Seedling Survival trials

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- The hormone Ethylene
- The gas ethylene (C_2H_4) is synthesized from methionine
- Sites of biosynthesis is in most tissue in response to stress, especially in tissues undergoing senescence or ripening
- Effects fruit ripening, leaf and flower senescence, leaf and fruit abscission.
- Ethylene promotes abscission, or shedding of leaves, flowers and fruits in a variety of plant species. In leaves, ethylene triggers the enzymes that cause the cell wall dissolution associated with abscission.



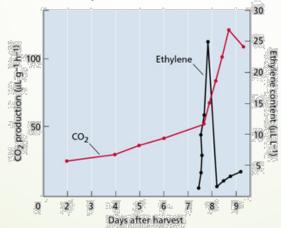


- Ancient history of commercial impact of ethylene in fruit production
 - "Gashing "figs stimulated ripening"
 - Managing storage temperatures kept fruit fresher
 - Many fruits need air circulation during storage
- When fleshy fruits ripen they undergo a series of characteristic changes mediated by ethylene
- Ethylene is used commercially to promote fruit loosening in cherries, blackberries, grapes and blueberries, thus making chemical harvesting possible.
- Used as a fruit-thinning agent in commercial orchards of prunes and peaches





- In the mid 1990's a number of compounds that inhibit ethylene production were discovered
- 1-MCP (1-methylcyclopropene) was found to be the most active.
- This recent discovery has added new technologies for ethylene management in fruit production and storage.





(Raven Biology of Plants (2013))



- Benefits for blocking ethylene action:
 - Improve storage life
 - Increase vase life and reduce transportation losses
 - Improves yield potential by reducing crop responses to stress





Effect of ethephon combined with 1-MCP on color change of harvested banana fruit ($25\pm1^{\circ}C$)



Objective

- To determine whether 1-MCP will effect pine seedling storability and increase seedling survival and growth after outplanting
- Potential benefits:
 - May allow nurseries to increase storage times after lifting
 - Despite longer storage, 1-MCP may increase both the survival and growth of pine seedlings after outplanting









Southern Forest Nursery Management Cooperative – Research Towards Increasing Nursery Production

Study design

- Slash seedlings grown from a single seedlot were used for this study.
- At trial initiation 1000 seedlings were pulled from the nursery for each treatment (control and treated) and placed in a cooler.
- 15 seedlings were kept aside for measurement and outplanting.
- Remaining seedlings were placed in boxes and placed in the refrigerator for storage (temperature as set by nursery).
- At two week intervals (for a 14 week period), 15 seedlings were removed from the stored seedlings for measurement and outplanting





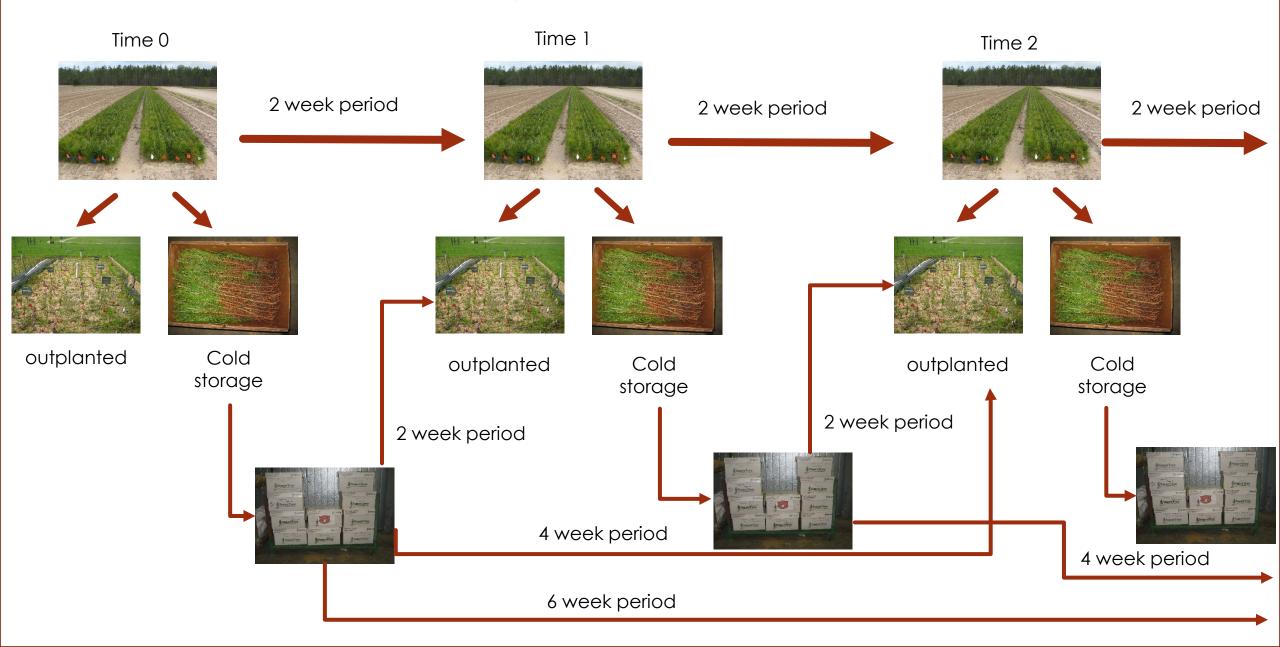




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Methodology overview



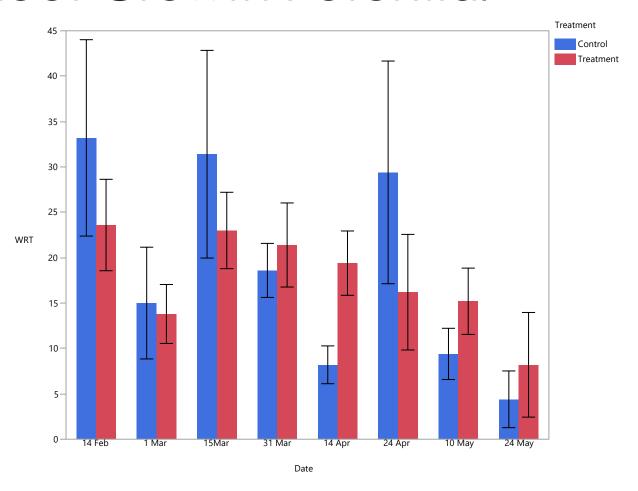
Trial layout

BED 1B	BED 1A	BED 2 B	BED 2 A	BED 3 B	BED 3 A	BED 4 B	BED 4 A	BED 5 A	BED 6 A
8 WEEKS IN COOLER	Time 3	8 WEEKS IN COOLER	Time 2	8 WEEKS IN COOLER	Time 1	8 WEEKS IN COOLER	Time 0	Time 5	Time 4
тстс	TTCT	СТСТ	ССТТ	СТСТ	тстс	СТСС	ттсс	ттст	тсст
CCTT	CCTC	тстс	тстс	тстт	ССТС	ттст	ССТТ	тстс	ттсс
CTTC	TTCC	ССТТ	ттст	СТТС	TTCT	ттсс	СТСТ	стст	сттс
СТСТ	СТСТ	TTCC	стсс	ттсс	CCTT	тсст	СТТС	стсс	тстт
тстс	ССТТ	тстс	СТТС	СССТ	TTCC	СТТС	тсст	тстс	СССТ
	2 WEEKS IN COOLER	10 WEEKS IN COOLER	2 WEEKS IN COOLER	10 WEEKS IN COOLER	2 WEEKS IN COOLER	10 WEEKS IN COOLER	2 WEEKS IN COOLER	2 WEEKS IN COOLER	2 WEEKS IN COOLER
	СТТС	СТСТ	ттст	стст	СТСТ	тсст	СТСТС	стст	тстс
	CTCC	СТТС	ССТТ	ССТТ	CCTT	ССТТ	ттстт	тстс	ССТТ
	TCTC	ттст	ССТС	тстс	TCTT	ттсс	ССТСТ	ССТТ	ттсс
	CCTT	СТСС	ттст	ттсс	CTTC	СТСТ	СТСТС	ттсс	СТТС
	TTTC	СТСТ	ССТС	СТСТ	тсст	тстс		СТСТ	тсст
	4 WEEKS IN COOLER		4 WEEKS IN COOLER	12 WEEKS IN COOLER	4 WEEKS IN COOLER	12 WEEKS IN COOLER	4 WEEKS IN COOLER	4 WEEKS IN COOLER	4 WEEKS IN COOLER
	тсст		тстс	тсстт	тттс	тстс	тсттс	тстс	сстт
	CTTC		ССТТ	тстсс	CCTT	CCTT	СТССТ	ССТТ	тстс
	CTCT		СТСТ	СТСТС	TCTT	ттсс	СТСТС	тсст	СТСТ
	TCTC		тттс	тстст	CTCC	тсст	тстст	тстс	ттсс
	СТТС		CCCT		СТТС	СТТС		тсст	ССТТ
	6 WEEKS IN COOLER		6 WEEKS IN COOLER		6 WEEKS IN COOLER	14 WEEKS IN COOLER	6 WEEKS IN COOLER		6 WEEKS IN COOLER
	C T C T		T T C C		T.C.T.C	T C T C T	T C C T C		TCTC
	C T C T T C T C		T T C C C T T C		TCTC	T C T C T T T C C T	T		C C T T C T T C
	TCCT		TCCT		C T C T T C T T	TCCTC	TTCCT		TCCT
	TTCC		CTTC		CTCC	CCTTC	CCTTC		TTCC
	CTTC		TCCT		TCTC	CCIIC			1166
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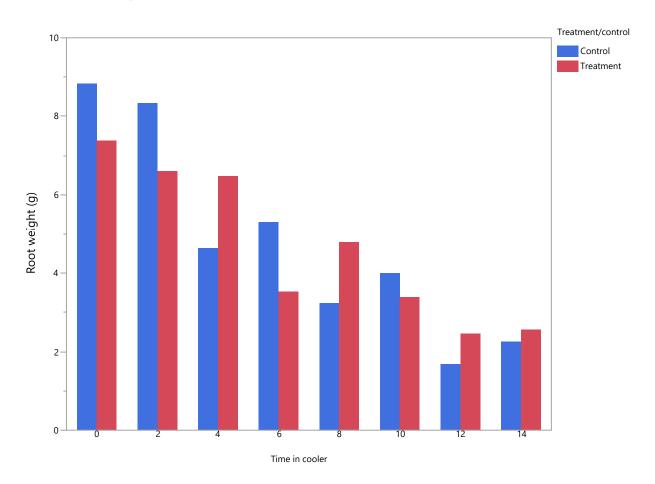




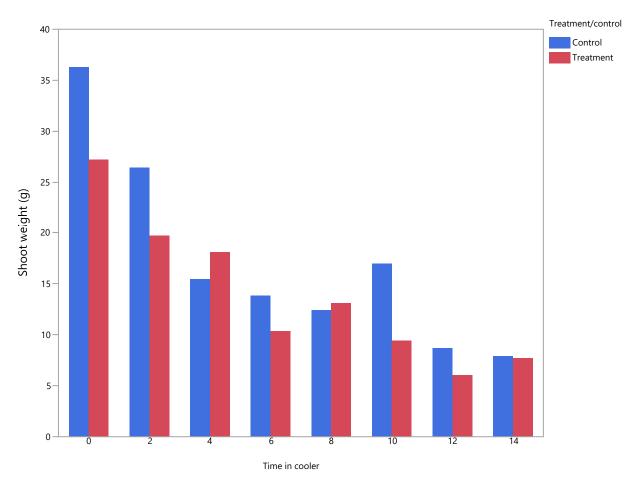
Root Growth Potential



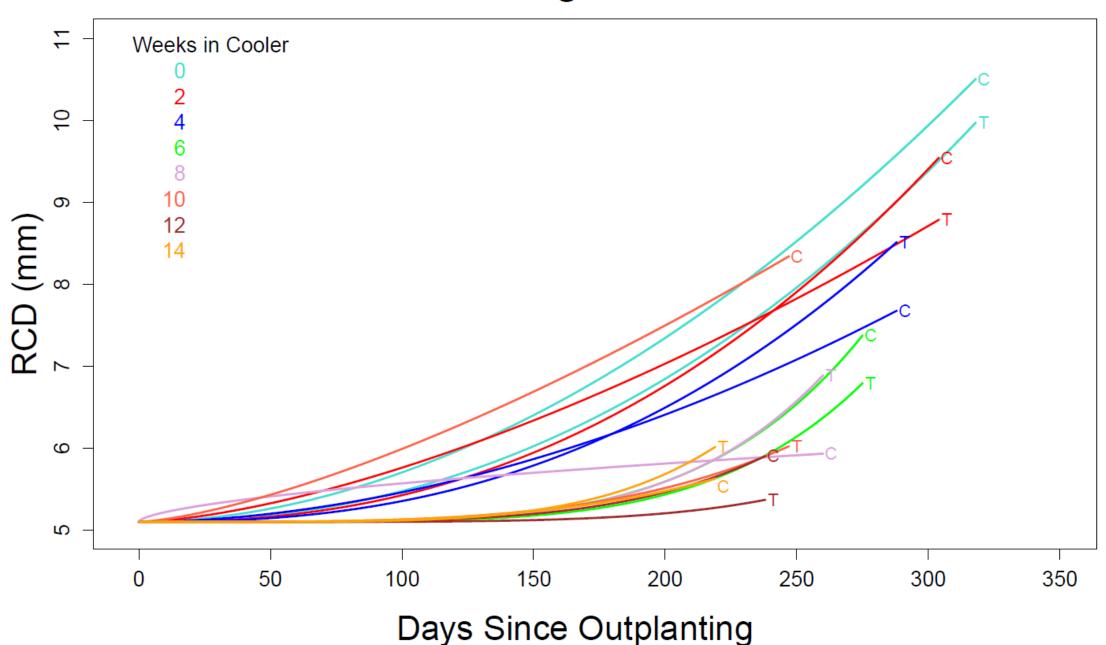
Root Growth

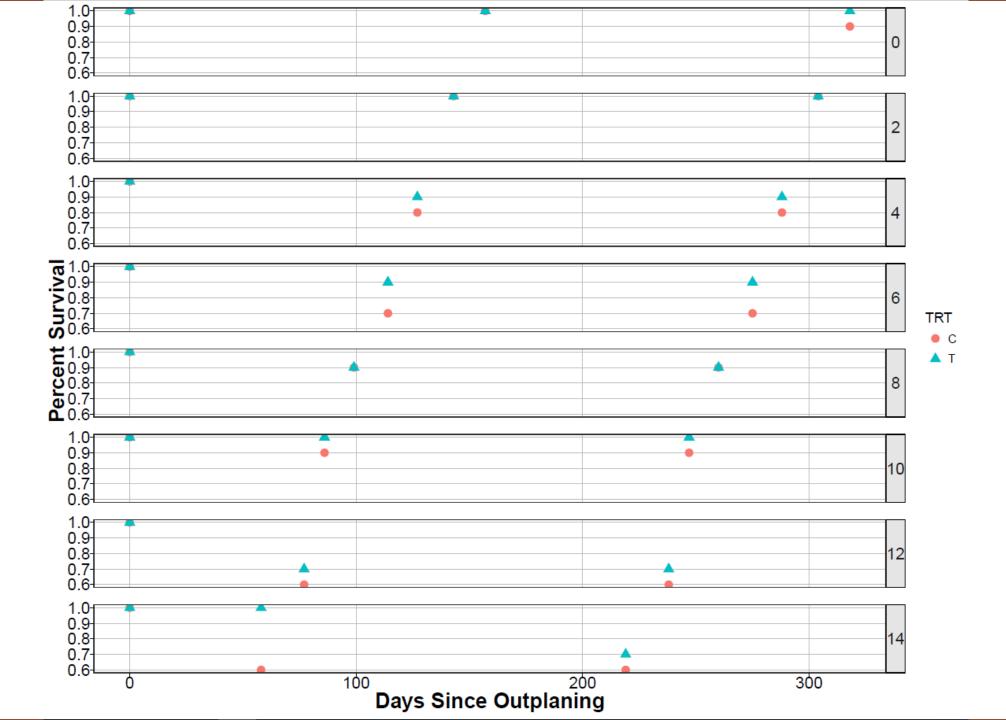


Shoot Growth



Time 0 Seedling Growth Models





Summary

- Results indicate that the root growth potential of seedlings decreased with storage time.
- Outplanting survival decreased with increasing storage time.
- Significantly fewer treated seedlings died compared to those of the untreated controls.
- Results indicate that seedlings harvested later in the lifting season resulted in decreased survival.
- Further studies on the use of 1-MCP are currently been undertaken to determine the reproducibility of the results over a "normal" lifting season.





Acknowledgements

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