



# HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	Freezing Resistance of Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees in the Warm-Temperate Zone
Author(s)	SAKAI, Akira
Citation	Low temperature science. Ser. B, Biological sciences, 38, 1-14
Issue Date	1981-03-30
Doc URL	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/2115/17854">https://hdl.handle.net/2115/17854</a>
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	38_p1-14.pdf



## Freezing Resistance of Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees in the Warm-Temperate Zone<sup>1</sup>

Akira SAKAI<sup>2</sup>

酒 井 昭

*Abstract* Maximal resistance to winter freezing of broad-leaved evergreen trees of the northern and southern warm-temperate zones was assessed.

Most of the evergreen species of the northern warm-temperate zone survived freezing to between  $-10$  and  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . *Camellia japonica*, *Euonymus japonicum*, *Daphniphyllum macropodum*, *Photinia serrulata* (Japan), *Ilex aquifolium* (Europe), *Ilex opaca* (United States) and *Magnolia grandiflora* were the hardiest, resisting freezing to between  $-18$  and  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Of the South Temperate species, a New Zealand evergreen timberline species, *Nothofagus solandri* var. *cliffortioides* was marginally hardy to  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and *Eucalyptus pauciflora* which forms the alpine tree limit on the mainland of Australia, resisted freezing at  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the leaves. The hardiness of hardy evergreen species was comparable to that of warm-temperate deciduous species, which was much lower than that of the deciduous boreal temperate species. It was also observed that the evergreen species were much less hardy than the deciduous species belonging to the same genera such as *Quercus*, *Magnolia*, *Nothofagus*, *Prunus*, *Acer*, etc. Very hardy evergreen tree species, which withstand freezing below  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  seem not to have evolved in any family, except for some shrubs of the *Ericaceae*. Thus, it seems likely that winter cold appears to be the principal factor limiting the northern boundaries of the natural ranges of broad-leaved evergreen trees.

### Introduction

Very hardy coniferous forests and temperate deciduous broad-leaved forests are characteristic of the generally continental, winter-cold climates of North America (2, 5, 21) and Eurasia (3, 6, 9, 18). From an extensive study of freezing resistance of woody plants in different climates in the world, it appears that low winter temperatures rank high among the natural selection pressures that have led to evolution of ecotypes and species adapted to cold regions, and have an important part in setting the northern boundaries of the ranges of many Northern and Southern Hemisphere trees (20, 21, 22, 24). Broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs with large, elliptical or

---

<sup>1</sup> Received for publication November 28, 1980. Contribution No. 2253 from the Inst. Low Temp. Sci.

<sup>2</sup> The Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, 060

oval, usually shiny leaves are typical of regions with a favorable temperature all the year round. Broad-leaved evergreens occur mainly in three climatic zones (Fig. 1): in coastal regions exposed to oceanic influence and islands of the temperate zone, in the Mediterranean climatic regions with a summer drought of 1-3 months, (e. g. on the Mediterranean coast, in California, Chile, South Africa and Western Australia), and at high altitudes in wet subtropical and tropical regions.

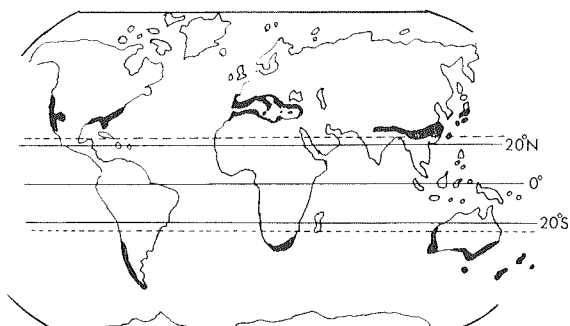


Fig. 1. Main regions of distribution of warm-temperate broad-leaved evergreen trees except for the subtropics and tropics

To understand the evolution of cold hardiness of woody plants, the relative mid-winter hardiness of broad-leaved evergreen trees from different areas both in the North and South Hemispheres was assessed.

### Materials and Methods

One-year-old twig materials were collected in mid winter in several different years, mostly from natural habitats in Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Australia and the United States. Planted materials were collected in mid-winter in Italy, New Zealand, Australia and Japan. Twigs were also taken in mid-winter from one to two-year-old seedlings of *Eucalyptus pauciflora* grown at Sapporo from seeds collected near the alpine tree limit in the Snowy Mountains of Australia. Samples collected in various countries were sent by air to Sapporo. Upon receipt, samples consisting of five uniform pieces of twigs were prepared from the material and enclosed in polyethylene bags. The freezing resistance of winter twigs can change in response to previous environmental temperature (13, 15). Thus, to overcome the possibility that the freezing resistance of the twigs could reflect recent variations in environmental temperature, including those encountered during transport, all twigs were subjected to an artificial hardening regime of 0°C for 5 days, followed by -1°C to -3°C for 14 days, and -5°C for 3 days (15, 20, 21). After hardening, most of the samples were cooled at 2 or 3°C increments at 4 hr intervals to successively colder temperatures from -5°C down to -25°C, and then at 5°C or 10°C increments at 4 hr intervals

to  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ , respectively. After standing at selected test temperatures for 4 hr, they were removed from the freezer and thawed in air near  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

To evaluate damage, thawed evergreen twigs were placed with their bases in water in polyethylene bags at room temperature for 20 days. Thereafter, freezing injury was evaluated visually using browning as the criterion. This method allowed freezing resistance of vegetative buds, leaves and tissues of the twigs to be expressed as the lowest temperature at which little or no injury was sustained.

## Results

### 1. Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen species growing in Mediterranean climatic regions

Evergreen species such as *Olea europaea*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Quercus suber*, and *Nerium oleander* all grow along the Mediterranean coast of Europe. The leaves of evergreen species tested mostly survived freezing to only  $-10$  to  $-13^{\circ}\text{C}$  except for *Ilex aquifolium* and *Hedera helix* which occur more widely in Western Europe (3, 12) (Table 1). In the species of *Ilex* and *Quercus* tested, the leaves were much less hardy than were their twig tissues. Evergreen cherry, *Prunus laurocerasus*, growing in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey was hardy to  $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the leaves.

Some deciduous species belonging to the same genera as the Mediterranean evergreen species and growing in South-East Europe were much

**Table 1.** Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen trees growing in the Mediterranean region

Species	Family	Freezing resistance ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )				Site of collection
		Leaf	Bud	Cortex	Xylem	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Oleaceae	-10	-10	-10	-15	Milano
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Lauraceae	-10	-10	-10	-10	Napoli
"	"	-10	-10	-10	-10	Tokyo
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Fagaceae	-13	-18	-20	-20	Milano
<i>Q. ilex</i>	"	-13	-18	-18	-18	"
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Aquifoliaceae	-18	-18	-20	-23	Tokyo
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Araliaceae					"
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Rosaceae	-12	-12 <sup>a</sup>	-12 <sup>a</sup>	-20	Kyoto
<i>Quercus pubescens</i> (D) <sup>b</sup>	Fagaceae	—	-25	-40	-25	Milano
<i>Q. robur</i> (D) <sup>c</sup>	"	—	-50	-70	-35	Stockholm
<i>Fraxinus orientalis</i> (D) <sup>b</sup>	Oleaceae	—	-30	-50	-25	Poland
<i>F. excelsior</i> (D) <sup>c</sup>	"	—	-50	-70	-30	Stockholm

D: Deciduous; a: Uninjured at  $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; b: Range at South-East Europe; c: Range to northern Europe

hardier than the evergreen species. However, their hardiness was much lower than the boreal deciduous species which occur widely in Northern Europe (Table 1).

Evergreen hardwood species within the *Myricaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Fagaceae* etc. grow along the West Coast of the United States where a Mediterranean climate prevails. The leaves of evergreen species tested mostly survived freezing to only  $-10$  to  $-13^{\circ}\text{C}$  except for *Myrica californica* and *Arctostaphylos pungens* (Table 2). In general, the leaf and bud are less hardy than the twig tissues. *Arctostaphylos pungens*, which has hard and thick leaves characteristic of arid areas, survived freezing to  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Deciduous *Quercus* species from the West Coast showed nearly the same order of hardiness as that of evergreen species (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen trees native to the West Coast of the North America

Species	Family	Freezing resistance ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )				Site of collection	Distribution
		Leaf	Bud	Cortex	Xylem		
<i>Myrica californica</i>	Myricaceae	-15	-15	-15	-15	Corvallis	Washington-California
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Lauraceae	-10	-10	-10	-10	"	Oregon-California
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	-10	-10	-17	-17	Berkeley	California
<i>Q. chrysolepis</i>	"	-10	-10	-13	-13	"	Oregon-California
<i>Q. wislizenii</i>	"	-13	-15	-17	-17	"	California
<i>Q. emoryi</i>	"	-10	-10	-18	-18	Arizona (1600 m)	Arizona-Mexico
<i>Q. hypoleucoides</i>	"	-13	-13	-20	-20	" (2000 m)	"
<i>Q. oblongifolia</i>	"	-10	-10	-15	-15	" (1600 m)	"
<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i>	Ericaceae	-15	-15	-15	-18	" (1500 m)	"
<i>Q. douglasii</i> (D)	Fagaceae	—	-13	-13	-13	Berkeley	California
<i>Q. garryana</i> (D)	"	—	-15	-18	-18	"	Washington-California
<i>Q. kelloggii</i> (D)	"	—	-13	-13	-13	"	Oregon-California
<i>Platanus wrightii</i> (D)	Platanaceae	—	-13	-13	-13	Arizona (720 m)	Arizona-Mexico

D: Deciduous

## 2. Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen species native to the Southeastern Atlantic Coast region in the United States

*Myrica*, *Quercus*, *Magnolia*, *Osmanthus*, *Prunus* and *Acer* are genera containing typical broad-leaved evergreen species. The leaves of evergreen species tested were marginally hardy to  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  except for *Ilex opaca* and *Magnolia grandifolia* (Table 3). *Ilex opaca* occurs from central Florida to

**Table 3.** Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen trees from the Southeastern Atlantic Coast in the United States

Species	Family	Freezing resistance (°C)				Site of collection
		Leaf	Bud	Cortex	Xylem	
<i>Gordonia orlando</i>	Theaceae	-10	-15	-15	-15	Orland (Florida)
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Myricaceae	-10	-10	-10	-18	"
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnoliaceae	-15	-20	-18	-18	Greenville (Mississippi)
"	"	-20	-20	-20	-20	Tokyo
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Aquifoliaceae	-20	-20	-20	-18	"
"	"	-20	-20	-20	-20	Missouri
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Fagaceae	-8	-10	-10	-10	Orland
<i>Q. myrtifolia</i>	"	-10	-13	-15 <sup>a</sup>	-15 <sup>a</sup>	"
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Rosaceae	-5	-15	-15	-15	"
<i>Acer floridanum</i>	Aceveaceae	-8	-10	-13	-15	"
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Ericaceae	-30 <sup>a</sup>	-30 <sup>a</sup>	-30 <sup>a</sup>	-30 <sup>a</sup>	Tokyo
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	"	-50	-60	-70	-30	Sapporo
<i>R. catawbiense</i>	"	-50	-60	-70	-30	"
<i>Stewartia ovata</i> (D)	Theaceae	—	-25	-25	-30	Sapporo
<i>Q. nigra</i> (D)	Fagaceae	—	-15	-15	-15	Orland
<i>Q. chapmanii</i> (D)	"	—	-15	-20	-20	"
<i>Q. laurifolia</i> (SE)	"	—	-15	-15	-18	"

D: Deciduous; SE: Semievergreen; a: Uninjured at the lowest temperature indicated

as far north as Massachusetts and southwestward to southeastern Missouri (5). *Magnolia grandifolia* is planted as far north as New Jersey on the Atlantic Coast. The leaves of evergreen species of *Acer* and *Prunus* were marginally hardy to  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Deciduous species of *Quercus* growing along the Southeast Coast showed nearly the same degree of hardiness as evergreen species. *Stewartia pseudo-camellia*, a deciduous species of *Theaceae*, was much hardier than the evergreen *Camellia* and *Cleyera* species (Table 3). *Rhododendron maximum* and *Kalmia latifolia* which are very commonly associated, were the hardiest of the broad-leaved evergreen species tested in North America (Table 3). They occur mostly in the Appalachians (up to about 2000 m) and adjacent territory from northern Georgia to Southern New York State (5, 11).

### 3. Freezing resistance of evergreen species of the South temperate zone

Evergreen broad-leaved forests prevail in the South temperate zone where climates are far more equable than is usual at similar latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere. And the nearly total absence of deciduous hardwoods is characterized by the South temperate zone (20).

**Table 4.** Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen trees of the South temperate zone

Species	Family	Freezing resistance (°C)				Site of collection
		Leaf	Bud	Cortex	Xylem	
<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>	Fagaceae	- 8	-10	-10	-13	Christchurch
<i>N. moorei</i>	"	- 8	- 8	- 8	-12	"
<i>N. solandri</i> var. <i>cliffortioides</i>	"	-13	-15	-15	-15	New Zealand (1370 m)
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Myrtaceae	- 8	-8 (F. B. -8)	-12	-12	Tokyo
<i>E. coccifera</i>	"	-13	-13	-13	-13	"
<i>E. pauciflora</i>	"	-15	-15	-18	-23	Australia (1760 m)
"	"	-16	-20	-20	-20	" (1900 m)
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	"	- 5	- 5	—	- 5	Canberra
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Proteaceae	-10	-10	-10	-10	"
<i>B. integrifolia</i>	"	- 8	- 8	—	-10	"
<i>Protea compacta</i>	"	- 8	- 8	- 8	- 8	Shizuoka (Japan)
<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i> (D)	Fagaceae	—	-22	-22	-22	Chile (subalpine)
<i>N. gunnii</i> (D)	"	—	-17	-17	-17	Tasmania (subalpine, 1000 m)
<i>Hoheria glabrata</i> (D)	Malvaceae	—	-15	-17	-17	New Zealand (Arthur pass, 900 m)

D: Deciduous; F. B.: Flower bud

Maximal resistance to winter freezing of trees of the South temperate zone, especially subalpine trees of Australasia was assessed. A New Zealand evergreen timberline species, (20) *Nothofagus solandri* var. *cliffortioides* was marginally hardy to  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Table 4). Of the *Eucalyptus* species, *E. pauciflora* which forms the alpine tree limit on the mainland of Australia was the hardest, resisting freezing to  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the leaves (22). Other high altitude angiosperm species tested mostly survived freezing to only  $-10$  or  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Most of the tree species which grow in low altitudes were marginally hardy to  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Deciduous, subalpine *Nothofagus antarctica* of South America was the hardest, resisting freezing to  $-22^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The other deciduous subalpine *Nothofagus gunnii* in Tasmania and deciduous subalpine species *Hoheria glabrata* in New Zealand were both hardy only to  $-15$  or  $-17^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### 4. Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen trees in East Asia

The mesophytic broad-leaved evergreen forests extend from central Japan westwards to the south side of the Himalaya mountains in a large belt across southern China. The warm-temperate or partly subtropical zone between 1000 m and 3000 m altitude in the East Himalaya is dominated by warm-temperate evergreen broad-leaved forest with many epiphytes. *Quercus semecarpifolia*, was the hardest of the Himalaya's evergreen broad-leaved

trees tested, except for *Rhododendron* species, a finding in keeping with the fact that it is the only evergreen oak ascending to altitudes of 3000 m in both the Himalaya and Southwest China (23, 26). Freezing resistance of evergreen species native to the Himalaya and China tested was marginally hardy only to  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , except for *Photinia serrulata* and *Ilex chinensis* (Table 5).

**Table 5.** Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen trees in Himalaya and China

Species	Family	Freezing resistance ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )				Site of collection
		Leaf	Bud	Cortex	Xylem	
<i>Castanopsis siderophyllum</i>	Fagaceae	-10	-10	-10	-10	Kunmin <sup>a</sup> (China)
<i>Quercus lanuginosa</i>	"	-8	-8	-10	-10	Nepal (2250 m)
<i>Q. semecarpifolia</i>	"	-13	-15	-15	-15	Nepal (3000 m)
<i>Machilus duthiei</i>	Lauraceae	-13	-13	-13	-13	Nepal (2800 m)
<i>M. yunnanensis</i>	"	-10	-10	-10	-10	Kunmin <sup>a</sup>
<i>Neolitsea umbrosa</i>	"	-13	-13	-13	-13	Nepal (2700 m)
<i>Ilex chinensis</i>	Aquifoliaceae	-18	-18 (F. B. -15)	-20	-20	Tokyo
<i>I. dipyrena</i>	"	-10	-13	-13	-13	Nepal (2600 m)
<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Rosaceae	-18	-20	-20	-20	Tokyo
<i>Camellia reticulata</i>	Theaceae	-13	-13	-13	-15	Kunmin <sup>a</sup>
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Oleaceae	-13	-13	-13	-13	Tokyo

a: Planted trees in Institute of Botany, Kunmin; F. B.: Flower bud

The dominant members of the warm-temperate forests in Japan are *Castanopsis cuspidata* var. *sieboldii* and *Machilus thunbergii*. In southern parts, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Quercus gilva* and *Q. acuta* are often intermingled with them, while close to the northern boundaries, other evergreen oak species such as *Q. glauca*, *Q. salicina*, *Q. myrsinaefolia* and *Q. sessilifolia* are dominant. As chief lower evergreen trees or shrubs, *Camellia japonica*, *Aucuba japonica*, *Eurya japonica* and *Neolitsea sericea* are also frequent. Along the south coast in Korea, the same warm-temperate species as in Japan occur. Freezing resistance of warm-temperate evergreen species in Japan and Korea is summarized in Table 6.

Small trees such as *Euonymus japonica* and *Daphniphyllum macropodum* which extend north to southern Hokkaido were the hardiest evergreen warm-temperate trees in Japan, resisting freezing to  $-20$  to  $-22^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Table 6). *Camellia japonica* occurred right up to the northern growth limit of trees, which extends as far north as about  $40^{\circ}50'N$  along the sea coast, and was hardy to  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the leaves. Some *Quercus* species and *Camellia japonica* occurring near the top of Mt. Tsukuba (876 m alt.  $36^{\circ}20'N$ ), which is located near the growth limits of many evergreen species, also

**Table 6.** Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen species of the warm-temperate zone in Japan and Korea

Species	Family	Freezing resistance (°C)				Site of collection
		Leaf	Bud	Cortex	Xylem	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	-13	-13	-13	-13	Tokyo
<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	"	-10	-10	-10	-12	Iwate <sup>a</sup>
"	"	-13	-13	-15	-15	Henzan <sup>a</sup> (Korea)
<i>Neolitsea sericea</i>	"	-10	-8	-10	-12	Tokyo
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Oleaceae	-17	-17	-17	-17	Fukushima <sup>a</sup>
<i>Osmanthus ilicifolius</i>	"	-15	-17	-17	-20	Mt. Tsukuba (700 m) <sup>a</sup>
<i>Ilex integra</i>	Aquifoliaceae	-15	-15	-15	-15	Tokyo
<i>Castanopsis cuspidata</i>	Fagaceae	-15	-15	-15	-15	Mr. Tsukuba (580 m) <sup>a</sup>
var. <i>sieboldii</i>	"	-15	-15	-15	-15	Yusu (Korea)
<i>Pasania edulis</i>	"	-12	-12	-15	-17	Tokyo
<i>Quercus glauca</i>	"	-15	-15	-15	-18	Iwaki <sup>a</sup>
<i>Q. myrsinaefolia</i>	"	-18	-18	-18	-20	Kuwanju <sup>a</sup> (Korea)
<i>Q. phillyraeoides</i>	"	-15	-15	-15	-20	Mito
"	"	-18	-18	-18	-20	Kuwanju (Korea)
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Theaceae	-18	-18 (F. B. -15)	-20	-20	Aomori <sup>a</sup>
"	"	-18	-18 (F. B. -15)	-20	-20	Mt. Tsukuba (850 m)
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	"	-15	-15	-15	-15	Mito
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Celastraceae	-22	-22	-25	-22	"
<i>Daphnyniphyllum macropodum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	-20	-20	-20	-20	Mt. Tsukuba (550 m)
<i>Rhododendron brachycarpum</i>	Ericaceae	-70	-70	-70	-30	Sapporo <sup>b</sup>
<i>R. metternichii hondoense</i>	"	-70	-70	-70	-30	Matsumoto (2000 m) <sup>b</sup>
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	"	-23	-23	-23	-23	Mt. Tsukuba (800 m)
<i>Fagus crenata</i> (D)	Fagaceae	—	-27	-30	-27	Hiroshima (800 m)
<i>Quercus acutissima</i> (D)	"	—	-30	-40	-25	" (800 m)
<i>Q. variabilis</i> (D)	"	—	-20	-20	-20	Kyoto
"	"	—	-30	-30	-25	Peking
<i>Stewartia Pseudo-camellia</i> (D)	Theaceae	—	-25	-25	-25	Kyoto
<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i> (D)	Lauraceae	—	-17	-20	-20	Hiroshima (800 m)

a: Northern growth limit; b: Subalpine zone in cool temperate region; D: Deciduous; F. B.: Flower bud

showed the same degree of hardiness. However, most of the warm-temperate evergreen species were hardy to  $-10$  or  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  at most (Table 6). Deciduous species which belong to *Fagaceae* and *Theaceae* and which grow in warm- and cool-temperate zones were much hardier than these evergreen species.

*Rhododendron brachycarpum* which occurs in subalpine regions of Honshu and extends north to Hokkaido, was the hardiest among the broad-leaved evergreen species, except dwarf shrubs in Japan, resisting freezing to  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  even in the leaves (Table 6).

Evergreen species belonging to the same genera as the temperate deciduous species occur along the warm Pacific sea coast and in the subtropical areas in Japan. Most of these evergreen trees were marginally hardy to  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  in their leaves (Table 7).

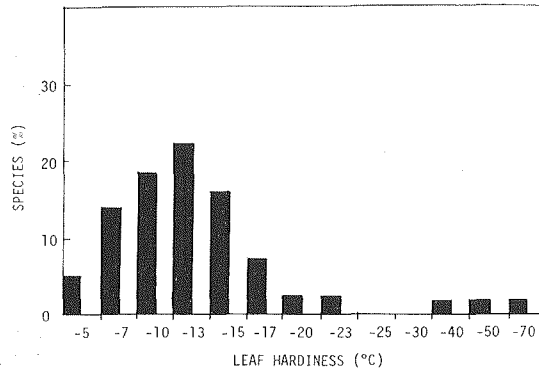
**Table 7.** Freezing resistance of broad-leaved evergreen species extending to the warm seacoast from subtropics in Japan, which belong to the same genera as the temperate deciduous species

Species	Family	Freezing resistance ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )				Site of collection
		Leaf	Bud	Cortex	Xylem	
<i>Acer oblongum</i>	Aceraceae	- 8	-10	-15	-15	Okinawa
<i>Diospyros morrisiana</i>	Ebenaceae	-10	-10	-10	-10	Ise
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	Oleaceae	- 5	-10	-10	-10	Okinawa
<i>Ligustrum liukuense</i>	"	- 5	-15	-15 <sup>a</sup>	-15 <sup>a</sup>	"
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	- 7	-10	-12	-10	"
<i>Prunus spinulosa</i>	Rosaceae	- 7	- 7	- 7	- 7	"
<i>P. zippeliana</i>	"	-10	-10	- 8	-10	Irozaki
<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	"	-10	-17	-15	-17	Kochi
<i>Vaccinium wrightii</i>	Ericaceae	-10	-10	-10	-10	Okinawa
<i>Viburnum suspensium</i>	Carpifoliaceae	- 7	- 7	-10	-10	"

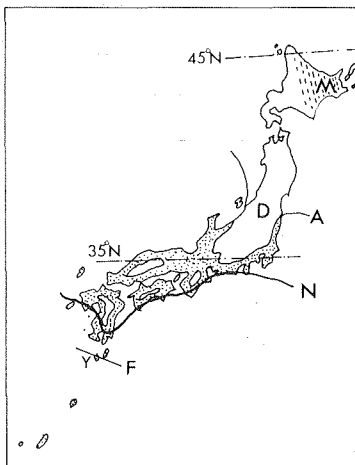
a: Uninjured

Finally, leaf hardiness distribution of the broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs used in the present study is summarized in Fig. 2.

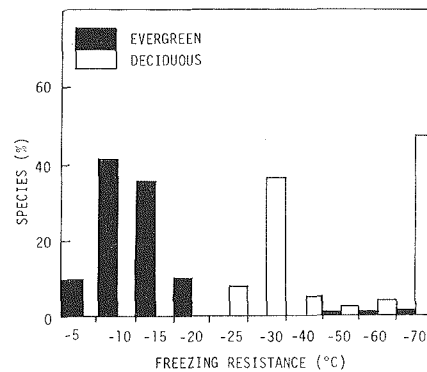
Some of the trees which range widely in the tropics of South East Asia extend to the Rhukyu islands, northwards to Yaku and Tanega islands which are the northern limit of the frost free area in Japan (Fig. 3, F Line). Tropical evergreen trees such as four mangrove species, *Ficus microcarpa*, *Malanolepis multiglandulosa* and *Diospyros ferra* do not tolerate freezing even at  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the northern limits of their natural ranges are limited to frost free areas (17, 18). *Ficus wightiana*, *Scheffera arboricola* and *Syzygium buxifolium*, which are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical areas and extend to the warm sea coast in south-western Japan were hardy to  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$  (17, 18). Most of the evergreen tree species range



**Fig. 2.** Leaf hardness distribution of the broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs. Species (%) of ordinate was expressed as percentage of the number of species with indicated hardness to the total number of species evaluated hardness in the present study.



**Fig. 3.** Tree vegetation in Japanese archipelago. F: Northern limit of frost free region of Japan; N: Northern limit of natural ranges of broad-leaved evergreen trees extending from the tropics and subtropics in East Asia to Ryukyu, Yaku and Tanega islands, and further northeastward to the Pacific Sea Coast; A: Northern limit of natural ranges of most of the warm-temperate evergreen trees; Y: Yaku Island; T: Tanega Island; D: Cool-temperate deciduous forest; E: Warm-temperate broad-leaved evergreen forest; M: Mixed broad-leaved deciduous and coniferous forest



**Fig. 4.** Hardiness distributions of twig cortex of hardy broad-leaved evergreen and boreal temperate deciduous trees growing in Japan. Species (%) of ordinate was expressed as the percentage of the number of species with indicated freezing resistance to the total number of evergreen (43 species) or deciduous (43 species) species which were evaluated hardness, respectively.

from Rhukyu, Taiwan and South or South-western China to the warm Pacific sea coast in Japan (Fig. 3, N Line), where the extreme minimum temperatures range between  $-5$  and  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . These evergreen trees survived freezing to around  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  (17, 18). Almost all of the warm-temperate evergreen trees ranging near the northern limit of their natural range (Fig. 3, A Line) were marginally hardy to  $-18$  or  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  at most. Their natural range coincides with the mean temperature of about  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the coldest month, which is roughly comparable to about  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the extreme temperature (17, 18). In preliminary experiments, we observed that the wintering acorns from some evergreen oaks were marginally hardy to between  $-10$  and  $-13^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In Japan, hardy temperate deciduous forests (Fig. 3) are distributed further northeast into Hokkaido or inland mountainous areas (6, 17, 18). Hardiness distributions of temperate deciduous and evergreen broad-leaved trees in Japan are shown in Fig. 4. From these results winter minimal temperatures appear to be the principal factor limiting the northern boundaries of the natural ranges of hardy broad-leaved evergreen trees in Japanese archipelago.

### Discussion

In general, warm-temperate broad-leaved evergreen trees are characterized by slow growth and summer-drought resistance, unlike the rapid-growing and water-requiring deciduous broad-leaved trees. Evergreen Mediterranean elements compete with summergreen deciduous species whenever winter is mild enough to permit the existence of evergreens and where summer brings sufficient rain for the deciduous elements (10). If the summer is consistently dry, as it is in the Mediterranean climate and the other summer-arid areas in North America, the deciduous elements are gradually ousted by drought-resistant hard-leaved trees (10). Summer drought causes greater hardship to the deciduous soft-leaved woody plants. Also, hard-leaved evergreen trees are in position to make up for the lack of summer productivity in late autumn and spring, and even in winter at temperatures above  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , provided that their evergreen leaves are hardy enough to withstand sub-freezing temperatures. On the other hand, where the summer is consistently wet, the deciduous trees thrive in such luxuriance that they overgrow the evergreens, which even if well-provided with water grow slowly. The South temperate forests even in far southern latitudes are characterized by the nearly total absence of deciduous hardwoods. It seems likely that in the highly temperate climates characterized by very low seasonal ranges of temperature, high precipitation well distributed through the year and mild winter, deciduous tree species probably could not have competed as effectively with broad-leaved evergreens which could grow more continuously through the year (1).

In monsoon areas, in the North temperate zone, broad-leaved evergreen

forests are exclusively confined to oceanic winter-mild areas as seen in Japan (6) and the United States (2, 5). With increasing latitude the broad-leaved evergreen species, except for dwarfs on forest floors, decrease considerably in number and in diversity as deciduous hardwoods increase to form the dominants of floras at mid or northern latitudes. Iversen (7) concluded that the eastern boundary of *Ilex* and *Hedera* which are marginally hardy to  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , is not determined principally by the length of the growing season and summer heat, unlike *Viscum*, but by the winter cold itself, presumably the minimum temperatures of the severe winters that occur at certain intervals. These facts strongly suggest that winter cold temperatures are among the important factors setting the northern boundaries of the natural ranges of many evergreen hardwoods.

Warm-temperate evergreen trees are characterized by susceptibility to winter desiccation (4, 8, 9, 14, 16, 25) in soil frozen areas, though most of them are resistant to summer drought. It is known that the ability to absorb water by roots abruptly decreases at temperatures below  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in citrus plants (8) or  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$  in tea plants (4). Such plants are very susceptible to dehydration from winds and winter sunshine. On Mt. Tsukuba (876 m alt.  $36^{\circ}26'\text{N}$ ) located in the range of warm-temperate forest zone in Japan, evergreen hardwoods occur on the south-facing slopes where the soil remains unfrozen, while only deciduous hardwoods range on the north-facing slopes where the soil usually remains frozen for one month or more, and north-westerly winds sweep throughout winter. In the Himalayan mountains, an uppermost evergreen oak forest, *Quercus semecarpifolia* occurs only on the south-facing slopes at around 3000 m altitude where the soil remains unfrozen even in mid winter, while on the other hand, deciduous hardwoods occur on the north-facing slopes where the soils freeze in the same area (unpublished data).

These facts suggest that winter desiccation (25) seems to be an important factor governing the natural range of many broad-leaved evergreen trees.

*Ericaceae* seems to be the only family which has evolved very hardy evergreen shrubs, belonging to the genera of *Rhododendron* and *Kalmia* except dwarfs, resisting freezing below  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the leaves which range to subalpine in Eurasia and North America (11). However, most of the rhododendrons are marginally hardy to  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or more even in rhododendrons near the timber lines in Himalayan mountains (23). Very hardy rhododendrons can resist winter drought by rolling down the leaves at subfreezing temperatures which is a particularly effective way of reducing the transpiring surface of wintering leaves.

#### Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank Dr. B. J. Finkle, Berkeley, USDA, Dr. G. Yelenosky Orlando, Florida, Dr. J. O. Anderson, Department of Plant

Science, the University of Arizona, Dr. F. Tognoni, Institute of Floriculture, Italy, Dr. Chyan, Institute of Botany, Kunmin, China for sending materials and assistance in collecting experimental materials.

### Literature Cited

- 1) Axelrod, D. I. 1966 Origin of deciduous and evergreen habits in temperate forest. *Evolution*, 20: 1-15.
- 2) Brockman, C. F. 1968 Trees of north America. Golden Press, New York, 280 pp.
- 3) Fiter, A. 1972 An atlas of the wild flowers of Britain and northern Europe. Collins, London, 336 pp.
- 4) Fuchinoue, Y. and I. Yagi 1972 Influence of air temperature for the water absorption and the winter desiccation damage of tea plant. *Proceedings of the Crop Science Society Japan*, 41 (Extra Issu 1): 127-128.
- 5) Harlow, W. M. and E. S. Harrow 1958 Textbook of dendrology. McGraw-Hill, New York, 561 pp.
- 6) Horikawa, Y. 1972 Atlas of the Japanese flora I. Gakken Co., Tokyo, 500 pp.
- 7) Iversen, J. 1944 Viscum, Hedera and Ilex as climate indicators. *Geologiska Foreningens i Stockholm Forhandlingar*, 66: 463-483.
- 8) Konakahara, M. 1976 Experimental study on the mechanism of cold damage and its protection methods in citrus trees. *Shizuoka Prefectural Citrus Experiment Station, Special Bulletin*, 3: 1-64.
- 9) Larcher, W. 1975 Physiological plant ecology. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 303 pp.
- 10) ——— 1979 Climate and plant life of Arco, heart of Torentino. Azienda Autonoma di Cura e di Sogiovno, Treno, 159 pp.
- 11) Leach, D. 1959 Rhododendrons of the world. Scribners, N. Y., 544 pp.
- 12) Rehder, A. 1967 Manual of cultivated trees and shrubs. MacMillan, New York, 996 pp.
- 13) Sakai, A. 1966 Studies of frost hardiness in woody plant. II. Effect of temperature on hardening. *Plant Physiology*, 41: 353-359.
- 14) ——— 1968 Mechanism of desiccation damage of frost trees. *Contr. Inst. Low Temp. Sci.*, B 15: 15-25.
- 15) ——— 1970 a Freezing resistance in willow from different climates. *Ecology*, 51: 485-491.
- 16) ——— 1970 b Mechanism of desiccation damage of conifers 'wintering in soil frozen areas. *Ecology*, 51: 657-664.
- 17) ——— 1975 Freezing resistance of evergreen and deciduous broad-leaf trees in Japan with special reference to their distributions. *Jap. J. of Ecology*, 25: 101-111.
- 18) ——— 1978 a Freezing tolerance of evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved trees in Japan with reference to tree regions. *Low Temp. Sci.*, B 36: 1-19.
- 19) ——— 1978 b Freezing tolerance of primitive willows ranging at subtropics and tropics. *Low Temp. Sci.*, B 36: 21-29.
- 20) ——— and P. Wardle 1978 Freezing resistance of New Zealand trees and shrubs. *J. of New Zealand Ecology*, 1: 51-61.
- 21) ——— and C. J. Weiser 1973 Freezing resistance of trees in northern America with reference to tree regions. *Ecology*, 54: 118-126.
- 22) ——— D. M. Paton and P. Wardle 1981 Freezing resistance of trees of the South Temperate zone, especially subalpine species of Australasia. *Ecology*, 62: In press.

- 23) ——— and S. B. Malla 1981 Characteristic of winter hardiness of tree species at high altitudes in East Himalaya. *Ecology*, 62: In prsse.
- 24) Scheuman, W. and H. Schönbach 1968 Die Prüfung der Frostresistans von 25 *Larix leptolepis* Herkünften eines internationalen Provenienzversuches mit hiefe von Labar-Prüfverfahren. *Archiv für Forstwesen*, 17: 597-611.
- 25) Tranquillini, W. 1979 Physiological ecology of the Alpine timberline. Springer-Verlarg, Heidelberg, 137 pp.
- 26) Wang, C. 1961 The forests of China with a survey of grassland and desert vegetation. Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 274 pp.