

Supplementary Material

Tab. S1 - Method for calculating wood defect sizes. Larger diameter (LD); smaller diameter (SD); thicker end diameter (TKD); thinner end diameter (THD); length (L); distance between piths (DP); diameter (D); distance from centre (DC); diameter of shake (DS); length of shake (LS); height of curvature arc (HC); diameter of brown stain (DBS); diameter of wet heart (DWH); diameter or depth of rot (DR).

Wood defect	Formula
Ellipticity (%)	$((LD-SD)/LD) \cdot 100$
Taper (%)	$((TKD-THD)/L) \cdot 100$
Double heart (%)	$(DP/D) \cdot 100$
Pith eccentricity (%)	$(DC/D) \cdot 100$
Ring shake (%)	$(DS/D) \cdot 100$
Heart shake (%)	$(LS/D) \cdot 100$
Curvature (%)	$(HC/L) \cdot 100$
Brown stain (%)	$(DBS/D) \cdot 100$
Wet heart (%)	$(DWH/D) \cdot 100$
Rot (%)	$(DR/D) \cdot 100$
Scars (mm ²)	Scar/damage length (mm) - Scar/damage width (mm)
Damages caused by physical and mechanical influences (mm ²)	
Split tree stem	Present/Not present
Compression wood	
Ingrown bark	
Insect damages	

Tab. S2 - Average tree height at the position corresponding to the thicker end of processed assortments.

Forest wood assortment	Average tree height (m)
1	0.23
2	5.64
3	12.55
4	19.26
5	24.68
6	29.65