

## **Leaf trait variation in *Grewia optiva* along altitudinal gradient in North western Hiamalyas.**

### **Abstract:**

The current study was carried out between 2020 in the Department of Tree Improvement and Genetic Resources, College of Forestry, Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan (H.P.). This study was carried out in four altitudinal ranges of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (400 to 800 m (A1), 801-1200 m (A2), 1201-1600 m (A3), and 1601-2000 m (A4) above mean sea level (amsl). Leaf morphometric traits such as leaf area, leaf length, leaf width and petiole length increased from the A1 (400-800 m) altitudinal zone to the A2 (800-1200 m). These apparent characteristics, however, declined more as the altitudinal range increased from A2 to A4. Maximum values were reported for A2 (800-1200 m altitudinal range) in relation to average leaf area, length, width, and petiole length. The reason being the as elevation increased, leaves became thicker and water content reduced and leaves size became smaller. Plants can develop adaptive strategies in response to environmental change produced by an elevational gradient as elevation increases, the temperature always drops, limiting leaf area (LA) expansion due to heat and energy availability. However, according to our findings, the LA steadily increase up to 800-1200 m a m s l (A2 altitudinal zone). This counterintuitive pattern could be explained by the impact of precipitation and temperature fluctuations on LA.

### **Introduction :**

Agriculture sector is critical to India's economy, with over 70% of the country's entire population directly relying on it. animal raising with agriculture is a widespread practise in India's mountainous areas, where trees give sustenance to farmers' animal populations. At the same time, owing to the rain-fed conditions in the highlands and the farmers' modest land holdings, they have limited possibilities to produce green fodder on their land. As a result, trees planted on their land to supply fodder should be very nutritious and may be included into animal diets as a blend with dry straws to give maximum nutrition for enhanced livestock-based productivity. This can only be accomplished by selecting trees with more nutritious feed from their native geographical location and mass multiplying them to cover a region.

*Grewia optiva*, also known as Biul/Bihul/Bhimal and belonging to the Tiliaceae family, is a prominent tree planted in agroforestry systems in the western and central Himalaya. This tree is valued by the majority of Uttarakhand's hill farmers since it is superior to other fodder tree

species in terms of palatability, quicker growth, ease of propagation, and forage production (Mukherjee et al. 2018). During the winter months, when no other green fodder is available, it provides feed. This tree's leaves are an excellent source of fodder in the mid Himalayan area because they retain a significant quantity of nutrients (Katoch et al. 2017), and it has therefore been classed as a good grade fodder tree (Sahoo et al., 2016). It has about 70% potential DM digestibility and 56.7 per cent effective degradability, making it a good energy source for ruminants (Singh et al. 1989). Its leaves contain 17.4-21.0 % crude protein, 17.0-21.5 % crude fiber, 10.4-21.5 % total ash, 4.2-6.0 % ether extract and 40.4-50.2 % nitrogen free extract (Sankhyan and Bhagta, 2016). It is the most prevalent tree in the Tehri area and has been extensively cultivated in the Himalayan region, reaching elevations of 2000 m (Bijalwan, 2013). The quality of this fodder tree varies according to local variables acting on it, or it may be a combined manifestation of the genetic makeup of the tree species and the local environmental circumstances. In the fields of ecology, genetics, and crop management, measurements of variation in leaf trait (leaf size) are an effective measure in examining the influence of the environment on plants. As leaf size is an adaptation and reaction to the environment, it may be used to predict the circumstances under which plants grow: climate, terrain, soils, and so on. Geneticists, ecologists, and agronomists are all interested in these interactions. Agricultural practices try to improve plant growth conditions. Leaf area is one of the factors that agricultural experts, particularly agronomists, use to determine optimal agricultural practices. Farmers should also examine to see whether they are providing an appropriate environment for their annual and perennial crops. Leaf area may be used to monitor biological and physical stressors such as herbivory, grazing, and drought. When studying crops or natural ecosystems, ecophysiologicals employ leaf area measurements. As a result, the present study was conducted to assess the variance in leaf traits over an altitudinal gradient.

## Materials and Methods

This study was conducted in the four altitudinal ranges (400 to 800 m, 801-1200 m, 1201-1600 m and 1601-2000 m above mean sea level (amsl), of Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) and Uttarakhand (U.K.) (Table 1) to assess the magnitude of variations in leaf traits of *Grewia optiva* Drummond along an altitudinal gradient. During the months of March-April 2020, an ecogeographical survey of *Grewia optiva* populations was conducted in eight districts of Himachal Pradesh and Chamba block of district Tehri-Garhwal of Uttarakhand to identify sites occurring at four different altitude ranges where species occur almost in abundance. In each altitudinal zone, five populations (4 from H.P. and 1 from U.K.) were selected for evaluation of variations in leaf morphometric characteristics. As a result, the total populations/sites under study were twenty (sixteen populations from H.P. and four from U.K.). The four superior individuals (20-30 cm diameter class) of *Grewia optiva* Drummond were identified at minimum 100 m and maximum 200 m distances and chosen for further study using the check tree method at each selected site.

**Table 1. Detail of populations selected from four altitudinal ranges in Himachal Pradesh and the Chamba block of District Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.**

Altitudinal Zone (amsl)	Populations	District	Altitude (amsl)	Latitude	Longitude
<b>A1(400-800 m)</b>	P1(Harsar)	Kangra	482m	32.1046 <sup>0</sup> N	76.0387 <sup>0</sup> E
	P2(Sujanpur Tihra)	Hamirpur	515m	31.8339 <sup>0</sup> N	76.5055 <sup>0</sup> E
	P3(Dramman)	Kangra	740m	32.2246 <sup>0</sup> N	76.1653 <sup>0</sup> E
	P4(Ghumarwii)	Bilaspur	700m	31.4491 <sup>0</sup> N	76.7048 <sup>0</sup> E
	P5(Daggar)	Uttarakhand	785m	30.3718 <sup>0</sup> N	78.1809 <sup>0</sup> E
<b>A2(800-1200 m)</b>	P6 (Kalanjri Devi)	Hamirpur	854 m	31.6662 <sup>0</sup> N	76.5410 <sup>0</sup> E
	P7 (Sihunta)	Chamba	900 m	32.3017 <sup>0</sup> N	76.0882 <sup>0</sup> E
	P8 Dodar	Mandi	982m	31.6990 <sup>0</sup> N	76.7324 <sup>0</sup> E
	P9(Kuthar)	Solan	1127m	30.9731 <sup>0</sup> N	76.9672 <sup>0</sup> E
	P10(Kutuldi)	Uttarakhand	1136m	30.1839 <sup>0</sup> N	78.2255 <sup>0</sup> E
<b>A3 (1200-1600 m)</b>	P11(Awah devi)	Hamirpur	1219m	31.5871 <sup>0</sup> N	76.5110 <sup>0</sup> E
	P12 (Dharot)	Solan	1500m	30.9495 <sup>0</sup> N	77.0949 <sup>0</sup> E
	P13(Neri)	Shimla	1520m	31.0922 <sup>0</sup> N	77.1269 <sup>0</sup> E
	P14(Basni)	Sirmaur	1552m	30.8033 <sup>0</sup> N	77.2275 <sup>0</sup> E
	P15(Jagdhar)	Uttarakhand	1585m	30.3233 <sup>0</sup> N	78.3984 <sup>0</sup> E
<b>A4 (1600-2000 m)</b>	P16 (Shoghi)	Shimla	1712m	31.0421 <sup>0</sup> N	77.1198 <sup>0</sup> E
	P17 (Sangrah)	Sirmaur	1830m	30.6957 <sup>0</sup> N	77.4257 <sup>0</sup> E
	P18 (Ghanahatti)	Shimla	1900m	31.1385 <sup>0</sup> N	77.0838 <sup>0</sup> E
	P19 (Garhkhal)	Solan	1800m	30.9019 <sup>0</sup> N	76.9809 <sup>0</sup> E
	P20 (Ranichauri)	Uttarakhand	1730m	30.3212 <sup>0</sup> N	78.4064 <sup>0</sup> E

**Collection of leaf sample:** The collection of leaf samples was carried out from selected areas during December, 2020. The leaves were collected from the entire crown (top, middle and base) of each tree including leaves of all sizes (Suri and Dalal, 1963). The leaf size i.e., leaf area measured with leaf area meter model CI-202, CID, Inc.), while, leaf length and leaf width measured with measuring scale.

**Statistical analysis:** The data derived were analyzed using the one way ANOVA. Statistical analysis was done by using OPSTAT software.

### Results and Discussion:

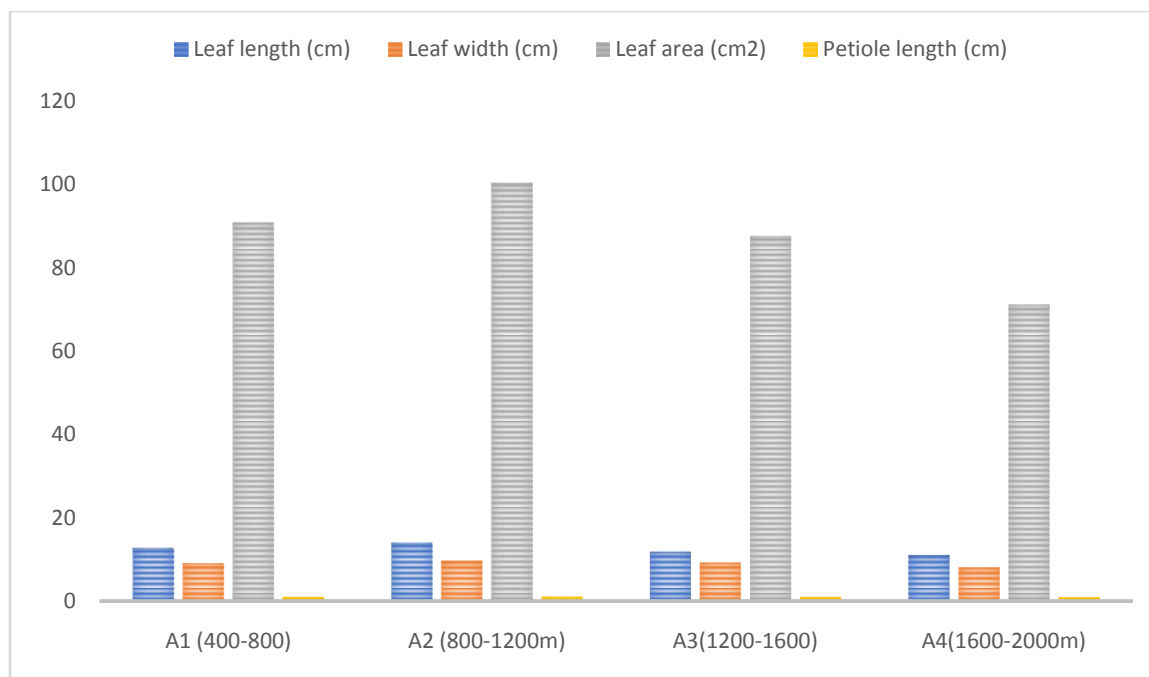
The altitudinal variation (mean value) in leaf morphometric characteristics of *G. optiva* among populations has been documented in Table 2 and Fig 1. These features include leaf length (cm), leaf breadth (cm), leaf area (cm<sup>2</sup>) and petiole length (cm).

**Table 2. Altitudinal variations in (mean value) leaf morphometric characteristics among populations of *Grewia optiva* Drummond**

<b>Altitudinal Zone (a m s l)</b>	<b>Leaf length (cm)</b>	<b>Leaf width (cm)</b>	<b>Leaf area (cm<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Petiole length (cm)</b>
A1 (400-800 m)	12.74	9.09	90.86	0.99
A2 (800-1200 m)	13.97	9.67	100.40	1.05
A3(1200-1600 m)	11.82	9.23	87.65	0.97
A4(1600-2000 m)	11.07	8.07	71.16	0.95

Changes in the altitudinal zone were found to cause variations in the mean values of leaf morphometric parameters such as leaf length, leaf width, leaf area and petiole length. The highest value for the leaf morphometric characteristics was shown by populations in the A2 altitudinal zone, while, the lowest value was shown by populations in the A4 altitudinal zone.

Yukseket al. (2013) studied the variations in leaf length of *Vaccinium arctophylos* present at different altitude and found that the most extended leaf length was measured at the second altitude, while the lowest leaf length was found at the first altitude. The difference in leaf length can be attributed to a number of different causes, including environmental conditions, high pressure, and low air temperature, as well as the gradient in altitude. Yuksek et al. (2013) studied variations in leaf width in *V. arctophylos* and documented that the average variation in leaf width (2.92-0.036 cm) was lowest at higher altitude, which matches the current study's findings. In current study we observed that leaf area increased with increasing altitudinal range from A1 to A2 and then further decreased from A2 to A4. The present investigation supported by Milla and Reich (2011), they found that as elevation increased, leaves became thicker and water content reduced; However, Guo et al. (2018) found that as elevation increased, leaves size became smaller. Plants can develop adaptive strategies in response to environmental change produced by an elevational gradient (Rudgers et al., 2019; Cui et al., 2020; Cubino et al., 2021). According to Pan et al. (2013) and Sun et al. (2017), when elevation increases, the temperature always drops, limiting leaf area (LA) expansion due to heat and energy availability. However, according to our findings, the LA steadily rose up to 800-1200 m a m s l (A2 altitudinal zone). This counterintuitive pattern could be explained by the impact of precipitation and temperature fluctuations on LA.



**Fig 1. Altitudinal variations in (mean value) leaf morphometric characteristics among populations of *Grewia optiva* Drummond**

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