Eco-physiological Characteristics of *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. and *Salix koreensis* Anderson in Waste and Reclaimed Landfills in Sudokwon, Incheon Republic of Korea¹

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ABSTRACT

Tree establishment and growth in landfill sites are potentially affected by a number of environmental factors such as soil condition, precipitation, temperature, etc. Plant species in K-G and Y-G sites showed better growth than those in K-B and Y-B sites. Overall, photosynthetic rate of all species varied for growing season with a minimum in June (6-8µmol CO₂m⁻¹s⁻² at K and 4-5µmol CO₂m⁻¹s⁻² at Y site) and a maximum in August(10-12µmol CO₂m⁻¹s⁻² at K and 8-9µmol CO₂m⁻¹s⁻² at Y site). *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.(Locust) and *Salix koreensis* Anderson(Korean willow) in Y site had a relatively lower photosynthetic rate in June(4-5µmol CO₂m⁻¹s⁻²) than in August(8-9µmol CO₂m⁻¹s⁻²)and October(6µmol CO₂m⁻¹s⁻²). The highest total chlorophyll content for all the measurements was 8.8mg g⁻¹DW in June for the K-G site of *R. pseudoacacia*. The highest APX activity for all measurements was 0.11 mmol min⁻¹mg protein⁻¹ in June at K-B site. The reduced photosynthetic rates and chlorophyll contents and the increase in the activities of two antioxidant enzymes(APX and GR) suggest that the physiological traits of the two tree species are adversely affected by exposure to a poor environment for growth. The higher anti-oxidant enzyme activities suggest a typical compensatory strategy for these species.

Keywords: Ecophysiology, Landfill, Salix koreensis, Robinia pseudoacacia

¹ Received on May 12, 2009 Accepted on November 7, 2009

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