

DOUGLAS-FIR PROVENANCE PHENOLOGY OBSERVATIONS

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Abstract

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Introduction of species involves adaptation, productivity and success in new types of environmental conditions. The introduction also includes confirmation to bring in only species which are superior on their natural habitat. In Canada and western North America, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*/Mirb./Franco) is one of the most ecologically and economically value trees. In Europe, New Zealand, Australia and Chile, Douglas fir is important as an exotic fast-growing timber species. Douglas fir has one of the widest natural ranges of any tree species, extending from the Pacific Coast to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and from 19°N in Mexico to 55°N in western Canada. In Serbia, from the original seeds introduced from British Columbia and Canada, the experimental Douglas-fir provenance is established in a few locations. One of the main dangers for the Douglas fir is its sensitivity to the occurrence of late frost in spring and early occurrence of frost in the autumn. The aim of the paper is to test the effect of environment on the expression of Douglas-fir seed transfer. Bud burst phenology is closely related to genecology of introduced species. Douglas fir is susceptible to cold climate and most of its genetic structure and ability depends on its ecological adaptability.

In order to avoid errors introduction of Douglas-fir provenances that are sensitive to the occurrence of extreme temperature, applied are researching for buds phenological changes Douglas fir, as an introduced species, has to be tested at the provenance level before its introduction to the new sites in Serbia.

Key words: Douglas-fir, phenology, ecological adaptation, provenance, Serbia.

Introduction

The phenology of bud burst is fundamental to tree survival and growth in temperate and boreal regions of the world (Sakai, Larcher, 1987; Bailey, Harrington, 2006). Early expansion of vegetative tissue is advantageous for producing biomass and maintaining site dominance; however, early tissue expansion also increases the risk of frost damage from late-spring freezing temperatures (Heide, 2003), and spring frosts are two to three times more likely than fall frosts to damage Douglas fir in the Pacific Northwest (Timmis et al., 1994). Plants have evolved mechanisms to use photoperiod and temperature cues to balance the benefits from

early bud burst with the probability of significant damage from spring frost (Sakai, Larcher, 1987; Hannerz, 1999). Changes in microclimate around plants or prevailing landscape climate (IPCC, 2001) will alter that balance within and among species (Murray et al., 1989; Hänninen, 1995; Guak et al., 1998).

Institute of Forestry has set up several experiment plots in Serbia of different provenances of Douglas fir from the original seed from the part of species natural area. Ever since then, the Douglas-fir has been the subject of permanent research in Serbia.

During the years of research, the following have been studied: percentage survival of young plants, content of essential oils in the needles, height increment, comparison of diameter and height, anatomical analysis of wood and needles, physiological research and phenological bud-opening observations (Tešević et al., 2009; Lavadinović et al., 2010, 2011a,b). Douglas fir being the most promising introduced species in Europe, a decision has been made to set up the experimental test of Douglas fir in the environmental conditions of Serbia. Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*, Mirb/Franco) is also known as Douglas-fir, yellow or red spruce, Oregon pine, Black fir, British Columbia Douglas-fir, British Columbia pine, Canadian Douglas-fir, coast Douglas-fir, Colorado Douglas-fir, Colorado pino real, Columbian pine, gray Douglas, green Douglas, Douglas pine, Douglas spruce, Montana fir, Oregon Douglas-fir, Oregon fir, Red pine, Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir, Oregon spruce, Pacific Coast, Douglasia azzurra, Douglasia glauca, Golden rod fir, etc. Successful potential growth and wood quality and wide distribution throughout the western United States and Canada made the species as the most introduced in the world forestry.

Commercially, the tree is one of the world's most important and valuable timber trees and historically it was used by Westerners for telephone poles and railway ties among many other uses. This species grows rapidly. Douglas fir is the largest and tallest member of the Pine family. Living trees have been documented to be up to 485 cm in diameter, up to 99.4 m tall and with volumes up to 349 m³. Douglas fir is equally interesting for timber industry, forestry, landscape architecture, medical and cosmetic industries and the most popular is as a commercial production for Christmas tree. Hence being productive, commercially useful and widely popular and marketable, the Douglas fir is considered to be one of the most valuable conifers. Because of all these positive attributes, Douglas fir is a permanent subject of many researches and studies. The entire range includes central California, western Oregon and Washington, parts of the Rockies and extends north to Alaska. It grows under a wide variety of environments from extremely dry, low elevation sites to moist sites.

Such a wide natural range of the species, to selecting the right provenance for the new environmental conditions during the process of introduction. Late spring frosts and early fall frosts can damage plants provenance, which cannot adapt well, and are closely related to the adaptation, survival, tree height growth and productivity. The aim of this study is to continue the follow-up of the process of opening buds of Douglas-fir provenance originating from Canada in the experimental plots in Serbia.

Material and methods

'Phainestai', the ancient Greek word meaning to show or to appear, is found in many modern language words reflecting the original. The task of plant phenology is to observe and record the periodically recurring growth stages and

to study the regularities and dependency of the yearly cycles of development on environmental conditions (Defila, Clot, 2001). Plant development and thus phenological phases show great inter-annual variability and also large spatial differences. Individual (genes and age) and environmental factors (weather and climate conditions in the micro- and macro-scale, soil conditions, water supply, diseases, competition, etc.) influence plants (Koch et al., 1992).

The experimental plots were established from the plants produced in the Forestry Institute nursery. The starting material was the original Douglas-fir seeds of 14 provenances from British Columbia in Canada. Table 1 shows the geographical characteristics of tested provenances. Phenological observations of bud break were performed twice a week. To be able to apply the statistical data processing, the dates were calculated in days from the beginning of the calendar year. The analysis of data was based on the methods of analysis of variance, regression and correlation.

T a b l e 1. Geographical co-ordinates of the tested Douglas-fir provenances and phenological data.

Provenance	Location	Latitude (0)	Longitude (0)	Altitude (m)	Day of bud break/year			
					2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Cranbrook	49.42	115.33	1050	90.2	119.9	120.1	120.3
2	Inonoaklin	49.83	118.17	671	70.5	110.9	106.1	111.8
3	Mann Creek	51.58	120.17	600	76.2	112	110.5	112.6
4	Gavia Lake TFL 14	50.93	116.58	1070	88	121.2	117.2	121.5
5	Nine Bay TFL 14	50.97	116.53	975	83.4	113.2	109.1	114.1
6	Trout Cr Creek	49.67	119.87	884	80.9	113	111.4	114.9
7	Michell CR	49.9	119.62	1035	87.1	120.1	119	120.6
8	Salmo	49.25	117.5	793	73.8	112.3	107.2	113.2
9	Mara Lake	50.8	119	488	71.2	110.2	108.2	111
10	Monte C Creek	50.62	119.87	701	78.3	116	116.1	117.1
11	Sheep Creek	49.17	117.25	1000	86.2	119.2	121.3	120
12	Cooke Creek	50.63	118.82	900	82.7	116.6	113.3	116.9
13	Benton	49.2	117.42	933	81.9	115.1	114	116.9
14	Sun Creek	50.13	115.87	1000	86	119.3	119.2	119.5

Results

Differences in phenological observations in the reference period did not have a drastic change in the data because the weather conditions were almost uniform. There were no temperature extremes in spring, such as for any of the previous years, where there was significant damage of the plants.

The main statistical parameters of the variables applied in the study are presented in Table 2. To be able to analyse the dependence of bud-break time of provenances on their geographical characteristics, the matrix of coefficients of simple linear correlation is presented in Table 3. The most significant for the research are the correlations of the variables whose coefficients of correlation are highlighted, i.e. the correlations of geographical characteristics and time of bud break. As can be seen from Table 3, the significant effect on the time of bud break is shown only by the provenance altitude. The coefficients of correlation between altitude and time of bud break, in all the three study years, not only show strong correlation between these two variables ($r_{2002}=0.92$; $r_{2003}=0.82$, $r_{2004}=0.69$ and $r_{2005}=0.84$), but are also statistically significant at the level $p=0.001$ for the research in 2002, 2003 and 2005, and at the level $p=0.01$ in 2004, which is a high statistical significance.

T a b l e 2. The main statistical parameters of Douglas-fir provenances .

Variable	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Standard deviation	Coefficient deviation
Geographical latitude	50.2	49.2	51.6	2.4	0.8	1.5
Geographical longitude	118.0	115.3	120.2	4.8	1.6	1.4
Altitude	864.3	488.0	1070.0	582.0	184.4	21.3
2002 Bud-break day	81	71	90	20	6	7.8
2003 Bud-break day	116	110	121	11	4	3.3
2004 Bud-break day	114	106	121	15	5	4.5
2005 Bud-break day	116.5	111	121.5	10.5	3.6	3.1

T a b l e 3. Matrix of coefficients of simple linear correlation.

Variable	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Day of bud break/Year			
				2002	2003	2004	2005
Geographical latitude	1.00	0.32	-0.37	-0.17	-0.19	-0.25	-0.26
Geographical longitude	0.32	1.00	-0.60*	-0.50	-0.44	-0.33	-0.60
Altitude	-0.37	-0.60 *	1.00	0.92***	0.82***	0.69**	0.84***
2002 Bud-break day	-0.17	-0.50	0.92***	1.00	0.90***	0.85 ***	0.91***
2003 Bud-break day	-0.19	-0.44	0.82***	0.90***	1.00	0.93***	0.99***
2004 Bud-break day	-0.25	-0.33	0.69**	0.85***	0.93***	1.00	0.94***
2005 Bud-break day	-0.26	-0.60	0.84***	0.91***	0.99***	0.94***	1.00

- * - Coefficient of correlation statistically significant p = 0.05
- ** - Coefficient of correlation statistically significant p = 0.01
- *** - Coefficient of correlation statistically significant p = 0.001

In all the four study years, the provenances from higher altitudes have later times of bud break. Time of bud break shows weak correlation with the provenance latitude and longitude. Similar research carried out with Douglas-fir provenances originating from the more southern parts – the United States of America – shows different results (Lavadinović et, al., 2004).In this respect, we developed the models of correlation of bud-break time and the provenance altitude in three study years:

2002 Bud-break day = 53.989 + 0.03145 * Altitude

R= 0.92R2= 0.83

F(1.12)=63.027p<0.00000St. error of estimate: 2.6

(1)

2003 Bud-break day = 101.06 + 0.01687 * Altitude

R= 0.82R2= 0.65

F(1.12)=25.160p<0.00030St. error of estimate: 2.2

(2)

2004 Bud-break day = 97.145 + 0.01923 * Altitude

R= 0.69R2= 0.43

F(1.12)=10.968p<0.00620St. error of estimate: 3.9

(3)

2005 Listanje dan = 102.364 + 0.01630 * Altitude

(4)

R= 0.84

R²= 0.69

F(1,12)=29.75

p<0.0001

St. error of estimate: 2.0

In equations (1), (2), (3) and (4), the regression coefficients and regression in general are statistically significant. In each of the following years the study results were inferior. This could possibly be explained by the gradual adaptation of individuals to local climate effects, i.e. by gradual decrease of the effect of the provenance altitude. Still, this thesis should be confirmed only by further multi-annual research.

The interdependence of the time of bud break in three different study years, i.e. their correlation coefficients which also all show a very high correlation and high significance, confirm the thesis on the different time of bud break by different provenances: although there are differences in time of bud break of individual provenances in three different years, which is the consequence of different meteorological conditions in the three study years, their strong correlation actually shows that some provenances have earlier or later bud-break times irrespective of the year (meteorological conditions).

The differences in average time of bud break in three study years are shown by the results of the analysis of variance presented in Table 4. The results of the test of least significant differences (LSD) are presented in Table 5.

T a b l e 4. Analysis of variance of the time of Douglas-fir bud break.

Source	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F-Ratio	P-Value
Between groups	12274.8	3	4091.62	175.36	0.0000
Within groups	1213.29	52	23.3325		
Total (Corr.)	13488.1	55			

T a b l e 5. Results of the test of least significant differences.

	Count	Mean	Homogeneous groups
2002	14	81.1714	X
2004	14	113.764	X
2003	14	115.643	X
2005	14	116.457	X
Contrast	Difference	+/-Limits	
2002–2003	*-34.4714	3.66356	
2002–2004	*-32.5929	3.66356	
2002–2005	*-35.2857	3.66356	
2003–2004	1.87857	3.66356	
2003–2005	-0.814286	3.66356	
2004–2005	-2.69286	3.66356	

* Statistically significant differences

Table 4 shows the statistically significant differences between average times of bud break in three study years. The test of least significant differences (Table 5) shows that 2003, 2004 and 2005. represent the homogeneous groups, i.e. that in these two years there was no difference in the mean values of bud-break time. In these two years, on the average, the bud-break times of all provenances was late than in 2003. This could be explained by different meteorological conditions occurring in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

Conclusion

Seed transfer and provenance selection must be made on the basis of analysis and variations of all characteristics of introduced species. Phenology is an important integrative parameter to assess the impact of climate change on ecosystems.

The information on phenological characteristics is most important for the introduced species because, Douglas fir being a frost-tender species can often suffer from late spring frost damage. In this context, the phenological observations were started in the experimental plots in Serbia of different provenances of Douglas fir, and the following can be concluded based on the previous years' observations:

- The provenances which were ecologically better adapted were singled out, which confirmed the justification of provenance tests.
- The influence of the time of opening of buds, studied provenances showed elevation of origin, regardless of the weather conditions in the study years. With the increase in the altitude of origin, provenance buds begin to open late.
- The provenance latitude and longitude do not affect significantly the time of bud break.
- The average time of bud break of all provenances during the three study years shows a significant statistical difference. Years 2003, 2004 and 2005 are homogeneous in this respect, i.e. there are no statistically significant differences between them in average values of bud break. This is probably the consequence of similar meteorological conditions in 2003, 2004 and 2005, which differed from those in 2002. This should be confirmed by a more detailed research which should include also the analysis of climate characteristics during the study year.
- Phenological observation phase of the buds opening will continue in subsequent years.

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