



A Comprehensive Database of Diameter-Based Biomass Regressions for North American Tree Species*

*available online at <http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/global/> or http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/newtown_square/publications/technical_reports/pdfs/2004/ne_gtr319.pdf

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ABSTRACT

Estimates of national-scale forest carbon (C) stocks and fluxes are typically based on allometric regression equations developed using dimensional analysis techniques. However, the published literature can be inconsistent and incomplete with respect to large-scale forest C estimation and few off-the-shelf sources have been available for comprehensive, large-scale allometric estimation of tree biomass. In this project, we used primary sources whenever possible to compile all available (2600+) diameter-based allometric regression equations for estimating total aboveground and component biomass, defined in dry weight terms, for trees found in the United States. The database includes information on the numbers of trees sampled to develop each equation, the maximum and minimum dbh values over which the equation is valid, regression statistics as published by the original authors, and other information valuable for users of the equations. The compilation is published as a database and is available in both paper and electronic (pdf and spreadsheet) format (Jenkins, JC, DC Chojnacky, LS Heath, and RA Birdsey. 2004. Comprehensive Database of Diameter-based Biomass Regressions for United States Tree Species. Gen. Tech. Rep. NE-319. Newtown Square, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station. Also available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/global/>). This database is the underlying source of material for our 2003 paper entitled "Consistent National-Scale Biomass Estimators for United States Tree Species" (Forest Science 49(1): 12-35). In addition to its value as a source for our generalized national-scale equations, we envision this database as a user-friendly and comprehensive resource for researchers and practitioners interested in quantifying standing stocks of biomass based on forest mensuration data.

Biomass components

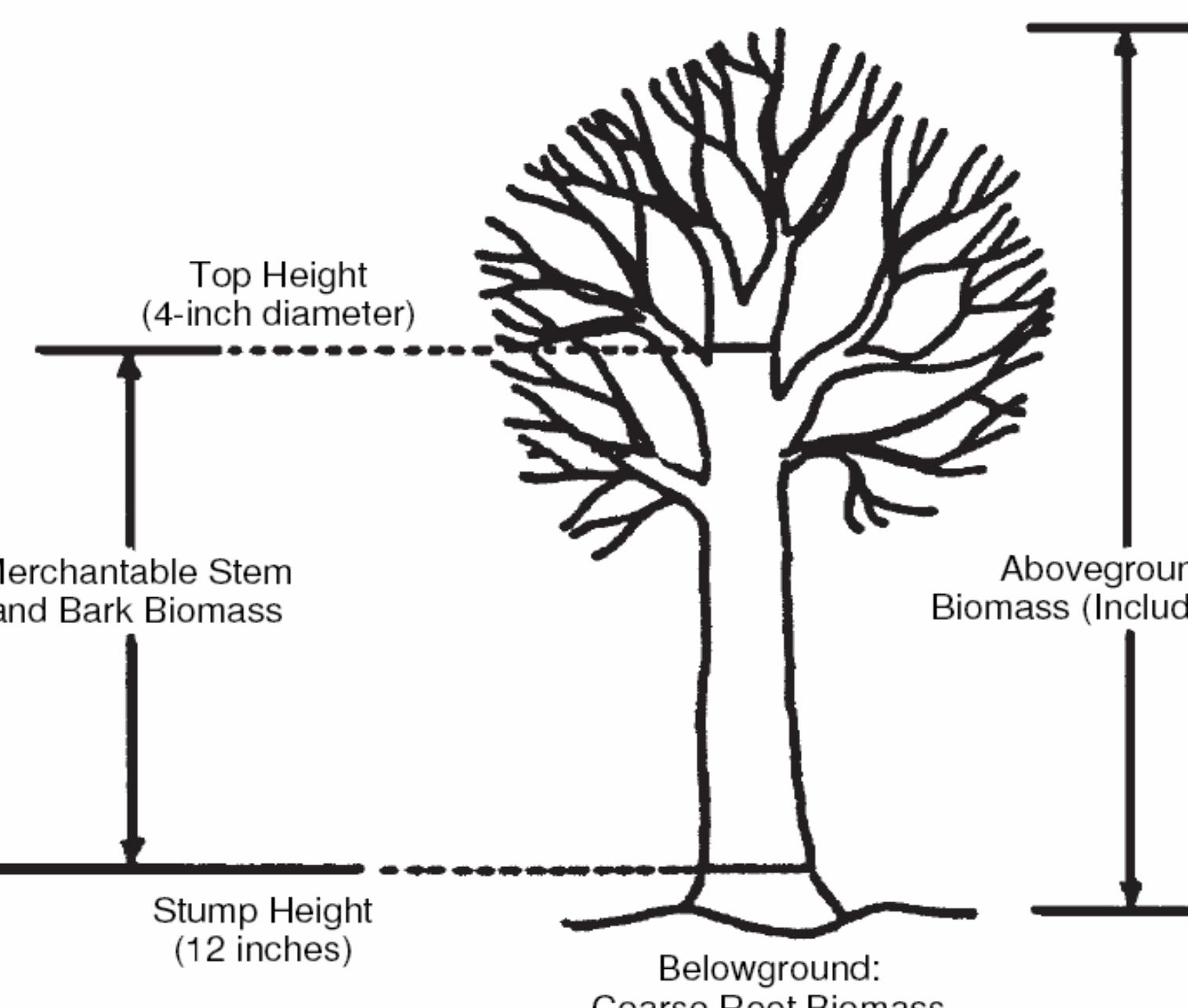


Figure 1.—Tree component biomass definitions.

Table 5.—Tree component key		
Component description	Component abbreviation*	Component ID
Complete tree (above + belowground)	BTT	1
Whole tree (aboveground)	BAT	2
Whole tree (above stump)		3
Stem wood only	BSW	4
Stem (wood only)	BSB	5
Stem (wood + bark)	BST	6
Stem top		7
Branches live	BBL	8
Branches live < 2.5 cm	BBL_1	9
Branches live 2.5-7.6 cm	BBL_2	10
Branches live > 7.6 cm	BBL_3	11
Branches dead	BBD	12
Branches total (live + dead)	BBT	13
Stem + branches (bark only)	BAP	14
Stem + branches (wood only)	BAE	15
Stem + branches (live)	BAD	16
Wood, bark, branches (live + dead; no twigs or foliage)	BAD	17
Foliage total	BFT	18
Foliage new	BFN	19
Foliage old	BFO	20
Twigs total	BBG	21
Twigs old	BBG_O	22
Foliage + twigs	BFG	23
Crown (branches + foliage + twigs)	BCT	24
Roots > 12 mm dia	BKL	25
Coarse lateral roots	BKR	26
Fine roots	BLR	27
Roots total	BFR	28
Stump wood	BRT	29
Stump bark		30
Stump total		31
Stump + roots		32
Cones		33
Live crown (branches + foliage + twigs)	BCL	34
Dead crown (branches + foliage + twigs)	BCD	35
Small branches	BDS	36
		37

*See BIOPAK compilation in Means et al. (1994).

Species-specific information

Table 4.—Species key, suggested assignments for species groups to apply generalized equations, and specific gravity information (see Appendix A)

FIA ID	Common name	Family	Genus	Species	Species group	Wood specific gravity	Bark specific gravity	Bark specific gravity source	Stump volume equation
10	conifers (general)	Pinaceae	Abies	spp	ft	0.367	0.375	94	
11	Pacific silver fir	Pinaceae	Abies	amabilis	ft	0.4	0.34	0.375	94
12	balsam fir	Pinaceae	Abies	balsamea	ft				
13	white fir	Pinaceae	Abies	concolor	ft				
14	Bristlecone fir	Pinaceae	Abies	bracteata	ft				
15	White fir	Pinaceae	Abies	fraseri	ft	0.37			
16	Fraser fir	Pinaceae	Abies	grandis	ft	0.35			
17	red fir	Pinaceae	Abies	lasiocarpa var. arizonica	ft	0.28			
18	Corkbark fir	Pinaceae	Abies	lasiocarpa	ft	0.31			
19	Subalpine fir	Pinaceae	Abies	magellanica	ft	0.37			
20	Redwood fir	Pinaceae	Abies	magnifica var. shastensis	ft	0.37			
21	Shasta red fir	Pinaceae	Abies	procera	ft	0.37			
22	Noble fir	Pinaceae	Abies	chamaecyparis	ft	0.39			
41	Port-Orford-cedar	Chamaecyparis	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	cl	0.42			
42	Western red-cedar	Chamaecyparis	Chamaecyparis	nothocedrus	cl	0.31	0.4	241	
43	Atlantic white-cedar	Chamaecyparis	Chamaecyparis	thyoides	cl				
61	white spruce	Cupressaceae	Cupressus	spp	wo				
62	black spruce	Cupressaceae	Cupressus	aristata	wo	0.44	0.4	0.4	94
63	Picea	Cupressaceae	Cupressus	concolor	wo	0.48			
64	Western juniper	Cupressaceae	Juniperus	occidentalis	wo				
65	Rocky Mountain juniper	Cupressaceae	Juniperus	scopulorum	wo	0.44	0.4	0.4	241
66	southern red-cedar	Cupressaceae	Juniperus	silicola	cl	0.44			
68	Chinese juniper	Cupressaceae	Juniperus	virginiana	wo	0.44			
70	larch (introduced)	Pinaceae	Larix	spp	cl	0.48	0.4	0.4	125
71	tamarack (native)	Pinaceae	Larix	laricina	cl	0.49	0.4	0.4	125
72	Western larch	Pinaceae	Larix	gmelini	cl	0.48			
73	Western larch	Pinaceae	Larix	occidentalis	cl	0.35			
81	Incense-cedar	Cupressaceae	Calocedrus	decurrens	sp	0.368	0.3	0.4	94
90	spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	abies	sp	0.38	0.4	0.4	94
91	white spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	breviflora	sp				
92	Brewer spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	engelmannii	sp				
93	Engelmann spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	glauca	sp				
94	blue spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	mariana	sp				
95	black spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	pungens	sp				
96	blue spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	rubens	sp				
97	red spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	stichensis	sp				
98	Silky spruce	Pinaceae	Picea						

Range in published allometric equations for one species

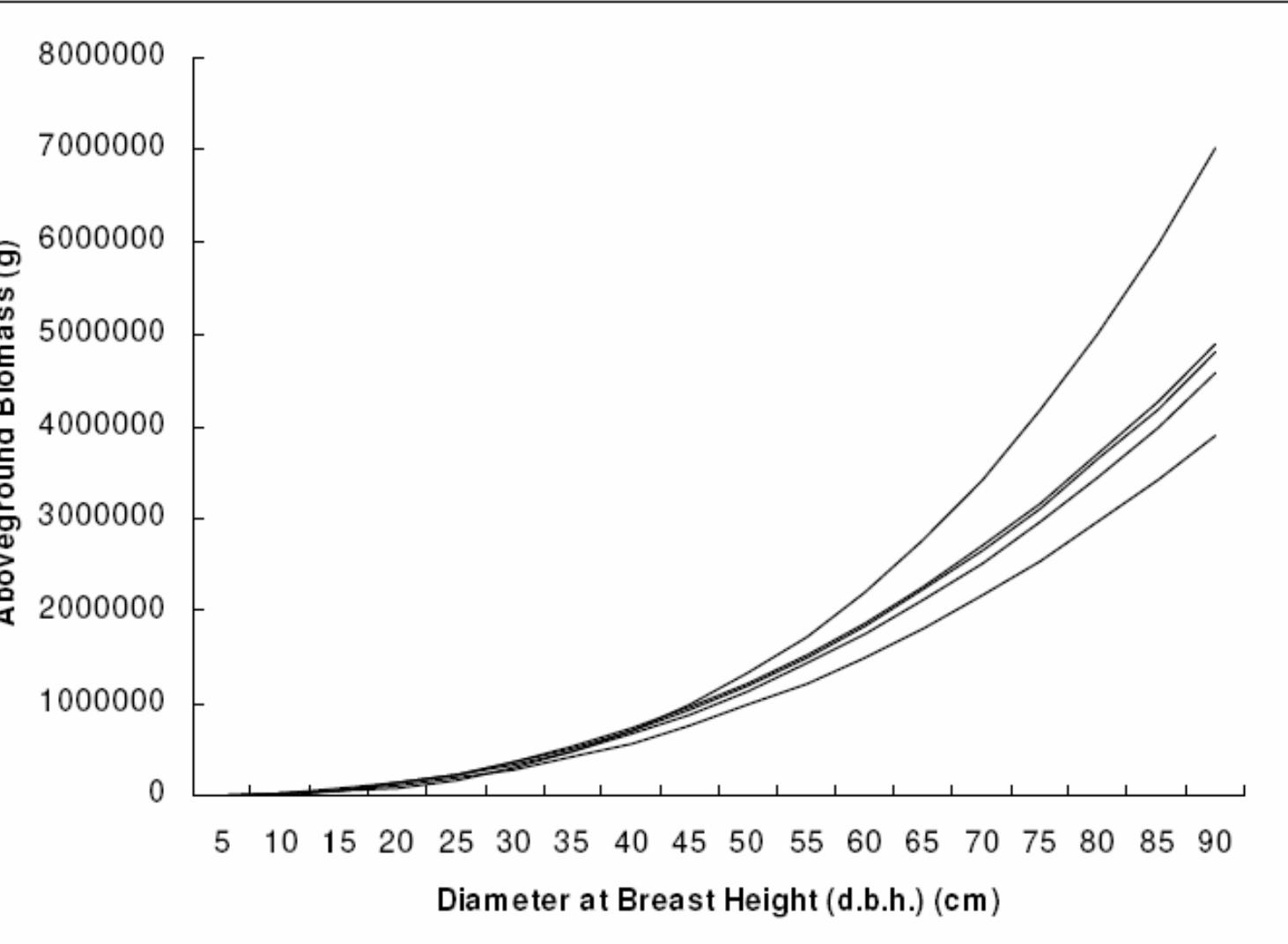


Figure 2.—Total aboveground biomass as predicted from five allometric regression equations for Douglas-fir.

Equation forms

Table 6.—Equation form key

Equation form description	Equation form ID
\log_{10} biomass = $a + b * (\log_{10}(dia^{a*c}))$	1
In biomass = $a + b * dia + c * (\ln(dia^d))$	2
In biomass = $a + b * \ln(dia) + c * (d + (e * \ln(dia)))$	3
biomass = $a + b * dia + c * (dia^{a*d})$	4
biomass = $a + (b * dia) + c * (dia^{a*2}) + d * (dia^{a*3})$	5
biomass = $a * (\exp(b * (c * \ln(dia)) + (d * dia)))$	6
biomass = $a + ((b * (dia^{a*c})) / ((dia^{a*c}) + d))$	7
\log_{10} biomass = $a + (b * \log_{10}(dia))$	8
In biomass = $\ln(a) + (b * \ln(dia))$	9

National-scale biomass estimation

National-Scale Biomass Estimators for United States Tree Species

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ABSTRACT. Estimates of national-scale forest carbon (C) stocks and fluxes are typically based on allometric regression equations developed using dimensional analysis techniques. However, the literature is inconsistent and incomplete with respect to large-scale forest C estimation and few off-the-shelf sources have been available for comprehensive, large-scale allometric estimation of tree biomass. In this project, we used primary sources whenever possible to compile all available (2600+) diameter-based allometric regression equations for estimating total aboveground and component biomass, defined in dry weight terms, for trees found in the United States. The database includes information on the numbers of trees sampled to develop each equation, the maximum and minimum dbh values over which the equation is valid, regression statistics as published by the original authors, and other information valuable for users of the equations. The compilation is published as a database and is available in both paper and electronic (pdf and spreadsheet) format (Jenkins, JC, DC Chojnacky, LS Heath, and RA Birdsey. 2004. Comprehensive Database of Diameter-based Biomass Regressions for United States Tree Species. Gen. Tech. Rep. NE-319. Newtown Square, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station. Also available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/global/>). This database is the underlying source of material for our 2003 paper entitled "Consistent National-Scale Biomass Estimators for United States Tree Species" (Forest Science 49(1): 12-35). In addition to its value as a source for our generalized national-scale equations, we envision this database as a user-friendly and comprehensive resource for researchers and practitioners interested in quantifying standing stocks of biomass based on forest mensuration data.

Generalized equations for 10 US tree species groups based on published allometric equations

Variability in allometry within species groups

