Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

SEED EXTRACTION METHODS AND QUALITY EFFECTS IN PINUS RADIATA D. DON

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Applied Science in Seed Technology at Massey university, Palmerston North,

New Zealand

DZINGAI RUKUNI

1997

MASSEY UNIVERSITY

	ai Rukur		
Name	and Add	ldress Date	
		of this thesis belongs to the author. Readers must sign their name in the space below gnise this. They are asked to add their permanent address.	to shov
-	brary y Univers	·	
		out the sentence or phrase which does not apply.	
		Date: 1th July 1997	
		Signed:	
		made available to readers or to be sent to other institutions without my written consent wwo years.	vithin th
	"Seed	Extraction Methods and Quality Effects in Pinus Radiata D. Don"	
2.	I do no	not wish my thesis, entitled	
	(c)	I also agree that my thesis may be copied for Library use.	
	(b)	I agree to my thesis, if asked for by another institution, being sent away on tempor under conditions determined by the Librarian.	rary loa
		to be made available to readers in the Library under the conditions determined Librarian.	d by th
	٠	"Seed Extraction Methods and Quality Effects in Pinus Radiata D. Don"	
1.	(a)	I give permission for my thesis, entitled:	



ABSTRACT

The current study aims to investigate the effectiveness of various heated air and microwave oven treatments on seed extraction efficiency and subsequent seed quality in *Pinus radiata*. Radiata pine cones were collected from Foxton from a commercial plantation and used in preliminary studies considering a range of both heated air and microwave oven treatments. Cones of different genetic families were collected from an open pollinated seed orchard owned by Carter Holt Harvey Forests at Matakana Island.

In the air oven extraction method temperature and duration combinations of 50°C and 24 hours or 60°C and 12 hours were found to be most suitable for seed extraction while giving good seed quality in preliminary experiments. A temperature of 40°C was found to be too low for efficient seed extraction while 70°C was found to be lethal to seeds. Various temperature and duration combinations gave similar results since a decrease in extraction temperature could, in some cases, be compensated by an increase in the extraction period.

Exposure of cones in a microwave oven affected germination, particularly when only 1 or 2 cones were heated at each exposure time. However when 3-5 cone samples were used heating for 30 or 40 seconds was sufficient to break scale resin bonding. Ambient storage of treated cones for up to 7 days following microwave oven treatment allowed full scale reflexing and high seed extraction efficiency.

Cones from 10 different families showed variable germination responses to different seed extraction conditions. Two families showed consistently high germination across all treatments while the rest showed reduced germination. Whether this reflects genetic differences in cone serotiny, seed thermosensitivity differences, cone wood density, resin bond strength, or is related to seed size and/or moisture content is not known. Seedling dry weight was not affected by extraction temperature and/or duration of heating, being found to be more a function of seed size.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation and thanks to my supervisors, Professor M.J. Hill and Associate Professor J.G. Hampton of the Seed Technology Centre for making this study a success. Many thanks to all staff at the Seed Technology Centre for all the help that I needed most.

I would also like to thank many friends and family members for the support during these studies, especially my mother and father Samuel, Crispen, Joyline, Knowledge, Misiyadzo, Ishewakatipa, Jealous and Pamhidzai. My memories go to my only sister Tadziripa Annastancia who passed away during the course of my studies.

I am particularly grateful to the New Zealand Government for providing the financial support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Trg
ABSTRACT
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
TABLE OF CONTENTS ii:
LIST OF TABLESvi
LIST OF FIGURESix
LIST OF PLATESx
LIST OF APPENDICES x
CHAPTER 1
1. INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER 2
2. LITERATURE REVIEW 4
2.1 General 4
2.2 Cone structure and serotiny
2.3 Cone ripeness and seed maturity
2.4 Seed extraction methods
2.5 Variation in cone serotiny
2.6 Seed storability 21
2.7 Seed extraction by microwave oven heating
2.7.1 The nature of microwaves
2.7.2 The use of microwave heating in agriculture 23
2.7.3 The use of microwave heating in research and industry 25
2.7.4 Factors influencing microwave heating
2.7.5 Adverse effects of microwave heating

	iv
CHAPTER 3	29
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	29
3.1 Seed extraction by conventional electrical heating ovens	29
3.1.1 Preliminary studies	29
3.1.2 Extraction studies from cones of different families	30
3.1.3 Quality tests	30
3.2 Extraction using a microwave oven	31
3.2.1 Preliminary Studies	31
3.2.2 Final studies	31
3.2.3 Extraction studies from cones of different families	32
3.2.4 Quality tests	32
3.2.5 Cone heating studies	33
3.3 Seed quality assessment	33
3.3.1 Moisture content and seedling dry weight	33
3.3.2 Seed germination	33
3.3.3 Germination progess and seedling dry weight	35
4. RESULTS	37
4.1 PRELIMINARY STUDIES	37
4.1.1 Heated air oven extraction	37
4.1.1.1 General	37
4.1.1.2 Seed extraction efficiency immediately after heating	38
4.1.1.3 Seed extraction efficiency after a 7 day delay	40
4.1.1.4 Effects of extraction treatments on seed quality of seed	
extracted immediately after heating	43
4.1.1.5 Effects of extraction treatments on seed quality after	
a 7 day delay	43
4.1.1.6 Effects of extraction treatments on seed value for seed	
extracted immediately after heating	46
4.1.1.7 Effects of extraction treatments on seed value after	
a 7 day delay	46

4.1.1.8 Effects of extraction treatments on seedling dry weight	
for seed extracted immediately after heating	48
4.1.1.9 Effects of extraction treatments on seeding dry weight	
after a 7 day delay	48
4.1.1.10 Second conventional oven extraction experiment	51
4.1.1.11 Seed and cone moisture studies	52
Seed moisture content	52
Cone Moisture content	53
4.1.2 Preliminary microwave oven seed extraction studies	54
4.1.2.2 Extraction using various cone numbers in the microwave oven	54
4.1.2.2.1 Germination percentage and seedling dry weight	55
4.1.2.2.2 Seed extraction percentage and seed value	56
4.1.2.3 Extraction using single cones	. 57
4.1.2.3.1 Seed extraction	. 57
4.1.2.3.2 Seed germination percentage	57
4.1.2.3.3 Seed value and seedling dry weight	57
4.1.2.4 Extraction using 5 cone samples	58
4.1.2.5 Microwave oven studies on cone heat gain	59
4.2 FINAL STUDIES	64
4.2.1 Conventional heated air ovens	64
4.2.1.1 Effects on germination	64
4.2.1.2 Effects on seedling dry weight	65
4.2.2 Microwave oven	66
4.2.2.1 Effects on germination	66
4.2.2.2 Effects on seedling dry weight	67
4.2.3 Conventional and microwave oven treatment comparisons	67
4.2.3.1. Effects on germination	67
4.2.3.2 Effects on seed and seedling weight	68
4.2.4 Thousand-seed weight (TSW) comparisons by family	69

CHAPTER 5	7 0
5. DISCUSSION	7 C
5.1 General	7 0
5.2 Conventional oven	71
5.3 Microwave oven	73
CHAPTER 7	75
7. CONCLUSIONS	75
Scope for further research	75
REFERENCES	77
APPENDICES	38

LIST OF TABLES

Page
Table 1. Effect of extraction temperature and duration of heating for wet
and dry cones on mean extraction percentage for seed extraction
immediately after heating or after extraction following seven days post-
heating storage
Table 2. Effect of extraction temperature and duration of heating of wet or
dry cones on mean germination for both extraction immediately after
heating or after extraction following seven days post-heating storage 45
Table 3. Effect of extraction temperature and duration of heating of wet and
dry cones on mean seed value for both seed extraction immediately
after heating or after extraction following 7 days post-heating storage 47
Table 4. Effect of extraction temperature and duration of heating of wet and
dry cones on mean seedling dry weight following extraction immediately
after heating or after a seven day delay50
Table 5. Results of the second oven extraction trial showing the extraction
percentage, germination percentage, seed value and seedling dry weight52
Table 6. Seed moisture content variation with extraction temperature and
duration
Table 7. Effects of cone number on extraction percentage and seed quality
following microwave heating at two different durations (seconds) 55

Table 8. Effects of microwave oven seed extraction duration (seconds) on
mean seed extraction percentage after 2 days, 4 days, 7 days
and the cumulative mean total, and effects on mean seed value56
Table 9. Effects of microwave oven extraction on seed extraction percentage,
germination performance, seed value and seedling dry weight using
single cones in the microwave oven
Table 10. Effects of microwave oven seed extraction on extraction
percentage, germination percentage, seed value and seedling dry
weight when 5 cones were used
Table 11. Comparison of germination percentage performance for the
conventional and microwave oven treatments and the control 65
Table 12. Comparison of overall seedling dry weight (grams) performance
for the conventional and microwave oven treatments and the control 66
Table 13. Mean thousand seed weight (grams) shown by family

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Cooling curves of 5 cones of various weights following	<i>(</i> 1
removal from a microwave oven after heating for 2 minutes	61
Figure 2. The mean cooling rates of various cones exposed to different	
durations in the microwave	63

LIST OF PLATES

	Page
Plate 1. Seedlings of <i>Pinus radiata</i> after a germination test period of 28 days	. 36
Plate 2. Pinus radiata cones after various degrees of heating	. 39

LIST OF APPENDICES

		Page
Appendix 1.	Means for different durations (seconds) of microwave	
	oven heating for the weight of seed extracted,	
	percentage seed extracted, germination performance	
	and seed value for the initial treatment screening	88