

Glossary

300 index	Stem volume mean annual volume increment for a 30-year-old stand, at 300 stems per ha and pruned to 6 m.
Adventitious	Abnormal development of plant parts; used here in respect to epicormic branches from needle fascicles.
Allozyme	Variant of an enzyme coded by a different allele.
Branch index	Average diameter of the largest branch in each of the four quadrants of a standard log length.
Broad-sense heritability	(H^2) – the proportion of the combined additive and non-additive components to total phenotypic variability.
Chipwood	Wood suitable for making chips (small pieces of wood) used to make pulp, wood composites, etc.
Clearwood	Defect-free wood produced by a tree following pruning.
Conditioning	In nurseries, those techniques used to prepare growing stock for the shock of planting in the field.
Crown thinning	Removal of dominant or co-dominant trees in order to favour the best trees in these crown classes. Also called thinning from above.
Cutting	Logging – the felling of trees. Regeneration – planting stock derived by rooting shoots or other plant parts.
Decurrent	Spreading crowns resulting from branches growing nearly as fast as the central leader.
Epistasis	Genetic dominance of one allele over others.
Fascicle	Short-shoot, which in radiata pine typically has three needles.
Gibberellin	Plant hormone that regulates growth and other developmental processes.
Internode index	Percentage of the log length comprising clear lengths greater than 0.6 m.
Internode	The clear proportion of a stem between branch whorls.
Lammas shoot	Abnormal late-season growth of leaves, leader or branches. In radiata pine, the growth of upper branches results in retarded leader syndrome.
Lignotuber	Woody storage structure close to ground level which has concealed, dormant buds. Found in many eucalypts.
Log sweep	Lack of straightness in a log. Often measured in mm per m of log length.
Low thinning	The removal of trees in lower crown classes (subdominants or suppressed trees) to favour the upper crown classes. Also called thinning from below.
Meristem	Plant tissue of rapidly dividing cells that differentiate into new tissues or organs.
Microfibril angle	The angle at which cellulose microfibrils in the S2 layer of the cell walls wind around the cell.
Micropyle	In radiata pine, a minute opening in the ovule through which the pollen tubes enter.
Multinodal	When a tree produces more than one whorl of branches per year. A commonly used term for a polycyclic tree.

Narrow sense heritability (b^2)	– the proportion of the additive to total variance
Ortet	The original plant from which vegetatively propagated plants are derived.
Outbred	Genetic material produced through the mating of unrelated individuals (outcrossing).
Outrow	A row of trees removed during thinning to provide easier access for harvesting equipment.
Ovule	The part of an ovary that develops into a seed.
Parenchyma	Thin-walled, live ground tissues in plants having various functions and found in different organs: e.g. the pith or rays in stem wood.
Phenotype	The observed description of characters or traits.
Plantlet	Tiny vegetative plant that needs to be on-grown to form planting stock.
Polycyclic	Multiple growth cycles of shoots. See also multinodal.
Procambium	A meristematic tissue in plants that provides the primary tissues of the vascular system.
Provenance	The original geographic source of seed.
Ramicorn	A large, high-angled branch.
Seedling	A young plant derived from seed.
Selection index	Numerical value that represents multiple traits and often weighted by their economic importance.
Selection thinning	Removal of trees in the upper crown classes to favour trees in the lower crown classes. Also called dominant thinning.
Serotinous	Pertaining to cones that remain on the tree without opening.
Shelterbelt	A single row or multiple rows of trees or shrubs that alter wind flow and microclimate in the sheltered zone. Timberbelts emphasise an economic product from the trees. See also windbreak.
Shelterwood	A regeneration method in which most trees are harvested but some are retained to provide a suitable microclimate and seed for natural regeneration. The remaining mature trees are later removed.
Silvopastoral	An agroforestry system consisting of trees, pastures and animals.
Site index	A species-specific measure of actual or potential forest productivity. For radiata pine plantations, it is usually the top height at age 20 years.
Slabwood	Wood from the outer portion of logs, often used for other purposes such as chipwood or energy.
Somatic embryogenesis	A process by which ordinary plant tissue is grown into differentiated somatic (diploid) embryos.
Stool beds	An area, usually in a nursery, where plants are grown to obtain cuttings for vegetative propagation.
Stratification	The practice of exposing seed to cold, moist treatments to overcome dormancy and promote even germination.
Strobilus	The cone of a conifer.
Tracheid	Longitudinal wood element predominant in softwoods.
Trait	A characteristic of an organism.
Undercutting	In nurseries growing bare-rooted stock, the practice of cutting the tap root in the nursery bed.
Uninodal	When a tree produces only one ‘whorl’ of branches per year.

- Windbreak Any barrier (natural, such as trees, or artificial, such as fences or walls) that provide protection against the wind. See also shelterbelt.
- Wrenching In nurseries growing bare-rooted stock, the practice of disturbing tree roots to stimulate the development of a fibrous root system.