

Exotic *Abies* Species in Czech Provenance Trials: Assessment after Four Decades

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Abstract – The growth of seven exotic true fir (*Abies*) species and native *Abies alba* have been compared in three provenance trials in the Czech Republic, at the relatively advanced ages of 44, 38, and 35 years respectively. A clear differentiation is observable between the species. The closely related species group of *A. alba* and *A. cephalonica* appears rather heterogeneous in its phenotypic behavior. *A. alba* provenances show superiority, but also a high differentiation. Productivity of provenances of *A. cephalonica* fall behind *A. alba*; however *A. cilicica* and *A. pinsapo* provenances have shown total mortality. The high potential of *A. grandis* is confirmed by outstanding growth; provenances from the coastal plain in Washington State performed best. *A. procera* grows slower than *A. grandis*, but still faster than *A. alba* provenances. Health risks, extreme ecologic distances of transfer, trend shifts of growth rate, and rank change with age are uncertainties that require necessary caution when selecting provenances for importation. In recent years, public and institutional perceptions concerning the introduction of non-native tree species and provenances has shifted, and the practice is no longer seen as necessarily inappropriate.

provenance research / assisted migration / Mediterranean firs / *Abies grandis* / *Abies procera*

Kivonat – Idegenhonos *Abies* fajok cseh származási kísérletekben: eredmények négy évtized után. Nyolc jegenyefenyő faj növekedését hasonlították össze három kísérletben, viszonylag idős, 44, 38 illetve 35 éves korban. A közeli rokon *A. alba*, *A. cephalonica* és *A. borisii-regis* fajok fenotípusos viselkedése eléggé heterogén. A közönséges jegenyefenyő növekedése a legjobb, de erősen differenciált. Az *A. cephalonica* és *A. borisii-regis* jegenyefenyő származások teljesítménye gyengébb, míg az *A. cilicica* és *A. pinsapo* származások teljes mortalitást mutattak. A már korábban is behozatalra alkalmasnak ítélt amerikai *A. grandis* bizonyította kiváló adottságait; a Washington állambeli, parti populációi hozták a legjobb eredményeket. Az *A. nobilis* lassúbb növekedésű, de még így is meghaladja az őshonos *A. alba*-t. A behozatalról hozandó döntést megelőző óvatosságot indokolják az egészségi állapot kockázatai, extrém ökológiai eltérések a származási helyszínhez képest, továbbá a teljesítmény esetleges romlása idősebb korban. Az utóbbi időben a hatóságok és a nyilvánosság korábbi elutasító magatartása az idegenhonos fajok, populációk behozatalával kapcsolatban enyhülni látszik.

származási kísérletezés / támogatott migráció / mediterrán jegenyefenyők / *Abies grandis* / *Abies procera*

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1 INTRODUCTION

Silver fir (*Abies alba* Mill.) has been an important component of forest ecosystems in Central Europe. In the course of the last two centuries, however, the species has suffered a considerable decline in mountain ecosystems across the continent, including the Czech Republic. The share of silver fir in Czech forests has shrunk to a small fraction of its original distribution, presently amounting to a reduced area of 28,700 ha, which represents about 1.1% of total forest area (MZe ČR, 2016). Although there is some disagreement over the reasons for this decline, it is generally assumed that numerous factors are the cause, though air pollution is regarded as the primary reason. The possible replacement of silver fir with introduced species in forest ecosystems nonetheless raises numerous ecological and silvicultural questions. Although both nature conservationists and the public have condemned the introduction of non-native tree species in the past, institutional and public perception of non-native tree species has shifted towards a more tolerant attitude in recent years. Projected climate change scenarios have likely influenced this perception shift. Introduction (“assisted migration”) of non-invasive foreign species and provenances to improve the resilience and stability of forest ecosystems is no longer regarded as necessarily inappropriate.

Previous research suggests that Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco) and grand fir (*A. grandis* (Douglas ex D. Con) Lindl.) have the best prospects for replacing silver fir in domestic forestry, even for close-to-nature forest management systems (see list of references)¹. However, the introduction of exotic tree species requires further basic research information, particularly the evaluation of comparative trials. The Czech Forestry and Game Management Research Institute (FGMRI) is committed to this task by maintaining national provenance experiments and participating in international co-operations such as IUFRO and COST projects (e.g. Burzynski – Vančura 1985, Vančura 1990, Beran 2006, Dostál et al. 2016) with the aim of evaluation and testing possibilities for *Abies* spp. introduction and their use in forest management of the Czech Republic.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

With the aim of comparing the local adaptability and growth of exotic fir species, FGMRI established a national provenance experiment and two IUFRO provenance trials between 1976 and 1984. Besides local and foreign provenances of *A. alba* (silver fir), provenances of seven exotic fir species were tested: *A. cephalonica* Loud., Greek fir, native to Greece, mainly from Macedonia to the Peloponnese; *A. cilicica* (Ant. et Kotschy) Carriere, Cilician or Taurus fir, native to southern Turkey, western Syria and northern Lebanon; *A. pinsapo* Boiss., Spanish fir, native to southern Spain and northern Morocco; *A. borisii-regis* Mattf., King Boris or Balkan fir, a hybrid between *A. alba* and *A. cephalonica* (Krajmerová et al. 2015), native to southern Albania, Bulgaria and northern Greece; *A. grandis* (Dougl. ex D. Don) Lindl.), grand fir, native to western North America, distributed along the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia to northwestern California, in the Cascades of Washington and Oregon and in the Rocky Mountains of southern Alberta, western Montana, Idaho and northeast Oregon; and finally *A. procera* Rehder, noble fir, also native to western North America, distributed mainly in the Cascades of Washington, Oregon and northwestern California.

The origin of provenances included in the trials are listed and presented in *Figures 1–3*. Maps were prepared with use of Google Maps web application (<https://maps.google.com>).

¹ A large variety of papers deal with this problem in Czech language. Pertinent publications are included in the list of references

2.1 Provenance trial No. 64, Písek (Figure 1)

This trial is located in Písek municipal forests (49.27° N, 14.33° E) and belongs to the national series of FGMRI 1976. It was established in 1976 on the site of an abandoned forest nursery site in the Forest Nature Region Central Hills (Středočeská vrchovina) on its southern border with the Forest Nature Region South Bohemian Basin (Jihočeské pánve) at 395 m above sea level. The average annual temperature is 7.2 °C with an average annual rainfall of 610 mm. The northwest exposure is a mild slope. The soil is of loam-sandy type over granodiorite bedrock. The rectangular-shaped trial covers 0.39 ha.

The test was established in a randomized block design with three repetitions and 13 provenances. Each plot is 10 m × 10 m and contained 50 seedlings (5 rows by 10 plants) at a planting spacing of 2 m × 1 m. A total of 1,950 seedlings were planted at the site. The compared species belong to five European taxa; two silver fir provenances served as native standards. Five-year-old bare-root seedlings were manually planted in the spring of 1976. The trial was fenced in order to prevent game damage. Replanting seedlings that did not survive was impossible because reserve plants were unavailable.

The first juvenile thinning was carried out in 1996. Until then only dead individuals had been removed from the trial at irregular intervals. This first thinning was aimed at reducing the low-grade and dying trees and the material was left onsite. The first regular thinning was carried out in 2005 based on the tree markings provided by research staff. Negative sub-level selection was applied and some of naturally regenerated *Abies alba* trees were removed, too. The most recent thinning was carried out in 2014 on crown thinning basis with the aim of preserving the spatial structure and releasing the promising individuals. At the same time, the dead trees were eliminated. All cut trees were removed from the trial.

2.2 Provenance trial No. 213, Zbiroh (Figure 2)

Provenance trial No. 213, Zbiroh is part of the IUFRO international trial series 1977, and was established in 1980 near the village of Volduchy in the Plzeň region (49.79° N, 13.64° E). At present, it is owned by Colloredo-Mansfeld Ltd. The trial lies in the Forest Nature Region Brdská Highlands (Brdská vrchovina). The trial lies on a mild slope with southeast exposure with an altitude of 450 to 460 m above sea level. The average annual temperature does not exceed 7 °C, while the average precipitation reaches 600–650 mm. Pedology conditions are characterized by loamy and pseudogley soils on pleistocene clay bedrock (Krejzek et al. 2015).

The provenance trial was established with three-year-old seedlings grown from seed imported from the USA. It consists of two 0.5 ha rectangles, 80 m apart, divided into plots of 10 m × 10 m. A total of 24 provenances of grand fir were planted with 25 seedlings per plot in four repetitions, in 2 m × 2 m spacing. Originally, each provenance was represented by 100 individuals. At the beginning, young seedlings suffered from water logging (especially replications 1 and 3) and partly from frost hollow conditions (Beran 2006).

Prov. No.	Country, State, Area	Species	Provenance origin, name	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude
74	Czech Republic	<i>Abies alba</i>	Milevsko, Klučenice	410	49.6° N	14.2° E
81	Czech Republic	<i>A. alba</i>	Vyšší Brod, Vítkův Kámen	900	48.6° N	14.3° E
89	Lebanon	<i>A. cilicica</i>	Kammouha	1100	34.0° N	36.0° E
109	Greece	<i>A. cephalonica</i>	Peloponnese, Vytina	1250	37.6° N	22.1° E
121	Syria	<i>A. cilicica</i>	Djebel el Chouk, Lattakia	1300	35.8° N	36.0° E
130	Czech Republic	<i>A. alba</i>	Nasavrky, Podhůra	370	49.8° N	15.8° E
132	Bulgaria	<i>A. alba</i>	Rila Mts., Borovec	1200	42.2° N	23.6° E
135	Spain	<i>A. pinsapo</i>	Malaga, La Yunquera	250	36.7° N	4.7° E
136	Greece	<i>A. cephalonica</i>	Peloponnese, Vytina	1010	37.7° N	22.2° E
137	Greece	<i>A. borisii-regis</i>	Mt. Pindos, Pertuli	1200	39.8° N	21.3° E
223	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<i>A. alba</i>	Bosna, Sanski Most	1050	44.6° N	16.6° E
228	Italy	<i>A. alba</i>	Regello, Vallombrosa	1010	43.7° N	11.5° E
S 2	Slovakia	<i>A. alba</i>	Banská Bystrica, Radvaň	780	48.7° N	19.0° E

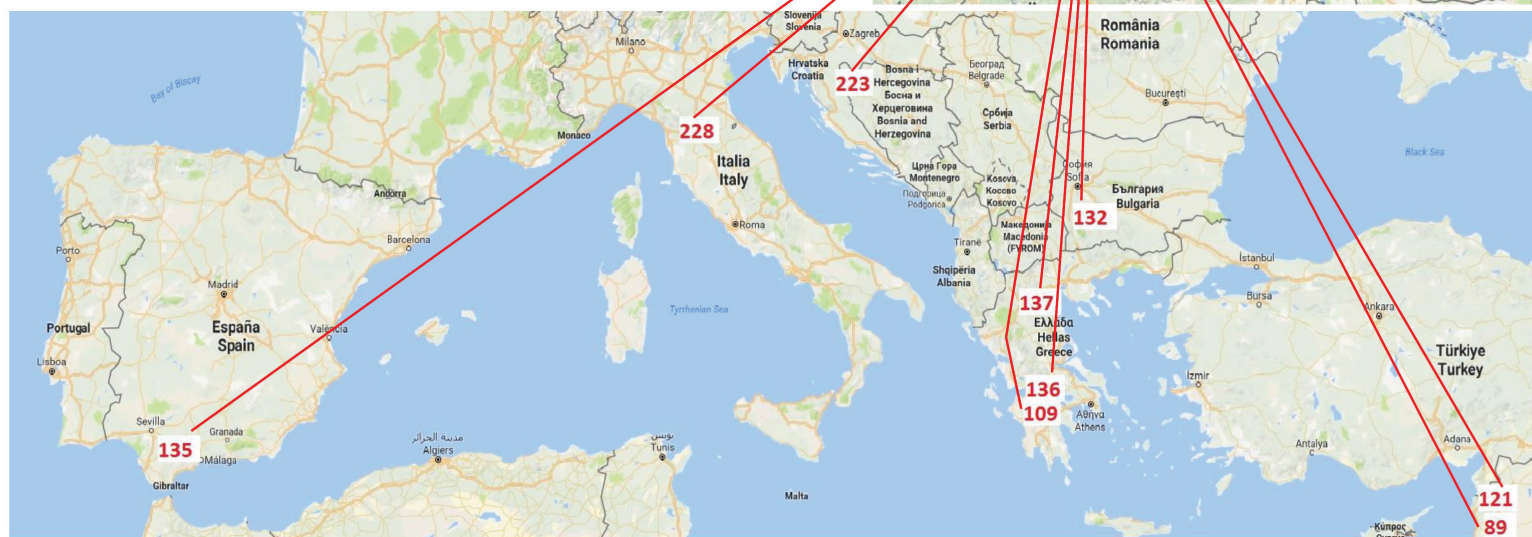


Figure 1. Origin of *Abies* spp. provenances tested in the trial No. 64, Pisek

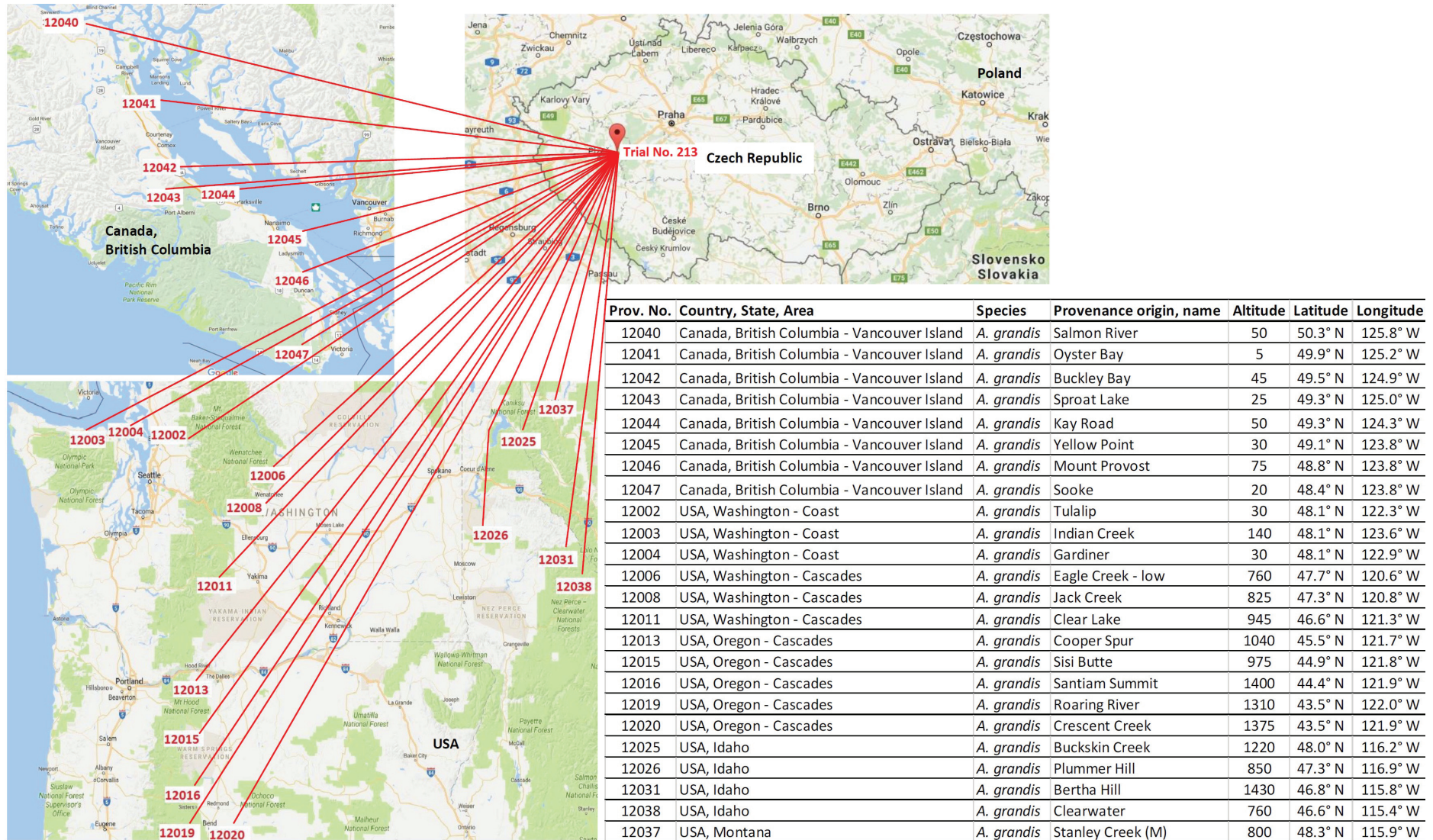
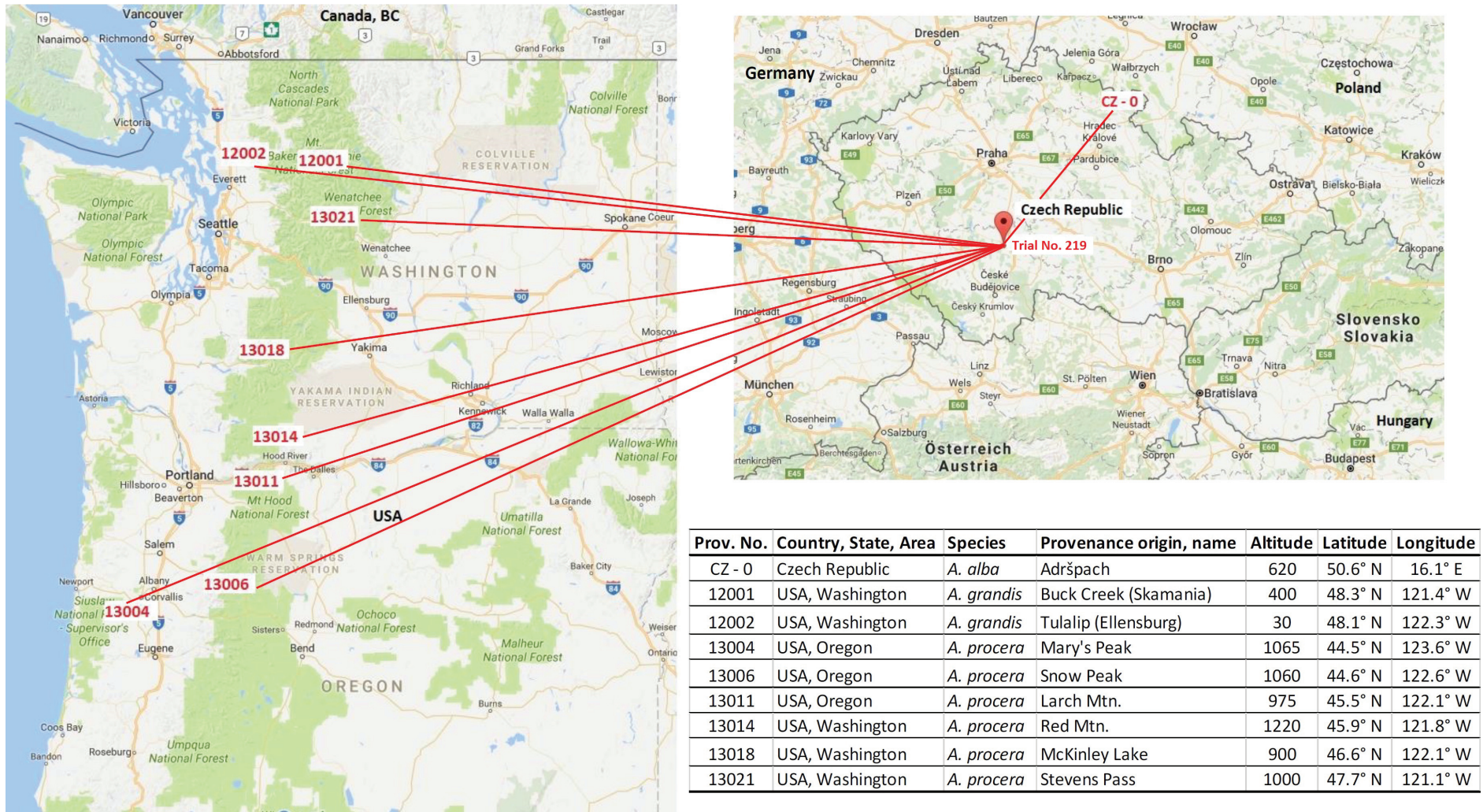


Figure 2. Origin of *Abies* spp. provenances tested in the trial No. 213, Zbiroh

Figure 3. Origin of *Abies* spp. provenances tested in the trial No. 219, Dražičky

2.3 Provenance trial No. 219, Dražičky (Figure 3)

Provenance trial No. 219, Dražičky (49.39° N, 14.59° E) is part of an international provenance experiment launched by IUFRO in the 1980s in the former Czechoslovakia and in 16 other European countries (Burzynski – Vančura 1985). This trial, presently owned by K. Vodňanský, was established in 1984, together with two others of this series, in the Forest Nature Region Central Hills (Středočeská vrchovina) on its southern border with the Forest Nature Region South Bohemian Basin (Jihočeské pánve) at 485 m above sea level. The average annual temperature is 8.5 °C with an average annual rainfall of 560 mm. The topography is plain. The bedrock is South Bohemian crystalline unit (gneiss), the soil is sandy loam.

The area of the rectangular trial is 0.36 ha. A randomized block design was employed with 4 repetitions. The trial contains 6 noble fir provenances and 2 provenances of grand fir, grown from seed imported from the USA. One native silver fir provenance was included as a comparative standard. Each block is 10 m × 10 m with a planting spacing of 2 × 2 m. Four-year-old seedlings were used for planting. Each plot was originally planted with 25 seedlings (5 rows by 5 seedlings). Damaged and dead trees were removed during later thinnings.

2.4 Measurements of trials

All three trials were measured in autumn 2015. The measurement age of the trials in the descriptions refers to age from seed (i.e. including nursery raising). Height and diameter at breast height (DBH) were measured. Volume was calculated using published equations for *Abies alba* (Petráš – Pajtík 1991) and *A. grandis* (Rau et al. 2008); the volume of other *Abies* species was calculated using equations for *Abies alba*.

The health status of all trees was visually assessed for trials No. 213 and 219 according to the following scale: 1 = excellent, 2 = good (less vigor, no signs of damage), 3 = dying or showing signs of decline (vigor significantly reduced). The survival of provenances was not evaluated because of thinnings executed in all three trials in previous periods. Stem form was evaluated in all three trials according to the following scale: 1 = straight, 2 = curved once, 3 = curved several times. For the canopy position evaluation of trees in trials No. 64 and No. 213, the modified Kraft-Konšel tree classes were used according to the following scale: 1 = pre-dominant, 2 = co-dominant, 3 = sub-dominant or recessive, 4 = overshadowed but vital, 5 = dying or dead tree. In trial No. 213, branch thickness was assessed using the following classification scale: 1 = weak branches, up to about 1/10 of DBH, sparse branching, 2 = thick branches, between 1/10 and 2/10 of DBH, high density of branching, 3 = very thick branches, above 2/10 of DBH, very high density of branching.

2.5 Statistical analysis

Median values, which suppress extreme or distorting values for height, DBH, and volume production, were calculated in addition to simple means. The processing and preparation of data files for statistical analysis were performed according to standard procedures. Statistical calculations were performed using the QC.Expert 3.1 and NCSS 10 (version: 10.0.6) programs. Data and statistics of quantitative and qualitative traits of provenances are summarized in *Tables 1* and *2*. The significance of differences among provenances was tested using the Kruskal-Wallis One-Way ANOVA test due to the non-normality of the data. Results from Kruskal-Wallis multiple-comparison z-value test for traits are presented in the Appendix, *Tables 3–5*. The one-way ANOVAs for each trait rejected the null hypothesis of equal mean values at $\alpha = 0.05$ level; it is valid for all three trials. Regarding the significance of mean and median differences of provenances, it must be noted that the one-way analysis does not separate error and between-repetition (block) variance; therefore, calculated

significant differences appear larger than in reality. The comparison of data from different measurement dates also indicates the higher reliability provenance ranking than proposed by Kruskal-Wallis statistics. Thus, best and worst performers are listed in the results even if differences appear insignificant.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Trial No. 64, Písek (Figure 4)



Figure 4. Provenance trial No. 64, Písek at the age of 44 years

A total of 428 trees were measured and assessed in 2015 at the age of 44 years. The overall medians for DBH and height were 15.9 cm and 15.9 m, respectively. Two silver fir provenances, one originating from the Czech Republic (130 Nasavrky, Podhůra, 17.2 cm) and another from Bulgaria (No. 132 Borovec, Rila Mts., 17.2 cm) had the largest DBH medians. The provenances with the smallest DBH medians at this site were silver fir provenances S2 Radvaň, Banská Bystrica, Slovakia (13.9 cm) and 228 Regello, Vallombrosa, Italy (13.3 cm). The lowest height median occurred in two Greek *Abies cephalonica* provenances, No. 109 (14.6 m) and No. 136 (14.6 m), both originating from Vytina, Peloponnese.

Table 1. Quantitative characteristics

Prov. No.	n	DBH (cm)				Height (m)				Volume ²⁾ (m ³)			Volume ³⁾ (m ³)		
		Mean ¹⁾	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Mean ¹⁾	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.
Provenance trial No. 64 – Písek															
All	428	–	16.52	15.85	5.75	–	15.42	15.90	3.41	0.24	0.19	0.18	–	–	–
74	33	11.40	17.36	17.15	4.32	9.10	17.19	17.10	2.21	0.27	0.24	0.14	–	–	–
81	15	7.90	16.17	14.60	5.70	7.00	15.47	16.20	3.18	0.24	0.16	0.22	–	–	–
109	44	12.40	17.11	16.08	6.53	9.60	14.19	14.60	3.41	0.25	0.20	0.21	–	–	–
130	49	–	17.49	17.20	5.01	–	16.89	17.20	2.69	0.28	0.24	0.16	–	–	–
132	47	–	17.93	17.20	5.44	–	16.85	17.30	2.65	0.30	0.23	0.19	–	–	–
136	52	8.70	17.26	15.88	5.46	12.10	14.34	14.60	2.82	0.24	0.18	0.16	–	–	–
137	53	8.70	16.75	15.80	5.22	12.30	14.59	14.70	2.68	0.23	0.17	0.16	–	–	–
223	42	–	17.18	17.18	7.15	–	15.61	16.05	4.21	0.29	0.23	0.26	–	–	–
228	46	–	13.51	13.30	4.54	–	14.82	15.95	3.90	0.17	0.15	0.11	–	–	–
S2	47	–	14.32	13.90	6.28	–	14.92	15.50	4.20	0.20	0.14	0.18	–	–	–
Provenance trial No. 213 – Zbiroh															
All	1202	–	19.48	19.48	7.41	–	19.54	20.50	5.05	0.45	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.26
12002	48	19.48	22.11	23.63	6.32	17.46	22.29	23.25	3.88	0.58	0.59	0.32	0.44	0.45	0.24
12003	57	18.93	23.39	23.35	7.93	16.01	21.48	22.20	4.32	0.64	0.57	0.42	0.49	0.44	0.32
12004	56	17.89	20.20	19.63	5.70	17.15	21.72	22.55	3.51	0.48	0.41	0.28	0.36	0.31	0.21
12006	46	14.98	18.88	18.65	6.78	13.37	19.05	20.10	4.50	0.40	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.23
12008	43	15.26	17.13	17.50	8.02	13.90	17.30	18.70	7.03	0.36	0.27	0.32	0.27	0.20	0.24
12011	48	17.29	19.52	18.78	7.59	13.88	17.89	18.70	3.90	0.40	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.24	0.27
12013	36	17.50	19.99	18.48	7.76	13.95	18.91	20.50	4.80	0.45	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.26	0.28
12015	36	15.52	18.34	19.28	8.35	13.91	18.19	19.50	6.69	0.42	0.31	0.37	0.32	0.24	0.28
12016	34	15.77	17.15	16.98	7.58	12.76	16.22	17.25	5.36	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.21	0.22
12019	24	17.73	20.45	19.55	8.30	12.85	17.88	19.05	4.72	0.45	0.36	0.41	0.35	0.28	0.32
12020	24	19.29	20.92	20.68	9.19	14.93	17.90	18.10	5.54	0.50	0.36	0.43	0.38	0.28	0.33
12025	56	11.51	13.87	13.93	6.84	10.30	14.55	15.15	5.62	0.21	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.17
12026	20	15.98	17.94	16.83	9.42	12.92	16.96	17.55	6.23	0.40	0.25	0.45	0.31	0.19	0.34
12031	63	14.96	17.60	18.25	6.77	13.70	18.17	19.90	5.24	0.35	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.20
12037	53	16.48	19.38	19.35	7.16	14.13	18.58	19.60	4.33	0.41	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.25
12038	72	16.64	19.82	20.25	6.47	15.98	21.48	21.55	4.24	0.48	0.41	0.32	0.36	0.31	0.24
12040	44	19.97	23.31	24.83	7.77	17.32	21.81	23.10	4.78	0.65	0.66	0.40	0.49	0.50	0.31
12041	70	18.03	20.36	21.00	6.16	17.30	20.90	21.65	3.89	0.47	0.46	0.29	0.36	0.34	0.22
12042	62	14.71	18.11	17.55	7.05	14.68	19.32	19.50	5.13	0.39	0.30	0.34	0.30	0.23	0.26
12043	58	18.16	20.88	21.08	7.77	15.43	20.05	19.80	4.29	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.32	0.31
12044	72	15.42	18.22	18.40	6.33	15.39	20.02	21.45	4.88	0.39	0.36	0.26	0.30	0.27	0.20
12045	57	16.96	20.05	19.40	7.61	15.07	20.03	20.40	4.20	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.35	0.31	0.28
12046	63	17.65	20.28	20.05	6.71	16.48	21.38	21.90	3.97	0.50	0.42	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.27
12047	60	16.57	19.53	19.75	7.20	15.15	20.05	20.60	3.82	0.44	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.26
Provenance trial No. 219 – Dražičky															
All	503	–	19.35	19.35	7.01	–	15.34	15.50	4.90	0.34	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.23
12001	74	14.60	23.26	23.13	5.12	14.79	20.65	20.80	2.38	0.55	0.50	0.26	0.43	0.39	0.20
12002	66	14.07	22.94	22.48	6.13	12.88	19.75	20.10	3.16	0.54	0.47	0.33	0.42	0.36	0.26
13006	42	12.38	19.30	18.73	7.08	11.98	13.68	14.55	3.31	0.29	0.25	0.21	–	–	–
13014	63	12.97	18.98	18.95	5.80	11.90	14.53	14.90	3.33	0.29	0.25	0.19	–	–	–
13018	64	13.35	19.42	18.78	5.76	12.28	15.16	15.40	3.02	0.31	0.25	0.24	–	–	–
13011	68	12.25	19.44	18.68	5.96	12.17	14.42	14.70	3.04	0.29	0.24	0.22	–	–	–
13004	44	12.93	18.32	18.83	6.30	13.03	12.41	13.55	3.47	0.23	0.22	0.16	–	–	–
13021	50	10.42	17.87	16.85	6.25	11.03	14.00	14.15	4.11	0.27	0.20	0.23	–	–	–
CZ-0	32	2.00	7.17	4.65	6.25	3.81	6.22	4.90	4.44	0.05	0.01	0.08	–	–	–

¹⁾ previous evaluations; prov. trial. No. 64 in 1999, No. 213 in 2011, No. 219 in 2010;

²⁾ for *Abies alba*, according to Petráš – Pajtk 1991; ³⁾ for *A. grandis*, according to Rau et al. 2008

Table 2. Qualitative characteristics

Prov. No.	n	Stem form			Health condition			Social status			Thickness of branches		
		Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.
Provenance trial No. 64 – Písek													
All	428	1.909	2.00	0.733	–	–	–	2.367	2.00	1.101	–	–	–
74	33	1.697	2.00	0.728	–	–	–	1.848	2.00	0.712	–	–	–
81	15	2.000	2.00	0.655	–	–	–	2.200	2.00	0.941	–	–	–
109	44	2.023	2.00	0.762	–	–	–	2.614	2.50	1.146	–	–	–
130	49	2.020	2.00	0.777	–	–	–	2.102	2.00	0.984	–	–	–
132	47	1.745	2.00	0.675	–	–	–	2.064	2.00	1.030	–	–	–
136	52	2.115	2.00	0.832	–	–	–	2.654	3.00	0.968	–	–	–
137	53	1.962	2.00	0.733	–	–	–	2.453	2.00	0.932	–	–	–
223	42	1.571	1.00	0.668	–	–	–	2.452	2.00	1.310	–	–	–
228	46	1.870	2.00	0.653	–	–	–	2.500	2.00	1.329	–	–	–
S2	47	2.021	2.00	0.642	–	–	–	2.511	2.00	1.214	–	–	–
Provenance trial No. 213 – Zbiroh													
All	1202	1.233	1.00	0.473	1.145	1.00	0.411	2.329	2.00	1.048	1.095	1.00	0.310
12002	48	1.188	1.00	0.445	1.104	1.00	0.371	1.938	2.00	0.932	1.104	1.00	0.309
12003	57	1.263	1.00	0.518	1.140	1.00	0.398	2.070	2.00	0.961	1.246	1.00	0.434
12004	56	1.286	1.00	0.563	1.089	1.00	0.345	2.125	2.00	0.833	1.107	1.00	0.312
12006	46	1.196	1.00	0.453	1.174	1.00	0.437	2.283	2.00	1.004	1.043	1.00	0.206
12008	43	1.209	1.00	0.412	1.233	1.00	0.480	2.605	2.00	1.256	1.023	1.00	0.152
12011	48	1.229	1.00	0.425	1.167	1.00	0.429	2.542	2.00	0.922	1.063	1.00	0.245
12013	36	1.139	1.00	0.351	1.167	1.00	0.609	2.444	2.00	1.027	1.111	1.00	0.319
12015	36	1.361	1.00	0.762	1.167	1.00	0.378	2.444	2.00	1.423	1.028	1.00	0.167
12016	34	1.147	1.00	0.436	1.176	1.00	0.459	2.912	3.00	1.055	1.029	1.00	0.171
12019	24	1.250	1.00	0.532	1.083	1.00	0.282	2.458	2.00	0.977	1.083	1.00	0.282
12020	24	1.500	1.50	0.511	1.208	1.00	0.415	2.708	3.00	1.197	1.083	1.00	0.282
12025	56	1.089	1.00	0.288	1.286	1.00	0.530	3.218	3.00	1.228	1.161	1.00	0.371
12026	20	1.400	1.00	0.754	1.200	1.00	0.523	2.800	2.50	1.240	1.150	1.00	0.489
12031	63	1.175	1.00	0.383	1.159	1.00	0.447	2.603	2.00	1.056	1.048	1.00	0.215
12037	53	1.170	1.00	0.427	1.132	1.00	0.342	2.415	2.00	0.969	1.115	1.00	0.323
12038	72	1.194	1.00	0.399	1.111	1.00	0.396	2.153	2.00	0.883	1.069	1.00	0.306
12040	44	1.182	1.00	0.390	1.091	1.00	0.362	2.000	2.00	1.034	1.045	1.00	0.211
12041	70	1.286	1.00	0.486	1.100	1.00	0.347	1.929	2.00	0.922	1.030	1.00	0.173
12042	62	1.339	1.00	0.571	1.113	1.00	0.367	2.164	2.00	0.969	1.065	1.00	0.248
12043	58	1.259	1.00	0.442	1.103	1.00	0.307	2.000	2.00	0.858	1.086	1.00	0.339
12044	72	1.250	1.00	0.436	1.153	1.00	0.465	2.347	2.00	1.050	1.069	1.00	0.256
12045	57	1.175	1.00	0.384	1.105	1.00	0.310	2.386	2.00	0.996	1.088	1.00	0.285
12046	63	1.270	1.00	0.545	1.127	1.00	0.381	2.079	2.00	0.885	1.127	1.00	0.381
12047	60	1.233	1.00	0.465	1.183	1.00	0.469	2.333	2.00	0.896	1.267	1.00	0.516
Provenance trial No. 219 – Dražičky													
All	503	1.167	1.00	0.394	1.211	1.00	0.527	–	–	–	–	–	–
CZ-0	32	1.438	1.00	0.669	1.344	1.00	0.701	–	–	–	–	–	–
12001	74	1.149	1.00	0.358	1.068	1.00	0.344	–	–	–	–	–	–
12002	66	1.136	1.00	0.346	1.045	1.00	0.274	–	–	–	–	–	–
13004	44	1.250	1.00	0.438	1.295	1.00	0.632	–	–	–	–	–	–
13006	42	1.190	1.00	0.397	1.095	1.00	0.370	–	–	–	–	–	–
13011	68	1.103	1.00	0.306	1.235	1.00	0.522	–	–	–	–	–	–
13014	63	1.222	1.00	0.419	1.175	1.00	0.459	–	–	–	–	–	–
13018	64	1.109	1.00	0.362	1.375	1.00	0.630	–	–	–	–	–	–
13021	50	1.060	1.00	0.240	1.380	1.00	0.697	–	–	–	–	–	–

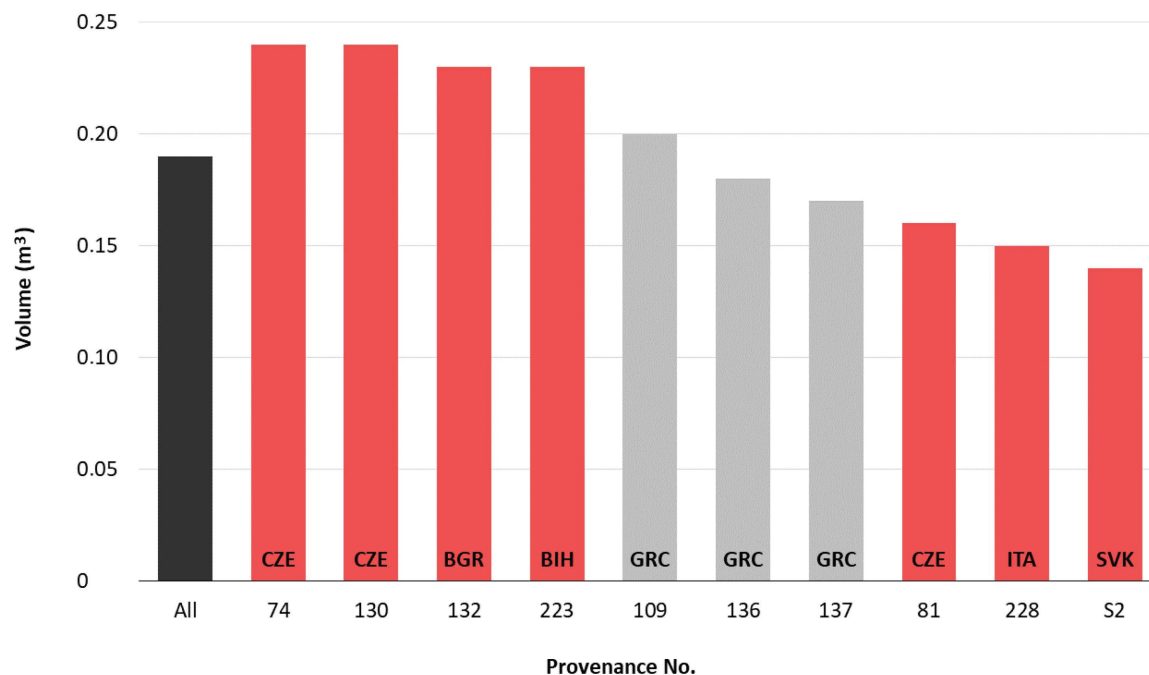


Figure 5. Volume median per tree at the age of 44 years in provenance trial No. 64, Písek. *A. alba* provenances are marked in color, the rest are other taxa from the Balkans. The graph does not show the provenances of *A. cilicica* and *pinsapo*, which suffered total mortality

The average median of stem volume per tree was 0.19 m³. The best provenances for volume production were the same as those found for DBH and height growth; silver fir provenances originating from the Czech Republic, No. 130 Nasavrky, Podhůra (0.24 m³) and No. 74 Milevsko, Klučenice (0.24 m³) and from Bulgaria, No. 132 Borovec, Rila Mts. (0.23 m³). The Slovakian silver fir provenance S2 Radvaň, Banská Bystrica, (0.14 m³) had shown the poorest performance, followed by the Italian silver fir provenance 228 Regello, Vallombrosa (0.15 m³). The third lowest volume was measured for the Czech silver fir provenance 81 Vyšší Brod, Vítkův Kámen (0.16 m³). Volume production of other *Abies* species was rather average (Figure 5, Table 1). It needs to be emphasized that the provenances of *A. cilicica* and *A. pinsapo* did not survive the local conditions and therefore do not appear in the Figure 5 and in the statistics. The reasons may be sought in the poor adaptive capacity of these species to local winter extremes.

Characteristics of stem form were similar across provenances with a median value around class 2, curved once. Canopy positions were also similar with a median value of about 2, co-dominant position. Health status and branch thickness were not evaluated.

3.2 Trial No. 213, Zbiroh (Figure 6)

A total of 1,202 trees from 24 grand fir provenances were measured and evaluated at this site in 2015 at the age of 38 years. The average median DBH and height values were 19.5 cm and 20.5 m, respectively. The best provenances regarding both DBH and height were No. 12040 Salmon River, British Columbia, Canada (24.8 cm and 23.1 m, respectively) and No. 12002 Tulalip, Washington, USA (23.6 cm and 23.3 m, respectively). The lowest values of both DBH and height median were measured for provenance No. 12025 Buckskin Creek, Idaho, USA (13.9 cm and 14.6 m, respectively; see Figure 7).



Figure 6. Provenance trial No. 213, Zbiroh at the age of 38 years

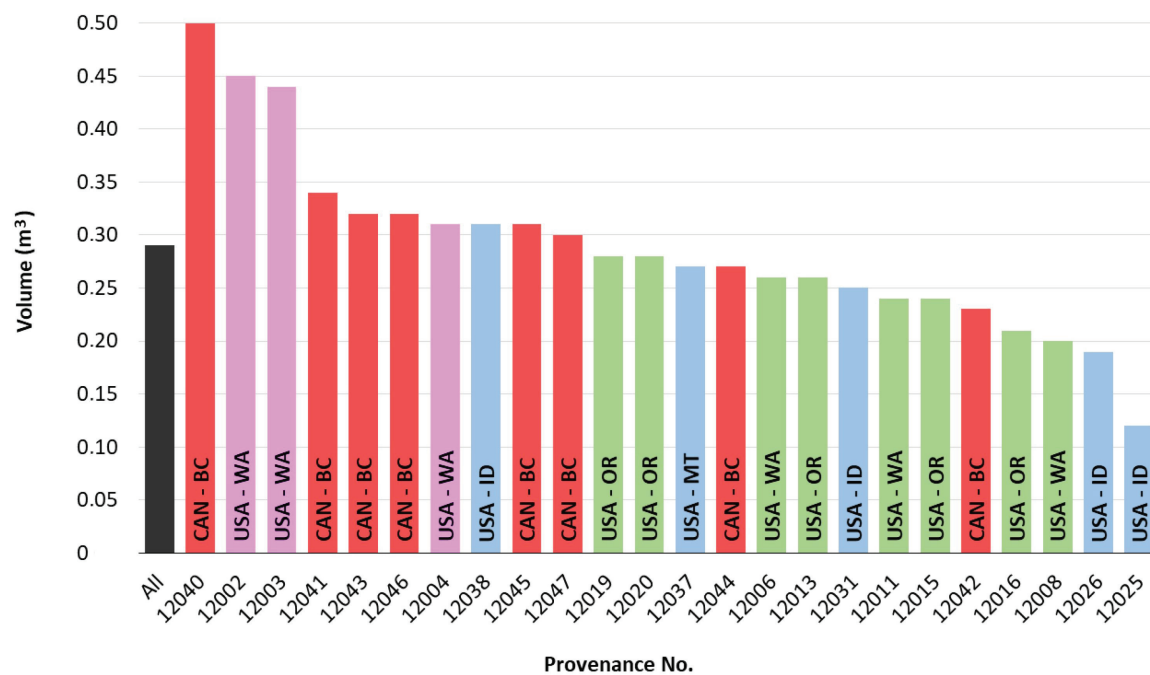


Figure 7. Volume median per tree at the age of 38 years in provenance trial No. 213, Zbiroh. Colors show coastal (red), Cascades Mtn. (green) and inland provenances (blue). The provenances from the best coastal region in Washington State are marked in lilac color

The average median of volume per tree was 0.29 m³. The following provenances were identified as best: No. 12040 Salmon River, from Vancouver Island, B.C., Canada (0.50 m³), and the coast provenances from Washington, USA, No. 12002 Tulalip (0.45 m³) and No. 12003 Indian Creek (0.44 m³). The lowest values were found for inland provenances from Idaho, USA: No. 12025 Buckskin Creek (0.12 m³) and No. 12026 Plummer Hill (0.19 m³), as well as No. 12008 Jack Creek, from the Washington Cascades, USA (0.20 m³, see *Figure 7, Table 1*).

The majority of the trees in this trial were class 1 (straight). Tree health status was excellent (class 1). The median for branch thickness was close to 1, i.e. the populations have thin branches. There was no local standard provenance for comparison.

3.3 Trial No. 219 Dražičky (*Figure 8*)



Figure 8. Provenance trial No. 219, Dražičky at the age of 35 years

A total of 503 trees were measured and evaluated in 2015, at the age of 35 years. The average median DBH and height were 19.4 cm and 15.5 m, respectively. The best results for both DBH median and height median were found for two grand fir provenances from Washington State, USA, No. 12001 Buck Creek (DBH 23.1 cm and 20.7 m, respectively) and No. 12002 Tulalip (22.5 cm and 19.8 m, respectively). All the noble fir provenances had significantly lower values. The least productive provenance at this site was the local Czech silver fir provenance No. CZ-0 Adršpach (4.7 cm and 4.9 m, respectively).

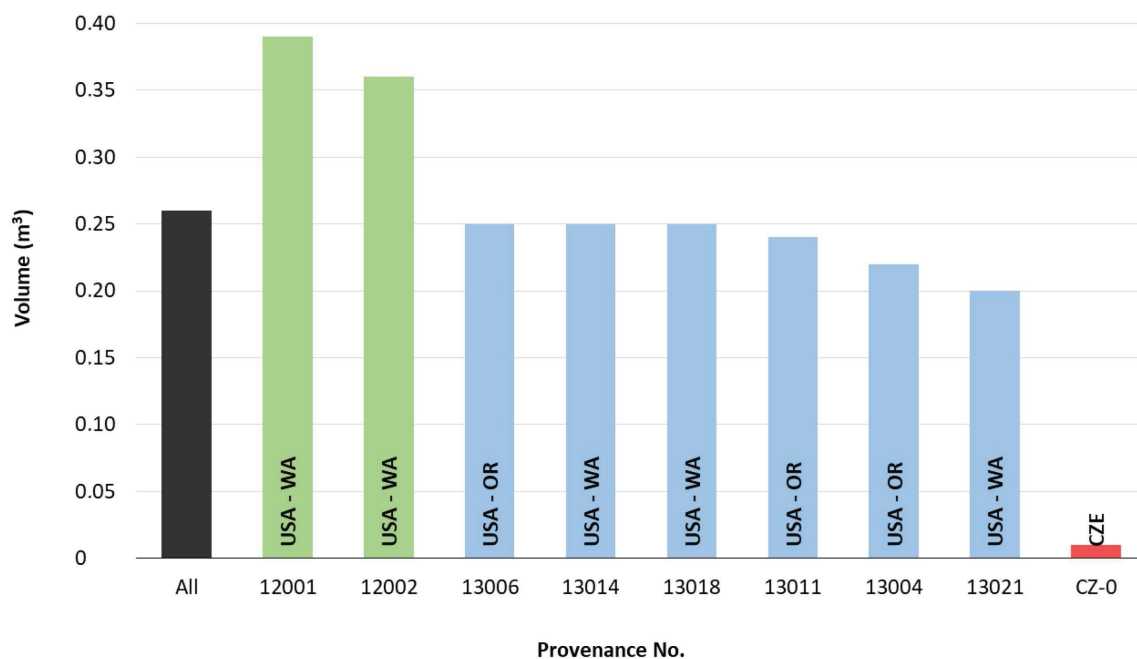


Figure 9. Volume median per tree at the age of 35 years in provenance trial No. 219, Dražičky. Colors show grand fir (green), noble fir (blue), and silver fir (red) provenances

The best volume production was found for the two *A. grandis* provenances No. 12001 Buck Creek (Skamania) Washington, USA, (0.39 m³ and 0.50 m³, calculated by equations both for *A. grandis* and *A. alba*, respectively) and No. 12002 Tulalip (Ellensburg), Washington, USA (0.36 m³ and 0.47 m³, calculated similarly). Medium (but below average) volume production was found for all noble fir provenances in the trial; none of these provenances had significantly different mean volumes per tree (calculated by equation for *A. alba*) as indicated by the Kruskal-Wallis test. The Czech silver fir provenance No. CZ-0 Adršpach (0.01 m³, see Figure 9, Table 1) had the lowest volume production.

Similar to trials No. 64 and 213, stem form in trial No. 219 was also mostly straight (class 1). The median health status of trees evaluated was excellent (class 1). Branch thickness was not evaluated.

4 DISCUSSION

Over the past two centuries, forest ecosystems in the Czech Republic have experienced the decline of some tree species, biodiversity loss, and the dwindling of basic functions. Forest management practices, human impacts on the forest environment, and the negative consequences of pests and diseases are among the main causes of these phenomena (Šindelář 1993, Šindelář – Frýdl 2008). These factors, along with the newly emerging threat of changing climatic/environmental conditions, must be considered when devising strategies for the introduction and implementation of adaptive, sustainable forest management practices. Appraising the genetic diversity of both domestic and exotic forest trees, designing rules for the use of reproductive material, and selection and breeding programs should be oriented to increase not only the quality and volume of production, but also to improve the resilience and stability of ecosystems, including the preservation of valuable ecotypes and minor forest tree species (Šindelář 1974, 1994, 1996, Frýdl et al. 2011).

The three trials in Písek, Zbiroh and Dražičky were established in a different economic and professional environment and cannot fully answer the requirements formulated above. Their main merit, however, is their age, which permits an assessment that is closer to maturity. Older provenance trials, envisioned in the postwar times, have been largely abandoned and considered obsolete due to the advent of modern molecular genetic methods. A recent development is that such field trials turned out to be indispensable when projecting ecological and silvicultural behavior, especially of introduced species and populations, into the future (Mátyás et al. 2010).

This paper focuses on traits of forest productivity, such as height, diameter growth and volume, survival, and form². All three trial sites have been selected according to careful professional considerations: all are in locations with relatively mild climate and low elevation. This means that the tested provenances have been exposed to higher temperatures and even drought stress conditions that are similar to those expected in future climate scenarios in mountain forests at higher elevations.

The 2015 results from the last survey of the trials show clear differentiation between the tested species in spite of limited comparability due to the original design. In provenance trial No. 64, Písek, provenances of exotic European *Abies* species are compared at the age of 44 years with silver fir. The total mortality of *A. cilicica* and *A. pinsapo* provenances from Lebanon, Syria and Spain is very apparent. The climatic distance of transfer is certainly a decisive cause for their failure, but it cannot be excluded that local degradation processes due to isolation and human interference (overexploitation) contributed to the failure and affected adaptive potential. Silver fir provenances show clear superiority, but there was high variance in median height, which is the genetically most reliable trait. The silver fir provenance with the lowest height, S2 Radvaň (Slovakia), is still higher than populations belonging to other species; Greek fir and Balkan fir provenances are significantly lower. The white fir provenances 81 Vyšší Brod, Vítkův Kámen (Czech Republic), 228 Regello, Vallombrosa (Italy) and S2 from Banská Bystrica, Radvaň (Slovakia) show a differentiation from the other white firs primarily for DBH (a trait sensitive to the microenvironment) according to the Kruskal-Wallis test results (Table 3 in Appendix), which can be explained only partly by survival irregularities in plots of provenance Nr. 81, Vítkův Kámen. Accordingly, the phylogenetically closer related species group (Greek, Balkan and silver firs) appears rather heterogeneous in its phenotypic behavior, partly due to strong ecological differences between the sites of origin.

The other two trials in Zbiroh and Dražičky compare the growth of NW American species grand fir and noble fir. In provenance trial No. 213, Zbiroh, the performance of *A. grandis* provenances was exclusively evaluated. All three provenances from the coastal plain in Washington (No. 12002, 12003, 12004) reached above-average values of DBH, height growth and volume production at the age of 38 years. Similarly, provenance No. 12040 Salmon River, from the coast of Vancouver Island (B.C., Canada), was among the best of all provenances. The rank differences between them were insignificant according to the Kruskal-Wallis test. The performance of the other provenances was also comparable, including even the far inland sources from Idaho and Montana, with one exception: No. 12025 Buckskin Creek, Idaho, USA, which is among the most distant from all other grand fir provenances (see Figure 7, Tables 1 and 4 in Appendix). Therefore, earlier recommendations (Krejzek et al. 2015) for importing grand fir to the Czech Republic, in concordance with revised rules for the transfer of grand fir reproductive material from North America (Beran et al. 2016), are corroborated.

² Questions of adaptability and stability under future conditions will be discussed in a further paper currently under preparation (Mátyás et al. 2018).

Trial No. 219, Dražičky provides an opportunity to compare noble fir provenances and relate them to grand fir and silver fir. Obviously none of the noble fir provenances reach the growth of grand fir; nonetheless, they are probably still superior to native silver fir provenances. This assertion may be vaguely questioned because the local standard, CZ-0 Adršpach, originates from a rather cool and moist location and is likely suffering from the higher temperatures at the trial site (the noble firs have shown better tolerance to similar change of conditions). It may be concluded that both American species are suitable competitors of the native species. The most productive is grand fir; noble fir grows slower, but still faster than domestic silver fir up to the present age (see *Figure 9, Tables 1 and 5 in Appendix*). Further monitoring of the trial until the age of 50 years is planned. In the project COST CZ LD14116, additional provenance trials with various species of *Abies* have been established in different locations in the Czech Republic. Comprehensive assessment of these provenance trials will provide further information to formulate recommendations.

Caution should be taken when deciding upon the introduction of exotics. Health risk is a serious threat, especially in view of expected climatic changes. In the Czech Republic, health deterioration and mortality symptoms are continuously observed in certain grand fir populations (Beran 2006). The main reasons are the attack by honey root fungi (*Armillaria sp.*) and subsequent damage by bark beetles. Currently, a strong attack by bark beetles (*Pityokteines sp.*) and by sucking insects of the genus *Dreyfusia* are reported in Bolehošť (Eastern Bohemia) where the occurrence of honey root fungi had been observed earlier. The damages are apparently related to extreme droughts during the summer of 2015 (Modlinger 2016, in litt.).

The potential shifts of growth rate and ranking of provenances established in juvenile age may be also of concern. In the provenance trial No. 64 Písek, DBH and height ranks may be compared between age of 28 years (Šindelář – Beran 2008a) and the recent results at age of 44 years. While the highest DBH at the age of 28 was produced by the Greek provenance No. 109 *Abies cephalonica*, Vytina, Central Peloponnese, at the age of 44, this provenance was only average. Comparison of height data for age 28 versus age 44 shows a similar result. At the age of 28, the best mean height was measured for provenance No. 223 *A. alba*, Sanski Most, Bosnia (7.1 m), while 16 years later, its rank (out of 10 tested populations) decreased to fourth. Accordingly, rank shifts may be expected over longer time intervals. Therefore, results of provenance regions should be followed first of all as these are more reliable than the data of individual provenances.

Only a shorter time interval comparison is possible in the other two trials, Zbiroh and Dražičky. These are, however, still of interest as they indicate rather good agreements for two independent survey data sets measured in a close time interval. This confirms that rankings qualified as non-significant by the Kruskal-Wallis statistics may be more reliable than indicated (see details in the subchapter on statistics).

For grand fir provenances, recent performance at age of 38 in trial No. 213, Zbiroh may be compared with data at age of 34 years (Krejzek et al., 2015). The rank differences are minor. In 2011, the highest median DBHs recorded were those of Pacific coast provenances No. 12040 Salmon River, Vancouver Island, B.C., Canada (20.5 cm) and No. 12002 Tulalip, WA, USA (19.3 cm), followed by the provenance No. 12020 Crescent Creek OR, USA, (19.1 cm), from the Cascades. The rank by DBH at age 38 is rather similar: the first three provenances were all from the Pacific coast, No. 12003 Indian Creek, WA, USA (23.4 cm), No. 12040 Salmon River, Vancouver Island, B.C., Canada, (23.3 cm) and No. 12002 Tulalip, WA, USA, (22.1 cm). The comparison of heights and volumes at the age of 34 and 38 years brought similar results, Pacific coast provenances are leading. Regarding the sources with the lowest volume, the results were almost the same for ages 34 and 38 years.

Data of provenance trial No. 219, Dražičky has previously been reported by Beran – Dostál (2012) for 2010, at age of 30 years. Only DBH, height and some qualitative characteristics were measured. As medians were not calculated, averages were used for comparison with the recent assessment (at 35 years). There was no significant change in provenance ranks between the two rankings. At both ages, the same two provenances of *A. grandis* and one provenance of *A. procera* ranked best for DBH: *A. grandis* No. 12001 Buck Creek (Skamania), WA, USA, (14.60 cm and 23.26 cm), followed *A. grandis* No. 12002 Tulalip (Ellensburg), WA, USA, (14.07 cm and 22.94 cm) and by *A. procera* No. 13018 McKinley Lake, WA, USA, (13.35 cm and 19.44 cm, all for 30 and 35 years). The same three provenances ranked at the top for height as well. Similar results were found when comparing the lowest values of DBH and height. Slowest growth was reported for the Czech comparative standard, silver fir provenance No. CZ-0, Adršpach at both ages. The second and third lowest DBH and height growth ranks at the age of 30 and 35 years were occupied by noble fir provenances from high-elevation locations in the Cascades in Washington, USA, (No. 13021 Stevens Pass, and No. 13014 Red Mtn.) as well as in Oregon, USA (No. 13004 Mary's Peak and No. 13006 Snow Peak).

Summing up, the comparisons indicate that rank changes were not significant either at the top or at the lower end of the list. More important than individual ranking changes is the fact that the ranks of provenance regions did remain the same, which supports the validity of ranking by provenance regions, e.g. of the superiority of coastal provenances of grand fir.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Although the comparability of tested trials is partially limited, regarding their original experimental design, clear differentiation in performance is observable between the tested species. The phylogenetically related species group of *A. alba*, *A. borisii-regis* and *A. cephalonica* appears rather heterogeneous in its phenotypic behavior, partly due to strong ecological differences between the sites of origin. Silver fir provenances show an unexpected differentiation. The provenances of Greek and Balkan fir do not show superiority to the native silver fir in the experiments. On the other hand, the total mortality of *A. cilicica* and *A. pinsapo* provenances from Lebanon, Syria, and Spain reveal the effect of extreme geographic and climatic distance of transfer, but possibly also the effects of local degradation due to isolation and human interference and of consequent genetic diversity loss.

Earlier recommendations of importing grand fir to the Czech Republic are corroborated by the growth of that species in the trials Zbiroh and Dražičky. While nearly all provenances displayed excellent growth, the provenances from the coast plain around Puget Sound in Washington State reached the best DBH, height, and volume production data. The variability in growth performance between coast and inland provenances was lower than compared to that of Douglas fir in European trials. The other American species, noble fir, grows slower, but still faster than the compared domestic Czech silver fir provenances. Both American species are suitable competitors of the native silver fir.

However, as health risk is a serious threat, the necessary caution should be taken when introducing exotic reproductive material. Although no attacks or damages had been observed in the trials with American species, health deterioration and damages are observed in other grand fir stands by honey root fungi and insects (*Pityokteines*, *Dreyfusia* sp.). The damages are apparently related to extreme droughts. Also, the total failure of *A. cilicica* and *A. pinsapo* provenances points out that long-distance transfers from ecologically dissimilar environments may be extremely risky.

Correlation between juvenile and mature performance and potential shifts of growth rate and ranking of provenances may be also of concern. Individual rank shifts can occur over longer time intervals; therefore, the growth trends of provenance regions, based on the performance of numerous populations, should be followed first of all as these are more reliable than data of individual provenances. This way the chance of selecting a source based on a single population misrepresenting its potential, caused by random genetic effects or incorrect sampling, may be avoided.

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APPENDIX

Table 3. Trial No. 64 - Kruskal-Wallis Multiple-Comparison Z-Value Tests

DBH	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
130	228, S2
132	228, S2
223	228, S2
74	228, S2
109	228, S2
136	228, S2
137	228, S2
81	
S2	74, 109, 130, 132, 136, 137, 223
228	74, 109, 130, 132, 136, 137, 223
Height	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
74	81, 109, 136, 137, 223, 228, S2
132	109, 136, 137, 228, S2
130	109, 136, 137, 228, S2
81	74
223	74, 109, 136, 137
228	74, 130, 132
S2	74, 130, 132
137	74, 130, 132, 223
109	74, 130, 132, 223
136	74, 130, 132, 223
Volume	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
74	228, S2
130	228, S2
223	228
132	228, S2
109	
136	
137	
81	
228	74, 130, 132, 223
S2	74, 130, 132

Table 4. Trial No. 213 - Kruskal-Wallis Multiple-Comparison Z-Value Tests

DBH	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
12025	12002, 12003, 12004, 12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12019, 12020, 12031, 12037, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12046
12026	12002, 12003, 12040
12016	12002, 12003, 12040, 12041, 12043
12008	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040, 12041, 12043
12042	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040, 12041, 12043
12031	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040, 12041, 12043
12044	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12013	12003, 12025, 12040
12006	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12011	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12015	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12037	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12045	12003, 12025, 12040
12019	12025
12004	12003, 12025, 12040
12047	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12046	12003, 12025, 12040
12038	12003, 12025, 12040
12020	12025
12041	12003, 12008, 12016, 12025, 12031, 12040, 12042
12043	12008, 12016, 12025, 12031, 12042
12003	12004, 12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12038, 12041, 12042, 12044, 12045, 12046, 12047
12002	12006, 12008, 12011, 12015, 12016, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12044, 12047
12040	12004, 12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12038, 12041, 12042, 12044, 12045, 12046, 12047

Table 4 cont. Trial No. 213 - Kruskal-Wallis Multiple-Comparison Z-Value Tests

Height	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
12025	12002, 12003, 12004, 12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12019, 12020, 12031, 12037, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12046, 12047
12016	12002, 12003, 12004, 12006, 12013, 12015, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12046, 12047
12026	12002, 12003, 12004, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12044, 12046
12020	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12046
12008	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12044, 12046
12011	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12046, 12047
12019	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12044, 12046
12015	12002, 12003, 12004, 12016, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12046
12042	12002, 12003, 12004, 12011, 12016, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12046
12037	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12044, 12046
12043	12002, 12003, 12004, 12011, 12016, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12046
12031	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12044, 12046
12006	12002, 12003, 12004, 12016, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12046
12045	12002, 12003, 12004, 12011, 12016, 12025, 12040
12013	12002, 12003, 12004, 12016, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12046
12047	12002, 12003, 12004, 12011, 12016, 12025, 12040
12044	12002, 12008, 12011, 12016, 12019, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12040
12038	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12020, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12043
12041	12006, 12008, 12011, 12016, 12019, 12020, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037
12046	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12020, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12043
12003	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12020, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12043, 12045, 12047
12004	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12020, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12043, 12045, 12047
12040	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12020, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12047
12002	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12020, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12047

Table 4 cont. Trial No. 213 - Kruskal-Wallis Multiple-Comparison Z-Value Tests

Volume	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
12040	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12038, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12046, 12047
12002	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12042, 12044, 12045, 12047
12003	12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12016, 12019, 12025, 12026, 12031, 12037, 12038, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12047
12041	12008, 12016, 12025, 12031, 12042
12043	12003, 12008, 12016, 12025, 12031, 12040
12046	12008, 12016, 12025, 12031, 12040
12045	12002, 12003, 12016, 12025, 12040
12038	12003, 12008, 12016, 12025, 12031, 12040
12004	12008, 12016, 12025, 12031, 12042
12047	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12020	12025
12019	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12044	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12037	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12013	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12006	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12031	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12043, 12046
12011	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12015	12002, 12003, 12025, 12040
12042	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12040, 12041
12016	12002, 12003, 12004, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12043, 12045, 12046
12008	12002, 12003, 12004, 12025, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12043, 12046
12026	12002, 12003, 12040
12025	12002, 12003, 12004, 12006, 12008, 12011, 12013, 12015, 12019, 12020, 12031, 12037, 12038, 12040, 12041, 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045, 12046, 12047

Table 5. Trial No. 219 - Kruskal-Wallis Multiple-Comparison Z-Value Tests

DBH	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
12002	13004, 13006, 13011, 13014, 13018, 13021, CZ - 0
13004	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13018	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13006	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13021	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13011	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13014	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
CZ - 0	12001, 12002, 13004, 13006, 13011, 13014, 13018, 13021
12001	13004, 13006, 13011, 13014, 13018, 13021, CZ - 0
Height	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
12002	CZ - 0, 13004, 13011, 13006, 13021, 13014, 13018
13004	12001, 12002, 13018, CZ - 0, 13014, 13011
13021	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13018	12001, CZ - 0, 12002, 13004
13014	12001, 12002, CZ - 0, 13004
13011	12001, 12002, CZ - 0, 13004
CZ - 0	12001, 12002, 13018, 13014, 13011, 13021, 13006, 13004
13006	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
12001	CZ - 0, 13004, 13011, 13021, 13014, 13006, 13018
Volume	
Prov. No.	Different from provenances
12001	13004, 13006, 13011, 13014, 13018, 13021, CZ - 0
12002	13004, 13006, 13011, 13014, 13018, 13021, CZ - 0
13014	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13018	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13006	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13011	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13004	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
13021	12001, 12002, CZ - 0
CZ - 0	12001, 12002, 13004, 13006, 13011, 13014, 13018, 13021