(Cupressus arizonica)

E-mail: reza_oladi@yahoo.com

() S () .() "X .() X " X .() Cockrell iodine crystal deposition Orientation of pit aperture

X-ray diffraction

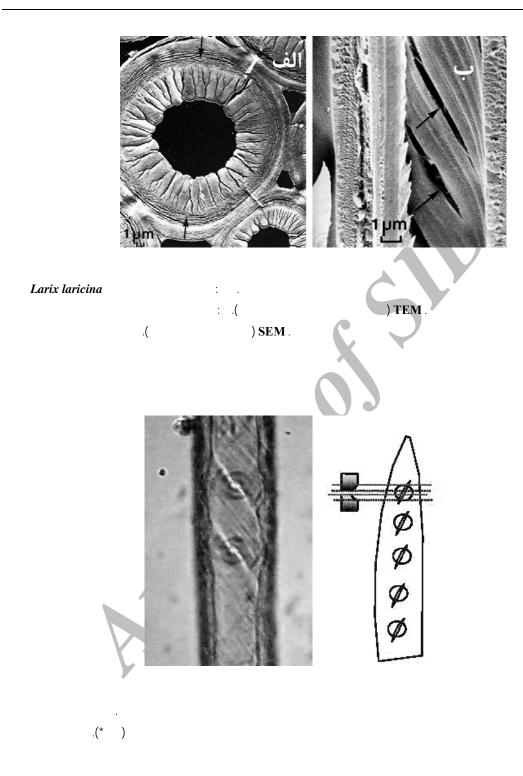
inducing cracks in the secondary wall

Senft, J.F. & B.A. Bendtsen

soft rot cavity orientation

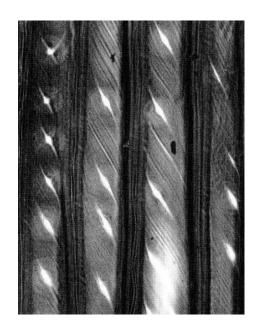
× × بلوک ۲×۲×۲ cm ...

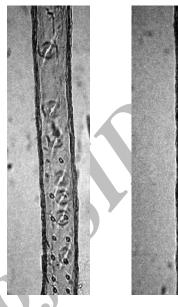
X (**A**) .(*) ((a)). .() S

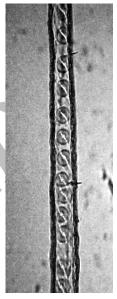


Cote Carlquist

() () () .(() () S Wang Anagnost defiberation Crosby, C.M., & R.E. Mark Donaldson







S

()

Picea rubens

()

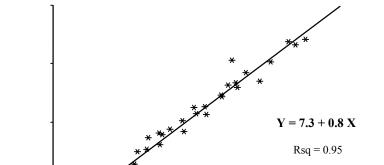
()

()

(*).) s

.

: T-Student



- ()

. ()

Donaldson and Deresse Kretschmann

				п	II
)	(
·	(. ()			
		C			
				()
•	20				
_					
		-		_	-
. S	S S		()		
Shupe		Lichtenegg			

X

- 1 Anagnost, S.E., 1998. Light microscopic diagnosis of wood decay, IAWA Journal, 19(2):141-167.
- 2 Anagnost, S.E., R.E. Mark & R.B. Hanna, 2000. Utilization of soft rot cavity orientation for the determination of microfibril angle, Wood and Fiber Science, 32(1):81-87.
- 3 Bergander, A., J. Brändström, G. Daniel & L. Sahnen, 2002. Fibril angle variability in earlywood of Norway spruce using soft rot cavities and polarization confocal microscopy, Journal of Wood Science, 48(4): 255 263.
- 4- Carlquist, S., 1988. Comparative wood anatomy. London, Springer Verlag.
- 5 Cockrell, R.A., 1974. A comparison of latewood pits, fibril orientation and shrinkage of normal and compression wood of Giant Sequoia, Wood Science and Technology, 8(3): 197–206.
- 6 Cote, W.A., N.P. Kutscha & T.E. Timell. 1968. Studies on compression wood. VII. Formation of cavaties in compression wood tracheids of Abies balsama L. Holzforschung 22:138–144.
- 7 Crosby, C.M., & R.E. Mark, 1974. Precise S2 angle determination in pulp fibers', *Svensk Papperstidning* 17: 636-642.

8 - Deresse, T, 1998. The influence of age and growth rate on selected properties of Maine-grown red

pine, University of Maine, Orono, ME. Ph.D. Thesis, 177p.

- 9 Donaldson, L.A., 1991. The use of pit apertures as windows to measure microfibril angle in chemical pulp fibres, Wood and Fiber Science, 23(2): 290–295.
- 10 Herman, M., P. Dutilleul & T. Avella-Shaw, 1999. Growth rate effects on intra-ring and interring trajectories of microfibril angle in Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). IAWA Journal, 20: 3–21.
- 11 Kretschmann, D.E., H.A. Alden & S. Verrill, 1997. Variations of microfibril angle in loblolly pine: comparison of iodine crystallization and x-ray diffraction techniques. The Proceedings of the IAWA/IUFRO International Workshop on the *Significance of Microfibril Angle to Wood Quality*, New Zealand: 157-176.
- 12– Lichtenegger, H. C., M. Müller, R. Wimmer & P. Fratzl, 2003. Microfibril angles inside and outside crossfields of Norway spruce tracheids. Holzforschung, 57:13-20.
- 13- Senft, J.F. & B.A. Bendtsen. 1985. Measuring microfibrillar angles using light microscopy. Wood and Fiber Science, 17(4): 564–567.
- 14- Shupe, T.F., E.T. Choong, D.D. Stokke & M.D. Gibson, 1996. Variation in cell dimensions and fibril angle for two fertilized even-aged loblolly pine plantations. Wood Fiber Sci, 28:268–275.
- 15 Timell, T.E., 1986. Compression Wood in Gymnosperms, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, vol I:85–205.
- 16 Wang, H.H., J.G. Drummond, S.M. Reath, K. Hunt & P.A. Watson. 2001. An improved fibril angle measurement method for wood fibres, Wood Science and Technology, 34(6):493–503.

A comparison between three methods of measuring microfibril angle in compression and opposite wood of Cupressus arizonica

R. Oladi*1, D. Parsapajouh2 and K. Pourtahmasi3

¹ Ph.D. Student, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, Karaj, I.R.Iran ² Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, Karaj, I.R.Iran ³ Assistant Prof., Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, Karaj, I.R.Iran (Received: 09 October 2006, Accepted: 28 October 2008)

Abstract

In this study, the microfibril angle was determined utilizing three methods; "iodine crystal deposition", "inducing cracks in the secondary wall" and "Orientation of pit aperture". Besides, a comparison was made between these methods. Hence, samples were taken from compression and opposite side of four leaned cypress stand in cypress plantation of University of Tehran. Iodine crystal-stained sections did not produce satisfactory mocrofibril angle data because crystals hardly deposit on cell wall cracks and therefore it was impossible to determine MFA using this technique. The mean MFA of samples were measured using two other techniques. The results demonstrate good agreement between these two methods. But since it was hard to determine great MFA (more than 40 degree) using pit aperture method; it is not recommended to utilize this technique when compression and latewood are concerned. The relationship between data of these two methods was described as the following equation: Y = 9.3 + 1.3 X. Where "X" is the value of MFA obtained by the method of "inducing cracks in the secondary wall" and "Y" is probable value which will be obtained by the other method.

Keywords: Cupressus arizonica, Microfibril angle, Compression wood, Iodine crystal deposition method, Inducing cracks in the secondary wall method, Orientation of pit aperture method

