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Megjegyzések

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Summary
The book contains original domestic yield tables for the five main tree species - spruce (separate tables for lower and mountain sites), fir, pine, oak, beech and tables for additional seven tree species which were taken over from various authors (Douglas fir, hornbeam, birch, oak from sprouts, alder, locust, poplar).

The yield tables for the main tree species were prepared as part of a research programme in which during 1965 to 1980 scientific and research institutions, forestry faculties and institutes of forest management were taking part. For this purpose, on the whole territory of the ČSSR a network of research plots was established including 1,804 plots for spruce, 319 for fir, 502 for pine, 518 for oak, and 892 for beech which continue to be measured in five years interwals. From this experimental material in 1980 new edition of the yield tables was prepared. The work was carried out by reckoning using mathematical functions. Printing of the tables was made by a computer.

For additional tree species suitable domestic of foreign yield tables were taken over and adjusted. Thus the yield tables of Bergel (1966) were used for Douglas fir, of Korsuň (1969) for hornbeam, (1966) for alder, (1956) for oak from sprouts, (1969) for poplar, of Fekete (1960) for locust and of Tjurin (1931) for birch. All these yield tables were adapted by calculation to the scheme of the yield tables of the main tree species.

The new tables of the main tree species differ from the previous ones by the following characteristics:

- To the previous differentiation into the main and secondary stand the total stand is added.
- Instead of the relative site classes absolute height site classes are used which are determined by the mean height at the standard age. This has been chosen for the various tree species as follows: 100 years for spruce, fir, pine, oak, beech, Douglas fir; 50 years for hornbeam, birch, oak from sprouts, alder, locust; and 30 years for poplar. The gradation of the site classes is for tree species equally 2 m of mean height at the standard age.
- The tables are divided in each site class into three degrees of the stock level - degree 1 for stands with a low, 2 with an average, 3 with a high stock level. The reason are differences in the stock of stands with full stocking, of equal age and site class in dependence on the site, the growth region and other factors. The stock level is determined for the growth regions on the basis of the site which is characterized by economic associations. For the economic associations and growth regions of the ČSSR (Table 1) average degrees of the stock level of the yield tables (Table 2, 3) were derived for the tree species from the experimental material of the research plots.

In the yield tables of the main tree species the following stand values are given (in the sequence of the numbering of columns):

- For the total stand: 1 age, 2 upper height (mean height of 10% of trees with the largest diameter), 3 mean height, 4 mean diameter, 5 number of tree per ha, 6 basal area, 7 stem volume with bark, 8 tree volume with bark, 9 volume of wood

exceeding 7 cm diameter without bark, 10 form factor for wood exceeding 7 cm diameter without bark.
- For the main stand: 11 mean height, 12 mean diameter, 13 number of trees per ha, 14 basal area, 15 volume of wood exceeding 7 cm diameter without bark, 16 current annual increment.
- For the secondary stand: 17 mean height, 18 mean diameter, 19 number of trees per ha, 20 volume of wood exceeding 7 cm diameter without bark, 21 total volume.
- Total production 22, total current annual increment 23, total mean increment 24.

Címszavazva - GE

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