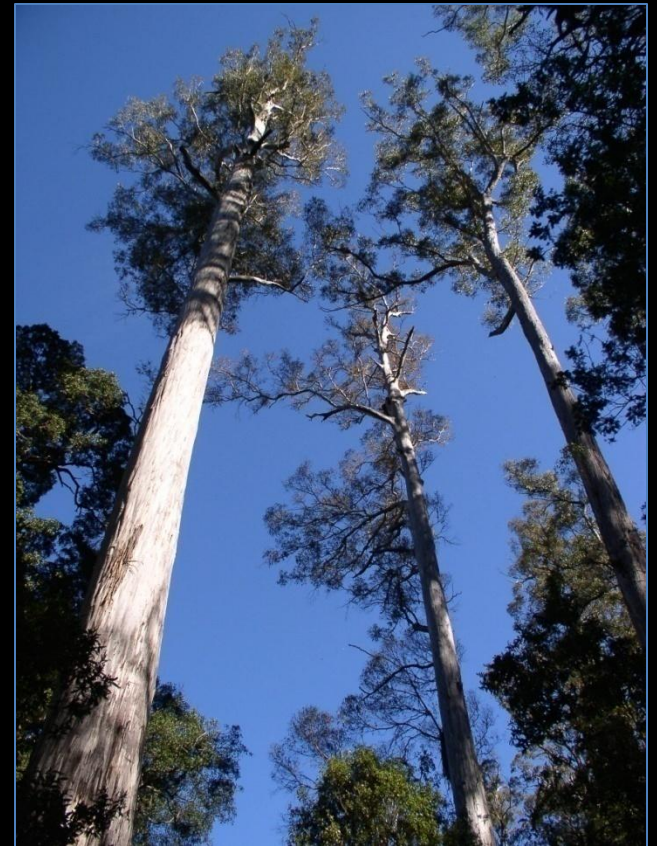


# Measurement of Tree Diameter & Height



**FOR 1001**  
**Dr. Thom Erdle**

# Today's Objectives

- ❑ Tree → Stand → Forest
- ❑ Basic geometric calculations
- ❑ Measurement of tree diameter
- ❑ Measurement of tree height
- ❑ Determination of:
  - basal area
  - volume
  - biomass & carbon
  - \$ value

# Tree → Stand → Forest

- ❑ We need *information* about forests to manage them
- ❑ But forest can be *large* (many hectares to many millions of hectares)
- ❑ How can we ever get *adequate information* about such large & complex areas?
- ❑ Viewing the forest in terms of *nested scales*

# Tree → Stand → Forest

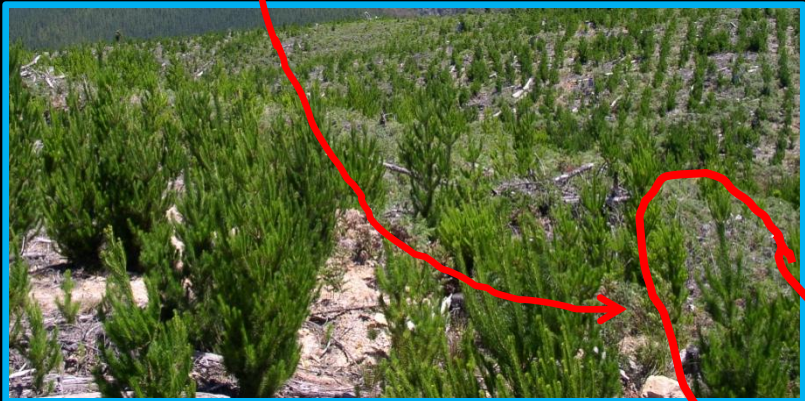
**Stands**

**Trees**



**Forest**

**Stands**



# Tree → Stand → Forest

- ❑ **Forest** is made up many **stands**
- ❑ **Stands** are made of many **trees**
- ❑ How determine a characteristic of interest for a **forest**?

**Volume**

**\$ Value**

**Tonnes Carbon**

**Habitat**

- ❑  $\sum$  **tree** volumes in stand = **stand** volume
- ❑  $\sum$  **stand** volumes in forest = **forest** volume

**Basic building block is the tree**

# Basic Geometric Calculations

- ❑ What might you want to know about this tree?

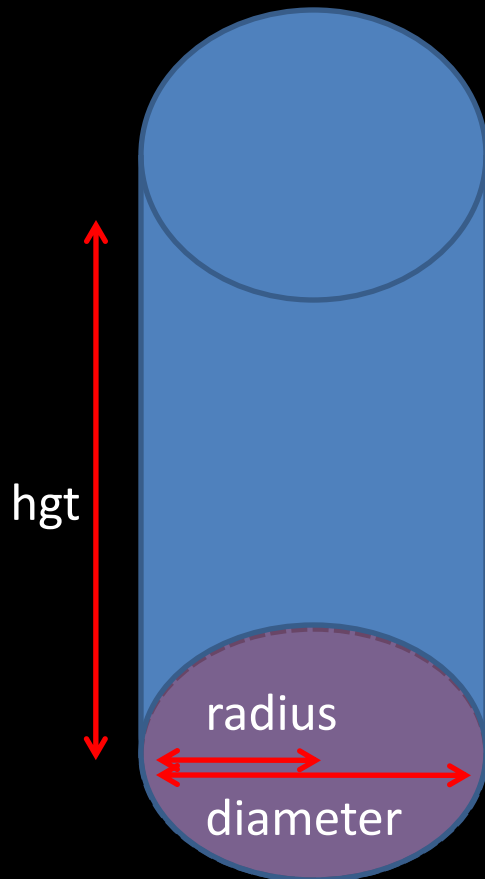
Volume of wood in main stem

- ❑ What if we assumed the main stem (bole) shape approximated:
  - a cylinder?
  - a cone?



# Basic Geometric Calculations

- How would you calculate the volume of this cylinder?



**Volume = area of base \* height**

**Area of base = pi \* radius<sup>2</sup>**

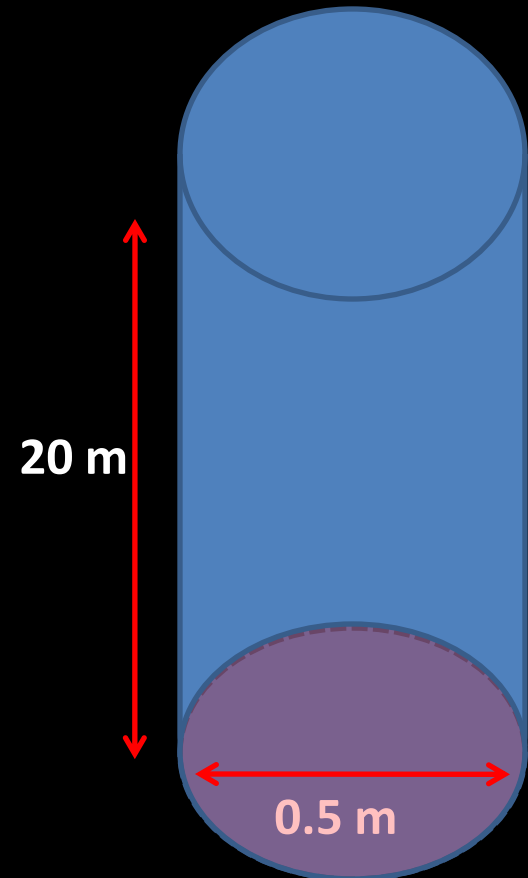
**Radius = diameter/2**

**Area of base = pi \* (diameter/2)<sup>2</sup>**

**Volume = pi \* (diameter/2)<sup>2</sup> \* height**

# Basic Geometric Calculations

- How would you calculate the volume of this cylinder?



**Volume = area of base \* height**

**Volume = pi \* (diameter/2)<sup>2</sup> \* height**

**Volume = pi \* (0.5m/2)<sup>2</sup> \* 20m**

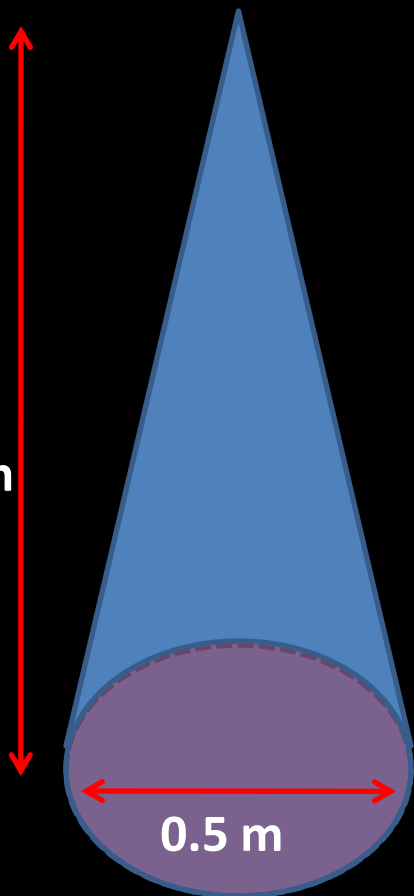
**Volume = 3.14 \* 0.0625m<sup>2</sup> \* 20m**

**Volume = 3.93m<sup>3</sup>**



# Basic Geometric Calculations

- How would you calculate the volume of this cone?



$$\text{Volume} = 1/3 * \text{area of base} * \text{height}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 1/3 * \text{pi} * (\text{diameter}/2)^2 * \text{height}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 1/3 * \text{pi} * (0.5\text{m}/2)^2 * 20\text{m}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 1/3 * 3.14 * 0.0625\text{m}^2 * 20\text{m}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 1.31\text{m}^3$$

# Diameter & Height Measurement

## Why?

- ❑ Shape of tree stem (or bole) is somewhere **between** a **cylinder** and a **cone**
- ❑ Volume of cylinder & cone are functions of **diameter** and **height**
- ❑ Therefore estimate **tree volume** using **diameter & height**
- ❑ **Carbon, biomass** & other characteristics also relate to volume (thus diameter & height)

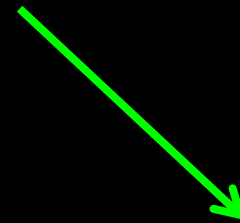
# Diameter & Height Measurement

**Why?**

**Diameter  
&  
Height**

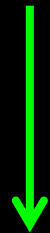


**Volume**



**Biomass**

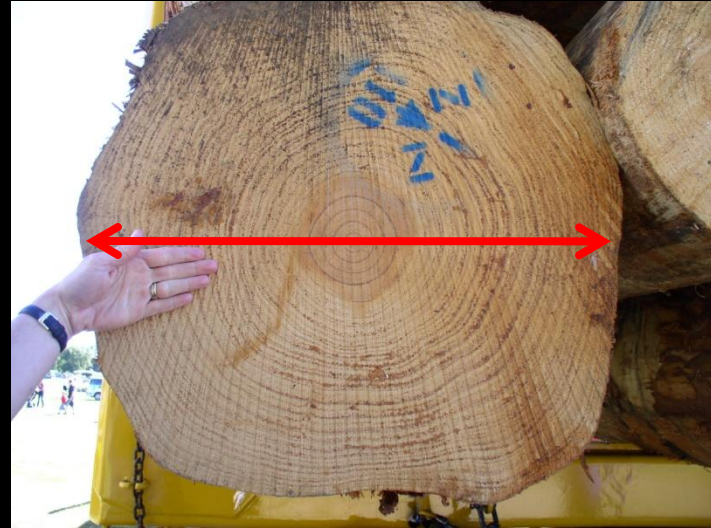
**Carbon**



**Habitat  
Use**

# Diameter Measurement

## What?



- Diameter through the stem (bole) perpendicular to stem long axis  
(usually in cm to nearest mm; e.g. 43.7cm)

# Diameter Measurement

## Where?

- Easy
- Consistent
- Closely related to stem volume

- Standard:  
Diameter at Breast Height  
(**DBH or dbh**)

- Canada 1.3 metres above ground

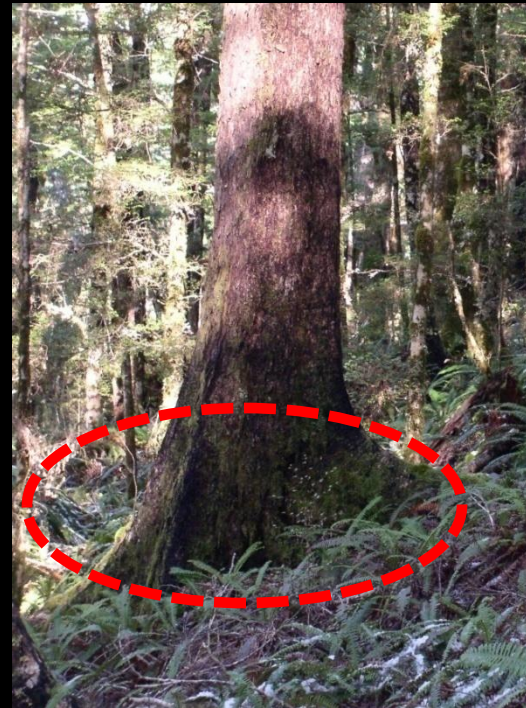
- Avoids butt flare (swelling a base)



# Diameter Measurement

## Where?

- Easy
- Consistent
- Closely related to stem volume



- Avoids butt flare (swelling a base)

# Diameter Measurement

**How?**

## Dendrometer:

general term used for instruments designed to measure diameter

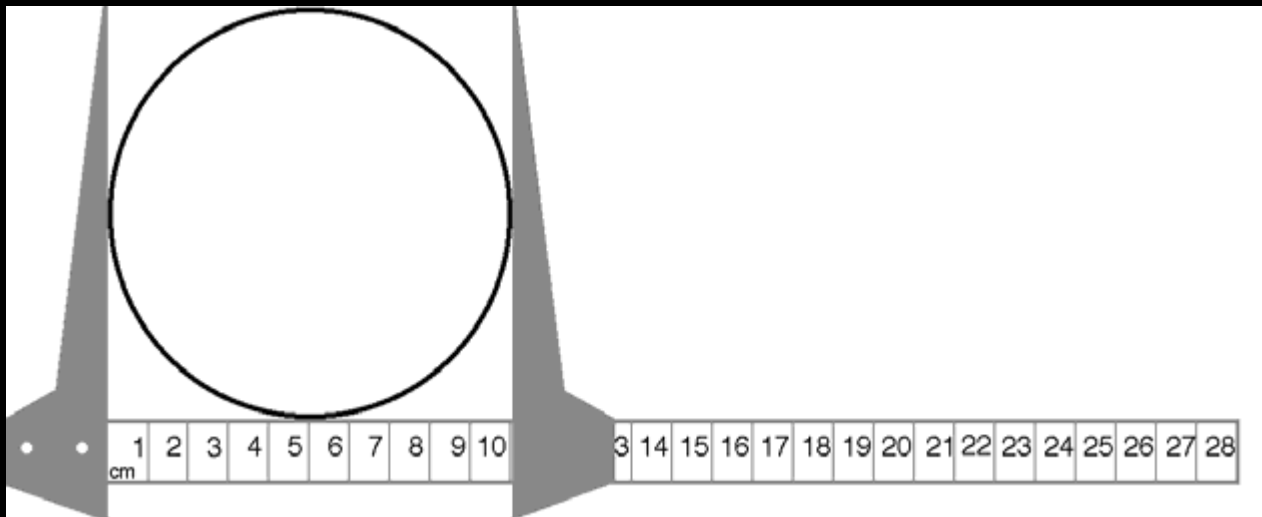


- Ocular (eye-balled estimate)
- Calipers
- Diameter Tape
- Optical Instrument

# Diameter Measurement

**How?**

**Calipers**



- average of two measurements taken at right angles
- useful if stem non-circular

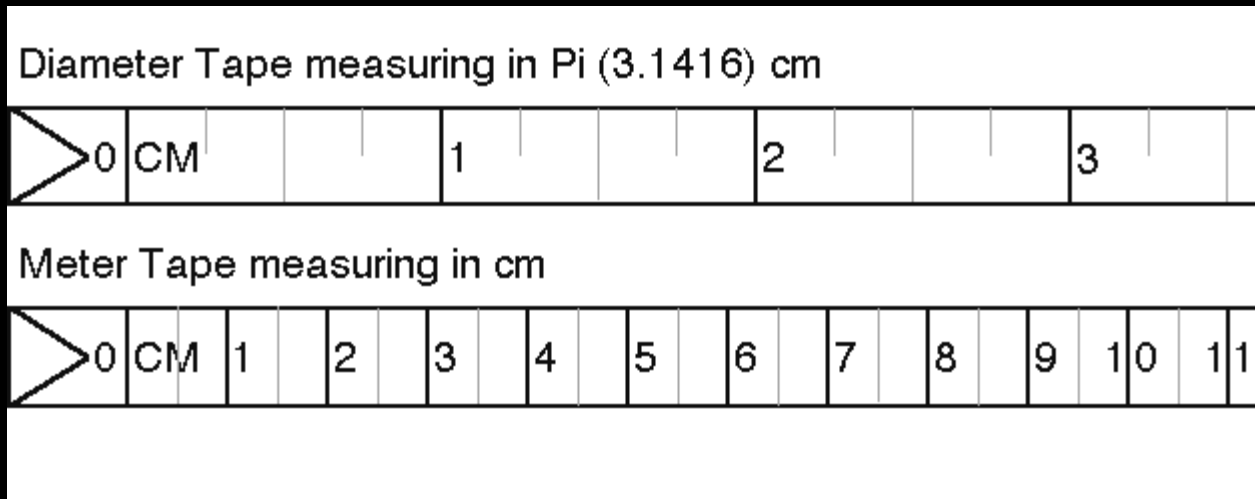


# Diameter Measurement

**How?**

## Diameter Tape

- measures circumference, but tape calibrated in diameter

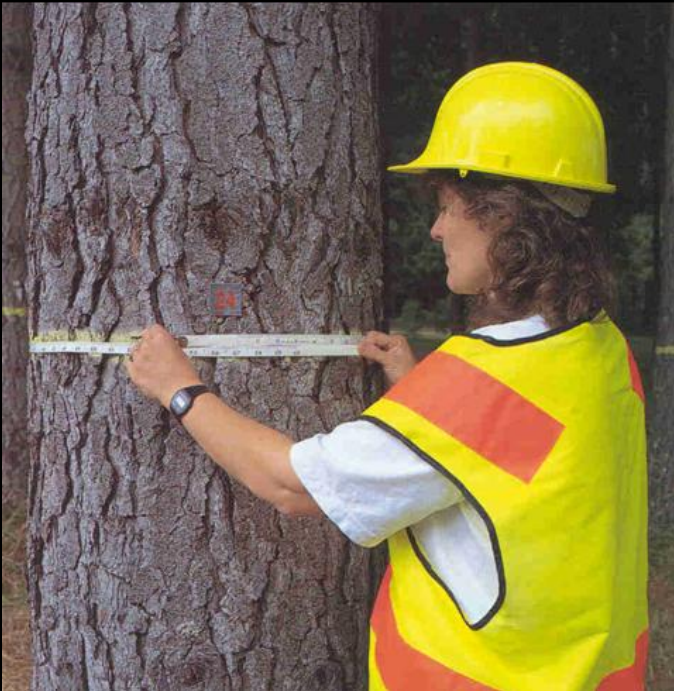


# Diameter Measurement

**How?**

## Diameter Tape

- place tape flat, tight, & level at 1.3 m above ground



# Diameter Measurement

## Note

- methods show measure diameter **outside bark** ( $DBH_{ob}$ )
- if **inside bark** diameter is needed ( $DBH_{ib}$ ) measure two bark thicknesses and subtract from  $DBH_{ob}$



# Diameter Measurement

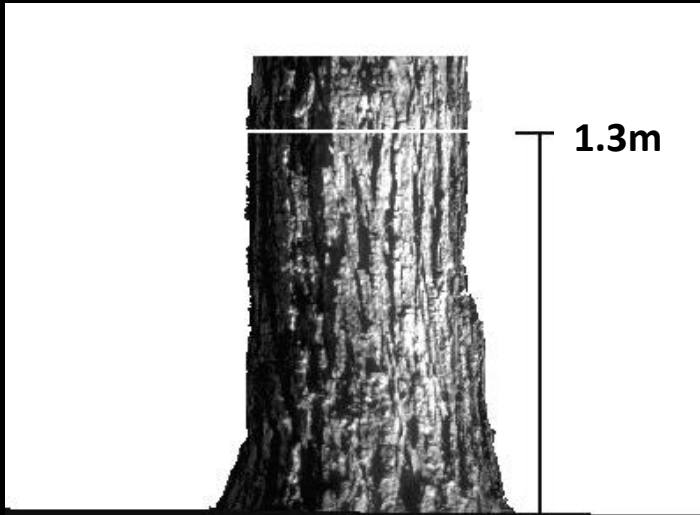
## How?

## Special Cases (see website material)

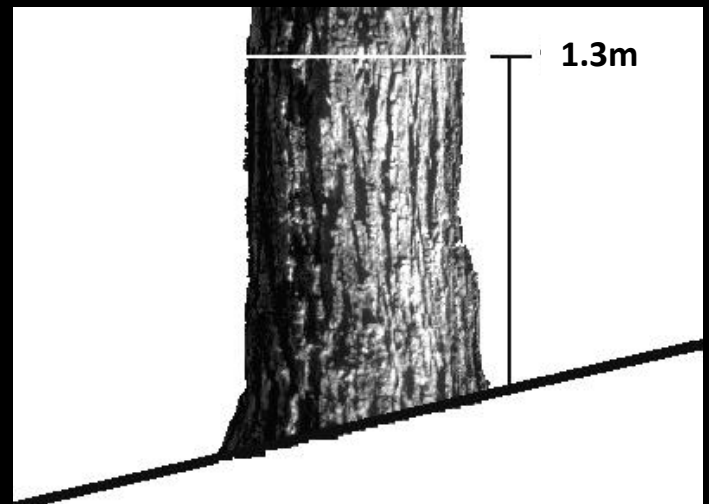
- **Slope:**
  - “ground level” is on uphill side of tree
  
- **Deformity at 1.3m:**
  - (a) shift to nearest normal position on tree
  - (b) if shift >15cm, average two measures (one above & one below)

# DBH Measurement – Special Cases

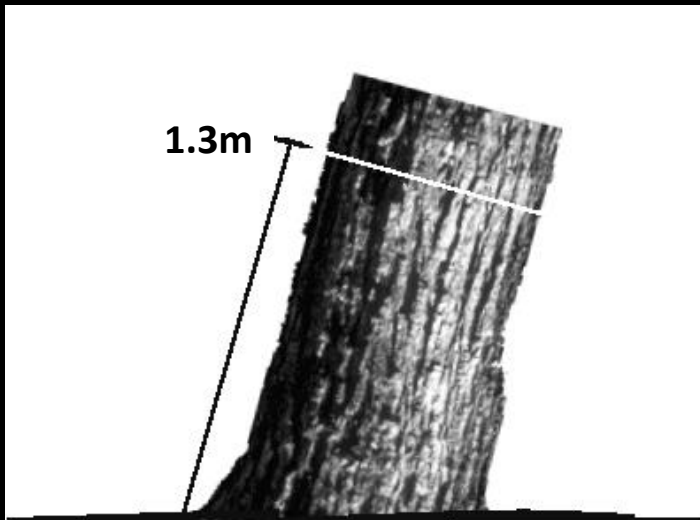
Figures courtesy John Kershaw (UNB Forestry)



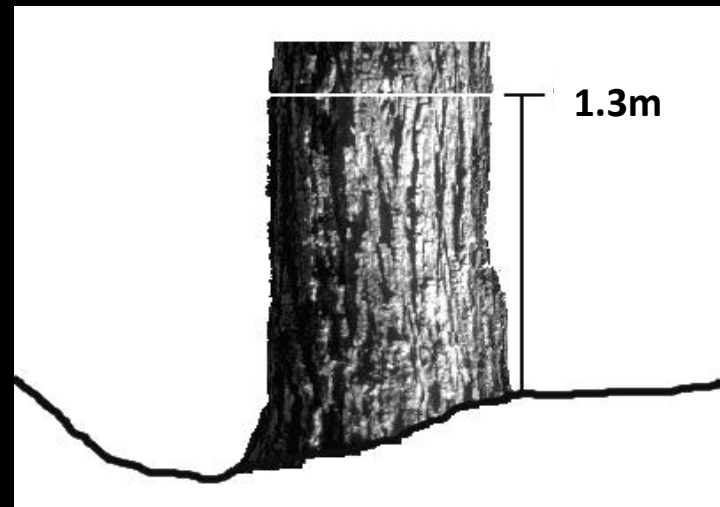
Level Ground



Sloped Ground



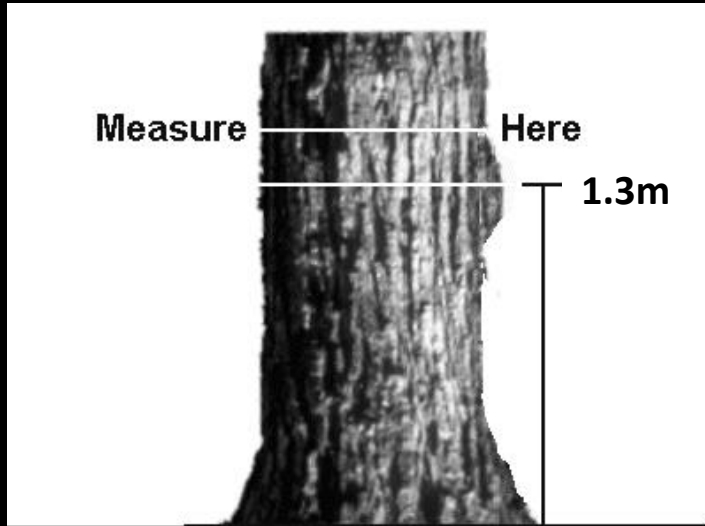
Leaning Tree



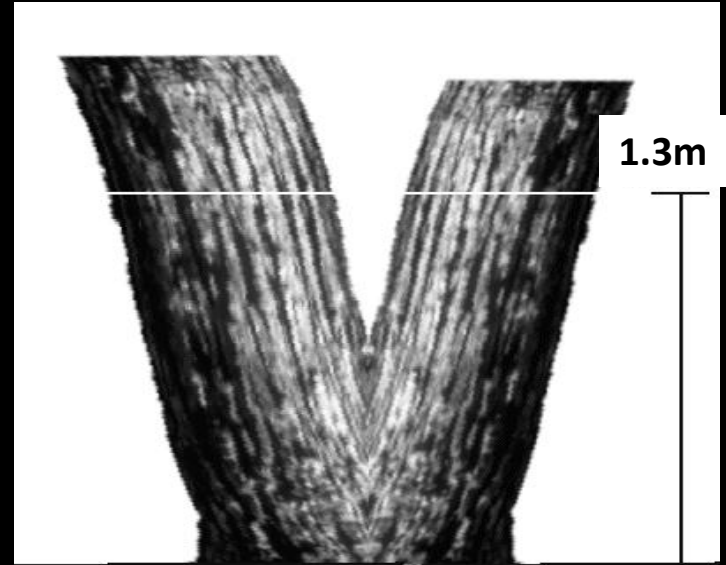
Uneven Ground

# DBH Measurement – Special Cases

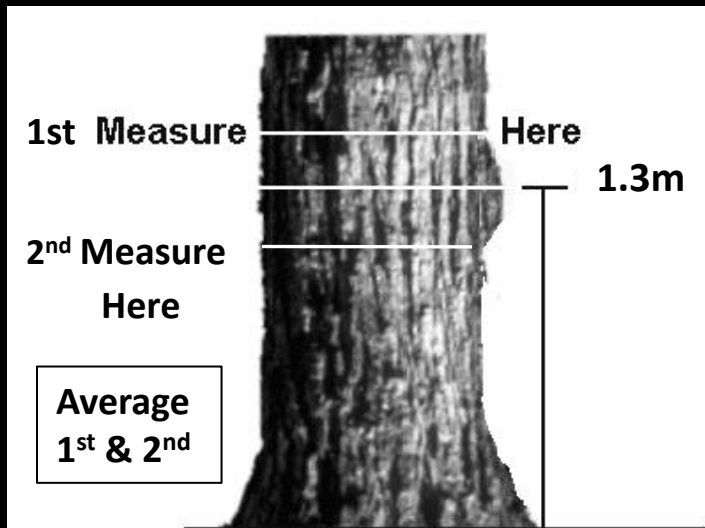
Figures courtesy John Kershaw (UNB Forestry)



Defect at 1.3m

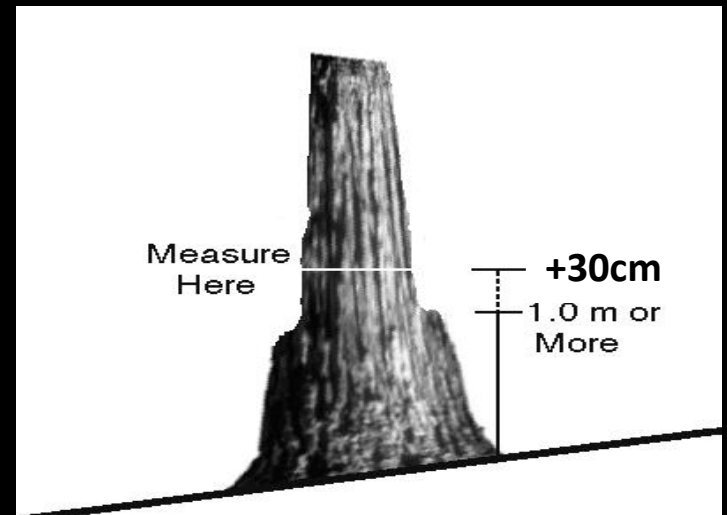


Fork below 1.3m  
(2 trees)



Defect at 1.3m

↑ ↓ >15cm  
↑ ↓ >15cm



Buttressed or Bottlenecked  
Tree

# Height Measurement

## What?



- **Vertical distance from ground level to tip of tree**  
(usually to nearest 10<sup>th</sup> m; e.g. 20.3m)
- **Other measures may be of interest**  
(e.g. height where branches start)

Height to base of live crown

# Diameter Measurement

## How?

### Hypsometer:

general term used for instruments designed to determine tree height

- Ocular
  - eye ball estimate
- Poles
  - direct measure
- Trigonometry
  - angles & distances
- Ultrasonic or laser instrument
  - direct measure





# Diameter Measurement

**How?**

- Poles  
-direct measure



# Diameter Measurement

**How?**

- Trigonometry
  - angles & distances



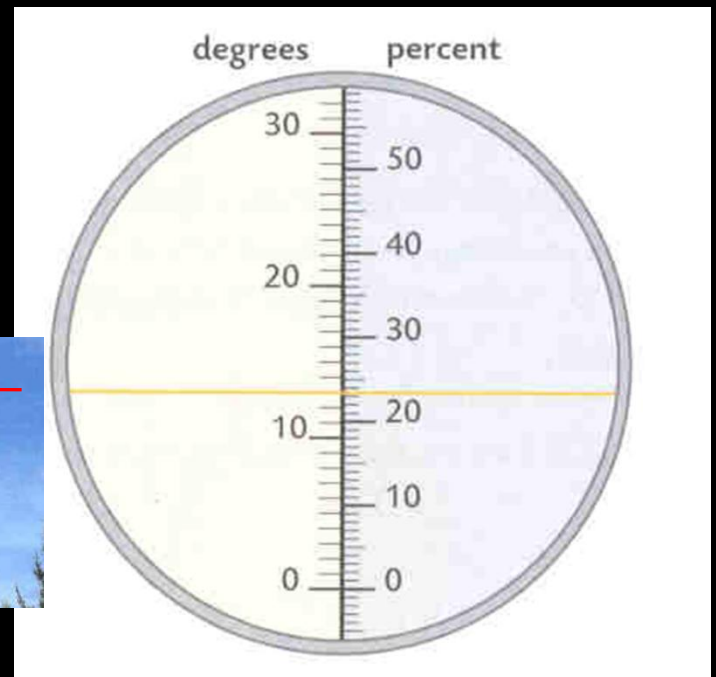
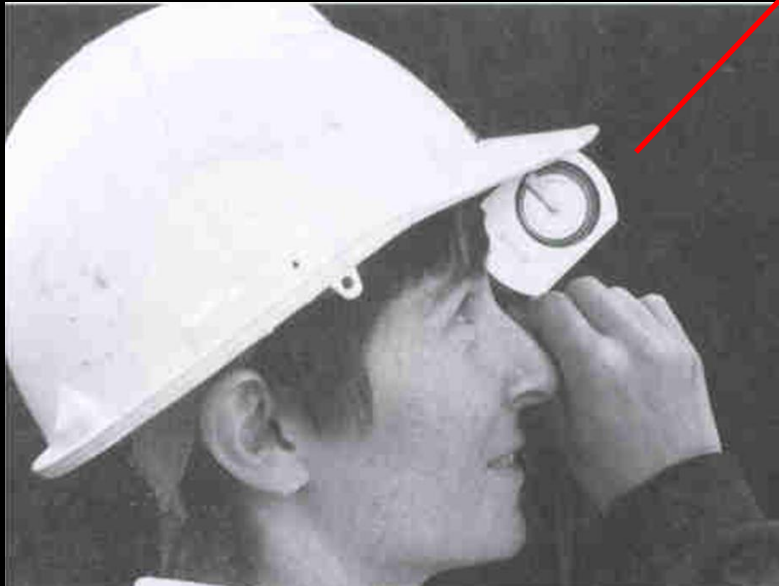
- Suunto
  - device to measure angles



# Diameter Measurement

**How?**

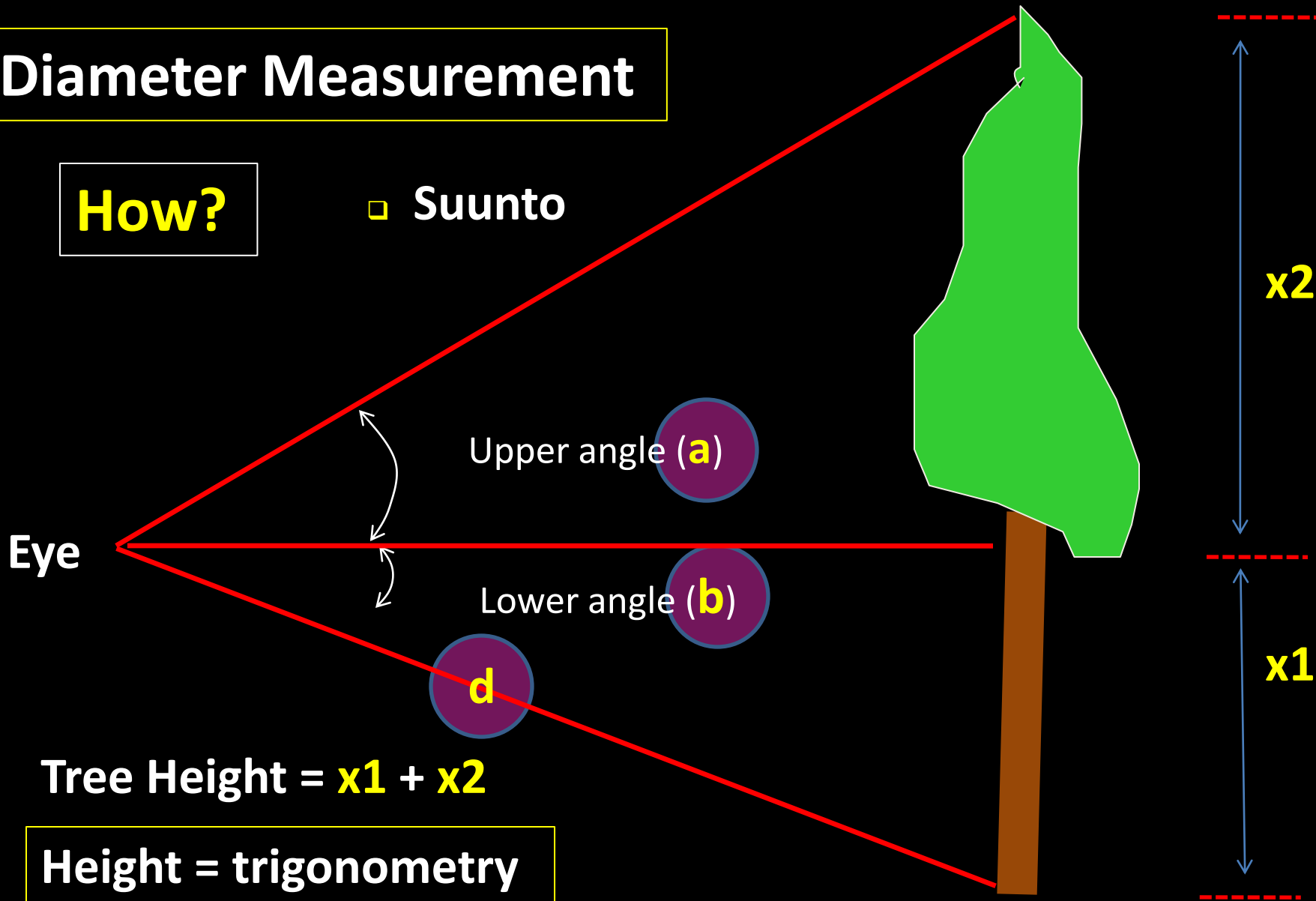
□ Suunto



# Diameter Measurement

How?

□ Suunto



Tree Height = **x1** + **x2**

Height = trigonometry

**d** = eye to tree (m)

**a** = upper angle (degrees)

**b** = lower angle (degrees)

# Height Measurement

## How?

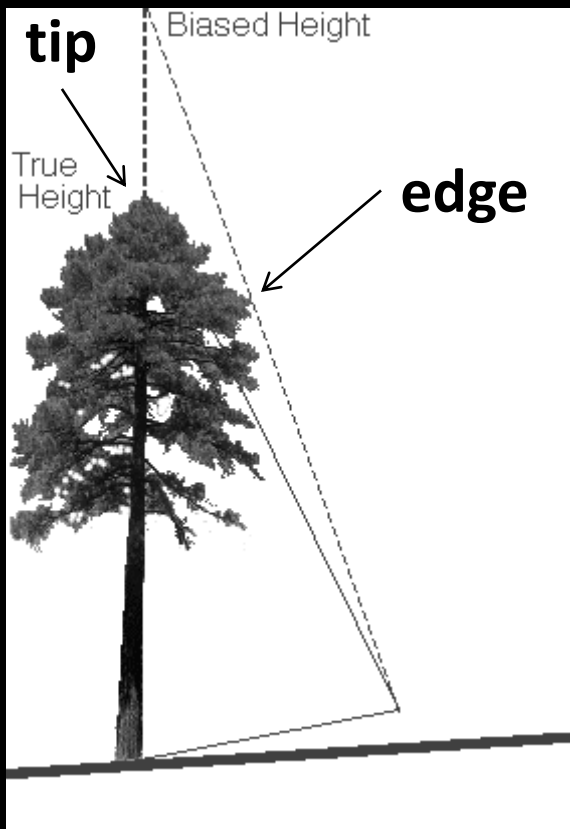
### Special Cases (see handouts)

- **Leaning Trees:**  
“ground level” is on uphill side of tree
- **Visibility Obscured**
- **Base Visible**

# Height Measurement – Special Cases

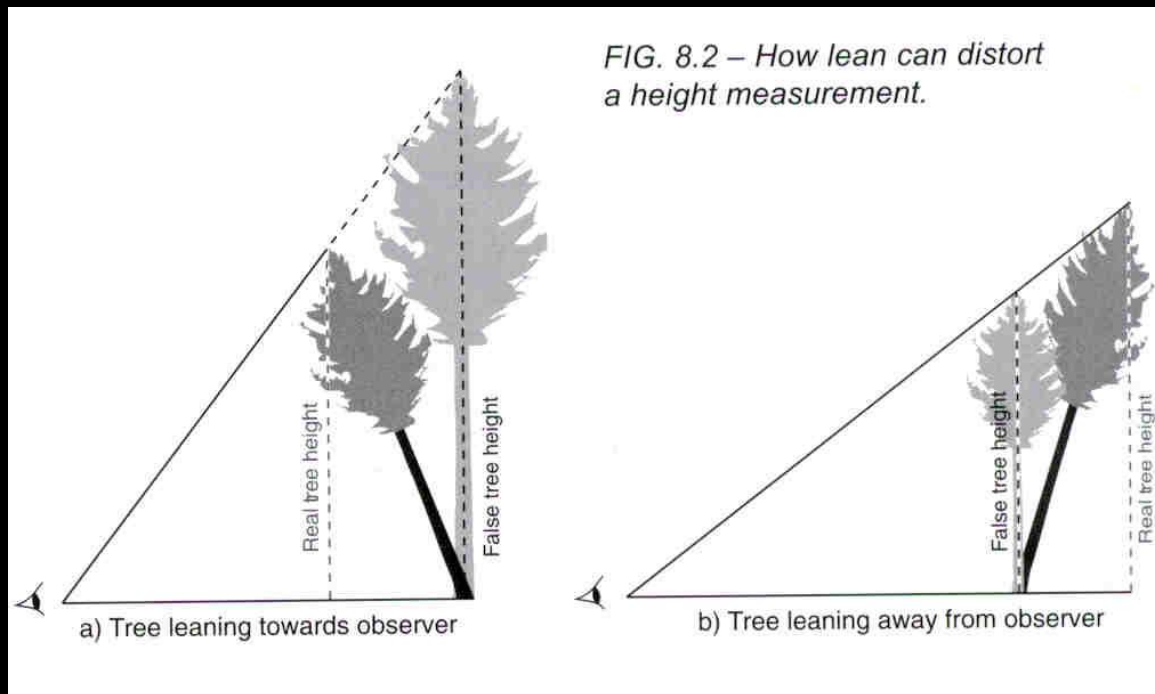
## Tip Vs Edge of Crown

- Measure to the **tip of the crown**
- Measurement to the edge produces **error**



## Leaning Tree

- Measure at **right angles** to lean
- **Otherwise** measurement is in **error**



# Diameter & Height Measurement

## Summary

- ❑ tree volume tells us about many **important characteristics** & is thus highly important
- ❑ we can build up from **trees** to **stands** to **forest** levels
- ❑ diameter & height **relate closely** with tree volume
- ❑ diameter & height are **relatively easy** to measure

● ● ●  
Diameter & height measurement are fundamental  
in forestry and must be performed accurately

# Measurement of Height & Diameter

Noteworthy messages from last lab?

- ❑ Height measurement *less accurate*
- ❑ Height measurement more *time consuming*
- ❑ Height and diameter are *positively related*

**What do these messages suggest?**



# Height & Diameter Relationships

**What?**

- Reveals pattern of tree height as it varies with dbh

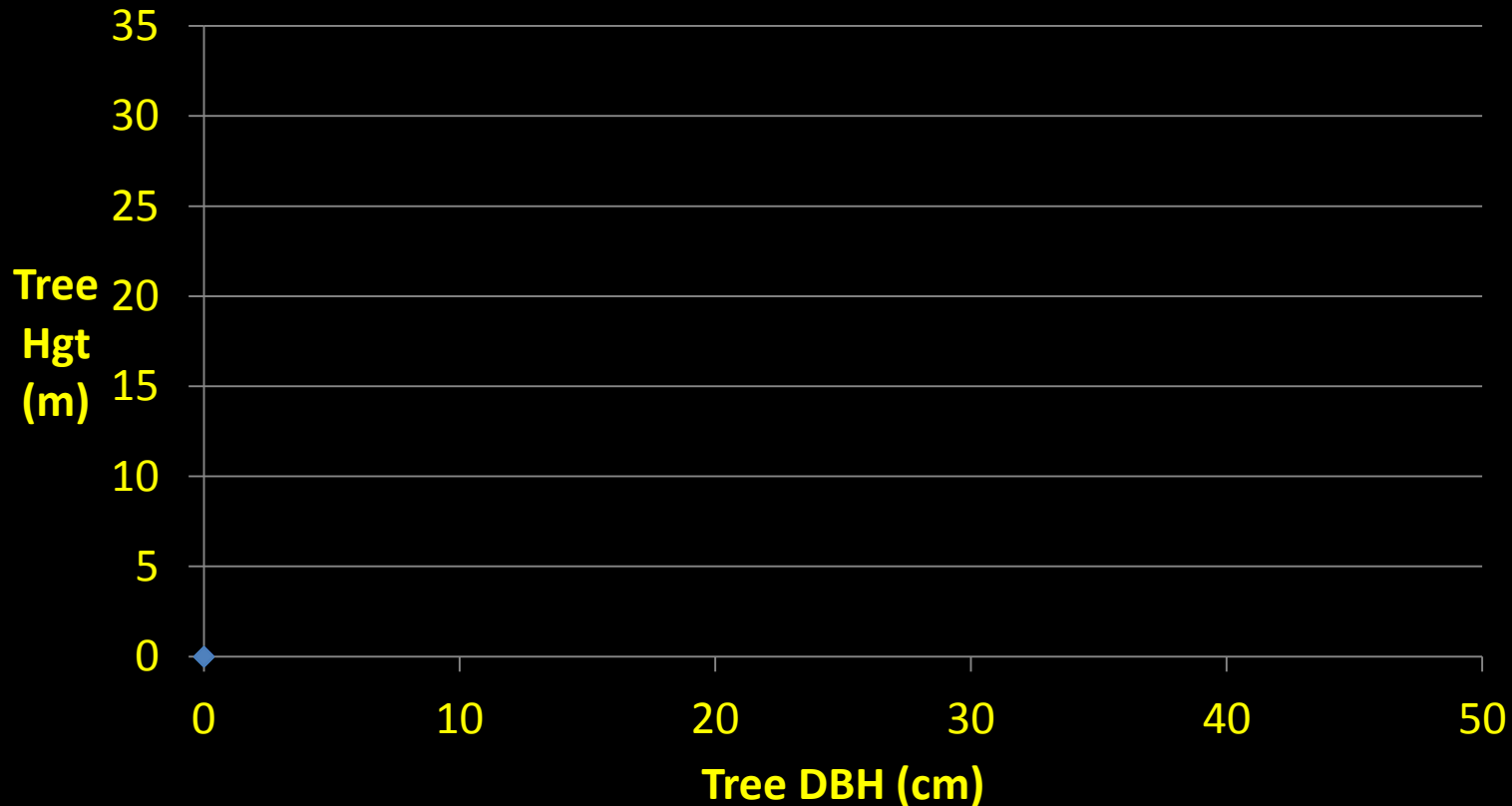


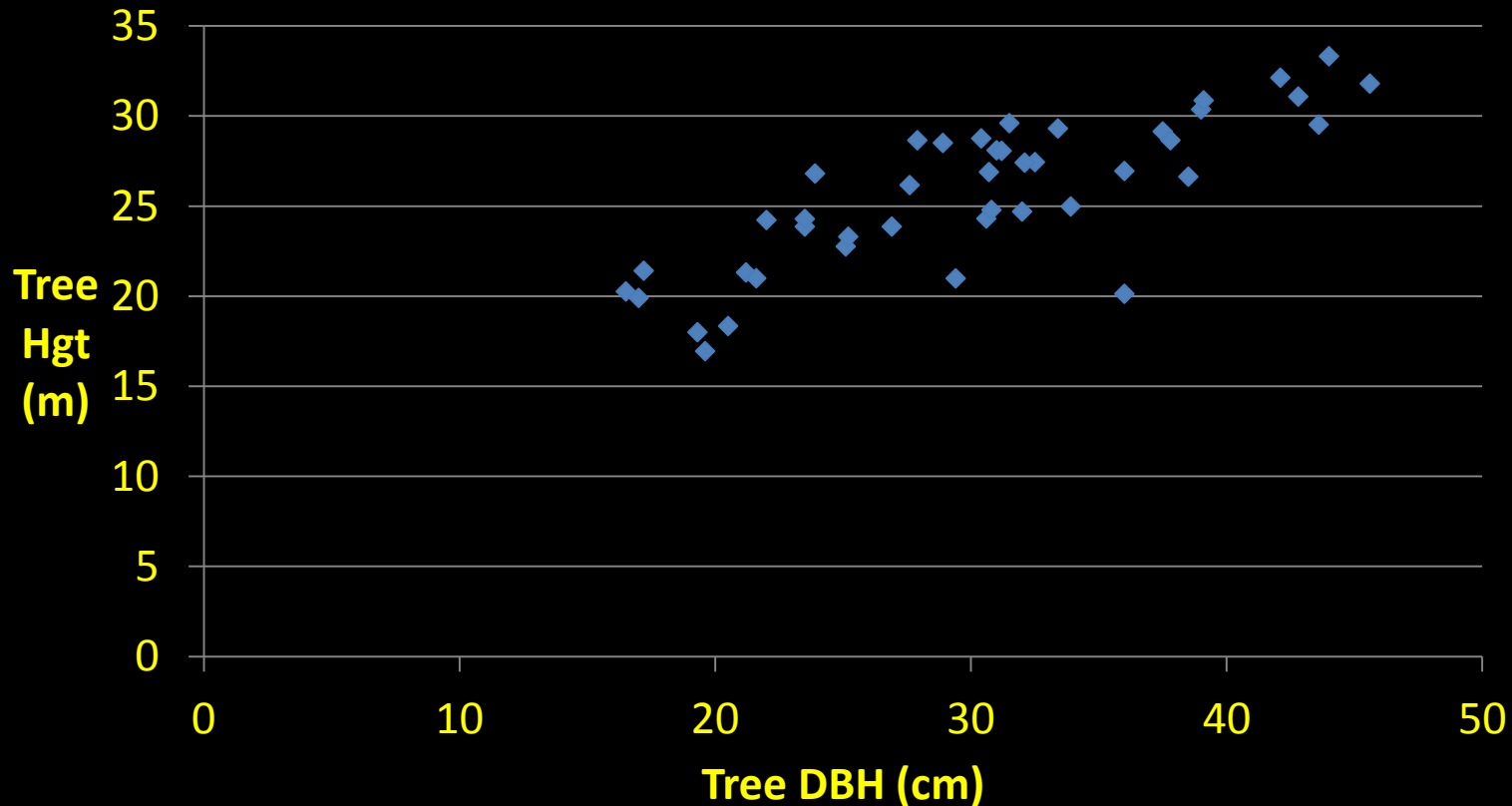
Figure 1. Height vs Diameter for Trees in Bottle Forest

# Height & Diameter Relationships

**What?**

- Reveals pattern of tree height as it varies with dbh

**Example  
Data**



**Figure 1. Height vs Diameter for Trees in Bottle Forest**

# Height & Diameter Relationships

## Why?

- ❑ Height measurement is *time consuming*
- ❑ Height and diameter are *positively related*
- ❑ Build a *mathematical relationship* between diameter and height
- ❑ Use it *estimate height* for trees where we have *dbh*, but do not have *height*

# Height & Diameter Relationships

## How to Use?

- What is the avg height of trees @ 30 cm dbh?
- We can mathematically fit an equation to describe the pattern & use that to solve for height

## Example Data

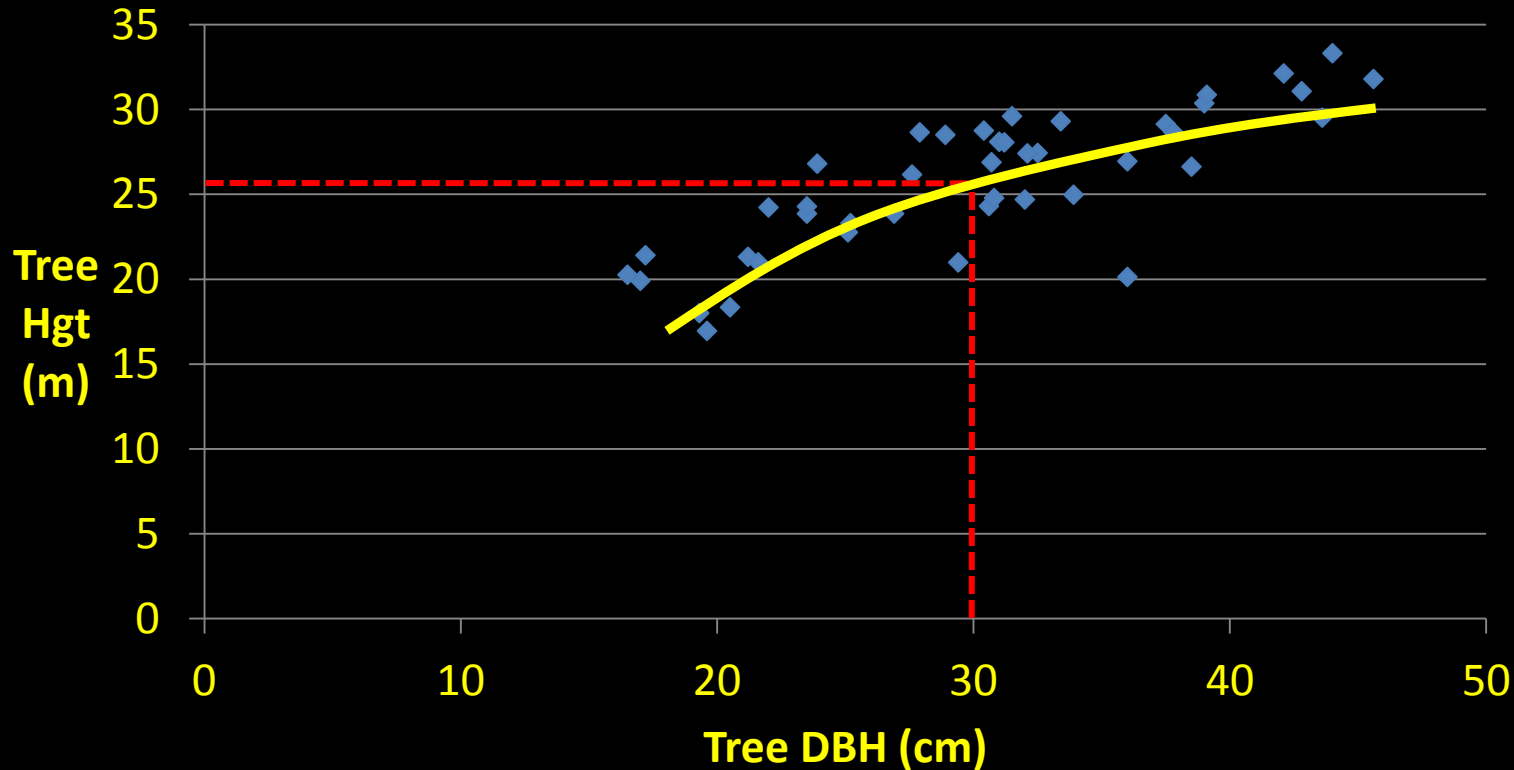
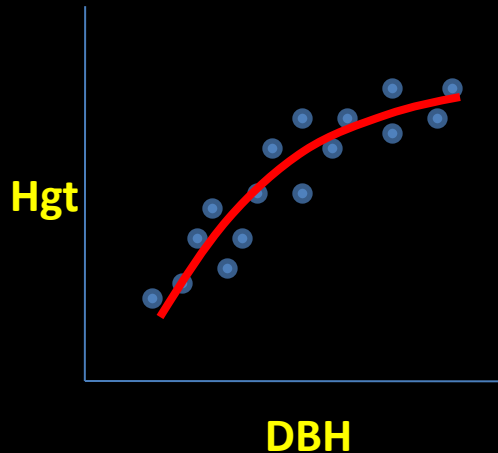


Figure 1. Height vs Diameter for Trees in Bottle Forest

# Height & Diameter Relationships

## How to Build?

- General shape is usually non-linear (tree height flattens out with increasing diameter)



- Specific *shape varies* from stand to stand
- So we *sample trees* & fit equation for stand of interest (separate by species)
- *Standard equation*

$$\text{Hgt} = 1.4 + (b + a / \text{DBH})^{-2.5}$$

- Coefficients “a” and “b” are estimated by *regression* methods