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Author(s)	Koike, Takayoshi; Hojyo, Hajime; Naniwa, Akihiko et al.
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Basic Data for CO₂ Flux Monitoring of a Young Larch Plantation

— Current Status of a Mature, Mixed Conifer-Broadleaf Forest Stand —

KOIKE Takayoshi^{1*}, HOJYO Hajime², NANIWA Akihiko², ASHIYA Daitaro²,
SUGATA Sadao², SUGISHITA Yoshiyuki², KOBAYASHI Makoto², NOMURA Mutsumi²,
AKIBAYASHI Yukio², NAKAJIMA Jyunko³, TAKAGI Kentaro³, SHIBATA Hideaki³,
SATO H Fuyuki³, WANG Wengie^{1,4}, TAKADA Masayuki⁵, FUJINUMA Yasumi⁵,
SHI Fuchen^{1,6}, MATSUURA Yojiro⁶ and SASA Kaichiro¹

¹Hokkaido University Forests, Sapporo 060-0809, Japan

²Teshio Experiment Forest of Hokkaido University, Horonobe 098-2943, Japan

³North Research Center of the Hokkaido University Forests, Nayoro 096-0071, Japan

⁴On leave from the Open Research Laboratory of Forest Plant Ecology,
Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040, P. R. China

⁵Center for Global Environmental Research, NIES, Tsukuba 305-0053, Japan

⁶Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI),
Hokkaido Research Center, Sapporo 062-8516, Japan

Abstract

A yearly increase in atmospheric CO₂ is leading to global warming. To moderate global greenhouse conditions, forest ecosystems are expected to act as CO₂ sinks. The forest stand structure of a mixed conifer-broadleaf forest was analyzed to gather the basic information needed to evaluate the CO₂ sink capacity of the stand. The total area of the Teshio Experimental Forest of Hokkaido University, located in northern Hokkaido near the border between Japan and the Russian Far East (45°N, 142°E), was 13.71ha. A forest area of 0.25 ha (50m x 50m) was selected for this study. In the site, there were a number of individual species, 2 species of conifers and 13 species of deciduous hardwoods. The frequency distribution of the diameter of breast height (DBH) of the trees exhibited an L-shape. Oak and fir were distributed uniformly while willow and magnolia showed a clump distribution. The total number of trees in the selected area was 155 and the total volume was 52.23m³. There were 19 evergreen conifers and 136 deciduous broadleaf trees with total volumes of 11.69m³ and 40.54m³, respectively. Dominant species in the order of volume were oak (16.4m³), fir, mountain birch, kalopanax, white birch, willow and maple (2.5m³). There was a positive correlation between DBH and crown projection area (CPA). The increment of regression line between DBH and CPA was steeper in the early- and late-successional species than that in the increment of gap-phase species and conifers. However, the largest DBH was 41cm for early successional species and 60-67cm for late successional species and conifers. Based on the specific gravity of each species, at present, the amount of CO₂ stored in stems was estimated to be 1702.9ton (124.2ton CO₂ · ha⁻¹; 84.5ton · ha⁻¹ for aboveground biomass). The need for further studies to estimate biomass of *Sasa* sp. and net ecosystem production are discussed.

Key words: CO₂ flux monitoring, mixed conifer-broadleaf forest, northern Japan, biomass

Introduction

The atmospheric concentration of CO₂ is increasing at a rate of 1.5ppm per year (IPCC 1995). During the past 30 years, it has increased from 300ppm to 355ppm. After the international meeting for global CO₂ stabilization in 1997 (the COP3 meeting, sometimes referred to as Kyoto Protocol or Kyoto Forest), we expect that forest would be CO₂ sink. However, we don't have enough data to evaluate the real capacity of a forest to act as a CO₂ sink.

According to the Kyoto Protocol (IGBP 1998), seedlings planted in afforestation projects will be

regarded as new CO₂ sinks. In Hokkaido, a prefecture in northern Japan, larch and fir plantations were intensively started around 1960 (Hokkaido Region Government 1987, Koike *et al.* 2000). These larch plantations have replaced from many private hardwood forests because of their high biomass productivity in larch species.

On the eastern Eurasian continent where permafrost is the defining geographic feature, the dominant tree species are the genus *Larix* (Gower and Richards 1990, Schmidt and McDonald 1995, Koike *et al.* 1998, 2000). It is urgent that we evaluate the

CO₂ sink capacity of these larch forests to judge their ability to moderate global warming through CO₂ fixation and storage in the forest ecosystems. However, it is very difficult for us to get reliable data on the CO₂ sink capacity of larch ecosystems on the eastern Eurasian continent because of its huge area and the numerous political and transportation difficulties involved. Therefore, we would like to use data from a larch stand in northern Japan to create a model for CO₂ fixation and storage capacity that can be applied to the eastern Eurasian continent.

The final goal of this project is to estimate the CO₂ sink capacity of a young larch plantation at northern Japan. For approaching this goal, we are preparing to establish a research site for CO₂ flux monitoring in the Laoschen Experimental Forest Plantation (LEFP) of the Northeast Forestry University (NEFU), China located on the southern edge of a discontinuous permafrost region (Shi *et al.* 2001).

We will establish a monitoring site for estimation of net ecosystem production (NEP) so as to ascertain the carbon balance in the watershed. Prior to establishing this new study site, we have evaluated

the present status of CO₂ fixation and the storage capacity of a mixed conifer-broadleaf forest to use as baseline data.

Materials and Methods

1) Location and topography: The study site is located in the Compartment No.151 of Katoh 51 Forest Compartment of Teshio Experimental Forest of Hokkaido University Forests in northern Hokkaido near the border of Japan and the Russian Far East (45°N, 142°E, 20-580m a.s.l.; Fig. 1). The study site is situated on a gentle slope on a ridge located in the "Yatsumeno-Sawa" watershed. There are a few small streams in the study site. So, we can monitor the carbon dynamics of a watershed (Fig. 2). Bedrock is the sedimentary rock of the Cretaceous period (Takaoka and Sasa 1996a, b). The total study area was 13.71ha, and we selected a 0.25ha (50m × 50m) area for detailed study in the center of the Compartment No. 151 of Teshio Experimental Forests.

2) Meteorological survey: All meteorological data were collected by an auto-sampling meteorological

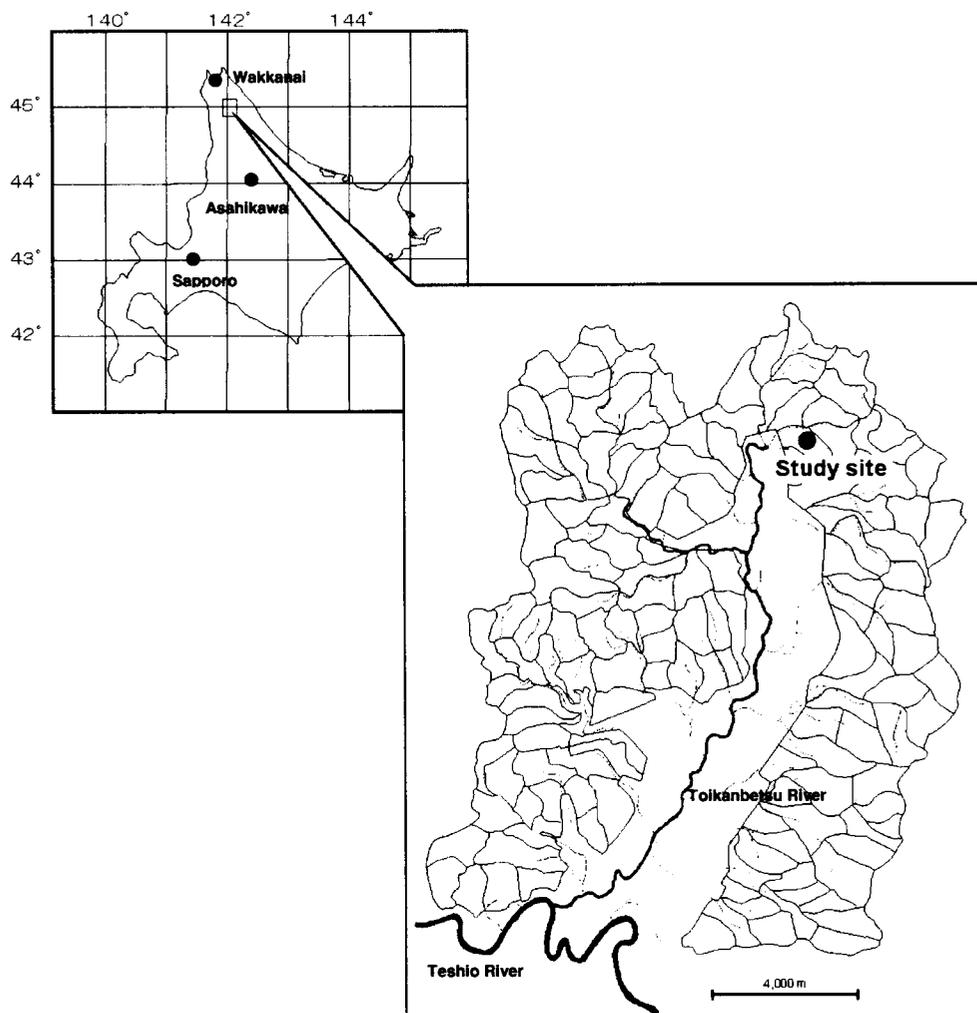


Fig. 1. Location of the study site in the Teshio Experimental Forests.

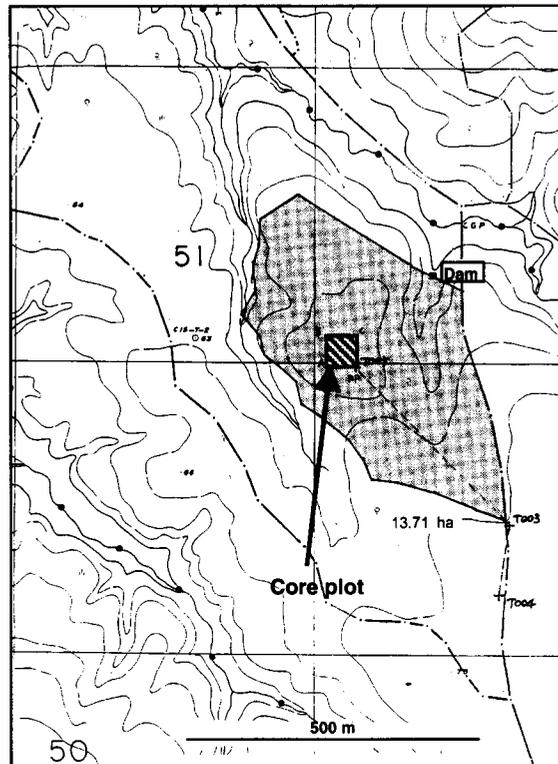


Fig. 2. Topography and road map of the study site.

equipment. Annual precipitation (Precipitation meter, KONA system, Sapporo), mean temperature (HMP45D, Vaaisala, Finland), wind speed and direction (Model 05103, Young Co. with KADEC-KAZE, KONA system, Sapporo) were monitored on the meteorological balcony near the main building of the Teshio Experimental Forest in Toikanbetsu Town.

3) Stand characteristics: The study site was belonging to the preserved stands after the fire occurred in 1929 (Takaoka and Sasa 1996 b). The 0.25ha study site was established in 1999 and a biomass estimate was carried out during April 26 when deep snow covered the ground vegetation of Sasa bamboo (Photo. 1 and 2). The position of individual trees (tree distribution map), species identification, number of trees (alive and dead) and size distribution were surveyed. We estimated the biomass of the stand according to the harvesting table (Nakajima 1958; Table 1).

The crown projection area (CPA) was estimated using the following equation;

$$CPA = ((R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4)/4)^2 \times \pi$$

where R_{1-4} is the radius of the tree crown in each direction (north, east, south and west), and π is pi (the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter).

Based on the specific gravity of trees (Kijima *et al.* 1962, Nakai and Yamai 1982, Wood Tec. and Wood Utilization Div. 1982; Table 2), we also estimated the CO₂ storage of a stand using the following procedure (Koike 1993);

- 1) Chemical reaction of photosynthetic rate in green plants is as follows;



molecular weight of CO₂ is 44 and C₆H₁₂O₆ is assumed to be 180 because it stands for glucose. Therefore, C₆H₁₂O₆ is assumed to be produced by 6 CO₂ molecules (molecular weight; MW = 44 × 6 = 264). In general, the final products of photosynthesis are a mixture of glucose and starch (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n = 162, but we employed them as glucose (MW=180).

- 2) CO₂ content (kg) of wood of one cubic meter (1m³) is strongly affected by the specific gravity. We can estimate CO₂ (kg) in 1m³ "wood" as follows;

$$CO_2 = 264/180 \times \text{"wood"}$$

where the unit of "wood" is (m³ × kg · m⁻³).

- 3) However, specific gravity of the wood is usually expressed as oven dry mass, which means ca. 85% of the air-dry mass (Kijima *et al.* 1962). Value of "wood" was expressed as the dry mass.

Results

1. Temperature

The first year results are shown in Figure 2. Mean annual temperature was 5.9°C and maximum value was 31.6°C on August 8, 1999, and minimum value was -31.0 °C on January 27, 2000. As compared with



Photo. 1. Overview of the study site in late-April.



Photo. 2. Deep and tall Sasa bamboo in the study site.



Photo. 3. A dam for measuring water flow.

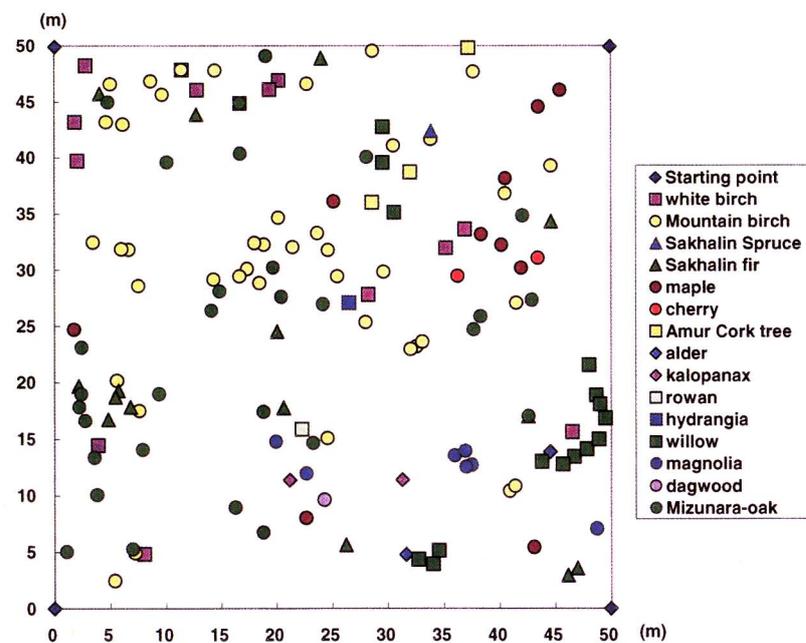


Fig. 7. Distribution map of standing trees in the selected study site.

Table 1. Yield table of Nakajima for Compartment of No. 149·150 and the rest stands

DBH (cm)	Conifer Type 1		Conifer Type 2		Broadleaf Type 1		Broadleaf Type 2	
	Height(m)	Volume(m ³)	Height(m)	Volume(m ³)	Height(m)	Volume(m ³)	Height(m)	Volume(m ³)
10	9	0.04	9	0.04	10	0.04	11	0.04
12	10	0.07	10	0.07	11	0.06	12	0.07
14	11	0.09	11	0.09	12	0.09	13	0.10
16	12	0.13	12	0.13	13	0.12	14	0.13
18	13	0.18	13	0.18	14	0.17	15	0.18
20	14	0.23	14	0.23	15	0.22	16	0.24
22	15	0.30	15	0.30	16	0.28	17	0.30
24	16	0.37	16	0.37	16	0.34	18	0.38
26	17	0.46	17	0.46	17	0.42	19	0.46
28	18	0.56	17	0.53	18	0.51	20	0.57
30	19	0.67	18	0.64	18	0.59	21	0.68
32	20	0.79	19	0.76	19	0.70	21	0.77
34	21	0.93	20	0.89	19	0.79	22	0.91
36	21	1.04	20	0.99	20	0.93	22	1.01
38	22	1.20	21	1.15	20	1.03	22	1.13
40	23	1.38	22	1.33	21	1.12	23	1.30
42	23	1.52	23	1.52	21	1.32	23	1.43
44	24	1.73	23	1.67	22	1.51	23	1.57
46	24	1.88	24	1.88	22	1.64	23	1.71
48	25	2.12	25	2.12	22	1.79	24	1.94
50	25	2.29	25	2.29	23	2.02	24	2.10
52	26	2.56	26	2.56	23	2.18	24	2.27
54	26	2.75	26	2.75	23	2.34	24	2.44
56	26	2.96	27	3.05	24	2.62	24	2.62
58	26	3.16	28	3.37	24	2.81	24	2.81
60	27	3.49	28	3.59	24	3.00	25	3.11
62	27	3.72	29	3.94	24	3.20	25	3.32
64	27	3.96	29	4.20	25	3.53	25	3.53
66	27	4.20	30	4.58	25	3.76	25	3.76
68	27	4.45	30	4.85	25	3.97	25	3.97
70	28	4.85	31	5.27	25	4.20	25	4.20
72	28	5.12	31	5.57	25	4.44	25	4.44
74	28	5.40	32	6.02	25	4.68	25	4.68
76	28	5.68	32	6.34	26	5.11	25	4.93

*1 Tree height was estimated by the growth function calculated by Hokkaido University Forerest (Rule 24th Chapter 3).

*2 Volume of trees was calculated by the Nakajima's equation (1958).

*3 Classification of tree types is as follows; Conifers type 1; fir, type 2; spruce,
Broadleaf type 1; Oak, kalopanax, ash, Kastura (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*),
Monarch birch, basswood
Broadleaf type2; the rest hardwood species including *Taxus cuspidata*

the temperature in large cities in Hokkaido, namely Sapporo, Asahikawa and Wakkanai (Table 3), Teshio Experimental Forest (Toikanbestu Town) has greater temperature differences because Toikanbestu is located inland. The range between maximum and minimum daily temperature of Toikanbestu was 10.2°C and the maximum temperature was 26.5 °C

2. Wind

Mean wind speed of Toikanbestu was 2.0 m·sec⁻¹ during April 1999 to March 2000 (Fig. 3). The strongest winds were recorded during winter (late-January and early-February). However, this value was

smaller when compared with Wakkainai and Sapporo (Table 3). The frequency distribution of wind direction showed that the dominant wind direction was from the northeast through all seasons (Fig. 4).

3. Precipitation

There were heavy rains in late-July, 1999 in the Toikanbestu region. The total amount of precipitation was 1010.5mm. A large amount of precipitation was also recorded during May and from late-September to mid-November (Fig. 5). As shown in Table 3, precipitation in northern Hokkaido was relatively larger than in inland of Hokkaido. Snowfall at

Table 2. Specific gravity of various tree species as oven dry mass.
(after Kijima et al. 1962, Nakai and Yamai 1982, Wood Tech. & Wood Utilization Div. 1982)

Species	common name	(SS)	mean	(min-max) (g · cm ⁻³)
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese yew	L	0.54	
<i>Abies sachalinensis</i>	Sakhalin fir	M	0.40	0.39-0.41
<i>Picea glehnii</i>	Sakhalin-spruce	M-L	0.43	0.41-0.46
<i>Picea jezoensis</i>	Ezo-spruce	L	0.41	0.40-0.43
<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese larch	E	0.50	0.53-0.59
<i>Larix gmelinii</i>	Kurile larch	E	0.55	
<i>Salix bakko</i>	willow	E	0.45	0.49-0.59
<i>Alnus hirsuta</i>	alder	E	0.50	0.40-0.60
<i>Betula ermanii</i>	mountain birch	E	0.68	
<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>	Monarch birch	E-G	0.67	0.50-0.78
<i>Betula platyphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	white birch	E	0.64	
<i>Quercus mongolica</i> var. <i>grosserrata</i>	Mizunara-oak	M	0.68	0.45-0.90
<i>Ulmus davidiana</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	elm	M	0.63	0.42-0.71
<i>Magnolia obovata</i> ¹⁾	magnolia	G	0.49	0.40-0.61
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	---	E		
<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	cherry	L	0.62	
<i>Prunus ssiroi</i>	Shiuri-cherry	G-L	0.67	
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	---	L	0.68	0.65-0.80
<i>Sorbus commixta</i>	Japanese rowan	E	0.68	0.65-0.85
<i>Pherodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork-tree	G	0.49	0.38-0.57
<i>Acer mono</i>	maple	L	0.60	0.58-0.77
<i>Tilia japonica</i>	basswood	L	0.50	0.37-0.61
<i>Acanthopanax</i> <i>sciadophylloides</i>	---	G	0.48	
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i> ²⁾	kalopanax	G	0.52	0.40-0.69
<i>Cornus contravasa</i>	dogwood	G	0.64	
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	ash	G	0.55	0.43-0.74

Note; SS means the successional status in a forest

Current Latin name; 1) *Magnolia hyporeuca* and 2) *Kalopanax septemlobus*

Common name is followed by Sato (2000)

Toikanbetsu started in late-November and ceased in late-April. Maximum snow depth reached 118cm similar to Asahikawa City (Table 3).

4. Water balance

The value of water depth shown is from just after the weir for gauging water flow (Photo. 3) was established (Fig. 6). Water flow ceased from December to March because the streams water were frozen. The snow started to melt around mid April. Data is not complete enough to for make a hydro-

graph, however, the pattern of water runoff was similar to the previous data obtained in Teshio Experimental Forest.

5. Stand structure

One population of fir was found, however, other conifer individuals were scattered throughout the selected 0.25ha study site (Fig. 7). Both types of birch were distributed uniformly in the study site while willow and alder were found along the streams. The oak trees were distributed uniformly while magnolias

Table 3. Climatic condition of Toikanbestu and representative cities in Hokkaido, northern Japan.

Climate factors	City and town name in Hokkaido			
	Sapporo	Asahikawa	Wakkanai	Toikanbetsu
Location	43°N, 141°E	44°N, 142°E	45°N, 142°E	45°N, 142°E
Altitude (m a.s.l.)	17m	112m	3m	40m
Temperature (°C)				
Mean	9.4	7.1	7.1	5.9
Max. temp.	35.2	34.3	28.7	31.6
Min. temp.	-14.7	-24.9	-14.3	-31.0
Dif. in mean	7.7	10.0	5.2	10.2
Dif. in max.	18.5	20.0	18.5	26.5
Wind speed (m·sec ⁻¹)	2.6	1.8	4.5	2.0
Precipitation (mm)	679.5	689.0	1079.0	1010.5
Max. snow depth (cm)	142	112	75	118

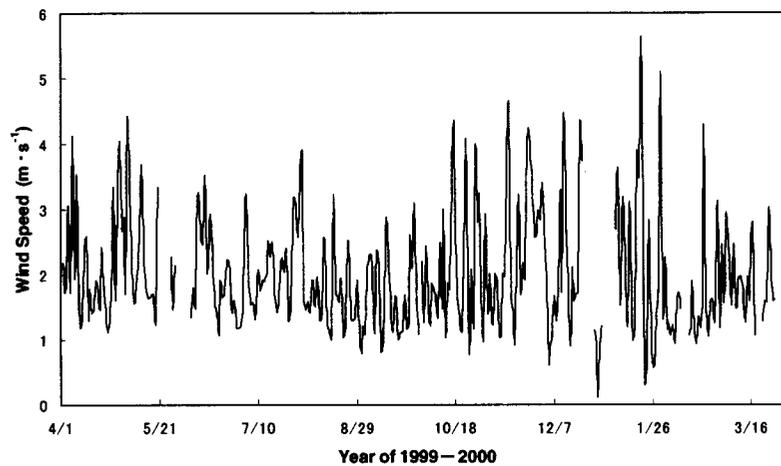


Fig. 3. Wind speed at Toikanbetsu during 1999 and 2000

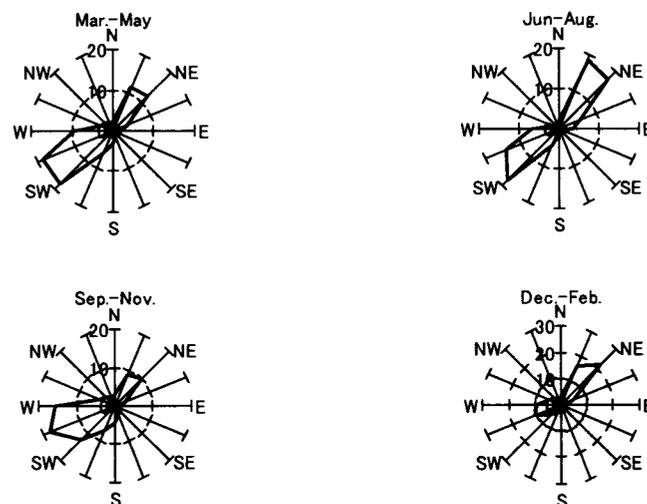


Fig. 4. Frequency distribution of wind direction around Toikanbetsu.

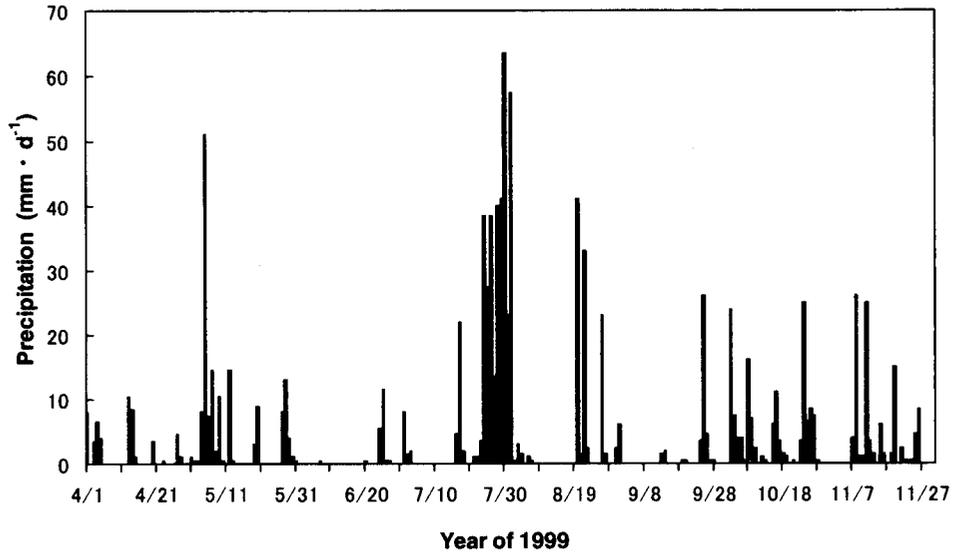


Fig. 5. Seasonal change in the precipitation from 1999

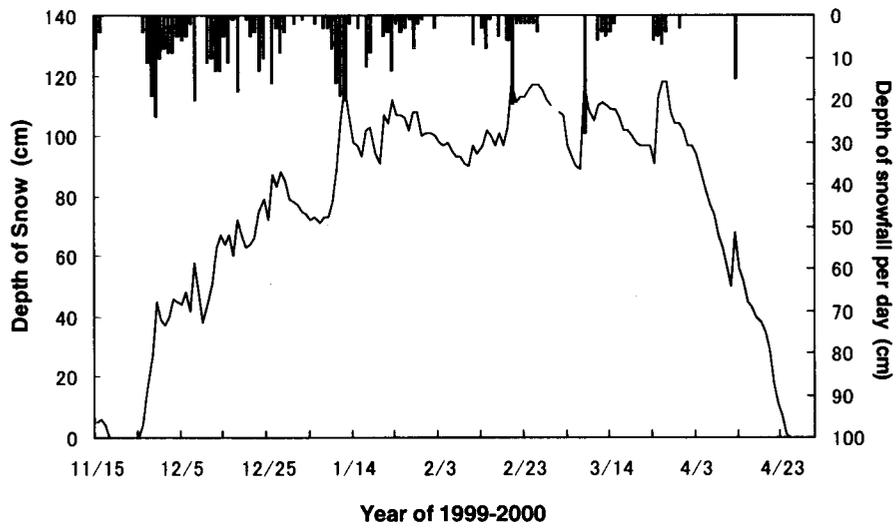


Fig. 6. Seasonal change in the depth of snowfall.

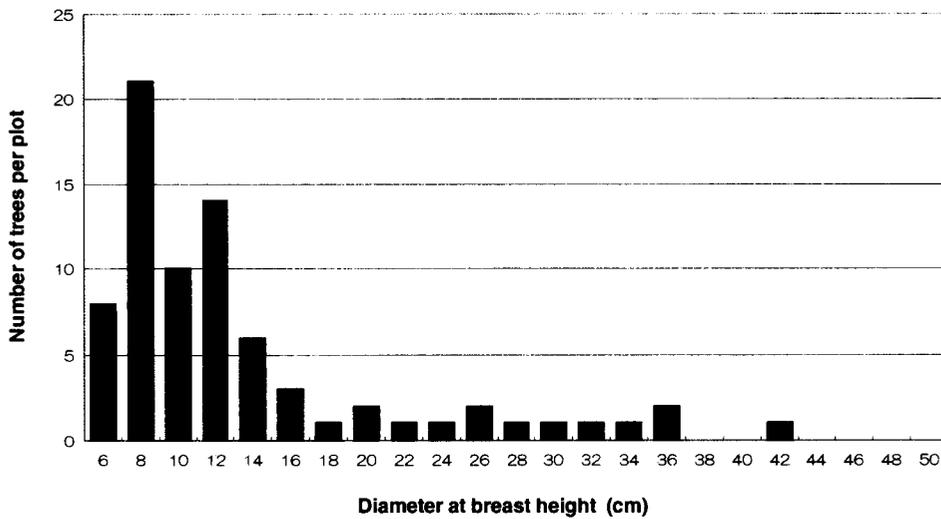


Fig. 8. Frequency distribution of diameter at breast height.

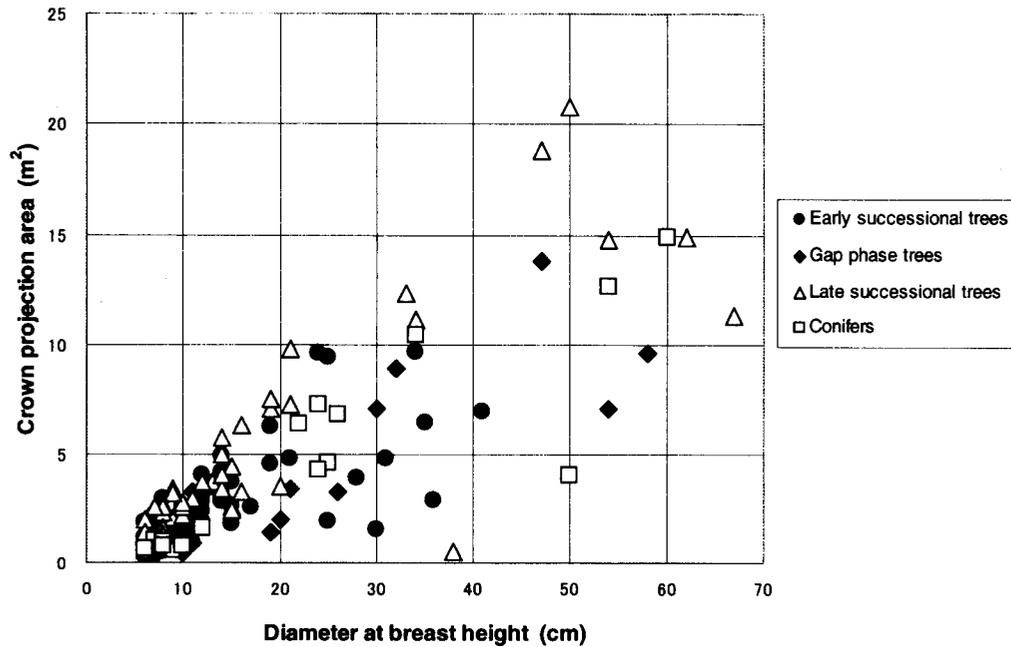


Fig. 9. Relationship between DBH and CPA (crown projection area).

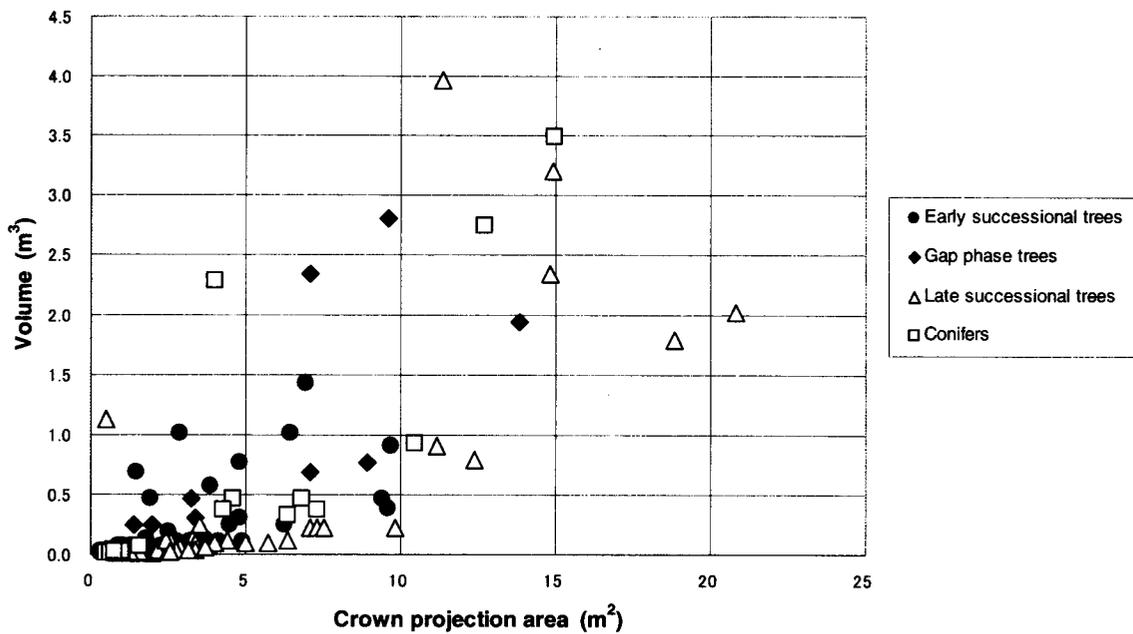


Fig. 10. Relationship between CPA and biomass of volume.

grew in clumps. The frequency distribution of DBH of early successional trees showed a typical L-shaped distribution and the maximum DBH reached 42cm, however, most of them were less than 16cm (Fig. 8). Gap-phase trees and late successional trees were distributed uniformly, and the maximum DBHs were 58cm and 68cm, respectively. Conifers except for fir also were uniformly distributed and the maximum

DBH was 60cm.

There was a positive relationship between DBH and CPA (Fig. 9). The regression line between conifers and gap-phase species was steeper than that of early- and late-successional trees. Conifers and gap-phase trees had smaller CPA than early- and late-successional trees. Except for a few individual trees, there was a positive relationship between CPA and

stem biomass volume (Fig. 10). Only gap-phase trees showed a positive correlation between CPA and biomass volume, however, these tendencies were not clear.

6. CO₂ storage capacity of Teshio Experimental Forest

The biomass volume of each species was estimated by using Nakajima's harvesting table (Table 1). The number of species and the biomass volume are shown in Table 4. The number of conifers and hardwood trees was 1,449 and 3,543 and total biomass volume was 950,96m³ and 2192,32m³, respectively. The proportion of dead stems to the total number of trees

was 2.0% for the number of trees and 1.2% for biomass volume.

The total amount of CO₂ stored was estimated to be 1,702.9ton (124.2 tonCO₂·ha⁻¹; 84.5 ton·ha⁻¹ for aboveground biomass). For conifers, it was about 532.1 tonCO₂ (38.8 tonCO₂·ha⁻¹), while hardwoods reserved 1,170.9tonCO₂ (85.4tonCO₂·ha⁻¹).

Discussion

1. Environmental condition

The climate of Teshio Experimental Forest is classified as continental, as compared with the city of Wakkainai City or Sapporo City because of its large temperature differences and higher maximum

Table 4. Number of species and biomass volume of dominant (D) and suppressed trees (S) in the whole study site

Species	Tree Number;			Volume (m ³)		
	D	S	Total	D	S	Total
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	8	1	9	1.6	0.9	2.5
<i>Abies sachalinensis</i>	886	9	895	647.4	3.7	651.1
<i>Picea glehnii</i>	134	0	134	59.5	0	59.5
<i>Picea jezoensis</i>	411	0	411	237.9	0	237.9
Conifers	1439	10	1439	946.3	4.6	951.0
<i>Salix bakko</i>	166	13	179	22.2	2.0	24.2
<i>Alnus hirsuta</i>	222	34	256	29.1	5.6	34.7
<i>Betula ermanii</i>	500	6	506	246.7	1.5	248.2
<i>Betula maximowicziana</i>	29	0	29	24.2	0	24.2
<i>Betula platyphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	1441	22	1463	303.2	2.3	305.5
<i>Quercus mongolica</i> var. <i>grosserrata</i>	383	2	385	347.3	5.3	352.6
<i>Ulmus davidiana</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	18	0	18	2.34	0	2.4
<i>Magnolia obovata</i> ¹⁾	71	2	73	12.9	0.4	13.4
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	1	0	1	0.8	0	0.8
<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	7	0	7	6.1	0	6.1
<i>Prunus siorii</i>	10	0	10	2.2	0	2.2
<i>Sorbus sargentii</i>	11	0	11	3.2	0	3.2
<i>Sorbus commixta</i>	155	3	158	34.8	0.4	35.3
<i>Pterodendron amurense</i>	117	4	121	16.3	0.3	16.6
<i>Acer mono</i>	163	1	164	72.5	0.9	73.4
<i>Tilia japonica</i>	12	0	12	3.8	0	3.8
<i>Acansanopax</i> <i>sciadophylloides</i>	52	0	52	11.6	0	11.6
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i> ²⁾	87	2	89	79.4	3.0	82.4
<i>Cornus contravasa</i>	7	0	7	0.7	0	0.7
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> var. <i>Japonica</i>	2	0	2	0.3	0	0.3
Broadleaf trees	3454	89	3543	1219.6	21.7	1241.6
Total	4893	99	4992	2165.9	26.3	2192.6

Notes: D; dominant trees, S; suppress trees or dead trees

Current Latin name; 1) *Magnolia hyporeuca* and 2) *Kalopanax septemlobus*

temperatures in summer. As shown in Figure 2, the minimum temperature of -31°C, which makes the Toikanbetsu region one of the coldest areas in Japan. Snow is one of the most important sources of water. As compared with the city of Wakkanai located along the Okhotsk Sea and Asahikawa City located inland of Hokkaido, Toikanbestu region had similar pattern of temperature, wind and snowfall and its amount in the city of Asahikawa. Other environmental features were similar to those of Asahikawa City located inland of Hokkaido.

2. Vegetation characteristics

Stand structure of the selected 0.25ha site has a similar co-existence pattern as a northern mixed forest, especially for fir and oak (Yajima 1982, Hiura *et al.* 1995, Hiura and Fujiwara 1999). Fir and oak have quite different capacities of longevity and shade tolerance; with fir having a high shade tolerance and oak with a rather broad range of shade tolerance. These growth patterns of each species seem to provide the two species for coexisting in the same stand (Yajima 1982). The relative growth rate of the two species was similar but mortality of size class in oak was lower than in fir (Hiura and Fujiwara 1999). This difference may account for the duration of co-existence of the two species. This stand had a similar co-existence pattern to other oak-fir forests.

Alder and willow were mainly distributed along the streams because both species prefer mesic conditions (Sakagami 1985). Magnolia usually appeared in clumps because of its tendency to grow from one central trunk with many suckers. According to the distribution pattern, the 0.25ha stand showed bimodal pattern of DBH class, which may be attributed to the effects of harvesting because early successional trees, such as mountain birch and white birch, invaded the gap created by timber harvests. Large trees may act as mother trees in the stand. Of course, a thick, tall layer of Sasa bamboo inhibits the regeneration of trees, however, the Sasa community's photosynthetic production, which seems to be larger during the leafless period of the top layer, may also act as a CO₂ sink (Lei and Koike 1998). It is important to evaluate the photosynthetic production of these undergrowth plants.

Increased atmospheric CO₂ usually reduces stomatal conductance (Koike *et al.* 1996, 2000), which may decrease the size of the vessels of ring porous wood. Recently, it has been found that the wet deposition of nitrogen oxide in forest ecosystems acts as a kind of nitrogen fertilizer. Enhanced nitrogen fertilizer increased ring width and seedling growth of Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) which doubled CO₂ storage capacity (Hattenschwiler *et al.* 1996). Therefore, we should not only monitor CO₂ flux but also the input and output of nitrogen compounds supplied by wet or dry deposition. Moreover, we should check the specific gravity of stem (dry mass per volume) because it increases with atmospheric

CO₂ concentration (Telewski *et al.* 1999). The value of specific gravity of stems should be re-evaluated using a current material of "wood". Based on the revised data, we will re-calculate the CO₂ storage capacity of trees and the 0.25ha stand. The net ecosystem production (NEP) estimate should also be accompanied by a soil respiration measurement.

The biomass of the 0.25ha stand was estimated to be 84.5 ton·ha⁻¹. This value is one fourth of the mean biomass of cool temperate deciduous forests (mean value = 200 ton·ha⁻¹; Satoo 1973). However, we could not take into account the biomass production of Sasa bamboo. The thick layer of Sasa may be important for forests. Further studies will be needed to evaluate photosynthetic production of Sasa biomass (Oshima 1961, Lei and Koike 1998) and its potential as a large CO₂ sink.

3. Growth characteristics of larch

Japanese larch (*Larix kaempferi*) is not native to Hokkaido, but was transplanted from the central part of Japan nearly 50 years ago because of its higher growth rate (Hokkaido Regional Government 1987, Koike *et al.* 2000). In the beginning of larch plantations, the seedlings suffered from shoot blight and damage by red-back voles (Koike *et al.* 2000). Therefore, the F1 hybrid larch (*Larix gmelinii* from Sakhalin x *Larix kaempferi*) was introduced. Heterosis of this F1 is highly resistant to several biological stresses, moreover, this species has a relatively high stem bulk density (Kijima *et al.* 1962; 0.55 for *L. gmelinii*, 0.50 for *L. kaempferi*). In addition, a hybrid larch acclimates more easily to low photon flux density (Kitaoka *et al.* 2000) and it has a slender crown shape in *L. gmelinii* (Gower and Richards 1990). Plantation of hybrid larch will allow for a higher stand density which increases higher CO₂ storage capacity. Further monitoring study will be needed to evaluate CO₂ fixation and the storage capacity of areas planted with hybrid larch.

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Appendix

Table 1. Specific gravity of species in the selected study site

Species	Number of individual	Volume (m ³)
<i>Abies sachalinensis</i>	17	11.21
<i>Picea jezoensis</i>	2	0.48
Conifers	19	11.69
<i>Salix bakko</i>	16	2.65
<i>Alnus hirsuta</i>	2	0.11
<i>Betula ermanii</i>	42	5.21
<i>Betula platyphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	16	3.54
<i>Quercus mongolica</i> var. <i>grosserata</i>	31	16.36
<i>Magnolia obovata</i> ¹⁾	7	1.10
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	1	0.02
<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	3	2.05
<i>Sorbus commixta</i>	1	0.02
<i>Pherodendron amurense</i>	4	1.77
<i>Acer mono</i>	10	2.54
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i> ²⁾	2	5.15
<i>Cornus contravasa</i>	1	0.02
Hardwood	136	40.54
Total	155	52.23

Current Latin name; 1) *Magnolia hyporeuca* and 2) *Kalopanax septemlobus*

Table 2. Diameter at breast height, volume, crown size and position of the study site

Tree species	DBH (cm)	D 2cm rounding	Volume	Crown 1 (m)	Crown 2 (m)	Crown 3 (m)	Crown 4 (m)	X axis	Y axis	Z axis	Note
Mountain birch	31	32	0.77	2.6	1.1	3.1	3.2	5.387	2.437	-0.026	
Mountain birch	25	26	0.46	2.5	2.0	0.8	1.0	7.220	4.917	0.240	
Mizunara-oak	10	10	0.04	1.9	1.8	2.2	0.9	6.992	5.241	0.459	
white birch	8	8	0.02	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	8.007	4.810	0.055	
Mizunara-oak	14	14	0.09	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.822	10.053	0.433	
Mizunara-oak	67	68	3.97	4.8	3.8	2.8	3.8	1.071	5.013	0.325	
Mizunara-oak	11	12	0.06	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.586	13.338	0.258	
white birch	41	42	1.43	1.4	3.2	5.4	2.0	3.891	14.442	0.098	
Sakhalin fir	6	6	0.01	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8				
Mizunara-oak	9	10	0.04	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.747	16.612	0.392	
Sakhalin fir	10	10	0.04	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	4.819	16.718	-0.134	
Mizunara-oak	10	10	0.04	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.233	17.819	0.013	
Mizunara-oak	8	8	0.02	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.406	18.953	-0.019	
Sakhalin fir	7	8	0.02	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.188	19.683	-0.102	
Mountain birch	35	36	1.01	2.3	5.2	1.8	2.8	5.615	20.155	0.370	
Sakhalin fir	6	6	0.01	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	5.725	19.277	-0.164	
Sakhalin fir	7	8	0.02	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	5.459	18.717	0.075	
Sakhalin fir	8	8	0.02	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	6.797	17.831	0.078	
Mountain birch	34	34	0.91	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.9	7.577	17.485	0.184	
Mizunara-oak	33	34	0.79	4.6	3.3	2.5	5.6	9.380	18.976	0.194	
Mizunara-oak	50	50	2.02	4.0	4.8	6.1	5.7	2.426	23.081	-0.131	
maple	6	6	0.01	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.782	24.703	0.079	
Mountain birch	6	6	0.01	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.8	7.480	28.572	0.449	
Mountain birch	10	10	0.04	2.8	0.5	0.6	3.0	6.635	31.773	0.294	
Mountain birch	14	14	0.10	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	6.020	31.821	0.334	
Mountain birch	6	6	0.01	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.5	3.476	32.435	0.216	
white birch	17	18	0.18	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.040	39.707	-0.045	

white birch	11	12	0.07	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.822	43.181	-0.182
Mountain birch	12	12	0.07	2.0	0.4	1.0	2.8	4.655	43.181	-0.371
Mountain birch	11	12	0.07	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.3	6.159	42.964	0.050
Sakhalin fir	26	26	0.46	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.6			
Mizunara-oak	15	16	0.12	2.2	0.9	1.9	2.3	10.102	39.587	-0.068
Sakhalin fir	22	22	0.33	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	12.736	43.872	-0.051
white birch	21	22	0.30	3.8	3.6	1.3	1.2	12.779	46.053	-0.004
white birch	6	6	0.01	1.6	0.6	0.3	1.4	11.431	47.843	0.320
Mountain birch	15	16	0.13	1.1	2.0	2.2	0.8	11.431	47.843	0.320
Mountain birch	6	6	0.01	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.1	9.660	45.635	0.230
Mountain birch	8	8	0.02	2.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	8.613	46.819	0.356
Mizunara-oak	47	48	1.79	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.791	44.931	-0.154
Mountain birch	6	6	0.01	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.5	5.036	46.565	0.019
Sakhalin fir	6	6	0.01	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	4.060	45.712	-0.205
white birch	25	26	0.46	3.2	3.2	2.8	4.8	2.797	48.228	-0.013
white birch	11	12	0.07	2.8	1.9	-0.1	-0.2	2.797	48.228	-0.013
Mountain birch	12	12	0.07	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.3	14.449	47.797	0.281
Mizunara-oak	8	8	0.02	0.8	1.2	2.8	2.4	19.050	49.068	0.026
white birch	12	12	0.07	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.3	20.171	46.920	-0.112
white birch	7	8	0.02	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.5	19.354	46.078	-0.242
white birch	19	20	0.24	3.2	3.7	1.5	3.1	19.354	46.078	-0.242
white birch	24	24	0.38	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.0	16.683	44.859	0.196
Mizunara-oak	19	20	0.22	3.7	2.5	2.1	3.7	16.683	44.859	0.196
Mizunara-oak	21	22	0.22	4.3	2.4	3.4	4.1	16.705	40.352	0.014
Sakhalin fir	24	24	0.37	3.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	24.015	48.877	-0.314
Mountain birch	10	10	0.04	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	22.744	46.577	-0.189
Mountain birch	10	10	0.04	0.2	0.5	2.1	2.1	28.625	49.524	-0.372
Mizunara-oak	21	22	0.22	3.1	2.2	2.2	4.8	29.939	50.039	-0.329
Amur Cork tree	32	32	0.77	2.6	4.4	2.8	4.0	37.191	49.815	0.000
Mountain birch	12	12	0.07	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.5	37.616	47.676	0.058
maple	6	6	0.01	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	45.424	46.041	0.281
maple	6	6	0.01	1.0	-1.0	2.4	3.1	43.500	44.525	0.311
Mountain birch	8	8	0.02	0.9	1.4	1.8	0.5	44.633	39.280	0.243
maple	9	10	0.04	-0.4	0.8	2.8	-1.0	40.494	38.132	0.496
Mountain birch	7	8	0.02	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	40.474	36.800	0.313
Mountain birch	7	8	0.02	2.2	0.8	-1.2	0.9	33.830	41.626	0.135
Sakhalin Spruce	25	26	0.46	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	33.832	42.382	0.345
willow	28	28	0.57	1.8	3.0	2.8	1.3	29.523	42.753	0.067
Mizunara-oak	15	16	0.12	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	16.281	8.927	0.269
Mizunara-oak	13	14	0.09	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.2	18.793	6.731	0.093
maple	34	34	0.91	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.7	22.678	7.996	-0.013
Sakhalin fir	50	50	2.29	2.4	3.9	1.3	1.6	26.226	5.624	-0.036
dagwood	8	8	0.02	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	24.323	9.601	0.079
magnolia	6	6	0.01	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	22.659	11.923	0.212
kalopanax	58	58	2.81	4.7	2.6	2.2	4.5	21.191	11.352	0.096
magnolia	11	12	0.07	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.7	19.929	14.748	0.254
rowan	7	8	0.02	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0	22.259	15.866	0.132
Mizunara-oak	8	8	0.02	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.5	23.274	14.641	0.234
Mountain birch	8	8	0.02	3.0	1.7	0.4	1.8	24.560	15.060	0.093
Sakhalin fir	34	34	0.93	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	20.637	17.749	0.275
Mizunara-oak	62	62	3.20	7.0	3.7	2.5	4.3	18.822	17.402	-0.034
Sakhalin fir	54	54	2.75	5.0	5.1	3.2	2.8	20.058	24.523	0.110
Mizunara-oak	14	14	0.09	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.6	14.082	26.374	-0.083
Mizunara-oak	10	10	0.04	0.8	2.0	3.1	1.6	14.851	28.082	0.055
Mountain birch	10	10	0.04	1.2	2.5	1.8	1.2	14.282	29.128	0.164
Mountain birch	10	10	0.04	0.9	2.4	1.6	1.5	16.665	29.429	0.263
Mountain birch	8	8	0.02	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.2	17.332	30.059	0.322
Mountain birch	6	6	0.01	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.7	18.478	28.816	0.268
Mizunara-oak	15	16	0.12	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.7	19.663	30.189	0.225
Mizunara-oak	7	8	0.02	1.2	1.2	1.9	3.0	20.407	27.585	0.275
Mountain birch	9	10	0.04	0.4	2.0	1.7	1.0	17.992	32.366	0.229
Mountain birch	8	8	0.02	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.9	18.860	32.221	0.283
Mountain birch	14	14	0.10	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.9	20.170	34.628	0.216
Mountain birch	11	12	0.07	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	21.448	32.005	0.345
Mountain birch	6	6	0.01	1.0	2.6	1.9	0.7	23.682	33.252	0.319
Mountain birch	14	14	0.10	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.1	24.621	31.751	0.276
Mountain birch	13	14	0.10	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.8	25.459	29.422	0.466
Mizunara-oak	9	10	0.04	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	24.166	26.923	0.344

hydrangia	8	8	0.02	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	26.472	27.064	0.346
Mountain birch	7	8	0.02	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	27.982	25.343	0.403
white birch	15	16	0.13	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.2	28.210	27.817	0.419
Mountain birch	14	14	0.10	2.6	2.2	1.0	2.3	29.604	29.829	0.342
maple	9	10	0.04	2.0	0.9	1.5	2.1	25.132	36.070	0.279
Mountain birch	15	16	0.13	2.6	2.6	1.2	0.9	32.059	22.945	0.128
Mountain birch	11	12	0.07	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.1	32.554	23.173	0.012
Mountain birch	19	20	0.24	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.3	33.084	23.604	-0.067
kalopanax	54	54	2.34	5.6	1.2	0.6	4.6	31.296	11.391	-0.178 Dead tree
magnolia	10	10	0.04	-0.2	0.8	1.7	0.7	35.937	13.530	-0.008
magnolia	30	30	0.68	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	36.873	13.929	-0.314
magnolia	10	10	0.04	2.8	-0.4	-0.5	1.5	37.461	12.688	-0.316
magnolia	20	20	0.24	0.6	1.4	2.1	2.3	36.971	12.536	-0.307
Mountain birch	8	8	0.02	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.3	40.904	10.376	-0.442
Mountain birch	8	8	0.02	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	41.397	10.822	-0.418
maple	20	20	0.24	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.1	43.085	5.392	-0.242
willow	8	8	0.02	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	34.516	5.123	-0.199
willow	7	8	0.02	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.6	33.990	3.938	-0.095
willow	6	6	0.01	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.8	32.706	4.341	-0.036
alder	9	10	0.04	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.3	31.621	4.773	0.026
Sakhalin fir	12	12	0.07	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	46.136	2.934	-0.086
Sakhalin fir	8	8	0.02	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	46.987	3.563	-0.489
Sakhalin Spruce	7	8	0.02	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	46.987	3.563	-0.489
magnolia	7	8	0.02	1.4	2.0	2.9	0.8	48.754	7.052	0.118
willow	7	8	0.02	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	43.802	13.007	-0.376
alder	11	12	0.07	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.6	44.547	13.858	-0.485
willow	12	12	0.07	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.0	45.673	12.757	-0.456
willow	7	8	0.02	2.2	0.3	-0.2	2.3	46.696	13.441	-0.446
willow	10	10	0.04	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.7	47.826	14.121	-0.420
willow	7	8	0.02	0.4	1.3	1.1	2.2	48.929	14.983	-0.447
willow	10	10	0.04	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.2	48.929	14.983	-0.447
white birch	8	8	0.02	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	46.508	15.624	-0.531
willow	7	8	0.02	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.9	49.502	16.839	-0.427
willow	11	12	0.07	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.6	49.017	18.085	-0.205
willow	7	8	0.02	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	48.679	18.891	-0.192
willow	7	8	0.02	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	48.034	21.551	-0.337
Mizunara-oak	54	54	2.34	3.4	4.8	4.3	5.0	42.573	17.004	-0.310
Sakhalin fir	24	24	0.37	3.6	3.2	2.3	3.1	42.573	17.004	-0.310
Mizunara-oak	14	14	0.09	3.2	1.2	2.2	2.6	37.626	24.695	-0.073
Mizunara-oak	14	14	0.09	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.6	38.271	25.860	-0.189
Mountain birch	12	12	0.07	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.8	41.534	27.055	0.096
Mizunara-oak	12	12	0.06	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.8	42.905	27.302	-0.038
cherry	47	48	1.94	5.0	3.0	3.8	5.0	43.444	31.036	-0.610
cherry	11	12	0.07	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.6	43.444	31.036	-0.610
Sakhalin fir	60	60	3.49	5.2	5.0	4.2	3.1	44.617	34.302	-0.198
Mizunara-oak	16	16	0.12	1.2	4.2	3.1	3.3	42.075	34.809	-0.092
maple	38	38	1.13	2.2	1.8	-0.4	-0.4	40.169	32.199	0.038 dead tree
maple	16	16	0.13	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.9	41.956	30.165	-0.116
cherry	10	10	0.04	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.8	36.207	29.437	0.117
white birch	14	14	0.10	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	35.156	31.951	0.343
white birch	10	10	0.04	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	36.854	33.618	0.236
Amur Cork tree	19	20	0.24	2.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	31.995	38.714	0.463
Mountain birch	11	12	0.07	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.4	30.498	41.071	0.228
willow	30	30	0.68	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.3	29.507	39.550	0.216
Mizunara-oak	19	20	0.22	2.4	2.5	3.8	3.7	28.066	40.050	0.236
Amur Cork tree	26	26	0.46	0.8	1.5	4.4	1.7	28.568	36.011	0.370
Amur Cork tree	21	22	0.30	0.4	0.2	3.9	3.8	28.568	36.011	0.370
willow	36	36	1.01	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	30.551	35.121	0.423
maple	8	8	0.02	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	38.311	33.149	0.240
Mizunara-oak	9	10	0.04	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	7.876	14.036	0.544
								50.000	0.000	0.000
								49.956	49.917	-0.236
								0.000	0.000	0.000
								0.056	49.905	0.146

155本

52.23

Volume was estimated based on DBH of 2cm rounding

Volume table was applied with the data of compartment of 149 and 150