

**VOLUME AND BIOMASS YIELD TABLES FOR UNTHINNED  
RED PINE PLANTATIONS AT THE PETAWAWA NATIONAL  
FORESTRY INSTITUTE**

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### **Abstract**

Yield tables for high survival unthinned red pine plantations were updated, revised, and extended from 50 to 60 years. For the first time they show data on biomass. Tables present data from 20 to 60 years from planting, by 5-year age classes, for eight spacings and five site index classes. Each table shows the dominant height, average height, number of trees, mean dbh, total basal area, total volume, merchantable volume, biomass of total tree above ground, biomass of main stem including bark, and biomass of merchantable stem including bark.

### **Résumé**

Les tables de rendement pour les plantations de pin rouge non éclaircies et à survie élevée ont été mises à jour, révisées et étendues de 50 à 60 ans. Elles incluent pour la première fois des données sur la biomasse. Les tables présentent les données pour la période de 20 à 60 ans après la plantation par classes d'âge de cinq ans, pour huit espacements et pour cinq classes d'indice de site. Chaque table donne la hauteur dominante, la hauteur moyenne, le nombre d'arbres, le diamètre moyen à la hauteur de poitrine, la surface terrière totale, le volume total, le volume marchand, la biomasse de la partie épigée totale, de la tige principale avec écorce et de la partie marchande avec écorce.



## VOLUME AND BIOMASS YIELD TABLES FOR UNTHINNED RED PINE PLANTATIONS AT THE PETAWAWA NATIONAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE

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### INTRODUCTION

The present yield tables supersede previously published tables for plantation-grown red pine (Pinus resinosa Ait.) (Berry 1977, Stiell and Berry 1973).

The regression equations were revised and improved, and include additional remeasurement data from older plantations. The tables have been extended to include values to age 60 years from planting and show, for the first time, estimates of biomass in tonnes per hectare.

### PLANTATIONS

The tables are based on data from 31 plantations totalling some 93 hectares located at the Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Chalk River, Ontario. They represent ages of 9 to 53 years from planting. The data are from 56 different sample plots ranging in size from 0.04 to 0.21 ha. The plots represent high survival, with virtually all mortality since stand establishment due to intertree competition.

Most of the planting was in evenly spaced rows, at approximately square spacings, in the range of 1.2 m to 4.3 m (4 feet to 14 feet). The planting sites were mainly old fields but included some burned-over areas. The principal soils were loamy or sandy tills and waterlaid sands, both often capped with windblown sand; lacustrine silts occurred occasionally. Site characteristics, plantation establishment, and juvenile growth of most of the plantations were described in detail by Stiell (1955).

### METHODS

#### Terminology

This paper discusses stocking levels in terms of both number of trees per hectare and square spacing, which are the generally accepted terms used in plantation work. The equivalent values are as follows:

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<u>Spacing class (m)</u>		<u>Trees per hectare</u>	
<u>Mid point</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mid point</u>	<u>Range</u>
1.25	1.13 - 1.37	6400	7900 - 5289
1.50	1.38 - 1.62	4444	5288 - 3787
1.75	1.63 - 1.87	3265	3786 - 2844
2.00	1.88 - 2.12	2500	2843 - 2215
2.50	2.38 - 2.62	1600	1772 - 1451
3.00	2.88 - 3.12	1111	1209 - 1024
3.50	3.38 - 3.62	816	877 - 761
4.00	3.88 - 4.12	625	665 - 588

In all calculations the spacing equivalent of number of trees per hectare was expressed to the nearest hundredth of a metre, e.g. 1520 trees/ha is equal to an average spacing of 2.56 x 2.56 m.

#### Sample plots

Data for the analysis were obtained from 56 sample plots in areas of uniformly high survival. Each plot was measured from one to seven times. Individual tree records (made possible by numbering and tagging each tree) were kept and stand tables were prepared at every measurement. The data on numbers of trees, average diameter, dominant height, basal area, and total volume were converted to metric units. The following are the range of values from plantation data:

Age (years from planting)	9 -	53
Trees/ha	489 -	6049
Equivalent spacing (m)	4.5 -	1.3
Average dbh (cm)	4.3 -	34.3
Dominant height (m)	4.1 -	26.1
Basal area ( $m^2/ha$ )	0.9 -	66.6
Total volume ( $m^3/ha$ )	3.8 -	631.9

The various parameters in the yield tables were individually related to height and spacing by regression methods, using the particular average values from each plot. Remeasurements from individual plots were treated as independent observations. The tables were then derived by appropriate substitution in the regression equations. These equations provided estimates for the required combinations of age, site, and spacing. This approach, therefore, models stand values at various stages of development rather than stand growth.

#### Site index curves

Nearly all the published site index curves are based on a total age of 50 years from seed. In the present study, because all data are being given in years from planting, it was decided that this should be the basis rather than total age.

Originally (Berry 1977) the dominant height/age data from all plots were used in deriving the base curve but, with the addition of new data for older age classes, it was found that the original guide curve was too high in the mid part. An inspection of the data revealed that data in this section were from medium and better sites. This tended to raise the central portion of the curve and drop it too rapidly after age 50. To correct this, only plots that covered a wide range in age were selected and, the following base curve was derived:

$$H = 0.5909A - 0.0025A^2 \quad (1)$$

where H = dominant height in m  
 A = age in years from planting.

A series of anamorphic site index curves, representing 3-m height classes at age 50 years from planting, were prepared and are shown in Figure 1.

#### Tree mortality and number of stems/ha

Mortality resulting from mutual competition is taken to be a function of increasing stature of individual trees. Relating mortality to stand height, therefore, is not only reasonable but has the advantage of incorporating the effects of both age and site.

The data from all plots for number of trees, dominant height, height growth, and mortality during each period, were combined and an expression relating mortality to a combination of stand density and dominant height was derived:

$$M = 0.0016X^2 - 0.1504X \quad (2)$$

$$R^2 = .757$$

where M = the number of trees dying with an increase of 3 m of dominant height  
 X = number of trees/ha x dominant height/100

This relationship is considered to be independent of age and site. There is a threshold in that no mortality from mutual competition would be expected until after crown closure has taken place; mortality will begin earlier in close-spaced stands than in those more widely spaced. A ceiling also probably exists beyond which a stand cannot maintain its density because of snow breakage. In the study area, for example, plantations established at 1.2-m spacing suffered severe damage of this type when they reached a dominant height of about 15 m. There is insufficient data available to predict when snow breaking might occur at different spacings but close-spaced stands cannot be projected indefinitely in the unthinned condition.

In order to produce numbers of trees over dominant height for each spacing class (Figure 2) the mortality regression was applied as follows. For each spacing class the regression was solved beginning with a low height and the initial planted number of trees, and with increasing height until the death of at least one tree was indicated. The number of trees was

reduced accordingly, the dominant height increased by 3 m, and a new mortality figure calculated. This procedure was continued until the maximum dominant height to be used at age 60 was reached.

#### **Basal area**

A stepwise regression was run with spacing and dominant height alone and in various combinations as the independent variables, and basal area per hectare as the dependent variable; the regression was forced through the origin. The equation derived was:

$$\begin{aligned} BA &= 4.5749H/\sqrt{S} - 0.0263969H^2/\sqrt{S} \\ R^2 &= .992 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where BA = basal area in  $m^2/ha$

H = dominant height in m

S = average spacing between trees in m

With this regression the basal area for each cell of the yield tables was calculated based on the corresponding dominant height and average spacing.

#### **Mean stand diameters**

The basal area per hectare was divided by the number of trees to get the average basal area per tree. The diameter corresponding to this basal area per tree was then entered in the tables as the mean stand diameter.

In general it was found that 75 percent or more of the number of trees were within five contiguous 2-cm diameter classes centred about the class in which the mean stand diameter was located. Also, with closer spacing and decreasing average diameter, this percentage increased; in fact, in many cases over 90 percent of the trees were within this diameter range.

#### **Stand volume**

A step-wise regression was run with dominant height and spacing in various combinations as the independent variables, and total volume per hectare as the dependent variable. The resulting equation was:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= -66.21233 + 0.97581(H/\sqrt[3]{S})^2 + 15.66002H/\sqrt[3]{S} + 0.09843H^2 \\ R^2 &= .978 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where V = total volume  $m^3/ha$

H = dominant height in m

S = average spacing in m

Metric merchantable volume tables were not available; therefore, the procedure followed was to use the percentage of merchantable cubic feet to total cubic feet per acre calculated previously, based on a top diameter of 4 in (10 cm) (Stiell and Berry 1973). Then, through graphical methods based on spacing and dominant height expressed in metric units, the merchantable volume in cubic metres was derived for each combination of spacing and height required by the yield tables. The percentages for each spacing and 1-m height are shown in Table 7.

### Biomass

The term "total biomass" in this paper refers to the aboveground (ovendry) mass of all living red pine trees and includes stem wood, stem bark, branches, and needles. The total biomass per hectare was calculated using the equation developed by Alemdag and Stiell (1982):

$$\begin{aligned} OM &= N [10.157 + 0.015686(d^2h) + 3960n^{-1} - 0.02891A] \\ R^2 &= 0.977 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where OM = ovendry mass in kg/ha

N = number of trees present/ha

d = average breast height diameter in cm

h = average stand height in m

n = number of trees planted/ha

A = age in years from planting

An average basic wood density of 0.364 was applied to the total volume to arrive at the biomass of the stem, to which was added 8.2 percent of this value to get the biomass of the stem plus bark. These conversion factors were taken, respectively, from Stiell and Alemdag (1982) and Cody (1972).

The merchantable stem plus bark value was derived from the stem plus bark mass by applying the same percentage figures as were applied to total volume to arrive at merchantable volume.

In a thinning or harvesting operation for conventional products (roundwood and sawlogs) the residues available for fuel can be estimated by subtracting the merchantable mass from the total.

### Yield tables

Yield tables are predictive and show the progression of stand development with age. Tables 1 to 5 show yields for five 3-m site index classes at base age of 50 years. For each site index class, values are shown at 5-year intervals, from 20 to 60 years, for eight initial planted spacings. The procedures for estimating the various parameters can be summarized as follows:

- a. Dominant heights at given ages were read from the site index curves (Figure 1).
- b. Average height was obtained from the following regression:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= 0.9767X - 0.9206 \\ R^2 &= .997 \end{aligned}$$

where X = dominant height in m

Y = average height in m

- c. The trees per hectare were read from the numbers/height curve (Figure 2).
- d. The basal areas were calculated from regression (3).

- e. The mean dbh to the nearest tenth of a cm was calculated from the basal area/ha and numbers of trees found in c and d.
- f. Total volumes were calculated from regression (4).
- g. The merchantable volume was calculated as a percentage of the total volume (Table 7).
- h. The total tree biomass was calculated for each age, site, and spacing combination by substituting the respective stand values in regression (5).
- i. The biomass of total stem plus bark was calculated from the total volume by applying an average wood density factor and adding a percentage of this biomass for bark.
- j. The biomass for merchantable stem plus bark was taken as a percentage of the total stem plus bark biomass (Table 7).

Most of the yield table values are based on data that fall within the limits of spacing and height. Bracketing of data in tables indicate that these values are extrapolations with respect to spacing and/or dominant height.

Figure 3 shows how diameter, basal area, total volume, and total biomass vary with site index class and spacing.

#### **Mean annual increment**

The ages at which mean annual increment is at a maximum for volume and mass were determined by inspection of the tables and are shown in Table 6. Generally, for any given spacing, MAI culminates earlier on better sites, and for any given site class this is directly related to spacing (i.e. the closer spacings reach a maximum sooner than wider spacings).

#### **Management implications**

1. For a given age, wider spacings give larger average dbh, total volume, and mass per tree but lower per hectare values.
2. MAI for merchantable volume (except for three cells) and mass of merchantable stem plus bark had not reached a maximum by age 60. This implies that complete harvesting of the stand should not be contemplated until 60 years or later from planting.
3. Planting too close (1.3 m or less) makes thinning impractical and leaves stands vulnerable to heavy loss from snow damage before merchantable material is available. At the other end of the scale (4.0 m or wider) trees develop such large branches as to disqualify them as useful sources of poles or sawlogs (Stiell 1966). Within these limits, say 1.5 m to 3.0 m, choice of spacing is governed by the end product desired, and whether or not a market exists for thinnings. If the object is to grow biomass or pulpwood a closer spacing is indicated; if it is large dimension stock, then a wider one should be chosen.

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**Table 1. Yield table for unmanaged red pine plantations (site index 15)**

Age from planting years	Dominant height (m)	Average height (m)	Planted spacing (m)	Trees per ha	Mean d.b.h. (cm)	Basal area/ha (m <sup>2</sup> )	Volume/ha		Biomass/ha	
							Total tree (m <sup>3</sup> )	Total Merch. (m <sup>3</sup> )	Total tree (t)	Total stem & bark (t)
20	7.0	5.9	1.25	6335	7.4	27.4	81	14	97	32
	1.50	4420	8.5	25.1	71	18	76	28	5	7
	1.75	3255	9.5	23.2	63	21	62	25	8	8
	2.00	2498	10.5	21.7	56	22	53	22	9	9
	2.50	1600	12.4	19.4	45	22	42	18	9	9
	3.00	1111	14.3	17.7	38	20	36	15	8	8
25	8.5	7.4	1.25	6250	8.2	32.9	125	34	112	49
	1.50	4380	9.4	30.1	110	40	90	43	15	15
	1.75	3238	10.5	27.9	100	43	76	39	17	17
	2.00	2491	11.6	26.1	91	45	66	36	18	18
	2.50	1600	13.6	23.4	77	45	53	30	17	17
	3.00	1111	15.6	21.4	67	43	46	26	17	17
30	10.0	8.8	1.25	6100	8.9	38.1	171	63	127	67
	1.50	4320	10.2	35.0	154	69	106	61	27	27
	1.75	3207	11.3	32.4	140	73	90	55	29	29
	2.00	2475	12.5	30.4	129	74	80	51	29	29
	2.50	1597	14.7	27.3	112	74	66	44	29	29
	3.00	1111	16.9	24.9	99	70	58	39	28	28
	3.50	816	19.0	23.0	89	65	52	35	26	26
	4.00	625	21.6	21.6	81	61	48	32	24	24

35	11.3	10.1	1.25	5910	9.6	42.4	213	96	144	84	76	40	120	100	103	106	70	41	40	
			1.50	4215	10.8	38.9	193	100	120	76	40	41	106	103	102	95	65	40	40	
			1.75	3165	12.1	36.2	177	103	106	70	41	41	106	103	102	95	65	40	40	
			2.00	2454	13.3	34.0	164	102	95	57	39	39	80	77	70	51	38	38	38	
			2.50	1592	15.6	30.5	144	99	80	57	39	39	70	64	64	46	46	35	35	
			3.00	1110	17.9	27.9	129	97	70	51	38	38	64	58	58	42	42	33	33	
			3.50	816	20.1	25.8	117	90	64	46	35	35	58	58	58	42	42	33	33	
			4.00	625	22.2	24.2	107	85	58	42	33	33	58	58	58	42	42	33	33	
40	12.6	11.4	1.25	5660	10.2	46.3	257	131	160	101	52	52	138	93	93	138	85	53	53	
			1.50	4110	11.5	42.8	235	134	134	101	52	52	123	85	85	123	85	53	53	
			1.75	3116	12.8	40.0	217	135	135	101	52	52	111	80	80	111	80	53	53	
			2.00	2427	14.0	37.5	202	133	133	101	52	52	130	95	95	130	95	51	51	
			2.50	1584	16.5	33.7	178	130	130	70	51	51	84	63	63	84	63	49	49	
			3.00	1109	18.8	30.9	161	126	126	58	47	47	76	58	58	76	58	47	47	
			3.50	816	21.1	28.6	147	119	119	58	47	47	70	53	53	70	53	43	43	
			4.00	625	23.3	26.7	135	111	111	53	43	43	70	53	53	70	53	43	43	
45	13.9	12.7	1.25	5378	10.9	50.2	303	173	178	119	68	68	172	156	156	172	156	68	68	
			1.50	3965	12.2	46.4	278	172	172	109	68	68	170	141	141	170	141	67	67	
			1.75	3045	13.5	43.5	258	170	170	102	67	67	166	129	129	166	129	66	66	
			2.00	2388	14.8	40.9	241	166	166	85	65	65	163	112	112	163	112	65	65	
			2.50	1572	17.3	36.8	215	163	163	76	61	61	155	99	99	155	99	76	76	
			3.00	1105	19.7	33.7	194	155	155	76	61	61	148	91	91	148	91	58	58	
			3.50	816	22.1	31.3	178	139	139	65	55	55	84	65	65	84	65	55	55	
			4.00	625	24.4	29.2	165	139	139	65	55	55	84	65	65	84	65	55	55	
50	15.0	13.7	1.25	5100	11.5	53.0	341	208	193	134	82	82	205	172	172	205	172	81	81	
			1.50	3835	12.8	49.4	316	205	205	124	81	81	204	156	156	204	156	80	80	
			1.75	2970	14.1	46.3	295	204	204	116	80	80	276	199	199	276	199	78	78	
			2.00	2350	15.4	43.7	276	199	199	109	78	78	247	193	193	247	193	76	76	
			2.50	1558	17.9	39.4	247	193	193	97	76	76	224	184	184	224	184	72	72	
			3.00	1101	20.4	36.1	224	193	193	97	76	76	206	175	175	206	175	81	81	
			3.50	815	22.9	33.5	206	175	175	97	76	76	191	164	164	191	164	75	75	
			4.00	625	25.3	31.3	191	164	164	95	75	75	164	134	134	164	134	64	64	



Table 2. Yield table for unmanaged red pine plantations (site index 18)



55	19.3	17.9	(1.25	3910	14.2	62.0	495	351	257	195	138)	136	135
			1.50	3170	15.4	58.8	467	346	241	184			
			1.75	2590	16.6	56.0	444	342	226	175			
			2.00	2125	17.9	53.3	421	333	213	166	131		
			2.50	1474	20.5	48.7	382	317	190	150	124		
			3.00	1070	23.1	44.9	351	302	173	138	119		
			3.50	805	25.7	41.8	326	287	160	128	113		
			4.00	624	28.3	39.2	305	271	150	120	107		
60	20.4	19.0	(1.25	3630	15.0	63.9	534	390	276	210	153)	165	140
			1.50	2990	16.1	60.9	507	385	259	200	152		
			1.75	2475	17.3	58.1	483	382	245	190	150		
			2.00	2055	18.5	55.4	459	372	230	181	147		
			2.50	1445	21.2	50.8	419	356	209	165	140		
			3.00	1058	23.8	47.0	387	337	191	152	132		
			3.50	800	26.4	43.8	359	320	177	141	125		
			4.00	622	29.0	41.1	337	303	165	133	120		

**Table 3. Yield table for unmanaged red pine plantations (site index 21)**

Age from planting years	Dominant height (m)	Average height (m)	Planted spacing (m)	Trees per ha	Mean d.b.h. (cm)	Basal area/ha (m <sup>2</sup> )	Volume/ha		Biomass/ha	
							Total Merch.	Total tree (m <sup>3</sup> )	Total stem & bark (t)	Biomass/ha stem & bark (t)
20	9.8	8.7	1.25	6130	8.8	37.4	164	59	127	65
			1.50	4330	10.0	34.3	148	65	104	58
			1.75	3210	11.2	31.8	134	68	90	53
			2.00	2478	12.4	29.8	124	59	80	49
			2.50	1598	14.6	26.8	107	70	66	42
			3.00	1111	16.7	24.4	95	66	57	37
			3.50	816	18.8	22.6	85	62	51	33
			4.00	625	20.8	21.1	77	58	47	30
25	11.9	10.7	1.25	5800	9.9	44.3	233	114	154	92
			1.50	4165	11.2	41.0	212	117	131	83
			1.75	3145	12.4	38.0	196	118	115	77
			2.00	2442	13.6	35.7	182	116	103	72
			2.50	1589	16.0	32.0	160	114	87	63
			3.00	1110	18.3	29.3	143	109	77	56
			3.50	816	20.6	27.1	130	103	70	51
			4.00	625	22.7	25.4	120	96	64	47
30	14.0	12.8	1.25	5360	10.9	50.3	306	174	181	121
			1.50	3960	12.3	46.7	281	174	161	111
			1.75	3040	13.5	43.8	262	176	143	103
			2.00	2387	14.8	41.1	244	171	131	96
			2.50	1571	17.3	37.1	217	165	113	85
			3.00	1105	19.8	33.9	197	158	101	78
			3.50	815	22.2	31.5	180	149	92	71
			4.00	625	24.5	29.4	167	140	85	66





Table 4. Yield table for unmanaged red pine plantations (site index 24)

Age from planting years	Dominant height (m)	Average height (m)	Planted spacing (m)	Trees per ha	Mean d.b.h. (cm)	Basal area/ha (m <sup>2</sup> )	Volume/ha		Biomass/ha	
							Total	Merch.	Total	Merch. stem & bark (t)
20	11.1	9.9	1.25	5940	9.5	41.7	206	91	141	81
	1.50	4242	10.7	38.3	187	95	120	74	74	38
	1.75	3177	12.0	35.7	172	98	105	68	68	39
	2.00	2459	13.2	33.4	159	97	94	63	63	38
	2.50	1594	15.5	30.1	139	96	79	55	55	38
	3.00	1110	17.7	27.4	124	92	69	49	49	36
	3.50	816	19.9	25.4	113	87	62	45	45	35
	4.00	625	22.0	23.8	103	80	57	41	41	32
25	13.6	12.4	1.25	5450	10.7	49.3	292	164	176	115
	1.50	4008	12.0	45.6	268	163	154	106	106	65
	1.75	3065	13.3	42.6	248	161	138	98	98	64
	2.00	2400	14.6	40.1	232	160	126	91	91	63
	2.50	1576	17.1	36.1	206	155	108	81	81	61
	3.00	1106	19.5	33.0	186	149	96	73	73	58
	3.50	816	21.9	30.6	171	140	88	67	67	55
	4.00	625	24.2	28.7	158	133	81	62	62	52
30	15.9	14.6	1.25	4860	12.0	55.2	374	236	208	147
	1.50	3710	13.3	51.6	347	232	188	137	137	93
	1.75	2900	14.6	48.4	324	230	172	128	128	91
	2.00	2310	15.9	45.8	305	226	159	120	120	89
	2.50	1545	18.5	41.5	274	216	139	108	108	85
	3.00	1097	21.0	38.0	249	207	125	98	98	81
	3.50	814	23.5	35.3	229	197	114	90	90	77
	4.00	625	25.9	33.0	213	185	106	84	84	73





**Table 5.** Yield table for unmanaged red pine plantations (site index 27)

Age years	Dominant height (m)	Average height (m)	Planted spacing (m)	Trees per ha	Mean d.b.h. (cm)	Basal area/ha (m <sup>2</sup> )	Volume/ha		Biomass/ha	
							Total	Merch.	Total	Merch. stem & bark (t)
20	12.5	11.3	1.25	5680	10.2	46.0	253	129	163	100
	1.50	4116	11.5	42.5	231	132	140	91	123	51
	1.75	3120	12.7	39.7	214	133	112	84	112	52
	2.00	2430	14.0	37.2	199	129	127	78	95	51
	2.50	1585	16.4	33.5	176	127	95	69	100	50
	3.00	1109	18.8	30.6	158	122	84	62	115	48
	3.50	816	21.0	28.4	144	115	76	57	115	46
	4.00	625	23.2	26.5	133	109	70	52	109	43
	15.3	14.0	1.25	5015	11.7	53.7	352	215	201	139
			1.50	3795	13.0	50.1	326	212	180	128
25	1.75	2950	14.2	47.0	304	210	162	120	149	83
	2.00	2338	15.5	44.4	285	205	199	130	117	83
	2.50	1555	18.1	40.0	255	190	117	91	112	81
	3.00	1100	20.6	36.7	232	182	107	84	100	78
	3.50	815	23.1	34.1	214	182	99	78	91	75
	4.00	625	25.5	31.9	198	170	99	78	84	71
	17.9	16.6	1.25	4310	13.3	59.6	446	303	241	176
			1.50	3405	14.5	56.2	418	297	221	165
30	1.75	2725	15.7	53.0	393	295	286	190	204	155
	2.00	2210	17.0	50.3	372	286	276	190	147	155
	2.50	1508	19.6	45.7	336	262	169	132	113	116
	3.00	1084	22.2	42.1	308	248	153	121	103	108
	3.50	809	24.8	39.1	285	248	141	112	121	97
	4.00	624	27.4	36.7	266	234	132	105	132	92





**Table 6. Age at which MAI is at a maximum**

	<u>SI</u>	Spacing (m)							
		1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
Total Volume	15	55	55	55	-	-	-	-	-
	18	55	55	55	55	-	-	-	-
	21	50	55	55	55	-	-	-	-
	24	45	45	50	55	55	-	-	-
	27	40	40	50	50	-	-	-	-
Merchantable Volume	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	-	55	-	-	55	-	-	-
	27	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Biomass	15	20	20	55	55	-	-	-	-
	18	20	40	50	55	-	-	-	-
	21	20	40	55	55	-	-	-	-
	24	20	45	45	55	55	-	-	-
	27	20	40	45	55	-	-	-	-
Biomass of total stem plus bark	15	55				-	-	-	-
	18	55	55	55	55	-	-	-	-
	21	50	55	55	55	-	-	-	-
	24	45	45	50	55	-	-	-	-
	27	40	40	50	50	-	-	-	-
Biomass of merchantable stem plus bark	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	-	55	-	-	-	55	-	-
	27	55	50	50	50	-	-	-	-

**Table 7. Percentages used to derive merchantable volume from total volume and merchantable stem plus bark biomass from total stem plus bark biomass**

Dominant height	Planted spacing m							
	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
Percent								
7	17	25	33	40	49	53	54	56
8	24	33	40	47	55	62	64	65
9	31	40	46	52	62	67	70	71
10	37	45	52	57	66	71	73	75
11	43	50	57	61	69	74	76	78
12	49	55	61	64	71	76	79	81
13	53	59	64	67	74	78	81	83
14	57	62	67	70	76	80	83	84
15	61	65	69	72	78	82	85	86
16	64	67	71	74	79	83	86	87
17	66	69	73	76	81	84	87	87
18	68	71	75	77	82	85	87	88
19	71	73	77	79	83	86	88	89
20	73	75	78	80	84	87	89	89
21	74	76	79	82	85	88	89	90
22	76	78	81	83	86	88	90	90
23	77	79	82	84	86	89	90	90
24	78	80	82	84	87	89	90	91
25	79	81	83	85	87	89	91	91
26	80	82	84	86	88	90	91	91
27	81	83	85	87	88	90	91	91
28	82	84	85	87	88	90	91	91
29	83	85	86	87	88	90	91	92
30	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	92

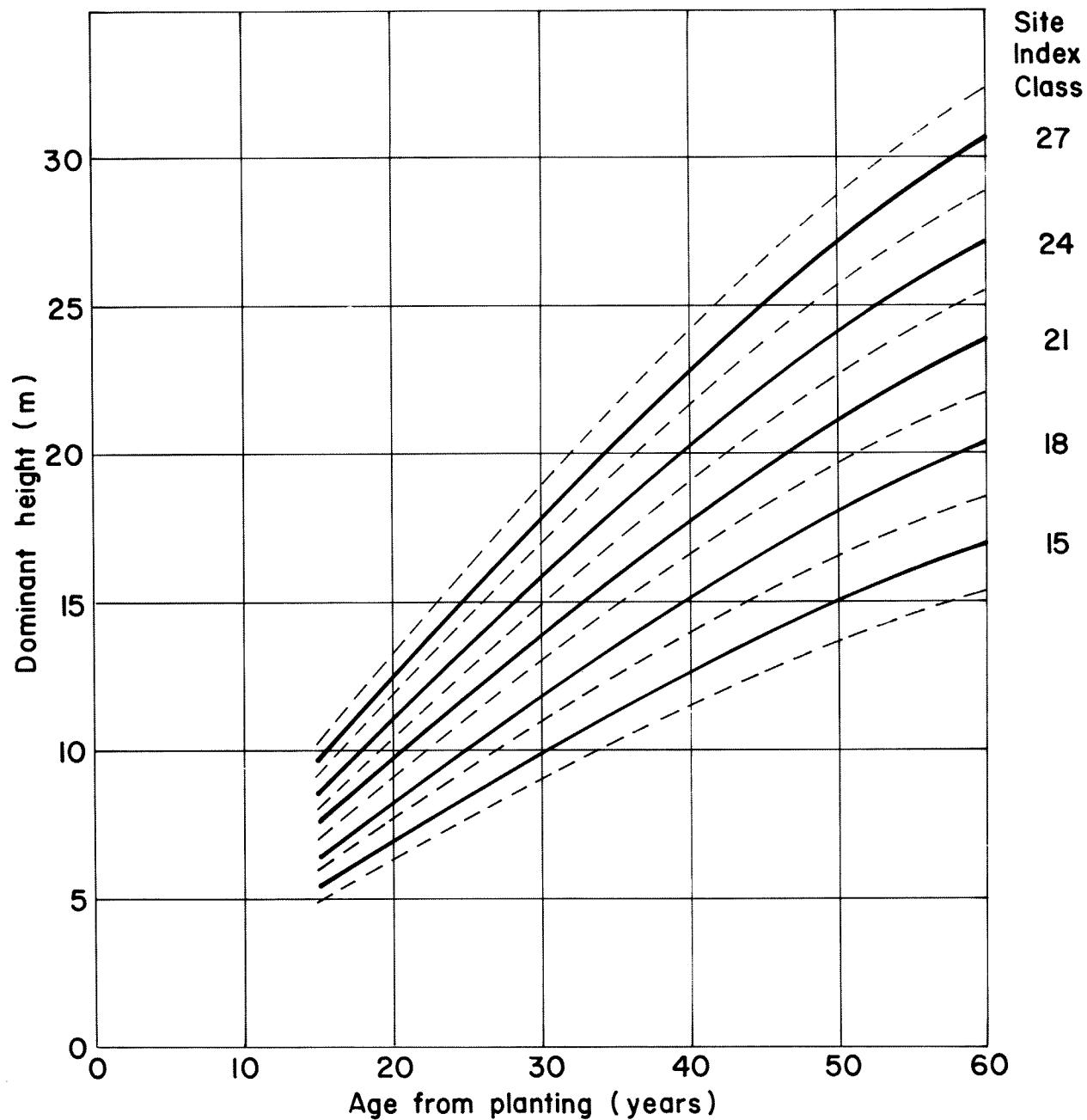


Figure 1. Site index curves, at base age of 50 years from planting, for planted red pine.

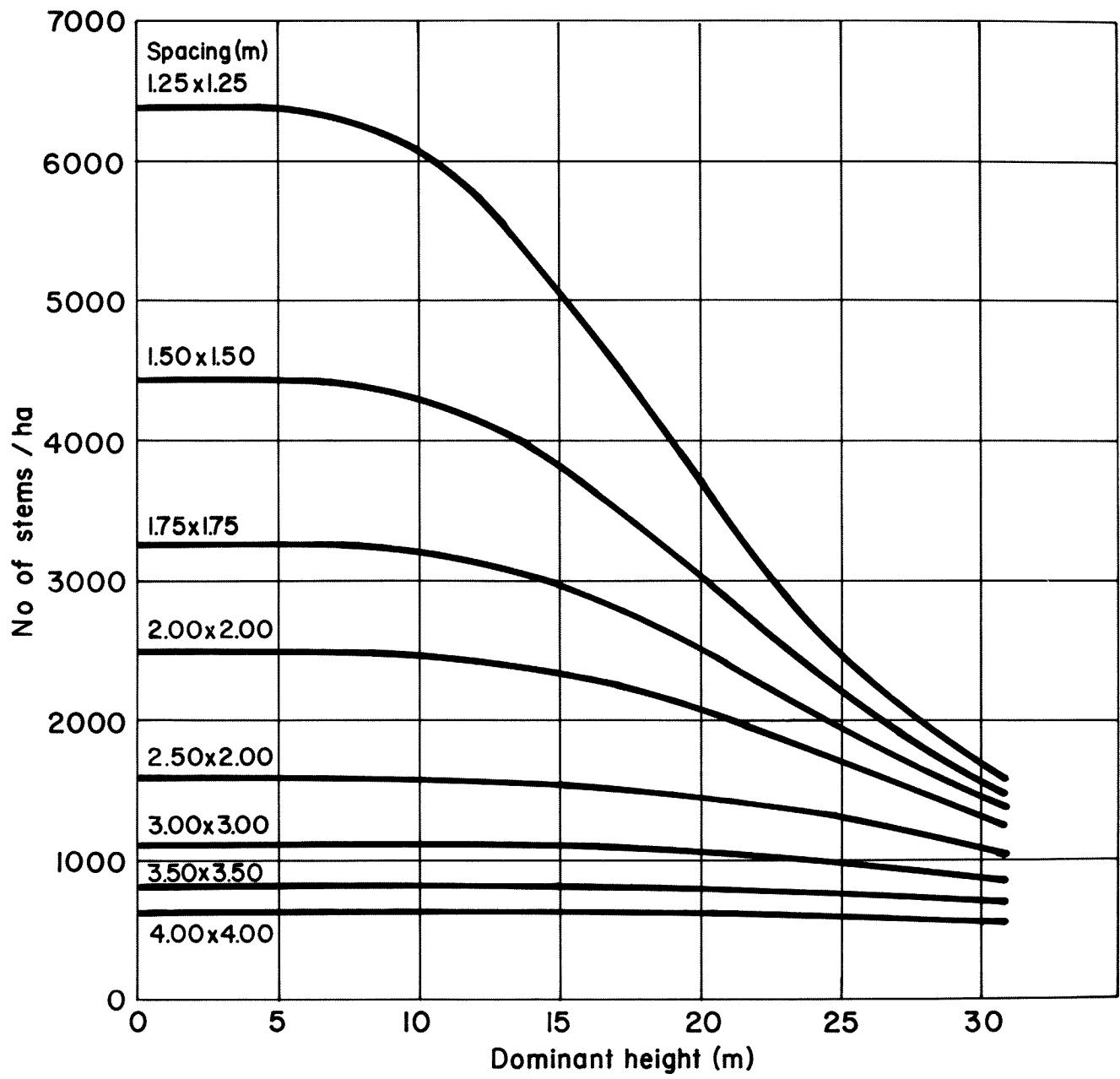


Figure 2. Relationship of numbers of trees to dominant height and initial spacing for planted red pine.

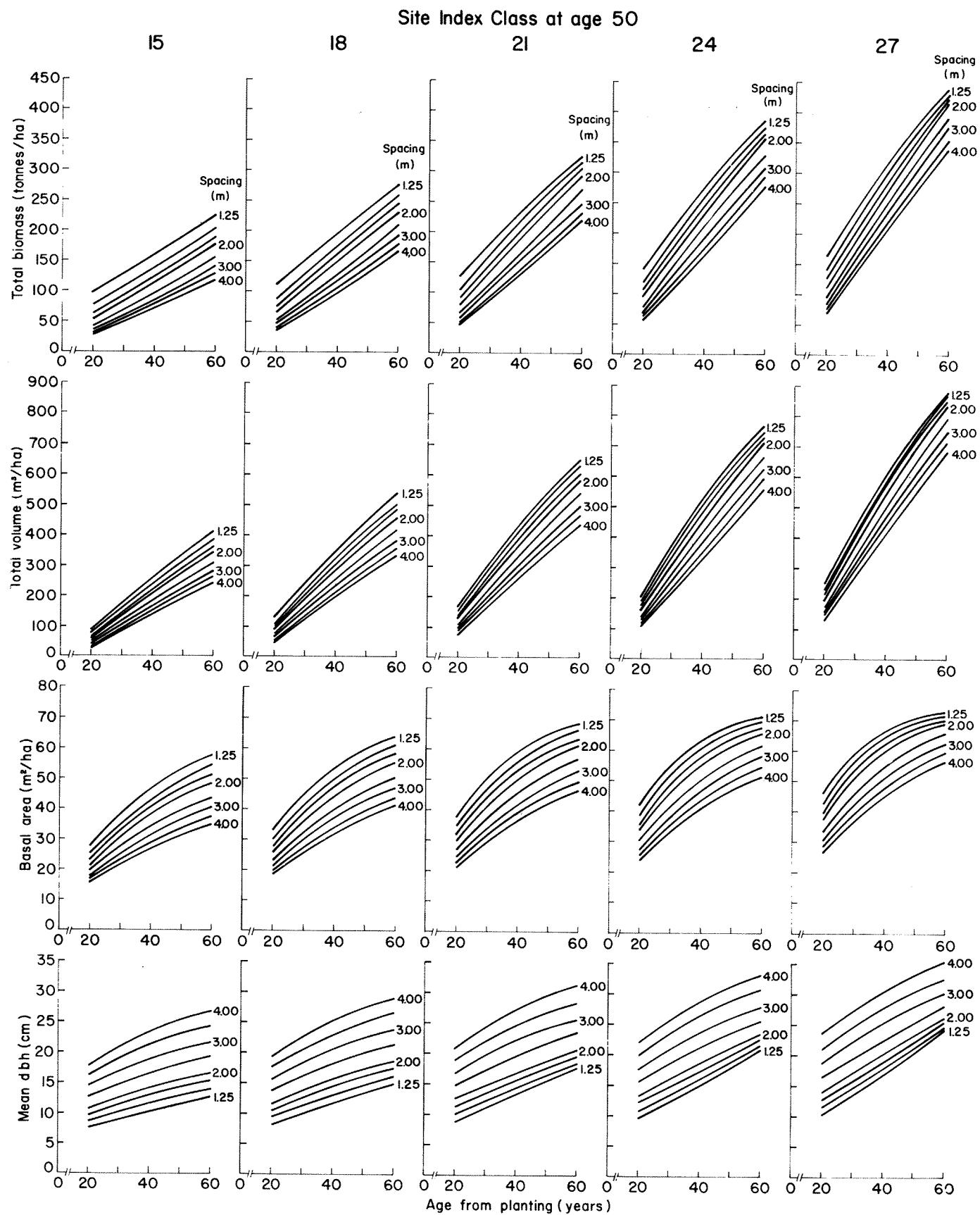


Figure 3. Diameter, basal area, total volume, and total biomass of planted red pine as affected by site index and spacing.