COMPRESSION WOOD IN *Pinus radiata* II: DENSITY AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

MADERA DE COMPRESIÓN EN *Pinus radiata* II: DENSIDAD Y COMPUESTOS QUÍMICOS

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ABSTRACT

Ten 22 year old radiata pine trees growing in two stands in Chile, one in clay and the other in humid sand soils showing some lean, were assessed for chemical composition and wood density of compression wood.

Significant differences in type of wood in density (33 kg/m^3), lignin (1.944 %), alpha-cellulose (-2.634 %), ethanol toluene extractives (0.567 %) and pentose (0.742 %) were found between matched sample of compression and opposite woods.

Differences in juvenile and mature wood were significant for both density (-4 kg/m^3) and pentose (1.628 %), and site differences were found for wood density (28 kg/m^3), extractives (0.978 %) and apparent for alpha cellulose (1.223%).

In comparison with other studies, our results suggested that the compression wood formed from trees with light visible lean corresponded to a mild compression class.

Keywords: Compression wood, radiata pine, basic density, lignin, holocellulose, alpha-cellulose, pentose, ethanol-toluene, ash

RESUMEN

Se analizó la madera de compresión en diez árboles de 22 años de edad de *Pinus radiata* D Don creciendo en dos sitios en Chile, uno en suelo de arena húmeda y el otro en suelo arcilloso. Singularidades de la madera de compresión y madera opuesta se compararon en estos árboles con inclinaciones menores a 10° y excentricidades reducidas.

Diferencias significativas se registraron entre madera de compresión y opuesta en los valores registrados para la densidad básica de 33 (kg/m^3), en proporción de lignina de 1.944 (%), en alfa-celulosa de -2.634 (%), en pentosanos de 0.742 (%) y en extraíbles en etanol-tolueno de 0.978 (%) y aparentemente diferente en el caso de alfa celulosa en 1.223 (%).

Las diferencias entre madera juvenil y madera madura fueron significativas en los casos de la densidad de -4 (kg/m^3) y en pentosanos en 1.628 (%), y diferencias entre los dos sitios para los casos de la densidad con 28 (kg/m^3), en extractivos con 0.978 (%) y diferencias moderadas en alfa celulosa con 1.223 (%).

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Las diferencias y coincidencias de estos resultados con los de otros autores se han considerado para estimar que la madera de compresión formada por estos árboles, con inclinaciones reducidas, correspondería al tipo de madera de compresión leve.

Palabras claves: Madera de compresión, pino radiata, densidad básica, lignina, holocelulosa, alfacelulosa, pentosano, etanol-tolueno, cenizas

INTRODUCTION

Most of the physical, mechanical and chemical properties of wood can change with the presence of compression wood. In general, this feature is related to leaning or swept trees (Timell 1986). The trees' loss of verticality is associated to a variation in the hormonal levels in the cambium forming the compression wood. In addition, trees without lean or with smaller deviations can also contain compression wood (Shelbourne *et al*. 1969, Warensjö and Rune 2004, Timell 1986).

Numerous investigations analyze the particularities of compression wood (CW), them with those of opposite wood (OW) and wood from trees without CW. They include differences such as: greater proportion of lignin, lack of the S_3 wall, presence of helical checks, higher microfibril angle in the S_2 wall, rounded tracheid sections, presence of intercellular spaces (Takabe *et al*. 1992; Donaldson *et al*. 2004), reduction of the lignin proportion in the middle lamella and concentration of lignin between S_1 and S_2 (Donaldson *et al* 2004), shorter tracheids (Nicholls 1982; Diaz-vaz *et al*. 2007), higher width of the cell wall in the intermediate and latewood, wider rings, darker coloration and higher longitudinal skrinkage than those of OW or wood from trees without CW (Harris 1977). The growth eccentricity is also a singularity observed in most trees with CW (Nicholls 1982).

Anatomical, physical and chemical characteristics of CW are associated to unsuitable properties for many of the products made from this wood, for example: pulp and paper (Timell 1982; Ban *et al*. 2004), fiber board's (Akbulut and Ayrilmis 2006), and particle boards (Roffael *et al*. 2005). They affect wood permeability, the drying process (Davis *et al*. 2002), the quality of the sawn lumber and its derived products (du Torr 1963; Donaldson and Turner 2001),

Larger or smaller deviations from vertical of the stems can originate severe to mild degrees of CW, including the zone known as OW corresponding to the one in the opposite side of CW (Harris 1977, Donaldson *et al*. 2004, Diaz-vaz *et al*. 2007). On the other hand, OW does not share CW characteristics and it only shows smaller differences with the wood from trees without CW.

The relationship between wood stem lean and the presence of CW can be different when severe CW can be distinguished from mild CW (Nicholls 1982). In the case of relatively straight and vertical *Pinus radiata* trees, mild CW is quite frequent (Nicholls 1982). For straight and leaning trees the growth eccentricity has been established as a good index to recognize the presence of mild CW (Nicholls 1982).

Similar density values could be attributed to cellular diameters from slightly lean trees CW and OW that were not statistically different (Spicer and Gartner 1998, Donaldson et al. 2004, Diaz-vaz *et al*. 2007). Other studies showed differences in the cell diameters between CW and OW (Spicer and Gartner 1998, Mayr and Cochard 2003). These discordant results can be partly attributed to the different CW degrees, from severe to mild, and also to the differences in the wood formation stage, that is, differences on either earlywood or latewood (Donaldson *et al*. 2004, Diaz-vaz *et al*. 2007). Thus, the exerted genetic control on *Pinus sylvestris* diameters of radial and tangential lumens was strong in the case of earlywood, moderate in the case of latewood and low for the width of the cell wall (Hannrup *et al*. 2001).

A study of *Pinus radiata* in New Zealand showed that outer wood density from many of the regional means would be highly significantly statistical difference (Cown *et al*. 1991). Reduced density differences between sites have been reported in *Pinus radiata* wood in Australia (Raymond and Joe 2007). On the other hand in Chile, differences in density between sites were found in non-compression wood, juvenile, intermediate and mature woods (Delmastro *et al*. 1982). In the case of severe CW, differences in the amount of CW between sites can be expected (Burdon 1975). In other species, as summarized by Zobel *et al*. (1960) the effect of the environment on the density often provides confused and contradictory results.

The features of CW depend on the severity degree. The mild forms of CW, unlike severe CW, show minor differences with the OW in terms of: presence of intercellular spaces, cellular dimensions, density of the wood and microfibril angle. In the case of the *Pinus radiata* juvenile wood, a reduced lignin concentration is associated to this wood in the external part of the secondary wall S_2 (Donaldson *et al*. 2004). The change in the arrangement of microfibril in the helicoidal thickenings in *Taxus cuspidate* is reported as an indication of CW formation (Donaldson *et al*. 2004; Yoshizawa, *et al*. 1992). In addition, beta-1-4-galactan synthesis has also been interpreted as the first physiological reaction in the formation of CW in Picea sitchensis wood (Altaner *et al*. 2007). In terms of the variation in the lignin concentration, it reaches its maximum increase in the case of severe CW. The CW lignin content was significantly higher than in OW and agrees with most studies on this matter. CW had more lignin and galactose but less cellulose and mannose (Timell 1982). The greater amount of lignin in CW resulted from the abundance of precursors available in the zones during the differentiation process (Bland 1958). Nevertheless, these differences were not always evident. It is worth remembering that the proportion of lignin is not the same within the cell wall, that the CW middle lamella is less lignified however, the secondary wall S_1 and the S_2 duplicate the values found in OW. In the case of mild CW found in the first rings of juvenile wood there is a reduction of lignin in the corners of the cells. This would be the first change indicating the formation of CW (Donaldson *et al*. 2004). A lignin increase in the external part of the secondary wall S_2, known as S_2 (L), is a difference in the distribution of the lignin present in the corners of the CW cells (Timell 1982, Donaldson *et al*. 2004).

In *Pinus taeda* wood, the alpha-cellulose content does not seem to adjust to any climatic or edaphic zone (Zobel *et al*. 1960). Despite the fact that it was likely to expect an increase in alpha-cellulose from the pith to growth ring 15 and a further more or less constant value (Harwood 1971, Uprichard 1971).

The variability of the CW characteristics can be increased depending whether it is in juvenile or mature wood. This occurs in trees with smaller inclinations which seem to have a higher proportion of mild CW (Timell 1986).

Bearing in mind that most of the trees in *Pinus radiata* plantations generally have straight stems with little sweep or lean, we identified and analyzed the features of CW and compared them with the OW properties of juvenile and mature wood of slightly sweep matches from three height levels collected from each tree.   The analysis considered the physical and chemical characteristics of CW and the respective OW. All these analyses took place in trees with small stem deviations belonging to two *Pinus radiata* stands, growing in different sites.

In the present study we describe physical and chemical characteristics on CW present in *Pinus radiata* tree with smaller leaning, and how some of these properties were relate to mild CW. In this way, this research is concerning with the *Pinus radiata* CW characterization as a basis for improving the pulp and paper productivity.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study was carried out on ten *Pinus radiata* trees from two 22 years old stands, five of them growing in humid sand flat soil (37º20'S-71º30'W) and the other five in clay flat soil (37º30'S - 72º30'W), in Chile. The chosen trees included those with straight stems, defects-free wood and the absence of lean higher than 10º with respect to the vertical line. Disks at three height levels were collected from each tree. The lower disks were cut at HB and those from the second and third heights were taken centered in the respective third, that is, between the BH and a 10 cm height commercial diameter (see figure 1).
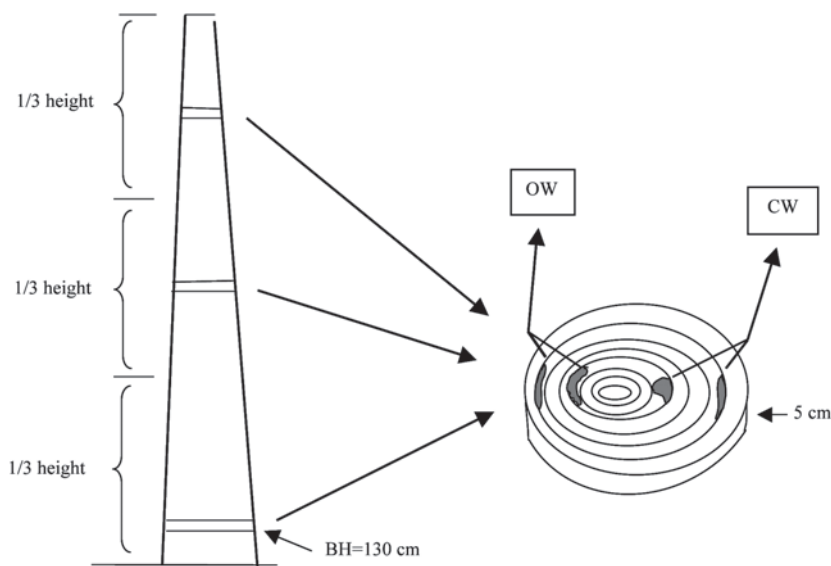

Figure 1. Disks at three height levels collected from each tree. Similar amounts of opposite wood and compression wood sampled from each disk.

On the disks' polished surfaces, the zones of CW and OW were visually identified. Compression wood was identified by means of: the eccentricity of the pith, the ring width, the reddish color present in this type of wood and the similar latewood appearance shown by part of earlywood.

Similar amounts with the same wood age of OW and CW were sampled from each disk. Thus, both types of wood participated in a similar proportion and with comparable ring ages in all the tests. The samples used to determine basic density and chemical compounds, corresponded to OW and CW extracted from the juvenile (first ten tree rings) and mature wood of each disk. Juvenile wood was considered the one between the pith and the tenth growth ring (Rivas 1982).

Bromecresol green indicator was used to distinguish the heartwood from sapwood (Diaz-vaz 1985). The heartwood diameter show values between 11,8 % and 43,7 %. Nine from 30 disks did not have heartwood.

The basic density (not extractive free) was calculated after that oven-dry weight and the green volume by water displacement were obtained (Haygreen and Bowyer 1996). The chemical composition was determined for the pool of the trees sampled in each site, using the following norms: extractives (TAPPI 1988a); lignin (TAPPI 1988b); alpha cellulose (ASTM 1984), pentose (TAPPI 1984), ethanol toluene extractives (TAPPI 1988c), holocellulose (Poljack) (Haas *et al*. 1955) and ash (TAPPI 1985)). Table 1 shows the experimental design:

Table 1. Trees, discs, soils and properties investigated in radiata pine
compression and opposite wood

Properties	= 7	Wood density, lignin, alpha-celulose, pentosan, ethanol-toluene, holocelulose and ash.
Soil type	= 2	Humid sand (37°20'S-71°30'W), clay (37°30'S - 72°30'W).
Wood age.	=2	Juvenile wood (from pith to growth ring 10), mature wood (from growth rings 11 to bark).
Stem height.	=3	DBH (1,3 m), second height, third height.
Wood type.	=2	Compression wood, opposite wood (same growth rings).
Number of trees	=5	Five trees per site.

Statistical normality of all registered values was tested with chi-square and Shapiro-Wilks and the variance homogeneity was confirmed by the Bartlett test (Morales 2005). No data transformations were necessary because data showed normal distributions and homogeneous variances. Basic density, lignin, holocellulose, alpha-cellulose, pentose, ethanol-toluene extractives and ash contents from CW and OW, were compared. Data from mature and juvenile woods from both site, were independently considered.

RESULTS

The growth eccentricity data confirmed the slight lean shown by the trees from both sites. Eccentricity values between 3.4% and 17.9% were calculated with the relation between average radii and the minor radii of the pieces. Trees from the humid sand and clay sites showed 9.5% and 12.5% average eccentricity, respectively.

Table 2 shows the variation of wood density of CW and OW for juvenile-wood and mature wood of the two stands at the different heights. It can be characterized by a decreasing density pattern in clay site; however the inverse is true for juvenile wood in humid sand site.

Table 2. Wood density, compression and opposite wood (kg/m^3).
Juvenile and mature wood of the two stands.

	Wood density (kg/m^3)			
	Clay site		Humid sand site	
Stem height	OW	CW	OW	CW
Juvenile wood				
HD	400	416	330	361
2°	369	407	340	372
3°	363	389	365	385
Mature wood				
HD	437	480	378	420
2°	369	400	nd	nd

nd = not determined

The Student´s t-test showed that the recorded wood density differences were all statistically significant (Table 3). The p-value less than 0.05 showed statistically significant effects that can be attributed to factors such as site (clay and humid sand), wood age (juvenile and mature wood), and type of wood (CW and OW).

Table 3. Student´s t-test for wood density (kg/m^3). Differences in site (clay and humid sand), wood age (juvenile and mature wood), and type of wood (CW and OW) p=0.05

WOOD DENSITY	Mean	Std. Dev	Valid n	df	P
Compression Wood	405	46	46	90	0.0005
Opposite Wood	372	45	46		
Juvenile wood	375	39	60	90	0.0004
Mature wood	415	54	32		
Clay site	403	45	50	90	0.0007
Humid sand site	375	46	42		
Clay site. Juvenile wood					
CW	404	27	15	28	0.014
OW	377	35	15		
Clay site. Mature wood					
CW	440	54	10	18	0.066
OW	403	52	10		
Humid sand. Juvenile wood					
CW	373	37	15	28	0.020
OW	345	34	15		
Humid sand. Mature wood					
CW	429	47	6	10	0.048
OW	378	49	6		
Clay site. CW					
Juvenile wood	404	27	15	23	0.016
Mature wood	440	35	10		
Clay site. OW					
Juvenile wood	378	49	15	23	0.074
Mature wood	403	52	10		
Humid sand. CW					
Juvenile wood	373	37	15	19	0.004
Mature wood	429	47	6		
Humid sand. OW					
Juvenile wood	345	54	15	19	0.046
Mature wood	378	49	6		

The results for the chemical components: lignin, alpha-cellulose, pentose and ethanol-toluene extractives, holocellulose and ash, showed results for site, type of wood and wood cambial age on the following Table 4.

Tabla 4. Student´s t-test for percentage of lignin, alpha cellulose, pentose, ethanol-toluene extractives, holocellulose and ash. Effect of: sites (clay and humid sand), type of wood (compression- opposite) and wood age (juvenile-   mature). p=0.05

LIGNIN	Mean	Std. Dev	Valid n	df	p
Compression Wood	27.8	1.6	9	16	0.0045
Opposite Wood	25.9	1.1	9		
Juvenile wood	27.2	1.4	12	16	0.1326
Mature wood	26.2	2.1	6		
Clay site	26.7	1.7	10	16	0.2821
Humid sand site	27.1	1.7	8		
ALPHA CELULLOSE					
Compression Wood	43.2	2.7	9	16	0.0190
Opposite Wood	45.8	2.3	9		
Juvenile wood	43.8	2.4	12	16	0.0589
Mature wood	46.0	3.1	6		
Clay site	45.4	2.9	10	16	0.0609
Humid sand site	43.4	2.2	8		
PENTOSE					
Compression Wood	9.9	1.0	9	16	0.0737
Opposite Wood	9.1	1.1	9		
Juvenile wood	10.0	0.7	12	16	0.0003
Mature wood	8.4	0.8	6		
Clay site	9.8	1.2	10	16	0.1281
Humid sand site	9.2	0.8	8		
ETHANOL- TOLUENE					
Compression Wood	1.8	0.9	9	16	0.0524
Opposite Wood	1.2	0.5	9		
Juvenile wood	1.5	0.8	12	16	0.4656
Mature wood	1.5	0.6	6		
Clay site	1.9	0.7	10	16	0.0010
Humid sand site	1.0	0.3	8		
HOLOCELULLOSE					
Compression Wood	67.4	2.5	9	16	0.1077
Opposite Wood	68.8	2.2	9		
Juvenile wood	68.0	2.2	12	16	0.4009
Mature wood	68.0	2.9	6		
Clay site	67.6	2.6	10	16	0.1466
Humid sand site	68.8	2.1	8		
ASH					
Compression Wood	0.3	0.1	9	16	0.3676
Opposite Wood	0.3	0.1	9		
Juvenile wood	0.3	0.0	12	16	0.2905
Mature wood	0.3	0.1	6		
Clay site	0.3	0.1	10	16	0.3235
Humid sand site	0.3	0.0	8		

The samples studied had a higher significant percentage of lignin in CW than in OW. The alpha-cellulose contents in OW were significant higher than those in the CW. Mature wood and clay site shows differences apparent significant than those in juvenile and humid sand site, respectively. The pentose content in mature woods was significant smaller than juvenile wood. The pentose in CW was apparent higher than OW. The ethanol-toluene extractives content were significant higher for clay site than humid sand site. Extractives content were higher in CW than in OW (Table 4).

In the case of holocellulose the differences were not significant (p>0.05) when comparing CW with OW. The holocellulose differences in type of wood and type site were not significant. The same results were obtained for ash (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

In the present study slightly leaning trees had eccentricities of 3.4% to 17.9%. For this reason it was expected to have mild CW and smaller differences when comparing them with OW, based on the fact that differences between mild CW and OW can be smaller than those observed between severe CW and OW. In some cases mild CW and OW can have similar characteristics (Donaldson *et al*. 2004, Shelbourne and Ritchie 1968, Burdon 1975, Nicholls 1982).

Wood Density

The results of this study showed higher density in CW than in OW in leaning and reduced eccentricity trees (Tables 2 and 3). CW would be mild considering the reduced density increases between 4.7% and 24.3%. These results agree with some reports and differ from others. Some studies have reported similar densities between mild CW and OW as well as higher densities in mild CW in relation to OW (Donaldson *et al*. 2004, Nicholls 1982).

As shown in Table 2 in both sites, the density of CW was higher than that of OW in the juvenile wood and mature wood at all heights. In juvenile wood, CW and OW shows high density at the lower portions of the tree (HB) in clay site but the density increases with height stem in humid sand site. Also was observed that the density in clay site was higher than that of the humid sand site. These results suggest that CW in juvenile wood was more frequently along the stem of the trees growing on poorer quality sites. So these results may be interest for log selection and also for improving the productivity to both sawmills and pulp mills.

The CW density is generally much higher than in normal wood. Nevertheless, results indicating similar values or bigger and lower differences between CW and OW can be associated to different causes. The smaller density of lignin in comparison with those of cellulose and hemicellulose and the greater proportion of lignin in the CW would be the cause of a smaller CW density. On the contrary, the greater proportion of intermediate and latewood in the CW rings can explain the higher CW density. Therefore, it is possible to assume that the cellular dimensions of earlywood and latewood are associated at different extent to the wood's phenotypic characteristics such as pith eccentricity. In consequence, major or minor density differences between CW and OW can be inferred from whether the CW is in the earlywood or the latewood. In this last growth zone is where CW mainly appears. Discrepancies in the density results of CW and OW can also be explained from anatomical differences (Spicer and Gartner 1998, Hannrup *et al*. 2001, Mayr and Cochard 2003, Donaldson *et al*. 2004, Diaz-vaz *et al*. 2007).

The student´s t-test showed that in the present study site type of wood and wood age could affect the comparisons between CW and OW these two types of wood. However, the recorded density differences were all statistically significant (Table 3). The P-value less than 0.05 showed statistically significant effects that can be attributed to factors such as site (clay and humid sand), age (juvenile and mature wood), and type of wood (CW and OW), at 95% confidence level.

Wood age (juvenile and mature) significantly affected the CW density (Table 3). The highest values were obtained for mature wood support the estimations showing more CW in external rings compared with the internal ones in *Pinus radiata* (Harris 1977, Nicholls 1982).

The site has a significant effect on the wood density values, the density values were higher (30 kg/m^3) in the clay site (Table 3). These different tendencies agree with the inter sites' wood density information.

Chemical Compounds

The differences between CW and OW were significant for lignin, alpha-cellulose and in ethanol-toluene extractives. The differences in holocellulose and ash between CW and OW, were not significant. The differences in pentose were apparent with p=0.074 (Table 4).

The differences in the lignin proportion between CW and OW obtained in the present study were reduced only 1.944 % higher in CW. This result differs from those reported by Timell (1982) that show that CW has between 30 to 40% more of lignin than the wood from trees without CW. The reduced differences found between CW and OW can be explained considering that in straight and slightly lean trees the greater proportion of the CW corresponds to mild CW which should have minor differences than those shown in the case of severe CW. On the other hand, non significant differences in lignin content were determined between juvenile and mature wood (Table 4). This behavior can be acceptable considering that some studies indicate higher tree susceptibility to form CW in the most internal zone of the trunk (Uprichard 1971, Bertaus and Holmbom 2004) while others, show more CW in the external growth ring (Harris 1977, Nicholls 1982).

The differences in alpha-cellulose content were significant only when the factor type of CW versus OW was compared (Table 4). This result agrees with the information available for CW, showing that CW contains 20% to 25% less cellulose and it is also less crystalline (Timell 1982). The differences in alpha-cellulose content between both sites were apparent different with p=0.0609. Thus, this result agrees with reports showing that alpha-cellulose yield has a great variability among trees from the same stand but their differences are not significant (Zobel *et al*. 1960). The alpha-cellulose differences between juvenile and mature wood obtained in the present study, were apparent significant with p=0.0589. This result agrees with reports for *Pinus radiata* growing in Chile thus, indicating that alpha-cellulose differences were not age dependant (Paz y Ceballo 1965).

Pentose content in juvenile and mature wood turned out to be greater in CW than in OW. The statistic analysis showed that the differences between juvenile and mature wood, were statistically significant (Table 4). Pentose differences between juvenile and mature wood agreed with the decrease of pentose from the pith to the bark reported for *Pinus radiata* (Harwood 1971, Uprichard 1980, Uprichard and Lloyd 1980) There is about 4 to 8 % more xyloses in juvenile than in mature *Pinus radiata* wood The arabinoses content wich is at a smaller percentage, also showed a reduction from 2% to 1%, with age. Thus, a higher proportion of pentose in *Pinus radiata* has been found in juvenile wood (Harwood 1971, Berrocal *et al*. 2004).

In this study, the extractives' differences between CW and OW were moderate significant and do not agree with the results reported by Timell (1982). In the case of *Pinus taeda* wood there were no significant differences between mild CW and normal wood. Only moderate differences between severe CW and normal wood are shown (Shelbourne and Ritchie 1968). In our study, this extractive result suggests that CW could be more similar to severe than to mild CW.

Moderate differences in the extractive percentages between juvenile and mature wood were found. (Table 4). This result agrees with those reported for *Pinus radiata* growing in Chile, showing that the percentage of ethanol-toluene is reduced between 4.7 to 1.7% from 1 to 20 years, and then increased up to 2.7, until 30 years, (Berrocal *et al*. 2004). It must be kept in mind that *Pinus radiata* extractives are generally near to 0.4% of the dry weight and that they depend on the heartwood degree (Uprichard and Lloyd 1980). In spite of the reduced extractive values in *Pinus radiata* wood, the differences found in trees from both sites, were statistically significant.

The differences in holocellulose were no different when comparing CW and OW, and when comparing both sites' trees. As already mentioned, the results obtained were not statistically significant between those factors.

The ash values between 0.219% to 0.373%, were smaller than expected according to the value (0.46%) reported for Chilean *Pinus radiata*, with a high proportion of calcium content (Mancilla *et al*. 1991). The ash content differences were not statistically significant. The factors site, type of wood and age of the wood did not affect the ashes content (Table 4)

CONCLUSIONS

- The compression wood showed higher basic density and lignin proportion. The levels of those indicate that this CW corresponds to mild degree.
- The differences between CW and OW were significant for the proportion of lignin, the percentage of alpha-cellulose.
- The wood differences between both studied sites were significant for density and ethanol-toluene extractives.
- The results compared with those reported elsewhere, have been considered as the bases to assume that the leaning tree contained CW that would correspond to mild degree.
- Although these results can only be indicative, they allow a broad use at the industrial level, for example as preliminary log selection or as a basis for improving the productivity in sawmills and pulp mills.

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