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Beda Innocent Adji, Doffou Sélastique Akaffou, Kouadio Henri Kouassi, Yao Patrice Houphouet, Jérôme Duminil, et al.. The Effect of Four Abiotic Factors on Macro-Anatomical Markers Development in *Parkia biglobosa*, Jack, R. Br., 1830 (Fabaceae) Crown. American Journal of Plant Sciences, 2021, 12 (04), pp.645-661. 10.4236/ajps.2021.124044 . hal-03211834

HAL Id: hal-03211834

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-03211834>

Submitted on 29 Apr 2021

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The Effect of Four Abiotic Factors on Macro-Anatomical Markers Development in *Parkia biglobosa*, Jack, R. Br., 1830 (Fabaceae) Crown

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How to cite this paper: Adji, B.I., Akaffou, D.S., Kouassi, K.H., Houphouet, Y.P., Duminil, J. and Sabatier, S. (2021) The Effect of Four Abiotic Factors on Macro-Anatomical Markers Development in *Parkia biglobosa*, Jack, R. Br., 1830 (Fabaceae) Crown. *American Journal of Plant Sciences*, 12, 645-661.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/ajps.2021.124044>

Received: March 6, 2021

Accepted: April 26, 2021

Published: April 29, 2021

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Abstract

Interpretation of primary growth markers (modules) is neglected in sustainable resource management processes, yet it opens up prospects for long time series on tree crown development, necessary for their characterization in the current context of climate change. This study aimed to assess the morphological variation of crown shoots in *Parkia biglobosa* in the face of a changing environment. Axis growth modules of 420 individuals of different ages were retrospectively analyzed in the presence or absence of shading during the wet and dry seasons in seven localities in Côte d'Ivoire. The results showed that the developmental environment of individuals did not influence the growth modules dimensions ($P > 0.05$). However, module size remained significantly different between locations ($P < 0.05$). The southern part of the gradient is still favourable and has priority for the establishment of permanent plots. The modules morphology differs from the youngest to the oldest individuals ($P < 0.05$). The rainy season remains the ideal period for the implementation of agroforestry reforestation programmes based on this species ($P < 0.05$). *Parkia biglobosa* is a monochasial sympod (Pseudo-monopod) with a relay axis that follows the Paul Champagnat architectural model in the young stage, and transits to the Wilhelm Troll model later in the adult and old stage. This information contributes to the understanding of the functioning of crown and the adaptation of this species to a varying environment. It could guide choice of suitable environment and ideal genotype for the implementation of a reforestation or agroforestry programme based on *Parkia biglobosa*.

Keywords

Parkia biglobosa, Environment, Development, Growth Modules, Crown

1. Introduction

Architectural and retrospective analysis is very important for the monitoring and sustainable management of trees [1] [2]. Architectural analysis allows us to interpret the overall structure of the tree and to understand the morphological mechanisms that gave birth to it; retrospective analysis allows us to trace the past growth of trees via morphological markers left by growth stoppages due to the dry seasons. In fact, the latter provides access to long-term growth series for understanding and interpreting the structural functioning of tree crowns, the choice of resilient and adapted ideotypes, and the choice of environment conducive to the establishment of permanent plots necessary for their sustainable management [3] [4].

Several studies of sustainable management of plant genetic resources via architectural and retrospective analysis have proven effective in Europe and Latin America [5] [6] [7] [8]. These methods have not yet been applied to species in Africa; indeed, studies on architectural and retrospective analysis for the sustainable management of many overexploited species in Africa are almost absent. We believe that these methods should be applied in Africa, specifically in West Africa. This would allow a better understanding of the coordination over time of growth processes (elongation, thickening) of shoots within the crown and the associated morpho-anatomy essential for long-term retrospective analysis of sustainable management, tree development and any analysis of the causes of observed variations [1]. In view of the need to characterise plant responses to current climate change, such retrospective analysis will be welcome as a complement to data from permanent plots.

Our study focused on a well-known tree from sub-Saharan Africa, *Parkia biglobosa* (Fabaceae), for several reasons: 1) it is an emerging tree still in the wild and widely distributed in this area [9]; 2) it is a beloved and overexploited species for its food, medicinal and socio-cultural function [10] [11]; 3) it is an agroforestry species with soil restorative properties (Leguminosae) [12]; 4) the genus *Parkia* has anatomical features suitable for counting annual rings [13]; 5) this specie present unusual morphological features (modules) suitable for determining growth modules or units, which makes it particularly interesting for a retrospective study of savanna tree shoot growth.

This study aimed to characterise the development of growth modules in the crown of *Parkia biglobosa* in the face of a changing environment in Côte d'Ivoire through retrospective analysis. This approach would allow us to understand: 1) the variability of shoot size in relation to different habitats; 2) the adaptability of the species to various environments; 3) to identify genotypes adapted and resis-

tant to climatic variations and 4) to guide the choice of priority and favourable environments for the establishment of permanent plots (species domestication) within the framework of possible “Néré” based agroforestry programmes in Côte d’Ivoire.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Plant Material

The plant material is made up of axis of 420 individuals of different ages chosen randomly and arbitrarily in natural stands according to two types of habitats. The criteria for sorting the age categories, the dendrometric characteristics and the number of individuals per age category and per habitat type as well as the age types examined are recorded in **Table 1**.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Study Sites

Study was carried out at seven locations in Côte d’Ivoire. The study sites are arranged along a South-North bioclimatic gradient. The localities were chosen according to the specific vegetation to the *Parkia biglobosa* species (**Figure 1**). The characteristics of the surveyed locations are recorded in **Table 2**.

2.2.2. Observation Method

1) Individuals selection and sorting by age category

A total of 420 individuals from natural regeneration were sampled and sorted by age category (young, adult and old). The age of the individuals was arbitrarily chosen on the basis of the size (height and diameter) of individuals raised in nurseries and of individuals present on old plots set up by the CNRA (*Centre National de Recherche Agronomique*) of Côte d’Ivoire in the 1980s in the Korhogo

Table 1. Age selection criteria, dendrometric characteristics and number of individuals used in relation to age and habitat in *Parkia biglobosa*.

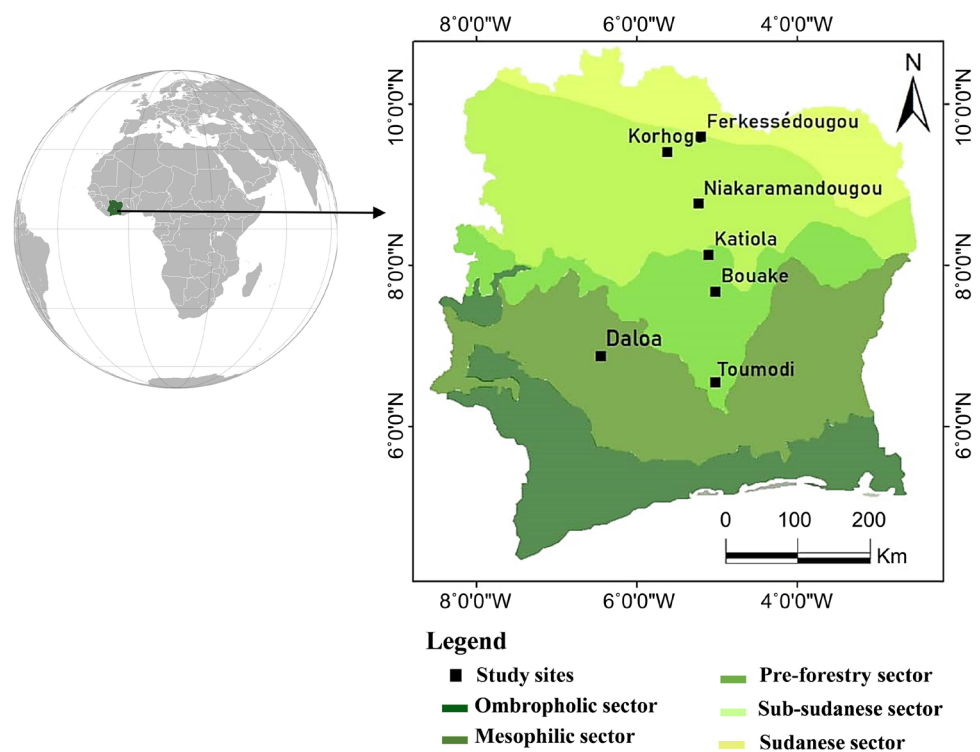
Ages	Habitats/environments	H (m)			D or DBH (cm)			Indiv-Nbr	Axis examined
		Mini	Maxi	Mea	Mini	Maxi	Mea		
Young tree (1 - 5 Yr)	Full sunlight	0.53	5.5	1.95 ± 0.11	0.56	18.96	4.35 ± 0.24	70	Main stem
H (m): 0.1 - 6; D (cm): 1 - 19	Undergrowth/shading	0.42	5.8	2.56 ± 0.05	1.26	17.83	7.06 ± 1.22	70	Main stem
Adult tree (6 - 20 Yr)	Full sunlight	7.5	11	9.68 ± 1.14	20.06	49.68	38.19 ± 3.02	70	Branch
H (m): 7 - 14; D (cm): 20 - 50	Undergrowth/shading	8	13.7	12.02 ± 1.01	22.4	48.8	36.27 ± 1.53	70	Branch
Old tree (21 Yr ≤)	Full sunlight	18	31.7	25.22 ± 3.21	61.3	178.44	85.51 ± 6.12	70	Branch
H (m): 15 ≤; D (cm): 60 ≤	Undergrowth/shading	20.5	29.5	25.3 ± 3.32	60.1	115.61	76.98 ± 7.36	70	Branch

Yr = Year old, **H** = Height, **D or DBH** = Diameter or diameter at breast height, **Mini** = minimum, **Maxi** = Maximum, **Moy** = Mean, **m** = meter, **cm** = centimeter, **Indiv-Nbr** = number of individuals assessed.

Table 2. Characteristics of the surveyed localities [14]-[28].

Sites/locations	GPS coordinates	Vegetation	Climate	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm/year)	Soil type
Ferké	5°23'43.39644"W; 9°36'1.87056"N	Grassy and little wooded savannah	Dry tropical	27 - 40	263 - 1200	Ferrallitic soil (Ferrisols, Cambisols, Fluvisols, Luvisols), highly to moderately desaturated.
Korhogo	5°36'12.39612"W; 9°33'24.68988"N	Open forest (wooded savannah)	Dry tropical	26.6 - 35.7	817 - 1216	Ferruginous (90%) and Ferrallitic (10%): superficial gravelly soil, deep gravel with a heavy texture, low in organic matter, highly desaturated.
Niakara	5°18'40.73544"W; 8°40'47.97912"N	Wooded and grassy savannah	Dry tropical	24.7 - 38	800 - 1230	Complex of slightly desaturated ferrallitic soils and eutrophic brown tropical soils derived from basic rocks.
Katiola	5°7'35.814"W; 8°13'53.94"N	Wooded and grassy savannah	Dry tropical	24 - 36	1100 - 1200	Moderately and highly desaturated ferrallitic soils
Bouaké	5°5'47.3289"W; 7°40'45.335"N	Clear forest (wooded savannah)	Wet tropical	23.6 - 34	1100 - 1200	Gravelly, moderately saturated, reworked, shallow ferrallitic gravel from a granitic alteration material with a sandy-clay texture.
Toumodi	5°1'34.95576"W; 6°22'42.67848"N	Open forest (wooded savannah, grassland and gallery forests)	Wet tropical	26.6 - 30	1092 - 1200	Ferrallitic soil on granitic bedrock (sandy-clayey soil), characterised by the weak differentiation and friable consistency of their horizons.
Daloa	6°26'9.19788"W; 6°54'32.058"N	Tropical rainforest	Wet tropical	21 - 34	1000 - 1900	Ferrallitic, deep, acidic and desaturated in exchangeable bases, rich in organic matter.

°C = Celsius degree, mm = millimeter, W = west, N = North.

**Figure 1.** Location of the study area.

locality. The characteristics of the age groups as well as the criteria for sorting individuals by age category are recorded in **Table 1**. 10 individuals were identified by chance and evaluated by habitat and age in each locality surveyed in the rainy season (optimal condition) and in the dry season (restrictive condition). We therefore have for each age category (Young, Adult and Old), 10 individuals identified and evaluated by habitat type (Undergrowth/Darkness and Full Sun/Sun) in each of the 7 localities above ($10 \times 3 \times 2 \times 7 = 420$ individuals) (**Table 1**).

2) Choice of axis and habitat type

Observations were made on different types of axes depending on the accessibility of the crowns in two different habitats. For young trees, the axes assessed were the main trunks because of the easy access and the non-frequency of secondary branches on all individuals in this category. For mature and old trees, the axes assessed were only tertiary branches and short twigs due to accessibility. Assessments were carried out in situ for young trees; whereas for mature and old trees, branches were cut and transported to the laboratory for observations. Two types of environments were considered: undergrowth and full sun. The former refers to individuals living in a very shaded environment with a forest canopy or in an overcrowded environment or with superior shelter. The latter refers to individuals isolated in full sun or in an open environment in direct contact with sunlight.

3) Identification of primary markers (Modules) of growth by analysis

This analysis is made possible by the recognition of morphological markers that result from the functioning of meristems and that remain for several years. These morphological markers are the scars left by bud scales, cataphylls and deciduous leaves, naturally pruned twigs, a bend in the axis at the site of apical necrosis or trauma, the texture of the bark, etc. The growth unit or elongation unit or morphological unit or extension unit (GU) [6] [8] [29] [30], corresponding to the set of organs (phytomeres) initiated by the apical meristem during an uninterrupted phase of organogenesis and elongation is delimited at its base by a large number of scars of pairs of scales (7 to 16) left by the terminal bud. From this characteristic, it is possible to identify the successive growth units arranged along a leafy stem.

In general, two types of shoots are generated by the establishment of growth units by the terminal bud: monocyclic shoots (establishment of a single growth unit during a year or spring growth wave) and polycyclic shoots (establishment of several growth units during a year or spring and summer growth waves) [3] [6] [32]. If the first GU (spring growth wave) can be qualified as preformed (in the sense of [33]: presence of all the leaf organs of the future GU in the bud before its budburst), some organs in the GU are qualified as neoformed (prolongation of the setting of the leaf organs by the apical meristem in the same time after the preformed organs). In the tropics, the majority of shoots are polycyclic due to a rhythmicity adopted by the growth of species in this zone [33] [34]. This is the case for *Parkia biglobosa*.

In *Parkia biglobosa*, the growth units (GU) or macro-anatomical markers cor-

respond to modules (MOD), due to a defined and limited growth of the axes generally caused by an apical trauma (death of apex), the axillary bud close to the apex thus takes over, until it also dies, and so on. The structure of the axis thus has a twisted appearance (**Figure 2**); we speak of a modular plant because of a succession of structures or several superposed modules [6] [34]. Indeed, the axis of these types of plants is a branched structure resulting from the functioning of several meristems and, depending on the number of branches formed, we speak of a monochasial (one relay axis), dichasial (two relay axes) or polychasial (several relay axes) sympod.

4) Parameters evaluated

The retrospective analysis focused on the first four growth modules (MODs) from the apical apex of the sampled axis. Morphological parameters assessed on each axis concerned the total number of modules carried by the observed axis, the length of each module, the diameter at the base of each module and the number of leaves or phytomers of the first four modules from the tip (apical start) of the sampled axes [1] [4] [35] [36]. The harvested stems and branches were split (longitudinal and transverse cuts) to identify growth stops (portions delimiting modules) imperceptible on the bark of the axes. Data were collected during the rainy season and this action was repeated on the same individuals during the dry season.

2.2.3. Statistical Data Analysis

Statistical analyses were first performed using one-dimensional descriptive statistics and linkage analysis methods using XLSTAT 2020 version 7.5. The



Figure 2. Images related to morphology and growth boundaries or growth stops (GS) of macro-anatomical markers or Growth modules (MOD) in *Parkia biglobosa*.

difference between the evaluated parameters was carried out by means of one-way analyses of variance (ANOVA) with SAS software version 9.4. The Student-Newman-Keuls test at the 5% threshold was used for post hoc comparisons.

3. Results

3.1. Architectural Development of the Individuals Observed

According to the observations, the architectural development of the species is sympodial monochasial with only delayed relaying (delayed growth and branching). The terminal bud dies after a certain period of elongation, the axillary bud closest to the terminal bud takes over and so on. The plant appears as a pseudo-monopod with a twisted trunk structure. *Parkia biglobosa* can be classified in the architectural model of Paul Champagnat (1921-2011) and also of Wilhelm Troll (1897-1978) because of the way it builds its structure. Indeed, according to our remarks, the development of the species is a repeated complex of unbranched and discretely branched axes with short branches. The axes are vertical at their base and their distal end is by large radius curvature, reduced to horizontal or collapsed due to gravity and the flexibility of the wood. The leaves are spirally inserted and the flowering is sometimes lateral, sometimes terminal. In the young stage, the plant adopts the Champagnat pattern, while in adulthood and old age, the Troll pattern is more expressive.

3.2. Morphological Characteristics of Growth Modules

Globally, the number of growth modules carried by the observed axes varied from 2 to 26 with an average of 10.08 ± 4.24 ; the average length of the Modules varied from 3.85 to 51.40 cm with an average of 18.57 ± 8.15 cm; the average diameter of the Modules varied from 0.43 to 8.81 cm with an average of 1.43 ± 0.82 cm. The average number of phytomers counted per Module varied from 5.5 to 33.5 with an average of 15.09 ± 5.35 . The morphology and limits of the growth modules are presented in **Figure 2**.

Figure 3 shows the average distribution of the number and length of phytomers per growth module (MOD) as well as the growth stop or growth boundary zones (GS) along a *Parkia biglobosa* axis.

3.3. Influence of the Habitat on Growth Modules Morphology

Analysis of the variance of modules morphological dimensions present on the observed axes according to the two environments considered (**Table 3**), showed that the morphology of the modules of the axes exposed to sunlight is statistically identical to the morphology of the modules of the axes benefiting from a superior shelter ($P > 0.05$). The environment in which this species evolves does not seem to have an effect on the dimensions of the modules. In *Parkia biglobosa*, the type of habitat (bright or dark light) does not significantly influence the morphology of the growth modules ($P > 0.05$).

Table 3. Comparison of modules morphological parameters according to the habitat type.

Habitat	Tree-H (m)	Tree-Diam (cm)	Axis-Nbr-Mo	Mo-leng (cm)	Mo-Diam (cm)	Mo-Phyto-Nbr
Full sun	10.41 ± 1.23 a	32.72 ± 3.46 a	9.8 ± 0.46 a	18.73 ± 0.88 a	1.43 ± 0.09 a	14.61 ± 0.53 a
Min-Max	0.53-31.7	0.56-178.44	2-26	3.85-51.4	0.43-8.81	5.5-30.5
Shadowing	10.43 ± 1.76 a	29.72 ± 3.45 a	10.64 ± 0.55 a	18.25 ± 1.08 a	1.42 ± 0.07 a	16.05 ± 0.79 a
Min-Max	0.42 - 28.3	1.26 - 113.44	5 - 19	6.25 - 41.5	0.5 - 2.77	6.5 - 33.5
Pr > F	0.9771	0.5213	0.2685	0.7440	0.9280	0.1277

Values with the same letters are not statistically different at the 5% level. **Tree-H (m)**= tree height in meters; **Tree-Diam (cm)**= diameter at breast or crown height of the tree in centimetres; **Axis-Nbr-Mo**= number of modules or growth units carried by the measured axis; **Mo-leng (cm)**= average length of modules or growth units in centimetres; **Mo-Diam (cm)**= average diameter of modules or growth units in centimetres; **Mo-Phyto-Nbr**= average number of phytomers carried by the modules or growth units; **Min** = minimum et **Max** = maximum.

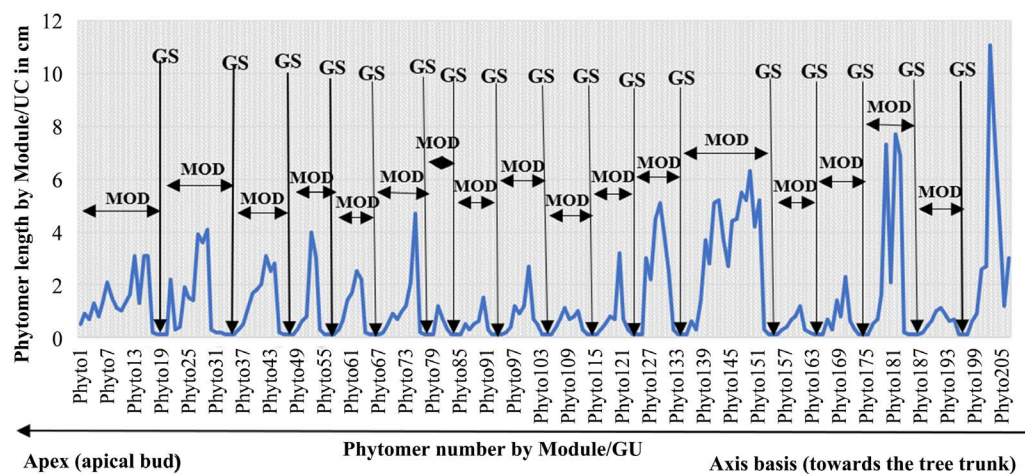


Figure 3. Modelling of growth, rank and average distribution of the number of phytomers by growth module along the observed axes in *Parkia biglobosa*. **MOD/GU** = Module or growth unit, **GS** = Growth stop or module limits, **cm** = Centimeter.

3.4. Influence of the Surveyed Locations on Growth Modules Morphology

The comparison of the measured parameters (**Table 4**) according to the locations, showed a significant difference between the locations visited for each parameter of module morphology evaluated ($P < 0.05$). All module dimensions were neither increasing nor decreasing according to the arrangement of the localities along the defined South-North vegetation gradient. However, the modules were well developed in the localities of Bouaké and Katiola in the south of the defined gradient. In *Parkia biglobosa*, the morphology of the modules differed according to the characteristics of the study area ($P < 0.05$).

3.5. Individuals Age Influence on the Growth Modules Morphology

The results showed that the majority of the morphological parameters of the modules differed significantly between the ages ($P < 0.05$), except for the mean diameter of the modules, which remained statistically identical regardless of age ($P > 0.05$). The number of modules per axis was higher in mature trees, while the

Table 4. Variation of the morphological parameters of growth modules according to the localities surveyed.

Localities	Tree-H (m)	Tree-Diam (cm)	Axis-Nbr-Mo	Mo-leng (cm)	Mo-Diam (cm)	Mo-Phyto-Nbr
Ferké	15.51 ± 3.76 a	55.28 ± 7.87 a	9.39 ± 1.61 b	16.32 ± 2.02 bc	1.51 ± 0.08 ab	16.75 ± 1.03 ab
Min-Max	2.3 - 29.5	5.4 - 178.44	5 - 17	3.85 - 51.4	0.87 - 3.2	9.5 - 30.5
Korhogo	12.86 ± 2.09 ab	38.41 ± 4.06 ab	10.14 ± 0.55 abc	13.81 ± 1.3 c	1.13 ± 0.09 b	12.36 ± 0.94 bc
Min-Max	1.4 - 27.5	2.3 - 84.4	5 - 17	4.23 - 26	0.69 - 1.56	6.75 - 19.75
Niakara	15.98 ± 1.33 a	46 ± 3.59 a	11.32 ± 0.87 a	19.69 ± 1.51 b	1.49 ± 0.37 ab	20.69 ± 0.62 a
Min-Max	2.4 - 28.5	6.8 - 83	7 - 18	11.13 - 35.4	0.95 - 2.77	16 - 33.5
Katiola	7.37 ± 2.11 b	21.37 ± 3.5 b	10.63 ± 0.69 abc	23.01 ± 1.35 ab	1.67 ± 0.05 ab	15.5 ± 0.69 b
Min-Max	0.73 - 28.30	1.25 - 113.44	4 - 26	11.93 - 38.95	0.97 - 2.16	8 - 20.5
Bouaké	6.45 ± 2.6 b	20.46 ± 7.86 b	11.12 ± 1.21 a	24.59 ± 2.13 a	1.76 ± 0.14 a	15.84 ± 1.46 b
Min-Max	1.14 - 31.7	1.79 - 115.61	3 - 19	9.88 - 38.5	0.65 - 2.73	5.5 - 23.25
Toumodi	11.35 ± 0.02 ab	29.74 ± 0.08 ab	12.2 ± 0.52 a	20.55 ± 1.15 b	1.93 ± 0.03 a	15.28 ± 0.37 b
Min-Max	0.77 - 30	2.96 - 73	5 - 19	9.55 - 41.5	1.01 - 8.81	10 - 20.75
Daloa	0.64 ± 0.03 c	1.33 ± 0.01 c	6 ± 0.67 c	14.51 ± 2 c	0.62 ± 0.1 c	8.9 ± 0.97 c
Min-Max	0.42 - 0.87	0.56 - 2.04	2 - 13	9.3 - 31.6	0.43 - 0.97	6 - 12
Pr > F	0.0001	0.0001	0.0009	0.0001	0.0089	0.0001

Values with the same letters are not statistically different at the 5% level.

Table 5. Variation in modules morphological parameters according to the individuals sampled age.

Ages	Tree-H (m)	Tree-Diam (cm)	Axis-Nbr-Mo	Mo-leng (cm)	Mo-Diam (cm)	Mo-Phyto-Nbr
Old tree	25.23 ± 1.64 a	82.36 ± 6.99 a	10.61 ± 0.52 ab	16.92 ± 0.97 b	1.53 ± 0.06 a	17.34 ± 0.90 a
Min-Max	18 - 31.7	60.1 - 178.44	5 - 14	5.05 - 26.3	0.75 - 2.16	10.5 - 30.5
Adult tree	10.81 ± 1.26 b	37.47 ± 2.32 b	11.21 ± 0.48 a	16.94 ± 1.18 b	1.59 ± 0.16 a	15.82 ± 0.59 a
Min-Max	7.5 - 13.7	20 - 49.68	6 - 19	3.85 - 51.4	0.69 - 8.81	6.75 - 25.75
Young tree	2.15 ± 0.81 c	5.24 ± 1.11 c	9 ± 0.63 b	20.52 ± 1.1 a	1.26 ± 0.07 a	13.56 ± 0.72 b
Min-Max	0.42 - 5.8	0.56 - 18.96	2 - 26	9.2 - 41.5	0.43 - 2.77	5.5 - 33.5
Pr > F	0.0001	0.0001	0.0174	0.0336	0.0755	0.0027

Values with the same letters are not statistically different at the 5% level.

average module length was higher in younger trees (**Table 5**). Old and mature trees had higher numbers of internodes per module than younger trees (**Table 5**). In *Parkia biglobosa*, the age of the individuals influenced the morphological dimensions of the growth modules ($P < 0.05$).

3.6. Influence of Humidity on the Growth Modules Morphology

The average diameter of the growth modules did not vary significantly between seasons (**Table 6**); humidity did not have a major influence on the diameter of the growth modules ($P > 0.05$). In contrast, the number of modules per axis observed, the average length of growth modules and the average

Table 6. Comparison of modules morphological dimensions according to season collection.

Seasons	Tree-H (m)	Tree-Diam (cm)	Axis-Nbr-Mo	Mo-leng (cm)	Mo-Diam (cm)	Mo-Phyto-Nbr
Rainy	10.87 ± 1.04 a	35.3 ± 2.79 a	11.6 ± 0.38 a	27.02 ± 1.07 a	1.47 ± 0.13 a	16.09 ± 0.72 a
Min-Max	0.53 - 31.7	0.56 - 178.44	2 - 26	4.23. - 51.4	0.45 - 8.81	6.75 - 25.75
Dryer	9.94 ± 1.47 a	27.91 ± 4.07 a	8.47 ± 0.53 b	18.1 ± 0.87 b	1.39 ± 0.06 a	14.04 ± 0.51 b
Min-Max	0.42 - 30	0.9 - 85.5	4 - 18	3.85 - 41.5	0.43 - 3.2	5.5 - 33.5
Pr > F	0.3201	0.143	0.0001	0.0043	0.5666	0.0201

Values with the same letters are not statistically different at the 5% level.

number of phytomer carried by growth modules differed significantly between seasons ($P < 0.05$). The majority of the dimensions increased during the rainy season (**Table 6**). In *Parkia biglobosa*, humidity influenced the majority of the morphological dimensions of the growth modules ($P < 0.05$), except the mean diameter ($P > 0.05$).

4. Discussion

Growth dynamics in the crown of plants over the course of a season are the consequence of changes in architectural traits. How plants exploit and survive in a given environment, from an abiotic (climate) or biotic (interaction) point of view, is of key importance for their sustainable management. Sustainable management of plant genetic resources must take into account all possible aspects of scientific research, including architectural concepts (retrospective analysis) and the phenological cycle (diagnostic) of trees. This study addressed the effect of habitat, different localities along an environmental gradient, age of individuals and humidity on the morphology of growth modules carried by different axis types in *Parkia biglobosa* in Côte d'Ivoire.

4.1. Development of Modules and Architectural Characters of Individuals

The results showed that the boundaries of the Modules are represented by successively very short internodes (**Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). These observations were found on Guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*) [37] [38] [39] and on *Parkia velutina* [1] etc. *Parkia biglobosa* has a sympodial architectural development with a single relaying axis (monochasial sympod), in contrast to Guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*) which is a sympod with several relay axes (polychasial sympod). Guayule belongs to the architectural model of Anthony Leeuwenberg like cassava. [34] indicated that *Parkia biglobosa*, of the Fabaceae family had an architectural development following the model of Wilhelm Troll, we think that the architectural model of this species also integrates that of Paul Champagnat according to our observations. This remains to be verified in further studies on the architectural analysis of *Parkia biglobosa*.

4.2. Habitat Influence on Growth Modules

In our study, the environment in which the individuals evolved did not significantly influence the morphological dimensions of the growth modules ($P > 0.05$). This is due to the fact that we considered individuals of all age types observed in this environment in a global manner. The finding might be different if the observations on morphological dimensions were made only and separately by age category. Alternatively, this fact is due to the nature of the species; indeed, some species respect their own genetic programme of architectural development regardless of environmental stress [34]. Moreover, this species is a slow-growing savannah [9], and therefore the immediate perception of the effect of light on shoot growth might be difficult. Normally in a given plant, individuals in the shade (undergrowth) should be less developed than those exposed to the sun (full sun) as in the studies of [3] on *Fagus sylvatica* and of [40]. However, plants growing in the shade are very often tall and etiolated because of the terminal bud's search for bright light for photosynthetic activity. Indeed, bright light is the key factor for growth, it guarantees a good growth in length and width of plants contrary to dark light [40] [41] [42].

4.3. Influence of Locality on Growth Modules

The variation in morphological parameters between locations is due to the specific and distinct environmental characteristics of each location surveyed (climate, soil type, rainfall, relative humidity etc.). We had thought that the morphological dimensions of the measured Modules would be ordered in an increasing or decreasing manner according to the layout of the surveyed localities. This was not the case; in fact, even if the surveyed localities are arranged according to a "pseudo-climatic" gradient of dense vegetation decreasing towards the north, each locality has its own distinctive characteristics. Moreover, in the current context of climate change, climatic and microclimatic parameters are very unstable, uncontrolled and vary greatly within a day. Several studies have shown that the depth and fertility of the soil, the environment and even the age of individuals influence the architectural development of species [30] [42] [43]. [44] and [45] have also indicated in their research that climate or an ecological gradient has an effect on plant morphology. Similarly, studies by [46] and [47] [48] indicated that the origin of differences in tree morphology is due to factors such as soil type and the genetic characteristics of the individuals sampled. On the other hand, the modules were well developed in the southern part of the defining gradient (Bouaké and Katiola). This area could be a favourable and priority area for establishing permanent plots and increasing the success rate of reforestation or agroforestry programmes using this species.

4.4. Influence of Individuals Age on the Growth Modules Morphology

The morphological dimensions of the modules evaluated varied with the age of

the individuals ($P < 0.05$). The number of phytomeres per module is higher in old and mature trees, due to their age and the preformation of organs in the latent buds. In young trees, module length is higher due to the growth dynamics of young shoots (more intense meristematic activity). Indeed, some studies have shown that the age of individuals influences tree morphology [31] [43] [47] [48]. Age strongly modifies the morphological dimensions of plant organs regardless of location, due to very different functional capacities (number of photosynthetic leaves, evapotranspiration capacity, mineral storage, root suction etc.) and structural dimensions (root and leaf sizes, space occupancy etc.). Young individuals with well-developed modules than the other two categories could be suitable ideotypes in the search for resilient genotypes adapted to global change for the establishment of plots based on this species by cuttings.

4.5. Influence of Season

In the rainy season the size of the modules increases. This period is favourable to the synchronised bud break of the terminal buds of the axes. In French Guiana, [1] observed the same phenomenon on *Parkia velutina*. The meristems of the buds, which have long remained dormant or in slow growth due to a long dry season, take advantage of this period to maximise their development. Indeed, water is vital for plants and its availability guarantees a good physiological and harmonious functioning of plants (metabolism, photosynthesis, organogenesis etc.). Whereas water stress slows down all physiological activity and causes their decline. [49] has indicated in his research the positive effects of water regime on plant growth and development. In the process of establishing a plot or implementing reforestation or agroforestry programmes based on *Parkia biglobosa*, the rainy season remains the best and most favourable period.

5. Conclusion and Perspectives

This study observed and identified the types of variation in the morphology of growth modules as a function of various abiotic parameters in *Parkia biglobosa*. It was found that the developmental environment of the plants did not significantly influence the dimensions of the growth modules ($P > 0.05$). While the morphological dimensions of the modules differed significantly between locations ($P < 0.05$). The age of the individuals influences the size of the growth modules ($P < 0.05$); with the exception of the average diameter of the modules, which remains identical regardless of age ($P > 0.05$). In the rainy season, the morphological dimensions of the modules increase significantly due to the favourable water regime for synchronised bud break of the terminal buds of the axes ($P < 0.05$). From this study, we conclude that *Parkia biglobosa* is a monochasial sympod with a relay axis that follows Paul Champagnat's architectural model at the young stage and transitions to Wilhelm Troll's model later at the adult and old stage. We will try to confirm this in a future study on the architectural development of this species. This information contributes to the under-

standing of the functioning of the crown and the adaptation of this species to various environments. It could guide the choice of the ideal environment for the establishment of a reforestation or agroforestry programme based on *Parkia biglobosa*.

Acknowledgements

This study was financed by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of Côte d'Ivoire, the French Development Agency and IRD (*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement*) in the framework of PRESeD-CI 2 (Renewed Partnership for Research for Development in Côte d'Ivoire) and C2D (Debt Reduction Contract) of the AMRUGE-CI project (Support for the Modernization and Reform of Universities and *Grandes Ecoles* of Côte d'Ivoire). The authors are grateful to the *Centre de Coopération Internationale de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement* (CIRAD) for providing the technical equipment necessary to conduct the study.

Author's Declaration

Beda Innocent Adji wrote the article, took the experimental measurements and analyzed the data. Doffou Sélastique Akaffou and Sylvie Annabel Sabatier contributed to methodology development and corrected the article. Kouadio Henri Kouassi, Jérôme Duminil and Yao Patrice Houphouet coordinated the research project.

Data Availability

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed in the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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