Estimations for percentage of branches and coarse roots of the coarse wood fraction

Beech:

0.45 for amount of branches (N=5)

According to: Schulze (2000).

0.51 for amount of branches (N=12, span 0.31 bis 0.66), although coarse root and fine root are not differentiated, as this the amount of branches is underestimated. Due to this it is advised to use 0.55 as value.

According to: Cannell (1982), pages 31, 58, 59, 66, 72, 213, 219, 220, 224, 229

Oak:

0.51 for amount of branches (N=10, span 0.26 bis 0.68), although coarse root and fine root are not differentiated, as this the amount of branches is underestimated. Due to this it is advised to use 0.55 as value.

According to: Cannell (1982), pages 25, 26, 77, 201

Spruce:

0.34 for amount of braches (N=6)

According to: Schulze (2000)

0.35 for amount of branches (N=28, span 0.22 bis 0.51), although coarse root and fine root are not differentiated, as this the amount of branches is underestimated. Due to this it is advised to use 0.4 as value.

According to: (Cannell, 1982), pages 29, 62, 73, 224, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366

Pine:

0.52 (N=3, span: 0.48 bis 0.57)

According to: Rademacher et al. (1999)

0.41 for amount of branches (N=25, span 0.18 bis 0.78), although coarse root and fine root are not differentiated, as this the amount of branches is underestimated. Due to this it is advised to use 0.45 as value.

According to: Cannell (1982), pages 63, 214, 221, 226, 227, 228, 243, 244, 245, 36

References

Cannell, M., 1982. World Forest Biomass and Primary Production Data. Academic Press, London, 399 pp.

Rademacher, P., Buß, B. and Müller-Using, B., 1999. Waldbau und Nährstoffmanagement als integrierte Aufgabe in der Kiefernwirtschaft auf ärmeren pleistozänen Sanden. . Forst und Holz, 54: 330-335.

Schulze, E.-D. (Editor), 2000. Carbon and Nitrogen Cycling in European Forest Ecosystems. Ecological studies, 142. Springer, Berlin, 500 pp.