

Spatial and temporal variations in the photosynthesis-nitrogen relationship in a Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don) canopy

H. KOBAYASHI^{*,***,+}, S. INOUE^{**,#}, and K. GYOKUSEN^{**}

Research Institute of Kyushu University Forests, Fukuoka 811-2415, Japan^{*}

Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan^{**}

Abstract

Spatial and temporal variations in light-saturated photosynthetic capacity and needle nitrogen (N) content were investigated in one 8 m tall Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don) canopy for a full year. The photosynthetic capacity and needle N content in various layers of the canopy were measured every month. Temporal variations in photosynthetic capacity and needle N content expressed on a projected-area basis (P_{area} , N_{area}) were similar. Furthermore, both P_{area} and N_{area} decreased with increasing depth from the top of the canopy on each sampling date. As a consequence, a significant correlation was observed between N_{area} and P_{area} . Temporal variations in photosynthetic capacity and needle N content expressed on a mass basis (P_{mass} , N_{mass}) were also similar. P_{mass} also decreased with increasing canopy depth. However, in contrast to N_{area} , there was only a slight decrease in N_{mass} with increasing canopy depth. Hence, the correlation between N_{mass} and P_{mass} was lower than the projected-area value. Because N_{area} was highly correlated with the needle mass per projected-area (NMA), the spatial variation in N_{area} (and therefore P_{area}) in the canopy is attributed to the variation in NMA, which decreases as the depth from the top of the canopy increases. Furthermore, the slope of the linear regression between N_{area} and NMA differed between sampling dates, indicating that the temporal variations in N_{area} (and therefore P_{area}) are strongly influenced by N_{mass} . For most of the sampling dates, a linear regression between N_{area} and P_{area} tends to converge into a single line segment. However, on several sampling dates, there was a pronounced decline in P_{area} below this line segment. This reduction in P_{area} , which does not accompany a reduction in N_{area} , seems to be attributable to stomatal limitations induced by the low soil temperature in winter and early spring.

Additional key words: canopy nitrogen distribution; light environment; needle development; photosynthetic capacity; winter depression.

Introduction

Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don) is one of the most well-represented plantation species in Japan. The planting area of this tree exceeds 40% of the total plantation area in Japan. Recently, carbon dioxide (CO₂) absorption by young plantations has attracted attention due to apprehension about the increasing CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere, and the need for a precise evaluation of the amount of CO₂ sequestered by young plantations.

In a wide variety of plants, light-saturated photosynthetic capacity is positively correlated with leaf nitrogen (N) content (Field and Mooney 1986). This relationship is based on the fact that the main carboxylating enzyme of plants, Rubisco, makes up a significant fraction of the total amount of N in the leaves (Evans 1989). The correlation is independent of the source of variation in leaf N content, whether it is light (DeJong and Doyle 1985, Hirose *et al.* 1988, Ellsworth and Reich

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⁺Corresponding author; fax: +81-265-76-1533, e-mail: kobaafc@shinshu-u.ac.jp

^{***}Present address: Education and Research Center of Alpine Field Science, Shinshu University, 8304 Minamiiminowa-mura, Nagano 399-4598, Japan.

[#]Present address: Tsukuba Research Institute, Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd., Ibaragi 300-2646 Tsukuba, Japan.

Abbreviations: C_a – atmospheric CO₂ concentration; C_i – intercellular CO₂ concentration; g_s – stomatal conductance; N – nitrogen; N_{area} – needle nitrogen per projected-area; N_{mass} – needle nitrogen per dry mass; NMA – needle mass per projected-area; P_{area} – light-saturated photosynthetic capacity per projected-area; P_{mass} – light-saturated photosynthetic capacity per dry mass; PPFD – photosynthetic photon flux density; R-PPFD – relative PPFD.

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1993), nutrient availability (Gulmon and Chu 1981, Walters and Reich 1989, Rosati *et al.* 1999), leaf age (Hikosaka *et al.* 1994), or season (Reich *et al.* 1991).

Therefore, leaf N is expected to be an effective index for modeling canopy photosynthesis from a single canopy scale (Leuning *et al.* 1991, Hollinger 1996) to a stand canopy scale (Koike *et al.* 2001) and furthermore, to a terrestrial ecosystem scale (Schulze *et al.* 1994).

Many studies have reported a correlation between photosynthetic capacity and needle N content in evergreen conifers. In these studies, light (Bond *et al.* 1999, Palmroth and Hari 2001, Kobayashi and Gyokusen 2002, Han *et al.* 2003a), nutrient availability (Reich and Schoettle 1988, Marshall *et al.* 1994, Kobayashi and Gyokusen 2002, Ripullone *et al.* 2003), and needle age (Brooks *et al.* 1996, Oleksyn *et al.* 1997, Schoettle and Smith 1999) were investigated as the source of variation in needle N content. However, each of these studies was conducted over a short period during a growing season under favorable conditions, and hence in evergreen conifers it remains unknown whether photosynthetic

capacity correlates with needle N content considering the temporal changes in needles N content as the source of variation.

Evergreen species are photosynthetically active throughout the year under different environmental conditions. However, they do experience a reduction in photosynthesis due to droughts in the summer (Gyokusen and Suzuki 1990, Savé *et al.* 1999, Proietti and Famiani 2002) and low temperatures in the winter (Kume and Ino 1993, Schaberg *et al.* 1998, Miyazawa and Kikuzawa 2005). Since these reductions in photosynthesis are independent of any reduction in leaf N content, it is assumed that the photosynthesis-N relationship in evergreen species would vary greatly in the course of a year.

For this paper we investigated the light-saturated photosynthetic capacity and needle N content of a *C. japonica* canopy through a full year. The aim of our study was to clarify to what extent photosynthesis-N relationship would vary in *C. japonica*, when the season is considered as the source of the variation in needle N content.

Materials and methods

Study site and plant material: Measurements were made at the arboretum of the Fukuoka Research Forest, a Kyushu University Forest located in Fukuoka, southwest Japan (33°38'N, 130°31'E, 79 m elevation). The climatic zone of this area is classified as warm-temperate. The mean annual air temperature and precipitation during the study period were 15.8°C and 1,250 mm in 2000, and 15.7°C and 1,730 mm in 2001, according to the annual report of the Kyushu University Forests for 2000 and 2001 (Fig. 1). A stand of *C. japonica* was used for this study. Trees were planted in five sequences of nine lines at intervals of 1.2 m × 1.8 m. The canopy was closed, and the mean tree height and the height of the lowest live

branch were 8 m and 3 m, respectively. The mean diameter at breast height was 11 cm.

Gas-exchange measurements: Three trees of typical height and diameter were used for the measurements ($n = 3$). Scaffolding was erected to provide access to the canopy. The tree canopies were divided into six layers at equal intervals from the top to the bottom. One primary branch (a branch that diverges from the trunk) was selected from each canopy layer. The light-saturated rate of photosynthesis, stomatal conductance (g_s), and intercellular CO₂ concentration in the needle space (C_i) of the current-year shoot was measured intact at the tip of each primary branch using a portable open gas-exchange system (LCA-4, ADC BioScientific, Hoddesdon, UK). C_i was calculated from photosynthetic rate and g_s according to von Caemmerer and Farquhar (1981). Since there was no current-year shoot in the bottom layer of the canopy, the measurements were conducted in the five upper layers. The shoot in each canopy layer was measured from June 2000 to May 2001 at intervals of one month. Measurements were performed between 08:00 and 11:00 h over a photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) (400 to 700 nm) 1,500 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, at ambient CO₂ concentration, air temperature, and relative humidity on clear or partly cloudy days.

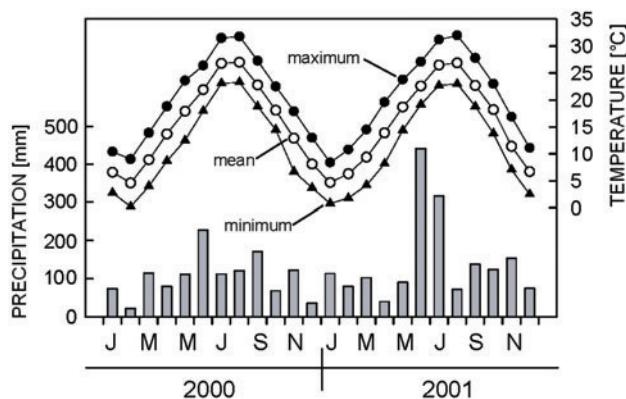


Fig. 1. Temporal variations in maximum (●), minimum (▲), and mean (○) air temperature and precipitation (columns) at the experimental site during the two-year study period. Data were collected at the arboretum in the Fukuoka Research Forest of Kyushu University Forests.

Needle property measurements: After the gas exchange measurements, each shoot was excised from the branch. Needles were detached from the shoot and their projected area was measured with an image scanner (GT-5500, Epson, Suwa, Japan). Needles were then dried at 65°C for 48 h. After determining of dry mass, needles were ground

to a fine powder and then N concentration was determined with a CN-analyzer (*MT-700*, *Yanaco*, Kyoto, Japan).

Canopy light measurements: The PPFD was measured for each sampled shoot within a week after the gas exchange measurements. The PPFD was measured with a level quantum sensor (*LI-190SA*, *Li-Cor*, Lincoln, USA) and recorded with a *Li-Cor* data logger (*LI-1400*). A relative PPFD was calculated against the reference PPFD, measured simultaneously above the canopy. Measurements were taken from 10:00 h to 14:00 h under an overcast sky.

Statistical analyses: A two-way analysis of variance

(*ANOVA*) was used to test the effects of spatial (canopy layer) and temporal (sampling date) variations on the light-saturated photosynthetic capacity and needle properties (needle N content and needle mass per projected area). Scheffé's multiple comparison tests were used to test the effect of temporal variations on C_i in the needle space. A linear regression was performed with photosynthetic capacity as a dependent variable against the needle properties. Differences in the slope and y -intercept of the linear regression between the sampling dates were tested by an analysis of covariance (*ANCOVA*). All tests of significance were set at $P < 0.05$. The statistical analyses were carried out using the *STATISTICA 5.0J* computer software package (*StatSoft*, Tulsa, USA).

Results

Relative PPFD (R-PPFD) in a *C. japonica* canopy decreased from June to September, then remained steady thereafter (Fig. 2). R-PPFD decreased with increasing depth from the top of the canopy ranging from maximum values of 0.83 to 0.53 in the uppermost layer of the canopy to lowest values of 0.16 to 0.07 in the fifth layer of the canopy.

The light-saturated photosynthetic capacity and needle properties differed significantly between canopy layers and sampling dates (Table 1).

Light-saturated photosynthetic capacity expressed on a projected-area (P_{area}) basis increased from June to October and then decreased gradually thereafter (Fig. 3A). Light-saturated photosynthetic capacity expressed on a mass basis (P_{mass}) remained steady from June to December, and then decreased rapidly thereafter (Fig. 3B). Both P_{area} and P_{mass} decreased with increasing

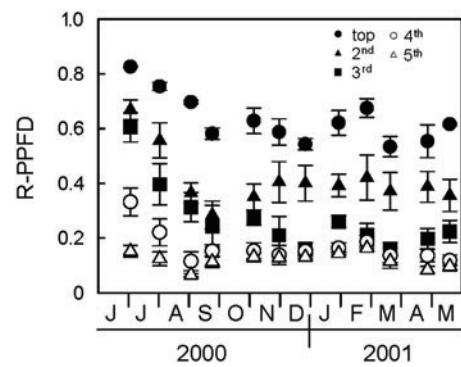


Fig. 2. Spatial and temporal variations in relative photosynthetic photon flux density (R-PPFD) in a *Cryptomeria japonica* canopy. Means and standard error of means ($n=3$) are shown. ●, ▲, ■, ○, and △ represent the top, second, third, fourth, and fifth layer in the canopies, respectively.

Table 1. Results of two-way analysis of variance (*ANOVA*) of light-saturated photosynthetic capacity and needle properties as a function of canopy layer and sampling. P_{area} and P_{mass} are light-saturated photosynthetic capacities expressed on a projected-area and dry mass basis, respectively. N_{area} and N_{mass} are needle nitrogen content expressed on a projected-area and dry mass basis, respectively. NMA is needle mass per projected area. F values are presented. *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$, ns – not significant.

	Canopy layer	Sampling date	Interaction
P_{area} [$\mu\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$]	108***	11.8***	1.58*
P_{mass} [$\text{nmol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$]	50.8***	29.9***	1.80**
N_{area} [$\text{g}(\text{N}) \text{ m}^{-2}$]	59.3***	25.2***	0.93ns
N_{mass} [$\text{mg}(\text{N}) \text{ g}^{-1}$]	2.54*	60.4***	0.98ns
NMA [g m^{-2}]	82.8***	69.7***	1.58*

depth from the top of the canopy. P_{area} was correlated with R-PPFD on each sampling date ($r = 0.712\text{--}0.970$). P_{mass} was also correlated with R-PPFD except June and January ($r = 0.410\text{--}0.951$).

Needle N per projected area (N_{area}) increased from June to March and then decreased thereafter (Fig. 4A). N_{area} decreased with increasing depth from the top of the canopy and was correlated with R-PPFD on each

sampling date ($r = 0.676\text{--}0.958$). N_{mass} remained steady from June to December and then decreased thereafter (Fig. 4B). In contrast to N_{area} , there was only a slight decrease in N_{mass} with increasing depth from the top of the canopy. There was no significant correlation between R-PPFD and N_{mass} ($r = 0.001\text{--}0.481$). Needle mass per projected-area (NMA) increased from June to March and then decreased thereafter (Fig. 4C). NMA also decreased

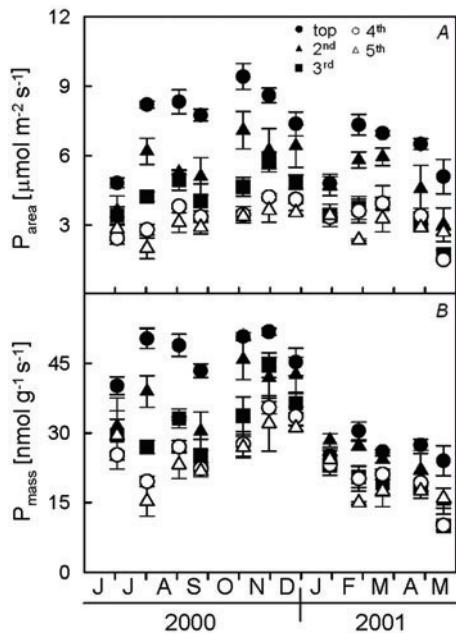


Fig. 3. Spatial and temporal variations in light-saturated photosynthetic capacity, expressed on a projected-area basis (P_{area}) (A) and dry mass basis (P_{mass}) (B). Means and standard error of means ($n = 3$) are shown. ●, ▲, ■, ○, and △ represent the top, second, third, fourth, and fifth layer in the canopies, respectively.

with increasing depth from the top of the canopy and was correlated with R-PPFD on each sampling date ($r = 0.687\text{--}0.931$).

P_{area} was significantly correlated with N_{area} on each sampling date except in June (Fig. 5A, Table 2). Although there was no significant difference between slopes ($F = 1.68$, $P = 0.082$), ANCOVA did indicate a significant difference in the y -intercepts of the linear regression between sampling dates ($F = 226.8$, $P < 0.001$). In contrast to N_{area} , there was no significant correlation between N_{mass} and P_{mass} on each sampling date (Fig. 5B, Table 2). Although P_{mass} was significantly correlated with N_{mass} for all data pooled ($r = 0.513$), its correlation coefficient was low compared with that expressed on a projected-area basis ($r = 0.655$) (Table 2).

Both P_{area} and N_{area} were significantly correlated with NMA on each sampling date, except between NMA and P_{area} in June (Fig. 6A,B; Table 3). ANCOVA indicated significant differences in the slopes of the linear regressions between sampling dates (P_{area} : $F = 4.20$, $P < 0.001$, N_{area} : $F = 7.07$, $P < 0.001$). Although P_{area} was significantly correlated with NMA for all data pooled ($r = 0.409$) (Table 3), its correlation coefficient was low

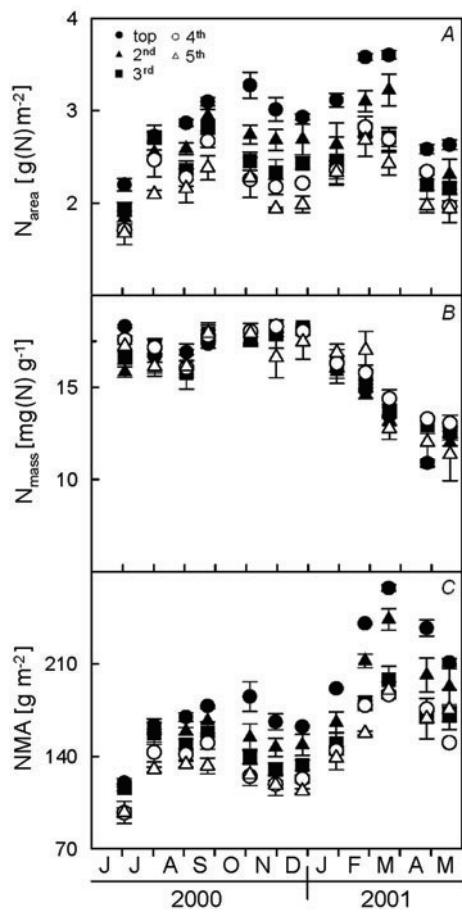


Fig. 4. Spatial and temporal variations in nitrogen content of needles, expressed on a projected-area basis (N_{area}) (A) and dry mass basis (N_{mass}) (B), and needle mass per projected-area (NMA) (C). Means and standard error of means ($n = 3$) are shown. ●, ▲, ■, ○, and △ represent the top, second, third, fourth, and fifth layer in the canopies, respectively.

compared with that of leaf N content (Table 2).

P_{area} was highly correlated with stomatal conductance (g_s) on each sampling date ($r = 0.862\text{--}0.980$) (Fig. 7). Though ANCOVA indicated a significant difference in the slope of the linear regression between sampling dates ($F = 2.89$, $P < 0.01$), the differences in the slope and the y -intercept were small.

C_i as a value relative to the atmospheric CO_2 concentration (C_a) ranged between 0.6 and 0.7 for most of the sampling dates but fell to nearly 0.5 in February and March (Fig. 8). C_i/C_a varied little within the canopy for most of the sampling dates (CV less than 10%) but varied greatly in February and March (CV more than 20%).

Discussion

Temporal variations in P_{area} and N_{area} were similar (Figs. 3A, 4A; Table 1). Furthermore, both P_{area} and N_{area} decreased with increasing depth from the top of the

canopy on each sampling date. As a consequence, a significant correlation was observed between N_{area} and P_{area} (Fig. 5A, Table 2). Temporal variations in P_{mass} and

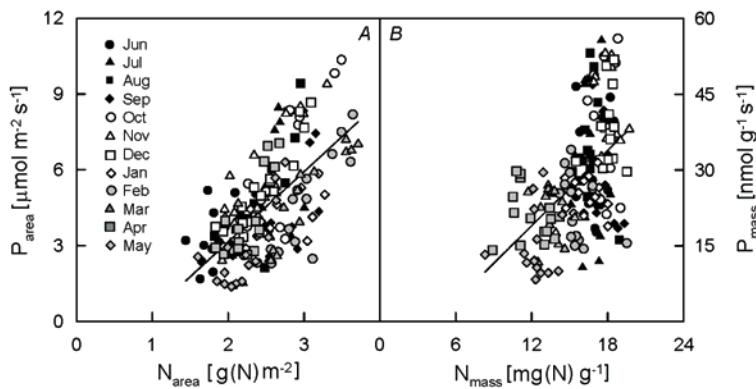


Fig. 5. Relationship between nitrogen content of needles and light-saturated photosynthetic capacity, expressed on a projected-area basis (N_{area} and P_{area} , respectively) (A) and dry mass basis (N_{mass} and P_{mass} , respectively) (B). The linear regression line for all data pooled is shown (see Table 2 for the linear regression line).

Table 2. Summary of linear regressions for light-saturated photosynthetic capacity *vs.* needle N content on projected-area (P_{area} *vs.* N_{area}) and dry mass (P_{mass} *vs.* N_{mass}) basis, for various sampling dates. P_{area} and P_{mass} are light-saturated photosynthetic capacity expressed on a projected-area and dry mass basis, respectively. N_{area} and N_{mass} are needle nitrogen content expressed on a projected-area and dry mass basis, respectively. *** $P<0.001$, ** $P<0.01$, * $P<0.05$. ns – not significant. The units of the intercept and slope are $\mu\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ g}(\text{N})^{-1}$ and $\mu\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for P_{area} *vs.* N_{area} , $\text{nmol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ mg}(\text{N})^{-1}$ and $\text{nmol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for P_{mass} *vs.* N_{mass} , respectively.

Sampling date	P_{area} <i>vs.</i> N_{area}			P_{mass} <i>vs.</i> N_{mass}		
	Slope	Intercept	r	Slope	Intercept	r
30 th June	2.30	-0.87	0.494 ^{ns}	1.27	9.55	0.136 ^{ns}
29 th July	4.70	-7.09	0.587 [*]	-1.51	55.34	-0.094 ^{ns}
29 th August	4.81	-6.68	0.772 ^{***}	0.76	20.73	0.087 ^{ns}
19 th September	4.25	-7.19	0.720 ^{**}	-6.10	136.83	-0.441 ^{ns}
30 th October	4.88	-7.09	0.866 ^{***}	-0.27	41.85	-0.019 ^{ns}
24 th November	4.05	-4.14	0.870 ^{***}	3.35	-18.67	0.453 ^{ns}
20 th December	4.16	-4.93	0.921 ^{***}	1.60	8.99	0.191 ^{ns}
22 nd January	1.57	-0.10	0.712 ^{**}	-0.35	30.58	-0.106 ^{ns}
19 th February	4.39	-8.57	0.871 ^{***}	-2.30	58.36	-0.442 ^{ns}
14 th March	2.90	-3.68	0.835 ^{***}	-0.93	34.23	-0.168 ^{ns}
20 th April	5.04	-7.27	0.776 ^{***}	-0.74	29.82	-0.221 ^{ns}
12 th May	3.69	-5.32	0.768 ^{***}	0.50	8.97	0.104 ^{ns}
All data pooled	2.77	-2.39	0.655 ^{***}	2.48	-10.80	0.513 ^{***}

Table 3. Summary of linear regressions for light-saturated photosynthetic capacity and needle nitrogen content expressed on a projected-area basis *vs.* needle mass per projected area, for various sampling dates. P_{area} and N_{area} are light-saturated photosynthetic capacity and needle nitrogen content, respectively, expressed on a projected-area basis. NMA is needle mass per projected-area. *** $P<0.001$, ** $P<0.01$, * $P<0.05$. ns – not significant. The units of the intercept and slope are $\mu\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ g}^{-1}$ and $\mu\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for P_{area} *vs.* NMA, $\text{g}(\text{N}) \text{ g}^{-1}$ and $\text{g}(\text{N}) \text{ m}^{-2}$ for N_{area} *vs.* NMA.

Sampling date	P_{area} <i>vs.</i> NMA			N_{area} <i>vs.</i> NMA		
	Slope	Intercept	r	Slope	Intercept	r
30 th Jun	0.040	-0.94	0.470 ^{ns}	0.0162	0.096	0.889 ^{***}
29 th July	0.108	-11.60	0.719 ^{**}	0.0170	-0.050	0.904 ^{***}
29 th August	0.123	-13.36	0.902 ^{***}	0.0193	-0.463	0.886 ^{***}
19 th September	0.084	-8.60	0.826 ^{***}	0.0166	0.179	0.959 ^{***}
30 th October	0.082	-6.41	0.869 ^{***}	0.0162	0.228	0.968 ^{***}
24 th November	0.076	-4.65	0.812 ^{***}	0.0184	-0.073	0.914 ^{***}
20 th December	0.082	-5.96	0.936 ^{***}	0.0188	-0.111	0.964 ^{***}
22 nd January	0.033	-1.31	0.807 ^{***}	0.0173	-0.153	0.925 ^{***}
19 th February	0.061	-7.23	0.953 ^{***}	0.0113	0.802	0.891 ^{***}
14 th March	0.043	-4.45	0.896 ^{***}	0.0128	0.142	0.936 ^{***}
20 th April	0.045	-4.46	0.875 ^{***}	0.0051	1.289	0.641 ^{**}
12 th May	0.043	-4.94	0.748 ^{**}	0.0087	0.639	0.725 ^{**}
All data pooled	0.022	1.06	0.409 ^{***}			

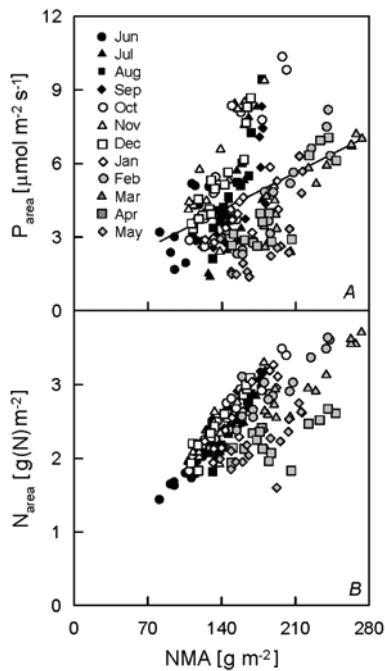


Fig. 6. Relationships between needles mass per projected-area (NMA) and light-saturated photosynthetic capacity (P_{area}) (A) and needle nitrogen content (N_{area}) (B), expressed on a projected-area basis. The linear regression line for all data pooled is shown (see Table 3 for the linear regression line).

N_{mass} were also similar (Figs. 3B, 4B, Table 1). P_{mass} also decreased with increasing canopy depth. However, in contrast to N_{area} , there was only a slight decrease in N_{mass} with increasing depth from the top of the canopy. Hence, the correlation between P_{mass} and N_{mass} was weaker (Fig. 5B, Table 2). Because N_{area} was highly correlated with NMA on each sampling date (Fig. 6B, Table 3), the decrease in N_{area} and therefore P_{area} with increasing canopy depth is mainly due to the decrease in NMA, which decreases as the depth from the top of the canopy increases (Fig. 4C, Table 1). The slopes of the linear regressions between N_{area} and NMA differed between sampling dates. Since the slope of the linear regression between N_{area} and NMA represents N_{mass} , this implies that the temporal variation in N_{area} (and therefore P_{area}) is strongly influenced by N_{mass} .

In tree canopies, the factors affecting N_{area} depend on the source of variations in N_{area} , whether it is light, season, or N availability. In particular, in tree canopies, there is usually a slight variation in N_{mass} with increasing canopy depth. Variations in N_{area} are mostly accounted for by the variation in NMA, which decreases markedly with decreasing light as the depth from the top of the canopy increases (DeJong and Doyle 1985, Ellsworth and Reich 1993, Kobayashi *et al.* 2000, Palmroth and Hari 2001). In contrast to the light environment, Reich *et al.* (1991) have shown that the temporal variation in N_{area} is mostly affected by N_{mass} in deciduous tree canopies. Furthermore, many studies report that N_{area} is affected by

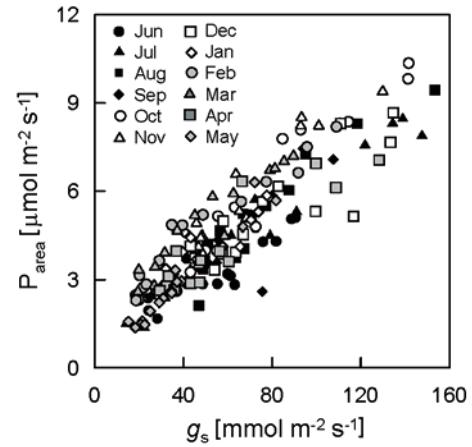


Fig. 7. Relationship between stomatal conductance (g_s) and light-saturated photosynthetic capacity (P_{area}).

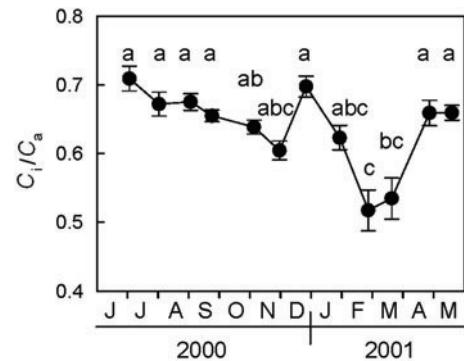


Fig. 8. Temporal variation in intercellular CO₂ concentration in the needle space (C_i) relative to the atmospheric CO₂ concentration (C_a). Means and the standard error of means ($n = 15$) are shown. Means denoted by different letters are significantly different at the $P < 0.05$ level (Scheffé's multiple comparison test).

N_{mass} when N availability is the source of variation in N_{area} (Kobayashi *et al.* 2000, Rosati *et al.* 2000, Ripullone *et al.* 2003). In a previous study, we reported that variations in N_{area} due to the light environment were affected by NMA in *C. japonica* saplings. In this study, we confirmed that this also holds in tall tree canopies of *C. japonica*. Moreover, our result has demonstrated that the temporal variation in N_{area} is affected by N_{mass} in *C. japonica*. P_{area} was highly correlated with N_{area} on each sampling date except in June (Fig. 5A, Table 2). In *C. japonica* shoot elongation begins from late April to early May and develops slowly, taking more than two months to mature (Itoh *et al.* 1989, Sakimoto and Hirayama 2002). We thus conclude that the shoots were not yet functionally developed in June and July and therefore high photosynthesis could not be attained. Once the shoots were functionally developed, *i.e.* after July, P_{area} was strongly influenced by N_{area} (Fig. 5A) and the stomatal conductance (Fig. 7). The linear regression between P_{area} and N_{area} tends to converge toward a single

line segment in August, October, November, December, and April. Data pooled for these five sampling dates yields a linear equation of $y = -5.81 + 4.50 x$, $r = 0.843$, $P < 0.001$, comparable to that for several boreal conifers ($y = -1.50 + 4.07 x$, Bond *et al.* 1999).

However, on some sampling dates (September, January, February, March, and May), there was a pronounced decline in linear regression lines below this line segment. These reductions in P_{area} , which do not accompany reduction in N_{area} , are attributed to either stomatal or nonstomatal limitations in P_{area} . Due to inhibition of the potential for CO_2 assimilation caused by low and chilling temperatures during winter, photo-inhibition of PSII occurs in boreal conifers (Adams and Demmig-Adams 1994, Lundmark *et al.* 1998, Nippert *et al.* 2004) and Mediterranean sclerophyllous (Oliveria and Peñuelas 2000, 2001, Aranda *et al.* 2005). In *C. japonica*, it is also reported that the photochemical efficiency of PSII decreases in winter (Han and Mukai 1999, Han *et al.* 2003b). However, in the present study nonstomatal limitation does not seem to be the cause of any reduction in P_{area} . There was a slight decrease in C_i/C_a in January (Fig. 8), and hence a reduction in P_{area} on this sampling date would be attributed to stomatal limitation rather than nonstomatal limitation. Moreover, the significant decrease in C_i/C_a in February and March indicates that

the reduction in P_{area} on these sampling dates was strongly affected by stomatal closure in *C. japonica*. Due to cold soil and warm air temperatures in early spring, partial stomatal closure occurs in boreal conifers (Day *et al.* 1989, Day *et al.* 1991, Strand *et al.* 2002). The monthly minimum air temperature was below 5°C in February and March (Fig. 1), hence it may be assumed that low soil temperature induced stomatal closure in *C. japonica* on these sampling dates. We have no definite information as to why P_{area} declined in September and May. The sky was partly cloudy and clouds frequently interrupted the sunlight during both of these measurements. P_{area} may therefore have been underestimated due to insufficient light.

In conclusion, our data indicate that the photosynthesis-N relationship is more complex in evergreen conifers than in deciduous, where the correlation is independent of sampling date (Reich *et al.* 1991). There was a substantial reduction in P_{area} in winter and early spring, unaccompanied by any reduction in N_{area} . This indicates that when measurements are made only in the growing season under favorable conditions, considerable overestimation of the annual carbon gain can occur. Frequent measurements are necessary to precisely evaluate the annual carbon gain in evergreen conifers in the warm-temperate zone.

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