

Responses of photosynthesis and chlorophyll fluorescence during light induction in different seedling ages of *Mahonia oiwakensis*

Chung-I Chen

National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

Kuan-Hung Lin

Chinese Culture University

Tzu-Chao Lin

Endemic Species Research Institute

Meng-Yuan Huang

National Chung Hsing University

Yung-Chih Chen

National Taiwan University

Chau-Ching Huang

Endemic Species Research Institute

Ching-Wen Wang (✉ kilorsoul@gmail.com)

Endemic Species Research Institute <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2253-388X>

Research Article

Keywords: Berberidaceae, chlorophyll fluorescence, light intensity, Mahonia, photosynthesis efficiency, energy quenching, photoinhibition, photosystem II

Posted Date: November 18th, 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2227716/v1>

License: © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published at Botanical Studies on March 9th, 2023. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40529-023-00369-w>.

Abstract

Background

The aim of this study was to determine the actual state of the photosynthetic apparatus and exhibit distinguishable differences in the chlorophyll fluorescence (ChlF) components in different seedling ages of *M. oiwakensis* plants subjected to different light intensity (LI), that reflected their adaptability to their habitats and how they responded to LI changes. Potted 6-month-old greenhouse seedlings and field collected 2.4-year-old seedlings with 5 cm heights were selected and randomly separated into seven groups for photosynthesis measurements illuminated with 50, 100 (assigned as low LI), 300, 500, 1,000 (as moderate LI), 1,500 and 2,000 (as high LI) $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) treatments.

Results

In 6-month-seedlings, as LI increased from 50 to 2,000 PPFD, the values of non-photochemical quenching and photoinhibitory quenching (qI) increased but potential quantum efficiency of PSII (Fv/Fm) and ΦPSII values decreased, indicating adaptation to low LI conditions. High electron transport rate, actual PSII efficiency %, and Fv/Fm% values were observed in 2.4-year-old seedlings at high LI conditions, suggesting that these seedlings can have higher photoprotective ability under high LI treatments to maintain higher photosynthetic system performance. Furthermore, higher ΦPSII was detected under low LI conditions, with lower energy-dependent quenching (qE) and qI values and photo-inhibition % decreased as well. However, qE and qI increased as ΦPSII decreased and photo-inhibition% increased under high LI treatments.

Conclusions

These results could be useful for predicting the changes in growth and distribution of *Mahonia* species grown in controlled environments and open fields with various combinations of varying light illuminations, and ecological monitoring of their restoration and habitat creation is important for provenance conservation and helps to formulate better conservation strategies.

Introduction

The *Mahonia* genus, a member of the Berberidaceae family, contains more than 60 species and is native to Asia and America (Jaca and Mkhize2018). Many *Mahonia* species are folk medicinal plants, possess antibacterial, antifungal, and analgesic properties (Rohrer et al. 2017; Liu et al. 2020). *Mahonia oiwakensis* Hayata, an endemic species, is distributed in the central mountain range of Taiwan at an altitude of 1,200 ~ 2,600 m. Worldwide and Taiwanese conservation assessment systems have declared it to be vulnerable and endangered, respectively, among their threatened categories because of more

common in collapsed land, felled land, and in the late stage of secondary vegetation succession (International Union for Conservation of Nature 2001; Editorial Committee of the Red List of Taiwan Plants 2017). Since global warming severely affects biodiversity, the distribution and survival of organisms are closely related to climate, and deteriorating climatic conditions lead to the disappearance of some species (Schloss et al. 2012; Randall and van Woesik 2015). Studies have shown that high-altitude plants are particularly sensitive to climate changes and more vulnerable than other species (Dirnböck et al. 2011; Dullinger et al. 2012), including alpine plants in Taiwan (Chou et al. 2011). Therefore, understanding the ecological habits of *M. oiwakensis*, such as light adaptation range, is important for provenance conservation and helps to formulate better conservation strategies.

Light is an environmental signal, inducing chlorophyll (Chl) biosynthesis, and changes in light irradiance evoke variable photosynthetic responses. The photosynthetic induction process occurs when a leaf in the shade is suddenly exposed to a high LI, and the photosynthetic rate gradually reaches its maximum value in several minutes to an hour depending on the species, ecological habitat, and other environmental factors (Montgomery and Givnish 2008). Thus, eco-physiological responses to excess sunlight vary among different species or even during the plant life cycle, and may significantly affect the survival rate and spatial distribution of *M. oiwakensis* plants (Wong et al. 2014). In full sun-exposed habitats, leaves often absorb considerably more photons than can be utilized, the excess absorbed energy often resulting in a reduction of the photochemical efficiency of photosystem II (Φ PSII) in plants. A relatively high density of young *M. oiwakensis* seedlings grow slowly beneath the canopy of coniferous forests and rapidly in wide forest gaps and forest margins lacking grass competition, thereby exhibiting the characteristics of both light-demanding and shade-tolerant species (Lu and Yang 1996). Insufficient light can limit photosynthesis, causing reductions in net carbon gains and plant growth. Conversely, under high irradiance, excess light may result in photo-inhibition, which is characterized by a loss of PSII activity and a light-dependent reduction in the fundamental quantum yield of photosynthesis, requiring the dissipation of excess excitation energy (Portela et al. 2019). Thus, non-photochemical quenching (NPQ) plays an important role in photoprotection because it quenches excess energy and dissipates it safely as heat (Murchie and Niyogi 2010). Moreover, plants exposed to strong light also present decreases or adjustments in their leaf photosynthetic pigment concentration, providing an important photo-protective mechanism (Souza et al. 2017).

Chlorophyll fluorescence (ChlF) is a noninvasive technique offering highly accurate measurements that illustrate the function of the photosynthetic apparatus in plants, and fluorescence is often used in physiological studies to investigate a plant's response to various environmental stresses in controlled environments and in the field (Kałuzewicz et al. 2018). ChlF values reflect photosynthetic potential and the potential for photochemical dissipation, and they demonstrate the percentage of PSII that is open and its effectiveness in capturing photo energy from light-harvesting complexes (LHC)II, and the subsequent transfer of quanta (Moya et al. 2019). However, few studies have described their eco-physiological responses under controlled light conditions, and the function of the photosynthetic apparatus has not yet been examined with respect to the occurrence of ChlF indicators in *Mahonia* leaves under field conditions to explain the development and distribution of *Mahonia* species. Efforts to gain an understanding of the

photosynthetic characteristics of *Mahonia* leaves can benefit field cultivation management. Therefore, it is urgent to regulate and prioritize it for management and add it to the list of nationally endangered species under surveillance for potential eradication or containment targeting.

In the present study, we analyzed ChlF parameters in various seedling ages of *M. oiwakensis* populations from the nursery and field to understand whether those young individuals could (1) acclimate to light conditions and have higher physiological plasticity in LI and presentation of shade-tolerant characteristics, and (2) predict the impact of anthropogenic climate change on plant performance and distribution. It is essential to assess how *M. oiwakensis* plants respond to altered growth light conditions. Therefore, we hypothesized that the mechanisms of the capture, transfer, and dissipation of excitation energy could be detected by ChlF measurements in different seedling ages of *Mahonia* leaves in response to varying LI, and *Mahonia* leaves would exhibit strong LI adjustment of photosynthesis. Our study of *M. oiwakensis* not only recognizes their ecological distinctness, but highlights their critical conservation status. In addition, the relationships of ChlF indices can be used for eco-physiological research in *Mahonia* species, and these parameters can be considered selection indices for examining the growth of *Mahonia* species grown under artificial light illuminations. The precise management of ChlF parameters in response to the various LI may maximize the economic efficiency of the growth and development potential of *Mahonia* species grown in controlled environments. Thus, it is of great significance for conservation of provenance, ex situ conservation and propagation of *Mahonia* seedlings.

Materials And Methods

Plant materials and cultural practices

(1) Collections of 6-month-old seedlings from the greenhouse

M. oiwakensis Hayata (*Alishan mahonia*) propagules were collected from the Nantou Mountain area (23°38'54.7"N 120°47'40.6"E), and have been grown and maintained in our greenhouses at the Endemic Species Research Institute, Nantou, Taiwan (23°49'43.0" N, 120°48'04.7" E). The seeds of *M. oiwakensis* Hayata were planted and grown in round plastic pots (7 cm diameter and 10 cm depth) containing commercial potting soil with a substrate mixture of loam: sand = 4:1, and placed in the above-mentioned greenhouses at 25°C day/night temperatures, relative humidity of 80%, and 50 ~ 200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) during February to August 2021. Plants were watered once a week, an optimal amount of a compound water-soluble fertilizer solution (N:P₂O₅:K₂O, 20:20:20; Scott, Marysville, OH, USA) applied weekly at 1 g L⁻¹, and allowed to grow for 6 months (Fig. S1A) before collecting the ChlF measurements described below.

(2) Collections of the 2.4-year-old seedlings in the field

For the field experiments, five 2.4-year-old seedlings of *M. oiwakensis* Hayata (*Alishan mahonia*) with 5 cm heights were selected in our outpost station at the Hehuan forest mountain area of Nantou (24°06'01.2"N 121°11'33.3"E) where we have been monitoring *Mahonia* species for 3 years (Fig. S1B).

Plants were studied in the field, and vegetation and habitat types were recorded for the sites where *M. oiwakensis* Hayata was collected; however, we were not able to find 6-month-old seedlings in the field sites during the study period. The study site has a humid subtropical climate, with a mean annual rainfall of 2,000 mm, mean annual air temperature of 16.5 °C, and a mean LI of less than 100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD, as recorded from Jan to Dec 2021 (Fig. S2). The soil at the Hehuan station is a typical Andosol in which the texture of the upper surface is sandy loam.

Determination of ChlF variables under a fixed light intensity

The above-mentioned potted 6-month-old seedlings with 5 cm heights were selected and moved to a dark room overnight at 25 °C. Five plants (one plant in a pot) with fully open top leaves were used for ChlF measurements. In addition, the upper fully expanded leaves of 2.4-year-old seedlings were collected from July to August 2021 for the following LI experiments. Five plants (one leaf per plant) per light treatment were used for ChlF measurements. The surfaces of the leaves were illuminated with 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD using a portable pulse amplitude-modulated fluorometer (PAM-2000, HeinzWalz, Effeltrich, Germany). Dark-adapted plants were exposed to light stepwise from low to high levels of PPFD, and ChlF parameters were measured during 60 min of irradiation and dark adaptation for 30 min. individual data points were recorded at 2 min intervals over a 90 min period, followed by calculating the parameters below.

The potential quantum efficiency of PSII (F_v/F_m) was calculated from $(F_m - F_o) / F_m$ (Demmig-Adams et al. 1996). The actual PSII efficiency ($\Delta F / F_m'$) is the effective quantum yield of linear electron flux through PSII, and used to express the ability of PSII to perform photochemistry. Values of the minimal ChlF (F_o) and maximal ChlF (F_m) of dark-adapted samples were determined using modulated irradiation of a weak light-emitting diode beam (measuring light) and saturating pulse, respectively. F_m' is the maximal fluorescence during illumination determined by applying a saturating flash. Measured leaves were dark-adapted for 30 min before performing light-inducing runs. The photochemical ΦPSII was calculated as $(F_m' - F_t)/F_m'$, where F_t is the steady-state fluorescence at each PPFD level (Maxwell and Johnson 2000). Furthermore, the degree of photo-inhibition is calculated as 100% minus the relative value of F_v/F_m after 30 min of dark adaptation, where the F_v/F_m value of the same leaves before illumination is considered to be 100%. The apparent rate of the photosynthetic electron transport rate (ETR) of PSII was obtained as $\text{ETR} = \Delta F / F_m' \times \text{PPFD} \times 0.5 \times \alpha$, where the factor 0.5 assumes equal excitation of both PSII and PSI; α is leaf absorption, and we used the mean “default” value of 0.84 for green leaves (Björkman and Demmig 1987; Lin et al. 2020). The following effective quantum yields were measured using the instant light-response curve program. From these data, several parameters can be computed based on modulated fluorescence kinetics. The NPQ coefficient and its components: $\text{NPQ} = (F_m - F_m') / F_m'$ (Müller et al. 2001; Weng et al. 2011). Energy-dependent quenching (qE) of NPQ is a mean of rapidly quenching energy, which is calculated as $(F_m \text{ dark (2 min)} - F_m'_{60 \text{ min}}) / F_m'_{60 \text{ min}} = (F_m D_2 - F_m'_{60}) / F_m'_{60}$ (Johnson and Ruban 2011). However, photo-inhibitory quenching (qI) is NPQ due to decreased CO_2 fixation, which is calculated as $[F_m - F_m \text{ dark (60 min)}] / F_m'_{30 \text{ min}} = (F_m - F_m D_{30}) / F_m'_{60}$

(Müller et al. 2001). In addition, the part after the reaction of qE is (qZ + qT), and calculated as $(F_mD_{30} - F_mD_2) / F_{m60}'$ (Maxwell and Johnson 2000; Nilkens et al. 2010). The F_{m60}' is the maximum fluorescence value of leaves at 60 min of light exposure. Both F_mD_2 and F_mD_{30} are the F_m values measured at 2 and 30 min, respectively, after dark recovery (Müller et al. 2001; Wang et al. 2021). Measurements were recorded with WinControl-3 software (Heinz Walz).

Data analysis

All LI treatments were arranged in a completely randomized design, and all ChlF parameters were subjected to a single-factor analysis of variance (ANOVA) to determine whether a significant difference level of $p \leq 0.05$ (using PASW Statistics 18 software (PASW 18, IBM, USA) existed between different treatments. Five leaves (one leaf per plant) were measured in each LI treatment (for a total of 35 plants), and data from each leaf represented one replicate in the statistical analyses. Regression analyses were used to examine relationships among qE, qI, and photoinhibition%. Those model datasets were based on at least 15 leaves from each PPFD level. Several models were tested, including the linear regression models being selected for the interpretation of the relationship between ChlF parameters and PPFD. All models were evaluated for goodness of fit by the graphical analysis of residuals and by computing correlation coefficients at a significance level of $p \leq 0.05$ for ChlF parameters. The linear regression model performance was most suitable.

Results

In this study, Fig. 1 shows the time-course changes in the photosynthetic light induction period of ETR, NPQ, and both Fv/Fm and Φ_{PSII} for 6-month (Figs. 1A, C, and E) and 2.4-year-old seedlings (Figs. 1B, D, and F) of *Mahonia oiwakensis*. Measurements were initially obtained under dark followed by exposure to 50, 100 (low LI), 300, 500, 1,000 (moderate LI), 1,500, and 2,000 (high LI) $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD light induction for 60 min at 25°C. When these overnight dark-adapted leaves were exposed to all light illuminations, the ETR of 6-month-old seedlings suddenly increased at the beginning of 2 min, but low LI treatments remained low (12 and 20 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, respectively) as time passed, and no reduction of electron transport was detectable at longer illumination times compared to the other LI treatments that were gradually increased thereafter ($> 30 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) (Fig. 1A). In addition, ETR values under high LI conditions were significantly higher than in other LI treatments. A similar trend was observed in the ETR of 2.4-year-old seedlings, but the ETR value ($> 50 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) under L-1,000 was significantly higher than other LI treatments ($< 50 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) (Fig. 1B). Figures 1 C and D display NPQ being sharply increased in all leaves in high LI treatments. NPQ values for all seedlings under high LI conditions were significantly higher (> 2) than under other LI treatments (< 2), and continued to linearly increase until 60 min. Furthermore, all NPQ values in 6-month-old seedlings were higher than in 2.4-year-old seedlings under all treatments, indicating that high LI limited 6-month-old seedling leaf growth and development, but that 2.4-year-old seedlings can be grown under a specific and optimal light intensity. Notably, the NPQ

of 6-month-old seedlings under L-100 peaked ($= 1.8$) at 2 min, and then dropped remarkably ($= 0.4$) thereafter during photo-inhibitory processes (Fig. 1C).

Fig. 2 presents the time-course changes in the relative values of $\Delta F/F'm$ and Fv/Fm (Fv/Fm value of the same leaves before illumination as 100%) for 6-month and 2.4-year-old seedlings of *Mahonia oiwakensis* under 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD at 25 °C during 30 min darkness right after stopping illumination. Both $\Delta F/F'm$ and Fv/Fm (%) of all seedlings in all LI treatments rapidly increased in the dark right after stopping illumination, followed by gradually increasing and then remaining stable after 10 min of dark. The relative values of $\Delta F/F'm$ and Fv/Fm (%) of 6-month-old seedlings in high LI treatments recovered to 57.8% ~ 65.1% after 30 min of dark, which was significantly lower photo-protection compared to other LI treatments (79.6% ~ 99.8%). However, both $\Delta F/F'm$ and Fv/Fm (%) of 2.4-year-old seedlings in high LI treatments recovered to 70.8% ~ 82.7% after 30 min of darkness, but were still significantly lower than other LI treatments (98.7.6% ~ 99.9%), indicating that these seedlings can be grown under high LI conditions.

Fig. 3 illustrates the fractions of NPQ, $qZ+qT$, qE , and qI obtained for 6-month and 2.4-year-old seedlings of *M. oiwakensis* at 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD and after 30 min of dark. All seedlings at all LI substantially increased their NPQ, and the increase was not related to photo-protection (qE and $qZ+qT$) but to photo-inhibition (qI), and qI values increased as LI increased from 50 to 2000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD. The values of $qZ+qT$ of all seedlings did not contribute remarkably to NPQ in LI treatments. All seedlings had significantly higher NPQ levels (ranged 3~5) in LI-1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 compared to other LI treatments (< 2.2). Furthermore, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ treatments of 6-month-old seedlings produced a higher overall effect on NPQ than they did in 2.4-year-old seedlings, and their qI levels were also substantially increased.

Fig. 4 shows correlations between photo-inhibition% to qE and qI values from 6-month-old and 2.4-year-old seedlings under 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD at 25 °C for 60 min. Significant and highly negative relationships were detected in photo-inhibition% and qE values under moderate and high LI conditions in 6-month-old and 2.4-year-old seedlings with r^2 values of 0.971 ($p < 0.01$) and 0.978 ($p < 0.05$), respectively (Figures 5A and C), implying that 6-month-old seedlings were more sensitive to high LI. Nevertheless, significant and highly positive correlations were observed between photo-inhibition% and qI values of 6-month-old and 2.4-year-old seedlings, with r^2 values of 0.96 ($p < 0.001$) and 0.974 ($p < 0.0001$), respectively (Figures 4B and D). The increased photo-inhibition% could have led to increases in qI value and decreases in qE value due to greater energy dissipation when plants were exposed to moderate and high LI conditions where photo-inhibition% in 6-month-old seedlings was higher than in 2.4-year-old seedlings.

Discussion

Different seedling ages at varied LI treatments showed variable ChlF values from 0 ~ 60 min of light induction and 30 min of dark afterward. Seedlings developed at a given PPFD could be separated on the basis of ETR, NPQ, Fv/Fm, Φ PSII, $\Delta F/F'm\%$, and Fv/Fm% at a given LI. Generally, as LI increased from 50 to 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD, an increasing NPQ and decreasing Fv/Fm, Φ PSII, $\Delta F/F'm\%$, and Fv/Fm% were observed in all plants. The increase of NPQ includes both photoprotection and photoinhibition. Within 2-4 min after the start of illumination, the plants showed a rapid increase in NPQ and a down-regulation of Φ PSII, which was a manifestation of photoprotective ability; therefore, both seedling ages exhibited high down-regulation of PSII efficiency (Zulfugarov et al. 2007). When plants were exposed to high LI conditions, the excess energy in PSII increased, leading to increases in NPQ values. At this time, the increased NPQ is a light-suppressing portion, so the Fv/Fm value is in a state of decreasing. LI strongly affects the ETR and NPQ of plant leaves, and these values increased as LI increased except for 2.4-year-old seedlings at high LI conditions (Fig 1B). The NPQ of 6-month-old seedling leaves was significantly higher than that of 2.4-year-old seedlings leaves at moderate and high LI conditions, indicating that 6-month-old seedlings have more non-photochemical quenching with greater damage from photo-oxidation compared to 2~3-year-seedlings. However, the differences in the NPQ of all plants were not significant in low LI conditions. Thus, the 6-month-old seedlings seemed adapted to low light conditions with lower ETR and NPQ, but higher Fv/Fm and Φ PSII compared to other LI treatments. Furthermore, both $\Delta F/F'm\%$ and Fv/Fm% recovered faster in 2.4-year-old seedlings than in 6-month-old seedling leaves at high LI conditions from 2 to 30 min of darkness (Fig 2), indicating that 2.4-year-old seedlings seemed adapted to high LI with higher $\Delta F/F'm\%$ and Fv/Fm (%) for photo-protection compared to 6-month-old seedlings. In addition, lower ETR and NPQ, but higher Fv/Fm and Φ PSII at low and moderate LI conditions were detected in 2.4-year-old seedlings compared to high LI conditions, suggesting that 6-month-old seedlings favored low PPFD while 2.4-year-old seedlings were adapted to high PPFD. Under dark treatment, protective mechanisms in 2.4-year-old seedlings with higher $\Delta F/F'm\%$ and Fv/Fm% might prevent their leaves from an excessive reduction in PSII acceptors, avoid excessive energy absorption, and respond with higher PSII photochemical efficiencies (Wong et al. 2014; Wang et al. 2021).

The 6-month-old seedlings appeared to be sensitive to high light irradiances, as the condition caused serious photo-inhibition and photo-damage. In addition, there were notably lower NPQ, qE, qZ+qT, and qI values in 2.4-year-old seedlings than in 6-month-old seedlings under moderate and high LI conditions, indicating that 2.4-year-old seedlings tended to drive photosynthetic ETR to quenching energy, even when photo-inhibition occurred in these seedlings. The photosynthetic system of 6-month-old seedlings was dominated by qZ in photo-protection, while the photosynthetic system of 2.4-year-old seedlings was more productive and had greater photo-protective ability (Demmig-Adams et al. 2020; Wang et al. 2021). The 2.4-year-old seedlings had a lower qE, and the xanthophyll cycle also maintained the same proportion. The increase in the xanthophyll cycle of NPQ is caused by the change in the structure of the PSII antenna system; that is, the change in the rate of heat dissipation of excess light energy (La Porta et al. 2005). The 2.4-year-old seedlings consumed the excitation energy for photo-protection by improving the photorespiration pathway. Higher NPQ is a protective mechanism from the damage of photo-

inhibition and photo-oxidation (Feng et al. 2002). The fastest and most important component of NPQ is qE, whereas the slowest reaction component of NPQ is qI related to photo-inhibition or slow reversible recovery of the PSII reaction center. After the completion of reaction in the subunit PsbS, zeaxanthin is combined with PsbS protein to dissipate H⁺, and qT (phosphorylation shift-dependent quenching) shows the phosphorylation shift of LHCII between PSII and PSI (Nilkens et al. 2010). Excess light energy produced photo-inhibition, and qI was higher in 6-month-old seedlings (Fig 3). The higher the qE value, the stronger the photo-protection mechanism. Higher Φ PSII was detected under low LI conditions with lower qE and qI values and photo-inhibition% decreased as well, whereas qE and qI values increased as Φ PSII decreased and photo-inhibition% increased as well under high LI treatments (Fig 4). Additionally, a significant and negative relationship was detected between qE and photo-inhibition%, but a significant and positive relationship was detected between qI and photo-inhibition% in all seedlings (Fig 4), indicating that the path of energy flow to qI was used mainly for photo-inhibition at this stage, and 2.4-year-old seedlings may remain photo-chemically active and able to maintain lower qI under high illumination. The 2.4-year-old field-grown seedlings had high photo-protection ability at high LI conditions, and these seedlings may adjust the path of energy flow absorption using heat quenching. During the photosynthesis period, changes in photo-inhibition were mainly affected by qI and qE, followed by maintaining photo-protection. These results demonstrate that the larger the qE, the lower the photo-inhibition, and the higher the qI, the higher the photo-inhibition. Simple evaluations of photosynthesis can be made and relationships between heat quenching and photosynthetic efficiency can also be estimated, and variable photosynthesis parameters are highly sensitive indicators representing the physiological status of tested plants, providing a quick means to identify the physiological condition of plants (Wang et al. 2021). Therefore, qE and qI can be used as indicators of photo-protection and photo-inhibition, respectively. These results might be useful in efforts to predict photosynthetic responses to light induction in different seedling ages of *M. oiwakensis*.

The susceptibility of photosynthesis to photo-inhibition strongly depends on LI. Under high irradiance, the light reaction can absorb more photons than can be used for carbon fixation reactions; e.g., by leaves in the upper canopy layer exposed to the sun and also by shade leaves exposed to sunflecks (D'Ambrosio et al. 2006). Stress decreases the ability of photosynthetic systems to utilize incident photons, thus leading to photo-inhibition and reduced quantum yields of photochemistry and ChlF. Conversely, under low LI that are limiting to photosynthesis, zeaxanthin is converted to violaxanthin, and the reverse reaction occurs at high LI that exceed the level of light that can be consumed by photochemistry (Demmig-Adams et al. 2020). ETR is the product of PSII efficiency, absorbed light, and the relative rate of electron transport through PSII. Thus, the elevated ETR, $\Delta F/F'_m$, and F_v/F_m level of 2.4-year-old seedlings may help plants avoid high-illumination damage from excess energy. Electrons transferred from PSII to PSI are used by downstream electron sink pathways, including photosynthetic carbon fixation and photorespiration. When carbon fixation becomes saturated, photosynthesis is unable to use all of the energy absorbed by plants under high LI conditions (Dewir et al. 2015). The increased allocation of excitation energy to photorespiration can effectively maintain linear photosynthetic electron transport and appropriately utilize excitation energy for CO₂ assimilation under photo-inhibition, thus alleviating photo-damage

(Jiang et al. 2006). In our study, as LI increased, the higher ETR values of 2.4-year-old seedlings tended to result in a higher photosynthetic efficiency relative to 6-month-old seedlings, suggesting that 2.4-year-old seedlings have adapted to high LI conditions and exhibited higher values of absorbed light utilized in photosynthesis than 6-month-old seedlings under high LI conditions. Our results provide a theoretical basis for afforestation in Mahonia plantations using native species. Since qE or qI can be easily measured in the field, these values provide a useful ecological monitoring index that provides a reference for Mahonia species restoration, habitat creation, construction, and ecological monitoring.

Conclusion

The 6-month-old and 2.4-year-old seedlings of *M. oiwakensis* growing in subtropical regions display different capacities adapted their photosynthesis to low LI and high LI, respectively, and exhibiting protective mechanisms to avoid damage to the photosynthetic apparatus. ETR, $\Delta F/F'm\%$, and $F_v/F_m\%$ of 2.4-year-old seedlings were elevated under high LI, whereas higher NPQ levels of 6-month-old seedlings were detected under low LI compared to 2.4-year-old seedlings. The qI increased and qE decreased as photo-inhibition% increased, and higher photo-inhibition% was observed in 6-month-old seedlings compared to 2.4-year-old seedlings under high LI treatments. An optimal strategy of LI regulation will help in designing growth chambers and greenhouse light environments to grow these seedlings, and can be useful for predicting the changes in performance and distribution of *M. oiwakensis*.

Abbreviations

Chl, chlorophyll; ChlF, chlorophyll fluorescence; NPQ, non-photochemical quenching; PS II, photosystem II; qE, energy-dependent quenching; qI, photoinhibitory quenching; qT, state transition quenching; qZ, zeaxanthin-dependent quenching; LHC, light-harvesting complexes; F_v/F_m , potential quantum efficiency of PSII; $\Delta F / F_m'$, actual PSII efficiency; F_o , minimal ChlF; F_m , maximal ChlF; ETR, electron transport rate.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

This work was partially supported by the Taiwan Government Department for Endemic Species Research Institute.

Authors' Contributions

C. I. Chen, K. H. Lin and C. W. Wang conceived and designed the experiments, T. C. Lin, M. Y. Huang and Y. C. Chen performed the experiments and analyzed the data, C. M. Chen supervised the project, Y. C. Chen and C. C. Huang provided technical assistance to C. I. Chen and K. H. Lin wrote the article with contributions of all the authors. C. W. Wang agrees to serve as the author responsible for contact and ensures communication.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

References

1. Björkman O, Demmig B (1987) Photon yield of O₂ evolution and chlorophyll fluorescence characteristics at 77 K among vascular plants of diverse origins. *Planta* 170:489–504.
2. Chou CH, Huang TJ, Lee YP, Chen CY, Hsu TW, Chen CH (2011) Diversity of the alpine vegetation in central Taiwan is affected by climate change based on a century of floristic inventories. *Botanical Studies* 52: 503-516.
3. D'Ambrosio N, Arena C, De Santo AV (2006) Temperature response of photosynthesis, excitation energy dissipation and alternative electron sinks to carbon assimilation in *Beta vulgaris* L. *Environ. Exp. Bot.* 55(3):248-257. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envexpbot.2004.11.006>.
4. Demmig-Adams B, Adams III WW, Barker DH, Logan BA, Bowling DR, Verhoeven AS (1996) Using chlorophyll fluorescence to assess the fraction of absorbed light allocated to thermal dissipation of excess excitation. *Physiol. Plant.* 98:253–264. <https://doi.org/10.1034/j.1399-3054.1996.980206.x>.
5. Demmig-Adams B, Stewart JJ, L´opez-Pozo M, Polutchko SK, Adams WW (2020) Zeaxanthin, a molecule for photoprotection in many different environments. *Molecules* 25, 5825. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules25245825>.
6. Dewir YH, El-Mahrouk MES, Al-Shmgani HS, Rihan HZ, Teixeira da Silva JA, Fuller MP (2015) Photosynthetic and biochemical characterization of in vitro-derived African violet (*Saintpaulia ionantha* H.Wendl) plants to ex vitro conditions. *J. Plant Interact.* 10, 101–108. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17429145.2015.1018967>.

7. Dirnböck T, Essl F, Rabitsch W (2011) Disproportional risk for habitat loss of highaltitude endemic species under climate change. *Global Change Biology* 17: 990-996. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2486.2010.02266.x>.
8. Dullinger S, Gatttringer A, Thuiller W, Moser D, Zimmermann NE, Guisan A, Willner W, Plutzar C, Leitner M, Mang T, Caccianiga M, Dirnböck T, Ertl S, Fischer A, Lenoir J, Svenning JC, Psomas A, Schmatz DR, Silc U, Vittoz P, Hülber K (2012) Extinction debt of high-mountain plants under twenty-first-century climate change. *Nature Climate Change* 2: 619-622.
9. Editorial Committee of the Red List of Taiwan Plants (2017) The Red List of Vascular Plants of Taiwan, 2017. Endemic Species Research Institute, Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan and Taiwan Society of Plant Systematics.
10. Feng YL, Cao KF, Feng ZL (2002) Thermal dissipation, leaf rolling and inactivation of PSII reaction centres in *Amomum villosum*. *J. Trop. Ecol.* 18, 865–876. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266467402002560>.
11. International Union for Conservation of Nature (2001) Red list categories and criteria: version 3.1. International Union for Conservation of Nature, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge.
12. Jaca TP, Mkhize MA (2018) '*Mahonia oiwakensis* Hayata (= *Mahonia lomariifolia*) (Berberidaceae): A new species for the alien flora of South Africa', *Bothalia* 48(1), a2285. <https://doi.org/10.4102/abc.v48i1.2285>
13. Jiang CD, Gao HY, Zou Q, Li LH (2006) Leaf orientation, photorespiration and xanthophyll cycle protect young soybean leaves against high irradiance in field. – *Environ. Exp. Bot.* 55: 87-96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envexpbot.2004.10.003>
14. Johnson MP, Ruban AV (2011) Restoration of rapidly reversible photoprotective energy dissipation in the absence of PsbS protein by enhanced DeltapH. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286, 19973–19981. <https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.m111.237255>.
15. Kałuzewicz A, Bączek-Kwinta R, Krzesiński W, Spiżewski T, Zaworska A (2018) Effect of biostimulants on chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*) under drought stress and rewatering. *Acta Sci. Pol. Hortorum Cultus.* 17, 97–106. <https://doi.org/10.24326/asphc.2018.1.9>.
16. La Porta N, Bertamini M, Nedunchezian N, Raddi P, Muthuchelian K (2005) Photoinhibition of photosynthesis in needles of two cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) clones. *Tree Physiol.* 25: 1033–1039. <https://doi.org/10.1093/treephys/25.8.1033>.
17. Lin K.H, Shih FC, Huang MY, Weng JH (2020) Physiological Characteristics of Photosynthesis in Yellow-Green, Green and Dark-Green Chinese Kale (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *alboglabra* Musil.) under Varying Light Intensities. *Plants* 9:960. <https://doi.org/10.3390/plants9080960>.
18. Liu L, Cui ZX, Yang XW, Xu W, Zhang YB, Li FJ, Gong Y, Liu NF, Peng KF, Zhang P (2020) Simultaneous characterisation of multiple *Mahonia fortunei* bioactive compounds in rat plasma by UPLC–MS/MS for application in pharmacokinetic studies and anti-inflammatory activity in vitro. *J Pharm Biomed Anal.* 179:113013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpba.2019.113013>.

19. Lu SY, Yang YP (1996) Berberidaceae. In Editorial Committee of the Flora of Taiwan, Flora of Taiwan, 2nd edition 2: 575-585.
20. Maxwell K, Johnson GN (2000) Chlorophyll fluorescence-a practical guide. J. Exp. Bot. 51:659–668. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jexbot/51.345.659>.
21. Montgomery RA, Givnish TJ (2008) Adaptive radiation of photosynthetic physiology in the Hawaiian lobeliads: dynamic photosynthetic responses. Oecologia 155, 455. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-007-0936-3>.
22. Moya I, Loayza H, Lopez ML, Quiroz R, Ounis A, Goulas Y (2019) Canopy chlorophyll fluorescence applied to stress detection using an easy to build microlidar. Photosynth. Res. 142:1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11120-019-00642-9>.
23. Müller P, Li XP, Niyogi KK (2001) Non-photochemical quenching: A response to excess light energy. Plant Physiol. 125:1558–1566. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.125.4.1558>.
24. Murchie EH, Niyogi KK (2010) Manipulation of Photoprotection to Improve Plant Photosynthesis. Plant. Physiol. 155:86–92. <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.110.168831>.
25. Nilkens M, Kress E, Lambrev P, Miloslavina Y, Müller M, Holzwarth AR, Jahns P (2010) Identification of a slowly inducible zeaxanthin-dependent component of non-photochemical quenching of chlorophyll fluorescence generated under steady-state conditions in Arabidopsis. Biochim Biophys Acta Biomembr 1797:466–475. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2010.01.001>.
26. Portela, FCS, Macieira BPB, Zanetti LV, Gama VN, Silva DM, Milanez CRD, Cuzzuol GRF (2019) How does *Cariniana estrellensis* respond to different irradiance levels? Journal of Forestry Research 30:31-44. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11676-017-0578-1>.
27. Randall CJ, van Woesik R (2015) Contemporary white-band disease in Caribbean corals driven by climate change. Nature Climate Change 5: 375-379.
28. Rohrer U, Kunz EM, Lenkeit K, Schaffner W, Meyer J (2017) Antimicrobial activity of Mahonia aquifolium and two of its alkaloids against oral bacteria. Schweiz Monatsschr Zahnmed. 11:1126–1131.
29. Schloss CA, Nuñez TA, Lawler JJ (2012) Dispersal will limit ability of mammals to track climate change in the Western Hemisphere. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 109: 8606-8611. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1116791109>.
30. Souza CR, Santos CS, Ferreira VAHF, Goncalves MJ, Carvalho JF (2017) Biomass, growth and ecophysiological responses of young plants of *Bertholletia excelsa* Bonpl. subjected to different levels of irradiance. Ciencia Florestal, 27(2): 557-569.
31. Wang CW, Wong SL, Liao TS, Weng JH, Chen MN, Huang MY, Chen CI (2021) Photosynthesis in response to salinity and submergence in two Rhizophoraceae mangroves adapted to different tidal elevations. Tree Physiology, tpab167. <https://doi.org/10.1093/treephys/tpab167>.
32. Weng JH, Chen LF, Jiang CY, Shih FC, Chen HY (2011) A comparison between yellow-green and green cultivars of four vegetable species in pigments, ascorbate, photosynthesis, energy dissipation, and photoinhibition. Photosynthetica 49, 361–370. DOI: 10.1007/s11099-011-0046-7.

33. Wong BS, Hsiao YC, Lin TW, Chen KS, Chen PN, Kuo WH, Chu SC, Hsieh YS (2009) The in vitro and in vivo apoptotic effects of *Mahonia oiwakensis* on human lung cancer cells. *Chem Biol Interact.* 180:165–174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbi.2009.02.011>.
34. Wong SL, Huang MY, Chen CW, Weng JH (2014) Light induction of nonphotochemical quenching, CO₂ fixation, and photoinhibition in woody and fern species adapted to different light regimes. *Photosynthetica* 52(2) : 272–280. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11099-014-0023-z>.
35. Zulfugarov IS, Ham,OK, Mishra SR, Kim JY, Nath K, Koo HY, Kim HS, Moon YH, An G, Lee CH (2007) Dependence of reaction center-type energy-dependent quenching on photosystem II antenna size. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta-Bioenerg* 1767:773–780. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabbio.2007.02.021>.

Tables

Table 1

Analysis of variance of the seedling age (A) and light intensity (L), and their interactions (A×L) on ETR, NPQ, Φ PSII, photoinhibition, qE, qZ + qT, qE + qZ + qT and qI of plant. Measurements were made at 25°C under 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD. .

Parameter	Main effect			
	seedling age (A)		light intensity (L)	
	F and p value with significance			
	F	p	F	p
ETR	0.08	0.778 ^{NS}	85.51	< 0.0001 ^{****}
NPQ	4.91	0.005 ^{**}	74.62	< 0.0001 ^{****}
ΦPSII	3.75	0.100 ^{NS}	53.05	< 0.0001 ^{****}
photoinhibition	7.76	0.007 ^{**}	26.19	< 0.0001 ^{****}
qE	5.46	0.022 [*]	38.25	< 0.0001 ^{****}
qZ + qT	3.78	0.056 ^{NS}	35.99	< 0.0001 ^{****}
qE + qZ + qT	5.07	0.028 [*]	85.64	< 0.0001 ^{****}
qI	4.79	0.032 [*]	53.27	< 0.0001 ^{****}
Trait	Interaction effect			
	A x L			
	F and p value with significance			
	F		p	
ETR	16.63		< 0.0001 ^{****}	
NPQ	57.89		< 0.0001 ^{****}	
ΦPSII	30.12		< 0.0001 ^{****}	
photoinhibition	21.62		< 0.0001 ^{****}	
qE	57.38		< 0.0001 ^{****}	
qZ + qT	17.82		< 0.0001 ^{****}	
qE + qZ + qT	33.98		< 0.0001 ^{****}	

* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, **** $p \leq 0.0001$, NS, Non-significant difference; n = 35 and 10 plants (replicates) for seedling age and LI, respectively, and n = 70 plants for interaction effect (A x L).

Parameter	Main effect			
	seedling age (A)		light intensity (L)	
	F and p value with significance			
	F	p	F	p
	ql	56.08	< 0.0001****	
* p ≤ 0.05, ** p ≤ 0.01, **** p ≤ 0.0001,NS, Non-significant difference; n = 35 and 10 plants (replicates) for seedling age and LI, respectively, and n = 70 plants for interaction effect (A x L).				

Figures

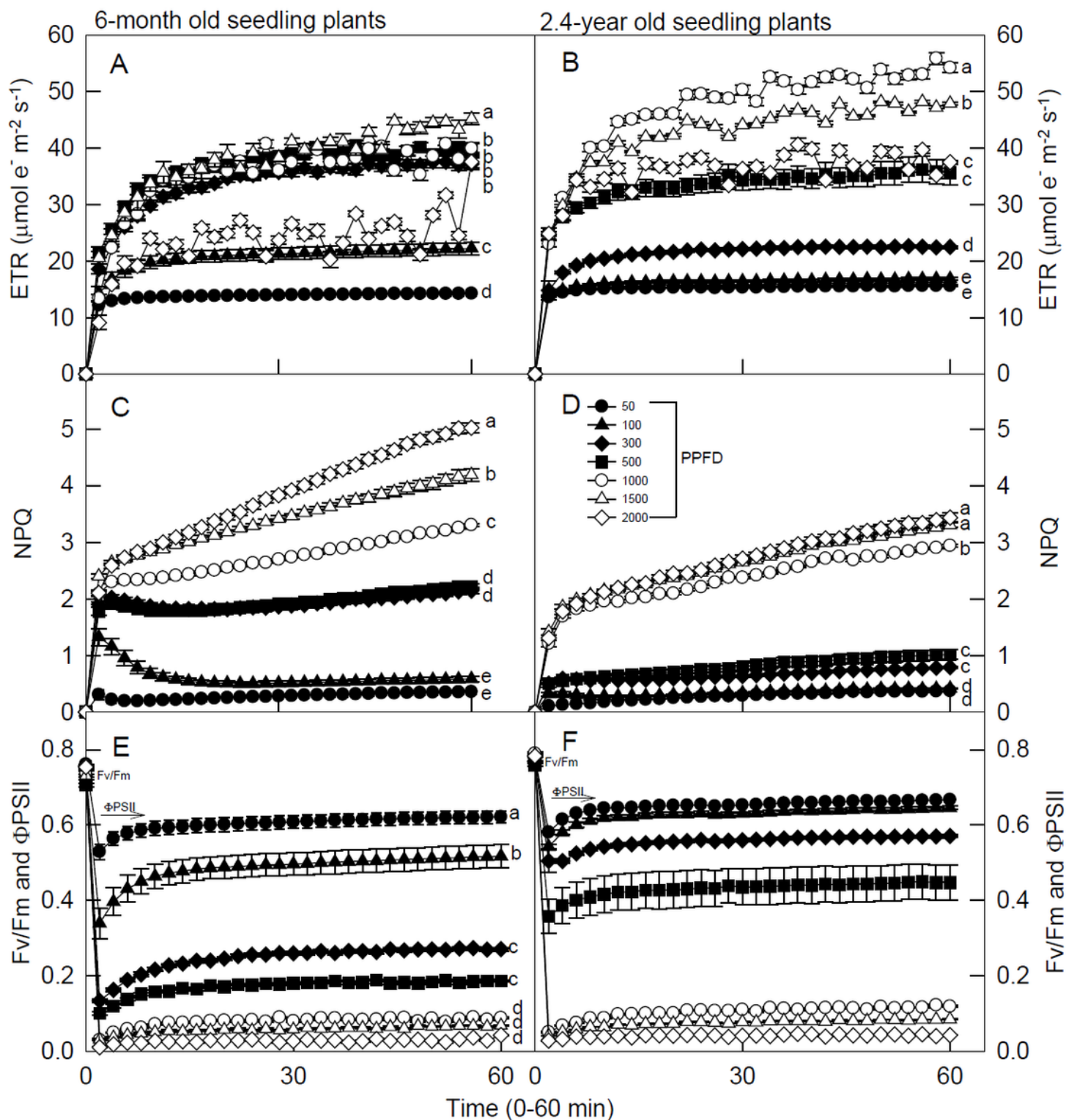


Figure 1

Time-course changes in electron transport rate (ETR), non-photochemical quenching (NPQ), and both Fv/Fm (unlit) and PSII efficiency (ΦPSII , 2~60 min) for 6-month (panels A, C, and E) and 2.4-year (panels B, D, and F) old seedlings of *Mahonia oiwakensis*. During the 60-min of light induction, the measurements were made at 25 °C under 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD). Vertical bars indicate standard errors, and each point represents the mean of 5

leaves. Different letters indicate significant differences in the Tukey's HSD analyses at seven light intensity treatments ($p < 0.05$).

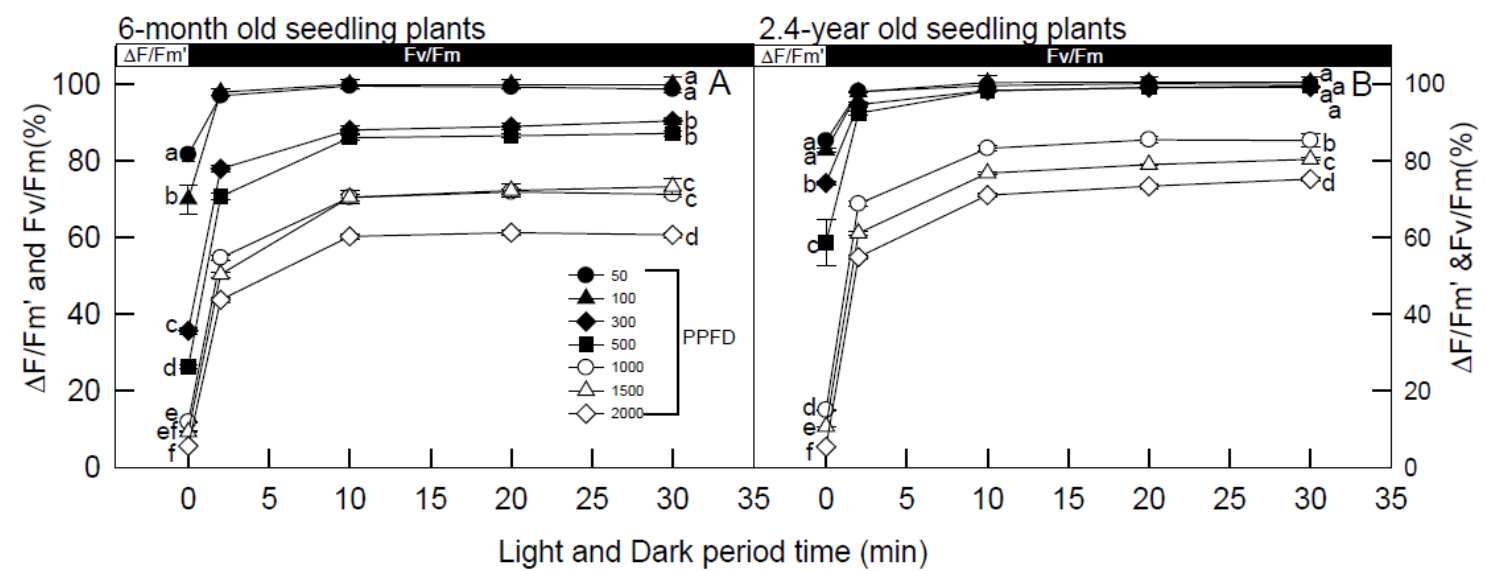


Figure 2

Relative value of actual PSII efficiency ($\Delta F/F_m'$) and potential quantum efficiency of PSII (F_v/F_m ; F_v/F_m value of the same leaves before illumination set as 100%) obtained at artificial illumination of 60 min and subsequent dark recovery for 30 min (2~30 min dark) for 6-month (panel A) and 2.4-year (panel B) seedlings of *Mahonia oiwakensis* under 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD at 25 °C. Vertical bars indicate standard errors, and each point represents the mean of 5 leaves. Different letters indicate significant differences in Tukey's HSD analyses for seven LI treatments ($p < 0.05$).

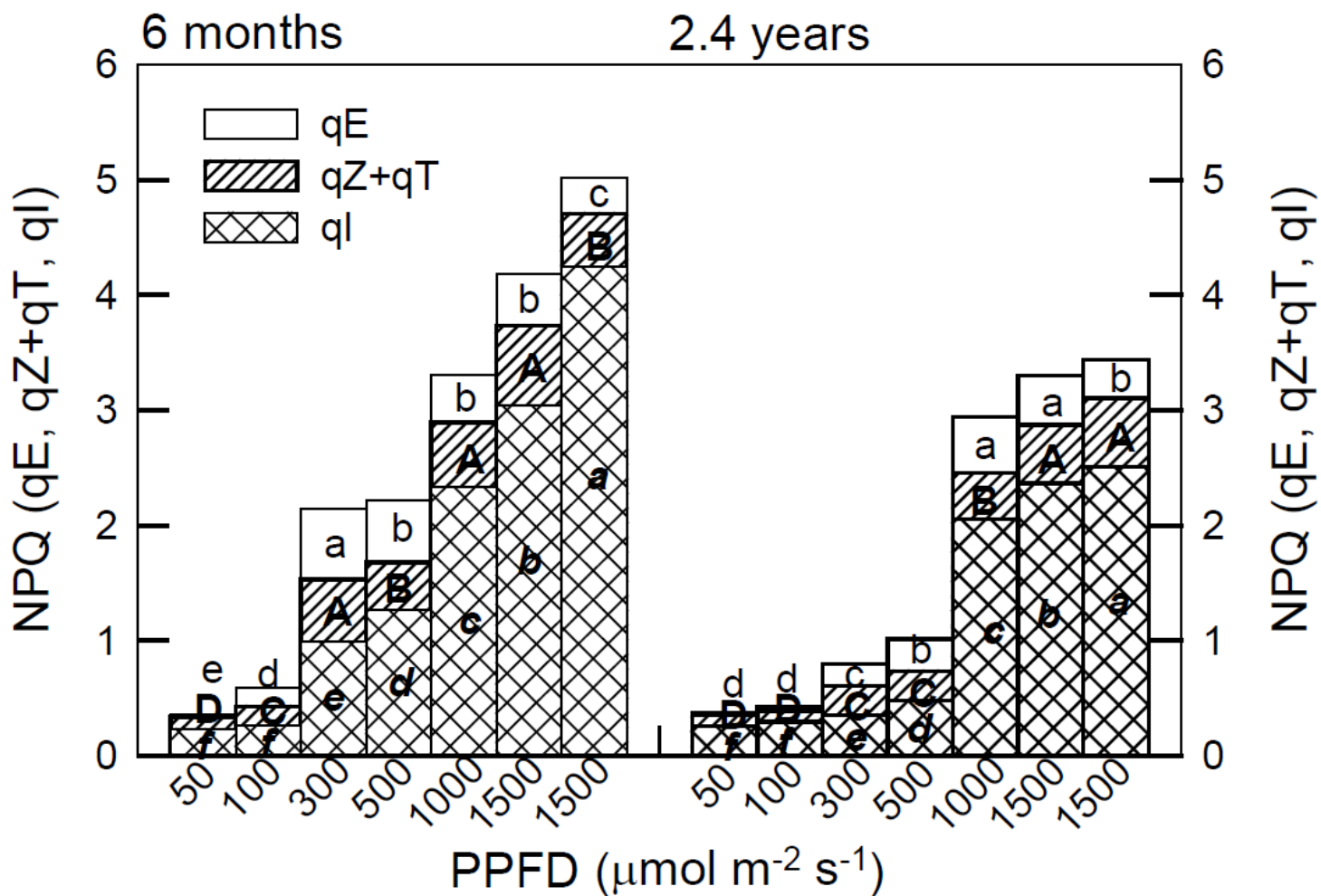


Figure 3

Composition of non-photochemical quenching (NPQ) in qE, qZ+qT, and qI fractions obtained at illumination for 60 min and after 30 min of dark period for 6-month (panel A) and 2.4-year (panel B) *Mahonia oiwakensis* under 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD at 25 °C. Different letters indicate significant differences in the Tukey's HSD analyses at seven LI treatments ($p < 0.05$). Each point represents the mean of 5 leaves.

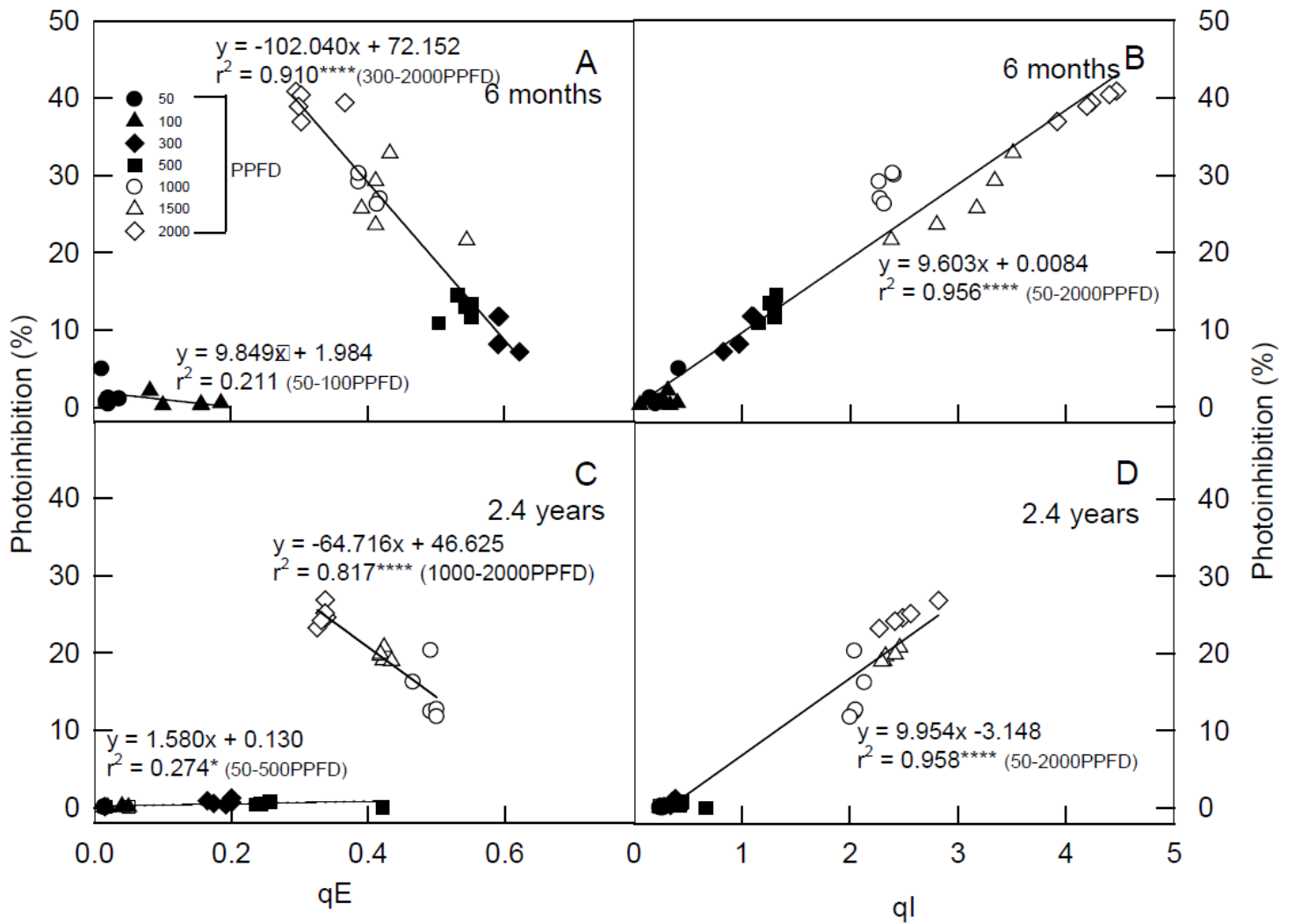


Figure 4

Correlations between photoinhibition% to qE (panels A and C) and qI (panels B and D) in 6-month (panels A and B) and 2.4-year seedlings (panels C and D) of *M. oiwakensis* irradiated under 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD at 25 °C for 60 min. Each symbol represents the average of 5 leaves from one plant, and 5 plants were randomly selected from each light treatment. Each ChIF index was calculated using different seedling leaf data ($n = 7$) from model validation datasets. The determination coefficient (r^2) and significance of the regression are shown (*, **, ***, **** $p < 0.05, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001$).

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [S1.tif](#)
- [S2.tif](#)

- [S3.tif](#)