

Effects of Waterlogging on Growth and Physiology of *Hopea odorata* Roxb

ABSTRACT

This study examines the growth and physiological characteristics of *Hopea odorata* growing under waterlogging condition. *H. odorata* was selected as it is widely planted as urban landscape tree species which experienced some growth stresses. Two waterlogging treatments and a control were designed. Forty 5-year old saplings each were subjected to waterlogged condition for 30 days which were then allowed to recover for a further 30 days as Treatment 1 (T1) and waterlogged condition for 60 days as Treatment 2 (T2). Aboveground and belowground biomass including leaf area was determined before and at 30 and 60 days of study. The net photosynthesis (A_{net}), stomatal conductance (G_s), transpiration rate per unit leaf area (EL) and leaf to air vapour pressure deficit (

Keyword: Waterlogging, *Hopea odorata*, Gas exchange, Growth, Physiology