

# **PRACTICAL MANUAL**

## **Forest Biometry**

**Course No. FSA 502 Credit Hrs. 2(1+1)**

**M.Sc. Forestry (SAFIFPU) II Semester**

**Dr. Ram Prakash Yadav**  
**Associate Professor (Forestry)**

**Dr. Rakesh Kumar**  
**Assistant Professor (Environmental Science)**

**Dr. M J Dobriyal**  
**Professor (Forestry)**

**2023**



**College of Horticulture and Forestry**  
**Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University**  
**Jhansi- 284003**

## Syllabus

Calculations of volume of felled as well as standing trees. Volume table preparation. Application of different sampling methods. Preparation of yield and stand table. Quantification of regeneration and stand establishment. Measurement of crown density and crown ratios. Crown profiling of trees and stand. Dendrochronological studies.

Name of Student.....

Roll No.: ..... Batch: .....

Session: ..... Semester: .....

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shri./km. ....

ID No.....has completed the practical of course

.....course No. ....as per the syllabus of M.Sc.

Forestry .....semester in the year .....in the

respective lab/ field of the College.

Dated:

Course Teacher

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**iii) Sequential sampling**

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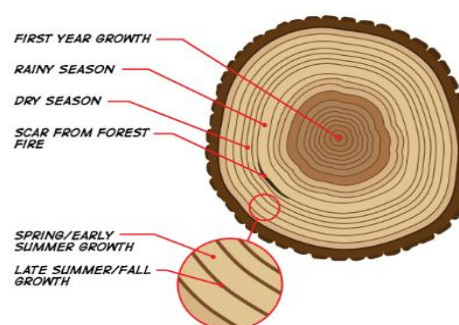
## APPENDICES

### Wood volume equation, density, biomass expression factor, root shoot ratio of tree species growing in RLBCAU Campus. (Source IPCC Report)

Sr. no	Scientific name	Local name	Volume equation	Biomass Expansion Factor	Root shoot ratio	Wood density
1.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	$V=0.048-0.183 \sqrt{D} +3.787$	2.52	0.25	0.875
2.	<i>Albizziaprocera</i>	Safed siris	$\sqrt{V}=-0.071+2.99D-0.269\sqrt{D}$	2.90	0.27	0.579
3.	<i>Albizzialebbek</i>	Kala Siris	$\sqrt{V}=-0.071+2.99D-0.269\sqrt{D}$	2.90	0.27	0.534
4.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	$V/D2=0.007/D2-0.033/D+1.868+4.48 D$	1.74	0.28	0.693
5.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Kachnar	$V/D2=0.007/D2-0.033/D+1.868+4.483 D$	1.40	0.27	0.67
6.	<i>Bombaxceiba</i>	Semal	$V/D2=0.007/D2-0.033/D+1.868+4.483 D$	1.40	0.27	0.329
7.	<i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i>	Tali	$V=-0.0137+3.943 D^2$	1.86	0.20	0.692
8.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	$V/D2=0.007/D2-0.033/D+1.868+4.483 D$	1.40	0.17	0.581
9.	<i>Melia azadirchta</i>	Drek	$V=-0.035+5.329 D^2$	1.74	0.27	0.491
10.	<i>Morus alba</i>	Shehtoot	-----	1.40	0.27	0.603
11.	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>	Pongamia	$V/D2=0.007/D2-0.033/D+1.868+4.483 D$	1.40	0.27	0.609
12.	<i>Sapindusmukorossii</i>	Ritha	$V/D2=0.007/D2-0.033/D+1.868+4.483 D$	1.40	0.27	0.770
13.	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>	Jamun	$\sqrt{V}=-0.059+2.33 D$	2.22	0.27	0.647
14.	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>	Behra	$\sqrt{V}=-0.143+3.079 D$	1.56	0.25	0.628
15.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjuna	$V=0.506-6.642D+25.238D^2-9.197 D^3$	1.56	0.25	0.622
16.	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>	Harar	$V=-0.050-0.034 D+6.357 D^2$	2.37	0.25	0.642
18.	<i>Cassia seamia</i>	Cassia	$V=0.051-0.533 D+3.460 D^2+10.184 D^3$	1.74	0.27	0.697
19.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Kikkar	-----	2.52	0.25	0.670
20.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Dhak	$V/D2=0.007/D2-0.033/D+1.868+4.483 D$	2.39	0.37	0.465
21.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Ailanthus	$V=0.193-2.267 D+ 10.679 D^2$	0.27	0.35	
22.	<i>Populusdeltoides</i>	Poplar	$V=0.193-2.267D + 10.679 D^2$	1.58	0.19	0.40
22.	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>	Sagwan	$V=0.088-1.469 D+11.989 D^2 + 1.970 D^3$	1.74	0.20	0.57

### Dendrochronology

- Dendrochronological study of the tree rings that hold a wealth of information about not only a tree's past but also that of the ecosystem in which it lives.
- As tree is sensitive to local climate conditions, such as rain and temperature, they give some information about that area's local climate in the past.
- For example, tree rings usually grow wider in warm, wet years and they are thinner in years when it is cold and dry.



### Limitations of the Yield tables

The yield tables are designed mainly for application to even-aged silvicultural systems. They have limited application to forest stands with more complex structure and silvicultural practice, for example uneven-aged stands of trees – this is a subject of ongoing research and development. A characteristic stand growth pattern and a particular management prescription have been assumed in the construction of each yield table. Any deviation from the assumed growth pattern or management prescription will result in different stand characteristics compared with predictions. Direct comparisons of the results for an actual stand with predictions from a yield table may not be meaningful because it is inevitable that the growth of an individual stand will vary in some way from the patterns assumed in a yield table. However, the trends of growth which are given in a yield table can be used to estimate the probable development of any particular stand.

### Site quality

Forest site quality is defined as the physical and biological factors that characterize a site's ability to support tree growth (Skovsgaard and Vanclay, 2008). Forest site quality is influenced by a complex array of factors and is defined both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Two primary measures used in forest site evaluation are phytocentric and geocentric

	Direct	Indirect	
Phytocentric	Volumemeasurements	Site index; habitatype	
Geocentric	Soil texture; soil moisture, available radiation	Aspect; elevation, latitude, longitude	

### Forest Inventory

Forest Inventory is the tabulated, reliable and satisfactory tree information, related to the required unit, respectively units, of assessment in hierarchic order". In a sense, forest inventory is an attempt to describe quantity, quality, and diameter distribution of forest trees and many of the characteristics of land upon which the trees are growing.

#### Objective:

- i) The main object is to determine volume of timber growing in the forest with a view to determine the yield.
- ii) Another object of forest inventories is to supply information for forest management and planning and for pre-investment decision on forest industry establishment or expansion. These are also required to assess the feasibility of a project from economic, social or any other considerations

## GLOSSARY

**Forest biomass:** The biomass of forests provides estimates of the carbon pools in forest vegetation because about 50% of it is carbon. Consequently, biomass represents the potential amount of carbon that can be added to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide when the forest is cleared and/or burned.

**Dendrochronology:** Dendrochronology (or tree –ring dating) is the scientific method of dating tree rings (also called growth rings) to the exact year they are formed. As well as dating them this can give data for dendroclimatology, the study of climate and atmospheric conditions during different periods in history from wood.

**Dendroclimatology:** it is the science of the determining past climates from trees (primarily properties of the annual tree rings). Tree rings are wider when conditions favour growth, narrower when times are difficult.

**Simulation:** using a computer program to simulate an abstract model of a particular system. We use a growth model to estimate stand development through time under alternative conditions or silvicultural practices

**Stand table:** A stand table is simply a description of the number of trees per acre by diameter class.

**Growing stock:** Volume of all living trees in a given area of forest or wooded land that have more than a certain diameter at breast height. It is usually measured in solid cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>).

**Volume table:** a tabulated statement of the yield of trees upon the basis of various measurements of diameter and height.

**Site quality:** Site quality refers to the inherent ability of a forest to produce biomass; that is, grow trees. It is the composite expression of a variety of physical and chemical attributes of a forested area, including its soil, topography and climate.

**Crown density:** Crown density is the ratio between the cover formed by top branches of trees in a forest and the land area.

**Crown width:** The width of a crown can be measured by projecting the edges of the crown to the ground and measuring the length along one axis from edge to edge through the crown centre.

**Crown ratios:** Crown ratio is the proportion of total tree length supporting live foliage. Crown ratio is then determined by dividing the distance between the live crown base and the live crown top by the total length of the tree.

**Crown profiling:** The crown profile (crown width at any point in the crown affects the tree's physiological processes, principally photosynthesis, respiration, and transpiration, due to the utilization of light and precipitation, reflecting the crown size and crown dimensions.

**Yield:** total volume available for harvest at a given time

**Growth:** difference in volume between the beginning and end of a specified period of time ( $V_2 - V_1$ ).

**Stem analysis:** it is defined as the analysis of a complete stem by measuring annual rings on a number of cross-sections at different heights in order to determine its past rate of growth.

**Random Sampling:** Random sampling is that method of sampling in which sampling units comprising a sample are selected in such a manner that all possible units of the same size have equal chance of being chosen.

**Unrestricted or simple random sampling:** The unrestricted or simple random sampling is one in which sampling units comprising the sample are selected by some strictly random process from the whole population or area without dividing it into homogeneous blocks.

**Stratified random sampling:** The stratified random sampling is that method of sampling in which the population is first divided into subpopulations of different strata and then sampling units are selected from each of them in proportion to their size.

**Multi-stage sampling:** In the random sampling described earlier, sampling units are drawn from a population at one time or stage and it is therefore called single stage sampling. But sometimes, it is cheaper to take some samples at that stage and then divide them to take some more sampling units at next stage and so on. As the sampling units are not taken out at one stage but are taken out in two or three stages, the method of sampling is called multi-stage sampling.

**Multiphase sampling:** This method of sampling is different from the one described above. In this method some of the same sampling units are used at the different phases of sampling to collect different information or same information by different methods. Two-phase sampling is commonly used in forest inventories and because of the two phases, it is often referred to as double sampling.

**Sampling with varying probability:** In the random sampling described above, the chances of selection of all sampling units are the same at all times. But in certain populations, the chances may vary as the sampling proceeds and therefore a modified method of sampling known as sampling with varying probability is used.

**List sampling:** This is another form of sampling with varying probability. The method consists of making a list of sampling units along with their measure of size in any order.

**Non-random sampling:** it is that method of sampling in which samples are selected according to the subjective judgement of the observer on the basis of certain rules or guidelines indicating what sample should be chosen.

**Selective sampling:** Selective sampling consists of choosing samples according to the subjective judgement of the observer.

**Sequential sampling:** Sequential sampling is a method of sampling whose characteristic feature is that the number of observations in the sample is not determined in advance but sampling units are taken successively from a population.

**Sampling intensity:** It refers to the percentage of the area of the population to be included in the sample. This depends upon the object of inventory, the type of forest being inventoried, kind of sampling to be used, time and money available, degree of accuracy aimed at and precision required.