

Variability of morphological traits of mountain *Veratrum lobelianum* in lowland locality

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Abstract. *Veratrum lobelianum* is a mountain species occurring mainly in the subalpine and montane zone in European and Asian mountains. In Poland, the species has lowlands localities. Three populations of the species were characterized in the Tarnów Plateau (Sandomierz Basin, southern Poland), growing in oak-hornbeam forest and alder carrs. In the similar climatic conditions but varied light and soil conditions (humidity) the species populations differed in morphological traits as plant height, leaves number, leave dimensions, and inflorescence length. The results extend the published ranges of the traits of the species.

Key words: biometry, ecotypes, isolated populations, mountain species, phenotypic plasticity, Tarnów Plateau.

Introduction

The occurrence of mountain species outside the general range is the interesting phenomenon that attracts scientists when analyzing general or regional flora (Szafer, 1930; Zajac, 1996). The causes underlying an origin of local populations, migration routes and time are considered as important questions in plant geography (Szafer, 1930; Kornaś & Medwecka-Kornaś, 2002; Zemanek, 2009). Additionally, these local populations are exposed to negative intra-population processes due to isolation (Mitka, 1997; Stachurska-Swakoń et al., 2011, 2012) and have to cope with different habitat conditions (Stachurska-Swakoń & Kuź, 2011). There are 122 mountain plant taxa with lowland localities in Poland (Parusel, 2016). To the lowland areas with the highest concentration of mountain taxa belong Kraków-Częstochowa Upland, Nida Basin, Silesian Upland, Opole Plain, Roztocze (Szafer, 1930; Zajac, 1996; Nowak et al., 2011). The montane species represent the largest group occurred outside the mountains ranges whereas subalpine and alpine species are not often found (Pawłowska, 1972; Zajac, 1996). The localities are usu-

ally situated in forest communities, most often in the surrounding of streams (Nowak et al., 2011; Bartoszek et al., 2015), mainly due to more favorable microclimatic conditions (Michalik, 1983).

One of the mountain species occurring in Polish lowlands is *Veratrum lobelianum*. It represents the multi-zonal group of mountain species in lowland localities, however, some authors treat this species as subalpine (e.g. Pawłowska, 1972). The information of the distribution of the species is found mainly as a result of local flora investigation (e.g. Błaszczuk, 1959; Izdebska, 1963; Kuczyńska, 1974; Jakubowska-Gabara & Jost-Jakubowska, 1978; Gawłowska et al., 1987; Szwagrzyk, 1987; Bróz & Przemyski, 1988; Ciaciura, 1988; Wayda, 1996; Urbisz, 2001; Zajac et al., 2006; Banach, 2008; Nowak et al., 2011; Jakubowska-Gabara et al., 2012; Kowalczyk, 2012; Pierścińska, 2012; Urban & Wójciak, 2012; Jarek & Stachurska-Swakoń, 2016), rarely the detailed habitat conditions are characterized (e.g. Chmura et al., 2011).

Previous studies on the distribution of the species outside the mountainous area in Poland indicate a decrease of number and size of local populations and pointed at

weaker vitality (Bróz & Przemyski, 1988). The main cause of threat to existing lowland populations is draining river valleys and marshy areas. Despite growing interest in the distribution of the species outside the mountain area, the present state of knowledge of the populations and habitat conditions is still insufficient. Therefore we undertook the presented investigation, which main goals were: 1. estimation of *Veratrum lobelianum* resources on the Tarnów Plateau (Sandomierz Basin, southern Poland), 2. range of selected morphological traits in lowland populations.

2. Material and methods

2.1. The studied species

Veratrum lobelianum Bernh. (*Veratrum album* L. subsp. *lobelianum* (Bernh.) Arcang.) is one of the numerous species belonging to the genus *Veratrum* (Liliales, Melanthiaceae) occurring in the northern hemisphere. Due to the morphological similarity, the division within the genus is unambiguous, and the number of recognized species varies from 30 (Gleason & Cronquist, 1991) to 48 (Hess et al., 1967). In the case of the taxon being the subject of the study, taxonomists treat it either as a separate species (e.g. Szafer et al., 1986; Mirek et al., 2002) or as a subspecies (Hess et al., 1967; Lauber & Wagner, 1996).

Veratrum lobelianum is a long-lived perennial hemicryptophytic species with a stout vertical rhizome covered with remnants of old leaf sheaths. The unbranched and robust stem could be almost 2 m tall. The leaves are large (10-25 cm), oblong to elliptic in shape with pointed tips and clasping bases. They are prominently ribbed (accordion pleated). Mature plants produce long panicle inflorescence with green-yellow flowers. It flowers infrequently every 3-4 years (Łukaszyńska, 1998; 4-8 years in *Veratrum album*, Hesse et al., 2008). However, it was observed every year flowering during several years in the garden experiment (Stachurska-Swakoń, unpubl). The species produces bisexual flowers (protandrous) and smaller male flowers. The flowers are pollinated by insects from *Diptera* order (Takhtajan, 1982). The type of produced fruit is a capsule with numerous seeds bearing winglike structures and dispersed by wind. The seeds are eaten by butterfly larvae from Geometridae family (Varienik, 1960). Predispersal seed predation could be high (Hesse et al., 2008) as it was detected for other species (e.g. Stachurska-Swakoń et al., 2018). The species is also capable of vegetative reproduction by producing buds on rhizome (Schaeffner et al., 2001). The plant parts contain a high concentration of alkaloids and are toxic to the animals, however it changes during vegetation season (Chmiel, 1985; Broda & Mowszowicz, 2001).

Veratrum lobelianum belongs to the group of mountain species, it represents the Euro-Siberian element and oc-

curs in the mountain ranges of the Alps, the Carpathians, the Sudetes in Europe and in Asia it in the north and after a significant disjunction in the Caucasus and the mountains of Central Asia (Meusel et al., 1965). Apart from the mountains, it is found in southern Poland (Silesian Upland, Małopolska Upland, Roztocze; Zajac & Zajac, 2001). It has dispersed locations in Lithuania, Belarus, Finland, and Norway. The optimum altitude for the species is over 800 m above sea level, mainly on the upper montane and subalpine zone. It is a diagnostic species of the order *Calamagrostidetalia villosae*, it grows in tall-grass (*Poo chaixii-Veratrum lobeliani*) and tall-herb communities (*Adenostyletalia alliariae*).

2.2. The studied populations and statistical analyses

The study was carried out in the Tarnów Plateau (Sandomierz Basin, southern Poland). The localities of the species were found after Wayda's "Flora of Tarnów Plateau" (Wayda, 1996) and our own observation (Jarek & Stachurska-Swakoń, 2016). Contemporary, three localities of the species were found in the Tarnów Plateau and all of them were taken into the study: population in Lipie, Jastrzabka, and Smyków. The localities Jastrzabka and Smyków were not published before. Forest Lipie is actually part of the Tarnów agglomeration, it is located in the north-east part of the Tarnów. Plant community in Lipie represents broad-leaved forest: *Tilio-Carpinetum* association. Jastrzabka and Smyków are located in the area of Dąbrowa Tarnowska forestry district and both represent forest communities from *Alno-Padion* alliance. The localities differed in habitat conditions connected with the forest type: Lipie was the most shadowed locality, Smyków was the moistest. The climatic condition in the area of Tarnów Plateau resulted from its location in the Sandomierz Region climatic zone with an average annual temperature of 8°C and average annual rainfall 600-700 mm (Obrębska-Starkłowa & Leśniak, 1988).

30 randomly distributed individuals with generative shoots were selected in each location. The number of individuals for the study was chosen according to the small number of flowering individuals in the studied populations. The height of the aboveground part of the shoot (from the ground level to the end of inflorescence) and the length of inflorescence was measured. The number of leaves per shoot was counted. Length and width were measured for the lowest and fifth leaf (counted from the surface level). All measures were taken on alive plants growing in the wild. 20 capsules from every locality were collected (randomly) for the experiment of germination power. Half of the seeds were stored at room temperature and half of them were exposed to stratification (-14°C). 40 seeds from each locality were sown after two, four and six months from the collection time. The field study was conducted at the

beginning of September 2010. The time for study was chosen on the base of observation of species phenology in this area.

The differences of measured data between localities were checked using non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test. The correlations between traits of plants in the dataset were tested with linear regression and polynomial regression. All analyses performed using Statistica software.

3. Results

Veratrum lobelianum was found in three locations in the area of Tarnów Plateau. The localities differed in the population richness: in Lipie we counted about 300 individuals, in Jastrząbka 40 individuals, in Smyków more than 400.

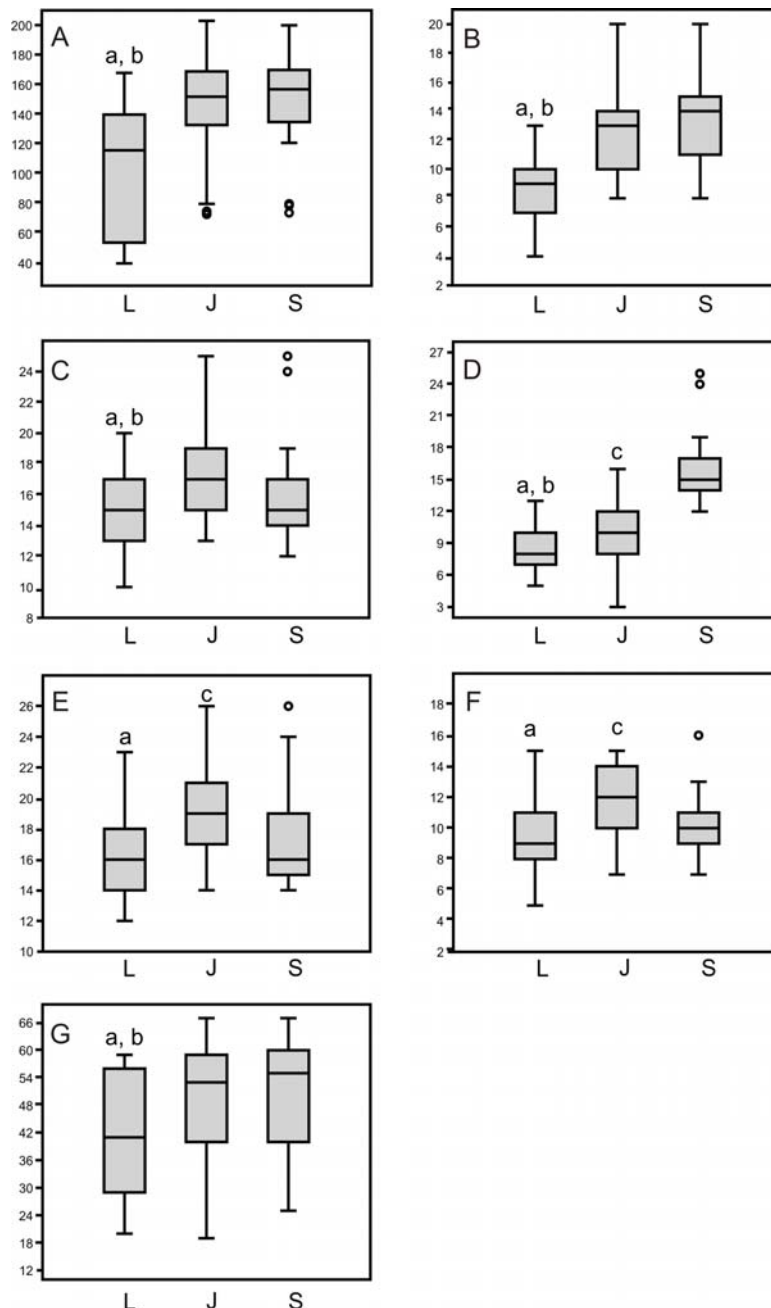


Figure 1. Average values of morphological traits of *Veratrum lobelianum* in the Tarnów Plateau populations. A – height of generative shoots (cm), B – number of leaves, C – length of the lowest leaf (cm), D – width of lowest leaf (cm), E – length of the fifth leaf (cm), F – width of fifth leaf (cm), G – length of inflorescence. L – Lipie population, J – Jastrząbka population, S – Smyków population; a, b, c – significance with Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.001$. Open circles on the figure are for outliers

Vegetative individuals were numerous in all populations and the frequency of flowering individuals was low.

The height of the *V. lobelianum* specimens was highly variable and ranged from 40 cm (Lipie) to 203 cm (Jastrząbka). It was the statistically significant difference between Lipie and Jastrząbka as well as between Lipie and Smyków (Fig. 1A). The lowest mean was observed in the Lipie and the highest in the Smyków population. The standard deviation was very high in Lipie, however, this trait fulfilled the assumption of the normal distribution.

The generative shoots had from 4 to 20 leaves. The smallest number of leaves was observed in the Lipie population with the mean of 8.5. The highest number of leaves was found on specimens in the Smyków population with

the mean of 13.6 (Fig. 1B). The significant differences between means were for Lipie – Jastrząbka and Lipie – Smyków. The number of leaves was positively correlated with the height of plant (Fig. 2A) when taking into account all specimens and it was described by the second-order polynomial model ($y=x^2-0.05x+8.2$, $R^2=0.8$, $p<0.001$). The length of the lowest leaf was significantly different between Lipie – Jastrząbka and Lipie – Smyków. The means were from 14.8 cm in Lipie to 17.8 cm in Jastrząbka (Fig. 1C). The width of the lowest leaf was correlated with length and means ranged from 8.5 cm in Lipie to 10.3 cm in Jastrząbka (Fig. 1D). This correlation checked for all data was described by the linear regression $y=0.58x + 0.07$, $R^2=0.75$ ($p<0.001$). Similarly, the fifth leaf was the short-

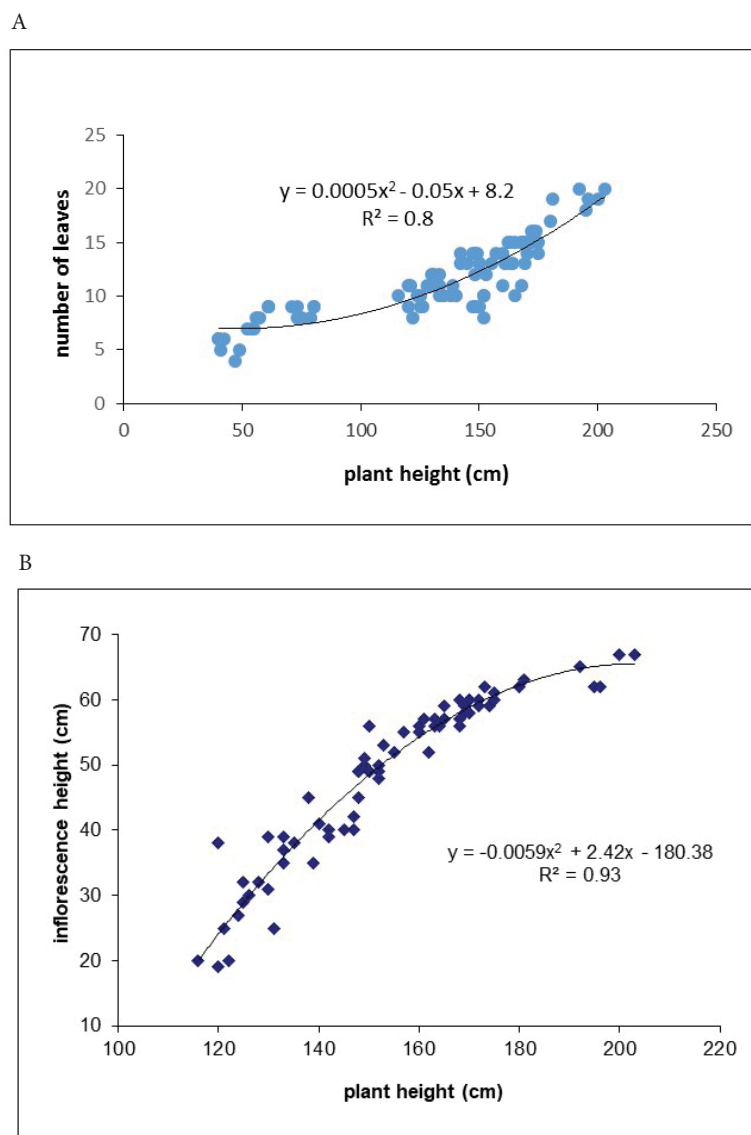


Figure 2. Relationship between height of *Veratrum lobelianum* and leaves number (A) and length of inflorescence (B). Kruskal-Wallis test with $p<0.001$

est and narrowest in Lipie (16.2 cm, 9.7 cm respectively), the longest and widest in Jastrząbka (19.2 cm, 11.6 cm) (Fig. 1E, 1F). The length of the leaf was positively correlated with the width ($y=0.6x+0.06$, $R^2=0.72$, $p<0.001$). The length-to-width ratio of the lowest leaf does not differ significantly between the stands and was on average 1.72. Similarly, this value does not differ between the localities for fifth leaf and the average was 0.54.

The longest inflorescences were observed at the stand in Smyków with an average of 54.8 cm, and the lowest in Lipie: 41.6 (Fig. 1G). A significant difference in the height of the inflorescence was between Lipie and Smyków as well as Lipie and Jastrząbka. It was the positive correlation between inflorescence length and plant height. This relationship was the best described by a second-order polynomial (Fig. 2B, $a_1=-0.006$, $a_2=2.41b=-180.38$, $R^2=0.92$, $p<0.001$).

The mean number of seeds per collected capsule was 14 in Smyków population and 12 in Jastrząbka and Lipie. The difference between localities was not significant. The experiments with the seeds were negative, as the seeds did not germinate.

4. Discussion

In mountain conditions, *Veratrum lobelianum* usually grows in open areas: natural grasslands, tall-grass, and tall-herb communities (Pawłowski, 1972; Łukaszyńska, 1998). Lowland populations of the species were found in the forest communities: in the oak-hornbeam forest, mainly moist variant (*Carpinion betuli* alliance) and in alder carrs (*Alno-Padion* alliance) or rarely in wet meadows (Gawłowska et al., 1987; Bróz & Przemyski, 1988; Nowak et al., 2011). From the literature, it can be assumed that for the occurrence of the species, the high level of groundwater and high abundance of nutrients are important (Bróz & Przemyski, 1988; Łukaszyńska, 1998; Chmura et al., 2011). The size of the lowland populations was reported differentiated: from several individuals to several thousand extended in large areas (Bróz & Przemyski, 1988). The populations studied on the Tarnów Plateau were growing in both types of forest communities: Lipie is a moist subassociation of the oak-hornbeam forest, Smyków and Jastrząbka represent alder carr. Based on the observation, it can be assumed that the soil and microclimatic conditions are sufficient for the occurrence of the species. The abundant population in Lipie and Smyków allow us to hope for the preservation of the population, assuming no drastic changes in habitat conditions. The Lipie forest, situated in the Tarnów agglomeration, is particularly valuable due to the high diversity of plants, however, it is also more vulnerable to the pressure of man's activity (Jarek & Stachurska-Swakoń, 2016).

Phenotypic plasticity has been defined as a change in the phenotype expressed by a single genotype in different environments and is considered one of the major means that plants can cope with habitat variability (Gratani, 2014). *V. lobelianum* seems to be one of the species with the wide ecological spectrum as it is found in wide range of climatic condition (from lowland to subalpine zone), light conditions (open areas and shadowed forest). However, the edaphic parameters influence morphological traits of the species. Łukaszyńska (1998) studied in details 16 populations of the species in the Sudeten Mts representing different microclimatic, soil and coenotic conditions. Based on results she pointed the existence of ecotypes that differed in morphological features, i.e. height of generative stems, leaves number, length of inflorescence being the response to habitat factors (mainly edaphic features). She found the positive correlation between the content of Mg, Ca, and pH of soil and height of the plants and length of the inflorescence. In the studied Sudeten populations, the height of generative shoots was in the range from 24 to 186 cm with the average highest 136 cm out of 16 studied populations. The length of the inflorescence ranged from 6 to 72 cm and it was a trait with quite a high variability, with the highest average of 48 cm. The number of leaves varied from 4 to 17 with the highest average 12. These values are lower than those observed on the Tarnów Plateau. The obtained results and their comparison with the results for mountain populations indicate the high phenotypic plasticity of the species. Similar results referring to plant height: lower in mountain conditions, higher in lowland localities, were observed for *Doronicum austriacum* (Stachurska-Swakoń & Kuź, 2011). Both species, i.e. *Doronicum austriacum* and *Veratrum lobelianum*, are subalpine (or multizonal) plants, often growing together in tall-herb communities (e.g. Stachurska-Swakoń, 2008) and sometimes together in lowland forest localities (Czyłok & Stanek, 2000; Chmura et al., 2011). The phenomenon of taller plants under shadow conditions is the result of modifications of morphological features under conditions of lower light availability. On the other hand, observations of other authors (Kleijn & Steinger, 2002; Hesse et al., 2008) proved that in grazed pastures the unpalatable stems of *Veratrum album* might attain the considerable height in effect of favorable light conditions. Also, the laboratory experiments conducted in *Veratrum californicum* (Sun et al., 2013) proved, that the supplemental light initially enhanced the increase of stem height. Our results showed the highest individuals of *V. lobelianum* in the population located in Smyków – locality, where the considerable soil humidity was recorded. Simultaneously, it should be pointed out, that phenomenon observed in populations of *V. lobelianum* correspond with the scenario found in other plant taxa occurring in lowlands. They create higher generative stems in habitats overgrown by trees, shrubs, and macroforbs characterizing by sub-

stantial soil humidity, than in open sunny habitats such as meadows or calcareous grasslands dominated by low-statured species. Such phenomenon was observed in many herbaceous species i.e. *Gladiolus imbricatus* (Kubikova & Zeidler, 2011; Kostrakiewicz-Gierałt, 2014), *Gentiana pneumonanthe* (Kostrakiewicz, 2013), *Filipendula vulgaris* (Kostrakiewicz-Gierałt & Stachurska-Swakoń, 2017). Summarizing, our findings correspond with the conventional wisdom assuming that plant height is one of the traits, which are mostly depending on habitat conditions (Harper, 1977).

The greatest number of leaves was observed in the population located in Smyków and the average was higher than in the Sudeten populations (13.6 versus 12). It can be assumed that a greater number of leaves is the result of the most favorable soil conditions: soil moisture and soil content. It was observed, that when plants grow under low irradiance but with mineral nutrient and water supply it resulted in increased growth, SLA or aboveground dry mass (e.g. Peace & Grubb, 1982; Quinet et al., 2015; Barabasz-Krasny et al., 2018). Increasing leaf area and maintaining integrity of photosystems under low-light condition is a way to maximize light acquisition (Quinet et al., 2015). The high number of leaves and its dimensions in studied forest populations of *V. lobelianum* could be the adaptation to low irradiation under good soil condition. The highest number of leaves in forest conditions is in contradiction with the observations of another subalpine species growing in lowlands *Doronicum austriacum* (Stachurska-Swakoń & Kuź, 2011). More favorable soil conditions result in higher plants with bigger leaves also longer inflorescences. The positive correlation of plant height and inflorescence length confirms the results obtained by Łukaszyńska (1998). Longer inflorescences are likely to produce a larger number of flowers – although this trait has not yet been studied in the *V. lobelianum*. A very interesting result is the dependence of the second-order polynomial: at a certain height of plants (here about 170 cm), the length of the inflorescence does not increase proportionally. Whether this relationship is a general rule for the species it requires further research. Moreover, observations conducted in populations of *V. album* showed, that individuals growing on nutrient-rich pastures have a larger overall size, size of inflorescence and ultimately seed output per year than plants growing on poor soils (Schaffner et al., 2001). Plant size and the size-dependence of traits define important relationships between form and function (Niklas, 2004). Allocation to reproduction is a key aspect of plant adaptive strategies across environments (Bonser & Aarsen, 2009; Weiner et al., 2009; Bonser, 2013).

Experiments with seed sowing were inspired by observations of other *Veratrum* species that required a different time of freezing to germinate (even up to 4.5 months) (Taylor, 1956). However, lack of germination of *V. lobeli-*

anum in the artificial conditions confirms the observations of Czaplńska (1953) about the need for mycorrhizal fungi to start germination. The experiments with seed sowing in the field on *V. album* pointed at the considerable change in the consecutive years showing that the species forms a short-term persistent seed bank (Hesse et al., 2007).

5. Conclusion

The present results demonstrate the ability of *Veratrum lobelianum* to grow under different habitat conditions. In the similar climatic conditions but varied light and soil conditions, the species populations produce statistically different aboveground shoots. It is compatible with the statement of Łukaszyńska (1998) that the species could create ecotypes. We can assume that the soil conditions, in particular humidity, are the most important for the plant growth and reproduction (both generative and vegetative) as the size of the population, plant height, leaf number, leaf dimensions, length of inflorescence and seed production was the highest in Smyków locality. This results also show the ability of the species to maximize the light acquisition under low irradiance. Its phenotypic plasticity could be treated as optimistic in the light of the global climatic change that negatively influences on distribution and occurrence of mountain species (e.g. Kelly & Goulden, 2008; Dirnböck et al., 2011; Solár & Janiga, 2013).

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