

# Quantification of Environment Factors for Estimation of Site Index

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“A knowledge of the growth responses of forest trees to the factors of the environment is important to forest management.”<sup>1)</sup> “The relationship of the growth of forest trees to their environment, or, as it is commonly referred to, their site, is a difficult one to measure. The factors of the site and the plants themselves are interacting and interdependent, making it difficult to assign cause and effect relationships. A considerable amount of effort has been directed toward investigating the characteristics of the soil in an attempt to find some one environmental factor to serve as a reliable indicator of site quality.”<sup>1)</sup>

Nishizawa, Mashimo and Kawabata have studied, in 1965, an estimated or predicted method of site index from soil conditions and environment factors by means of the quantification in the multi-variate analysis.

In this report, the author tried to prepare “score of environment factors” for Japanese larch (*Larix leptolepis* Gordon) forests and Japanese red pine (*Pinus densiflora* S. et Z.) forests in Eastern Shinshu district by means of quantification method by Nishizawa, Mashimo and Kawabata.

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## I The Items and Categories of Environment Factors

The items and categories of environment factors surveyed in this report were shown as the following.

(1) Warm Index

① ~65°C ② 65~75°C ③ 75~85°C ④ 85~95°C ⑤ 95°C~

(2) Wind Damage

① severe ② weak ③ none

## (3) Frost Damage, Snow Damage

- ① receive ② none

## (4) Parent Material

- ① Mesozoic strata, Paleozoic strata ② Tertiary stratum
- 
- ③ Quaternary stratum ④ granite, diorite ⑤ andesite, basalt
- 
- ⑥ volcanic ashes, volcanic clastic materials ⑦ volcanic mud

## (5) Altitude

- ① ~600m ② 600~800m ③ 800~1,000m ④ 1,000~1,200m
- 
- ⑤ 1,200~1,400m ⑥ 1,400~1,600m ⑦ 1,600~1,800m
- 
- ⑧ 1,800~2,000m ⑨ 2,000m

## (6) Aspect

- ① N (north) ② NE (north-east) ③ E (east) ④ ES (east-south)
- 
- ⑤ S (south) ⑥ SW (south-west) ⑦ W (west) ⑧ WN (west-north)
- 
- ⑨ none

## (7) Inclination

- ① ~10°(flat) ② 10~20°(gentle slope) ③ 20~30°(slope)
- 
- ④ 30~40°(steep slope) ⑤ 40°~(very steep)

## (8) Local Topography

- ① erosive ridge ② erosive mountainside ③ erosive mountainfoot
- 
- ④ silting ridge ⑤ silting mountainside ⑥ silting mountainfoot
- 
- ⑦ balanced ridge ⑧ balanced mountainside ⑨ balanced mountainfoot
- 
- ⑩ gentle slope ridge ⑪ gentle slope mountainfoot ⑫ upland

## (9) Type of Soil

- ① BA (driest brawn forest soil) ② BB (drier brawn forest soil)
- 
- ③ BC (dry brawn forest soil) ④ BD (dry) (weakly dry brawn forest soil)
- 
- ⑤ BD (moderately moist brawn forest soil)
- 
- ⑥ BE (slightly wet brawn forest soil) ⑦ BF (wet brawn forest soil)
- 
- ⑧ BlB, BlC (dry black soil) ⑨ BlD (moderately moist black soil)
- 
- ⑩ BLE (slightly wet black soil) ⑪ PDI, PDII, PDIII (podzolized soil)
- 
- ⑫ PW (wet podzolized soil)

## (10) Depth to the Bedrock

- ① ~30cm (very shallow) ② 30~60cm (shallow) ③ 60cm~ (deep)

## (11) Soil Structure

- ① sandy soil ② loam ③ clay ④ gravel soil

## (12) Type of soil silting

- ① residual soil ② colluvial soil ③ fluvial soil ④ creep soil

And site index was estimated by average tree height of 1 m interval at 35 years of age in Japanese larch forest, and at 40 years of age in Japanese red

pine forest. Site index at each sampling point was determined by "site index curve", which prepared by means of "Der Bestandesaufbau und der Zuwachsverlauf in der Shinshulärchenbestände in der Gegend um Ueda (1970)",<sup>5)</sup> "Actual yield table for Japanese larch forests in Eastern Shinshu district (1967)" and "Actual yield table for natural Japanese red pine in Central and Southern Shinshu district (1966)".

Average tree heights for each age class and each site index were tabulated

Table 1 Average tree heights in Japanese larch forest for each age class and each site index

(Unit : height, m ; age, year)

site index ↓	age class →								
	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
8	3.96	4.55	5.91	6.87	7.42	8.00	8.76	9.41	10.07
10	4.64	5.98	7.21	8.40	9.21	10.00	10.90	11.68	12.44
12	5.31	6.99	8.51	9.93	11.30	12.00	13.04	13.95	14.82
14	5.98	8.00	9.81	11.46	12.79	14.00	15.18	16.22	17.20
16	6.65	9.01	11.11	12.99	14.58	16.00	17.33	18.49	19.58
18	7.32	10.02	12.41	14.53	16.37	18.00	19.48	20.77	21.95
20	7.99	11.03	13.71	16.06	18.16	20.00	21.62	23.05	24.32
22	8.66	12.04	15.01	17.60	19.95	22.00	23.76	25.32	26.69
24	9.33	13.05	16.31	19.14	21.74	24.00	25.91	27.60	29.06
26	10.00	14.06	17.61	20.67	23.53	26.00	28.06	29.87	31.43

Table 2 Average tree heights in Japanese red pine forest for each age class and each site index

(Unit : height, m ; age, year)

site index ↓	age class →												
	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
6	1.80	3.10	3.90	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	6.90	7.20	7.60	7.90	8.10
8	2.82	4.38	5.43	6.20	6.82	7.42	8.00	8.58	9.06	9.44	9.90	10.26	10.50
10	3.85	5.66	6.96	7.90	8.65	9.34	10.00	10.66	11.22	11.68	12.20	12.62	12.90
12	4.87	6.95	8.49	9.60	10.47	11.25	12.00	12.74	13.38	13.92	14.50	14.98	15.30
14	5.90	8.23	10.02	11.30	12.30	13.17	14.00	14.82	15.54	16.16	16.80	17.34	17.70
16	6.92	9.51	11.55	13.00	14.12	15.09	16.00	16.90	17.70	18.40	19.10	19.70	20.10
18	7.94	10.79	13.08	14.70	15.94	17.01	18.00	18.98	19.86	20.64	21.40	22.06	22.50
20	8.97	12.07	14.61	16.40	17.77	18.93	20.00	21.06	22.02	22.88	23.70	24.42	24.90
22	9.99	13.36	16.14	18.10	19.59	20.84	22.00	23.14	24.18	25.12	26.00	26.78	27.30
24	11.02	14.64	17.67	19.80	21.42	22.76	24.00	25.22	26.34	27.36	28.30	29.14	29.70

in Table 1 and Table 2.

## II Field Sample

The basic data of this report have been gathered in Eastern Shinshu district, Nagano Prefecture, in August and September 1972, by the members of our seminary.

Sample plots were taken at random from Japanese larch and Japanese red pine forests. In each sample plot, were surveyed the environment factors and its site index. These samle plots distribute as in Table 3.

And for this report, an additional 104 sample plots, which surveyed in 1967, were annexed in the case of Japanese larch forests.

Table 3 Number of Sample Plots

	Larch	Red Pine	Total
Saku T.	13	5	18
Koumi T.	12	6	18
Kawakami V.	28	5	33
Kitaaiki V.	13	2	15
Yachiho V.	15	4	19
Minamisaku Total	81	22	103
Saku C.	21	18	39
Komoro C.	13	13	26
Mochizuki T.	12	10	22
Tateshina T.	7	8	15
Kitasaku Total	53	49	102
Maruko T.	—	10	10
Shioda T.	—	10	10
Sanada T.	11	6	17
Takeshi V.	2	18	20
Kawanishi V.	—	24	24
Aoki V.	3	16	19
Josho Total	16	84	100
Total	150	155	305

## III Analysis of Data

The results surveyed in field were rearranged to the cross table between each item and category as in Table 4 and Table 5.



Table 5 Cross Table for Japanese Red Pine Forests

Item →	Category	Warm Index					Parent Material				Altitude					Aspect					Inclination				Local Topography						Type of Soil				Depth to the Bedrock			Soil Structure				Type of Soil Siltting																				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48													
Warm Index	~65°C	1	11				5		6					11		1	3	1	0	3	1	2	3	4		4	1	5	1	3		1			2	1	4	1	3	4	4	3		2	3	4	2	9		2												
	65~75°C	2		15			6	3	4					2		1	1	5	2	3	2	1	5	3	7		1	5	2	1	2	4	1		4		3	7	4	6	5		4	6	8	1	12	1	2													
	75~85°C	3			26			4	17					9		1	1	9	5	8	2		3	12	4	7	3	12	1	7		3	2		5	8	9	2	11	11	4		3	12	10	1	23		3													
	85~95°C	4				71								2		7	5	8	19	13	10	8	1	7	19	21	24	10	19	11	23	4	4	9	12	6	22	18	4	31	24	16		3	10	53	5	49	9	13												
	95°C~	5							32					2		5	9	7	3	1	4	3		4	11	10	7	3	11	5	8	2	3	11	8	2	7	4		22	9	1		10	6	12	4	23	2	7												
Parent Material	Mesozoic strata 1)	6					11							6		11	14	13	27	11	13	11	2	3	1	5	2	15	8	2	1	6	4	23	20	4	3	4	1	4	5	2		2	6	2	1	8		3												
	Tertiary stratum	7						100						2		11	14	13	27	11	13	11	2	7	29	31	33	15	29	15	31	6	4	23	20	10	27	19	1	57	30	13		14	18	57	11	68	12	20												
	andesite, basalt	8							32					7		1	1	5	6	8	8	3		5	16	4	7	3	12	3	7	2	5	3	2	3	10	8	9	9	11	12		2	11	18	1	28		4												
	volcanic ashes 2)	9												12		2	1	1	1	1	3	2		7	3	2		7	3	2			6			1	1	4	6	2	8	2		2	2	10		12														
Altitude	~600m	10												6		5	7	3	3	3	4	2		2	9	10	6	3	11	3	8	2		4	9	1	8	5		19	7	1		10	6	7	4	17	2	8												
	600~800m	11												2		4	5	8	12	7	6	5	2	8	14	13	14	3	12	6	19	3	6	10	4	5	13	14	3	27	17	5		3	10	34	2	31	7	11												
	800~1,000m	12												2		3	2	4	15	9	12	7		5	18	13	16	8	18	9	11	1	5	8	5	7	16	12	4	16	21	15		3	12	34	3	45	2	5												
	1,000~1,200m	13												15		2		2	4	1	2	1		3	4	4	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	4		2	5	4	4	4		4	6	6		10	1	1												
1,200m~	14												15		1	3	3	1	4	1	2		4	4	2	5	3	6	1	3		2	1	3	1	4	2	4	6	5	4		2	3	6	4	13		2													
Aspect	N, NE	15														14								1	5	4	4	1	6	1	4	2		4	4	2	1	2	1	6	6	2		3	5	6		10	2	2												
	E	16															15							1	5	5	4	3	2	2	7		1	4	5		3	3		9	4	2		3	3	8	1	9		6												
	SE	17																20						3	7	4	6	2	8	4	5		1	4	1	3	4	4	4	11	4	5		3	4	13		16	4	4												
	S	18																	37					3	13	9	12	7	13	5	8	1	3	5	4	3	16	8	1	18	12	7		4	7	21	5	28	4	5												
	SW	19																		21				4	7	4	6	4	8	2	8	1	2	4	4	4	5	6	2	8	10	3		7	7	13	1	13	3	5												
	W	20																			28			2	9	9	8	3	10	4	8	1	2	2	4	4	8	8	2	14	10	4		3	7	14	4	23	1	4												
	NW	21																				16		4	3	7	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	4		1	4	3	4	6	4	6		1	3	10	2	13	2	1												
none	22																					4	4				4					2			1		1	2		4			1	1	2		4															
Inclination	~10°	23																																3	7	2	4	2	11	7	11	4		1	5	16		21	1													
	10~20°	24																																4	5	8	17	10	5	25	13	11		5	10	31	3	45	1	3												
	20~30°	25																																7	10	10	11	4	3	8	6	6	9	14	6	21	15	6		5	12	21	4	32	4	6						
	30°~	26																																8	3	8	23			8	11	3	11	9		19	15	8		7	10	19	6	18	6	18						
Local Topography	steep slope ridge	27																																18						5	5	1	6	1		13	4	1		1	5	5	7	16	1	1						
	gentle slope ridge	28																																	52					6	5	11	19	10	1	27	14	11		3	15	27	2	52								
	erosive mountainside	29																																		20				5	2	5	3	4	1	8	8	4		3	4	12	1	17	1	2						
	balanced mountainside 3)	30																																			42			5	10	1	9	16	1	19	16	7		5	9	25	3	13	5	24						
	siltting mountainfoot	31																																					8			2	4	2		5	5	3		1	3	4		3	5							
	upland	32																																					15	2		2		11				5	7	3												
Type of soil	BA	33																																						23						19	3	1		3	6	9	5	20		3						
	Bb	34																																							22					13	6	3		3	6	9	4	12	2	8						
	Bc	35																																								18		3	6	8	1	16	1	1												
	Bd(dry)	36																																									41		8	8	22	33	3	5												
	Bd, Be	37																																											35	9	3	19	6	10												
Bld	38																																											16	25		16															
Depth	very shallow	39																																												72				9	19	32	12	56	4	12						
	shallow	40																																							54			8	15	30	1	35	7	12												
	deep	41																																										1	3	25		25	1	3												
Soil Structure	sandy soil	42																																																		18				13	1	4		27	2	8
	loam																																																													

By quantification, site index can estimate or predict from the sum of estimated quantities of each item and category. That is, site index is estimated by the next linear equation.

$$\hat{Y} = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_M$$

$\hat{Y}$  : estimate of site index

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_j, \dots, X_M$  : variable of each item

Variable  $X_j$  is the one of categories  $C_{j1}, C_{j2}, \dots, C_{jrj}$ , and for each category, quantity is given as  $t_{j1}, t_{j2}, \dots, t_{jrj}$ .

So these quantities were determined so as to maximize the correlation coefficient ( $\rho$ ) between  $Y$  and  $\hat{Y}$ .

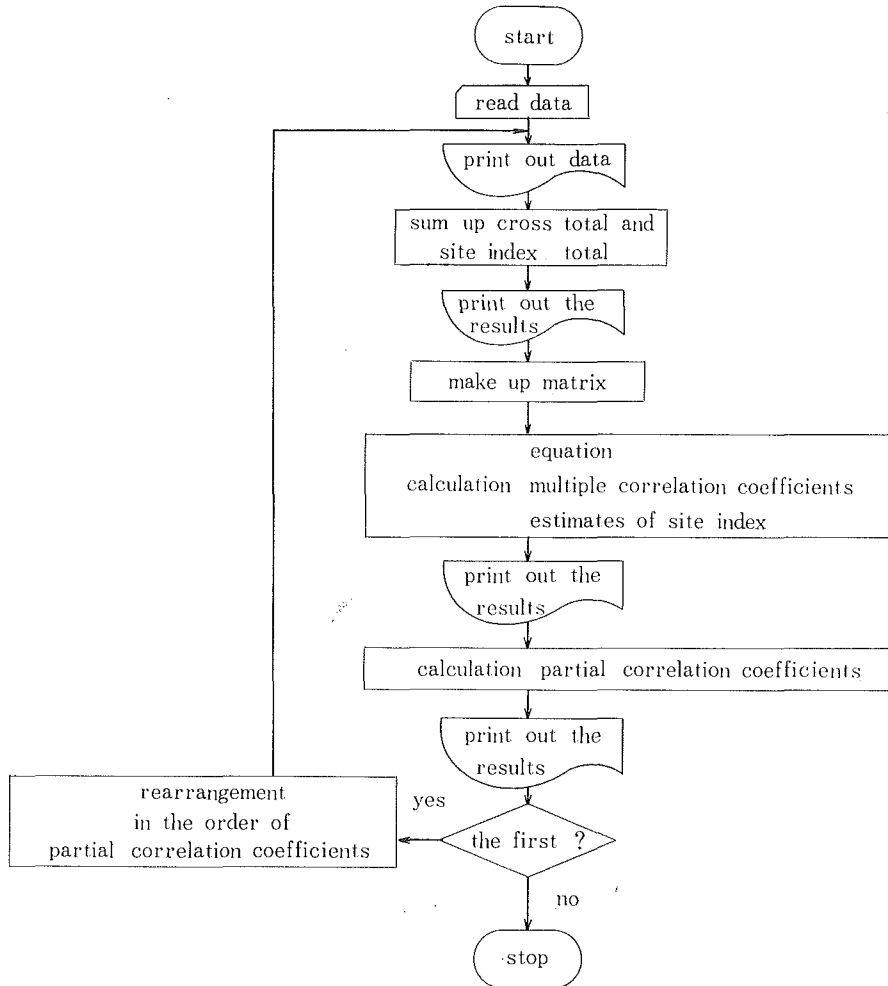


Fig. 1 Flow Chart of Calculation

Table 6 Score of Factors for Japanese Larch Forest

Item	Category	Site Index Total	Check Number	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	X <sub>6</sub>	X <sub>7</sub>	X <sub>8</sub>	X <sub>9</sub>	X <sub>10</sub>	X <sub>11</sub>	X <sub>12</sub>	
				X <sub>1</sub>	Altitude											
	~800m	1	343	16	21.44	18.39	16.94	16.27	17.14	15.59	14.45	15.37	16.61	16.51	16.44	16.21
	800~1,000m	2	1,877	88	21.33	18.33	17.51	16.85	17.64	16.11	15.10	16.21	17.04	16.97	16.86	16.60
	1,000~1,200m	3	1,291	64	20.17	17.08	16.01	15.49	16.50	14.99	14.02	14.98	15.68	15.67	15.49	15.23
	1,200~1,400m	4	1,194	64	18.66	15.68	14.88	14.16	15.11	13.78	12.79	13.82	14.35	14.36	14.18	13.88
	1,400m~	5	418	22	19.00	16.35	15.27	14.69	15.37	13.97	13.15	14.30	14.83	14.83	14.67	14.38
X <sub>2</sub>	Local Topography															
	steep slope ridge	6	55	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	erosive mountainside	7	241	13	1.29	1.48	2.43	1.98	1.36	1.67	1.20	0.85	0.93	0.84	0.84	
	erosive mountainfoot	8	158	8	2.23	2.89	3.62	3.36	2.92	3.48	3.14	2.79	2.66	2.49	2.47	
	silting mountainside	9	619	29	4.38	3.92	4.70	4.45	3.93	4.41	4.17	3.73	3.72	3.62	3.68	
	silting mountainfoot	10	1,504	70	4.06	3.86	4.75	4.33	3.83	4.49	4.02	3.51	3.51	3.31	3.29	
	balanced mountainside	11	1,614	81	2.75	2.53	3.35	3.13	2.83	3.36	3.03	2.59	2.57	2.43	2.45	
	gentle slope ridge	12	283	17	-0.22	0.10	1.25	0.66	0.76	1.43	1.20	0.69	0.66	0.58	0.56	
	gentle mountainfoot	13	294	14	4.36	4.24	4.64	3.42	2.86	3.38	2.75	2.46	2.48	2.45	2.47	
	upland	14	355	19	1.76	2.60	3.48	2.87	2.44	3.33	3.20	2.72	2.64	2.44	2.40	
X <sub>3</sub>	Type of Soil															
	BA • BB • BC	15	328	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	B <sub>D</sub> (dry)	16	327	17	0.17	-0.15	-0.09	-0.57	-0.69	-0.87	-0.79	-0.93	-0.84	-0.80		
	BD	17	2,665	127	1.67	1.63	1.66	1.24	1.21	1.21	1.30	1.16	1.09	1.12		
	BE • BF	18	610	28	1.78	1.59	1.62	1.32	1.25	1.31	1.45	1.28	1.35	1.40		
	B <sub>LD</sub>	19	951	50	0.41	0.74	0.54	0.12	0.18	0.07	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.12		
	B <sub>LE</sub>	20	247	14	-1.99	-2.29	-1.97	-2.28	-2.28	-2.15	-1.80	-1.87	-1.86	-1.76		
X <sub>4</sub>	Aspect															
	N	21	981	47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NE	22	629	29	1.23	1.16	1.06	1.06	0.89	0.88	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.96		
	E	23	363	18	-0.29	-0.45	-0.08	-0.22	-0.12	-0.13	-0.04	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09		
	ES	24	590	29	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.15	-0.08	-0.03	0.00	0.14	0.12			
	S	25	387	19	-0.42	-0.53	-0.56	-0.70	-0.72	-0.81	-0.81	-0.72	-0.73			
	SW	26	498	26	-0.48	-0.65	-0.56	-0.49	-0.57	-0.75	-0.66	-0.68	-0.68			
	W	27	676	37	-1.92	-2.03	-1.92	-1.99	-2.00	-2.10	-2.10	-2.03	-2.01			
	WN	28	765	37	0.13	-0.06	-0.06	-0.10	-0.24	-0.22	-0.17	-0.07	-0.03			
	none	29	234	12	0.45	-0.01	-0.05	0.02	-0.32	-0.24	-0.12	-0.17	-0.21			
X <sub>5</sub>	Soil Silting															
	residual soil	30	1,417	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	colluvial soil	31	1,563	73	-0.54	-0.51	-0.37	-0.49	-0.49	-0.49	-0.42	-0.46	-0.45			
	fluvial soil	32	573	27	0.60	0.66	0.94	0.96	0.82	0.96	0.82	1.04	1.05	1.01		
	creep soil	33	1,570	81	-0.87	-0.91	-0.97	-0.98	-0.92	-0.92	-0.89	-0.93	-0.97			





Table 7 Score of Factors for Japanese Red Pine Forest

Item	Category		Site Index Check Total Number	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	X <sub>6</sub>	X <sub>7</sub>	X <sub>8</sub>	X <sub>9</sub>	X <sub>10</sub>		
X <sub>1</sub>	Soil Structure	sandy soil	1	258	18	14.37	12.91	12.52	11.34	11.88	12.95	15.26	15.21	15.72	15.45
		loam	2	552	37	14.92	13.05	12.41	11.31	11.81	12.73	15.02	14.97	15.50	15.24
		clay	3	1,398	87	15.98	13.70	12.87	11.86	12.49	13.33	15.93	15.93	16.52	16.22
		gravel soil	4	111	13	8.67	7.93	7.72	7.09	7.50	8.43	11.00	11.10	11.55	11.34
X <sub>2</sub>	Type of Soil	BA	5	285	23		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		BB	6	272	22		-0.00	0.36	0.28	-0.14	-0.03	0.03	-0.05	-0.06	-0.14
		Bc	7	283	18		2.69	2.82	2.58	2.29	2.12	2.02	1.77	1.68	1.65
		Bd(dry)	8	617	41		2.05	2.22	1.96	1.75	1.67	1.63	1.44	1.39	1.39
		Bd BE	9	588	35		3.29	3.49	2.96	2.66	2.62	2.59	2.48	2.34	2.27
		Bld	10	274	16		3.50	4.08	4.41	4.46	3.89	3.80	3.67	3.98	3.99
X <sub>3</sub>	Altitude	~ 600m	11	362	27			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		600~ 800m	12	761	49		0.84	0.98	1.00	1.06	1.13	1.08	1.07	1.11	
		800~1,000m	13	807	52		0.76	1.04	1.02	1.14	1.10	0.97	0.91	1.01	
		1,000~1,200m	14	193	12		0.19	0.04	-0.01	0.23	0.04	-0.00	-0.05	0.12	
		1,200m~	15	196	15		-0.70	-0.53	-0.57	-0.40	-1.98	-2.11	-2.11	-1.92	
X <sub>4</sub>	Local Topography	steep slope ridge	16	210	18			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		erosive mountainside	17	297	20			0.90	0.79	0.90	0.73	0.68	0.61	0.64	
		balanced mountainside 1)	18	633	42			1.27	1.05	1.14	0.90	0.84	0.75	0.49	
		silting mountainfoot	19	145	8			2.96	3.12	2.75	2.65	2.46	2.52	2.20	
		gentle slope ridge	20	794	52			1.37	1.19	0.57	0.41	0.47	0.33	0.37	
		upland	21	240	15			0.00	-0.21	-0.71	-0.90	-0.96	-1.18	-1.25	
X <sub>5</sub>	Aspect	N • NE	22	210	14				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		E	23	209	15				0.03	-0.19	-0.39	-0.30	-0.25	-0.24	
		ES	24	302	20				-0.68	-0.66	-0.82	-0.67	-0.63	-0.62	
		S	25	536	37				-0.27	-0.28	-0.34	-0.27	-0.22	-0.22	
		SW	26	337	21				0.21	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.39	0.38	
		W	27	429	28				0.39	0.41	0.24	0.30	0.32	0.39	
		WN	28	230	16				-1.54	-1.46	-1.63	-1.46	-1.43	-1.43	
		none	29	66	4				0.16	0.03	-0.32	-0.65	-0.89	-0.79	
X <sub>6</sub>	Inc lination	~10°	30	357	22				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		10~20°	31	775	49				-0.07	-0.14	-0.08	0.11	0.05		
		20~30°	32	615	42				-0.91	-0.79	-0.79	-0.68	-0.71		
		30°~	33	272	42				-1.37	-1.31	-1.28	-1.14	-1.36		

X <sub>7</sub>	Warm Index	~65°C	34	156	11					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		65~75°C	35	244	15					-1.86	-1.90	-2.04	-2.07		
		75~85°C	36	422	26					-1.81	-1.89	-1.51	-1.43		
		85~95°C	37	1,059	71					-2.51	-2.57	-2.40	-2.36		
		95°C~	38	438	32					-2.04	-2.18	-1.97	-1.92		
X <sub>8</sub>	Depth	very shallow	39	974	72						0.00	0.00	0.00		
		shallow	40	871	54						0.62	0.60	0.57		
		deep	41	474	29						-0.04	0.01	0.10		
X <sub>9</sub>	Parent Material	Mesozoic strata 2)	42	966	11							0.00	0.00		
		Tertiary stratum andersite, basalt	43	1,430	100							-0.77	-0.58		
		volcanic ashes 3)	44	513	32							-1.07	-0.89		
			45	210	12							-0.43	-0.17		
X <sub>10</sub>	Soil Silting	residual soil	46	1,722	116								0.00		
		colluvial soil	47	199	12								0.59		
		creep soil	48	398	27								0.59		
Multiple Correlation Coefficients						0.57	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.77
Partial Correlation Coefficients of Factors							0.46	0.18	0.26	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07
Partial Correlation Coefficients						0.47	0.44	0.30	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.10

1) and silting mountainside 2) and Palezoic strata, Quaternary stratum 3) and volcanic clastic materials, volcanic mud

After determination of these quantities, the multiple correlation coefficients, the partial correlation coefficients and the partial correlation coefficients of factors are calculated by the formulae.

These calculations were carried out by electronic computer FACOM 230-60 in Nagoya University.

The flow chart of these calculations is as following Figure 1.

#### IV Score Table

The score table are given in Table 6 and Table 7.

The estimate of site index for Japanese larch forests from Table 6 is distributed from 5.24 to 28.70. The estimate of site index from these table has a centripetal character, so it is apt to estimate as greater value in the lower part, and as smaller value in the upper part.

The items, which has acted effectively for the estimation of site index, were the "Altitude", the "Aspect", the "Local Topography", the "Type of Soil" and the "Soil Structure".

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# 地位指数推定のための環境因子の数量化

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## 要 約

地位指数を推定する方法として環境因子を数量化する方法があり、それについては以前にも報告したが<sup>8)</sup>、今回は東信地方の信州カラマツ林とアカマツ林に対して地位指数を推定するために、環境因子を数量化することを試みた。

本報告でとりあげた環境因子項目は、温量指数・風害・霜雪害・表層地質・標高・傾斜方位・傾斜度・局所地形・土壌型・土壌有効深度・土性・土壌堆積型である。

現地調査を行なった標本点数は、信州カラマツ林で150点、アカマツ林で155点(表3)であったが、信州カラマツ林については1967年に調査した104点<sup>8)</sup>を加えることができた。

また、地位指数としては、信州カラマツ林では林齢35年の、アカマツ林では林齢40年の林分平均樹高を用いたが、現地での地位指数判定基準としては、以前に調整した林分平均樹高<sup>5)</sup>生長曲線を用いた(表1, 表2)。

調査結果を地位指数、環境因子項目でクロス集計したものは表4および表5のようであり、それらの結果から算定した各カテゴリーの数量は表6および表7のスコア表に与えられている。

このように環境因子を数量化して地位指数を推定していく場合、もともと統計的手法というものが、集団の性質を追求していくものだけに、集団の平均的情報については比較的正しく与えるが、個体の情報については十分に有効なものとはなり得ないのであり、強い求心性をもっていることに注意しなければならない。