



A Comprehensive Study on Utilization of Ginkgo Trees

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1998 . 12. 29.

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SUMMARY

This project was carried out to develop a comprehensive scheme for Ginkgo utilization. In detail, we studied the genetic aspects to select and propagate Ginkgo trees, and the ecophysiological and management aspect to increase concentrations of useful extracts. Also we investigated the basic and processing properties of Ginkgo wood to suggest the proper usage, and analyzed the economic values of Ginkgo tree management.

In the section of genetics breeding and propagation, we carried out quantitative analysis of Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG) and Terpene lactones (TL) in ginkgo foliage from 282 trees (mainly old memorial trees) in nine provinces. The concentrations of GFG and TL were ranged from 1.01 to 19.03 mg/g leaves and 0.24 to 7.46 mg/g leaves, respectively. Although no repetitive analysis on individuals was responsible to test statistical significance, it was quite different among individuals. Statistical significance was also detected in the mean concentrations of GFG and TL of 282 samples classified by province ($P < 0.01$). Kangwon-Seo showed the highest mean concentration of GFG (12.19mg/g leaves), while Kangwon-Dong showed the lowest GFG concentration (6.87mg/g leaves). The mean concentration of TL was highest in Seoul (2.57mg/g leaves). It was about three times more than that of the lowest province, Kangwon-Seo (0.87 mg/g leaves). The result of correlation analysis revealed to be a significant positive correlation between GFG and TL concentrations ($P < 0.05$), though their correlation coefficient was very low ($r=0.153$). In autumn of 1997, quantitative analysis was repeated using 42 ginkgo trees which were selected on the basis of the result from the first year. Between yearly products of GFG and TL, there was a significant correlation at 0.01 and 0.05 level respectively ($r=0.512$ and 0.358). On the other hand, additional 36 ornamental trees were selected in Namsan area for experimental efficiency. The result was similar to the previous result from 282 ginkgo trees. Based on the results as described above, we

carried out different statistical analyses to determine the factors which play a major role on the concentration of GFG and TL. Firstly, we classified 282 sample trees as 4 grades by their age-class, a group of under 5-years-old seedlings showed the highest concentrations in both compounds, GFG and TL. The concentrations of GFG and TL decreased against age-class. Secondly, male trees were not different from female trees significantly. Thirdly, from the result of analysis of variance by crown shape and leaf density, type A (a type of trees whose thick branches were spread irregularly and twig and leaf density was thin) showed higher GFG concentration relatively than other types. Lastly, According to the result of seasonal variations tested in four province, GFG concentration was highest in May and gradually reduced by October in the all province, while TL content was very irregular in each province. Generally, the proper season for collection of foliage was from September to October. Allozyme and RAPD variants were studied in megagametophytes of *Ginkgo biloba* L. In fifteen enzyme systems, 20 isozyme zones were observed, and there were 11 polymorphic zones in them Those were *Acon-A*, *Fest-B*, *Gdh-A*, *Got-B*, *Mlh-B*, *Mlh-C*, *Mr-A*, *Pgi-B*, *Pgm-A*, *6pgd-B* and *Skdh-B*. The segregation of electrophoretic variants at these 11 zones suggested that each isozyme zone was controlled by single locus with two or three codominant alleles. No significant deviations from 1:1 Mendelian segregation were observed at all polymorphic loci tested. On the other hand, based on chi-square test, a total of 31 RAPD markers, amplified by the 5 primer, revealed to be segregated according to the Mendelian ratio in the 48 megagametophytes at 95% significance level. We have also examined the genetic diversity in megagametophytes of *Ginkgo biloba*, by using the patterns of variation at 20 isozyme loci and 31 RAPD loci based on their Mendelian inheritance patterns as previously tested. The number of alleles per locus (A/L), the proportion of polymorphic loci (P) at 95% level, the observed heterozygosity (H_o) at isozyme loci were 1.7, 49% and 0.177, respectively, while the values for A/L , P , H_o at RAPD loci were 1.92, 92.1% and 0.434, respectively.

The level of genetic diversity at RAPD loci was greater than that of isozyme loci in most cases. Additionally, the group of 30% outranking others in GFG or TL concentration revealed to have more higher H_o value than the rest. In different multiple propagation systems of *Ginkgo biloba*, the higher survival rate and rooting ratio confirmed that the greenwood cuttings is the most effective method.

In the section of ecophysiology and management practices, aboveground tree biomass and distribution of nutrients between tree components and within the major components of the ecosystem were determined for a 15-year-old ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.) plantation. Total ecosystem biomass (excluding roots) was 160.6t/ha, of which 79% was soil organic matter, 6% was forest floor and 15% was living aboveground biomass. Total aboveground tree biomass was 23.8t/ha, of which 10% was foliage. The greatest proportion of total ecosystem nutrient capital was contained in the mineral soil. Especially of the total contents of N and P, more than 90% were contained in the upper 20cm mineral soil. Foliage only harvesting of ginkgo trees commonly practiced in Korea might degrade site quality, proper nutrition management plans should be considered if foliages were harvested regularly. In 1997, we measured seedling growth, foliar nutrient and extract concentrations of 3-year-old *Ginkgo biloba* seedlings growing in a nursery following a single fertilization with nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and nitrogen plus phosphorus (N + P) fertilizations. Fertilization did not change foliage, stem and root biomass of the seedlings except for the high N + P treatment. Foliar N and P concentrations following fertilization varied according to the amount of fertilizers. In general, foliar N and P concentrations increased with fertilization, but fertilization with 400kg N/ha and 100kg P/ha decreased foliar N and P concentrations, respectively. Seedling growth and foliar nutrient concentrations showed that N and P were the growth-limiting nutrients in our study site. It was found that fertilization reduced the concentrations of secondary metabolites (Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides

and Terpene Lactones) in foliages. It seemed there was a relationship between foliage biomass production and secondary chemicals in *G. biloba* seedlings. Foliage and twig cutting practices increased the concentration of Terpene Lactones, however, did not change the concentration of Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides. Also shading significantly increased the concentration of Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides in the foliage. Nitrogen, P and K concentrations in foliage significantly decreased before foliage senescence, however, Ma and Ca concentrations increased throughout the growing season. Nutrient retranslocations were 30-50% for N, 30-70% for P, and 2-55% for K, respectively whereas Ca and Mg accumulated 205-476% and 77-114% of seasonal minimum concentration. These results indicated that Ca and Mg should be supplied when foliage harvesting practices applied continuously.

In the section of wood properties and wood utilization, basic and processing properties of Ginkgo wood were investigated, and possible uses for Ginkgo wood were proposed based upon its properties. Anatomical, physical, chemical, and mechanical properties were examined as basic properties. Drying characteristics, gluability, paintability, steam-bending properties, and biological and nonbiological discoloration were investigated as processing properties. The sapwood and heartwood are not sharply differentiated, the wood being whitish and pale yellow in color. The grain is almost invariably straight, whilst the texture is fine and uniform with no distinctive figure. The dimensional stability is good and total volumetric shrinkage is 9.3%. The anisotropy in transverse shrinkage is not great, meaning that the occurrence of cup in board is not severe during drying. The amount of ash is somewhat higher than that of typical temperate species due to the presence of idioblast containing calcium hydroxide; however, this amount is not high enough to affect the machinability. Mechanical properties are not strong, hence Ginkgo wood cannot be used for structural purposes such as structural furniture parts. The wood dries rapidly and easily with little or no degrade, and kiln schedule T1F5 is suggested. The

wood is easy to work in all operations with hand and machine tools. The wood finishes well and glues satisfactorily. Steam bending properties of wood is excellent. However, Ginkgo wood is very susceptible to attack by sapstain and mold fungi, suggesting that prompt application of anti-stain chemical will be essential for preventing fungal colonization in order to maintain aesthetic value of Ginkgo wood. Although Ginkgo wood does not have a distinctive figure and favorable color, it may be used for nonstructural furniture components and general interior construction when considered its properties.

Even though Korea has long history to grow Ginkgo trees, we did not pay much attention to use Ginkgo tree other than for using fruits and as ornament trees. It was very recent to see the ginkgo tree as a very useful resources. Because of the general trend of increase in blood circulation related diseases, we expect the demand for GBE will increase in the future in domestic and foreign market. Therefore, it is necessary to develop better model for production of Ginkgo leaves and fruits. We suggest the followings. Firstly, just by finding a better quality resource we can increase production efficiency by 15%. Secondly, it is necessary to grow Ginkgo more intensively to produce more and better products and reduce other costs. Thirdly, we have to render every effort to sell our products to foreign country especially to the United States since it is the biggest and one of the fast growing market.

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Ginkgolavonoids

Ginkgolides

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(Table 1, 2)

300g

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50 mesh

50g 10

50% methanol (v/v) 3 3

가 500ml

Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides(GFG)

Sticher(1993)

50ml

1.5N HCl 20

ml methanol 가

50ml

100 water

bath 25 가

HPLC

quercetin, kaempferol

isorhamnetin

glycoside

HPLC : : (60: 40: 3)

NovaPak C18(3.9

× 150mm) column UV 365nm

Terpene Lactones(TL)

Van Beek (1991)

, GFG

450ml ethyl acetate 3

ethyl acetate

, 5ml methanol

Sep-pak

:

(8: 2)

NovaPak C18(3.9× 150mm)

Refractive Index(RI)

bilobalide

Ginkgolide A, B, C, J

Table 1. The local distribution of ginkgo trees from which leaves were collected.

Province	Seoul	Kyunggi	Kangwon	Chung buk	Chung nam	Cheon buk	Cheon nam	Kyung buk	Kyung nam	Total
No. of Trees	19	41	26	31	42	30	21	44	28	282

Table 2. The sex distinction(a) and ages(b) of ginkgo sample trees.

(a) Sex

			Total
88	167		253

* The information on the sex of 29 sample trees was not available.

(b) Age

1-99	100-299	300-499	500-	Total
53	86	77	64	280

* The information on the age of 2 sample trees was not available.

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1	282	Ginkgo Flavon
Glycosides (GFG)	Terpene Lactones (TL)	Table 3
GFG	가	1.01mg/g
19.03mg/g	, GFG	가
	21.6 , 9.7 , 22	가
. TL	가	,
0.24mg/g ,	7.46mg/g	31

Table 3. Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG) and Terpene Lactones (TL) concentrations from foliage of 282 trees.

	Mean(mg/g)	Standard deviation	Range	
			Mn.	Max.
<Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides>				
Quercetin Glycoside	3.23	1.56	0.22	11.05
Kaempferol Glycoside	3.77	1.46	0.61	8.50
Isorhamnetin Glycoside	1.24	0.61	0.09	3.27
Total	8.24	3.00	1.01	19.03
<Terpene Lactones>				
Bilobalide	0.73	0.55	0.01	3.79
Ginkgolides(A, B, C & J)	0.72	0.60	0.07	4.45
Total	1.46	1.01	0.24	7.46

Table 4 Figure 1, 2

Glycoside (QG), Kaempferol Glycoside (KG), Isorhamnetin Glycoside (IG)

12. 19mg/g

6. 87mg/g

가

가

KG>QG>IG

QG

KG

110%

QG

KG

QG

TL Bilobalide

Ginkgolides

가

가

3.4 , 2.6 (Table 4).

GFG

가

TL

GFG

TL

가

GFG TL

가

BL GL

BL

TL

Table 4. Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG) and Terpene Lactones (TL) concentrations from foliage of 282 trees classified by province.

Province (No.)	GFG(ng/g leaves)				TL(ng/g leaves)		
	QG	KG	IG	GFG total	BL	GL	TL total
Seoul (19)	3.52	3.54	1.09	8.15	1.30	1.27	2.57
Kyunggi (41)	3.19	2.90	0.92	7.01	0.95	0.97	1.92
Kangwon-Dong (15)	2.49	3.45	0.93	6.87	0.86	0.71	1.58
Kangwon-Seo (11)	4.82	6.11	1.26	12.19	0.38	0.49	0.87
Chungbuk (31)	2.93	3.18	1.28	7.39	0.60	0.56	1.15
Chungnam (42)	3.03	3.45	1.12	7.60	0.59	0.63	1.23
Cheonbuk (21)	3.38	4.91	1.67	9.96	0.73	0.50	1.22
Cheonnam (30)	3.52	4.64	1.73	9.89	0.59	0.53	1.12
Kyungbuk (44)	3.37	3.98	1.24	8.59	0.75	0.76	1.51
Kyungnam (28)	2.85	3.45	1.26	7.56	0.62	0.72	1.34
Total (282)	3.23	3.77	1.24	8.24	0.74	0.72	1.46

Figure 1 2 GFG TL .
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 (Figure 1).

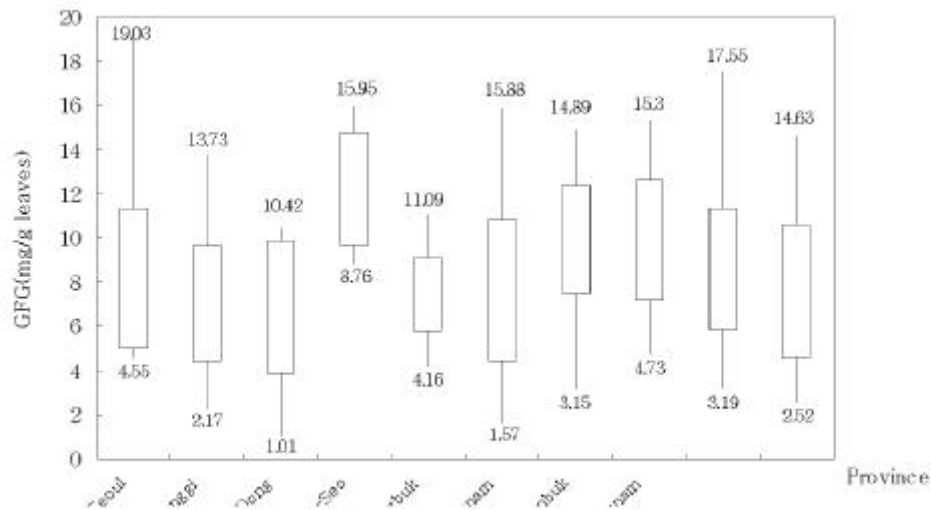


Figure 1. The ranges of GFG concentration (solid line) and ± 1 standard deviation (empty bar) in each province. (Kw. Kangwon)

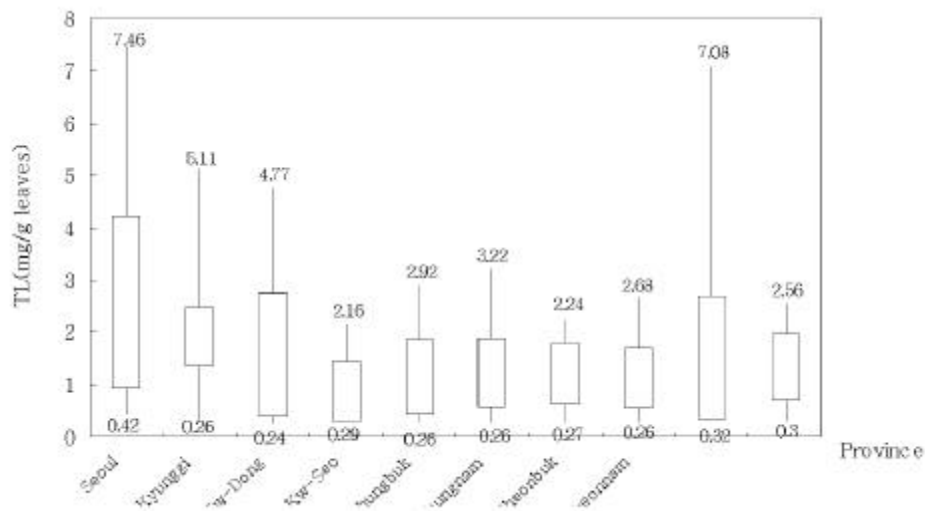


Figure 2. The ranges of TL concentration (solid line) and ± 1 standard deviation (empty bar) in each province. (Kw. Kangwon)

TL 가 , 가 , ,

(Figure 2).

Table 5 . GFG

TL 5% 가 r=0.153
 . GFG TL 가
 . GFG TL IG GL
 가 . GFG IG TL
 BL, GL 가 , TL GL GFG
 가 .

Table 5. The correlation coefficient (r) among the average concentration of analyzed substances.

	GFG(mg/g leaves)			TL(mg/g leaves)		Total GFG	Total TL
	QG	KG	IG	BL	GL		
QG	1.000						
KG	0.504*	1.000					
IG	0.517*	0.438**	1.000				
BL	0.208**	0.229**	0.083	1.000			
GL	0.110	-0.005	-0.065	0.547**	1.000		
Total GFG	0.870**	0.838**	0.686**	0.237**	0.041	1.000	
Total TL	0.178**	0.121*	0.006	0.867**	0.892**	0.153*	1.000

Figure 3

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computer

peak

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TL

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, GFG

$\alpha=0.01$

$r=0.5115$, TL

$\alpha=0.05$

$r=0.3581$

가

가

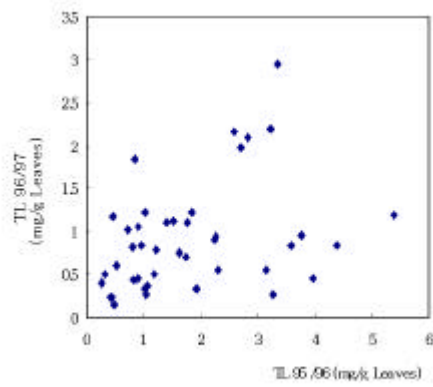
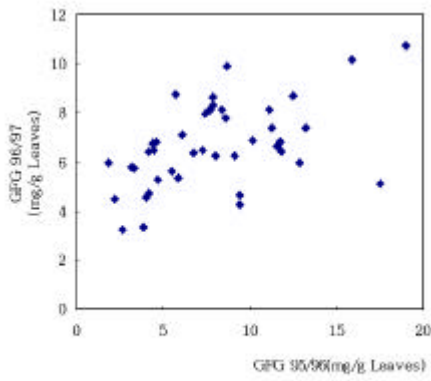


Figure 3. The plots of GFG and TL concentrations analyzed in the years 1995/96 and 1996/97.

Table 6 7
36

가				GFG	4.72	18.35mg
4				TL	0.2	2.39mg
				GFG	가	KG, QG, IG
	TL	BL	GL	가		1/4 QG
KG				(18, 28, 32)	KG	7mg
GFG	60%			TL		
				가		

Table 6. Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG) and Terpene Lactones (TL) concentrations from foliage of 36 ginkgo trees in Nansan area.

	Mean (ng/g)	Standard deviation	Range	
			Min.	Max.
<Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides>				
Quercetin Glycoside	3.99	1.51	1.19	7.40
Kaempferol Glycoside	5.10	1.64	2.53	9.97
Isorhamnetin Glycoside	1.90	0.73	0.67	3.97
Total	11.01	3.00	4.72	18.35
<Terpene Lactones>				
Bilobalide	0.50	0.26	0.04	1.31
Ginkgolides(A, B, C & J)	0.44	0.28	0.06	1.37
Total	0.94	0.44	0.20	2.39

Table 7. GFG and TL content (mg/g leaves) of 36 ginkgo trees selected in Nansan area.

No.	Ginkgo Flabon Glycosides(GFG)				Terpene Lactones(TL)		
	QG	KG	IG	GFG Total	BL	GL	TL Total
1	2.90	4.28	1.26	8.44	0.46	0.61	1.07
2	4.35	5.39	2.15	11.89	0.51	0.26	0.77
3	2.49	2.93	1.33	6.75	1.02	0.33	1.35
4	6.86	4.19	2.65	13.70	0.44	0.10	0.54
5	2.71	4.15	2.44	9.30	0.49	0.46	0.95
6	3.57	5.84	1.67	11.08	1.31	0.58	1.89
7	4.32	4.87	1.39	10.58	0.42	0.26	0.68
8	5.41	6.05	2.13	13.59	0.48	1.00	1.48
9	4.86	4.54	2.89	12.29	0.44	0.35	0.79
10	3.74	4.22	1.91	9.87	0.65	0.42	1.07
11	4.51	5.55	2.97	13.03	0.42	0.51	0.93
12	6.02	4.99	2.89	13.90	0.35	0.71	1.06
13	4.99	4.79	1.80	11.58	0.09	0.15	0.24
14	3.87	4.10	1.97	9.94	0.04	0.32	0.36
15	5.70	5.61	1.00	13.11	0.49	0.46	0.95
16	4.65	4.34	2.55	11.54	0.44	0.32	0.76
17	4.07	4.74	1.81	10.62	0.46	1.07	1.53
18	2.61	7.01	1.31	10.93	0.54	0.47	1.01
19	1.19	3.02	0.79	5.00	0.79	0.22	1.01
20	1.52	2.53	0.67	4.72	1.02	1.37	2.39
21	3.06	4.15	1.88	9.09	0.50	0.73	1.23
22	2.24	8.13	1.20	11.57	0.59	0.27	0.86
23	3.55	3.42	1.78	8.75	0.18	0.55	0.73
24	2.85	3.33	1.27	7.45	0.77	0.32	1.09
25	3.05	3.47	1.13	7.65	0.50	0.49	0.99
26	4.13	4.24	1.29	9.66	0.31	0.32	0.63
27	5.40	6.80	1.98	14.18	0.47	0.37	0.84
28	3.98	9.97	1.68	15.63	0.65	0.29	0.94
29	6.03	6.45	2.93	15.41	0.73	0.74	1.47
30	3.06	5.00	1.23	9.29	0.17	0.20	0.37
31	4.40	5.66	2.82	12.88	0.54	0.42	0.96
32	3.38	8.95	2.33	14.66	0.44	0.26	0.70
33	1.38	4.75	1.25	7.38	0.10	0.26	0.36
34	2.92	4.83	2.24	9.99	0.51	0.44	0.95
35	7.40	6.98	3.97	18.35	0.52	0.23	0.75
36	6.28	4.39	1.74	12.41	0.14	0.06	0.20
Mean	3.98	5.10	1.89	11.00	0.49	0.44	0.94

Table 8

. GFG QG IG 1% , TL BL GL 5%
 가 , GFG TL 1
 가 . GFG
 TL r -
 . GFG TL

Table 8. Correlation coefficient among GFG and TL extracts of 36 ginkgo trees in Nansan area (critical value : **=0.01, *=0.05).

	QG	KG	IG	GFG Total	BL	GL	TL Total
QG	1.00000						
KG	0.25477	1.00000					
IG	0.67509**	0.28160	1.00000				
GFG Total	0.81569**	0.74493**	0.72812**	1.00000			
BL	-0.25656	-0.00186	-0.15473	-0.16817	1.00000		
GL	-0.14535	-0.16700	-0.08340	-0.18413	0.34898*	1.00000	
TL Total	-0.24322	-0.10493	-0.14404	-0.21467	0.81277**	0.82960**	1.00000

36 1 35

Figure 4

GFG r=0.1302
 , TL r=0.694 α=0.01 가
 가 GFG TL

GFG

가

TL

가

가

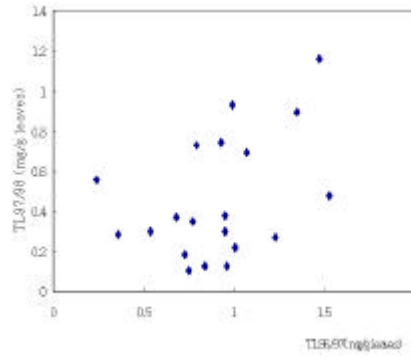
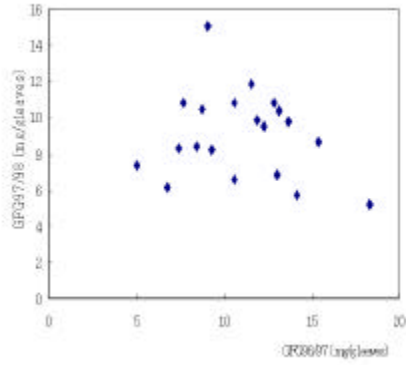


Figure 4. The plots of GFG and TL concentrations analyzed in the years 1996/97 and 1997/98 in Namsan area.

1)

280

4 GFG IG
 =-0.05 , TL BL, GL =-0.01
 , 가 100 가
 5 ,
 () GFG TL 5
 , 가
 50%, 30% (Figure 5).

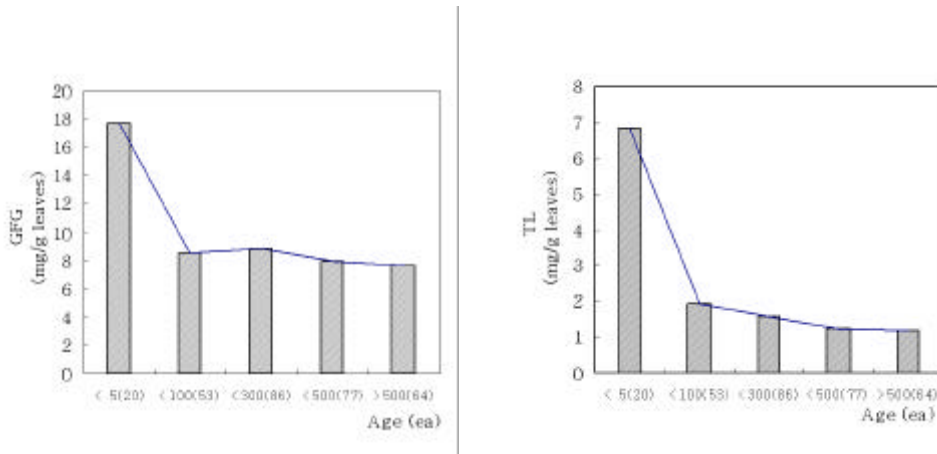


Figure 5. The variations of GFG and TL concentrations related to age-class in 280 ginkgo trees analyzed.

2)

253

가 가 ,

가 .

3)

35

4가

(Figure 6), A

가

가

가

, B 가

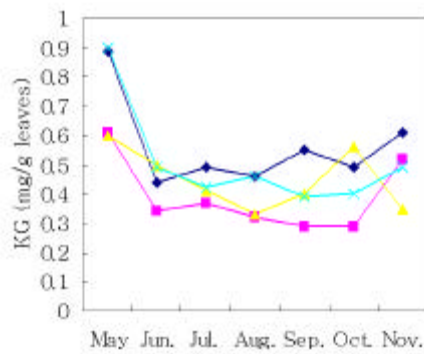
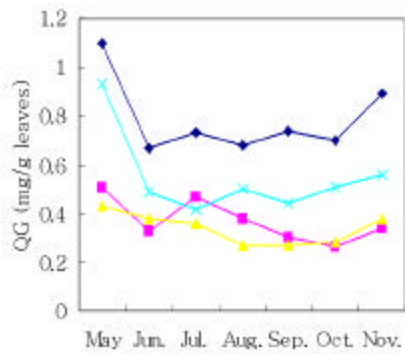
Figure 6. Four different tree forms classified by crown and branch shape and leaf density in Nansan area. (a) CF, (b) CF, (c) CF, (d) CF. CF (Crown Form) and BF (Branch Form) are classified into four types: A, B, C, and D. Leaf density (LD) is measured in mg/g leaves. The leaf density of type A is 12.68 mg/g leaves, and the leaf density of type C is 8.83 mg/g leaves. The difference between A and C is significant ($p < 0.05$).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Figure 6. Four different tree forms classified by crown and branch shape and leaf density in Nansan area.

4)

Figure 7 and Figure 8 show the seasonal variation of QG and KG in leaves of different tree forms. The concentration of QG (mg/g leaves) and KG (mg/g leaves) is measured from May to November. The concentration of QG is generally higher in May and November, while the concentration of KG is generally higher in May and November. The concentration of QG and KG is generally lower in June, July, and August. The concentration of QG and KG is generally higher in October and November. The concentration of QG and KG is generally lower in May and June. The concentration of QG and KG is generally higher in July, August, and September. The concentration of QG and KG is generally lower in October and November.



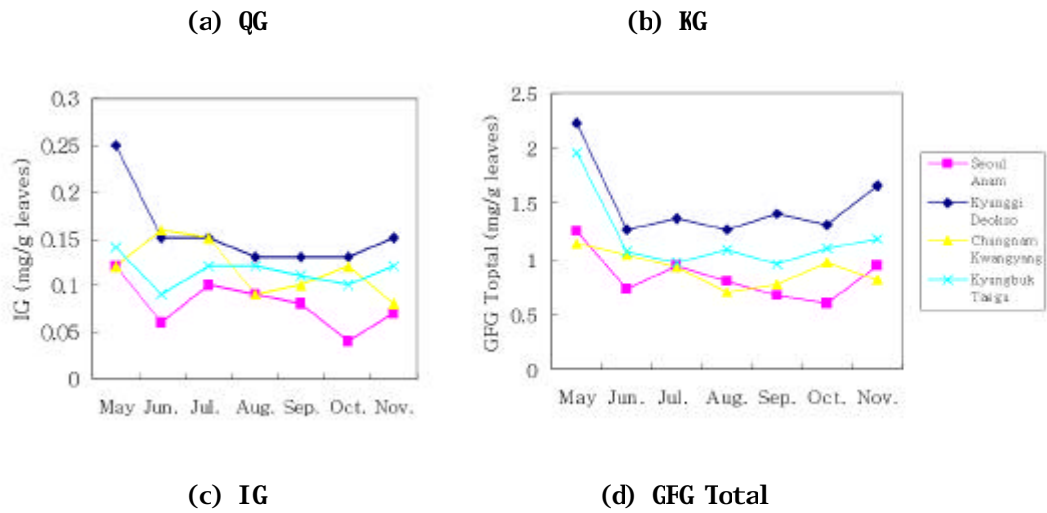


Figure 7. Seasonal variation of GFG concentration of samples collected in 4 provinces.

II

5 7

ginkgolides

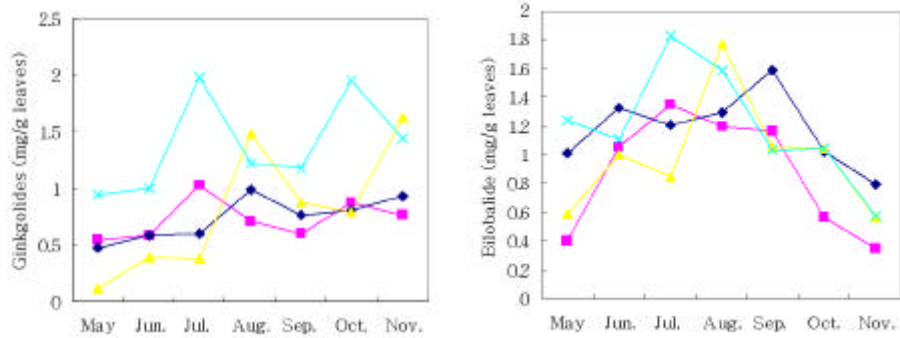
가 가

(Figure 8(a)).

, II

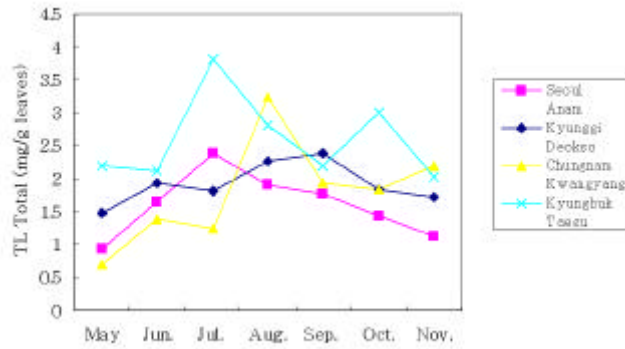
7 10

(Figure 8(c)).



(a) Ginkgolides

(b) Bilobalide



(c) TL Total

Figure 8. Seasonal variation of TL concentration of samples collected in 4 provinces.

Table 9

23 41.8% , 가
 85% 가 가
 (27, 12) .

가

가 . 10

85.44mm . 10

. data

Table 10 ,

가

가

(block)

가

Table 11

GFG

TL

가 , GFG (DV), (PL)
 (NOL)가 5% 가
 (BL), (BV), (H) (DV) (FV), (PA),
 , (BV) (BAr) 가
 . (BAAn) (PL) (PA)
 가 , 가
 . 가
 (GR) (PL), (GR) (BAAn) .

Table 9.

Table 9. The germination ratio and seedling characteristics of half-sib families of selected trees in Nansan area.

Mother tree No.	DW	FW	PL	PA	BL	BW	BAn	BAr	Germination rate (%)	Average height (m)	Average No. leaves of each seedling (No.)	CFG content of mother tree	TL content of mother tree
Seoul 7	0.397	0.138	2.412	0.363	3.741	3.411	46.459	8.057	45	79.5	8	19.03	7.46
Seoul 8	0.416	0.207	2.343	0.403	4.118	3.765	47.927	9.449	70	95.0	6	5.71	1.01
Seoul 11	0.489	0.252	2.584	0.437	4.429	4.055	49.130	11.343	75	116.7	7	8.38	2.57
Kyunggi 1	0.529	0.216	2.573	0.392	4.046	3.911	50.977	9.751	40	92.2	9	7.77	1.31
Kyunggi 12	0.753	0.315	2.812	0.499	5.133	4.757	38.225	14.627	75	134.5	8	8.03	1.02
Kyunggi 30	0.820	0.232	2.853	0.438	4.794	4.145	41.420	11.709	45	112.5	8	4.64	0.79
Kyunggi 39	0.345	0.214	2.248	0.337	3.481	3.250	52.400	7.670	50	65.9	7	12.47	4.38
Kyunggi 41	0.729	0.222	3.092	0.740	4.474	4.138	49.493	11.548	35	98.0	11	4.54	3.17
Chungnan 23	0.467	0.231	2.351	0.400	4.339	3.851	46.169	10.240	40	84.2	7	9.44	3.22
Chungnan 35	0.935	0.244	2.944	0.491	4.415	3.873	47.250	10.754	65	124.9	13	2.26	2.26
Chungnan 36	0.387	0.174	2.335	0.348	3.440	3.270	54.046	7.920	40	69.9	8	4.66	0.26
Nansan 1	0.577	0.259	3.272	0.535	4.725	4.376	45.079	12.647	55	108.8	8	8.44	1.07
Nansan 7	0.507	0.244	0.527	0.443	4.592	3.941	41.367	10.890	70	121.4	8	10.58	0.68
Nansan 8	0.527	0.235	2.492	0.395	1.265	3.877	46.473	10.932	60	111.6	6	13.59	1.48
Nansan 9	0.890	0.308	2.739	0.523	4.664	4.314	48.986	13.118	85	122.1	8	12.29	0.79
Nansan 11	0.543	0.185	2.388	0.306	3.973	3.566	45.638	9.793	30	85.8	7	13.03	0.93
Nansan 15	0.372	0.219	2.380	0.413	4.233	3.800	51.101	10.375	55	106.8	6	13.11	0.95
Nansan 22	0.246	0.244	2.857	0.535	4.205	4.396	58.333	11.112	10	80.3	2	11.57	0.86
Nansan 26	0.347	0.169	2.422	0.374	4.114	3.527	45.051	9.480	25	99.1	9	9.66	0.63

* See Table 10 for the abbreviation of characteristics investigated.

Table 10. Analysis of variance on characteristics of seedlings classified by mother trees.

	F-value	Pr>F
Dry Weight (DW)	2.86	0.0002
Fresh weight (FW)	2.65	0.0005
Petiole Length (PL)	1.59	0.0623
Petiole Area (PA)	2.09	0.0069
Blade Length (BL)	1.60	0.0469
Blade Width (BW)	2.66	0.0005
Blade Angle (BAn)	0.94	0.5466
Blade Area (BAr)	2.61	0.0006
Germination Rate (GR)	34.65	0.0001
Height (H)	28.79	0.0001
Average No. of Leaves(NoL)	4.78	0.0001

Table 11. Correlation coefficients among morphological characteristics of seedlings and GFG and TL concentration of mother trees (critical value: ** =0.01, * =0.05).

	DW	FW	PL	PA	BL	BW	BAn	BAr	GR	H	NoL	GFG
FW	0.642**											
PL	0.472**	0.420**										
PA	0.490**	0.477**	0.859**									
BL	0.537**	0.739**	0.406**	0.380**								
BW	0.571**	0.826**	0.531**	0.530**	0.777**							
BAn	-0.191*	-0.188*	0.242**	0.350**	-0.483**	-0.175*						
BAr	0.640**	0.869**	0.517**	0.518**	0.864**	0.947**	-0.251**					
GR	0.333**	0.399**	0.094	0.210*	0.253**	0.237**	-0.093	0.285**				
H	0.509**	0.448**	0.237**	0.279**	0.406**	0.360**	-0.216**	0.416**	0.767**			
NoL	0.088	-0.022	0.131	0.250	0.239	-0.084	-0.365	0.0572	0.230	0.327		
GFG	-0.252*	-0.040	-0.172*	-0.113	-0.088	-0.092	0.096	-0.056	-0.017	-0.258	-0.488*	
TL	-0.030	-0.044	0.040	0.003	-0.128	-0.042	0.111	-0.075	-0.135	-0.212	0.145	-0.095

3.

가

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(

5

),

20%

GFG

53%, TL

105%,

10%

GFG 70%,

TL 153%

가

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가

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가

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3

1.

가.

6

(50ml 0.2M phosphate buffer pH 8.0

+ 20ng bovine albumin + 3g PVP-40 + 4-5 drops 2-mercaptoethanol)

paper wick

Table 12

가

12.5%

B 80V, C 60V 15 paper
wick 5-6 B 40V ,
C 20V

37

15 Table 13

Conkle

(1982)

Table 12. Gel and tray buffer formulations.

Systems	Gel buffer	Tray buffer
B	Tris citrate pH 8.8 Distilled water 1 l Trizna base 9.2g Citric acid 1.3g	Sodium borate 8.3 Distilled water 1 l Boric acid 18.5g NaOH 2.5g
C	Tris citrate pH 7.0 Distilled water 1 l Trizna base 8.5g Citric acid 4.7g To use, dilute gel buffer to 1/10 concentration	Same as gel buffer

Table 13. Isozymes assayed, acronyms, and applied gel and tray buffer systems.

Isozyme systems	Acronyms	E. C. No.	Buffer system
Aconitase	Acon	4. 2. 1. 3	C
Alcohol dehydrogenase	Adh	1. 1. 1. 1	B
Fluorescent esterase	Fest	3. 1. 1. 1	C
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	G6pd	1. 4. 1. 3	B
Glutamate dehydrogenase	Gdh	2. 6. 1. 1	B
Glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase	Got	1. 1. 1. 42	B
Isocitric dehydrogenase	Idh	1. 1. 1. 37	C
Malic dehydrogenase	Mdh	5. 3. 1. 8	C
Nannosephosphate isomerase	Mpi	1. 6. 99. 2	B
Menadiol reductase	Mnr	1. 1. 1. 44	C
6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase	6pgd	5. 3. 1. 9	C
Phosphoglucose isomerase	Pgi	2. 7. 5. 1	B
Phosphoglucosaminase	Pgm	1. 1. 1. 44	C
Shikimate dehydrogenase	Skdh	1. 1. 1. 25	C
UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase	Ugpp	2. 7. 7. 9	B

30

가 χ^2 -test

가 .

Linkem program .

160

. RAPDs(Random Amplified Polymorphic DNAs) marker

genomic DNA

genomic DNA

RAPD primer , PCR

6

Huff (1993)

genomic DNA

extraction buffer

homogenizer

65 water bath 20 ,

20

incubation .

13,000rpm,

15

tube , phenol : chloroform :

isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1)

가

tube

isopropanol

1/5

ammonium acetate

가, DNA

DNA 80% EtOH 1

TE buffer

PCR

genomic DNA 25ng, Taq polymerase 1unit, primer 40ng,

dNTPs 4mM, MgCl₂ 25mM, BSA 0.25%

2

가 total

volume 20μl가

. PCR program 94

5

pre-denaturation 94

30

denaturation, 36

1

annealing,

72

1

polymerization

cycle 45

72

10

last extension

2%

agarose gel

120V

2

30

band

genomic DNA

primer 40

primer

sequence Table 14

PCR

가

band

, band 가

5

primer(OPR-01, OPR-02, OPR-08, UBC-

UBC-356)

2

48

genomic DNA

primer

PCR

band

가 χ^2 - test

Table 14. Primer codes and sequences using screening test.

Primer No.	Sequence (5' 3')	Primer No.	Sequence (5' 3')
UBC 301	CGG TGG CGA A	UBC 326	CGG ATC TCT A
UBC 302	CGG CCC ACG T	UBC 327	ATA CGG CGT C
UBC 303	GCG GGA GAC C	UBC 328	ATG GCC TTA C
UBC 304	AGT CCT CGC C	UBC 329	GCG AAC CTC C
UBC 305	GCT GGT ACC C	UBC 330	GGT GGT TTC C
UBC 306	GTC CTC GTA G	UBC 356	GCG GCC CTC T
UBC 307	CGC ATT TGC A	UBC 357	AGG CCA AAT G
UBC 308	AGC GGC TAG G	UBC 358	GGT CAG GCC C
UBC 309	ACA TCC TGC G	UBC 359	AGG CAG ACC T
UBC 310	GAG CCA GAA G	UBC 360	ATC TCC AGG C
OPR 01	TGC GGG TCC T	OPR 11	GTA GCC GTC T
OPR 02	CAC AGC TGC C	OPR 12	ACA GGT GCG T
OPR 03	ACA CAG AGG G	OPR 13	GGA CGA CAA G
OPR 04	CCC GTA GCA C	OPR 14	CAG GAT TCC C
OPR 05	GAC CIA GTG G	OPR 15	GGA CAA CGA G
OPR 06	GTC TAC GGC A	OPR 16	CTC TGC GCG T
OPR 07	ACT GGC CTG A	OPR 17	CCG TAC GTA G
OPR 08	CCC GTT GCC T	OPR 18	GGC TTT GCC A
OPR 09	TGA GCA CGA G	OPR 19	CCT CCT CAT C
OPR 10	CCA TTC CCC A	OPR 20	ACG GCA AGG A

1: 1 가

RAPDs marker

91

RAPDs

BIOSYS-1 program

(P),

(A/L),

(H_o)

2.

가.

(Figure 9).

- 1) Aconitase (Acon): 2 .
- 2) Alcohol dehydrogenase (Adh):
가 ,
.
- 3) Fluorescent esterase (Fest): 2 ,
2 .
- 4) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD): 2
가 .
- 5) Glutamate dehydrogenase (Gdh): 가
band . ,
band가 .
- 6) Glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase (Got): 2 . 가
 ,
3 가 . 2 band가
() .
- 7) Isocitric dehydrogenase (Idh): band
 , .
- 8) Malic dehydrogenase (Mdh): 3 , 가

2

가

9) Mannosephosphate isomerase (Mpi): 3

가

10) Menadi on reductase (Mnr):

3

가

11) 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase (6-pgd): 2

2

가

12) Phosphoglucose isomerase (Pgi): 2

가 band가

3

가

3

가

13) Phosphoglucosutase (Pgn):

2

가

14) Shikinate dehydrogenase (Skdh):

2

가

15) UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase (Ugpp): 1

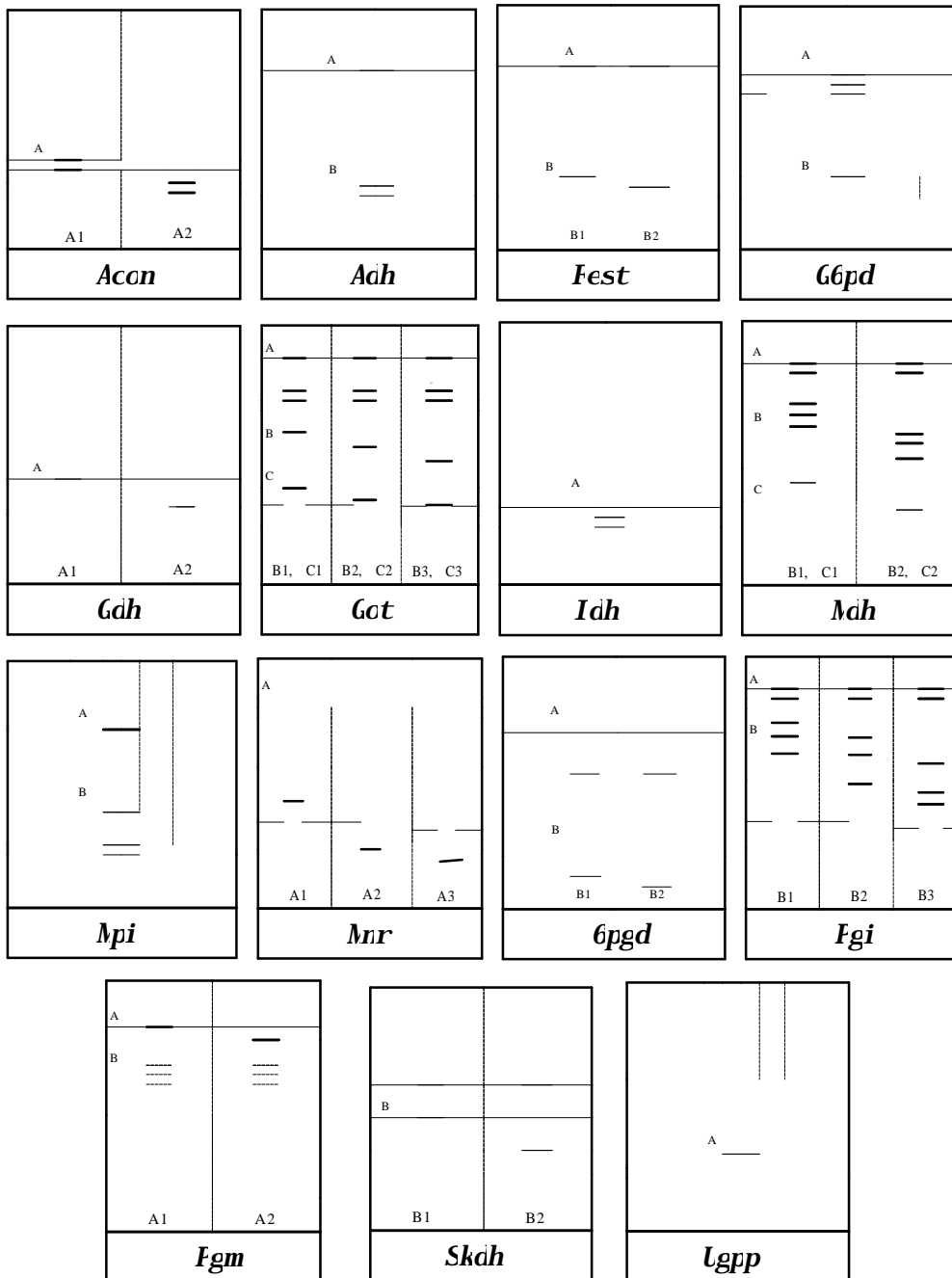


Figure 9. Schematic illustrations of electrophoretical variants found in negaangnetophytes in *Ginkgo biloba*.

n 가

가

30

1:1

Table 15

Table 15. Segregation of isozyme phenotypes found in megagametophytes of heterozygous trees.

Isozyme loci	Individual No.	Phenotypes								Total seed amount	χ^2 (D. F. 1)	P
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2			
<i>Acon-A</i>	Anam 5	34	34							68	0.000	1.000
	Seoul 5	31	29							60	0.067	0.796
	Seoul 10	16	14							30	0.130	0.720
	Nansan C	23	17							40	0.900	0.340
	Nansan D	16	12							28	0.570	0.450
	Nansan 11	43	50							93	0.263	0.608
	Chungnam 25	17	19							36	0.056	0.813
	Chungnam 36	29	31							60	0.033	0.856
	<i>Total</i>	209	206							417	0.002	0.964
<i>Fest-B</i>	Nansan I	7	11							18	0.889	0.346
	<i>Total</i>	7	11							18	0.889	0.346
<i>Gdh-A</i>	Youngnam 3	36	44							80	0.800	0.371
	<i>Total</i>	36	44							80	0.800	0.371
<i>Got-B</i>	Anam 5				34		36			70	0.057	0.811
	Seoul 5				29		37			66	0.485	0.486
	Seoul 7				20	16				36	0.222	0.683
	Nansan C				22		18			40	0.400	0.530
	Nansan D					15	11			26	0.620	0.430
	Nansan 11				42		51			93	0.435	0.510

(Continued)

Isozyme loci	Individual No.	Phenotypes								Total seed amount	χ^2 (D. F. 1)	P
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2			
<i>Gct-B</i>	Kyunggi 34				43	30				73	1.158	0.282
	Chungnam 36				27	29				56	0.036	0.850
	Youngnam 1				55	48				103	0.238	0.626
	Youngnam 3				36	44				80	0.800	0.371
	Kyungbuk 6				30	29				59	0.008	0.929
	<i>Total</i> (B1/B2)				20	16				36	0.222	0.638
	(B1/B3)				275	292				567	0.510	0.475
(B2/B3)					58	41			99	2.919	0.088	
<i>Mdh-B</i> & <i>Mdh-C</i>	Seoul 7				18	19				27	0.019	0.890
	Kyunggi 34							34	39	73	0.171	0.679
	Nansan B				23	28				51	0.490	0.484
	Nansan C				18	22				40	0.400	0.530
	Kyungbuk 6				19	13				32	0.563	0.453
	<i>Total</i> (B1/B2)				78	82				160	0.100	0.752
	(C1/C2)							34	39	73	0.171	0.679
<i>Mnr-A</i>	Seoul 8	29	27							56	0.036	0.850
	Nansan D	14		15						29	0.345	0.557
	Nansan 22	31	29							60	0.033	0.856
	Chungnam 25	16	20							36	0.222	0.638
	Chungnam 36	32	28							60	0.133	0.715
	Youngnam 3	38	42							80	0.200	0.655
	Kyungbuk 6	33	19							52	1.885	0.170
<i>Total</i> (A1/A2)	169	148							317	0.696	0.404	
(A1/A3)	14		15						29	0.345	0.557	
<i>Fgn-A</i>	Seoul 7	16	19							35	0.129	0.719
	Nansan 11	50	49							99	0.005	0.944
	Kyunggi 11	31	35							66	0.121	0.728
	Chungnam 23	29	29							58	0.000	1.000
	Youngnam 3	33	47							80	2.450	0.118
	Kyungpook 6	50	41							91	0.445	0.505
	<i>Total</i> (A1/A2)	205	209							414	0.039	0.843

(Continued)

Isozyme loci	Individual No.	Phenotypes								Total Seed Amount	χ^2 (D. F. 1)	P
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2			
<i>Fgi-B</i>	Seoul 7				17	19				36	0.056	0.813
	Seoul 8					22	34			56	1.286	0.257
	Nansan 11				50	46				96	0.083	0.773
	Kyunggi 11				18	18				36	0.000	1.000
	Kyunggi 30				13	17				30	0.267	0.605
	Chungnam 23				39	46				85	0.288	0.592
	Yungnam 2				18	20				38	0.053	0.818
	Yungnam 3				35		45			80	0.625	0.429
	Kyungpook 6					30	30			60	0.000	1.000
	Total (B1/B2)				155		156			311	0.002	0.964
(B1/B3)				25		41			66	1.939	0.164	
(B2/B3)					52	64			116	1.241	0.265	
<i>6pgd-B</i>	Youngnam 3				38	42				80	0.200	0.655
	Nansan D				14	15				29	0.034	0.854
	Total (B1/B2)				52	57				109	0.229	0.632
<i>Skch-B</i>	Seoul 7				20	16				36	0.222	0.638
	Kyunggi 11				42	24				66	2.455	0.117
	Chungnam 23				33	25				58	0.552	0.458
	Total (B1/B2)				95	65				160	2.813	0.093

Table 16

15 가 band 가 가
 20 , 11 .
 가 *Accr-A, Fest-E, Cch-A, Mch-E, Mch-C, Fgn-A, 6pgc-E, Skch-E* 2
 , *Gct-E, Mx-A, Fgi-B* 가
 .

Table 16. Isozyme assayed, observed polymorphic loci and the number of Alleles.

Isozyme systems	Acronyms	Observed loci	Observed polymorphic loci	No. of alleles
Aconitase	Acon	1	<i>Accr-A</i>	2
Alcohol dehydrogenase	Adh	1	-	-
Fluorescent esterase	Fest	1	<i>Fest-B</i>	2
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	G6pd	2	-	-
Glutamate dehydrogenase	Gdh	1	<i>Gdh-A</i>	2
Glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase	Got	2	<i>Gct-B</i>	3
Isocitric dehydrogenase	Idh	1	-	-
Malic dehydrogenase	Mdh	2	<i>Mdh-B</i> <i>Mdh-C</i>	2 2
Mannosephosphate isomerase	Mpi	1	-	-
Menadiol reductase	Mnr	1	<i>Mnr-A</i>	3
6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase	6pgd	2	<i>6pgd-B</i>	2
Phosphoglucose isomerase	Pgi	1	<i>Fgi-B</i>	3
Phosphoglucosaminase	Pgm	1	<i>Fgn-A</i>	2
Shikimate dehydrogenase	Skdh	2	<i>Skdh-B</i>	2
UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase	Ugpp	1	-	-
Total Number		20	11	25

. RAPDs

5 primer (OPR-01, OPR-02, OPR-08, UBC-329,
 UBC-356) 2 48 genomic DNA PCR
 . 90 band가 5%
 (1:1) 31 (Table 17), band Figure

10 .

Table 17. Thirty one RAPD loci accepted by 1:1 segregation ratio test.

Locus	No. of A alleles	No. of B alleles	χ^2 -value	P
R01-01	30	18	1.500	0.221
R01-02	16	32	2.660	0.103
R01-03	19	29	1.040	0.308
R01-04	19	29	1.040	0.308
R01-05	32	16	2.660	0.103
R01-06	29	19	1.040	0.308
R01-07	18	30	1.500	0.221
R02-01	15	33	3.375	0.066
R02-02	15	33	3.375	0.066
R02-03	30	18	1.500	0.221
R02-04	28	20	0.660	0.417
R02-05	18	30	2.660	0.103
R02-06	22	26	0.160	0.689
R02-07	15	33	3.375	0.066
R02-08	20	28	0.660	0.417
R08-01	33	15	3.375	0.066
R08-02	31	17	2.040	0.153
R08-03	30	18	1.500	0.221
R08-04	20	28	0.660	0.417
R08-05	22	26	0.160	0.689
R08-06	23	25	0.040	0.841
U329-1	15	33	3.375	0.066
U329-2	24	24	0.000	1.000
U329-3	30	18	1.500	0.221
U329-4	27	21	0.375	0.540
U329-5	27	21	0.375	0.540
U356-1	17	31	2.040	0.153
U356-2	18	30	1.500	0.221
U356-3	18	30	1.500	0.21
U356-4	24	24	0.000	1.000
U356-5	16	32	2.660	0.103

Figure 10. Amplified band patterns from haploid genomic DNA of Nansan J using five primers. a)OPR-01: 5' -TGC GGG TCC T-3', b)OPR-02: 5' -CAC AGC TGC C-3' c)OPR-08 :5-'CCC GTT GCC T-3', d)UBC-329: 5' -GCG AAC CTC C-3', e)UBC-356: 5' -GCG GCC CTC T-3'

RAPD 91 160 ,
 5 (, , , ,)
 RAPD Table 18

Table 18. Summary of intrapopulational genetic diversity in *Ginkgo bilba* populations based on 20 allozyme loci and 31 RAPD loci.

Population	P		A / L		H _o (S. E.)	
	Isozyne	RAPD	Isozyne	RAPD	Isozyne	RAPD
Seoul	50.0	93.9	1.7	1.9	0.187 (0.050)	0.518 (0.043)
Kyunggi	50.0	87.9	1.7	1.9	0.184 (0.045)	0.352 (0.037)
Chungnam	50.0	93.9	1.7	2.0	0.174 (0.049)	0.556 (0.036)
Kyungbuk	50.0	90.9	1.7	1.9	0.177 (0.054)	0.386 (0.043)
Cheonnam	45.0	93.9	1.7	2.0	0.163 (0.045)	0.356 (0.037)
Total Average	49.0	92.1	1.7	1.9	0.177	0.434

A/L, mean number of alleles per locus; P, percentage of polymorphic loci (A locus is considered polymorphic if the frequency of the most common allele does not exceed 0.95); H_o, observed heterozygosity; H_e, expected heterozygosity (unbiased estimate, see Nei, 1978); S. E., standard error

95% (P) 45()
) 50% , 49% .
 (A / L) 1.7 , (H_o) 0.163()
 0.187() 0.177 . RAPD
 , 95% 87.9() 93.9(,)
 92.1%, 1.9(, ,) 2.0(,
), H_o 0.352() 0.556() , 0.434 .
 RAPD 2.5
 RAPD ,
 . ,
 가
 가
 Tsunura et
 al. (1992) 89
 0.234 . ,

system 20
 11 가 Tsunurs 16 가
 12 가 data 11
 (Ach-A, Gdh-A, Got-E, G6pd-A, G6pd-E, Mdh-E, Mnr-A, Fgi-E, Fgn-A, 6-pgd-E, Skdh-E) 8 가 가

35
 . GFG 30%
 13.44, 6.93ng/g , 20
 0.252 0.206
 가 . TL 30%
 가 0.222 0.218
 GFG 가
 RAPD GFG 30% 가
 0.540, 0.490 , TL 0.520 0.499

3.

RAPD

가 가
 RAPD-PCR

4

1.

가.

MS

가

auxin cytokinine , 가(NAA 0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5 ng/l * BA
0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0 ng /l) ,

, 1

1

4

10% NaOCl 30 가

1

70% ethanol 10 , 0.25% NaOCl

8

4 8

callus shoot

가

가 MS , 1/2MS

GD

callus

2,4-D(0.5, 1.0 ,2.0 ng/l) * BA (0.1,

0.5, 1.0 ng/l) MS

35

1997 3

(

) , 7

2

4 가 1997 4 10 24 ,
 15 20cm 45.
 1cm
 IBA 100ppm . 7 가
 가 3m
 IBA 100ppm 1 1.5 .
 5 inch pot Coconix
 , 6×4 pot box
 . mist
 , 71 90%, 30
 .
 11

(Table 19).

2.

가.

가 MS
 가 1 .
 BA가 가
 , .
 Cytokinin kinetin .
 (2.0, 5.0 ng/l) BA가 가 가
 7-8 callus .
 ,
 6 55% shoot
 가 .
 , callus 2, 4-D 가 1.0, 2.0

BA 3 callus가 , BA 2,4-D
 callus . Callus NAA 1.0/ BA 0.1 ng/l,
 NAA 2.0/ BA 0.1 ng/l 가 , callus
 ,
 NAA 0.5ng/l, BA 0.01ng/l 가 callus가 .
 ,

Figure 11 Table 19

가
 , 37 100% 80%
 80% . 65%
 , 40-60% .

(a) (b)

Figure 11. The Adventitious root formation from section (a) and axil (b).

Table 19. The rooting ratio of cuttings taken from 35 ginkgo trees in Nansan area.

Individual No.	Greenwood cuttings			Hardwood cuttings			Total		
	Cuttings (ea)	Rooting (ea)	Rooting ratio(%)	Cuttings (ea)	Rooting (ea)	Rooting ratio(%)	Cuttings (ea)	Rooting (ea)	Rooting ratio(%)
1	26	12	46	2	0	0	28	12	43
2	7	7	100	9	0	0	16	7	44
3	10	10	100	10	0	0	20	10	50
4	14	14	100	7	2	29	21	16	76
5	-	-	-	16	0	0	16	0	0
6	16	15	94	14	11	79	30	26	87
7	15	12	80	6	0	0	21	12	57
8	28	16	57	4	0	0	32	16	50
9	19	19	100	5	0	0	24	19	79
10	30	25	83	1	0	0	31	25	81
11	10	10	100	7	6	86	17	16	94
12	19	19	100	7	0	0	26	19	73
13	3	2	67	28	18	64	31	20	65
14	10	10	100	19	0	0	29	10	34
15	19	19	100	13	13	100	32	32	100
16	20	16	80	7	0	0	27	16	59
17	16	16	100	4	0	0	20	16	80
18	20	18	90	4	0	0	24	18	75
19	18	15	83	6	1	17	24	16	67
21	32	18	56	-	-	-	32	18	56
22	19	7	37	-	-	-	19	7	37
23	22	22	100	7	3	43	29	25	86
24	11	8	73	12	7	58	23	15	65
25	11	10	91	10	9	90	21	19	90
26	1	1	100	23	22	96	24	23	96
27	-	-	-	18	6	33	18	6	33
28	-	-	-	19	12	63	19	12	63
29	22	22	100	7	2	29	29	24	83
30	19	18	95	9	8	89	28	26	93
31	6	6	100	17	6	35	23	12	52
32	9	9	100	14	5	36	23	14	61
33	-	-	-	18	7	39	18	7	39
34	-	-	-	11	11	100	11	11	100
35	-	-	-	28	12	43	28	12	43
36	-	-	-	26	16	62	26	16	62

3.

shoot

,

가

. . . 1984.

11: 129-136.

. . 1983.

26: 207-216.

. . 1990.

. 33: 285-292.

, , , . 1997. RAPD

29(1): 72-83.

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3

1

(*Ginkgo biloba* L.)

1 9 2

(Del Tredici, 1993; Major, 1967).

1700

가

(Kleijnen Knipschild, 1992; Petkov

et al., 1994).

가

가 , , , ,

(Del Tredici et al., 1992; Ling, 1992).

가

(Brinkman Boerner, 1994; Shin Ahn, 1982; Yoo, 1985).

가

2

1.

, , , (, , , ,)

3ha

70m ,

5°

1,300mm

1 7

-2.4, 24.6 °C .

가

, 1970

1975

1 m x 1 m

1985

1990

(*Rubus parvifolius*),

(*Fersicaria perfoliata*),

(*Galium spurium*),

(*Chelidonium najus*

var. *asiaticum*),

(*Equisetum arvense*)

. 15

3

15 m x 15 m

,

15.88 m²/ha

2,800

,

7.2 m, 6.5 cm .

5-23cm

13

. 1996 7

Gower et al. (1987)

가

3

(, ,)

가

가

2m

3-5cm

,

가 ,

,

100

Delta-T Area Meter
(specific leaf area, SLA, cm^2/g)

Delta-T Area Meter
Gower, 1991).

(Chapman

5 30 cm x 30 cm

5m

20cm

가 3

2m

, pH : 1:5 , Walkley-Black

, Kjeldahl , K, Ca,

Mg inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometer
(Perkin-Elmer Plasma 40) (, 1988).

Lachat block digester BD-46 Kjeldahl

(Bran-Luebbe Traccs 800). K,

Ca, Mg ICP ()

()

(Y)

(X)

($\log Y = a + b \log X$).

Sprugel (1983)

, SLA SAS (1988)

2.

Table 1

가

(R²=0.82).

가 ,

가

가

가

Table 1. Regressions of aboveground tree component dry mass (kg) and leaf area (m²) on diameter (cm) at breast height (DBH), basal area (cm²), sapwood area (cm²) at breast height (BH) and at base of live crown (BLC), and sapwood volume (cm³) for *Ginkgo biloba*. Equations follow the form $\log Y = a + b \log X$.

Y	component	X	a	b	S _{xyx}	R ²
Dry mass	stemwood	DBH	-1.561	2.439	0.004	0.984
	stembark	DBH	-1.966	2.158	0.011	0.946
	branch	DBH	-2.348	2.813	0.043	0.881
	foliage	DBH	-2.527	2.665	0.020	0.934
		basal area	-2.416	1.324	0.019	0.938
		sapwood area at BH	-1.995	1.229	0.023	0.925
		sapwood area at BLC	-1.970	1.271	0.030	0.902
	sapwood volume	-2.735	1.141	0.283	0.908	
Leaf area	DBH	-1.637	2.959	0.067	0.841	
	basal area	-1.552	1.488	0.056	0.867	
	sapwood area at BH	-1.086	1.386	0.059	0.869	
	sapwood area at BLC	-1.079	1.445	0.062	0.852	
	sapwood volume	-1.878	1.271	0.075	0.822	

가

가

. , Kimmins et al. (1985) 10-20
15-70 t/ha . , 가 , ,
57, 20, 13, 10%

가

(Grier et al., 1992).

9.8 t/ha

(Kimmins et al., 1985).

160.6 t/ha

, , 20cm

15, 6, 79%

(Table 2).

Table 2. Organic matter (kg/ha) and nutrient contents (kg/ha) between the aboveground tree components and within the major components of the ecosystem in a 15-year-old ginkgo plantation. Values in parentheses are % of the total ecosystem capital.

Component	organic matter	N	P	K	Ca	Mg
stemwood	13,540	25	3	14	23	6
stembark	3,030	28	1	38	53	9
branch	4,860	35	2	59	92	11
foliage	2,350	52	4	25	39	12
Aboveground total	23,780(15)	140(3)	10(2)	136(33)	207(15)	38(26)
Forest floor	9,848(6)	176(3)	22(5)	87(21)	228(17)	21(15)
Soil (upper 20cm)	127,074(79)	5,228(94)	448(93)	189(46)	949(68)	86(59)

SLA (cm²/g) 136.0, 191.9, 189.7, 4.06 m²/m²
 (Chapman Gower, 1991). (LA: SABB) 0.50 ,
 0.62 .
 가
 가 , 가 ,
 가
 (Table 3).

Table 3. Nutrient concentration (%) for aboveground tree components in a 15-year-old ginkgo plantation.

Tree component	N	P	K	Ca	Mg
stemwood	0.181	0.022	0.102	0.171	0.041
stembark	0.933	0.034	1.256	1.735	0.286
branch	0.725	0.034	1.223	1.891	0.227
foliage	2.209	0.177	1.050	1.679	0.513

가

(Kimmins et al., 1985). 2.209% Brinkman Boerner
 (1994) Shin Ahn (1982) 2.3-2.4% .
 , , Shin Ahn (1982) Yoo (1985)
 . , .
 (kg/ha) 207, 140, 136,
 38, 32 , 가
 가 (Table 2).

10% 가 18-40% 가 가

(Brinknan Boerner, 1994) 가

가 0.87 g/cm³ 가

2.73% pH 5.86 가 (Kim et al., 1996).

0.299% (2.209%) (1.787%) 가 (ng/kg) (543)

> (108) > (49) (kg/ha)

228, 176, 87, 22, 21

(Cole Rapp, 1981).

(kg/ha) 5,544, 1,384, 가

554, 480, 145

90%

가 33%, 26%, 15%

3%, 2%

3

1.

3 500 4
30cm
($\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$)
100kg (N100), 200kg (N200), 400kg (N400), 50kg (P50),
100kg (P100), 200kg + 100kg (N200 + P100)
100kg + 50kg (N100 + P50) 77+ (Control) 87+
1m
6

2.

4, 5 9 10 20
Regent Instruments Folia 3.3
specific leaf
area (SLA) H_2SO_4 K_2SO_4 , CuSO_4
Lachat BD46 Kjeldahl Bran-Lubbe Traccs 800
9
2
HPLC Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides
(GFG) Terpene Lactones (TL) 50 mesh 50g 10 50% (v/v)

3 3
 가 500ml . Sticher (1993)
 GFG 50 ml ,
 1. 5N HCl 20ml 가 50ml . 100
 25 가 HPLC Quercetin, Kaempferol
 Isorhannetin Glycosides
 HPLC : : (60: 40: 3)
 NovaPak C18 (3.9 x 150mm) Column UV 365nm . TL
 van Beek (1991) 450ml Ethyl
 acetate 3 Ethyl acetate 5ml
 Sep-pak , : (8: 2)
 NovaPak C18 (3.9 x 150mm) Column Refractive Index (RI)
 Bilobalide Ginkgolides (A, B, C and J) .
 4 20cm
 1 . 2mm
 Pipette
 1: 1 pH meter pH ,
 5g 1N Ammonium acetate ICP-AES K, Ca, Na, Mg
 0.3g H₂SO₄ K₂SO₄, CuSO₄ Lachat BD46
 Kjeldahl Bran-Lubbe Traccs 800
 (Lancaster) (Tyurin) ,
 CEC (, 1988).

3.

9
 6-10 가
 가 0.1cm .

가 , 가 ,
0.01g .

SAS (1988)

가

Duncan

test .

4.

가.

9 10 SLA

(Table 4).

가

가

가

가 가 (Table 4).

(N200 + P100, N100 + P50) SLA 가

가

가

가 가

9

10 SLA 119, 148 cm^2/g

7

170

cm^2/g

(Son Kin, 1997)

9

SLA

10 SLA

8-9

가

가

Flesch (1992) Shir Ahn (1982)

9

0.95% 0.07%, 10

0.32 0.04%

(

6-8)

2.2-2.4%

0.2-0.5%

(, 1985; Brinkman Boerner, 1994; Shir

Ahn, 1982; Son Kin, 1997).

(Brinknan Boerner,

1994),

10

가

가

가 가

,

9

10

N200

가

N400

P50

가

P100

.

N100

,

P100

가

.

(1985)

가가

가

.

9

10

67%,

43%가

가

(Stachurski Zinka, 1975)

2

가

가

.

Table 4. Foliage specific leaf area (SLA) and N and P concentrations in foliage following fertilization treatments in 3-year-old *Ginkgo biloba* seedlings. Values with the same letter in the same column did not differ at p=0.05.

Treat-ment	September			October		
	SLA(cm ² /g)	Total N(%)	Total P(%)	SLA(cm ² /g)	Total N(%)	Total P(%)
Control	119.1(3.8) a	0.95(0.04) e	0.07 (<0.01) e	148.4(7.8) a	0.32(0.03) e	0.04 (0.01) d
N100	115.0(3.2) ab	1.22(0.06) d	0.06 (0.01) e	131.5(4.9) ab	0.49(0.08) de	0.03 (0.01) d
N200	106.1(3.3) bcd	2.26(0.15) a	0.16 (0.03) de	121.7(4.4) bcd	1.68(0.15) a	0.54 (0.13) bc
N400	103.4(3.2) dc	1.17(0.06) d	0.35 (0.05) c	114.7(5.8) dc	0.64(0.06) d	0.50 (0.07) bc
P50	117.5(3.3) a	2.09(0.09) ab	0.70 (0.05) a	135.8(4.3) a	1.64(0.08) ab	0.79 (0.04) a
P100	108.9(0.8) abc	2.00(0.10) b	0.42 (0.06) bc	134.8(3.9) abc	1.88(0.13) a	0.49 (0.08) bc
N100+P50	84.0(5.7) e	2.20(0.08) ab	0.22 (0.02) d	108.0(3.5) e	1.36(0.08) b	0.38 (0.05) c
N200+P100	98.5(2.2) d	1.48(0.05) c	0.50 (0.03) b	118.7(4.3) d	0.94(0.08) c	0.68 (0.05) ab

가

Table 5

. pH

가가 pH

가

N100, N200, N400

가

0.054, 0.083, 0.108

가

가

22.2%,

22.2%,

55.6%

Table 5. Soil characteristics for different fertilization treatments.

Treatment	pH	Total N(%)	Total P(%)	Avail. P(ppm)	Organic C(%)	CEC(me/100g)	Exchangeable cations (me/100g)			
							K	Ca	Na	Mg
N200+ P100	5.43	0.105	0.025	3.52	1.42	3.88	0.03	0.98	0.02	0.08
N100+ P50	6.37	0.123	0.025	2.86	1.56	2.23	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.10
N100	5.14	0.054	0.021	1.75	1.35	4.22	0.01	0.50	0.02	0.04
N200	5.54	0.083	0.025	2.93	1.35	3.07	0.03	0.80	0.02	0.08
N400	6.24	0.108	0.023	2.95	1.13	3.26	0.02	1.11	0.03	0.08
P50	6.96	0.099	0.024	2.95	0.85	3.73	0.06	1.28	0.04	0.12
P100	7.13	0.105	0.026	6.47	1.77	2.97	0.03	1.07	0.02	0.11
Control	5.75	0.144	0.025	1.82	0.64	2.23	0.03	0.70	0.02	0.10

Table 6 7

GFG 16.7ng/g TL 6.2ng/g Hasler Meier (1993) GFG
 0.95-1.35% TL 0.44-0.51
 가
 가 (Sticher, 1993)
 (Flesch, 1992)
 (Flesch, 1992; Hasler Meier, 1993; Lobstein, 1991; van Beek Lelyveld, 1992),
 가
 가 . GFG
 가 , Quercetin Glycoside Kaempferol Glycoside (Table 6).
 가 GFG

GFG 가 가 .
 GFG
 TL 6. 2ng/g N200 + P100 N400
 6. 2, 6. 4ng/g .
 Bilobalide Ginkgolides 가 TL 가 P50
 P100 4. 44 4. 13ng/g
 TL (Table 7).

Table 6. Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG) concentrations from foliage of 3-year-old *Ginkgo biloba* seedlings following fertilization treatments. Values with the same letter in the same column did not differ at p=0.05.

Treatment	Quercetin Glycosides (ng/g)	Kaempferol Glycosides (ng/g)	Isorhamnetin Glycosides (ng/g)	GFG (ng/g)
Control	8.16(0.18) a	7.32(0.51) a	1.32(0.08) ab	16.79(0.76) a
N100	7.95(0.96) ab	6.43(0.39) ab	1.22(0.12) ab	15.60(1.47) ab
N200	6.45(0.91) abc	6.21(0.44) ab	1.54(0.13) a	14.20(1.48) ab
N400	6.73(0.42) abc	7.47(0.19) a	1.25(0.12) ab	15.45(0.73) ab
P50	6.67(0.38) abc	6.23(0.27) ab	1.16(0.06) ab	14.08(0.70) ab
P100	7.96(0.46) ab	6.67(0.27) ab	1.44(0.14) a	16.06(0.86) ab
N100 + P50	4.90(0.26) bc	5.18(0.28) b	0.85(0.03) b	10.93(0.57) b
N200 + P100	4.76(0.28) c	5.24(0.28) b	0.81(0.05) b	10.80(0.60) b

Table 7. Terpene Lactones (TL) concentrations (ng/g) from foliage of 3-year-old *Ginkgo biloba* seedlings following fertilization treatments. Values with the same letter in the same column did not differ at p=0.05.

Treatment	Bilobalide(ng/g)	Ginkgolides(ng/g)	TL(ng/g)
Control	2.70(0.21) a	3.48(0.32) abc	6.18(0.53) ab
N100	2.30(0.12) abc	3.17(0.24) abc	5.47(0.36) abc
N200	2.50(0.15) ab	2.97(0.32) abc	5.46(0.46) abc
N400	2.55(0.08) a	3.89(0.19) a	6.44(0.27) a
P50	1.83(0.03) bc	2.62(0.02) bc	4.44(0.04) bc
P100	1.75(0.11) bc	2.37(0.25) c	4.13(0.36) c
N100 + P50	2.80(0.14) a	3.14(0.11) abc	5.94(0.25) abc
N200 + P100	2.61(0.06) a	3.62(0.06) ab	6.23(0.12) ab

가 가 (Tuoni, 1992), 가 가
 가 (Lavola Julkunen-Tiitto,
 1994), terpene 가 (Muzika, 1993), phenolics tannins
 (Muzika, 1993; Ruohonaki, 1996) 가 (Dudt Shure, 1994)
 가 .
 terpene (Flesch, 1992),
 가 .
 가
 가

가

GFG
 (r=-0.676, p=0.066)가 , GFG
 (r=-0.739, p=0.036), GFG (r=-0.815, p=0.014)
 가 (Figure 1).
 가

Lavola Julkunen-Tiitto (1994) *Betula pendula*
 phenolics 가
 가 (Tuoni, 1992).

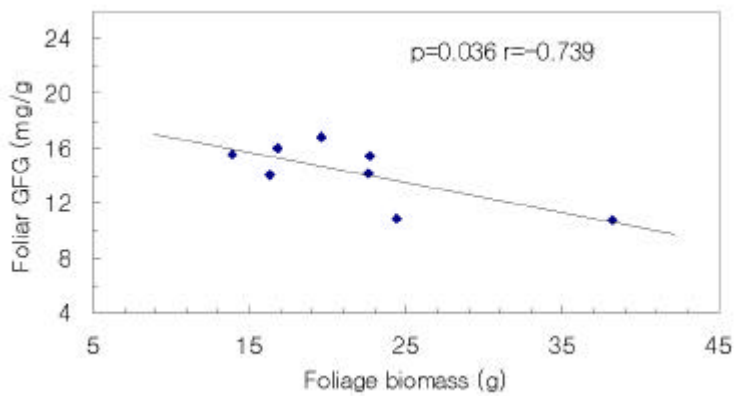


Figure 1. Relationship between foliar Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG) concentration and foliage biomass.

가

(p<0.05)

가 (Table 8). T/R
 가 , N100 + P50
 가 P50 가 .
 N200 N400 ,
 P50 가 .

Table 8. Ginkgo seedling growth (cm) for different fertilization treatments. Values in the parenthesis represent one standard error of the mean. Values with the same letter do not differ at p=0.05.

Treatment	Root	Shoot	Total length	T/R ratio
N200 + P100	47.5(3.2)a	113.8(4.6)abc	161.3(6.9)a	2.43(0.13)abc
N100 + P50	40.2(4.4)a	119.5(6.0)a	159.7(6.2)a	3.19(0.42)a
N100	44.0(2.3)a	93.5(4.8)c	137.5(6.5)a	2.13(0.10)bc
N200	49.7(6.0)a	117.3(8.8)ab	167.0(13.9)a	2.46(0.21)abc
N400	50.8(4.3)a	111.5(10.7)abc	162.3(13.7)a	2.22(0.22)bc
P50	42.7(2.4)a	121.8(5.9)a	164.5(6.2)a	2.90(0.21)ab
P100	51.3(7.2)a	96.7(5.6)bc	148.0(11.0)a	2.00(0.19)c
Control	47.3(7.8)a	109.5(4.9)abc	156.8(10.9)a	2.57(0.36)abc

가 ,
 , , , T/R
 (Table 9). N200 + P100 가
 , 가 , 가
 가
 가
 가 .
 가 .

4

1.

3
() . 30cm ,
가 20
가 .
, 가 , , 4
. 가 2
(Tuoni, 1992).
20 가
, 20 .
. 가
3 1/3 , 2/3 ,
3가 . 가
가
.
ha , 100kg,
200kg, 400kg, 25kg, 50kg, 100kg, 100 + 25kg,
200 + 50kg, 400 + 100kg 10가 . (N)
(NH₄)₂SO₄, (P) (Ca(H₂PO₄)₂·H₂O) .

HPLC Glycoside, Kaempferol Glycoside,
 Isorhamnetin Glycoside Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG) Bilobalide,
 Ginkgolides (A, B, C and J) Terpene Lactones (TL) , .
 Table 10 11 . 가

1ha 100kg, 200kg,
 400kg, 50kg, 100kg, 200 + 100kg
 100 + 50kg 7가 8가 .

10 6 10 1
 20 5 4
 40 9 ,

10
 SLA , .
 H₂SO₄ H₂O₂ Lachat BD46 Kjeldahl

K, Ca, Na, Mg
 inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometer (Perkin-Elmer Plasma 40)

, 가 가
 (10)
 , 가 가 가 가 (10)

2.

Table 10 11 가 GFG
 , TL . 가
 TL 가 가 , 30%, 가

1/3 30%, 2/3 60% 가 가
 .
 가 GFG TL 2 가 .
 가 GFG 18. 51ng/g P100
 20. 41ng/g . Quercetin Glycoside
 Kaempferol Glycoside 9. 13 8. 01ng/g
 . 가 GFG
 , ha 100kg 가 GFG가
 가 Quercetin Glycoside 가
 11. 61ng/g .
 400kg 가 GFG 가 가 13. 06ng/g ,
 가 GFG 가 GFG
 . 가가 GFG
 . 400 + 100
 400 GFG
 . GFG 100kg/ha
 가 (Table

10).

Table 10. Effects of artificial treatments on the concentrations of Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides in ginkgo foliages.

Treatments	Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG, ng/g)			Total
	Quercetin Glycoside	Kaempferol Glycoside	Isorhamnetin Glycoside	
Control	9.68	6.44	2.70	18.82
foliage cutting	10.37	5.27	1.40	17.04
Control	10.13	7.25	1.72	19.10
1/3 pruning	9.94	7.61	1.36	18.91
2/3 pruning	10.41	6.91	1.44	18.76
Control	9.13	8.01	1.37	18.51
N100	8.00	5.50	1.37	14.87
N100+P25	8.86	5.82	1.60	16.28
N200	7.08	6.58	1.41	15.07
N200+P50	8.27	6.57	1.57	16.41
N400	6.72	5.05	1.29	13.06
N400+P100	8.66	7.03	1.39	17.08
P25	8.75	6.67	1.66	17.08
P50	8.82	6.39	1.54	16.75
P100	11.61	7.31	1.49	20.41
Control	8.27	6.36	1.09	15.72
Shading	10.20	8.71	1.31	20.22

TL . TL
 5.93ng/g 가 , 가
 TL 가 ha 200kg 가
 TL 가 9.19ng/g 가 , 가
 TL 가 .
 100kg, 25kg 9.01ng/g ,
 TL 가 Bilobalide

Ginkgolides 가 3.53 5.48ng/g (Table 11). TL 가 ,

Table 11. Effects of artificial treatments on the concentrations of Terpene Lactones in ginkgo foliages.

Treatments	Terpene Lactones (TL, ng/g)		Total
	Bilobalide	Ginkgolides (A, B, C, and J)	
Control	1.49	1.86	3.35
Foliage cutting	2.09	2.14	4.23
Control	2.40	2.52	4.92
1/3 pruning	2.86	3.42	6.28
2/3 pruning	3.56	4.23	7.79
Control	2.96	2.97	5.93
N100	2.37	4.14	6.51
N100+P25	3.53	5.48	9.01
N200	3.48	5.71	9.19
N200+P50	2.62	4.33	6.95
N400	2.32	5.55	7.87
N400+P100	3.30	5.22	8.52
P25	2.85	4.73	7.58
P50	3.04	4.32	7.36
P100	3.04	4.19	7.23
Control	4.65	6.01	10.66
Shading	4.42	4.74	9.16

GFG

가 가 , TL 가 .
가 가
. GFG 100kg 100kg
(Table 12), TL 100kg 100kg
가
(Table 13). 1 GFG TL
100kg/ha, 100kg/ha가 가 .

Table 12. Effects of previous year fertilization on the concentrations of Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides in ginkgo foliages.

Fertilization treatments	Ginkgo Flavon Glycosides (GFG, ng/g)			Total
	Quercetin Glycoside	Kaempferol Glycoside	Isorhannetin Glycoside	
Control	8.27	6.36	1.09	15.72
N100	12.16	9.34	1.55	23.05
N100+P25	8.70	5.87	1.03	15.60
N200	8.70	7.67	1.53	17.90
N200+P50	8.92	7.72	1.03	17.67
N400	8.78	7.80	1.49	18.07
P50	7.13	8.07	0.86	16.06
P100	10.31	9.49	1.20	21.00

Table 13. Effects of previous year fertilization on the concentrations of Terpene Lactones in ginkgo foliages.

Fertilization treatments	Terpene Lactones (TL, ng/g)		Total
	Bilobalide	Ginkgolides (A, B, C, and J)	
Control	4.65	6.01	10.66
N100	3.78	4.11	7.89
N100+P25	2.35	2.63	4.98
N200	3.43	4.26	7.69
N200+P50	3.02	3.49	6.51
N400	3.03	3.84	6.87
P50	3.59	3.72	7.31
P100	3.33	5.43	8.76

3. 가

가 , , , , , 가

가

100kg/ha 400kg/ha 가가 가 (Table 14).

가 (25kg/ha) 가

가 200kg/ha

가가 가 ,

25kg/ha 가

가 가 가

가

400kg/ha

가

N100+P25, N200+P50

SLA

가

Table 14. Effects of fertilization on SLA (cm²/g) and foliage nutrient concentrations (%). Values with the same letter do not differ at p=0.05.

Fertilization treatments	SLA	N	P	K	Ca	Na	Mg
Control	159ab	1.85d	0.35bc	0.64c	0.81c	0.07	0.60c
N100	142b	2.18bc	0.27d	0.82ab	1.27ab	0.11	0.72bc
N100+P25	155ab	2.33ab	0.30bcd	0.82ab	1.36ab	0.06	0.88a
N200	139b	2.48a	0.19e	0.85a	1.35ab	0.05	0.70bc
N200+P50	150ab	2.25abc	0.26de	0.63c	1.16abc	0.05	0.81ab
N400	165ab	2.51a	0.19e	0.71bc	1.55a	0.07	0.84ab
N400+P100	154ab	2.23abc	0.19e	0.64c	1.17abc	0.07	0.72bc
P25	154ab	2.05bcd	0.44a	0.84a	1.16abc	0.03	0.70bc
P50	155ab	2.03bcd	0.37b	0.70c	1.16abc	0.12	0.74bc
P100	202a	1.99cd	0.29cd	0.70bc	1.01bc	0.10	0.72bc

Figure 2, 3

(, 1988; Brinkman Boerner, 1994).

가 가

10

(Figure 2;

), 가

(Figure 3;

).

가 가

SLA

6

가

7

8

(Figure 4),

7

8

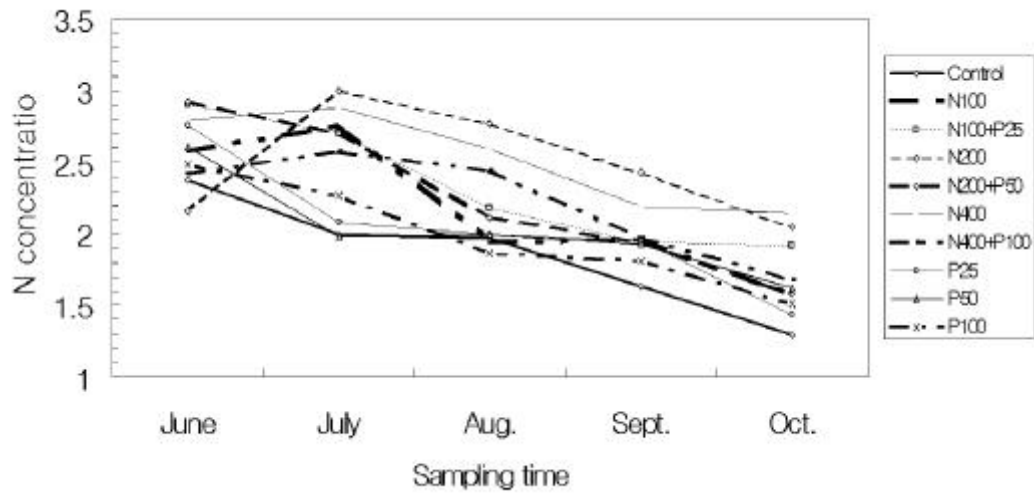


Figure 2. Foliage nitrogen concentration (%) during the growing season.

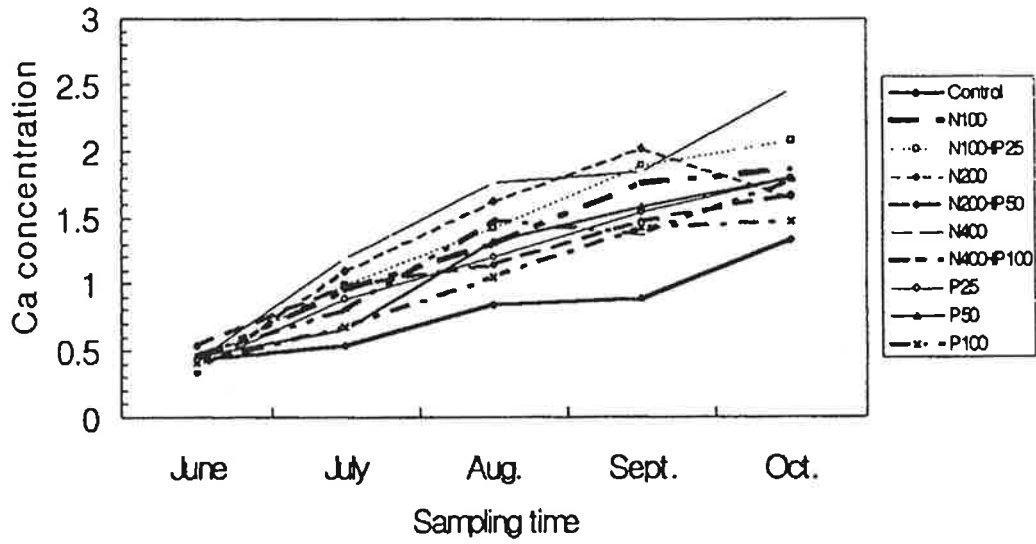


Figure 3. Foliage Ca concentration (%) during the growing season.

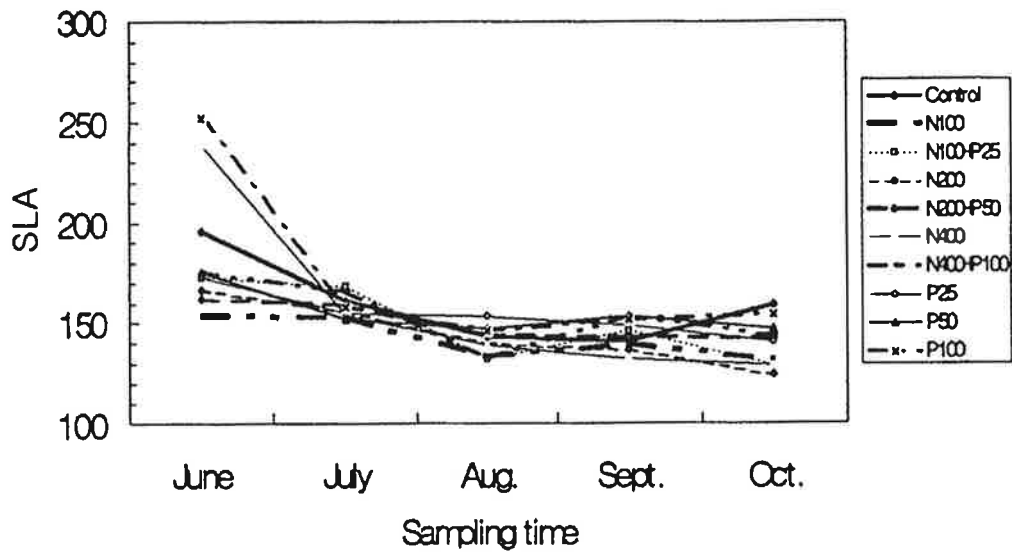


Figure 4. Specific leaf area (cm²/g) during the growing season.

가

가 . , ,

Brinkman Boerner (1994)

30-50%,

30-70%

(Table 15).

가

2%

55%

가

가

가 가 ,

205-476%,

77-114%

가

(Table 15).

가

가 .

가

50%

가

(Brinkman

Boerner, 1994),

가 .

Table 15. Effects of fertilization on foliage nutrient retranslocation (%). * indicates the increases in foliage nutrient concentration during leaf senescence.

Fertilization treatments	N	P	K	Ca	Mg
Control	45.4	109*	55.9	205*	89.2*
N100	42.9	2.4	2.2	332*	111*
N100+P25	33.9	32.4	35.7	391*	121
N200	31.7	75.1	14.9	385*	93.1*
N200+P50	45.9	51.5	47.3	209*	77.3*
N400	25.3	62.8	47.1	476*	159*
N400+P100	35.0	58.8	54.1	280*	108*
P25	47.9	39.4	24.4	369*	114*
P50	37.7	113*	34.2	295*	114*
P100	39.0	33.2	47.8	256*	88.7*

. 1988. : , , . .

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4 가

1

(*Ginkgo biloba* L.) 가

가

가

"ginkgolavonglycoside"

가 가

(, 1977; , 1981; Lee

et al., 1988; Eom, 1991)

가

가

가가

가

(, 1992)

(貴島 , 1980) 器具,

(Ling, 1992) 가 , 床板,

“

”

가

2

1.

가.

30cm 3

Table 1

Table 1. Characteristics of sample trees.

Tree	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Clear length (m)	Age (year)	Sex
1-1	29.2	10.0	3.7	64	Male
1-2	30.5	12.6	2.0	28	Male
1-3	29.0	5.9	1.8	26	Male

(, 1992) (, 1993) (

1)

가)

20cm

(), (10x)

)

가 3 (1x1x1cm)

. 25µm 3 (slide microtone)

軸木 3 解織

(fiber length analyzer) 가

. 가 60 (CH₃COOH) 30% (H₂O)
(1:1) 48 .

2)

10cm 5cm 5cm 10cm 5cm

가)

1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 15cm

)

, , 9
, 1%

)

, ,

9

24

)

, ,
()

(cup method)

가 3mm

70mm

1

9

25

/65%

silicone sealant

25 /65%

$$D = \frac{W / (t \times A)}{c / L}$$

$$c = \frac{M \times G \times bw}{100}$$

, D = (cm²/sec)

W = t (gram)

A = (cm²)

c = (gram/cm³)

L = (cm)

M = (%)

G = M%

bw = (1.0 gram/cm³)

100%

(sorption-isotherm extrapolation technique)

25 /100%

)

(1)

1

3

12mm plug cutter

drill press

가

가

90%

30

sliding microtone

가 30mm가

(2)

(Figure 1)

20mmHg

300mmHg

7

(20, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300mmHg)

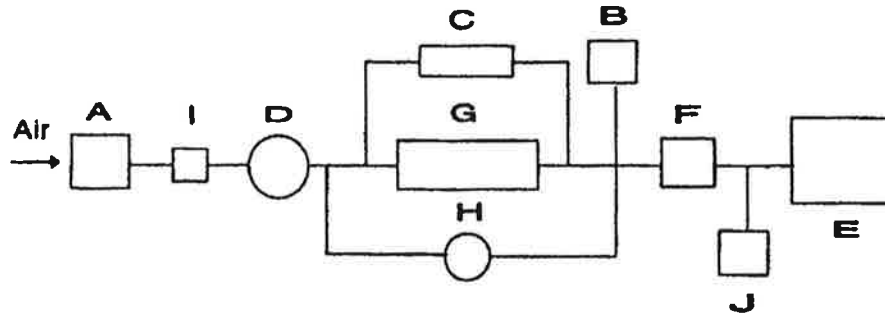
(Q),

(P),

(nP)

(1)

(Kg)



- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| A: micro flowmeter | F: needle valve |
| B: mercury monometer, vacuum pressure end | G: specimen holder |
| C: mercury monometer, differential pressure | H: bypass valve |
| D: needle valve | I: air filter |
| E: vacuum pump | J: air-reservoir |

Figure 1. Appartus for permeability measurement.

$$K_g = \frac{P \times Q \times L}{A \times \Delta P \times mP} \quad (1)$$

- P = 측정시 대기압($m^3/m Pa s$)
 Q = 단위시간당 공기 유동량(m^3/s)
 L = 공기 유동방향으로 시편의 길이(m)
 A = 공기 유동방향과 직각인 시편의 횡단면적(m^2)
 ΔP = 시편 양단간의 압력차 (Pa)
 mP = 시편내 평균압력($P + \Delta P/2$) (Pa)

(3)

Klinkenberg plot(Figure 2)

(r) (n) (2) (3) cc
 (combined Couette and Clausing factor) (true permeability; Klp)
 cc
 가
 (Couette) slip
 (Clausing) . Hofmann(1986) 0.1µm,
 1 5µm cc 0.45 0.46 ,
 cc 0.45 (2)
 (Ip) 0.1µm , α 0.3 가
 (It) (1995)가 .

$$r = 4 \times 10^4 \times \frac{\text{intercept}(K)}{\text{slope}(Kl)} \quad (2)$$

K = Klinkenberg plot (intercept)
 Kb = Klinkenberg plot (slope)

$$n = \frac{8 \times \mu \times Klp}{\mu \times r^4} \quad (3)$$

$\mu =$

Klp = (true permeability)

$$= k \times \frac{Ip}{It(1-\alpha)} \quad (4)$$

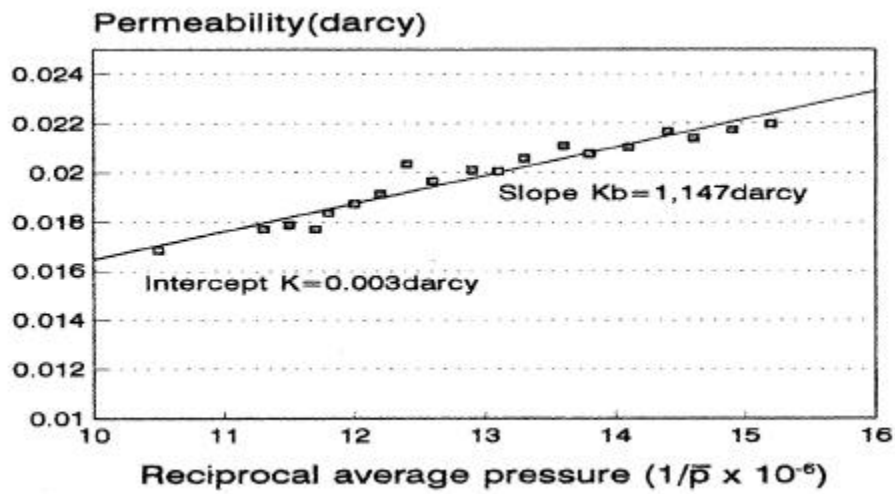


Figure 2. Typical Klinkenberg plot for *Ginkgo biloba* sapwood.

3)

, , (), ,
 , , (, ,), (, ,
) Instron 60 (
 10 가 10 60)

4)

chip ,
 Wiley mill 40 60mesh
 , (, , alcohol-benzene,), α -cellulose,
 holocellulose, Klason lignin .
 가 3 가
 2 , .

2.

가.

1)

가 .

(fine texture)

1 2.36mm, 2

3 6.09 6.28mm 3mm

3, 2, 1

가

가 (

가)

1 13% 2 3

가

가 1 가

,

2)

가 Figure 3 가 ,

10 15 가 15 가

2.47mm , 3.74mm(朴 , 1994)

가

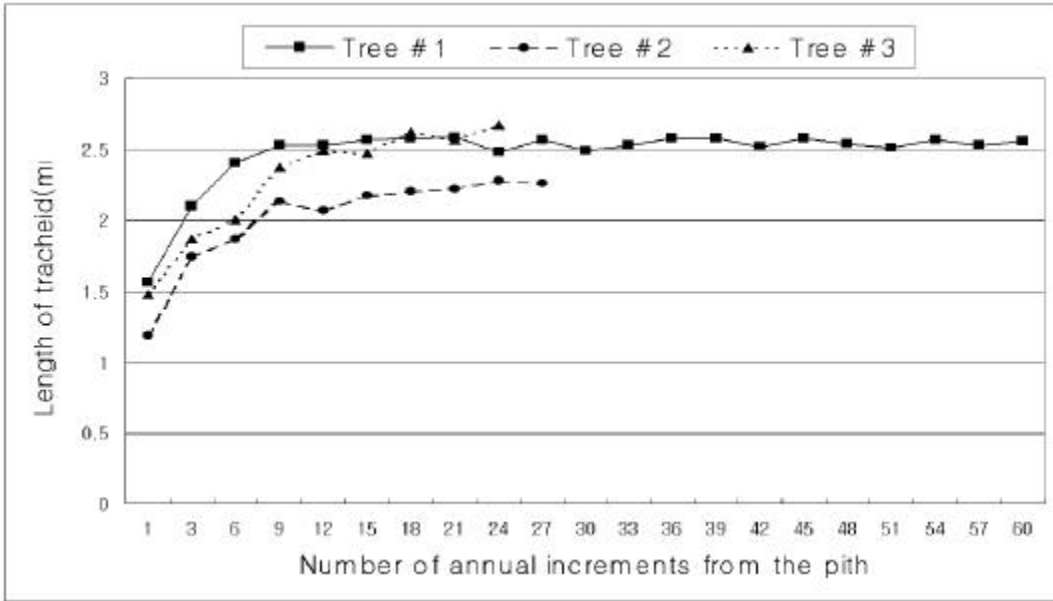


Figure 3. Variation in tracheid length of *Ginkgo biloba* from pith to bark

Figure 4

(, 1977; , 1981; Lee *et al.*; 1988;

Eon, 1991).

1)

Figure 5

가 , 가 가

1 (49%)

(111%) 2.3 ,

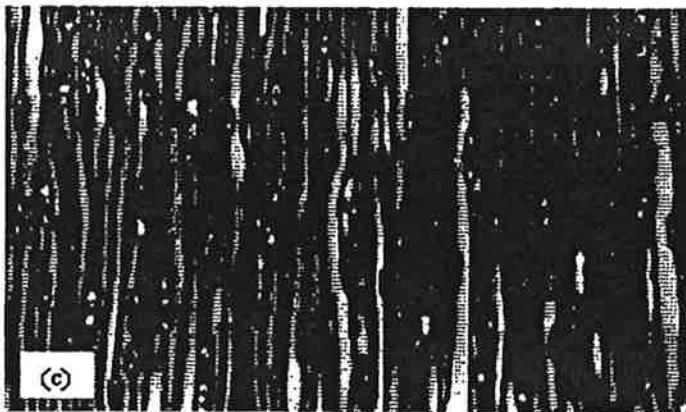
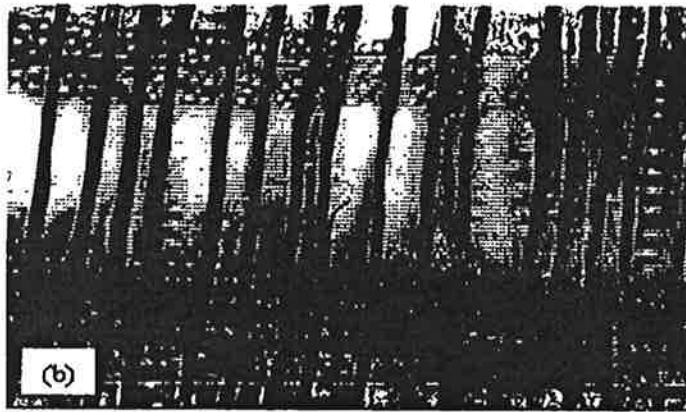
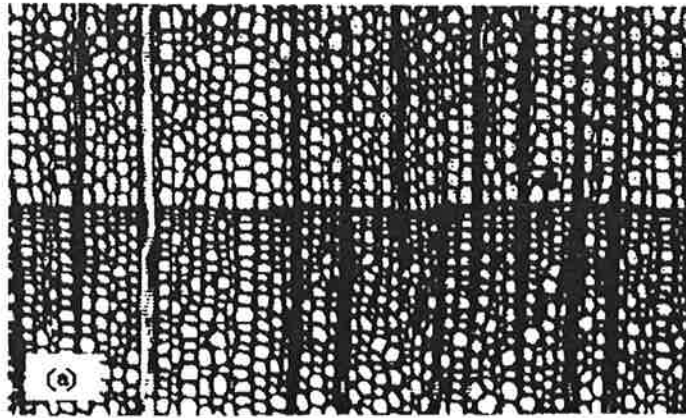


Figure 4. Light micrographs of the *Ginkgo biloba* stemwood (a) transverse surface(40x), (b) radial surface(200x), and (c) tangential surface(40x).

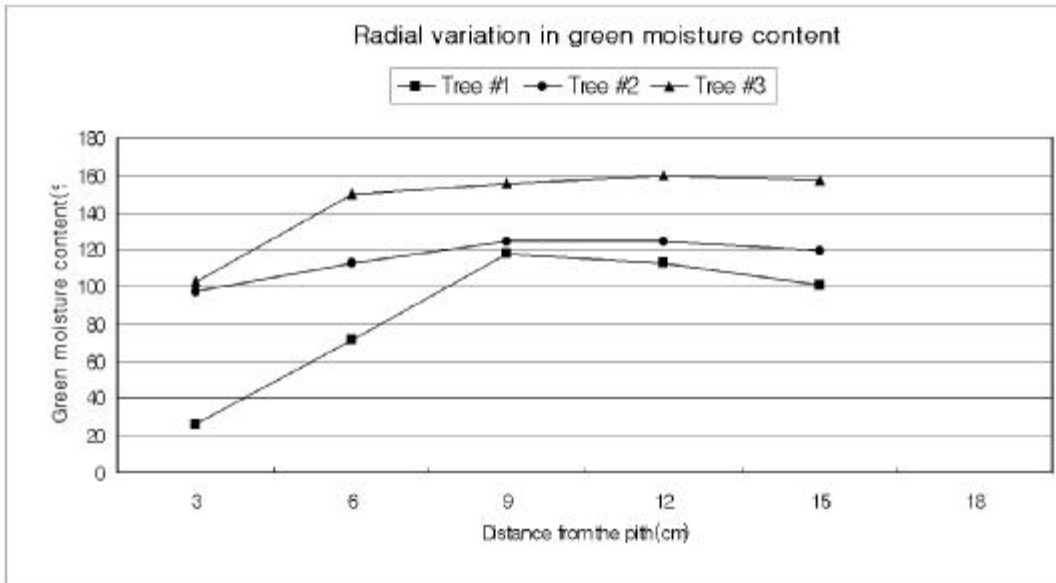


Figure 5. Radial variation in green moisture content of *Ginkgo biloba*.

(Figure 6), Douglas-fir, western hemlock, radiata pine (Panshin & de Zeeuw, 1980).

가, 0.36(3)
0.48(1) 0.43(3) 0.55(1)

2)

Table 2, 1%
() 0.1 0.2% (Haygreen & Bowyer, 1989)

(貴島, 1980) 10%

가

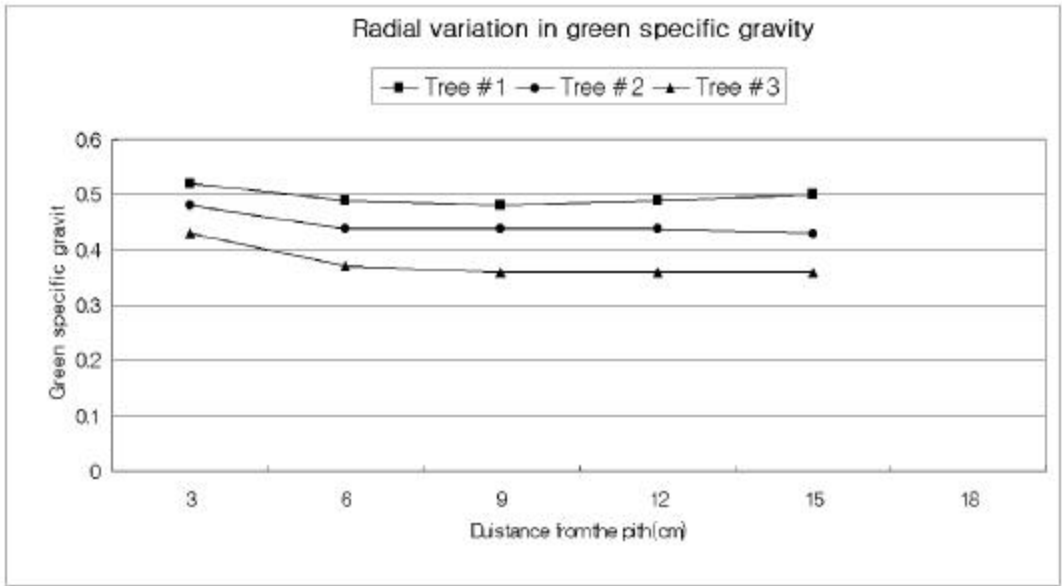


Figure 6. Radial variation in green specific gravity of *Ginkgo biloba*.

T/R 1.44

(cup)

(di anonding) 가

T/R

1

Table 2. Shrinkage characteristics of *Ginkgo biloba*.

Direction	Shrinkage(%)			Volumetric
	When green to oven dry	When green to air dry	Per unit MC when air dry to oven dry	
Longitudinal	0.353 ± 0.045(0.4) ^{*1}	0.147 ± 0.026	0.017 ± 0.003	
Radial	3.765 ± 0.149(3.0)	2.019 ± 0.126	0.149 ± 0.015	9.293 ± 0.234(8.5)
Tangential	5.410 ± 0.157(4.9)	2.895 ± 0.113	0.216 ± 0.018	

*1Source: 貴島恒夫・岡本省吾・林 昭三(1980)

3)

Table 3

貴島 (1980)

Table 3. Water absorption characteristics of *Ginkgo biloba*.

	Surface		
	Transverse	Radial	Tangential
Absorption(g/cm ² · 24hours)	0.01347 ± 0.00423	0.00124 ± 0.00018	0.00154 ± 0.00014
MC at test time(%)	14.56 ± 0.70	14.21 ± 0.93	14.46 ± 0.75

4)

26% (: 24.7-26.6%) ,

Table 4

10
2
1.93() 2.27()
가

가

Table 4. Steady-state diffusion coefficient of *Ginkgo biloba*.

	Direction		
	Longitudinal	Radial	Tangential
	----- (x10 ⁻⁷ cm ² /sec) -----		
Average	4.40 ± 0.87	2.28 ± 0.68	1.94 ± 0.37

5)

가

(Table 5).

Table 5. The mean values of longitudinal permeability(darcy) of *Ginkgo biloba* at different pressures.

Tree no.	Pressures (mmHg)							Avg.
	20	50	100	150	200	250	300	
1-1	0.585 (0.080)*1	0.611 (0.056)	0.628 (0.052)	0.639 (0.065)	0.650 (0.049)	0.651 (0.075)	0.686 (0.076)	0.636
1-2	0.243 (0.014)	0.247 (0.018)	0.273 (0.019)	0.274 (0.025)	0.283 (0.028)	0.286 (0.028)	0.290 (0.028)	0.271
1-3	0.476 (0.029)	0.531 (0.023)	0.541 (0.027)	0.542 (0.034)	0.571 (0.031)	0.569 (0.021)	0.576 (0.036)	0.544

*Values in parenthesis represent standard deviation.

가 , ,
 , 가 ,
 , ,
 . ,
 (Table 6).
 , 가 0.99
 .
 (3) 4
 가 가 .

Table 6. The mean values of effective radius and numbers of pit pores of *Ginkgo biloba*.

Tree no.	Avg. Perneability*1 (Darcy)	Radius (μ n)	Numbers ($10^2/cm^2$)
1	0.636	0.200 \pm 0.071	3,188 \pm 2,999
2	0.271	0.073 \pm 0.022	10,487 \pm 9,811
3	0.544	0.129 \pm 0.029	4,286 \pm 3,174

*1 The values are measured at the pressure of 20mmHg.

Table 7

(Table 8),
 가 oak, cherry,
 maple, black walnut 가 가 red
 alder yellow poplar (Table 8),
 가
 가

Table 9

異形細胞

1% 가
 1% 가

Tinell (1960)

가

一群 脂肪族

1996).

Tinell (1960)

Table 7. Mechanical properties of *Ginkgo biloba*.

Property	Mean ± STD ^{*1}	COV ^{*2} (%)
Moisture content (%)	14.68 ± 0.21	1.43
Specific gravity ^{*3}	0.42 ± 0.05	11.90
Modulus of rupture (kg/cm ²)	540.5 ± 100.2	18.54
Modulus of elasticity (x103 kg/cm ²)	48.5 ± 12.2	25.15
Compression strength (kg/cm ²)		
parallel to grain	280.9 ± 47.9	17.05
perpendicular to grain	72.8 ± 14.2	19.51
Tension strength (kg/cm ²)		
parallel to grain	688.6 ± 155.5	22.58
Shear strength (kg/cm ²)		
parallel to grain	100.4 ± 23.7	23.61
Impact bending strength (kg/cm ²)	0.39 ± 0.12	30.77
Cleavage resistance (kg/mm)	22.4 ± 5.1	22.77
Nail withdrawal resistance		
Transverse surface	1.62 ± 0.51	31.48
Radial surface	2.45 ± 0.63	25.71
Tangential surface	1.92 ± 0.51	26.56
Hardness (kg/mm ²)		
Transverse surface	2.79 ± 0.85	30.47
Radial surface	1.04 ± 0.35	33.65
Tangential surface	1.20 ± 0.30	25.00

*1STD represents standard deviation.

*2COV represents coefficient of variation.

*3Based on oven-dry weight and volume at test time.

Table 8. Comparison of stiffness and strength of *Ginkgo biloba* with published data, and those of red alder and yellow poplar.

Species	SG	Modulus of rupture	Modulus of elasticity	Compression strength		Hardness*1
				parallel	perpendicular	
			(kg/cm ²)			(kg/mm ²)
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> *2	0.42	540	48,513	281	73	1.17
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> *3	--	450	47,000	360	-	--
Red alder*4	0.41	457	85,490	--	18	0.31
Yellow poplar*4	0.42	422	85,777	--	20	0.31

*1 Average values of both radial and tangential surfces.

*2 Results obtained from this study.

*3 Published data[Source: 貴島恒夫・岡本省吾・林 昭三(1980)].

*4 Published data[Source: Wengert(1988)]

Table 9. Chemical compositions of *Ginkgo biloba* sapwood.

Sex	Ash	Extractives				Holo-cellulose	Klason lignin	α -cellulose
		Cold water	Hot water	Alcohol - benzene	1% NaOH			
Male	0.63	1.77	3.47	1.80	12.53	66.60	32.90	53.50
Female	0.75	3.26	5.50	1.60	15.96	65.42	32.79	51.85

3.

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2 3

I/R

(cup)

(di anondi ng)

가

가

가

가

가

가

oak

가 가

가

red

alder yellow poplar

가
가 , 가
가 .

3 가

1.

가.

3

가

Table 10 . 가 , 가 ,

1

Table 10. Characteristics of sample trees.

Tree No.	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Clear length (m)	Age (year)	Sex
2-1	27.7	7.3	2.7	20	Female
2-2	40.1	6.6	2.3	22	Female
2-3	24.2	8.1	2.4	21	Male

1)

가

가 5x5cm 가 20cm

silicone sealant end-coating . 가

가

pilot 가

, 760mmHg

30

10.5kg/cm²

refusal point

가

2) 가

100

, collapse(

),

(1993)

, 가

2cm() × 10cm() × 20cm()

30

100 105

1

가

Figure 7

2, 4, 8

8%가

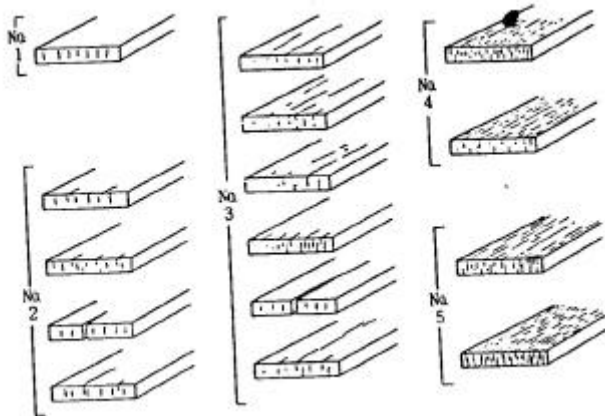


Figure 7. The steps of initial check.

가

Figure 8

(A) 1cm (B)

Table 11

(collapse)

Figure 9

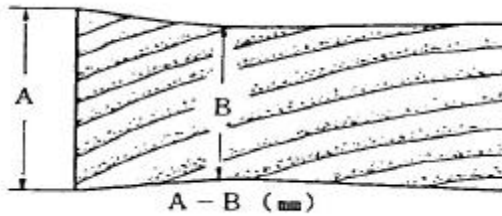


Figure 8. The measurement of collapse for section.

Table 11. The steps of collapse.

Step of collapse	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
A-B(mm)	0 0.4	0.5 0.9	1.0 1.9	2.0 3.4	3.5>

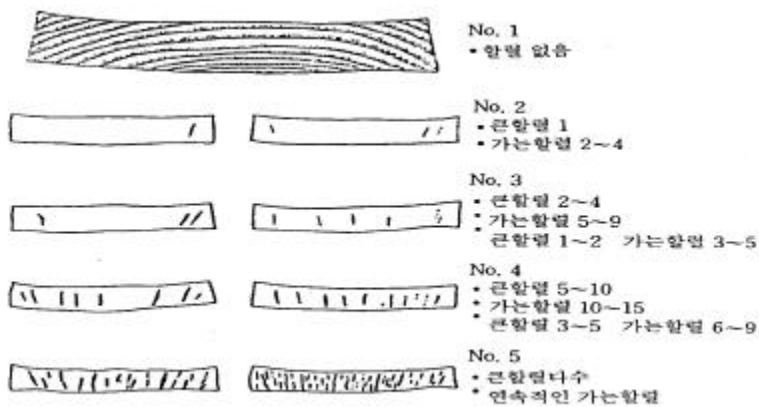


Figure 9. The steps of internal check.

pilot

2.5cm() × 8cm() × 60cm()

15

end-coating

pilot

20 95 ,

± 1.0 ,

1.5n/sec .

3) 가

3mm × 25mm × 80mm (

1993)

(: 75%),

(: 64.2%),

(: 54.1%)

334g/m²,

10kg/cm²

가

4) 가

가 1cm() x 13cm()

가 21cm

10

10

(polyurethane)

(lacquer)

가 0.025mm가

塗布

20 , 65% RH

가 1cm() x 5cm()

가 5cm

150g/

m²

3

150mmHg

4

60

24

1 cycle

5

(soak under dry test)

23 , 95% RH

24

1 cycle -20 5 60 19
 (wet-cold-dry test)

5) 가

가 2cm() x 5cm() 가 90cm 가
 30, 36, 45,

58, 80cm

5 Figure 10 가
 80 , 12 , 1n/sec 15

1 가

3

가 가

80 , 12 , 1n/sec 15

가 1, 6, 24 가 3

(1)

$$= \frac{r' - r}{r} \times 100(\%) \quad (1)$$

r :

r' :

6)

가)

가 7×20mm

가 7cm

-25

ponderosa

(*Finus ponderosa*)

ponderosa

100% 가

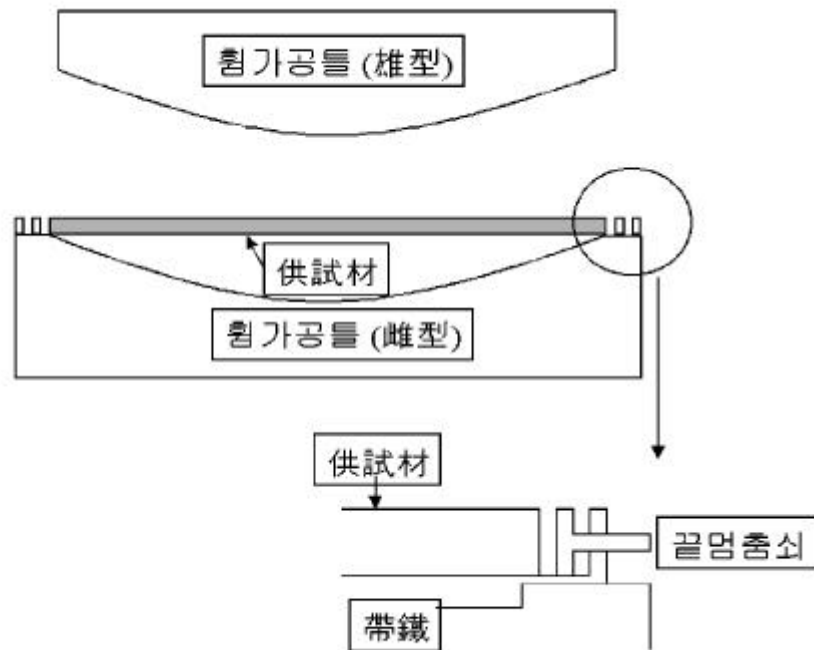


Figure 10. Apparatus for solid wood bending processing.

)
(1)

Oregon *Alternaria alternata*,
Aspergillus niger, *Cladosporium elatum*, *Cephalosporium fragrans*, *Ceratocystis*
pilifera, *Coniococcis resinae*, *Cyphostoma perfectum*, *Fenicillum spp.*, *Phialospora*
fastigata, *Trichoderma spp.*, *Ulocladium chaartarum* 2% malt extract agar(MEA)

23	25	2	.	
petri dish		5cc		가
				95cc
가		spray	.	

(2)

radiation 12 Cobalt-60 source
Ponderosa

(3)

filter paper 5 U
petri dish 가 121 20
petri dish
parafilm 28 incubator 6
10 , petri dish 2

(4) 가

6

가

,

Table 13

가

)

(1)

Table 12

6

,

7

.

,

5

.

(2)

11

(3)

filter paper 5

plastic mesh

가 aluminum fan

28 incubator 6 .

(4) 가

2

가 , Table 13 가 [0() 10()]

6 가 3.0

Table 12. Anti-stain chemicals tested as preventiveness of sanstain in *Gingko biloba* and the concentrations used in laboratory tests.

Anti-stain chemical		Concentration tested (% total a. i. ^{*)})							
Trade name	Chemical name	a. i. ^{*)}							
		(%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
BRITEWOOD Q	Di decyl di nethyl ammoni um chl orode	50.00	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	
BRITEWOOD QX	Di decyl di nethyl ammoni um chl orode	46.00							
	Propiconazole	5.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	
BRITEWOOD S	Sodi um ortho-phenyl phenate	32.60	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	
BUSAN 1030	2- (Thi ocy anome thyl thi o) benzothiazole	30.00	0.13	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	
NEXGEN	Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile	14.50							
	Methylene bis thiocyanate	14.70	0.13	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	
NP-1Plus	Di decyl di nethyl ammoni um chl orode	65.34							
	3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbanate	7.55	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	
PQ-8	Copper-8-quinolinolate	5.40	0.13	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	
NYIEK-GD	Copper-8-quinolinolate	10.00	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	

*Total active ingredients(a.i.), percent of solution weight.

Table 13. Rating scale of stain used in this study. *1

Rating	Degree of damage
0	no stain
1	minor stain or mold (<5% coverage)
2	stain increasing (10-15% coverage)
3	15-20% coverage
4	20-30% coverage
5	30-50% coverage
6	50-60% coverage
7	60-75% coverage
8	75-90% coverage
9	Heavy stain, all surfaces (90-95% stain coverage)
10	Sever stain, some decay may also be evident

*1Source: Miller and Morrell (1990)

7)

가)

3.5mm() × 7cm() × 7.5cm()

가

80

20

)

(1)

2

0.1% 2 (FeCl₃ · 6H₂O)

18 가

28

5

(

: 20±

2)

4

(2)

가 (NaOH)

. 武南(1965)

pH 11.0 11.5

pH 12.0 가

(3)

(H₂C₂O₄)

武南(1965)

pH 5.

0 2.0

, pH 2.0 1.5

가

pH 1.0

(4)

40 (

8 : 11 4)

)

Hunter Lab

(Hunter Lab Color Difference Meter : Model

D25 Optical Sensor)

X, Y, Z 3

13mm

1.33cm²

, 가

L, a, b

E JIS Z 8730()

(2) (5)

$$L = 10 Y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2)

$$a = 17.5(1.02X - Y) / Y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(3)

$$b = 7.0(Y - 0.847Z) / Y^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

$$E = [(L - L_0)^2 + (a - a_0)^2 + (b - b_0)^2]^{1/2} \quad (5)$$

$$Y_d = \frac{L - L_0}{L} \cdot \frac{a - a_0}{a} \cdot \frac{b - b_0}{b} \quad (6)$$

Yd .

$$(\%)Y_d = \frac{Y_0 - Y_1}{Y_0} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

, Y0 Y, Y1 Y

)

Table 14 堀池 (1977)
(1983, 1986)

(1986)

Table 14. Values(E) of color difference for stain rating.

Type	E(color difference) for stain grades		
	L (light stain)	M (medium stain)	S (strong stain)
Iron stain	<2.5	2.5 12.0	>12.0
Alkali stain	<3.6	3.6 9.0	> 9.0
Acid stain	<2.5	2.5 10.0	>10.0
Exposing to sunlight	<2.5	2.5 6.5	>6.5

8)

ASTIM D 2017

(ASTIM 1996)

soil-block

가 19mm
 103±2
 121 autoclave 30
palustris *Tranetes versicolor* 28±1
 12
 /
 Tyronyces

Table 15

Table 15. Indicated class of natural decay resistance based on average weight loss of wood samples. *1

Average weight loss (%)	Indicated class of decay resistance
0 to 10	Highly resistant
11 to 24	Resistant
25 to 44	Moderately resistant
45 or above	Slightly resistant or nonresistant

*1Source: ASIM D2017

2.

가.

가

, refusal time

(refusal time =

60)

(Table 16).

가

Table 16. Water treatability of *Gingko biloba* sapwood.

Charge ^{*1}	1	2	3	4	5	Average
Absorption (%)	107.28	157.26	167.44	159.87	188.84	156.14
Refusal time (min.)	180	80	100	80	100	108

*¹Each charge has five samples.

. 가

Table 17

Table 17. Initial moisture content and specific gravity of test samples^{*1}.

Moisture content(%)				Specific gravity ^{*2}			
Average	St. dev.	Maximum	Minimum	Average	St. dev.	Maximum	Minimum
166.06	12.38	183.23	143.43	0.36	0.02	0.39	0.34

*¹Values represent means of 30 replicates.

*²Based on oven-dry weight and green volume.

1)

() 30 2

. Collapse

0.4mm

. Figure 7, 8, 9

Table 18 .

Table 18. The steps of drying defects observed during quick drying at 100 .

Initial check	Collapse	Internal check
No. 2	No. 1	No. 1

2)

Table 19

Table 18

가

60 ,

5 ,

90

(60)

(90) 가

Table 20

T10

166%

Table 21

G

F

Table 22 F가

Table 19. Drying conditions by the steps of drying defects.

Dying defects	Drying condition()	Steps of drying defects				
		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Initial check	Initial temp. of drying	70	60	50	50	45
	Vet-bulb depression	7	5	3	2	2
	Final temp. of drying	95	90	80	80	80
Collapse	Initial temp. of drying	70	60	55	50	45
	Vet-bulb depression	7	5	4	3	2
	Final temp. of drying	95	80	80	75	70
Internal check	Initial temp. of drying	70	55	50	50	45
	Vet-bulb depression	7	5	4	3	2
	Final temp. of drying	95	80	75	70	70

Table 20. General temperature schedules for softwoods.

Step No.	MC(%)	Dry-bulb temperature()													
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14
1	Green 30	40	40	45	45	50	50	55	55	60	60	65	70	75	80
2	30 25	40	45	50	50	55	55	60	60	65	65	70	75	80	90
3	25 20	40	50	55	55	60	60	65	65	70	70	70	75	80	90
4	20 15	45	55	60	60	65	65	70	70	70	75	75	80	90	95
5	15 Final	50	65	70	80	70	80	70	80	70	80	80	80	90	95

Table 21. Initial moisture content class.

Class	Initial MC(%)	Class	Initial MC(%)
A	<40	E	100 120
B	40 60	F	120 140
C	60 80	G	>140
D	80 100		

Table 22. Moisture content class for softwoods.

Step No.	Moisture content at start of moisture content class(%)											
	A		B		C		D		E		F	
1	Green	30	Green	35	Green	40	Green	50	Green	60	Green	70
2	30	25	35	30	40	35	50	40	60	50	70	60
3	25	20	30	25	35	30	40	35	50	40	60	50
4			25	20	30	25	35	30	40	35	50	40
5			20	15	25	20	30	25	35	30	40	35
6					20	15	25	20	30	25	35	30
7							20	15	25	20	30	25
8									20	15	25	20
9											20	15
10	15	Final	15	Final	15	Final	15	Final	15	Final	15	Final

5

Table 23 5

Table 24

Table 23. General wet-bulb depression schedules for softwoods.

Step No.	Wet-bulb depression for wet-bulb depression schedule()							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.5	8.5	11.0	14.0
2	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.5	8.0	11.0	14.0	17.0
3	3.5	4.5	6.0	8.5	11.0	14.0	17.0	20.0
4	5.5	8.0	8.5	11.0	14.0	17.0	20.0	20.0
5	8.5	11.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
6	11.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
7	14.0	17.0	17.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
8	17.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
9	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
10	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0

Table 24. Estimated kiln schedule for *Ginkgo biloba*(T1(F)).

MC(%)	DBI()	WBI()	EMC(%)	RH(%)
Green-70	60	54.5	12.1	75
70-60	60	52	9.9	66
60-50	60	49	8.1	55
50-40	60	46	4.8	30
40-35	60	43	2.8	14
35-30	60	40	2.8	14
30-25	65	45	3.1	17
25-20	70	50	3.3	20
20-15	75	55	3.4	23
15-Final	80	52	3.5	25

(T1(F)) ,
 167% 10% 3.2
 3.5 ,

판정되었다. 참고로 Figure 11은 은행나무 목재의 건조속도를 보여주는데, 항률건조 기간중 건조속도인 자유수 제거속도는 2.17%/시간이었고 감률건조기간중 건조속도인 결합수 제거속도는 1.33%/시간이었다.

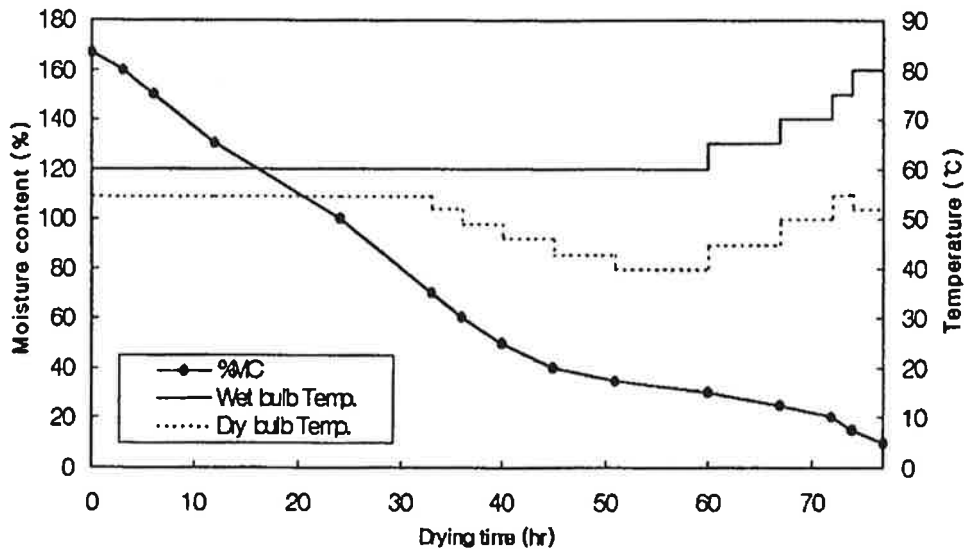


Figure 11. Drying curve of *Ginkgo biloba*.

다. 접착가공성

접착제의 종류에 관계없이 접착강도는 약하게 나타났지만 접착강도에 비하여 목파율이 매우 우수하게 나타나서 은행나무 목재의 접착제품이 비구조용으로 사용되는 경우에는 접착력에 문제가 없는 것으로 나타났다(Table 25). 상태 접착력은 사용된 네 종류의 접착제가 모두 비슷하였으나, 내수 및 내온수 접착력은 접착제의 종류에 따라 크게 상이하였다. 초산비닐 에멀전수지 접착제의 경우는 내수조작에 의한 접착층의 심한 박리로 인해 접착력 시험이 불가능하였다. 요소수지 접착제와 이소시아네이트수지의 내수 및 내온수 접착력은 상태 접착력과 비슷하였으나, 에폭시수지 접착제의 내수 및 내온수 접착력은 상태 접착력에 비하여 열등하였다. 실제로 은행나무 목재의 접착제품이 옥내용이 될 것이므로 가격이 저렴하고 작업성이 뛰어난 상온경화형 요소수지 접착제나 초산비닐 에멀전수지 접착제의 사용이 권장된다.

Table 25. Adhesion characteristics of *Ginkgo biloba*. *1

Test items	Polyvinyl	Urea resin	Epoxy resin	Water based
	acetate emulsion resin			polymer isocyanate
	----- (kg/cm ²) -----			
Dry bond test	29.16 (96) *2	24.86 (95)	26.16 (95)	29.08 (95)
Water proofing test*3	--	23.31 (89)	24.83 (85)	25.84(94)
Warm water proofing test*4	--	26.21 (90)	21.28 (72)	26.61(93)

*1 Values represent means of 10 replicates.

*2 Values in parentheses represent percent wood failure.

*3 Test after soaking the specimens into the water(30) for 3 hours.

*4 Test after soaking the specimens into the warm water(60) for 3 hours.

. 가

(polyurethane)

(lacquer)

(Table 26).

Table 26. Paintability of *Ginkgo biloba*.

		Curing		Film cracks			
		time		Soak under dry test		Wet-cold-dry test	
		(hr.)		after 5 cycles		after 30 cycles	
		Avg.	Std.	No.	Length(mm)	No.	Length(mm)
	Flat grain	3.20	0.01	-	-	-	-
Poly urethane	Edge grain	3.19	0.01	-	-	-	-
	Control (glass)	2.70	0.01				
	Flat grain	2.58	0.01	-	-	-	-
Lacquer	Edge grain	2.58	0.01	-	-	-	-
	Control (glass)	2.35	0.01				

. 가

가

A, B, C 3

A가 3

가

가

Table 27

30cm

가

가

가

가

Table 27. Bending processing of *Ginkgo biloba*.

Specific gravity	Moisture content (%)	Radius of bending curvature (cm) *					Grade
		80	58	45	36	30	
0.36	15.06			AAAAA	AAAAA	AAABB (11.67)	Good

* A : Specimens with or without minor compressive failure in the concave side

B : Specimens bent with remarkable compressive failure

C : Specimens bent with breakage or tension failure

(): Change in radius of curvature after one month exposure (%)

Table 28

ponderosa
가
가

Table 28. The degree of discoloration of untreated *Gingko biloba* and ponderosa pine sapwood exposed for 6 weeks at 28 to pure cultures of selected stain fungi.

Fungus	Degree of discoloration ^{*1}	
	<i>Gingko biloba</i>	ponderosa pine
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	8.4	2.2
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	9.7	8.6
<i>Cladosporium elatum</i>	8.8	5.9
<i>Cephalosporium fragrans</i>	9.4	8.8
<i>Ceratocystis pilifera</i>	9.0	7.7
<i>Hornocoonis resiniae</i>	9.7	8.5
<i>Ghristonia perfectum</i>	9.0	8.2
<i>Penicillium spp.</i>	8.7	8.3
<i>Phialophora fastigata</i>	8.3	5.4
<i>Trichoderma spp.</i>	8.4	5.9
<i>Urocladium chartarum</i>	9.2	8.5

*1Degree of stain based on ratings from 0(no stain) to 10(completely stained). Each value represents the mean of seven specimens.

8

가 Table 29

, 6

가

6

. Britewood Q Nytek-GD

가

. Copper quinolinolate

Nytek-GD

, red alder

가

Oregon

(Miller and Morrell

1989, 1990, Miller et al., 1989).

copper quinolinolate

PQ-8

(0.13% 6

)

. Nytek-GD PQ-8

copper

quinolinolate

formulation chemistry

가

. PQ-8 solublized copper quinolinolate

, Nytek-GD

copper quinolinolate ground dispersion

. NP-1 Plus, Busan 1030,

Britewood XL

0.75%

, Britewood S

가

3%

. Britewood S

가 (Miller and Morrell 1990).

가 가

,

8

가 2

4

. , NexGen, NP-1 Plus, Busan 1030, PQ-8

가 가

. Britewood Q Britewood XL

2

4

Britewood S 4

Table 29. Ability of selected chemicals to inhibit fungal stain of *Ginkgo biloba* sapwood in small-scale laboratory evaluations.

Chemical (trade name)	Concentration (% total a.i.)	Degree of stain ¹⁾		
		----- Incubation period -----		
		2 weeks	4 weeks	6 weeks
Control (water treated)	0.00	5.3	7.6	9.1
Britewood Q	0.25	3.1	6.7	8.7
	0.50	2.6	5.3	8.9
	1.00	0.6	3.1	5.1
	2.00	0.7	3.9	4.9
	2.50	0.3	2.1	4.3
	3.00	0.0	0.1	3.3
Britewood XL	0.25	0.1	4.1	5.1
	0.50	0.3	3.3	4.1
	0.75	0.3	2.0	2.7
	1.00	0.3	1.0	1.4
	1.50	0.3	2.6	3.1
	2.00	0.0	1.0	1.9
Britewood S	0.25	4.9	6.9	8.3
	0.50	4.4	6.4	8.1
	1.00	1.0	5.7	7.3
	2.00	0.3	2.9	5.3
	2.50	0.3	1.1	4.4
	3.00	0.0	0.6	2.0
Busan 1030	0.13	0.7	1.3	6.1
	0.25	0.1	0.7	4.7
	0.50	0.0	0.1	4.6
	0.75	0.0	0.0	3.0
	1.00	0.0	0.0	2.1
	1.25	0.0	0.0	0.4

Table 29. Continued.

Chemical (trade name)	Concentration (% total a. i.)	Degree of stain ¹⁾		
		----- Incubation period -----		
		2 weeks	4 weeks	6 weeks
NexGen	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.75	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1.25	0.0	0.0	0.0
NP-1 Plus	0.25	0.0	1.3	6.7
	0.50	0.0	0.0	4.0
	0.75	0.0	0.0	0.9
	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.4
	1.25	0.0	0.0	0.4
	1.50	0.0	0.0	1.4
Nytec-GD	0.25	4.7	7.1	9.0
	0.50	4.6	6.1	9.0
	1.00	4.3	5.3	8.7
	1.50	2.9	4.1	6.4
	1.75	2.4	3.9	6.3
	2.00	0.9	2.7	6.3
PQ-8	0.13	0.7	2.6	8.9
	0.25	0.0	0.0	1.1
	0.50	0.0	0.0	2.3
	0.75	0.0	0.0	0.4
	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1.25	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹⁾Degree of stain based on ratings from 0(no stain) to 10(completely stained). Each value represents the mean of seven specimens.

X, Y, Z, (E), (Yd)

Table 30 (M)

(S)

가

가

Table 30. Discoloration sensitivity of *Ginkgo biloba* to iron, alkali, acid, and sunlight stain.

Type	Change of wood color						Color difference E	Decrease ratio of lightness Yd(%)	Stain grade
	Untreated			Treated					
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z			
Iron (FeCl ₃)	56.89 ^{*1} (1.03) ^{*2}	57.12 (1.24)	40.06 (1.87)	47.11 (1.40)	47.05 (1.64)	32.30 (1.77)	7.32 (1.14)	17.64 (2.11)	M
Alkali (NaOH)	57.33 (0.94)	57.68 (0.93)	41.07 (0.61)	52.73 (0.96)	52.52 (0.95)	37.61 (2.13)	4.35 (1.12)	8.95 (1.14)	M
Acid (CH ₂ O ₂)	57.41 (0.89)	57.82 (0.85)	41.07 (1.67)	47.64 (1.17)	46.25 (1.28)	28.89 (1.96)	9.31 (1.01)	20.01 (2.21)	M
Sunlight	57.71 (0.85)	58.02 (0.88)	41.43 (1.74)	44.97 (0.57)	44.02 (0.63)	24.29 (0.61)	10.86 (0.39)	24.12 (0.60)	S

*1Values represent average of 20 replicates.

*2Numbers in parenthesis indicate the standard deviation.

Table 31

가

가

가

Table 31. Resistance of *Gingko biloba* to fungal attack in an ASTM soil-block test. *1

Type of wood	Weight loss (%)	
	<i>Lyronyces palustris</i>	<i>Tranetes versicolor</i>
Heartwood	1.80 ± 0.08	1.50 ± 0.44
Sapwood	31.74 ± 1.17	25.93 ± 1.98

*1 Values represent means of ten replicates.

3.

가

가

가

가

가

TICF

pilot

10%

3.2

3.5

가

가

(workability)
(lacquer)

(polyurethane)

가

가
가

가

가

가
가

가

가

가

4

가, 가
 , 가 , (, ,)
 가 .
 가 ,
 가 가 .
 가 가 .
 (=9.3%)
 , 가 ,
 .
 oak 가 가 가
 red alder yellow poplar ,
 가 가
 .
 , (workability)
 . 가
 ,
 가 . 가 ,
 .
 가 .
 , 가 ,
 .

가

가

가

1:1 natching

가

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. , 1986.

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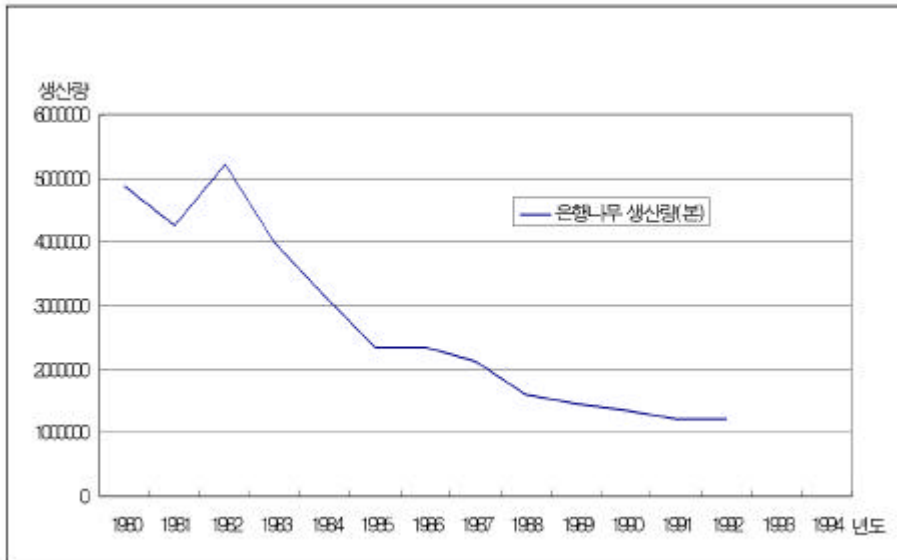
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가 ,
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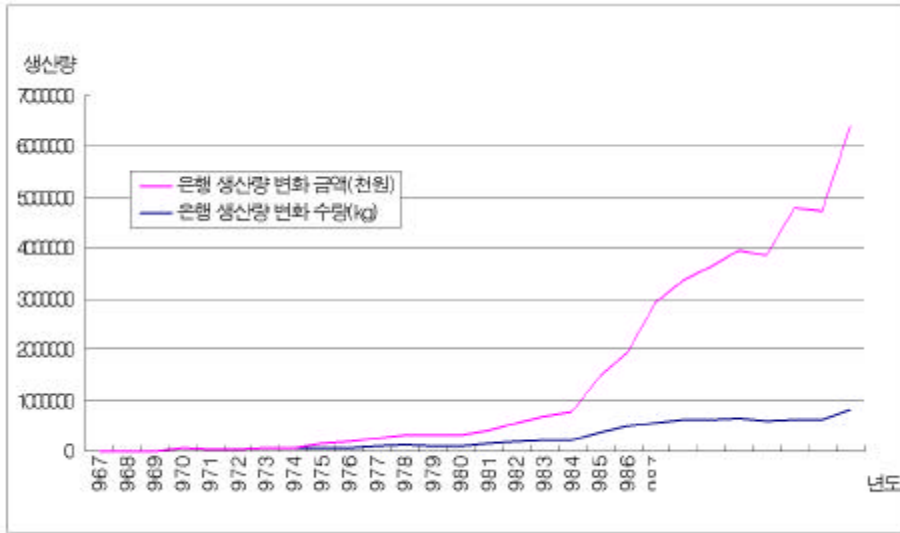
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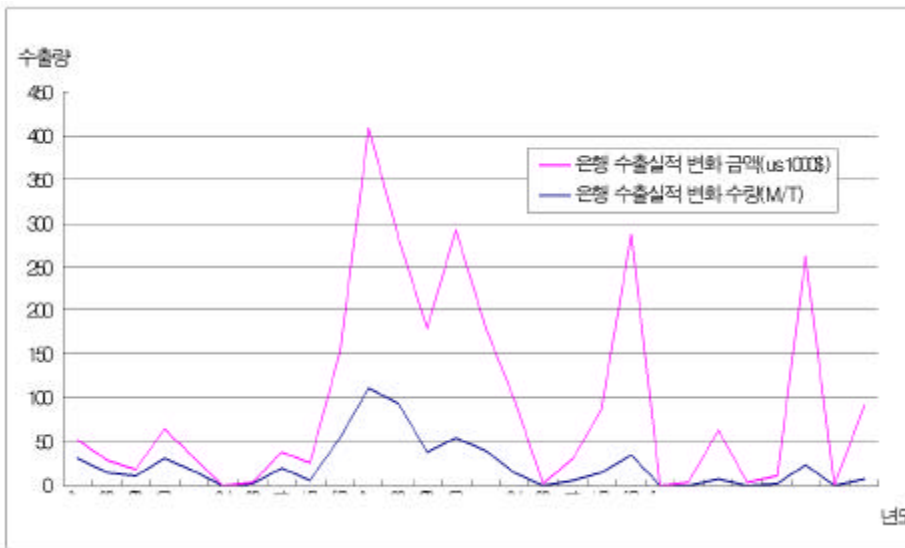
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 1980
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가 . < 2> < 5>

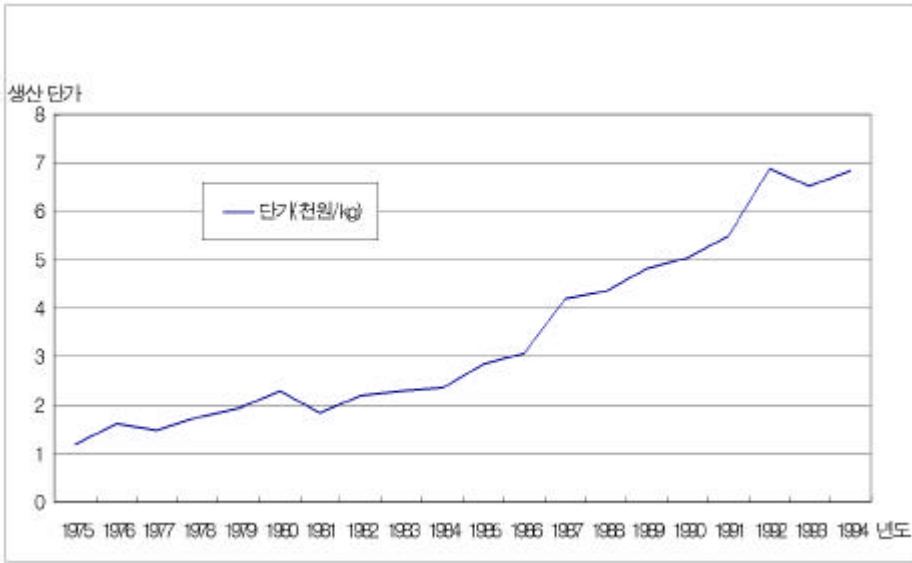
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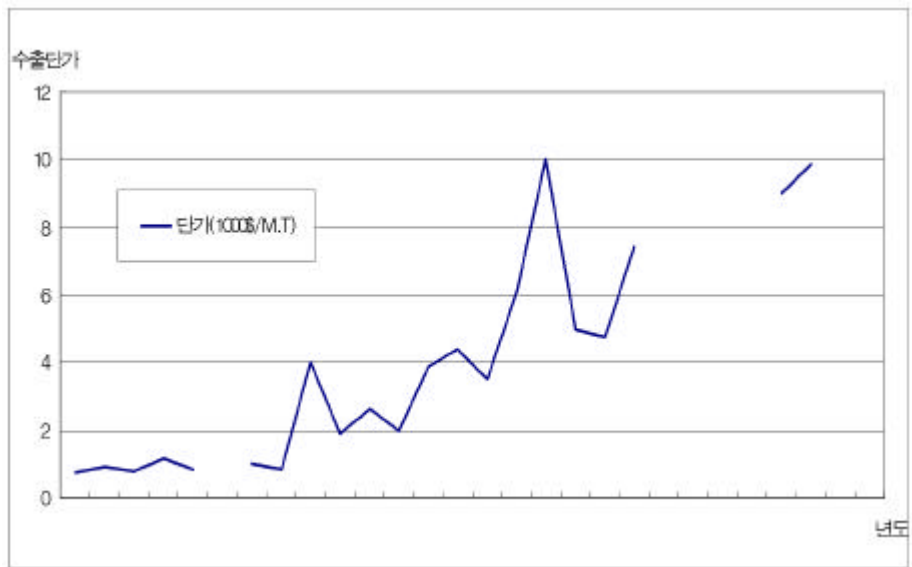
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가 , , , ,
 . 1960 , ,
 , (白果) 가

II. GFG

가 가

가 가

가

가

(密植)

가

가 (廣植)

1972 , 1990

가 가

가 1996 6,275

가 1997

1995

가 1,644

가

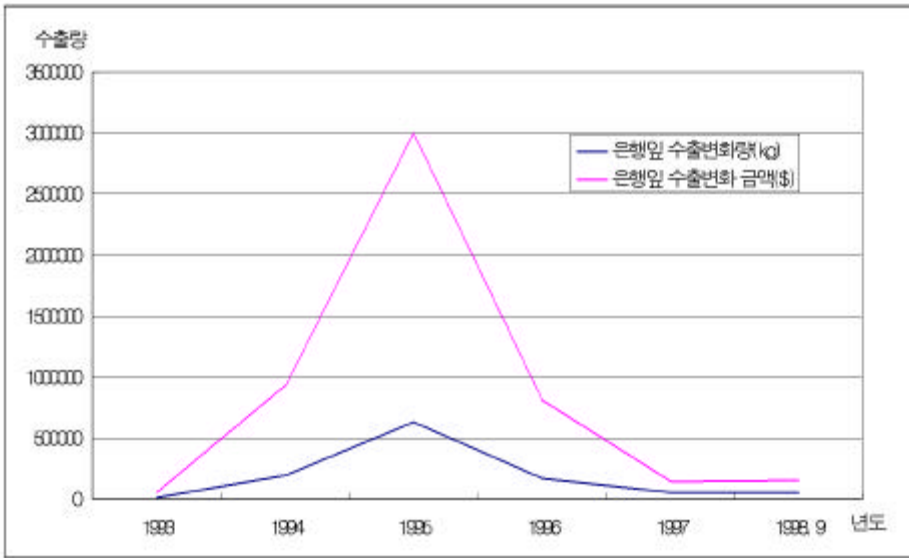
kg 2.8 , 98 2.9

가 98 kg 2.5 가

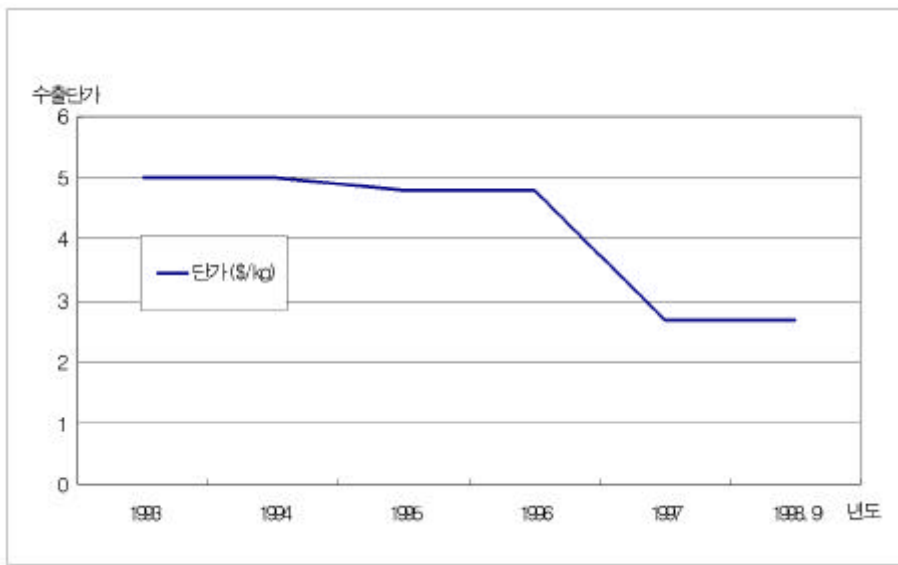
가 2

< 6>, < 7>

< 6 >



< 7 > 가



Ginkgo Biloba Extract (GBE) 가
 . 1995 가 1995
 kg 478 가 749 , 가

가 . 가 722
 , 가 86 , 1996 가 627 가
 가 1,068 가 , 가 78.6 가
 가 .
 < 1> .
 가 . 1997
 7 1998 6
 181 , 28 209 ,
 가
 . 3 < 2> .

< 2>

	1995. 7- 1996. 6	1996. 7- 1997. 6	1997. 6- 1998-6	가
()	1, 283, 258	1, 815, 888	2, 820, 947	39. 9%
()	16, 439, 077	15, 092, 628	18, 071, 988	9. 9%
()	17, 722, 335	16, 908, 516	20, 892, 934	17. 9%

: IMS, 1998

가
 , 가 가

2.

1984 4 85 가 6 7
 10 1995 280
 40.89 가 , 가 10 24 가가 .
 < 3> < 8> 가 .

< 3>

	1985	1990	1995	가
(1,000)	670,561	9,036,067	28,086,826	409%

: , 1997

< 8>



, 10

2.78

98

700

가

가 ,
가

가 .

3

가 가

가

IMS The Herbal Medical Data Base

1992 < 4> .

< 4>

		(U. S. \$)*	(%)
	EU	6,000	44.8
EU	가	500	3.7
		2,300	17.2
		2,100	15.7
		1,500	11.2
		1,000	7.4
		13,400	100.0

* 가 .
: IMS, 1994 The Herbal Medical Database, 1993

The Herbal Medical Database ,

12-15%, 8% ,

1998 20 .

가

가 . 80%

가 1993 가
 OIC < 5>

가	< 5> 가	
	(U.S. \$)	(U. S. \$)
	3,000	50 37.0
	1,600	26.5 28.0
	600	10.0 10.5
	300	5.0 5.0
	230	4.0 6.0
	100	1.5 6.5
	40	1.0 4.0
	130	2.0 4.5
	6,000	100.0 17.4

: IMS, 1994

1994 \$16
 ,
 가 가 .
 , 94 3 18.7% 1989 14% 가

< 6 > (:10 \$)

1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.90	3.93	4.22	4.64	5.28	6.20	7.55	9.17	11.5
0.178	0.631	1.0	1.25	1.54	1.89	2.31	2.80	3.50

: Natural Foods, several issues

1994 FDA가

GNC

가

Wal-Mart, K-Mart

가

Schwabe Ipsen

$$Y = a + bI, (Y$$

, T)

$$Y = 2.198571 + 1.184643I, R^2 = 0.932696, () t-$$

$$(3.454393) (8.32403)$$

가 1999 152

가 가

가 5

5

< 7>

< 7>

5

	Echinacea		Goldenseal			
(%)	9.9	9.8	7.0	5.9	4.5	36.2

: Peggy Brevoort, East Earth Herb Inc., 1995

1994

5

가

1/3

5

가

37.1%

16

20%

가 , 1998 33
. 4.5% , 4
. 1993 가 1997
130 , 2000 182 \$.
, 1995 1
, 2000 2 .
70-80%
, 90%
. 白果() 1
. 江蘇省 4,000 가
1/3 . 廣西省 山東省 2,000
. 河南省, 湖北省, 廣東省 1,000 , 浙江省, 安徽
省 貴州省 500 2000 白果 15,000
가 . 25,000
. 가 가
가 가 . , , , , , , ,
가 , 2000ha
. 2 , ,
. 1ha 4,500-5,000kg
. 가 Schwabe Ipsen
, , 85%
. 가
가 . 1995
2,000ton, 10,000ton, 3,000ton

15,000ton , 1999 가
 , 15,000ton 가가 1999
 25,000ton .

< 8> .

< 8>

		1995		1999	
	60	60	70	60	
	35	-	60	-	
	30	80	50	150	
	25	5	35	5	
	150	145	215	215	

: IMS

, GBE

가 .

4

가
 . 9 10 30
 0.5-0.6kg , 가 800-850
 /kg . 가
 kg 4,000-4,500 . 가

. kg 가 3,000-6,000
 , 12-25kg
 가 가
 가
 가
 가
 1997 가 10,000 200 3-5
 40 4kg
 80%
 70% , ,
 가 10 30 가
 500-600g 가
 가 1.5-5 가
 가 , , ,
 가 가 97 kg 800-850 , 1998
 가 가 kg
 650 .
 가 多肥性 가
 가 . 가
 가 가 가 가 .
 Schwabe 200

1 200kg, 2 500kg, 3 800kg, 4 1,000kg, 5
 1,500kg . < 9>

< 9>

	(A)	Schwabe (B)	B/A
(kg)	800	1,100	1.375
가 *	650 /kg	2.50Yuan/kg (=400)	0.62
	5 (100kg)	70kg 2kg	-

: 3-5 , 200
 *1Yuan 160

가

90% Schwabe-Ipsen 가

가

가

300

가

가

가

가 가

< 10>

(300)

(:)

	980	928	349	780
	271	458	103	220
	709	470	246	560

)

* 4kg, 가 650 /kg

15-20%

5

가 ,

가

가

12-25kg

, 가

kg 3000-6,000

가

5

20kg

, 200

41-42

, 200

830kg

,

가 2.3Yuan/kg

가 ,

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

$$\log Y = -0.8595 + 1.6296 \log X, \quad R^2=0.9974$$

(-7.7246) (19.5353)

Y , X

가

가 3-%

가 3 13 65,052

4cm

10cm

가

가

Risk

-1,

10

5cm

(triangular)

가

5.3cm

3.4cm²

22

7.5 - 16cm

가

6

, 가

木 가 . , 가 苗

가 가 가 가 80%

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

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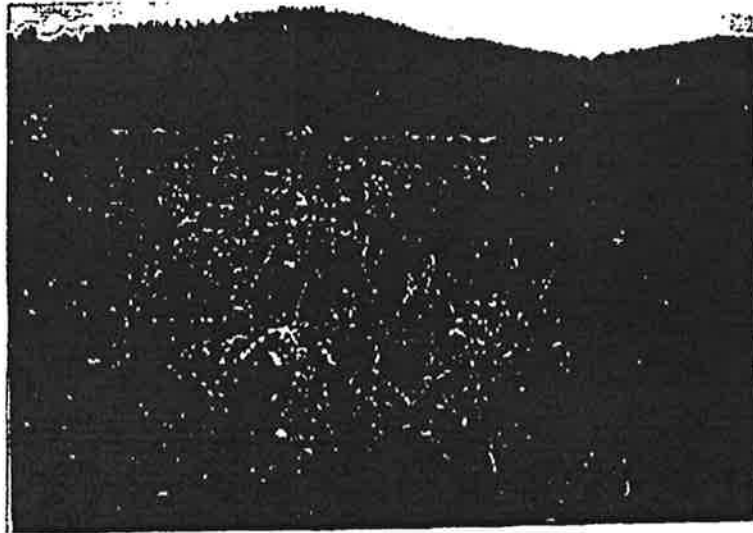
GFL 1.8% TL 2.4%
GFL 1.5% TL 0.5%

GFL TL 17%, 6%가

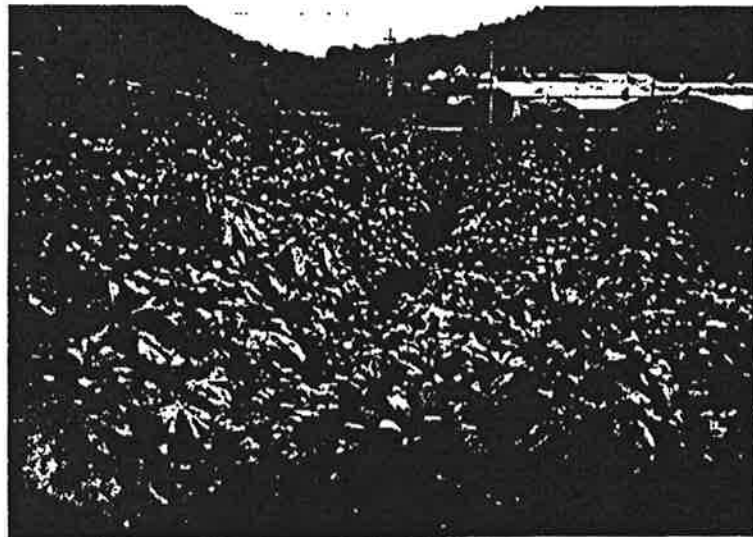
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<사진 1> 전남 광주의 은행 농장 1.



<사진 2> 전남 광주의 은행 농장 2.



				(%)	
		10CT	7,775	261,705	1.05
		30CT	1,789	177,111	0.71
		120C	11,915	458,727	1.85
	100mℓ ()	100Mℓ	375,420	289,073	1.16
		50CT	187	27,744	0.11
		120C	6,751	259,913	1.05
		60C	504	10,589	0.04
	()	240T	7,439	109,651	0.44
	()	100Mℓ	115,200	27,372	0.11
		30CT	3,235	294,385	1.19
	40mg	50CT	60	8,034	0.03
		10CT	19,474	479,383	1.93
		30CT	7,303	531,657	2.14
		50CT	1,441	179,836	0.72
		10CT	46,131	1,582,293	6.37
		180T	11,989	635,417	2.56
		300T	21,978	2,175,822	8.77
		100C	185,101	6,515,555	26.25
		300C	500	35,000	0.14
		10T(sample)	12,313	0	0.00
		150T	7,538	373,130	1.50
		500T	9,539	1,415,205	5.70
		90T	5,682	175,005	0.71
		10T(sample)	2,000	0	0.00
		10CT	55,533	1,649,330	6.64
		180T	7,494	296,762	1.20
	40mg ()	10CT	12,664	409,554	1.65
		10CT	3,752	115,562	0.47
		20CT	1,259	74,910	0.30
		30CT	846	74,025	0.30
	()	10CT	5,859	190,710	0.77
	()	100C	4,568	155,084	0.62
		120C	22,647	896,843	3.61
		300C	24,406	2,416,194	9.73
		1000T	540	158,769	0.64
	()	180T	2,587	163,128	0.66
		1000T	2,522	680,309	2.74
		120T	12,035	409,190	1.65
		10CT	4,779	118,041	0.48
		50CT	488	58,072	0.23
	40mg	120T	28,290	933,570	3.76
18	23			24,822,660	99.98

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