

Growth and root architecture of several species, provenances and varieties grown in a sandy spodosol in an Atlantic mild climate, after two years in the field

Charlotte Svahn, Céline Meredieu, Didier Canteloup, Pierre Alazard, Bernard Issenhuth, Raphael Segura, William Oliva, Frederic Danjon

▶ To cite this version:

Charlotte Svahn, Céline Meredieu, Didier Canteloup, Pierre Alazard, Bernard Issenhuth, et al.. Growth and root architecture of several species, provenances and varieties grown in a sandy spodosol in an Atlantic mild climate, after two years in the field. 7. International Symposium on Root Development: Adventitious, lateral and primary root, Sep 2014, Weimar, Germany. 2014, Conference handbook of 7th International Symposium on Root Development: Adventitious, lateral and primary roots, Weimar, 15-19 september 2014, p 89. hal-01197010

HAL Id: hal-01197010

https://hal.science/hal-01197010

Submitted on 2 Jun 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Growth and root architecture of several species, provenances and varieties grown in a sandy spodosol in an Atlantic mild climate, after two years in the field.

Charlotte Svahn¹², Céline Meredieu¹², Didier Canteloup³, Pierre Alazard⁴, Bernard Issenhuth⁵, Raphael Segura¹², William Oliva⁵, <u>Frédéric Danjon</u>¹²

¹INRA, UMR1202 BIOGECO, F-33610 Cestas, France ²Université de Bordeaux, UMR1202 BIOGECO, F-33610 Cestas, France ³ONF, 33524 BRUGES Cedex, France ⁴FCBA Institut technologique , F-33610 Cestas, France ⁵Unité expérimentale de l'Hermitage, UE 0570, INRA, F-33610 Cestas, France *contact: frederic.danjon@pierroton.inra.fr*

The Landes forest is located South-West France and produces 20% of french wood, it is mainly composed of intensively managed even-aged stands of *Pinus pinaster* (Ait). This one million hectare forest was hit by two major storms in 1999 and 2009, destroying half of the standing volume. Most of the reafforestation are made with genetically improved varieties originating from a population breeding program with a selection at 10 years on height and butt stem lean. In the coming years, other species, provenances or varieties of *P. pinaster* will certainly be used for reafforestation to improve biodiversity, to specialise production e.g. biomass, or resistance to biotic or abiotic stresses, e.g. drought. Root system architecture is a key component in mechanical stability of trees. Therefore species, provenances and varieties which could be potentially used in the Landes forest were planted for 10 years in three locations to gain information about the dynamics of root architecture in young trees. Each year ca. 150 trees are uprooted and the root system is measured using 3D digitizing. An in-depth phenotyping of root architecture is made by "architectural analysis".

Robinia Pseudoacacia and Quercus Rubra showed an overall small growth in the three experimental plots after two years in the field. Conversely, the two Eucalyptus clones were two and three times higher than the *P. pinaster* in the medium-wet location, but did not grow well in the most humid locations with Molinia Caerulea understory. Pinus taeda was slightly higher than *P. pinaster* in the best location. The 12 *P. pinaster* provenances, or varieties did not differ for stem dimensions, except the Moroccan provenance which has significantly lower height, but a similar collar diameter than the other *P. pinaster*. Root architecture and biomass measurements are just finished, and will be analysed in the comming weeks.

Keywords: root architecture, *Pinus pinaster*, *Eucalyptus*, provenances, breeding