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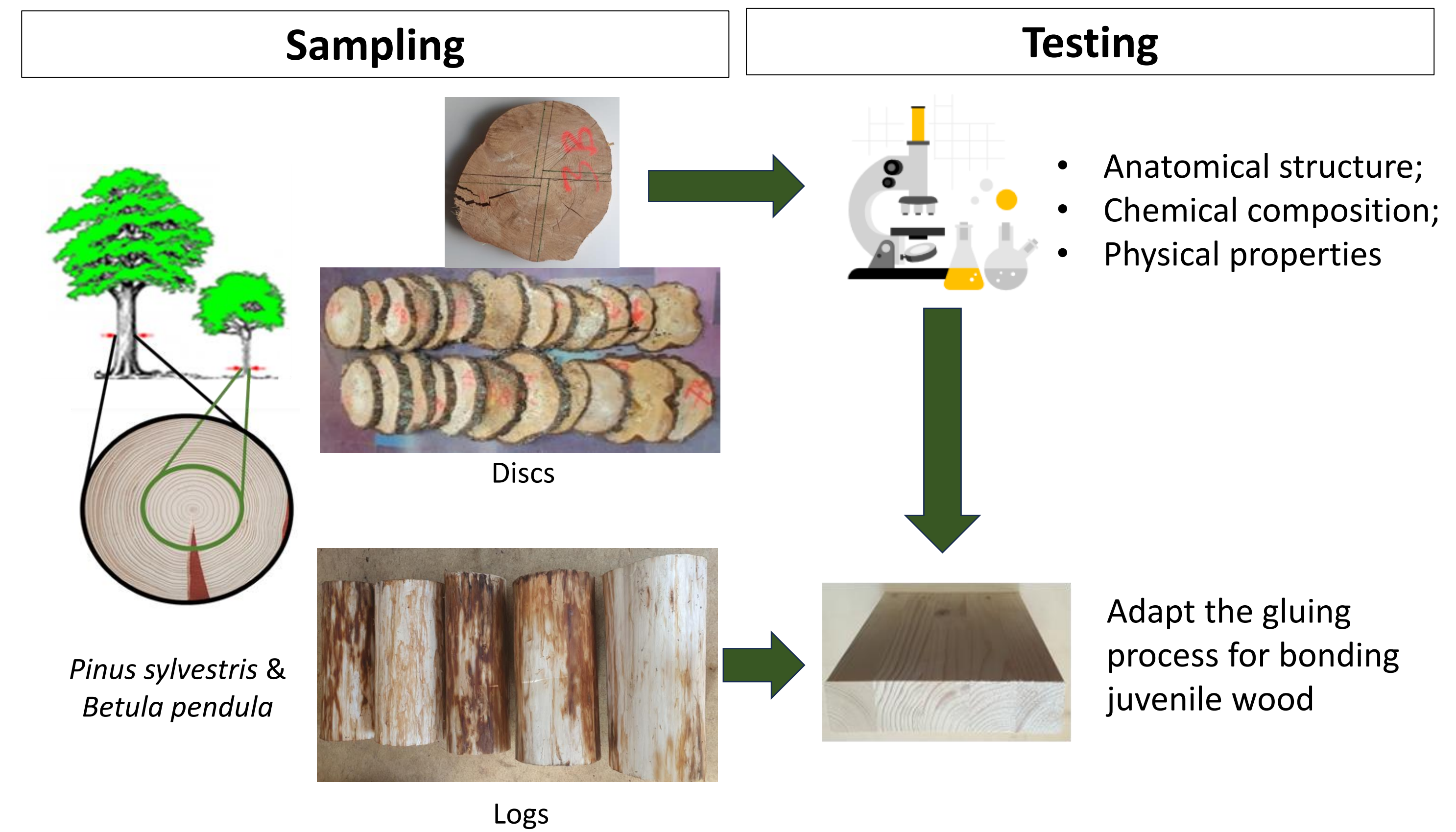
## INTRODUCTION

The number of small-dimension trees make a significant part of all harvested wood, and they are formed mainly during thinning operations, forest restorations, and in damaged forest sites. These trees have a significant share of juvenile wood, which differs in its properties compared to mature wood. In addition, the interest in tree plantations leads to wood material with a larger share of juvenile wood. It is important to understand these aspects for utilizing the wood in an appropriate and resource-efficient way in high-quality and long-lasting products.

### Objectives and concerns:

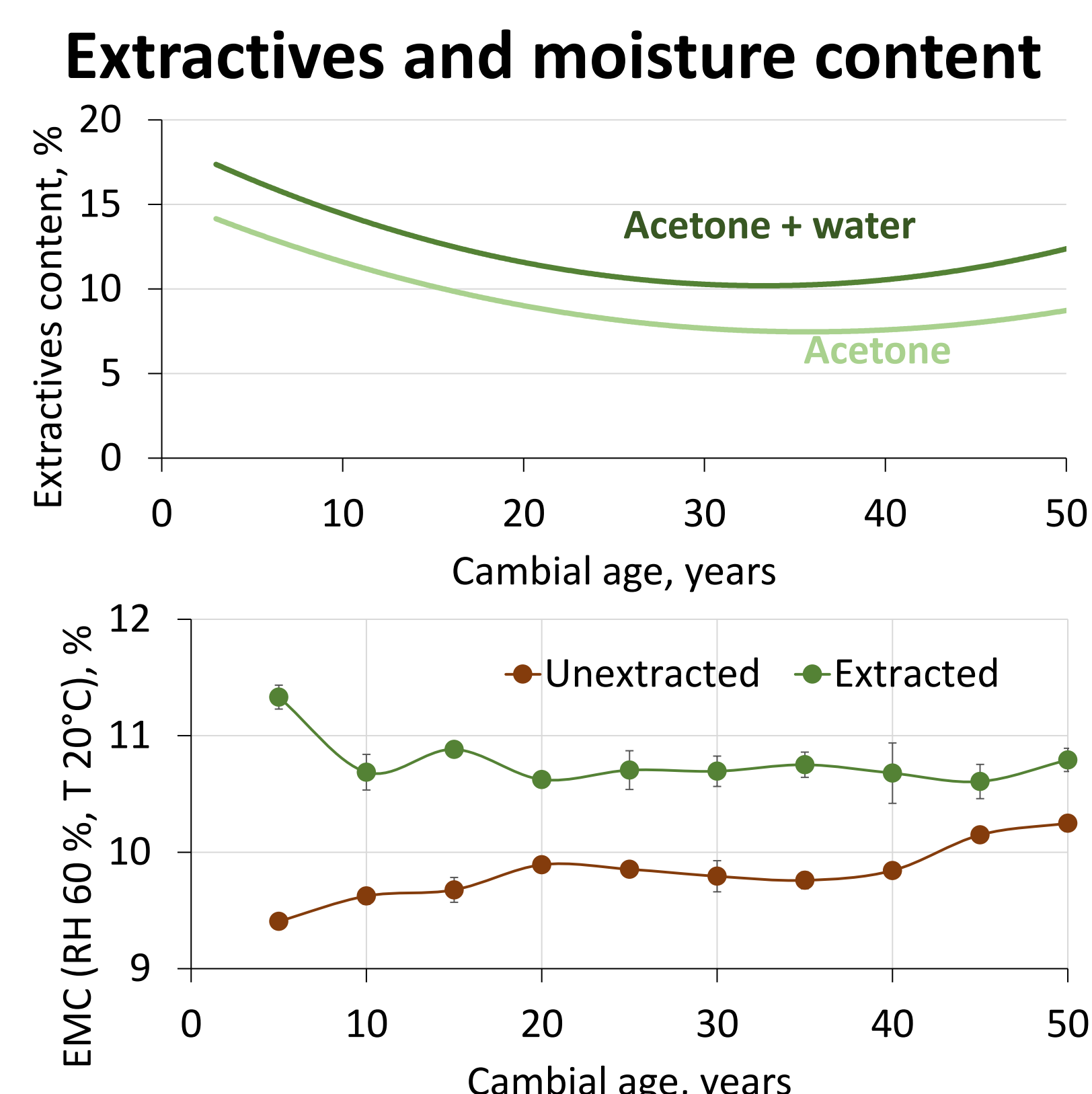
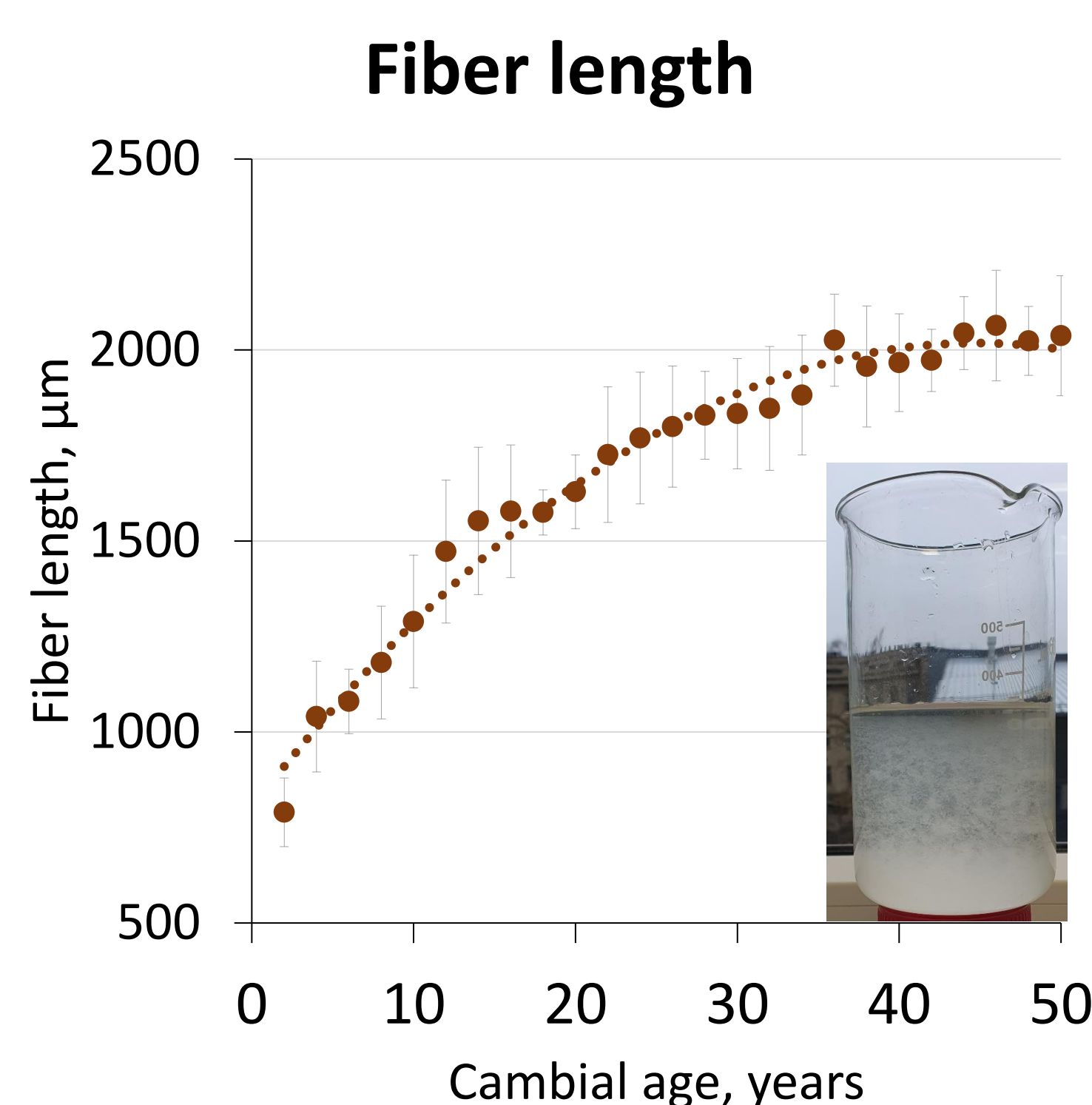
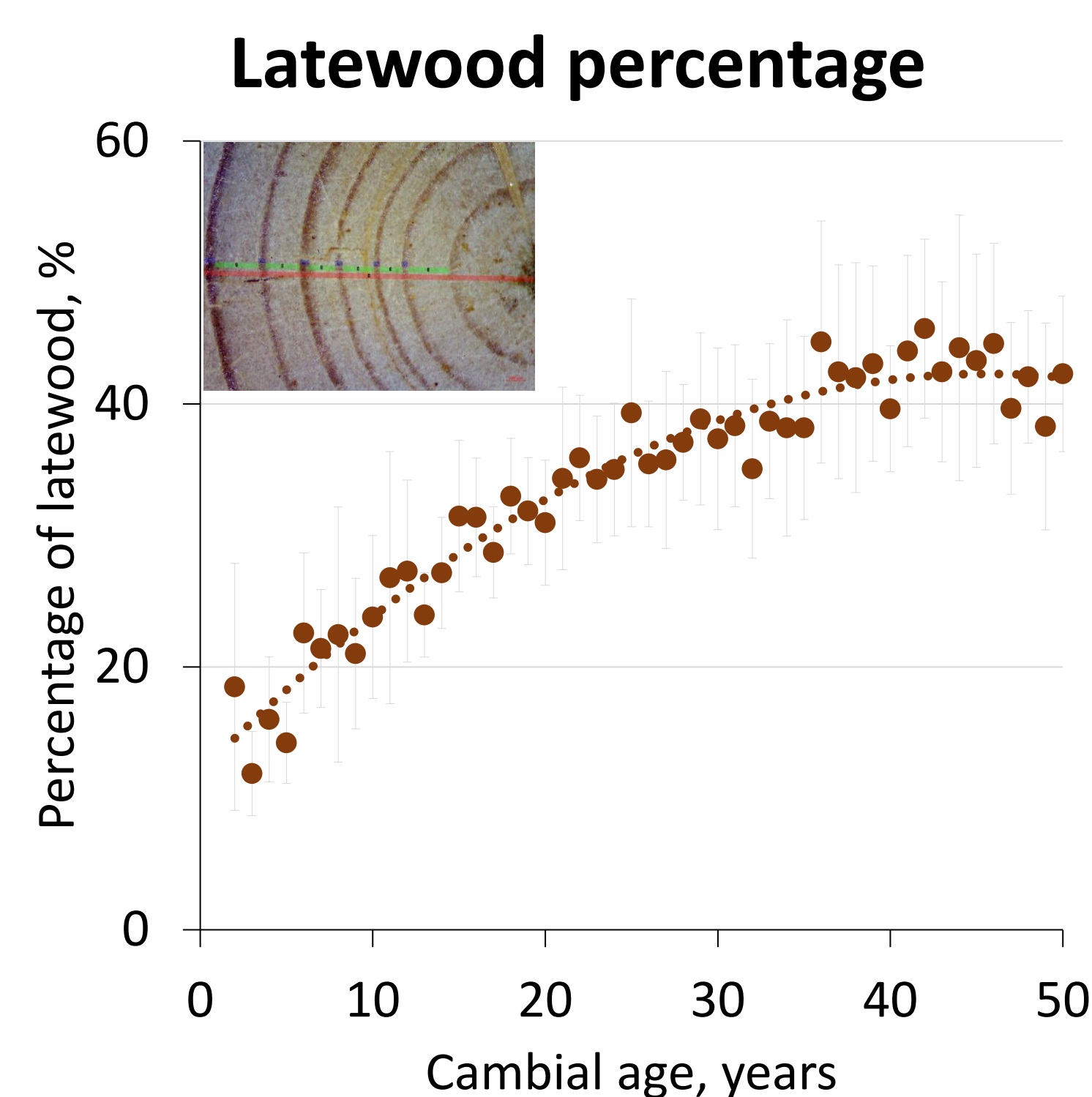
- Small-sized wood needs to be converted into larger-sized wood products to expand its applications in construction and the living environment;
- Wood from small-sized and fast-growing trees has a high proportion of juvenile wood;
- Juvenile wood has different properties from mature wood.

## MATERIALS & METHODES



## RESULTS

For (*Pinus sylvestris* L.)

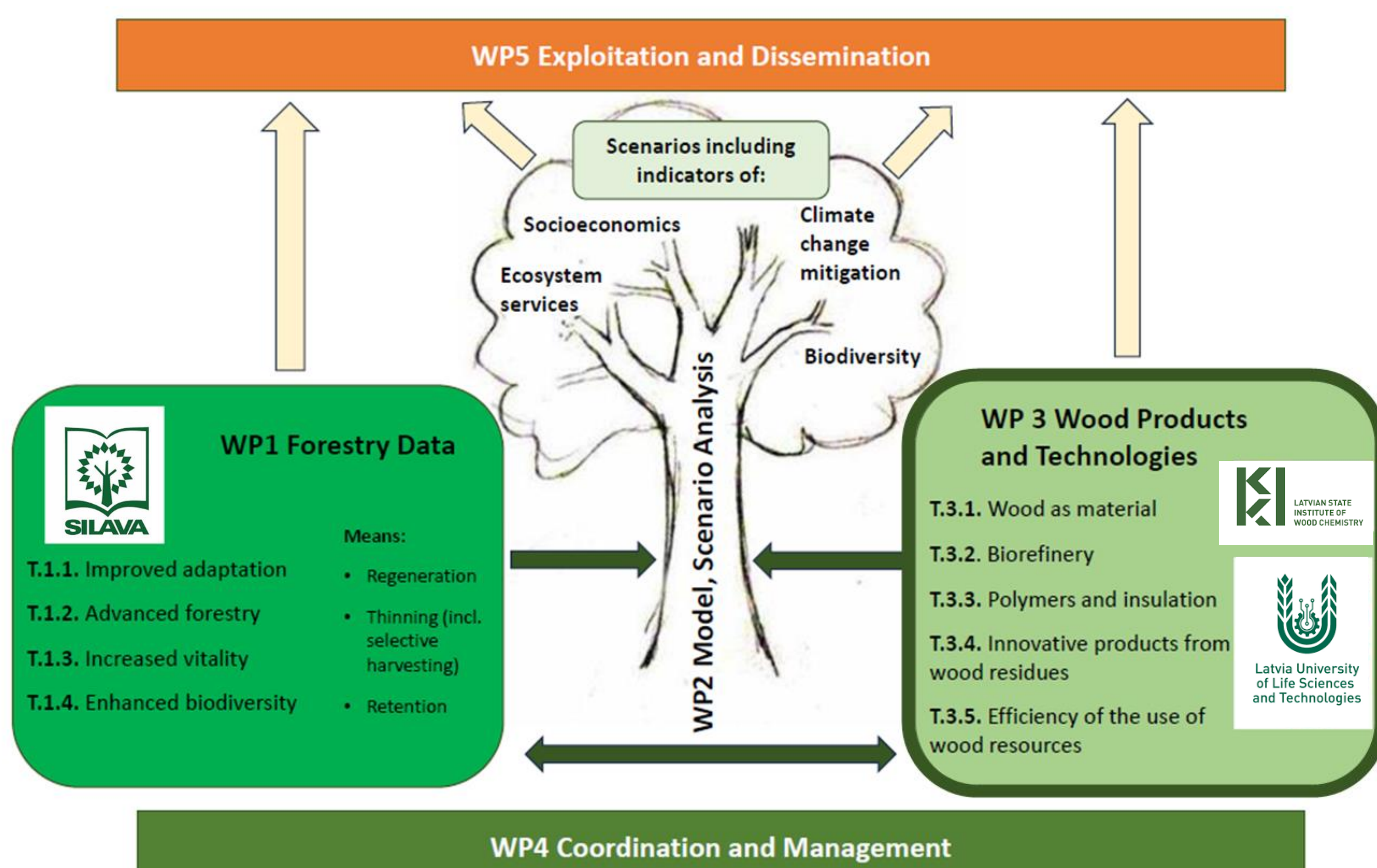


## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the latewood percentage and fiber length, the stabilization of these microstructural parameters occurs at around 35 years of cambial age. The amount and nature of extractives as well as the main polymeric components differ from pit to bark, which is reflected in the results of equilibrium moisture content by the opposite trends for the wood with extractives and without them.

Part of a larger project

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