Progress Report

# The effects of dominant tree height definition on loblolly pine growth and yield model outputs in the southeast U.S.

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### **Project Overview**

- □ ISSUE: No single designated definition for dominant tree height in the southeast U.S. (or internationally)
- INVESTIGATION: Since dominant height and site index are used as variables in Growth & Yield Models, examine the impacts on a model's (i.e., PMRC 1996) outputs
- DEFINITIONS EVALUATED (total of 19): Dominant & Codominant crown classes (DC), DBH > Mean Diameter (MD), DBH > Quadratic Mean Diameter (QMD), Best Sawtimber potential class (ST), 10-50% Largest DBH (LD\*\*P), 20-60 Largest DBH TPA (LD\*\*), 20-60 Tallest TPA (TT\*\*)
- WHY: Growth and yield model outputs guide silvicultural management and timberland investment decisions





# **Current Progress**



- Some definitions appear to be more sensitive to silvicultural treatments (i.e., thinnings)
- □ Chapman-Richards site index model's performance impacted
  - e.g., tallest tree definitions yielded the highest RMSEs on avg.





# **Current Progress**

DC

MD

QMD

LD10P

LD20P

LD30P

LD40P LD50P

LD20 LD30

LD40

LD50

LD60

**TT20** 

**TT30** 

**TT40** 

**TT50 TT60** 

ST

### PMRC 1996 Growth & Yield Model (Basal Area Function)

$$\ln(BA_2) = \ln(BA_1) - B_1 \left[\frac{1}{A_1} - \frac{1}{A_2}\right] + B_2 \left[\ln(TPA_2) - \ln(TPA_1)\right] + B_3 \left[\ln(HD_2) - \ln(HD_1)\right] + B_4 \left[\frac{\ln(TPA_2)}{A_2} - \frac{\ln(TPA_1)}{A_1}\right] + B_5 \left[\frac{\ln(HD_2)}{A_2} - \frac{\ln(HD_1)}{A_1}\right] + B_5 \left[\frac{\ln(HD_2)}{A_2} - \frac{\ln(HD_2)}{A_1}\right] + B_5 \left[\frac{\ln(HD_2)}{A_1} - \frac{\ln(HD_2)}{A_1}\right$$

### Projection: 15 => 25 yrs Piedmont/Upper Coastal Plain Lower Coastal Plain 250 Definition Highest (ft<sup>2</sup>ac<sup>-1</sup>): (DC/ST) 225 PIE/UCP: 221.6 | 229.2 PMRC LCP: 185.5 | 190.7 200 96 S Lowest (ft<sup>2</sup>ac<sup>-1</sup>): (TT\*\*) 175 3asal Area (ft<sup>2</sup> ac<sup>-1</sup>) PIE/UCP: 217.8 | 221.5 LCP: 179.2 | 182.6 250 Largest Difference (ft<sup>2</sup>ac<sup>-1</sup>) 225 PIE/UCP: 3.8 | 7.6 DEFINITIONS LCP: 6.3 | 8.2 200 S 175 150

20

25

30 15

Age (Yrs)

20

25

30

15

### Mid-rotation Treatment (Non-Thinned)

### **Future Plans**

- Evaluate the impacts on projected Green Weight & Merchantable Product Classes
- □ Repeat Simulations with Thinning (90, 70, & 50 ft<sup>2</sup> ac<sup>-1</sup>) and Thinning+Fertilization
- □ Rank definitions based on fit statistics and characteristics
- Assess the impact on rotation age for maximizing economic returns between the best definition(s) and worst(s)
- □ Finish-up thesis and submit a publication (~Spring/Summer 2024)



