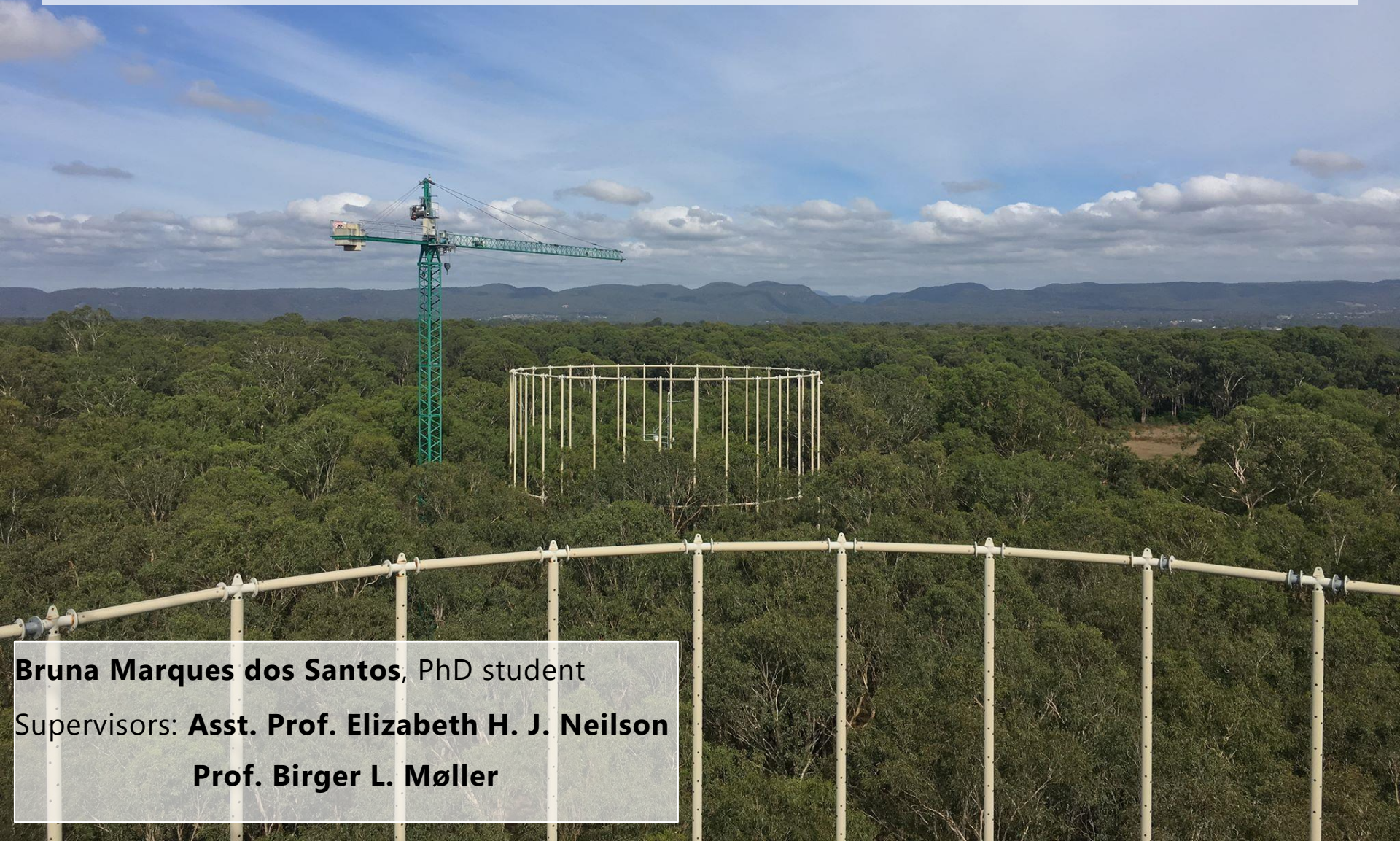


An “Omics” approach to investigate how climate change affects *Eucalyptus* trees



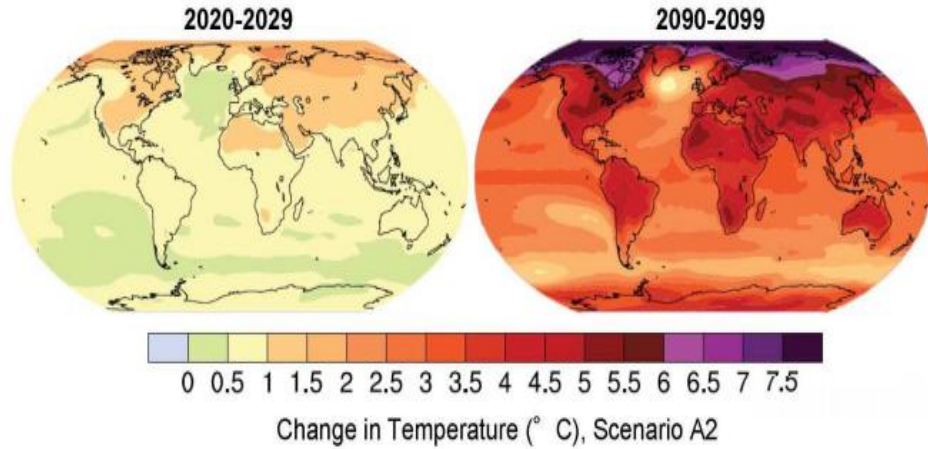
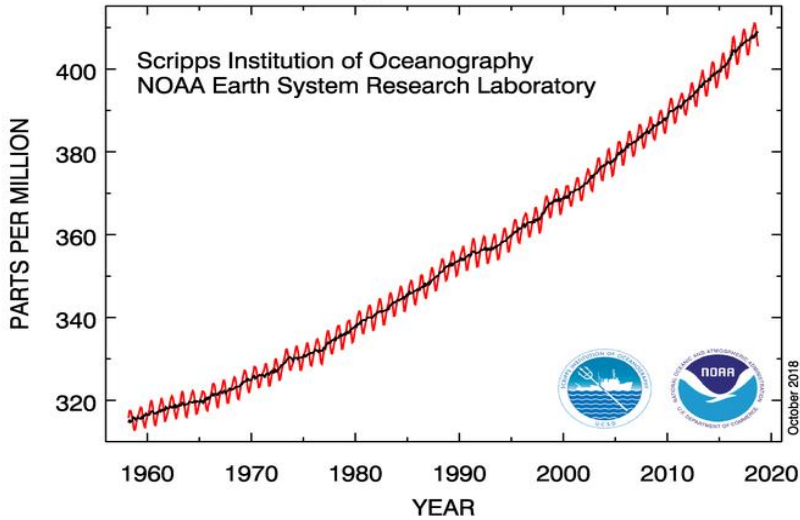
Bruna Marques dos Santos, PhD student

Supervisors: **Asst. Prof. Elizabeth H. J. Neilson**

Prof. Birger L. Møller

Introduction: climate change impact on plants

Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



Eucalyptus as a model to study climate change



General metabolites

Essential for growth/development

e.g. hormones, proteins, sugars



NUTRITIONAL VALUE

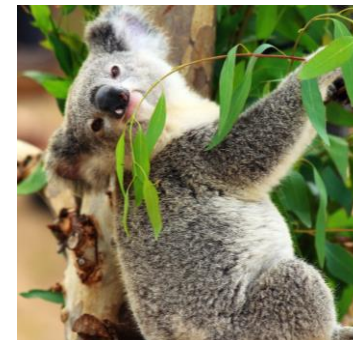
VS Specialized metabolites

Essential for biotic/abiotic interactions

e.g. phenolics, terpenes, cyanogenic glucosides

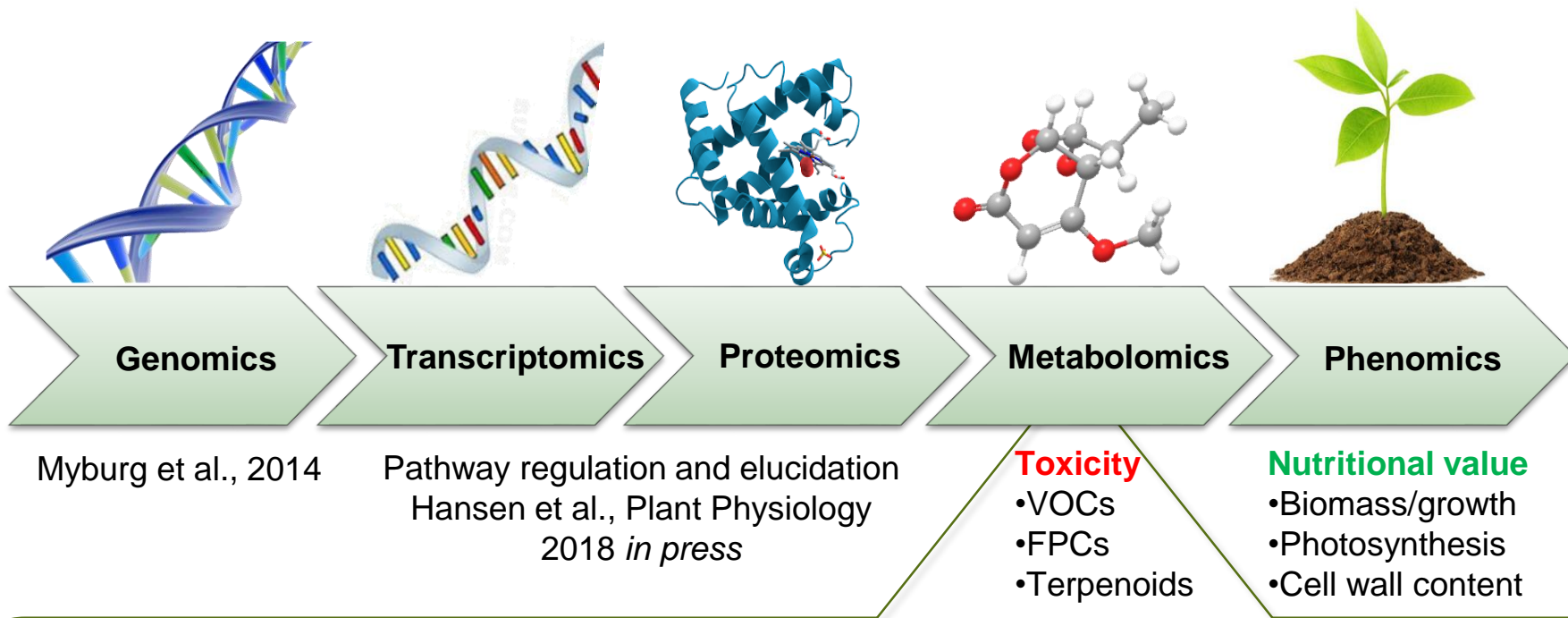


TOXICITY ↑

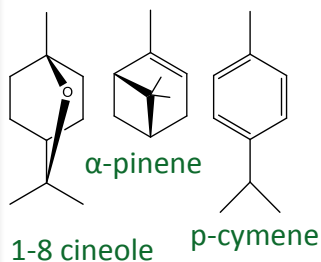


Phascolarctos cinereus, the koala
Specialist herbivore, iconic species, vulnerable

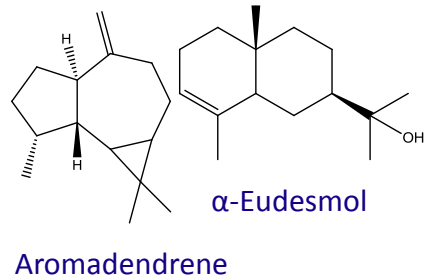
The omics approach



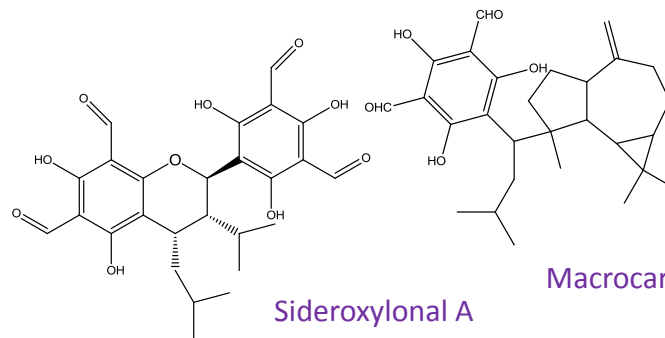
Monoterpenes:



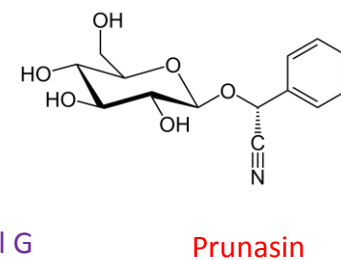
Sesquiterpenes:



Formylated Phloroglucinol Compounds (FPCs):



Cyanogenic glucosides:



Are VOC emissions affected by environmental change?

From the glass house to the field

Growth Chamber Experiment

- *E. tereticornis*
- *E. camaldulensis*
- *E. cladocalyx*
- *E. grandis*

Elevated temperature (+4°C)

Elevated CO₂ (+150 ppm)



Field Experiment - EucFACE

- *E. tereticornis*

Elevated CO₂ (+150 ppm)

Summer and fall 2018



Experiment 1: seedlings in the growth chamber

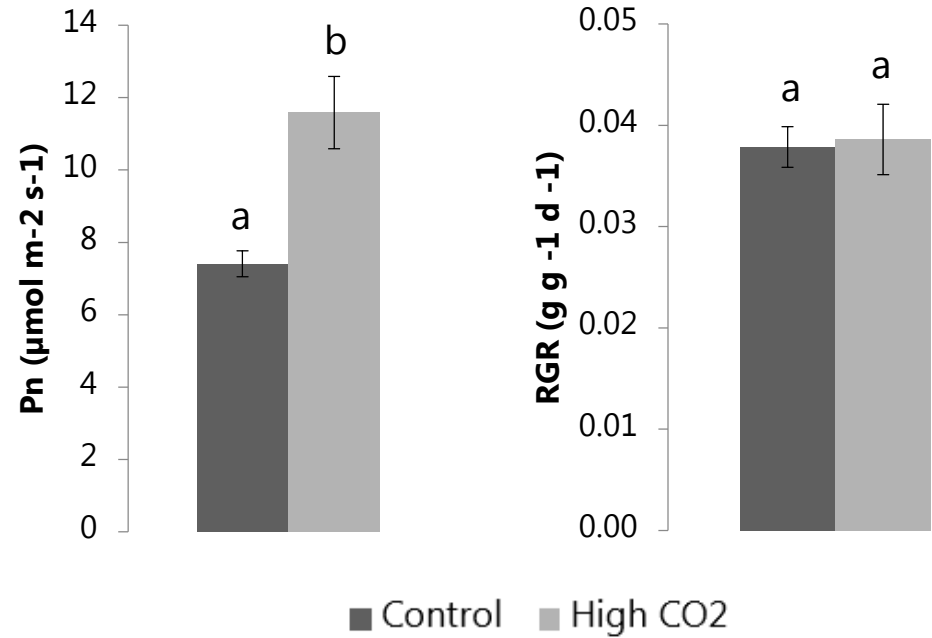
Eucalyptus tereticornis

Control

High CO₂



Scale bar = 50 cm
2 months under 550 ppm CO₂



Mean ± standard error of n=4.
T-test p value < 0.05.

We hypothesize that the assimilated carbon is allocated to specialized metabolites such as **VOCs**.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)



Overview:

41 VOCs identified, 20 standards

Monoterpenes: 1,8-cineole

Sesquiterpenes: aromadendrene

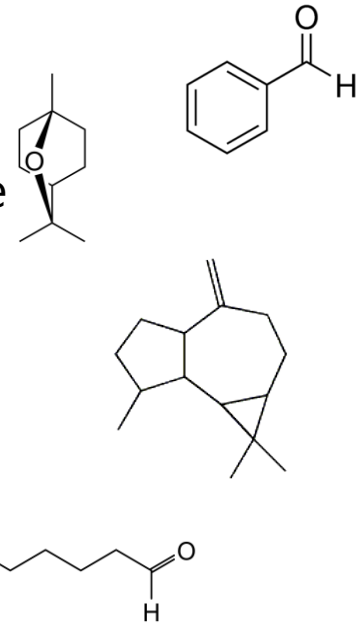
Benzenoids: benzaldehyde

Aldehydes: nonanal

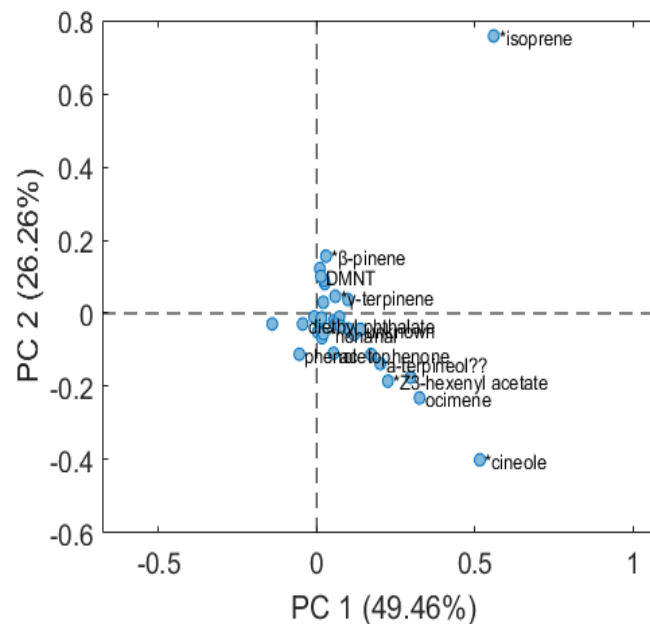
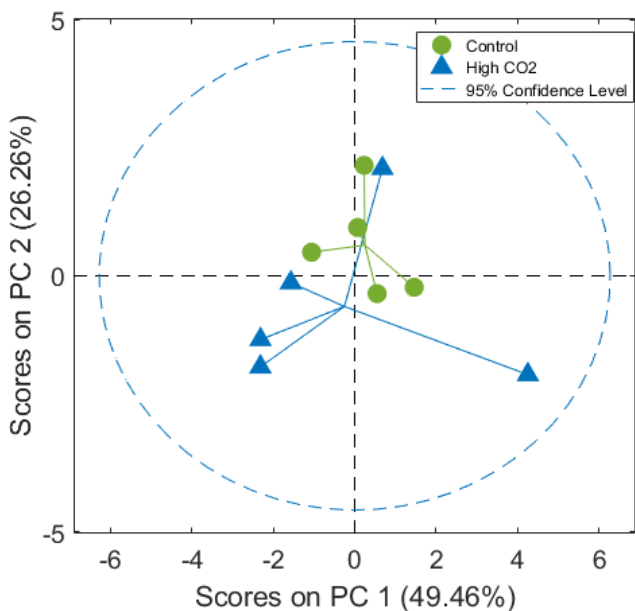
Nitrile: isobutyronitrile

Ketones: 2-Butanone

Alkanes: 1,3-pentadiene



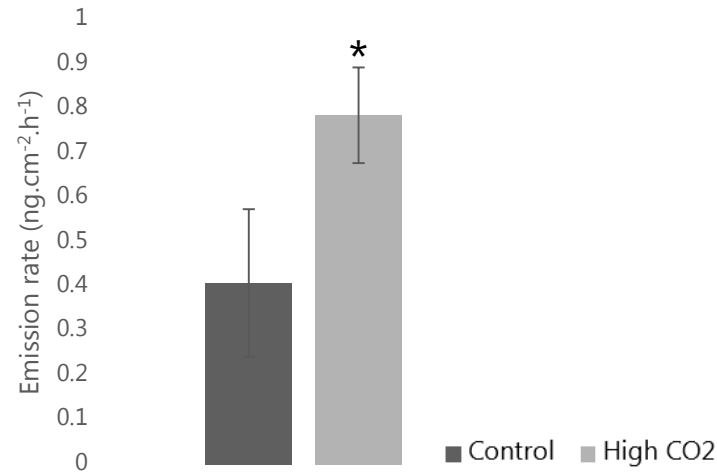
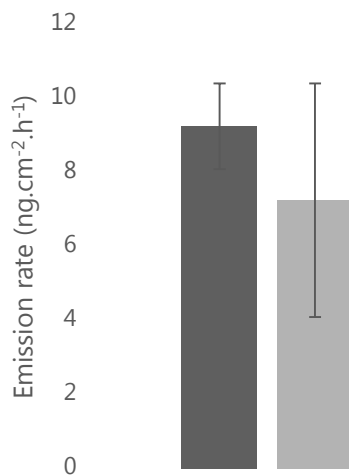
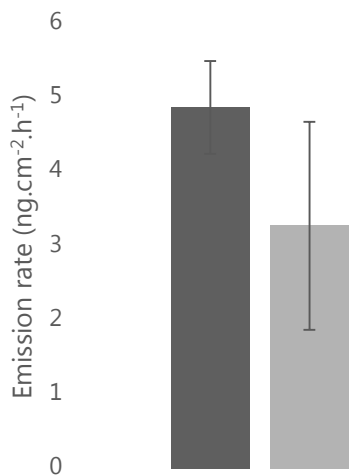
Elevated atmospheric CO₂ effect on VOCs



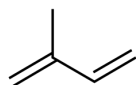
Isoprene

Total terpene emission

Total benzenoid emission

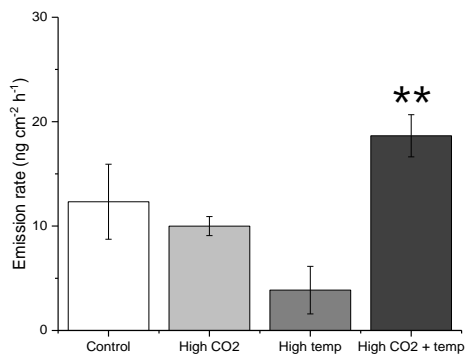


VOC differences in other species

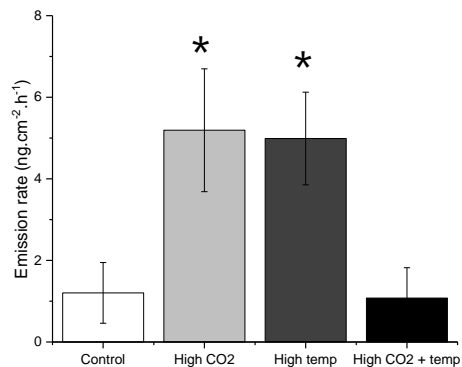


E. grandis

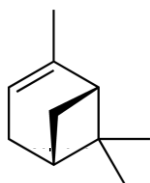
Isoprene



α -pinene

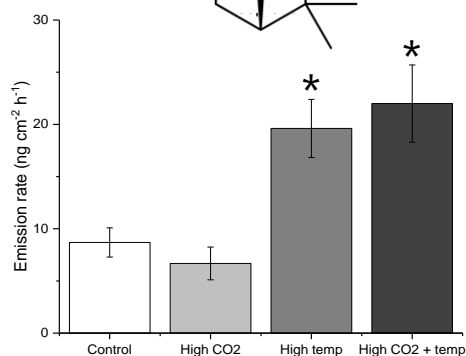


Eucalyptus grandis

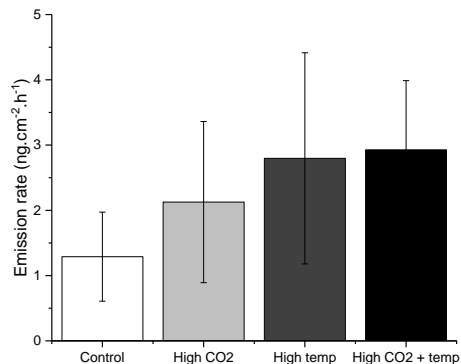


E. cladocalyx

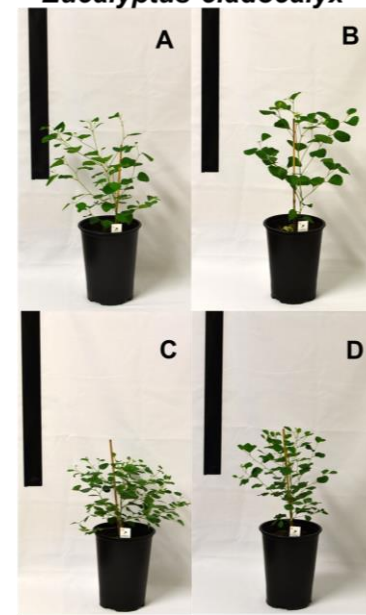
Isoprene



α -pinene



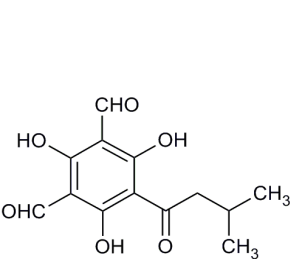
Eucalyptus cladocalyx



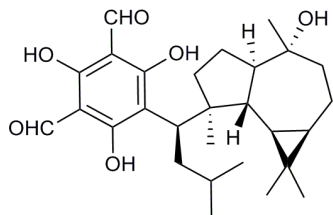
An improved method to detect and quantify FPCs

Formylated phloroglucinol compounds - FPCs
Active against bacteria, fungi, malaria, HIV and tumors.

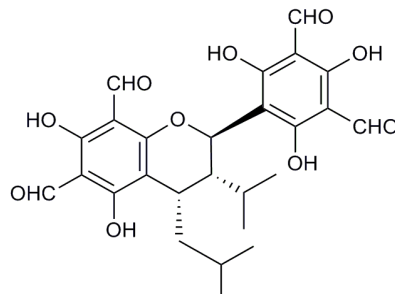
Role *in planta*: defense against herbivory.



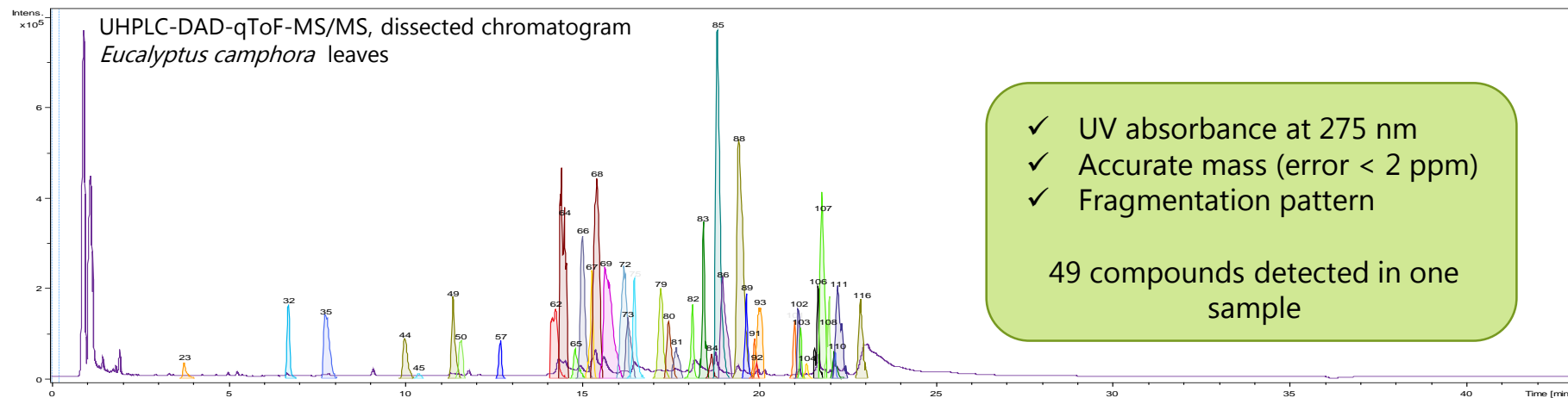
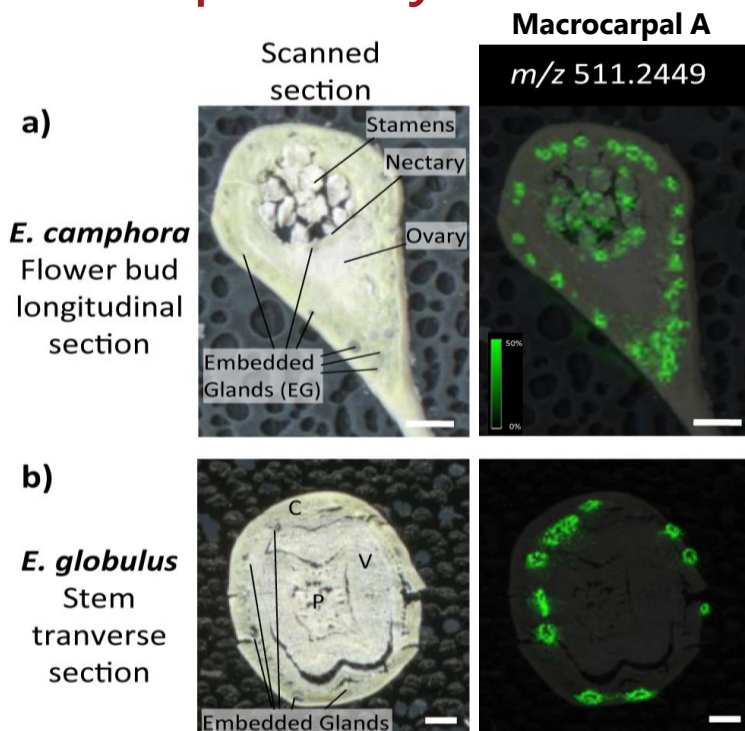
Jensenone



Macrocarpal A



Sideroxydonal A



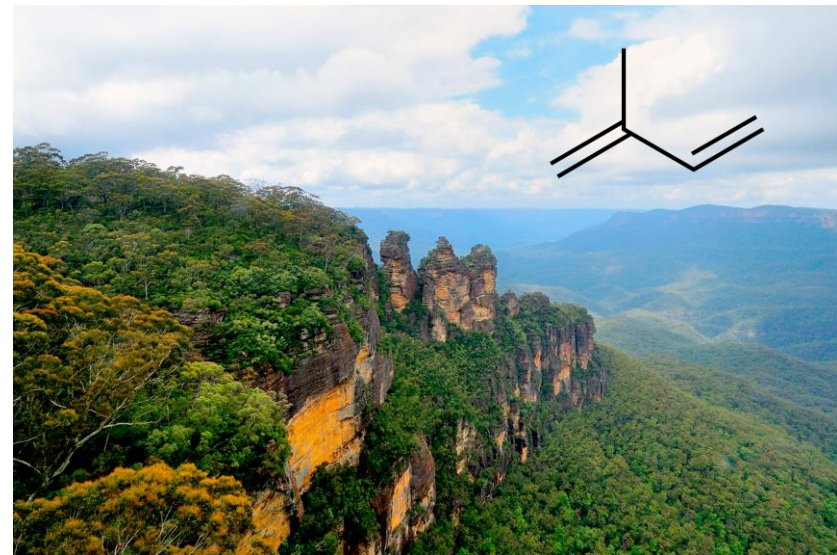
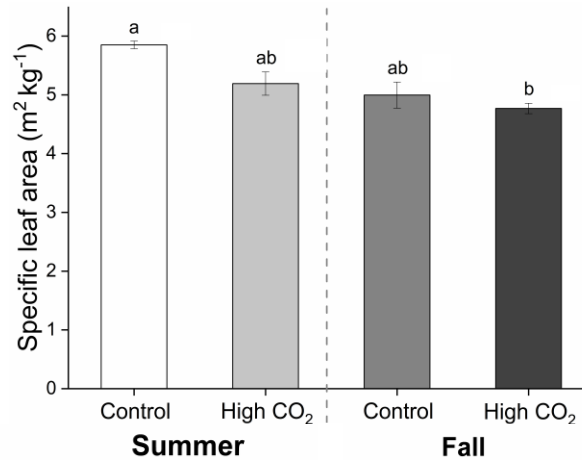
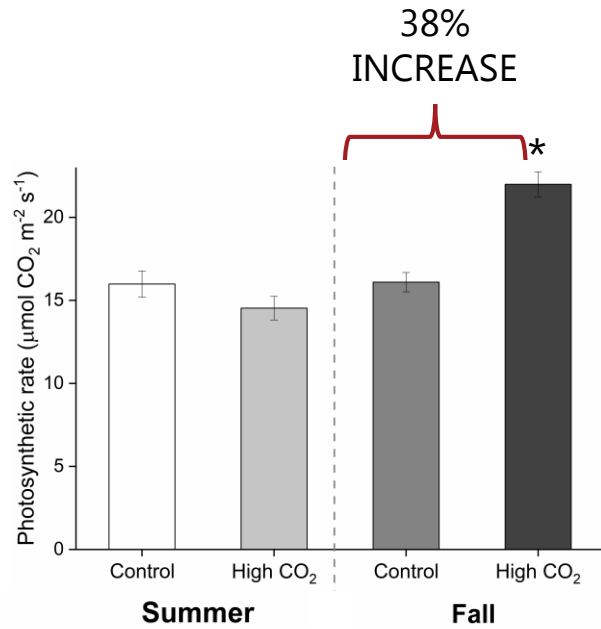
Experiment 2: response of a natural forest to eCO₂

The world's only Free air CO₂ Enrichment experiment in native forest



FACE: Free air CO₂ enrichment
Eucalyptus tereticornis
6 rings with 25m diameter
3 controls and 3 High CO₂
2 seasons: **Summer and Fall**

EucFace preliminary results



Eucalypts are complex chemists and affected by climate change

**In young and adult trees, elevated CO₂ affects
specialized metabolism, not biomass**

**Total VOC emission rates are driven by isoprene
Isoprene emission affected by CO₂ and temperature (season)**

**Eucalypts are some of the highest isoprene
emitters of all plants species tested**

**Interaction between CO₂ and temperature
Consequences for biotic interactions – food chain**



Acknowledgments

- Elizabeth H J Neilson
- Birger L Møller
- Plant Ecophysiology group
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- Riikka Rinnan
- Tao Li
- Erwin Schoof
- Ben Moore



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