COLD TOLERANCE OF VETIVER GRASS

Paul Truong
The Vetiver Network International and Veticon Consulting, Brisbane, Australia.
Email: p.truong@veticon.com.au
INTRODUCTION

In Australia, Vetiver growth was not affected by severe frost at –14°C ground temperature. It survived for a short period at –22°C (-8°F) in northern China.

In Georgia (USA), Vetiver survived in soil temperature of -10°C but not at –15°C.

Research showed that 25°C was optimal soil temperature for root growth, but Vetiver roots continued to grow at 13°C at the rate of 12.6cm/day, indicating that Vetiver grass was not dormant at this temperature. Extrapolation suggested that root dormancy occurred at about 5°C.

Vétiver dies when the crown or ground is frozen.
SOME EXAMPLES

- Survival of Vetiver under severe frost conditions
- Survival of Vetiver under snow
- Survival of Vetiver under extremely cold and dry desert conditions
- Vetiver growth in cold and frost under field conditions
- Research results on the effect of low temperature on Vetiver shoot and root growth
Severe frost (-14°C on ground surface) stopped shoot growth in winter in Australia.

Regrowth after 3 months in spring.
Los Angeles mountain on the Chilean Andes (Latitude 38 ° South)

Vétiver was covered by snow for 2 months during winter

Regrowth after winter in the first year. Better growth could be expected in later years
Severe and frequent frost on Australian Highland

Summer growth
Top growth was killed during one of the most severe winter on record with 64 frosts and ground temperature at -14°C.
Top growth was completely dried up
Thick canopy insulated and protected young shoots in winter.
Vetiver recovered and resumed vigorous growth early in spring
Summer growth at same site
VETIVER SURVIVAL UNDER SNOW

A simple trial was conducted by D. Rachmeler in January, 2015.

1- On the first occasion, vetiver was covered by 35cm of snow for 4 days.

2- A second snow period, 5 weeks later, vetiver was covered by 18cm of snow.

On both occasions, night temperatures was -3°C and 3°C during the day.
Snow cover

First occasion

Second occasion
For control one pot was taken in door during snow periods

Vetiver taken indoor during snow periods

Same Vetiver pot after snow periods
Vetiver appearance after snow periods

Vetiver taken indoor as control

Vetiver under snow
Trimming after snow periods showing all the pots looked exactly the same with no difference between the pot taken inside versus those pots left outside.
The main aim of this project was to test the suitability of Vetiver grass as “nurse” plants to either help jump start native revegetation initiatives or to ensure the continued survival of native seedlings in adverse conditions until they are well established. This site has winter lows of -9.5 - -6.5°C.

It has been reported that Vetiver grass can survive temperatures as low as -12°C (10°F) if following daytime temperatures rise well above freezing and the ground is not frozen.

Initial trials have indicated that Vetiver Grass can survive in the High Desert over a winter with recorded lows of at least -6°C.
1. At the MRC Nursery in February

At planting with drip irrigation
MRC Nursery site in February with winter lows at least -6°C and soil at 7.5°C (45.5°F)
Results

By early February the clumps had increased in diameter from between 35 mm (~1.5 inch) on average to between 75 and 150 mm (3 to 6 inches) and foliage had attained an average height of over 75 cm (30 inches).

After the harshest winter weather was past, with lows of at least -6ºC, grass tops were almost entirely brown though there were still some green shoots just above the unharmed crown.

Soil temperatures are an important factor determining whether Vetiver will survive overwintering or not. The recorded low for soil temperature for the local station is 7.5ºC (45.5ºF), well above freezing.
Soil temperature for the local station is 7.5°C (45.5°F)
Winter Trials

2. At Matthew Huffine’s garden

A few slips were also planted in Matthew Huffine’s garden to determine their survival rate in the expected 43+°C (110+°F) summer heat and -4°C (25°F) winter temperature.

This site is about 760 m (2,500 feet) in elevation. The growing season is longer here than at the MRC Nursery with temperature generally not as extreme.

The Vetiver slips at this sight produced foliage that measured around 165cm (5 ½ feet), with each slip producing a clump that averaged 15-20cm (6 to 8 inches) in diameter from their 35mm diameter beginnings.
Matthew Huffine’s garden
Under field conditions, when air temperature gradually drop with the onset of winter, Vetiver growth was also affected.

One obvious and peculiar sign is its leaves gradually turn purplish red in colour, a typical reaction of Vetiver under stress. This can be low temperature, water stress, high salinity, extreme pH and other toxic materials.

Purple colour on leaves is a typical symptom of P deficiency in most crop and orchard plants, but not necessary with Vetiver.

In thick sward, growth was not severely affected by low temperature, it remained active, as it was protected by outer layers.
Leaf tips of new growth turn purple in low temperature.
Frosted old vetiver with purple-red leaves in winter in Australia
Frost only affected plant tops and the outside plants of thick sward, the inside plants were still green and active.
Frosted vetiver leaves with purple-red colour

Red leaf tips and flower

Half red on the same leaf
The growth characteristics of vetiver were studied in the phytotron by Dr. Yue-Wen Wang of National Taiwan University.

On average, at temperature above the 25°C, daily root growth of 3 cm was recorded. Although very little shoot growth occurred at the soil temperature range of 15°C (day) and at 13°C (night), root growth continued at the rate of 12.6 cm/day, indicating that Vetiver grass was not dormant at this temperature.

Extrapolation suggested that root dormancy occurred at about 5°C (Fig.1).
**Genotypes:** VVZ008-18, Ohito, and Taiwan, the latter 2 are basically the same as Sunshine.
Small portable plastic house can be used to cover the planting in winter,
SUMMARY

1. **Survival**
   Air temperature of -6°C and soil at 7.5°C (45.5°F)

2. **Shoot Growth (Biomass)**
   Growth stops at air temperature between 5°C and 10°C and leaves turn purple-red in colour

3. **Root Growth**
   Root continue to grow to about 5°C (dormancy)

4. **Death**
   When the soil is frozen at the crown level (top 5cm)
CONCLUSION

These slides show Vetiver can survive very cold winter, it dies when the crown is frozen in the ground. In very cold, frosted or under snow cover the outside plants of the thick sward protect the interior part, which remains green and actively treating effluent. Under extremely cold and dry conditions, its shoots turn brown but new growth resumes from underground buds.

Normally disposal rate under these conditions is reduced by half.

To overcome this a small portable plastic house can be used in winter to cover the planting.

THANK YOU