



ALLOMTERIC BIOMASS EQUATIONS

14 Species and 2 General

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Biomass equations are developed as a part of National Forest Inventory of Bhutan NFI. Two equations each using DBH only (basal area) and DBH and Height (BAH) are developed for fourteen species, one common equation for conifers and one common equation for broadleaved species. Following are the list of biomass equations

A. List of biomass equations with Basal Area (DBH) as predictor variable

Species	No. of samples	Min. DBH (cm)	Maximum DBH (cm)	Equation	t1	t2	t3
Abies densa	55	5	82	$-5.76+3436.38*ba+36408.9*X^2$	0.004562	0.110 447	0.303 648
Cupressus corneyana	32	3.6	88	$-3.96+4300*ba+50295*X^2$	0.003905	0.098 999	0.378 53
Juniperus recurva	32	6	68	$-4.85+3234*ba+26753*X^2$	0.006816	0.075 555	0.263 935
Larix griffithii	32	5.2	83	$-3.84+3455*ba+29738*X^2$	0.008396	0.131 148	0.330 317
Picea spinulosa	48	5.6	87	$-6.16+3934*ba+43569*X^2$	0.006648	0.113 411	0.321 234
Pinus roxburghii	51	3	77.8	$-3.44+5098*ba+56376*X^2$	0.0023	0.102 9	0.368 529
Pinus wallichiana	52	2.6	95.8	$-1.57+3444*ba+55392*X^2$	0.00309	0.098 407	0.394 911
Tsuga dumosa	55	4.5	95	$-4.8+3854*ba+15174*X^2$	0.006181	0.138 544	0.440 845
Castanopsis tribulnoides	32	5	89	$1.39+5303*ba+2722X^2+4129*X^3$	0.007382	0.134 038	0.402 22
Quercus glauca	34	4.2	77.3	$-3.97+6437*ba+36970*X^2$	0.006536	0.099 043	0.374 257
Quercus griffithii	32	8	79.5	$-9.38+5438*ba+15835*X^2$	0.00731	0.132 139	0.364 998
Quercus lanata	34	3.3	77.5	$-0.77+4500*ba+25308*X^2$	0.013335	0.141 882	0.393 956
Rhododendron arboreum	35	5.5	58.4	$-0.19+1637*ba+43190*X^2$	0.006834	0.091 863	0.207 339
Alnus nepalensis	32	7	77	$-12.3+5474*ba+1581*X^2$	0.008812	0.131 185	0.415 138
General conifer	357	2.6	95.8	$-12.3+3299*ba+52756*X^2$	0.004927	0.107 521	0.369 822
General broadleaf	199	3.3	89	$-1.06+4341*ba+30173X^2+4013*X^3$	0.006648	0.119 459	0.368 977

B. List of biomass equations with Basal Area (DBH) and Height as predictor variable

Species	No. of samples	Minimum DBH (cm)	Maximum DBH (cm)	Equation	t1	t2	t3
Abies densa	55	5	82	$2.35313+173.7675*bah-0.59995*X^2$	0.023 989	2.572 786	10.73 243
Cupressus corneyana	32	3.6	88	$1.22235+165.16238*bah-0.31452*X^2$	0.024 764	3.498 551	17.51 606
Juniperus recurva	32	6	68	$4.08057+201.65385*bah-2.18485*X^2$	0.059 807	1.436 454	5.571 413
Larix griffithii	32	5.2	83	$2.73648+221.68872*bah-1.618*X^2$	0.069 668	2.894 957	11.17 016
Picea spinulosa	48	5.6	87	$5.539+179.124*bah+-0.396*X^2$	0.045 708	2.588 578	12.01 843
Pinus roxburghii	51	3	77.8	$0.93085+286.67503*bah-0.939*X^2$	0.013 202	2.678 307	14.03 231
Pinus wallichiana	52	2.6	95.8	$0.63608+195.88699*bah-0.6393*X^2$	0.024 57	2.424 196	14.68 175
Tsuga dumosa	55	4.5	95	$2.80713+181.04279*bah-0.47106*X^2$	0.056 836	3.518 025	15.82 663
Castanopsis tribulnoides	32	5	89	$13.01+297*bah+-2.34X^2+3849*X^3$	0.046 199	2.517 564	10.00 328
Quercus glauca	34	4.2	77.3	$2.73+423*bah-4.22*X^2$	0.049 256	1.704 485	10.86 179
Quercus griffithii	32	8	79.5	$9.85+261.6*bah-101*X^2$	0.079 45	2.914 077	9.398 556
Quercus lanata	34	3.3	77.5	$2.22+341*bah-1.92*X^2$	0.120 915	2.224 379	7.623 232
Rhododendron arboreum	35	5.5	58.4	$1.87+214*bah-1.38*X^2$	0.035 309	0.900 26	2.678 036
Alnus nepalensis	32	7	77	$15.1+194*bah-0.44*X^2$	0.112 019	3.992 085	14.19 324
General conifer	358	2.6	95.8	$1.1209+201.92169*bah-0.76344*X^2$	0.028 401	2.601 966	13.99 573
General broadleaf	200	2.6	95.8	$4.11+302*bah+-2.78X^2+3697*X^3$	0.055 951	1.770 287	10.10 082

Note:

Biomass is in kilogram

ba = Basal area (m²)

h = height (m)

The X_2 is spline function of ba or bah as follows:

$$X_2 = g(x) = (x - t_1)_+^3 - (x - t_2)_+^3 \frac{(t_3 - t_1)}{(t_3 - t_2)} + (x - t_3)_+^3 \frac{(t_2 - t_1)}{(t_3 - t_2)}$$

and the value of the each component of equation is computed using the knot values with equation

$$(x - t_1)_+^3 = (X - t_1)_+^3, \text{ if } x > t_1 \text{ and } (x - t_1)_+^3 = 0, \text{ if } x < t_1$$

$$(x - t_2)_+^3 = (X - t_2)_+^3, \text{ if } x > t_2, \text{ and } (x - t_2)_+^3 = 0, \text{ if } x < t_2$$

$$(x - t_3)_+^3 = (X - t_3)_+^3, \text{ if } x > t_3, \text{ and } (x - t_3)_+^3 = 0, \text{ if } x < t_3$$

t_1 , t_2 and t_3 for the above models are 10th, 50th and 90th percentiles of *ba* or *bah* called knots.

$x = ba$ or bah