Predicted stand volume for Eucalyptus plantations by spatial analysis

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Predicted stand volume for *Eucalyptus* plantations by spatial analysis

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**Abstract.** The main objective of the present study was to assess nonlinear models generated by integrating the stand volume growth rate to estimate the growth and yield of Eucalyptus. The primary data was done for point of interest (POI) of permanent sample plots (PSPs) and inventory sample plots, in Aek Nauli sector, Simalungun regency, North Sumatera Province, Indonesia, from December 2008-March 2009. Today, the demand for forestry information has continued to grow over recent years. Because many forest managers and decision makers face complex decisions, reliable information has become the necessity. In the assessment of natural resources including plantation forests have been widely used geospatial technology. The yield of *Eucalyptus* plantations represented by merchantable volume as a dependent variable while factors affecting yield namely stands variables and the geographic variables as independent variables. The majority of the areas in the study site has stand volume class 0 - 50 m³/ha with 16.59 ha or 65.85 % of the total study site.

**Keywords:** merchantable volume, geographic, yield, *Eucalyptus*

1. Introduction

Forest management in the world is moving towards an ecosystem management framework. Thus, data on forest resources representing a defined ecosystem are needed. Forest inventory is one method of getting data that describe forest over broad. To design an appropriate forest inventory system, the application of the technique requires most of the investment. Observations and measurements are the basis for all data analysis and estimations in forest assessments. It is therefore imperative to guarantee a high level of data quality.

The challenge for development of forest plantations is to expose and identify various possibilities in the development of forest plantations regarding matching species, appropriate and environmentally sound technology, incentives and potential markets [3]. The maintenance of records of the extent and forest management activities greatly helps provide continuity of activity when individual forest managers change [2]. Well-managed plantations of fast growing species are expected to yield higher than natural forests. The objective is to provide an estimate of the actual and potential yield of successfully established in the forest plantations. The fundamental for the success of plantation establishment is growth and yield Growth.

Geospatial technology considered an efficient tool for the capture, storage, retrieval and interactive analysis of complex information layers. Through computer modeling applied to an
integrated forest resource database. It is possible to obtain reliable projections of such dynamics as timber and pulp supply, plantation inventory and monitoring [9].

2. Method

2.1. Study site
The research was conducted in Aek Nauli sector of Porsea subdistrict, Simalungun, North Sumatera Province, Indonesia. It is in the Industrial Timber Estate (Hutan Tanaman Industri - HTI) Medan, which is geographically situated between 02° 40'00" to 02° 50'00" north latitude and 98° 50'00" to 99° 10'00" east longitude [5].

2.2. Materials
The primary data and secondary data were digitally encoded. Secondary data were combined with primary data to develop stand volume for *Eucalyptus* spp. Data collection for primary data was done through a field survey. The primary data was done for point of interest (POI) of permanent sample plots (PSPs) and inventory sample plots [7]. There are 106 permanent sample plots (PSPs) which have an area of 3.44 ha and 544 inventory plots with area of 21.76 ha. The plots size are from 0.02 to 0.04 ha. The total area of this study site is 25.2 ha. Each selected sample plot was located in an area where the stand was of even age, uniformly spaced, and disease free. The validation of the predicted stand volume used ten percent (10%) of total plots equal to sixty-five (65) rhombic plots were taken with random samples.

2.3. Data analysis
Focus concentrated on physical measures of growth and yield in this study area namely, merchantable volume, because it forms the basis of value measures. Multiple Regression analysis are used for the modeling and analysis of numerical data consisting of values of a dependent variable (response variable) and independent variables (explanatory variables). This method enables one to determine whether the models follow the real world, can be examined using chi-square test of goodness of fit.

Forest growth, which is the amount of increase over a given period of time, is usually expressed in terms of volume, basal area, average stand diameter, or stand height. In this study, the dependent variable of the yield stand was merchantable volume. This unique relationship of growth and yield can be expressed as follows:

\[
V_i = f (BA, TH, Age, SI, SD, SP, TS, R, SL, E, DA, DB, DC, DD)
\]  

Where:

- \(V_i\) = merchantable volume of stand for i group species in cubic meter per hectare
- \(BA_i\) = basal area of i group species in square meters per hectare
- \(TH\) = total height in meter
- \(Age\) = stand age in years from the year of stand establishment to the year of data measurement
- \(SI\) = site index in meter
- \(SD\) = stand density in tree/ha
- \(SP\) = original spacing in square meters; their values are the products of original spacing (e.g., for a stand of original spacing 3 x 2 m., SP has value of 6)
- \(TS\) = depth of top soil in centimeter (cm)
- \(R\) = rain fall monthly (mm)
- \(SL\) = slope in percent (%)
- \(E\) = elevation in metres above sea level (msal)
- \(DA\) = dummy variable for group of soil Systran depts, hydrans, one if type of soil DA, 0 otherwise
DB = dummy variable for group of soil dystropepts, Systran depts one if type of soil DB, 0 otherwise
DC = dummy variable for group of soil dystropepts, hapludults, one if type of soil DC, 0 otherwise
DD = dummy variable for group of soil dystropepts, humitropepts, one if type of soil DC, 0 otherwise

Logarithmically transforming variables in a regression model is a very common way to handle situations where a non-linear relationship exists between the independent and dependent variables. The recent development of growth and yield models for *Eucalyptus* plantations have already been generated by some research such as [1], [4], [6] and [7].

Transformation of the attribute data in the geodatabase was made according to various mathematical functions of the variables. Regression analyses were done to derive the equation of *Eucalyptus* at stand level using SAS. The results from the best model were used to develop GIS of growth and yield in this study area. All relevant data were processed using the view-add theme, and land features were updated with the Arc View Xtools function. The maps were intersected using the Geoprocessing Wizard Extension[10]. The area with similar attributes were grouped to comprise one landscape unit.

3. Results and Discussions

There are three subsections to be discussed in this study area; they are species groups, the best model and spatial analysis of predicted stand volume of *Eucalyptus* stands.

3.1. Species groups

In this study area, we grouped the genetic variation among them into species namely *Eucalyptus hybrid*, *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Eucalyptus pellita*, *Eucalyptus urophylla*, and Mixed eucalyptus. Distribution of species groups are shown in Table 1. Most areas are dominated by *Eucalyptus hybrid* with area 5.64 ha or 22.4% of the total study area for PSPs and 10.06 ha or 39.9% of the total study area for inventory plots. The lowest area is predominated by *Eucalyptus pellita* with 0.59 ha or 2.33% of the total study area for PSPs and 0.19 ha or 0.73% of the total study area.

3.2. The best model for predicted stand volume

Base on the criteria for assessing the best model, model 2 of the stepwise procedure was found consistently for predicted stand volume. This is caused by the highest total score of weighted = 0.6541, $R^2 = 0.9033$ and $r = 0.9504$, and the lowest of MSE = 0.7763 and $C(p) = 2.2983$. All of the independent variables are significant, and 7/8 of the independent variables is not multicollinearity (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(PSPs) (Observation)</td>
<td>Hectare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. hybrid</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>5.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. grandis</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. pellita</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Urophylla</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed eucalyptus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Inventory plot)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. hybrid</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>10.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. grandis</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. pellita</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Urophylla</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed eucalyptus</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>4.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>817.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Distribution of species groups in Aek Nauli sector.
Table 2. The criteria for assessing the best model for predicted stand volume.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECTION PROCEDURE</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>MODEL ADEQUATE</th>
<th>PRECISION</th>
<th>TEST OF HYPOTHESES ON β’s</th>
<th>MULTI COLLINEAR (MC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R²</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>MSE</td>
<td>C(p)</td>
<td>P-value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full model</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8929</td>
<td>0.9449</td>
<td>0.8669</td>
<td>14.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.9033</td>
<td>0.9504</td>
<td>0.7823</td>
<td>14.0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8686</td>
<td>0.9319</td>
<td>1.0632</td>
<td>13.9965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepwise selection</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8927</td>
<td>0.9448</td>
<td>0.8617</td>
<td>3.4701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>0.9033</td>
<td>0.9504</td>
<td>0.7763</td>
<td>2.2983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8681</td>
<td>0.9314</td>
<td>1.0628</td>
<td>7.0367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final model for all species is:

\[ V = \text{exponential} \left[ (-1.07511) + 0.50996 \times (\ln \text{Basal Area} \times \ln \text{Total High}) -1.39383 \times (\text{Age}^{-1}) - 0.51483 \times (\text{Side Index}^{-1}) + 0.11307 \times (\text{Spacing}) + 0.04181 \times (\text{Top Soil}) + 0.00103 \times (\text{Rainfall}) -0.22406 \times (\text{DA}) \right] \]  

(2)

Some of the more important factors such as standing age, site quality, genetic variation, stand density, management regime and environmental conditions affect growth and yield of Eucalyptus plantations. The yield of Eucalyptus plantations represented by merchantable volume as dependent variable while factors affecting yield namely stands variables and the geographic variables as independent variables.

To show all these factors in the map is very important as the database for the research area and useful for managing activities.

3.3 Spatial analysis of predicted stand volume of Eucalyptus stand

The integration of GIS and regression analysis to predict growth and yield models is the least explored and implemented in GIS software environment using vector data models [11]. Regarding the regression equations were tested to determine the best model to predict growth and yield of stand used the criteria as mentioned before. In GIS, assessment, monitoring, and evaluation take on a spatial perspective, and the process is facilitated through the different GIS functionalities [2]. Furthermore, tables are saved as *.dbf (dbase-file) and used Arc View GIS software to process the spatial model [10]. The result of the best model to predict growth and yield of Eucalyptus plantations are shown in Table 3 and Figure 1.
The majority of the areas in the study site has stand volume class 0 - 50 m³/ha with 16.59 ha or 65.85% of the total study site and the smallest area has greater than 300 m³/ha with 0.09 ha or 0.13% of the total study site. The yield averages are 45.64 m³/ha fall in 50-100 m³/ha, the maximum and minimum are 331.06 m³/ha, and 0.028 m³/ha respectively, and the most extensive area is very low productivity of yield (Table 3 and figure 2).

**Table 3.** Distribution of predicted stand volume in Aek Nauli sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOLUME CLASS (m³/ha)</th>
<th>FREQUENCY (Observation)</th>
<th>AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-50</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>16.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-150</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150-200</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250-300</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;300</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>817</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Conclusions
Forest growth models have become indispensable tools for forest management. Informed plantation management requires a good data base, since the quality of information depends on the quality of data, growth models and other planning tools. There is considerable potential to link GIS, environmental modeling and forest growth and yield modeling. This research has identified some of the opportunity for such applications. The use of GIS facilitates for the assessment of forest resources that can serve as basis for sound planning at better solutions for forest resources management.

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The authors extend deeply acknowledgment to the Ministry of Education and Culture – Republics Indonesia for scholarship and appreciation is also extended to the anonymous reviewer for correction and comments.

References
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Siti Latifah

was a PRESENTER

at the Friendly City International Conference 4 2017

held on 11th October 2017 at Grand Aston City Hall Hotel, Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

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