ARBORETUM KÓRNICKIE
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Conditions for the breaking of dormancy and germination of hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* L.) seeds

INTRODUCTION

Until recently it has been believed that mass germination of hornbeam seeds the first Spring following collection can only be obtained by immediate sowing (Tyszkiewicz 1949) or by the stratification of nutlets (Krüssmann 1954) collected before they have reached full maturity, namely at the end of August or the beginning of September. Seedlings from nutlets collected in the condition of incomplete ripeness or fully ripe in October when sown immediately after collection or after winter stratification emerge the following Spring in a very low percentage. Usually they remain dormant until the second Spring (Tyszkiewicz 1949, Tyszkiewicz and Dąbrowska 1953, Winkler 1955, Jahnel 1956, Zentsch 1961). For this reason it has been generally recommended that stratification of seeds collected in the fully ripe condition be started in the Spring following winter storage in a partially dried condition. After a full year of stratification in the natural thermal conditions such seeds can be sown in the second Spring after collection (Tyszkiewicz 1949, Tyszkiewicz and Dąbrowska 1953, Krüssmann 1954).

Duration of the cold stratification necessary to precondition hornbeam seeds for germination has been determined by Jahnel (1956) as 24—26 weeks. In the last 8 weeks of this period he recommends that the stratification temperature be lowered to almost 0°C in order to inhibit the emergence and growth of roots. In Poland it has been found (Tyszkiewicz and Dąbrowska 1953) that immediate stratification of green hornbeam nutlets, collected in the first 10 days of October, resulted in the germination of 70% of seeds before the end of the stratification, which lasted until mid-April of the following year. After sowing seedlings have emerged in a very low percentage. Brown nutlets collected simultaneously with the green ones and treated in the same way have germinated in 29% and after sowing have emerged very poorly. Seeds from the same collection stratified two months later did not germinate during stratification at all and after sowing the seedlings did not emerge. In other experiments of Tyszkiewicz and Dąbrowska (1953) nutlets collected between the 10th and 20th of October and sown immediately have yielded seedlings in 21% during the Spring and when stratified after collection in boxes in a stratification pit and sown in March have yielded seedlings up to 38%. During stratification of nutlets from the same collection in a cellar it turned out that in March on completion of the stratification period 90% of seeds had overgrown radicles. When these seeds were sown in the same month there was almost no emergence of sedlings at all. Still other lots of nuts also collected in mid-October and sown immediately in the ground have yielded almost no seedlings (0.3%) in the following Spring but in the Spring a year later seedling emergence was massive. Following stratification in a pit, started one month after collection, seedlings emerged towards the end of March to a small percentage (3—6% depending on the thermal conditions of the cold stratification). From the studies of Tyszkiewicz and Dąbrowska it appears that a 23 week period of stratification for the nutlets of hornbeam is too long. In the case of nutlets stratified immediately after collection these authors have stratified them in warm conditions for one month in an unheated room, prior to burying the boxes into the soil. Results obtained by them in these variable conditions of temperature have led them to formulate the following conclusion: The earlier are the nuts of hornbeam collected and the milder are the temperature conditions in which the stratification is begun then the earlier will they be ready for germination and therefore may germinate too early, already in very early Spring in the stratification pit.

Jahnel (1956) has employed in his studies (conducted in the German Democratic Republic) a stratification at the following temperatures: −3°, 1°, 4° and 7°C. Seeds have germinated only after stratification at 4° and 7°C, and only then when in the ear'y phase of stratification the temperature due to faults in the apparatus has risen to room conditions.

Vincent (1959) has found in Czechoslovakia that the most favourable way of preconditioning hornbeam seeds for germination is by applying originally a raised temperature and only later low temperature lasting together 21—23 weeks. Kocięcki (1964, 1965) has studied this problem in the years 1956—1960 and has arrived at the conclusion that hornbeam nutlets collected in Poland in September or in early October, have to be soaked in water for 3 days and then stratified first for a month at 20°C. and then for about 21 weeks at a temperature of 5°C. If in the final stage of such a stratification one notices the occurrence of the first germinating seeds then immediate sowing can result in up to 90% of the seeds yielding viable seedlings. When sowing seeds that have germinated too early the success of the sowing declines rapidly. The only way to prevent the seeds of hornbeam from premature germination is according to Kocięcki (1965) to transfer the seeds to a room with a temperature of about 0°C.

In the Laboratory of Seed Physiology of the Institute of Dendrology and Kórnik Arboretum of the Polish Academy of Sciences studies have been conducted in the years 1963—1966 on the conditions for the breaking of seed dormancy and the germination of hornbeam seeds. In the studies particular note was taken of:

a) a comparision between the effectiveness of a cold and a warm-followed-by-cold stratification of completely ripe seeds stratified 1° — immediately after collection, 2° — immediately after partial drying and 3° — after partial drying and storage for one year;

b) determination of the duration of the process of seed after-ripening;

c) determination of the optimal temperature for the germination of stratified seeds;

d) a comparision of the emergence of seedlings from seeds sown after stratification in controlled thermal conditions and in the field conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

M a t e r i a l: For the study use was made of seeds in completely ripe nutlets, brown in colour, collected in the first 10 days of November. The seeds came from trees growing in the Kórnik Arboretum. The experiments were conducted simultaneously on several lots of seeds, representing individual trees. The nut covers (wings) have been removed both for the stratification and for the storage of nutlets.

P a r t i a l d r y i n g o f t h e n u t s a n d t h e d e t e r m i n a t i o n o f w a t e r c o n t e n t:

The nutlets have been partialy dried at a temperature of 15—18°C., and water content has been determined by weight after drying for 2 days at 105°C. The values given in the paper represent the percentage water content in the fresh weight of the nutlets.

D e t e r m i n a t i o n o f s e e d v i a b i l i t y: Seeds viability was estimated by the cutting test.

S e e d s t o r a g e: Nutlets have been stored for one year after partial drying and dewinging in tightly closed jars at a temperature of 3°C.

S t r a t i f i c a t i o n: Nutlets have been stratified in a moist mixture of sand and sieved peat moss (1 : 1 by volume). Moisture of the mixture has been checked at 2-week intervals during the warm stratification and during the cold stratification depending on the experiment every 2 or 3 weeks. Warm stratification has been conducted at 20°C. and cold stratification at 1°, 3°, 5° and 10°C. Temperature fluctuations did not exceed ± 0.5°C.

S e e d l i n g e m e r g e n c e i n t h e l a b o r a t o r y c o n d i t i o n s: In the years 1965 and 1966 seedling emergence tests have been conducted in plastic boxes 20×20 cm filled with a moist mixture of sand and peat.

Nutlets have been divided after stratification into the following categories: whole nutlets, cracked nutlets and nutlets with a visible radicle (root) not exceeding 3 mm in length. Seeds of individual categories have been sown singly into holes 1 cm deep, which have been made in the medium, by a perforated metal form. After sowing these holes were filled with dry sand using for the purpose these same forms. Then the medium in the boxes was moistened by sprinkling with water, which has been applied in the same way whenever necessary throughout the duration (24 days) of the test. Every third day the number of emerged seedlings was recorded and the seedlings were removed. On completion of the emergence test all the ungerminated seeds were subjected to the seed viability test. The seedling emergence test was conducted at a temperature of 20°C.

Seedling emergence in the field conditions: In 1966 seedling emergence tests have been conducted also in the field conditions. For this purpose seeds were used from the same lots as those which in the same year have been used for the emergence tests in the laboratory conditions. Nutlets have been sown in the nursery in furrows 120 cm long (width of the bed) and 1 cm deep. Each furrow was one replicate of one experimental variant comprising 50 nutlets. The nutlets were divided into two groups, whole and cracked. Partially germinated seeds have not been sown. After sowing the furrows were covered with a 1 cm layer of soil, which was slightly pressed. When necessary the seed beds were sprinkled with water at times of draught even twice daily. Soil temperature at the seed level (1 cm) has been checked three times a day, (at 7^{00}, 13^{00} and 21^{00} hrs.). Control of seedling emergence has been made every 2nd day, however the emerged seedlings have not been removed as was the case in the laboratory conditions. The whole experiment was lied out in a complete block design with 4 replications.

Number of replicates in the experiment: All the experiments on the stratification of seeds, emergence tests in the laboratory and in the field have been performed in 4 replicates, one replicate for each experimental variable containing 50 or 100 (in 1965) seeds.

RESULTS

The studies on the breaking of dormancy and germination of hornbeam seeds conducted in Kórnik in the years 1963—1966 covered the following topics:

1. Breaking of seeds dormancy during a cold and a warm-followed-by-cold stratification (experiments 1a and 1b).
2. Optimal germination temperature for the stratified seeds (experiment 2).

3. Reaction of the stratified seeds to a raising of the temperature (experiments 3 and 4).

4. Emergence of seedlings in laboratory and field conditions from stratified seeds (experiment 4).

1. BREAKING OF DORMANCY OF HORNBEAM SEEDS DURING COLD AND WARM-FOLLOWED-BY-COLD STRATIFICATION

Studies on the topic mentioned in the subtitle above have been conducted over several years. In the 1963/64 season (experiment 1a) seeds collected from 2 trees have been studied separately. After collection the nutlets have been partially dried to 10—11% of water content and stratified immediately after completion of the partial drying.

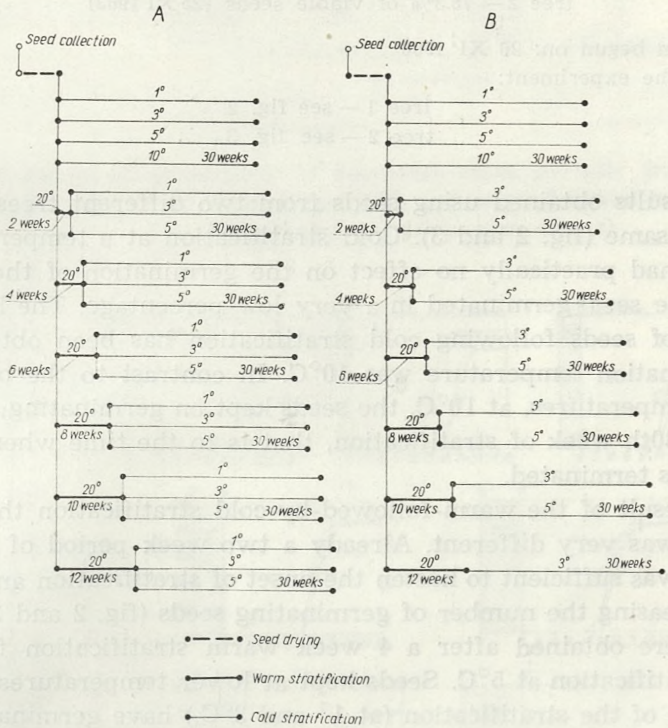

Fig. 1. Design of experiment 1a

A — seeds from tree 1, *B* — seeds from tree 2

Besides the cold stratification at 1°, 3°, 5° and 10°C. a warm-followed-by-cold stratification was employed. Individual variants of the experiment differed in duration of the warm phase (20°C.) which was 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 weeks long. The cold phase was run at 1°, 3° and 5°C. and always lasted 30 weeks (fig. 1). Germination of hornbeam seeds has been observed during and not after the stratification.

A short characteristic of experiment 1a

Purpose: A comparison of the effect of cold stratification with the effect of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification on the germination of seeds during stratification.

Design of the experiment: see fig. 1.

Collection of nutlets: in the Kórnik Arboretum, 10 XI 1963.

Partial drying of the nutlets: from 10 XI 1963 to 25 XI 1963.

Water content of the nutlets after partial drying was for:

tree 1 — 10.0%
tree 2 — 10.4%

Seed viability after partial drying:

tree 1 — 92.3% of viable seeds (25 XI 1963)
tree 2 — 75.3% of viable seeds (25 XI 1963)

Stratification begun on: 26 XI 1963

Results of the experiment:

tree 1 — see fig. 2
tree 2 — see fig. 3

The results obtained using seeds from two different trees were very much the same (fig. 2 and 3). Cold stratification at a temperature of 1° and 3°C. had practically no effect on the germination of the seeds and at 5°C. the seeds germinated in a very low percentage. The highest germination of seeds following cold stratification has been obtained when the germination temperature was 10°C. In contrast to the other stratification temperatures, at 10°C. the seeds kept on germinating all the way until the 30th week of stratification, that is to the time when the experiment was terminated.

As a result of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification the seed germination was very different. Already a two week period of warm stratification was sufficient to hasten the onset of stratification and has helped in increasing the number of germinating seeds (fig. 2 and 3). The best results were obtained after a 4 week warm stratification followed by a cold stratification at 5°C. Seeds kept at lower temperatures during the cold phase of the stratification (at 1° and 3°C.) have germinated to a similarily high percentage as 5°C. but only after the first warm phase of the stratification lasted at least 6 weeks. Elongation of the duration of the warm phase of the stratification did not help in increasing the number of germinating seeds, since already in the optimal sequence of thermal conditions given above all the viable seeds have germinated. There was no negative effect of the extension of the warm phase up to 12 weeks on the germination of hornbeam seeds during the cold phase. Thus the best conditions for the stratification of hornbeam seeds, collected in late Autumn and partially dried immediately after collection proved to be:

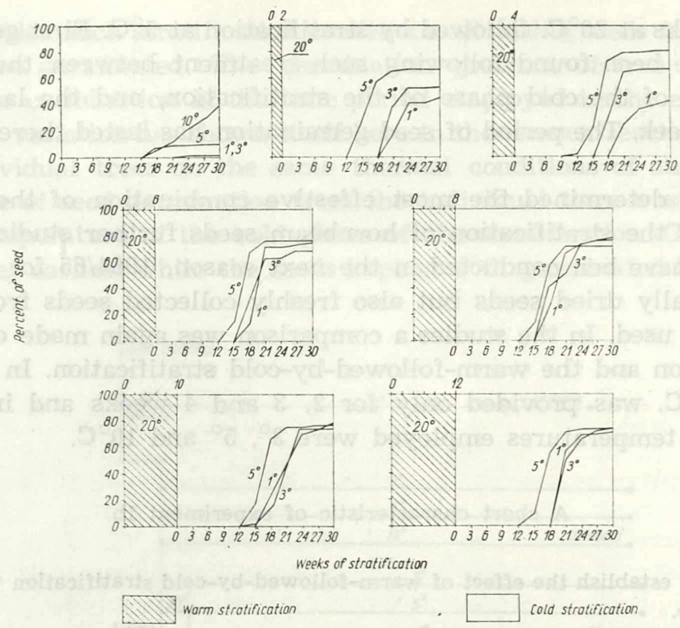

Fig. 2. Course of germination of hornbeam seeds partially dried after collection and placed directly in conditions of cold, and warm-followed-by-cold stratification (experiment 1a, seeds from tree 1)

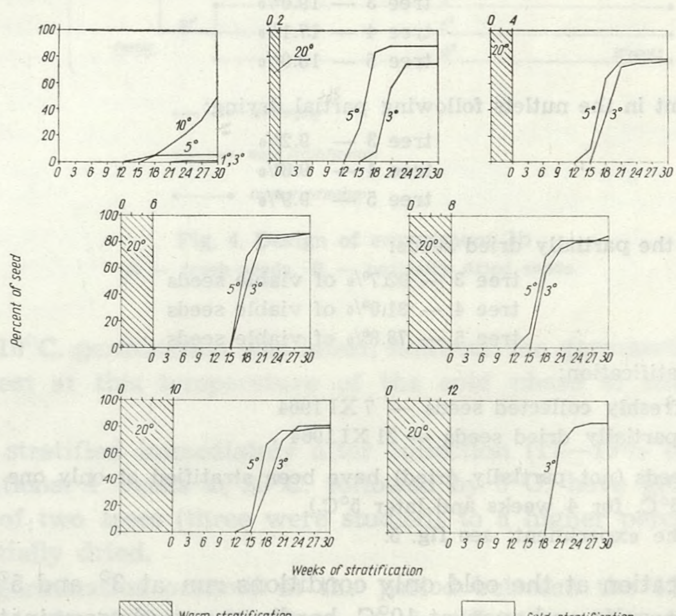

Fig. 3. Course of germination of hornbeam seeds partially dried after collection and placed directly in conditions of cold and warm-followed-by-cold stratification (experiment 1a, seeds from tree 2)

2 or 4 weeks at 20°C. followed by stratification at 5°C. First germinating seeds have been found following such treatment between the 12th and 15th week of the cold phase of the stratification, and the last arround the 21st week. The period of seed germination has lasted therefore about 9 weeks.

Having determined the most effestive combination of thermal conditions for the stratification of hornbeam seeds further studies (experiment 1b) have ben conducted in the next season, 1964/65 for which not only partially dried seeds but also freshly collected seeds from 3 trees have been used. In the studies a comparison was again made of the cold stratification and the warm-followed-by-cold stratification. In the warm phase 20°C. was provided only for 2, 3 and 4 weeks and in the cold phase the temperatures employed were 3°, 5° and 10°C.

A short characteristic of experiment 1b

Purpose: To establish the effect of warm-followed-by-cold stratification with a short warm phase.
Design of the experiment: see fig. 4.
Collection of the nuts: in the Kórnik Arboretum, 5—7 XI 1964
Partial drying of the nuts: from 5—7 XI 1964 to 20 XI 1964
Water content in the nutlets following collection:

tree 3 — 19.0%
tree 4 — 17.1%
tree 5 — 18.0%

Water content in the nutlets following partial drying:

tree 3 — 9.2%
tree 4 — 9.8%
tree 5 — 9.9%

Viability of the partially dried seeds:

tree 3 — 92.7% of viable seeds
tree 4 — 81.0% of viable seeds
tree 5 — 78.8% of viable seeds

Onset of stratification:

freshly collected seeds — 7 XI 1964
partially dried seeds — 21 XI 1964

Fresh seeds (not partially dried) have been stratified at only one set of temperatures (20°C. for 4 weeks and later 5°C.).
Results of the experiment: see fig. 5.

Stratification at the cold only conditions run at 3° and 5°C. has not given any results and even at 10°C. hardly any seeds germinated. On the other hand a significant effect of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification has been exerted on the breaking of dormancy of the seeds and this regardless of the temperature of the cold phase (3°, 5° or 10°C.)

(fig. 5). Under such stratification conditions all viable seeds from trees 3 and 5 have germinated. The germination gradient of tree 4 has not reached its culmination in the time period employed in the experiment. Individual variation has shown itself here in the uneven reaction of seeds from individual trees on the same thermal conditions of stratification. The course of seed germination from the individual trees was dependent on the temperature of the cold phase of the stratification. Germination at 5°C. was earliest while the seeds kept at 3°C. germinated 2—4 weeks

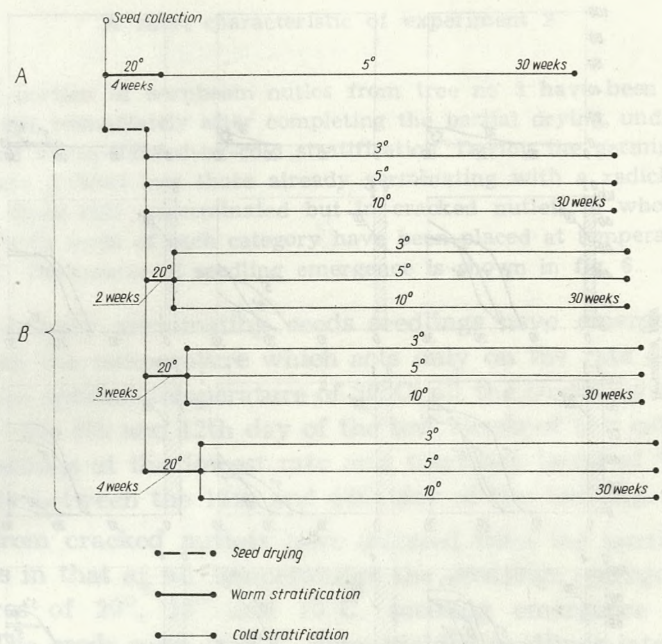

Fig. 4. Design of experiment 1b
A — fresh seeds, *B* — partially dried seeds

later. At 10°C. germination was latest, however the germinative capacity was highest at this temperature of the cold phase of the stratification.

Seeds stratified immediately after collection (17—19% of water) in the conditions: 4 weeks at 20°C. followed by 5°C. have germinated in the case of two trees (three were studied) to a higher percentage than seeds partially dried.

Seed germination occured in the period between the 12—14th and 26—30th week of the cold phase of stratification. This implies that between the germination of the first and the last seeds a period of about 15 weeks has elapsed.

From the results of experiment 1b it appears that only the warm-

-followed-by-cold stratification of hornbeam seeds, partially dried or fresh, guarantees the germination of the bulk of the viable seeds. The warm phase of this treatment should last for about 2—4 weeks at 20°C., after which it is necessary to lower the temperature to 5°C. In the period between the 12th and 16th week of the cold phase one is to expect the first germinating seeds. These results constitute a confirmation of the results obtained in the 1963/64 season.

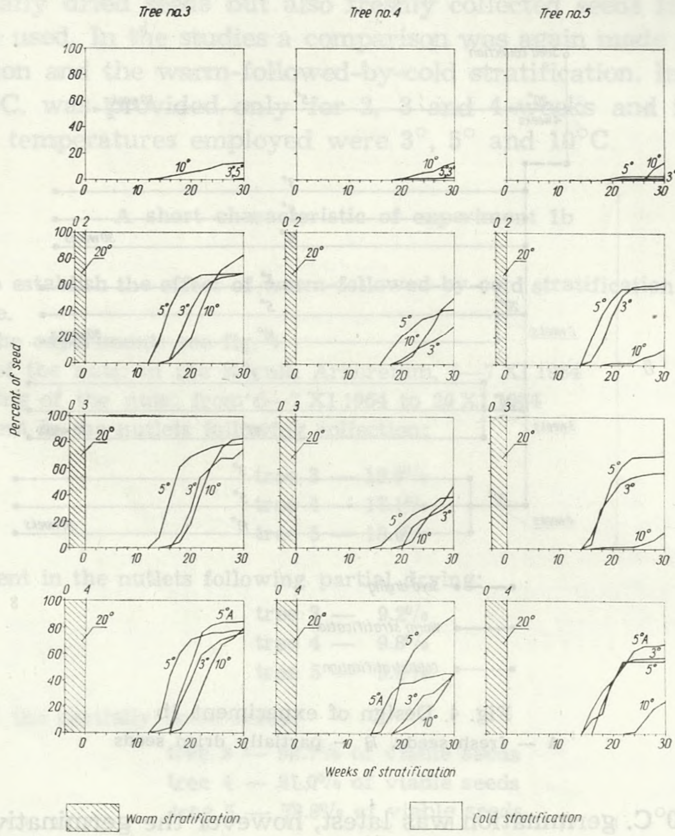

Fig. 5. Course of germination of hornbeam seeds stratified immediately after collection (5°A) or after partial drying in conditions of cold and warm-followed-by-cold stratification (experiment 1b, seeds from trees 3, 4 and 5)

2. OPTIMAL TEMPERATURE FOR THE GERMINATION OF STRATIFIED SEEDS OF HORNBEAM

In the experiments 1a and 1b the germination of hornbeam seeds during stratification has been studied. As it turned out at a relatively low temperature of the cold phase of this treatment the period covering the germination of all the healthy seeds lasted for a long period of time and may reach as much as several weeks. When sowing the seeds in the field conditions as well as in the laboratory the aim is to obtain the fastest possible germination of the seeds. In experiment 2 established with this aim in mind an attempt was made to define the conditions in which it would be possible to obtain an energetic germination of the greatest number of seeds in the shortest possible time.

A short characteristic of experiment 2

A larger portion of hornbeam nutles from tree no 3 have been stratified in the Fall of 1964, immediately after completing the partial drying, under conditions of the optimal warm-fllowed-by-cold stratification. During the germination period the seeds were divided into those already germinating with a radicle not longer than 3 mm, those still ungerminated but in cracked nutlets in whole nuts. The germinators with seeds of each category have been placed at temperatures 5°, 10°, 15° and 20°C. The course of seedling emergence is shown in fig. 6.

From partially germinating seeds seedlings have emerged in 100% regardless of the temperature which acts only on the rate of the emergence. At the optimal temperature of 20°C. all the seedlings have emerged between the 4th and 12th day of the test. Seeds of this category have yielded seedlings at the lowest rate and therefore latest at temperature 5°C. namely between the 12th and 48th day of the test (fig. 6A).

Seeds from cracked nutlets have differed from the partially germinated seeds in that at all temperatures the seedlings emerged later. At temperatures of 20°, 15° and 10°C. seedling emergence has reached 100%. The seeds sown at 5°C. have yielded seedlings latest, between the 30th and 58th day of the test, and only in 80%. At the optimal temperature of 20°C. the seedlings have emerged between the 4th and 16th day of the test (fig. 6B).

Nutlets of the first two categories have contained only viable seeds. On the other hand the whole nutlets were to a large percentage empty or contained non-viable seeds. The numerical values drawn in the graphs for the whole nutlets (fig. 6C) have been calculated as a percentage of the viable seeds as determinated on the day of termination of the experiment. As it turned out the seeds from whole nutlets have germinated even later than those from the other categories. They germinated earliest at 20°C., between the 6th and 16th day of the test. The germination capacity of the seeds from whole nutlets was lowered. It was highest (95%) at 10°C and lowest (40%) at 5°C.

Seeds in cracked nutlets were as it turned out completely ready for germination. Thus cracked nutlets of hornbeam can be sown at a temperature of 20°C. and in the field conditions at such time when the soil at sowing depth has a similar temperature. At the raised temperature such seeds do not fall into a secondary dormancy.

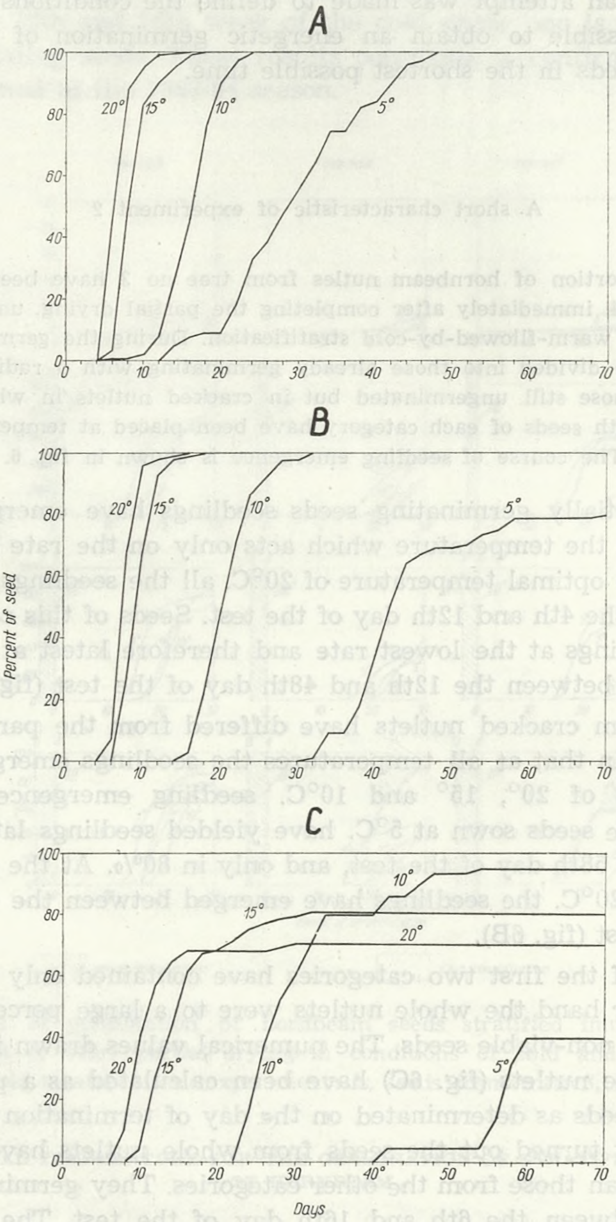

Fig. 6. Emergence of seedlings from hornbeam seeds at temperatures 5°, 10°, 15° and 20°C. Seeds were sown after warm-followed-by-cold stratification to a depth of 1 cm (experiment 2, seeds from many trees)

A — partially germinated seeds, *B* — seeds in cracked nutlets, *C* — sound seeds from complete nutlets

3. THE REACTION OF STRATIFIED HORNBEAM SEEDS TO THE RAISING OF TEMPERATURE

A temperature of 20°C. is optimal for the germination of stratified seeds of hornbeam. It is known however from the studies conducted on the seeds of other genera (Nikolajeva 1963, Suszka 1967) that even the best conditions for germination can contribute to the return of the seeds into the dormant condition (secondary dormancy). This can take place when not all the seeds have been preconditioned for germination by the stratification. In some species the seeds reach a condition of readiness for germination under appropriate conditions even when this readiness is not manifest in any way externally (Suszka 1966). In the case of seeds investigated in the present study it was considered necessary to establish the shortest stratification period after which by raising the temperature one would obtain a rapid and energetic germination of the highest percentage of viable seeds.

A short characteristic of the experiment 3

Purpose: To determine the shortest stratification period for the seeds of hornbeam.
Design of the experiment: see fig. 7.
The material: seeds collected from tree 3 in the Kórnik Arboretum.
Collection of nutlets: 7 XI 1964.
Partial drying of the nutlets: from 7 XI 1964 to 19 XI 1964.
Water content after partial drying: 9,2%
Seed viability after partial drying: 92.7% of viable seeds.
Stratification begun: immediately after partial drying, 19 XI 1964.
Results of the experiment: see fig. 8.

In experiment 3 the stratification temperature was changed twice. The first change took place in all the variants after 4 weeks, at the moment when warm (20°C.) phase of the stratification was completed and the cold (5°C.) phase begun. The different variants of the experiment varied in the duration of the cold phase (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 or 16 weeks). After the cold stratification the temperature was again raised to 20°C. and maintained so for 48 days. This period was treated as a germination test and control observations have been made during the 48 days at 6 day intervals.

Results of the experiment are presented in fig. 8. The germination was first noticed in a very small percentage after a stratification comprising 4 weeks of warmth at 20°C. followed by 8 weeks of the cold stratification at 5°C. With the extension of the cold phase of the stratification the percentage of seeds that have germinated, after having raised the temperature, has risen quickly reaching a maximal value after stratification comprising 4 weeks of warm (20°C.) temperature and

14 weeks of cold (5°C.) temperature. In this time, that is after 14 weeks of the cold phase of the stratification, it was also possible to notice the first seeds germinating already at the 5°C. temperature of the stratification prior to the raising of the temperature. A further extension of the cold period has resulted in the increase of the number of germinating seeds already at the 5°C. which in the case of hornbeam has to be

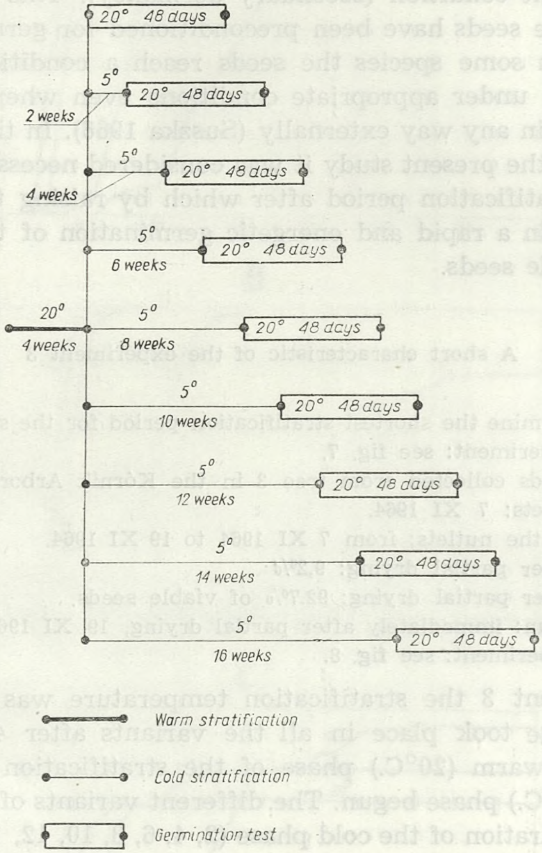

Fig. 7. Design of experiment 3

considered as undesirable. Seeds that germinated too far generally do not emerge even after very shallow sowing.

Starting from the 4+12 weeks of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification seeds germinated after raising of the temperature rapidly, within 6 days. It would appear that the rate of germination was higher here than in the case of experiment 2 which however was not so. In the latter experiment seedlings were observed which had to pierce a 1 cm layer of sand after germination.

On the basis of results of the experiment discussed here it can be stated that the time of germination of the first seeds of hornbeam observed after 12—14 weeks of the cold phase of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification (4 weeks at 20°C+12—14 weeks at 5°C) determines the

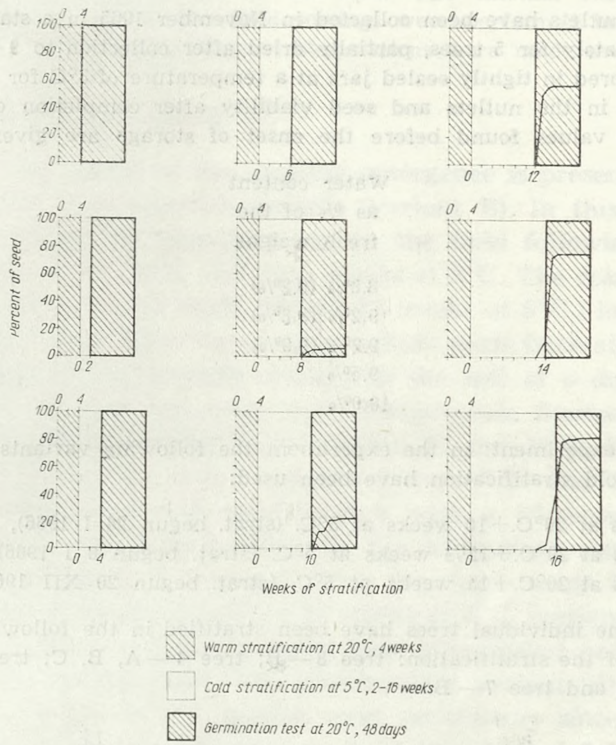

Fig. 8. Germination of hornbeam seeds at temperature 20°C following warm-followed-by-cold stratification. Individual experimental variants differ in the lenght of the cold phase of stratification. The germination test lasts 48 days (experiment 3, seeds from tree 3)

most satisfactory time for the sowing of the seeds out at a temperature of 20°C. Almost all the seeds at this time are ready for germination. Under such thermal condition the germination takes place very quickly, within a few days.

4. A COMPARISON OF THE EMERGENCE OF HORNBEAM SEEDLINGS FROM SEEDS FIRST STRATIFIED IN THE WARM-FOLLOWED-BY-COLD CONDITIONS AND THEN SOWN IN THE LABORATORY AND IN THE FIELD

Results of the laboratory tests require a confirmation under field conditions. For these reasons in the 1965/66 season the following experiment was conducted:

A short characteristic of experiment 4

Purpose: A comparison of seedling emergence from seeds sown simultaneously in controlled conditions at 20°C and in the field following a warm-followed-by-cold stratification.

Material: the nutlets have been collected in November 1965 in a state of complete ripeness, separately for 5 trees, partially dried after collection to 9—10% of water content and stored in tightly sealed jars at a temperature of 3°C for 13—14 months. Water content in the nutlets and seed viability after completion of the storage: (N. B. — the values found before the onset of storage are given in brackets)

	Water content as % of the fresh weight	Seed viability
tree no. 3	8.8% (9.2%)	85.7% (92.7%)
tree no. 4	9.2% (9.8%)	78.8% (81.0%)
tree no. 5	9.2% (9.9%)	76.3% (78.8%)
tree no. 6	9.5%	74.0%
tree no. 7	10.0%	88.7%

Design of the experiment: in the experiment the following variants of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification have been used:

A) 4 weeks at 20°C.+10 weeks at 5°C. (strat. begun 24 I 1966),
B) 4 weeks at 20°C.+12½ weeks at 5°C. (strat. begun 6 I 1966),
C) 4 weeks at 20°C.+15 weeks at 5°C. (strat. begun 20 XII 1965).

Seeds of the individual trees have been stratified in the following variants of the duration of the stratification: tree 3 — B; tree 4 — A, B, C; tree 5 — A, B, C; tree 6 — A, B; and tree 7 — B.

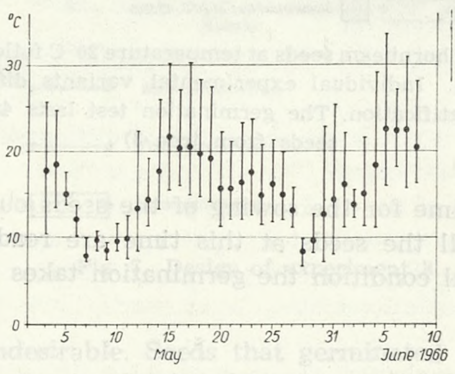

Fig. 9. Soil temperature at the sowing depth (1 cm) in the period from 3 V 1966 to 8 VI 1966 (experiment 4)

Stratification at all the time variants (A, B, C) has been terminated simultaneously on the 3 V 1966 after which the seeds of each stratified portion have been divided into the following categories of seeds: germinated seeds, ungerminated seeds in cracked nutlets, and seeds in whole nutlets. Each lot has been divided into

4 replicates with 50 seeds, keeping the 3 categories within each replicate in the same proportions. In the laboratory sowings as well as in the field the same sowing depth of 1 cm was employed.

Conditions of the seedling emergence test in the laboratory: a dark room of the phytotron at 20°C., control observations every 3 days for 24 days.

Conditions of the emergence test in the field: The thermal conditions at the sowing depth — see fig. 9. The field sowings were performed in the complete block design with 4 replicates. Control observations were made every 2 days for 35 days.

Results of the experiment: see fig. 10.

In fig. 10 the course of the seedling emergence is presented for only one of the three experimental variants (variant B). In this variant the seeds were sown in the laboratory and in the field following a stratification for 4 weeks at 20°C. and 12¹/₂ weeks at 5°C. The results obtained in the remaining variants (with 10 and 15 weeks at 5°C.) have not been presented graphically since they do not include seeds from all the 5 trees. From the graph of temperature changes in the soil at a depth of 1 cm it appears (fig. 9) that the mean daily temperature fluctuations varied during the seedling emergence test between 8° and 22°C. Extremal soil temperatures during the period concerned were 7.2° and 34.5°C.

A warm-followed-by-cold stratification with a 10 week cold phase (variant A) was insufficient. Even in the laboratory conditions only 50—70% of seedlings have emerged from the viable seeds from cracked and whole nuts. A stratification for 15 weeks at 5°C. (variant C) was too long since to a large extent the seeds have germinated before the termination of the stratification. The intermediate variant (B) of 4 weeks at 20°C.+12¹/₂ weeks at 5°C. proved most satisfactory since at the time of termination of the stratification in 4 of the studied 5 lots of seeds only small percentage of seeds has germinated. In laboratory conditions, that is at a temperature of 20°C. after such a stratification from all or almost all the cracked nutlets seedlings have emerged. It needs to be pointed out that it is this category of seeds which was in all the seeds lots after the 4+12¹/₂ weeks of stratification most numercus. Viable seeds from the whole nuts have emerged in 50—100% excluding the nutlets which after termination of the experiment were found to be empty. The seedling emergence had an energetic course. Most have emerged in the period between the 6th and 15th day of the laboratory test.

In the field experiment the seedlings have emerged somewhat later, in the period between the 17th and 30th day from sowing. Germinative capacity was lower compared with the laboratory conditions by about 30%. This was caused by about 25—30% of the seeds from cracked nutlets and about 50% of viable seeds from whole nutlets failing to germinate in the field conditions. Thus in the field conditions about 70% of the viable seeds have yielded seedlings.

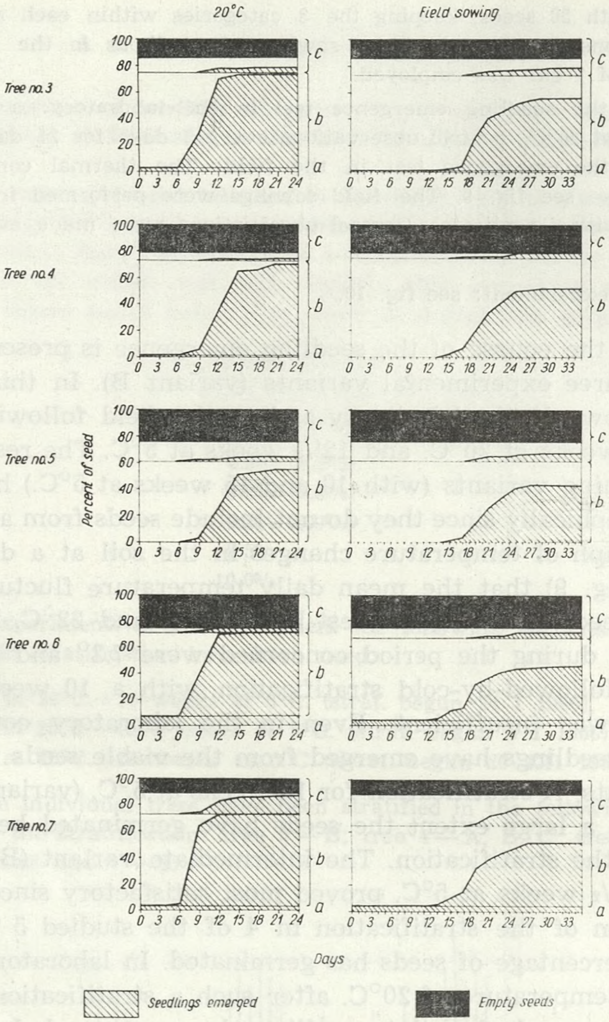

Fig. 10. Emergence of seedlings of hornbeam from seeds sown under controlled conditions at 20°C. and in the field conditions following 14 months of storage in a partially dried condition in sealed containers at 3°C. and a warm-followed-by-cold stratification (4 weeks 20°C.+12.5 weeks 5°C.)

State of the seeds on the day of sowing: *a* — germinating seeds, *b* — seeds in cracked nutlets, c — seeds in whole nutlets (experiment 4, seeds from trees 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7)

DISCUSSION

Seeds of hornbeam germinate in the natural conditions on the second Spring following the seed fall if they happen to find themselves in appropriate conditions permitting after-ripening. Such conditions occur in the upper layer of the moist soil, covered in the summer by litter and in the winter also by the snow. Thanks to this cover the soil remains for the greater part of the year moist and the daily temperature fluctuations are somewhat buffered by these conditions. From the studies presented in this paper it appears that during the cold stratification at temperatures between 1° and 5°C. the seeds will remain to a large percentage in the dormant condition and only at a temperature of 10°C. slowly and very late some of the seeds will germinate. However if the cold stratification is preceeded by a warm stratification the seeds will germinate in a large percentage.

The treatment of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification reproduces somewhat the natural course of events in respect of the thermal conditions existing in the upper layer of the moist forest soil covered by litter during Summer, Autumn and Winter. For these reasons recommendations were made for several years that stratification of hornbeam nutlets be started in late Spring (Tyszkiewicz 1949, Winkler 1955, Kocięcki 1965). The need of stratification of hornbeam seeds at a raised temperature first and then later at a low temperature has been pointed out by others (Tyszkiewicz and Dąbrowska 1953, Vincent 1959) but the conditions were first proposed specifically by Kocięcki (1964, 1965) recommending that after an October collection at first for about 4 weeks the nuts be stratified at 20°C. and then for 5 months at about 5°C.

In the light of our studies various doubts about the time of seeds collection and the time of stratification expressed by several authors have been removed. It was shown that one can completely abandon the collection of hornbeam nutlets "green", because even following the latest collection in the Autumn the seeds will germinate the following Spring in a large percentage if the conditions of stratification and sowing as developed in the present study are supplied. Also it is not necessary to store the seeds over the winter and to stratify them in May or June, since already a 2 week period of warm stratification is sufficient to guarantee satisfactory results provided that the warm period is followed by a cold stratification at 5°C. Other temperatures of the cold phase of stratification do not affect the germinative capacity of the seeds, which is always high within the 1—10°C. range of temperatures, but the time of germination. In temperatures higher or lower than 5°C. the germination occurs generally several weeks later.

The first that is the warm phase of stratification can be extended even to 12 weeks (the longest period studied) without any loss of seed viability and germination capacity. In natural conditions the warm period of stratification lasts in the soil for an even longer period of time, covering a large part of the Spring, all of the Summer and much of the Autumn.

The optimal duration of the stratification, described by different authors as lasting 21—26 weeks (Jahnel 1956, Vincent 1959, Kocięcki 1965) can be considerably shorter. It turned out in our studies that the warm-followed-by-cold stratification with a 2—3 week warm period followed by 12—14 weeks of cold stratification preconditions almost all the seeds to germination.

Having determined the optimal conditions for the germination of hornbeam seeds to be 20°C. studies were conducted on the raising of the temperature of the cold phase of stratification from 5°C. to 20°C. From studies on seeds of several species from the genus *Acer* and *Evonymus* (Nikolajeva 1963) or *Prunus* (Suszka 1967) it appears that the sudden raising of temperature of the cold stratification can cause a massive return to the dormant state of the seeds which have already been partially preconditioned for germination. In the case of hornbeam however it was found here that the readiness of seeds in the same condition for germination is best demonstrated at the raised temperature of 20°C. and an induction into secondary dormancy does not occur. The conditions when almost all the seeds can on raising the temperature to 20°C. germinate energetically (2—3 weeks at 20°C.+12—14 weeks at 5°C.) are signalized in the cold phase of the stratification by the occurence of the first germinating seeds. Seed germination, which during the stratification normally begins at about the 12—14th week of the cold phase and lasts on the average for about 9—12 weeks, is shortened to only a few days by the raising of the temperature.

By maintaining the conditions described above it is possible to bring completely dormant seeds into massive germination within about 15 weeks of a warm-followed-by-cold stratification. Field sowings made parallel with the laboratory tests have confirmed the results obtained in the controlled conditions. The time of seed germination in the field is dependent on the soil temperature at the sowing depth. The closer will the temperature of the soil at the time of sowing be to the optimum (20°C.) the closer will the result in the field be to the results obtained in the laboratory conditions. Under controlled conditions at 20°C. almost all the seeds germinated and in the field conditions only 70% of that number. An important condition for the success of the sowing is the as far as possible shallowest depth to which the seeds are sown, and it should not exceed 1 cm.

In the experiments for which stored seeds have been used it turned out that the storage of dewinged, partially dried nutlets in tightly sealed containers at a temperature of 3°C for 14 months did not contribute to the lowering of seed viability and does not lower in any way the number of seeds that germinated under appropriate conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Nutlets of hornbeam should be collected in the conditions of full ripeness. Collecting earlier is not to be recommended.

2. Drying of the nutlets to a water content of 9—11%, performed immediately after collection at room temperature or lower, has no negative effects on the viability and germinability of the seeds. It makes no difference whether the stratification of partially dried seeds is begun immediately after drying or whether it comes after a year of storage in closed containers at low temperature (3°C. or lower).

3. Freshly collected nutlets (17—19% of water) or nutlets partially dried after collection (9—11% of water) stratified immediately after collection or a year later following storage of the partially dried seeds, will germinate in the highest percentage when subjected to a warm-followed-by-cold stratification. Such a stratification has to comprise a 2—4 week phase of warm stratification at 20°C. followed by a cold phase at 5°C. Under these conditions germination will begin in the 12—14th week of cold stratification. The period from the germination of the first to the last seed lasts for seeds of most trees arround 9 weeks at 5°C.

4. Only cold stratification at temperatures of 1°, 3° and 5°C. is not very effective for the seeds of hornbeam. However at 10°C. seeds of some of the trees germinate in a large percentage. The course of germination at 10°C. is slow and the onset is much delayed.

5. Temperatures 1°, 3° 5° and 10°C. employed in the cold phase of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification are for most of the trees equally and highly effective. Seeds at 5°C. germinate earliest and most energetically, while seeds at 10°C. germinate latest.

6. Prolongation of the warm phase of the warm-followed-by-cold stratification to 12 weeks (the longest period studied) does not lower the viability and germinative capacity of the seeds.

7. Seeds of hornbeam germinate most energetically when the temperature of the cold phase of stratification is after 12—14 weeks raised to 20°C. At this temperature within 6—8 days all the partially germinated seeds will germinate as well as all the seeds from cracked nutlets and most of the healthy seeds from uncracked nutlets. Use of temperatures lower than 20°C. causes delay in the onset of germination and lowers its rate. Shortening of the cold phase of stratification lowers progressively the germinative capacity of the seeds at the raised temperature. On the other hand extension of the cold stratification beyond 12—14 weeks results in the germination of ever increasing number of seeds before the raising of the temperature, which is not required.

8. Optimal for seed sowing under conditions of raised temperature is

the period of the first appearance of germinating seeds still in the cold phase of stratification. Under the optimal conditions of warm-followed-by-cold stratification (at 20°/5°C.) this period comes after 12—14 weeks of the cold period. Almost all the seeds are ready for germination at the time and the raising of temperature will not induce secondary dormancy.

9. Warm-followed-by-cold stratification of hornbeam seeds guarantees the highest yield of seedlings also under field conditions, following sowing in the ground in the period when daily mean soil temperatures at the sowing depth (1 cm) vary between 10° and 20°C. In these conditions it is important to maintain a proper soil moisture.

Recommendations for the nursery practice: Fruits of hornbeam should be collected when fully ripe and then dried at room temperature or lower and dewinged. Partially dried nutlets can be stored in tightly sealed bottles at a temperature of 3°C. or lower until stratification time. Stratification should begin about 105—120 days before the expected date of Spring sowing regardless whether the sowing is to take place in the first season after colletion or in the second. Stratification should run first for 14, 21 or 28 days at 20°C. and then for no less than 90 deys at 5°C. (Warm-followed-by-cold stratification.) On observing the first germinating seeds the nutlets should be immediately sown to a depth of 1 cm. The optimal temperature of the soil or other medium for the energetic emergence of seed is 20°C. Under field conditions the seedlings will begin to emerge in about 15 days.

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BOLESŁAW SUSZKA

Warunki ustępowania spoczynku i kiełkowania nasion grabu zwyczajnego (Carpinus betulus L.)

Streszczenie

W latach 1963—1966 przeprowadzono w Zakładzie Dendrologii i Arboretum Kórnickim Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Kórniku koło Poznania badania, mające na celu ustalenie warunków ustępowania spoczynku i kiełkowania nasion grabu zwyczajnego (*Carpinus betulus* L.). Do badań użyto nasion z 7 drzew, rosnących na terenie arboretum w Kórniku.

Orzeszki zbierano w stanie pełnej dojrzałości, zawsze w listopadzie. Podsuszanie orzeszków po zbiorze przebiegało w temperaturze pokojowej. Zawartość wody oznaczano metodą suszenia przez 2 doby w temperaturze 105°C i obliczano w procentach wagowych świeżej masy orzeszków. Żywotność nasion oznaczano za pomocą próby krojenia. Podsuszone i oczyszczone od okryw (skrzydełek) orzeszki przechowywano w szczelnie zamkniętych słojach w temperaturze 3°C.

Stratyfikację przeprowadzano w wilgotnej mieszaninie piasku z torfem (obj. 1 : 1). Kiełkowanie nasion sprawdzano podczas obserwacji kontrolnych, przeprowadzanych podczas stratyfikacji w temperaturach niskich (1°—10°C) co 3 tygodnie, podczas prób kiełkowania w 20°C co 6 dni. Wschodzenie nasion badano w warunkach laboratoryjnych w ciemnych komorach fitotronu w różnych temperaturach zakresu 5—20°C. W tym celu wysiewano orzeszki w plastikowe pudełka w wilgotną mieszaninę piaskowo-torfową, w której przy użyciu perforowanych szablonów wyciskano otwory 1-centymetrowej głębokości dla pojedynczych orzeszków. Po wysiewie zasypywano otwory suchym piaskiem, który natychmiast zwilżano. Kontrolę prób wschodzenia nasion przeprowadzano w odstępach 3-dniowych, usuwając za każdym razem nasiona, których liścienie przebiły pokrywającą je warstwę piasku. Równocześnie z próbami laboratoryjnymi przeprowadzano obserwacje przebiegu wschodzenia nasion wysianych w grunt na głębokość 1 cm. Wszystkie badania nad stratyfikacją, kiełkowaniem i wschodzeniem nasion przeprowadzano w 4 powtórzeniach, przy 50 nasionach w każdym powtórzeniu.

Wahania temperatur, stosowanych w badaniach laboratoryjnych nie przekraczały ± 0,5°C.

Z wyników badań wyciągnięto następujące wnioski:

1. Zbiór orzeszków grabu zwyczajnego należy przeprowadzić w stanie pełnej dojrzałości. Przyśpieszanie terminu zbioru nie jest celowe.

2. Podsuszenie orzeszków do 9—11% zawartości wody w świeżej masie, dokonane natychmiast po zbiorze w temperaturze pokojowej lub niższej, nie wywiera żadnego ujemnego wpływu na żywotność i zdolność kiełkowania nasion. Jest bez znaczenia, czy stratyfikacja podsuszonych orzeszków zostanie rozpoczęta bezpośrednio po podsuszeniu czy też po rocznym przechowywaniu w zamkniętych zbiornikach i w niskiej temperaturze (3°C lub niżej).

3. Orzeszki świeżo zebrane (17—19% wody) lub podsuszone po zbiorze (9—11%

wody) stratyfikowane natychmiast po zbiorze albo po podsuszeniu wzgl. po podsuszeniu i rocznym przechowywaniu, kiełkują w najwyższym procencie po zastosowaniu stratyfikacji ciepło-chłodnej. Stratyfikacja taka musi obejmować 2—4-tygodniową fazę ciepłą w 20°C i następującą po niej fazę chłodną w 5°C. Początek kiełkowania przypada w tych warunkach na 12—14 tydzień fazy chłodnej. Okres zawarty między skiełkowaniem pierwszych i ostatnich nasion trwa dla nasion większości drzew około 9 tygodni (w 5°C).

4. Stratyfikacja wyłącznie chłodna w temperaturach 1°, 3° i 5°C jest dla nasion grabu mało skuteczna. W temperaturze 10°C natomiast nasiona niektórych drzew kiełkują w znacznym procencie. Przebieg kiełkowania jest w temperaturze 10°C powolny, a jego początek opóźniony.

5. Temperatury 1°, 3°, 5° i 10°C, zastosowane w chłodnej fazie stratyfikacji ciepło-chłodnej są dla uzyskania wysokiej zdolności kiełkowania nasion większości drzew jednakowo i wysoce skuteczne. Najwcześniej i najbardziej energicznie kiełkują nasiona w 5°C, najpóźniej w 10°C.

6. Przedłużenie czasu trwania ciepłej fazy stratyfikacji ciepło-chłodnej do 12 tygodni (najdłuższy okres badany) nie obniża żywotności i zdolności kiełkowania nasion.

7. Najbardziej energicznie kiełkują nasiona grabu po podwyższeniu temperatury chłodnej fazy stratyfikacji po 12—14 tygodniach do 20°C. W tej temperaturze kiełkują w ciągu 6—8 dni wszystkie nasiona podkiełkowane, wszystkie nasiona z orzeszków pękniętych i przeważająca większość zdrowych nasion z orzeszków całych. Zastosowanie temperatur niższych od 20°C przyczynia się do opóźnienia początku kiełkowania i obniżenia jego szybkości. W miarę skracania chłodnej fazy stratyfikacji obniża się coraz bardziej zdolność kiełkowania nasion w podwyższonej temperaturze. Przedłużenie fazy chłodnej poza 12—14 tygodni pociąga za sobą skiełkowanie coraz większej liczby nasion przed podwyższeniem temperatury, co jest zjawiskiem niepożądanym.

8. Najbardziej korzystny dla wysiewu nasion w podwyższonej temperaturze jest okres pojawiania się pierwszych nasion kiełkujących jeszcze w chłodnej fazie stratyfikacji. W optymalnym układzie temperatur stratyfikacji ciepło-chłodnej (20°/5°C) następuje to po 12—14 tygodniach okresu chłodnego. Prawie wszystkie nasiona są już wtedy przysposobione do kiełkowania, a podwyższenie temperatury nie spowoduje już zapadnięcia nasion w stan spoczynku wtórnego.

9. Ciepło-chłodna stratyfikacja nasion grabu zapewnia najwyższą wydajność siewek również przy wysiewach gruntowych, dokonanych w okresie, w którym średnie dobowe temperatury gleby na głębokości wysiewu (1 cm) wahają się między 10° a 20°C. Ważnym warunkiem jest w tym przypadku utrzymanie należytej wilgotności gleby.

Wskazówki dla praktyki szkółkarskiej: Orzeszki grabu zwyczajnego należy zbierać w stanie pełnej dojrzałości a następnie podsuszyć w temperaturze pokojowej lub niższej i oddzielić od skrzydełek. Podsuszone orzeszki można przechowywać w zamkniętych szczelnie butlach w temperaturze 3°C lub niższej aż do stratyfikacji. Stratyfikację należy rozpoczynać na około 105—120 dni przed planowaną datą wiosennego wysiewu, bez względu na to, czy wysiew nastąpi na najbliższą po zbiorze czy na następną wiosnę. Stratyfikacja powinna przebiegać wpierw przez 14, 21 lub 28 dni w 20°C a następnie przez nie mniej niż 90 dni w 5°C (stratyfikacja ciepło-chłodna). Po stwierdzeniu w stratyfikowanej partii pierwszych nasion kiełkujących należy orzeszki niezwłocznie wysiać na głębokość 1 cm. Najbardziej korzystna dla energicznego wzejścia nasion jest temperatura gleby lub innego podłoża zbliżona do 20°C. W takich warunkach wysiewu gruntowego wschodzenie nasion rozpoczyna się po około 15 dniach.

БОЛЕСЛАВ СУШКА

Условия прерывания покоя и прорастания семян Carpinus betulus L.

Резюме

В 1963—1966 гг. в Институте дендрологии и Арборетуме в Курнике проводились исследования, имеющие целью выяснение условий прерывания периода покоя и прорастания семян граба (*Carpinus betulus* L.). Для опытов были использованы семена семи деревьев, растущих на территории арборетума.

Орешки собирались в состоянии полной зрелости, всегда в ноябре. Подсушивание орешков проводилось при комнатной температуре. Содержание воды определялось методом двухчасовой сушки при 105°, количественно оно выражалось в процентах общего веса свежей массы орешков. Жизненность семян определялась посредством опыта кроения. Орешки, подсушенные и очищенные от покровов (крылышек), сохранялись в герметически закупоренных банках при 3°C.

Стратификация осуществлялась во влажной смеси песка с торфом (в пропорции 1 : 1). Прорастание семян проверялось во время контрольных наблюдений, проводимых каждые 3 недели при низких температурах (1°—10°C) и каждые 6 дней при температуре опыта проращивания (20°C). Всхожесть семян исследовалась в лабораторных условиях в темных камерах фитотрона при различных температурах — от 5° до 20°C. С этой целью семена высевались в пластмассовые коробочки с влажной песчано-торфяной смесью, в которой при помощи специальных шаблонов были сделаны ямки (глубиной в 1 см.) для отдельных семян. После посева эти ямки засыпали сухим песком, который сразу же увлажнялся. Контроль над опытами по прорастанию семян проводился каждые 3 дня, причем при проверке удалялись все семена, семядоли которых пробивали слой песка. Одновременно с лабораторными опытами проводились наблюдения за ходом прорастания семян, высеянных в грунт на глубине 1 см. Все опыты по стратификации, прорастанию и всхожести семян проводились в четырех повторностях, в каждой из которых бралось по 50 семян.

Колебания температур в лабораторных исследованиях не превышали 0,5°C.

На основании проведенных исследований были сделаны следующие выводы:

1) Орешки граба следует собирать в состоянии полной зрелости. Пропагандируемое часто ускорение сбора нецелесообразно.

2) Подсушивание орешков до 9—11% содержания воды, проводимое сразу же после сбора при комнатной или при несколько более низкой температуре, не оказывает никакого отрицательного влияния на жизнеспособность семян и на их способность к прорастанию. Не имеет значения, будет ли стратификация подсушенных семян начата непосредственно после окончания подсушивания или же после годичного хранения семенного материала в замкнутых бутылях при пониженной температуре (3°C).

3) Орешки, свежие собранные (17—19% воды) или подсушенные после сбора (до 9—11%), подвергнуты стратификации сразу же после сбора или после сушки, а также после сушки с последующим хранением в течении года, прорастают в наибольшем проценте при тепло-холодной стратификации. Такая стратификация слагается из 2—4 недельной теплой фазы (20°C) и следующей за ней холодной фазы (5°C). В этих условиях начало прорастания семян падает на 12—14 неделю холодной фазы. От прорастания первого семени до прорастания последнего у подавляемого большинства деревьев проходит около 9 недель.

4) В отношении семян граба только холодная стратификация (1°, 3°, 5°C) оказалась мало эффективной. В то же время при 10°C. семена некоторых деревьев прорастают в довольно большом проценте, хотя темпы прорастания иногда очень медленные, а начало его наступает всегда с опозданием.

5) Для того, чтобы обеспечить прорастание семян с подавляющего большинства деревьев, в холодной фазе стратификации могут быть использованы температуры 1°, 3°, 5° и 10°C. Однако прорастание раньше всего начинается при 5°C, позднее всего — при 10°C.

6) Удлинение теплой фазы стратификации до 12 недель (максимальная длительность ее в опыте) не снижает жизнеспособность семян и их прорастаемость.

7) Наиболее энергичное прорастание семян граба наблюдается при повышении температуры до 20°C после 12—14 недель холодной фазы стратификации. При такой температуре прорастают все наклюнувшиеся семена, все семена в лопнувших орешках и преобладающее большинство семян из целых орешков. Применение температуры ниже 20°C вызывает задержку начала прорастания в его замедление. По мере укорачивания холодной фазы все более ослабевает способность к прорастанию семян при повышенной температуре. Удлинение же холодной фазы за пределы 12—14 недель приводит к тому, что значительный процент семян прорастает еще до повышения температуры, а это нежелательно.

8) Для высева семян при повышенной температуре наиболее благоприятен момент появления первых проросших семян (проросших еще в холодной фазе). В условиях оптимального соотношения температур тепло-холодной стратификации (20°/5°C) этот момент наступает после 12—14 недель холодной фазы. Тогда все семена уже подготовлены для прорастания и повышение температуры не вызывает у них вторичного покоя.

9) Тепло-холодная стратификация семян граба наиболее пригодна и при высеве их прямо в грунт, проводимом при колебаниях среднесуточной температуры почвы на глубине посева от 10° до 20°C. В этом случае обязательным условием является поддержание влажности почвы на достаточном уровне.

Указания для практики: Орешки граба (*Carpinus betulus* L.) следует собирать в состоянии полной зрелости, затем подсушить их при комнатной или более низкой температуре и очистить от крылышек. Подсушенные орешки можно сохранять в плотно замкнутых сосудах при температуре 3°C или ниже вплоть до запланированной даты высева независимо от того, будет ли он сделан весной наступающего или следующего за ним года. Стратификация должна в течение первых 14, 21 или 28 дней проходить при 20°C, а затем не менее 90 дней при 5°C (тепло-холодная стратификация). После появления в стратифицируемой партии первых проросших семян орешки следует незамедлительно высеять на глубину 1 см. Наиболее благоприятной для энергичного прорастания является температура почвы (или другого субстрата) близкая к 20°C. В таких условиях высева в грунт всходы семян начинают появлятся примерно через 15 дней.