

proposal

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November 24, 2014

1 Intro to wood structure and formation

basic wood structure of hardwoods, briefly touch on differences with softwoods

basic cell devision Dicotyledons and gynosperms grow in two main ways, upward apical growth and outward cambial growth. Note monocotyledons (for example palms) do not produce secondary growth and instead diameter forms as part of primary growth.

As the cambium is forming fusiform and ray initials are created. Fusiform initials are short radially and tangentially with tapered ends. From the cambial initials cells to the inside create the vertical elements of xylem (tracheids, vessels, fibers, parenchyma, etc.), while cells outside become phloem. Ray initials produce horizontal elements (rays).

Cambial cells divide in two ways, periclinal and anticlinal. Periclinal cell division occurs to the inner and outer of the cambial layers. As the cell division to the inside occurs the volume of secondary xylem that is being formed increases the tangential stress on vascular cambium resulting in an extension of the cambial circumference. Although over time many plants show an increase in the longitudinal and tangential dimensions of the cambial initials it is likely that this expansion is mainly facilitated by anticlinal division followed by the expansion of the daughter cells next to the parent.

cell formation

cell elongation/shape change

cell death & final cell shape change and chemical constituents

cells/wood in context of wood and whole tree

2 intro to what growth stresses are

ref to above for cell elongation and death

early work in 20s and related models/theories

lignin swelling

cellulose contraction

hemicellulose theories

yamamotos recent model
issues with current understanding

3 why growth stresses exist

hardwoods v softwoods
speculation from various authors
mechanical hypotheis

4 intro to the issues growth stresses cause

for harvesting
within mills

5 background of breeding

field techniques
laboratory techniques
stat techniques
mention tradeoff with durability etc

5.0.1 breeding work in this thesis

What we actually have:

Harewood trial: dec 2014 has Bosistoana copied from old planting that mon has GS data from. New Harewood trial, 2016 harvest, will have a number of species potential to copice bos again if needed.

Woodvile, 2016/2017 harvest will have Bosistoana, argophloia and possibly globoidea. May or may not be the same families as the various drylands trials.

NOTE family means same mother, not same father. If collected at different times even from the same tree variability exists due to possibility of different set of fathers. Also some selfpropogate, but we dont know which ones or what proportion, so ignore this.

Progeny trials are alpha latauses, harewood is a standard randomised individual trial.

Contact Ruth McConnachie: rgcmccnochie@xtra.co.nz for DFI details.

slit tests

surface tests

Potentially use NIR

statistics

6 background of chem work

probably need to talk to clemens about his ideas on testing lignin swelling
how could we test cellulose contraction? – been done to some extent, maybe
copy there method using cells of verious stages of development
what has been done in the past?
somthing with NIR, MRI, PET or some other imaging scaning

6.0.2 chem in this thesis

Do all of the DFI species have a G-layer? Maybe include some Nitens tests if they do. check MFA and SD for S.2 in tesion, normal and compression/opersite wood Get cellulose lignin and hemicellulose(s) contests for testion normal and compression/opersite wood Split hemicelluloses where posable, eg xyloglucan etc. Tortion tests on individual cells, again for tesion, normal and compression. Maybe remove G-Layer in tesion wood and compare to normal and compression wood of similar MFA and compounds etc.

Could we somehow measure growth stress release on a single cell? Ideally, grow disordered cells invitro, and seperate them from the perant cell as soon as posable, then record when in their formation they undergo what dimention changes. Is there some non-destructive test to check what is going on in the cell? or if we have multiple cells in the same conditions maybe we can destructivly test some during the growth phase, under the assumption they are all growing at the same time. OR remove the cambrail layer leaving top and bottom of cell attached to the stem on a large sameple, then somehow remove the connection to the cells behind it, then release the top and measure the contraction.

7 background of modeling

yammamotos most resent attempt
posable different methods j, FEM, DEM, molecular dynamics, gemomentry
of stem and cells

7.0.3 modeling in this thesis

cells as particals in relaxed state
apply body force, ie the growth stress feild
get origonal/non cut stick back
take take groups of repressive cells and use composite theory and position
dependnet body force (growth strain feild) from teh subdomain above
introduce time depedence to fues at how the stress field develops during
maturation, composite scale still
take individual calls at macromolecular level and try to prodiuce stress field
above during a time dependent maturation function
Molecular dynamics simulations to work out the molecular mechanisums
developing the growth stresses

- Using the MD sims paramertorize a cell model
- Using the cell model develop a time dependent field function
- from the feild function create representative cell blocks
- put the cell blocks togeather into a stick
- cut the stick ¿ do we get out what we put it?

8 intensions

to improve breeding stock for NZ dryland forestry with respect to eucs being used for structural timber

- to increase understanding of growth stress formation particually in eucallypts by chemical analysis and computer modeling

9 objectives

to create a mathematical model and computer simulation of a piece of cambrium forming growth

- stresses at the macromollecular level

- to investigate the chemical causes of GSs by chemical annalysis ¿¿ how?

- to improve breeding stock for eucs wrt growth stresses from feild and lab testing to select aproprate famielies.