

Genetic variation in annual height growth of Latvian Norway spruce OP families

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Objectives

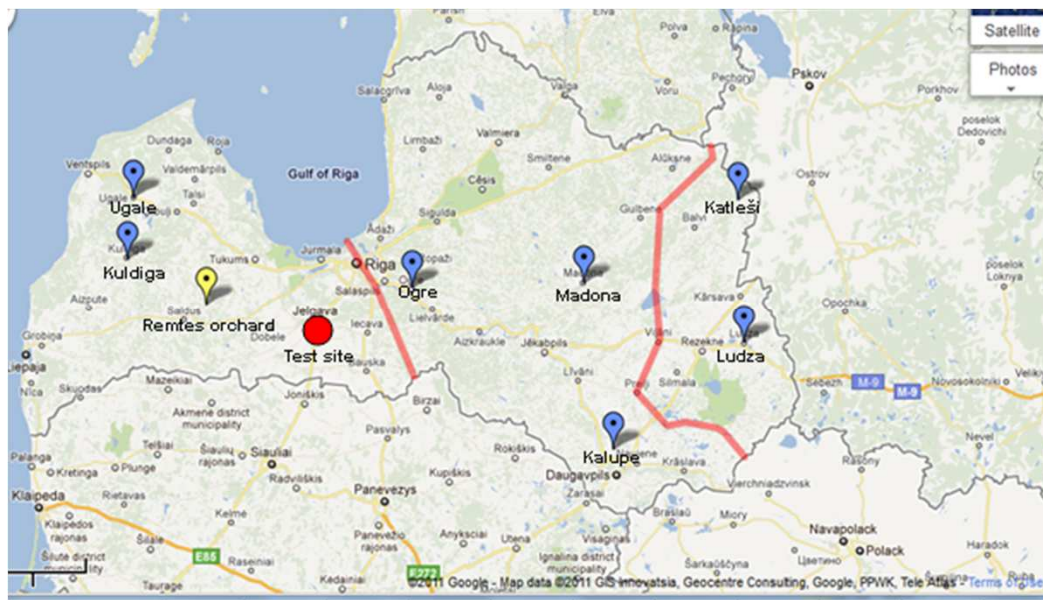
- Assess H growth to reveal adaptive environments and transfer effect within LV
- Patterns of genetic parameters during the growth period



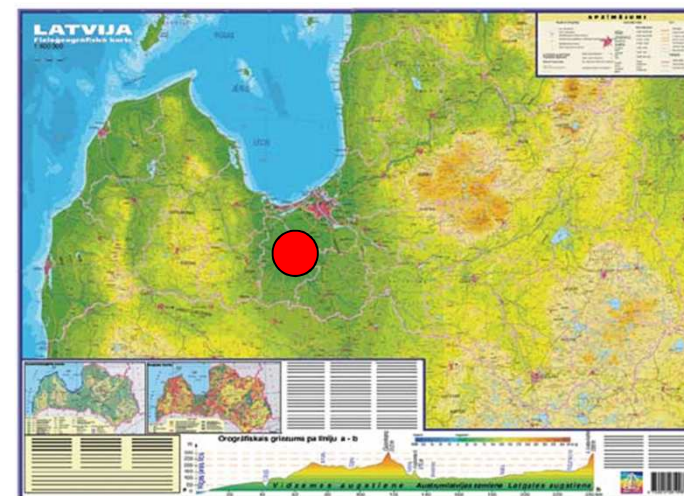
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Material

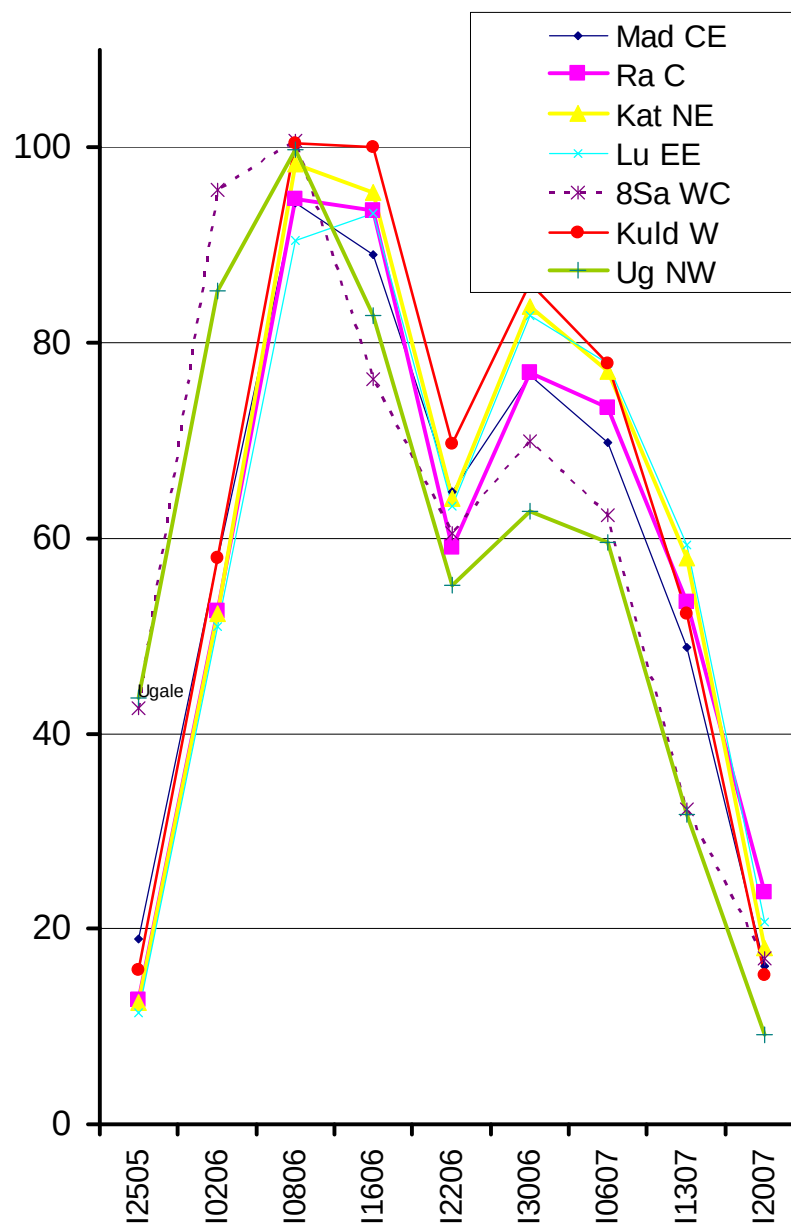


- 56 OP fam.s from 8 pop.s from 3 zones
- All moved from “cooler” to warmer (see altitude)
- 3 pop.s moved from CONT to MARITIME





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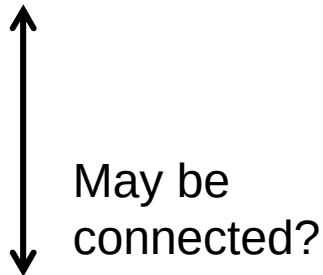


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Basic theory

3 major components of shoot length

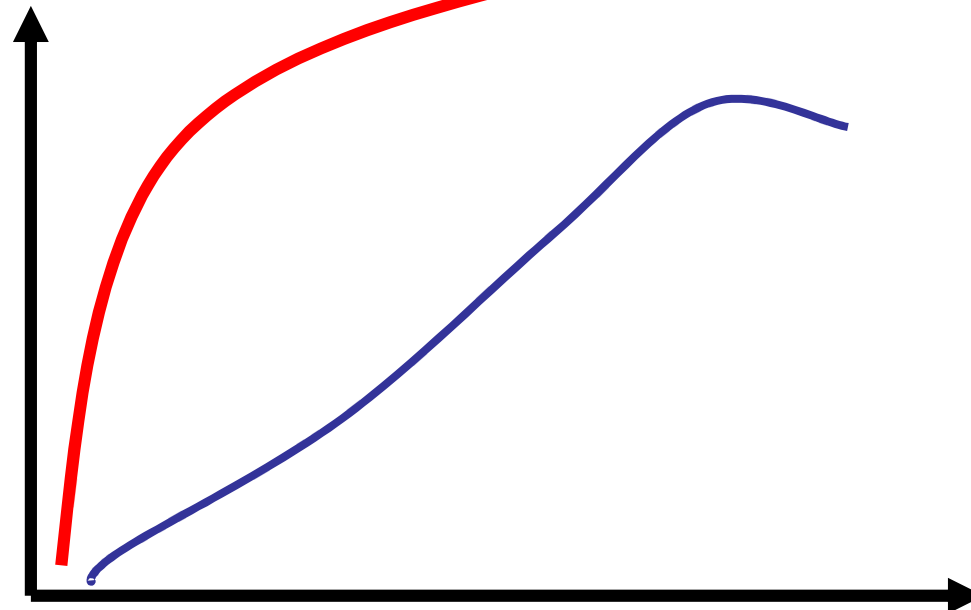
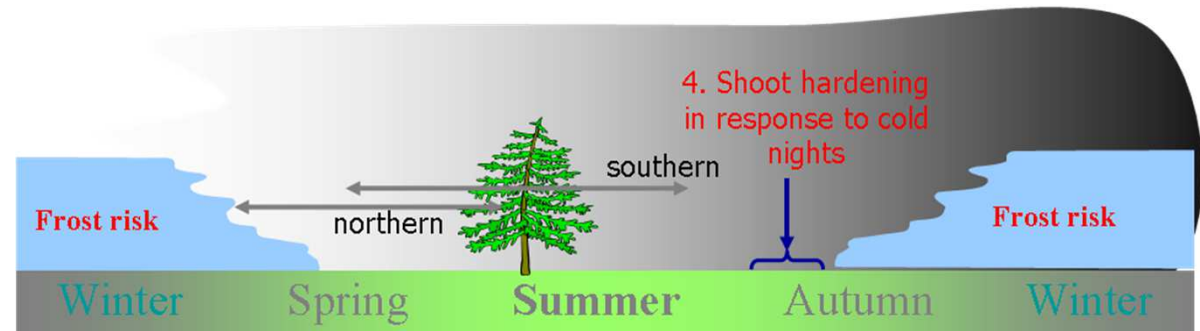
1. Transfer effect = growth rhythm



2. Growth vigor (fam effect)

3. Free growth (sea –continent)

Damage



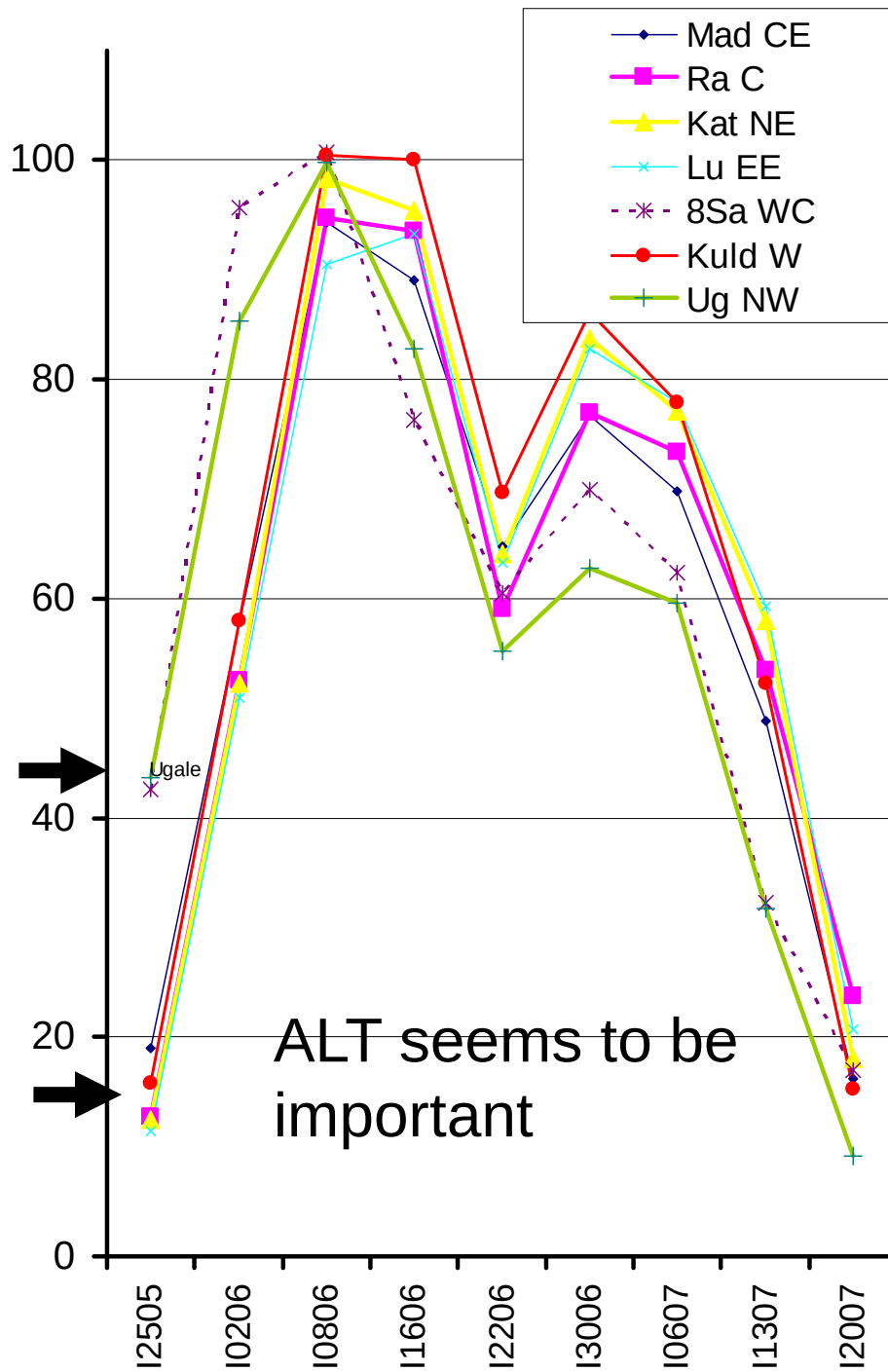
Results

- Population and transfer effect
- Correlations (early start means early end?)
- Genetic parameters and genetic variation at various stages
- Response to stress in June

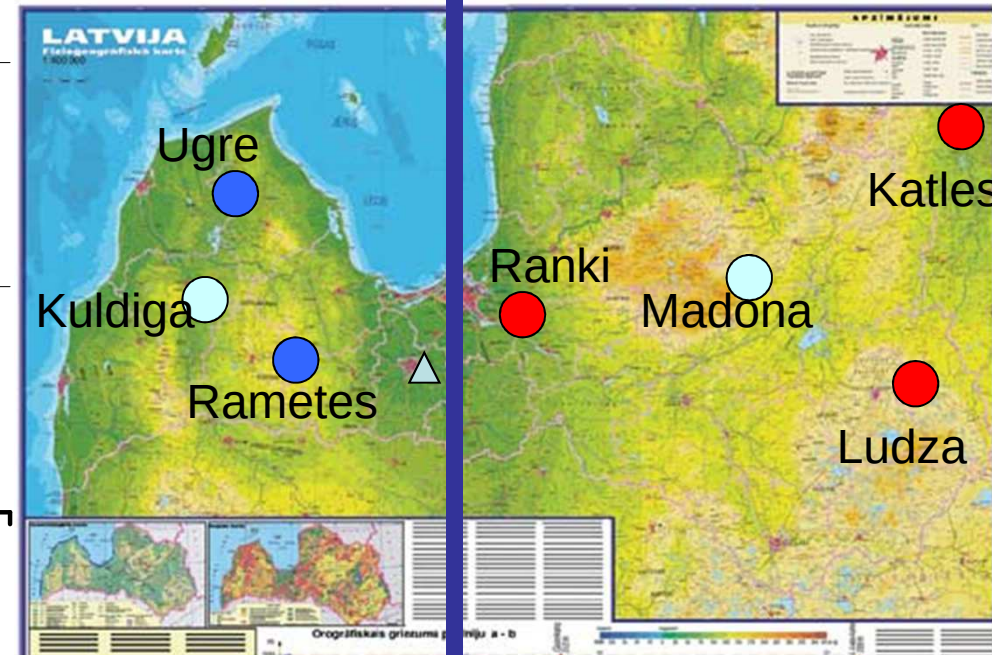
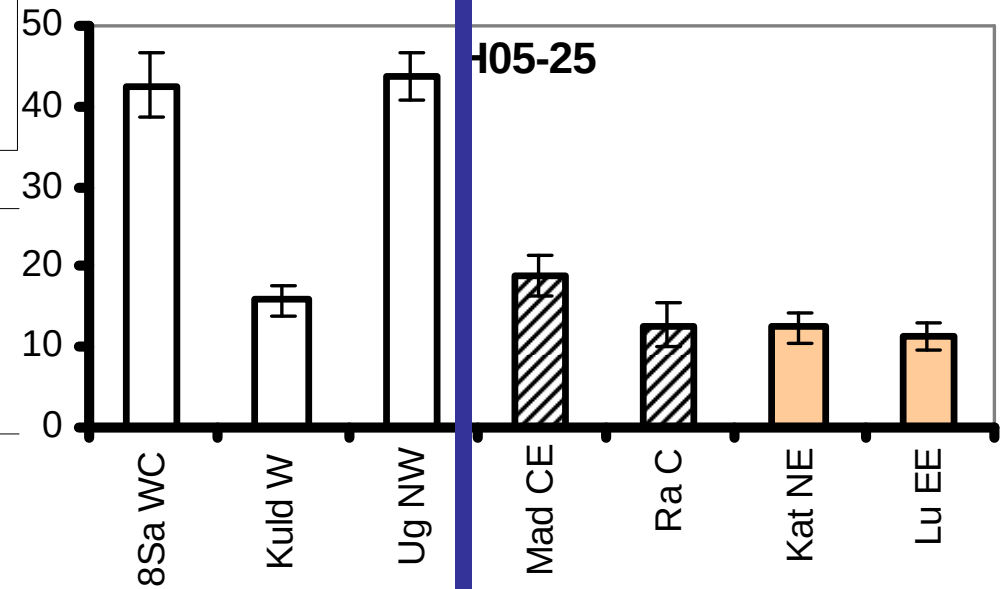
Population (transfer) effect

Bandomuosiuose želdiniuose

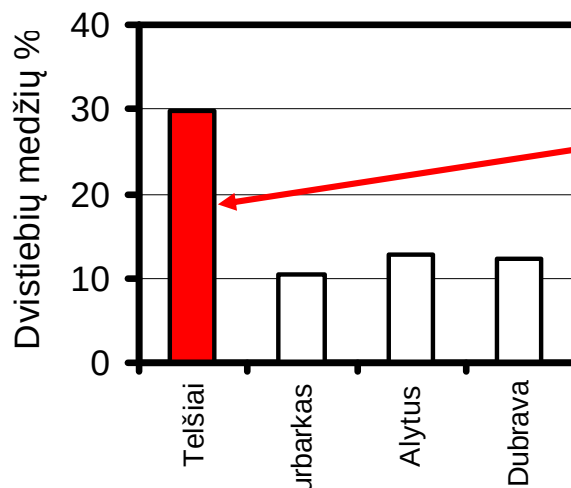
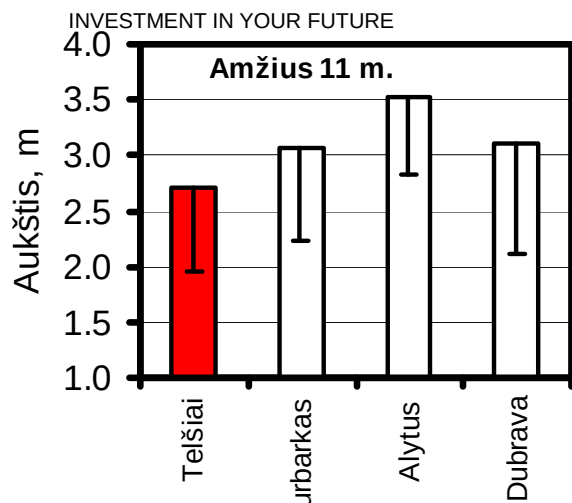




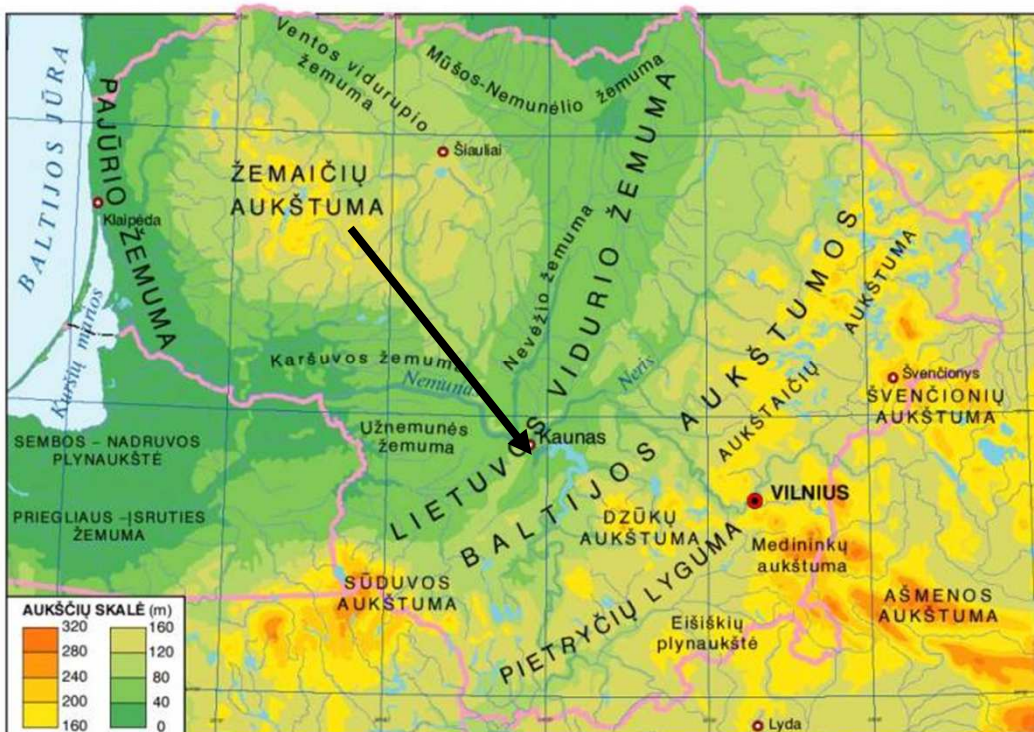
Start of GP



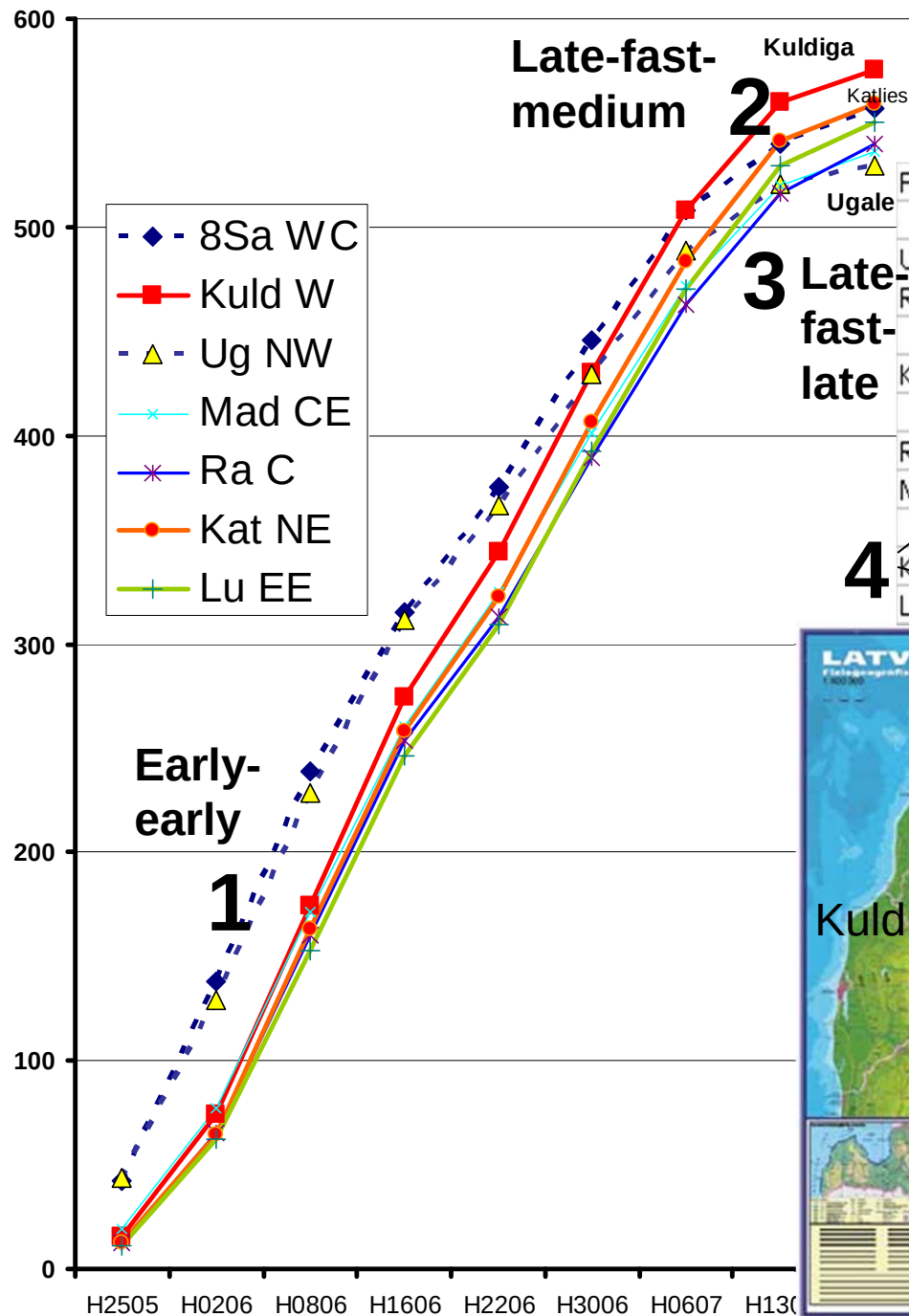
Transfer effects in LT



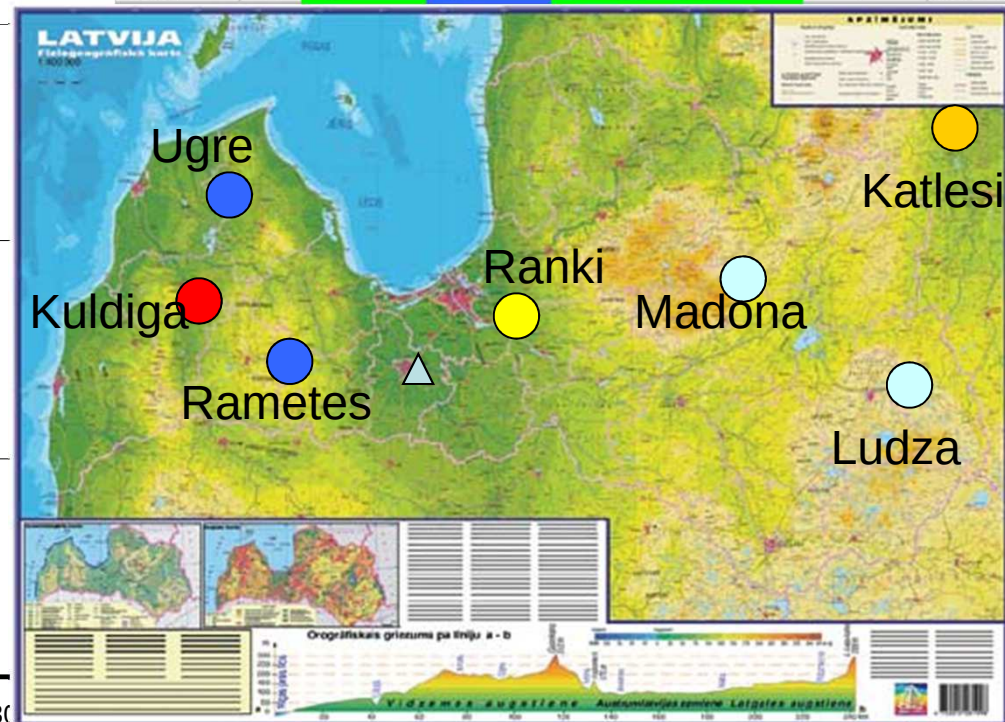
Esminis Lietuvos populiacijų perkėlimo efektas (pvz. iš Telšių į Kauną rajoną)



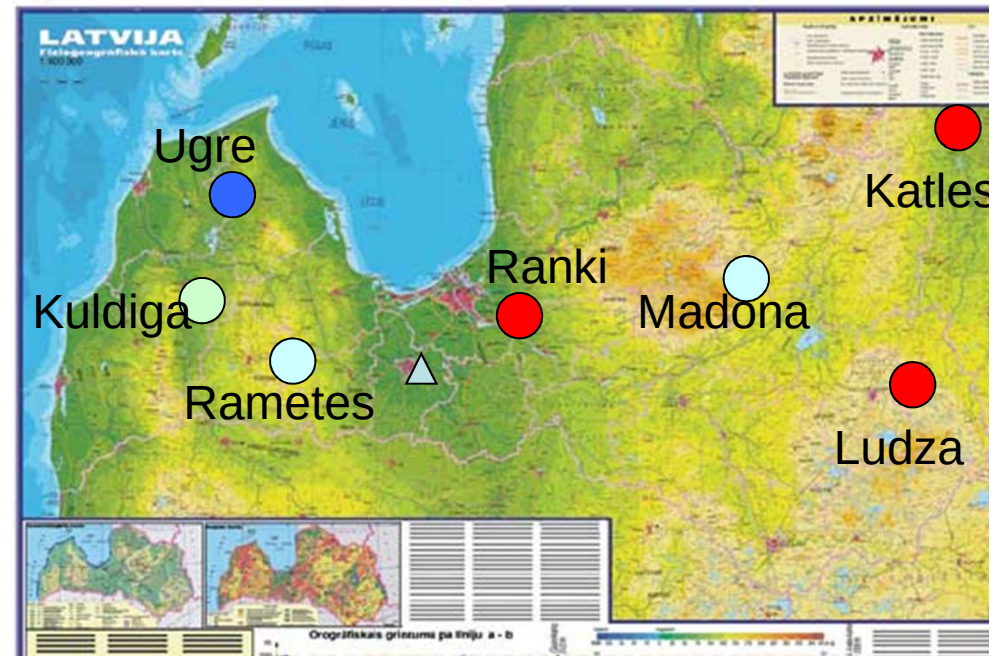
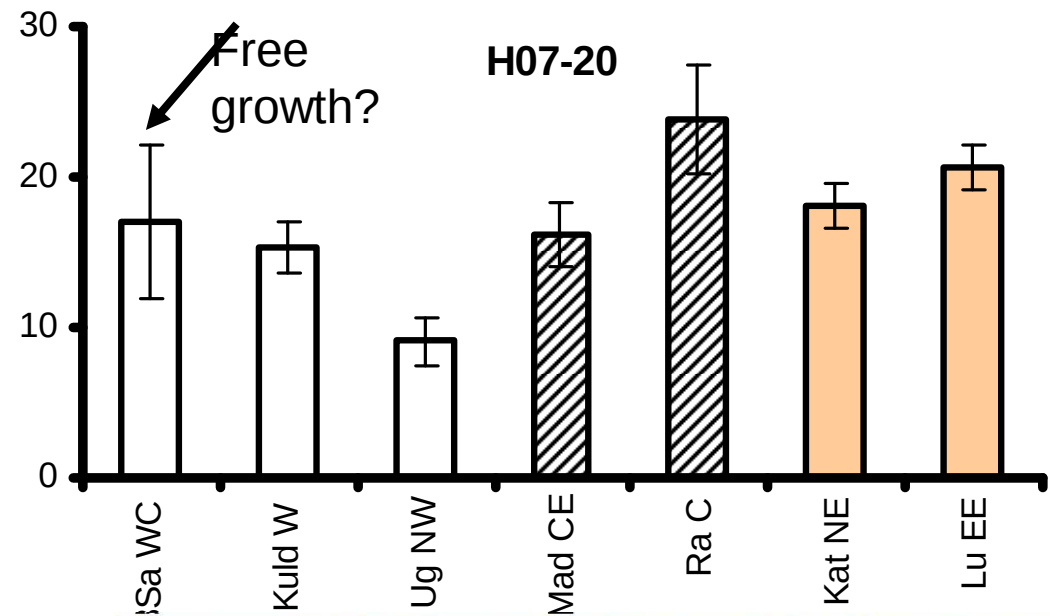
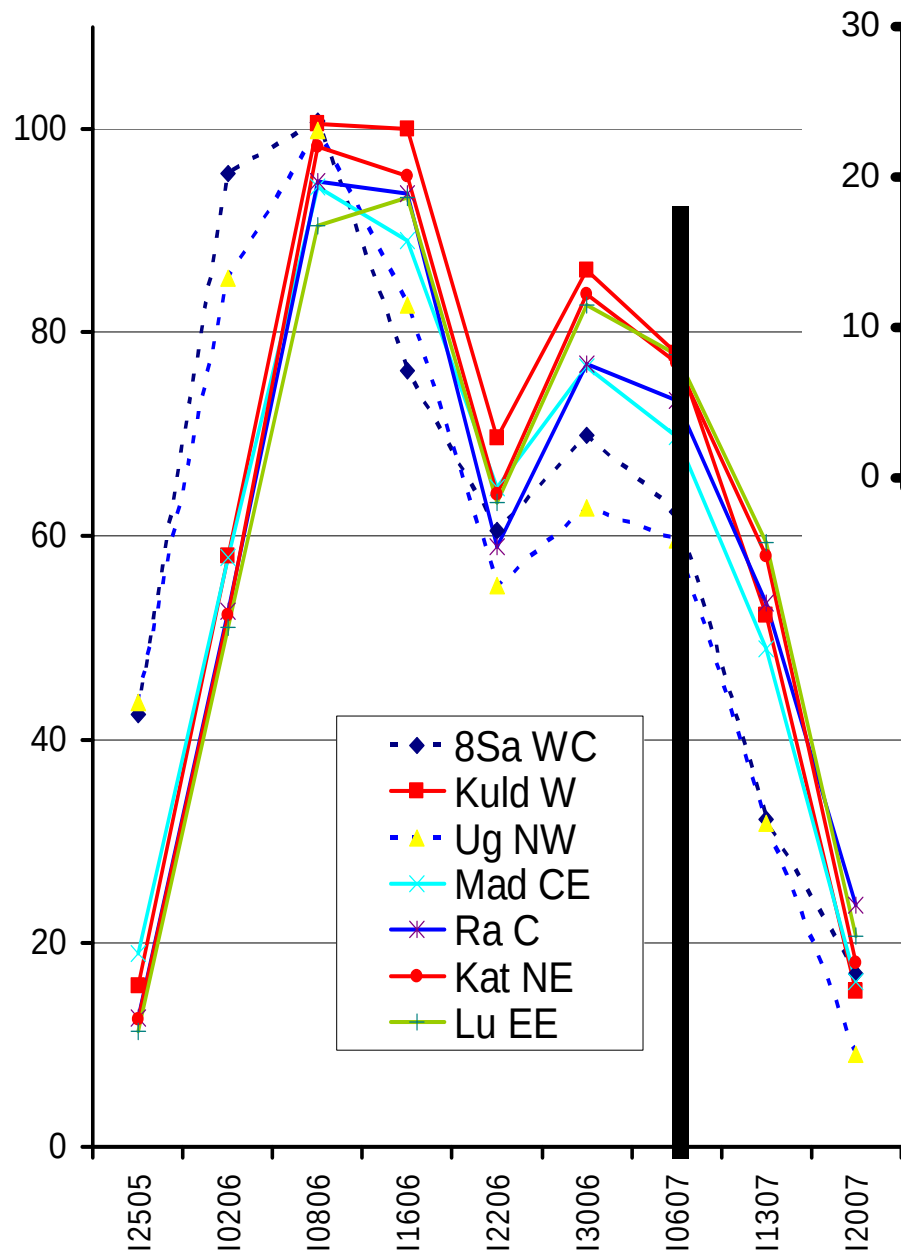
Growth pattern= 4 groups of populations

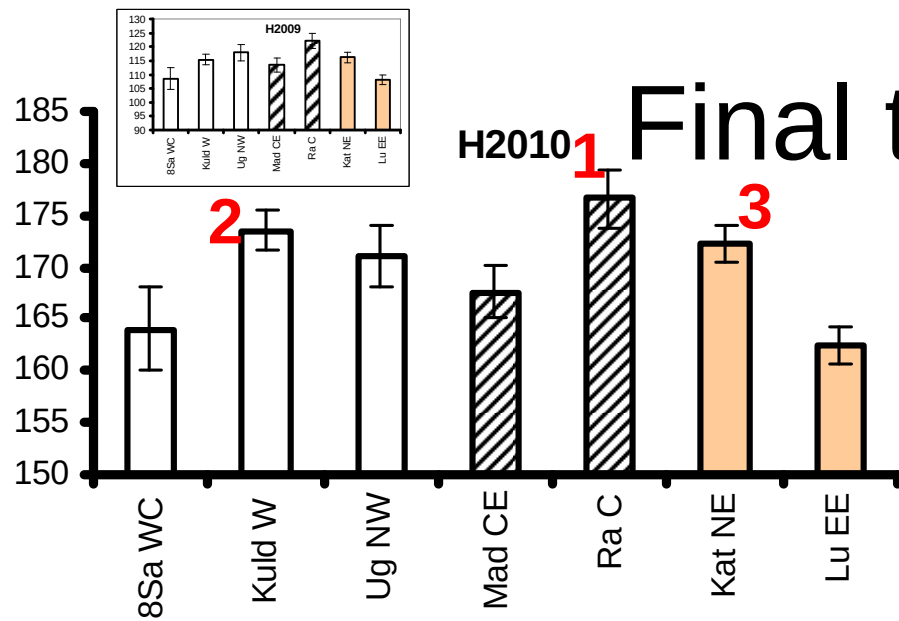


Prov	Zone	Start	Vigjuor Begin	End	Cessation	H rank of 7	
Ugale NW	W	Early	High	Lowest	Earliest	4	Free growth
Ramtes or	W	Early	High	Low	Early	6	
Kuldiga	W	Late-	High	High	Medium	2	ws 1st rank
Ranki	C	Late	Low	High	Latest	1	Typical sou
Madona	C	Late-	Medium	Medium	Medium	5	
Katliesi	E	Late	Low	High	Late	3	most cotine
Ludza	E	Late	Low	Medium	Late	7	most cotine

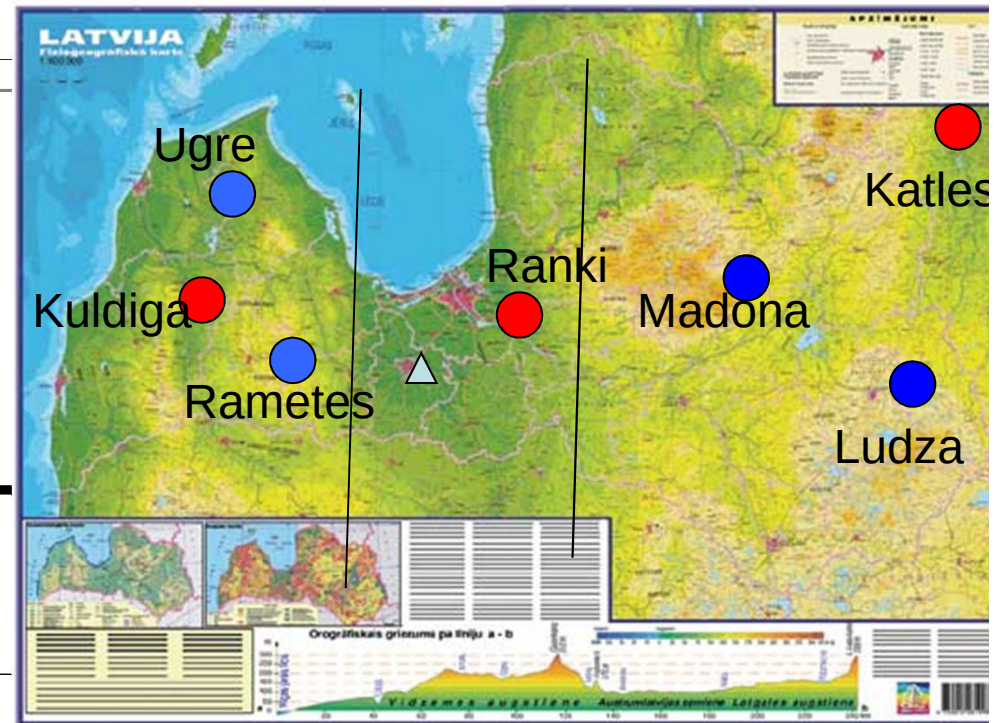
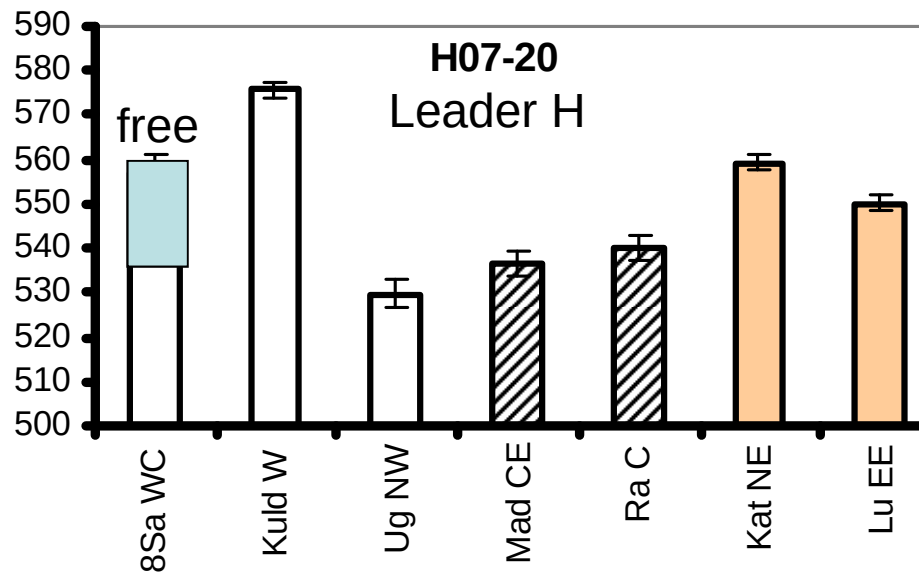


Cessation

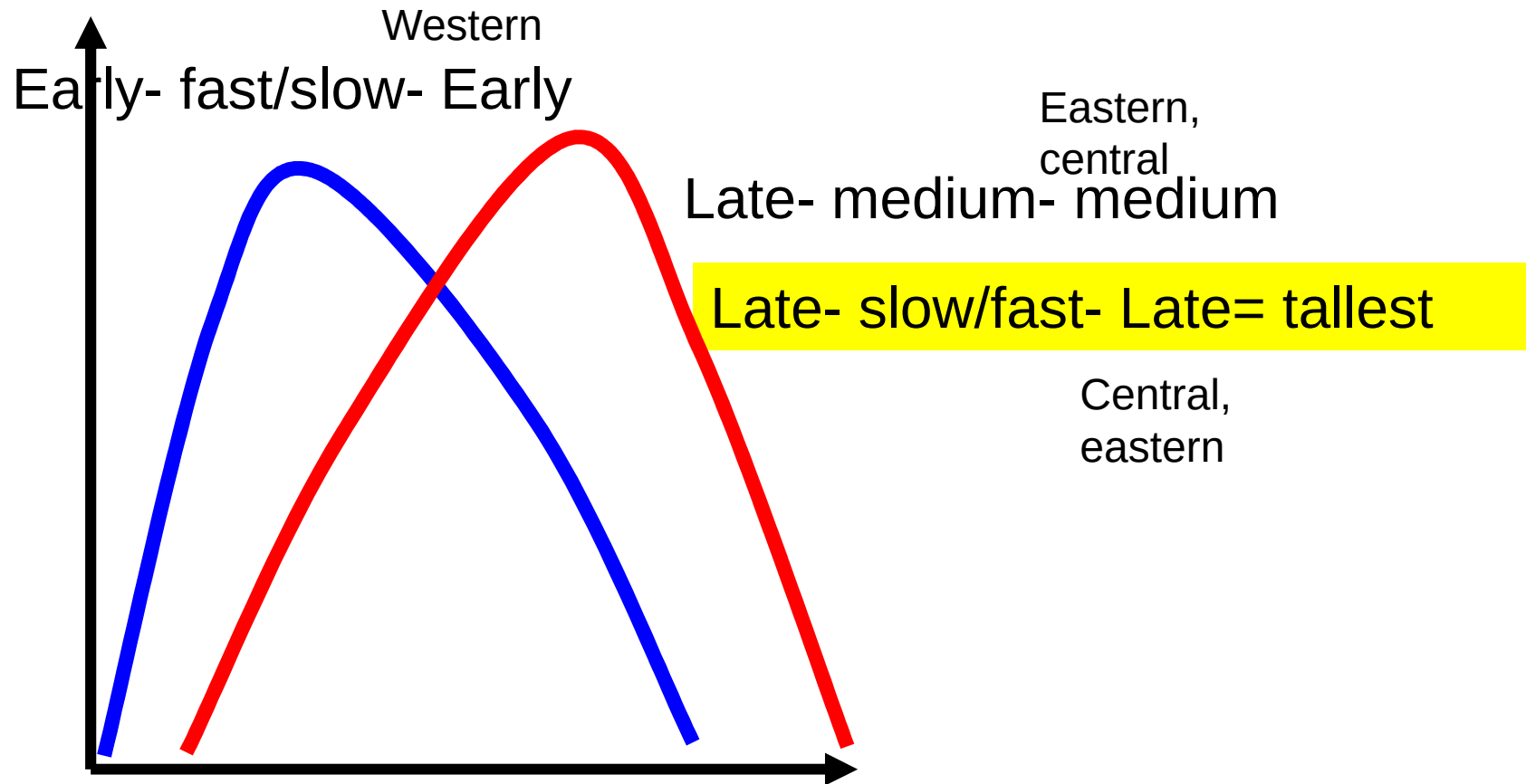




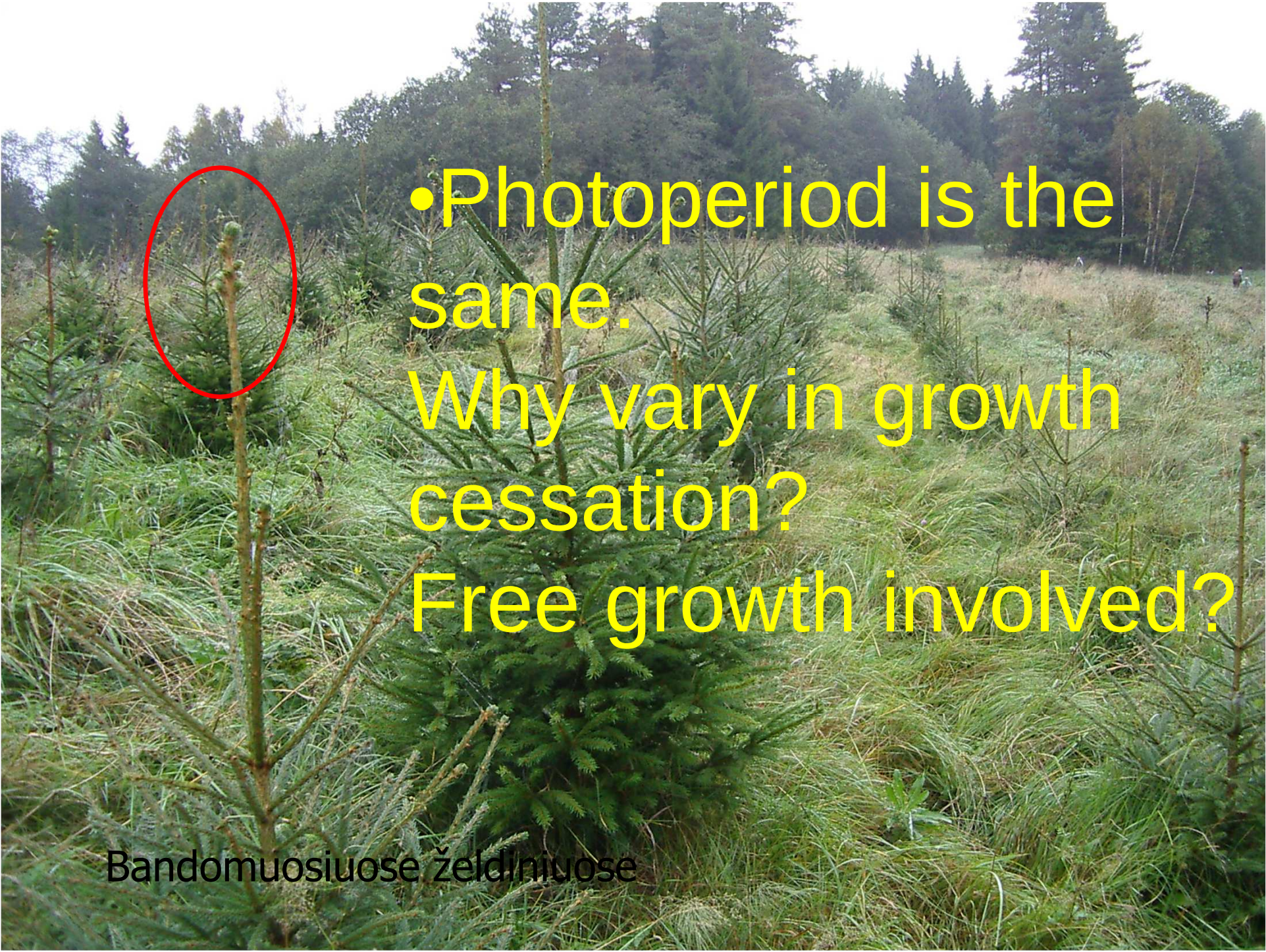
- Leader H = total H
- Effect of altitude after all?



Summary



Late start and end; together with fast growth at the second half of GP are the features of success (Ranki)



• Photoperiod is the same.

Why vary in growth cessation?

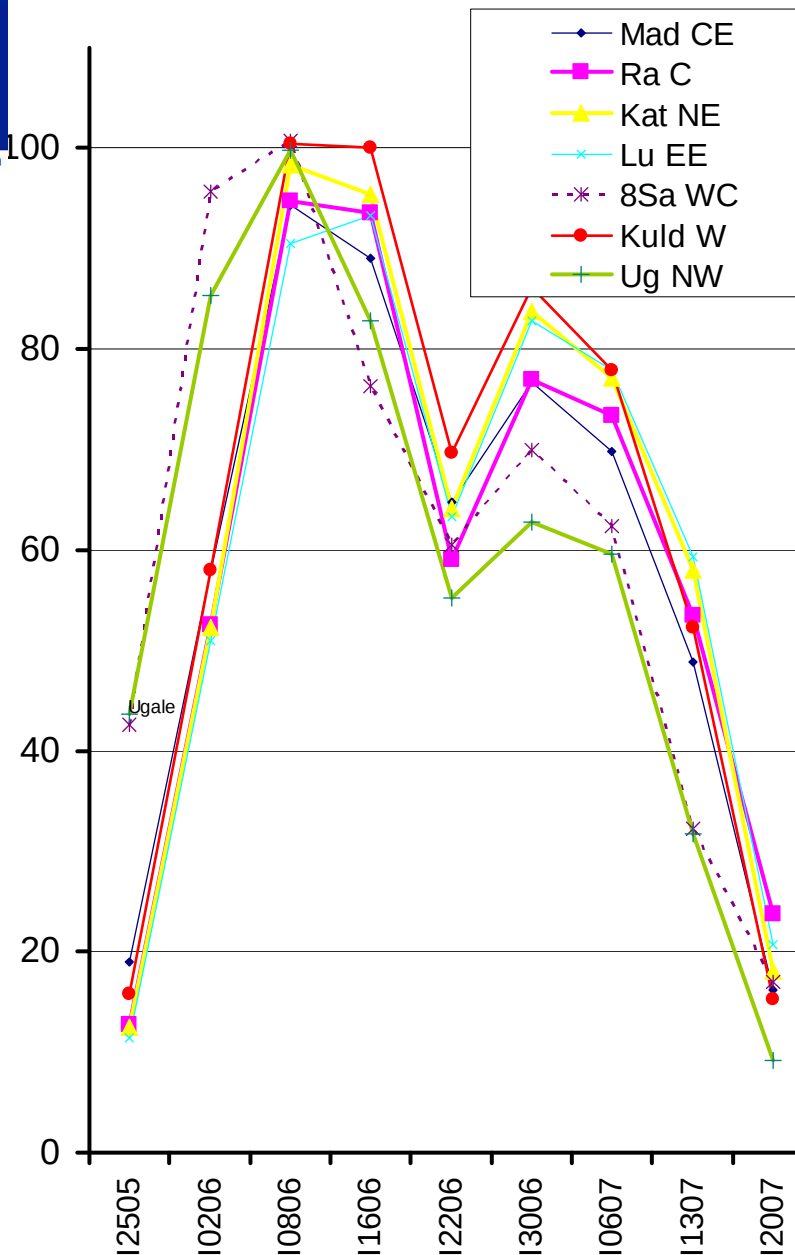
Free growth involved?

Bandomuosiuose želdiniųose



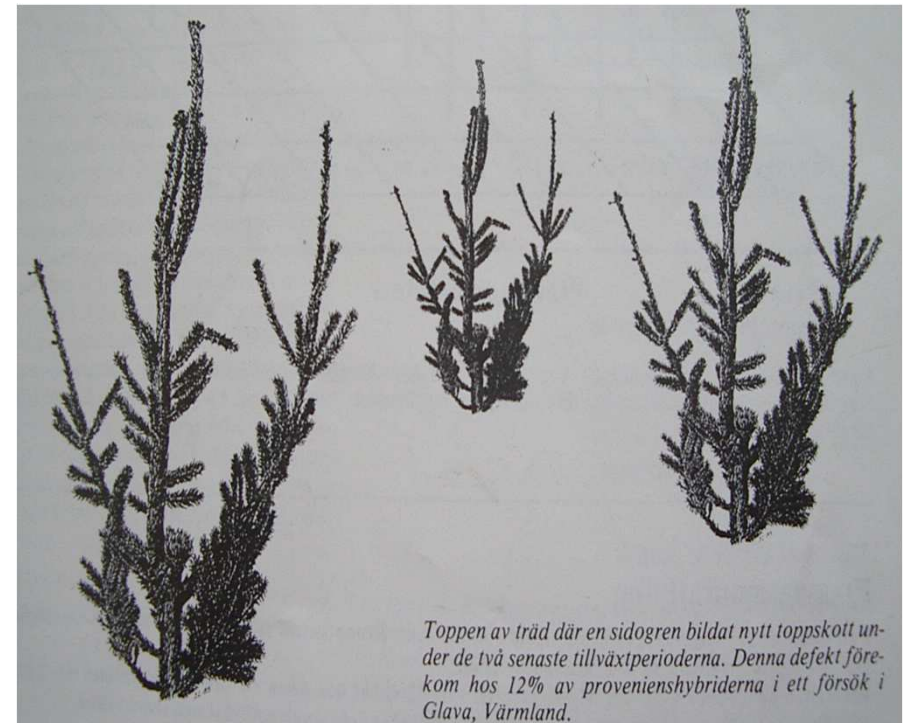
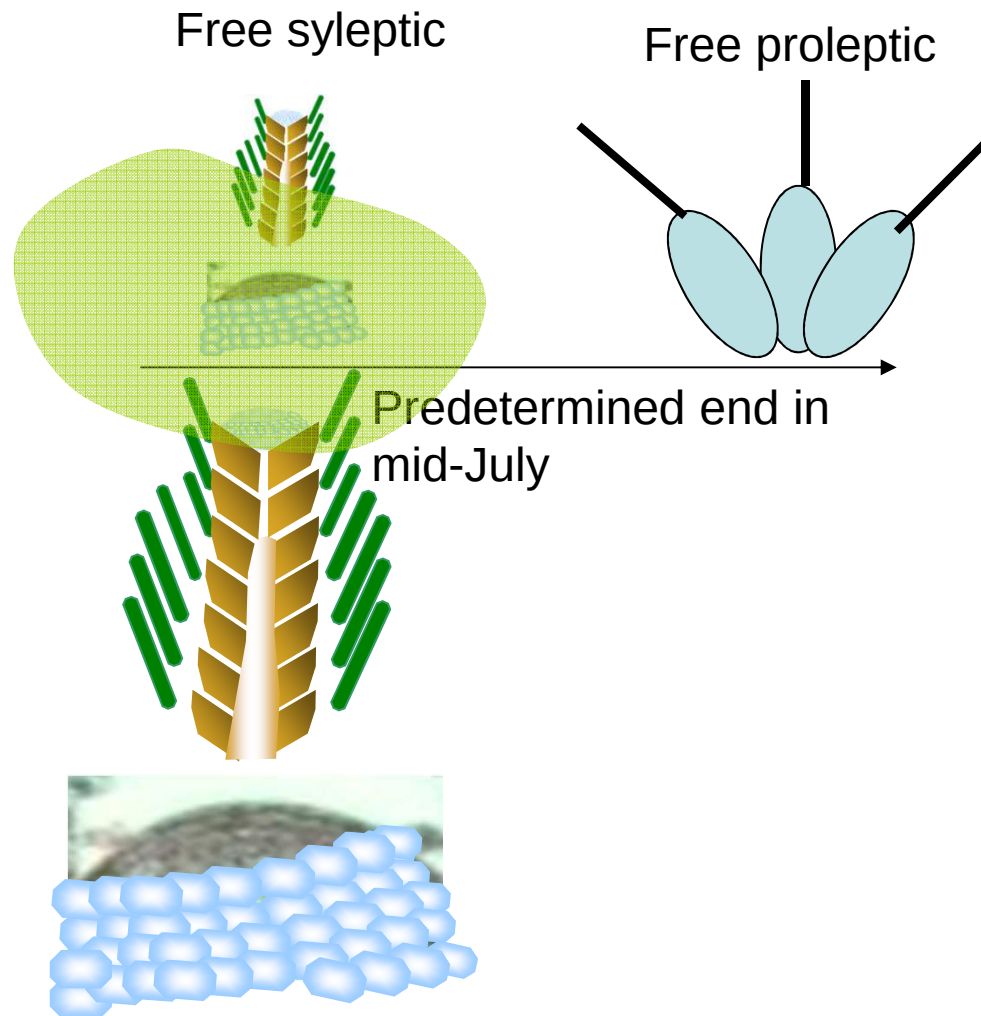
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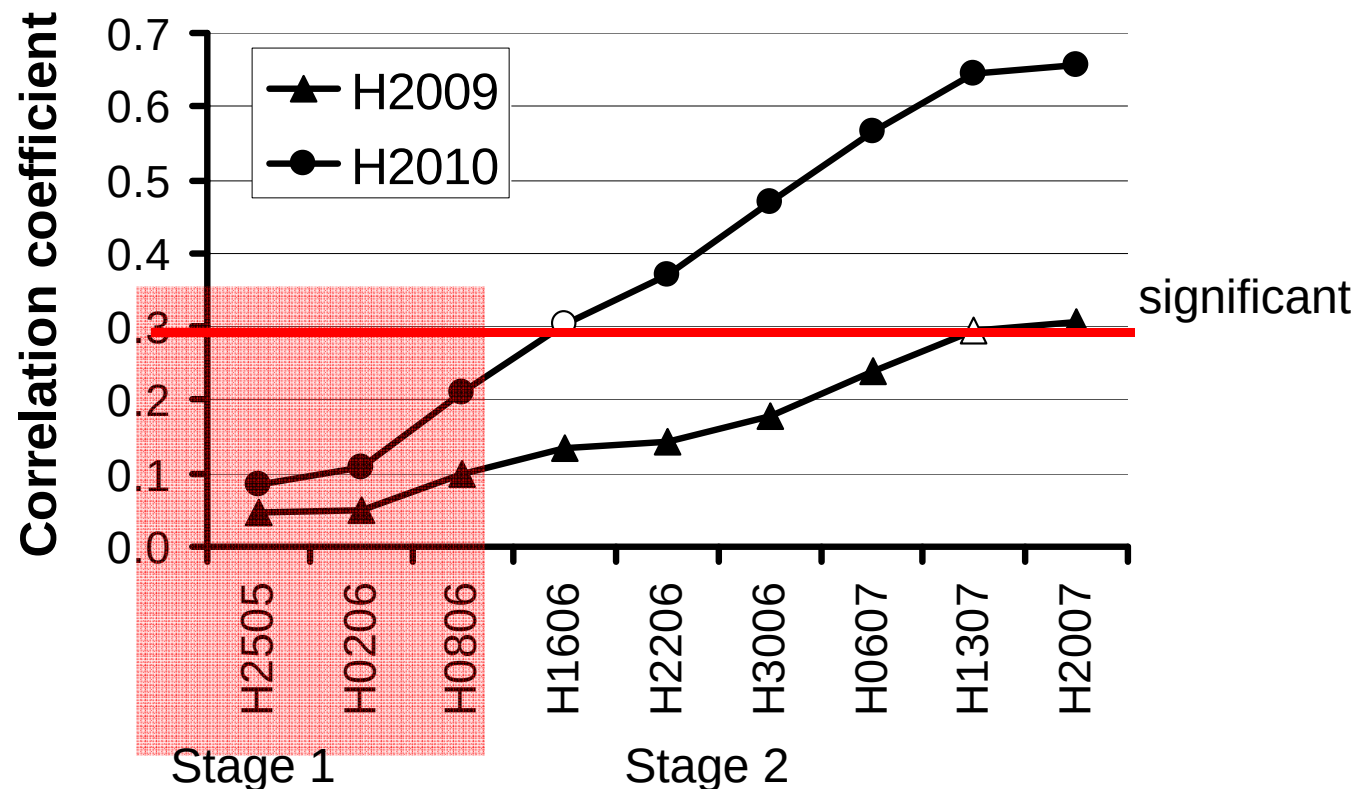
Early cessation = tendency for free growth

Shoot growth consists of predetermined and free (syleptic /proleptic) growth

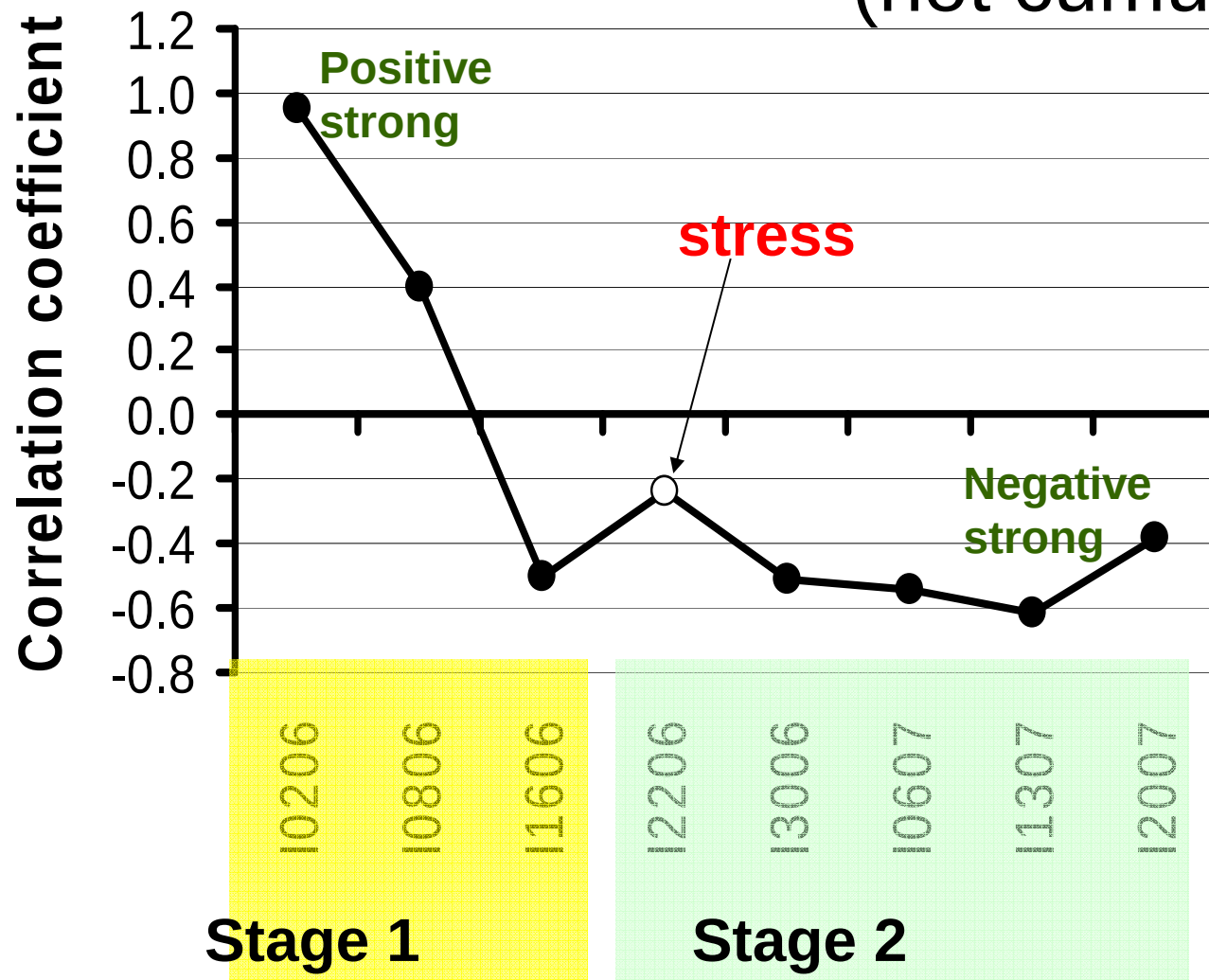


Correlations

- With what increments the Final H is correlated?
- Length of GP is more important than growth speed , because correlations tend to be significant at 2nd half of GP



Corr between start and subsequent weekly increments (not cumulative)

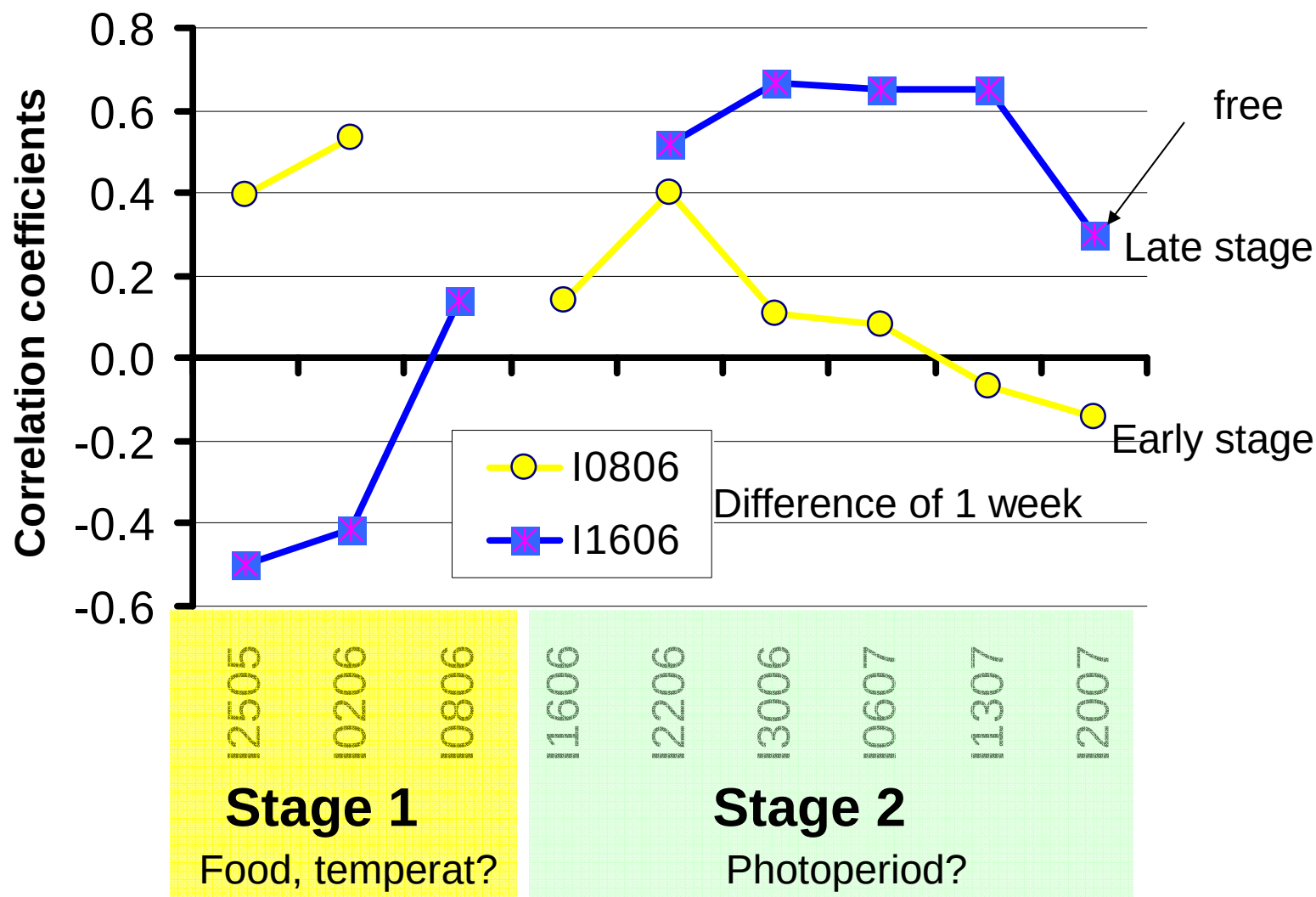


- Early start means early cessation
- two uncorrelated growth stages:
- 1 stage of fast initial elongation negatively correlated with later stages of elongation



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Corrs among weekly increments given for two adjacent dates reflecting different growth stages





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Genetic parameters

Mixed model ANOVA

Cumulative increment				
Variable	Source	DF	F	P>F
H2009	REG	2	3.4	0.03403
H2010	REG	2	2.4	0.08721
H2009	POP(REG)	4	5.1	0.00043
H2010	POP(REG)	4	4.7	0.00091
H2009	FAM(POP)	53	2.9	0.00001
H2010	FAM(POP)	53	3.4	0.00001
H2009	REP	4	1.5	0.18614
H2010	REP	4	6.7	0.00002

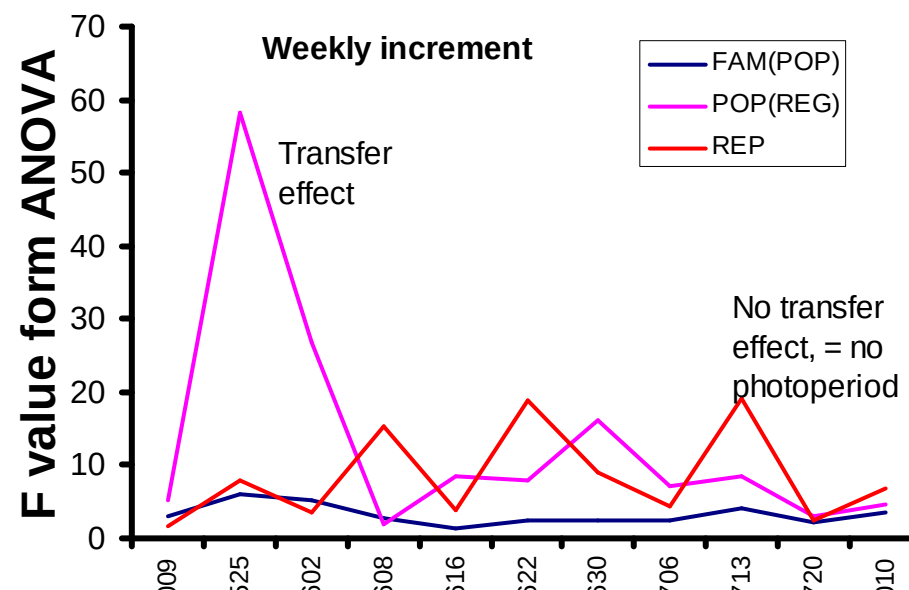
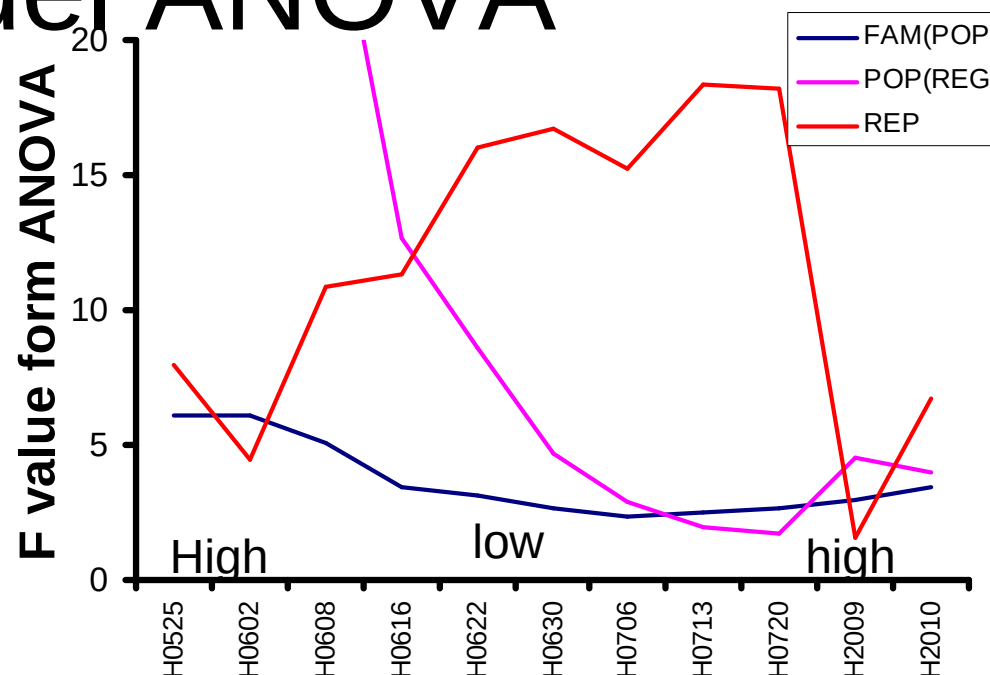
Tukey's Studentized Range (HSD) Test for variable: H0720

NOTE: This test controls the type I experimentwise error rate but generally has a higher type II error rate than REG

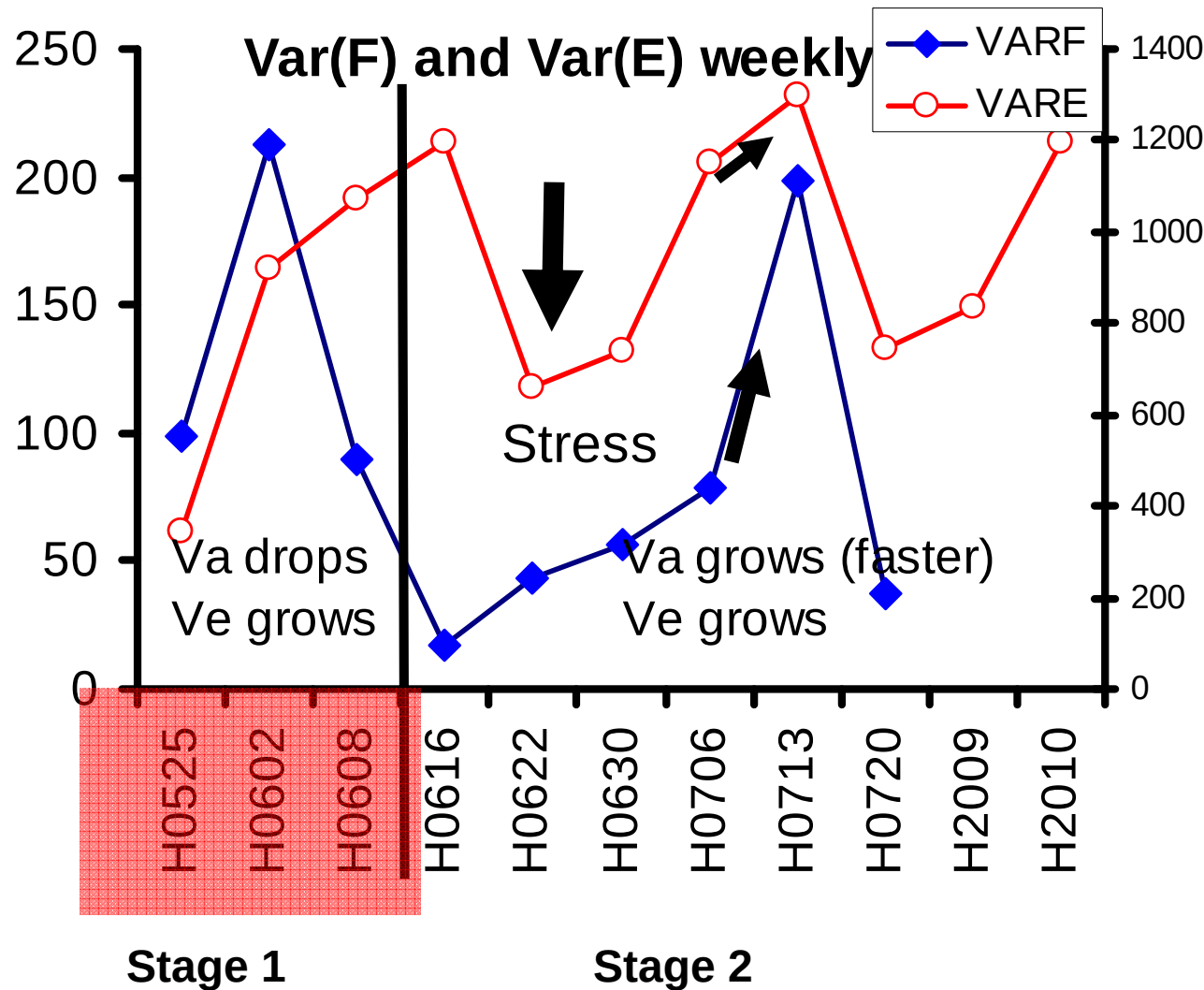
Alpha= 0.05 df= 1209 MSE= 27479.16
 Critical Value of Studentized Range= 3.864
 Minimum Significant Difference= 64.969
 WARNING: Cell sizes are not equal.
 Harmonic Mean of cell sizes= 97.17531

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

Tukey Grouping		Mean	N	REP
	A	587.17	342	2
	A	582.52	346	1
	A	548.53	295	3
B	A	499.73	26	5
B	C	480.28	264	4
B	C			
B	C			



Heritability variation

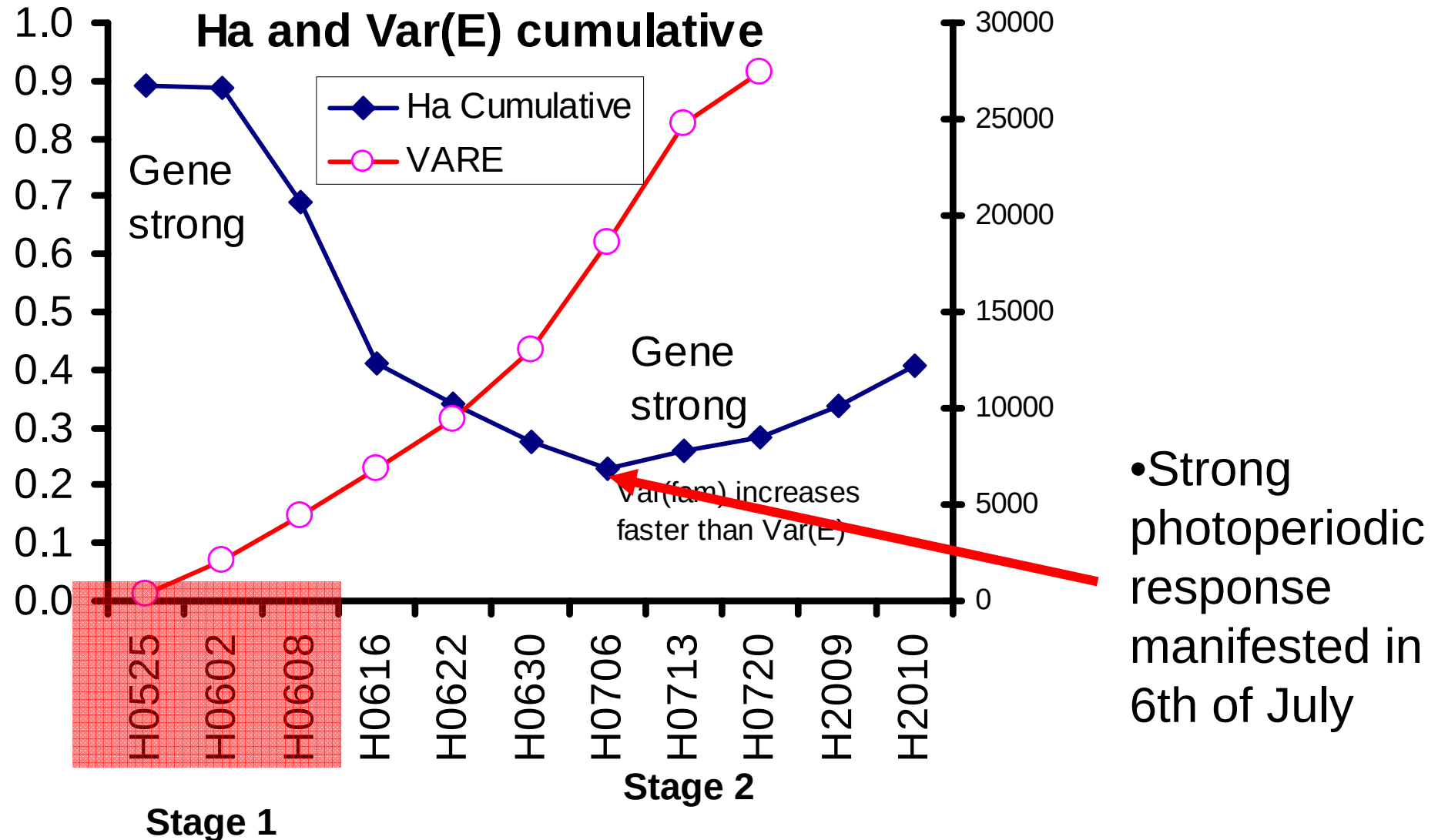


- Strong genetic control at start and end (= growth rhythm)

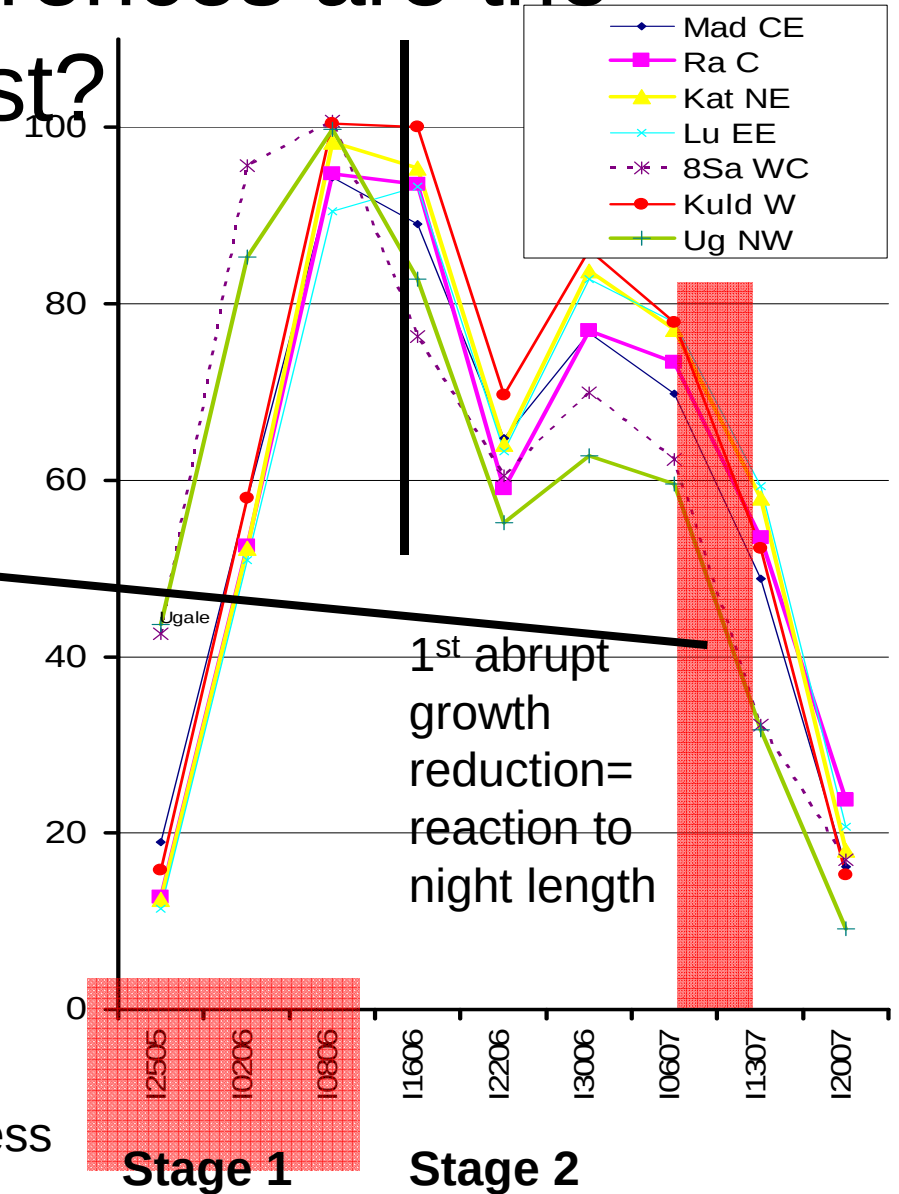
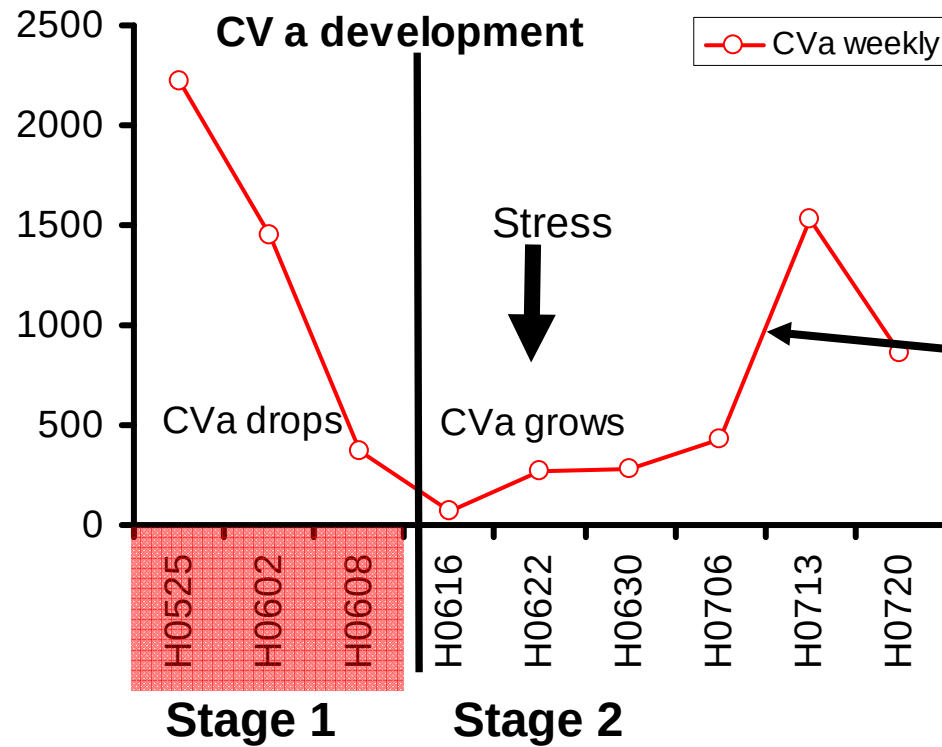
- Variances increase, but Va increases faster ?

- Stress reduced Ve

Heritability variation (cumulative)



When genetic differences are the greatest?



Gene differentiation increased at stage 2

Gene differentiation slight increased at stress

Gene differentiation sharp increase at 1st slow

Growth stages described

Stage1 Fast
increment

06.16-22

Stage1 Slow
increment

Night
length

07.06 photoperiodic
response

High ha

Genes

High ha

Genes

CVa drops

Vf drops

Ve increases

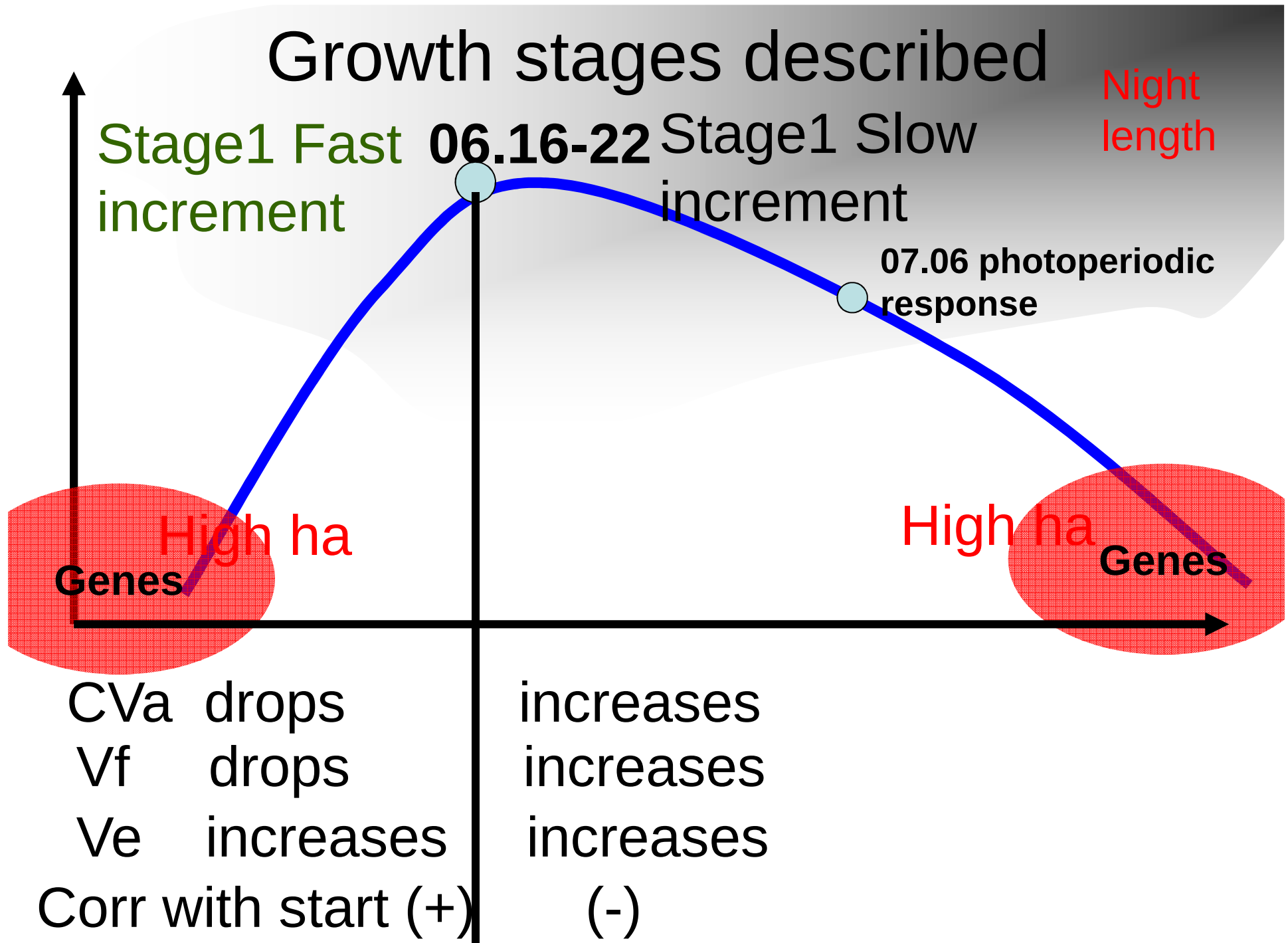
Corr with start (+)

increases

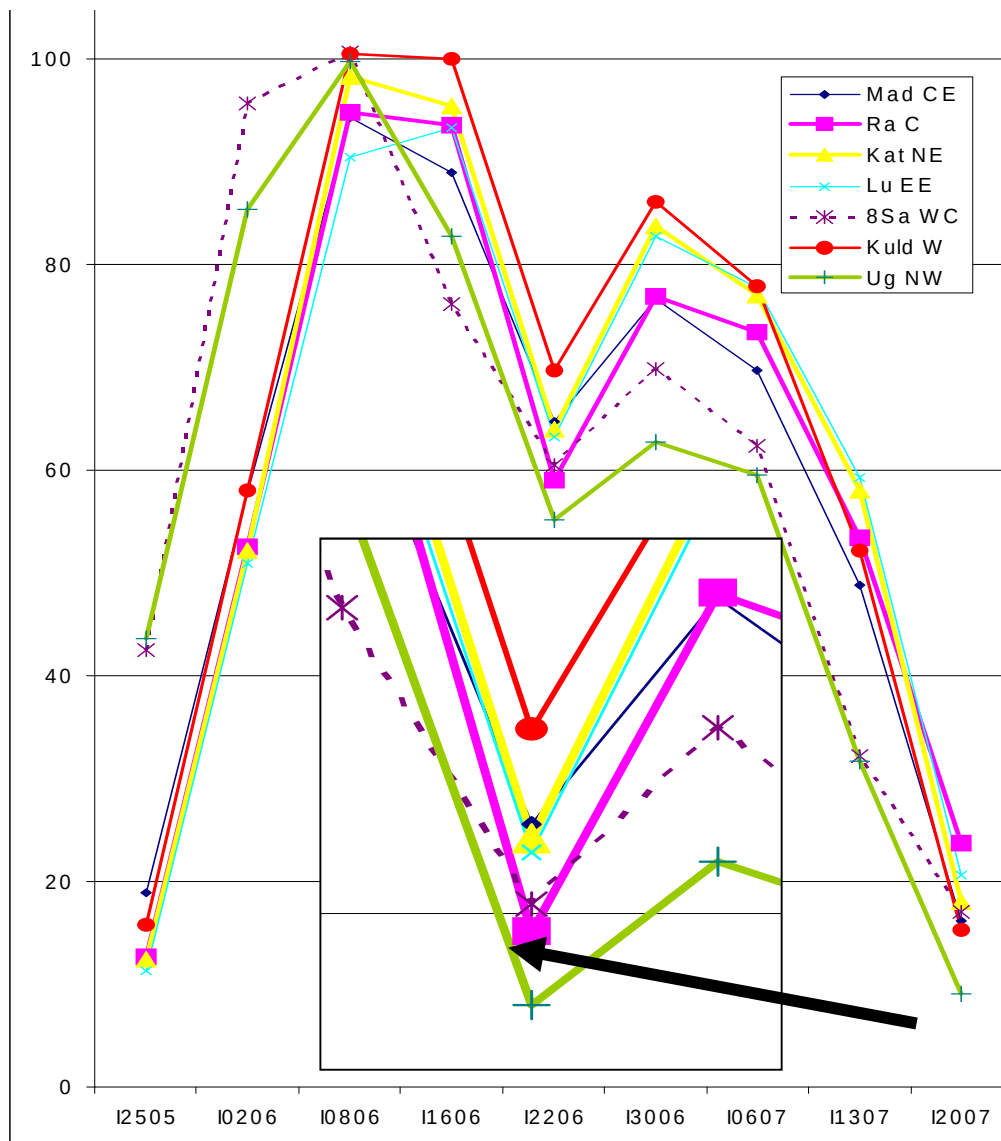
increases

increases

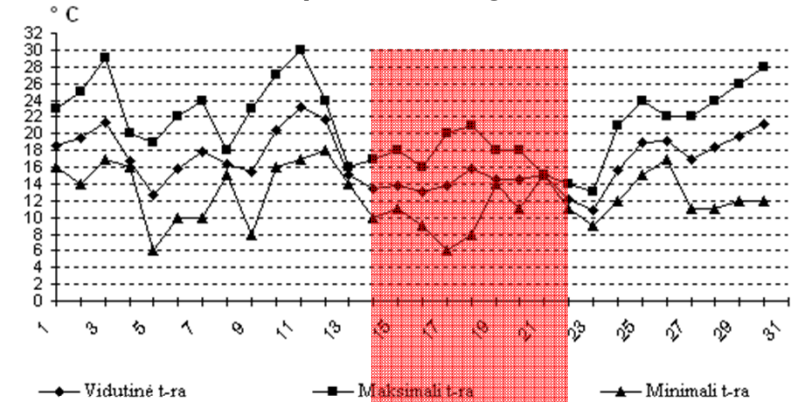
(-)



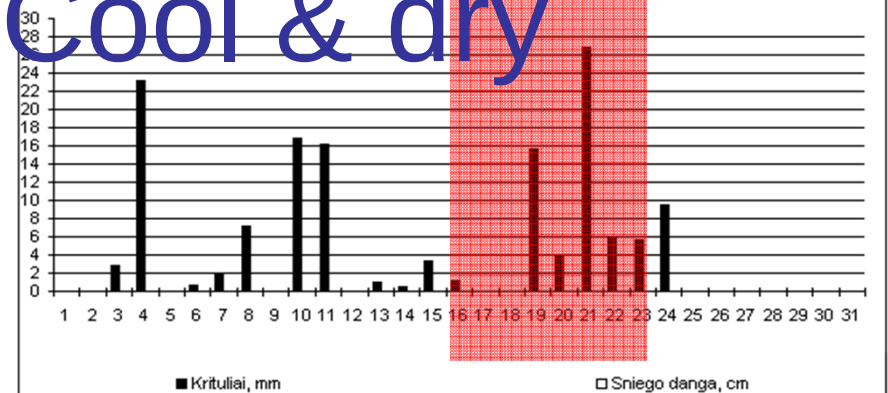
Stress 16-22 June



Birželio mėn. oro temperatūros eiga Vilniaus MS



Cool & dry



Worst for Ranki= the southern type

Conclusions

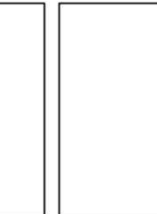
- Significant effect of altitude (may be 2 sub-zones)
- Population effect strong at start (tsum) but weak at cessation (photoperiod, free growth).
- Correlations: early start means early end.
- Ha and CVa lowest in the middle of GP.
- 2 growth stages:
 - fast growth, Ha, CVa drops, (-) corr with later stages
 - Slow growth: Ha, CVa increases (+) corr with later stages

The end

(vertinti viršūninį pumpurą ant viršūninio ūglio)

						
0 Niekio nevyksta	1 Pabrinkę (balti, šv. rudi), spyglių nesimato	2 Pats sprogimas: pumpuras sproges ir spyglių galai išlindę	3 Pirmas pailgėjimas: spyglių ilgis- 1-2 cm	4 Augimas: ilgis 3-4 cm, spygliai nėra taip sugludę kaip Nr. 3,	5 Ilgi ūgliai 5-7 cm: dėl pailgėjimo įgyja teptuko formą	6 Ūgliai >7 cm: yra naujo ūglio žalias stiebelis ir gali būti nauji pumpurai

Kokybė

							
0 Šalų pakenkti ūgliai	1 Dvistiebis	2 2 ir > viršūninių ūglių	3 Liga, spygliai išblukę ar išdžiūvę	4 Viršutinė medelio dalis nudžiūvusi, auga iš apačios	5 Mechaniniai, žvėrių, kenkėjų pakenkimai	6 Viršūninis pumpuras pakenktas (vertintas šoninis pumpuras ant viršūninio ūglio)	7 Laisvas augimas ant viršūninio ūglio

Study carried out in European Social Fund's Project "Importance of Genetic Factors in Formation of Forest Stands with High Adaptability and Qualitative Wood Properties" (No 2009/0200/1DP/1.1.1.2.0/09/APIA/VIAA/146)