

## EXPLANATION OF FIELD HEADINGS, ABBREVIATIONS, VARIABLE NAMES.

| FIELD HEADING | EXPLANATION   |
|---------------|---|
| RACE          | From natural or planted population                                      |
| PRRABR        | Abbreviation for provenance region                                      |
| PROVREG       | Provenance region   |
| PROVNO        | Provenance number   |
| TRIALREG      | Trial region  |
| TRIAL         | Trial number  |
| PLTYR         | Planting year of trial  |
| AGE           | Age at time of assessment   |
| _NAME_        | Name of character *) see below  |
| OVALLM        | Trial average   |
| LSMEAN        | Average for provenance  |
| OVSTD         | Standar error for trial mean  |
| STDERR        | Standard error for provenance mean                                      |
| ERMS          | Error mean-square   |
| PRMS          | Provenance mean square  |
| PRKOEf        | Average number of replicates  |
| PRVCOM        | Provenance variance component   |
| HERIT         | Average provenance heritability   |
| HERIT01       | Average provenance heritability between 0 and +1                        |
| ESTDEV        | Difference between LSMEAN and OVALMEAN in original units                |
| GENEST        | Difference between LSMEAN and OVALMEAN reduced by heritability          |
| GAI           | Intermediate values for calculation of genetic deviation                |
| GAIAVG        | Intermediate values for calculation of genetic deviation                |
| GENDEV        | Genetic deviation, ie. the genetic estimate in percent of trial average |

### NOTE:

*In all the following graphs and tables results are presented as %-deviation from trial mean ! - In the summary table in the article results are presented partly as %-deviation, partly as deviation in the original unit of measurement.*

\*) See the document "ASSESSMENT" for definition of characters.

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| BREAKS   | The squre root of the number of large branches or forks (multiplied by -1 to denote the large numbers of branches or breaks is a negative property). The genetic deviation is in principle back-transformed, i.e. big values are negative properties and vice versa |
| SURVN    | The proportion of live trees  |
| HEALTH3  | The proportion of trees in good health  |
| DIAMBAW  | The basal-area-weighted plot mean diameter  |
| STEMAREA | The total cross-sectional area at breast-height (square-cm) per plot (the variation is similar to variation for basal area per hectare)   |
| PERG     | The average of all persistence classes  |
| FORMG    | The average of all form classes   |
| PILO     | The average of pilodyn-readings   |

Simple means are available for trials **GP041 & GP042** , but their designs do no permit calculation of genetic estimates.

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