Original Research Article

AXIAL AND RADIAL VARIATION OF FIBRE CHARACTERISTICS OF *Bambusa vulgaris*

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the axial and radial variation of fibre characteristics of *Bambusa vulgaris*. There were eighteen treatments for both axial and radial variation. The treatments were replicated three (3) times, in Complete Randomized Design (CRD). This Study was carried out at the Wood Anatomy Section of the Department of Forest Product Development and Utilization, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan between July and August, 2018. Three (3) stands of *B. vulgaria* stands were randomly selected. Samples were cut into 10cm discs collected at 25%, 50% and 75% of the total height (Axial positioning) of the bamboo stems. The samples discs were partitioned into two zones which are core and peripheral (bark) layers. From each of the disc, 3 slivers were obtained both from radial and axial positions. Slivers obtained were macerated with an equal volume (1:1) of 10% glacial Acetic acid and 30% Hydrogen Peroxide (H_2O_2) at 100±2˚C. The resulting image on light microscope screen was measured for fibre length, fibre diameter and lumen width.

At 50% sampling height and at outer layer, the highest fibre length of 3.25mm, followed by 3.06mm of bamboo stand three (3) while the least 2.28mm was recorded in stands two (2) of 75% axial positioning and at peripheral layer. The lumen width ranged between 3.52×10^{-3}µm to 4.46×10^{-3}µm in the radial direction from the core to the peripheral (bark) of the bamboo. The result obtained for mean values of Fiber diameter along the bamboo height ranged from 3.53×10^{-3}µm to 4.46×10^{-3}µm across the three (3) bamboo stands, sampling height and radial direction sampling respectively.

Among the fibre positioning, the fibre collected from 50% of the sampling height have higher fibre diameter, lumen width and fibre diameter at the peripheral region compare to others.

KEYWORDS: *Bambusa vulgaris,* Fibre length, Fibre diameter and Lumen width.

INTRODUCTION

Fibre characteristics are related to many structural, physical and chemical properties of wood. The fibre characteristics includes fibre diameter, fibre length and lumen width. It affects many woody-product manufacturing, like pulping process, behavior in the drying process and resistance to cutting and machining, variations in fibre dimensions/characteristics are also present in the tree's radial, longitudinal direction and within the annual rings (Zobel and Van Buijtenen, 1989). The variation may be due to genetic, physiological or silvicultural treatment

In general, fibers can be classified into three categories: wood, non-wood, and non-plant. The term "non-wood" was coined to distinguish plant fibers from the two main sources of wood fibers; Hardwoods and softwoods. Non-wood or agro-based fibers are derived from selected tissues of various mono or dicotyledonous plants and are categorized botanically as grass, bast, leaf, or fruit fibers. Some non-wood fibers are classified by means of production; fibers such as sugar cane bagasse, wheat straw and corn stalks are byproducts. Other non wood fibers are grouped as "fiber plants," plants with high cellulose content that are cultivated primarily for the sake of their fibers such as jute, kenaf, flax, cotton, and ramie. Non-wood fibers can be used to make paper, although the quality varies a great deal depending on the source of the fibers.

Bambusa vulgaris (bamboo) has been one of the fastest growing plants in the world. Bamboo has social, economic and cultural significance and is used extensively for building materials along with thousands of uses. It is highly versatile raw material for different works. The bamboo is light weight, flexible, tough, high tensile, cheap material than the other building materials like steel. Bamboo can be used in various building works. Bamboo structures are reported to be to be flexible, earthquake resistant, light weight and cheap. Bamboo can be used as reinforcement in various structural members. Bamboo is a green material for sustainable development and has various advantages. Use of bamboo may be promoted for green buildings and sustainable development (Dinesh *et al.,* 2014). In fact, bamboo culture has been described as an essential part of human history and civilization, especially in Asia (Lobovikov *et al.,* 2007).

In addition, bamboo is used for scaffolding in construction projects often to great heights. While bamboo continues to be used in these traditional ways, it has also become an important raw material for production of modern building products (Bowyer *et al.,* 2014)

Fibres have been regarded as one of the main components that determine the mechanical properties of any woody materials including bamboo owing to their unidirectional arrangement in the tissue as well as their unique cell wall structure (Gritsch *et al*., 2004). Many study have been done regarding bamboo; Fibre wall anatomy (Parameswaran and Liese), and in particular cell wall thickening (Gritsch *et al*., 2004; Murphy and Alvin, 1997) lignification (Itoh, 1990; Lybeer and Koch, 2005) and cell wall nano-structural changes (Suzuki and Itoh, 2001) during development of bamboo culms, mechanical properties of fibres or fibre caps (Zou, *et al.,* 2009 and Yu, *et al.,* 2011), and the underlying structure–property relationships of bamboo fibres that establish the gradients across the fibre caps have been intensively studied, but there has been little information on fibre characteristics variation along axial (top, middle and base) and radial (back and core) dimension in relations to its pulping potentials. Therefore, this study sought to provide input in this regards so as to provide information on variations across (radial) and along (axial) axis of *B. vulgaris*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

The materials used for determining the variation in the fibre characteristics of *B. vulgaris* from the same location are; *Bamboosa vulgaria* samples, test tubes, tube rack, acetic acid (CH_3COOH), Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), Spatula, Beaker, Distilled water, Light microscope, saw, sharp knife, nose cover and hand glove.

Sample Area

The *B. vulgaris* stands used for this experiment was collected from Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN), Ibadan, Oyo State. The institute is lies between Latitude 07°22'N and Longitude 03°58'E (Map of the World, 2017) of the Greenwich meridian. It is characterized by mean annual rainfall of 1400-1500mm, while the mean annual temperature is 26.46°C. The average relative humidity is 80-85% (FRIN, 2017).

Experimental Site

The experiment was carried out at Wood Anatomy laboratory, Department of Forest Products Development and Utilization (FPD&U), Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan (FRIN).

Sampling Technique

For this study, three (3) stands of *Bambusa vulgaria* stands were randomly selected from the bamboo plantation, behind horticultural nursery, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan (FRIN) and harvested. Samples were cut into 10cm discs collected at 25%, 50% and 75% of the total height (Axial positioning) of the bamboo stems. The samples discs were later partitioned into two zones (radial positioning) which are core and peripheral (bark) layers.

Sample Preparation

B. vulgaris (bamboo) collected were cut into 10cm discs collected at 25%, 50% and 75% (which represent base, middle and top of each stands respectively) of the total height (axial positioning) of the bamboo stems, from each of the disc, 3 slivers were obtained both from radial positioning (Core and peripheral layers) from each bamboo stem replicated three (3) times totaling 54 fibres used for this study. Bamboo slivers obtained were put into test tubes and macerated with an equal volume (1:1) of 10% glacial acetic acid and 30% Hydrogen Peroxide (H2O2) at 100±2˚c and boiled until soft and bleached white as adopted by Franklin, 1945. The slivers were then washed, placed in 30ml-test tubes with 20ml-distiled water and shaken vigorously to separate the fibre bundles into individual fibre. The macerated fibre suspension was carefully aligned on a slide using white tread. The resulting image on light microscope screen was measured for fibre length, fibre diameter and lumen width.

Microscopy

The separated fibres per samples in each test tube were mounted on microscope slide and examined under a microscope with a tracer reflector. The magnified and transparent fibres were projected by the tracer reflector on which the fibres were viewed and traced under magnification ×10. Few fibres were measured with calibration on the eye piece.

Parameters Determined

The parameters determined using the microscope is stated below.

- **Fibre length of the sample:** It was measured using the microscope by aligning fibre length of the chip sideway to the graduated ruler in the microscope.
- **Fibre diameter of the sample:** this was measured by placing the graduated ruler in the microscope in horizontal direction at the middle of the fibre.
- **Lumen width of the sample**: This is the width of the inner space.

Experimental Design

The experiment was laid out in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD). There were 18 treatments randomly allocated with each treatment replicated 3 times making 54 observation.

Data analysis

The data collected were analyzed using 3 × 3 × 2 factorial experiments in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) replicated 3 times making 54 observations. The data gotten from the experiment was subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The follow up test was conducted to know the difference between the means using the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at 5% probability levels.

RESULTS AND DICUSSION

Fibre Length of Bambusa vulgaris

The mean fibre length was presented in Table 1. The longest fibre length of 3.25±0.15mm was observed axially at 50%, followed by 3.23±0.11mm at 75% and the least fibre length of 2.28±0.25mm was observed at 75% disc level. Samples collected from bamboo stands three (3) had the highest fibre length of 3.25±0.15mm, followed by 3.06±0.07mm of bamboo stand three (3) while the least 2.28±0.25mm was recorded in *Bambusa vulgaris* stands two (Table 1). It was observed that there was an increase in the fibre length in the radial position from the core section to the peripheral section.

The mean fibre length of 3.25±0.15mm observed in this study was higher than 1.63±0.50mm reported by Egbewole, *et al.,* 2015 for *Saccharum officinarum* and above 2.7mm reported by (Atchison, 1987) on fibre lengths of selected softwoods. It is also higher to the minimum 0.7mm -1.6mm value for hardwood fibre sources and to 1.7mm values reported by Noah (2009) for bagasse fibres. Fibre length has been considered as a critical factor to be considered in selecting any species for the production of high quality pulp for paper making (Dinwoodie, 1965). The long fibre length of bamboo is characterized by high degree of opacity; stiffness and smoothness which are very suitable for making bank notes which can withstand rough handling (Noah, 2009).

The result of the analysis of variance shows that the fibre length in radial (core and peripheral) position differ significantly ($p<0.05$) but that of axial position (75%, 50% and 25%) does not have significant effects on the fibre length of the fibre examined (Table 2). However, there is significant difference in the interaction between the two position (axial and radial position), axial positioning and bamboo stands, the three way interactions (radial position* bamboo stands*axial position), whereas, the interaction between radial position and bamboo stands does not have significant difference on the fibre length of bamboo examined. This thus indicates that the effects of radial position of the fiber length are independent of the radial position between the fibres of the bamboo stands.

Table 1: Mean value for Fibre length of *Bambusa vulgaris* in relation to sampling height and radial position

	Sampling height (%)	Radial Positioning	Bamboo Stand	Mean
FIBRE LENGHT	75	Core	B_1	2.66 ± 0.10
			B_2	2.34 ± 0.10
			B_3	2.94 ± 0.28
		Peripheral	B_1	2.97 ± 0.16
			B_2	2.28 ± 0.25
			B_3	2.73 ± 0.11
	50	Core	B_1	2.45 ± 0.09
			B_2	2.51 ± 0.14
			B_3	3.06 ± 0.07
		Peripheral	B_1	2.87 ± 0.12
			B_2	2.72 ± 0.24
			B_3	3.25 ± 0.15
	25	Core	B_1	2.65 ± 0.22
			B_2	2.36 ± 0.31
			B_3	2.95 ± 0.04
		Peripheral	B_1	2.67 ± 0.09
			B_2	2.80 ± 0.08
			B_3	3.23 ± 0.11

Table 2: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on Fibre length of *B. vulgaris*

SV	SS	DF	MS	F
RP	0.37	1	0.37	16.82*
AP	0.26	2	0.13	5.81^{ns}
BS	1.72	2	0.86	37.74*
RP * AP	0.16	2	0.08	$3. 46^{ns}$
RP * BS	0.57	2	0.03	1.25^{ns}
AP * BS	0.56	4	0.14	6.11*
RP * AP * BS	0.28	4	0.07	3.04*
Error	0.82	36	0.03	
Total	4.21	53		

*=Significant at 5% probability level (P≤ 0.05); ns= not Significant (P≥ 0.05)

Lumen Width of Bambusa vulgaris

The mean fibre length was presented in Table 3 below. The results revealed that the mean lumen width ranged between 3.52×10^{-3}μm to 4.46×10^{-3}μm in the radial direction from the core to the peripheral (bark) of the bamboo. The values increase along the axial direction from top (75%) to the base of the bamboo stands (25%) and from the core to the peripheral (radial position). The pattern of variation observed from the results also shows some form of inconsistency as the value decrease from the core to the peripheral and along the sampling height. This finding is in accordance with Monteoliva, (2005). The mean value observed was lower than the values observed on *Sterculia setigera* by Oluwadare and Egbewole (2008).

The result of analysis of variance (ANOVA) on the lumen width is presented in table 4. The result shows that there is significant difference among the bamboo stands, lumen width of the fibre in the radial position, axial position (sampling height), whereas, there is no significance difference in the two way interaction (BS*AP and BS*RP) and the three way interactions (BS * AP * RP) respectively.

Table 3: Mean value for Lumen Width of *Bambusa vulgaris* in relation to sampling height and radial position

	Sampling height (%)	Radial Positioning	Bamboo Stands	Mean (µm)
LUMEN WIDTH	75	Core	B_1	4.01 ± 0.34
			B_2	3.77 ± 2.39
			B_3	6.48 ± 0.12
		Peripheral	B_1	6.83 ± 1.17
			B_2	6.37 ± 0.29
			B_3	6.53 ± 0.34
	50	Core	B_1	5.97 ± 0.49
			B_2	6.43 ± 0.77
			B_3	7.31 ± 1.22
		Peripheral	B_1	6.83 ± 0.40
			B_2	6.89 ± 0.26
			B_3	7.34 ± 0.52
	25	Core	B_1	6.67 ± 1.91
			B_2	6.69 ± 0.45
			B_3	7.05 ± 0.41
		Peripheral	B_1	6.35 ± 0.54
			B_2	6.94 ± 0.42
			B_3	6.75 ± 0.31

Table 4: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on Lumen Width of *B. vulgaris*

SV	SS	DF	MS	F
BS	7.04	2	3.52	6.42*
AP	14.63	2	7.32	13.35*
RP	6.92	1	6.92	12.62*
BS * AP	2.9	4	0.72	1.32^{ns}
BS * RP	4.22	2	2.11	3.85^{ns}
AP * RP	9.06	2	4.53	8.26*
BS * AP * RP	3.74	4	0.94	1.71^{ns}
Error	19.74	36	0.55	
Corrected Total	68.24	53		

*=Significant at 5% probability level (P≤ 0.05); ns= not Significant (P≥ 0.05)

Fibre Diameter of *Bambusa vulgaris*

The result obtained for mean values of Fiber diameter along the bamboo height (along stem) i.e. from top to base for the three stands of bamboo is presented in Table 5 below. The mean values ranged from 3.52µm to 7.02µm, 3.58 to 4.41µm and 3.44µm to 4.36µm across the three (3) bamboo stands, sampling height and radial direction sampling respectively. Among the sampling height, the sampling collected from the middle which represent the 50% of the sampling height have higher fibre diameter at the peripheral region compare to others. Whereas, the least fibre diameter (3.44µm) was recorded at the base (representing the 25% of the total height) and this is from the core region of the sample.

The highest mean fibre diameter value gotten from the study,(7.02µm) falls below the range of 20- 40µm fibre diameter for hardwood fibres as reported by Usta and Eroghe, (1987), it is also at a distance range to the 20.0µm fibre diameter in baggase as reported by Noah (2009) and 20.78µm by Egbewole, *et al.,* 2015 for *Saccharum officinarum*. This is lower than the observed trend reported by Ogunsanwo and Onilude (2000) on *Triplochiton scleroxylon.*

The result of analysis of variance (ANOVA) on the Fibre diameter is presented in table 6. The result shows that there is significant difference among the bamboo stands, with no significance difference in the radial position and axial position (sampling height). Whereas, there are significance difference in the two ways interactions (BS*AP and BS*RP) and the three ways interactions (BS * AP * RP) respectively of the fibre diameter assessed.

Table 5: Mean value for Fibre Diameter of *Bambusa vulgaris* in relation to sampling height and radial position

	Sampling Height (%)	Radial Positioning	Bamboo Stands	Mean
FIBRE DIAMETER	75	Core	B1	7.02 ± 0.50
			B2	4.3 ± 0.13
			B3	3.52 ± 0.30
		Peripheral	B1	4.28 ± 0.17
			B2	4.11 ± 0.22
			B3	3.82 ± 0.44
	50	Core	B1	3.79 ± 0.21
			B2	3.58 ± 0.32
			B3	3.77 ± 0.67
		Peripheral	B1	4.3 ± 0.17
			B2	4.11 ± 0.53
			B3	4.41 ± 0.37
	25	Core	B1	3.44 ± 0.28
			B2	3.47 ± 0.08
			B3	4.11 ± 0.93
		Peripheral	B1	4.36 ± 0.25
			B2	4.19 ± 0 .37
			B3	3.74 ± 0.28

Table 6: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on Fibre Diameter of *B. vulgaris*

SV	SS	DF	MS	F
BS	3.99	2	1.99	12.40*
AP	0.51	2	0.26	1.59ns
RP	0.55	1	0.55	3.45ns
BS * AP	14.33	4	3.58	22.27*
BS * RP	2.2	2	1.1	6.84*
AP * RP	4.93	2	2.47	15.33*
BS * AP * RP	5.37	4	1.34	8.35*
Error	5.79	36	0.16	
Corrected Total	37.68	53		

*=Significant at 5% probability level ($P \leq 0.05$); ns= not Significant ($P \geq 0.05$)

CONCLUSION

The axial and radial fibre characteristic of *B. vulgaris* was successfully carried out in this study. Fiber characteristics such as fibre length, fiber diameter and lumen width along the stem (sampling height) and across the stem (radial position) for the three (3) bamboo stands examined. It was observed that there was an increase in the fibre length in the radial position from the core section to the peripheral (back) section. Along the length of the fibre of the bamboo stands examined (sampling height), there was an inconsistence in the pattern of the variation of the fibre length from 75% to 25% sampling height which could be as a result of environmental factor of the growing site and age of the bamboo stands. Along the length of the fibre of the bamboo stands examined (axial position), there was an inconsistence in the pattern of the variation of the fibre length from 75% to 25% sampling height which may be as a result of environmental factor such as growing site and age of the bamboo stands.

Among the sampling height, the fibre collected from the middle which represent the 50% of the sampling height have higher fibre diameter at the peripheral region compare to others. Whereas, the least fibre diameter was recorded at the base (representing the 25% of the total height) and this is from the core region of the sample. It was also indicted generally that, the highest mean value of lumen width was found at the middle of the bamboo stem inward. This range also indicates the inconsistence in the lumen width of the fibre assessed.

REFERENCES

Bowyer, J., Fernholz, K., Frank, M., Howe, J., Bratkovich, S., Pepke, Ed.. Bamboo Products and their Environmental Impacts: Revisited 2014

Dinesh, B., Nagarnaik, P. B, Parbat, D. K., Waghe, U. P. Physical and Mechanical Properties of Bamboo (*Dendrocalmus Strictus*). 2014: 5(1). *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research,* Volume

Egbewole Z. T., Omoake, P. O. and Rotowa O. J. Fibre Quality Assessment of S*accharum officinarum* (Sugarcane) Bagasse as a raw material for pulp and paper production. 2015; 5(1): 57-65. *NSUK Journal of Science and Technology (NJST).* Publication of Nasarawa State University, Keffi.

Gritsch, C. S., Kleist, G. and Murphy, R. Developmental changes in cell wall structure of phloem fibres of the bamboo *Dendrocalamus asper.* 2004: 94, 497–505. *Ann. Bot.*.

Itoh, T. Lignification of bamboo (Phyllostachys heterocycla Mitf.) during its growth. Holzforschung. 1990: 44, 191–200.

Lobovikov, M., Paudel, S., Piazza, M., Ren, H., and Wu, J.. Bamboo Products and Trade– Bamboo Product Statistics. 2007: 18, 31-38. In: INBAR/UN FAO, World Bamboo Resources, – *Non-Wood Forest Products*.

Murphy, R. J. and Alvin, K. L.. Variation in fibre wall structure in bamboo. 1992; 13, 403–410; *IAWA Bullettin*.

Ogunsanwo, Y.O., Onilude, M. A.. Radial and Vertical Variation in Fibre Characteristics of Plantation Grown Obeche. 2000; 30 (2): 33-37. *Nigeria. Journal of Forestry.*.

Oluwadare, A. O. and Egbewole, Z. T. Wood Quality Studies in Plantation Grown Sterculia (*Steculia setigera*) in the Guinea Savannah, Nigeria. 2008; 2: 22-33. *Research Journal of Forestry.*

Parameswaran, N. and Liese, W.. Fine structure of bamboo fibres. 1976; 10, 231–246. *Wood Science. Technology*..

Suzuki, K. and Itoh, T.. The changes in cell wall architecture during lignification of bamboo, Phyllostachys aurea Carr. Trees 2001; 15, 137–147.

Zobel B. J. and van Buijtenen J. P. *In* Wood Variation: Its Causes and Control. *ed* Timell TE *(*Springer-Verlag*,* Heidelberg*).* 1989.

Yu, Y., Jiang, Z., Fei, B., Wang, G. and Wang, H.. An improved microtensile technique for mechanical characterization of short plant fibres: a case study on bamboo fibres .2011; 46, 739–746.. *Journal Material Science*.

Zou, L., Jin, H., Lu, W. Y. and Li, X.. Nanoscale structural and mechanical characterization of the cell wall of bamboo fibers. 2009; 29, 1375–1379. *Materials Sci. Eng*. C.