary Figs. 8A and 8B), leaf P concentration or even shoot P content can not be considered an indication of responsiveness to P in young eucalypt plants.

Relationships between P and other nutrients

The multivariate analysis revealed group formation between elements such as K and Ca, and P, in the low P treatment (Supplementary Fig. 8 and Fig. 6a).

Complementarily, the positive correlation of leaf P with other nutrients, such as B, Mn, Zn and Mg (Fig. 5b), indicates that in species with higher P uptake capacity, such as *C. henryi*, *E. camaldulensis*, *E. tereticornis* and *E. globulus*, the adopted P-acquisition strategies may contribute to mobilize (Lynch 2011) and promote the accumulation of other nutrients (Suriyagoda et al. 2010; He et al. 2017), thus allowing plants to maintain metabolic functions. Such P-acquisition strategies may include the association with root symbionts, altered morphology of the roots or root exudation to mobilize nutrients in the rhizosphere (Lambers et al. 2011). This hypothesis is also supported by the fact that the same was not observed at higher soil P availability (Fig. 5a).

In the present study, other nutrients were not limiting, and during the period of plant growth, N was added in the same amounts for the treatments with low and sufficient P, as top-dressing fertilization by fertirrigation. The plant N:P ratio may indicate which of the two nutrients is more limiting at a given condition; a shoot N:P lower than 14 may indicate N limitation, between 14 and 16 co-limitation and higher than 16 P limitation (Koerselman and Meuleman 1996; Elser et al. 2007; Lambers et al. 2011). Here, most eucalypt species presented a higher leaf N:P under P limitation than with sufficient soil P (Fig. 2e). The N:P was negatively correlated to soil P availability and very high under low P (up to 34), indicating P limitation under these conditions (Supplementary Table 4). In addition, when analyzed the relationships between N and P concentrations and N:P ratios in leaves and stems, it was observed that N:P ratio and N concentrations were largely unrelated, while N:P ratios correlated negatively with P concentration (Fig. 2e, f). This suggests that interspecific variation in N:P ratios was therefore primarily determined by variation in P concentration as observed by Gueswell (2004) (Supplementary Fig. 9). However, the possibility that some species under P limitation have mechanisms that increase the N uptake effectiveness relative to P cannot be excluded, which, together with the very low P concentrations, may have contributed to the high N:P observed.

Photosynthetic traits were not related with P concentration in leaves

In the present study, the leaf chlorophyll indices of several eucalypt species were higher with low soil P than with sufficient soil P (Supplementary Fig. 5).

Thomas et al. (2006) observed that low soil P concentration did not cause chlorophyll decrease in *E. grandis*. Because we observed a high N:P in most species studied, the higher amount of chlorophyll may reflect an excess of N in plants grown with low soil P availability; i.e., the N applied was possibly not fully used by the plant's metabolism because of P limitation but was used in chlorophyll biosynthesis.

Interestingly, in all species leaf N concentration was higher under low P than under sufficient P availability (Fig. 2c), but only *E. globulus*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. robusta*, *E. botryoides* and *C. maculata* presented a significant decrease in photosynthetic nitrogen use efficiency (PNUE) (approximately 50%) compared with plants grown with sufficient P (data not shown).

Bahar et al. (2018) studied photosynthesis in 17 eucalypt species grown in sand and a low P nutrient solution. Unfortunately, only two species coincided with those in our study, *E. grandis* and *E. camaldulensis*. Bahar et al. (2018) observed decreased photosynthesis and respiration, but increased leaf mass area, under P deficiency conditions. They also observed decreased photosynthetic nitrogen use efficiency (PNUE) in these plants and proposed that this could be related to the higher leaf mass area. This indicates that higher N allocation to leaf growth would have occurred at the expense of N allocation to the photosynthetic machinery.

Although low soil P availability frequently decreases the photosynthetic capacity of tree species (Bloomfield et al. 2014), in the present study, overall, the photosynthesis rate (*A*) of plants under P limitation was not affected by low P availability, with higher variability being observed for the genotype (Table 1). In this sense, it has been reported that whereas P-limitation is primarily reflected in growth reduction, with decreased leaf number and area (Fredeen et al. 1989; Turnbull et al. 2007; Bahar et al. 2018), processes such as photosynthesis may or may not be affected by P-limitation (Chandler and Dale 1993; Bahar et al. 2018). Some studies have suggested that P deficiency firstly restricts leaf expansion, which directly affects biomass production, and that reduction of photosynthesis may only occur at very low P concentrations (0.05 mM) (Waddell et al. 2016; Fredeen et al., 1989). Complementarily, some studies have shown that low inorganic P concentrations in the cytosol, resulting from inorganic P sequestration by mannose, strongly limit photosynthesis in *E. globulus* (Turnbull et al. 2007). In 2.5-month-old

seedlings of *E. globulus*, P limitation decreased intracellular Pi concentrations and sugar phosphates (glucose-6-P and fructose-6-P) to a greater degree than photosynthesis, indicating higher PUE in photosynthesis under P deficiency. The authors concluded that the plants remained under continuous low P stress long enough to establish functional homeostasis between photosynthesis, respiration and growth (Warren 2011). Our experiment also exposed eucalypts to low P stress for approximately six months (23 weeks), enough time to establish a balance between growth and the photosynthesis rate (Warren 2011). In addition, the low photosynthetic response to P limitation (Supplementary Table 6) may be related to the positive effect of high N availability for these plants, which accumulate chlorophyll and leaf N (Supplementary Fig. 5 and Fig. 2c, respectively), which may favour plant investment in photosynthetic machinery components, such as chlorophyll molecules.

In our study, the highest leaf N was observed for *C. maculata* (Fig. 2c), which presented the highest photosynthetic rate (*A*) among the 22 species evaluated for this characteristic (Supplementary Table 6). We believe that this may be related to higher investment in photosynthesis, per leaf area, because CO₂ assimilation is strongly correlated with leaf N levels, either expressed per leaf area or weight (Wright et al. 2005; Lloyd et al. 2013). It has been reported that higher N allocation to components such as chlorophyll may not be associated with higher photosynthetic N use efficiency under P limitation, indicating that P availability may change leaf N allocation to processes unrelated with photosynthesis or that less leaf N is metabolically active in chloroplasts (Bloomfield et al. 2014; Bahar et al. 2018).

Conclusions

Under the experimental conditions, young plants of the studied eucalypt species presented clear differences in biomass production efficiency under low P availability and responsiveness to increased soil P concentration. Eucalypts had two contrasting responses: i) efficient P-use under low soil P concentrations, without responding to P addition, or ii) inefficient P-use, with high growth restrictions under P limitation, but a highly positive growth response to increasing soil P availability. The most efficient species were therefore also the least responsive, whereas growth was inhibited among the most

responsive species under limited P availability. These responses were not directly related to photosynthetic capacity, with efficient P-allocation to the leaves, but were more related to P-uptake capacity under P limitation and P-use efficiency for biomass production. Consequently, there should be significant variability between species regarding the physiological mechanisms that increase P uptake efficiency in soils with low P availability. An understanding of the physiological and molecular mechanisms involved in the responses of species with contrasting P utilization efficiencies and responsiveness to P addition may contribute to improve the management of eucalypt plantations and decrease P utilization. Measures taken towards meeting this objective would increase the sustainability of eucalypt plantations, which occupy large areas in several countries.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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