Resources of The White Birch (Betula platyphylla) for Sap Production and Its Ecological Characteristics in Northeast China

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Abstract
In northeast China, birch species form dominant tree flora with eleven species of the genus Betula, including trees and shrubs have been recorded. Most of the birch species invade after disturbances, such as harvesting of conifers and forest fires, and grow as a pioneer species. Recently, practices of non-destructive forest management have been examined for natural resources preservation. Rich birch forests, especially white birch (Betula platyphylla) in northeast China are regarded as an important resource for sap production. Based on phenological observations, the sap of white birch starts to exude from early April in the Zhangguangcai Mountains, northeast China. The optimal period for tapping sap in white birch was from early of April to mid-May. The tree age for producing tree sap in white birch is considered to be from 45 years old and the DBH (diameter of breast height) is above 16 cm. For resource conservation, a method for accelerating the natural regeneration of white birch is discussed in relation to its biological characteristics.

Key words: white birch (Betula platyphylla), phenology, sap exudation, ecological characteristics, forest succession

Introduction
In China, production of forest resources, such as timber and charcoal had been mainly provided from the northeastern area (Li 1993). Major forestry species for timber production are pine, spruce and fir in northeast China. However, these forest resources are facing to shortage because of the intensive harvesting and frequent forest disasters, such as landslides or forest fires (Zhou 1991). After harvesting trees or forest fires, birch species usually invade as a pioneer species (Koike 1995, Shi et al. 2000b). The eleven birch species are growing in the northeastern part of China.

Recently, non-destructive forest management has been examined for natural resources preservation and conservation (Nie et al. 1995, Shi et al. 2000a, Taghiltsev and Kolesnikova 2000). Tree sap utilization is one of the candidate methods of non-destructive forest management. As rich in birch forest especially the white birch (Betula platyphylla) of northeast China is regarded as a potentially important area for sap production (Shi et al. 2000a). Large areas of the northeastern part of China are covered with birch species. However, here is still not enough information available on the regeneration methods for white birch (Koike 1995) and the production structure in a stand (Shibuya et al. 2000a, b). Therefore, basic information on the growth characteristics of white birch and the other birch species native to northeast China should be determined to contribute to new ideas for forest management.

For these objectives, we describe the vegetational traits and phenological observations of birch stands in order to determine the suitable period of tree sap production. We discuss the possible method of non-destructive forest management and accelerating the natural regeneration based on the biological characteristics of birch in the northeastern part of China.

Study sites
Birch forests distribute mainly in the Daxingan Mountains, Xiaoxingan Mountains and Changbai Mountains at a latitude of 42°N, under the influence of the cold-temperate (boreal continental) climate (Fig. 1). This area is located far from the sea and has no direct effects of coastal climate. Thus, it shows typical continental characteristics, such as being severely cold during the long winter, and low precipitation with little snow (Chou and Liu 1990). Moreover, this region is characterized by the southern edge of the discontinuous permafrost area (Fukuda 1996, Shi et al. 2000b).

Survey site was in the research forests of Northeast Forestry University located in the Zhangguangcai Mountains. The mean annual temperature is about 2.8°C, the annual precipitation is about 724mm and the frost-free period is about 130 days.
Methods

Vegetational characteristics of birch forests have been reviewed in several books and research papers (Liu 1959, Li 1993, Zhou 1986, 1991, Zhou and Zu 1993, Nie et al. 1995, Shi et al. 2000b). Inventory data were modified from Li (1993). Most of the resource data on sap production were cited from Nie et al. (1995).

Phenological observations of white birch were carried out in the Zhangguangcai Mountains. Observations were made at two days intervals for ten individual trees. We described the phenological events in different phases of growth through the seasons (phenophase), such as sap exudation, swelling of buds, leaf unfolding, formation of new buds, whole leafing (leaf maturation), turning yellow (autumn coloration), leaf fall for vegetative phenophase, and for reproductive phenophase the beginning of blooming, termination of blooming, fruit bearing, development of fruits, fruit ripening, and whole fruits ripening.

Results

1. Growth characteristics of the genus Betula

In northeast China, eleven Betula species including trees and shrubs are recorded. Tree species include five species, such as Betula platyphylla Suk., B. costata Trautv., B. davurica Pall., B. ermanii Cham. and B. schmidtii Regel. Shrub species include six species, e.g. Betula chinensis Maxim, B. liaodungensis Bar., B. middendorfii Trautv., B. gmelinii Bunge., B. ovalifolia Rupr. and B. fruticosa Pall. Among these birch species, the white birch (Betula platyphylla) was one of the promising species for sap production because it's broad distribution and large stocked volume. However, the other tree species, such as B. costata, B. ermanii, B. schmidtii and B. davurica, were not suitable for sapping because these species have a small mass production and a scattered distribution in the northeastern part of China.

2. Distribution and resources of white birch

The potential distribution area of white birch in northeast China was estimated to be about 1,872,000ha, the largest area of all the above five tree birch species, and covered about 12% of the total forested area of the northeastern forests of China. White birch prefers mesic environments and often forms pure stands after forest fires or slash and burn, as a pioneer species. Although its life-span is relatively short of less than 100 years old, the area of Betula platyphylla forests is large and expanding in the Heilongjiang Province as a secondary forest after disturbance on conifers mixed with hardwood forests (Table 1). Average forest density was 200stem·ha^{-1} and the soil was drained off well.

Not all the present birch forests can be used for collecting birch sap. There is a critical size of tree for sap production. Candidate trees for sap production have a size of $D_{13}$ (DBH; diameter of breast height) of at least 15cm and are free from disease and insect pests. The area of birch forests that can be used for collecting tree sap is estimated to be about 600,000ha, which is about one third of the total area of the birch forests in the Heilongjiang Province (1,872,000ha). When the stand density would become 200stem·ha^{-1}, 20tons of tree sap could be collected during one month in spring (i.e. sap per stem of 120kg·day^{-1} can be collected). Thus, the whole Province could...
Table 1. Area and resources of *Betula platyphylla* forests in each forest region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (10 thousand ha)</th>
<th>Forest bureau of city and county(^1)</th>
<th>General bureau of Forestry industry</th>
<th>Forest region of Daxingan Ms(^2)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>187.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock (10 thousand m(^3))</td>
<td>2,681.3</td>
<td>3,856.2</td>
<td>4,328.5</td>
<td>10,866.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: \(^1\) Similar political system to prefecture in Japan., \(^2\) Belonging to the government of China.

Table 2. The growth of height, DBH and stocked volume of mean tree of white birch stands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth indices</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total height increment (m)</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>9.65</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.63</td>
<td>16.30</td>
<td>16.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current annual height increment (m)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean height increment (m)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total increment of DBH (cm)</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>8.66</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>16.60</td>
<td>17.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current annual increment of DBH (cm)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean increment of DBH (cm)</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocked volume increment (m(^3))</td>
<td>0.0040</td>
<td>0.0366</td>
<td>0.1069</td>
<td>0.1245</td>
<td>0.1543</td>
<td>0.2032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

produce birch sap of 12,000,000 tons per annual growth period (=600,000 ha x 20 ton). Namely, there is a large potential amount of sap produced in natural birch forests to be exploited and used in the northern part of China.

The growing processes of white birch stands are shown in Table 2. The seedlings of white birch grow slowly during the initial stage, however, after they reached to be 3-5 years old, the seedlings began to grow fast, and the annual growth was estimated to be up to 70 cm. The mean height of white birch stands was about 12.6 m for a 22 years old stand, the DBH about 10.5 cm and the stocked volume about 125 m\(^3\)·ha\(^{-1}\) in the Zhangguangcai Mountains. At the mature stage, the mean height of 72 years old white birch stands reached 23 m, mean DBH 38 cm and mean stocked volume 508 m\(^3\)·ha\(^{-1}\) in the Daxinggan Mountains. We could conclude that the optimal age of white birch for sapping (DBH>16 cm) was after 45 years old.

3. Phenophase of white birch stands

Phenophase of the white birch stands varied in different areas. The phenophase of white birch stands at the Zhangguangcai Mountains is shown in Table 3. According to Table 3, the optimum sapping of white birch in the Zhangguangcai Mountains was from the first ten days of April to that of May 15. The sap exudation of white birch stands in the Xiaoxingan Mountains was estimated to be about 5-7 days later, and that of the Daxingan Mountains was simulated to be about 10-14 days later than that of the Zhangguangcai Mountains.

Discussion

Recently, with the establishment of idea of the
Table 3. Mean phenophase of vegetative and reproductive organs of white birch in the Zhangguancai Mountains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phenophase of vegetative organs</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Phenophase of reproductive organs</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sap flux</td>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>Blooming begins</td>
<td>May 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud inflation</td>
<td>Apr. 25</td>
<td>Bloom falls</td>
<td>May 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buds unfold</td>
<td>May 6</td>
<td>Fruit bearing begin</td>
<td>May 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New buds formed</td>
<td>Jul. 1</td>
<td>Fruit development</td>
<td>May 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leafing begins</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>Fruits ripen</td>
<td>Jun. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole leafing</td>
<td>May 26</td>
<td>Whole fruits ripen</td>
<td>Aug. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning yellow</td>
<td>Sep. 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf fall begins</td>
<td>Sep. 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole leaf fall</td>
<td>Oct. 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural Forest Protection Engineering through the whole of China, the focus of forestry had been changed from timber production to forest comprehensive management, namely sustainable development including the forests conservation of natural resources (Li 1998). Therefore, tree sap utilization is expected to become a non-destructive use of forest resources (Nie et al. 1995). The amount of sap production by individual trees varies significantly (Nie et al. 1995, Shibuya et al. 2000b). To optimize the production of sap, we should know the mechanism of tree sap formation, especially the relation of plant biomass production.

Recently, Shibuya et al. (2000b) suggested that white birch with large crowns could produce larger amount of sap. If we would produce a large amount of sap, we could increase the space for growth of individual white birch. Sap is produced mainly from the part of sapwood (Kozlowski et al. 1991). Thus, we can predict the production from a tree of possessing high capacity of sap production by measuring the crown size. Based on the Pipe Model Theory (Shinozaki et al. 1964a, b), we can estimate the amount of leaves of a crown correlated well with the diameter at the position of lowest large branches (DBH). Therefore, firstly, we should find the relationship between DBH and the Dn or DBH and the area of sapwood. Secondly, the relationship between DBH and the amount of leaves should be determined. Then, we will be able to estimate the amount of sap by measuring the DBH.

The worst management of forests after harvesting is to leave the harvested area in a naked state or discard of tending forests. Openlands are usually suffered from landslides or erosion after heavy rain. Therefore, it is an urgent subject to stabilize and rehabilitate forests after harvesting or forest fires. Fortunately, white birch have a broad capacity to grow under various conditions (Sato et al. 1986, Shi et al. 2000b). Moreover, white birch is a cold-tolerant tree species and can even survive under conditions as low as -53°C during winter (Zhou 1986). During spring, white birch can avoid low temperature stress by developing two types of leaves, namely early leaves and late leaves. Producing late leaves is observed after the early leaves are completely expanded (Koike 1995). By contrast, mountain birch continuously develops all their leaves and is sometimes suffered from the low temperature of late frost.

Not only morphological traits, but also, based on vegetational observation, white birch has high tolerant capacity of the frost and sun-burn. However, white birch cannot survive under extremely severe drought, therefore, there is barely distribution where the precipitation was less than 400mm (Shi et al. 2000b).

The characteristics of the root system of white birch are well developed fibrous roots and undeveloped tap ones, so it is a pioneer tree species even at the drought slope facing south and rigid soils (Zhou 1991). This unique characteristic is also found in Japanese white birch as number and size of perforation plate of vessels (Tabata 1966). The litterfall of white birch stand can be easily decomposed and formed the high-quality humus, furthermore improving the fertility of the soil (Shi et al. 2000a). Wind-blow and wind-breakage occur commonly in natural birch forests because it’s stands are thinned well in the high density stands, but in low density stands at the gentle slope established on infertile condition, the growth and thinning were not so well known (Li 1993).

How can we accelerate the regeneration of white birch after several types of disturbance? For this, we should know not only the biological characteristics of white birch, but also the interspecific competition with other light demanding species. White birch grows commonly with the poplar (Populus davidiana Dode), however, white birch grows more slowly than
Present forests
Larch forest
(in Daxingan Mountains)
Broad-leaf and conifer
mixed forest
(in South of Xiaoxingan Mountains)

Shrub
*Corylus heterophylla*
*Lespedeza bicolor*

Forest or cut-over
Forest Trees
*Betula platyphylla*
*Populus davidiana*

Long period recovery
Long period recovery

Forest Trees
*Quercus mongolica*
*Betula davurica*

Long period recovery
Disturbance
Disturbance

Fig. 2. Schematic representation of the successional processes
in a white birch stand in northeast China

the poplar. Its fast growth period is about 5-10 years
later than that of the poplar. White birch is a typically
intolerant species (Tabata, 1966, 2000, Koike and
growth of seedlings require intensive light and this
growth characteristics is similar to *Larix gmelinii*
Rupr., therefore the height increment of the two
species could be improved in mixed larch and birch
forests. But, in larch forests, due to the lack of light,
white birch doesn’t grow well. Therefore, white birch
is a typical pioneer species and can form pure stands
in the clear cutting and burned area.

The formation of white birch stands establishes
through the destruction and disturbance of larch
forests, even-aged conifer forests, and mixed
deciduous hardwoods with Korean pine forests by the
extrinsic factors in northeast China. Forest fires and
the large area of clear cutting are the direct reasons
for the formation of the stands. Based on the above
mentioned features, we propose a schema for the
regeneration of white birch in northeast China (Fig.
2).

White birch of around 15-20 years old can produce
plenty of seeds in almost all years. The small seeds
with wings can spread over a long distance by wind
(Tabata 1966), regenerating secondary forests easily
in cut-over and burned areas, but the natural
longevity of white birch stands is only about 70-80
years, and then trees would be dead due to the
degenerate growing and infection of disease and
insects. Afterwards, it is easily replaced by *Larix
gmelinii, Pinus koraiensis, Picea koraiensis* and
*Abies nephrolepis* in the process of succession. Thus,
white birch stands can be regarded as a kind of

**Conclusions**
The forest area in northeast China is the major
forest area. The stocked volume of forests is
equivalent to one third of the total forest area in
China. However, the forest had been destroyed
seriously because of overemphasizing timber
production in last decade. Especially the dominant
tree species of primary forests such as larch (*Larix
gmelinii*), Korean pine (*Pinus koraiensis*) and so on
have almost been destroyed completely. Then, white
birch and poplar replaced the dominant species of the
primary forest and have formed secondary forests,
and white birch stands cover the majority of the
secondary forest. These birch stands supplied plenty
of resources for sap production of white birch stands.

Up to date, for the implementation of the Natural
Forest Protection Engineering in the whole country,
the emphasis of forestry has changed from timber
production to forest comprehensive management.
This has given the sap production of white birch
stands an opportunity to develop, so there must be an
extensive market perspective if the sap production
was markedly developed in northeast China.

There are a few places where people have tried sap
production from white birch in northeast China, but
many problems such as the small scale, poor
technology and maintenance of products, need to be
solved. Therefore, cooperation with researchers and
traders of overseas developing new methods of sap
production of white birch has become necessary to
further develop with this resource.

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References


A Betula platyphylla forest in the Xiaoxingan Mountains

The shrub species are mainly composed of Lonicera chrysantha and Corylus mandshurica

The bark of Betula platyphylla

White powders are observed on the bark surface, which may act as defense chemicals against voles and hares

A Betula platyphylla forest in the Xiaoxingan Mountains in autumn

Deciduous broad-leaved trees, such as Acer mono and Populus davidiana are mixed in the forest
Photo 5. The successive regeneration of a *Betula platyphylla* forest in the Xiaoxingan Mountains

*Picea koraiensis* seedlings begin to invade into the birch stands

Photo 6. A *Betula platyphylla* forest in the Daxingan Mountains

Mosses are dominant in the forest floor

Photo 7. A *Betula davurica* forest in the Zhangguangcai Mountains

The shrub species are mainly composed of *Lespedeza bicolor* and *Corylus heterophylla*

Photo 8. A *Betula ermanii* forest in the Changbai Mountains

Stems of *B. ermanii* show creeping in shape for the adaptation to the strong wind environments