

in Matrand, Eidskog, in Norwegen als Modell für eine Analyse benutzt worden (Tabelle 1).

Frühere Untersuchungen (DIETRICHSON 1961, 1963, 1964) hatten ergeben, daß oft die individuellen Variationen innerhalb einer geographischen Rasse bei vielen anatomischen Merkmalen genauso groß ist wie zwischen den geographischen Rassen. Um nun den Wert von mit dem Wachstumsrhythmus korrelierten anatomischen Merkmalen prüfen zu können, wurden einfache und multiple lineare Regressionsanalysen bei gepooltem Material von 11 verschiedenen Samenherkünften gerechnet. Tabelle 3 enthält die einfachen Korrelationskoeffizienten.

Wenn 3 unabhängige Variable verwendet wurden, nämlich die Anzahl der kambialen Frühjahrsfrostschäden, Zahl der kambialen Herbstfrostschäden und Zahl der unvollständig verholzten Jahrringe während der Jahre 1950–1962, dann waren bei einer multiplen Regressionsanalyse mit 380 Bäumen 67,9% der Variation im Höhenwachstum erklärt gewesen.

Zwecks Verbesserung der Geradheit des Stammes in einem dem Versuch in Matrand ähnlichen Klima sollte man nach Individuen mit hohem Spätholzanteil und vollständiger Verholzung selektieren. Bei einer Benutzung der Spätholzprozentage der Jahre 1952, 1954, 1957 und der Anzahl unverholzter Jahrringe in den Jahren von 1950 bis 1962 als unabhängigen Variablen, waren bei denselben 380 Bäumen 44% der Varianz in der Geradheit der Stämme erklärt gewesen.

Physikalisch erklärt sich der Zusammenhang, daß die Bäume mit unvollständiger Verholzung und geringen Spätholzprozenten krummer sind, zweifellos mit Schneebruch; auch andere Ursachen sind diskutiert worden.

Eine hinreichende Beschreibung des Spätholzprozentsatzes wird für die Gesamtzeit von 1953 bis 1962 erhalten, wenn nur für ein Jahr innerhalb dieser Periode Spätholzmessungen gemacht worden waren. Benutzte man die Spätholzprozentage der Jahre 1952, 1954 und 1957 als „unabhängige Variable“ bei einer multiplen Regression, so sind bei 380 Bäumen 89,8% der Variation der mittleren Spätholzprozentage für die Gesamtzeit 1953–1962 erklärt gewesen. Der relative Wert für das Spätholzprozent bei einem Ein-

zelbaum, verglichen mit anderen Bäumen, verändert sich nicht viel zwischen den Jahren und wird durch den Wachstumsrhythmus bedingt.

Anatomische Merkmale sind demnach für den Forstgenetiker wirksame Hilfsmittel. Der Grund dafür liegt darin, daß anatomische Eigenschaften mit der Physiologie und der Anpassungsfähigkeit der Bäume korreliert sind. Die physiologisch bestangepaßten Individuen werden selektiert. Schließlich wird diskutiert, ob eine Reduktion des Selektionsdruckes in den Folgegenerationen durch eine Selektion der bestangepaßten Bäume aus verschiedenartigen Populationen möglich ist.

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The Frequency and Abundance of Flowering in a Young Slash Pine Orchard

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There has long been an interest in the flowering behavior of forest trees as is attested by the voluminous literature on the subject. The development of seed orchards for production of improved seeds has intensified this interest and has focused attention on individual trees.

This paper presents information on flowering of grafted slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* ENGELM.). In 1956, the University of Florida began work toward establishment of a slash pine breeding orchard near Gainesville in cooperation with several forest industries of the region. Spacings of 40 X 40 feet, 35 X 35 feet, 30 X 30 feet, and 25 X 25 feet between grafted plants were used in different blocks. In 1957, a block with 15 X 15 feet spacing was added. The orchard consists of one or two ramets each of some 400 clones, with ortets in

most areas of the slash pine range. Only healthy, well-established grafts were considered in this report, a total of 631 plants. These plants are now mostly over 25 feet in height and have well-developed crowns.

Counts of female strobili have been made for each plant since 1960. Accuracy of the annual counts varies with the number of strobili per plant. On southern pines, the easiest and most accurate count of new conelets can be made after rapid shoot elongation is started but before needle elongation on the fresh shoots has occurred. This procedure, however, causes one to miss flowers which have aborted earlier for any reason and would indicate effective rather than total flowering.

At the beginning of the period covered here, the grafts

had been established only three to four years and were just starting flower production. Except for a setback in 1963, both percentage of flowering ramets and average number of flowers per individual have increased each year (see *Table 1*). To date 83.2 percent of the ramets have produced strobili at least once and further increases are expected, both in number of ramets and flowers per ramet.

The frequency at which various individual trees produced flowers was quite variable. The number of trees productive in the several combinations of years since 1960 is indicated in *Table 2*. Some ramets produce cones consistently year after year (11 percent have flowered every year) while others are productive at very irregular intervals — 17 percent have never flowered. A Chi² test indicated very highly significant non-randomness of the flowering sequences. In a poor flowering year such as 1963, primarily those trees with a consistent flowering history were productive. *Table 2* also suggests a tendency for a ramet to continue flowering once it has started, although some will be productive only in the more favorable years.

Table 2 shows clearly that trees which flowered most frequently produced the most flowers per tree year after year. The average production of the ramets which flowered annually for five years was far above that of any other group. This has been especially so since 1962, and even those ramets which skipped one or two years prior to that time but have flowered consistently for the past three years were much more productive than those with a more erratic flowering sequence. The 487 ramets which flowered in 1964 were grouped according to the number of years which each had flowered (*Table 3*). Analysis of variance indicated very highly significant differences among the groups in mean 1964 flower production.

Table 1. — Average Number of Conelets and Percent of Ramets Flowering per Year.

| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Percent flowering | 22.0 | 25.1 | 62.4 | 39.4 | 77.1 |
| Conelets per flowering ramet | 3.1 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 10.0 | 36.0 |

Table 2. — Average Strobilus Production per Year of Grafted Slash Pine for Five Years by Flowering Frequency.

| Frequency of Flowering | No. of Ramets | Average Number of Flowers | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| 60 only | 2 | 1.00 | — | — | — | — |
| 61 only | 3 | — | 2.33 | — | — | — |
| 62 only | 26 | — | — | 2.23 | — | — |
| 63 only | 1 | — | — | — | 1.00 | — |
| 64 only | 96 | — | — | — | — | 8.77 |
| 60, 62 | 1 | 3.00 | — | 5.00 | — | — |
| 60, 64 | 9 | 1.22 | — | — | — | 4.78 |
| 61, 62 | 1 | — | 9.00 | 1.00 | — | — |
| 61, 64 | 4 | — | 4.25 | — | — | 11.50 |
| 62, 63 | 3 | — | — | 4.00 | 2.33 | — |
| 62, 64 | 89 | — | — | 5.98 | — | 15.40 |
| 63, 64 | 13 | — | — | — | 2.31 | 22.69 |
| 60, 61, 64 | 2 | 2.00 | 1.51 | — | — | 1.00 |
| 60, 62, 63 | 1 | 2.00 | — | 7.00 | 1.00 | — |
| 60, 62, 64 | 15 | 1.53 | — | 9.40 | — | 27.00 |
| 60, 63, 64 | 1 | 2.00 | — | — | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| 61, 62, 64 | 14 | — | 3.93 | 10.78 | — | 26.71 |
| 62, 63, 64 | 86 | — | — | 12.60 | 6.19 | 48.60 |
| 60, 61, 62, 64 | 14 | 1.50 | 9.50 | 22.71 | — | 27.93 |
| 60, 61, 63, 64 | 1 | 1.00 | 1.00 | — | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 60, 62, 63, 64 | 23 | 2.17 | — | 19.30 | 7.48 | 49.87 |
| 61, 62, 63, 64 | 50 | — | 3.96 | 28.18 | 11.30 | 57.80 |
| 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 | 70 | 4.53 | 7.43 | 39.76 | 16.96 | 79.18 |
| Never | 106 | — | — | — | — | — |

Table 3. — Mean Flower Production by Flowering Frequency of Ramets Which Flowered in 1964.

| Number of Flowering Years | Ramets | Mean Flower Production | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| 5 | 70 | 4.53 | 7.43 | 39.76 | 16.96 | 79.18 |
| 4 | 88 | .82 | 3.77 | 25.24 | 8.39 | 50.42 |
| 3 | 118 | .25 | .49 | 11.83 | 4.53 | 42.18 |
| 2 | 115 | .10 | .15 | 4.63 | .26 | 15.22 |
| 1 | 96 | — | — | — | — | 8.77 |

Analysis of Variance — 1964 Flowers per ramet.

| Source | Degrees of Freedom | Sums of Squares | Mean Square |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Flowering Frequency Groups | 4 | 273943.6 | 68,485.9** |
| Error | 482 | 522559.7 | 1,084.1 |

Those familiar with southern pine seed orchards have frequently observed that most ramets of some clones have relatively high cone production while other clones are generally poor. Approximately 400 clones are represented in the material reported here. Of these, 232 are represented by two ramets. Correlation between 1964 flower production on ramets of the same clone was computed. The correlation coefficient, 0.281, was highly significant but did not indicate a high order of consistency in flower production within clones. There was a tendency for both ramets of a clone to flower abundantly, moderately, or in low amounts, but there was considerable within-clone variance. This may be related to the location in the crowns from which the various scions were obtained, site variation, variation in stock-scion interaction or other less obvious factors.

As indicated above, ortets of grafts included in this study are scattered over much of the species range. Of interest is a possible relationship between geographic origin of ortets and cone production of ramets from various geographic locations varied greatly. Highest flower production (40–60 conelets per tree) was on ramets from the more central portion of the range — a relatively compact area including southeastern Georgia and the extreme north-eastern portion of Florida. In contrast ramets from the western portion of the range in south Mississippi and Alabama averaged less than 30 conelets per tree. Poorest flower production was on ramets from eastern Florida at the southern extent of the range of the typical variety of slash pine on which less than 15 conelets per tree were produced in 1964.

The average production of conelets in the various spacing blocks is presented in *Table 4*. Both the percent of ramets that have been productive and the average number of conelets per ramet have tended to be higher with wider spacing. On the other hand, total production per acre has been greatest with 15 × 15 foot spacing (Note that actual average spacing is somewhat greater because of mortality). However, the mean production per tree in the closer spacing has not increased at the same rate as in the wider spacings so the difference in total production has been narrowing each year. For several reasons, the design of the orchard studied here does not lend itself to definitive analysis of the effects of spacing. Spacing blocks were not randomly arranged and there is no replication. Also, the 15 × 15 foot block was established one year after the others. Therefore, no attempt was made to statistically test differences in cone production in the various blocks. The data are presented here to indicate developing trends.

Table 4. — Percentage of Ramets Flowering and Mean Number of Conelets per Ramet and per Acre for Past Three Years by Spacing Block.

| Original Spacing | Present Trees/acre | Percent Ramets Flowering | | | Mean No. Conelets per Ramet | | | No. Conelets per Acre | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| 40 × 40 | 25.4 | 77.1 | 53.1 | 93.8 | 15.5 | 6.2 | 50.1 | 394 | 157 | 1273 |
| 35 × 35 | 32.4 | 73.8 | 63.1 | 90.8 | 17.7 | 7.6 | 61.0 | 573 | 246 | 1976 |
| 30 × 30 | 44.2 | 60.5 | 40.8 | 84.2 | 14.0 | 5.6 | 39.3 | 619 | 248 | 1737 |
| 25 × 25 | 64.2 | 58.5 | 45.1 | 85.4 | 11.6 | 3.7 | 24.4 | 745 | 238 | 1566 |
| 15 × 15 | 148.2 | 59.5 | 32.1 | 69.1 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 15.7 | 1231 | 400 | 2328 |

Summary

Production of conelets on 631 grafted slash pines representing 400 clones planted in 1956-57 has been observed for five years. The proportion of flowering ramets has increased from 22.0 percent in 1960 to 77.1 percent in 1964 with the average number of conelets per flowering ramet increasing from 3.1 to 36.0 over the same period.

Some trees have a strong tendency to flower every year while others are very irregular. Ramets that flowered annually produced 79.2 conelets in 1964 in contrast to 15.2 conelets on trees that had flowered only once previously. The correlation in flowering between ramets of the same clone was highly significant ($r = .281$ with 232 clones) in 1964 but substantial within-clone variation was present.

Ramets whose ortets are located in the more central portion of the species range tended to flower more abundantly than those from the more southern and western extremes. On ramets from central counties, production averaged 40 to 60 conelets per ramet in 1964 while those from some fringe counties was 10 to 20 conelets per ramet.

Grafts planted at 15 × 15 foot spacing had lower flowering per ramet and a smaller portion of ramets flowering but production per acre was higher than with wider spacings because of the greater number of trees.

Résumé

Titre de l'article: *Fréquence et abondance de la floraison dans un jeune verger à graines de Pinus elliottii*.

On a étudié, sur une période de 5 ans, la production de cônelets sur 631 *Pinus elliottii* greffés représentant 400 clones plantés en 1956-1957. La proportion de plants florifères a augmenté de 22% en 1960 jusqu'à 77,1% en 1964, tandis que le nombre moyen de cônelets par plant augmenté de 3,1 à 36 sur la même période.

Certains arbres ont une forte tendance à fleurir chaque année, tandis que d'autres sont très irréguliers. Les plants qui fleurissent chaque année ont produit 79,2 cônelets en 1964; par contre, 15,2 cônelets seulement ont été trouvés sur les arbres qui ont fleuri une seule fois auparavant. La corrélation pour la floraison entre les plants du même clone est hautement significative ($r = 0,281$ avec 232 clones) pour

l'année 1964, mais il existe cependant une variation non négligeable à l'intérieur du clone.

Les plants greffés dont les arbres-mères sont situés dans la partie la plus centrale de l'aire de l'espèce ont tendance à fleurir plus abondamment que ceux des parties extrêmes vers le sud et vers l'ouest. Sur les plants des régions centrales, la production était en moyenne de 40 à 60 cônelets par plant en 1964, tandis que ceux des limites de l'aire portaient seulement 10 à 20 cônelets.

Les greffes plantées à 4,5 × 4,5 m ont une production par plant plus faible et également une plus faible proportion de plants florifères, mais la production à l'hectare est plus élevée qu'avec des espacements plus larges en raison du plus grand nombre d'arbres.

Zusammenfassung

Titel der Arbeit: *Über die Häufigkeit und die Ergiebigkeit der Blüte bei einer jungen Kiefernplantage*.

Die Zäpfchenproduktion ist bei 631 gepfropften Kiefern (*Pinus elliottii*), die 400 Klone zugehören und 1956/57 gepflanzt worden waren, 5 Jahre lang beobachtet worden. Der Anteil an blühenden Zweigen stieg von 22,0% im Jahre 1960 auf 77,1% 1964 bei einer Durchschnittszahl Zäpfchen je Zweig von 3,1 bzw. 36,0.

Manche Bäume blühen in jedem Jahr, andere nur sehr unregelmäßig. 1964 produzierten jährlich blühende Zweige 79,2 Zäpfchen, solche, die vorher nur ein Mal geblüht hatten, 15,2 Zäpfchen. Zwischen dem Blühen der Zweige desselben Klones war 1964 die Korrelation hoch-signifikant ($r = 0,281$ bei 232 Klone); doch es war vorwiegend eine Innerklon-Variation.

Pfropflingszweige, deren Reis von Bäumen aus der Arealmitte der Species stammte, blühten ergiebiger, als die von Bäumen aus dem äußersten Süden und Westen des Areals. 1964 produzierten Zweige aus dem mittleren Gebiet im Durchschnitt 40-60 Zäpfchen je Zweig, dagegen die vom Randgebiet nur 10-20 Zäpfchen.

Pfropflinge im Verband von etwa 4,5 × 4,5 m hatten weniger Blüten je Zweig und auch einen kleineren Anteil an blühenden Zweigen, als die in einem weiteren Verband. Ihre Produktion je Flächeneinheit war aber höher, was mit der größeren Individuenzahl begründet ist.

Berichte

Technical Meeting on the Use of Induced Mutations in Plant Breeding.

Rom, 25. Mai — 1. Juni 1964.

Auf Einladung der FAO und der Internationalen Atom Energie Kommission einerseits und der EUCARPIA, Section Mutations and Polyploidy, andererseits fand vom 25. 5. 1964 bis 1. 6. 1964 eine Tagung in Rom statt: "Technical Meeting on the Use of induced Mutations in Plant Breeding."

Auf der Eröffnungssitzung wurde Professor ÅKE GUSTAFSSON einstimmig zum Chairman gewählt.

Das allgemeine Einführungsreferat hielt Prof. H. HESLOR, Paris, über "Nature of the Mutations". Ausgehend von den heutigen Kenntnissen der Struktur des Erbmaterials (DNA, RNA) und des Codesystems durch die DNA-Synthese wies er darauf hin, daß Untersuchungen über die spezifische Wirkung der Mutagene von dieser Grundlage auszugehen hätten.