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Grow Tubes Change Microclimate and Bush Architecture but Have Little Effect on Bush Biomass Allocation at the End of the Establishment Year in Blueberry

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Abstract. Microclimate variables were integrated over a 6-month period during which blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* cv. Liberty) bushes were grown in 51-cm high, 20-cm diameter round grow tubes (opaque or translucent) on a sawdust mulch-covered raised bed with the mulch incorporated into tilled soil. Grow tubes were installed around plants in the spring of 2006, 5 months after planting. Total photosynthetic photon flux (PPF) density was 55% and 21% of ambient in translucent and opaque tubes, respectively. Daily maximum vapor pressure deficit consistently was highest in translucent tubes. Air (T_a) and stem (T_{stem}) temperatures in both grow tube types exceeded T_a and T_{stem} in non-tubed plants (ambient). Maximum mulch surface temperature (T_m) was lowest in opaque tubes, whereas there was no difference in T_m between ambient and translucent tubes. The soil–mulch interface temperature (T_{sm}) was warmer outside tubes than T_{sm} inside tubes. Soil temperatures directly under the tubes differed very little between tube types and ambient, generally less than 1 °C. Root and crown dry mass (DM) did not differ between tubed plants and ambient at the end of the establishment year. Leaf area, leaf DM, and fruit bud number were suppressed inside tubes. All plants were greater than 51 cm tall at the end of the growing season. Substantial compensatory growth occurred above tubes: tubed plants were more upright and had more leaf area, leaf DM, and shoot growth than ambient plants above 51 cm. However, there was no difference between tubed and ambient plants in fruit bud number, total plant leaf area, shoot:root, or DM of 1- and 2-year-old wood. Grow tubes can alter microclimate and architecture of young blueberry bushes but have no significant influence on size and distribution of total DM after one growing season in the field.

Grow tubes have garnered attention in horticulture, most notably in grape (Hall and Mahaffee, 2001; Munnell, 2003). However, their use is not described extensively in the horticultural literature (e.g., Due, 1990; Kjølgrén, 1994; Kjølgrén et al., 1997; Tarara et al., 2013). Grow tubes were first used in

forestry for improving survival and growth of coniferous and deciduous tree species over 1 or multiple years. The tubes (“tree shelters”) were developed primarily to prevent herbivory (i.e., deer and rabbit browsing) and to facilitate weed management. Results from forestry have been mixed among species and confounded by tube material, height, and degree of ventilation (e.g., Bergez and Dupraz, 1997, 2000; Gerhold, 1999; Sharew and Hairston-Strang, 2005; Tuley, 1983). In general, tree height increases more rapidly when trees are grown with tubes than without, but often at the expense of trunk diameter (e.g., Bergez and Dupraz, 2000; Kjølgrén, 1994; Kjølgrén et al., 1997; Mayhead and Boothman, 1997) and sometimes at the expense of root growth (e.g., Burger et al., 1992; Coutand et al., 2008; Mayhead and Boothman, 1997; Sharpe et al., 1999).

In horticulture, grow tubes generally are used during one growing season but occasionally are left in place over the winter to protect the plants from any initial herbicide application the next spring. Tubes that are used in crops like grape generally are unventilated and are made from opaque or translucent materials. The primary purposes of using grow tubes over grapevines are to accelerate shoot growth, minimize herbicide damage, reduce disease incidence (Hall and Mahaffee, 2001), and protect new transplants from high winds. Tube bases often are pushed into the soil to reduce tube displacement or damage from high wind, thereby minimizing maintenance costs.

There is interest in using grow tubes to improve establishment of highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.). Grow tubes may be advantageous by promoting vegetative growth in addition to protecting the young bushes from wind and herbicides. It is not known how the microclimate within grow tubes may influence either above- or below-ground growth or bush architecture. Information about how grow tubes influence plant growth and microclimate from grape and forest applications may not be applicable to blueberry growing systems. Highbush blueberries are grown commercially in an organic mulch-incorporated bed, and the bed is covered with the same mulch. Thus, the blueberry plant’s crown and root system is established in three strata: mulch, mulch-incorporated soil, and tilled native soil. In vineyard and afforestation systems, plants typically are established in disturbed mineral soils with no amendments or mulch. In addition, growth of renewal wood (“whips”) in blueberry originates from the crown or plant base. In comparison, the preferred growth habit of grapevines and forest trees is a single trunk. Differences in growing substrate and plant growth habit may affect substantially how grow tubes alter the microclimate and plant growth.

Recently we characterized above- and below-ground temperatures in a blueberry field in which unventilated single-wall grow tubes (translucent, opaque) were installed for the establishment year (first growing season after field planting; Tarara et al., 2013). We report the extent to which unventilated grow tubes influence above- and below-ground growth and canopy architecture (plant height and canopy diameter) of the blueberry bushes at the end of the establishment year. The objectives of this study were to: 1) compare the distribution of total plant growth among tissues, segregating that inside the tube from that above the top of the tube; and 2) determine whether seasonal representations of tube microclimate (temperature, solar radiation, humidity) could account for any differences in plant growth resulting from grow tubes.

Materials and Methods

A detailed description of the field site, treatments, and microclimate measurements used in this study can be found in Tarara et al.

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(2013). A summary of the methods given in Tarara et al. (2013) is given below with more details that pertain to the measurement of plant variables, seasonal integration of microclimate data, and data analyses.

Field site. The study was conducted in a commercial blueberry field near Salem, OR (lat. 45°00'59" N, long. 122°56'36" W) on a tilled Woodburn silt loam formed into trapezoidal raised beds (3.05 m apart on center) with a base width of ≈120 cm, a top width of ≈55 cm, and total height of ≈25 cm. Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) sawdust (91% of particles less than 4 mm) was incorporated into the top 15 cm of the bed before planting. In the fall of 2005, commercial stock (18-month-old, 3.8-L container-grown) of northern high-bush blueberry, cv. Liberty, with two to four whips each (whip diameter 4 to 7 mm) were planted in the center of the row (0.75 m apart). Sawdust mulch was drop-spread on top of the bed to a depth of ≈5 cm. Amending the soil with sawdust before planting is a standard practice for commercial blueberry production in the Pacific Northwest (Julian et al., 2011). Because all plants were grown under identical production practices during the establishment year (other than the grow tube), the use of an amendment would not have affected response to treatment. The longer-term impacts of tubes on plant architecture are described by Strik et al. (2014).

On day of year (DOY) 100, 2006, one of two unventilated, single-wall grow tubes (51 cm high, 20 cm diameter) was installed over the plants: white translucent (Blehyl Farm Service, Grandview, WA) or beige opaque (Wilson Orchard and Vineyard Supply, Yakima, WA). The bottom edge of the tube was pushed into the bed. Tubes were held in place by two vertical bamboo stakes. There were three plants in each of the two tube types [opaque (OP); translucent (TR)] and three control or ambient plants with no tubes installed (NT). The planting otherwise was managed using standard practices for blueberry production in Oregon (Strik et al., 1993).

Microclimate measurements. *PPFD* density (*PPFD*) was measured by a silicon quantum sensor (LI-190; LI-COR, Lincoln, NE) at 25 cm above ground in one empty tube per tube type and at a similar location to represent *PPFD* for NT plants (Tarara et al., 2013). Air temperature and relative humidity (RH) at midtube height (25 cm above the bed surface) were measured on three plants per treatment in a completely randomized design. We used custom-built T/RH sensors (Center for Precision Agricultural Systems, Washington State University, Prosser, WA; Tarara et al., 2013). Saturation vapor pressure was computed from T_a using Murray's equation (Murray, 1967). Vapor pressure deficit (VPD) was computed from the difference between saturated and actual vapor pressure at T_a . Other meteorological variables (global irradiance, wind speed) were measured at a reference height of 2 m above ground (Tarara et al., 2013).

Temperatures of stems (T_{stem}), the mulch surface (T_{mulch}), the mulch-bed interface (T_{sm}), and the soil beneath the mulch (T_{soil}) were measured by Type T thermocouples (copper-constantan) with three junctions wired in parallel for each measurement (Tarara et al., 2013). The T_{stem} was measured at midtube height on three whips per plant, on the north aspect of the whips, by inserting junctions just beneath the bark surface in a small slit and securing the wire with grafting tape. Mulch surface temperature was measured with sawdust-encapsulated thermocouples. The T_{sm} was measured in the soil immediately below the mulch, and T_{soil} was measured at 15 cm below the soil-mulch interface.

Signals from all sensors in the experiment were scanned every 5 s and averaged every 12 min by a multiplexed data logger system (AM-416 and CR-10X; Campbell Scientific, Logan, UT) from DOY 110 to DOY 293, 2006. The *PPFD* was summed by day ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) and for the entire experiment ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$). Daily maximum and minimum temperatures (T_a , T_{stem} , T_{mulch} , T_{sm} , T_{soil}) were computed and then integrated by the trapezoidal method to obtain a total seasonal value (area under each curve). Temperatures also were expressed as thermal time in degree-days with a base of 10 °C (Bryla et al., 2009; Hall et al., 1979); 10 to 30 °C, the range of temperature purported to represent blueberry growth (Hancock et al., 1992; Moon et al., 1987); and the total number of hours during the experiment that the temperature variable exceeded high-temperature thresholds of 30 and 40 °C. Vapor pressure approached saturation on most nights, both inside and outside the tubes. Therefore, only the maximum daily VPD was computed and integrated to obtain a seasonal value. The daily amplitudes of temperature and VPD were computed and integrated.

Plant growth and architecture. All plants were harvested on DOY 294. Plants were rated for upright or prostrate growth habit on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 represented a prostrate plant and 5 a maximally upright plant. The plane area projected by the canopy was estimated by measuring in orthogonal directions the maximum diameter of the canopy. Total plant height and that above the tube were measured to the nearest 1 cm. Plants were excavated from the soil and mulch by hand using shovels. Soil was removed from the root system using a high-pressure hose and tap water. The above-ground structures of each plant were separated into above and below the top of the grow tube. Plants were divided into the following components: leaves, roots, crown, 2-year-old wood, 1-year-old wood (originating from 2-year-old wood excluding whips), and whips (shoots arising from the base of the bush, often from older wood). Leaf area was measured by area meter (LI-3100 leaf area meter; LI-COR). Specific leaf area (SLA) was calculated as leaf area per unit dry mass. Fruit buds on 1-year-old wood were counted. The diameter of the current season's whips

(renewal wood) was measured to the nearest 1 mm using a caliper. The diameter of 1-year-old wood was not measured. Plant parts were dried to constant mass (≈3 d) at 60 °C using a dryer oven (Fisher Scientific Isotemp oven Model 655F, Montreal, Quebec, Canada) and dry mass was measured to the nearest 1 g. Total plant values were computed by summing the sectioned values.

Data analyses. Data were post-processed using SAS (Version 9.3; SAS Institute, Cary, NC) and mean values of the three replicates are presented. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and contrasts were used to assess treatment differences in micrometeorological and plant variables at $P < 0.05$. Residuals were tested for normality using the Shapiro-Wilk test and for homogeneity of variance with Levene's test. Where necessary, data were transformed to meet criteria for normality and homogeneity of variance. Transformed variables were used in the ANOVA and contrasts, and data were back-transformed to compute means and SES. Relationships among micrometeorological variables and relationships between micrometeorological variables and plant variables were evaluated using the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (r) at $P < 0.05$.

Results and Discussion

Micrometeorological variables. Total seasonal *PPFD* in a TR tube ($3360 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) was 55% of ambient ($6107 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$); *PPFD* in an OP tube ($1290 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) was 21% of ambient and 38% of that in TR. At times, daily maximum *PPFD* inside the tubes was higher than ambient (Tarara et al., 2013), indicating multiple reflections of direct irradiance along the inner wall of the tube. Once the plant canopy shaded the top of the tube, this phenomenon would not have occurred because all solar radiation would have entered the tube through its walls. However, the diameter of the tubes had precluded us from using radiation sensors conjointly in tubes with plants. Thus, for the grow tubes, total *PPFD* reported here is higher than actual for the period after the canopy had grown above 51 cm and had obscured the tube opening. Nonetheless, the measured *PPFD* provides a practical surrogate for comparing treatments. After the canopy had grown above the top of the tube, the in situ transmissivity of the installed tube would have approached the nominal transmissivity of the material. In OP, the nominal transmissivity was 0.1% in the visible waveband (400 to 700 nm) and in TR, it was 21.2% (Tarara et al., 2013), indicating that tissues inside the tubes were subjected to very low solar radiation for much of the establishment year. Therefore, one would expect them to have been shade acclimated, which in general is associated with lower rates of photosynthesis per unit leaf area (Jones, 2014).

When integrated over the season as daily maxima, VPD was highest in TR and lowest outside the tubes (Table 1), concurring with patterns observed by Bellot et al. (2002) using translucent tubes over an oak shrub (*Quercus coccifera*). Integrated minimum

VPD did not differ among treatments because saturation vapor pressure was approached on most nights (data not shown), as also observed by Bellot et al. (2002). A mean maximum VPD was 3.87 kPa in TR, 2.79 kPa in OP, and 1.87 kPa for NT. The VPD differences are a function of air temperature because values of actual vapor pressure did not differ among treatments (data not shown). Elsewhere in blueberry (Moon et al., 1987), in response to a change in VPD from 1 to 3 kPa, there was a 56% to 60% reduction in leaf conductance to water vapor but an increase in transpiration. In contrast to our plants, those of Moon et al. (1987) were not sheltered and thus were subjected to a low boundary layer resistance to vapor transport. In grow tubes, the boundary layer resistance is large. Therefore, despite their observation, it is reasonable to suspect low transpiration inside tubes. Bergez and Dupraz (2000) found lower rates of transpiration inside tubes than under ambient conditions (*Prunus avium*), as did Kjølsgren and Rupp (1997; *Acer platanoides* and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*).

A number of approaches can be taken to summarize temperature across a season such that associated responses in plant growth can be inferred. We computed four temperature summaries: 1) integrated daily maxima for exposure to high temperatures; 2) integrated daily minima for night temperatures; 3) thermal time as a summary of temperature means; and 4) the duration between 10 and 30 °C as a range between the presumed base temperature for growth in blueberry (Bryla et al., 2009; Hall et al., 1979) and the temperature

at which net photosynthesis has been shown to decline markedly in highbush cultivars (Hancock et al., 1992; Moon et al., 1987). For example, in 'Bluecrop' and 'Elliott', a parent of 'Liberty', photosynthesis decreased by 24% to 27% when T_a increased from 20 to 30 °C (Hancock et al., 1992). Henceforth, we refer to this last temperature variable as the biologically active range (T_{bio}).

Integrated across the season, daily maximum and minimum T_a , T_a expressed as thermal time, and T_{asbio} were significantly different among treatments (Table 1). Ambient T_a was lower than that in either tube during the day and slightly higher at night. Integrated daily minimum (nighttime) T_a in the tubes was 10% to 13% lower than ambient. These results differ to some extent from those of Ogden and van Iersel (2009) where in blueberries under closed high tunnels in winter, minimum T_a inside the tunnels did not differ from ambient. Their maximum T_a reflected the differences that we observed in grow tubes: the integrated maximum for TR was 45% higher than NT and 14.5% higher than OP. The less extreme temperatures (T_{bio}) were more prevalent at ambient T_a than inside either tube.

Stem temperatures were positively correlated with T_a if expressed as an integrated daily maximum ($r = 0.933$, $P = 0.0002$), as thermal time ($r = 0.833$, $P = 0.005$), or as T_{bio} ($r = 0.90$, $P = 0.0009$). The highest T_{stem} , like T_a , were in TR. Overall, minimum T_{stem} was slightly lower than T_a in all treatments, indicating a small amount of convective and radiative heat transfer from the stems of NT,

and radiative transfer between TR and OP stems, and the tube walls. Boundary layer resistance to heat and mass transport is an inverse function of wind speed. The low rates of air exchange and concomitant high boundary layer resistance in a solid-walled tube (Bergez and Dupraz, 1997, 2000) mean that convective heat transfer in the tubes was only by the less effective free convection, where mixing lengths are on the order of the tube diameter (Baird and Legree, 1994; 20 cm or $\approx 40\%$ of tube height in our case).

The duration of which T_{mulch} in NT exceeded 40 °C was significantly higher than in either tube ($P < 0.001$; data not shown); it constituted 7.7% of the duration of the experiment (NT), 5.0% in TR, and 0.2% in OP. However, integrated across the season, daily maximum ambient T_{mulch} was not significantly different from TR (Table 1) because of convective heat transfer away from the mulch surface outside the tubes on windy days and little difference between NT and TR under overcast skies. The integrated maximum value of T_{mulch} for OP was significantly lower than either NT (by 27%) or TR (by 23%). Mulch surface temperature differed among treatments when expressed as T_{bio} with the most moderate temperatures in OP. At night (integrated daily minimum T_{mulch}), NT was lower than either tube, indicating more heat transfer away from the exposed surface.

Expressed as T_{bio} , there were no significant differences in T_{sm} among treatments. Integrated daily maximum T_{sm} , like T_{mulch} , was highest in NT, reflecting the more

Table 1. Contrasts of seasonal summary of vapor pressure deficit (VPD) and temperature variables above- and below-ground inside two grow tubes: white translucent (TR) and beige opaque (OP), and for ambient conditions [no tube (NT)].²

Summary method	Variable	Treatment			Contrast <i>P</i> values			
		NT	TR	OP	NT vs. tube	NT vs. TR	NT vs. OP	OP vs. TR
Integrated daily maximum VPD (kPa)	VPD	342 (1.5)	708 (32.6)	511 (18.9)	0.001	<0.001	0.0015	0.007
Integrated daily maximum temperature (°C)	Air ^y	3823 (11.6)	5543 (47.9)	4737 (59.1)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Stem ^y	4223 (41.6)	5092 (64.7)	4511 (41.9)	<0.001	<0.001	0.0069	0.0002
	Mulch ^x	5889 (83.1)	5560 (150.4)	4286 (32.0)	0.002	NS ^u	<0.001	0.0069
	Soil-mulch ^w	3512 (43.6)	3325 (47.9)	3250 (37.7)	0.005	0.022	0.005	NS
	Soil ^v	3077 (2.3)	3009 (10.5)	2991 (4.8)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	NS
Integrated daily minimum temperature (°C)	Air	1152 (4.0)	1006 (4.8)	1035 (6.1)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.007
	Stem	1079 (6.6)	972 (3.9)	1021 (6.8)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
	Mulch	1137 (34.6)	1279 (46.5)	1311 (18.0)	0.011	0.029	0.013	NS
	Soil-mulch	2311 (58.5)	2323 (56.9)	2269 (56.9)	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Soil	2759 (11.4)	2742 (6.5)	2742 (19.7)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Thermal time (degree-days, °C)	Air	1073 (3.6)	1797 (25.9)	1472 (16.5)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Stem	1187 (6.0)	1491 (12.6)	1338 (17.2)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Mulch	1682 (20.9)	1699 (38.4)	1264 (1.2)	<0.001	NS	<0.001	<0.001
	Soil-mulch	1425 (9.8)	1342 (13.7)	1270 (20.0)	<0.001	0.008	<0.001	0.015
	Soil	1474 (0.6)	1424 (12.6)	1414 (9.5)	<0.001	0.003	0.001	NS
Duration between 10 and 30 °C (h)	Air	2800 (6.0)	1798 (22.2)	2257 (25.0)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Stem	2615 (18.4)	2061 (73.6)	2404 (30.9)	<0.001	<0.001	0.020	0.002
	Mulch	2179 (25.4)	2291 (45.6)	2794 (15.1)	<0.001	0.046	<0.001	<0.001
	Soil-mulch	3572 (18.2)	3619 (26.8)	3597 (18.2)	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Soil	3708 (1.0)	3709 (0)	3709 (0)	NS	NS	NS	NS

²Numbers in parentheses are SEs of the mean.

^yAir and 1-year-old stem temperatures were measured at 25 cm above ground.

^xSurface temperature of 5-cm deep sawdust mulch.

^wTemperature at the interface between the sawdust mulch and the mulch-incorporated soil that comprised the raised bed.

^vTemperature of the native soil at 15 cm below the soil-mulch interface.

^uNS = Nonsignificant at $P < 0.05$.

frequent extreme temperatures in the dry mulch particles (Table 1). The daily amplitude of T_{sm} was lower than that of T_{mulch} whether inside or outside of a tube (data not shown). The T_{sm} was strongly correlated with T_{mulch} only when the two were expressed as integrated daily maxima ($r = 0.933$, $P < 0.001$). Among all temperature variables, the largest gradients, or driving force for heat transfer, were between T_{mulch} and T_{sm} , but only under extremely high T_{mulch} . On the whole, there would have been limited conduction from the surface of the loose, drop-spread mulch to the subsurface, unlike in systems with high mulch–surface contact (Tarara and Ham, 1999); this would have been the case for all treatments.

Ogden and van Iersel (2009) observed daily maximum soil temperature (10 cm deep) differences of 5 to 7 °C in closed high tunnels (tunnel > ambient). By contrast in our grow tubes, instantaneous differences in T_{soil} at 15 cm were on the order of less than 1 °C (Tarara et al., 2013). Although seasonal summaries of these values differed statistically among treatments (Table 1), the magnitude of the differences was not meaningful for root growth (DM). We did not observe differences in root DM between NT and either tube or between tubes (Table 2). Abbott and Gough (1987) found that for blueberry plants grown on flat ground, an optimal temperature range for the growth of new unuberized roots was between 14 and 18 °C in a 15-cm-deep sawdust mulch. On raised beds identical to ours (Bryla and Strik, 2007), most of a 5-year-old blueberry bush's root system was between the soil surface and 25 cm. In the present study, T_{soil} at 15 cm was below 20 °C for ≈60% of the experiment's duration in all treatments; it never exceeded 30 °C. By contrast, temperature at the soil–mulch interface, which could affect the roots and the crown, was less than 20 °C for 35% of the experiment in NT, 32% in TR, and 28% in OP (data not shown). The T_{sm} was above 30 °C for 13.2% (NT), 5.1% (OP), and 3.5% (TR) of the season, respectively, but never exceeded 40 °C. A temperature optimum for crown growth is not known nor is a threshold temperature that is detrimental to crown growth. As with root dry mass, we did not find

differences in crown dry mass between NT and either tube or between tubes (Table 2).

It has been shown elsewhere (Larco et al., 2013) that blueberry growth does respond to surface and near-surface temperatures. Black weed mat, which with its low albedo can induce very high surface and near-surface temperatures, was associated with less root and crown growth but more top growth of blueberry during establishment. In the same study, sawdust mulches, with more moderate temperatures compared with black weed mat, induced more whip growth than did the weed mat.

Plant variables. Below the top of the tube (i.e., less than 51 cm), the NT bushes had 67% more leaf area than TR and 2.5 times more than OP, a radiation effect. The two tubes did not differ significantly from one another (Table 2). Conversely, in the shrub *Quercus coccifera* (Bellot et al., 2002) that did not grow above a 30-cm tall tube, no differences in total leaf area were found between the tubed seedlings and non-tubed seedlings. Specific leaf area below the tops of our tubes was highest in OP, intermediate in TR, and lowest in NT, also indicative of a radiation or shade effect more than a response to temperature. Specific leaf area was indeed significantly associated with *PPFD* (Table 3) as were leaf area and leaf DM, DM of 1-year-old wood, and number of fruiting buds below the top of the tube. In general, SLA is known to increase in response to shade (e.g., Grace, 1983; Nobel, 1999) and this has been shown in blueberry under shade netting (Lobos et al., 2012). Whip diameter below 51 cm did not differ among treatments, in keeping with findings of Bellot et al. (2002; *Quercus coccifera*) but contrary to findings with *Ficus benjamina* (Scuderi et al., 2012) where stem diameter decreased linearly with degree of whole-plant shading. We did not observe significant differences in the number of whips despite other work indicating that shading (Kim et al., 2011) or opaque grow tubes (Strik et al., 2014) reduced the number of whips per plant.

For substantial portions of the day inside TR tubes and continuously in OP, *PPFD* would have been well below an approximate light saturation level for photosynthesis as has been estimated in two other northern

highbush cultivars: 'Bluecrop' [600 to 700 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ (Rho et al., 2012); and 700 to 900 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ (Moon et al., 1987)] and 'Jersey' (600 to 800 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; Moon et al., 1987). Furthermore, photosynthesis may have been suppressed by high concentrations of CO_2 in the tubes (Dupraz and Bergez, 1999) driven by high boundary layer resistance to gas flux. Early in the season this would have been disadvantageous because it may have compromised crown and root growth, sources of carbohydrate for whip initiation, and shoot and leaf growth (Strik et al., 2014). Later, when shoots were growing above the tube, the crown and roots may have been significant sinks. At the end of the establishment year, we did not find differences in crown or root dry matter among treatments (Table 2) in contrast to what was found in another study on blueberry (Strik et al., 2014). We found that plants in grow tubes produced much more top growth (above 51 cm) than those without tubes (Table 4), likely increasing the carbon source potential for some portion of the year.

Below the top of the tube, T_{sm} was associated with leaf-related measures plus the number of whips, which emerge from the plant base (Table 3). Between the two tubes, there were more whips in TR than in OP (Table 2), likely a radiation and temperature response. Radiation incident on the crown has been found to increase primocane number in blackberry (Strik et al., 2012; Swartz et al., 1984), but a relationship between near-surface temperature and primocane initiation in blackberry is not known.

The differences in the number of fruiting buds below the top of the tube were more dramatic than were growth indicators, where NT bushes had 6-fold more fruiting buds than TR and 10-fold more than OP. Shading has been shown to reduce fruit bud number (Retamales and Hancock, 2012; Yáñez et al., 2009). Under 75% to 80% shade, there were significantly fewer fruiting buds per cane than under ≈30% or ≈60% shade (Lobos et al., 2013). Within a cultivar, the number of fruiting buds is positively correlated with shoot diameter and incident solar radiation (Retamales and Hancock, 2012; Yáñez et al., 2009). With respect to the initiation of fruiting

Table 2. Contrasts of blueberry bush tissues below the top (51 cm) of two grow tubes—white translucent (TR) and beige opaque (OP), and under ambient conditions [no tube (NT)], at the end of the establishment year.^a

Variable	Treatment means			Contrast <i>P</i> values			
	NT	TR	OP	NT vs. Tube	NT vs. TR	NT vs. OP	OP vs. TR
Leaf area (cm ²)	4244 (923.7)	2516 (280.0)	1208 (126.9)	0.013	NS ^b	0.009	NS
Fruiting bud number	59.0 (1.73)	8.3 (0.33)	5.3 (0.67)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	NS
Whip number	9.3 (0.67)	11.3 (2.33)	5.7 (0.67)	NS	NS	NS	0.033
Whip diameter (mm)	6.0 (0.38)	5.6 (0.16)	5.6 (0.29)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Root dry matter (g)	52.7 (13.30)	63.0 (5.29)	52.3 (12.25)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Crown dry matter (g)	36.0 (1.00)	36.7 (3.71)	29.0 (6.24)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Two-year-old wood dry matter (g)	23.0 (1.53)	22.3 (1.76)	37.0 (8.50)	NS	NS	NS	NS
One-year-old wood dry matter (g)	70.7 (12.91)	71.7 (11.92)	37.3 (6.64)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Leaf dry matter (g)	51.0 (10.82)	22.3 (1.86)	7.0 (1.00)	0.0035	NS	0.019	0.0027
Specific leaf area (cm ² ·g ⁻¹)	83.0 (1.42)	112.2 (3.74)	175.0 (8.95)	0.0001	0.011	<0.0001	0.0002
Dry matter below 51 cm (g)	233.3 (38.74)	216.0 (19.01)	162.7 (33.34)	NS	NS	NS	NS

^aNumbers in parentheses are SEs of the mean.

^bNS = Nonsignificant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 3. Significant associations between grow tube microclimate and plant growth indicators below the top (less than 51 cm) of the grow tube (translucent or opaque) at the end of the establishment year in blueberry.^z

Microclimate variable		Plant variable at end of establishment year					
		Leaf area (cm ²)	Number of buds	Number of whips	One-year-old wood dry matter (g)	Leaf dry matter (g)	Specific leaf area (cm ² ·g ⁻¹)
Integrated daily maximum T _{sm} ^y	<i>r</i>	0.883	0.882	0.734	0.733	0.895	-0.767
	<i>P</i> value	0.002	0.002	0.024	0.025	0.001	0.016
Integrated daily maximum T _{mulch} ^x	<i>r</i>	0.917	0.908	.	0.833	0.929	-0.783
	<i>P</i> value	0.0005	0.0007	NS ^w	0.0053	0.0003	0.0125
Total <i>PPFD</i> ^v (mol·m ⁻²)	<i>r</i>	0.900	0.957	.	0.685	0.953	-0.949
	<i>P</i> value	0.001	<0.0001	NS	0.042	<0.0001	<0.0001

^zCorrelation coefficients are Spearman rank (*r*).

^yT_{sm} = Temperature (°C) at the soil–mulch interface, ≈5 cm below the surface.

^xT_{mulch} = Temperature (°C) at the sawdust–mulch surface.

^wNS = Nonsignificant at *P* < 0.05.

^v*PPFD* = photosynthetic photon flux density.

Table 4. Contrasts of blueberry bush tissues above the top (51 cm) of two grow tubes—white translucent (TR) and beige opaque (OP), and under ambient conditions [no tube (NT)] at the end of the establishment year.^z

Variable	Treatment means			Contrast <i>P</i> values			
	NT	TR	OP	NT vs. tube	NT vs. TR	NT vs. OP	OP vs. TR
Plant height (cm)	37.0 (4.04)	87.7 (5.81)	77.3 (8.41)	0.001	0.001	0.004	NS ^y
Leaf area (cm ²)	1768 (226.2)	5651 (926.4)	4525 (911.1)	0.012	0.011	0.043	NS
Fruiting bud number	60.3 (9.74)	92.7 (17.47)	131.0 (23.90)	NS	NS	0.032	NS
Whip number ^x	4.0 (1.15)	10.3 (1.76)	5.3 (0.33)	0.044	0.011	0.473	0.028
Whip diameter (mm)	3.3 (0.38)	4.6 (0.02)	4.5 (0.30)	0.01	0.017	0.021	NS
One-year-old wood dry matter (g)	7.3 (1.20)	48.3 (7.67)	35.0 (7.55)	0.001	0.0021	0.0032	NS
Leaf dry matter (g)	22.3 (3.18)	63.7 (8.95)	50.0 (10.15)	0.013	0.011	NS	NS
Specific leaf area (cm ² ·g ⁻¹)	79.6 (1.54)	88.0 (2.67)	90.7 (1.82)	0.008	0.027	0.009	NS
Dry matter above 51 cm (g)	29.7 (4.33)	112.0 (16.56)	85.0 (17.69)	0.008	0.006	0.033	NS

^zNumbers in parentheses are *SES* of the mean.

^yNS = Nonsignificant at *P* < 0.05.

^xThe number of whips that elongated to greater than 51 cm.

Table 5. Contrasts of growth indicators for blueberry bushes in their entirety at the end of the establishment year, having grown in one of two grow tubes: white translucent (TR) and beige opaque (OP), or at ambient conditions [no tube (NT)].^z

Variable	Treatment Means			Contrast <i>P</i> values			
	NT	TR	OP	NT vs. tube	NT vs. TR	NT vs. OP	OP vs. TR
Total plant height (cm)	88.0 (4.04)	138.7 (5.81)	128.3 (8.41)	0.011	0.001	0.004	NS ^y
Plane area of canopy (cm ²) ^x	4607 (474.4)	2481 (361.4)	2152 (284.1)	0.0027	0.007	0.004	NS
Rating ^w	2.3 (0.17)	5.0 (0)	4.8 (0.14)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	NS
Total leaf area (cm ²)	6013 (1102.1)	8166 (1134.2)	5733 (1037.6)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Total fruiting bud number	119.3 (11.35)	101.0 (17.44)	136.3 (24.55)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Total one-year-old wood dry matter (g)	78.0 (13.65)	120.0 (19.55)	72.3 (13.86)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Total leaf dry matter (g)	73.3 (13.38)	86.0 (10.00)	57.0 (11.14)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Specific leaf area (cm ² ·g ⁻¹)	81.9 (0.66)	94.4 (2.63)	101.5 (3.01)	0.001	0.009	0.001	NS
Above-ground:below-ground ^v	1.15 (0.053)	1.42 (0.087)	1.37 (0.100)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Total dry matter (g)	263.0 (42.25)	328.0 (35.51)	247.7 (50.93)	NS	NS	NS	NS

^zNumbers in parentheses are *SES* of the mean.

^yNS = Nonsignificant at *P* < 0.05.

^xThe plane area projected by the canopy was estimated by measuring in orthogonal directions the maximum diameter of the canopy.

^wPlants were assessed visually for prostrate (1) to upright (5) architecture.

^vAbove-ground:below-ground dry matter (DM) = [(above-ground DM, excluding leaves)/(root + crown) DM].

buds in highbush blueberry cultivars, the quantity of solar radiation required is not known, although in one study, fruiting bud number increased with the length of time shoots were exposed to short daylength (Bañados and Strik, 2006). The more prostrate growth of the NT plants (Table 5) may have increased fruiting bud development because vigorously growing upright shoots produce fewer fruiting buds than slower growing, more horizontal shoots (Strik, personal observation).

The mentioned data indicate that surface and near-surface temperatures had an interactive effect with *PPFD* on growth of the lower part of the bush. Because temperature

is coupled with solar radiation, it is not trivial to consider independently the effects of solar radiation and temperature on growth inside the tube. Similar difficulty is encountered in determining causal associations between tube microclimate across the season and the integrated plant response at the end of the establishment year. When the shoots emerged from the tops of the grow tubes, the upper tissues were exposed to ambient conditions, whereas the lower portions of the plant were in a warm, dark environment for the remainder of the establishment year.

Above the top of the tube, plant growth differed dramatically between NT and the two tubes, which were similar to one another

in all respects except whip elongation (Table 4), where significantly more whips grew taller than 51 cm in TR. Above the top of the tube, TR and OP plants grew 40 to 50 cm taller than NT plants, had five to six times more DM than NT in 1-year-old wood, and two to three times more leaf area than NT. However, the leaves remained thinner than those of non-tubed plants, suggesting that the newly formed leaves of the tubed plants did not shift from shade- to sun-acclimated morphology. Above 51 cm, the tubed plants had a higher whip diameter than the non-tubed plants. Above the top of the tube, TR and OP plants also were more upright than NT plants based on canopy diameter and the prostrate/

upright rating. In *Fagus* and *Acer* saplings, with an abrupt change from low to high solar radiation, tree response included an increase in canopy diameter and height, and strong stem reorientation toward the vertical (Collet et al., 2011).

Above 51 cm, NT plants produced only 26% (OP) to 35% (TR) of the total DM of tubed plants, indicating more upright, vigorous growth of tubed plants relative to the more prostrate growth of NT plants. In western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) seedlings, shading the lower portion of the plant resulted in increased net photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, and transpiration in the fully illuminated upper portion of the plant (Pepin et al., 2002). In *Nothofagus nitida* seedlings, acclimation to high solar radiation resulted in a significant increase in the light saturation point of photosynthesis in the new leaves without a corresponding increase in dark respiration (Coopman et al., 2008). The heated lower stems (T_{stem} , T_{sm}) in our grow tubes may have induced lower phloem and xylem resistance. If so, there also was the potential for an increase in carbohydrate transport from the fully illuminated portion of bush to the crown and roots. However, because a majority of the leaves produced by TR and OP plants was above the tube, on a whole plant basis, the tubes may have had little impact on whole plant transpiration. Much of the above-tube growth was associated with above-ground and near-surface temperatures inside the tube (data not shown).

Considering the plant in its entirety—the sum of the tissues above and below the top of the tube (Table 5)—at the end of the establishment year, there were no differences among treatments in all measures of growth and reproductive development (i.e., number of fruit buds) except plant height, vertical orientation, and leaf thickness. For the whole plant, those in the two tubes did not differ from one another. By contrast, Strik et al. (2014) found that the influence of tubes on the number of fruiting buds depended on tube type and blueberry cultivar. They also reported reduced root and crown mass and a higher above-ground to below-ground dry mass ratio in tubed plants compared with NT. In the present study, the greater growth and associated source strength of tubed plants once they passed the top of the tube may have led to compensation in crown and root mass (sink). The absence of differences among treatments in total leaf area was the result of the vast differences in leaf area for the segment of the bushes above the tubes. With respect to vertical orientation, upright shoots grow more vigorously and branch less than prostrate shoots (Strik, personal observation; Lovisolo and Schubert, 2000). Kawamura and Takeda (2002) found that in a shade-adapted *Vaccinium* species (*V. bracteatum* Thunb.), increases in incident solar radiation resulting from overstory canopy gaps led to increased elevation angle of the leader shoots. That the NT plants were more prostrate reflects the natural growth habit of the bush, whereas the lower 51 cm of the tubed

plants were constrained to a cross-sectional area of 314 cm². There may have been physical carryover of that restrictive effect in addition to radiation-mediated vertical orientation of previously shaded shoots.

Grow tubes can alter significantly the microclimate of the aerial and substrate portions of blueberry plants. Differences in microclimate measured in the present study altered the architecture of blueberry plants but caused few differences in total plant size and DM at the end of the establishment year. The bushes grown under ambient conditions or in grow tubes distributed tissues differently but produced the same above-ground to below-ground ratio, total dry mass, leaf area, number of fruiting buds, dry mass in crown and roots, and dry mass in 1- and 2-year-old wood. Tubed plants showed remarkable compensatory growth in the canopy that developed above the tube. Tubes induced taller, more upright plants with more top growth and reproductive structures than those grown under ambient conditions. In terms of application, growers will need to consider a cost: benefit of the tubes. As physical barriers, the tubes protect young bushes from herbicide applications, early-season herbivory, and, for the lower part of the bush, wind damage. However, the tubes induced more upright growth, which is contrary to the bush's natural growth habit.

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