

# Selection index weights for Sitka spruce. A Report by Prof. Bruce Greaves (Tasmania)

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*Analysis from the original  
report commissioned by  
Scottish Forestry Trust*



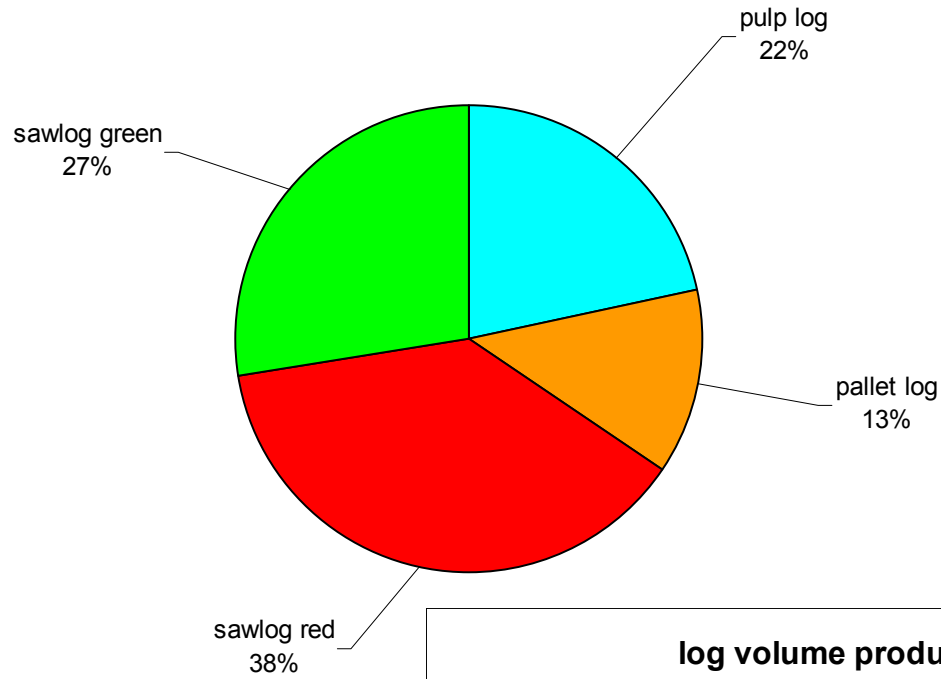
## Introduction

- A complete look at the Sitka spruce wood chain from planted plant to plank;
- Does *not* included the cost of tree breeding
- A look at the profitability of Sitka spruce for UK plc
- Alter all the many variables in the model
- Variables impact on the profitability - some more than others
- Try to identify the most important traits
- Similar studies carried out with *Pinus radiata* in South Australia.
- SFT - it was their idea ! They paid for it.

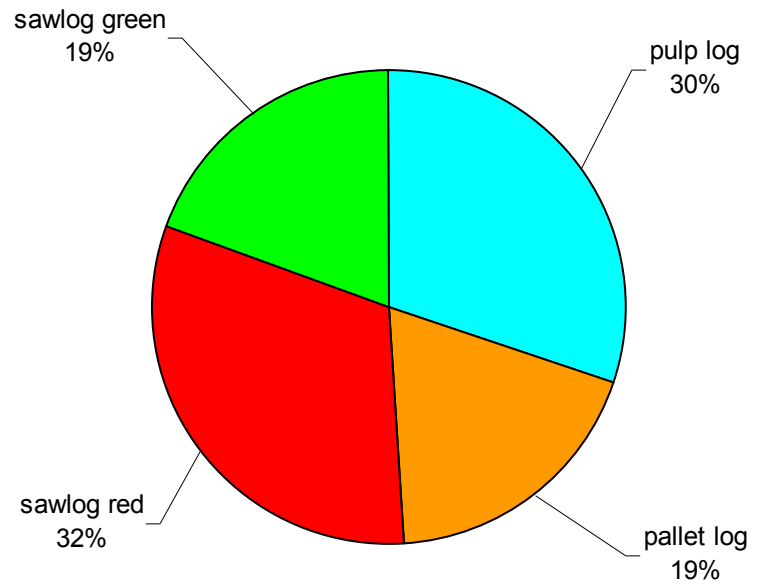
## Looks at Expenditure and Income in the forest and sawmill

- A complex *Excel* spreadsheet with many elements - costs and income in the forest; in the mills; transport costs; waste;
- Ratio of Income and Cost is the profitability index (*PI*).
- If the establishment costs are fixed, *PI* will vary according to the proportion and value of the products in the forest and sawmill;
- Volumes and Values appreciated to end of rotation
- This puts a seemingly higher value on products of earlier thinnings (pulp + pallet wood).

log volume production fraction

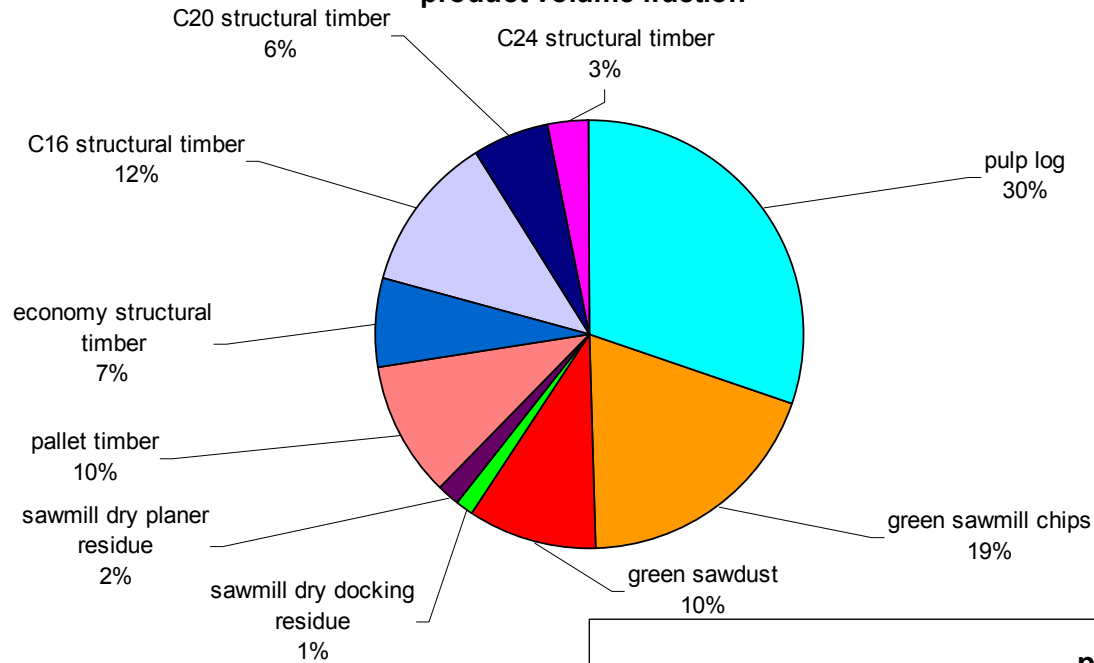


log volume production fraction (appreciated log volumes)

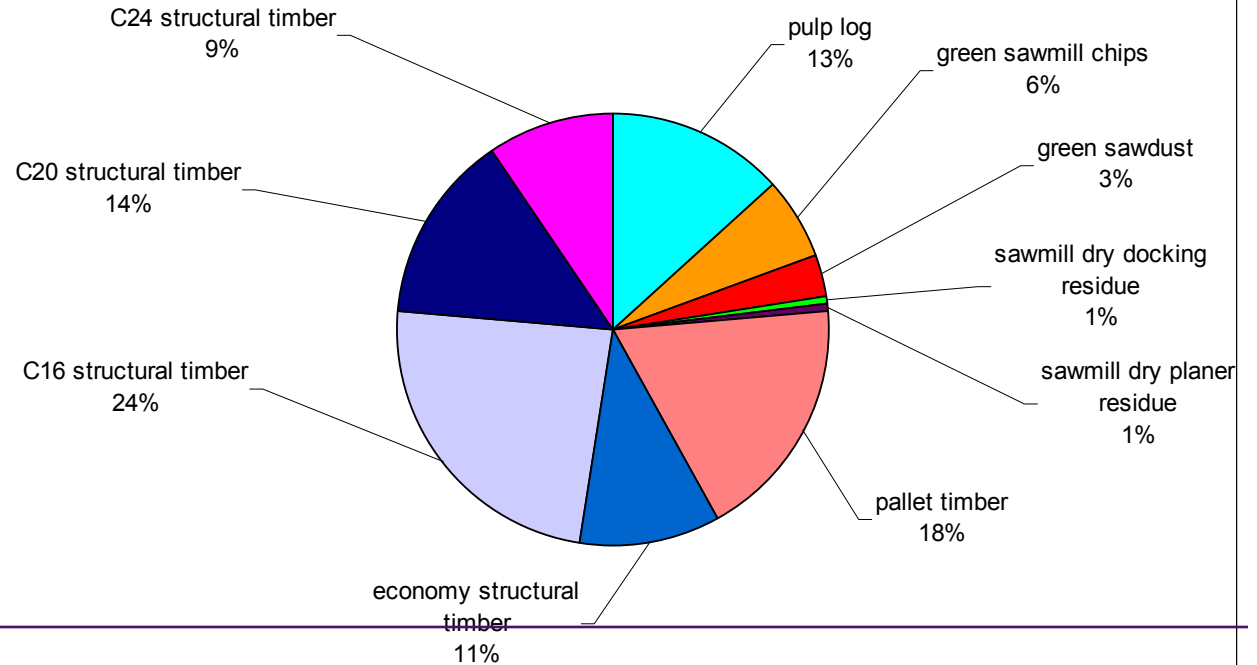


In the Forest

### product volume fraction



### product value fraction



## At the Mills

## Economic weights

- Defined as the change in £ of end product due to an increase in the trait mean by one unit.
- This means 500m<sup>3</sup> to 501m<sup>3</sup>
- Or Stem Score 3 to Stem Score 2
- But 0.5 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 1.5 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- *Value weights* are estimated which represent the change in overall profitability associated with an increase of 10% for each trait independently:
- So 500 to 550; 3 to 3.3; 0.5 to 0.55

## Assumed genetic correlations between selection traits

	dbh10	pilodyn	stem score	branch score	stress wave velocity
dbh10	1	0.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.5
pilodyn	0.7	1	0.1	0.1	-0.5
stem score	-0.2	0.1	1	0.3	-0.1
branch score	0.2	0.1	0.3	1	0
stress wave velocity	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0	1

## Assumed genetic correlations between selection traits (at selection age) and objective traits (at rotation age).

	MAI	RIN-39 stem form	basic density	MOE	branch size
dbh10	0.7	0	-0.5	-0.4	0.1
pilodyn	0.4	0	-0.7	-0.4	0
stem score	0	-0.7	0	0	0.2
branch score	0	0	0	0	0.7
stress wave velocity	-0.4	0	0.3	0.6	0

## Selection index coefficients for various combinations of traits, 9 combinations depicted

selection trait	weight unit	weight set								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
dbh10	PI per [cm]	4.6%	3.6%	3.2%					4.4%	3.5%
pilodyn	PI per [mm]	-1.1%			1.3%				-1.1%	
stem score	PI per [1-6 score]	-0.7%	-1.5%			-4.5%			-0.9%	-1.6%
branch score	PI per [1-6 score]	-6.8%	-6.4%					-5.3%		-6.7%
stress wave velocity	PI per [km/s]								-3.8%	-0.8%
standard deviation of multi-trait gain		6.86%	6.74%	4.84%	2.44%	3.53%	3.51%	2.87%	6.88%	6.75%

## **SFT asked me to investigate various extremes to test out the model**

- Option 1 all sawlogs to grade out at C16 in the sawmill;
- Option 2 all sawlogs to grade out at C24 in the sawmill;
- Option 3 no regard for quality at the mill - just grow for pallet wood;
- Option 4 assume a greater proportion of green logs will be cut but still for the C16 market.
- [Table of weights](#)



Table of weights to be applied according to assumption variations

3.5 % interest rate

selection 1 weight set

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
dbh10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
pilodyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
stem scor	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
branch sc	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
stress wa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Profit Index

<b>29%</b>	<b>5.26%</b>	<b>5.16%</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>2.96%</b>	<b>2.86%</b>	<b>2.15%</b>	<b>5.29%</b>	<b>5.17%</b>	<b>5.04%</b>	<b>YC 20 all C16</b>
	1.00	0.98	0.67	0.31	0.56	0.54	0.41	1.00	0.98	0.96	<b>Default log mix</b>
<b>25%</b>	<b>5.48%</b>	<b>5.38%</b>	<b>3.74%</b>	<b>1.78%</b>	<b>3.01%</b>	<b>2.89%</b>	<b>2.29%</b>	<b>5.51%</b>	<b>5.39%</b>	<b>5.27%</b>	<b>YC 18 all C16</b>
	1.00	0.98	0.68	0.33	0.55	0.53	0.42	1.00	0.98	0.96	<b>Default log mix</b>
<b>21%</b>	<b>5.71%</b>	<b>5.61%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>1.95%</b>	<b>3.06%</b>	<b>2.92%</b>	<b>2.44%</b>	<b>5.74%</b>	<b>5.62%</b>	<b>5.52%</b>	<b>YC 16 all C16</b>
	1.00	0.98	0.70	0.34	0.53	0.51	0.43	1.00	0.98	0.97	<b>Default log mix</b>

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
dbh10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
pilodyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
stem scor	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
branch sc	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
stress wa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

### Profit Index

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	1.00	0.98	0.70	0.34	0.53	0.51	0.43	1.00	0.98	0.97	<b>Default log mix</b>
<b>71%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>YC 20 all C24</b>
	1.00	1.00	0.17	0.11	0.63	0.88	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.95	<b>Veg prop</b>
<b>66%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>YC 18 all C24</b>
	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.12	0.63	0.88	0.12	1.00	1.00	0.96	<b>Veg prop</b>
<b>60%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>YC 16 all C24</b>
	1.00	1.00	0.22	0.14	0.63	0.87	0.14	1.00	1.00	0.96	<b>Veg prop</b>



## Conclusions

- The model is a tool for investigating different breeding and production options.
- Dependent on the accuracy of input variables and inter-relationship between traits
- Only breeding for C24 makes a real difference to PI;
- DBH is the main driver;
- Quality traits more important as quality products are screened out in the forest and sawmill.
- The *status quo* should be retained in terms of traits we select for + emphasis placed on those traits.