

Seed production and its quality on Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst) seed orchard originated from the Białowieża Primeval Forest

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Introduction

In recent years, droughts have been observed more and more frequently in Poland. Therefore, it should be borne in mind that the range of occurrence of some species may change. Genetic research has shown that the northern and southern ranges of Norway spruce meet in the Białowieża Primeval Forest^{1,2}. The Norway spruce was one of the main forest-forming species in the Białowieża Primeval Forest until recently. According to the information provided by the State Forests in Poland, Norway spruce ranks fourth among all tree species in terms of the share of the area in the country, and the second among conifers³. Unfortunately, due to the outbreak of the spruce bark beetle, the population of spruce in the Białowieża Primeval Forest was significantly reduced. It is assumed that this gradation may be the result of global warming and drought⁴.

One of the ways of the trees genetic resources permanent preservation is their propagation by vegetative methods. The created forest trees clone archives and seed orchards are the basis for genetic research and for selection works aimed at improving various functional features for forest management. Their main goal is to obtain seeds with increased genetic value⁵.

The seed production monitoring and analysis of cones and seeds features variability in seed orchards allow to assess the threat degree and resistance to negative biotic and abiotic factors. In order to develop effective seeds protecting methods of valuable Norway spruce populations, it is necessary to conduct comprehensive research on the biology, ecology and the role of insects inhabiting the cones, as well as fungi contributing to the decline in seed production and quality. Additionally, it has been shown that in 2016 only 22% of spruce mother trees were left in the Białowieża Primeval Forest (which consists of the Browsk, Hajnówka and Białowieża Forest Districts in its Polish part), from which the studied seed orchard was established in the Bielsk Forest District (Figure 3). This situation proves the necessity to carry out genetic resources protection in *ex situ* forms.

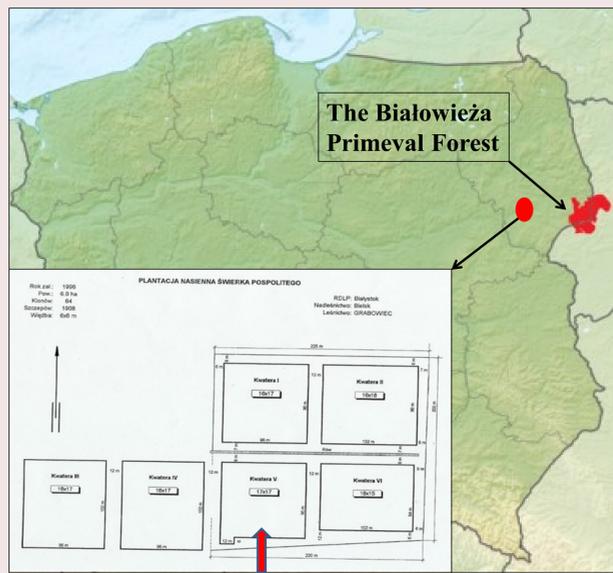


Fig. 1. Locations of study sites in Bielsk FD



Fig. 2. Grafted trees and cones of Norway spruce in seed orchard sample plot; phot. Ledochowicz 2018

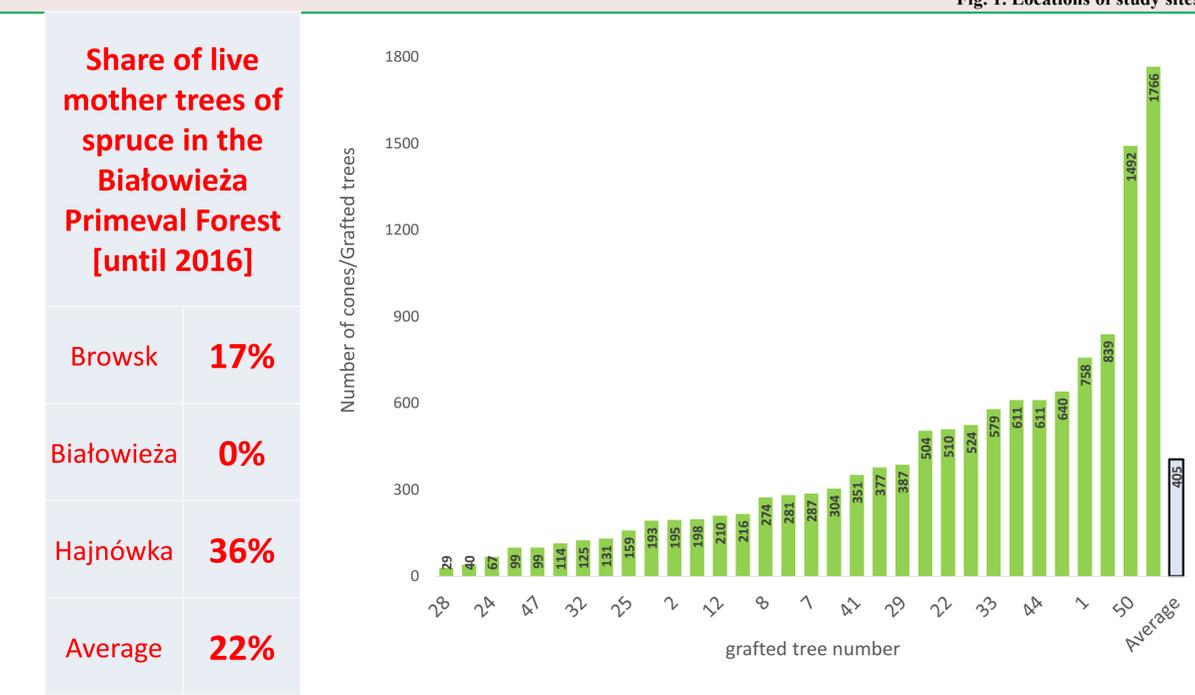


Fig. 3. The number of cones per each grafted trees in seed orchard from Bielsk FD and the number of alive mother trees in Białowieża Primeval Forest

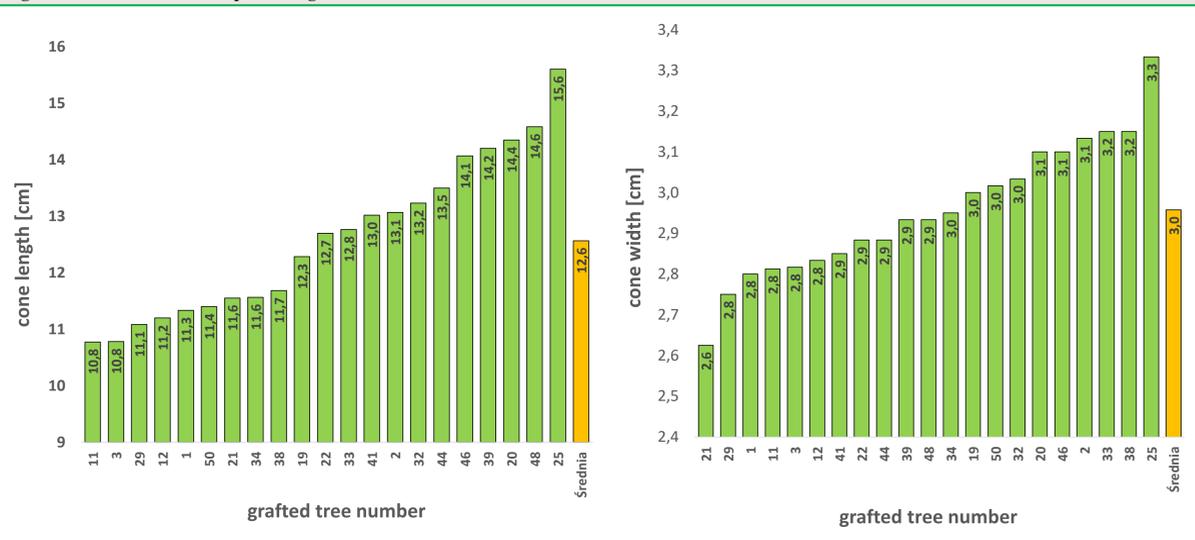


Fig. 4. The cone length and width per each tested grafted tree in seed orchard from Bielsk FD

Results and conclusions

Grafted trees of Norway spruce from the Białowieża Primeval Forest in the Bielsk Forest District seed orchard are able to give satisfactory economic result at the age of about 20. The average amount of cones for 32 analyzed grafted trees was 405 (max. 1766) (Figure 3). The analysis show that if all grafted trees (50) on the sample plot produced an average number of cones, we would collect 20 250 cones. With an average actual number of seeds of 288 per cone, 5 832 000 seeds would be obtained. About 38 kg can be obtained, assuming an average weight of seeds (7.77 mg).

The average length of the spruce cones was 12.6 (± 1.40) cm, while the average width of the cones was 3.0 (± 0.17) cm. The width of the cones shows lower variability. The differences between the mean values calculated for individual strains are statistically significant (Figure 4).

The share of undamaged and poorly damaged cones amounted to about 87.6%. However, the average share of undamaged seeds is less than 50%. Most of the damage were caused by insects. Therefore, it is very important to research the biology and ecology of insects damaging spruce cones and seeds and to develop methods of combating them. The least amount of damaged seeds was found in the area of the cone base and the most damaged seeds were found in the cone top (Figure 5).

Both, the average potential number of seeds in a cone (364) and the average actual number of seeds in a cone (288) has shown similar variability. The highest share of seeds was in the middle section and the lowest in the base section. The average difference was about 21%, therefore it can be assumed that each cone scale in the tested sample contains about 1.6 seeds (Figure 5). Additionally, the average weight of collected spruce seeds was very similar to the weight stated in spruce stands from Ujsolu FD⁶ and about 1 mg higher than the weight of whole seeds from north-eastern Poland⁷.

The mean weight of the whole seeds was 7.77 (± 1.14) mg. The heaviest seeds were in the central cone section (on average 8.3 ± 1.36 mg), the lightest in the top section (average 7.32 ± 1.23 mg). The differences in the weight of seeds between individual sections of the cone are statistically significant (Figure 5). The average of 76% of seeds fully developed within undamaged seeds in a cone was shown. The highest share of fully developed seeds was found in the middle section (about 83%).

Materials and methods

The genetic material of spruce mother trees from the Białowieża Primeval Forest has been preserved in a seed orchard with an area of 9.74 ha, established in 1996 in the Bielsk Forest District, approximately 35 km west of the Białowieża Primeval Forest (Figure 1). In December 2017, cones from all growing 21 years old grafted trees were collected on a sample plot of 50 clones. For each grafted trees with more than 20 cones, the percentage of undamaged, weakly damaged and heavily damaged cones was determined. Then 3-4 cones were randomly selected for each grafted trees and their lengths and widths were measured (Figure 2). From each sample, one average cone was selected and was divided into three sections: base, center and top. Seeds and cone scale were counted for each section and packed into separate envelopes. From the group of undamaged seeds from each section about 20 was randomly selected and their weight and percentage of full and empty seeds were determined. Based on the number of cone scale, the potential number of seeds was determined and compared with the actual number.

The aim of the research was to: 1) determine the variability of selected features of cones and seeds of Norway spruce originating from the Białowieża Primeval Forest on a seed orchard in the Bielsk Forest District; 2) determine the production capacity of the grafted trees; 3) calculate the actual level of individual grafted trees seed production; 4) determine the degree of cones and seeds damage, taking into account three-sectional division of cones.

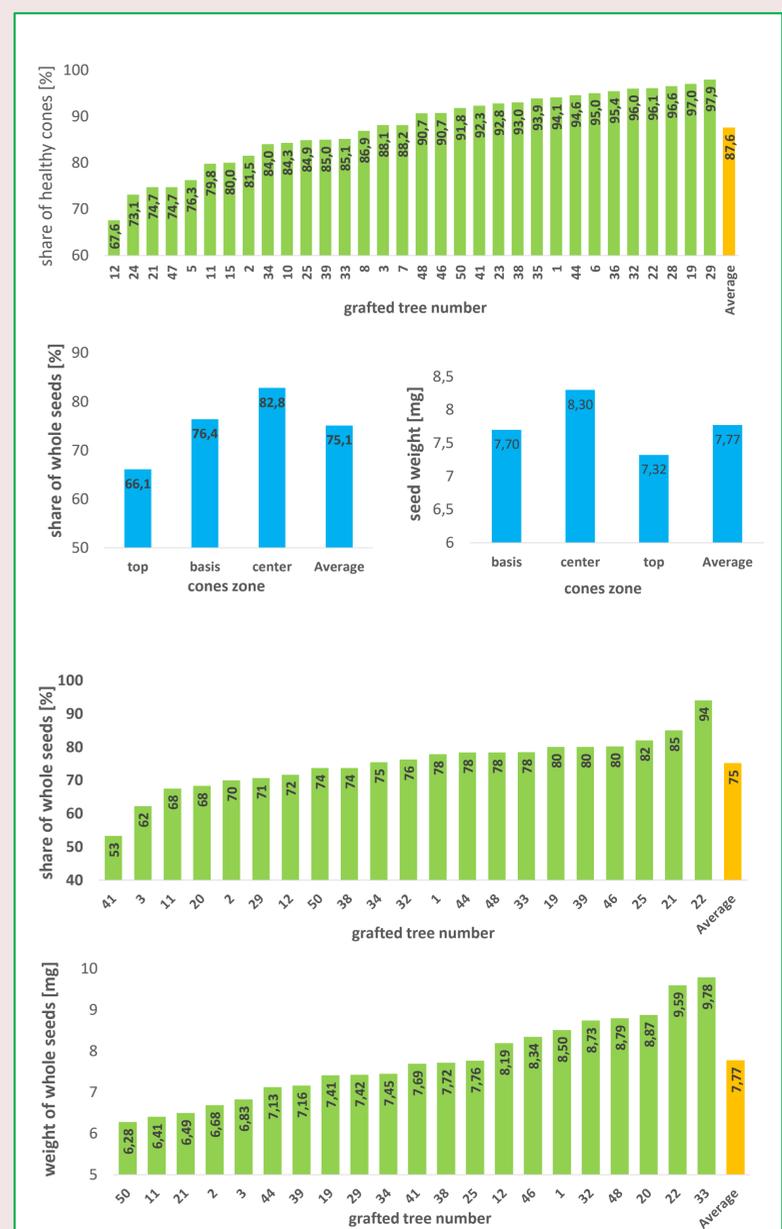


Fig. 5. Description of the cones and seeds features in seed orchard from Bielsk FD