物理的傷害に対する材変色の季節による相違

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はじめに

一般的に、樹木は成長の過程において物理的な傷害・損傷を受ける。これらの傷害は、多くの森林病害や材変色・材腐朽を引き起こす菌類の侵入門戸となる。変色部の拡大とその後の腐朽は、季節や巻き込みにより影響を受けるとされているが、詳細は明らかにされていない。本研究では、材変色部の拡大における、季節の影響を解明するために、4種の樹木を対象として、肉眼・顕微鏡スケールの実験を行った。

材料と方法

常緑広葉樹のシラカシ(Quercus myrsinaefolia)、落葉広葉樹のコナラ(Quercus serrata)、常緑 針葉樹のヒノキ(Chamaecyparis obtusa)、落葉針葉樹木のメタセコイア (Metasequioa glyptosroboides)の4種について各24個体を選び供試木とした。2005年1月・4月・7月・10月の各月にドリルを用い、各供試木6本の樹高1~2mの高さに、らせん状に25cm おきで5つの穴を開けた。付傷から、2週間後、2ヶ月間後、6ヶ月間後に2本ずつ伐採し解剖した。材変色の広がりを軸方向と接線方向について計測した(図1.)。6ヶ月後の試料を用いて巻き込み率(Wound closure index)を算出した。反応帯、防御帯から材片を採取し、組織化学的観察を行った。

結果と考察

肉眼スケールでは、いずれの種でも、ドリル損傷部から広がった変色部は、接線方向よりも軸方向でより大きくなったが、広葉樹では中間の深さで、針葉樹では最も内側で変色長が最大となった。冬期・秋期の傷による変色部は、春期・夏期の傷に比べても小さかった。巻き込み率は供試木の種によって異なり、成長の良かったコナラとメタセコイアでは春以降の傷害で完全に巻き込みを生じた。巻き込み率と材変色の大きさには、相関関係は認められなかった。

組織化学的な染色試験を行った結果では、反応帯、防御帯は無変色域とはまったく異なる反応を示した。反応帯・防御帯の組織細胞では、リグニン・スベリン・フェノール類などの化学物質が、様々な濃度で存在した。シラカシは二次物質とチロースが最も多く見られ、樹脂道の導管・放射柔組織・木繊維が全般的にこれらにより閉塞していた。本研究ではメタセコイアで、傷害樹脂道の形成が初めて確認された。しかし、ヒノキや広葉樹では生じなかった。樹脂道のエピセリウム細胞と内腔には二次化学物質が観察された(図 2,3.)。





図 1. 冬期付傷のコナラを 6 ヵ月後に割材し、観察した例。 A.軸方向に割材。 B.接線 方向に割材、巻き込みが認められる。

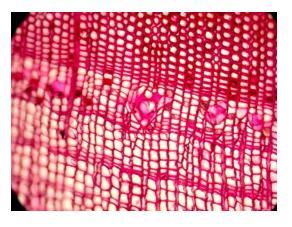


図 2. メタセコイア木部、付害樹脂道内部でのリグニン沈着反応。春期付傷、6ヶ月経過での観察。Shiff 試薬で染色

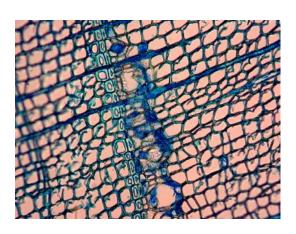


図3. メタセコイア木部、障害樹脂道内部でのスペリン沈着反応。夏期付傷、6ヶ月経過での観察。ナイル・ブルー染色

Effects of season on the extension of wood discoloration column after mechanical wounding

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Introduction.

During their development, trees commonly experience mechanical injuries and damages, these wounds provide an infection courts for many serious forest diseases and wood discoloration and decay. There are various opinions about the effects of season and wound closure on the extension of discoloration column and subsequent decay. For this reason the effects of season on the extension of wood discoloration were studied macroscopically and microscopically in four different species.

Materials and Methods

Ninety-six trees belonging to 4 different species, Shirakashi evergreen oak (Quercus myrsinaefolia), Konara deciduous oak (Quercus serrata), Hinoki cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa) and Metasequioa (Metasequioa glyptosroboides) were used. With drill borer, 5 holes were bored into the lower trunk at every 25 cm, height from 1 to 2 meters above the ground in spiral line. Wounding was done during the months of January, April, July and October of 2005. The trees were felled at 2 weeks, 2 months and 6 months after wounding. Wood discoloration columns were measured on the axial and tangential direction. Wound closure index after six months were also determined. The presence of accessory substances on the reaction and barrier zone were determined histochemically.

Results and Discussion.

Trees examined macroscopically showed discoloration in woody tissues, which extended from the drill wounds in the axial direction more rapidly than in the tangential direction. In conifers the longest discoloration length was at the inner most xylem next to heartwood, while in oaks it was the middle part of the hole. Wound made in winter or autumn had reduced amount of discoloration compared to those made during the growing seasons. Wound closure index differed between species, with Konara and Metasequoia trees wounds completely closed after spring wounding, primarily because of the stem growth rates. There is no correlation between wound closure and wood discoloration column length.

The reaction of the barrier -and reaction zones in the histochemical staining tests differed definitely from those of non-discolored sapwood. Lignin, suberin and phenol substances were observed in various concentrations in these tissues. Shirakashi had the highest concentration of accessory substances and tyloses in the reaction zone, in which, vessels, ray parenchyma and fiber cells were totally or partially filled by accessory substances

Traumatic resin canals were observed in the xylem of Metasekoia, this is the first report on the formation of traumatic resin canals from sample other than fossilize wood. The epithelial cells of the traumatic resin canals were stained positive for the accessory substances. (Figs 1-2).

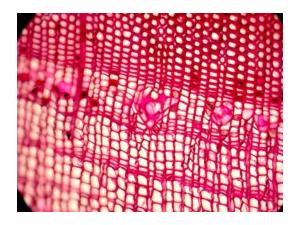


Fig.1 lignification of the traumatic resin canal lining in Metasekoia xylem. Shiff's reaction, six months after spring wounding.

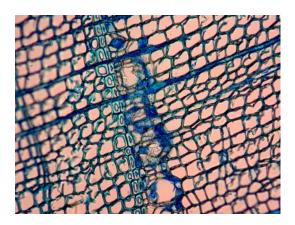


Fig.2 Suberin deposition in the traumatic resin canals lining in Metasekoia xylem. Nile blue, six months after summer wounding.