

## Publication

## Oxygen isotope fractionations across individual leaf carbohydrates in grass and tree species

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Almost no  $\delta(18)$  O data are available for leaf carbohydrates, leaving a gap in the understanding of the  $\delta(18)$  O relationship between leaf water and cellulose. We measured  $\delta(18)$  O values of bulk leaf water ( $\delta(18)$  OLW ) and individual leaf carbohydrates (e.g. fructose, glucose and sucrose) in grass and tree species and  $\delta(18)$  O of leaf cellulose in grasses. The grasses were grown under two relative humidity (rH) conditions. Sucrose was generally  $(18)$  O-enriched compared with hexoses across all species with an apparent biosynthetic fractionation factor ( $\epsilon_{\text{bio}}$ ) of more than 27‰ relative to  $\delta(18)$  OLW , which might be explained by isotopic leaf water and sucrose synthesis gradients.  $\delta(18)$  OLW and  $\delta(18)$  O values of carbohydrates and cellulose in grasses were strongly related, indicating that the leaf water signal in carbohydrates was transferred to cellulose ( $\epsilon_{\text{bio}} = 25.1\text{‰}$ ). Interestingly, damping factor  $p_{\text{ex}}$  , which reflects oxygen isotope exchange with less enriched water during cellulose synthesis, responded to rH conditions if modelled from  $\delta(18)$  OLW but not if modelled directly from  $\delta(18)$  O of individual carbohydrates. We conclude that  $\delta(18)$  OLW is not always a good substitute for  $\delta(18)$  O of synthesis water due to isotopic leaf water gradients. Thus, compound-specific  $\delta(18)$  O analyses of individual carbohydrates are helpful to better constrain (post-)photosynthetic isotope fractionation processes in plants.

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