FOREST INVENTORY: FLORESTA NACINAL DO TAPAJÓS - TAP_A01_2009_2010_2011_INVENTORY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Field Inventory of Floresta Nacional do Tapajós was conducted using a diameter-dependent line sampling using a diameter factor of 10.0 along five 500m transect including trees greater than 5 cm diameter.

The following complements "_09" , "_10" and "_11" after the column name identify the year in which inventory data was collected: "_09" refers to year 2009, "_10" refers to year 2010 and "_11" refers to year "2011".

2.0 INVENTORY DATA RECORDED - .CSV FILE CONTENT

For each tree the following measurements were recorded/calculated:

area: A code name given to the area.

transect: the transect number/name.

tree: tree number

common_name: tree common name.

scientific_name: tree scientific name.

family_name: tree family name

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

WSD (g/cm3):
If tree alive:
wood specific gravity - oven-dry wood over green volume (Chave et al, 2009[1]).
If tree dead(standing dead):
Dead trees are divided into 5 decay classes (Keller et al, 2004[2]),

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

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

dclass: Decomposition Class (Keller et al, 2004[2])

Hcom: Commercial Height (m), measured using a clinometer and tape as the height of the lowest leaf (bottom of the canopy)

Htot: Total Height (m), measured using a clinometer and tape as the height to the highest point of the tree crown.

RN: (m) Radius to the north of the tree crown.

RS: (m) Radius to the south of the tree crown.

RE: (m) Radius to the east of the tree crown.

RW: (m) Radius to the west of the tree crown.

Date (ISO 8601): period of measurement.

UTM_Easting: X coordinate of tree individual location calculated based on measurements of tree X position with respect to the transect.

UTM_Northing: Y coordinate of tree individual location calculated based on measurements of tree Y position with respect to the transect.

3.0 COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NA = not available/not applicable

4.0 REFERENCES

[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.