



Root Growth Potential Testing and Seedling Container Types to Improve Reforestation Success

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Why is it a problem?

- Ongoing annual issue
- Various nurseries
- Morphologically undetectable

Several companies actively conducting research/testing



“Chicken feet”



Responses

- With rise of P+1, bareroot nurseries became vertically integrated
- Root Growth Potential (RGP) testing
- Common garden – consistent implementation and data collection
- Focus on survival data collection
- Herbicide research
- Changes in stock types, nurseries
- Container testing
- More seedling digging

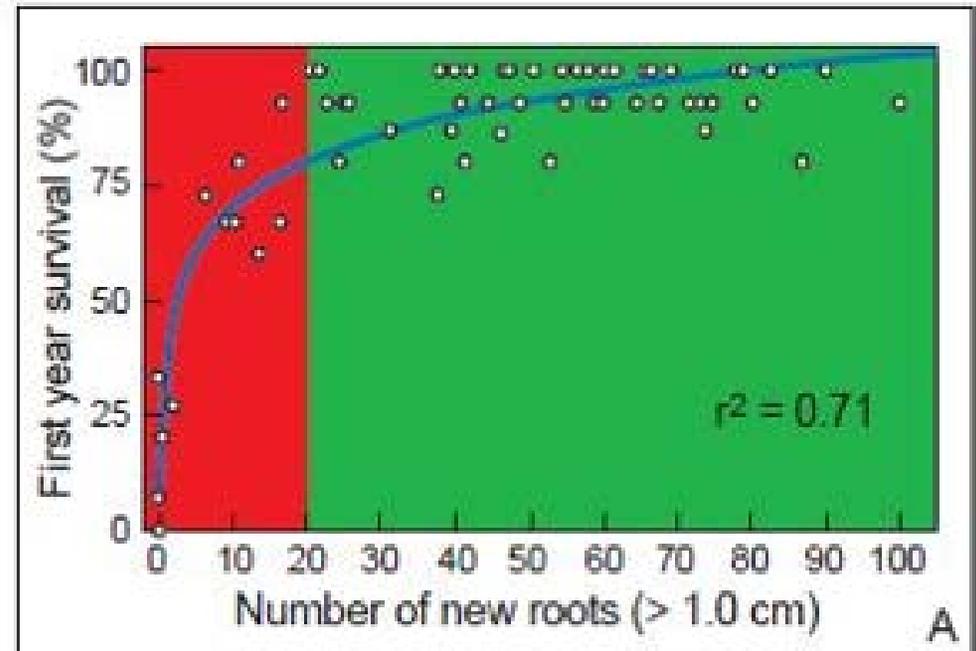


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Root Growth Potential (Capacity) Testing (RGP)

- Physiological performance test – “snapshot”; not “silver bullet”
 - Seedlings placed in favorable environment (greenhouse) – potted or aeroponic system
 - Held for a standard amount of time (21-28 days)
 - Root assessment: Count number of new roots > 1cm



Container Tree Nursery Manual 7(2)



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Root Growth Potential (Capacity) Testing (RGP)

- "Red flag" test
- Intuitive, robust and simple
- Good relationship between RGP & Survival sometimes exist

		RGP	
		Low	High
Field conditions	Harsh	-	?
	Mild	?	+

B

University of Idaho RGP

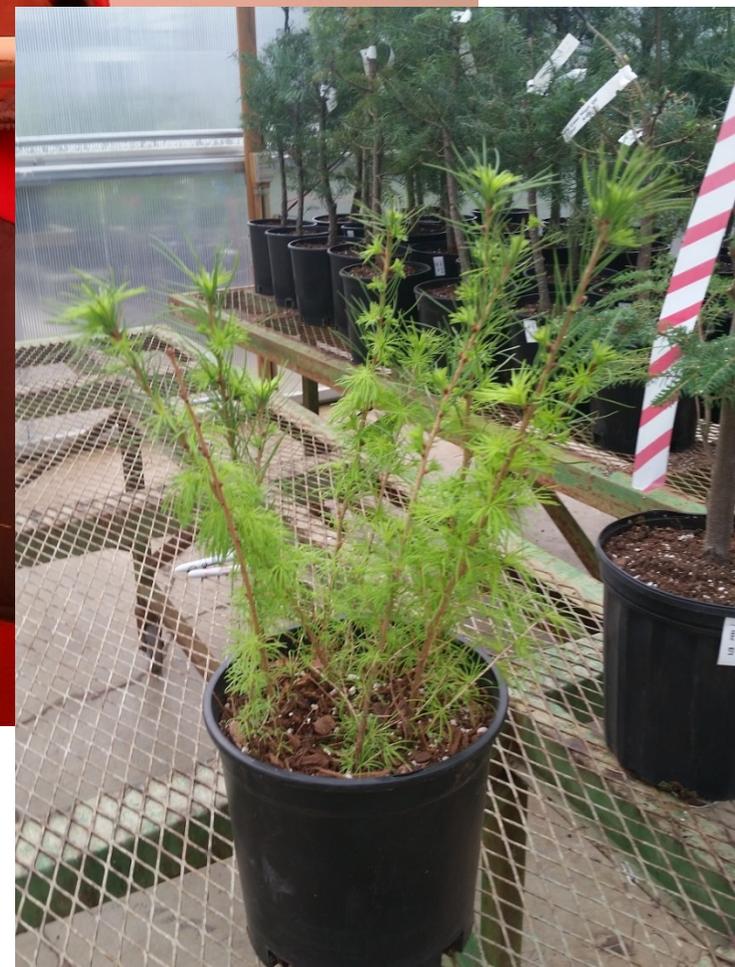


16-20 day test

15 seedlings per seedlot/nursery

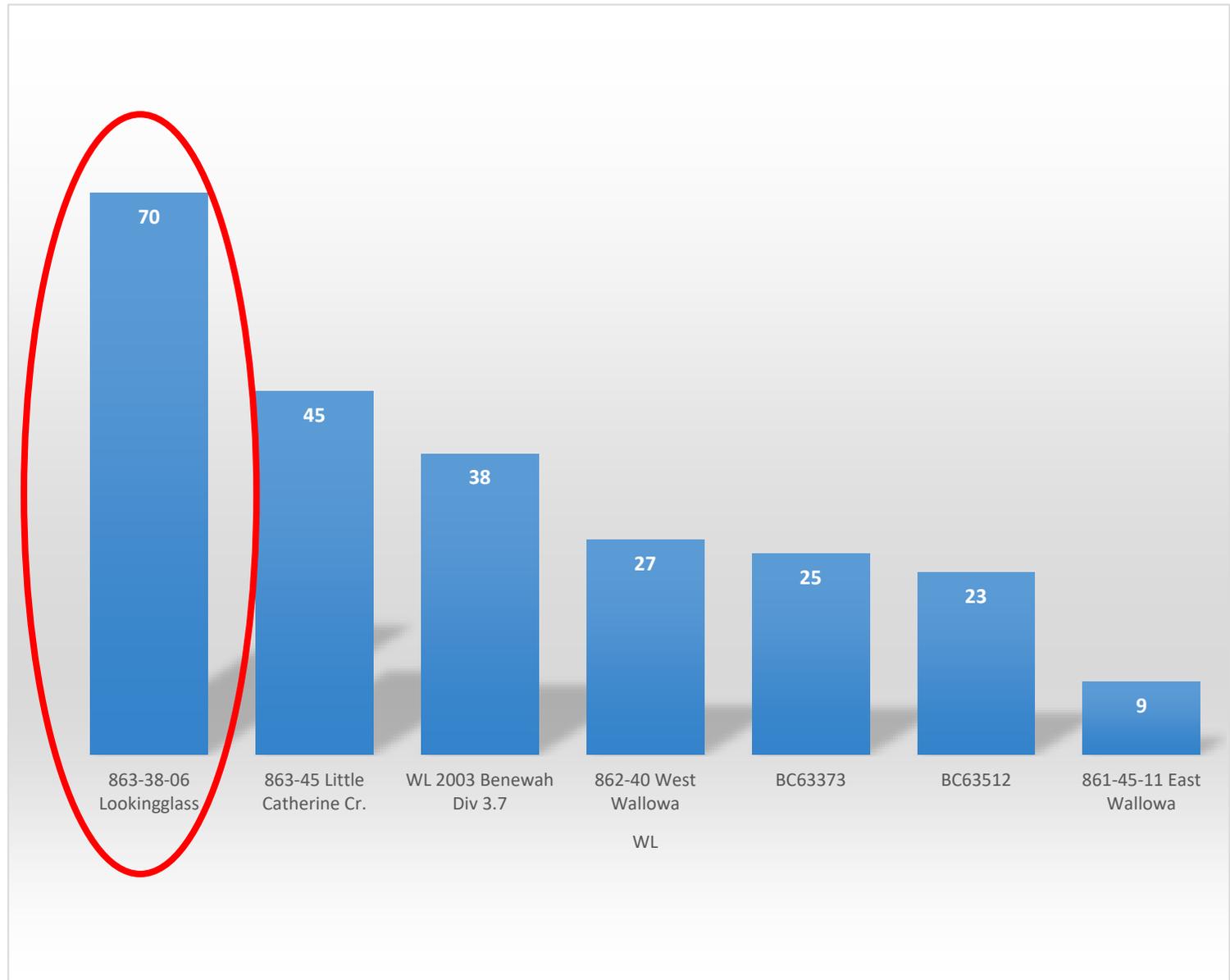


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2018 Western Larch Results by Seedlot



7 seedlots – 3 nurseries



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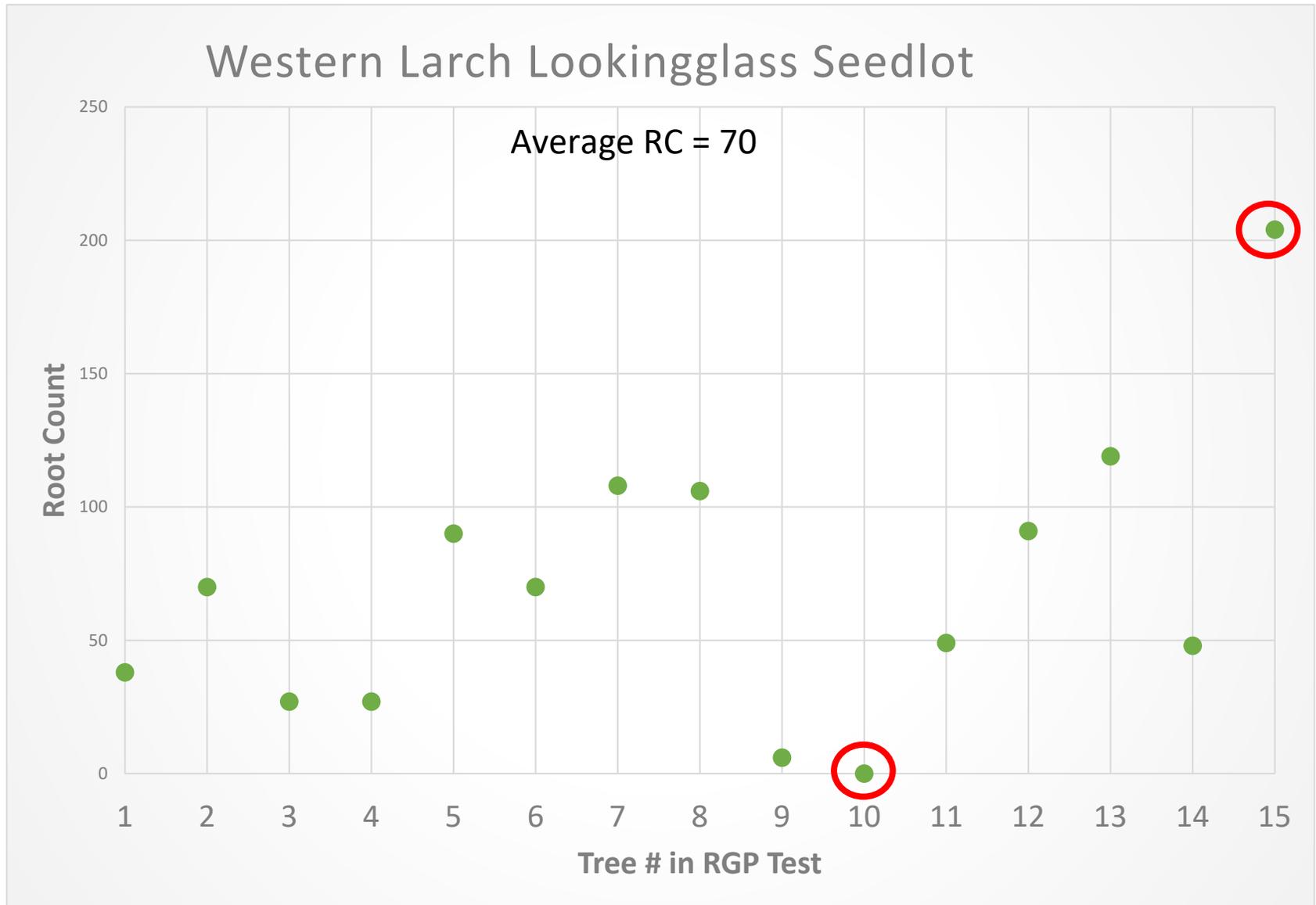


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Photo credit: Lori Mackey

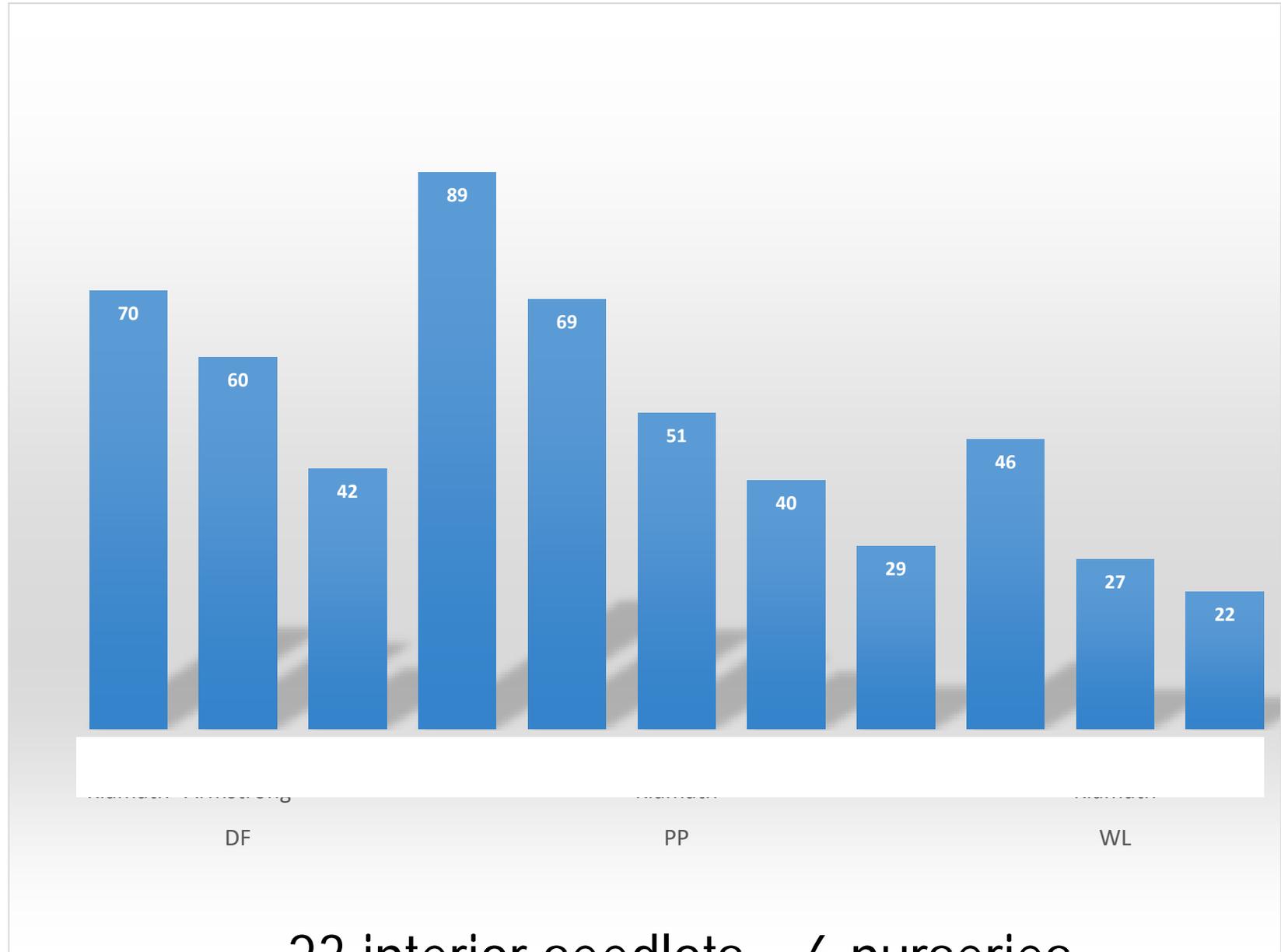


Root Count Variability within a Seedlot



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2018 Results by Species and Nursery



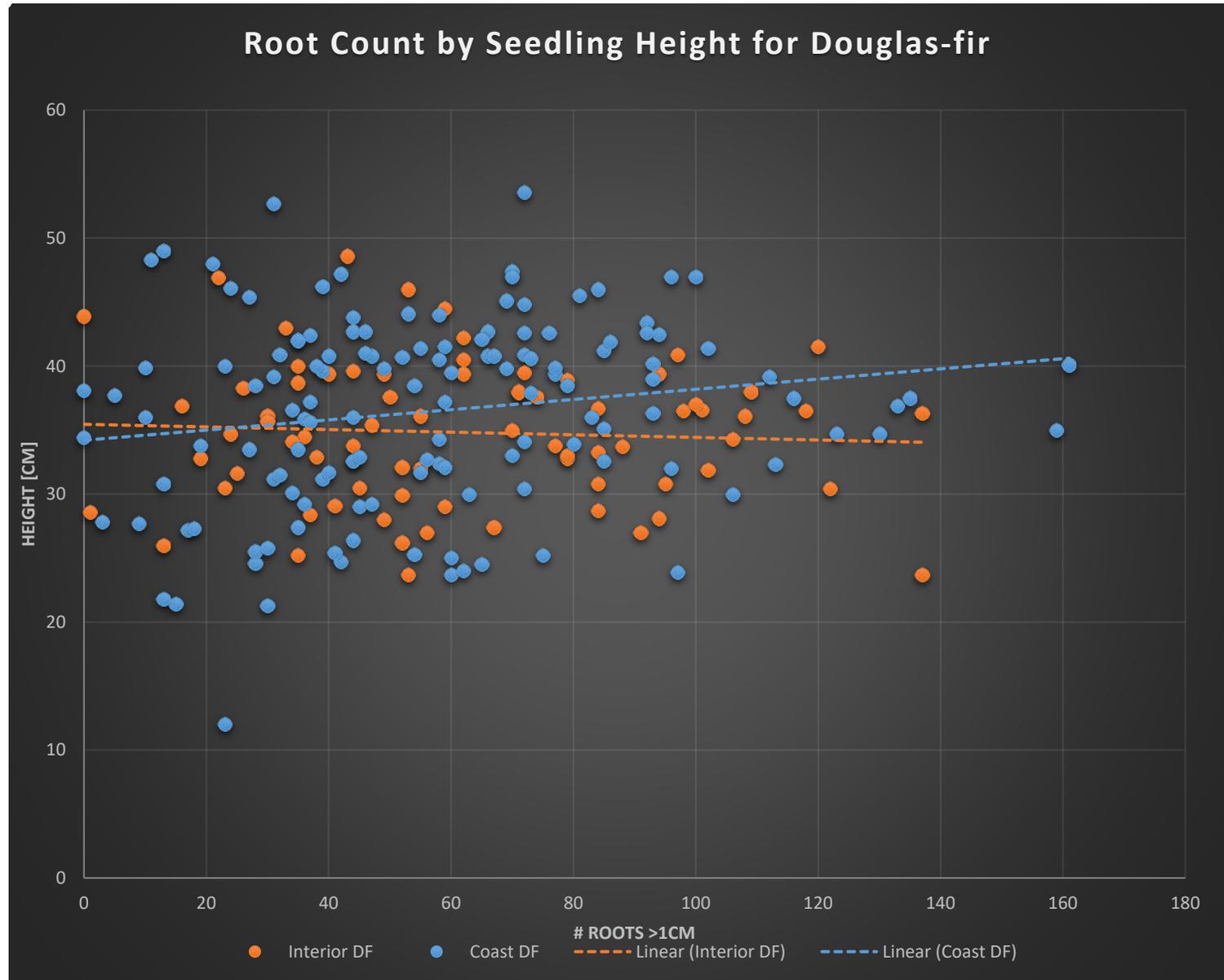
23 interior seedlots – 6 nurseries

Nursery performance varies by species



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2018 Root Count by Seedling Height



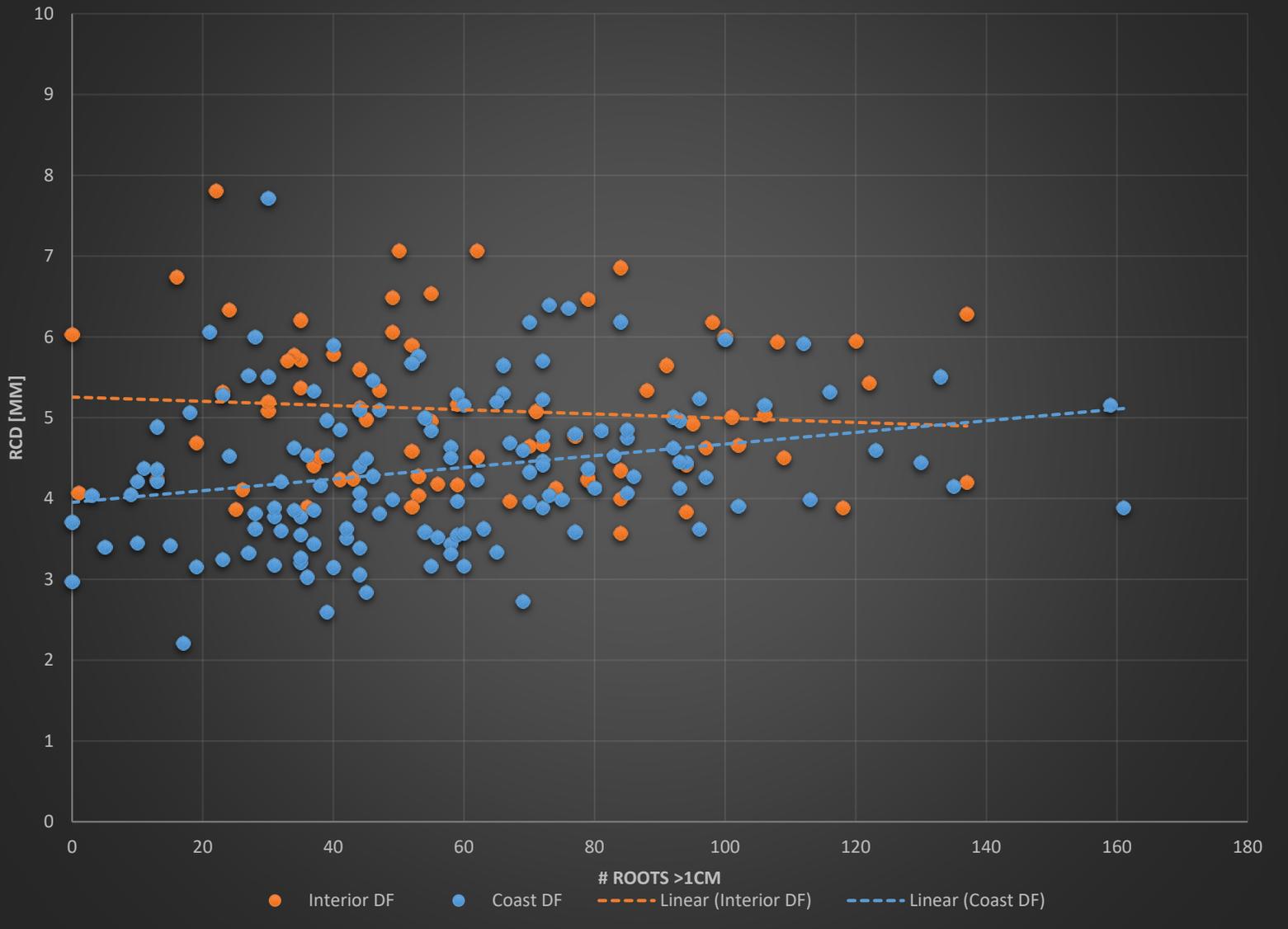
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No relationship with seedling height

2018 Root Count by Seedling RCD



Root Count by Seedling RCD for Douglas-fir



No relationship with seedling RCD



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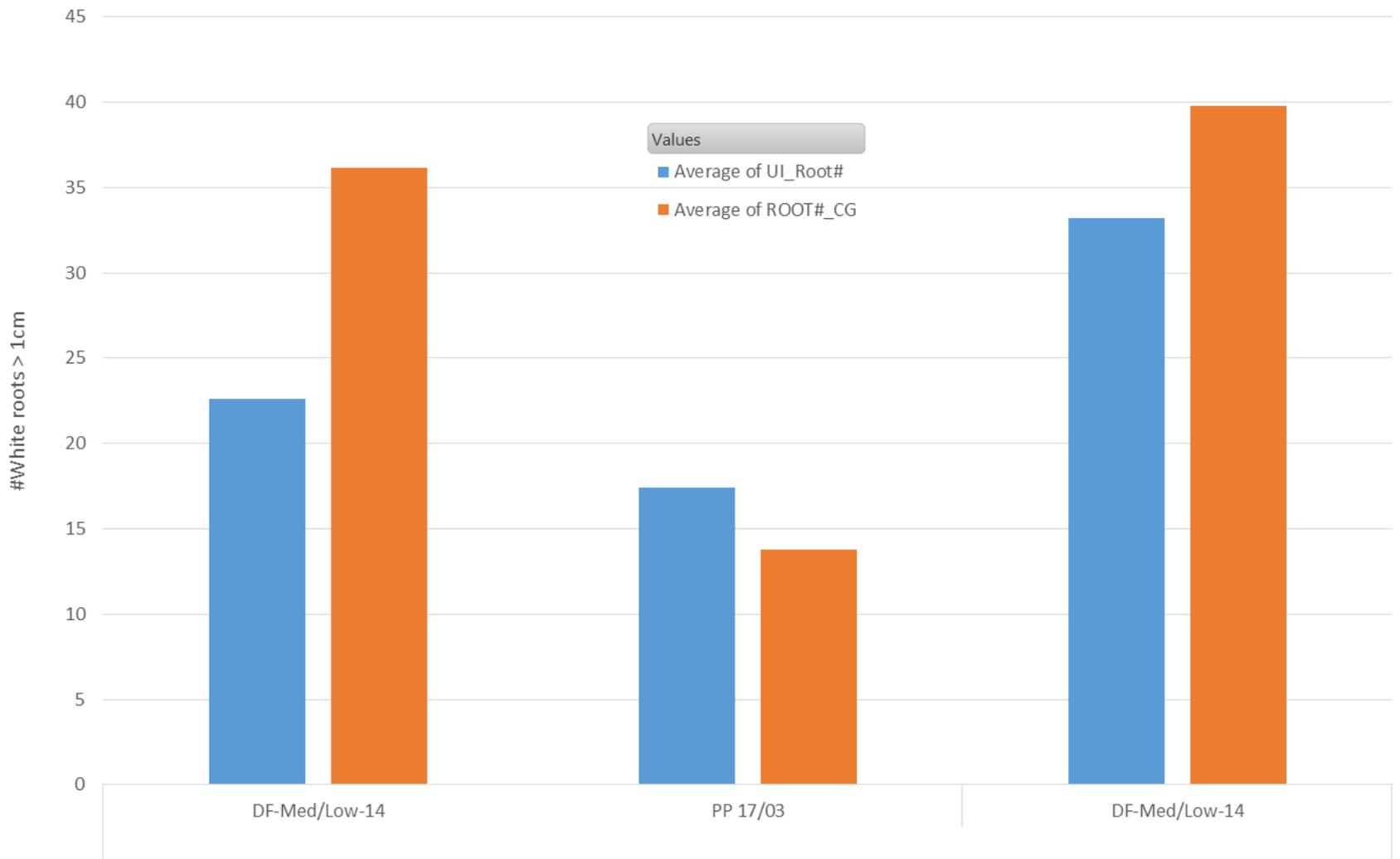
RGP vs Common Garden Example



Average of UI_Root#

Average of ROOT#_CG

RGP vs Common Garden Spring Root Count



Nursery

Seed Lot



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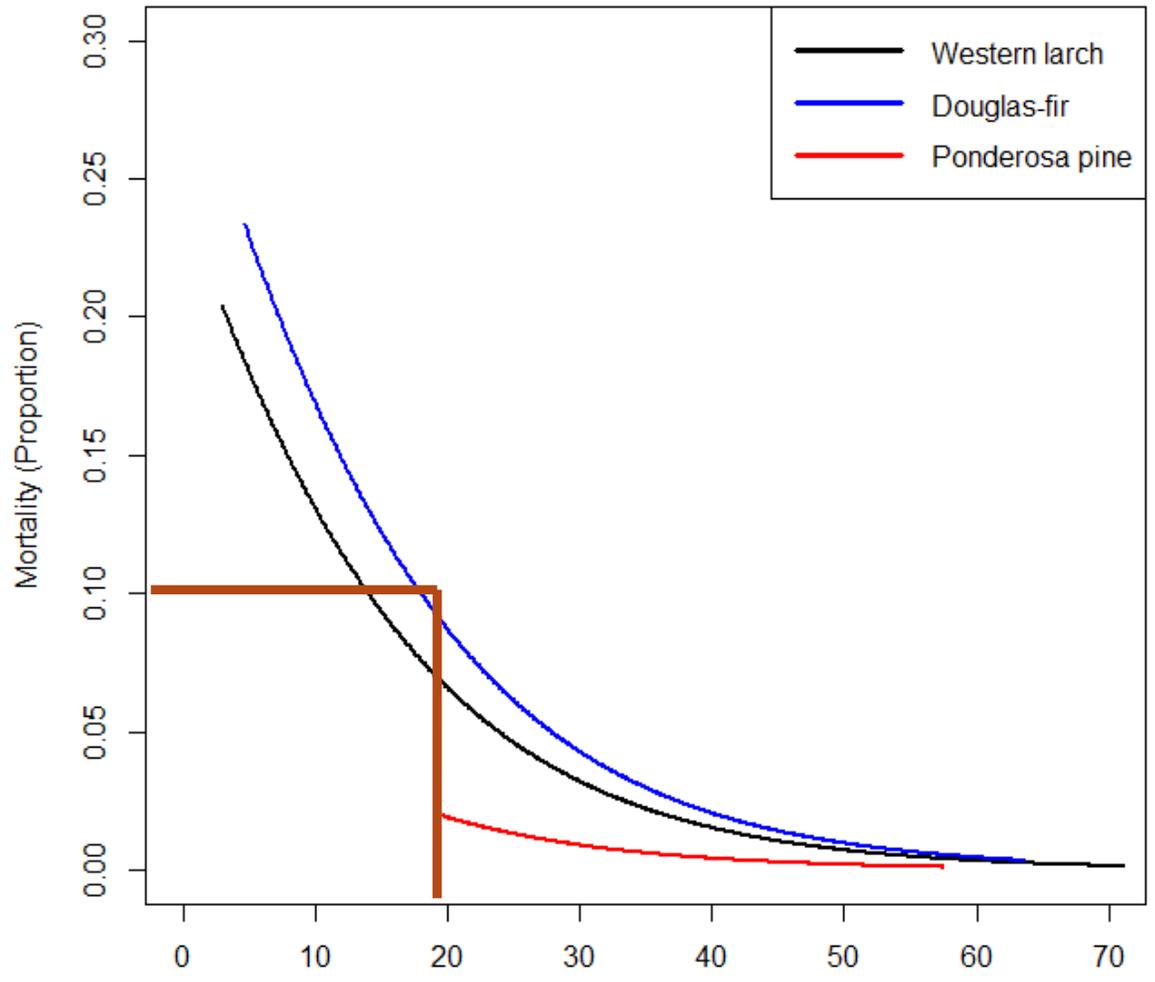
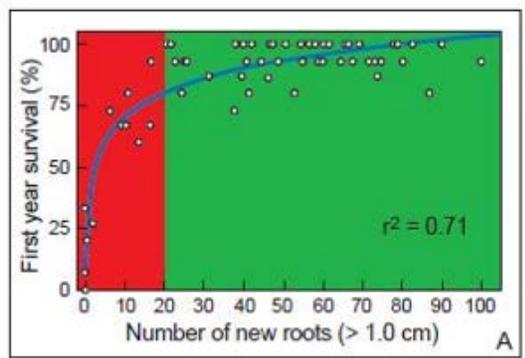


- Same stock type & seed lot, different nursery
- Seedlings (top):
 - Slightly better RGP score
 - Better in common garden
 - 10% better operational survival



RGP – Survival Relationship 2017

- 101 seedlots tested on one site
- 9 sample trees per seedlot



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From A. Nelson 2017

RGP Number of New White Roots > 1cm



RGP Benefits

- RGP is a “red flag” test; verify performance
- RGP useful for identifying:
 - Top RGP performers – best survival %
 - Lowest RGP performers – worst survival %
 - Mid-range RGP – variable survival %
 - Nursery visit priorities
 - Preferred nurseries by species
 - Understanding relationship between morphological & physiological traits
 - Potential seedlot problems



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Remaining Questions

- What is driving RGP differences?
- What is causing large within seedlot RGP performance variability? (genetics, nursery practices, testing environment)
- How does stock type (bareroot, different sizes) influence RGP?
- How comparable are potted & aeroponic results?



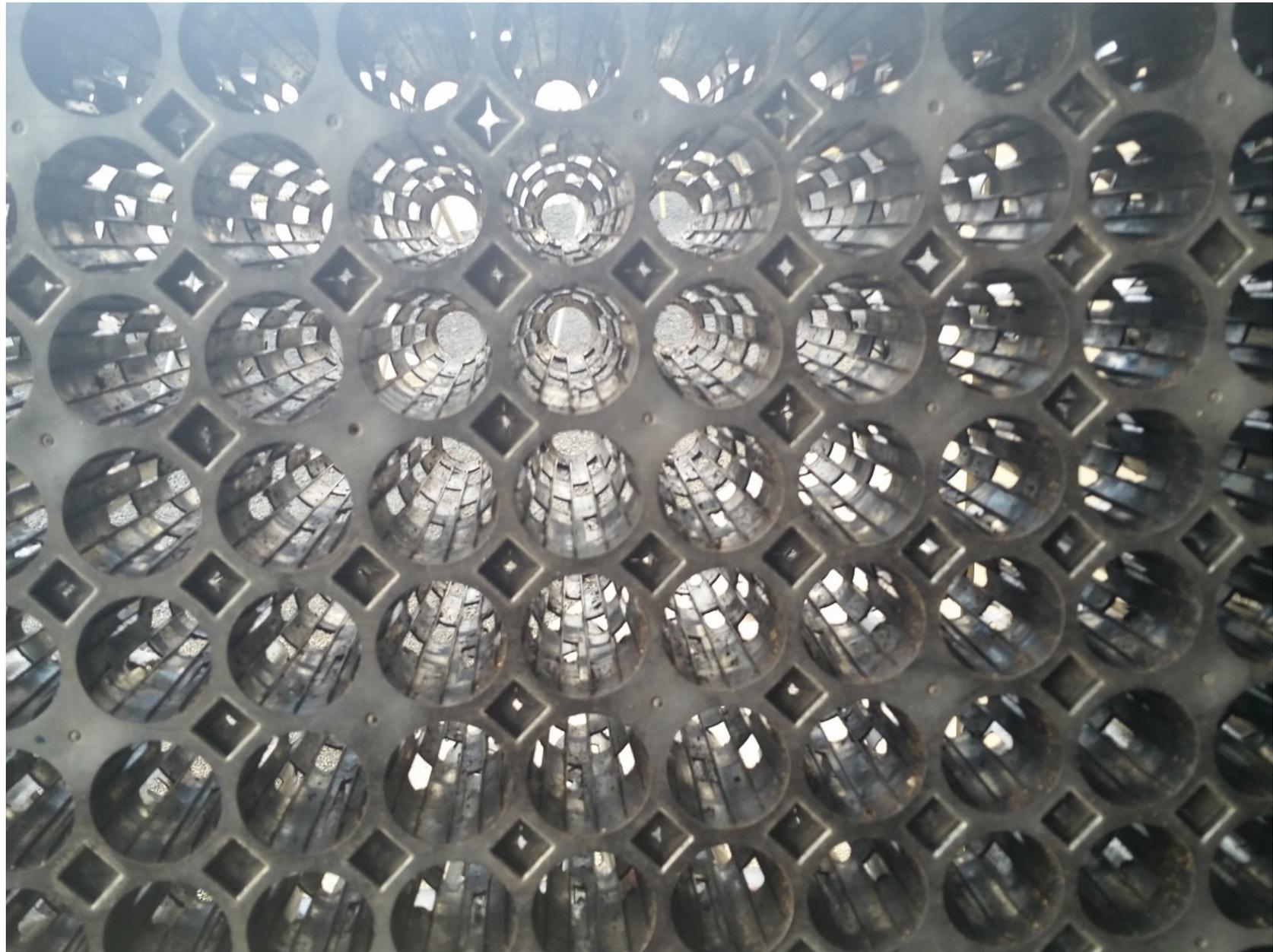
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Container Testing

- Styroblock containers = PNW “nursery culture”
- Styrofoam issues – deterioration & sterilization; drain hole; root distribution; uneven drying; etc.
- 2 plastic tray types (~7” cubic) from International Forest Company (IFCO) in 2017
- Tested coast DF @ IFA; interior DF, WL & PP @ Pitkin Nursery
- 3 trays per species:
 - 415 B Styroblock™ containers (6” cubic)
 - IFCO “square” black plastic
 - IFCO “round” super-aerated black plastic



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Container Comparison – Ponderosa pine



Styroblock

IFCO round aerated

IFCO square

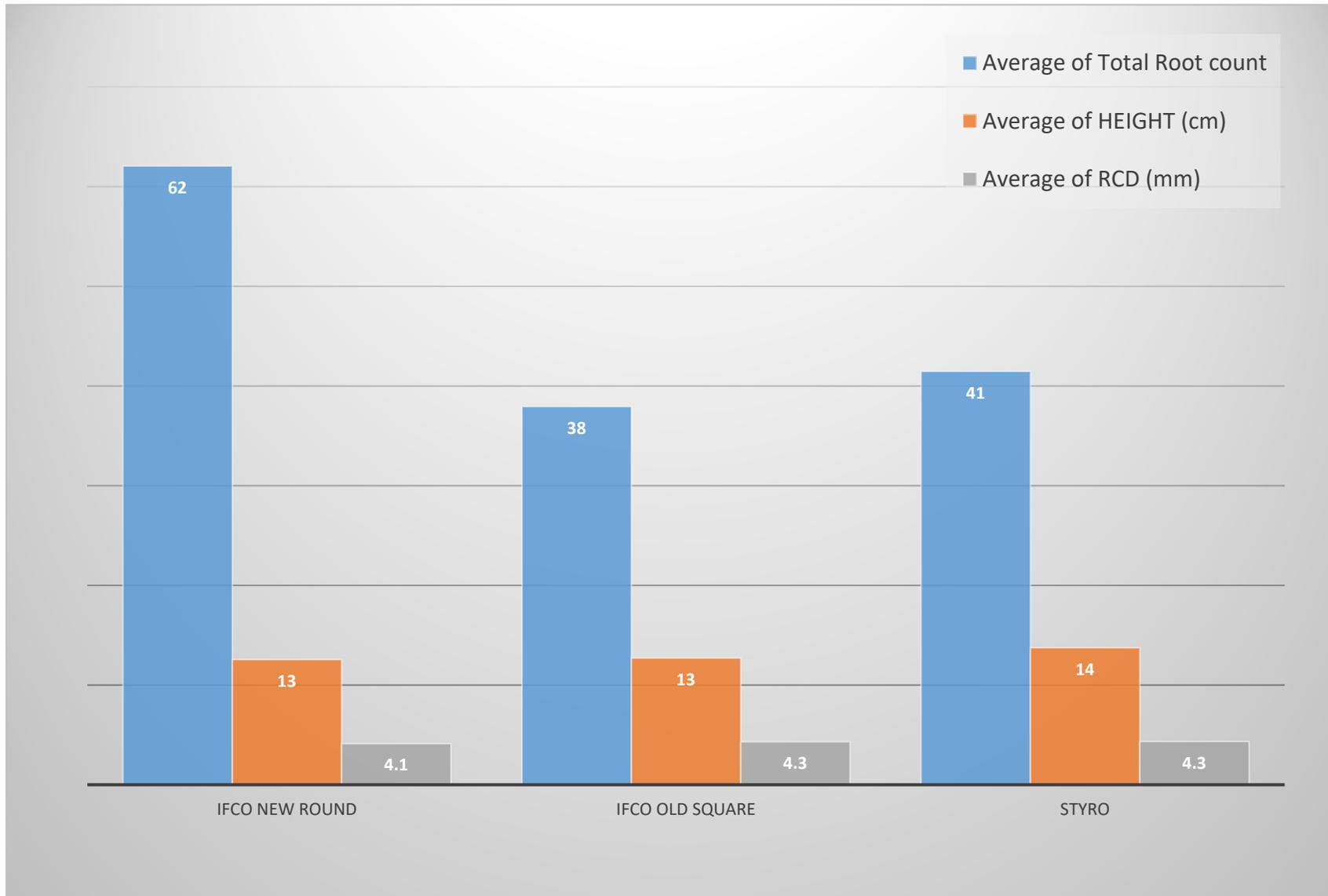


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Container Comparison – Ponderosa pine

Root count > 1cm, height and diameter

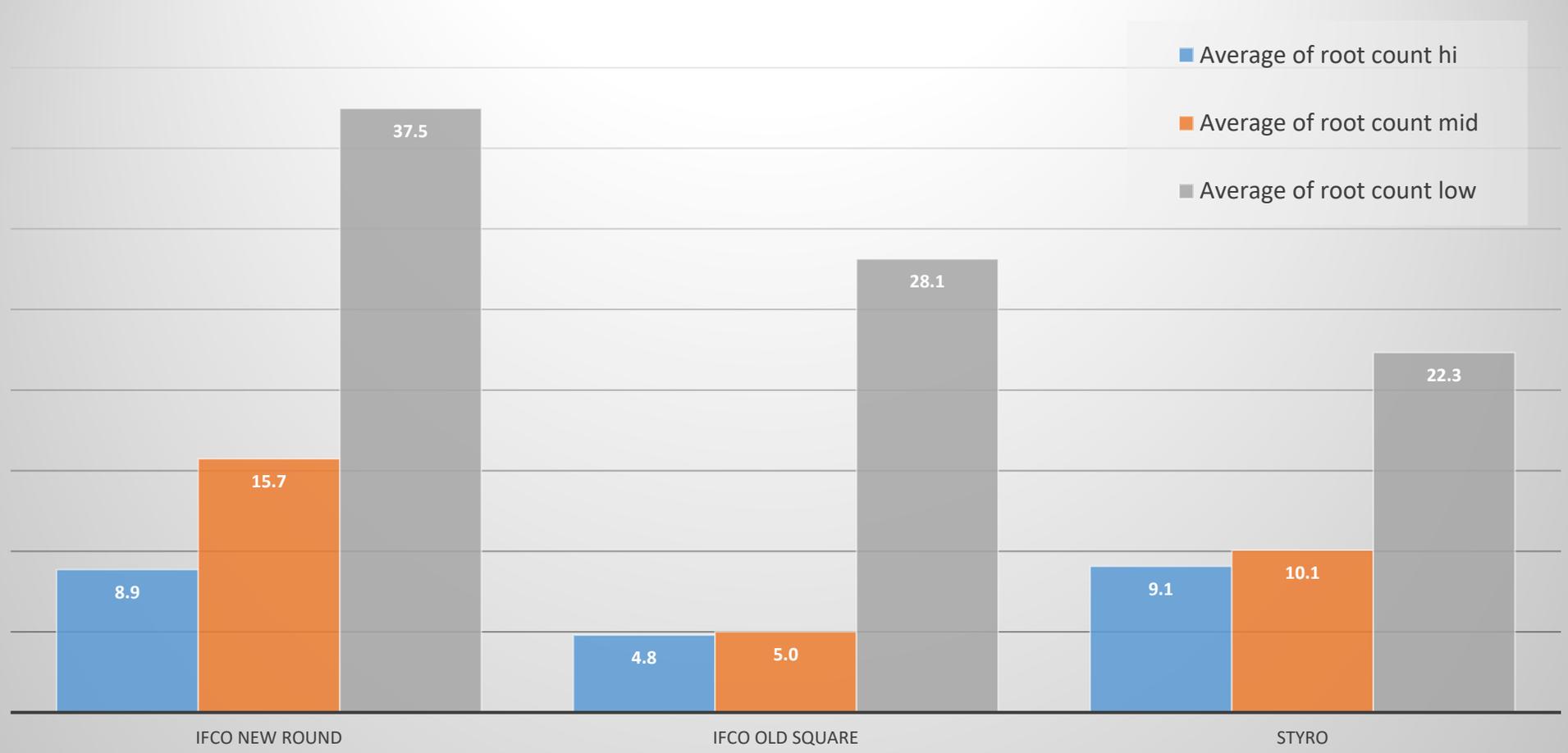


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Container Comparison – Ponderosa pine

Root count > 1cm by location (upper, middle, lower 1/3)



Container Comparison – Douglas-fir



IFCO square IFCO round aerated Styroblock

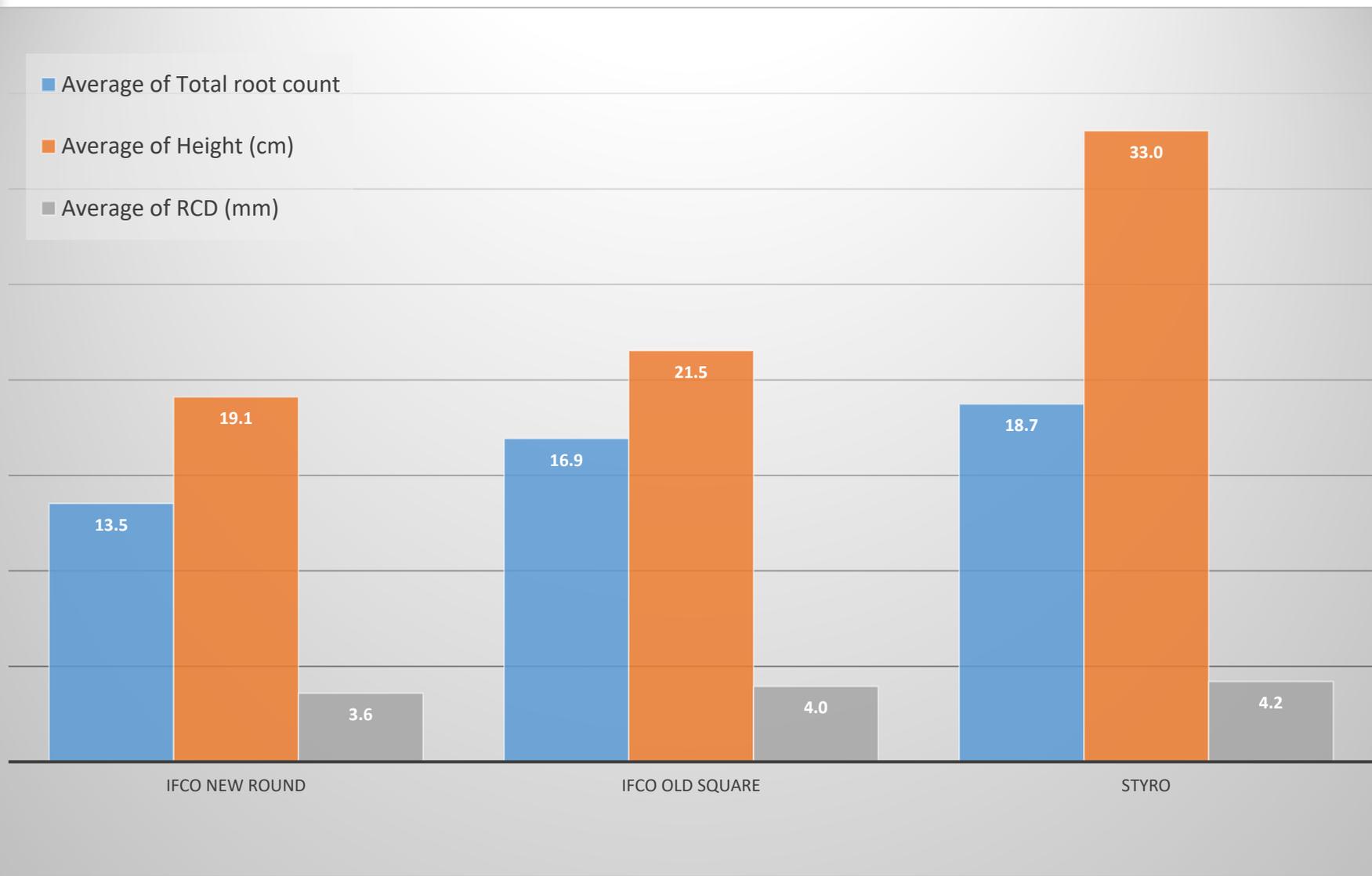


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Container Comparison – Douglas-fir

Root count > 1cm, height and diameter

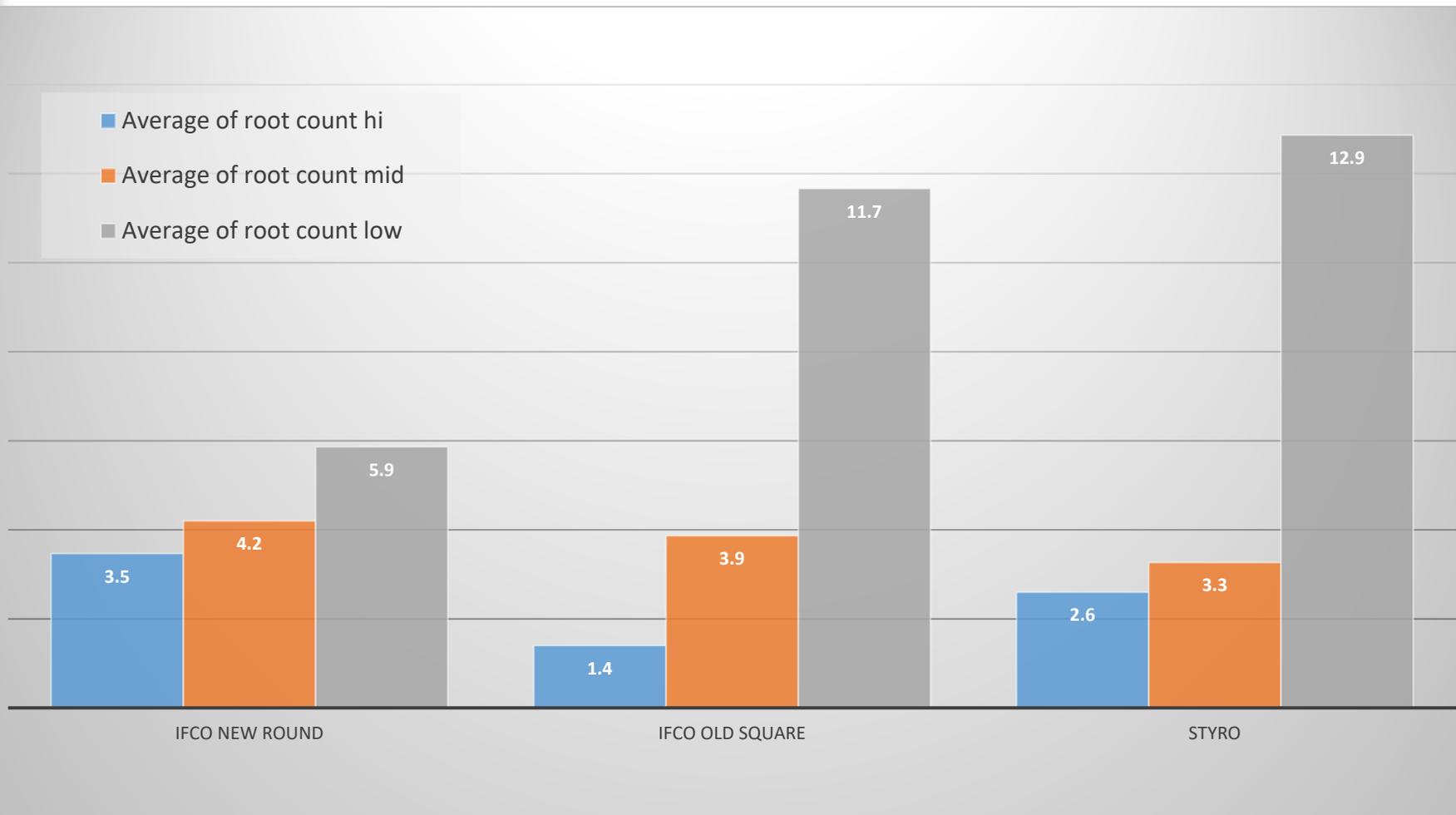


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Container Comparison – Douglas-fir

Root count > 1cm by location (upper, middle, lower 1/3)



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Container Testing Results

Relevance

1. Growing regime
2. Container configuration
3. Container material

- PP – promising results
- DF – need more experience
- WL – “do over”

Super-aerated IFCO: Trend = different root distribution



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Container Outlook

- Continue super-aerated plastic tray testing (DF & WL)
- Evaluate 2017 PP and DF seedling field performance
- Expand testing to “earth pots” (Elle pots)
- Collaborate with university and industry partners in further research



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Thank You

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- Abbie Acuff – Potlatchdeltic
- Patrick Marolla – Hancock Forest Management



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Questions?



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Photo credit: Andrew Nelson