

## FOREST INVENTORY: FLORESTA NACIONAL DO JAMARY

### JAM\_A02\_2013\_INVENTORY

#### 1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Forest Inventory Floresta Nacional do Jamari (JAM\_A02\_2013\_INVENTORY) was carried out in Rondônia State, Brazil. A total of 24 50x50m plots disposed systematically along 6 reference lines (transects) were measured. Trees with diameter at breast height (DBH) equal to or greater than 35cm were accounted for and measured within the plot area (see Fig. 1) whereas trees with DBH equal to or greater than 10cm were only measured within the subplot area (see Fig. 1).

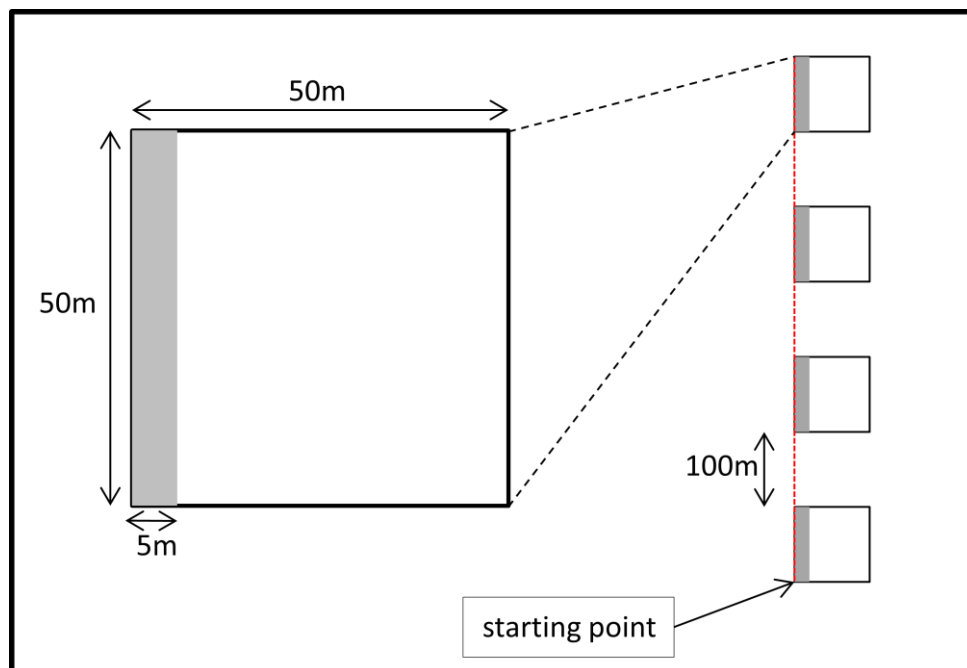


FIG 1. REPRESENTATION OF THE 50 X 50M PLOT (BLACK POLYGON) AND THE 5 X 50M SUBPLOT (GREY AREA). THE INCLUSION CRITERIA WAS: (A)  $DBH \geq 35CM$  FOR THE PLOT AREA AND (B)  $DBH \geq 10CM$  FOR THE SUBPLOT AREA. THE DOTTED RED LINE REPRESENTS THE REFERENCE LINE (TRANSECT).

#### 2.0 INVENTORY DATA RECORDED - .CSV FILE CONTENT

For each tree the following measurements were recorded:

**area:** A code name given to the area.

**group\_code**: the group identification code (reference line number)

**plot**: the plot identification code.

**tree**: tree number

**common\_name**: tree common name.

**scientific\_name**: tree scientific name.

**family\_name**: tree family name

**WSD** (g/cm<sup>3</sup>):

If tree is alive:

wood specific gravity - oven-dry wood over green volume (Chave et al, 2009<sup>1</sup>).

If tree is dead (standing dead):

Dead trees are divided into 5 decay classes (Keller et al, 2004<sup>2</sup>),

**DBH** (cm): Diameter at breast height, 1.3 m above the ground.

**type**(class) Divided into four classes:

Liana (L): woody vines, inclusion was based on the position of the vine at 1.3 m above the ground, not the rooting position.

Palms (P): leafed palms, inclusion based on the diameter at the ground surface. Litter was removed from around the base for measurement.

Trunked palms (Pt): palms with a trunk measurable at 1.3 m

Other (O): Trees

**canopy** (class): Position of crown with respect to surrounding canopies, split into 3 classes.

E: Emergent, above surrounding tree canopies

C: Canopy level, at the same height as the main forest canopy of surrounding trees. This class includes both dominant and super-dominants.

S: Suppressed, trees below the height of the dominant canopy layer.

**light** (class): Crown Illumination Index, divided into three classes.

1: Entire crown surface gets direct sunlight.

2: A section of the crown surface receives direct sunlight.

3: The crown surface only receives indirect light.

**dead**: Standing dead.

D: tree is dead

A: tree is alive

**D\_class:** Decomposition Class (Keller et al, 2004<sup>2</sup>)

**Date** (ISO 8601): date

**UTM\_Easting:** X coordinate of tree individual location

**UTM\_Northing:** Y coordinate of tree individual location

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### 3.0 COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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NA = not available/not applicable

NI = not identified

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### 4.0 REFERENCES

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(1)Chave, J., Coomes, D., Jansen, S., Lewis, L.S., Swenson, N. & Zanne, A. (2009) Towards a worldwide wood economics spectrum. *Ecology Letters*, 12, 351–366.

(2)Keller, M., Palace, M., Asner, G.P., Pereira, R. & Silva, J.N.M.(2004) Coarse woody debris in undisturbed and logged forests in the eastern Brazilian Amazon. *Global Change Biol.* 10 (5), 784–795.