Morphophysiological Evaluation of Schizolobium Parahyba Var. Amazonicum and Eucalyptus urograndis Growing in Different Levels of Shading

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the best shade level for the growth of Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum and Eucalyptus urograndis seedlings to obtain more resilient seedlings with higher quality. We used an entirely randomized design was used, in a 2 x 4-factor scheme, with two species and four levels of shading, comprising 5 repetitions and 6 plants per repetition, totaling 30 plants per treatment. The four shading levels were characterized as follows: T1 (full sun), T2 (50%-shading screen), T3 (plastic), T4 (50%-shading screen plus wool blanket). For the production of Eucalyptus urograndis seedlings, it is recommended an unshaded environment, since one variable showed a significant difference. For the Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum species, it is suggested to produce it under shade, where is was achieved (50% together with the wool blanket), better results for the most variables.

Keywords: Environment, Growth, Forest-planted, Primary material.

1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Especially in the last decades, there has been progress in Brazilian forestry concerning forest improvement, cultural treatments, especially for the exploitation of wood with fast growth and annual increment (Malagi, 2015).

The Brazilian forestry sector has shown good numbers of planted forests, leading the country to the spotlight of the international scenario, with a total of 7.83 million ha in 2018, practically stable when compared to 2017. However, the certified area increased to 6.3 million ha, including both productive and certificated areas (Ibá, 2019).

In accordance with Ibá (2019), there are 90,811 hectares of Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum planted in Brazil, which grows about 20 to 30 m³/ha/year, being similar to species such as pine, with 25 to 30 m³/ha/year, then exceeding Tectona grandis with 15 to 20 m³/ha/year. Its fast growth contributes to the species reaching great heights in a short time, and presents a silvicultural and technological potential to be used in activities aimed at reforestation (Vidaurre, 2012).

Since the very start of its cultivation, the Eucalyptus urograndis has provided great homogenization to planted forests and, because of this, it is currently cultivated in 600,000 ha (Xavier, 2013). Therefore, when compared to other conventional species, it can be 15% higher than conventional species. This hybrid is adapted to nearly all regions of the country, except for the south, since it is considered sensitive to severe frost (Bentec, 2020). In this sense, the Eucalyptus urograndis is quite cultivated in Brazil mainly for adapting to different climatic conditions and being quite resistant to many diseases (Cardoso et al., 2019).

The luminosity of the environment in which the plants grow is of extreme importance for the performance of their vital activities, so that there is an ideal temperature where the plants develop and grow healthier. Otherwise, a discrepant luminosity (high or low, as compared to the ideal one) may hinder or inhibit plant growth (Fonseca, 2019).
Artificial shading is a widely used practice to control environmental growth-limiting factors, such as luminosity and temperature, which severely affect seedling growth and development (Caron et al., 2010). Environmental conditions can be altered by shading screens (humidity, shading/light, temperature), which provide physical protection to the seedlings by increasing the relative proportion of diffused light in the environment and absorbing/reflecting spectral bands. This alters the overall quality of the light (Saraiva et al., 2014).

Thus, the wool blanket is a blanket made entirely of polyester, a recyclable material, originated from the recycling of pet bottles and plays a great role when used as an undercoating, that forms a barrier to prevent the passage of heat and improve the thermal comfort of the environment where it is used (Trisoft, 2018).

In this sense, it is of utmost importance to establish measures to understand the circumstances regarding the growth of quality seedlings under different light intensities, sizes of containers, and inputs. Understand the origin, customs, and morphological changes of seedlings is extremely important to assist reforestation programs and constant growth in the field (Butzke et al., 2018).

The present study aimed to test and identify the best conditions for the development of the species in which the established luminosity conditions.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Description of the area of study

The experiment was carried out in the greenhouse of the Universidade Federal do Tocantins, at the Gurupi campus, from July to September 2019. Experimental area altitude is 287 m, according to the geographical coordinates: latitude 11º 43’ 45” S and longitude 49º 04’ 07” W. Based on Köppen’s classification, the region’s climate type is AW, defined as humid tropical, with average annual precipitation between 1,500 mm and 1,600 mm, and average temperature along the year between 22°C and 28°C (Fonseca et al., 2017).

2.2. Seedling production and experiment conduction

Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum seeds were purchased at Arbocenter. Eucalyptus urograndis was accomplished by seedlings already formed at the Environmental Nursery Roots Plant. The seeds of Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum were covered with an abrasive surface sandpaper (only the opposite side of the hilum was carefully scarified, to do not damage the seed and compromise its germination behavior).

The seeds were sown in a 25 x 30 cm polyethylene bag containing substrate composed of the following materials: black soil, bovine manure, and in natura rice straw. In each container, two seeds were sown to ensure maximum germination. Seedlings of Eucalyptus urograndis were placed in the same container as the seeds of Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum for 30 days. Seeds of both Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum and Eucalyptus urograndis seedlings remained in a greenhouse under 50% of light restriction arranged on a bench 1 m high from the ground. They received two daily irrigations before being placed in assay conditions to start the assessment.

At 30 days after the transplant, thinning procedure was carried for seedlings of Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum, by leaving only one seedling per container. The most vigorous seedlings were selected. Subsequently, the seedlings were arranged in the following treatments: T1 (full sun), T2 (50%-shading screen), T3 (plastic), T4 (50%-shading screen and wool blanket). In treatment T4 the shade cloth sat on the pet wool, forming a double layer of protection from sunlight.

2.3. Experimental design

A completely randomized design carried out, in a 2 x 4 factorial scheme, being two species and four levels of shading, and consisted of 5 repetitions and 6 plants per repetition, with a total of 30 seedlings per treatment.

2.4. Performed analysis

The morphological and physiological analysis was performed at 60 days after pricking for both species. For these analysis, height (H), from the surface of the substrate to the top of the seedling, stem diameter (SD), and number of leaves (LN) of all plants were measured in each environment.

After assessing the last stem diameter and height of the seedlings (60 DAS), leaf area (LA) was calculated by using contrast algorithms and mathematical models coupled to the ImageJ software version 1.48. Leaves were removed from one plant by repetition and placed on a white sheet size A1 previously identified. The delimited area for software calibration was 3x15 cm (45 cm²). Then, all leaves were digitalized by a digital camera of 8.0 megapixels of resolution to obtain the relationship between length, width and leaf area into ImageJ program.
From these data, plant area (PA), specific leaf area (SLA) and total leaf area (TLA) and leaf area ratio (LAR) were evaluated. The leaf area index (LAI) was assessed according to Lucchesi (1984), based on the following equation:

\[
\frac{\text{LA}}{S} \quad \text{where:} \\
\text{LA} = \text{leaf area, in dm}^2 \\
S = \text{area of available soil, in dm}^2
\]

### 2.5. Physiological analysis

The analysis of gas exchange parameters and chlorophyll fluorescence were carried out by using a portable Infrared Gas Analyzer - IRGA, LCiSD ADC system®. Measurements were made on expanded leaves at the first insertion of the primary branch, being measured on the third leaf, from 9 to 12 am on a sunny day. One plant from each repetition was used for random measurements of the following parameters: intercellular CO₂ concentration (\(C_i\)) (mmol m⁻² s⁻¹), net photosynthesis rate (\(A\)) (μmol CO₂ m⁻² s⁻¹), stomatal conductance (\(g_s\)) (mol H₂O m⁻² s⁻¹) transpiration (\(E\)) (mmol H₂O m⁻² s⁻¹), and water use efficiency (WUE).

### 2.6. Quantification of carotenoids, chlorophyll a and b and total chlorophyll

After weighing 0.200 g of leaflets from each seedling, they were kept in a 15 ml tube covered with aluminum foil. 10 ml of 80% acetone was added to each tube, where the leaves were macerated and then placed in a thermal box with ice under green light for 48h. The quantification was performed in a glass cuvette with a white sample containing only 80% acetone or tissue samples. The reading was performed with a spectrophotometer at absorbances 663, 646 and 470.

The following formulas were used:

\[
\text{Chl}_a = 12,25^*A_{663} - 2,79^*A_{646} \\
\text{Chl}_b = 21,50^*A_{646} - 5,10^*A_{663} \\
\text{Carot} = (1000^*A_{470} - (1,82^*\text{Chl}_a - 104,96^*\text{Chl}_b)) / 198 \\
\text{Chl}_{\text{total}} = \text{Chl}_a + \text{Chl}_b \\
\text{Chl}_a/b = \text{Chl}_a / \text{Chl}_b \\
\text{Chl}/\text{carot} = \text{Chl}_{\text{total}} / \text{Carot}
\]

Where: Chl, chlorophyll; Carot., carotenoids; Chl. total, sum of the content of chlorophylls a and b; Chl a/b, chlorophyll a: chlorophyll b ratio; Chl/carot, total chlorophyll: carotenoids ratio. A663, value of absorbance reading at 663 nm; A646, value of absorbance reading at 646nm; and A470, value of absorbance reading at 470 nm.

### 2.7. Biomass quantification

To determine biomass parameters, seedlings were collected and washed over sieves. Then, they were packed in Kraft paper bags and placed in a forced ventilation oven at 70°C, for 72 h to assess stem dry mass (STDM), leaf dry mass (LDM), root dry mass (RDM), shoot dry mass (SDM), total dry mass (TDM) (Lopes and Lima, 2015). Based on these indicators, height: shoot dry mass ratio (H/SDM) and shoot:root dry mass ratio (SDM/RDM) were calculated.

### 2.8. Development analysis

The Development Quality Index (DQI) was calculated according to the methodology of Dickson et al. (1960), based on the following formula:

\[
\text{DQI} = \frac{TDW(g)}{H(cm)/SD(mm)/SDW(g)/RDW(g)}
\]

Where:
- TDM = Total dry mass (g), H = plant height (cm), SD = stem diameter (mm), SDM = shoot dry mass (g) and RDM = root dry mass (g).

The data were submitted to analysis of variance and the means compared by Tukey’s T-test, at a 5% probability level using the R version 3.6.2 program (R Core Team, 2019).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among the analyzed variables, only six were statistically significant (\(P<0.05\)) for interaction, as follows: height: stem diameter ratio (H/SD), shoot and shoot dry mass ratio (SDM/RDM), leaf area ratio (LAR), internal carbon (\(C_i\)), chlorophyll a and b ratio (Chl. a/b) and total chlorophyll: carotenoids ratio (Chl.T/carot.) (Table 1) and (Table 2).

To *Eucalyptus urograndis*, the treatment with a 50%-shading screen plus wool blanket showed better results in most of the variables, such as H/SD, shoot and shoot dry mass ratio (SDM/RDM), leaf area ratio (LAR), internal carbon (\(C_i\)), chlorophyll a and b ratio (Chl. a/b) and total chlorophyll: carotenoids ratio (Chl.T/carot.) (Table 1) and (Table 2).

To *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* also showed better results in the treatment with 50%-shading together plus wool blanket.
Table 1. Data regarding seedling height evaluations (H), stem diameter (SD), height: stem diameter ratio (H/SD), height: shoot dry mass ratio (H/SDM), stem dry mass (STDM), root dry mass (RDM), leaf dry mass (LDM), shoot dry mass (SDM), total dry mass (TDM), shoot and root dry mass ratio (SDM/RDM), seedling quality index (SQI), plant area (PA), number of leaves (LN), total leaf area (TLA), leaf area index (LAI), leaf area ratio (LAR) in *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* and *Eucalyptus urograndis* under different levels of shading.

| Variables | Shading ($) | Species(E) | SxE | Residue | Average | General (%) | C.V (%) |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-----|---------|---------|-------------|--------|
|           | 3           | 1          | 3   | 32      |         |             |        |
| H         | 347.5*      | 3540*      | 159.9ns | 80.4     | 56.17   | 15.59       |        |
| SD        | 0.69ns      | 0.096ns    | 1.71ns | 0.6      | 5.49    | 14.21       |        |
| H/SD      | 11.16*      | 126.55*    | 7.09* | 2.32     | 10.35   | 14.36       |        |
| H/SDM     | 134.98*     | 72.11ns    | 34.51ns | 79.12    | 26.43   | 35.66       |        |
| STDM      | 0.42*       | 10.35*     | 0.17ns | 0.12     | 1.23    | 26.38       |        |
| RDM       | 0.61*       | 5.01*      | 0.015ns | 0.11     | 1.11    | 27.56       |        |
| LDM       | 0.69*       | 0.054ns    | 0.04ns | 0.11     | 1.16    | 27.39       |        |
| SDM       | 1.91*       | 8.89*      | 0.30ns | 0.41     | 2.39    | 25.33       |        |
| TDM       | 3.99*       | 27.30*     | 0.25ns | 0.88     | 3.51    | 25.38       |        |
| SDM/RDM   | 2.11*       | 4.62*      | 0.43* | 0.09     | 2.31    | 13.15       |        |
| SQI       | 0.033*      | 0.032ns    | 0.007ns | 0.009    | 0.28    | 33.65       |        |
| AP        | 2556.4*     | 14249.5*   | 631.10ns | 765.4    | 62.66   | 43.43       |        |
| NF        | 554.3ns     | 17015.6*   | 569.40ns | 235      | 23.53   | 59.24       |        |
| AFT       | 98558ns     | 2551ns     | 159173ns | 74266    | 512.07  | 52.88       |        |
| IAF       | 9.32ns      | 356.11*    | 67.78ns | 40.2     | 9.97    | 63.42       |        |
| RAF       | 37699*      | 74655*     | 43248* | 8440     | 171.18  | 57.95       |        |

CV: Coefficient of variation. * significant at the 5% probability level (0.01 ≤ p < 0.05); ns: not significant (p ≥ 0.05) by F test.

Table 2. Data regarding the mean of variables: height: stem diameter ratio (H/SD), shoot and root fresh mass ratio (SFM/RFM), shoot and root dry mass ratio (SDM/MSR), leaf area ratio (LAR), internal carbon (C<sub>i</sub>), chlorophyll a and b (Chl. a/b) and total chlorophyll: carotenoids ratio (Chl.T/carot.) in *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* and *Eucalyptus urograndis* seedlings under different shading levels.

| Treatments | Eucalyptus urograndis | Schizolobium parahyba var. *amazonicum* |
|------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Variables  | 0% | 50% | Plastic | 50%+pet wool | 0% | 50% | Plastic | 50%+pet wool |
| H/SD       | 11.87a | 12.30a | 12.15a | 13.23a | 8.15bc | 10.96a | 6.71c | 9.5ab |
| SDM/RDM    | 2.11* | 4.62* | 0.43* | 0.09 | 2.31 | 13.15 |
| LAR        | 98558ns | 2551ns | 159173ns | 74266 | 512.07 | 52.88 |
| IAF        | 9.32ns | 356.11* | 67.78ns | 40.2 | 9.97 | 63.42 |
| RAF        | 37699* | 74655* | 43248* | 8440 | 171.18 | 57.95 |

Averages followed by the same letters do not differ from each other by the Tukey 5% probability test.

For H/SD, *Eucalyptus urograndis* showed better results under 50%-shading screen plus pet wool; despite they do not vary statistically among them. Otherwise, *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* presented better results and differentiated statistically under 50%-shading screen (Figure 1).

Santos et al. (2019), worked with *Enterolobium contortisiliquum* (Vell.) Morong seedlings at different shading levels (0, 30, 50 and 70%), and found that the shaded environment offered better results, which corroborates with the results found in the present study. Câmara and Endres (2008), worked with *Mimosa caesalpinifolia* Benth and *Sterculia foetida* L. seedlings, and observed higher values under shaded environments when compared to full sun as control.

The H/ND ratio is applied to identify seedling quality, since plants that have a low-stem diameter present more difficult to remain erect after planting. Thus, a good relationship between these parameters shows a better development after planting and a likely higher survival rate in the field (Viana et al., 2008). The SDM/RDM variables showed high values and significant differences in treatment under 50%-shading screen + pet wool, both for *Eucalyptus urograndis* and *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* (Figure 2).
Figure 1. Effect of shading levels on height and stem diameter of both *Eucalyptus urograndis* and *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* seedlings growing under full sun, 50%-shading screen, transparent plastic, and 50%-shading screen plus wool blanket.

![Graph showing height and diameter response to shading levels](image1)

Santos et al. (2019), worked with *Enterolobium contortisiliquum* (Vell.) Morong seedlings at different shading levels (0, 30, 50, and 70%), and observed results similar to those found in the present study. For instance, it was observed increases in SDM/RDM as a function of luminosity intensities levels (Figure 7). In accordance with the same author, this result is consistent with the fact that the seedlings present allocate more biomass in the shoot than in the root system, which is a strategy of some species to minimize light competition.

Regarding LAR results, there was no significant difference for *Eucalyptus urograndis*, however, it is worth mentioning that the treatment with plastic provided the best result. For *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum*, the best results were observed in treatment with a 50%-shading screen plus pet wool blanket (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Effect of different shading levels on *Eucalyptus urograndis* and *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* seedlings growing under full sun, 50%-shading screen, transparent plastic, and 50%-shading screen plus wool blanket.

![Graph showing LAR response to shading levels](image2)

Figure 3. Effect of different shading levels on leaf area ratio (LAR) of *Eucalyptus urograndis* and *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* seedlings growing under full sun, 50%-shading screen, transparent plastic, and 50%-shading screen plus wool blanket.

![Graph showing LAR response to shading levels](image3)
Guimarães (2015), evaluated Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum under shading levels at 0, 58 and 87%, demonstrated that higher shading levels led to a higher LAR, both in places with low and high atmospheric demand. In accordance with Benincasa (2003), the LAR decreases according to increases in solar irradiance, since the higher the intensity of solar irradiance, the smaller is the foliar area essential to produce biomass.

No significant difference for the internal CO₂ concentration (Cₜ) in Eucalyptus urograndis was observed; however, for Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum, the treatment containing 50%-shading screen presenting the best results with significant differences (Figure 4).

Saraiva et al. (2014), studied seedlings of Calophyllum brasiliense (Vela) Diaz under different shading levels (0 and 50%), and evidenced similar results to those observed in this study, e.g., better results in the treatment with 50%-shading screen.

Guerra et al. (2017) concluded that shading screens decrease the harmful effects of both solar radiation incidence and temperature in the plant. In this sense, it seems that the reductions in internal CO₂ concentration observed under different shading levels are due to a decrease in radiation intensity on the seedlings, thereby an increase in the CO₂ fixation reaction efficiency and consequently a higher photosynthetic rate and enhanced biomass.

The results obtained for the variable Chl. a/b did not present a significant difference for Eucalyptus urograndis; however, there was an expressive difference for Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum, in a manner that the treatment with a 50%-shading screen plus wool blanket obtained better results (Figure 5).

In agreement Albuquerque et al. (2015), in their work with Bertholletia excelsa seedlings in full sun, gray canvas, 25%, 50% and 75% shading, found similar results corroborating the present study (Figure 6). However, when (Lima et al., 2010) worked with seedlings of Hymenaea courbaril (Ducke) & Langenh and Enterolobium contortisiliquum (Vell.) Morong, they found opposite results to the present study, in which the chlorophyll a/b ratio decreased according to the increased shading level. Thus, one of the attributes of plants exposed to the sun is to manifest a lower amount of chlorophyll molecules by chloroplast, especially chlorophyll b, because these plants do not need to invest in the manufacture of pigments that collect light energy, in a place full of light (TAIZ; ZEIGER, 2010).

**Figure 4.** Effect of different shading levels on internal carbon of Eucalyptus urograndis and Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum seedlings grown under full sun, 50%-shading screen, transparent plastic, and 50%-shading screen plus wool blanket.

**Figure 5.** Effect of different shading levels on chlorophyll a/b ratio of Eucalyptus urograndis and Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum seedlings grown under full sun, 50%-shading screen, transparent plastic, and 50%-shading screen plus wool blanket.
For variable total chlorophyll/carotenoids ratio there was no significant difference for *Eucalyptus urograndis*, however, for *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* there was a significant difference, it is worth noting that the 50% shading treatment together with the wool blanket showed better results.

Portela (2012), by assessing seedlings of *Cariniana strellensis* (Raddi.) Kunze and *Cariniana legalis* (Mart.) Kunze under 30%-shading screen or full sun, observed similar results to those demonstrated in the present study, in which the shaded environment showed better results for both species. Favaretto et al. (2011), states that the decrease in total chlorophyll/carotenoids ratio in consequence of a high incidence of radiation is explained by the reduction of total chlorophyll content in concomitant to the increase in carotenoids levels.

Among the variables evaluated, Chl. *a*, Chl. *b*, Chl. *T*, carotenoids, it was observed that only Chl. *a/b* and Chl. *T/carot.* showed significant difference. The remained variables did not differ statistically (Table 3).

The ability of some species to grow quickly under shading is an important mechanism of adaptation. It consists of an indispensable strategy to overcome the conditions of low light intensity. In this vein, plasticity is a characteristic that stands out in some plants under stress situations, making it feasible for biochemical and morpho-anatomical modifications to compensate for the adverse conditions in the field. Hence, they modify phytochrome, chlorophylls, carotenoids, anthocyanins contents, as well as alter certain foliar anatomical structures to adapt to new environmental conditions (MORAES NETO et al., 2000; ALBUQUERQUE et al., 2015).

The transpiration (*E*), stomatal conductance (*g*), net photosynthesis (*A*), photosynthesis: transpiration ratio (*A/E*), photosynthesis: stomatal conductance ratio (*A/g*), photosynthesis: internal carbon ratio (*A/C*) did not differ statistically between treatments, except internal carbon (*C*) (Table 4).
Table 4. Data regarding the evaluations of internal carbon \((C_i)\), transpiration \((E)\), stomatal conductance \((g)\), net photosynthesis \((A)\), net photosynthesis: transpiration ratio \((A/E)\), liquid photosynthesis: stomatal conductance ratio \((A/g)\), net photosynthesis/internal carbon ratio \((A/C_i)\).

| Variables | Shading (S) | Species (E) | SxE | Residue | Average General | C.V (%) |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----|---------|-----------------|--------|
|            | Degrees of freedom |         |     |         |                 |        |
|            | 3            | 1          | 3   | 32      |                 |        |
| \(C_i\)   | 1117.7 ns    | 52.5 ns    | 5132.6* | 1566  | 291.41         | 13.63 |
| \(E\)     | 4.17 ns      | 31.70 ns   | 20.61 ns | 14.07 | 4.63           | 88.55 |
| \(g\)     | 0.0026 ns    | 0.0036 ns  | 0.0081 ns | 0.0054 | 0.08           | 98.32 |
| \(A\)     | 4.25 ns      | 9.49 ns    | 29.24 ns | 25.67 | 4.38           | 11.16 |
| \(A/E\)   | 0.20 ns      | 0.00001 ns | 0.36 ns | 0.29  | 0.92           | 56.45 |
| \(A/g\)   | 246.21 ns    | 885.2 ns   | 2655.52 ns | 1148.98 | 57.5          | 57.07 |
| \(A/C_i\) | 0.0000073 ns | 0.00016 ns | 0.000646 ns | 0.00045 | 0.02         | 133.68 |

CV: Coefficient of Variation. * significant at the 5% probability level (0.01 ≤ p < 0.05); ns: not significant (p ≥ 0.05) by F test.

In places of high temperature and luminosity, shading screens may alleviate the extreme effects of radiation, especially photorespiration, thereby contributing to a higher productivity (Silva, 1998).

The stomatal adjustment is an important mechanism capable to reduce water loss from the plant (Albuquerque et al., 2013). This adjustment is evidenced by the partial closure of the stomata under high environmental pressure. This usually occurs around midday, providing a decrease in effective demand for transpiration, increasing the water use efficiency, thereby maintaining the soil moisture (Yang, 2012).

4. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that the different levels of shading (0%; 50%; plastic; 50%+pet wool) affect significantly height: stem diameter ratio \((H/ND)\), shoot and root dry mass ratio \((SDM/RDM)\), leaf area ratio \((LAR)\), internal carbon \((C_i)\), chlorophyll \(a\) and \(b\) ratio \((\text{Chl.} \ a/\text{b})\) and total chlorophyll: carotenoids ratio \((\text{Chl.T/carot.})\).

Based on this, it is reasonable to suggest that *Eucalyptus urograndis* can be produced under full sun, since only one variable obtained a significant difference.

It was verified that *Schizolobium parahyba var. amazonicum* needs to be produced under a shaded environment (50%-shading screen) coupled with a wool blanket, once it obtained better results in most variables and presented a good development under such condition.

New studies are necessary to confirm the efficiency of 50%-shading screen plus wool blanked, to better understand whether these seedlings can be produced with quality under shaded environments on a large scale.

SUBMISSION STATUS

Received: 29 Jun. 2021
Accepted: 03 Jan. 2022
Associate editor: José Carlos Arthur Junior

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