Plant Physiology®

October 2016 • Vol. 172 • No. 2

On the Cover: Mycorrhizal associations play an important role in determining processes at the plant, community, and ecosystem levels. Thus, characterizing mycorrhizal responses to rising atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration ($[CO_2]$) is critical to predicting global change effects across biological scales. Becklin et al. (pages 789–801) assessed mycorrhizal associations in native and invasive *Taraxacum* spp. across a broad $[CO_2]$ gradient representing glacial (180 μL L^{-1}) through future (700–1000 μL L^{-1}) conditions. They found that mycorrhizal associations were generally weaker under low $[CO_2]$ and became more beneficial with rising $[CO_2]$. For some plant species, nonlinear effects may limit plant responses to mycorrhizal fungi under future conditions. Differential plant growth rates and vegetative plasticity were also associated with species-specific mycorrhizal-CO_2 responses. Thus, these traits may provide a framework for predicting global change effects on mycorrhizal associations. The cover image shows arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi colonizing the roots of *Taraxacum ceratophorum* (Asteraceae, native dandelion, insert) grown at 1,000 μL L^{-1} $[CO_2]$. To create this image, *T. ceratophorum* fine roots were stained with Trypan Blue and imaged at 400× magnification with a Nikon AZ100 stereomicroscope. This image was produced by Katie M. Becklin and George W. R. Mullinix, University of Kansas.

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