RESEARCH ARTICLE

Interspecific interactions regulate plant reproductive allometry in cereal–legume intercropping systems

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Abstract

1. Calls for the application of ecological principles in agriculture have gained momentum. Intercropping systems are designed by growing two, or more, annual crop species in the same field, aiming for a better resource use efficiency. However, assembly rules for their design are lacking. Notably, it is unknown whether species performances are maximized during both the vegetative and reproductive phases given the sensitivity of reproductive allocation rules to resource limitation. Interestingly, ecological theory provides expectations regarding putative invariance of plant reproductive allometry (PRA) under non-limiting conditions for plant growth. Here we examined whether and how PRA changes in response to plant–plant interactions in intercropping systems, which can inform both ecological theory and the understanding of the functioning of intercropping systems.

2. We analysed a dataset of 28 field cereal–legume intercropping trials from various climatic and management conditions across Western Europe. PRA was quantified in both mixing and single-species situations.

3. Plant reproductive allometry was positively impacted in specific management conditions, leading to a greater increase in yield for a given increase in plant size. Variations in PRA were more beneficial to legumes grown in unfertilized mixtures, which explains their use as a key component in actual intercropping systems. The response for cereals was similar but less pronounced in magnitude, and was greater under resource-limiting conditions. Focusing on intercropping conditions, hierarchical competition (indicated by biomass difference between intercropped species) appears as a strong driver of the reproductive output of a given species.

4. *Synthesis and applications*. Plant reproductive allometry (PRA) behaves in crop species in the same way as it does in wild species. However, contrary to theoretical expectations about an overall invariance of PRA, we highlighted taxon-specific

and context-dependent effects of plant–plant interactions on PRA. This systematic deviation to PRA expectations could be leveraged to cultivate each species up to its reproductive optimum while accounting for the performance of the other, whether farmer's objective is to favour one species or to reach an equilibrium in seed production. Sowing density and cultivar choice could regulate the biomass of each component, with specific targets derived from allometric relationships, aiming for an optimal reproductive allocation in mixtures.

KEYWORDS
biomass allocation, cereal–legume mixtures, intercropping, metabolic scaling theory, plant reproductive allometry

1 | INTRODUCTION

Intercropping, that is combining at least two annual crop species in the same field for most parts of their growing periods (Willey, 1979), is a promising way to move towards more sustainable agriculture (Lin, 2011; Li-li et al., 2015). Intercropped species are expected to use resources differently and more efficiently (e.g. Beillouin et al., 2019; Jensen et al., 2020; Malézieux et al., 2009). Many intercrops mix a cereal and a legume, with the underlying assumption that the cereal will benefit from the legume's atmospheric nitrogen (N) fixation, thus decreasing the need for exogenous N fertilization (Gaba et al., 2018; Malézieux, 2012; Thorsted et al., 2006). The performance of intercropping systems has been studied from an agronomic perspective, focusing mainly on yield and N use (e.g. Bedoussac & Justes, 2010b; Hauggaard-Nielsen et al., 2009a; Naudin et al., 2010; Pelzer et al., 2012). While introducing species diversity into cropping systems could appear promising under low-input conditions, specific recommendations for the management of intercrops are in its infancy (Litrico & Violle, 2015). One reason for this is that the mechanisms underlying the positive effect of the intercropping remain elusive, which makes it challenging to choose species and cultivars for these systems accurately. One key unsolved issue for identifying these mechanisms is how vegetative biomass translates into reproductive biomass and how reproductive allocation differs between sole-cropping and intercropping situations. Bridging ecology and agronomy could help resolve this issue.

In ecology, the plant allometry literature has extensively analysed the change in many key plant features as a function of size. Notably, a large body of theory indicates that plant reproductive output (grain yield for annual cropping systems) is a function of plant size (Weiner et al., 2009). It is based on metabolic optimization criteria, in which regulation processes and selection forces have similar influence on size-related traits across taxa (Enquist et al., 1999). It forms the basis of metabolic scaling theory (MST), which provides first principles of plant allometry laws (West et al., 1997, 1999). As a macroecological law, MST explains trait variation across several orders of magnitude of taxa, scales and body size. This body of theory attracts interest for the design and management of intercropping systems given the

predictive power of the universal scaling equations of MST (Deng et al., 2012).

The hypothesis of invariance at the origin of allometric scaling laws has been challenged. Poorter et al. (2015) highlighted that allometric scaling exponents differ among species. Vasseur et al. (2012) and Vasseur et al. (2018) highlighted variability in these exponents within the model species *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and demonstrated that this variability was genetically determined and environmentally regulated due to natural selection. Further, the influence of artificial selection on allometric constraints is not well-understood due to the lack of comparisons of allometric relationships in crop species (Milla et al., 2015). The initial MST framework was designed along with plant observations in optimal conditions, that is where growth is not strongly limited by unfavourable abiotic or biotic conditions. Consequently, the influence of plant–plant interactions and soil resource limitations on deviations from MST expectations remains unknown (but see, Coomes et al., 2011; Vasseur et al., 2018). Intercropping systems represent a unique opportunity to challenge allometric laws, in order to fine-tune them and assess the validity of their most basic assumptions. Understanding the influence of plant–plant interactions on reproductive strategies of intercropped species would improve the understanding, modelling and ultimately management of intercrops (Gaudio et al., 2019), particularly to drive each species to its potential reproductive output in relation to the other species and the cropping conditions. In this study, we analysed how plant allometry is related to the performance of intercropped species, and how this relationship is influenced by varying cropping conditions. Crop scientists and stakeholders, including farmers, are primarily interested in yield, often assessed in intercropping systems by the land equivalent ratio in order to calculate land-use efficiency (e.g. Yu et al., 2016). A finer analysis of intercrop performance would improve our understanding of the mechanisms underlying intercrop performance.

We examined the influence of plant–plant interactions on the allometric relationship between grain yield production and plant biomass in annual cereal–legume intercrops grown under a variety of climatic and cropping conditions in Western Europe, with the underlying objective to test the MST under non-optimal conditions,

characterized here by interspecific plant–plant interactions and soil nutrient limitations. Our analysis was based on 28 field experiments. The main objective of this study was to investigate how the reproductive allometric relationships of both plant families (cereals and legumes) changed depending on whether they were grown in a sole crop or with another crop. We also focused on the influence of N fertilization within each plant family and crop type (sole crop vs. intercrop). The strength of allometric relationships can indicate that the ratio of yield to plant size does not vary, as the relationship between these two variables is supposed to be invariant (Nee et al., 2005). This ratio is called 'reproductive effort' in ecology (Cheplick, 2005) and 'harvest index' in agronomy (Echarte & Andrade, 2003; Vega et al., 2000). It is often used to focus on allocation of biomass to reproductive organs and to differentiate performances of species and cultivars (Hay, 1995), which is a framework that is complementary to MST. Thus, we also assessed the influence of crop management on reproductive efforts of the two plant families.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 | Field experiments

We collected a set of experiments that compared different species and cultivars under intercropping and sole-cropping conditions under a variety of management practices in nine locations in five European countries (France, Denmark, Italy, Germany and the

United Kingdom; Figure 1). The experiments covered 28 environments (location × year), of which 15 were managed as organic farming and 13 as conventional farming, with a total of 34 intercropping situations (environment × species) and 62 sole-cropping situations. Since the experiments were not completely factorial, that is not all factors (cultivars, N fertilization, sowing density) were combined, we analysed a total of 159 and 219 experimental units under intercropping and sole-cropping situations respectively. In the experiments, 53% and 47% of the intercropped species were winter and spring crops respectively. The mean temperature over the crop cycle (from sowing to harvest) ranged from 6.8 to 11.3°C for winter crops and 12.3 to 15.1°C for spring crops. Cumulative rainfall ranged from 278 to 713 mm for winter crops and 60 to 366 mm for spring crops.

Additional details on experimental designs and management practices are reported in (Appendix S1 in Supporting Information) and in the reference publications for 22 of the 28 experiments (Bedoussac & Justes, 2010a, 2010b; Corre-Hellou et al., 2006; Hauggaard-Nielsen et al., 2009a; Hauggaard-Nielsen et al., 2009b; Hauggaard-Nielsen et al., 2008; Knudsen et al., 2004; Launay et al., 2009; Naudin et al., 2010; Naudin et al., 2014; Pelzer et al., 2016; Tang et al., 2016).

The set of experiments included annual cereal–grain legume intercrops and their corresponding sole crops, with (a) barley *Hordeum vulgare* (L.), durum wheat *Triticum turgidum* (L.) and soft wheat *Triticum aestivum* (L.) as the cereals (only Poaceae); and (b) faba bean *Vicia faba* (L.) and pea *Pisum sativum* (L.) as the legumes (Fabaceae). The cross between crop species and cropping seasons resulted in
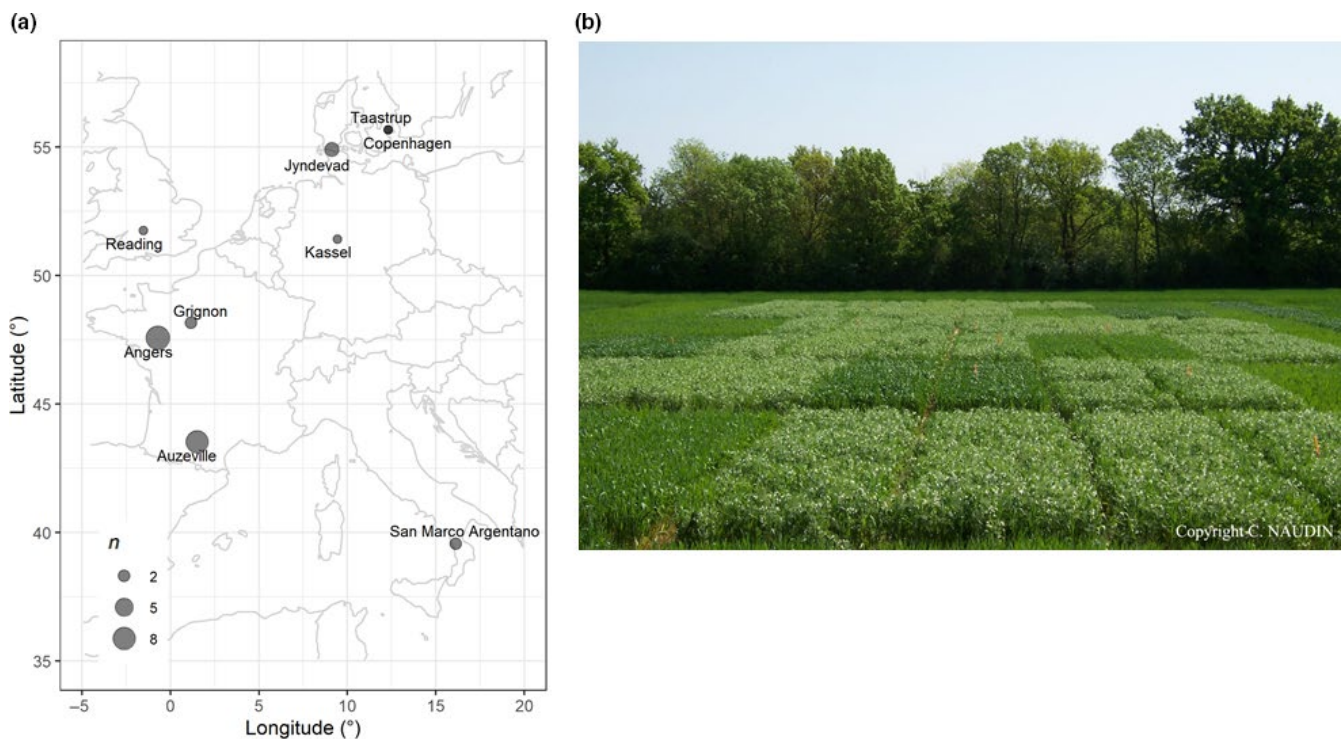

FIGURE 1 (a) Number of field experiments (size of the circle) conducted at each location and (b) example of a field experiment of winter wheat–pea intercrops (and their corresponding sole crops) conducted at the ARVALIS experimental station, near Angers, France (Source: C. Naudin)

five intercropping combinations—two spring intercrops (barley–faba bean and barley–pea) and three winter intercrops (durum wheat–faba bean, durum wheat–pea and soft wheat–pea). In all experiments, the two intercropped species were sown and harvested at the same time, with sowing dates ranging from 11 March to 3 May for spring crops and 25 October to 15 December for winter crops.

Within a given cropping situation, variations were related mainly to (a) the number of cultivars tested per crop species (ranging from 1 to 5), (b) the relative sowing density of each species (actual:reference sowing density ratio, 1.0 and 0.5 for sole crops and 0.3–0.7 for each of the two intercropped species) and (c) the N fertilization, with non-fertilized and N-fertilized situations, the latter ranging from 30 to 200 kg N/ha (mean ($\pm SD$) = 95 ± 44 kg N/ha; Table 1).

To assess reproductive effort and allometry, all experiments measured at least three variables—grain yield (t/ha) at harvest, total above-ground biomass (t/ha, including grains, flowers, pods and ears) at maturity and actual plant density (plant/m). Plant density was used to convert per-ha variables into per capita variables (i.e. g/plant; Table 1).

2.2 | Data processing and analysis

Reproductive effort was calculated as the ratio of grain yield to total above-ground biomass at maturity, rather than final biomass, to avoid the influence of leaves that dropped after maturity (Unkovich et al., 2010). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed using the *aov* function of the STATS package of R software (R Core Team, 2019). When relevant ($p < 0.05$), means were separated using a Tukey or, when ANOVA assumptions were not met, Kruskal–Wallis test. We performed one-way ANOVAs within each plant family (Poaceae vs. Fabaceae) to test the influence of crop type (sole crop vs. intercrop) and N fertilization (non-fertilized vs. N-fertilized) on reproductive effort and its components (i.e. plant above-ground biomass and plant yield). The influence of N fertilization could not be assessed for legumes in sole crops due to unequal sample sizes (18 situations fertilized and 87 non-fertilized; Table 1).

For the same reason, differences between sole crops and intercrops for legumes could be assessed only under non-fertilized conditions.

We analysed reproductive allometric relationships between plant grain yield and plant above-ground biomass thanks to standardized major axis (SMA) analysis (Poorter & Sack, 2012; Warton et al., 2006) using the R SMATR package (Warton et al., 2012), through the power relationship $y = ax^b$, where y and x are plant yield and above-ground biomass respectively. This method enables geometrical interpretations that lead to statistical testing procedures to compare slope, offset and shift along the allometric line (Taskinen & Warton, 2013; Warton et al., 2012). More specifically, we assessed the effect of plant family and, within each family, the effect of crop type and N fertilization, on the position of individual plants along the main reproductive allometric line. Because of the unequal sample sizes, allometric lines for legumes were compared only (a) under non-fertilized conditions, to compare the effect of crop type, and (b) in intercrops, to compare the effect of N fertilization.

When two groups had significantly different slopes of allometric lines, we determined the above-ground biomass for which the two allometric lines intersect, thus defining the plant size threshold above which a plant had a proportionally higher yield. For example, this threshold equalled the abscissa X_0 of the intersection of the allometric relationships for an intercrop (IC) and sole crop (SC), calculated as $X_0 = \frac{a_{IC} - a_{SC}}{b_{SC} - b_{IC}}$, where a_{IC} and a_{SC} are the estimated intercept, and b_{IC} and b_{SC} are the least square estimate of the slope of the allometric relationship for an intercrop and sole crop respectively. We calculated 95% confidence intervals (CI 0.95) of this threshold using the procedure of Filliben and McKinney (1972). Moreover, to test the robustness of the differences in slopes, we performed a bootstrap procedure using 10,000 bootstrap samples for each case study and identified the percentage of cases where the p-value of the *sma* test was below 0.05 (i.e. indicating a significant difference between the slopes).

To assess the dominance of the focal species in intercrop, we calculated a distance index based on biomass difference (i.e. fitness distance, Cadotte, 2017; Mayfield & Levine, 2010) between the two

TABLE 1 Cropping situations pooled in the database by plant family (Poaceae vs. Fabaceae), crop type (sole crop vs. intercrop) and nitrogen (N) fertilization (non-fertilized N0 vs. N-fertilized). Several cultivars and crop species densities (relative proportions) were represented for each factor combination (family × crop type × N fertilization). Mean ($\pm SD$) total plant above-ground dry biomass and grain yield were calculated for each factor combination

Plant family	Crop type	N fertilization	No. of cropping situations	No. cultivars	No. densities	Biomass (g/plant)	Yield (g/plant)
Cereal (Poaceae)	Sole crop	N0	57	12	2	3.8 ± 1.8	1.5 ± 0.6
		N	57	11	2	6.8 ± 3.0	2.7 ± 1.1
	Intercrop	N0	103	12	5	3.5 ± 1.7	1.5 ± 0.8
		N	56	9	6	6.8 ± 2.1	2.8 ± 0.9
Legume (Fabaceae)	Sole crop	N0	87	18	2	20.9 ± 16.7	9.0 ± 5.9
		N	18	8	2	35.3 ± 25.5	16.0 ± 12.5
	Intercrop	N0	103	18	5	15.2 ± 11.4	7.8 ± 5.8
		N	56	8	6	16.0 ± 12.5	7.4 ± 5.7

intercropped species within each of the 159 experimental units in intercropping situations. We first normalized plant yield and biomass values within species × fertilization groups to account for major plant size differences between intercropped species (unity-based normalization, $x' = \frac{x - x_{max}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$). Then, considering an intercrop mixing two species i and j, the biomass distance index for the focal species i was defined as $x'_j - x'_i$, and respectively for species j. This index ranges from −1 (i.e. focal species is dominant) to +1 (i.e. focal species is dominated). We used a linear model to analyse change in plant yield as a function of the biomass distance index.

The allometric relationships led to centred residuals as the differences between the observed yield and the predicted one from associated biomass. A natural question arose about the impact of the conditions of each experiment on these results. Considering an ANOVA or a mixed model would be unsatisfying due to the unbalanced sizes of each experimental group in the dataset. Thus, an alternative approach was proposed to tackle such a question. The residual values were plotted separately for each subset of data obtained in the same conditions. Moreover, the p-th quantiles for $p = 2.5\%$ and $p = 97.5\%$ were drawn to bounds 95% of residual values to visualize possible outliers (see Appendix S2 in Supporting Information). The results indicated that no extreme value appeared as remarkable. Some variability is revealed, but its order of magnitude remains below the dispersal of the residuals. The role of the experimental factors appears then as neglectable with respect to the residual variations of the allometric relationships.

Data were analysed with R software version 3.6.0 with the packages DPLYR (data processing; Wickham et al., 2019), GGPLOT2 (visualization; Wickham, 2016) and KNITR (reporting; Xie, 2015).

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Reproductive allometry in cereals and legumes

The reproductive allometric relationship between plant yield and biomass was significant and robust ($R^2 = 0.94$) across all experimental units, indicating that size is a predominant driver of crop yield. Allometric relationships of legumes and cereals displayed a similar slope close to 1 (1.03 ± 0.02), indicating an overall isometric relationship between plant yield and biomass. However, legumes generally had larger biomass and grain yield than cereals (significant shift along the main relationship, Figure 2a). Moreover, legumes generally had higher yield than cereals for a given biomass (significant offset along the y-axis). The relationships between reproductive effort and plant biomass were weak for both cereals and legumes ($R^2 = 0.104$ and 0.049 respectively), with reproductive effort decreasing slightly as plant biomass increased ($p < 0.0001$, Figure 2b). Legumes had slightly but significantly higher reproductive effort (0.48 ± 0.10, ranging from 0.19 to 0.73) than cereals (0.43 ± 0.08, ranging from 0.22 to 0.67), although it varied greatly.

3.2 | Crop management impacted the plant reproductive allometry, especially for legumes

The slopes of allometric relationships were steeper under intercropping than that in sole-cropping conditions (Figure 3a–c). The intercropping effect was stronger in non-fertilized conditions (legumes, $p < 10^{-6}$; then cereals, $p = 0.004$) than in fertilized conditions (cereals, $p = 0.03$). However, data points were relatively dispersed but the bootstrap procedure based on 10,000 bootstrap samples for each modality corroborated these results, that is p-value of the *sma* slope test was below 0.05 in 99%, 82% and 61% of the cases among the 10,000 bootstrap samples for the legumes in non-fertilized conditions, cereals in non-fertilized conditions and cereals in fertilized conditions respectively. For legumes under non-fertilized conditions, intercrops had significantly higher reproductive effort than sole crops. Although allometric differences were observed for cereals, ANOVAs indicated that intercropping had no significant effect on reproductive effort or its components (plant yield and biomass) whether in fertilized or non-fertilized conditions (Table 2).

The plant size threshold above which a legume under non-fertilized conditions (Figure 3a) took advantage of intercropping was 10.3 g/plant (CI 0.95 = [6.7–13.5 g/plant]), with biomass ranging from 1.9 to 83.2 g/plant For a cereal under non-fertilized conditions (Figure 3b), the threshold was 3.5 g/plant (CI 0.95 = [2.0–5.9 g/plant]), with biomass ranging from 0.7 to 9.9 g/plant. For a cereal under N-fertilized conditions (Figure 3c), the threshold was 6.3 g/plant, with biomass ranging from 2.6 to 13.2 g/plant. We could not derive CI 0.95 for this situation because the allometric relationships of the two datasets had high collinearity and widely scattered points.

FIGURE 2 (a) Reproductive allometric relationship (log-log scale) between plant yield (g/plant) and plant biomass (g/plant) and (b) relationship between reproductive effort (=yield:biomass) and plant biomass (g/plant) for cereals (orange) and legumes (red) for all experimental units in intercropping and sole-cropping situations
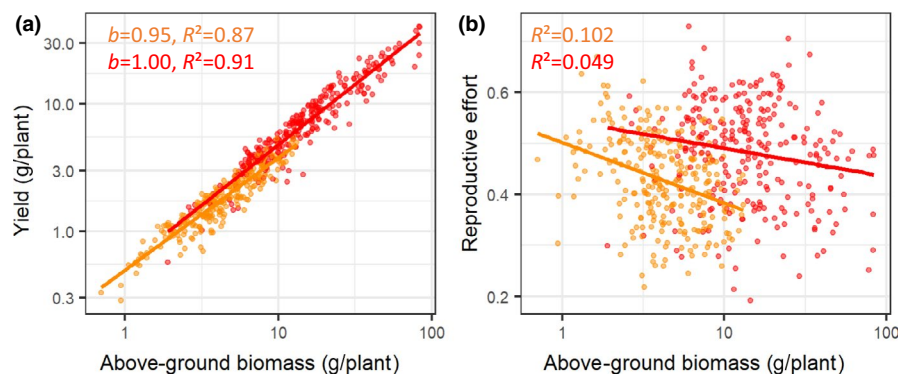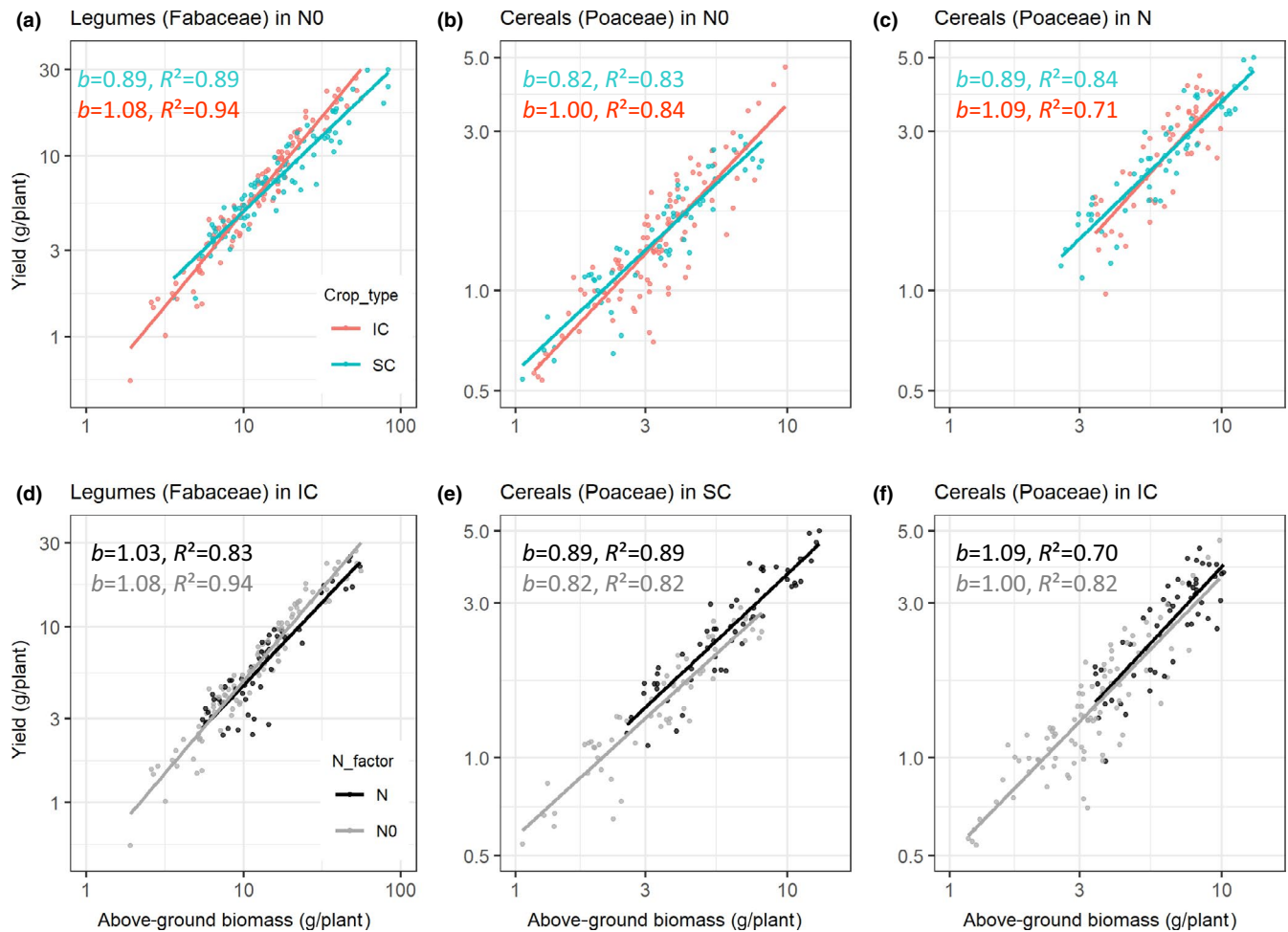
FIGURE 3 Reproductive allometric relationship (log–log scale) between plant yield (g/plant) and plant biomass (g/plant) by (i) crop type (i.e. sole crop [SC] vs. intercrop [IC]), for (a) legumes (Fabaceae) under non-fertilized conditions (N0), (b) cereals (Poaceae) under N0 and (c) cereals under N-fertilized conditions (N); and by (ii) N fertilization, for (d) legumes grown under IC, (e) cereals under SC and (f) cereals under IC. b represents the allometric scaling exponent of the studied relationships

TABLE 2 Effect of crop type (sole crop SC vs. intercrop IC) and nitrogen (N) fertilization (non-fertilized N0 vs. fertilized N) by plant family (Poaceae vs. Fabaceae) on (i) reproductive effort, plant biomass (g/plant) and plant yield (g/plant) using analysis of variance; and (ii) allometric relationships (slope, offset and shift along the relationship) using standardized major axis (SMA) analysis (***<0.0001, **<0.001, *<0.05, ns non-significant)

Plant family	Factor	Condition	Analysis of variance			SMA analysis		
			Reproductive effort	Biomass	Yield	Slope	Offset	Shift
Cereal (Poaceae)	Crop type	Non-fertilized	ns	ns	ns	*	—	—
		N-fertilized	ns	ns	ns	*	—	—
	N fertilization	Sole crop	ns	***(N0 < N)	***(N0 < N)	ns	ns	***
		Intercrop	ns	***(N0 < N)	***(N0 < N)	ns	ns	***
Legume (Fabaceae)	Crop type	Non-fertilized	*(SC < IC)	**(SC > IC)	ns	***	—	—
	N fertilization	Intercrop	*(N0 > N)	ns	ns	ns	*	ns

In intercropping conditions, for a given species, we analysed how variation in its yields depends on biomass distance between the two intercropped species. This distance index significantly explained yield variation in all studied species × management cases (R^2 0.39–0.48, $p < 10^{-3}$, Figure 4).

N fertilization also influenced allometric relationships (Figure 3d–f). For a given plant biomass, intercropped legumes had higher yield without N fertilization than with it (significant offset, Figure 3d). The analysis of the reproductive effort confirmed this result, with significantly higher biomass allocation for legumes under non-fertilized

(0.51 ± 0.09) than N-fertilized (0.47 ± 0.11) conditions. However, we could not determine whether biomass or yield caused this difference. For cereals, N fertilization did not influence the allometric relationship—N-fertilized plants had proportionally larger biomass and yield, regardless of the crop type (significant shift, Figure 3e–f). This result was confirmed by both crop types having a similar reproductive effort—both ratio components (plant yield and biomass) were higher under N-fertilized conditions than that under non-fertilized conditions, regardless of the crop type.

4 | DISCUSSION

Intercrop design aims to improve resource use efficiency, especially crop N use (yield per unit of N absorbed) in cereal–legume intercrops (Jensen et al., 2020). In the experiments examined, interspecific plant–plant interactions in intercropping conditions influenced reproductive allometry, especially for legumes intercropped with cereals in non-fertilized conditions with an increase in biomass allocation to their reproductive parts. These results increase knowledge about the factors that influence plant allometry while the allometric rules are usually considered invariant across species and ecological situations, notably as expected from the MST (Niklas & Enquist, 2001). Moreover, MST appears as a new and promising conceptual framework to improve intercrop management. The allometric approach improves our understanding of which intercropping situation favours one species or the other, and provides some guidelines to identify putative trade-offs depending on the agronomic objective assigned to the intercrop (e.g. focus on the legume, or having both intercropped species reaching a suitable yield without one species strongly dominating the other).

In addition to the strong size dependence of grain yield production, which was predicted by allometric relationships and highlighted in other studies (Liu et al., 2008; Qin et al., 2013; Sugiyama & Bazzaz, 1998; Vega et al., 2000; Weiner, 2004), we observed that species grown in intercrops had a greater increase in yield for a given increase in plant size than species grown in sole crops through the threshold analysis (x-coordinate of the intersection of allometric lines between sole-cropping and intercropping conditions). This highlights a better spatial and temporal resource use efficiency in a field situation, which is a pillar of ecological intensification (Li-li et al., 2015).

This effect depends on plant family and the relative dominance of the two intercropped species. When ranking this effect among cropping conditions, intercropping benefited legumes under non-fertilized conditions the most, followed by cereals under non-fertilized conditions and then cereals under N-fertilized conditions. For example, a cereal plant in a sole crop is surrounded by other cereal plants. Since cereal plants generally compete strongly for soil resources, they experience strong intraspecific competition under non-fertilized conditions. If this cereal plant is intercropped with legume plants, however, some of its close neighbours are legumes, which compete less for soil N than cereals (Mariotti et al., 2009; Satorre & Snaydon, 1992) and can fix atmospheric N. This decreases the competition experienced by the cereal plant due to functional complementarity in N acquisition strategy (Duchene et al., 2017; Hinsinger et al., 2011). However, when the intercrop is fertilized with N, cereals have a competitive advantage over legumes and complementarity for resource use is replaced with strong interspecific competition from the cereal over the legume. Thus, intercrop design should focus on two key points: (a) plant family, characterized by their competitive ability (Goldberg, 1990) and (b) characteristics of the two intercropped species and their capacity to
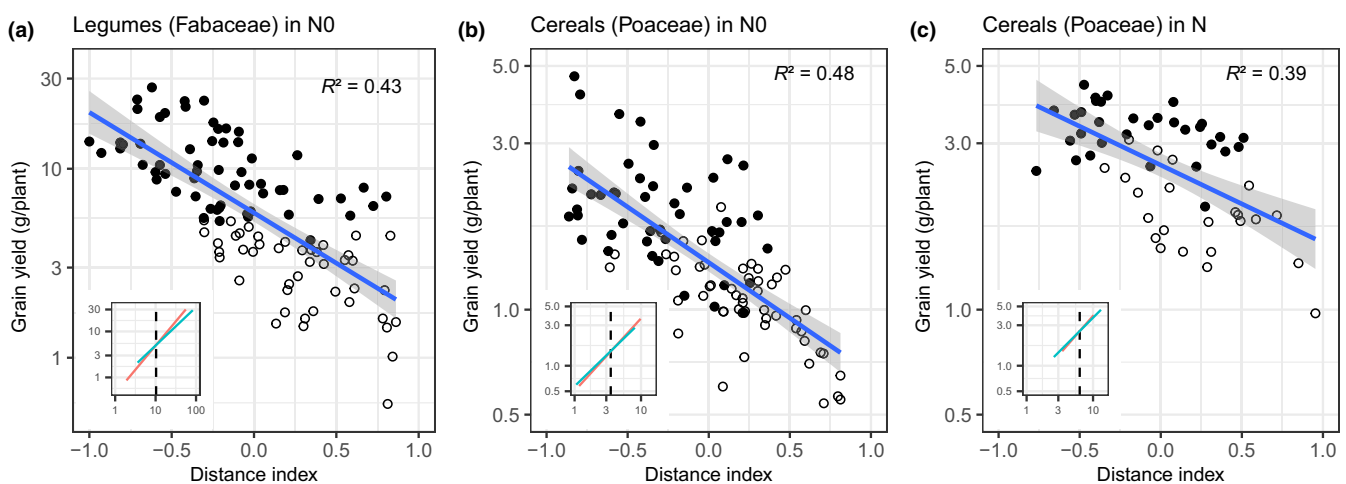

FIGURE 4 Grain yield (g/plant) of intercrop components as a function of biomass distance index for (a) legumes (Fabaceae) under non-fertilized conditions (N0), (b) cereals (Poaceae) under N0 and (c) cereals under N-fertilized conditions (N). The distance index was calculated as the biomass difference between the focal species and its associated species. Inset graphs represent reproductive allometric relationships, with vertical dotted lines marking the biomass threshold corresponding to the intersection of allometric lines between sole crops (blue) and intercrops (red). This threshold is used to split the field population where the focal species biomass was above (filled symbols) or below it (open symbols)

compete for limiting resources depending on the plant neighbourhood (Gaudio et al., 2019; Stoll & Weiner, 2000).

The relaxation of competitive interaction in intercropping situations is highlighted by the strong effect of biomass differences between the two intercropped species in grain yield production (also called fitness distance in the ecological literature; Cadotte, 2017). This reflects the difference in dominance between the two intercropped species (Mayfield & Levine, 2010), which is one key driver for competitive exclusion. Then, in intercrops, yield of cereals in N-fertilized conditions is hardly influenced by the biomass of the associated legume, whereas yield of cereals and legumes in non-fertilized conditions was much more influenced by the biomass of the associated species. When the biomass difference between the two intercropped species is high, there is an obvious imbalance between the two species, leading to strong differences in competitive ability of the two components of the mixture— the greater the biomass difference, the more the intense hierarchical competition (Kunstler et al., 2016). Therefore, around the size threshold corresponding to the intersection between allometric lines in sole- and intercropping conditions identified for each cropping situation, the two intercropped species do not reach their maximal size and associated yield, but an equilibrium exists between them. When we move away from this threshold, one intercrop component becomes highly dominant or conversely dominated due to hierarchical competition.

For legumes, we showed that fertilization decreases the reproductive effort (i.e. lower yield for a given biomass) compared to that under non-fertilized intercropping situations, as highlighted in other studies (e.g. Corre-Hellou et al., 2007 for spring barley–pea). This is probably because when strong competition limits a resource, plants tend to allocate more biomass to structures associated with acquiring it, potentially to the detriment of reproductive organs (Bonser, 2013; Poorter & Nagel, 2000). In contrast, cereals in intercrops had similar reproductive effort whatever the fertilization condition, but a given reproductive effort was reached with proportionally higher biomass and yield in fertilized plots. In these cropping conditions, cereals are larger and compete more for above-ground and soil resources. Understanding the causal processes for such a modified allocation would require targeted experiments that measure key functional traits of legumes that reflect plant behaviour for light (e.g. SLA) and N availability (e.g. leaf N content; Freschet et al., 2018).

4.1 | Pathway to applications

Weiner et al. (2009) described the reproductive–vegetative allometric relationship as a relatively fixed boundary condition, meaning that a plant cannot increase its reproductive output without growing more first. Our findings highlight that, in a crop mixture, the interaction between the two intercropped species makes this boundary more complex, given that the reproductive output of one component also depends on the performance of the other. From a practical viewpoint, the analysis of the intersection of allometric relationships enables the identification of plant biomass thresholds for each component of the mixture. We propose to use these thresholds as management criteria to cultivate each species up to

its reproductive output maximum while accounting for the performance of the other.

We found that interspecific plant–plant interactions were a strong driver of yield variation in crop mixtures. In this case, an agronomic action on one species can readily influence the other even under relatively variable climate conditions, which is an important observation for designing and managing intercrops. For instance, if the goal of the farmer is to promote legume yield, using the cereal mainly to limit legume disease and lodging (e.g. Viguier et al., 2018 for spring wheat-lentil intercrops), then we should identify plant size level of the target legume above which higher growth means higher yield, accounting for the interaction with the cereal. Conversely, if the goal is to promote both intercropped species (Hauggaard-Nielsen et al., 2008; Pelzer et al., 2014), then trade-offs should be managed to be close to the threshold in order to avoid a strong dominance of one of the two species. However, while such ecological knowledge is important for informing a sustainable transition, we argue that many other factors influence decision-making beyond scientific evidence alone (Hazard et al., 2020). With this in mind, two management levers can be considered and further explored to optimize reproductive allocation in crop mixtures, using the proposed size thresholds as targets: mainly through managing the sowing density of each intercropped species (Postma et al., 2021), but also by the choice of specific cultivars, where the potential harvest index can inform on the allocation realization in mixture (Chen et al., 2021).

Our results indicated that legumes would better benefit from intercropping, which is aligned with the need to increase legumes' acreage, a stake with both environmental and food aspects. On one hand, greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced through a decreased use of synthetic N fertilizer (Zander et al., 2016) and a shift to plant-based protein diets. On the other hand, increasing plant-based protein production to sustain a nutritional transition is limited by legumes' productivity in sole crop (Magrini et al., 2018). In any case, intercropping appears as an additional lever in the agroecological transition.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None of the authors has a conflict of interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

N.G., P.C., C.V. and F.F. designed and planned the study; L.B., G.C.-H., A.C., H.H.-N., P.H., E.S.J., E.-P.J., E.J., B.K., C.N. and E.P. provided the data; N.G., P.C., C.B. and R.M. designed, formatted and homogenized the database; N.G., P.C., X.G. and R.M. analysed the data; N.G., P.C., C.V., F.F., E.P., S.M., X.G., R.M., H.H.-N., L.B., A.C., C.N. and N.M. participated in the writing and editing.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section.