





Root response to removal of shoots in cuttings of willow and poplar

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Management and Research on Tree-pasture systems in New Zealand

Aged, big trees

Lack of tree

management

Poplar and willow fodder potential

Climatic change

Tree size management



- Extensive planting 1960's - 1970's
- Fences
- Water courses
- Stock
- Pasture overshading

Climatic Change















Pollarding Practical Management

 Pollarding is confined to the summer or late summer on intense and lasting drought conditions

Short rotation forestry

When is the best harvesting time

- Root CHO dynamics
- Root CHO reserves are at maximum after bud set
- Root CHO reserves are at minimum on late summer before bud set
- Higher coppice sprout production when plants are cut in a dormant stage than in the summer

High Root CHO reserves after bud set: Better root response after pollarding

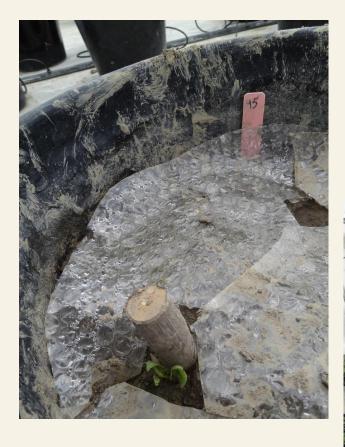
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Purpose of the trial:

To evaluate root CHO dynamics and **root mass response** on willow and poplar plants decapitated at

different phenological stages

Glasshouse trial





- Cuttings 15-20cm long
 2-4cm diameter
- Pot 8 lt50:50 Top soil and sand
- 48 Willow plants (*Salix matsudana x alba* "Tangoio")
- 18 Poplar (*P.deltoides x nigra* "Dudley")
- Plants were 4 and a half months old at the beginning of the trial

Willow plants	Will	ow I	plants
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willow plants								
	2013 Sampling sequence							
Treatments	Late Summer	Early Autumn	Winter	Late Spring	TOTAL			
	(15 th March)	(8 th April)	(dormant plants)	(10 th December)	PLANTS			
			(20 th July)					
Late Summer	18 plants				4.0			
Decapitated	decapitated	6	6	6	18			
Dormant			6 plants	<u> </u>	C			
Decapitated			decapitated	6	6			
Non decapitated (control)	6	6	6	6	24			

Poplar plants

Treatments	2013 Sampling sequence					
	Late Summer (15 th March)	Winter (dormant plants) (20 th July)	Late Spring (20 th November)	TOTAL PLANTS		
Late Summer Decapitated	6 plants decapitated	3	3	6		
Dormant Decapitated		3 plants decapitated	3	3		
Non decapitated	3	3	3	9		

Root recovery



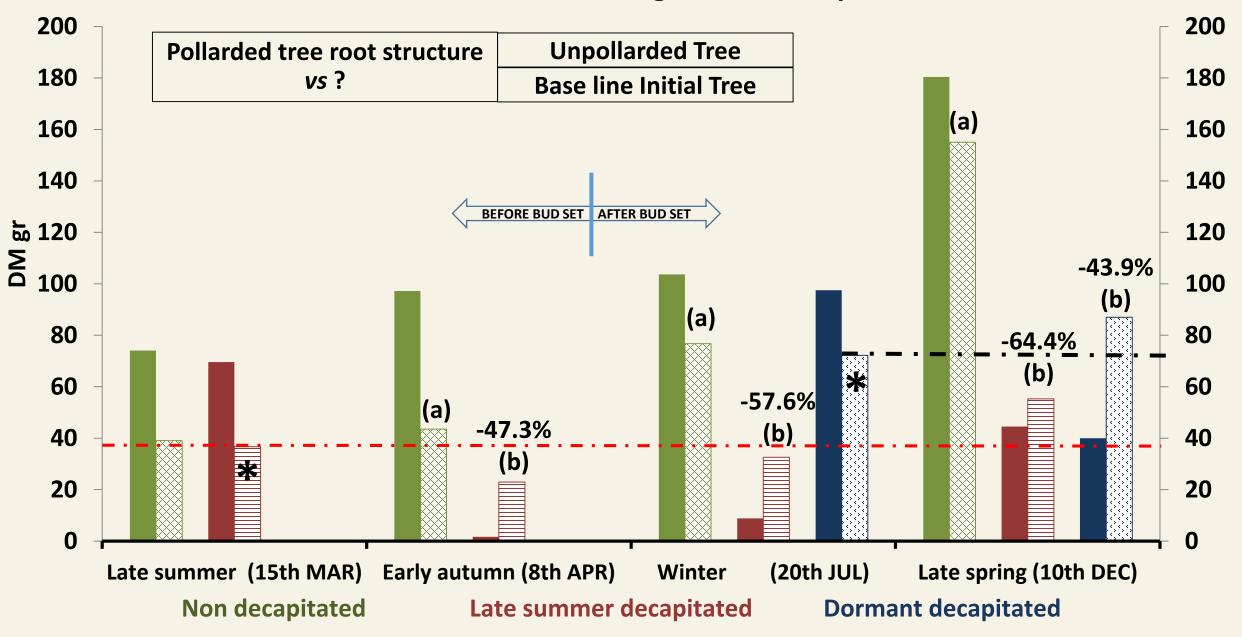






RESULTS

Willow root mass changes after decapitation



Solid columns: Aboveground (Shoots + Branches) / Pattern columns: Root mass

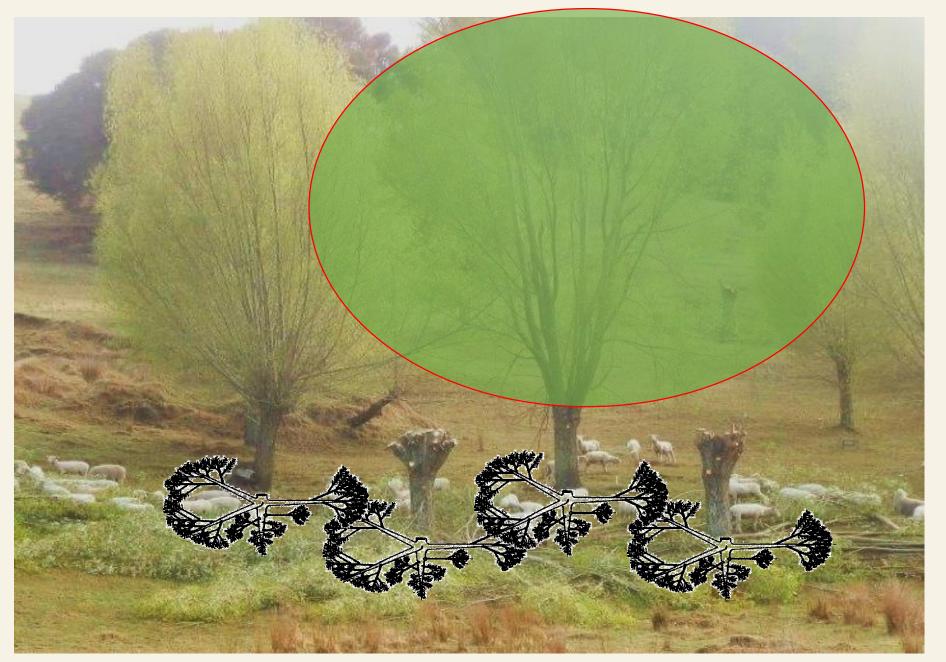
Pollarded tree root structure vs?

Unpollarded Tree

Initial Base line Tree

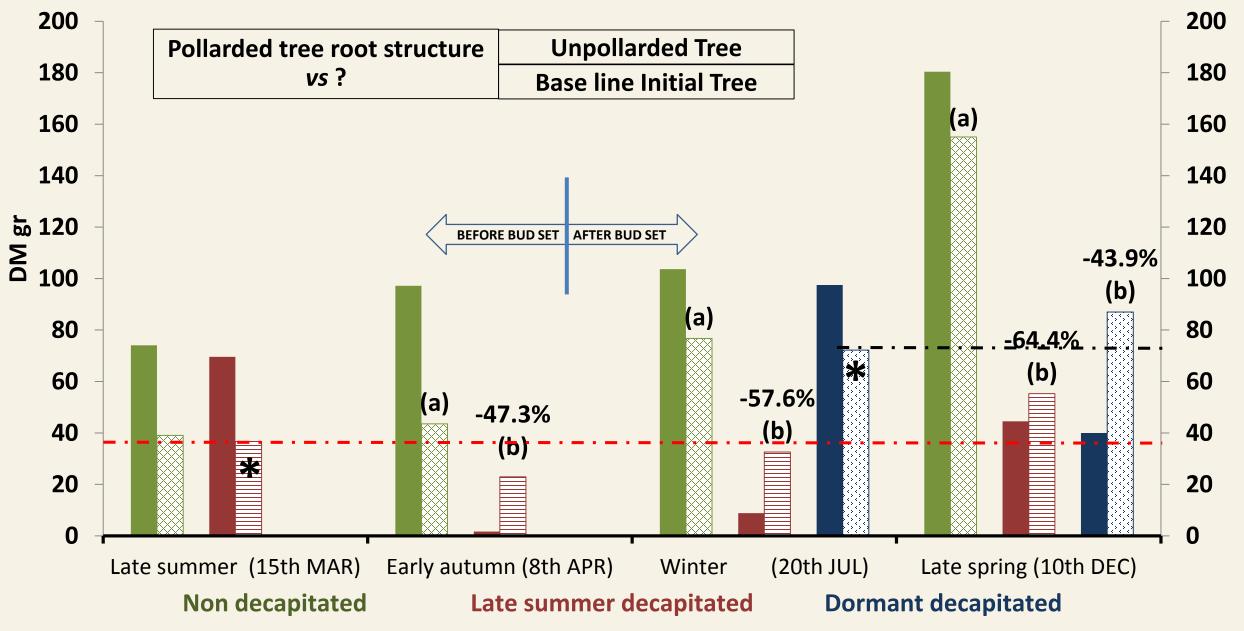
Pollarding tree as a way to control the size of the trees

 Pollarding practice should start when the tree or the tree stand have reached such age/size that they have developed a interlocked root protective network with the neighbouring trees.



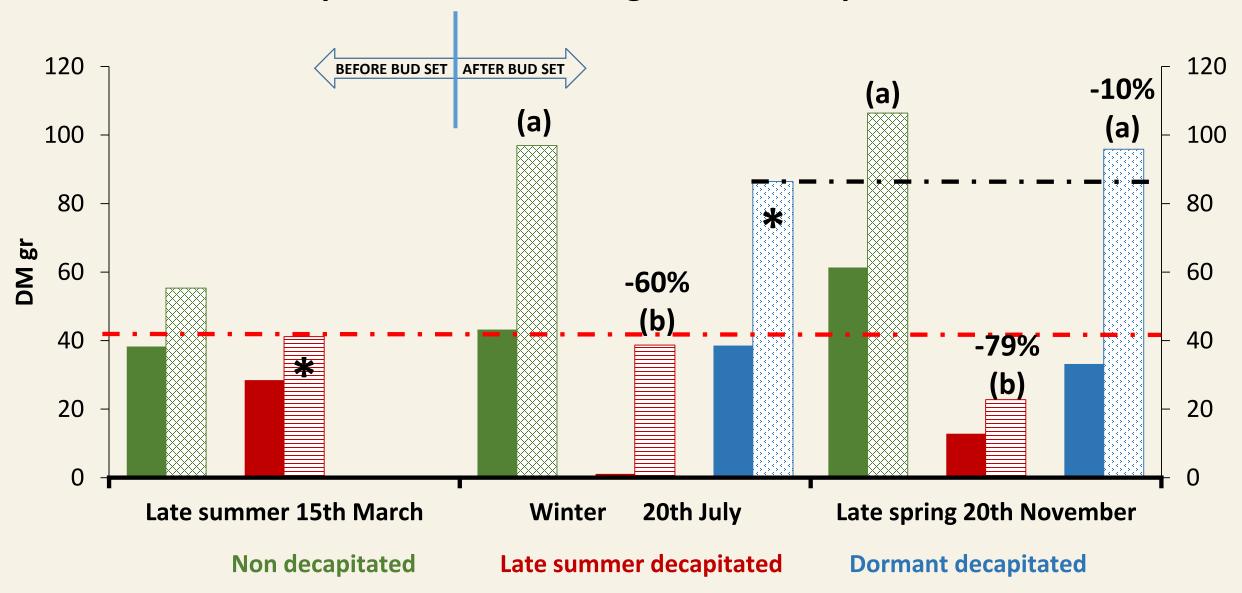
Root pictures (Stokes et al; 2009 Plant and Soil)

Willow root mass changes after decapitation



Solid columns: Aboveground (Shoots + Branches) / Pattern columns: Root mass

Poplar root mass changes after decapitation



SOLID COLUMNS: Above ground (Shoots + Branches) / PATTERN COLUMNS: (Root mass)

Conclusions

When comparing with the base line root mass:

- Plants decapitated at the dormant stage showed a positive higher root response in comparison with the late summer decapitated plants
- Willow late summer and dormant decapitated plants recovered in the short term the base line root mass but not the poplar late summer decapitated plants
- Data require verification with mature trees growing in the harsh conditions of the Hill country environment

Thank you!

