

Supplementary file S3 – Dominant height models

In Fig. S3 we show the difference in predicted dominant height for the two set of models. The H40 site index standard serves as the basis for all models, resulting in both (i.e., old, and new) curves for equal site indexes intersecting at 40 years of age at breast height. For older stands however, the difference in predicted dominant height can be as high as several meters (see Fig. S3, lower panel). For instance, spruce stands of higher site indexes (>20) accumulate a difference of ~1 m in predicted dominant height every second decade after 40 years at breast height.

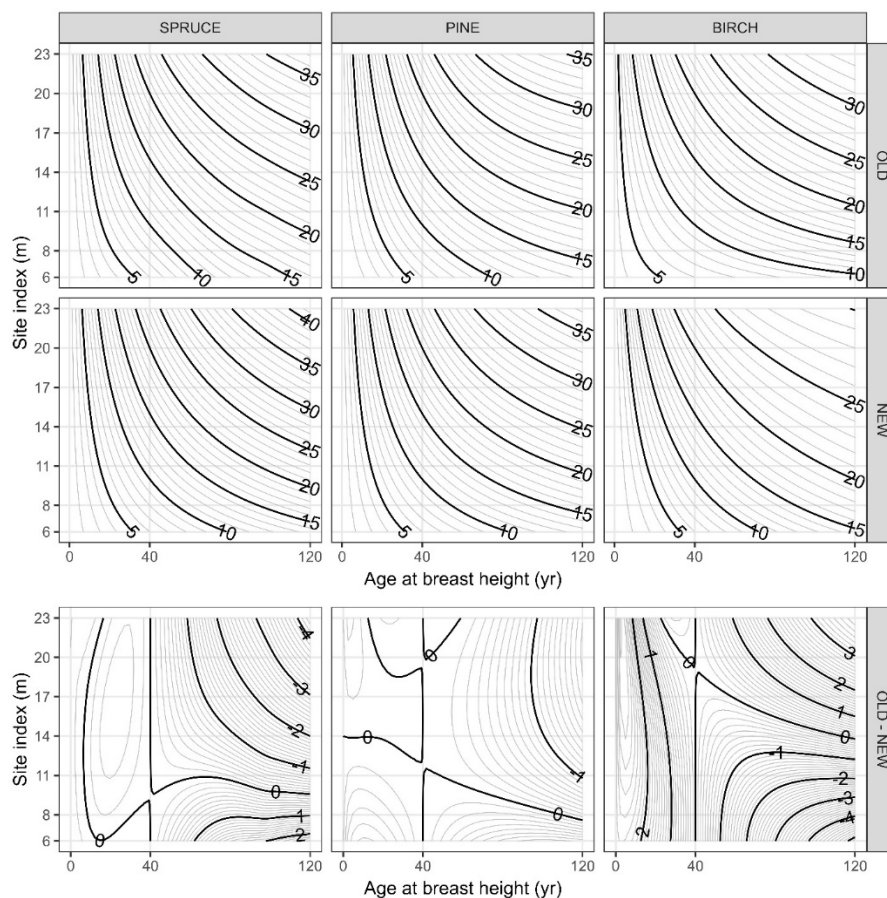


Fig. S3. Contour plots of dominant heights (m) as a function of site index and age at breast height. Comparison between the old models (Tveite (1977) – spruce; Tveite (1976) – pine; Strand (1967) – birch) and the new models (Sharma et al. (2011) – spruce and pine, Eriksson et al. (1997) - birch).

References

- Eriksson H, Johansson U and Kiviste A (1997) A site-index model for pure and mixed stands of *Betula pendula* and *Betula pubescens* in Sweden. *Scand J Forest Res* 12: 149-156. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02827589709355396>.

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Strand L (1967) Produksjonstabeller for bjork [Yield tables for birch], Kap IX. Hoydekurver for bjork [Site index curves for birch]. Norwegian Forest Research Institute 22: 265-365. https://urn.nb.no/URN:NBN:no-nb_digibok_2017080748051.

Tveite B (1976) Bonitetskurver for furu [Site-index curves for pine] [internal report]. Norwegian Forest Research Institute: 1:40.

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