



## FOREST INVENTORY: FLORESTA NACIONAL DO TAPAJÓS - TAP\_A05\_2010&2011\_INVENTORY

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

The following complements “\_10” and “\_11” after the column name identify the year in which inventory data was collected: “\_10” refers to year 2010 and “\_11” refers to year “2011”.

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

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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/cm<sup>3</sup>):

If tree alive:

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

If tree 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.

**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<sup>2</sup>)

**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

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NA = not available/not applicable

### 4.0 REFERENCES

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<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.