Validation of Early Genetic Selection

John Paul McLean, Luis Apiolaza 10th July 2012





Who We Are

Compromised Wood Quality Project

 Collaborative project between NZ School of Forestry and School of Biological Sciences

- Focus on juvenile wood
 - "What is good for young trees is not good for the timber industry"
 - Improve wood quality at harvest by early selection against trees that will produce poor quality timber



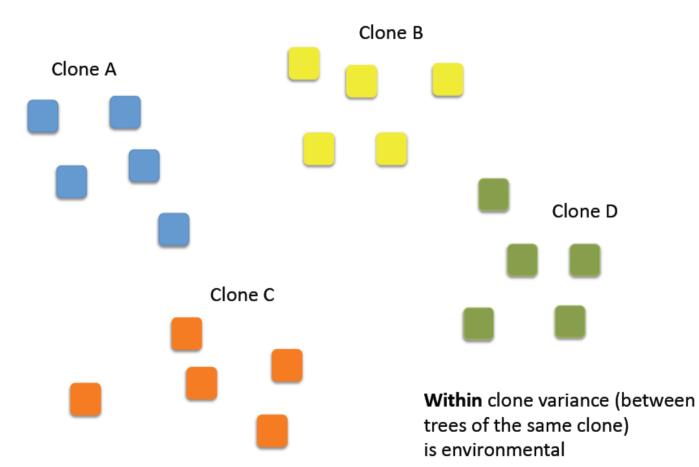
Background

Phenotype = Genotype + Environment

Phenotype = Genotype + (Silviculture + Site)

Background

Separating genetic and environmental effects



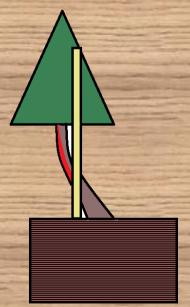
Variance **between** clones includes refers to genetic effects

Background

 Continuation of clonal research established in 2009 by Compromised Wood Quality project

Nursery trial aimed to remove environment

Phenotype = Genotype







Aims

 How do the selected clones perform outside of the nursery?











Overview: Materials & Methods

12 year old clones on two sites.

Material matches 2 year old clones at School of Forestry.

Wood quality assessment of 12 year old and 2 year old clones.

Materials

<u>Site</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Clones</u>	(Reps)	<u>Trees</u>
Golden Downs	12	15	(5)	75
Waitarere Beach	12	19	(5)	95
Harewood (Nursery)	2	20	(35)	700

20 Clones in total, 15 common to all three sites, 4 common to two, 1 unique

Site Locations Waitarere Beach Golden Downs Harewood (Nursery) 14/02/2012

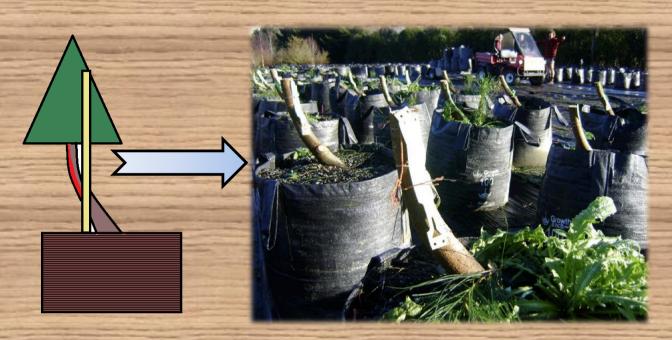
Methods – Nursery Trials

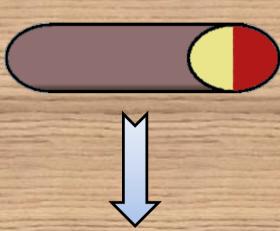
- Very uniform site conditions
- Irrigated and fertilized
- Trees tilted after 4 months





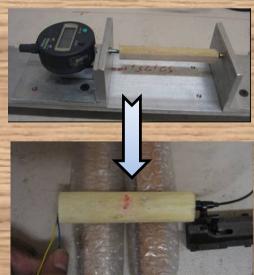
Methods – Nursery Trials





Longitudinal Shrinkage

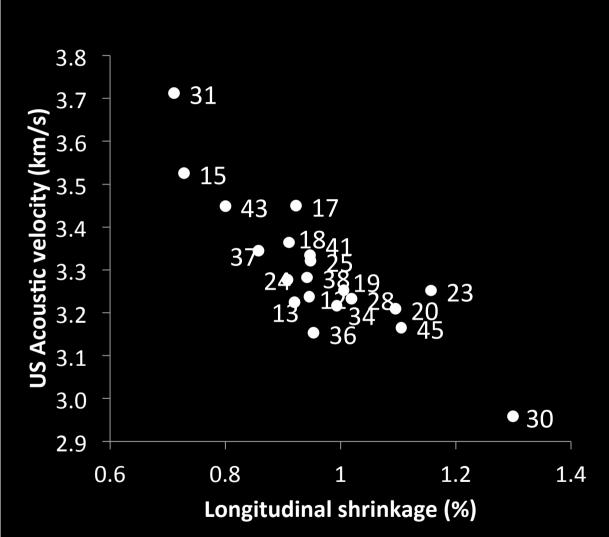
Acoustic Velocity







Results – Ranking of Nursery Clones



Best

Velocity	MOE_d	LS	BD
31	31	31	18
15	15	15	25
17	17	43	20
43	43	37	24
18	18	24	17
37	25	18	38
41	37		23
25	41	17	31
38	24	38	37
24	38	12	45
19	23	41	36
23	20	25	15
12	12	36	12
28	13	34	13
13	28	19	41
34	19	28	34
20	34	20	43
45	45	45	28
36	36	23	19
30	30	30	30

Worst

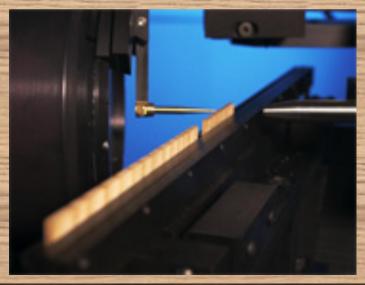
Methods – Mature Field Trials

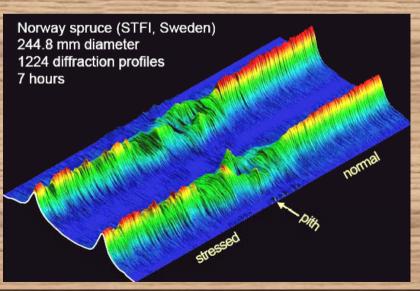
Core sample trees (Autumn Winter 2011)



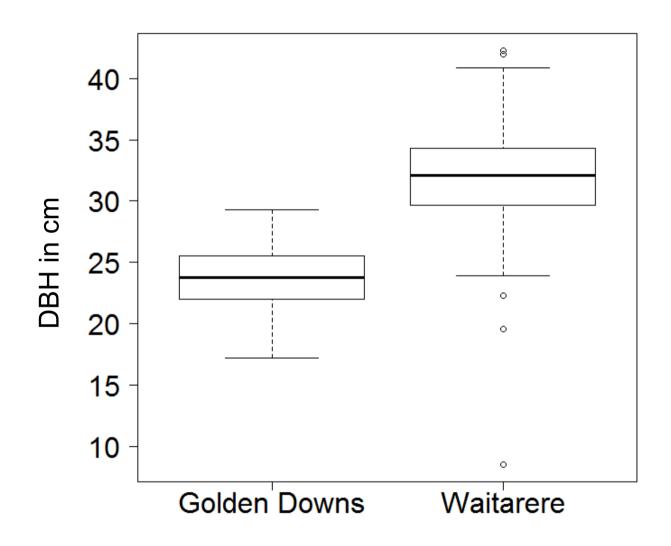


Silviscan Analysis – Derived MOE (Dec 2011)



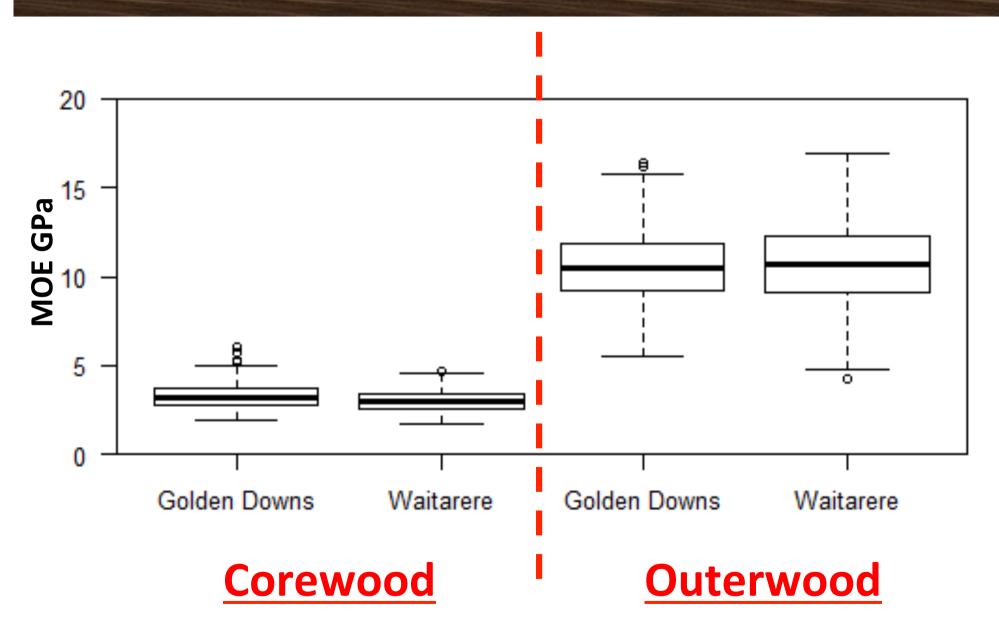


Results - Tree Growth



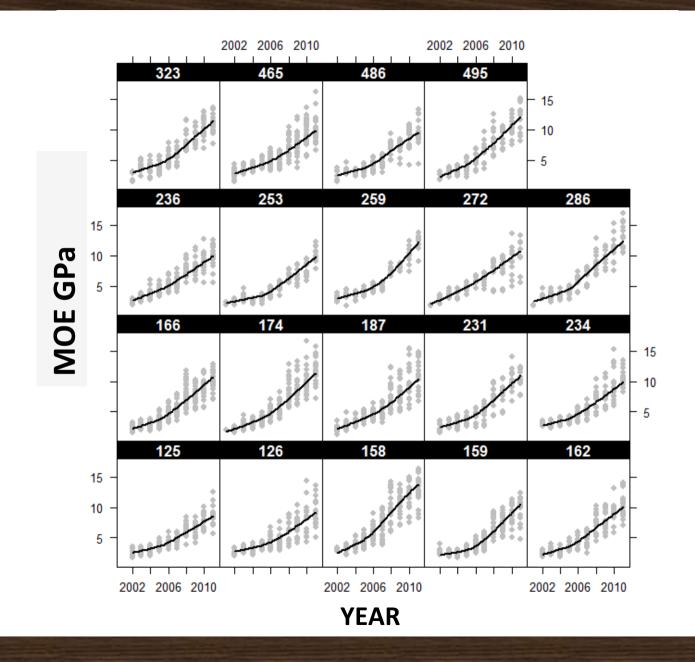
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Corewood & Outerwood Stiffness



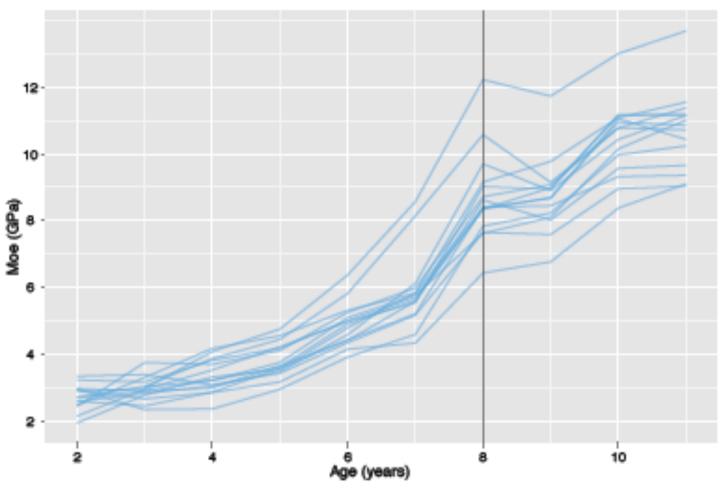
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Radial Stiffness Variation



Reframing Selection Process

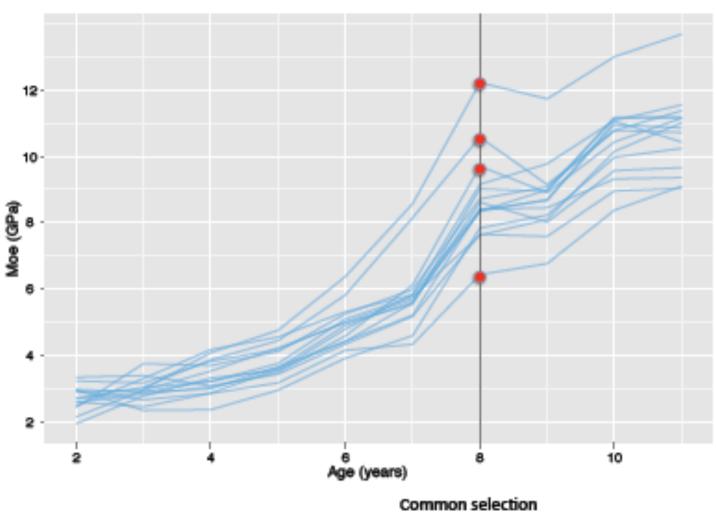
Apiolaza (2009) Annals of Forest Science 66(6): 1-10



Common selection age in radiata pine

Reframing Selection Process

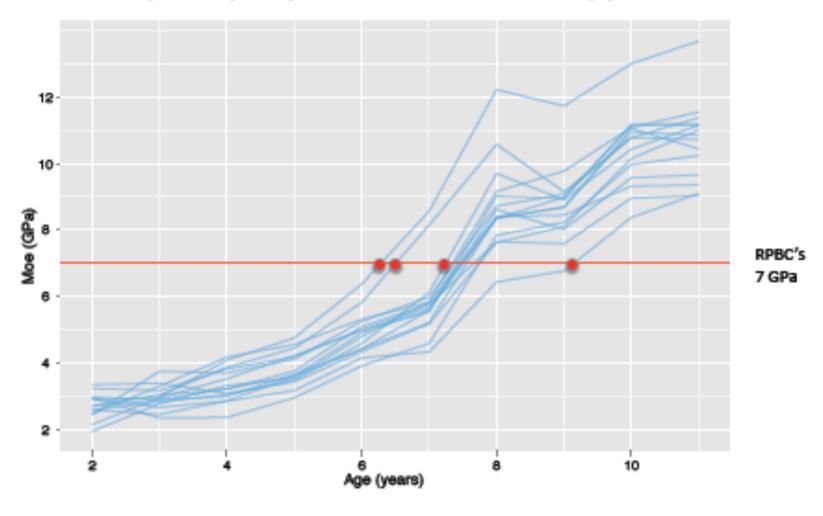
Apiolaza (2009) Annals of Forest Science 66(6): 1-10



age in radiata pine

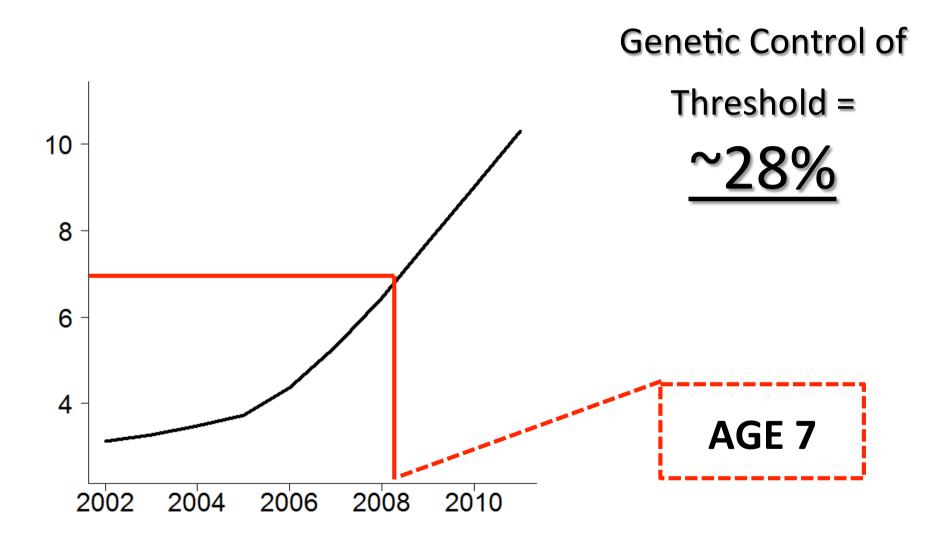
Reframing Selection Process

Apiolaza (2009) Annals of Forest Science 66(6): 1-10



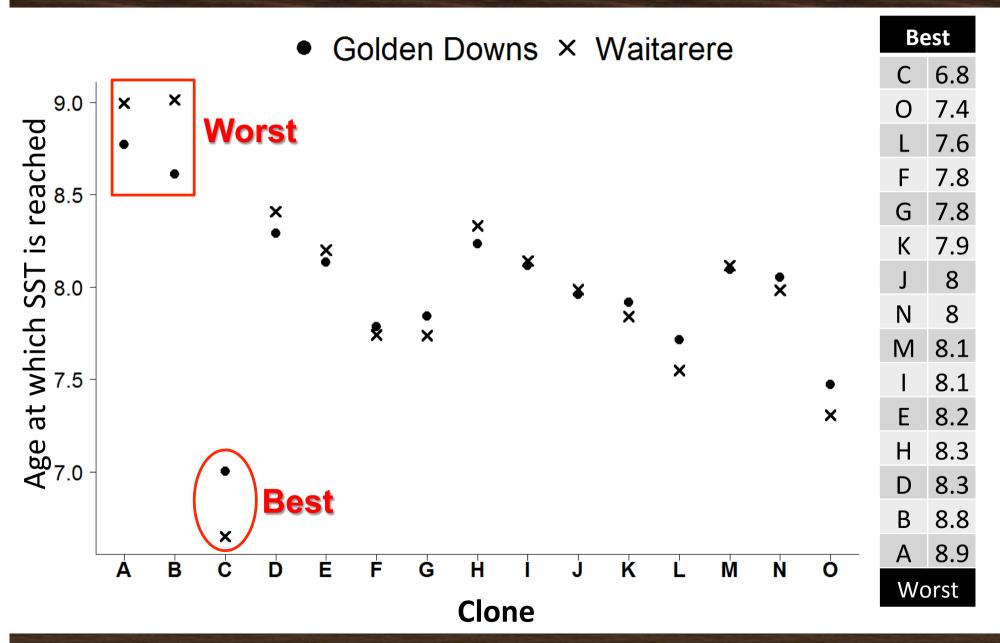
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SST - Structural Stiffness Threshold



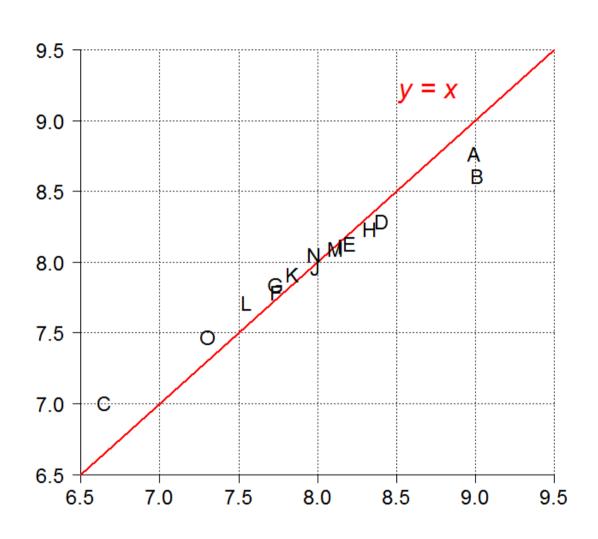
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Differences Between Clones



Differences Between Sites





Age to reach SST at Waitarere

Best

C 6.8

0 7.4

L 7.6

F 7.8

G 7.8

K 7.9

J 8

N 8

M 8.1

I 8.1

E 8.2

H 8.3

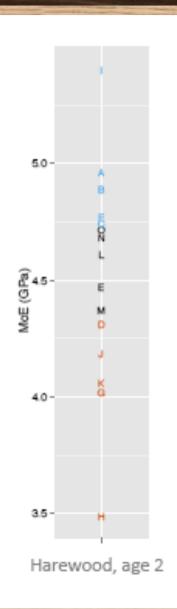
D 8.3

B 8.8

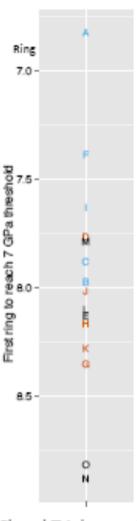
A 8.9

Worst

Comparison to Nursery



Some results



Clonal Trials, age 11

Comparison to Nursery

Age: 2 years

Harewood: genetic control for dry MoE

 $H^2 = 0.49$

Age: 11, 12 years

Clonal trials: genetic control for 7 GPa threshold

 $H^2 = 0.21 \sim 0.23$

Clonal trials: across-site genetic correlation for 7 GPa threshold

r = 0.98

Spearman's rank correlation between trials:

-0.53 including all clones

Prospects and Conclusions

 We can rank clones based on age for stiffness threshold to reduce corewood percentage

Compare to acoustic assessments on standing trees

Compare to core scanner

Acknowledgements

- CWQ colleagues
- FRST
- Forest Genetics
- Scion
- Nelson Forests
- Rayonnier
- FPRI Edinburgh



Questions



Materials

Waitarere Beach (North Island)

Golden Downs (South Island)

15 Clones

5 Reps

Both sites &

Nursery

15 Clones

5 Reps

4 Clones

5 Reps

This site and nursery only

14/02/2012

