### Determining the genetic heritability of wood properties of Sitka spruce critical to timber strength.

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### Improving timber quality

- Initially selected for stem straightness, vigour and density.
- There needs to be greater emphasis on timber quality.
- Aspects such as microfibril angle, branching characteristics, spiral grain and the proportion of juvenile wood need to be considered.

# Objectives

- Determine the genetic heritabilities of wood properties critical to spruce timber quality and strength, to aid with future developments of the breeding programme.
- To compare direct measurements of density and MOE with more easily measured field techniques.
- To provide data for use in the Sitka spruce wood quality model being developed by Forest Research.

# Speyside 2



# Sampling

525 sample trees 33 families => 3 trees randomly selected from each of the 5 replicates

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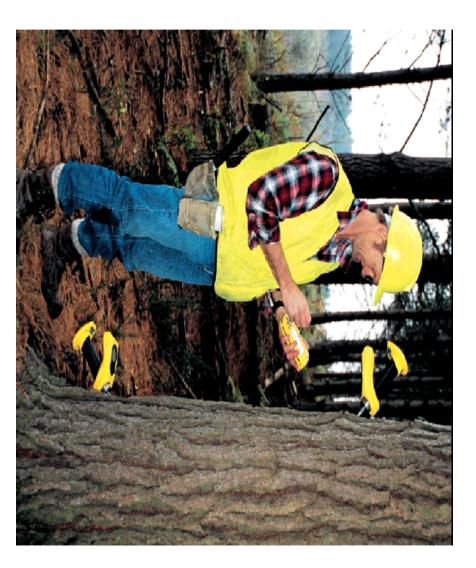
30 QCI control trees

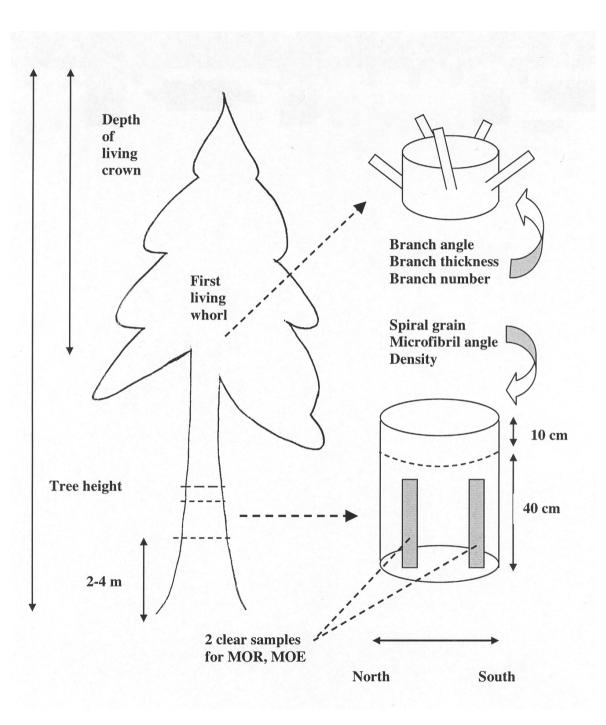
99	98	97	96	95
116	117	118	119	120
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#### Acoustic measurements

- Method for measuring MOE of standing trees
- Dynamic MOE =  $(p/g)v^2$
- Fast non destructive sampling

Picture from www.fibre-gen.com











### Initial results

	h² <sub>i</sub>	H <sup>2</sup> <sub>f</sub>	Control mean	Progeny mean
Branch No.	0.20	0.39	<b>5.13</b> (1.48)	<b>5.68</b> (1.65)
Spiral grain	0.53	0.66	3.60 (0.28)	3.55 (0.77)
Tree Diam.	0.18	0.35	13.27 (0.42)	13.84 (0.1)
Tree height	0.38	0.50	12.68 (0.24)	12.52 (0.06)
Crown depth	0.48	0.63	7.71 (0.26)	7.8 (0.09)
Velocity	0.65	0.75	3.77 (0.26)	3.78 (0.23)

### Clear wood battens

- Two clears cut from each tree centered on the 9<sup>th</sup> ring for strength testing.
- Cube from each clear used to measure density.
- Microfibril angle measured on the 9<sup>th</sup> ring of battens.

## Acknowledgements

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- My supervisors are (at Aberdeen University) Dr Andrew Cameron and (at Forest Research) Dr Steve Lee
- This work is programmed to be completed in Dec 2008.