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Vegetative development, primary and secondary growth of the shoot system of young *Terminalia superba* tropical trees, in a natural environment. II. Terminal growth, lateral growth and main stem–branch growth correlations

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Summary — Primary and secondary growths of main and lateral axes of 1-year-old *Terminalia superba* Engl and Diels trees, as well as some other aspects of vegetative development, were studied in a natural tropical environment and followed for a period of 6 months. During the long rainy season, primary growth of main axes was continuous, but the rates of shoot elongation and leaf emergence fluctuated rhythmically and correlatively. Shoot elongation rhythm often lagged a little behind leaf emergence rhythm. In addition, leaf development was homoblastic. Lateral shoots appeared when leaf emergence was at a maximum; consequently, they were arranged in successive tiers (pseudowhorls of branches). The apposition of sympodial units in the developing tier of the trees – resulting in the typical *Terminalia* branching – did not depend on the existence of the main apex, but it was limited as soon as new lateral axes branched above the tier in question. From that time, the activity of branch apices and the radial growth of branch bases ceased, or at least were not detected further. Radial growth of trunks was continuous, but the growth rate of the upper parts changed in relation to the occurrence of tiers. Reiteration of the main apex in an accidentally decapitated plant was late: it occurred after the uppermost branch tier had reached a large size. These results indicate different types of growth correlation in the shoot system of young *Terminalia superba* trees. It is suggested that the particular growth features of this species are related to the presumably successive sink/source roles of the uppermost tier of branches for metabolites. This growth-habit was observed under favourable environmental conditions. At the end of the long dry season, it was not so obvious, since shoot growth could cease for a couple of weeks and radial growth slowed down slightly.

main stem–branch growth / radial and shoot growth / rhythmicity / *Terminalia superba* / tropical tree

Résumé — Développement végétatif, croissance primaire et secondaire du système caulinaire de jeunes arbres tropicaux de l'espèce *Terminalia superba*, dans un environnement naturel. II. Croissance terminale, croissance latérale et corrélations de croissance tige principale-branch. Les croissances primaire et secondaire des axes principaux et latéraux de *Terminalia superba* Engl et Diels âgés de 1 an, ainsi que quelques aspects du développement végétatif, furent étudiés dans un environnement naturel tropical et suivis sur une période de 6 mois. Durant la grande saison des pluies, la croissance primaire des tiges principales était continue, mais les

taux d'allongement apical et d'émergence foliaire fluctuaient rythmiquement et corrélativement. Le rythme d'allongement apical était un peu en retard sur le rythme d'émergence foliaire. En plus, le développement des feuilles était homoplastique. Les rameaux latéraux apparaissaient quand l'émergence des feuilles était maximale; en conséquence, ils étaient disposés en étages successifs (pseudo-vercilles de branches). L'apposition d'unités sympodiales dans l'étage en croissance des arbres – aboutissant à la ramification du type *Terminalia* – ne dépendait pas de l'existence de l'apex principal, mais elle était limitée dès que de nouveaux axes latéraux se ramifiaient au-dessus de l'étage de branches en question. Dès ce moment là, l'activité des apex de branche et la croissance radiale des bases de branche étaient arrêtées, ou du moins non détectées. La croissance radiale des troncs était continue, mais le taux de croissance des parties supérieures changeait en fonction de l'apparition des étages. La réitération de l'apex principal chez une plante accidentellement décapitée était tardive, elle survenait après que l'étage de branches le plus haut ait atteint une grande taille. Ces résultats attirent l'attention sur des types différents de corrélation de croissance dans le système caulinair des jeunes arbres de l'espèce *Terminalia superba*. Il est suggéré que les caractéristiques particulières de la croissance de cette espèce sont liées aux rôles vraisemblablement successifs de zone d'appel/source, de l'étage supérieur de branches à l'égard des métabolites. Ce mode de croissance a été mis en évidence dans des conditions d'environnement favorable. À la fin de la grande saison sèche, il n'a pas pu être observé de façon aussi manifeste, puisque la croissance caulinair pouvait être arrêtée pendant 1 ou 2 semaines et que la croissance radiale ralentissait légèrement.

croissance tige principale-branche / croissance radiale et apicale / rythmicité / *Terminalia superba* / arbre tropical

INTRODUCTION

A first paper (de Faÿ, 1992) reports that the main axis of young *Terminalia superba* Engl and Diels trees grown in a natural tropical environment did not have the typical features of flushing species. The 'pagoda' architecture of the species (Aubréville's model from Hallé and Oldeman, 1970) seemed to result more from branching than from a rhythmic growth of the main shoot, at least in the early stage. Trunk-branch correlations were displayed, which is the reason why this study was continued to examine the temporal aspects of the growth of young *Terminalia superba* trees in the same natural environment, including the lateral and radial growth of the tree.

In the present paper, shoot growth of main stems is described, *ie* shoot elongation, leaf types and leaf emergence, which allow us to compare this shoot growth under natural conditions with that under controlled conditions reported to be continuous at 22 °C and rhythmic at 27 °C under

photoperiods of 14 h and 16 h daylengths (Maillard *et al*, 1987a). Besides terminal growth, lateral growth is also described, *ie* the appearance of axillary shoots and dynamics of branching, as well as radial growth of both main stems and branches. In addition, one occurrence of main stem reiteration is described. The objective of this study was to improve our knowledge of growth phenomena in a young tropical tree and to obtain more details about main stem-branch growth correlations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The trees studied here were seedlings planted at the age of 3–4 months in a prepared plot in the Anguédédou forest, located about 30 km northwest of Abidjan on the Ivory Coast. Plants had a 2-m spacing within a line and more between lines. Five 1-year-old plants were followed at weekly intervals over a period of 6 months. Weeds, particularly *Eupatorium odoratum*, a very invasive Asteraceae, were pulled up manually around the plants, each week if neces-

sary, so that the 5 *T. superba* plants observed were growing in full sunlight without any neighbouring competition. This observation began during the long dry season (November–March), on January 8th and was continued during the long rainy season (April–Mid July), up to July 2nd. None of the young plants were deciduous during the observation period.

The height of main stems was measured with a tape measure. The newly mature leaves on these stems were tagged with a marker pen on the blade and the total number of leaves was counted, including the 1-mm long newly-formed leaves. This was possible because the developing leaves were not closed up against each other on young shoots, and the upper leaves could be moved away from the young stem easily during counting without damage. Leaf morphology was examined in order to determine the leaf types. The total number of apical buds of sympodial units, called branch buds, was counted on each branch, as well as the number of active buds exhibiting developing (green) leaves. The mean diameter of axes was measured with a calliper rule: main stems at 5 cm above and below each tier, and different branches at the base.

A complete set of data was collected for each of the 5 trees. The choice was made to present the different features of growth in the most vigorous tree, *ie* T_2 . Results from trees T_1 , T_3 and T_5 were similar. In several figures, some of them were presented together with those of T_2 . Tree T_4 exhibited a peculiar growth, caused by an accidental decapitation in the second month of observation. When interesting, data were shown in separate figures.

RESULTS

Main shoot elongation

The height of main stems did not increase at a constant rate for the 25 weeks of observation (fig 1). The growth of all the plants was alternately fast and slow, but there was only one short rest period. It occurred in February in all cases (at the end of the long dry season). Afterwards, the

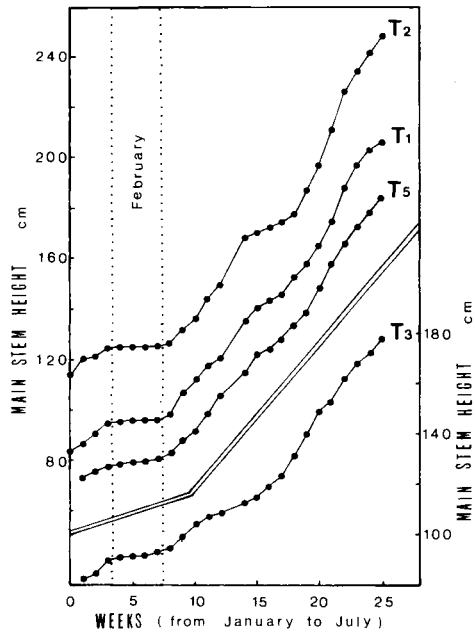


Fig 1. Height-growth of 4 young *Terminalia superba* trees (T_1 – T_3 , T_5).

main shoot increment fluctuated asynchronously among the plants studied.

Leaf emergence and leaf types on main stems

Weekly examination of the growing points permitted the number of 1-mm long leaf primordia that emerged per week to be calculated. This leaf emergence seemed to be continuous at first sight (fig 2). In fact, it stopped for a few weeks in February, and afterwards, the rate of leaf emergence varied from 1–6 leaves a week (fig 3). Main apices produced only foliage leaves. These leaves stopped growing for a short while in February and a sort of brownish bud was seen at the apex of the main

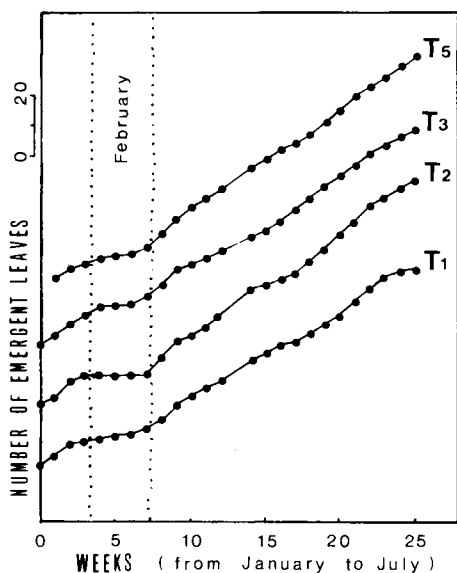


Fig 2. Evolution of the number of emergent leaves on the main stem in 4 young *Terminalia superba* trees (T_1 – T_3 , T_5).

stems (an inactive bud surrounded by small 'arrested' leaves, covered with long yellowish hairs). At the resumption of shoot growth, a few leaves arrested in their growth fell off and short internodes were then found on main stems, indicating a period of growth rest. For the rest of the observation time, main apices were simply surrounded by the growing leaves they had produced. The light green colour of young chlorophyllous leaves distinguished the active apices clearly. At the beginning of the observations, variations in the rate of leaf production were synchronized amongst the young plants observed; but from the end of February, these fluctuations ceased to be synchronized. However, it is worth noting that all the main shoots presented as many phases of slow

leaf emergence as phases of slow shoot elongation. These phases coincided with each other, although the latter often lagged a little behind the former (fig 3). The mean periods of leaf emergence and shoot elongation rhythms were similar to each other, being 7.3 ± 1.5 and 7.3 ± 1.7 weeks respectively among the trees observed from the end of February.

Appearance of lateral branches

The majority of axillary buds on main stems were very small and hidden between the petiole base and the stem (only a tuft of hairs was seen, indicating the top of the buds). A swelling at the axil of some young leaves, already well-separated from the apex, was the first sign of the outgrowth of a sylleptic shoot. Axillary buds expanded very close to the main apex, probably in the elongating part of the stem. Sylleptic shoots always arose on main stems during phases of rapid leaf emergence on main shoots, either at the beginning of phases of rapid main shoot elongation or at the maximum point of this elongation (fig 3). It should be noted that other sylleptic shoots, corresponding to the 2nd–4th (sometimes up to the 6th) sympodial units of the different branches of new tiers appeared at the point of maximum leaf emergence on main shoots (fig 4). Moreover, just after the exceptional rest in February, the only axillary buds that started at maximum leaf emergence on the main shoot of T_1 and T_2 were located on sympodial units of the last-formed tier, which was then little developed (fig 4).

At the end of the observations, the 3 last-developed tiers of trees (the decapitated tree is not considered) consisted of 1–7 branches separated from each other by 1–3 internodes which appeared during a period of 1–3 weeks. These tiers were separated from each other by 11–23 internodes

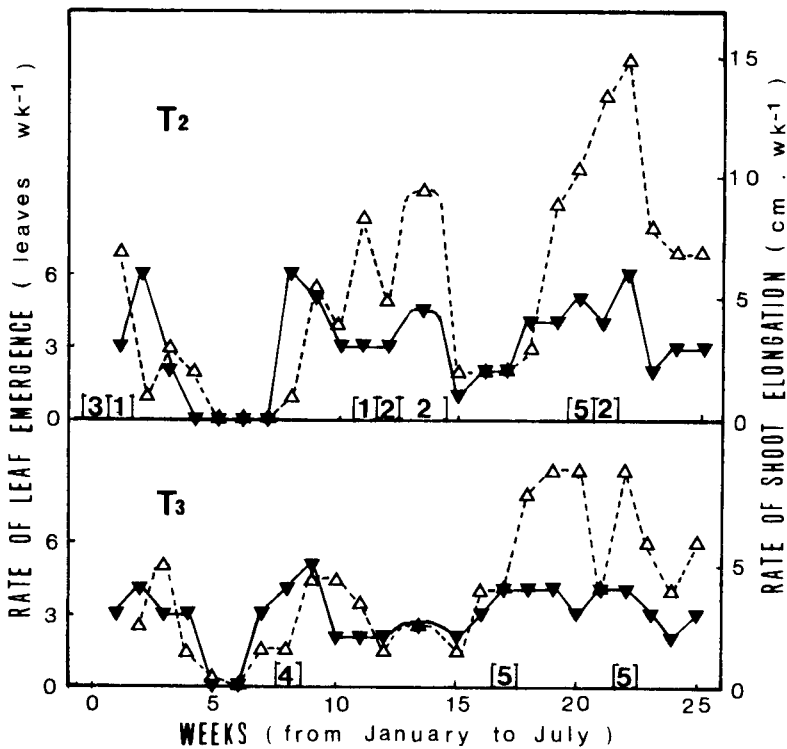


Fig 3. Leaf emergence (▼—▼), shoot elongation (Δ—Δ), appearance and number of branch buds [] on the main stem, in 2 young *Terminalia superba* trees (T₂ and T₃).

which appeared over a period of 5–14 weeks.

Dynamics of branching

Since a branch develops by an apposition of sympodial units, each derived from one axillary bud by syllepsis, the size of a branch, a tier or a tree can be evaluated by the number of lateral apices (the apices of sympodial units). Because of their role in branch building, these are called branch apices or branch buds henceforth in the text. Evolution of the number of branch buds permits one to estimate lateral

growth. It was clear (fig 5) that all the branches of a tier initiated at the beginning of the observation period grew slowly and those initiated later during March and after grew faster; then tiers became more frequent. However, regardless of the time of initiation, tiers still produced a few sympodial units after the appearance of other lateral axes above them.

Branch apices could be either active – recognizable by the light green colour of young growing leaves – or inactive – recognizable by the brownish colour of small arrested leaves (fig 6). Branch buds were active in the uppermost tier, except some-

times the ones of the oldest sympodial units. Branch buds were inactive in lower tiers with some variation (figs 6, 7). At first the number of active buds per branch increased in the new tier. After reaching a maximum, which varied with the tier order and from one branch to another, it decreased quickly to zero, at least temporarily. Several periods of activity were recorded in the tiers that were initiated at the beginning of the observation period (figs 6, 7). Branch bud activity was relatively synchronous in a tier, but delayed between 2 tiers, especially those initiated during March and after (fig 7). As soon as a new tier began to produce some relay sympodial units, branch bud activity decreased quickly in the next upper tier and finally was no longer detected (fig 6, 7). Then the new tier became the most active and when its active branch buds became numerous, new axillary shoots appeared on the main shoot above it.

Consequently, during March and after the total number of active branch buds per tree was always sizeable, even if it fluctuated (fig 8). Thus, each tree had numerous active branch buds, which were in slow vertical growth phase, and it did not stop expanding new leaves. No distinct growth periods were observed.

Radial growth of trees

Diameter of branch bases first increased rapidly before reaching a maximum; then it fluctuated slightly or sometimes decreased

slowly (figs 9, 10). Radial growth of branch bases started precociously, probably from the first weeks of branch formation, and it went on for a couple of weeks after the activity of branch buds began to decrease in these branches (fig 10). The cessation of radial growth and the beginning of branch shrinkage also coincided with the beginning of branching in a recently initiated tier (fig 9). Thus radial growth of branches lasted a little longer than their shoot growth. The oval, vertically elongated form of the transverse section of branch bases was also noted.

Radial growth of main stems was continuous for the six months of the observation period, but growth rates varied in time and in space since it changed with the occurrence of new tiers (fig 11). In the upper part of young stems (above the uppermost tier), radial growth rate was low. When a new tier appeared above the stem level considered, it increased suddenly, and then remained rather constant. Radial growth rates were almost the same on both sides of lower branch tiers. Apparently, there was no other variation in radial growth rates of the 5 trees studied that could be related to fluctuations of the main shoot growth.

However, radial growth rates of middle and lower parts of main stems varied according to the season (fig 11). Radial growth was slow at the beginning of the observation period (in February, it stopped in some cases and there was even trunk shrinkage). The speed of radial growth was increased during March and after, in the equivalent parts of main stems.

Fig 4. Association in time of the phases of rapid leaf emergence on the main stem and the appearance of branch buds relatively close to the main apex (1: on the main stem; 2–3: on first sympodial units 4, 5 etc on the following ones), on different branches (A_1 – C_5 or C_1 – F_7) of 2 young *Terminalia superba* plants (T_1 and T_2). Rate of leave emergence is the number of new leaves per week. In branch name, alphabetical order of capitals indicates the order of appearance of branch tiers and numeral order of subscripts the order of branches within the tier.

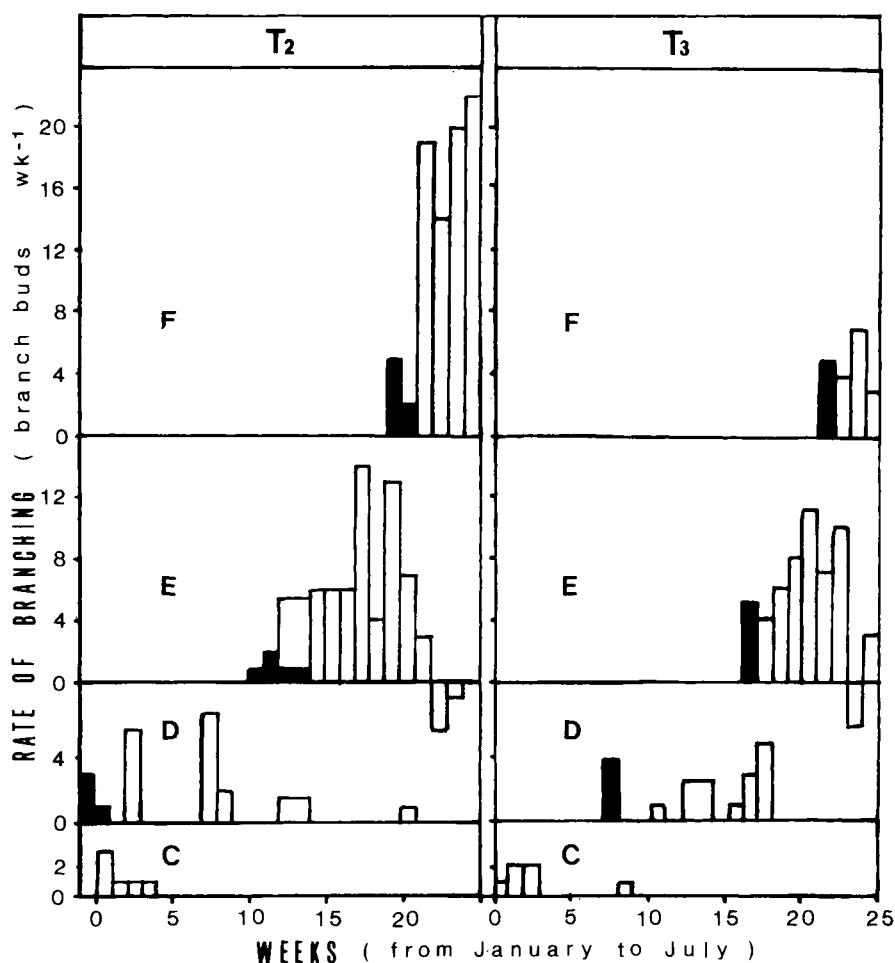


Fig 5. Branching in successive tiers C–F (alphabetical order indicates order of appearance) of 2 young *Terminalia superba* plants (T₂ and T₃). Appearance of branch buds on the main stem (black) and on sympodial units (white).

Growth of a “decapitated” plant

For an unknown reason, the main apex of tree T₄ died. During February and after, it behaved differently from that of other trees. Main shoot elongation decreased, but did not stop while leaf emergence

ceased for about 2 weeks. One week after leaf re-emergence, a branch tier was initiated, and the next week the main apex looked peculiar. A week later, the main shoot had elongated further, but no more leaves had emerged and at least one young leaf had fallen; the main apex

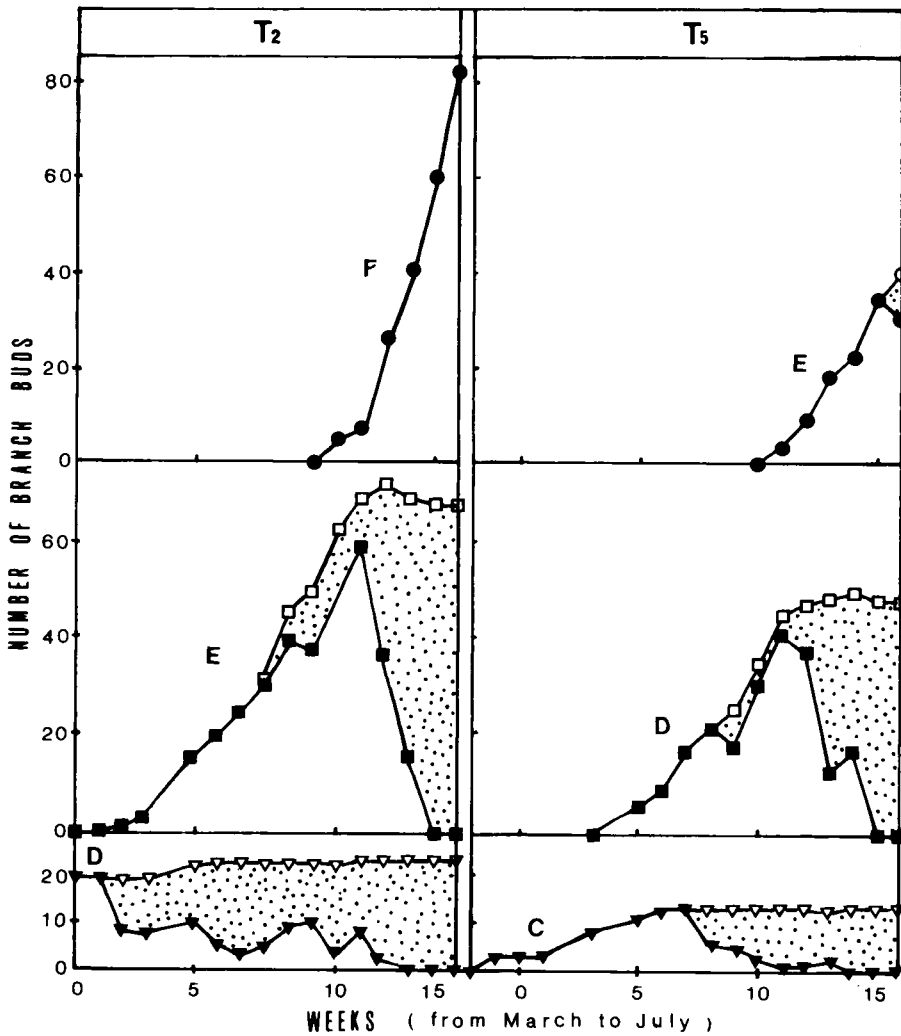


Fig 6. Evolution of number of branch buds in successive tiers (D–F or C–E; alphabetical order indicates order of appearance) of 2 *Terminalia superba* plants (T_2 and T_5). These buds are either active or inactive. The difference between the total buds (white symbols) and the active ones (black symbols) represents the inactive buds (dotted area). The number of active buds indicates (apparent) primary activity.

seemed to have been eaten. Finally, the main shoot stopped elongating and lost another young leaf; the main apex looked

dead. However, branching was occurring in tiers and the 3 branches that had been initiated just before the main apex died

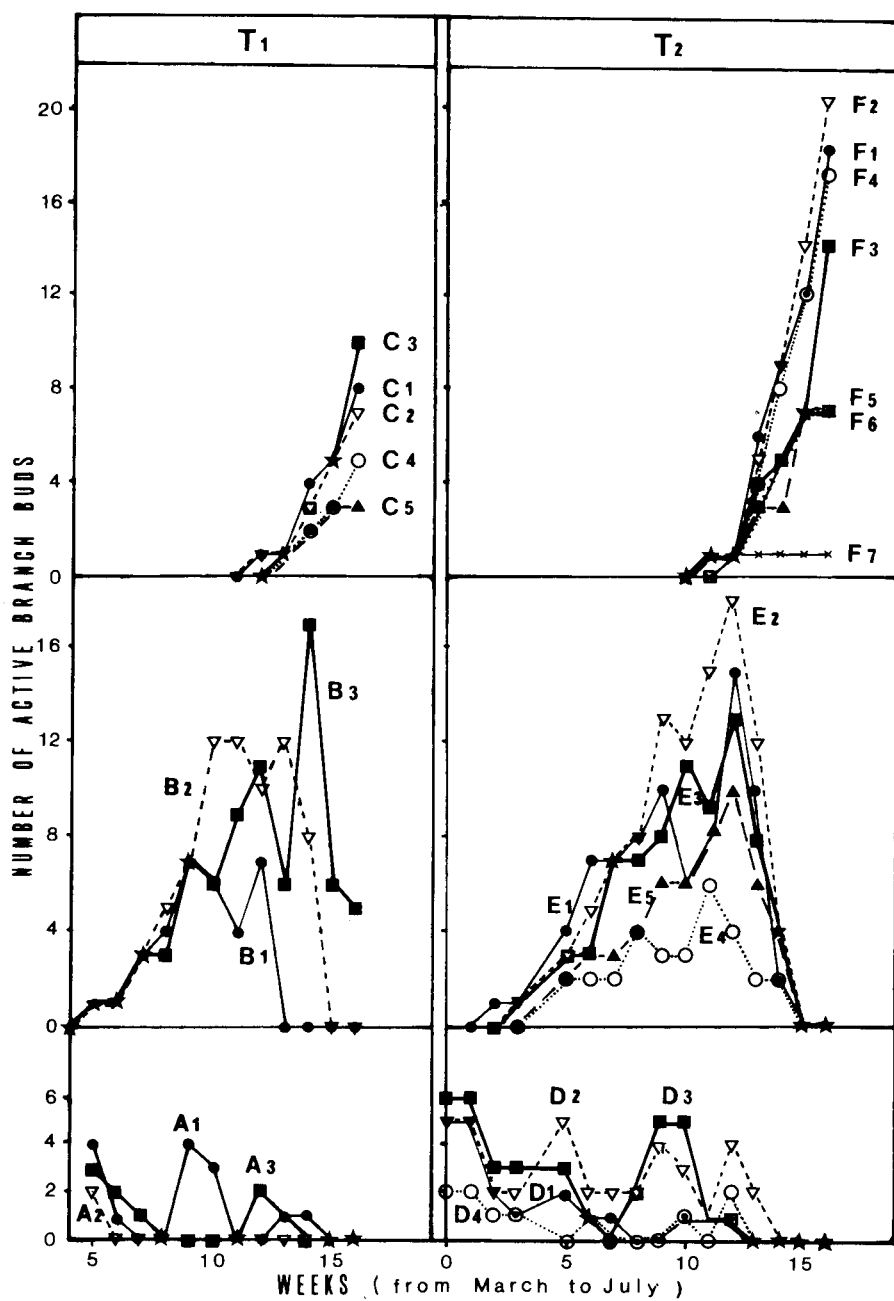


Fig 7. Evolution of number of active branch buds in different branches of successive tiers (A-C or D-F), in 2 young *Terminalia superba* plants (T_1 and T_2). Subscripts indicate different branches within a tier.

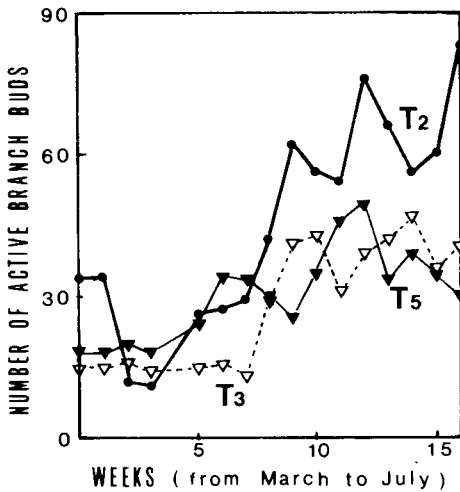


Fig 8. Evolution of total number of active branch buds in 3 young *Terminalia superba* plants (T₂, T₃ and T₅).

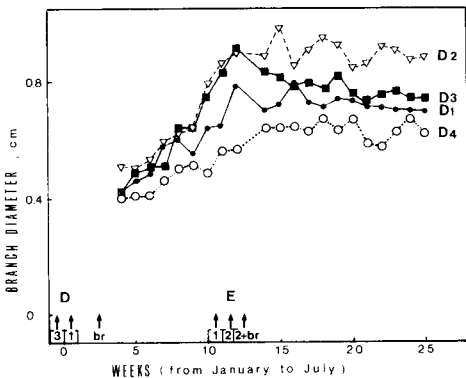


Fig 9. Radial growth of different branches D₁–D₄ at the base in tier D of a *Terminalia superba* plant (T₂). The appearance and number of branch buds are indicated [\uparrow], together with the beginning of branching (br) in lateral shoots of both the 2 successive tiers D and E.

were developing normally, although at first slowly (fig 12). At least 5 weeks after the main apex died (and while branching was

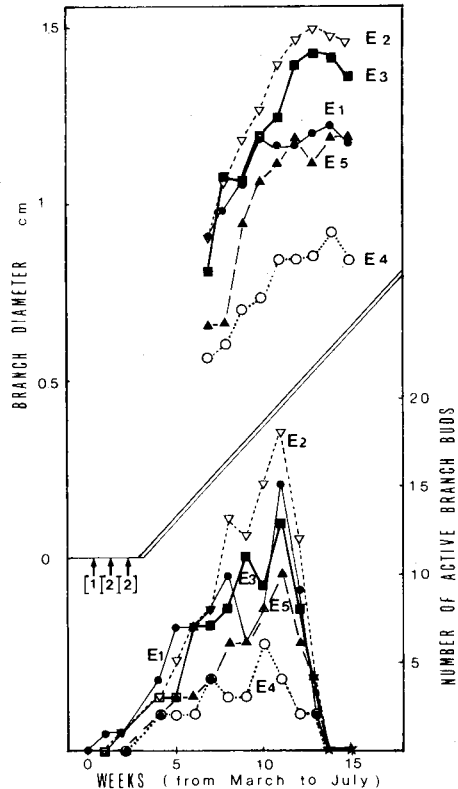


Fig 10. Radial growth of branch base and evolution of number of active branch buds in different branches E₁–E₅ of a tier, in a *Terminalia superba* plant (T₂). The appearance and number of branch buds generating the 5 branches are indicated [\uparrow].

occurring), the apex of the first sympodial unit was reactivated in the 3 last-formed branches (stage 1). Then, all the other branch buds in the uppermost tier were reactivated simultaneously (stage 2). Two weeks later, the first sympodial unit of each branch in this tier had entered a phase of rapid vertical growth (stage 3). Finally, that of the uppermost branch elongated faster than that of the other 2. A bud expanded sylleptically on the most elongat-

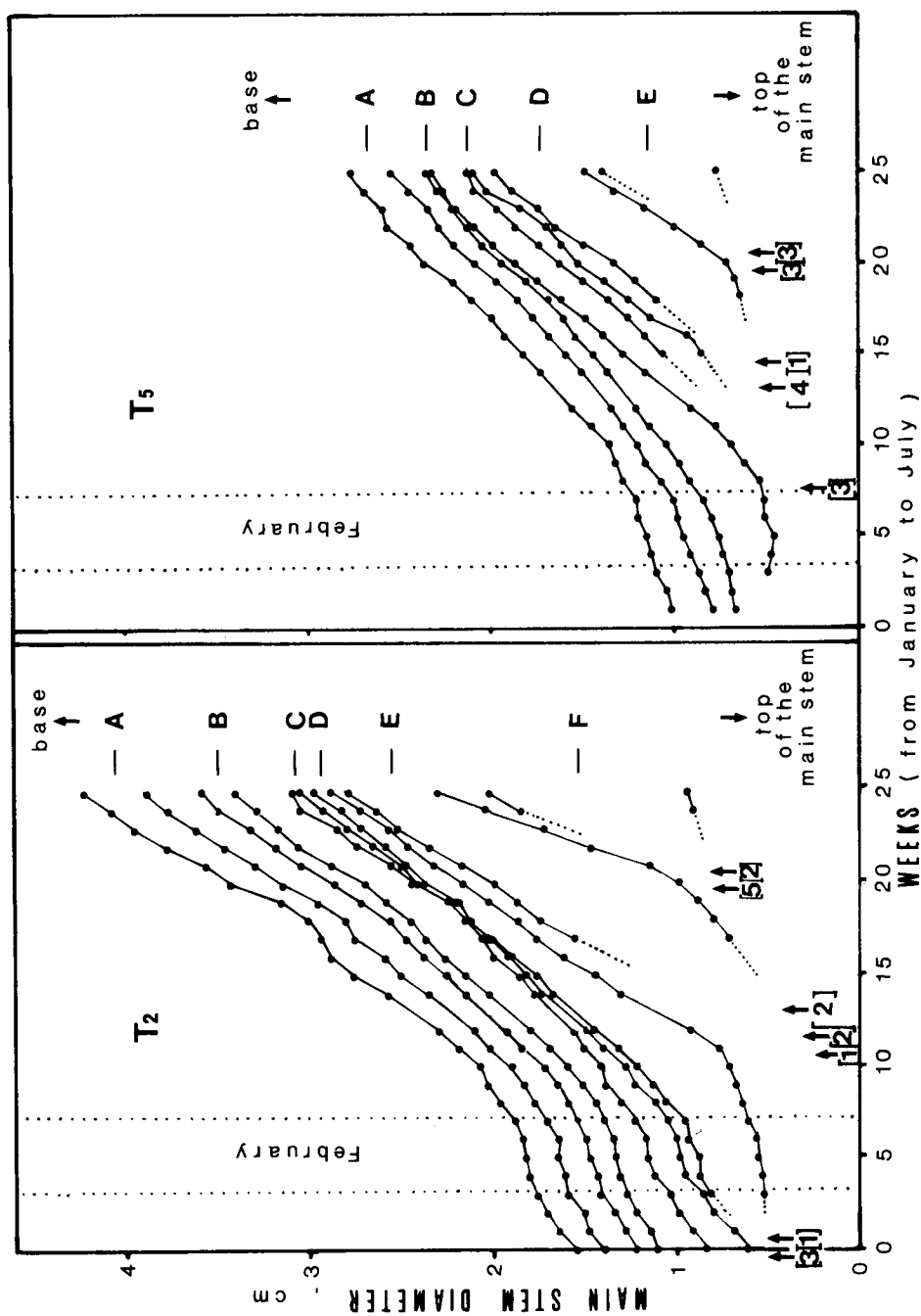


Fig 11. Radial growth of the main stem at different levels, *ie* at 5 cm above and beneath each branch tier (A-F or A-E, in 2 young *Terminalia superba* trees (T₂ and T₅). The appearance and number of branch buds generating the tiers D-F or D-E are indicated. [↑].

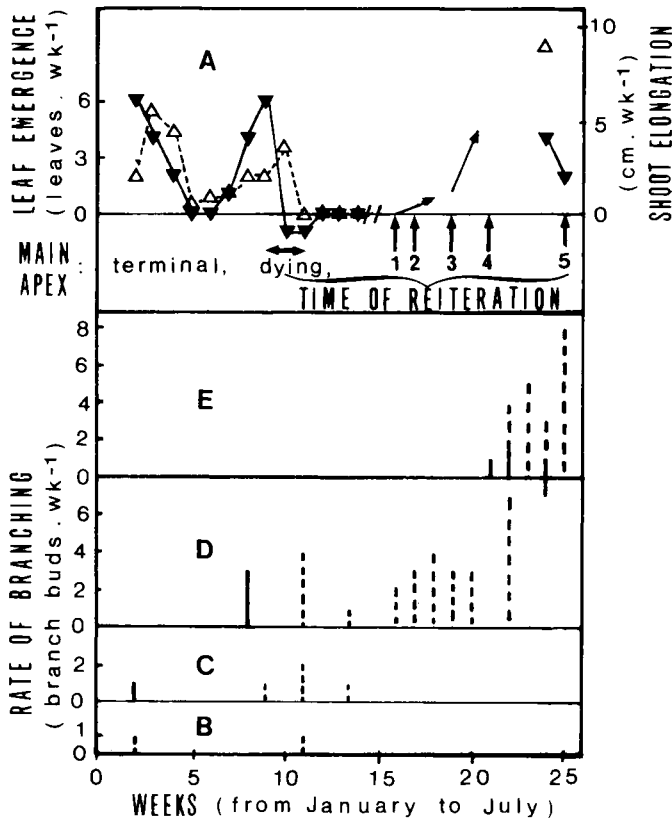


Fig 12. Particular features of development of the individual T_4 , before and after its terminal apex died. A: leaf emergence (\blacktriangledown — \blacktriangledown), shoot elongation (Δ — Δ) and evolution of the main apex from terminal to reiterated (5); stages of reiteration 1–4, see text. B–E: rate of branching in successive tiers (B–E); appearance of branch buds on the main stem ($|$) and on sympodial units ($|$).

ed sympodial unit, at the axil of one of the leaves that were produced during the rapid vertical growth phase, 2 weeks after the growth change was recorded (stage 4). Other buds expanded sylleptically on the same vertical axis during the following 3 weeks and a new tier of branches developed. The first sympodial unit of the last-formed branch (before the main apex died) thus presented the orthotropic growth and branching pattern of the main stem. Then

the other 2 sympodial units that were in a rapid vertical growth phase stopped growing quickly, one after another. Finally, apical dominance was re-established and the tree had a new main stem (stage 5).

Radial growth of the 'decapitated' plant was similar to the other plants, except in the young parts of the tree: branches that were recently initiated when the main apex died thickened more rapidly, especially the uppermost branch base when it became

the main axis (fig 13). Moreover, the part of the main stem that was located above developing tier stopped growing radially, whereas radial growth looked normal below this branch tier.

DISCUSSION

The species *T. superba* is native to the tropical forests of Africa. It is disseminated throughout the evergreen rain forest, like the forest of Anguédédou, but it invades the secondary bush; it grows very fast in full sun (Aubréville, 1959). *T. catappa* seedlings behave similarly in full sun, whereas seedlings in deep shade may grow for many years with little or no branching (Fisher, 1978). Planting and growing conditions of the trees studied were definitively favourable to the rapid development of the species. Climatic con-

ditions at the site during the wet seasons are also assumed to be particularly favourable for rapid growth of the species because firstly, the rainfall was no longer restrictive and secondly, the mean temperature and the photoperiod were very close to the 27 °C and 14 h daylength found to be the most favourable for the development of young *T. superba* plants in a controlled climate chamber (Maillard, 1987; Maillard *et al.*, 1987a).

The results of this examination confirm these data and reveal some interesting points. It is thus concluded that in a favourable natural environment, primary and secondary growth of the main stems of young *T. superba* plants were more continuous than intermittent. There was no rest period, but leaf emergence and shoot elongation fluctuated correlatively. Main shoots displayed a particular growth periodicity. Leaf development was homoblastic without reduced foliage leaves or bud scales. This indistinct periodicity of the main shoot growth had little effect on the tree structure. It has been shown previously (de Fay, 1992) that at an early stage in the development of this species, trunks and trunk wood did not exhibit typical units of extension along trunk and rhythmic growth rings in trunk wood.

In short, main shoots of young *T. superba* plants did not flush in a favourable natural environment; their growth-habit was midway between the continuous growth of *Carica papaya*, an unbranched tropical species (Ng, 1979) and the flushing growth of many tropical woody species such as *Camellia thea* (Bond, 1942, 1945), *Hevea brasiliensis* (Hallé and Martin, 1968), *Theobroma cacao* (Greathouse *et al.*, 1971; Vogel, 1975a, b), and a few temperate ones such as *Quercus robur* (Payan, 1982; Champagnat *et al.*, 1986). In *T. superba*, the main shoot growth rate fluctuation was similar to that in some tropical and temper-

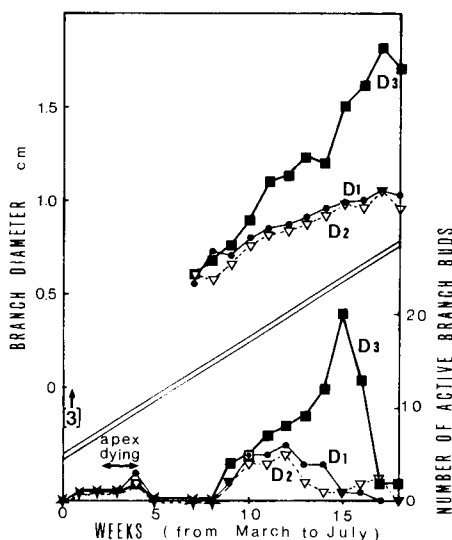


Fig 13. Radial growth of branch bases and number of active branch buds in the tier D of the *Terminalia superba* plant (T_4) the main apex of which had just been destroyed. The appearance of the 3 branches D_1 - D_3 is indicated [\uparrow].

ate woody species, such as *Persea americana*, *Pinus taeda*, *Populus deltoides* (Borchert, 1976), *Tabernaemontana crassa* (Prévost, 1972) and to the radial growth rate in *Hevea brasiliensis* saplings (de Faÿ, 1986). As Borchert (1973, 1978) claimed, there are only gradual – not basic – differences between flushing and continuous shoot growths.

There are some arguments in favour of the endogenous origin of this indistinct periodicity: i) the existence of periodic variations of main shoot growth in a natural environment under a favourable climate as under controlled environmental conditions (Maillard, 1987); ii) the same region for the mean period of rhythms in a favourable natural environment as at 27 °C and with a 16 h daylength (Maillard, 1987); iii) the asynchronism of growth within the individual plants issued from seedlings, during the long rainy season (opposed to the synchronism within the same trees at the end of the long dry season).

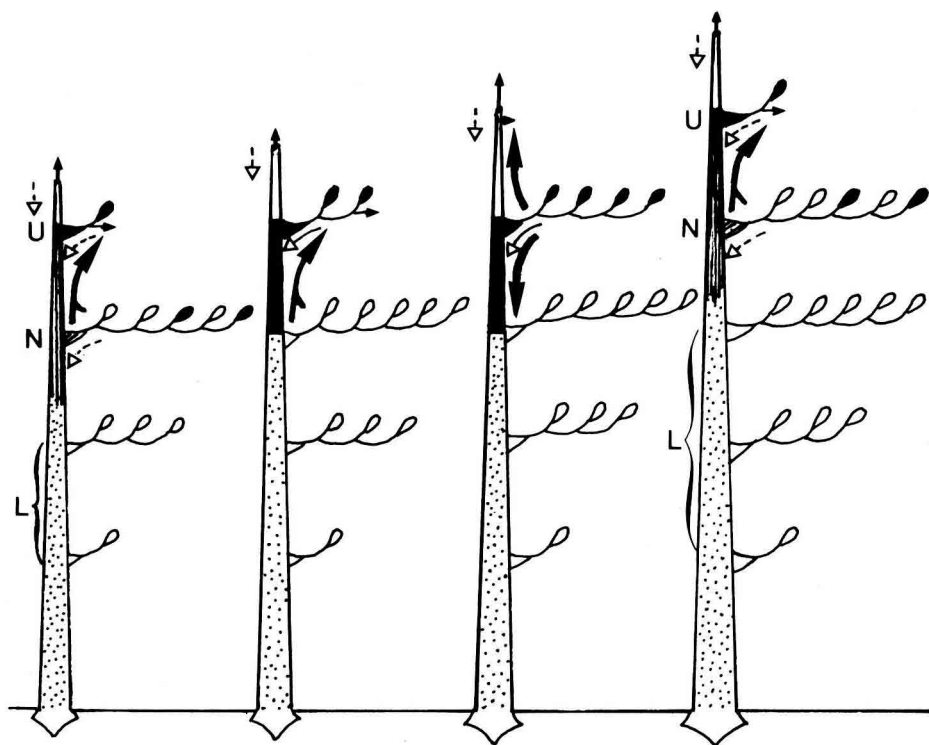
Main growing points might have minute leaf primordia that could not be detected during the examination. Leaf emergence was thus observed and leaf initiation was not. In the “decapitated” tree, leaf emergence was arrested during the same week as when the main apex was first observed to be peculiar, which supports the view that leaves emerged rapidly after being initiated.

The time-lag between leaf emergence and shoot elongation rhythms, shown in main axes of young *T. superba* plants, is similar to that between leaf initiation and shoot elongation rhythms during flushes of *Quercus robur* seedlings grown under constant temperature and illumination (Champagnat *et al.*, 1986; Champagnat, 1989), and *Erica x darleyensis* grown *in vitro* (Vieumont and Beaujard, 1983). This emphasizes that there is no basic difference between flushing growth, typical of *Quercus robur* seedlings in a controlled climate

chamber and *Erica x darleyensis in vitro*, and continuous growth of young *T. superba* plants in a natural tropical environment. Furthermore, the regulatory effect of developing leaves on internode elongation, demonstrated in young *T. superba* plants (Maillard *et al.*, 1987b) may account for the lag of the shoot elongation rhythm behind the leaf emergence rhythm.

As for secondary growth of main stems, neither temporal variations in radial growth rate, examined in this paper, nor spatial variations in wood structure (de Faÿ, 1992) showed evidence of a relation to primary growth of the same axes. Apparently, the change in radial growth rate of the uppermost part of main stems and the structural variations in trunk wood were more related to the periodic occurrence of branches and the dynamics of branching. The influence of the developing branch tier will be discussed below.

In the young plants studied, lateral axes arose during phases of rapid leaf emergence and of rapid elongation of the main shoot, which explains the formation of branch tiers and the acrotonic form of trees. These results are similar to Fisher's data (1978) showing that branch buds start during maximum shoot growth in mature *T. catappa* but according to other authors (Hallé and Oldeman, 1970 writing about *T. catappa*; Maillard, 1987; Maillard *et al.*, 1989 writing about young *T. superba* growing in a controlled glasshouse), branch buds develop when vertical growth is stopped or when the main axis enters low growth phases. The present results agree with the observations of Champagnat (1961, 1965) on sylleptic shoots (called “anticipated” shoots) in *Alnus glutinosa*: these arise only when the growth rate of main shoots exceeds a certain threshold value and they are confined to vigorous shoots in juvenile trees. This idea was developed by Tomlinson and Gill (1973) who added that, in tropical trees in a nonsea-



Caption

- ↑↑ Apex more or less active; — active branch bud;
 - - - (apparently) inactive branch bud.
 ■ rapid, ▨ increasing or decreasing, ▩ moderate,
 □ slight or no secondary growth.
 U uppermost, N next uppermost, L lower tiers.
 — fluxes of photosynthates, other nutrients and
 growth regulators, such as cytokinins; ↑ or △ AIA.

Fig 14. Schematic drawings of the differential growth in the shoot system of young *Terminalia superba* trees, in relation to the presumed change in the location of sinks and sources of nutrients and growth regulators.

sonal climate, the threshold value may be exceeded periodically, so that several tiers of branches can grow out in one year. In

the young *T. superba* plants studied, the "threshold" would be periodically exceeded, which would lead to a maximum activi-

ty of the main apex and to the appearance of sylleptic outgrowths nearby, on the main shoot in general. These 2 concomitant events (maximum activity of the main apex and the appearance of sylleptic shoots) might be of the same nature. This view may be all the more probable since, according to Champagnat (1989), several biochemical studies in temperate trees show a parallelism between the regrowth of apical buds following the rest in flushing seedlings, and the release of axillary buds from apical dominance (resulting in proleptic shoots), in trees.

All the branches of the *T. superba* plants studied were built up in the same pattern, that is to say by apposition of basic sympodial units, the structure and growth of which, studied by Maillard (1987), are similar to the well-known ones of *T. catappa* (Hallé and Oldeman, 1970; Fisher, 1978): these sympodial units are characterized by a long horizontal basal segment composed of a few leaves and internodes growing rapidly, continued by a slow-growing vertical segment ending in a rosette of leaves. In one of the trees studied, the accidental death of the main apex just after the initiation of a new tier proved that this main apex contributed to limiting the vertical growth rate of the nearest sympodial units, as in *T. catappa* (Attimis in Hallé and Oldeman, 1970), but apparently, it did not control the lateral growth of branches. Indeed, basic sympodial units were not repeated indefinitely in trees, but each branch of the developing tier stopped expanding leaves and growing laterally soon after the occurrence of a new set of lateral axes, above the tier in question. The cessation of radial growth in branches, as well as changes in the radial growth rate of the upper part of main stems were also recorded soon after the occurrence of a new tier. Consequently, the bulk of active branch buds and the maximum growth rate in secondary meristems advanced periodi-

cally upwards (as shown diagrammatically in fig 14).

These data imply that at first, the developing uppermost tier acted as a recipient sink for water and nutrients and the competition for them was made at the expense of the next uppermost tier and maybe the apex. The shrinkage of some branch bases in the next uppermost tier was an argument in favour of the flux of water towards the recently initiated tier because, firstly, axis shrinkage is assumed to indicate a loss of water and, secondly, the shrinkage of branch bases started at the beginning of branching in the recently initiated tier. The developing tier exhibited more and more branch buds, each of them expanding into a rosette of leaves and remaining active for several weeks. As young leaves of buds are assumed to synthesize plant growth regulators – auxins, cytokinins and abscisic acid were found in developing leaves of main axes in *T. superba* (Maillard, 1987) – and mature leaves are photosynthesizers, the new tier of branches would finally act as a source of photosynthates and probably plant growth regulators for the rest of the shoot system. Once surplus metabolites were produced by the new tier of branches, the main apex would become the recipient sink and the “threshold value of the vigour” would be exceeded in the uppermost young part of the main stem, resulting in the occurrence of new sylleptic axillary shoots. The fact that branching in lateral axes was not dependent on the main apex would explain why the developing tier could temporarily become the current sink of the shoot system. All this leads to the conclusion that the appearance of new lateral shoots on main stems depended on the growth of the preceding tier, at least partially.

Other arguments support this view. Firstly, since a new tier of branches did not always occur at each point of maximum emergence of main shoot leaves and since

leaf emergence was apparently close to leaf initiation, tier initiation should not only depend on the maximum activity of the main apex. Secondly, the instance of the one "decapitated" plant supports this point of view. Because growth of the branch tier, which was initiated just before the main apex died, seemed to be a prerequisite for both the reiteration of the main stem and the appearance of another branch tier, and also because the initiation of the last-formed tier preceded the reiteration of the leading apex, it is difficult to believe that the release of young axillary buds from apical dominance was an essential and sufficient requirement for a tier initiation. Of course, no other examples nor any plants decapitated during another stage of the tier growth were observed. Moreover, the leader reiteration in the *T catappa* tree experimented by Attims (in Hallé and Oldeman, 1970) was immediate and precocious compared that of the present example where the reiteration of a leading orthotropic axis took 14 weeks. However, the leading shoot, in *T ivorensis* seedlings, was found to grow faster if the branches were taken off (Dampney and Longman, 1965). Unlike the former example, the latter agrees with the particular growth-habit of young *T superba* plants. Some experimental decapitation of main and lateral axes of *T superba* – and other related species – would be very interesting to support the view of the regulatory role played by particular branches on the shoot system development. Without any other data on this subject, but in view of the number of branches the growth of which was followed per tree studied, it is advisable to state that the presumably successive sink/source roles of the uppermost tier of branches for metabolites apply only to *T superba* plants in the early stage and in a favourable natural environment.

The differential radial growth of the "decapitated" main stem also indicated that

the main apex was essential only for secondary growth of the uppermost young part of this axis. Therefore, active buds of a growing branch probably exerted a control of hormonal origin (IAA) over cambial growth of the branch in question (see the form of branch base sections), but also over the lower part of the main stem of trees.

Although this work does not permit one to examine the possible effects of circulating cytokinins on the growth out of main stem axillary buds, it seems likely that correlative signals originating from active branch buds, both of nutritional and hormonal origin, play an important role in regulating the development of the shoot system of young *T superba* trees, as schematized in figure 14.

The influence of seasons (the long dry and the long rainy seasons) on the development of the young *T superba* plants growing in a natural environment still remains to be examined. A comparative study of the growth rates before and after the month of March has shown that primary and secondary growths, including lateral growth, were optimal throughout the long rainy season, whereas before, *ie* at the end of the long dry season, growth was restricted: lateral growth stopped generally for longer than terminal growth, and terminal growth slowed down more markedly than radial growth (except for the tree with the apex that subsequently died). Thus it appears that the construction of a vigorous main stem was a priority in the first stage of the development of *T superba*.

Study of the temporal organization in both primary and secondary, terminal and lateral growth phenomena in the shoot system of the species *T superba* at an early stage allowed the author to present a dynamic model of growth where main stem-branch correlations are basic. Although nothing is known about the root system of

this species, one must consider that there might be root–shoot interactions, as in peach trees where the root tip and its production of cytokinins are proven to exert considerable control over top growth (Richard and Rowe, 1977a, b). The author wonders whether root restriction could explain why slow shoot growth phases changed into momentary rest periods when the young *T. superba* plants studied by Maillard (1987) had grown for 7 months in a controlled glasshouse.

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