Carey, M.L. and O'Brien, D. (1979). Biomass, nutrient content and distribution in a stand of Sitka spruce. *Irish For.* 1, 25-35.

Carey, M.L. and Farrell, E.P. (1978). Production, accumulation and nutrient content of Sitka spruce litterfall. *Irish For.* 35, 35-44.

53°00'N 6°30'W (alt. given below) Ireland, County Wicklow.

Picea sitchensis

Plantations.

	Peaty gley pH 3.8-5.1	Thinned 2 years previously Brown podzols pH 3.8-5.1	
	Glenmalure 350 m	Glenealy 200 m	Ballinglen 300 m
Age (years)	33	39	47
Trees/ha	3760	1216	583
Tree height (m)	15.9[a]	15.7[a]	24.6[a]
Basal area (m^2/ha)	74.7	35.5	38.8
Leaf area index			
Stem volume (m^3/ha)			
Dry biomass (t/ha) Stem wood	201.5		
Stem bark	17.7		
Branches	34.5		
Fruits etc.			
Foliage	14.6		
Root estimate	56.5		
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)			
Net production (t/ha/yr) Stem wood			
Stem bark			
Branches			
Fruits etc.	8.86[b]	4.04[b]	3.85[b]
Foliage			
Root estimate			

Eight trees were sampled from Glenmalure and roots were excavated. Stand biomass values for three 0.1 ha plots were derived from regressions on basal area per tree. Nutrient contents were determined.

a. Top heights.

b. Total litterfall measured over one year.

Visona, L., Naviglio, L., Simonetto, L., Azzollini, I. and Giovannardi, R. (1975). Researches on beech forest. I Structure and biomass of the beechwood in the Mount Terminillo IBP Station, Monit Reatini, Lazio. *Annal. Bot.* 34, 143-170.

42°30'N 13°00'E 1709 m Italy, Lazio, Mount Terminillo.

Brown mull-type forest soil, pH 5.5

Fagus sylvatica

Coppiced stand

Age (years)		60
Trees/ha		3590
Tree height (m)		10.3
Basal area (m^2/ha)		41.3
Leaf area index		
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	108
	Stem bark	
	Branches	36
	Fruits etc.	
	Foliage	2-4
	Root estimate	
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)		
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	
	Stem bark	
	Branches	
	Fruits etc.	
	Foliage	
	Root estimate	

One hundred and three stems were sampled in the autumn, and stand values for a 0.35 ha plot were derived from regressions on D^2H.

Cantiani, M. (1974). Prime indagini sulla biomassa dell'abete bianco. III Tavola di produttivita della biomassa arborea. Ricerche Sperimentali di Dendrometria e di Auxometria. Bull.5. Instit. Assestamento Forestale, Univ. Firenze, Italy.

Hellrigl, B. (1974). Relazioni e tavola della biomassa arborea. I Tavola di produttivita della biomassa arborea. Ricerche Sperimentali di Dendrometria e di Auxometria. Bull.5. Instit. Assestamento Forestale, Univ. Firenze, Italy.

43°44'N 11°34'E 500-1200 m Italy, Vallombrosa region, near Florence.

Plantations.
Average quality sites.

Abies alba

Subject to a moderate thinning regime.

Age (years)'		10	15	20	25	30	35
Trees/ha		25000	17500	2548	2180	1902	1679
Tree height (m)				9.2	11.6	13.9	15.8
Basal area (m^2/ha)				24.1	32.3	37.9	43.6
Leaf area index							
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		39	105	173	249	335	416
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	14.7	39.2	64.7	92.8	124.8	154.9
	Stem bark						
	Branches	4.3	11.5	15.0	17.9	20.0	21.6
	Fruits etc.						
	Foliage	0.8	2.1	6.6	9.6	10.0	13.3
	Root estimate						
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)							
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood		7.04[a]	7.40[a]	7.76[a]	8.14[a]	8.52[a]
	Stem bark						
	Branches						
	Fruits etc.						
	Foliage						
	Root estimate						

One hundred and twenty-three trees were sampled varying in age from 27 to 105 years Stand biomass values were derived from regressions on D and H applied to yield tables of the numbers of trees per hectare in different diameter and height classes.
a. Including thinnings, but excluding all litterfall.

Continued from p.87.

Same as p.87.

Age (years)		40	45	50	55	60	65
Trees/ha		1500	1320	1189	1060	940	821
Tree height (m)		17.7	19.3	20.9	22.2	23.5	24.6
Basal area (m^2/ha)		47.9	52.3	55.6	58.6	60.6	61.9
Leaf area index							
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		500	580	655	723	786	844
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	186.2	216.1	243.8	269.1	292.6	314.2
	Stem bark						
	Branches	23.8	25.7	28.2	30.3	32.5	34.3
	Fruits etc.						
	Foliage	14.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.7	16.8
	Root estimate						
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)							
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	8.70[a]	8.66[a]	8.40[a]	8.12[a]	7.94[a]	7.62[a]
	Stem bark						
	Branches						
	Fruits etc.						
	Foliage						
	Root estimate						

See p.87.

Continued from p.88.

Same as p.87.

Age (years)		70	75	80	85	90	95
Trees/ha		759	694	633	594	549	512
Tree height (m)		25.6	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.5	29.0
Basal area (m^2/ha)		64.2	65.5	67.0	68.3	69.6	70.5
Leaf area index							
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		896	943	986	1025	1060	1095
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	333.4	351.0	366.9	381.3	394.4	406.1
	Stem bark						
	Branches	36.0	37.8	39.4	40.9	42.2	43.4
	Fruits etc.						
	Foliage	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8
	Root estimate						
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)							
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	7.40[a]	7.16[a]	6.92[a]	6.74[a]	6.56[a]	6.38[a]
	Stem bark						
	Branches						
	Fruits etc.						
	Foliage						
	Root estimate						

See p.87.

Müller, D. and Nielsen, J. (1965). Production brute, pertes par respiration et production nette dans la forêt ombrophile tropicale. *Forst. ForsVaes. Danm.* 29, 60-160.

5°20'N 4°10'E 50 m	Ivory Coast, near Abidjan, Languededru.
	Strombosia pustulata, *Conopharyngia durissima*, *Funtumia latifolia* and 42 other species.
Poor, sandy soil. pH 3.8-4.4	Lowland tropical rainforest

Age (years)		
Trees/ha		836
Tree height (m)		12.7[a] (5 to 50)
Basal area (m^2/ha)		31.2
Leaf area index		3.2
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		421[b]
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	178[c]
	Stem bark	
	Branches	62[c]
	Fruits etc.	
	Foliage	2.5
	Root estimate	
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)		13.1[b]
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	7.5 + 1.9[d]
	Stem bark	
	Branches	
	Fruits etc.	
	Foliage	2.1[e]
	Root estimate	

A total of 52 trees was sampled. Stand values were derived in various ways from stem volumes and diameters measured in areas of 0.09 ha and 0.16 ha on three occasions over 5 years. Only trees over 3 cm diameter and 1.3 m height were included

a. Weighted mean.
b. Including the branches.
c. Assuming that 26% of the above-ground wood was branches.
d. Woody litterfall, excluding mortality.
e. Assuming shade leaves lived for 2 years, and sun leaves lived for one year.

Bernhardt-Reversat, F., Huttel, C. and Lemée, G. (1978). La forêt sempervirente de basse Côte d'Ivoire. In: "Problèmes d'Ecologie: Structure et Fonctionnement des Ecosystèmes Terrestres" (M. Lamotte and F. Boulière, eds) pp. 313-345. Masson, Paris, New York, Barcelona and Milan.

Lemée, G, Bernhardt-Reversat, F. and Huttel, C. (1975). Recherches sur l'écosystème de la forêt subéquatoriale de basse Côte d'Ivoire. Parts I-VII. *Terre Vie* 29, 169-264.

5°23-42'N 4°2-6'W 20-70 m Ivory Coast, near Abidjan.

Poor, sandy soils. pH 4.1-5.1

Dacryodes klaineana, Strombosia glaucescens, Allanblackia sp., *Coula* sp., *Diospyros* sp. *et al.* (over 120 spp.)

Lowland tropical rainforest

	Le Banco		Yapo
	On a plateau	In a valley	On a plateau
Age (years)	Mature		Mature
Trees/ha	265[a]		427[a]
Tree height (m)	5-50		5-50
Basal area (m^2/ha)	30		31
Leaf area index	8-10		8-10
Stem volume (m^3/ha)	560		500
Dry biomass (t/ha): Stem wood	360		330
Dry biomass (t/ha): Stem bark			
Dry biomass (t/ha): Branches	105 + 24[b]		95
Dry biomass (t/ha): Fruits etc.			
Dry biomass (t/ha): Foliage	9		8
Dry biomass (t/ha): Root estimate	49		
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)			
Net production (t/ha/yr): Stem wood	4.60 + 2.58[c]	3.05 + 1.09[c]	4.65 + 1.45[c]
Net production (t/ha/yr): Stem bark			
Net production (t/ha/yr): Branches			
Net production (t/ha/yr): Fruits etc.	1.10[c]	0.66[c]	1.05[c]
Net production (t/ha/yr): Foliage	8.19[c]	7.43[c]	7.12[c]
Net production (t/ha/yr): Root estimate	0.7	0.5	0.7

A total of 2614 trees representing 120 species were sampled, and some root systems were excavated. Stand values for the above 0.25 ha plots were derived using regression methods. Increments were derived by remeasurement of 250 trees over 5 to 7 years. Roots were assumed to have the same relative growth rates as above-ground woody parts. Nutrient contents were determined.

a. Trees over 40 cm circumference.

b. Lianes.

c. Litterfall measured over 2-3 years, including estimated pre-fall decay (20% of leaf litterfall).

Tanner, E.V.J. (1980). Studies on the biomass and productivity in a series of montane rainforests in Jamaica. *J. Ecol.* 68, 573-588.

Tanner, E.V.J. (1980). Litterfall in montane rainforests of Jamaica and its relation to climate. *J. Ecol.* 68, 833-848.

Tanner, E.V.J. (1977). Four montane rainforests of Jamaica: a quantitative characterization of the floristics, the soils and the foliar mineral levels, and a discussion of the interrelations. *J. Ecol.* 65, 883-918.

8°05'N 176°30'W (alt. given below) Jamaica, The Blue Mountains.

Tropical evergreen montane rainforests

	Mor ridge	Mull ridge	Well-developed mull ridge	Wet slope	Gap forest
	1615 m	1615 m	1530 m	1570 m	1590 m
Age (years)					
Trees/ha	6200[a]		6400[a]		
Tree height (m)	5-7	8-13	ca.10-15	8-13	12-16
Basal area (m^2/ha)	65	65	65	46	48
Leaf area index	5.0[b]		5.7[b]		
Stem volume (m^3/ha)					
Dry biomass (t/ha): Stem wood, Stem bark, Branches, Fruits etc.	218	312	327	230	238
Dry biomass (t/ha): Foliage	8.3[c]		6.7[c]		
Dry biomass (t/ha): Root estimate	54				
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)					
Net production (t/ha/yr): Stem wood, Stem bark, Branches, Fruits etc.	0.5 + 1.5[e]	0.2+2.0[d] +0.2[e]	0.2+2.0[d] +0.2[e]	2.0+2.7[d] +1.2[e]	3.5+0.6[d] +0.9[e]
Net production (t/ha/yr): Foliage	4.9[e]	5.5[e]	5.5[e]	4.4[e]	5.5[e]
Net production (t/ha/yr): Root estimate					

Thirty-five trees were sampled in the 100 m^2 Mor Ridge plot, plus all small vegetation and roots in one 17.5 m^2 pit. All 64 trees and other vegetation were harvested in the 100 m^2 well-developed Mull Ridge plot. Biomass values for the other plots were derived from regressions on basal area per tree. Wood increments were estimated from girth increments on 60 trees. Nutrient contents were determined.

a. Trees over 10 cm D.
b. Including epiphytes and ferns, but excluding herbs.
c. Including 0.3-0.4 t/ha of leaves on saplings, tree ferns and climbers.
d. Mortality (not estimated in the Mor Ridge plot).
e. Litterfall, measured over 1-2 years.

Fujimori, T. and Yamamoto, K. (1967). Productivity of *Acacia dealbata* stands. A report of 4 years old stands in Okayama Prefecture. *J. Jap. For. Soc.* 49, 143-149.

ca. 35°N 134°E -- Japan, Okayama Prefecture.

Seeded stands.
Poor site.

Acacia dealbata

Age (years)		4	4	4
Trees/ha		4000	4000	2000
Tree height (m)		6.7	5.8	5.3
Basal area (m^2/ha)		17.2	13.1	5.8
Leaf area index				
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		49.1	34.3	13.8
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	24.2	18.0	7.0
	Stem bark			
	Branches	7.4	7.9	3.6
	Fruits etc.	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Foliage	4.4	3.9	2.6
	Root estimate	16.2[a]	12.9[a]	5.8[a]
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)				
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	18.2[b]	9.8[b]	
	Stem bark			
	Branches			
	Fruits etc.	0.3	0.1	
	Foliage	2.2[c]	1.9[c]	
	Root estimate	9.0[a]	5.1[a]	

Sixteen trees were sampled from each of the two stands with 4000 trees/ha. Stand biomass values for the above plots of 122 to 286 m^2 were derived from regressions on D^2H and by proportional basal area allocation; values given here are the means of the two estimates.

a. Assuming top/root ratios to be 2.3.
b. Excluding woody litterfall and any mortality.
c. Assumed to be half the foliage biomass.

Ando, T. and Takeuchi, I. (1973). Growth and production structure of *Acacia mollissima* Wild. and *Acacia dealbata* Link. in Saijo experimental stand. *Bull. Govt Forest Exp. Stn Tokyo* 252, 149-159.

ca.33°30'N 132°30'E -- Japan, Shikoku, Ehime Prefecture.

Plantations

		Acacia mollissima		*Acacia dealbata*	
Age (years)		5	5	5	5
Trees/ha		1155	2378	1052	2155
Tree height (m)		7.6	7.7	7.8	7.0
Basal area (m^2/ha)		6.8	11.2	7.8	8.4
Leaf area index					
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		28.0	46.6	32.6	37.0
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	15.6	23.4	13.4	14.0
	Stem bark				
	Branches	6.3	6.4	7.2	5.7
	Fruits etc.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Foliage	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8
	Root estimate	4.8	7.2	5.9	5.4
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)		7.6	11.6	10.2	12.1
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	4.2	5.8	4.3	4.6
	Stem bark				
	Branches	2.5[a]	2.6[a]	3.5[a]	2.6[a]
	Fruits etc.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Foliage	1.1[b]	1.6[b]	1.4[b]	1.4[b]
	Root estimate	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8

Eight trees were sampled per plot, and three root systems were excavated. Stand biomass values for the above 400 m^2 plots were estimated by proportional basal area allocation. Roots were assumed to grow at the same relative rate as above-ground woody parts.

a. Assumed to be equal to the stem increment within the crown; excluding any woody litterfall and mortality.

b. Assumed to be half the foliage biomass.

Tadaki, Y. (1968a). The primary productivity and the stand density control in *Acacia mollissima* stands. *Bull. Govt Forest Exp. Stn Tokyo* 216, 99-115.
Tadaki, Y. (1965a). Studies on production structure of forest. VIII Productivity of an *Acacia mollissima* stand in higher stand density. *J. Jap. For. Soc.* 47, 384-391.
Tadaki, Y., Ogata, N. and Nagatomo, Y. (1963). Studies on production structure of forest. Some analyses on productivities of artificial stand of *Acacia mollissima*. *J. Jap. For. Soc.* 45, 293-301.

Japan		32°30'N 130°30'E 80 m Kumamoto Prefecture *Acacia mollissima* Fertilized plantations			ca.33°30'N 130°30'E 60 m Fukuoka Prefecture *A. mollissima* Naturally seeded
Age (years)		3	5	7	4
Trees/ha		3450	5100	3150	14400
Tree height (m)		6.9	9.4	10.5	6.5
Basal area (m^2/ha)		9.9	21.8	18.0	21.3
Leaf area index		7.9	8.8	6.9	9.9
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		46.5	132.2	118.7	99.0
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	21.3	66.6	64.3	53.8
	Stem bark	2.5	5.6	6.9	
	Branches	7.0	11.0	12.7	7.8
	Fruits etc.				
	Foliage	8.1	9.0	7.0	10.1
	Root estimate	4.6	12.5	12.6	9.3
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)		23.9	34.6	29.0	37.0
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	13.5	20.8	19.4	20.0
	Stem bark				
	Branches	4.7[a]	5.5[a]	5.0[a]	4.7[a]
	Fruits etc.				
	Foliage	5.4[b]	4.5[b]	3.5[b]	5.1[b]
	Root estimate	2.7	4.0	3.6	3.7

Eight to fifteen trees were sampled per stand. Stand biomass values for 2 or 3 plots of 100 m^2 at Kumamoto and one plot of only 50 m^2 at Fukuoka were derived by proportional basal area allocation. Production values refer to increments in the previous year. Values given here are from Tadaki (1968a) which updated those published earlier. Roots were assumed to grow at the same relative rates as above-ground woody parts.

a. Assumed to be equal to the stem increment within the crown; excluding any woody litterfall and mortality.

b. Assumed to be half the foliage biomass.

Furuno, T. and Uenishi, Y. (1977). Investigations on the productivity of Japanese fir (*Abies firma* Sieb. et Zucc.) and hemlock (*Tsuga sieboldii* Carr.) stand in Kyoto University Forest in Wakayama. IV On the growth of young Japanese cherry birch (*Betula grossa* Sieb. et Zucc.) stands regenerated on felling area. *Bull. Kyoto Univ. For.* 49, 41-52.

30°04'N 135°30'E 850-1000 m Japan, Wakayama Prefecture, Kyoto University Forest.

Betula grossa (81%)[a]

and other broadleaved species

Age (years)		13
Trees/ha		20064
Tree height (m)		5.0
Basal area (m^2/ha)		14.5
Leaf area index		
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		52
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	26.3
	Stem bark	
	Branches	6.5
	Fruits etc.	
	Foliage	3.2
	Root estimate	
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)		
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	
	Stem bark	
	Branches	0.48[b]
	Fruits etc.	0.07[b]
	Foliage	3.48[b] + 0.03[b]
	Root estimate	

Thirty-six trees were sampled. Stand biomass values were derived from regressions on D^2H; values above are the means of 11 plots varying in area from 4 to 72 m^2 (the authors reported individual plot values). Nutrient contents were determined.

a. Percentage of the total basal area.

b. Litterfall only; 0.07 was the miscellaneous litter fraction, 0.03 was frass litterfall.

Satoo, T. (1974a). Materials for the studies of growth in forest stands. IX Primary production relations in a natural forest of *Betula maximowicziana* in Hokkaido. *Bull. Tokyo Univ. For.* 66, 109-117.

Satoo, T. (1970a). A synthesis of studies by the harvest method: primary production relations in the temperate deciduous forests of Japan. In: "Analysis of Temperate Forest Ecosystems" (D.E. Reichle, ed.) pp.55-72. Springer-Verlag, New York, Heidelberg and Berlin.

43°13'N 142°27'E 260 m Japan, Hokkaido, near Mount Asibetu.

Brown forest soils derived from volcanic ash.		*Betula maximowicziana* and other broadleaved species		
		76%[a]	93%[a]	67%[a]
Age (years)		47	47	47
Trees/ha		500	600	270
Tree height (m)		20.6	22.5	22.2
Basal area (m^2/ha)		16.0	17.2	12.5
Leaf area index		4.1	5.2	3.7
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		155	202	122
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	100.0	128.3	77.7
	Stem bark			
	Branches	14.8	12.1	11.1
	Fruits etc.			
	Foliage	2.2	2.6	1.8
	Root estimate			
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)				
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	2.90[b]	3.65[b]	2.83[b]
	Stem bark			
	Branches	1.04[b]	0.98[b]	0.95[b]
	Fruits etc.			
	Foliage	2.17	2.59	1.76
	Root estimate			

Five trees were sampled per stand. Stand biomass values for each of the above 0.1 ha plots were derived by proportional basal area allocation.

a. Percentage of the total tree number that were *B. maximowicziana*.

b. Excluding woody litterfall and any mortality.

Tadaki, Y., Shidei, T., Sakasegawa, T. and Ogino, K. (1961). Studies on productive structure of forest. II Estimation of standing crop and some analyses on productivity of young birch stand (*Betula platyphylla*). *J. Jap. For. Soc.* 43, 19-26.

Satoo, T. (1970a). A synthesis of studies by the harvest method: primary productic relations in the temperate deciduous forests of Japan. In: "Analysis of Temperat Forest Ecosystems" (D.E. Reichle, ed.) pp. 55-72. Springer-Verlag, New York, Heidelberg and Berlin.

Japan	ca.43°00'N 144°00'E 70 m Hokkaido *Betula platyphylla* Natural regeneration (Tadaki *et al.* 1961)	ca.43°13'N 142°25'E 230-260 m Hokkaido, near Mount Asibetu *Betula ermanii* (Satoo 1970a)
Age (years)	10	22
Trees/ha	18954	
Tree height (m)	4.3	
Basal area (m^2/ha)	10.6	
Leaf area index	2.9	5.6
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		
Dry biomass (t/ha) Stem wood	14.0	50.8
Dry biomass (t/ha) Stem bark		
Dry biomass (t/ha) Branches	3.2	8.9
Dry biomass (t/ha) Fruits etc.		
Dry biomass (t/ha) Foliage	1.2	2.8
Dry biomass (t/ha) Root estimate		
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)	7.5	
Net production (t/ha/yr) Stem wood	2.90[a]	5.28[a]
Net production (t/ha/yr) Stem bark		
Net production (t/ha/yr) Branches		
Net production (t/ha/yr) Fruits etc.		
Net production (t/ha/yr) Foliage	1.20	2.80
Net production (t/ha/yr) Root estimate		

Twenty-eight *B. platyphylla* trees were sampled and stand biomass values for 9 plot of about 25 m^2 each were derived from regressions on basal area per tree (the authors reported individual plot values). Fresh weights were converted to dry weights using a factor of 0.5 for woody parts and 0.3 for leaves. Stand values for *B. ermanii* were obtained by clear-felling a large plot; alternative stand biomass values estimated using 5 other methods were all within 5% of the values given abov

a. Excluding woody litterfall and any mortality.

Kan, M., Saito, H. and Shidei, T. (1965). Studies of the productivity of evergreen broadleaved forests. *Bull. Kyoto Univ. For.* 37, 55-75.

ca.34°30'N 136-137°E 300-400 m Japan, Mie Prefecture.

Camellia japonica

Evergreen broadleaved single-storey forest

		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Age (years)		70	70	70	70
Trees/ha		4400	4600	9000	4300
Tree height (m)		10.1	10.0	8.4	10.2
Basal area (m^2/ha)		33	27	25	33
Leaf area index		6.2	5.6	3.7	6.8
Stem volume (m^3/ha)		184	145	122	176
Dry biomass (t/ha)	Stem wood	128	101	85	122
	Stem bark				
	Branches	49	43	24	47
	Fruits etc.				
	Foliage	7.5	7.1	5.3	7.6
	Root estimate				
CAI (m^3/ha/yr)		5.8			
Net production (t/ha/yr)	Stem wood	4.0[a]	3.4[a]		4.2[a]
	Stem bark				
	Branches	0.2[a]	0.2[a]		0.2[a]
	Fruits etc.				
	Foliage	7.5[b]	7.1[b]		7.6[b]
	Root estimate				

Stand biomass values in column (i) were obtained by harvesting and weighing all trees in a 180 m^2 plot. Stand biomass values in the other columns were derived from regressions on D^2H, based on 40 trees sampled in August, for plots of 180 m^2 in column (ii) and 90 m^2 in columns (iii) and (iv).

a. Excluding woody litterfall and any mortality.

b. Assumed to be equal to the foliage biomass in August.