

Leaf water Relations of Two Exotic Tree Species Used in Arid Zone Afforestation in Nigeria.

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Abstract

Leaf water relations of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Dehnh) and *Eucalyptus torelliana* (Hook) potted seedlings grown on moisture stressed soils were investigated. *E. camaldulensis* has the highest relative turgidity on moisture stressed soils. *E. torelliana* has the least leaf water potential but attained highest dry matter accumulation on soils at field capacity. In both species, dry matter accumulation increased with decreased soil moisture stress. Chlorophyll concentration in the leaves do not show a definite pattern with soil moisture status.

Keyword