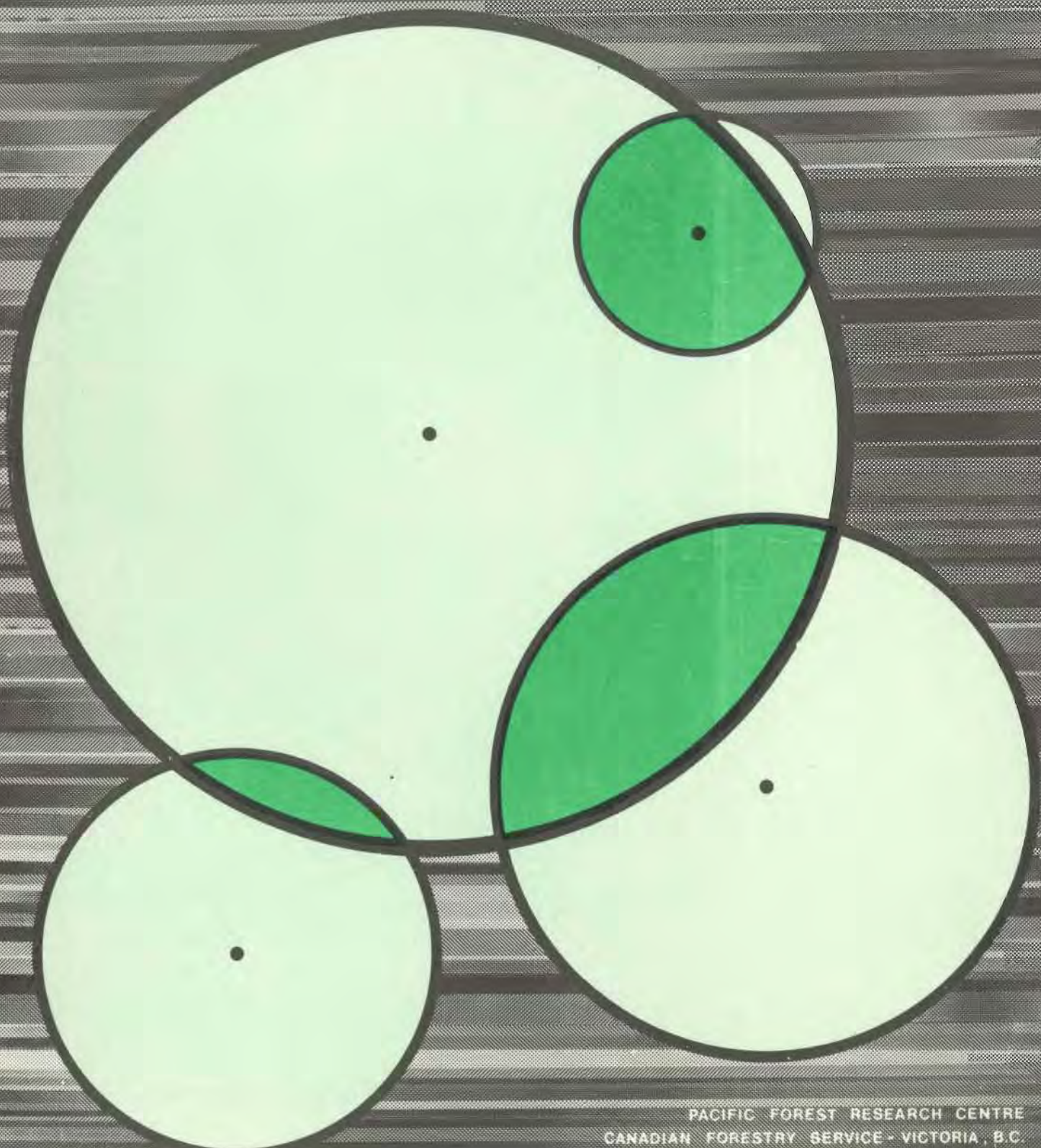


TABLES FOR QUANTIFYING COMPETITIVE STRESS ON INDIVIDUAL TREES

JAMES D ARNEY



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One of the most recent advances in tree growth research is quantification of competitive stress on individual trees in forest stands. Because of the necessity for calculating a competition index in stand simulation, most of the advances in quantifying competitive stress have resulted from simulator research (e.g., Bella, 1970; Lin, 1970; Keister, 1971; Arney, 1972).

The competition index described in this paper is based on the maximum crown expansion of open-grown Douglas-fir on the Pacific coast. It includes more trees as competitors than Lin's Growing Space Index, but fewer than Bella's Competitive Influence-zone Overlap Index.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study was to develop a uniform method of quantifying competitive stress on individual Douglas-fir trees, regardless of stand age, site index or geographic location. In so doing, application of the competition index would be possible in region-wide studies (e.g., Levels of Growing Stock Study in Douglas-fir). A secondary objective, although minor, was to attempt to provide index values similar to a stand density index. Studies of growth on individual trees could then be compared to stand growth under similar degrees of competition.

DATA

Data were collected on open-grown Douglas-fir trees throughout coastal British Columbia, representing the entire range of site index and ages up to 40

years.

A similar set of data was obtained from western Oregon.^{1/} All data included stem diameter, average crown width, age at diameter measurement point, length from point of diameter measurement to top and site index from King (1966). Only Douglas-fir with full crowns to within five feet of ground level were sampled.

Statistics derived from 132 observations in coastal British Columbia were:

	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>One Standard Dev.</u>
(1) Length*		23.5 feet	14.02
(2) Age at DOB		12.3 years	8.29
(3) Site index (King)		100.4	27.45
(4) Diameter outside bark (DOB)		5.5 inches	3.97
(5) Crown width		14.5 feet	7.34

Statistics derived from 158 observations obtained from western Oregon were:

	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>One Standard Dev.</u>
(1) Length*		39.9 feet	20.44
(2) Age at DOB		16.7 years	9.35
(3) Site index (King)		100.8	20.94
(4) Diameter outside bark (DOB)		11.9 inches	7.82
(5) Crown width		24.9 feet	11.92

* total height above DOB measurement

ANALYSIS

The construction of a uniform competition index for individual trees included: (1) computing curves of crown width in relation to stem diameter, age, height and site index for both geographic areas, (2) testing for differences in shape of curves between areas, and (3) combining curves for both areas depending on the outcome of tests for differences in slopes and levels of the individual

^{1/} David P. Paine. Crown Competition Factor for Douglas-fir. Oregon State University School of Forestry, Corvallis, Oregon. Manuscript in preparation.

regressions.

RESULTS

Multiple regressions of crown width on length, age, site and DOB were calculated for both sets of data. DOB and DOB squared yielded the highest R^2 ; the others were not significant. The regression equations as a result of the analyses were:

<u>Source</u>		<u>R^2</u>	<u>S.e.</u>
British Columbia	$CW = 1.9118 + 2.8880(DOB) - .0707(DOB)^2$.947	1.708
Oregon	$CW = 4.7071 + 2.0168(DOB) - .0186(DOB)^2$.948	2.734

Tests for differences in coefficients and intercepts of the individual regressions were not significant (Fig. 1). Combining both sets of data into one regression for open-grown coastal Douglas-fir crown-width (CW) resulted in the following equation:

	<u>R^2</u>	<u>S.e.</u>
$CW = 4.0223 + 2.1228(DOB) - .0220(DOB)^2$.953	2.439

Based on the crown width equation developed above, an index of competitive stress (CSI) on an individual tree by its neighbors can be expressed as:

$$CSI_j = 100 \epsilon \frac{a_{ij} + A_j}{A_j}$$

where a_{ij} = area of overlap between the i th and j th trees

A_j = area in square feet for the j th tree, $\frac{\pi(CW)^2}{4}$

n = number of trees with overlap on the j th tree

This index represents a quantification of the relative stress placed on a tree by its neighbors (Fig. 2). The underlying assumption is that a tree of similar DOB, growing without stress (i.e., open-grown), provides a baseline reference for size and growth relationships (Arney, 1973). Formulas for calculation of area overlap for various conditions may be found in Appendix I.

This individual tree competition equation is similar to the equation for Crown Competition Factor (CCF), a stand competition index (Krajicek, 1961). The average of all CSI values for individual trees within a stand has the same absolute value as the CCF stand index.

Competitive Stress Index can be calculated, using the formulas in Appendix I for stem-mapped plots. A sampling system to establish an estimate of the average CSI or CCF in a closed stand has been worked out in Appendix II. The tables in Appendix IV for individual tree studies have been listed by one-inch diameter classes and distances to the nearest foot. An example CSI calculation has been worked out in Appendix III.

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APPENDIX I

Area overlap formulas

Formulas for determining crown area overlap between two competing tree crowns have not been previously reported in sufficient detail to describe all stand conditions. Essentially, all crown overlap conditions can be described by four formulas.

The most commonly reported formula (Gerrard, 1967) for conditions where $d > X_1$ (Figure 3), is as follows:

$$(1) \quad AO = r_1^2 \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{c}{r_1} \right] + r_2^2 \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{c}{r_2} \right] - d(c)$$

where AO = area overlap in square feet

The second formula applies when $d = X_1$ (Figure 4):

$$(2) \quad AO = \pi r_2^2 + r_1^2 \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right] - d (r_2)$$

The third formula applies when $d < X_1$ (Figure 5):

$$(3) \quad AO = \pi r_2^2 - r_2^2 \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{c}{r_2} \right] + X_2(c) + r_1^2 \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{c}{r_1} \right] - X_1(c)$$

where $X_2 = X_1 - d$

The fourth formula describes the case where the smaller tree is completely overlapped by a larger tree.

The equation is simply:

$$(4) \quad AO = \pi r_2^2$$

where d = distance in feet between two tree centers;

r_1 = radius in feet of the larger competing tree, $\frac{CW_1}{2}$

r_2 = radius in feet of the smaller competing tree $\frac{CW_2}{2}$

$$s = (r_1 + r_2 + d)/2$$

$$c = \frac{2}{d} \sqrt{(s) (s-r_1) (s-r_2) (s-d)}$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{r_1^2 - c^2}$$

APPENDIX II

Sampling for competitive stress

A sampling system is described to establish an estimate of the average level of competitive stress on individual trees in a closed stand. Based on Bitterlich's point sample design, the estimator for average CSI or CCF is:

$$CSI = F \sum_{i=1}^k (Y_i/X_i) + 100$$

where F = basal area factor

Y_i = maximum crown area of the ith tree as a per cent of one acre

X_i = stem area in square feet of the ith tree at breast height.

k = number of trees in the sample

Given that n samples are taken in a stand, the estimator takes the form:

$$CSI = \frac{F}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \left[\sum_{i=1}^k (Y_{ij}/X_{ij}) \right] + 100$$

To apply the point sampling design, a tally of the number of trees per sample point by one-inch diameter class is required. The portion of the sampling formula, (Y_i/X_i) , can be listed by one-inch diameter classes, as follows:

<u>DOB</u>	<u>Y_i/X_i</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Y_i/X_i</u>
1	12.39	16	1.35
2	5.53	17	1.30
3	3.82	18	1.26
4	3.06	19	1.21
5	2.62	20	1.17
6	2.34	21	1.13
7	2.14	22	1.10
8	1.98	23	1.06
9	1.86	24	1.03
10	1.76	25	0.99
11	1.67	26	.96
12	1.59	27	.93
13	1.52	28	.90
14	1.46	29	.87
15	1.40	30	.84

The CSI estimate for one sample point is equal to F multiplied by the sum of the number of sampled trees per diameter class times the diameter class weighting factor, Y_i/X_i .

The total number of trees per acre can be estimated from the sum of diameter class tree frequencies multiplied by the class weighting factor. The tree frequency weighting factor for each diameter class is equal to F divided by the basal area of the midpoint diameter of each class. For example, one sample in a typical stand using a $F = 20$ results in the following calculations:

DOB class	tree frequency	CSI		trees per acre	
		weight	sum	weight	sum
11	2	1.66	3.32	30.30	60.60
12	3	1.58	4.74	25.46	76.38
13	1	1.51	1.51	21.70	21.70
14	1	1.45	1.45	18.71	18.71
15	3	1.39	4.17	16.30	48.90
16	2	1.34	2.68	14.32	28.64
17	2	1.29	2.58	12.69	25.38
18	<u>1</u>	1.25	<u>1.25</u>	11.32	<u>11.32</u>
Totals	15		21.70		291.63

$$\text{Basal area per acre} = 20 \times 15 = 300 \text{ sq ft}$$

$$\text{Average CSI} = 100 + 20 \times 21.70 = 534 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Average number of trees per acre} = 292 \text{ trees}$$

In practice, a basal area factor chosen to sample approximately 7-10 trees per point is most efficient. Sample points should be selected systematically.

APPENDIX III

Example calculation of CSI on an individual tree

The contribution to CSI by a competitor is dependent upon its size and proximity to the subject tree. Use of the tables requires horizontal distance measurements from the subject tree at breast height to each potential competitor tree and the DOB of the competitor.

Given the subject tree DBH to the nearest inch, one may turn to the appropriate page of the tables in Appendix IV. Each page of the tables have been listed by competitor DOB to the nearest inch and distances to the nearest foot. The competition value for that competitor is then obtained and recorded, as in the following example:

<u>Competitor</u>	<u>DBH</u>	<u>DIST</u>	<u>CSI</u>
1	4	7	30
2	4	13	--
3	3	10	3
4	3	4	46
5	3	7	21
6	5	12	3
7	5	10	15
8	4	12	1
9	5	7	41
10	4	13	--
11	3	5	37
12	6	9	32
13	4	13	--
Subject tree	4		<u>100</u>
Competitive Stress Index Value			329

As shown in Fig. 2, this tree is growing under a moderate amount of competition.

APPENDIX IV

Tables for Competitive Stress Index determination

These tables list the contribution each competitor makes to the CSI value for any size subject tree up to 30 inches at breast height. Contributions to CSI are listed by one-inch diameter classes and intertree distances to the nearest foot. An example CSI calculation has been worked out in Appendix III.

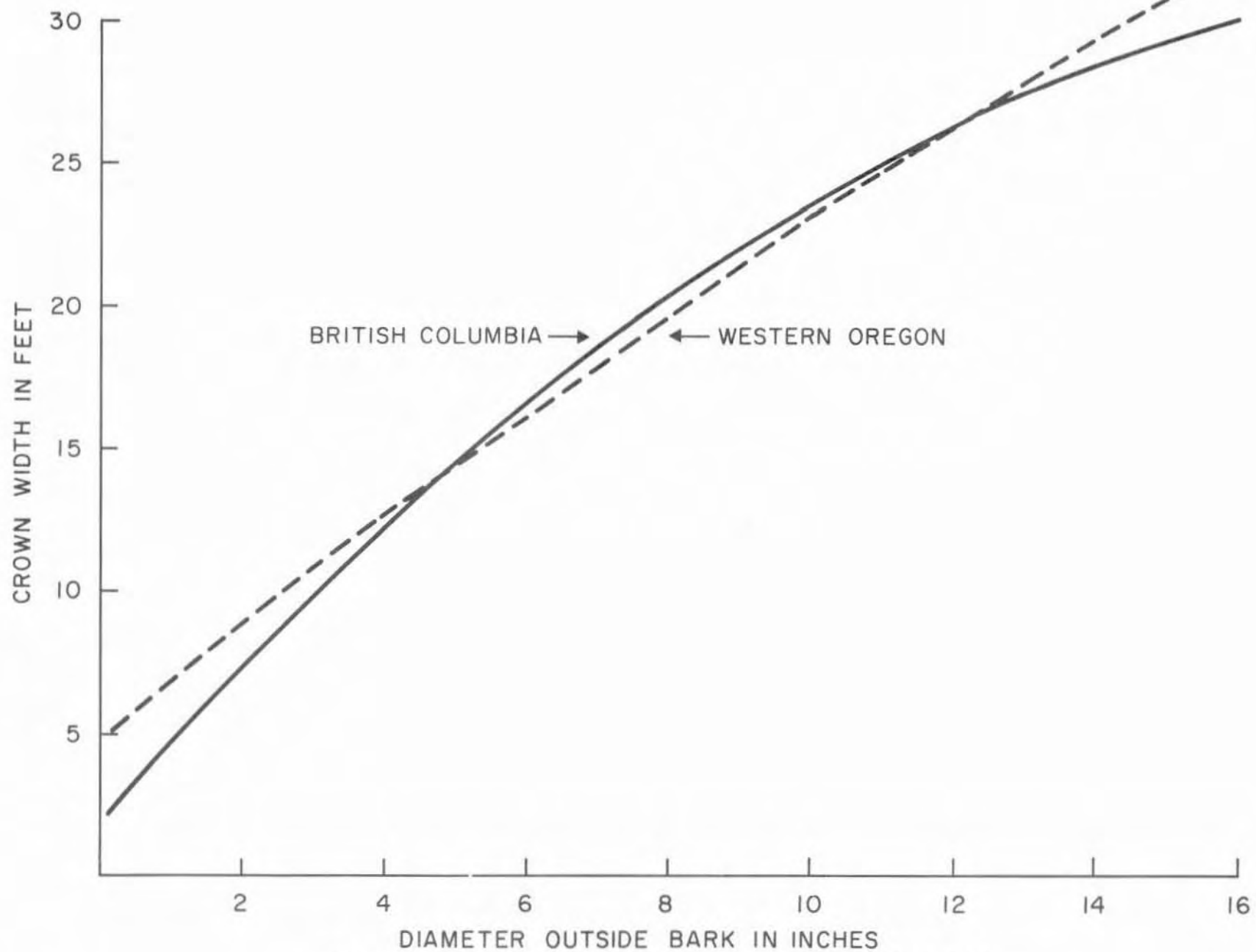


Figure 1. Comparison of regressions by geographic area.

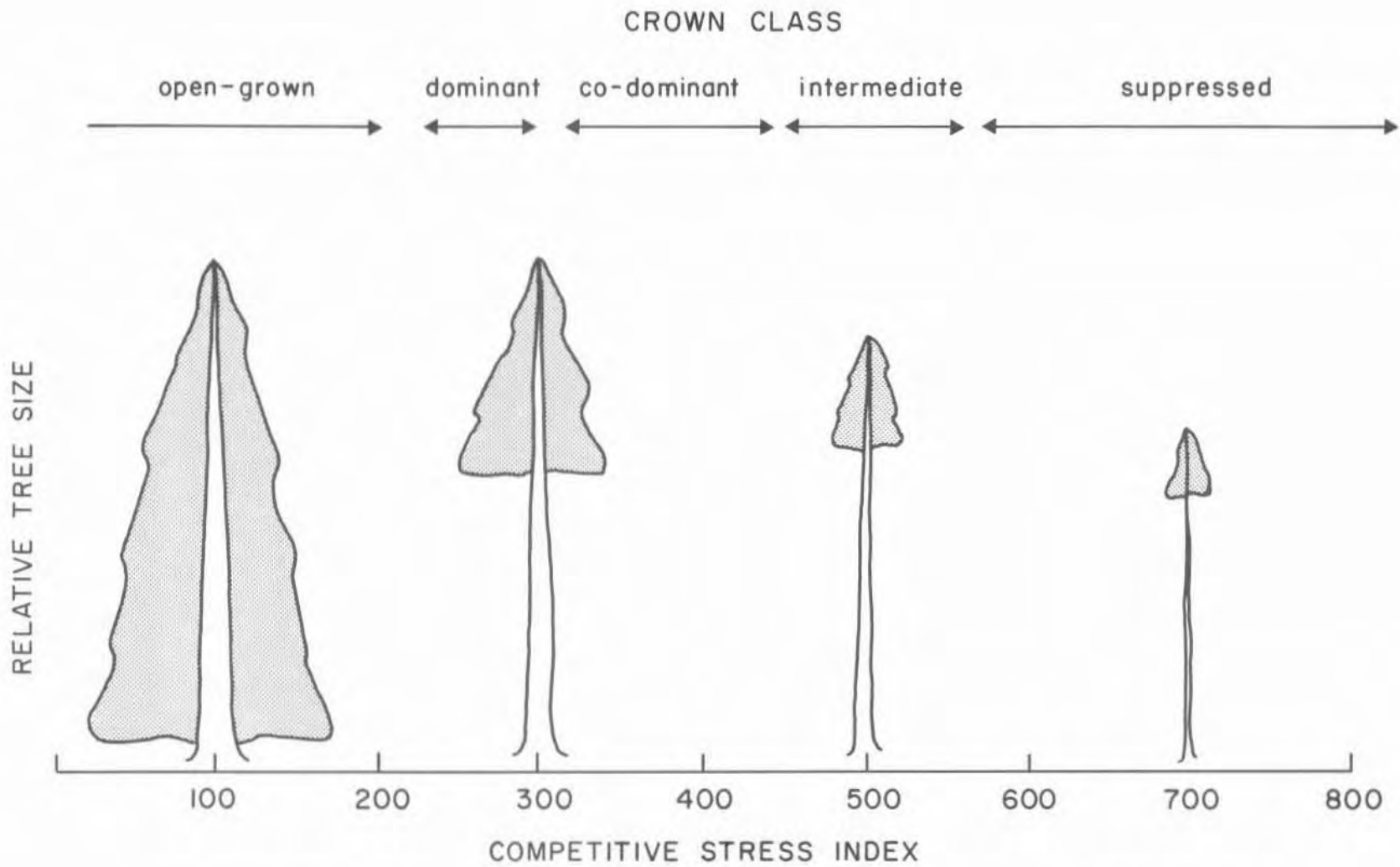


Figure 2. Relative tree size as affected by competitive stress for a given age class and site index.

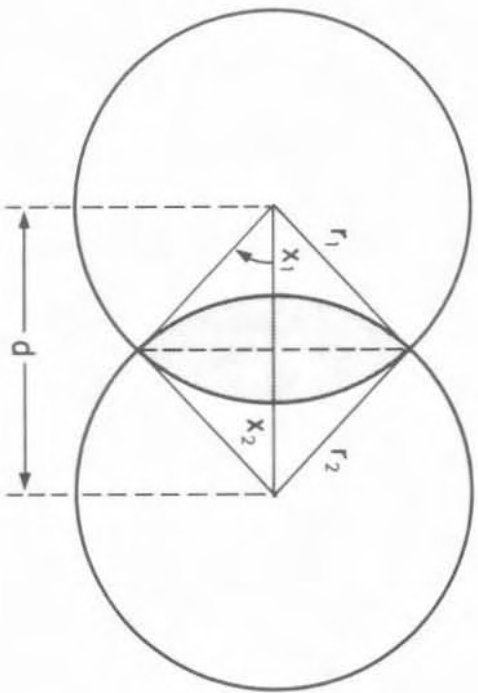


Figure 3. Area overlap condition when $d > X_1$.

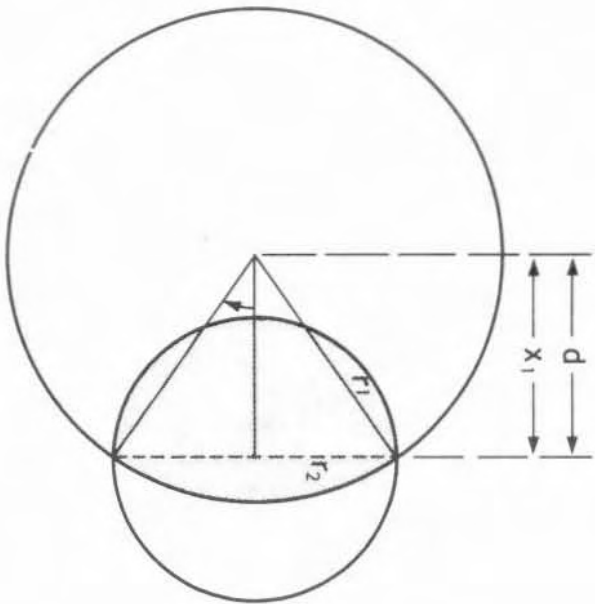


Figure 4. Area overlap condition when $X_1 = d$.

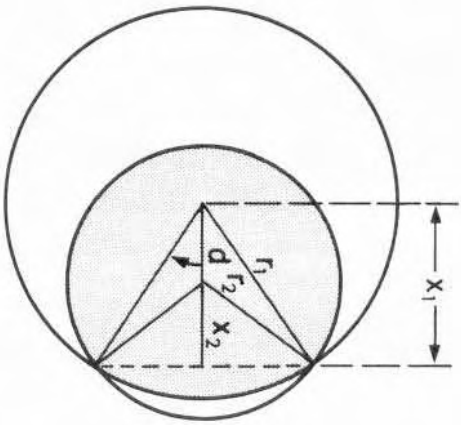


Figure 5. Area overlap condition when $d < X_1$.

SUBJECT TREE DOB 8

DISTANCE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40							
C	1	10	10	10	10	10	8	6	4	2				
O	2	17	17	17	17	17	15	13	10	7	5	3			
M	3	27	27	27	27	24	21	18	15	11	8	5	3			
P	4	30	38	38	35	32	28	24	20	16	12	9	6	3			
E	5	52	51	48	44	39	35	30	25	21	17	13	9	6	3		
T	6	66	66	62	57	52	47	42	36	31	26	22	17	13	9	6	3		
I	7	82	78	72	66	60	54	49	43	37	32	27	22	17	13	9	6	3		
T	8	93	87	81	74	68	62	56	50	44	38	32	27	22	18	13	9	6	3	
E	9	94	88	82	75	69	62	56	50	44	38	33	27	22	17	13	9	5	2	
T	10	99	94	88	82	75	69	63	56	50	44	38	32	27	22	17	13	9	5	2	
I	11	99	94	88	82	75	69	62	56	50	44	38	32	26	21	16	12	8	5	2	
T	12	98	93	87	81	75	68	62	55	49	43	37	31	26	21	16	11	7	4	1
I	13	97	92	87	80	74	68	61	55	48	42	36	30	25	20	15	11	7	3
T	14	97	91	86	79	73	67	60	54	47	41	35	29	24	19	14	10	6	3
O	15	99	95	90	84	78	72	65	59	52	46	40	34	28	23	18	13	9	5	2
R	16	99	94	89	83	77	70	64	57	51	45	39	33	27	22	17	12	8	4	1
T	17	97	93	87	81	75	69	62	56	49	43	37	31	25	20	15	11	7	3
R	18	96	91	86	80	73	67	60	54	48	41	35	29	24	19	14	9	6	2
T	19	99	95	90	84	78	71	65	58	52	46	39	33	28	22	17	12	8	4	2
T	20	97	93	88	82	76	69	63	56	50	43	37	31	26	20	15	11	7	3
R	21	99	96	91	86	80	73	67	60	54	48	41	35	29	24	18	14	9	5	2
T	22	98	94	89	83	77	71	64	58	51	45	39	33	27	22	16	12	8	4	1
R	23	97	92	87	81	75	68	62	55	49	42	36	30	25	19	14	10	6	3
E	24	99	95	90	84	78	72	65	59	52	46	40	34	28	22	17	12	8	4	1
E	25	97	93	87	81	75	69	62	56	50	43	37	31	25	20	15	10	6	3
E	26	99	95	90	85	79	72	66	59	53	46	40	34	28	23	17	13	8	4	2
E	27	97	93	87	82	75	69	63	56	50	43	37	31	25	20	15	10	6	3
E	28	99	95	90	84	78	72	66	59	53	46	40	34	28	22	17	12	8	4	1
E	29	97	92	87	81	75	69	62	56	49	43	37	31	25	19	14	10	6	3
E	30	98	94	89	84	78	71	65	58	52	45	39	33	27	22	16	12	7	4	1

'++' = 100

DISTANCE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40			
C	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	3	2
	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	11	8	6	4	2
	23	23	23	23	23	22	20	18	15	12	9	7	4	2
O	32	32	32	32	32	30	27	23	20	16	13	10	7	5	2	
	44	44	44	43	40	37	33	29	25	21	17	14	11	7	5	2
M	56	56	55	52	48	44	39	35	31	26	22	18	14	11	8	5	2
	70	69	65	61	56	51	46	41	36	32	27	23	19	15	11	8	5	2
P	84	80	74	69	63	58	53	47	42	37	32	27	23	19	15	11	7	5	2
	94	88	82	76	70	65	59	53	48	43	37	32	28	23	19	14	11	7	4	2
E	95	89	83	77	71	65	59	54	48	43	37	32	27	23	18	14	10	7	4	2
	99	95	89	83	77	71	65	60	54	48	43	37	32	27	22	18	14	10	7	4	1	
T	99	94	89	83	77	71	65	59	53	48	42	37	32	27	22	17	13	9	6	3	
	98	93	88	82	76	71	65	59	53	47	41	36	31	26	21	17	12	9	5	3	
I	97	93	87	81	76	70	64	58	52	46	41	35	30	25	20	16	12	8	5	2	
	96	92	86	80	75	69	63	57	51	45	40	34	29	24	19	15	11	7	4	2	
T	99	95	90	85	79	73	67	61	56	50	44	38	33	28	23	18	14	10	6	3	1	
	98	94	89	84	78	72	66	60	54	48	43	37	32	26	22	17	13	9	5	3	
O	97	93	87	82	76	70	64	58	52	47	41	35	30	25	20	16	11	8	4	2	
	99	96	91	86	80	74	69	63	57	51	45	39	34	29	23	19	14	10	7	3	1	
H	98	94	89	84	78	73	67	61	55	49	43	37	32	27	22	17	13	9	5	3	
	97	92	87	82	76	70	64	59	53	47	41	35	30	25	20	15	11	7	4	2	
T	99	95	91	85	80	74	68	62	56	50	45	39	33	28	23	18	14	10	6	3	
	97	93	89	83	78	72	66	60	54	48	42	37	31	26	21	16	12	8	5	2	
R	99	96	91	86	81	75	69	63	57	51	46	40	34	29	24	19	14	10	7	3	1	
	98	94	89	84	78	72	67	61	55	49	43	37	32	26	21	17	12	8	5	2	
E	99	96	92	87	81	75	70	64	58	52	46	40	35	29	24	19	15	10	7	4	1	
	98	94	89	84	78	73	67	61	55	49	43	37	32	27	22	17	12	8	5	2	
E	99	96	91	86	81	86	81	75	69	64	58	52	46	40	34	29	24	19	14	10	7	3	1	
	97	93	89	83	78	72	66	60	54	48	43	37	31	26	21	16	12	8	5	2	
30	99	95	91	86	80	75	69	63	57	51	45	39	34	28	23	18	14	10	6	3		

'++' = 100

SUBJECT TREE DOB 20

DISTANCE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
C	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1		
	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	1		
	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	2		
O	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2		
	5	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	7	6	5	4	3	2			
M	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	15	14	12	11	9	8	7	5	4	3	2			
	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	20	19	18	16	15	13	11	10	8	7	5	4	3	2			
P	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	25	24	22	20	19	17	15	13	12	10	8	7	5	4	3	2		
	9	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	30	29	27	25	23	21	19	18	16	14	12	10	9	7	5	4	3	2		
E	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	9	7	5	4	3	2		
	11	43	43	43	43	43	43	41	40	38	36	33	31	29	27	25	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	9	7	5	4	3	1		
T	49	49	49	49	49	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	34	32	30	27	25	23	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	7	5	4	2	1		
	13	55	55	55	55	53	52	49	47	45	42	40	37	35	32	30	27	25	23	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	5	3	2	1		
I	61	61	61	61	60	58	56	53	51	48	46	43	40	38	35	32	30	27	25	23	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	5	3	2		
	15	67	67	67	65	62	60	57	54	51	49	46	43	40	38	35	32	30	27	25	22	20	18	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	3	2	
T	74	74	73	71	69	66	63	61	58	55	52	49	46	43	40	38	35	32	30	27	24	22	20	17	15	13	11	9	7	5	4	3	1	
	17	80	80	78	76	73	70	67	64	61	58	55	52	49	46	43	40	37	35	32	29	27	24	22	19	17	15	12	10	9	7	5	4	2	1
O	87	85	83	80	77	73	70	67	64	61	58	55	52	49	46	43	40	37	34	31	29	26	24	21	19	16	14	12	10	8	6	5	3	2	
	19	93	90	87	83	80	77	73	70	67	64	61	57	54	51	48	45	42	39	36	34	31	28	26	23	20	18	16	13	11	9	7	6	4	3	1
R	97	93	90	87	83	80	76	73	70	67	63	60	57	54	51	48	45	42	39	36	33	30	27	25	22	20	17	15	13	11	9	7	5	4	2	1
	21	99	96	93	89	86	83	79	76	73	69	66	63	59	56	53	50	47	44	41	38	35	32	29	27	24	21	19	17	14	12	10	8	6	5	3	2
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