

REPORT AND PROGRAMME OF THE WORKING PARTY S 4.01-02
"ESTIMATION OF INCREMENT"

A session of the Working Party "Estimation of Increment" took place during the meeting of Subject Group S 4.01 and S 4.02 in Nancy from 25 - 29 June. At this session seven papers were presented. These papers are published in this communication. In the following the contents is described shortly, to facilitate it for interested scientists to make a suitable selection.

Aarne N y y s s ö n e n spoke about the estimation of stand value increment.

Bogdan S i k o r a reported about the development of the dominant height of stand respectively the increment of this stand characteristic.

Dusan K l e p a c showed that it is not possible to compare the percentage of loss of assimilation organs caused by insect damage with that of the resulting increment volume.

Georg A. L e s i n s k i raised the question if opening of the stand caused by the decay of single trees in an area of smoke injury results in a light increment of the residual trees.

Shinichi O s u m i and John F. B e l l reported about questions concerning the calculation of formfactor and subsequently its development.

Josef P o l l a n s c h ü t z spoke about the estimation of increment in the course of forest inventories.

During the session in Nancy we decided to concentrate our activity in the future on following two questions:

1) V a r i a t i o n o f i n c r e m e n t i n s e -
v e r a l h e i g h t s o f a s t e m

It is a question of periodical increased and decreased shifting of diameter increment to several stem-regions. It can be caused by various degrees or kinds of thinning by fertilization or by the change of the environmental conditions caused by gaseous immissions.

2) E s t i m a t i o n o f s t a n d i n c r e m e n t
c l a s s i f i e d a c c o r d i n g t r e e -
c l a s s e s

It seems to be useful to analyse the increment divided according tree-classes in future and not like it was done in most cases till today undivided for different treatments. If a stem-class with few number of stems (i.g. biggest trees in the stand) produce a high percentage of increment of stand volume or respectively stand value all treatments should consider that. This is one of the aspects which makes it necessary to study the increment of different tree-classes.

Especially point 1) is a question which can only be answered satisfying after long time.

All scientists and especially the members of the Working Party are invited to consider these two questions. We hope to hear the first results at the next Working Party's session during the XVI. IUFRO Congress in Oslo 1976.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Mitteilungen der forstlichen Bundes-Versuchsanstalt Wien](#)

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