

Alternative Substrates Formulated with Agro-Industrial Residues for Forest Species Seedling Production

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Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate different container sizes and substrates formulated with agro-industrial residues to produce *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* and *Schinus terebinthifolius* seedlings. The experiment had a completely randomized design with four replications (48 seedlings each), in a factorial scheme (containers × substrates), with two containers (110 and 180 cm³) and ten substrates (agro-industrial residues (crushed peach pits and peel rice) mixed with organic compost). Carbonized and hydrolyzed rice husk (CRH and HRH, respectively) were used. At 90 and 108 days after the emergence of the *S. terebinthifolius* and *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings, the morphophysiological attributes were evaluated. Considering the attributes evaluated in this study, the 180 cm³ container promoted more significant seedling growth for both species. Substrates containing up to 20% CRH, HRH, or crushed peach pits (CPP) are indicated for *S. terebinthifolius*, and those with up to 30% CRH or 10% HRH or CPP are indicated for *H. heptaphyllus*.

Keywords: Carbonized rice husk, hydrolyzed rice husk, crushed peach pits, morphophysiological attributes, seedling quality.

1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Seedling production is one of the most critical stages for establishing forest crops being dependent on the use of good quality substrates (Silva et al., 2014). Agricultural and industrial practices produce large amounts of wastes that can be rich in nutrients or have essential properties (aeration space, porosity and water availability) for plant cultivation (Vieira, 2014). Research is currently investigating sustainable and low-cost alternatives for seedling production (Mieth et al., 2018; Fermino et al., 2018). Thus, studies have focused on reusing waste for substrate formulation to recycle their nutrients and mitigate adverse environmental impacts (Araujo et al., 2017).

For example, rice husk is one of the most produced and available residues, as it comes from one of the most consumed crops worldwide (Kratz, 2011; Bonaguro et al., 2017). Carbonized rice husk (CRH) can be used in the composition of substrates (Islabão, 2014), as it improves physical characteristics in

dry or humid conditions, such as aeration space, drainage, and constant volume (Chu et al., 2007).

Peach (*Prunus persica*) cultivation is another agricultural activity producing residues, common in small family farms intended to commercialize the fresh fruits to canning industry (Protas & Madail, 2003). The seed is one of the residues from the industrial processing of peach, consisting of an almond used to extract cosmetic oil and has a high calorific value, while the pericarp is used as material for power generation (Diniz et al., 2004). Mieth et al. (2018) and Fermino et al. (2018) studied the peach kernel as a substrate component, as when crushed, it can be used to improve the substrate physical characteristics while reducing costs.

The substrate is essential for seedling quality. Therefore, it is necessary to determine its physical, chemical, and biological properties to guarantee the morphological and physiological quality of the produced seedlings (Kratz, 2015), particularly the physical properties that cannot be modified during cultivation (Araujo et al., 2018).

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The container must also be considered in seedling production. According to Landis (1990), its choice depends on seed size, seedling dispatch size, and the root system morphology. Among the various containers available on the market, polypropylene tubes are widely used owing to the direction and pruning of the root system, which prevents folding. They can be found on the market in different volumes, can be reused for several cycles, and provide better ergonomics to the customers and workers (Araujo et al., 2018).

Forest species present different growth patterns mediated mainly by their potential to accumulate carbon (dry matter) and perform photosynthesis. Among the species that can be compared, *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (Mart.) Mattos (ipê-roxo) from the Bignoniaceae family stands out and an ecological group from the secondary ones with slower growth and *Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi (pimenteira) from the Anacardiaceae family, more rustic in the nursery presenting growth potential similar to genetically improved forest species, such as those of the genus *Eucalyptus* (Araujo et al. 2018). Both are species with characteristics for commercial and environmental (Carvalho 2003; Backes & Irgang 2009).

As a research hypothesis, it is believed that agro-industrial residues can be used in different proportions to produce seedlings. Thus, this study aimed to evaluate the potential of using substrates formulated with different proportions of agro-industrial residues for *H. heptaphyllus* and *S. terebinthifolius* seedling production in two different containers.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out at the Silviculture and Forest Nursery Laboratory (29° 43' S and 53° 43' W) of the Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM), in the municipality of Santa Maria - RS, southern Brazil. According to the Köppen classification, the local climate is Subtropical of the Cfa type, with four well-defined seasons and average annual precipitation and temperature of 1,500–1,600 mm and 19.2 °C, respectively (Alvares et al., 2013).

For each species, experiments had a completely randomized design with four replications, with a 2 × 10 factorial scheme, i.e., two container sizes (110 and 180 cm³) and ten substrate mixtures (Table 1). Each replication consisted of 48 seedlings, with the 24 central seedlings being used as a useful plot, avoiding border effect.

In this study, the main component in volume was a commercial substrate (CS), an organic compound produced with regional material from viticulture (seeds and grape marc), a small proportion of carbonized rice husk, peat, and vermiculite. The secondary components (conditioners)

used were carbonized rice husk (CRH), hydrolyzed rice husk (HRH), and crushed peach pits (CPP).

Table 1. Composition and proportion of components used in the substrate to produce *Schinus terebinthifolius* and *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* seedlings in the nursery, Santa Maria, RS.

Treatments	Components/proportion (v:v)
T1 – 100CS	100% CS
T2 – 10CRH	90% CS and 10% CRH
T3 – 20CRH	80% CS and 20% CRH
T4 – 30CRH	70% CS and 30% CRH
T5 – 10HRH	90% CS and 10% HRH
T6 – 20HRH	80% CS and 20% HRH
T7 – 30HRH	70% CS and 30% HRH
T8 – 10CPP	90% CS and 10% CPP
T9 – 20CPP	80% CS and 20% CPP
T10 – 30CPP	70% CS and 30% CPP

CS - commercial substrate; CRH - carbonized rice husk; HRH - hydrolyzed rice husk and CPP - crushed peach pits.

CRH was acquired from local producers, and HRH was produced at the Silviculture and Forest Nursery Laboratory. Rice husk was hydrolyzed by immersing it *in natura* in drinking water until partial decomposition of organic material. For this, a 1000 L box was filled up to 10 cm from the edge with peel, and water was added until the container was filled. At two-day intervals, a water sample was collected to measure pH and electrical conductivity (EC), and then all water was removed from the container and replaced with clean water. The process was repeated until pH, EC, and peel sedimentation stabilized. Afterward, the bark was dried in a covered area and stored in bags for later use. The peach pits were purchased at Oderich Company S.A. (canning factory in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), dried at room temperature, and crushed in a hammer mill.

Substrate formulation included three proportions (10%, 20%, and 30%) (v:v) of CRH, HRH, and CPP, mixed with CS, resulting in 10 treatments including the control without any conditioner (Table 1).

2.1. Physical and chemical characterization of the substrates

The physical properties, pH, and electrical conductivity (EC) (Table 2) were analyzed at the Laboratory of Analysis of Substrates for Plants from the State Foundation for Agricultural Research of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS.

Table 2. Physical properties, pH, and electrical conductivity (EC) analyses of commercial substrates (CS) with different combinations of carbonized and hydrolyzed rice husk (CRH and 3HRH, respectively) and crushed peach pits (CPP) to produce *S. terebinthifolius* and *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings, Santa Maria, RS.

Substrate	Characteristics							
	DD (kg m ⁻³)	TP (m ³ m ⁻³)	AS (m ³ m ⁻³)	WRC	WEA (m ³ m ⁻³)	BW (m ³ m ⁻³)	PH	EC (dS m ⁻¹)
100CS	270.38	0.77	0.14	62.96	22.58	4.20	5.68	0.52
10CRH	252.06	0.76	0.16	60.14	23.24	4.02	5.91	0.48
20CRH	252.65	0.79	0.18	61.41	24.38	3.91	5.75	0.44
30CRH	237.93	0.80	0.21	58.52	24.28	3.75	5.92	0.38
10HRH	268.18	0.78	0.17	61.50	22.40	4.03	5.39	0.53
20HRH	246.38	0.75	0.22	53.14	18.89	3.47	5.40	0.53
30HRH	232.79	0.78	0.31	47.12	17.05	2.16	5.51	0.45
10CPP	322.63	0.77	0.17	59.63	21.73	3.94	5.53	0.50
20CPP	354.30	0.73	0.18	54.89	19.85	2.43	5.41	0.50
30CPP	402.76	0.70	0.20	49.94	17.14	2.15	5.64	0.40

DD, Dry density; TP, Total porosity; AS, Aeration space; WRC, Water retention capacity; WEA, Water easily available; BW - buffering water; 100CS, 100% commercial substrate; 10CRH, 90% CS + 10% carbonized rice husk (CRH); 20CRH, 80% CS + 20% CRH; 30CRH, 70% CS + 30% CRH; 10HRH, 90% CS + 10% hydrolyzed rice husk (HRH); 20HRH, 80% CS + 20% HRH; 30HRH, 70% CS + 30% HRH; 10CPP, 90% CS + 10% crushed peach pits (CPP); 20CPP, 80% CS + 20% CPP; 30CPP, 70% CS + 30% CPP.

In each treatment, 8 g L⁻¹ of controlled-release fertilizer were added, in the formulation NPK 15-09-12, calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and the micronutrients sulfur (S), boron (B), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe) and zinc (Zn). According to the manufacturer, on a humid substrate with an average temperature of 21 °C, nutrient release occurs gradually, between six and eight months.

Sowing was done manually, with three seeds placed in each container (tube) and covered with a thin layer of the substrate. Afterward, the trays were placed in a greenhouse where they received four daily irrigations, totaling 4 mm day⁻¹. At 28 days after sowing, when the seedlings showed two to three pairs of leaves, thinning was done, leaving only the most vigorous and central plant per container. At 60 days after sowing, alternation was performed, reducing the seedling density to 50% of tray capacity, and the irrigation rate was increased to 6 mm day⁻¹.

The evaluation of the morphological and physiological variables was performed at 90 and 108 days after the emergence of *S. terebinthifolius* and *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings, respectively, when the seedlings of one of the treatments had a mean height (> 20 cm) and stem diameter, (> 3 mm), condition recommended in the literature for expedition (Gomes & Paiva, 2011; Davide et al., 2015; Araujo et al., 2018).

Initially, the aerial part height (H) and stem diameter (SD) were evaluated. Subsequently, three plants per replicate were

selected at random, and sectioned into shoot (stem and leaves) and root to obtain shoot, root, and total dry matter (SDM, RDM, and TDM, respectively), leaf area (LA), and Dickson's quality index (DQI). LA was determined with the aid of a digital camera (DSC-T100, SONY) and the image analysis software Image J. To obtain SDM, RDM, and TDM, samples of leaves and roots were placed in kraft paper bags, dried in an oven with air circulation at 65 °C to constant weight, and then weighed on a precision digital scale (0.001 g). Based on these data, DQI was determined using equation 1 (Dickson et al., 1960):

$$DQI = \frac{TDM}{\left(\frac{H}{D}\right) + \left(\frac{SDM}{RDM}\right)} \quad [1]$$

DQI - Dickson's quality index; TDM - total dry matter; H - height; SD - stem diameter; SDM - shoot dry matter and RDM - root dry matter.

Chlorophyll a fluorescence was measured with a JUNIOR-PAM modulated pulse fluorometer (Walz, Germany) from 08:00 to 10:00 am, using the third expanded sheet of each treatment, after adaptation to the dark in aluminum foil for 30 minutes. Initial (F_o) and maximum (F_m) fluorescence were assessed, and the maximum photochemical efficiency of photosystem II (F_v/F_m) was estimated, where F_v is fluorescence variation (F_v = F_m - F_o).

Chlorophyll a and b relative levels were obtained with a chlorophyll meter (ClorofiLOG, CF 1030, Falker Agricultural Automation, Brazil) at two points in the middle third from the apex of the plant and expressed with the Falker chlorophyll index (FCI).

Data were checked for assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variance by the Shapiro-Wilk and Bartlett tests ($P > 0.05$), respectively, using the Action supplement. Those data that did not meet the assumptions were transformed by Box-Cox. Afterward, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed, means were compared by t-test (containers), and Scott-Knott (substrates) at 5% probability of error. Analyses were performed using the Sisvar software (Ferreira, 2014).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Performance of *Schinus terebinthifolius* seedlings

For *S. terebinthifolius*, ANOVA detected interaction between container and substrate affecting height (H) and maximum photochemical efficiency of photosystem II (F_v/F_m) ($P = 0.012$ and 0.017 , respectively) (Table 3). For the stem diameter (SD), there was an effect of the isolated factors, container ($P < 0.001$) and substrate ($P < 0.001$), while for shoot dry matter (SDM), root dry matter (RDM), total dry matter (TDM), leaf area (LA) and Dickson's quality index (DQI) there was an effect of the container (Table 4).

Table 3. Height (H) and maximum photochemical efficiency of photosystem II (F_v/F_m) of *Schinus terebinthifolius* produced in a nursery in Santa Maria, RS, using different containers and substrates, measured 90 days after emergence.

Substrates	Height (cm)		F_v/F_m	
	Containers (cm ³)			
	110	180	110	180
100SC	32.71 Aa*	33.16 Aa	0.79 Aa	0.64 Bb
10CAC	32.23 Aa	37.72 Aa	0.74 Aa	0.72 Aa
20CAC	34.60 Aa	39.94 Aa	0.76 Aa	0.74 Aa
30CAC	28.48 Bb	35.91 Aa	0.78 Aa	0.77 Aa
10CAH	32.79 Aa	33.64 Aa	0.79 Aa	0.78 Aa
20CAH	34.95 Aa	31.66 Aa	0.74 Aa	0.77 Aa
30CAH	22.44 Bb	34.38 Aa	0.64 Bb	0.75 Aa
10CPT	30.36 Aa	29.64 Aa	0.77 Aa	0.75 Aa
20CPT	31.12 Aa	32.14 Aa	0.71 Ba	0.74 Aa
30CPT	27.58 Bb	35.53 Aa	0.71 Ba	0.70 Ba
CV (%)	12.57		7.83	
Overall average	32.55		0.74	

* Uppercase and lowercase letters along rows (container) and columns (substrate) indicate significant differences by the t-test and Scott-Knott, respectively, at 5% probability of error. CS, Commercial substrate; 100CS, 100% commercial substrate; 10CRH, 90% CS + 10% carbonized rice husk (CRH); 20CRH, 80% CS + 20% CRH; 30CRH, 70% CS + 30% CRH; 10HRH, 90% CS + 10% hydrolyzed rice husk (HRH); 20HRH, 80% CS + 20% HRH; 30HRH, 70% CS + 30% HRH; 10CPP, 90% CS + 10% crushed peach pits (CPP); 20CPP, 80% CS + 20% CPP; 30CPP, 70% CS + 30% CPP, and CV, coefficient of variation.

Regardless of the container volume (110 or 180 cm³), most substrates presented results similar to those of 100CS, with those up to 20% of CRH, HRH or CPP not compromising height growth of *S. terebinthifolius* seedlings. However, less growth was found in the small container with 30% mixtures of any conditioner (Table 4). This result was generally

confirmed by the lower F_v/F_m when the mixture with 30% HRH was used in the 110 cm³ container (Table 3).

For the 180 cm³ container, D was 16% higher than that of the 110 cm³ container. 30HRH had the lowest D average (2.79 mm), while those of other substrates did not differ among them (Table 4).

Table 4. Average stem diameter (SD), shoot (SDM), root (RDM), and total dry matter (TDM), Dickson's quality index (DQI), leaf area (LA) and chlorophyll a and b of *S. terebinthifolius* seedlings produced in different containers and substrates, in a nursery, Santa Maria, RS, measured 90 days after emergence.

Containers (cm ³)	Variables							
	DC (mm)	SDM (g)	RDM (g)	TDM (g)	DQI	LA (cm ²)	Cl _a (ICF)	Cl _b (ICF)
110	3.19 b*	2.0 b	0.54 b	2.54 b	0.19 b	27.86 b	32.13 b	7.72 b
180	3.78 a	2.77 a	0.68 a	3.46 a	0.26 a	40.04 a	33.89 a	8.48 a
Substrates								
100CS	3.57 a	2.38 ^{ns}	0.44 ^{ns}	2.82 ^{ns}	0.19 ^{ns}	34.53 ^{ns}	32.16 b	8.01 b
10CRH	3.52 a	2.74	0.59	3.33	0.23	40.27	34.44 a	8.91 a
20CRH	3.73 a	2.86	0.65	3.51	0.24	40.82	34.83 a	8.99 a
30CRH	3.54 a	2.52	0.60	3.12	0.24	34.34	35.07 a	9.11 a
10HRH	3.44 a	2.36	0.66	3.03	0.23	34.08	34.19 a	8.39 a
20HRH	4.06 a	2.25	0.60	2.85	0.23	33.33	32.0 b	7.30 b
30HRH	2.79 b	2.03	0.57	2.60	0.19	30.11	32.51 b	7.86 b
10CPP	3.55 a	2.66	0.85	3.48	0.30	31.78	33.46 a	8.57 a
20CPP	3.41 a	1.83	0.54	2.37	0.19	28.49	30.14 b	6.66 b
30CPP	3.21 a	2.25	0.63	2.87	0.21	31.71	35.06 b	7.18 b
CV (%)	11.13	42.88	30.37	35.32	3.77	25.01	8.41	4.33
Overall average	3.48	2.39	0.61	3.00	0.23	33.95	33.01	8.10

* Lowercase letters along columns indicate statistical difference at 5% probability of error by the t-test (containers) and Scott-Knott (substrates). CS, Commercial substrate; 100CS, 100% commercial substrate; 10CRH, 90% CS + 10% carbonized rice husk (CRH); 20CRH, 80% CS + 20% CRH; 30CRH, 70% CS + 30% CRH; 10HRH, 90% CS + 10% hydrolyzed rice husk (HRH); 20HRH - 80% CS + 20% HRH; 30HRH - 70% CS + 30% HRH; 10CPP, 90% CS + 10% crushed peach pits (CPP); 20CPP, 80% CS + 20% CPP; 30CPP, 70% CS + 30% CPP; CV, coefficient of variation, and ns, not significant.

SDM and RDM in the 180 cm³ container were 28% and 21% higher than those in the 110 cm³ container, respectively, with no difference among substrates (Table 4). For TRM, DQI, and LA, the highest averages were observed in the 180 cm³ container, being 21%, 27%, and 30% higher than those in the 110 cm³ container, respectively. However, there was no difference among substrates (Table 4).

Among the physiological variables, there was the effect of container and substrate ($P = 0.006$ and 0.02 , respectively) on FCI *a* and *b*. For the 180 cm³ container there was a more significant increase in chlorophyll *a* and *b* (FCI = 33.89 and 8.48, respectively) than the 110 cm³ container. Regarding the substrates, the means of chlorophyll *a* and *b* in substrate 100CS and those with

20% and 30% HRH or CPP were lower than those in other substrates (Table 4).

3.2. Performance of *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* seedlings

The morphological attributes of *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings, such as SDM, TDM, and LA, were influenced by the interaction between container and substrate (Table 5). Furthermore, there were independent effects on H, D, H/D ratio, RDM, and DQI (Table 6). High SDM ($P = 0.02$) and TDM ($P = 0.02$) were found in the 180 cm³ containers with CRH in any proportion, 20% HRH, or 10% CPP, while the highest LA ($P = 0.01$) occurred only with 100CS and 10% CRH (Table 5).

Table 5. Shoot (SDM) and total dry matter (TDM) and leaf area (LA) of *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings produced in different container volumes and substrates in the nursery, Santa Maria, RS, at 108 days after emergence.

Substrates	SDM (g)		TDM (g)		LA (cm ²)	
	Containers (cm ³)					
	110	180	110	180	110	180
100CS	1.98 Bb*	3.33 Aa	2.98 Ba	4.63 Aa	371.26 Bb	597.50 Aa
10CRH	2.03 Ba	3.41 Aa	3.03 Ba	4.70 Aa	360.56 Bb	612.90 Aa
20CRH	2.15 Ba	3.09 Ac	3.19 Ba	4.52 Aa	404.20 Ba	518.57 Ab
30CRH	2.20 Ba	3.18 Ab	3.39 Ba	4.35 Aa	397.94 Ba	555.79 Ab
10HRH	2.09 Ba	2.85 Ac	3.15 Ba	4.07 Aa	372.35 Ba	523.28 Ab
20HRH	1.81 Bc	3.17 Ab	3.01 Ba	4.63 Aa	314.27 Bc	508.18 Ab
30HRH	2.11 Aa	2.39 Ad	3.09 Aa	3.31 Ab	406.48 Aa	425.04 Ac
10CPP	1.90 Bb	2.92 Ac	3.03 Ba	4.38 Aa	308.75 Bc	495.78 Ab
20CPP	1.27 Bc	2.50 Ad	2.02 Bb	3.68 Ab	238.18 Bc	435.39 Ac
30CPP	1.13 Bc	1.95 Ad	1.93 Bb	2.89 Ab	215.06 Bc	356.42 Ac
CV (%)	13.24		12.43		13.72	
Overall average	2.37		3.50		420.89	

* Uppercase and lowercase letters along rows (container) and columns (substrate) indicate statistically significant differences at 5% probability of error by the t-test and Scott-Knott, respectively. CS, commercial substrate; 100CS, 100% commercial substrate; 10CRH, 90% CS + 10% carbonized rice husk (CRH); 20CRH, 80% CS + 20% CRH; 30CRH, 70% CS + 30% CRH; 10HRH - 90% CS + 10% hydrolyzed rice husk (HRH); 20HRH - 80% CS + 20% HRH; 30HRH - 70% CS + 30% HRH; 10CPP, 90% CS + 10% crushed peach pits (CPP); 20CPP, 80% CS + 20% CPP; 30CPP, 70% CS + 30% CPP, and CV, coefficient of variation.

Table 6. Mean values for height (H), stem diameter (SD), root dry matter (RDM), Dickson's quality index (DQI), chlorophyll *b*, and maximum photochemical efficiency of photosystem II (F_v/F_m) of *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings in different containers and substrates, 108 days after emergence, in a nursery, Santa Maria, RS.

Containers (cm ³)	Variables					
	H (cm)	SD (mm)	RDM (g)	DQI	Chlorophyll <i>b</i>	F_v/F_m
110	18,67 b	3,20 b	1,02 b	0,36 b	4,38 b	0,64 ^{ns}
180	25,15 a	3,73 a	1,24 a	0,45a	5,03 a	0,62
Substrates						
100CS	24,52 a	3,60 a	1,15 a	0,42 a	4,39 ^{ns}	0,69 a
10CRH	24,15 a	3,81 a	1,15 a	0,44 a	4,66	0,64 a
20CRH	23,14 a	3,68 a	1,23 a	0,46 a	4,41	0,69 a
30CRH	23,59 a	3,53 a	1,18 a	0,44 a	4,84	0,66 a
10HRH	21,56 b	3,42 b	1,14 a	0,43 a	5,11	0,68 a
20HRH	21,35 b	3,44 b	1,33 a	0,47 a	4,73	0,61 b
30HRH	21,93 b	3,40 b	0,95 b	0,36 b	5,31	0,64 a
10CPP	22,5 b	3,46 b	1,30 a	0,44a	4,36	0,61 b
20CPP	19,79 c	3,21 c	0,96 b	0,35 b	4,39	0,57 b
30CPP	16,61 d	3,09 c	0,87 b	0,34 b	4,83	0,53 b
CV (%)	9,67	7,22	19,94	16,32	6,63	12,92
Overall average	21,91	3,47	1,13	0,41	4,7	0,63

* Uppercase and lowercase letters along rows (container) and columns (substrate) indicate statistically significant differences at 5% probability of error by the t-test and Scott-Knott, respectively. CS, commercial substrate; 100CS, 100% commercial substrate; 10CRH, 90% CS + 10% carbonized rice husk (CRH); 20CRH, 80% CS + 20% CRH; 30CRH, 70% CS + 30% CRH; 10HRH - 90% CS + 10% hydrolyzed rice husk (HRH); 20HRH - 80% CS + 20% HRH; 30HRH - 70% CS + 30% HRH; 10CPP, 90% CS + 10% crushed peach pits (CPP); 20CPP, 80% CS + 20% CPP; 30CPP, 70% CS + 30% CPP, and CV, coefficient of variation.

For all attributes showing differences ($P < 0.05$) between containers, when analyzed as an isolated factor, the seedlings produced in the large container were superior to those from the small container (Table 6). On average, seedling height and SDM in the 180 cm³ tube were 26% and 18% higher, respectively, than those in the 110 cm³ container (Table 6).

With substrates 100CS and CRH (10%, 20%, and 30%), seedlings had the highest height and stem diameter average (23.85 cm and 3.63 mm, respectively), while SDM and DQI were responsive with 100CS, up to 20% HRH, and 10% CPP (Table 6).

There was no interactive effect of container and substrate on the physiological attributes. However, there was an independent effect of each factor on the chlorophyll *b* index and F_v/F_m . Meanwhile, chlorophyll *a* index showed no response ($P = 0.09$) to any tested factor.

For chlorophyll *b*, the 180 cm³ container ($P = 0.008$) enabled the highest average index, which did not differ between substrates (Table 6). F_v/F_m showed no difference between containers, however, it was bigger with substrates 100CS, CRH (10%, 20%, and 30%), and HRH (10% and 30%) (Table 6).

4. DISCUSSION

In general, for both forest species, the 180 cm³ container supported greater growth than the 110 cm³ container considering most attributes, showing that medium-to-slow growth species (Araujo et al., 2018) responded to the largest available space for the system root growth. *S. terebinthifolius* seedlings showed greater growth and plasticity to the container than those of *H. heptaphyllus*. However, *S. terebinthifolius* and *H. heptaphyllus* presented plants with adequate size for dispatch at 90 and 108 days, respectively, using substrates with up to 30% CRH or HRH and 10% CPP. These results were compatible with those of CS, and within the minimum size standard ($H > 20$ cm and $SD > 3$ mm) for native forest species (Gomes & Paiva, 2011; Davide et al., 2015; Araujo et al., 2018).

Regarding other morphological attributes, *S. terebinthifolius* always showed better values than *H. heptaphyllus* in substrates with up to 30% CRH, and 20% HRH or CPP, including F_v/F_m with 20% of HRH and CPP, despite the decrease in chlorophylls.

However, specifically considering RDM and DQI in *H. heptaphyllus*, HRH restriction of seedling growth was higher at 30% than that using other proportions. This alternative component also provided the best growth at 10% and 20% in a previous study for the genus *Eucalyptus* (Fermino et al., 2018). For the production of *Eucalyptus dunnii* Maiden seedlings, Mieth et al. (2018) studied CPP as an alternative substrate component with the same granulometry used in this study,

and found similar results, i.e., optimal CPP proportions of 10% and 20%.

The mean height and stem diameter of both species in all substrates (Tables 4, 5, and 6) were within those recommended by the literature of $H > 20$ cm and $SD > 3$ mm (Gomes & Paiva, 2011; Davide et al., 2015; Araujo et al., 2018), except for those with CPP 20% and 30% for *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings.

Alves & Freire (2017) studied the initial growth and quality of *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings produced in different proportions of substrates (soil, cattle manure, coconut powder, CRH, and commercial substrate) at 210 days in the nursery and reported growth of 8.32 cm and 3.56 mm for height and stem diameter, respectively, with height being lower than that indicated as suitable for seedling dispatch to the field. The substrates used in the present study (Table 6) showed better results than the ones verified by Alves & Freire (2017). In this context, Aimi et al. (2016) mention that the environmental conditions, management, evaluated parameters, and seedling length of stay in the nursery influence the final seedling quality.

In an evaluation of the average monthly height and stem diameter increment (Inc) of native species seedlings, Araujo et al. (2018) classified *H. heptaphyllus* seedlings, produced with similar environmental conditions (spring/summer), after 120 days in the nursery, as a species with slow to intermediate growth (Inc = 1.86–4.76 cm month⁻¹ and 0.42–1.85 mm month⁻¹ for height and stem diameter, respectively). However, in this study, also carried out in the spring/summer, *H. heptaphyllus* growth was intermediate to rapid, according to the Araujo et al. (2018) classification (Inc = 6.26 cm month⁻¹ and 0.99 mm month⁻¹ for height and stem diameter, respectively). It should be noted that the inputs used for seedling production were different and from various sources, which suggests the superiority of the substrates used in this study.

The H and SD are the most common morphological attributes used to assess the forest seedlings' quality in nurseries, owing to the method's simplicity, low costs and considering it does not destroy the seedlings (Araujo et al., 2018; Melo et al., 2018). Consequently, it is challenging to establish reference values (default) for most other attributes (Araujo et al., 2018).

Regarding the container, although the 180 cm³ tube supported greater growth for the morphological attributes evaluated, the 110 cm³ container can also be used, saving about 40% substrate volume. Substrate selection must consider both economy and how much time seedlings may remain in the nursery without compromising their root system, mainly because nurseries that produce native species need great flexibility over dispatch time.

In *H. heptaphyllus*, the different water and nutritional demands of seedlings may have reduced growth with 20% CRH, which is associated with the lower WEA ($18.89 \text{ m}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$) concerning those of other substrates, consequently providing lower quantum yield when cultivated. Kämpf (2005) highlights three crucial functions of water: hydration, solvent, and means of transport. Water is a fundamental factor for plant life, as it is part of photosynthetic processes (Taiz et al., 2017). During this process, carbon dioxide (CO_2) diffuses atmospheric carbon in the leaves through the stomata where it is converted into sugars. However, while CO_2 is diffused in the leaves, the water is distributed outside through transpiration, and plants can reduce transpiration by stomatal closure (Ritchie et al., 2010).

The study suggests that containers with greater volume produce higher-quality seedlings, including for rustic species such as *S. terebinthifolius*. Abreu et al. (2017), producing seedlings in 280 cm^3 containers with a substrate based on biosolids and commercial substrate (50:50, v:v), found that *S. terebinthifolius* seedling height at 134 days after emergence was higher than that of *H. heptaphyllus* (38.2 and 21.7 cm, respectively). These findings corroborate our results and the possibility of faster dispatch for *S. terebinthifolius* seedlings.

The higher averages of biomass parameters (SDM, RDM, and TDM) observed in the largest container are justified by the accessibility to WEA and water retention capacity (WRC), which optimized plant growth. The higher production of biomass reflects the quality of seedlings. Lisboa et al. (2012) reported similar results evaluating the influence of container volume on seedling growth in forest species, obtaining the highest averages in the largest containers (180 and 280 cm^3), owing to the greater availability of water and nutrients.

According to this and several other studies evaluating the influence of container volume, the largest containers produce seedlings of higher growth and better morphological quality (Gasparin et al., 2014; Aimi et al., 2016; Ferreira et al., 2017; Melo et al., 2018). In this study, the morphological quality of seedlings produced in the larger substrate volume supports both species' to grow in the nursery, accelerating the seedling's dispatch to planting.

S. terebinthifolius dry matter production did not differ among the studied substrates. For substrate 20CRH, aeration space (AS) and WRC were 18% and 61%, respectively, which may have favored root production and, consequently, SDM. For CRH and CPP, the best proportion for biomass production was 10%, resulting in 17% AS and 62% and 60% WRC, respectively (Table 2). Thus, the conditioner

proportion was directly related to the aeration space the range between 17% and 18% is recommended. However, *H. heptaphyllus* dry matter production responded differently to the substrates, as SDM, RDM, and TDM were low in the substrates, since with 30% HRH and 20% or 30% CPP, which can be explained by the characteristics of the substrates.

Regan (2014) indicates that the ideal AS range varies from 10% to 30%, met by all substrates used in this study. Possibly, the lower quality of the seedlings produced with 20% CPP and 30% CPP substrates was correlated with the increase of substrate density, which, together with the reduced WRC, limited the water availability for plants, as observed by Navroski et al. (2014) and Mieth et al. (2018).

In this study, DQI ranged from 0.34 to 0.47, and those from substrates with 30% HRH, and 20% or 30% CPP were lower than those of other treatments for *H. heptaphyllus*. Possibly, the low dry matter production in these treatments decreased DQI, as TDM was used to calculate this attribute. For *S. terebinthifolius*, DQI did not differ among substrates but differed between containers (0.19 and 0.26) (Table 4). The indicative minimum DQI value of 0.20 (Gomes & Paiva, 2011) was only obtained in 180 cm^3 containers for this species.

In this study, *S. terebinthifolius* was metabolically more effective in harnessing light, with lower loss by fluorescence ($F_v/F_m = 0.77$) than *H. heptaphyllus*. According to the literature, F_v/F_m for forest species ranges between 0.75 and 0.85 (Araújo & Deminicis, 2009). Furthermore, Ritchie et al. (2010) considered 0.70 to 0.83 as values within the normal F_v/F_m range, with values below 0.60 indicating a possible stress situation and reducing the photosynthetic potential in plants. For *H. heptaphyllus*, F_v/F_m was lowest with the highest CPP proportion, which was not associated with the chlorophyll content.

Regarding the Falker chlorophyll index *a* and *b* for *S. terebinthifolius*, the substrate with 10%, 20% and 30% CAC, 10% CAH and CPT were the ones that presented the best averages. However, for *H. heptaphyllus* the treatments were similar for both chlorophyll *a* and *b*, which indicates that the evaluated substrates did not affect this index and the seedlings that showed less growth. The physiological attributes indicate the metabolic state of the plant and these represent a momentary condition of the plant (Ritchie et al., 2010; Araujo et al., 2018).

In general, rice husk and peach pits are materials made available by the agribusiness and can be used as components of the substrate, reducing seedling production costs in nurseries. Also, used in low proportions, as observed in this study, they can improve the substrates' physical characteristics, contributing positively to the environment.

5. CONCLUSIONS

For *Schinus terebinthifolius* and *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* seedling production, the 180 cm³ container is recommended as it provided better seedling growth in the nursery.

Commercial substrates mixed with agro-industrial residues in formulations with up to 20% of carbonized rice husks (CRH), hydrolyzed rice husks (HRH), or crushed peach pits (CPP) are recommended for *Schinus terebinthifolius* seedling production, and those with up to 30% CRH or 10% HRH and CPP are recommended for *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* seedling production.

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