Phenotypic and Metabolomic Responses of *Fragaria vesca* to Varied Environmental Conditions: Insights from the PlantCline Project

José E Pérez-Martín¹, Femke Batsleer², Dries Bonte², Ivan M. De-La-Cruz³, Carolina Diller³, Anne Muola^{4,5}, Martijn L. Vandegehuchte⁶, Johan Stenberg³, José F Sánchez-Sevilla^{7,8}, Timo Hytönen⁹, Sonia Osorio^{1,5}, David Posé^{1,5}.

¹Instituto de Hortofruticultura Subtropical y Mediterránea "La Mayora". Departamento de Biología Molecular y Bioquímica, Universidad de Málaga-Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Málaga, Spain.

²Terrestrial Ecology Unit (TEREC). Department of Biology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium.

³Department of Plant Protection Biology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Alnarp, Sweden.

⁴Department of Biology, University of Turku, 20014 Turku, Finland.

⁵Division of Biotechnology and Plant Health, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, 9016 Tromsø, Norway.

⁶Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway.

⁷Instituto Andaluz de Investigación y Formación Agraria y Pesquera (IFAPA). Unidad ⁸Asociada al CSIC de I+D+i Biotecnología y Mejora en Fresa, Junta de Andalucía, Málaga, Spain.

⁹Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

Corresponding author: Sonia Osorio (sosorio@uma.es) and David Posé (dpose@uma.es)

Climate change poses a significant threat to plant species, potentially altering their distribution and physiological processes. The European project PlantCline seeks to understand these impacts through a collaborative scientific effort to enhance our knowledge about plant resilience and adaptation, focusing on the model organism *Fragaria vesca*. This abstract outline a comprehensive study of 16 *F. vesca* genotypes, strategically selected to represent a significant sampling of latitudinal gradients across Europe. Grown in various common gardens throughout the continent, these plants were exposed to differing environmental conditions and a controlled drought scenario, offering the possibility of additional comparisons. Phenotypic measurements were taken from these plants, and leaf samples were harvested to analyse primary metabolites using Gas Chromatography coupled to Mass Spectrometry technique (GC-MS). The data derived from this study aims to determine the genotypes' capacity to respond to environmental changes, thereby providing insights into their potential plasticity in the face of climatic shifts.

Preliminary results indicate that the different genotypes exhibit varying degrees of response to environmental changes, suggesting diverse levels of phenotypic plasticity. These findings have profound implications for understanding how plant species may cope with the ongoing challenges imposed by climate change. They also offer valuable information for conservation strategies and agricultural practices, as identifying

genotypes with higher plasticity could inform the selection of species more likely to thrive in changing climates.

Acknowledgments: This work has been funded by the European project PlantCline (ref. PCI2020-120719-1), Ayuda D2 Plan Propio by Universidad de Málaga and Proyecto QUAL21 012 IHSM (Consejería de Universidad, Investigación e Innovación, Junta de Andalucía).