## Estimation of Standard Growth

> Four Methods:

1. Stand table projection
2. Total stand projection
3. Yield tables
4. Derived growth and yield functions.

## Stand Table Projection

a) For Uneven Aged forest,

## following data is needed:

- Diameter growth information
- Present stand table
- Local volume table
- Information to calculate ingrowth
- Estimates of mortality
- Diameter growth information- obtained from increment boring or (repeated measurement in permanent sample plots)
- 3 ways that repeated measurements can be used

1. Assume that all trees in each dia class are located at the class midpoint \& all tree will grow at the avg. rate.

## Table 16-2

Calculation of $10-$ Year Predicted Volume Growth Per Acre, Assuming That All Trees in Each Diameter Class Are Located at the Class Midpoint, and That All Trees Will Grow at the Average Rate

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present dbh Class (inches) | 10-Year <br> dbh <br> Incre- <br> ment <br> (inches) | Future dbh (inches) | Future <br> Volume <br> per <br> Tree <br> (cubic <br> feet) | Present <br> Stand <br> Table (number) | Present <br> Volume <br> per <br> Tree <br> (cubic <br> feet) | Future <br> Stock <br> Table <br> (cubic <br> feet) | Present <br> Stock <br> Table <br> (cubic <br> feet) | Volume <br> Produc- <br> tion <br> (cubic <br> feet) |
| 6 | 2.02 | 8.02 |  | 41.73 ? |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1.88 | 9.88 |  | 28.73 ? |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 1.74 | 11.74 | 17.0 | 21.73 ? | 12.5 | 369.4 | 271.6 | 97.8 |
| 12 | 1.60 | 13.60 | 24.2 | 17.33 ? | 18.4 | 419.4 | 318.9 | 100.5 |
| 14 | 1.46 | 15.46 | 31.9 | 12.87 : | 25.6 | 410.6 | 329.5 | 81.1 |
| 16 | 1.32 | 17.32 | 40.7 | 9.47 ? | 34.2 | 385.4 | 323.9 | 61.5 |
| 18 | 1.18 | 19.18 | 50.1 | 8.27 ? | 44.1 | 414.3 | 364.7 | 49.6 |
| 20 | 1.04 | 21.04 | 62.3 | 5.00 | 55.6 | 311.5 | 278.0 | 33.5 |
| 22 | 0.90 | 22.90 | 75.3 | 3.47 | 68.5 | 261.3 | 237.7 | 23.6 |
| 24 | 0.76 | 24.76 | 89.8 | 2.87 | 83.5 | 257.7 | 239.6 | 18.1 |
| 26 |  |  |  | ? | 100.1 |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  | 151.47 |  | 2829.6 | 2363.9 | 465.7 |

## Cont..

- Column 5
- obtained from inventory data of field
- Column 6
- similar to C-4, use C-3 data
- C7


## $\mathrm{C} 4 \times \mathrm{C} 5$

- C8

C6 x C5

- C9

C7-C8
C9 = Periodic gross growth \& initial vol.

## Cont..

2) Assume trees in each dia class are evenly distributed through the class, and each tree will grow at the average rate.
a) In this case first calculate the movement ratio M .

$$
M=1 / C
$$

I= Periodic dia increment
C= dia class interval

Table 16-3
Calculation of 10-Year Predicted Volume Growth Per Acre, Assuming Trees in Each Diameter Class Are Evenly Distributed Through the Class, and Each Tree Will Grow at the Average Rate

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dbh <br> Class <br> (inches) | 10-Year <br> dbh <br> Increment <br> (inches) | Movement Ratio (M) | Present <br> Stand <br> Table (number) | Volume <br> per <br> Tree <br> (cubic <br> feet) | Future <br> Stand <br> Table <br> (number) | Number of Trees Moving |  |  | Stock <br> Table <br> (cubic <br> feet) | Present <br> Stock <br> Table <br> (cubic <br> feet) | Volume <br> Production <br> (cubic <br> feet) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Classes | Class | Classes |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 2.02 | 1.01 | 41.73 |  |  |  |  | $0.42$ | (4.73) |  |  |
| 8 | 1.88 | 0.94 | 28.73 |  | 43.03. | 1.72 | 27.01 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 1.74 | 0.87 | 21.73 | 12.5 | 30.25 | -2.82 |  |  | 378.1 |  | 10.5 |
| 12 | 1.60 | 0.80 | 17.33 | 18.4 | 22.38 | -3.47 |  |  | 411.8 | 318.9 329.5 | 114.1 |
| 14 | 1.46 | 0.73 | 12.87 | 25.6 | $17.33{ }^{\circ}$ | 3.4 |  |  | 431.6 | 323.9 | 107.7 |
| 16 | 1.32 | 0.66 | 9.47 | 34.2 |  | 3.22 |  |  | 425.1 | 364.7 | 60.4 |
| 18 | 1.18 | 0.59 | 8.27 | 44.1 |  |  |  |  | 404.8 | 278.0 | 126.8 |
| 20 | 1.04 | 0.52 | 5.00 | 55.6 |  | - 1.40 |  |  | 308.9 | 237.7 | 71.2 |
| 22 | 0.90 | 0.45 | 3.47 | 68.5 |  |  |  |  | 278.9 | 239.6 | 39.3 |
| 24 | 0.76 | 0.38 | 2.87 | 83.5 100.1 |  | 1.7 |  |  | 109.1 |  | 109.1 |
| 26 |  |  |  | 100.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2363.9 | 828.0 |
| Total |  |  | 151.47 |  | 151.47 |  |  |  | 3191.9 | 2363.9 | 828.0 |

## Cont...

b) Using M predict future stand table
c) Using M get col. 7,8,9
d) Get col. 6 from $7,8,9$
e) Get $\mathrm{C}_{10}-\mathrm{C}_{11}$ using LVT or Col. 5
f) $C_{12}=C_{10}-C_{11}=$ gross periodic growth

## Cont...

3) Recognize the actual position of trees in each diameter class \& apply the diameter growth for individual trees in the class.

- so we can get future stand table.
- if periodic interval is not very high ingrowth may be estimated by including trees of lower dia classes in initial stand table

Mortality was not considered in the Example: How to account ??

- for middle aged stands mortality is less
- Mortality estimates should be done in permanent S.P. or
- by stand inspection in a cruise. Collect data dia class wise

| Table 16-4Determination of Tree MovementPercentages from Raw Data for 8-Inch Diameter Class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raw Data |  |  |  |  | Summary |  |  |
| dbh <br> Class <br> (inches) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Present } \\ & \text { dbh } \\ & \text { (inches) } \end{aligned}$ | 10-Year <br> dbh <br> Increment (inches) |  | Classes <br> Move (number) | Classes <br> Move <br> (number) | Trees <br> Moving (number) | Trees <br> Moving <br> (percent) |
| - 8 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 30 |
|  | 7.3 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 50 |
|  | 7.4 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 20 |
|  | 7.5 | 1.8 | 9.3 | 1 | Total | 10 | 100 |
|  | 7.9 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.1 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.3 | 1.8 | ; 10.1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.5 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.7 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.9 | 2.2 | 11.1 | 2 |  |  |  |

## Short Comings:

- Vol. depends on dia, ht. form if dia \& ht relationship changes over periodic interval results may not be very accurate.
- this change is not much for uneven aged stands compared to even aged stands
- diameter growth predictions are quite accurate but height and mortality accounting is crude.
- therefore, don't use the method for even aged forests and where dia-ht. relation changes very fast.

