

Grain growth of maize after local application of subzero temperature : thermal properties of ears

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SUMMARY

The direct effect of subzero temperature on the ear of maize during grain filling was tested in the field over several years. Artificially cooling only the ear to maintain a temperature of -2°C (-1 to -3) for 45 min at the grain surface (below the husk) without influencing the temperature of the rest of the plant, reduced subsequent grain growth rate by 22 %. A drastic reduction (80-90 %) was observed when the treatment temperature was -5°C (-4 to -6). Crude estimates of the thermal characteristics of ears, based on their rate of cooling in cold air, are presented.

Additional key words : *Frost, kernel weight, cold, thermal properties, Zea mays L.*

RÉSUMÉ

Croissance du grain de maïs après l'application locale de température inférieure à zéro ; propriétés thermiques.

L'effet direct de températures inférieures à zéro durant la croissance du grain fut étudié en champ plusieurs années.

En maintenant une température de -2°C (-1 à -3°C) pendant 45 min à la surface du grain (sous les spathes) tout en n'influençant pas la température du reste de la plante, on réduit le taux de croissance du grain après traitement, de 22 p. 100 en moyenne. Une réduction drastique (80-90 p. 100) est observée quand la température de traitement est de -5°C (-4 à -6°C).

Des estimations grossières des caractéristiques thermiques des épis, calculées à partir de leur vitesse de refroidissement dans de l'air froid, sont présentées.

Mots clés additionnels : *Gel, poids du grain, froid, caractéristiques thermiques, Zea mays L.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is frost-sensitive in all phases of its development including grain filling and ripening (MIEDEMA, 1982). Subzero temperatures may affect kernel growth through direct effects on kernel and ear tissues and/or indirectly through effects on other parts of the plant such as decreased supply of assimilates due to foliage destruction, reduction of translocation due to damage to stem or shank tissue. The effects of light frost (-1 , -2°C) on maize were reported to be similar to those of defoliation, whereas damage to stem or peduncle tissue occurred only at lower temperatures (DAYNARD *et al.*, 1980). In other cereal species also, stem tissues are not markedly affected by light frost. In wheat for instance freezing the stem at temperatures of -2.5 to -5°C for 4 to 20 min had no effect on grain size or quality (BANATH & SINGLE,

1976). Moreover in maize the capacity of phloem to translocate assimilates was only weakly affected by the local application of temperatures as low as -1°C (FAUCHER & BONNEMAIN, 1981). Thus in the case of a light frost, grain growth is unlikely to be prevented due to drastic effects on translocation. Assimilates from still functional leaves (if any) or from remobilization of stem materials may therefore continue to be supplied to the kernels after a frost. Such remobilization is commonly observed in cool climates with low light intensity at the end of the season (DAYNARD *et al.*, 1969 ; STRUIK, 1983).

Grain growth should therefore not be prevented unless the grain itself was directly affected by the frost. Direct effects of low subzero temperature on ears or kernels are indeed reported but little is said of the effects on subsequent grain filling.

Temperatures of -4°C are known to cause direct

damage to immature kernels of maize (EDEY, 1975 ; BARLOY, 1984). The effects usually described are those on germination capacity or seedling vigour obtained with seed harvested on an ear subjected to subzero temperature at different stages during ripening.

ROSSMAN (1949), for instance, subjected detached maize ears, harvested at different maturity levels to various subzero temperatures. Air temperatures of $-3.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 0 to 8 h were without effect on subsequent germination capacity because of the protective effect of the husk. Only when kernel temperatures were as low as $-3.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $-7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ air temperature) for more than 2 h, and ears were immature, was there a significant reduction of germination capacity (no effect at 60 % dry matter content (DM) ; reduction of 40 % at 40 % DM).

Similar studies conducted with other species such as soybeans gave the same type of results (JUDD *et al.*, 1982). They showed subzero temperature to be more detrimental at low dry-matter content and when grains remained attached to the plant, because of a lesser ability for supercooling. Transient supercooling to $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (2 to 7°) below freezing temperature is indeed common in plant tissues (LARCHER *et al.*, 1985). In soybean for instance immature seeds in green pods on the plant supercool hardly at all whereas seeds in yellow pods supercool 2.5 to $2.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (JUDD *et al.*, 1982). However protection of ears from external freezing nuclei, due to enclosure of ears within other plant parts (leaf sheaths before ear emergence) or plastic bags helps prevent ice formation in tissues and therefore limits damage at temperatures as low as $-3.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (experiments with wheat, SINGLE & MARCELLOS, 1974).

Our objective was to determine if short periods at subzero temperatures had direct effects on subsequent grain growth (independently of foliage destruction or damage to stem tissue). We therefore studied the effect of subzero temperatures applied only to the ears (still attached to the plants). We tested the effects of light frosts which were not likely to involve actual formation of ice within grain or cob tissue. Only the ears were treated. This made it possible to avoid indirect effects due to frost damage on other plant parts, and the propagation of an ice front from other plant parts to the grain through the vessels.

We also tested the effects of more drastic frosts ($-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) which are known to cause serious damage to

the kernels as shown by their reduced subsequent germination capacity.

Finally we determined some of the thermal characteristics of ears, which determine how cool air temperature affects temperature within the ear.

Grains are indeed protected by the husks. Due to thermal characteristics of the ear, grain temperature may differ from air temperature, especially when air temperature cools rapidly to subzero temperature. Thermal characteristics of ears may therefore be important for frost damage in grains.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Plant material

Experiments were conducted on plants growing in farmers fields located around Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium) (on sandy-loamy soil), exp. 1 to 5, or in Sart-Eustache (Cendro region, Belgium) exp. 6. All varieties were flintdent hybrids adapted to local conditions, with an FAO index of precocity between 200-250. Usual cropping techniques were applied : (70 to 150 kg/ha N, etc.), weed control with atrazine, ... Population density was 80 000 to 90 000 plants per ha in all experiments. Silk extrusion occurred between 1 and 10 August according to the experiment. In September, groups of plants were visually selected for uniform total height and ear size. Each group was considered as a block. The number of groups varied from 5 to 24 (table 1). In experiment 2 there were 5 plants per group for each treatment, whereas in other experiments there was only one for each treatment (each group contained one pair of plants : one treated plant and one control).

B. Cold treatment

A double walled cylinder made of a piece of plastic pipe (outer wall ; length 30 cm, diameter 15 cm) and a plastic bag (inner wall) was placed around the ear (still attached to the plant). Water-tightness of the double walls was insured with a sealing ring placed at the lower end of the cylinder. A cooling mixture made of crushed ice, water and salt (about $-16\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) was placed between the double walls through the upper open-

TABLE I

Varieties, years, sample size.

Variétés, années d'expérimentation, taille des échantillons.

Experiment Expérience	Variety Variétés	Years Années	Nb of replicates Nb de répétitions	Nb of kernels ¹ Nb de grains	Remarks Remarques
1	LG7	1979	11	30	(Jacques Cartier, Anjou 08, Auroch Cuzco, Frontenac, Suroit, Anjou 28 ²)
2	Leader	1981	16	15	(Brutus ²)
3	Alsa	1982	24	15	
4	Sonia	1986	5	15	
5	LG9	1984	12	40	
6	Leader	1982	12	15	4 sowing dates ; 4 dates de semis

¹ For determination of mean kernel weight (per replicate).

Pour la détermination du poids moyen du grain (par répétition).

² Additional varieties used for studying the thermal characteristics of ears.

Variétés supplémentaires utilisées pour l'étude des caractéristiques thermiques.

ning, making the soft inner wall adhere tightly to the ear. An example of the change of temperature during treatment is presented in figure 1. It generally took 1 h to reach the temperature required, which was maintained for 45 min (total duration of treatment was about 1 h 30). Ambient air temperature varied from 15 to 20 °C at the time of treatment. This mimicked the change in grain temperature during the occurrence of light night frosts, at least from the moment when the temperature had been reduced to less than 5 °C. The change from 15-20 °C to 5 °C, however, was much more rapid than in nature. To study the effect of maturity level, and more precisely grain dry matter content, the treatments were applied in the same fields at different dates (exp. 2 to 4, table 2). Different maturity levels at the same date were also compared, using a sowing date trial (exp. 6) with 4 sowing dates (27 April, 9, 6 and 27 May). Two different treatment temperatures were tested - 2 °C (- 1 to - 3 °C ; exp. 1 to 4) and - 5 °C (- 4 to - 6 °C ; exp. 5 and 6).

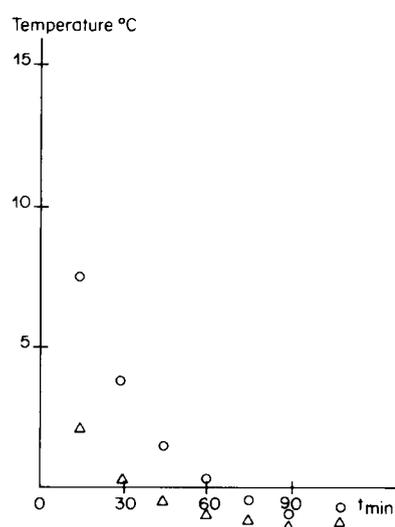


Figure 1

Example of temperature change (°C) at the distal surface of kernels, under the husk (Δ) and in the centre of the cob (°) during cold treatment ; time *t* is given in minutes.

Exemple de courbe d'évolution de la température (°C) à la surface extérieure des grains sous les spathes (Δ) et au centre du rachis (°) durant le traitement au froid. Le temps *t* est donné en minutes.

C. Measurement of temperature

Temperatures were monitored using Ni Cr - Cr Al thermocouple probes (0.2 mm diameter) and a Comark 3002 digital thermometer (0.1 °C readability). Probes were placed along the central axis of the cob, and against the distal surface of the kernels, under the husk. In exp. 2 probes were also placed within the kernels.

D. Observation of treatment effect on kernel growth, interpretation of results

After treatment the husks of treated and untreated ears (controls) were gently opened and the distal half of the ear was removed. Fifteen kernels (per ear) were sampled near the broken surface of the half removed and the mean dry weight per kernel (initial kernel weight, IKW) was determined for each ear separately. The husks were placed back into position on the proximal half of the ear (still attached to the plant) until final harvest, when a similar number of kernels were sampled near the broken surface and their dry weight was determined (final kernel weight, FKW). All plants remained in the field until final harvest.

In a secondary experiment the observations were made on intact ears only (distal end not removed), controls being harvested at the time of treatment and at maturity, treated ears being harvested at maturity only. This procedure involves calculation of grain growth rates from data not corresponding to the same ears at each date. The treatment effects are similar to those obtained with the other method (removal of the distal end) but the residual variation was much higher ; this method was therefore discarded.

Kernel growth rate (KGR) was calculated as :

$$KGR = (FKW - IKW)/D$$

where D is the number of days between treatment and final harvest.

Values of kernel growth rate (KGR) and final kernel weight (FKW) were subjected to analyses of variance to test the significance of treatment effects (comparison of treated ears and controls). From their mean values the proportions of reduction in final kernel

TABLE 2

Experimental data : dates and dry matter content.

Données expérimentales : dates et teneur en matière sèche.

Experiment Expérience	Date of treatment du traitement	Date final harvest de la récolte finale	¹ % DM when treated % MS lors du traitement	¹ % DM at final harvest		
				control témoins	treated traités	
1	13/10	19/10	50.0	58.3	59.0	NS ²
2.1	02/09	30/09	15.3	47.4	45.0	NS
2.2	09/09	30/09	18.0	43.7	43.4	NS
2.3	24/09	30/09	39.1	42.7	41.8	NS
3	01/09	19/09	37.8	58.5	57.6	NS
3.2	09/09	19/09	46.6	57.6	54.3	NS
4	04/09	26/09	31.6	43.5	41.0	NS
4.2	12/09	26/09	37.3	42.3	43.4	NS

¹ % DM dry matter content of grain (%); % teneur en matière sèche du grain (%).

² NS difference not significant ($p \leq 0.05$); NS : différence non significative ($p \leq 0,05$).

weight (Re) and in kernel growth rate (re) were calculated as :

$$\begin{aligned} Re &= 1 - (FKW_t / FKW_c) \\ re &= 1 - (KGR_t / KGR_c) \end{aligned}$$

where the indices c and t refer to controls and treated ears, respectively.

Logically it can be expected that the effect on final kernel weight (FKW) of a given reduction of kernel growth rate (KGR) due to treatment will be larger when the treatment is applied earlier, when a smaller amount of grain growth has already been achieved. The relation existing between the reduction in final kernel weight (Re), reduction in kernel growth rate (re), and amount of grain growth already achieved will be used for discussing the results. Indeed if we define the proportion of grain growth already achieved at time of treatment application as the ratio of initial kernel weight to final kernel weight in the controls :

$$PGAA = IKW_c / FKW_c,$$

the following relation may be shown to hold in theory :

$$Re = (1 - PGAA) \times re \quad (1).$$

Difference in initial kernel weight of controls and treated ears introduces some differences between the two members of equation 1 when observed values are introduced. This is due to random variation from ear to ear. Since the difference (less than 5 %) between IKW_c and IKW_t is not statistically significant, observed values of reduction in growth rate (Re) were adjusted to allow equation (1) to hold exactly. Adjustment is made by adding correction factor CF i.e. replacing Re by $Re + CF$; correction factor CF is given by :

$$CF = (IKW_t - IKW_c) / FKW_c.$$

Discussion of the results will be based on the parameters in equation (1) and on adjusted values of reduction in kernel weight ($Re + CF$). Introduction of the correction factor modifies values of Re (reduction in kernel weight) by only a few percent (less than 5 %) but after correction Re is exactly consistent with values of other parameters in equation (1).

E. Thermal characteristics of ears

1. Rate of cooling

Intact ears (with husk) from the fields used in exp. 1 and 2 were harvested (final harvest) and stored at 5 °C. Twenty four h before measurement they were placed in a growth chamber at 25 °C. Measurements started after they were abruptly placed in a large chamber at 5 °C (air temperature), each ear being attached to a vertical wooden rod. Temperatures at kernel surface (under the husk), in the central axis of the cob (exp. 1 and 2) and within the kernel (exp. 2) were measured continuously with the thermocouple probes mentioned above. Taking into account the equation of heat diffusion during ear cooling we defined :

$$X = \ln ((T_t - T_a) / (T_i - T_a))$$

where T_a is the constant air temperature during cooling, T_i is the homogeneous initial temperature of the ear, and T_t is the temperature at time t at a given point within the ear during cooling (transient state, SCHNEI-

DER, 1955). The choice of this transformation is based on equations given by SCHNEIDER (1955); CARSLAW & JAEGER (1959) and describing the evolution of temperature in homogeneous cylinders. In that case X is shown to be related to time through infinite series involving sums of negative exponentials. After an initial time the series are reported to converge rapidly, and a suitable approximation is given by the first term of the series, which yields a linear plot of $\ln X$ as a function of time (CARSLAW & JAEGER, 1959). The values of X through time were determined for three locations within the ear where probes were placed, an example is given in figure 2.

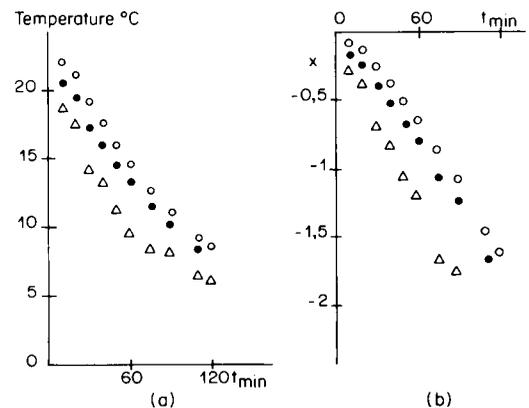


Figure 2

Example of temperature change in ears initially at 25 °C and suddenly placed in cool air at 5 °C; figure 2a: temperature change; figure 2b: change of $X = \ln [(T_t - T_a) / (T_i - T_a)]$ where T_t is the temperature at time t, T_a is the temperature of cool air (5 °C) and T_i is the initial ear temperature (25 °C); time t is in minutes.

Exemple de l'évolution de la température dans des épis initialement à 25 °C et soudainement placés dans de l'air froid à 5 °C; figure 2a: évolution de la température; figure 2b: évolution de $X = \ln [(T_t - T_a) / (T_i - T_a)]$ où T_t est la température du moment t, T_a est la température de l'air froid (5 °C) et T_i est la température initiale de l'épi (25 °C); le temps t est donné en minutes.

Δ distal surface of kernels (under the husk) — surface extérieure du grain (sous les spathes)
 • within kernels — intérieur du grain
 ○ centre of cob — centre de la rafle.

For each ear and each position within the ear separately, cubic polynomials were fitted to the data of X through time (in min) using regression techniques (DRAPER & SMITH, 1968) :

$$X = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + b_3 t^3.$$

The cubic term was not significant (b_3 not significantly different from zero, $p \leq 0.05$, in practically all cases). Furthermore when quadratic polynomials were fitted to the data, although the quadratic term (b_2) was statistically significant in about half the cases, its values were always very small (absolute value 3×10^{-5}) and very variable (sign and absolute value) from ear to ear. Therefore only the values of coefficient b_1 were considered in a first approach for characterizing the thermal properties of each ear measured.

The regression of X on time was not forced through the origin. Indeed plots of experimental data (fig. 2) and theoretical models show deviation from linearity (relation of X on time) in the first moments following transfer to a lower temperature as compared to later

(CARSLAW & JAEGER, 1959 ; SCHNEIDER, 1955). Extrapolation of the regression line to time zero gives an intercept b_0 , significantly different from zero in about half the cases. For data at the surface of kernels b_0 varies mostly between $- 0.2$ and $- 5$. Lower absolute values ($- 0.03$ to $- 0.10$) are obtained within the kernels. Values of b_0 different from zero do not mean that in the first moment following transfer T_1 is different from T_1 ; it means only that extrapolation of the linear model (after transformation) to time zero is not valid : the drop of temperature is more rapid during the first moments, then the rate of cooling stabilizes.

2. Thermal diffusivity

Models of a homogeneous cylinder (CARSLAW & JAEGER, 1959 ; SCHNEIDER, 1955) show the ratio of X_1/X_2 to be approximately constant through time (ratio of X values measured at a given time in two different locations 1 and 2, situated within the ear at a distance r_1 and r_2 from the central axis). In our case, the two locations were the kernels and the center of the cob. From values of b_1 and from values of the ratio of X_1/X_2 CARSLAW & JAEGER (1959) suggest obtaining crude first estimations of thermal diffusivity (a) using :

$$a \simeq -b_1 r_1^2 / Mn^2$$

where Mn is given by $X_1/X_2 = J_0 (Mn r_1/r_2)$ (CARSLAW & JAEGER, 1959). $J_0 (x)$ is the zero order Bessel function of the first kind, and r_1 is the total radius of the cylinder. This method was used for each ear separately. Calculations were made for a subsample of 23 ears in exp. 2. The experimental values X_1/X_2 tended to increase with time, but when values obtained during the first minutes were ignored the variation of X_1/X_2 through time remained within 15 %. The constant value of X_1/X_2 required by the model was taken as the slope of the orthogonal regression line of X_1 over X_2 (DAGNELIE, 1969). Mean values of b_1 and a (thermal diffusivity) over ears were calculated. The

number of ears measured is indicated in table 5. These estimates are very crude due to the method of estimation (which gives only approximate values) and to the heterogeneity of ears that contain three layers (husk, grain, cob) and therefore do not correspond to the model of an homogeneous cylinder.

3. Other thermal characteristics

Crude estimations of thermal capacity c ($J kg^{-1} \text{ } ^\circ C^{-1}$) were made calorimetrically on three ears, and on samples of 250 g grains, 50 g cobs, 50 g husks (cut into pieces) from exp. 1. Specific weight (ρ) was measured on nine ears (exp. 2) determining the volume of each ear part by immersion. Thermal conductivity k ($J h^{-1} m^{-1} \text{ } ^\circ C^{-1}$) was calculated from $k = a c \rho$ using the mean value obtained for a. (SCHNEIDER, 1955).

III. RESULTS

A. Effect of low temperature on subsequent kernel growth

1. Submitting kernels for 45 min to a temperature of $- 2 \text{ } ^\circ C$ ($- 1$ to $- 3 \text{ } ^\circ C$ measured at kernel surface) did not prevent grain filling from continuing after treatment (table 3).
2. A significant reduction (re) of subsequent kernel growth rate was however observed in nearly all cases. Reductions (re) of 10 to 35 % were observed (average 22 % ; table 3). Strangely enough the two lowest reductions (about 10 %) were observed with treatments at the lower dry-matter contents (less than 20 % in exp. 2.1, 2.2) whereas one of the highest reduction (33 %) was observed in an experiment where the grain was among the driest (45.6 %) exp. 3.2 at time of treatment application. Other results do not indicate a clear relationship between reduction of kernel growth

TABLE 3
Effect of light frost on subsequent kernel growth.
Effet d'une gelée légère sur la croissance du grain.

Experiment ¹	¹ % DM when treated	PGAA ²	Final kernel weight in control (mg)	Reduction ⁴ of final kernel weight (%)	Kernel growth rate mg day ⁻¹	Reduction ⁴ in kernel growth rate (%)
Expérience ¹	% MS lors du traitement	PGAA ²	Poids final par grain (témoins) (mg)	Réduction ⁴ du poids final par grain (% Re)	Taux de croissance du grain	Réduction ⁴ du taux de croissance du grain
					C ⁵	T ⁵
1	50.0	94	265 (12.8) ³	1.4	5.70 4.42 (0.397) ³	** ⁶ 22.5
2	15.3	12	186 (5.8)	10.8	5.81 5.10 (0.231)	* 12.2
	18.0	20	144 (5.5)	9.4	5.62 4.96 (0.260)	* 11.7
	39.1	77	144 (8.4)	6.6	5.43 3.83 (0.266)	NS 29.2
3	37.8	49	240 (10.0)	12.5	6.85 5.18 (0.458)	** 24.4
	46.6	69	218 (10.3)	10.4	6.87 4.60 (0.458)	** 33.0
4	31.6	51	215 (11.9)	17.3	4.84 3.14 (0.266)	* 35.1
	37.3	75	173 (7.2)	6.6	3.10 2.29 (0.206)	* 26.3

¹ See table 2 ; voir tableau 2.

² Proportion of growth already achieved at time of treatment (kernel weight/final kernel weight in controls) ; proportion de la croissance du grain déjà réalisée lors du traitement (poids du grain/poids final du grain chez les témoins).

³ $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ Standard error of the mean ; erreur standard des moyennes présentées.

⁴ Relative to controls ; par rapport aux témoins.

⁵ C Control (témoin) ; T treated (traité).

⁶ Level of significance of treatment effect ; niveau de signification : ** $p \leq 0.01$; * $p \leq 0.5$; NS not significant $p \leq 0.05$; NS non significatif $p \leq 0.05$.

TABLE 4
Effect of frost (- 5 °C at kernel surface) on subsequent kernel growth.
Effet d'une gelée (- 5 °C à la surface du grain) sur la croissance ultérieure du grain.

Exp	Date	% DM when	PGGA ¹	re	Re	% DM at final			
	treatment	final harvest				treated	harvest	control	treated
	traitement	récolte finale	% MS du grain lors du traitement	PGAA ¹	Réduction du taux de croissance du grain	Réduction de poids final du grain	% MS du grain à la récolte finale	control	treated
								témoins	traités
5	23/09	16/10	35.3	62	80.0	30.5	—	—	—
6	07/09	28/09	25.0	30	90.0	63.4	53.1	42.8	**
	07/09	28/09	38.8	55	93.8	42.2	57.8	58.0	NS
	07/09	28/09	45.6	65	86.0	30.1	67.0	65.5	NS

¹ See explanations in table 2 ; voir les explications dans le tableau 2.

rate (re) and grain dry matter content at the time of treatment (table 2). Reduction of final kernel weight varied from 1 to 17 %, depending on the amount of growth already achieved (PGAA) at the time of treatment (table 3).

Submitting kernels for 45 min to lower temperatures (- 5° at distal surface of kernels, - 3° in center of cob) had drastic effects on kernel growth rate at all kernel dry matter contents tested (25 to 52 % DM) : a reduction of 80-90 % being observed in all cases. A selection of results is presented in table 4. In the case where kernel growth was practically stopped by the treatment, the effect of frost on final kernel weight was markedly dependent on kernel weight already achieved at the time of treatment.

3. Dry matter content of the kernels at final harvest was not influenced by the treatment (- 2° or - 5 °C). Kernels of treated ears showed some tendency to display lower dry matter content but this was not general and the differences were not significant. Only in one case, when - 5 °C was applied at low dry matter content (25 %), there was a significant difference between treated plants (42.8 % DM ; table 4) and controls (53.1 %).

4. The continuous decrease of temperature with the - 2 °C treatment indicates that supercooling took place whereas in the case of a treatment at - 5 °C a transient exotherm indicated formation of ice within the kernels. When temperature was around - 3 °C supercooling or ice formation were observed according to the case.

B. Thermal characteristics of ears

Mean values of b_1 (slope of $\ln X$ during cooling) are presented in table 5. An overall mean of $- 138 \times 10^{-4} \text{ min}^{-1}$ was observed with large variations. This means it took on average 45 min for temperature to drop from 25° to about 15°, and 90 min to approach 10°. After 2 h the temperature was still above 8 °C. Extrapolating this, it would take more

than 4 h to approach approximately 5 °C. After the first 10 min the curves of X obtained for cobs and within grains were very similar (the difference of temperature was less than 1 °C, fig. 2). However due to small differences in intercept a difference of 1 to 3 °C was observed between the surface of the grains and the centre of the cob (fig. 2).

The mean value of thermal diffusivity obtained on a subsample of 23 ears (exp. 2) was $a = 417 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ h}^{-1}$ (with $\bar{x} = 52 \times 10^{-6}$). This value is intermediate between those reported for water ($518 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ h}^{-1}$) and pine wood perpendicularly to the axis of the fibres ($269 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ h}^{-1}$; KREITH, 1967).

The high variability of the estimates (obtained per

TABLE 5
Slope b_1 of regression of X^1 on time (min) during cooling.
Pentes b_1 de la régression de X^1 en fonction du temps (mn) durant le refroidissement.

2		\bar{b}_1^3	$\sigma_{\bar{b}_1}$	n
Kernel surface (surface du grain)	exp 1	131 ± 13,6		35
	exp 2	182 ± 15,3		31
Within kernel (intérieur du grain)	exp 2	127 ± 5,9		34
Centre of the cob (centre de la rafle)	exp 1	136 ± 10,3		33
	exp 2	118 ± 3,9		34

¹ $X = \ln [(T_i - T_a)/(T_i - T_a)]$

where T_i is temperature at time t

T_i is initial ear temperature (25 °C)

T_a is air temperature (5 °C).

² location of probe within ear for determination of T_i .

³ \bar{b}_1 mean of b_1 (each b_1 is determined on one ear) in $\text{min}^{-1} \times 10^{-4}$

$\sigma_{\bar{b}_1}$ standard error of \bar{b}_1
n number of ears measured.

¹ T_i est la température au moment t

T_i est la température initiale de l'épi (25 °C)

T_a est la température de l'air (5 °C).

² Situation de la sonde à l'intérieur de l'épi pour la détermination de T_i .

³ \bar{b}_1 est la moyenne de b_1 (chaque b_1 est déterminé sur un épi) en $\text{mn}^{-1} \times 10^{-4}$

$\sigma_{\bar{b}_1}$ est l'erreur standard de \bar{b}_1
n est le nombre d'épis mesurés.

ear individually) made it impossible to find any consistent relationship with dry matter content.

Thermal capacity was found to be similar for the different parts of the ear measured (2.5 to 2.9×10^{-3} J kg⁻¹ °C⁻¹) with estimates of 2.6×10^{-3} J kg⁻¹ °C⁻¹ for whole ears (57 % DM). The specific weight of the small subsample of ears measured was 550 kg m⁻³ but the specific weights of the different parts differed markedly: values of 1 150, 640 and 123 kg m⁻³ were found for kernel, cob and husk layer (with air enclosed).

In this regard it was noted from observation on 7 varieties that air enclosed between the husk leaves (13 on average, forming 6 to 9 layers) represented an average 8 % of the total ear volume (ear + husk). The thickness of the husk layer corresponded roughly to the diameter of the cob, whereas the thickness of the kernel layer was twice as large.

Finally from the previous estimates the thermal conductivity of whole ears (with husk) was calculated as 600 J h⁻¹ m⁻¹ °C⁻¹.

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Kernel growth in maize was reduced after kernels were submitted to low temperature for 45 min. The effects observed were consistent with the view that temperatures of -4 °C or lower cause serious damage to immature kernels (kernels with dry matter content lower than 60 %). Moreover higher (less drastic) sub-zero temperatures were not without effect, in our experiments. In the absence of ice formation in the kernels during treatments at -2 °C, these effects would correspond to a type of chilling injury (damage caused by low temperature, without actual freezing of tissues

(LEVITT, 1980). Various types of chilling injury are known to occur in maize, at low temperatures, even well above zero (BOURDU, 1984) and they seem to be related to disfunction of membrane (MIEDEMA, 1982) or membrane-bound enzymes. From their entrance in the kernel through the pedicel, until their deposition as starch, assimilates go through different steps (WOLSWINKEL, 1985). One or several of these stages, enzyme-catalyzed reactions involved in sucrose utilization for starch formation, or energy metabolism within the kernels are all steps or processes where deposition of storage material may be limited (DUFFUS & DUFFUS, 1984), and possibly affected by chilling injury. It is beyond the scope of this work to infer further about mechanisms involved. Direct damage to kernels may occur at low temperature although the thermal characteristics of ears indicate they are relatively well protected against rapid and brief drops in temperature. Also, in reality, protection might be less than expected from observations of speed of cooling in controlled conditions since other factors such as radiation cooling, convective cooling, propagation of frost from more exposed and therefore cooler plant parts, external ice nucleation all play a role.

Moreover, in nature, variations of temperature are more progressive and the differences between air temperature and ear temperature are small. The effects of subzero temperature depend on the rate of temperature change (during cooling and thawing; LARCHER *et al.*, 1985). Our treatment reproduced the changes in temperature normally occurring in nature only for temperatures lower than 5 °C. We do not know the effect of rate of temperature change during the first part (above 5 °C) of the cooling treatment. This will be investigated in further work.

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