

## 4.2 Standing Tree Contents Notes

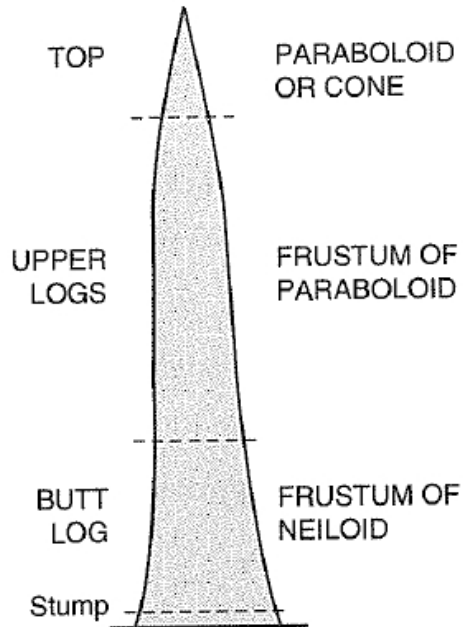


Exhibit.  
Geometric shapes assumed by different portions of tree boles.

Geometric Solid(s)	:	Formula for Volume, V	(Formula name)
Paraboloid	:	$V = h (A_m)$	(Huber's)
	:	$V = h \frac{A_b + A_u}{2}$	(Smalian's)
Conic frustum	:	$V = h \frac{1}{3} (A_b + \sqrt{A_b \cdot A_u} + A_u)$	
Neiloid frustum	:	$V = h \frac{1}{4} (A_b + \sqrt[3]{A_b^2 \cdot A_u} + \sqrt[3]{A_b \cdot A_u^2} + A_u)$	
Cone, Parab., Neil. frustum	:	$V = h \frac{A_b + 4(A_m) + A_u}{6}$	(Newton's formula*)

\* Newton's formula is closely approximate for all given geometric solids

where,

$A_b$  = cross-sectional area at base, or large end of log or section

$A_m$  = cross-sectional area at log or stem section midpoint

$A_u$  = cross-sectional area at upper, or small end of log or section

$h$  = log or section length

NOTE: trees in cross-section are rarely circular, but always presumed so.

## Volume Tables (Equations)

- Volume table
- tabulation that provides average stem contents of standing trees of various species and sizes
  - objective: obtain estimate of volume (content) of a standing tree that would correspond to volume (content) if the tree were destructively sampled for accurate measurement
  - desire estimate of volume & value for inventory and monitoring, potential transactions, or other environmental services such as carbon credits, etc.
  - units may be bd.ft, cu.ft, cords, cubic meters
  - contents may be:
    - o total stem (including top & stump)
    - o merchantable stem (up to some minimum top diameter, 4- or 6-inches, excluding stump)
    - o sawlog + pulp top
- Weight tables
- directly analogous to volume tables, except weight (green or dry) will be tabulated
  - units are usually pounds, kilograms, Mg, tons

Practically speaking, equations are typically used to predict tree volumes, rather than using table look-up – use of the term “table” has persisted in forestry usage as a generic term for tables or equations that show contents of standing trees

### Choosing a volume table

- Species - normally apply to a single species
- DBH - same everywhere (almost!). Varies from 1.3 m to 1.37 m (4.5 ft.)
- Height- may be total, merchantable, height to a minimum top diameter, number of logs (trim allowance included)
- Form - table may assume average form or use it directly as an independent variable
- Age - second growth, mature (120 + years), etc.
- Locality - normally apply to a single geographic area
- Units - bd ft, cu. ft, cords, etc.
- Log rule - Scribner, Interagency, International, Doyle, etc.



## Types of Volume Tables

### I. Multiple Entry –

#### i) Standard volume tables –

Require both DBH and Height to estimate (predict) tree volume. Assumes all other variables are accounted for by these two variables or are average in value

Examples –

Constant form factor –

$$v = b_1 (DBH^2 H)$$

where  $v$  denotes tree volume; DBH denotes diameter breast height;  $H$  denotes total tree height;  $b_1$  is a constant fit by regression

Combined variable model –

$$v = b_0 + b_1 (DBH^2 H)$$

Logarithmic model –

$$v = a DBH^b H^c$$

where all variables as before;  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  are constants fit by regression

Note that if we take logarithms of both sides of the model equation,

$$\log(v) = \log(a) + b \log(DBH) + c \log(H)$$

$$y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

#### ii) Form (class) volume tables –

Tree volume is estimated (predicted) from some measure of tree Form as well as other variables, such as DBH, Height, etc.

Trees having little taper will have more volume in them than trees that taper a lot if DBH and Height are the same – higher the form class, greater the volume

Theory is that for a given total tree height, trees vary most in taper in the first log

Examples –

Combined variable form-class model –

$$v = b_0 + b_1 F + b_2 (DBH^2 H) + b_3 F (DBH^2 H)$$

where all variables as before;  $F$  denotes Form Class (usually Girard's)

Short-cut form class model –

$$v = b_0 + b_1 F (DBH^2 H)$$

## Types of Volume Tables (continued)

### II. Single Entry –

#### i) Local volume tables –

Use a single variable (DBH) to estimate (predict) tree volume. Assumes all other variables are either accounted for by DBH or are average in value

Presumes that a definitive relationship exists between DBH and Height, i.e. trees of same dbh will have similar height and form – true when trees of given species are growing under fairly uniform conditions in terms of site & density

Example –

$$v = b_0 + b_1 DBH^{b_2}$$

Much research has shown that  $b_2$  coefficient seldom varies far from 2, giving

$$v = b_0 + b_1 DBH^2$$

Often, local volume tables are derived from standard volume tables through development of a relationship between diameter and height

A very robust Height-DBH function that is often used is:

$$\log(H) = c_0 + c_1 (DBH^{-1}), \text{ or,}$$

$$H = e^{\left(c_0 + \frac{c_1}{DBH}\right)}$$

Then, this is substituted in the reliable standard volume equation, say, the constant form factor:

$$v = b_1 DBH^2 \left( e^{\left(c_0 + \frac{c_1}{DBH}\right)} \right)$$

which then completely determines the local volume table.

#### ii) Tarif volume tables –

Collection of harmonized local volume tables (“tarif” is actually the Arabic word meaning “tabulated information”). Based on the empirical result that volume has a LINEAR relationship with basal area.

### III. Composite –

Applies to diverse set of species or species groups, often including conifers and hardwoods. Provision is usually made for estimating tree form or correction factors are developed for the different species.

Douglas-fir, 18-ft and taller (Bruce and DeMars 1974):

$$CVTS = 0.005454154 \times$$

$$\left( 0.480961 + \frac{42.46542}{H^2} - \frac{10.99643 \cdot DBH}{H^2} - \frac{0.107809 \cdot DBH}{H} - 0.00409083 \cdot DBH \right) \times [DBH^2 H]$$

Browne (1962):

**A. CUBIC VOLUME INCLUDING TOP AND STUMP (CVTS)**

Four methods are readily available to calculate cubic volume including top and stump.

**1. British Columbia Equations**

The British Columbia cubic volume equations (1) are presented in the form:

$$\text{Log CVTS} = A + B (\text{Log DBH}) + C (\text{Log HT})$$

This has been changed for the computer to:

$$CVTS = 10. ** A * DBH ** B * HT ** C$$

$$CVTS = (10^A)(DBH^B)(HT^C)$$

Table 1. British Columbia Cubic Volume Equation Coefficients

SPECIES	A	B	C
<b>DOUGLAS FIR:</b>			
Coastal Immature Less Than 140 Years	-2.658025	1.739925	1.133187
Coastal Mature 80 Years +	-2.712153	1.659012	1.195715
Interior	-2.734532	1.739418	1.166033
<b>WESTERN HEMLOCK:</b>			
Coastal Immature Less Than 140 Years	-2.702922	1.842680	1.123661
Coastal Mature 80 Years +	-2.663834	1.790230	1.124873
Interior	-2.571619	1.969710	.977003
<b>WESTERN RED CEDAR:</b>			
Coastal Immature Less Than 140 Years	-2.441193	1.720761	1.049976
Coastal Mature 80 Years +	-2.379642	1.682300	1.039712
Interior	-2.464614	1.701993	1.067038
<b>BALSAM:</b>			
Coastal	-2.575642	1.806775	1.094665
Interior	-2.502332	1.864963	1.004903
<b>SITKA SPRUCE:</b>			
Immature Less Than 140 Years	-2.550299	1.835678	1.042599
Mature 140 Years +	-2.700574	1.754171	1.164531
Interior	-2.539944	1.841226	1.034051
<b>PINE:</b>			
Ponderosa	-2.729937	1.909478	1.085681
Lodgepole	-2.615591	1.847504	1.085772
Western White	-2.480145	1.867286	.994351
<b>WESTERN LARCH:</b>	-2.624325	1.847123	1.044007
<b>YELLOW CEDAR:</b>	-2.454348	1.741044	1.058437
<b>HARDWOODS:</b>			
Alder	-2.672775	1.920617	1.074024
Maple	-2.770324	1.885813	1.119043
Aspen	-2.635360	1.946034	1.024793
Birch	-2.757813	1.911681	1.105403
Cottonwood	-2.945047	1.803973	1.238853

## Tarif Volume Tables

- Turnbull, former faculty member in the former CFR, UW developed the “Comprehensive Tree-volume Tarif System” based on principles developed by Hummel in U.K.
- collection of volume tables “harmonized” to be consistent with each other
- gives convenient way to obtain local volume table for a given stand
- works well in homogenous stands and heterogeneous stands provided cohorts within the stand can be found

## Theory

When volume ( $\text{ft}^3$ ) to 4” top is plotted over basal area for trees in a stand, a straight line results

When trees from several stands are plotted, the point on the graph where volume is zero will be found at a basal area of  $0.087 \text{ ft}^2$  for all such lines

The lines are identified by the volume for a tree of  $1.0 \text{ ft}^2$  of basal area – Tarif Number

Note that as tarif number increases, the slope of the line increases also

In practice, a number of sample trees from the stand are chosen and are measured for both height and DBH, and their tarif numbers determined

The arithmetic average of these tarif numbers are found by cohort, then the average tarif number defines the tarif line, which is the local volume equation for that cohort

## Harmonization

The Comprehensive Tree-volume Tarif tables can be used to obtain total volume (entire tree stem) or volume to a different top diameter (i.e., merchantable volume)

Start by finding tarif number for 4” top first, then a volume factor is found that is the ratio of the desired volumetric units to the volume up to a 4” top – this produces a set of consistent results, such that no illogical “crossovers” occur

## Tarif ‘finding’ choices

- 1) Fell sample trees, buck them, scale them, plot volumes found over basal area
- 2) Non-destructively “buck” the tree while standing using optical dendrometer
- 3) Use a tarif “Access Table”
  - Height – DBH relationship is key to the theory behind the Access table
  - A larger H – DBH ratio always represents more volume for a given DBH
  - A smaller H – DBH ratio may or may not represent more volume when H is fixed

Table with columns for DBH (90-275) and TOTAL HEIGHT (FEET) (110-158). Rows represent tree diameter classes and height intervals. Values represent tree volume or similar metric.





# Some tarif Equations

## Finding tarif

If CVTS is known:

$$\frac{.912733(CVTS)}{1.033[1 + 1.382937 \exp\{-4.015292(\frac{DBH}{10})\}][BA + .087266] - .174533}$$

tarif

$$1.033[1 + 1.382937 \exp\{-4.015292(\frac{DBH}{10})\}][BA + .087266] - .174533$$

gives tarif for 2+ " DBH trees

If CV4 is known:

$$\frac{.912733(CV4)}{BA - .087266} \text{ gives tarif}$$

tarif

## Finding various volumes (Known tarif)

$$CV4 = \frac{\text{tarif}(BA - .087266)}{.912733}$$

CV4

$$CV6 = CV4 \{ .993 - .993 [ .62^{(DBH-6)} ] \}$$

CV6

$$SV6 = CV6 (10^X), \text{ where}$$

SV6

$$X = .174439 + .117594(\log_{10} DBH)(\log_{10} T) - 8.210585/DBH^2 + .236693(\log_{10} T) - .00001345(T^2) - .00001937(DBH^2)$$

$$\text{and } T = \text{tarif} / .912733$$

$$SV8 = SV6 [ .990 - .58 (.484^{(DBH-9.5)}) ]$$

SV8

$$SV632 = SV6 [ 1.001491 - \frac{.6924097}{\text{tarif}} + .00001351(DBH^2) ]$$

SV632

## Using the Tarif System

1. Measure DBH and Height on tarif sub-sample.
2. Estimate Cubic-foot Volume including Top & Stump (CVTS) for tarif trees using an applicable standard volume equation
3. Use CVTS to derive tarif number for each sample (tarif) tree
4. Average derived tarif numbers from (3) by species
5. Use species average to derive desired vol. units.

### Example.

An estimate of Cubic-foot Volume to 4" top (CV4) is desired for a particular Douglas-fir stand. Three tarif trees were measured.

An applicable standard CVTS equation is found in Bell & Dilworth appdx. C. II. A.

$$CVTS = 10^{-2.658025} DBH^{1.739925} HT^{1.133187}$$

The following table is then derived (steps circled):

tree	① DBH	① HT	② CVTS	③ tarif	⑤ CV4
1	15.2	94	43.1	32.2	43.2
2	10.1	86	19.1	34.4	17.3
3	12.5	92	29.9	<u>34.2</u>	28.2

④ avg. tarif: 33.6

## Summary

1. Volume equations / tables typically refer to volume in the main stem or bole, apply to a particular species or species group, a particular age class, and a particular geographic region, and are based on one or more individual tree dimensions, such as DBH or Height
2. Volume units are many: bd.ft., merchantable cubic-ft to a 4" top, etc.
3. There are three main types of volume tables (equations): Multiple Entry, Single Entry, and Composite
4. There are two main sub-types of Multiple Entry volume tables: standard and form class
5. There are two main sub-types of Single Entry tables: local and tariff; tariff equations are used in the PNW quite a lot, particularly among state agencies