



Forest Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

South Central Oregon and Northeast California (SO) Variant Overview of the Forest Vegetation Simulator

April 2023



Ponderosa pine stand in Northern California
(Amy Jo Krommes, FS-R6)

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Authors and Contributors:

The FVS staff has maintained model documentation for this variant in the form of a variant overview since its release in 1984. The original author was Gary Dixon. In 2008, the previous document was replaced with this updated variant overview. Gary Dixon, Christopher Dixon, Robert Havis, Chad Keyser, Stephanie Rebain, Erin Smith-Mateja, and Don Vandendriesche were involved with this update. Stephanie Rebain cross-checked information contained in this variant overview with the FVS source code.

FVS Staff. 2008 (revised April 3, 2023). South Central Oregon and Northeast California (SO) Variant Overview – Forest Vegetation Simulator. Internal Rep. Fort Collins, CO: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Management Service Center. 104p.

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Quick Guide to Default Settings

| Parameter or Attribute | Default Setting | |
|---|--|------------------|
| Number of Projection Cycles | 1 (10 if using FVS GUI) | |
| Projection Cycle Length | 10 years | |
| Location Code (National Forest) | 601 – Deschutes | |
| Plant Association Code (Region 6 & Warm Springs Reservation) | 49 (CPS111 PIPO/PUTR-ARTR/FEID) | |
| Slope | 5 percent | |
| Aspect | 0 (no meaningful aspect) | |
| Elevation | 45 (4500 feet) | |
| Latitude / Longitude | Latitude | Longitude |
| All location codes | 42 | 121 |
| Site Species (Region 5 / Region 6 & Warm Springs Reservation) | WF / Plant Association Code Specific | |
| Site Index (Region 5 / Region 6 and Warm Springs Reservation) | 50 feet / Plant Association Code Specific | |
| Maximum Stand Density Index | Species or Plant Association Code specific | |
| Maximum Basal Area | Based on maximum stand density index | |
| Volume Equations | National Volume Estimator Library | |
| Merchantable Cubic Foot Volume Specifications: | | |
| Minimum DBH / Top Diameter | Hardwoods | Softwoods |
| Region 5 | 9.0 / 6.0 inches | 9.0 / 6.0 inches |
| Region 6 and Warm Springs Reservation | 9.0 / 4.5 inches | 9.0 / 4.5 inches |
| Stump Height | 1.0 foot | 1.0 foot |
| Merchantable Board Foot Volume Specifications: | | |
| Minimum DBH / Top Diameter | Hardwoods | Softwoods |
| Region 5 | 9.0 / 6.0 inches | 9.0 / 6.0 inches |
| Region 6 and Warm Springs Reservation | 9.0 / 4.5 inches | 9.0 / 4.5 inches |
| Stump Height | 1.0 foot | 1.0 foot |
| Sampling Design: | | |
| Large Trees (variable radius plot) | 40 BAF | |
| Small Trees (fixed radius plot) | 1/300 th Acre | |
| Breakpoint DBH | 5.0 inches | |

1.0 Introduction

The Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) is an individual tree, distance independent growth and yield model with linkable modules called extensions, which simulate various insect and pathogen impacts, fire effects, fuel loading, snag dynamics, and development of understory tree vegetation. FVS can simulate a wide variety of forest types, stand structures, and pure or mixed species stands.

New “variants” of the FVS model are created by imbedding new tree growth, mortality, and volume equations for a particular geographic area into the FVS framework. Geographic variants of FVS have been developed for most of the forested lands in the United States.

The Southern Oregon / Northeastern California (SO) variant was developed in 1984. This variant includes all or part of the Deschutes, Fremont, Winema, Klamath, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, and Trinity National Forests, corresponding BLM and Industry lands, and lands managed by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Data used in building the original SO variant came from forest inventories, silviculture stand examinations, research plots, and tree plantation studies.

The SO variant was expanded from its original 11 species to 33 species in 2004. Growth relationships for the additional 22 species were drawn from other FVS variants including West Cascades (WC – noble fir, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, and other hardwood), East Cascades (EC – Pacific silver fir, western larch, western redcedar), Inland California/Southern Cascades (CA – Shasta red fir and Oregon white oak), Utah (UT – western juniper and quaking aspen) and Tetons (TT – whitebark pine).

The SO variant is one of three variants used by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. In 2015, after completion of an analysis by the FMSC regarding which variant performed the best for which species on the Reservation, the tribes decided to use the SO variant as the designated variant for their lands, requested their own unique location code be added, and when that location code is specified, large tree diameter growth would be predicted with a designated equation from one of the three variants they previously used (SO, EC, or WC).

To fully understand how to use this variant, users should also consult the following publication:

- Essential FVS: A User’s Guide to the Forest Vegetation Simulator (Dixon 2002)

This publication may be downloaded from the Forest Management Service Center (FMSC), Forest Service website. Other FVS publications may be needed if one is using an extension that simulates the effects of fire, insects, or diseases.

2.0 Geographic Range

The SO variant was fit to data representing forest types in southern Oregon and northeastern California. Data used in building the original SO variant came from forest inventories, silviculture stand examinations, research plots, and tree plantation studies from national forest, BLM, and industry lands. Distribution of data samples for species fit from this data are shown in Appendix A.

The SO variant covers forest areas in south-central Oregon and northeastern California. The suggested geographic range of use for the SO variant is shown in figure 2.0.1.

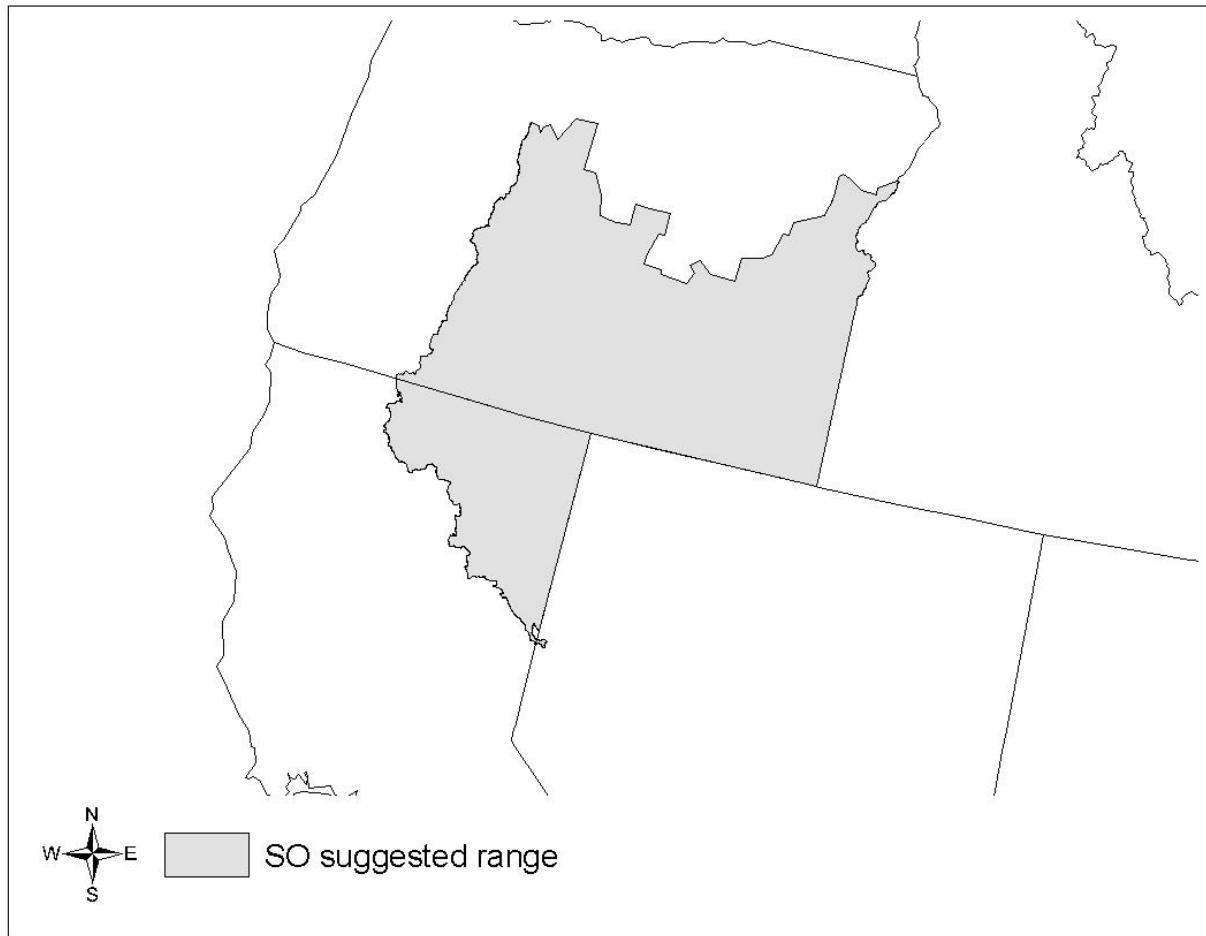


Figure 2.0.1 Suggested geographic range of use for the SO variant.

Within USFS Region 5, the following forests and districts should use the SO variant: Goosenest district of the Klamath NF, Eagle Lake district of the Lassen NF, all districts on the Modoc NF, and the McCloud district of the Shasta-Trinity NF (Warbington 2004, based on Spreadsheet provided by Ralph Warbington, R5 Ecosystem Planning Staff, Remote Sensing Lab, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/rsl/>).

3.0 Control Variables

FVS users need to specify certain variables used by the SO variant to control a simulation. These are entered in parameter fields on various FVS keywords available in the FVS interface or they are read from an FVS input database using the Database Extension.

3.1 Location Codes

The location code is a 3- or 4-digit code where, in general, the first digit of the code represents the Forest Service Region Number, and the last two digits represent the Forest Number within that region. In some cases, a location code beginning with a “7” or “8” is used to indicate an administrative boundary that doesn’t use a Forest Service Region number (for example, other federal agencies, state agencies, or other lands).

If the location code is missing or incorrect in the SO variant, a default forest code of 601 (Deschutes National Forest) will be used. Location codes recognized in the SO variant are shown in tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

Table 3.1.1 Location codes used in the SO variant.

| Location Code | Location |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 505 | Klamath National Forest |
| 506 | Lassen National Forest |
| 509 | Modoc National Forest |
| 511 | Plumas National Forest |
| 601 | Deschutes National Forest |
| 602 | Fremont National Forest |
| 620 | Winema National Forest |
| 701, 702 | Industry Lands (702 mapped to 701) |
| 799 | Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs |
| 514 | Shasta-Trinity (mapped to 505) |

Table 3.1.2 Bureau of Indian Affairs reservation codes used in the SO variant.

| Location Code | Location |
|---------------|---|
| 7711 | Fort Mcdermitt Reservation (mapped to 602) |
| 7836 | Fort Bidwell Reservation (mapped to 509) |
| 7838 | Susanville Indian Rancheria (mapped to 506) |
| 7844 | Cedarville Rancheria (mapped to 509) |

3.2 Species Codes

The SO variant recognizes 31 species, plus two other composite species categories. You may use FVS species codes, Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) species codes, or USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS symbols to represent these species in FVS input data. Any valid western species code identifying species not recognized by the variant will be mapped to a similar species in the variant. The species mapping crosswalk is available on the FVS website variant documentation webpage. Any non-valid species code will default to the “other hardwood” category.

Either the FVS sequence number or species code must be used to specify a species in FVS keywords and Event Monitor functions. FIA codes or PLANTS symbols are only recognized during data input and may not be used in FVS keywords. Table 3.2.1 shows the complete list of species codes recognized by the SO variant.

When entering tree data, users should substitute diameter at root collar (DRC) for diameter at breast height (DBH) for woodland species (western juniper).

Table 3.2.1 Species codes used in the SO variant.

| Species Number | Species Code | FIA Code | PLANTS Symbol | Scientific Name ¹ | Common Name ¹ |
|----------------|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | WP | 119 | PIMO3 | <i>Pinus monticola</i> | western white pine |
| 2 | SP | 117 | PILA | <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> | sugar pine |
| 3 | DF | 202 | PSME | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas-fir |
| 4 | WF | 015 | ABCO | <i>Abies concolor</i> | white fir |
| 5 | MH | 264 | TSME | <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> | mountain hemlock |
| 6 | IC | 081 | CADE27 | <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> | incense cedar |
| 7 | LP | 108 | PICO | <i>Pinus contorta</i> | lodgepole pine |
| 8 | ES | 093 | PIEN | <i>Picea engelmannii</i> | Engelmann spruce |
| 9 | SH | 021 | ABSH | <i>Abies shastensis</i> | Shasta red fir |
| 10 | PP | 122 | PIPO | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | ponderosa pine |
| 11 | WJ | 064 | JUOC | <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> | western juniper |
| 12 | GF | 017 | ABGR | <i>Abies grandis</i> | grand fir |
| 13 | AF | 019 | ABLA | <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> | subalpine fir |
| 14 | SF | 011 | ABAM | <i>Abies amabilis</i> | Pacific silver fir |
| 15 | NF | 022 | ABPR | <i>Abies procera</i> | noble fir |
| 16 | WB | 101 | PIAL | <i>Pinus albicaulis</i> | whitebark pine |
| 17 | WL | 073 | LAOC | <i>Larix occidentalis</i> | western larch |
| 18 | RC | 242 | THPL | <i>Thuja plicata</i> | western redcedar |
| 19 | WH | 263 | TSHE | <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> | western hemlock |
| 20 | PY | 231 | TABR2 | <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> | Pacific yew |
| 21 | WA | 352 | ALRH2 | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | white alder |
| 22 | RA | 351 | ALRU2 | <i>Alnus rubra</i> | red alder |
| 23 | BM | 312 | ACMA3 | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | bigleaf maple |

| Species Number | Species Code | FIA Code | PLANTS Symbol | Scientific Name ¹ | Common Name ¹ |
|----------------|--------------|----------|---------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 24 | AS | 746 | POTR5 | <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | quaking aspen |
| 25 | CW | 747 | POBAT | <i>Populus balsamifera</i> ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i> | black cottonwood |
| 26 | CH | 768 | PREM | <i>Prunus emarginata</i> | bitter cherry |
| 27 | WO | 815 | QUGA4 | <i>Quercus garryana</i> | Oregon white oak |
| 28 | WI | 920 | SALIX | <i>Salix</i> | willow |
| 29 | GC | 431 | CHCHC4 | <i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i> var. <i>chrysophylla</i> | giant chinquapin |
| 30 | MC | 475 | CELE3 | <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> | curl-leaf mountain mahogany |
| 31 | MB | 478 | CEMOG | <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> var <i>glaber</i> | birchleaf mountain mahogany |
| 32 | OS | 299 | 2TN | | other softwood ² |
| 33 | OH | 998 | 2TB | | other hardwood ² |

¹Set based on the USDA Forest Service NRM TAXA lists and the USDA Plants database.

²Other categories use FIA codes and NRM TAXA codes that best match the other category.

3.3 Habitat Type, Plant Association, and Ecological Unit Codes

Plant association codes recognized in the SO variant are shown in Appendix B. If an incorrect plant association code is entered or no code is entered FVS will use the default plant association code, which is 49 (CPS111 PIPO/PUTR-ARTR/FEID) for Region 6 forests and the Warm Springs Reservation, and 0 (unknown) in Region 5 forests. For Region 6 forests and the Warm Springs Reservation, plant association codes are used to set default site information such as site species, site indices, and maximum stand density indices as well as in predicting snag dynamics in FFE-FVS. The site species, site index and maximum stand density indices can be reset via FVS keywords. In Region 5, plant association is only used to estimate surface fuels when no live trees are present in the first cycle. Users may enter the plant association code or the plant association FVS sequence number on the STDINFO keyword, when entering stand information from a database, or when using the SETSITE keyword without the PARMS option. If using the PARMS option with the SETSITE keyword, users must use the FVS sequence number for the plant association.

3.4 Site Index

Site index is used in some of the growth equations in the SO variant. Users should always use the same site curves that FVS uses as shown in table 3.4.1. If site index is available, a single site index for the whole stand can be entered, a site index for each individual species in the stand can be entered, or a combination of these can be entered. A site index value must be greater than or equal to 8, otherwise the value is considered a R5 site class code, see section 3.4.1.

Table 3.4.1 Site index reference curves used for species in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Reference | BHA or TTA¹ | Base Age |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| WP | Brickell, J.E. (1970), USDA-FS Res. Pap. INT-75 | TTA | 50 |
| SP, PP | Barrett, J.W. (1978), USDA-FS Res. Pap. PNW-232 | BHA | 100 |
| DF, OS | Cochran, P.H. (1979), USDA-FS Res. Pap. PNW-251 | BHA | 50 |
| WF, IC, GF, SF | Cochran, P.H. (1979), USDA-FS Res. Pap. PNW-252 | BHA | 50 |
| MH | Means, et. al. (1986) ² , unpublished FIR Report. Vol. 10, No. 1, OSU | BHA | 100 |
| LP | Dahms, W.G. (1964), USDA-FS Res. Pap. PNW-8 | TTA | 50 |
| ES | Alexander, R.R. (1967), USDA-FS Res. Pap. RM-32 | BHA | 100 |
| SH, WO (R5) | Dunning (1942); Dunning & Reineke (1933) | BHA | 50 |
| SH (R6) | Dolph (1991), Res. Pap. PSW206 | BHA | 50 |
| WO (R6) | Powers (1972), Res. Note PSW-262 | BHA | 50 |
| WJ, WB | Alexander, Tackle, and Dahms. (1967), Res. Pap. RM-29 | TTA | 100 |
| AF | Demars, Herman, and Bell (1970), PNW-119 | BHA | 100 |
| NF | Herman, F.R., et. al. (1978), USDA-FS Res. Pap. PNW-243, P.4 | BHA | 100 |
| WL | Cochran, P.H. (1985), USDA-FS Res. Note PNW-424, p.23 | BHA | 50 |
| RC | Hegyi, R.P.F., et. al. (1979), Province of B.C., Forest Inv. Rep. No. 1. p. 6. | TTA | 100 |
| WH | Wiley, K.N. (1978), Weyerhaeuser Forestry Paper, No. 17, p.4. | BHA | 50 |
| PY, WA, BM, CW, CH, WI, GC, MC, MB, OH | Curtis, R.O., et. al. (1974), Forest Science, vol. 20, no. 4, p.310 | BHA | 100 |
| RA | Harrington C.A. & Curtis, R.O. (1986m), USDA-FS Res. Pap. PNW-358, p.5 | TTA | 20 |
| AS | Edminster, Mowrer, and Shepperd (1985), Res. Note RM-453 | BHA | 80 |

¹ Equation is based on total tree age (TTA) or breast height age (BHA)

² The source equation is in metric units; site index values for MH are assumed to be in meters.

In Region 5 forests, site index values can either be entered directly or based on the Region 5 Site Class Code. See section 3.4.1 for Region 5 Site Class information. If site index is missing or incorrect, the site species is set to white fir with a default site index set to 50. For Region 6 forests and the Warm Springs Reservation, if site index is missing or incorrect, the default site species and site index are determined by plant association codes found in Appendix B. If the plant association code is missing or incorrect, the site species is set to ponderosa pine with a default site index set to 70.

Site indices for species not assigned a site index are determined based on the site index of the site species. If the site species is western juniper, whitebark pine, or quaking aspen, the relative site indices of the other species are computed using equations {3.4.1} and {3.4.2} with the low and high site values in table 3.4.2. If the site species is any other species, site index is assigned based on the site species site index (height at base age) with an adjustment for reference age and base age differences between the site species and the target species.

$$\{3.4.1\} RELSI = (SI_{site} - SITELO_{site}) / (SITEHI_{site} - SITELO_{site})$$

$$\{3.4.2\} SI_i = SITELO_i + RELSI * (SITEHI_i - SITELO_i)$$

where:

- $RELSI$ is the relative site index of the site species
- SI is species site index
- $SITELO$ is the lower bound of the SI range for a species
- $SITEHI$ is the upper bound of the SI range for a species
- $site$ is the site species
- i is the species for which site index is to be calculated

Table 3.4.2 SITELO and SITEHI values for equation {3.4.1} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | SITELO | SITEHI |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| WP | 13 | 137 |
| SP | 27 | 178 |
| DF | 21 | 148 |
| WF | 5 | 195 |
| MH | 5 | 133 |
| IC | 5 | 169 |
| LP | 5 | 140 |
| ES | 12 | 227 |
| SH | 10 | 134 |
| PP | 7 | 176 |
| WJ | 5 | 40 |
| GF | 9 | 173 |
| AF | 6 | 127 |
| SF | 4 | 221 |
| NF | 7 | 210 |
| WB | 20 | 65 |
| WL | 60 | 147 |
| RC | 29 | 152 |
| WH | 6 | 203 |
| PY | 5 | 75 |
| WA | 5 | 100 |
| RA | 56 | 192 |
| BM | 108 | 142 |
| AS | 30 | 66 |
| CW | 10 | 191 |
| CH | 10 | 104 |
| WO | 21 | 85 |
| WI | 20 | 93 |
| GC | 5 | 100 |

| Species Code | SITELO | SITEHI |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| MC | 5 | 75 |
| MB | 5 | 75 |
| OS | 5 | 175 |
| OH | 5 | 125 |

3.4.1 Region 5 Site Class

In Region 5 forests, the site index values can either be entered directly or based on the Region 5 site class (0-7) as shown in table 3.4.1.1. Site class codes of 0-5 were adapted for Region 5 by Jack Levitan from Duncan Dunning's site index curves (Dunning 1942, Dunning & Reineke 1933).

If a Region 5 site class is entered, it is converted to a site index for each species within the model using a two-step process. First, the Region 5 site class is converted to a 50-year or 100-year site index based on the reference age of the species. For quaking aspen, site index is interpolated between the 50 and 100 year site classes to get an estimated 80 year base age site index. Site index conversions are shown in table 3.4.1.1 (personal communication with Ralph Warbington in March 2008).

Table 3.4.1.1 Region 5 site class values converted into site index in the SO variant.

| REGION 5 SITE CLASS | (BREAST HT AGE) 50-YEAR SITE INDEX | (BREAST HT AGE) 100-YEAR SITE INDEX |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 0 | 106 | 140 |
| 1 | 90 | 121 |
| 2 | 75 | 102 |
| 3 | 56 | 81 |
| 4 | 49 | 67 |
| 5 | 39 | 54 |
| 6 | 31 | 44 |
| 7 | 23 | 36 |

Second, site index for an individual species is determined by multiplying the site index by a species-specific adjustment factor which is shown in table 3.4.1.2

Table 3.4.1.2 Region 5 adjustment factors for site index values in the SO variant.

| Species Code | R5 Adjustment Factor |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| WP | 0.9 |
| SP | 0.9 |
| DF | 1 |
| WF | 1 |
| MH | 0.9 |
| IC | 0.76 |
| LP | 0.82 |

| Species Code | R5 Adjustment Factor |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| ES | 1 |
| SH | 1 |
| PP | 1 |
| WJ | 0.57 |
| GF | 1 |
| AF | 1 |
| SF | 1 |
| NF | 1 |
| WB | 0.9 |
| WL | 1 |
| RC | 1 |
| WH | 0.9 |
| PY | 0.76 |
| WA | 1 |
| RA | 0.57 |
| BM | 0.57 |
| AS | 0.57 |
| CW | 0.57 |
| CH | 1 |
| WO | 0.76 |
| WI | 0.57 |
| GC | 1 |
| MC | 1 |
| MB | 1 |
| OS | 1 |
| OH | 0.57 |

3.5 Maximum Density

Maximum stand density index (SDI) and maximum basal area (BA) are important variables in determining density related mortality and crown ratio change. Maximum basal area is a stand level metric that can be set using the BAMAX or SETSITE keywords. If not set by the user, a default value is calculated from maximum stand SDI each projection cycle. Maximum stand density index can be set for each species using the SDIMAX or SETSITE keywords. If not set by the user, a default value is assigned as discussed below. Maximum stand density index at the stand level is a weighted average, by basal area, of the individual species SDI maximums.

In Region 5, the default maximum SDI is set by species or a user specified basal area maximum. If a user specified basal area maximum is present, the maximum SDI for all species is computed using equation {3.5.1}; otherwise, species maximums are assigned from the SDI maximums shown in table 3.5.1.

For Region 5 forests, SDI is calculated using the Zeide calculation method (Dixon 2002).

$$\{3.5.1\} SDIMAX_i = BAMAX / (0.5454154 * SDIU)$$

where:

$SDIMAX_i$ is species-specific SDI maximum

$BAMAX$ is the user-specified stand basal area maximum

$SDIU$ is the proportion of theoretical maximum density at which the stand reaches actual maximum density (default 0.85, changed with the SDIMAX keyword)

For Region 6 forests and the Warm Springs Reservation, the default maximum SDI is set based on a user-specified, or default, plant association code or a user specified basal area maximum. If a user specified basal area maximum is present, the maximum SDI for all species is computed using equation {3.5.1}; otherwise, the SDI maximum for the site species is assigned from the SDI maximum associated with the site species for the plant association code shown in Appendix B. SDI maximums were set based on growth basal area (GBA) analysis developed by Hall (1983) or an analysis of Current Vegetation Survey (CVS) plots in USFS Region 6 by Crookston (2008). Once maximum SDI is determined for the site species, maximum SDI for all other species not assigned a value is estimated using a relative adjustment as seen in equation {3.5.2}. Some SDI maximums associated with plant associations are unreasonably large, so SDI maximums are capped at 850.

$$\{3.5.2\} SDIMAX_i = SDIMAX(SSEC) * (SDIMAX(S) / SDIMAX(SS))$$

where:

$SDIMAX_i$ is species-specific SDI maximum

$SDIMAX(SSEC)$ is maximum SDI for the plant association from Appendix B

$SDIMAX(SS)$ is R6 maximum SDI for the site species shown in table 3.5.1

$SDIMAX(S)$ is R6 maximum SDI for the target species shown in table 3.5.1

Table 3.5.1 Stand density index maximums by species in the SO variant.

| Species Code | R5 SDI Maximum | R5 Source* | R5 Mapped to | R6 & Warm Springs SDI Maximum |
|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| WP | 272 | Shaw | | 447 |
| SP | 561 | Shaw | | 447 |
| DF | 570 | Shaw | | 767 |
| WF | 800 | PSW | | 659 |
| MH | 687 | Shaw | | 758 |
| IC | 576 | Shaw | | 447 |
| LP | 679 | Shaw | | 541 |
| ES | 620 | Shaw | | 659 |
| SH | 1000 | PSW | | 750 |
| PP | 365 | PSW | | 429 |
| WJ | 272 | Shaw | | 500 |
| GF | 800 | PSW | | 659 |

| Species Code | R5 SDI Maximum | R5 Source* | R5 Mapped to | R6 & Warm Springs SDI Maximum |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| AF | 602 | Shaw | | 659 |
| SF | 790 | Shaw | | 659 |
| NF | 1000 | PSW | | 659 |
| WB | 621 | Shaw | | 250 |
| WL | 423 | Shaw | | 250 |
| RC | 762 | Shaw | | 650 |
| WH | 682 | Shaw | | 650 |
| PY | 576 | Shaw | incense cedar | 650 |
| WA | 441 | Shaw | red alder | 200 |
| RA | 441 | Shaw | | 300 |
| BM | 629 | Shaw | | 300 |
| AS | 562 | Shaw | | 250 |
| CW | 452 | Shaw | | 250 |
| CH | 441 | Shaw | red alder | 200 |
| WO | 440 | Shaw | | 200 |
| WI | 447 | Shaw | black willow | 150 |
| GC | 785 | Shaw | tanoak | 250 |
| MC | 501 | Shaw | | 100 |
| MB | 501 | Shaw | curlleaf mountain-mahogany | 100 |
| OS | 365 | PSW | ponderosa pine | 447 |
| OH | 441 | Shaw | red alder | 250 |

*Sources include an unpublished analysis of FIA data by John Shaw (Shaw) and a review of current data/literature by Pacific Southwest Research Station (PSW).

4.0 Growth Relationships

This chapter describes the functional relationships used to fill in missing tree data and calculate incremental growth. In FVS, trees are grown in either the small tree sub-model or the large tree sub-model depending on the diameter.

4.1 Height-Diameter Relationships

Height-diameter relationships in FVS are primarily used to estimate tree heights missing in the input data, and occasionally to estimate diameter growth on trees smaller than a given threshold diameter. In the SO variant, FVS will dub in missing heights by one of two methods. By default, the SO variant will use the Curtis-Arney functional form as shown in equation {4.1.1} or equation {4.1.2} (Curtis 1967, Arney 1985). If the input data contains at least three measured heights for a species, then FVS can switch to a logistic height-diameter equation {4.1.3} (Wykoff, et.al 1982) that may be calibrated to the input data. In the SO variant, this doesn't happen by default, but can be turned on with the NOHTDREG keyword by entering "1" in field 2.

Coefficients for equation {4.1.1} are shown in table 4.1.1 by location code. Coefficients ($B_1 - B_2$) for equation {4.1.2} are shown in table 4.1.2 by crown class ratio. For the species western juniper, whitebark pine, and quaking aspen, equation {4.1.2} is always used when dubbing heights because these species don't have Curtis-Arney coefficients.

When height-diameter calibration occurs, noble fir, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany and other hardwood use equation {4.1.4} instead of equation {4.1.2} when dubbing missing heights for trees with $DBH < 5.0"$. Likewise, western hemlock and Pacific yew use equation {4.1.4} instead of {4.1.2} for trees with $DBH < 5.0"$. Coefficients for equations {4.1.3} and {4.1.4}, and the WC species using these equations are given in table 4.1.3. Small ponderosa pine (10) uses equation {4.1.5} to dub in missing heights when $DBH < 3.0"$.

{4.1.1} Curtis-Arney functional form

$$DBH \geq 3.0": HT = 4.5 + P_2 * \exp[-P_3 * DBH^P_4]$$

$$DBH < 3.0": HT = [(4.5 + P_2 * \exp[-P_3 * 3.0^P_4] - 4.51) * (DBH - 0.3) / 2.7] + 4.51$$

{4.1.2} Wykoff functional form

$$HT = 4.5 + \exp(B_1 + B_2 / (DBH + 1.0))$$

$${4.1.3} DBH < 5.0": HT = H_1 + (H_2 * DBH) + (H_3 * CR) + (H_4 * DBH^2) + H_5$$

$${4.1.4} DBH < 5.0": HT = \exp[H_1 + (H_2 * DBH) + (H_3 * CR) + (H_4 * DBH^2) + H_5]$$

$${4.1.5} HT = 8.31485 + (3.03659 * DBH) - (0.592 * JCR)$$

where:

HT is tree height

| | |
|-------------|---|
| <i>DBH</i> | is tree diameter at breast height |
| $B_1 - B_2$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.1.2 |
| $P_2 - P_4$ | are species and location specific coefficients shown in table 4.1.1 |
| $H_1 - H_5$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.1.3 |
| <i>CR</i> | is tree crown ratio expressed as a percent |
| <i>JCR</i> | is tree crown class (bounded to $1 \leq JCR \leq 9$) |

Table 4.1.1 Coefficients for Curtis-Arney equation {4.1.1} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Location Code | P_2 | P_3 | P_4 |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| WP | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 582.9947 | 5.4612 | -0.3435 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 391.7346 | 5.1102 | -0.3602 |
| | 620 – Winema | 133.7789 | 6.9968 | -0.9072 |
| SP | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 128.8697 | 6.8868 | -0.8701 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 948.8488 | 6.1388 | -0.2877 |
| | 620 – Winema | 222.7080 | 6.1735 | -0.6122 |
| DF | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 602 – Freemont | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 253.2541 | 4.7331 | -0.4843 |
| | 620 – Winema | 231.7163 | 6.7143 | -0.6647 |
| WF | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 235.3340 | 5.7931 | -0.5972 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 705.1903 | 6.0971 | -0.3273 |
| | 620 – Winema | 471.6016 | 5.7106 | -0.4035 |
| MH | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 197.4948 | 6.7218 | -0.6528 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 103.7798 | 10.6932 | -1.0711 |
| | 620 – Winema | 130.7104 | 7.7823 | -0.8830 |
| IC | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 4902.9732 | 7.5484 | -0.1783 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 76621.919 | 10.2682 | -0.1178 |
| | 620 – Winema | 4518.2601 | 8.0469 | -0.2090 |
| LP | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 777.9043 | 5.2036 | -0.2843 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 113.7962 | 4.7726 | -0.7601 |
| | 620 – Winema | 128.7972 | 4.9833 | -0.7463 |
| ES | 601 – Deschutes | | | |
| | 799 – Warm Springs | 290.2790 | 6.5834 | -0.5753 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 290.2790 | 6.5834 | -0.5753 |
| | 620 – Winema | 168.9700 | 13.6848 | -1.0635 |
| SH | 601 – Deschutes | 606.3002 | 6.2936 | -0.3860 |

| Species Code | Location Code | P₂ | P₃ | P₄ |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | | | |
| PP | 601 – Deschutes 799 – Warm Springs | 2700.1370 | 7.1184 | -0.2312 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 1154.2447 | 6.6836 | -0.2876 |
| | 620 – Winema | 812.2630 | 6.4422 | -0.3348 |
| | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GF | 601 – Deschutes 799 – Warm Springs | 235.3340 | 5.7931 | -0.5972 |
| | 602 – Freemont | 705.1903 | 6.0971 | -0.3273 |
| | 620 – Winema | 471.6016 | 5.7106 | -0.4035 |
| | 601 – Deschutes 799 – Warm Springs | 291.4070 | 5.7543 | -0.5013 |
| AF | 602 – Freemont | 1056.5434 | 6.6974 | -0.2950 |
| | 620 – Winema | 299.3002 | 6.3401 | -0.5275 |
| | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 171.2219 | 9.9497 | -0.9727 |
| NF | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 247.7348 | 6.1830 | -0.6335 |
| WB | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WL | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 255.4638 | 5.5577 | -0.6054 |
| RC | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 616.3503 | 5.7620 | -0.3633 |
| WH | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont | 317.8257 | 6.8287 | -0.6034 |

| Species Code | Location Code | P₂ | P₃ | P₄ |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | | | |
| PY | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 77.2207 | 3.5181 | -0.5894 |
| WA | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 133.7965 | 6.4050 | -0.8329 |
| RA | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 484.4591 | 4.5713 | -0.3643 |
| BM | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 76.5170 | 2.2107 | -0.6365 |
| AS | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CW | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 178.6441 | 4.5852 | -0.6746 |
| CH | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 73.3348 | 2.6548 | -1.2460 |
| WO | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 40.3812 | 3.7653 | -1.1224 |
| WI | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 149.5861 | 2.4231 | -0.1800 |
| GC | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema | 10707.390 | 8.4670 | -0.1863 |

| Species Code | Location Code | P₂ | P₃ | P₄ |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 799 – Warm Springs | | | |
| MC | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 1709.7229 | 5.8887 | -0.2286 |
| MB | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 1709.7229 | 5.8887 | -0.2286 |
| OS | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 799 – Warm Springs | 253.2541 | 4.7331 | -0.4843 |
| | 620 – Winema | 231.7163 | 6.7143 | -0.6647 |
| OH | 601 – Deschutes 602 – Freemont 620 – Winema 799 – Warm Springs | 1709.7229 | 5.8887 | -0.2286 |

Table 4.1.2 Coefficients by Crown Ratio Class for the logistic Wykoff equation {4.1.2} in the SO variant. The default B₁ coefficient is listed.

| Species Code | Coefficient | Crown Ratio Class | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| WP | B ₁ | 4.8898 | 4.8898 | 4.8898 | 4.8898 | 4.8898 | 4.8898 | 4.7886 | 4.7886 | 4.7886 |
| | B ₂ | -9.1437 | -9.1437 | -9.1437 | -9.1437 | -9.1437 | -9.1437 | -10.2263 | -10.2263 | -10.2263 |
| SP | B ₁ | 5.0176 | 5.0176 | 5.0176 | 5.0176 | 5.0176 | 5.0176 | 5.0176 | 5.0176 | 5.0176 |
| | B ₂ | -13.3096 | -13.3096 | -13.3096 | -13.3096 | -13.3096 | -13.3096 | -13.3096 | -13.3096 | -13.3096 |
| DF | B ₁ | 5.0796 | 5.0796 | 5.0796 | 5.1560 | 5.1560 | 5.1560 | 5.0594 | 5.0594 | 5.0594 |
| | B ₂ | -9.9304 | -9.9304 | -9.9304 | -12.7011 | -12.7011 | -12.7011 | -12.0763 | -12.0763 | -12.0763 |
| WF | B ₁ | 4.7835 | 4.7835 | 4.7835 | 4.9516 | 4.9516 | 4.9516 | 4.7776 | 4.7776 | 4.7776 |
| | B ₂ | -9.6402 | -9.6402 | -9.6402 | -11.4936 | -11.4936 | -11.4936 | -11.4936 | -10.8669 | -10.8669 |
| MH | B ₁ | 4.8901 | 4.8901 | 4.8901 | 4.8901 | 4.8901 | 4.8901 | 4.8901 | 4.8901 | 4.8901 |
| | B ₂ | -11.7015 | -11.7015 | -11.7015 | -11.7015 | -11.7015 | -11.7015 | -11.7015 | -11.7015 | -11.7015 |
| IC | B ₁ | 4.5214 | 4.5214 | 4.5214 | 4.7459 | 4.7459 | 4.7459 | 4.7459 | 4.7459 | 4.7459 |
| | B ₂ | -10.4749 | -10.4749 | -10.4749 | -13.1891 | -13.1891 | -13.1891 | -13.1891 | -13.1891 | -13.1891 |
| LP | B ₁ | 4.6409 | 4.6409 | 4.6900 | 4.6900 | 4.6900 | 4.6900 | 4.6312 | 4.6312 | 4.6312 |

| Species Code | Coefficient | Crown Ratio Class | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | B ₂ | -6.9563 | -6.9563 | -7.6241 | -7.6241 | -7.6241 | -7.6241 | -8.7243 | -8.7243 |
| ES | B ₁ | 5.2149 | 5.2149 | 5.2149 | 5.2149 | 5.2149 | 5.2149 | 5.2149 | 5.2149 | 5.2149 |
| | B ₂ | -14.2828 | -14.2828 | -14.2828 | -14.2828 | -14.2828 | -14.2828 | -14.2828 | -14.2828 | -14.2828 |
| SH | B ₁ | 5.2973 | 5.2973 | 5.2973 | 5.2973 | 5.2973 | 5.2973 | 5.2973 | 5.2973 | 5.2973 |
| | B ₂ | -17.204 | -17.204 | -17.204 | -17.204 | -17.204 | -17.204 | -17.204 | -17.204 | -17.204 |
| PP | B ₁ | 4.6267 | 4.6267 | 4.7790 | 4.7790 | 4.7790 | 4.7790 | 4.5112 | 4.5112 | 4.5112 |
| | B ₂ | -8.4404 | -8.4404 | -9.9191 | -9.9191 | -9.9191 | -9.9191 | -9.9229 | -9.9229 | -9.9229 |
| WJ | B ₁ | 3.2000 | 3.2000 | 3.2000 | 3.2000 | 3.2000 | 3.2000 | 3.2000 | 3.2000 | 3.2000 |
| | B ₂ | -5.000 | -5.000 | -5.000 | -5.000 | -5.000 | -5.000 | -5.000 | -5.000 | -5.000 |
| GF | B ₁ | 4.7835 | 4.7835 | 4.7835 | 4.9516 | 4.9516 | 4.9516 | 4.9516 | 4.7776 | 4.7776 |
| | B ₂ | -9.6402 | -9.6402 | -9.6402 | -11.4936 | -11.4936 | -11.4936 | -11.4936 | -10.8669 | -10.8669 |
| AF | B ₁ | 5.1088 | 5.1088 | 5.1088 | 5.0964 | 5.0964 | 5.0964 | 5.0146 | 5.0146 | 5.0146 |
| | B ₂ | -12.1890 | -12.1890 | -12.1890 | -13.2189 | -13.2189 | -13.2189 | -13.6008 | -13.6008 | -13.6008 |
| SF | B ₁ | 5.0320 | 5.0320 | 5.0320 | 5.0320 | 5.0320 | 5.0320 | 5.0320 | 5.0320 | 5.0320 |
| | B ₂ | -10.482 | -10.482 | -10.482 | -10.482 | -10.482 | -10.482 | -10.482 | -10.482 | -10.482 |
| NF | B ₁ | 5.3270 | 5.3270 | 5.3270 | 5.3270 | 5.3270 | 5.3270 | 5.3270 | 5.3270 | 5.3270 |
| | B ₂ | -15.450 | -15.450 | -15.450 | -15.450 | -15.450 | -15.450 | -15.450 | -15.450 | -15.450 |
| WB | B ₁ | 4.1920 | 4.1920 | 4.1920 | 4.1920 | 4.1920 | 4.1920 | 4.1920 | 4.1920 | 4.1920 |
| | B ₂ | -5.165 | -5.165 | -5.165 | -5.165 | -5.165 | -5.165 | -5.165 | -5.165 | -5.165 |
| WL | B ₁ | 4.9610 | 4.9610 | 4.9610 | 4.9610 | 4.9610 | 4.9610 | 4.9610 | 4.9610 | 4.9610 |
| | B ₂ | -8.247 | -8.247 | -8.247 | -8.247 | -8.247 | -8.247 | -8.247 | -8.247 | -8.247 |
| RC | B ₁ | 4.8960 | 4.8960 | 4.8960 | 4.8960 | 4.8960 | 4.8960 | 4.8960 | 4.8960 | 4.8960 |
| | B ₂ | -8.391 | -8.391 | -8.391 | -8.391 | -8.391 | -8.391 | -8.391 | -8.391 | -8.391 |
| WH | B ₁ | 5.2980 | 5.2980 | 5.2980 | 5.2980 | 5.2980 | 5.2980 | 5.2980 | 5.2980 | 5.2980 |
| | B ₂ | -13.240 | -13.240 | -13.240 | -13.240 | -13.240 | -13.240 | -13.240 | -13.240 | -13.240 |
| PY | B ₁ | 5.1880 | 5.1880 | 5.1880 | 5.1880 | 5.1880 | 5.1880 | 5.1880 | 5.1880 | 5.1880 |
| | B ₂ | -13.801 | -13.801 | -13.801 | -13.801 | -13.801 | -13.801 | -13.801 | -13.801 | -13.801 |
| WA | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |
| RA | B ₁ | 4.8860 | 4.8860 | 4.8860 | 4.8860 | 4.8860 | 4.8860 | 4.8860 | 4.8860 | 4.8860 |

| Species Code | Coefficient | Crown Ratio Class | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | B ₂ | -8.792 | -8.792 | -8.792 | -8.792 | -8.792 | -8.792 | -8.792 | -8.792 |
| BM | B ₁ | 4.7000 | 4.7000 | 4.7000 | 4.7000 | 4.7000 | 4.7000 | 4.7000 | 4.7000 | 4.7000 |
| | B ₂ | -6.326 | -6.326 | -6.326 | -6.326 | -6.326 | -6.326 | -6.326 | -6.326 | -6.326 |
| AS | B ₁ | 4.4421 | 4.4421 | 4.4421 | 4.4421 | 4.4421 | 4.4421 | 4.4421 | 4.4421 | 4.4421 |
| | B ₂ | -6.540 | -6.540 | -6.540 | -6.540 | -6.540 | -6.540 | -6.540 | -6.540 | -6.540 |
| CW | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |
| CH | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |
| WO | B ₁ | 3.8314 | 3.8314 | 3.8314 | 3.8314 | 3.8314 | 3.8314 | 3.8314 | 3.8314 | 3.8314 |
| | B ₂ | -4.822 | -4.822 | -4.822 | -4.822 | -4.822 | -4.822 | -4.822 | -4.822 | -4.822 |
| WI | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |
| GC | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |
| MC | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |
| MB | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |
| OS | B ₁ | 5.0796 | 5.0796 | 5.0796 | 5.1560 | 5.1560 | 5.1560 | 5.0594 | 5.0594 | 5.0594 |
| | B ₂ | -9.9304 | -9.9304 | -9.9304 | -12.7011 | -12.7011 | -12.7011 | -12.0763 | -12.0763 | -12.0763 |
| OH | B ₁ | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 | 5.1520 |
| | B ₂ | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 | -13.576 |

Table 4.1.3 Coefficients for height-diameter equations {4.1.3} and {4.1.4} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | H ₁ | H ₂ | H ₃ | H ₄ | H ₅ |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| NF | 1.7100 | 0.2943 | 0 | 0 | 0.1054 |
| WH | 1.3608 | 0.6151 | 0 | 0.0442 | 0.0829 |
| PY | 1.5907 | 0.3040 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WA | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RA | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Species Code | H₁ | H₂ | H₃ | H₄ | H₅ |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| BM | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CW | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CH | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WI | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GC | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MC | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MB | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OH | 0.0994 | 4.9767 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

4.2 Bark Ratio Relationships

Bark ratio estimates are used to convert between diameter outside bark and diameter inside bark in various parts of the model. In the SO variant, bark ratio values are determined using estimates from DIB equations or by setting a constant value. Equations used in the SO variant are shown in equations {4.2.1} – {4.2.4}. Coefficients (b_1 and b_2) and equation reference for these equations by species are shown in table 4.2.1.

$$\{4.2.1\} DIB = b_1 * DBH^{b_2}; BRATIO = DIB / DBH$$

$$\{4.2.2\} DIB = b_1 + (b_2 * DBH); BRATIO = DIB / DBH$$

$$\{4.2.3\} BRATIO = b_1$$

$$\{4.2.4\} BRATIO = b_1 - b_2 * (1/DBH)$$

where:

$BRATIO$ is species-specific bark ratio (bounded to $0.80 \leq BRATIO \leq 0.99$)

DBH is tree diameter at breast height

DIB is tree diameter inside bark at breast height

b_1, b_2 are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.2.1

Table 4.2.1 Coefficients and equation reference for bark ratio equations {4.2.1} – {4.2.4} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | b₁ | b₂ | Equation Used |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| WP | 0.964 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| SP | 0.851 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| DF | 0.867 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| WF | 0.915 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| MH | 0.934 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| IC | 0.950 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| LP | 0.969 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| ES | 0.956 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| SH | -0.1593 | 0.8911 | {4.2.2} |

| Species Code | b₁ | b₂ | Equation Used |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| PP | 0.890 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| WJ | 0.9002 | 0.3089 | {4.2.4} |
| GF | 0.915 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| AF | 0.937 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| SF | 0.903 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| NF | 0.904973 | 1.0 | {4.2.1} |
| WB | 0.969 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| WL | 0.851 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| RC | 0.950 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| WH | 0.933710 | 1.0 | {4.2.1} |
| PY | 0.933290 | 1.0 | {4.2.1} |
| WA | 0.075256 | 0.949670 | {4.2.2} |
| RA | 0.075256 | 0.949670 | {4.2.2} |
| BM | 0.083600 | 0.949670 | {4.2.2} |
| AS | 0.950 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| CW | 0.075256 | 0.949670 | {4.2.2} |
| CH | 0.075256 | 0.949670 | {4.2.2} |
| WO | -0.30722 | 0.95956 | {4.2.2} |
| WI | 0.075256 | 0.949670 | {4.2.2} |
| GC | 0.075256 | 0.949670 | {4.2.2} |
| MC | 0.90 | 1.0 | {4.2.1} |
| MB | 0.90 | 1.0 | {4.2.1} |
| OS | 0.867 | 0 | {4.2.3} |
| OH | 0.90 | 1.0 | {4.2.1} |

* DBH is bounded between 1.0 and 19.0

4.3 Crown Ratio Relationships

Crown ratio equations are used for three purposes in FVS: (1) to estimate tree crown ratios missing from the input data for both live and dead trees; (2) to estimate change in crown ratio from cycle to cycle for live trees; and (3) to estimate initial crown ratios for regenerating trees established during a simulation.

4.3.1 Crown Ratio Dubbing

In the SO variant, crown ratios missing in the input data are predicted using different equations depending on tree species and size. All live trees less than 1.0" in diameter and dead trees of all sizes use equation {4.3.1.1} and one of the equations listed below, {4.3.1.2} or {4.3.1.3}, to compute crown ratio. Equation number used by species is found in table 4.3.1.1. Equation coefficients are found in table 4.3.1.2.

$$\{4.3.1.1\} X = R_1 + R_2 * DBH + R_3 * HT + R_4 * BA + R_5 * PCCF + R_6 * HT_{Avg}/HT + R_7 * HT_{Avg} + R_8 * BA * PCCF + R_9 * MAI$$

{4.3.1.2} $CR = 1 / (1 + \exp(X + N(0, SD)))$ where absolute value of $(X + N(0, SD)) < 86$

{4.3.1.3} $CR = ((X - 1) * 10.0 + 1.0) / 100$

where:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| CR | is crown ratio expressed as a proportion (bounded to $0.05 \leq CR \leq 0.95$) |
| DBH | is tree diameter at breast height |
| HT | is tree height |
| BA | is total stand basal area |
| $PCCF$ | is crown competition factor on the inventory point where the tree is established |
| HT_{Avg} | is average height of the 40 largest diameter trees in the stand |
| MAI | is stand mean annual increment |
| $N(0, SD)$ | is a random increment from a normal distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of SD |
| $R_1 - R_9$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in tables 4.3.1.1 and 4.3.1.2 |

Table 4.3.1.1 CR equation used in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Equation Number | Species Code | Equation Number | Species Code | Equation Number |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| WP | {4.3.1.2} | GF | {4.3.1.2} | BM | {4.3.1.3} |
| SP | {4.3.1.2} | AF | {4.3.1.2} | AS | {4.3.1.2} |
| DF | {4.3.1.2} | SF | {4.3.1.2} | CW | {4.3.1.3} |
| WF | {4.3.1.2} | NF | {4.3.1.3} | CH | {4.3.1.3} |
| MH | {4.3.1.2} | WB | {4.3.1.2} | WO | {4.3.1.3} |
| IC | {4.3.1.2} | WL | {4.3.1.2} | WI | {4.3.1.3} |
| LP | {4.3.1.2} | RC | {4.3.1.2} | GC | {4.3.1.3} |
| ES | {4.3.1.2} | WH | {4.3.1.3} | MC | {4.3.1.3} |
| SH | {4.3.1.3} | PY | {4.3.1.3} | MB | {4.3.1.3} |
| PP | {4.3.1.2} | WA | {4.3.1.3} | OS | {4.3.1.2} |
| WJ | {4.3.1.2} | RA | {4.3.1.3} | OH | {4.3.1.3} |

Table 4.3.1.2 Coefficients for the crown ratio equation {4.3.1.1} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Model Coefficients | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | R_1 | R_2 | R_3 | R_4 | R_5 | R_6 | R_7 | R_8 | R_9 | SD |
| WP | -1.66949 | -0.209765 | 0 | 0.003359 | 0.011032 | 0 | 0.017727 | -0.000053 | 0.014098 | 0.5 |
| SP | -1.66949 | -0.209765 | 0 | 0.003359 | 0.011032 | 0 | 0.017727 | -0.000053 | 0.014098 | 0.5 |
| DF | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| WF | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| MH | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| IC | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.931 |
| LP | -1.66949 | -0.209765 | 0 | 0.003359 | 0.011032 | 0 | 0.017727 | -0.000053 | 0.014098 | 0.6124 |
| ES | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| SH | 8.042774 | 0 | 0.007198 | -0.016163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.3167 |
| PP | -1.66949 | -0.209765 | 0 | 0.003359 | 0.011032 | 0 | 0.017727 | -0.000053 | 0.014098 | 0.4942 |

| Species Code | Model Coefficients | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| | R ₁ | R ₂ | R ₃ | R ₄ | R ₅ | R ₆ | R ₇ | R ₈ | R ₉ | SD |
| WJ | -2.19723 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 |
| GF | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| AF | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| SF | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| NF | 8.042774 | 0 | 0.007198 | -0.016163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.3167 |
| WB | -1.66949 | -0.209765 | 0 | 0.003359 | 0.011032 | 0 | 0.017727 | -0.000053 | 0.014098 | 0.5 |
| WL | -1.66949 | -0.209765 | 0 | 0.003359 | 0.011032 | 0 | 0.017727 | -0.000053 | 0.014098 | 0.5 |
| RC | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| WH | 7.558538 | 0 | -0.015637 | -0.009064 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.9658 |
| PY | 6.489813 | 0 | -0.029815 | -0.009276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.0426 |
| WA | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| RA | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| BM | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| AS | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.931 |
| CW | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| CH | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| WO | 6.489813 | 0 | -0.029815 | -0.009276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.0426 |
| WI | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| GC | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| MC | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| MB | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| OS | -0.426688 | -0.093105 | 0.022409 | 0.002633 | 0 | -0.045532 | 0 | 0.000022 | -0.013115 | 0.6957 |
| OH | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |

A Weibull-based crown model developed by Dixon (1985) as described in Dixon (2002) is used to predict crown ratio for all live trees 1.0 inch in diameter or larger. To estimate crown ratio using this methodology, the average stand crown ratio is estimated from stand density index using equation {4.3.1.4}. Weibull parameters are then estimated from the average stand crown ratio using equations in equation set {4.3.1.5}. Individual tree crown ratio is then set from the Weibull distribution, equation {4.3.1.6} based on a tree's relative position in the diameter distribution and multiplied by a scale factor, shown in equation {4.3.1.7}, which accounts for stand density. Crowns estimated from the Weibull distribution are bounded to be between the 5 and 95 percentile points of the specified Weibull distribution. Equation coefficients for each species are shown in table 4.3.1.3.

$$\{4.3.1.4\} ACR = d_0 + d_1 * RELSDI * 100.0$$

where: $RELSDI = SDI_{stand} / SDI_{max}$

{4.3.1.5} Weibull parameters A, B, and C are estimated from average crown ratio

$$A = a_0$$

$$B = b_0 + b_1 * ACR \quad (B \geq 1)$$

$$C = c_0 + c_1 * ACR \quad (C \geq 2)$$

$$\{4.3.1.6\} Y = 1 - \exp(-((X-A)/B)^C)$$

$$\{4.3.1.7\} SCALE = 1 - (0.00167 * (CCF - 100))$$

where:

| | |
|---|---|
| ACR | is predicted average stand crown ratio for the species |
| SDI_{stand} | is stand density index of the stand |
| SDI_{max} | is maximum stand density index |
| A, B, C | are parameters of the Weibull crown ratio distribution |
| X | is a tree's crown ratio expressed as a percent / 10 |
| Y | is a trees rank in the diameter distribution (1 = smallest; ITRN = largest) divided by the total number of trees (ITRN) multiplied by $SCALE$ |
| $SCALE$ | is a density dependent scaling factor (bounded to $0.3 \leq SCALE \leq 1.0$) |
| CCF | is stand crown competition factor |
| a_0, b_{0-1}, c_{0-1} , and d_{0-1} | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.3.1.3 |

Table 4.3.1.3 Coefficients for the Weibull parameter equations {4.3.1.4} and {4.3.1.5} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Model Coefficients | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | a_0 | b_0 | b_1 | c_0 | c_1 | d_0 | d_1 |
| WP | 2 | -2.12713 | 1.10526 | 2.77 | 0 | 7.16846 | -0.02375 |
| SP | 2 | -2.27296 | 1.12434 | 3.34 | 0 | 6.597 | -0.01954 |
| DF | 1 | -1.19297 | 1.12928 | 3.42 | 0 | 5.52653 | 0 |
| WF | 0 | 0.06593 | 1.09624 | 3.71 | 0 | 6.61291 | -0.02182 |
| MH | 1 | -0.94138 | 1.08256 | 3.47 | 0 | 7.45097 | -0.02406 |
| IC | 1 | -1.38636 | 1.16801 | 3.02 | 0 | 6.17373 | -0.01795 |
| LP | 0 | 0.07609 | 1.10184 | 3.01 | 0 | 5.50719 | -0.01833 |
| ES | 1 | -0.91567 | 1.06469 | 3.5 | 0 | 6.774 | 0 |
| SH | 0 | 0.16601 | 1.0815 | 0.9142 | 0.45768 | 6.14578 | -0.02781 |
| PP | 0 | 0.24916 | 1.04831 | 4.36 | 0 | 6.41166 | -0.02041 |
| WJ | 0 | 0.07609 | 1.10184 | 3.01 | 0 | 7.238 | 0 |
| GF | 0 | 0.06593 | 1.09624 | 3.71 | 0 | 6.61291 | -0.02182 |
| AF | 1 | -0.91567 | 1.06469 | 3.5 | 0 | 6.12779 | -0.01269 |
| SF | 0 | -0.09734 | 1.14675 | 2.716 | 0 | 4.79981 | -0.00653 |
| NF | 0 | -0.13581 | 1.14771 | 3.02 | 0 | 5.56886 | -0.02129 |
| WB | 1 | -0.82631 | 1.06217 | 3.31429 | 0 | 6.19911 | -0.02216 |
| WL | 0 | 0.00603 | 1.12276 | 2.734 | 0 | 4.98675 | -0.02466 |
| RC | 0 | -0.01129 | 1.11665 | 3.355 | 0 | 5.74915 | -0.0109 |
| WH | 0 | 0.49085 | 1.01414 | 3.16 | 0 | 5.48853 | -0.00717 |
| PY | 0 | 0.19605 | 1.07391 | 0.35 | 0.62015 | 5.41743 | -0.01161 |
| WA | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |
| RA | 1 | -1.11274 | 1.12314 | 2.53 | 0 | 4.12048 | -0.00636 |
| BM | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |
| AS | 0 | -0.08414 | 1.14765 | 2.775 | 0 | 4.01678 | -0.01516 |
| CW | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |
| CH | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |
| WO | 0 | 0.06607 | 1.10705 | 2.04714 | 0.1507 | 6.82187 | -0.02247 |
| WI | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |
| GC | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |
| MC | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |

| Species Code | Model Coefficients | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | a ₀ | b ₀ | b ₁ | c ₀ | c ₁ | d ₀ | d ₁ |
| MB | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |
| OS | 1 | -1.19297 | 1.12928 | 3.42 | 0 | 5.52653 | 0 |
| OH | 0 | -0.2383 | 1.18016 | 3.04 | 0 | 4.62512 | -0.01604 |

4.3.2 Crown Ratio Change

Crown ratio change is estimated after growth, mortality and regeneration are estimated during a projection cycle. Crown ratio change is the difference between the crown ratio at the beginning of the cycle and the predicted crown ratio at the end of the cycle. Crown ratio predicted at the end of the projection cycle is estimated for live tree records using the Weibull distribution, equations {4.3.1.4}–{4.3.1.7}, for all species. Crown change is checked to make sure it doesn't exceed the change possible if all height growth produces new crown. Crown change is further bounded to 1% per year for the length of the cycle to avoid drastic changes in crown ratio. Equations {4.3.1.1} – {4.3.1.3} are not used when estimating crown ratio change.

4.3.3 Crown Ratio for Newly Established Trees

Crown ratios for newly established trees during regeneration are estimated using equation {4.3.3.1}. A random component is added in equation {4.3.3.1} to ensure that not all newly established trees are assigned exactly the same crown ratio.

$$\{4.3.3.1\} CR = 0.89722 - 0.0000461 * PCCF + RAN$$

where:

- CR is crown ratio expressed as a proportion (bounded to $0.2 \leq CR \leq 0.9$)
- PCCF is crown competition factor on the inventory point where the tree is established
- RAN is a small random component

4.4 Crown Width Relationships

The SO variant calculates the maximum crown width for each individual tree, based on individual tree and stand attributes. Crown width for each tree is reported in the tree list output table and used for percent canopy cover (PCC) and crown competition factor (CCF) calculations in the model.

4.4.1 Region 5 Crown Width

Crown width in region 5 forests is calculated by using equations {4.4.1.1} – {4.4.1.5}. If a tree has a DBH greater than or equal to its threshold diameter (given as DBHT), then it uses equation {4.4.1.1}, {4.4.1.2}, or {4.4.1.3} depending on the species. If a tree has a DBH less than its threshold diameter, then it uses equation {4.4.1.4} or {4.4.1.5} depending on the height of the tree. Coefficients, equation reference, and threshold diameter values for these equations are shown in table 4.4.1.1 by species.

$$\{4.4.1.2\} DBH \geq DBHT: CW = a_1 * DBH^{a_2}$$

$$\{4.4.1.3\} DBH > DBHT: CW = a_1 + a_2 * DBH + a_3 * DBH^{a_4}$$

{4.4.1.4} $HT < 4.5'$ and $DBH < DBHT$: $CW = HT * s_1$

{4.4.1.5} $HT \geq 4.5'$ and $DBH < DBHT$: $CW = d_1 + d_2 * DBH$

where:

CW is maximum tree crown width

DBH is tree diameter at breast height

DBHT is threshold diameter shown in table 4.4.1.1

HT is tree height

s_1 , d_{1-2} , and a_{1-3} are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.4.1.1

Table 4.4.1.1 Coefficients and equation reference for equations {4.4.1.1} – {4.4.1.5} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Equation Used* | DBH_T | d_1 | d_2 | a_1 | a_2 | a_3 | s_1 |
|--------------|----------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| WP | {4.4.1.1} | 7.6 | 3.5 | 0.329 | -0.997 | 0.92 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| SP | {4.4.1.1} | 7.4 | 3.5 | 0.338 | -1.476 | 1.01 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| DF | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.62 | 1.37 | 6.81 | 0.732 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| WF | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.26 | 1.103 | 5.82 | 0.591 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| MH | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 0.852 | 4.72 | 0.608 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| IC | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.192 | 7.11 | 0.47 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| LP | {4.4.1.2} | 5 | 3.5 | 0.6492 | 1.91 | 0.784 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| ES | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| SH | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.063 | 6.71 | 0.421 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| PP | {4.4.1.2} | 5 | 3.77 | 0.7756 | 2.24 | 0.763 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| WJ | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| GF | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.548 | 6.19 | 1.01 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| AF | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.063 | 6.71 | 0.421 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| SF | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.26 | 1.103 | 5.82 | 0.591 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| NF | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.26 | 1.103 | 5.82 | 0.591 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| WB | {4.4.1.2} | 5 | 3.5 | 0.8496 | 2.37 | 0.736 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| WL | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 0.852 | 4.72 | 0.608 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| RC | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 4 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| WH | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.624 | 4.57 | 1.41 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| PY | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.56 | 4.2 | 1.42 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| WA | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 2.63 | 8 | 1.53 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| RA | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 2.63 | 8 | 1.53 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| BM | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| AS | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.22 | 0.5 | 1.62 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| CW | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.22 | 0.5 | 1.62 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| CH | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| WO | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 2.036 | 3.08 | 1.92 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| WI | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| GC | {4.4.1.3} | 5 | 2.15 | 1.646 | 2.98 | 1.55 | -0.014 | 0.5556 |

| Species Code | Equation Used* | DBH_T | d_1 | d_2 | a_1 | a_2 | a_3 | s_1 |
|--------------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| MC | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| MB | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.5556 |
| OS | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.7778 |
| OH | {4.4.1.1} | 5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.5556 |

*Equation refers to the species-specific equation used when $DBH \geq DBH_T$

4.4.2 Region 6 and Warm Springs Reservation Crown Width

Crown width for Region 6 forests and the Warm Springs Reservation is calculated using equations {4.4.2.1} – {4.4.2.6}, and coefficients for these equations are shown in table 4.4.2.1. The minimum diameter and bounds for certain data values are given in table 4.4.2.2. Equation numbers in table 4.4.2.1 are given with the first three digits representing the FIA species code, and the last two digits representing the equation source.

{4.4.2.1} Bechtold (2004); Equation 02

$$DBH \geq MinD: CW = a_1 + (a_2 * DBH) + (a_3 * DBH^2) + (a_4 * CR\%) + (a_5 * BA) + (a_6 * HI)$$

$$DBH < MinD: CW = [a_1 + (a_2 * MinD) + (a_3 * MinD^2) + (a_4 * CR\%) + (a_5 * BA) + (a_6 * HI)] * (DBH / MinD)$$

{4.4.2.2} Crookston (2003); Equation 03 (used only for Mountain Hemlock)

$$HT < 5.0: CW = [0.8 * HT * MAX(0.5, CR * 0.01)] * [1 - (HT - 5) * 0.1] * a_1 * DBH^{a_2} * HT^{a_3} * CL^{a_4} * (HT-5) * 0.1$$

$$5.0 \leq HT < 15.0: CW = 0.8 * HT * MAX(0.5, CR * 0.01)$$

$$HT \geq 15.0: CW = a_1 * (DBH^{a_2}) * (HT^{a_3}) * (CL^{a_4})$$

{4.4.2.3} Crookston (2003); Equation 03

$$DBH \geq MinD: CW = a_1 * \exp(a_2 + (a_3 * \ln(CL)) + (a_4 * \ln(DBH)) + (a_5 * \ln(HT)) + (a_6 * \ln(BA)))$$

$$DBH < MinD: CW = (a_1 * \exp(a_2 + (a_3 * \ln(CL)) + (a_4 * \ln(MinD)) + (a_5 * \ln(HT)) + (a_6 * \ln(BA)))) * (DBH / MinD)$$

{4.4.2.4} Crookston (2005); Equation 04

$$DBH \geq MinD: CW = a_1 * DBH^{a_2}$$

$$DBH < MinD: CW = [a_1 * MinD^{a_2}] * (DBH / MinD)$$

{4.4.2.5} Crookston (2005); Equation 05

$$DBH \geq MinD: CW = (a_1 * BF) * DBH^{a_2} * HT^{a_3} * CL^{a_4} * (BA + 1.0)^{a_5} * \exp(EL)^{a_6}$$

$$DBH < MinD: CW = [CW = (a_1 * BF) * MinD^{a_2} * HT^{a_3} * CL^{a_4} * (BA + 1.0)^{a_5} * \exp(EL)^{a_6}] * (DBH / MinD)$$

{4.4.2.6} Donnelly (1996); Equation 06

$$DBH \geq MinD \quad CW = a_1 * DBH^{a_2}$$

$$DBH < MinD \quad CW = [a_1 * MinD^{a_2}] * (DBH / MinD)$$

where:

- BF* is a species-specific coefficient based on forest code shown in table 4.4.2.3
CW is tree maximum crown width
CL is tree crown length
CR% is crown ratio expressed as a percent
DBH is tree diameter at breast height
HT is tree height
BA is total stand basal area
EL is stand elevation in hundreds of feet
MinD is the minimum diameter
HI is the Hopkins Index
 $HI = (ELEVATION - 5449) / 100 + (LATITUDE - 42.16) * 4.0 + (-116.39 - LONGITUDE) * 1.25$
a₁ – a₆ are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.4.2.1

Table 4.4.2.1 Coefficients for crown width equations {4.4.2.1}-{4.4.2.6} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Equation Number* | a ₁ | a ₂ | a ₃ | a ₄ | a ₅ | a ₆ |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| WP | 11905 | 5.3822 | 0.57896 | -0.19579 | 0.14875 | 0 | -0.00685 |
| SP | 11705 | 3.593 | 0.63503 | -0.22766 | 0.17827 | 0.04267 | -0.0029 |
| DF | 20205 | 6.0227 | 0.54361 | -0.20669 | 0.20395 | -0.00644 | -0.00378 |
| WF | 01505 | 5.0312 | 0.5368 | -0.18957 | 0.16199 | 0.04385 | -0.00651 |
| MH | 26403 | 6.90396 | 0.55645 | -0.28509 | 0.2043 | 0 | 0 |
| IC | 08105 | 5.0446 | 0.47419 | -0.13917 | 0.1423 | 0.04838 | -0.00616 |
| LP | 10805 | 6.6941 | 0.8198 | -0.36992 | 0.17722 | -0.01202 | -0.00882 |
| ES | 09305 | 6.7575 | 0.55048 | -0.25204 | 0.19002 | 0 | -0.00313 |
| SH | 02105 | 2.317 | 0.4788 | -0.06093 | 0.15482 | 0.05182 | 0 |
| PP | 12205 | 4.7762 | 0.74126 | -0.28734 | 0.17137 | -0.00602 | -0.00209 |
| WJ | 06405 | 5.1486 | 0.73636 | -0.46927 | 0.39114 | -0.05429 | 0 |
| GF | 01703 | 1.0303 | 1.14079 | 0.20904 | 0.38787 | 0 | 0 |
| AF | 01905 | 5.8827 | 0.51479 | -0.21501 | 0.17916 | 0.03277 | -0.00828 |
| SF | 01105 | 4.4799 | 0.45976 | -0.10425 | 0.11866 | 0.06762 | -0.00715 |
| NF | 02206 | 3.0614 | 0.6276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WB | 10105 | 2.2354 | 0.6668 | -0.11658 | 0.16927 | 0 | 0 |
| WL | 07303 | 1.02478 | 0.99889 | 0.19422 | 0.59423 | -0.09078 | -0.02341 |
| RC | 24205 | 6.2382 | 0.29517 | -0.10673 | 0.23219 | 0.05341 | -0.00787 |
| WH | 26305 | 6.0384 | 0.51581 | -0.21349 | 0.17468 | 0.06143 | -0.00571 |
| PY | 23104 | 6.1297 | 0.45424 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WA | 31206 | 7.5183 | 0.4461 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RA | 35106 | 7.0806 | 0.4771 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Species Code | Equation Number* | a₁ | a₂ | a₃ | a₄ | a₅ | a₆ |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| BM | 31206 | 7.5183 | 0.4461 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AS | 74605 | 4.7961 | 0.64167 | -0.18695 | 0.18581 | 0 | 0 |
| CW | 74705 | 4.4327 | 0.41505 | -0.23264 | 0.41477 | 0 | 0 |
| CH | 35106 | 7.0806 | 0.4771 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WO | 81505 | 2.4857 | 0.70862 | 0 | 0.10168 | 0 | 0 |
| WI | 31206 | 7.5183 | 0.4461 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GC | 63102 | 3.115 | 0.7966 | 0 | 0.0745 | -0.0053 | 0.0523 |
| MC | 47502 | 4.0105 | 0.8611 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.0431 |
| MB | 47502 | 4.0105 | 0.8611 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.0431 |
| OS | 12205 | 4.7762 | 0.74126 | -0.28734 | 0.17137 | -0.00602 | -0.00209 |
| OH | 31206 | 7.5183 | 0.4461 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Equation number is a combination of the species FIA code (###) and equation source (##).

Table 4.4.2.2 MinD values and data bounds for equations {4.4.2.1} – {4.4.2.6} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Equation Number* | MinD | EL min | EL max | HI min | HI max | CW max |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| WP | 11905 | 1.0 | 10 | 75 | n/a | n/a | 35 |
| SP | 11705 | 1.0 | 5 | 75 | n/a | n/a | 56 |
| DF | 20205 | 1.0 | 1 | 75 | n/a | n/a | 80 |
| WF | 01505 | 1.0 | 2 | 75 | n/a | n/a | 35 |
| MH | 26403 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 45 |
| IC | 08105 | 1.0 | 5 | 62 | n/a | n/a | 78 |
| LP | 10805 | 1.0 | 1 | 79 | n/a | n/a | 40 |
| ES | 09305 | 1.0 | 1 | 85 | n/a | n/a | 40 |
| SH | 02105 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 65 |
| PP | 12205 | 1.0 | 13 | 75 | n/a | n/a | 50 |
| WJ | 06405 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 36 |
| GF | 01703 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 40 |
| AF | 01905 | 1.0 | 10 | 85 | n/a | n/a | 30 |
| SF | 01105 | 1.0 | 4 | 72 | n/a | n/a | 33 |
| NF | 02206 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 40 |
| WB | 10105 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 40 |
| WL | 07303 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 40 |
| RC | 24205 | 1.0 | 1 | 72 | n/a | n/a | 45 |
| WH | 26305 | 1.0 | 1 | 72 | n/a | n/a | 54 |
| PY | 23104 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 30 |
| WA | 31206 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 30 |
| RA | 35106 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 35 |
| BM | 31206 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 30 |
| AS | 74605 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 45 |

| Species Code | Equation Number* | MinD | EL min | EL max | HI min | HI max | CW max |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| CW | 74705 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 56 |
| CH | 35106 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 35 |
| WO | 81505 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 39 |
| WI | 31206 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 30 |
| GC | 63102 | 5.0 | n/a | n/a | -55 | 15 | 41 |
| MC | 47502 | 5.0 | n/a | n/a | -37 | 27 | 29 |
| MB | 47502 | 5.0 | n/a | n/a | -37 | 27 | 29 |
| OS | 12205 | 1.0 | 13 | 75 | n/a | n/a | 50 |
| OH | 31206 | 1.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 30 |

Table 4.4.2.3 BF values for equation {4.4.2.5} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Location Code | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| | 601 799 | 602 | 620 |
| WP | 1.000 | 1.090 | 1.090 |
| SP | 1.048 | 1.000 | 1.048 |
| DF | 1.055 | 1.000 | 1.184 |
| WF | 1.044 | 1.044 | 1.095 |
| IC | 0.837 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| LP | 1.000 | 1.114 | 1.050 |
| PP | 0.918 | 0.946 | 0.951 |
| AF | 0.936 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| SF | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| RC | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| WH | 1.097 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| OS | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |

*Any *BF* values not listed in Table 4.4.2.3 are assumed to be *BF* = 1.0

4.5 Crown Competition Factor

The SO variant uses crown competition factor (*CCF*) as a predictor variable in some growth relationships. Crown competition factor (Krajicek and others 1961) is a relative measurement of stand density that is based on tree diameters. Individual tree CCF_t values estimate the percentage of an acre that would be covered by the tree's crown if the tree were open-grown. Stand *CCF* is the summation of individual tree (CCF_t) values. A stand *CCF* value of 100 theoretically indicates that tree crowns will just touch in an unthinned, evenly spaced stand.

Crown competition factor is calculated using equations {4.5.1} – {4.5.5}. All species coefficients are shown in table 4.5.1. Crown competition factor for Shasta red fir (9) and Oregon white oak (27) is calculated using equation {4.5.5} where crown width used in Region 5 forests is the stated equation in Section 4.4.1 and crown width used in Region 6 forests and the Warm Springs Reservation is found in equations {4.5.6} and {4.5.7}.

Equation {4.5.4} is used to calculate CCF_t for trees with $DBH < 1.0$ inch for species taken from the West Cascades (WC) variant. These species include noble fir, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, other hardwood. . Any other species except Shasta red fir and Oregon white oak use equations {4.5.2} and {4.5.3}.

All species except Shasta red fir and Oregon white oak use equation {4.5.1} to calculate crown competition factor when $DBH \geq 1.0$ inches.

$$\{4.5.1\} DBH \geq 1.0": CCF_t = R_1 + (R_2 * DBH) + (R_3 * DBH^2)$$

$$\{4.5.2\} 0.1" < DBH < 1.0": CCF_t = R_4 * DBH^R_5$$

$$\{4.5.3\} DBH \leq 0.1": CCF_t = 0.001$$

$$\{4.5.4\} DBH < 1.0": CCF_t = (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) * DBH$$

$$\{4.5.5\} CCF_t = 0.001803 * CW^2$$

$$\{4.5.6\} HT \geq 4.5: CW_t = B_1 * DBH ^B_2$$

$$\{4.5.7\} HT < 4.5: CW_t = S_1 * HT$$

where:

CCF_t is crown competition factor for an individual tree

CW is maximum tree crown width

DBH is tree diameter at breast height

$R_1 - R_5$ are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.5.1

B_1, B_2, S_1 are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.5.2

Table 4.5.1 Coefficients for CCF equations {4.5.1} – {4.5.5} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Equations Used | Model Coefficients | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | R ₁ | R ₂ | R ₃ | R ₄ | R ₅ |
| WP | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.0186 | 0.0146 | 0.00288 | 0.009884 | 1.6667 |
| SP | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.0392 | 0.018 | 0.00207 | 0.007244 | 1.8182 |
| DF | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.0388 | 0.0269 | 0.00466 | 0.017299 | 1.5571 |
| WF | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.069 | 0.0225 | 0.00183 | 0.015248 | 1.7333 |
| MH | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.03 | 0.018 | 0.00281 | 0.011109 | 1.725 |
| IC | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.0194 | 0.0142 | 0.00261 | 0.008915 | 1.78 |
| LP | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.01925 | 0.01676 | 0.00365 | 0.009187 | 1.76 |
| ES | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.03 | 0.0173 | 0.00259 | 0.007875 | 1.736 |
| PP | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.0219 | 0.0169 | 0.00325 | 0.007813 | 1.778 |
| WJ | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.01925 | 0.01676 | 0.00365 | 0.009187 | 1.76 |
| GF | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.069 | 0.0225 | 0.00183 | 0.015248 | 1.7333 |
| AF | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.0172 | 0.00877 | 0.00112 | 0.011402 | 1.756 |
| SF | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.04 | 0.027 | 0.00405 | 0.015248 | 1.7333 |
| NF | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.02453 | 0.01147 | 0.00134 | 0 | 0 |
| WB | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.01925 | 0.01676 | 0.00365 | 0.009187 | 1.76 |

| Species Code | Equations Used | Model Coefficients | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | R ₁ | R ₂ | R ₃ | R ₄ | R ₅ |
| WL | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.02 | 0.0148 | 0.00338 | 0.007244 | 1.8182 |
| RC | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.03 | 0.0238 | 0.0049 | 0.008915 | 1.78 |
| WH | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.03758 | 0.02329 | 0.00361 | 0 | 0 |
| PY | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| WA | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.03561 | 0.0273 | 0.00524 | 0 | 0 |
| RA | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.03561 | 0.0273 | 0.00524 | 0 | 0 |
| BM | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| AS | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.03 | 0.0238 | 0.0049 | 0.008915 | 1.78 |
| CW | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| CH | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| WI | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| GC | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| MC | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| MB | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |
| OS | {4.5.1} – {4.5.3} | 0.0388 | 0.0269 | 0.00466 | 0.017299 | 1.5571 |
| OH | {4.5.1} & {4.5.4} | 0.0204 | 0.0246 | 0.0074 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.5.2 Coefficients for CW equations used in calculating CCF in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Model Coefficients | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | B ₁ | B ₂ | H ₁ |
| SH | 3.1146 | 0.5780 | 0.345 |
| WO | 2.4922 | 0.8544 | 0.140 |

4.6 Small Tree Growth Relationships

Trees are considered “small trees” for FVS modeling purposes when they are smaller than some threshold diameter. The threshold diameter is set to 90.0” for western juniper and 3.0” for all other species in the SO variant. As a result, western juniper trees of all sizes use diameter and height growth equations given in this section.

The small tree model is height-growth driven, meaning height growth is estimated first and diameter growth is estimated from height growth. These relationships are discussed in the following sections.

4.6.1 Small Tree Height Growth

The small-tree height increment model predicts 5-year or 10-year height growth (HTG) for small trees, depending on species. Height growth is predicted directly for Shasta red fir, quaking aspen, and Oregon white oak, and is a product of potential height growth and one, or more, modifier functions for all other species.

For western white pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, ponderosa pine, western juniper, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, noble fir, whitebark pine, western larch, western redcedar, western hemlock,

Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, other softwood, and other hardwood, height growth is estimated using equation {4.6.1.1}. The *PCTRED* modifier, which is an adjustment for stand density, is estimated using equation {4.6.1.2}. The *VIGOR* modifier, which is an adjustment based on a trees' crown ratio, is estimated using equation {4.6.1.3} for all species except western juniper, and equation {4.6.1.4} for western juniper.

$$\{4.6.1.1\} HTG = POTHTG * PCTRED * VIGOR * CON$$

$$\{4.6.1.2\} PCTRED = 1.11436 - 0.011493 * Z + 0.43012E-04 * Z^2 - 0.72221E-07 * Z^3 + 0.5607E-10 * Z^4 - 0.1641E-13 * Z^5$$

$$Z = HT_{Avg} * (CCF / 100)$$

$$\{4.6.1.3\} VIGOR = (150 * CR^3 * \exp(-6 * CR)) + 0.3$$

$$\{4.6.1.4\} VIGOR = 1 - [(1 - (150 * CR^3 * \exp(-6 * CR))) / 3] \quad (\text{for western juniper})$$

where:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>HTG</i> | is estimated 10-year height growth |
| <i>POTHTG</i> | is estimated 10-year potential height growth |
| <i>PCTRED</i> | is reduction in height growth due to stand density (bounded to $0.01 \leq PCTRED \leq 1$) |
| <i>HT_{Avg}</i> | is average height of the 40 largest diameter trees in the stand |
| <i>CCF</i> | is stand crown competition factor |
| <i>VIGOR</i> | is reduction in height growth due to tree vigor (bounded to $VIGOR \leq 1.0$) |
| <i>CR</i> | is a tree's live crown ratio (compacted) expressed as a proportion |
| <i>CON</i> | is a scalar multiplier |

It is expected, in a site index-based height growth model, that the dominant and co-dominant trees in an open-grown stand reach site height at the base age used to develop the equations. After all the parts of the SO variant growth model were assembled, height growth projections for each species were adjusted (if necessary) by applying adjustment factors (*CON*; shown in table 4.6.1.1) to the small-tree height growth increments. These adjustment factors force the dominant and co-dominant trees to reach site height at the base age for a range of site index values.

Potential height growth for western white pine and western redcedar is estimated using equation {4.6.1.5} and coefficients shown in table 4.6.1.1.

$$\{4.6.1.5\} POTHTG = (SI / c_1) * (1.0 - c_2 * \exp(c_3 * X_2))^{c_4} - (SI / c_1) * (SI / c_1) * (1.0 - c_2 * \exp(c_3 * X_1))^{c_4}$$

$$X_1 = \exp[(1.0 - (c_1 / SI * H) ^ (1 / c_4)) / c_2] / c_3$$

$$X_2 = X_1 + 10$$

where:

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>POTHTG</i> | is potential 10-year height growth |
| <i>SI</i> | is species site index |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| X_1 | is estimated tree age at the beginning of the projection cycle |
| X_2 | is estimated tree age at the beginning of the projection cycle plus 10 years |
| $c_1 - c_4$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.6.1.1 |

Potential height growth for sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, ponderosa pine, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, noble fir, whitebark pine, western larch, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, other softwood, and other hardwood is estimated using equation {4.6.1.6}.

$$\{4.6.1.6\} POTHTG = [(c_1 + c_2 * SI) / (c_3 - c_4 * SI)] * A$$

where:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| $POTHTG$ | is potential 10-year height growth |
| SI | is species site index |
| A | is the number of years in the growth estimation period (10 in this case) |
| $c_1 - c_4$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.6.1.1 |

Potential height growth for western juniper is estimated using equation {4.6.1.7}

$$\{4.6.1.7\} POTHTG = (SI / 5.0) * (SI * 1.5 - HT) / (SI * 1.5) \quad \text{where } 5.5 \leq SI \leq 75$$

where:

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| $POTHTG$ | is potential 10-year height growth |
| SI | is species site index |
| HT | is tree height |

Potential height growth for mountain hemlock is estimated using equation {4.6.1.8}.

$$\{4.6.1.8\} POTHTG = [(c_1 + c_2 * SI) / (c_3 - c_4 * SI)] * A * 3.280833$$

where:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| $POTHTG$ | is potential 10-year height growth |
| SI | is species site index bounded by $SITELO$ and $SITEHI$ (shown in table 4.6.1.2) |
| A | is the number of years in the growth estimation period (10 in this case) |
| $c_1 - c_4$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.6.1.1 |

Table 4.6.1.1 Coefficients ($c_1 - c_4$) and equation reference for small-tree height increment equations {4.6.1.1} – {4.6.1.6} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | POTHTG Equation | Model Coefficients | | | | Adjustment Fact. (CON) |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | | c ₁ | c ₂ | c ₃ | c ₄ | |
| WP | {4.6.1.5} | 0.375045 | 0.92503 | -0.020796 | 2.48811 | 1.0 |
| SP | {4.6.1.6} | -1.0 | 0.32857 | 28.0 | 0.042857 | 1.0 |
| DF | {4.6.1.6} | 2.0 | 0.420 | 28.5 | 0.05 | 1.1 |
| WF | {4.6.1.6} | 4.2435 | 0.1510 | 19.0184 | 0.0570 | 1.2 |
| MH | {4.6.1.8} | 0.965758 | 0.082969 | 55.249612 | 1.288852 | 1.6 |
| IC | {4.6.1.6} | 4.2435 | 0.1510 | 19.0184 | 0.0570 | 1.3 |
| LP | {4.6.1.6} | 0 | 0.0200880 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 |
| ES | {4.6.1.6} | 0.09211 | 0.208517 | 43.358 | 0.168166 | 1.35 |
| SH | {4.6.1.10} | | | | | |
| PP | {4.6.1.6} | -1.0 | 0.32857 | 28.0 | 0.042857 | 1.0 |
| WJ | {4.6.1.7} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 |
| GF | {4.6.1.6} | 4.2435 | 0.1510 | 19.0184 | 0.0570 | 1.2 |
| AF | {4.6.1.6} | 6.0 | 0.14 | 33.882 | 0.06588 | 1.0 |
| SF | {4.6.1.6} | -0.6667 | 0.4333 | 28.5 | 0.05 | 1.0 |
| NF | {4.6.1.6} | 11.26677 | 0.12027 | 27.93806 | 0.02873 | 1.0 |
| WB | {4.6.1.6} | 0 | 0.0200880 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.6 |
| WL | {4.6.1.6} | -3.9725 | 0.50995 | 28.1168 | 0.05661 | 1.0 |
| RC | {4.6.1.5} | 0.752842 | 1.0 | -0.0174 | 1.4711 | 1.0 |
| WH | {4.6.1.6} | -5.74874 | 0.54576 | 26.15767 | -0.03596 | 1.0 |
| PY | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| WA | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| RA | {4.6.1.6} | -0.007205 | 0.056794 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.2 |
| BM | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| AS | {4.6.1.9} | | | | | |
| CW | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| CH | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| WO | {4.6.1.11} | | | | | |
| WI | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| GC | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| MC | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| MB | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |
| OS | {4.6.1.6} | 2.0 | 0.420 | 28.5 | 0.05 | 1.1 |
| OH | {4.6.1.6} | 1.47043 | 0.23317 | 31.56252 | 0.05586 | 1.0 |

Height growth for quaking aspen is estimated using equation {4.6.1.9}.

$$\{4.6.1.9\} HTG = (1.8 * [26.9825 * ((AG + 10) ^ 1.1752)) - (26.9825 * (AG ^ 1.1752))] / (2.54 * 12))$$

* RSIMOD

and $RSIMOD = 0.5 * (1.0 + (SI - SITELO) / (SITEHI - SITELO))$

where:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| HTG | is potential 10-year height growth |
| AG | is estimated tree age at the beginning of the projection cycle |
| SI | is species site index bounded so $(SITELO + 0.5) \leq SI \leq SITEHI$ |
| $SITELO$ | is the lower limit in the range of site index for this species in this geographic area (shown in table 3.4.2) |
| $SITEHI$ | is the upper limit in the range of site index for this species in this geographic area (shown in table 3.4.2) |
| $c_1 - c_4$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.6.1.1 |

Height growth for Shasta red fir is estimated using equation {4.6.1.10}

$$\{4.6.1.10\} HTG = ((5 * (2.2227 + 0.4314 * SI)) / (29 - 0.05 * SI)) * 1.016605 * [1 - \exp(-4.26558 * (CR / 100))] * [\exp(2.54119 * (RELHT ^ 0.250537 - 1))]$$

where:

| | |
|---------|--|
| HTG | is estimated 5-year height growth |
| SI | is species site index |
| CR | is a tree's live crown ratio (compacted) expressed as a percent |
| $RELHT$ | is tree height divided by average height of the 40 largest diameter trees in the stand |

Height growth for Oregon white oak is estimated using equation {4.5.1.11}

$$\{4.6.1.11\} HTG = \exp(3.817 - 0.7829 * \ln(BAL)) * (0.8 + 0.004 * (SI - 50))$$

where:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| HTG | is 5-year height growth |
| SI | is species site index |
| BAL | is total basal area in trees larger than the subject tree where $5 \leq BAL$ |
| $c_1 - c_4$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.6.1.1 |

For all species, a small random error is then added to the height growth estimate. The estimated height growth (HTG) is then adjusted to account for cycle length, user defined small-tree height growth adjustments, and adjustments due to small tree height model calibration from the input data.

Height growth estimates from the small-tree model are weighted with the height growth estimates from the large tree model over a range of diameters (X_{min} and X_{max}) in order to smooth the transition between the two models. For example, the closer a tree's DBH value is to the minimum diameter (X_{min}), the more the growth estimate will be weighted towards the small-tree growth model. The closer a tree's DBH value is to the maximum diameter (X_{max}), the more the growth estimate will be weighted towards the large-tree growth model. If a tree's

DBH value falls outside of the range given by X_{min} and X_{max} , then the model will use only the small-tree or large-tree growth model in the growth estimate. The weight applied to the growth estimate is calculated using equation {4.6.1.12}, and applied as shown in equation {4.6.1.13}. The range of diameters for each species is shown in table 4.6.1.3.

{4.6.1.12}

$$\begin{aligned} DBH \leq X_{min}: XWT &= 0 \\ X_{min} < DBH < X_{max}: XWT &= (DBH - X_{min}) / (X_{max} - X_{min}) \\ DBH \geq X_{max}: XWT &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\{4.6.1.13\} \text{ Estimated growth} = [(1 - XWT) * STGE] + [XWT * LTGE]$$

where:

| | |
|-----------|---|
| XWT | is the weight applied to the growth estimates |
| DBH | is tree diameter at breast height |
| X_{max} | is the maximum DBH where weighting between small and large tree models occurs |
| X_{min} | is the minimum DBH where weighting between small and large tree models occurs |
| $STGE$ | is the growth estimate obtained using the small-tree growth model |
| $LTGE$ | is the growth estimate obtained using the large-tree growth model |

Table 4.6.1.3 Diameter bounds by species in the SO variant.

| Species Code | X_{min} | X_{max} |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| WP | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| SP | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| DF | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| WF | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| MH | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| IC | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| LP | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| ES | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| SH | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| PP | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| WJ | 90.0* | 99.0* |
| GF | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| AF | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| SF | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| NF | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| WB | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| WL | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| RC | 2.0 | 10.0 |
| WH | 2.0 | 4.0 |

| Species Code | X_{min} | X_{max} |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| PY | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| WA | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| RA | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| BM | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| AS | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| CW | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| CH | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| WO | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| WI | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| GC | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| MC | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| MB | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| OS | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| OH | 2.0 | 4.0 |

*There is only one growth relationship that applies to trees of all sizes for this species. These relationships are contained in the “small” tree portion of FVS.

4.6.2 Small Tree Diameter Growth

As stated previously, for trees being projected with the small tree equations, height growth is predicted first, and then diameter growth. So both height at the beginning of the cycle and height at the end of the cycle are known when predicting diameter growth. Small tree diameter growth for trees over 4.5 feet tall is calculated as the difference of predicted diameter at the start of the projection period and the predicted diameter at the end of the projection period, adjusted for bark ratio. In most cases, these two predicted diameters are estimated using the species-specific height-diameter relationships discussed in section 4.1 inverted to predict diameter as a function of height. By definition, diameter growth is zero for trees less than 4.5 feet tall.

In the SO variant, several curve forms are used to predict diameter as a function of height. The equation choice is based on species and whether calibration of the Wykoff form of the height-diameter curve was specified using the NOHTDREG keyword and did occur.

When calibration of the Wykoff form of the height-diameter curve was not specified (the default condition in the SO variant) or does not occur for a species, the Curtis-Arney height-diameter curve, shown in equations {4.6.2.1} and {4.6.2.2}, is used to predict diameter at the beginning and end of the projection cycle for all species except western juniper, whitebark pine, and quaking aspen.

$$\{4.6.2.1\} HT \geq HAT3: DBH = \exp(\ln((\ln(HT - 4.5) - \ln(a))/-b) / c)$$

$$\{4.6.2.2\} HT < HAT3: DBH = (((HT - 4.51) * 2.7) / (4.5 + a * \exp(-b * (3.0 ^ c)) - 4.51)) + 0.3$$

where:

$$HAT3 = 4.5 + a * \exp(-b * (3.0 ^ c))$$

DBH is tree diameter at breast height

HT is tree height

a, b, c are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.6.2.1

Western juniper uses equation {4.6.2.4}, whitebark pine uses equation {4.6.2.5}, and quaking aspen uses equation {4.6.2.6} with default coefficients.

$$\{4.6.2.3\} DBH = (HT - 4.17085) / 3.03659$$

$$\{4.6.2.4\} DBH = 10 * (HT - 4.5) / (SI - 4.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\{4.6.2.5\} DBH = CR * (0.001711 + 0.000231 * (HT - 4.5)) - 0.00005 * (HT - 4.5) * TPCCF \\ + 0.17023 * (HT - 4.5) + 0.3\end{aligned}$$

$$\{4.6.2.6\} DBH = (B_2 / (\ln(HT - 4.5) - B_1)) - 1.0$$

$$\{4.6.2.7\} DBH = 0.1 * HTG$$

where:

DBH is tree diameter at breast height (JU uses diameter at root collar)

HT is tree height

HTG is estimated tree height growth

SI is species site index

CR is crown ratio expressed as a percent

TPCCF is crown competition factor based on sample point statistics (bounded to $25 \leq TPCCF \leq 300$)

B_1, B_2 are coefficients from height-diameter relationships (shown in table 4.1.1)

When calibration of the Wykoff form of the height-diameter curve is specified, and occurs for a species, then a different equation selection occurs. Western white pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, Shasta red fir, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, western larch, western redcedar, quaking aspen, Oregon white oak, and other softwood use equation {4.6.2.6} with the calibrated coefficients. Ponderosa pine uses equation {4.6.2.3}, western juniper uses equation {4.6.2.4}, and whitebark pine uses equation {4.6.2.5}, none of which are calibrated. Noble fir, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, and other hardwood use equation {4.6.2.7} which is not calibrated.

4.7 Large Tree Growth Relationships

Trees are considered “large trees” for FVS modeling purposes when they are equal to, or larger than, some threshold diameter. This threshold diameter is set to 90.0” for western juniper and 3.0” for all other species in the SO variant. As a result, western juniper trees of all sizes use diameter and height growth equations given in section 4.6.

The large-tree model is driven by diameter growth meaning diameter growth is estimated first, and then height growth is estimated from diameter growth and other variables. These relationships are discussed in the following sections.

4.7.1 Large Tree Diameter Growth

The large tree diameter growth model used in most FVS variants is described in section 7.2.1 in Dixon (2002). For most variants, instead of predicting diameter increment directly, the natural log of the periodic change in squared inside-bark diameter ($\ln(DDS)$) is predicted (Dixon 2002; Wykoff 1990; Stage 1973; and Cole and Stage 1972). For variants predicting diameter increment directly, diameter increment is converted to the *DDS* scale to keep the FVS system consistent across all variants.

For locations other than Warm Springs (799), the SO variant predicts diameter growth using equation {4.7.1.1} for all species except western juniper, quaking aspen, and red alder.

Coefficients for this equation are shown in tables 4.7.1.1 – 4.7.1.4. Diameter growth for quaking aspen and red alder are shown later in this section; western juniper uses equations given in section 4.6 for all sized trees.

For Warm Springs (799), the SO variant predicts diameter growth using equation {4.7.1.1} and coefficients shown in tables 4.7.1.1 – 4.7.1.4 for all species except western white pine, sugar pine, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, western redcedar, other softwood, western juniper, quaking aspen, and red alder. Diameter growth for western white pine, sugar pine, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, western redcedar, other softwood, quaking aspen and red alder are shown later in this section; western juniper uses equations given in section 4.6 for all sized trees.

$$\{4.7.1.1\} \ln(DDS) = b_1 + (b_2 * EL) + (b_3 * EL^2) + (b_4 * MAI) + (b_5 * \ln(SI)) + (b_6 * SSI) + SASP + (b_{11} * \ln(DBH)) + (b_{12} * BAL) + (b_{13} * CR) + (b_{14} * CR^2) + (b_{15} * DBH^2) + (b_{16} * BAL / (\ln(DBH + 1.0))) + (b_{17} * PCCF) + (b_{18} * \ln(CCF)) + (b_{19} * PCCF^2) + (b_{20} * RELHT) + (b_{21} * \ln(BA)) + (b_{22} * BA) + (b_{23} * (CCF / 100)) + ((b_{24} * MAI * CCF / 100) + DUMMY$$

$$SASP = (b_7 * \sin(ASP) * SL) + (b_8 * \cos(ASP) * SL) + (b_9 * SL) + (b_{10} * SL^2)$$

$SASP = -0.174404$ for Pacific silver fir, and -0.290174 for western larch when stand slope is equal to 0

where:

| | |
|-------|---|
| DDS | is the square of the diameter growth increment |
| EL | is stand elevation in hundreds of feet (bounded to be ≤ 30 for white alder, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, and other hardwood) |
| MAI | is stand mean annual increment |
| SSI | is site index of the site species |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| <i>SI</i> | is species site index |
| <i>ASP</i> | is stand aspect in radians ((ASP – 0.7854) is used for whitebark pine) |
| <i>SL</i> | is stand slope |
| <i>DBH</i> | is tree diameter at breast height |
| <i>BAL</i> | is total basal area in trees larger than the subject tree ((BAL / 100) is used for whitebark pine) |
| <i>CR</i> | is crown ratio expressed as a proportion |
| <i>PCCF</i> | is crown competition factor on the inventory point where the tree is established |
| <i>RELHT</i> | is tree height divided by average height of the 40 largest diameter trees in the stand (bounded to <i>RELHT</i> ≤ 1.5) |
| <i>CCF</i> | is stand crown competition factor |
| <i>BA</i> | is total stand basal area |
| <i>DUMMY</i> | is a dummy coefficient where: $DUMMY = -0.799079$ for Pacific silver fir $DUMMY = 0$ for all other species |
| b_1 | is a location-specific coefficient shown in table 4.7.1.2 |
| $b_2 - b_{24}$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.7.1.1 |

Table 4.7.1.1 Coefficients ($b_2 - b_{24}$) for equations {4.7.1.1} & {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Coefficient | Species Code | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | WP ⁺ | SP ⁺ | DF, OS ⁺ | WF, GF | MH | IC ⁺ | LP ⁺ | ES | SH | PP |
| b_2 | 0.00279 | 0.00466 | 0.01544 | 0.00362 | -0.03036 | -0.00637 | 0.01012 | 0 | 0.0248 | -0.00331 |
| b_3 | -0.00001 | 0.00001 | -0.0001 | -0.00006 | 0.00037 | 0.00014 | -0.0002 | 0 | -0.00033429 | 0.00006 |
| b_4 | 0 | 0.00375 | 0.00044 | 0.00114 | 0 | 0.00246 | 0.00778 | 0 | 0 | 0.0036 |
| b_5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.86756 | 0.492695 | 0 |
| b_6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_7 | -0.19278 | 0.56358 | -0.40153 | -0.1713 | 0.33069 | -0.43281 | -0.25658 | -0.17911 | 0.13918 | -0.14076 |
| b_8 | 0.12915 | 0.08831 | -0.17389 | -0.14234 | -0.29385 | -0.04156 | -0.39893 | 0.38002 | -0.444594 | -0.05217 |
| b_9 | 0.77922 | -1.50252 | -0.18923 | 0.02912 | -0.59628 | -0.90318 | 0.19253 | -0.8178 | 0 | -0.29407 |
| b_{10} | -0.93813 | 1.21439 | -0.49057 | -0.29671 | 1.07549 | 1.36603 | 0 | 0.84368 | 0 | 0.16735 |
| b_{11} | 0.77889 | 1.05245 | 0.3316 | 0.89887 | 0.99324 | 0.72947 | 0.63249 | 1.3261 | 1.186676 | 0.53028 |
| b_{12} | 0.00121 | 0.0002 | 0.00479 | 0.00106 | -0.00087 | 0.00483 | 0.00169 | 0 | 0 | 0.00325 |
| b_{13} | 3.36606 | 2.89738 | 4.43317 | 3.11044 | 1.73837 | 1.57139 | 2.35065 | 1.2973 | 2.763519 | 3.43377 |
| b_{14} | -1.80146 | -0.9543 | -2.82894 | -1.13806 | -0.12161 | 0 | -0.63173 | 0 | -0.871061 | -1.843 |
| b_{15}^* | | | | | | | | | | |
| b_{16} | -0.00897 | -0.00437 | -0.01918 | -0.00707 | -0.00105 | -0.01497 | -0.00647 | -0.00239 | -0.003728 | -0.01362 |
| b_{17} | 0 | -0.0006 | -0.00041 | -0.00027 | 0 | -0.00053 | 0 | -0.00044 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{18} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.20488 |
| b_{19}^{**} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000001 |
| b_{20} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.49649 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{21} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.122905 | 0 |
| b_{22} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{23} | -0.00016 | 0.00157 | -0.00138 | -0.00024 | -0.00027 | 0 | 0.00109 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Coefficient | Species Code | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|----|----|----|
| | WP ⁺ | SP ⁺ | DF, OS ⁺ | WF, GF | MH | IC ⁺ | LP ⁺ | ES | SH | PP |
| b ₂₄ | 0.00001 | -0.00001 | 0.00001 | 0.00001 | 0.00001 | 0 | -0.00003 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*see table 4.7.1.4 for b₁₅ values

**set to zero for ponderosa pine when PCCF > 400

+for the Warm Springs Reservation, see equations below for these species

Table 4.7.1.1 Coefficients (b₂ - b₂₄) for equations {4.7.1.1} & {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Coefficient | Species Code | | | | | | | | WA, CW, CH, WI, GC, MC, MB, OH |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | AF | SF | NF | WB | WL | RC ⁺ | WH | PY | |
| b ₂ | 0.02956 | -0.015087 | -0.069045 | 0 | 0.004379 | -0.00175 | -0.040067 | 0 | -0.075986 |
| b ₃ | -0.00033 | 0 | 0.000608 | 0 | 0 | -0.000067 | 0.000395 | 0 | 0.001193 |
| b ₄ | 0.00753 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₅ | 0 | 0.323625 | 0.684939 | 0 | 0.351929 | 0 | 0.380416 | 0.252853 | 0.227307 |
| b ₆ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₇ | -0.28887 | -0.128126 | -0.207659 | -0.01752 | 0.258712 | 0.05534 | 0 | 0 | -0.86398 |
| b ₈ | -0.65502 | -0.059062 | -0.374512 | -0.609774 | -0.156235 | -0.06625 | 0 | 0 | 0.085958 |
| b ₉ | 0.64936 | 0.240178 | 0.400223 | -2.05706 | -0.635704 | 0.11931 | 0.421486 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₁₀ | -0.37153 | 0.131356 | 0 | 2.11326 | 0 | 0 | -0.69361 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₁₁ | 0.91259 | 0.980383 | 0.904253 | 0.213947 | 0.609098 | 0.58705 | 0.722462 | 0.879338 | 0.889596 |
| b ₁₂ | 0.0038 | 0 | 0 | -0.358634 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₁₃ | 2.44945 | 1.709846 | 4.1231012 | 1.523464 | 1.158355 | 1.2936 | 2.1603479 | 1.970052 | 1.732535 |
| b ₁₄ | -0.72173 | 0 | -2.6893401 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.834196 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₁₅ * | | | | | | | | | |
| b ₁₆ | -0.0162 | -0.000261 | -0.006368 | 0 | -0.004253 | -0.02284 | -0.004065 | -0.004215 | -0.001265 |
| b ₁₇ | -0.00064 | -0.000643 | -0.000471 | 0 | -0.000568 | -0.00094 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₁₈ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₁₉ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₂₀ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.000358 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₂₁ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₂₂ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.000173 | -0.000981 |
| b ₂₃ | 0.00201 | 0 | 0 | -0.199592 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b ₂₄ | -0.00002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*see table 4.7.1.4 for b₁₅ values

+for the Warm Springs Reservation, see equations below for these species

Table 4.7.1.1 Coefficients ($b_2 - b_{24}$) for equations {4.7.1.1} & {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Coefficient t | Species Code | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|
| | BM | WO |
| b_2 | - | |
| b_3 | 0.012111 | 0.0049 |
| b_4 | 0 | -8.781E-05 |
| b_5 | 0 | 0 |
| b_6 | 1.965888 | 0.213526 |
| b_7 | 0 | 0 |
| b_8 | 0 | 0 |
| b_9 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{10} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{11} | 1.024186 | 1.310111 |
| b_{12} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{13} | 0.459387 | 0.271183 |
| b_{14} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{15}^* | | |
| b_{16} | - | |
| b_{17} | 0.010222 | 0 |
| b_{18} | 0.000757 | -0.000473 |
| b_{19} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{20} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{21} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{22} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{23} | 0 | 0 |
| b_{24} | 0 | 0 |

*see table 4.7.1.4 for b_{15} values

Table 4.7.1.2 b₁ values by location class for equations {4.7.1.1} and {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Locatio n Class | Species Code | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| | WP ⁺ | SP ⁺ | DF, OS ⁺ | WF, GF | MH | IC ⁺ | LP ⁺ | ES | SH | PP |
| 1 | -0.23185 | -1.09124 | 0.83941 | -0.16674 | 0.25368 | 0.2347 7 | -0.03997 | 4.64535 | 2.073942 | 1.4835 5 |
| 2 | 0 | -1.0463 | 0.97742 | -0.04804 | 0 | 0 | 0.17367 | 0 | 0 | 1.3428 2 |
| 3 | 0 | 0.048564 | 0.67207 | 0.02336 | 0 | 0 | 0.80024 | 0 | 0 | 1.4603 7 |
| 4 | 0 | -0.4713 | 1.17949 | 0.47563 | 0 | 0 | 0.40611 | 0 | 0 | 1.5437 7 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0.83941 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.17307 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.35268 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

⁺for the Warm Springs Reservation, see equations below for these species

Table 4.7.1.2 (continued) b₁ values by location class for equations {4.7.1.1} and {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Locatio n Class | Species Code | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| | AF | SF | NF | WB | WL | RC ⁺ | WH | PY | WA, CW, CH, WI, GC, MC, MB, OH |
| 1 | -1.68772 | -0.441408 | -1.127977 | 1.911884 | -0.605649 | 1.49419 | -0.14767 5 | 1.310067 1 | -0.107648 |
| 2 | -0.9624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | -1.38122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | -1.0344 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | -0.76742 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

⁺for the Warm Springs Reservation, see equations below for these species

Table 4.7.1.2 (continued) b₁ values by location class for equations {4.7.1.1} and {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Location Class | Species Code | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | BM | WO |
| 1 | -7.753469 | -1.958189 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.7.1.3 Location class by species and location code for equations {4.7.1.1} and {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Location Code | Species Code | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|----|-----------------|-----------------|----|----|----|
| | WP ⁺ | SP ⁺ | DF, OS ⁺ | WF, GF | MH | IC ⁺ | LP ⁺ | ES | SH | PP |
| 601 – Deschutes | | | | | | | | | | |
| 799 – Warm Springs Reservation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 602 – Fremont | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 620 – Winema | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 505 – Klamath & Shasta-Trinity | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 506 – Lassen | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 509 – Modoc | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 511 – Plumas | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 701 – Industry Lands | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

*for the Warm Springs Reservation, see equations below for these species

Table 4.7.1.3 (continued) Location class by species and location code for equations {4.7.1.1} and {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Location Code | Species Code | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----|----|--------------------------------|
| | AF | SF | NF | WB | WL | RC ⁺ | WH | PY | WA, CW, CH, WI, GC, MC, MB, OH |
| 601 – Deschutes | | | | | | | | | |
| 799 – Warm Springs Reservation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 602 – Fremont | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 620 – Winema | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 505 – Klamath & Shasta-Trinity | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 506 – Lassen | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 509 – Modoc | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 511 – Plumas | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 701 – Industry Lands | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

*for the Warm Springs Reservation, see equations below for these species

Table 4.7.1.3 (continued) Location class by species and location code for equations {4.7.1.1} and {4.7.1.2} in the SO variant.

| Location Code | Species Code | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----|
| | BM | WO |
| 601 – Deschutes | | |
| 799 – Warm Springs Reservation | 1 | 1 |
| 602 – Fremont | 1 | 1 |
| 620 – Winema | 1 | 1 |
| 505 – Klamath | 1 | 1 |
| 506 – Lassen | 1 | 1 |
| 509 – Modoc | 1 | 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 511 – Plumas | 1 | 1 |
| 701 – Industry Lands | 1 | 1 |

Table 4.7.1.4 b_{15} values by location code for equation {4.7.1.1} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Location Code | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 601 799 | 602 | 620 | 505 514 | 506 | 509 | 511 | 701 |
| WP ⁺ | -0.000091 | -0.000091 | -0.000091 | -0.000091 | -0.000091 | -0.000091 | -0.000091 | -0.000091 |
| SP ⁺ | -0.000295 | -0.000295 | -0.000295 | -0.000295 | -0.000295 | -0.000295 | -0.000295 | -0.000295 |
| DF, OS ⁺ | -0.000066 | -0.000066 | -0.000066 | -0.000066 | -0.000066 | -0.000066 | -0.000066 | -0.000066 |
| WF, GF | -0.000414 | -0.000414 | -0.000414 | -0.000239 | -0.000325 | -0.000239 | -0.000325 | -0.000414 |
| MH | -0.000252 | -0.000252 | -0.000252 | -0.000252 | -0.000252 | -0.000252 | -0.000252 | -0.000252 |
| IC ⁺ | -0.000251 | -0.000251 | -0.000251 | -0.000251 | -0.000133 | -0.000251 | -0.000133 | -0.000251 |
| LP ⁺ | -0.000099 | -0.000099 | -0.000099 | -0.000099 | -0.000099 | -0.000099 | -0.000099 | -0.000099 |
| ES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SH | -0.0004572 | -0.0004572 | -0.0004572 | -0.0004572 | -0.0004572 | -0.0004572 | -0.0004572 | -0.0004572 |
| PP | -0.000324 | -0.000356 | -0.00012 | -0.00012 | -0.00012 | -0.00012 | -0.00012 | -0.000324 |
| AF | -0.000468 | -0.000468 | -0.000468 | -0.000468 | -0.000468 | -0.000468 | -0.000468 | -0.000468 |
| SF | -0.0002189 | -0.0002189 | -0.0002189 | -0.0002189 | -0.0002189 | -0.0002189 | -0.0002189 | -0.0002189 |
| NF | -0.0003996 | -0.0003996 | -0.0003996 | -0.0003996 | -0.0003996 | -0.0003996 | -0.0003996 | -0.0003996 |
| WB | -0.0006538 | -0.0006538 | -0.0006538 | -0.0006538 | -0.0006538 | -0.0006538 | -0.0006538 | -0.0006538 |
| WL | -0.0001683 | -0.0001683 | -0.0001683 | -0.0001683 | -0.0001683 | -0.0001683 | -0.0001683 | -0.0001683 |
| RC ⁺ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WH | -0.0001546 | -0.0001546 | -0.0001546 | -0.0001546 | -0.0001546 | -0.0001546 | -0.0001546 | -0.0001546 |
| PY | -0.0001323 | -0.0001323 | -0.0001323 | -0.0001323 | -0.0001323 | -0.0001323 | -0.0001323 | -0.0001323 |
| WA, CW, CH, WI, GC, MC, MB, OH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BM | -0.0001737 | -0.0001737 | -0.0001737 | -0.0001737 | -0.0001737 | -0.0001737 | -0.0001737 | -0.0001737 |
| WO | -0.0003048 | -0.0003048 | -0.0003048 | -0.0003048 | -0.0003048 | -0.0003048 | -0.0003048 | -0.0003048 |

⁺for the Warm Springs Reservation, see equations below for these species

Large-tree diameter growth for quaking aspen is predicted using equation set {4.7.1.2}.

Diameter growth is predicted from a potential diameter growth equation that is modified by stand density, average tree size and site. While not shown here, this diameter growth estimate is eventually converted to the DDS scale.

{4.7.1.2} Used for quaking aspen

$$POTGR = (0.4755 - 0.0000038336 * DBH^{4.1488}) + (0.0451 * CR * DBH^{.67266})$$

$$MOD = 1.0 - \exp(-FOFR * GOFAD * ((310-BA)/310)^{0.5})$$

$$FOFR = 1.07528 * (1.0 - \exp(-1.89022 * DBH / QMD))$$

$$GOFAD = 0.21963 * (QMD + 1.0)^{0.73355}$$

$$PREDGR = POTGR * MOD * (.48630 + 0.01258 * SI)$$

where:

POTGR is potential diameter growth

DBH is tree diameter at breast height

CR is crown ratio expressed as a percent divided by 10

MOD is a modifier based on tree diameter and stand density

FOFR is the relative density modifier

GOFAD is the average diameter modifier

BA is total stand basal area

QMD is stand quadratic mean diameter

PREDGR is predicted diameter growth

SI is species site index

Large-tree diameter growth for red alder is predicted using equation set {4.7.1.3}. Diameter growth is predicted based on tree diameter and stand basal area. While not shown here, this diameter growth estimate is eventually converted to the *DDS* scale.

{4.7.1.3} Used for red alder

$$DBH \leq 18.0": DG = CON - (0.166496 * DBH) + (0.004618 * DBH^2)$$

$$DBH > 18.0": DG = CON - (CON / 10) * (DBH - 18)$$

where:

$$CON = (3.2505 - 0.00303 * BA)$$

where:

DG is potential diameter growth

DBH is tree diameter at breast height

BA is stand basal area

For the Warm Springs Reservation, large-tree diameter growth for western white pine, sugar pine, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, western redcedar, and other softwood is predicted using equation sets {4.7.1.4} - {4.7.1.8}.

{4.7.1.4} Used for western white pine and sugar pine for the Warm Springs Reservation

$$\ln(DDS) = -0.58957 - (0.023376 * EL) + (0.40401 * \ln(XSITE)) + (0.84469 * \ln(DBH)) + (1.59725 * CR) - (0.0000596 * DBH^2) - (0.003726 * BAL / (\ln(DBH + 1.0))) - (0.000257 * PCCF)$$

for western white pine, *XSITE* = 1.96 * *SI*

for sugar pine, *XSITE* = *SI*

{4.7.1.5} Used for incense cedar for the Warm Springs Reservation

$$\ln(DDS) = -1.310067 + (0.252853 * \ln(XSITE)) + (0.879338 * \ln(DBH)) + (1.970052 * CR) - (0.0001323 * DBH^2) - (0.004215 * BAL / (\ln(DBH + 1.0))) - (0.000173 * BA)$$

$$X SITE = 25.0 + 1.2 * SI$$

{4.7.1.6} Used for lodgepole pine for the Warm Springs Reservation

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(DDS) = & -1.084679 - (0.001124 * EL) + (0.458662 * \ln(XSITE)) - (0.142328 * \sin(ASP) * SL) \\ & - (0.064328 * \cos(ASP) * SL) - (0.097297 * SL) + (0.094464 * SL^2) + (0.554261 * \\ & \ln(DBH)) + (1.423849 * CR) - (0.004803 * BAL / (\ln(DBH + 1.0))) - (0.000627 * \\ & PCCF)\end{aligned}$$

$$XSITE = 12.25 + 1.325 * SI$$

{4.7.1.7} Used for western redcedar for the Warm Springs Reservation

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(DDS) = & 0.645645 - (0.050081 * EL) + (0.00066 * EL^2) + (0.139734 * \ln(XSITE)) + \\ & (0.843013 * \ln(DBH)) + (2.878032 * CR) - (1.631418 * CR^2) - (0.0000644 * \\ & DBH^2) - (0.003923 * BAL / (\ln(DBH + 1.0))) - (0.000552 * PCCF)\end{aligned}$$

$$XSITE = SI$$

{4.7.1.8} Used for other softwood species group, which represents yellow cedar, for the Warm Springs Reservation

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(DDS) = & -1.277664 + (0.244694 * \ln(XSITE)) + (0.679903 * \sin(ASP) * SL) - (0.023186 * \\ & \cos(ASP) * SL) + (0.81688 * \ln(DBH)) + (2.471226 * CR) - (0.0002536 * DBH^2) - \\ & (0.00595 * BAL / (\ln(DBH + 1.0))) - (0.000147 * BA)\end{aligned}$$

$$XSITE = 3.5 + 1.45 * SI$$

where:

| | |
|--------------|---|
| <i>DDS</i> | is the square of the diameter growth increment |
| <i>EL</i> | is stand elevation in hundreds of feet |
| <i>SI</i> | is species site index using the SO variant site index reference curves |
| <i>XSITE</i> | is species site index transformed to the reference curve for which the equation was fit |
| <i>ASP</i> | is stand aspect in radians |
| <i>SL</i> | is stand slope |
| <i>DBH</i> | is tree diameter at breast height |
| <i>BAL</i> | is total basal area in trees larger than the subject tree |
| <i>CR</i> | is crown ratio expressed as a proportion |
| <i>PCCF</i> | is crown competition factor on the inventory point where the tree is established |
| <i>BA</i> | is total stand basal area |

4.7.2 Large Tree Height Growth

Large tree height growth equations in the SO variant are based on site index curves. Species differences in height growth are accounted for by entering the appropriate curve with the species specific site index value (see section 3.4). Height growth for western juniper trees of all sizes is calculated using the small tree height growth equations shown in section 4.6.1.

Using a species site index and tree height at the beginning of the projection cycle, an estimated tree age is computed using the site index curves. Also, maximum species heights and ages for the species site index curve are assigned using values shown in table 4.7.2.1.

Table 4.7.2.1 Maximum tree height and age for the species site index curve in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Maximum Height | Maximum Age |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| WP | 165 | 500 |
| SP | 160 | 400 |
| DF | 180 | 900 |
| WF | 180 | 450 |
| MH | 150 | 650 |
| IC | 150 | 650 |
| LP | 130 | 350 |
| ES | 165 | 400 |
| SH | 180 | 500 |
| PP | 175 | 900 |
| WJ | n/a | n/a |
| GF | 165 | 350 |
| AF | 120 | 350 |
| SF | 165 | 400 |
| NF | 165 | 400 |
| WB | 85 | 400 |
| WL | 175 | 400 |
| RC | 165 | 550 |
| WH | 165 | 550 |
| PY | 50 | 350 |
| WA | 50 | 350 |
| RA | 100 | 100 |
| BM | 100 | 100 |
| AS | 75 | 100 |
| CW | 125 | 100 |
| CH | 30 | 50 |
| WO | 75 | 250 |
| WI | 30 | 50 |
| GC | 30 | 75 |
| MC | 20 | 50 |
| MB | 25 | 50 |
| OS | 165 | 400 |
| OH | 100 | 100 |

For western white pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, noble fir, whitebark pine, western larch, western redcedar, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, quaking aspen, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, other softwood, and other hardwood, if tree height at the beginning of the projection cycle is greater than or equal to the maximum

species height, then height growth is computed using equation {4.7.2.1} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

$$\{4.7.2.1\} HTG = 0.1$$

where:

HTG is estimated 10-year tree height growth

For western white pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, noble fir, whitebark pine, western larch, western redcedar, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, quaking aspen, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, other softwood, and other hardwood, when tree height at the beginning of the projection cycle is less than the maximum species height, and for Shasta red fir and Oregon white oak, if estimated tree age at the beginning of the projection cycle is greater than the species maximum age, height growth is calculated using equation {4.7.2.2} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

$$\{4.7.2.2\} HTG = 0.1 * HTGMOD$$

where:

HTG is estimated 10-year tree height growth

HTGMOD is the weighted height growth multiplier shown in section 4.7.2.3

For ponderosa pine, if estimated tree age at the beginning of the projection cycle is greater than the species maximum age, height growth is calculated using equation {4.7.2.3} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

$$\{4.7.2.3\} HTG = POTHTG * HTGMOD$$

where:

HTG is estimated 10-year tree height growth

POTHTG is estimated potential height growth calculated as

$$POTHTG = -1.31 + 0.05 * SINDEX \text{ and bounded } (POTHTG \geq 0.1)$$

SINDEX is ponderosa pine site index

HTGMOD is the weighted height growth multiplier shown in section 4.7.2.3

For western white pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, Shasta red fir, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, noble fir, western larch, western redcedar, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, Oregon white oak, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, other softwood, and other hardwood, when estimated tree age at the beginning of the projection cycle is less than or equal to the species maximum age and tree height at the beginning of the projection cycle is less than the species maximum height, then potential height growth is obtained by subtracting estimated current height from an estimated future height. For ponderosa pine, when estimated tree age at the beginning of the projection cycle is less than or equal to the species maximum age, then potential height growth is obtained by subtracting estimated current height from an

estimated future height. For all these species, potential height growth is then adjusted according to the tree's crown ratio and height relative to other trees in the stand.

Estimated current height (ECH) and estimated future height (H10) are both obtained using the equations shown below with the following exception. Shasta red fir and Oregon white oak located in Region 5 forests use the Dunning/Levitan curves shown in section 4.7.2.1. Estimated current height is obtained using estimated tree age at the start of the projection cycle and site index. Estimated future height is obtained using estimated tree age at the start of the projection cycle plus 10-years and site index.

{4.7.2.4} western white pine

$$H = SI / (b_0 * (1.0 - b_1 * \exp(b_2 * A))^{b_3})$$

{4.7.2.5} Douglas-fir and other softwood

$$H = 4.5 + \exp(b_1 + b_2 * \ln(A) + b_3 * (\ln(A))^4) + (b_4 + (SI - 4.5)) * (b_5 + b_6 * (1 - \exp(b_7 * A))^{b_8})$$

{4.7.2.6} white fir, incense cedar, grand fir, and Pacific silver fir

$$\begin{aligned} H = & \exp[b_0 + b_1 * \ln(A) + b_2 * (\ln(A))^4 + b_3 * (\ln(A))^9 + b_4 * (\ln(A))^{11} + b_5 * (\ln(A))^{18}] + \\ & b_{12} * \exp[b_6 + b_7 * \ln(A) + b_8 * (\ln(A))^2 + b_9 * (\ln(A))^7 + b_{10} * (\ln(A))^{16} + b_{11} * \\ & (\ln(A))^{24}] + (SI - 4.5) * \exp[b_6 + b_7 * \ln(A) + b_8 * (\ln(A))^2 + b_9 * (\ln(A))^7 + b_{10} * \\ & (\ln(A))^{16} + b_{11} * (\ln(A))^{24}] + 4.5 \end{aligned}$$

{4.7.2.7} mountain hemlock

$$H = [(b_0 + b_1 * SI) * (1 - \exp(b_2 * SI^{0.5} * A))^{(b_4 + b_5/SI)} + 1.37] * 3.281$$

{4.7.2.8} lodgepole pine

$$H = SI * [b_0 + (b_1 * A) + (b_2 * A^2)]$$

{4.7.2.9} Engelmann spruce

$$H = 4.5 + [(b_0 * SI^{b_1}) * (1 - \exp(-b_2 * A))]^{(b_3 * SI^{b_4})}$$

{4.7.2.10} Shasta red fir

$$H = [(SI - 4.5) * (1 - \exp(-X * A^{b_1}))] / [1 - \exp(-Y * 50^{b_1})] + 4.5$$

$$X = (SI * TERM) + (b_4 * TERM^2) + b_5$$

$$TERM = A * b_2 * \exp(A * b_3)$$

$$Y = (SI * TERM2) + (b_4 * TERM2^2) + b_5$$

$$TERM2 = 50 * b_2 * \exp(50 * b_3)$$

{4.7.2.11} ponderosa pine and sugar pine

$$H = [b_0 * (1 - \exp(b_1 * A))^{b_2}] - [(b_3 + b_4 * (1 - \exp(b_5 * A))^{b_6}) * b_7] + [(b_3 + b_4 * (1 - \exp(b_5 * A))^{b_6}) * (SI - 4.5)] + 4.5$$

{4.7.2.12} subalpine fir

$$H = SI * [b_0 + (b_1 * A) + (b_2 * A^2)]$$

{4.7.2.13} noble fir

$$H = 4.5 + [(SI - 4.5) / (X1 * (1 / A)^2 + X2 * (1 / A) + 1 - (X1 * 0.0001) - (X2 * 0.01))]$$

$$X1 = b_0 + (b_1 * (SI - 4.5)) - (b_2 * (SI - 4.5)^2)$$

$$X2 = b_3 + (b_4 / (SI - 4.5)) + (b_5 / (SI - 4.5)^2)$$

{4.7.2.14} western larch

$$H = 4.5 + (b_1 * A) + (b_2 * A^2) + (b_3 * A^3) + (b_4 * A^4) + (SI - 4.5) * [b_5 + (b_6 * A) + (b_7 * A^2) + (b_8 * A^3)] - b_9 * [b_{10} + (b_{11} * A) + (b_{12} * A^2) + (b_{13} * A^3)]$$

{4.7.2.15} red cedar

$$H = b_1 * SI * [(1 - \exp(b_2 * A))^b_3]$$

{4.7.2.16} western hemlock

$$H = [A^2 / (b_0 + (b_1 * Z) + ((b_2 + (b_3 * Z)) * A) + ((b_4 + (b_5 * Z)) * A^2))] + 4.5$$

$$Z = 2500 / (SI - 4.5)$$

{4.7.2.17} Pacific yew, white alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birch-leaf mtn. mahogany, and other hardwood

$$H = [(SI - 4.5) / [b_0 + (b_1 / (SI - 4.5))]] + [A^{-1.4} * (b_2 + (b_3 / (SI - 4.5)))] + 4.5$$

{4.7.2.18} red alder

$$H = SI + [(b_0 + b_1 * SI) * (1 - \exp((b_2 + b_3 * SI) * A))^b_4] - [(b_0 + b_1 * SI) * (1 - \exp((b_2 + b_3 * SI) * 20))^b_4]$$

{4.7.2.19} Oregon white oak

$$H = SI * [1 + b_1 * (A^{0.5} - 7.07107)] - [b_0 * (A^{0.5} - 7.07107)]$$

where:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| <i>H</i> | is estimated height of the tree |
| <i>SI</i> | is species site index |
| <i>A</i> | is estimated age of the tree |
| $b_0 - b_{13}$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in Table 4.7.2.2 |

Table 4.7.2.2 Coefficients ($b_0 - b_{13}$) for height-growth equations in the SO variant.

| Coefficien t | Species Index | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | WP | DF, OS | WF, IC, GF, SF | MH | LP | ES | SH | SP, PP | AF |
| b_0 | 0.375045 | 0 | -0.30935 | 22.8741 | -0.0968 | 2.7578 | 0 | 128.8952 | -0.07831 |
| b_1 | 0.92503 | -0.37496 | 1.2383 | 0.950234 | 0.02679 | 0.83312 | 1.51744 | -0.01696 | 0.0149 |
| b_2 | -0.0208 | 1.36164 | 0.001762 | -0.00206 | -9.3E-05 | 0.015701 | 1.42E-06 | 1.23114 | -4.08E-05 |
| b_3 | -2.48811 | -0.00243 | -5.40E-06 | 0 | 0 | 22.71944 | -0.04409 | -0.7864 | 0 |
| b_4 | 0 | -79.97 | 2.05E-07 | 1.365566 | 0 | -0.63557 | -3.05E06 | 2.49717 | 0 |
| b_5 | 0 | -0.2828 | -4.04E-13 | 2.045963 | 0 | 0 | 5.72E-04 | -0.0045 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|---------|---|
| b_6 | 0 | 1.87947 | -6.2056 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.33022 | 0 |
| b_7 | 0 | -0.0224 | 2.097 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.43 | 0 |
| b_8 | 0 | 0.966998 | -0.09411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_9 | 0 | 0 | -4.4E-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{10} | 0 | 0 | 2.01E-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{11} | 0 | 0 | -2.05E-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{12} | 0 | 0 | -84.93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{13} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.7.2.2 (continued) Coefficients ($b_0 - b_{13}$) for height-growth equations in the SO variant.

| Coefficient | Species Index | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|--|----------|-------|
| | NF | WL | RC | WH | PY, WA, BM, CW, CH, WI, GC, MC, MB, OH | RA | WO |
| b_0 | -564.38 | 0 | 0 | -1.7307 | 0.6192 | 59.5864 | 6.413 |
| b_1 | 22.25 | 1.46897 | 1.3283 | 0.1394 | -5.3394 | 0.7953 | 0.322 |
| b_2 | 0.04995 | 0.009247 | -0.0174 | -0.0616 | 240.29 | 0.00194 | 0 |
| b_3 | 6.8 | -0.00024 | 1.4711 | 0.0137 | 3368.9 | -0.00074 | 0 |
| b_4 | 2843.21 | 1.11E-06 | 0 | 0.00192 | 0 | 0.9198 | 0 |
| b_5 | 34735.54 | -0.12528 | 0 | 0.00007 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_6 | 0 | 0.039636 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_7 | 0 | -0.00043 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_8 | 0 | 1.70E-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_9 | 0 | 73.57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{10} | 0 | -0.12528 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{11} | 0 | 0.039636 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{12} | 0 | -0.00043 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| b_{13} | 0 | 1.70E-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Potential height growth is estimated using equation {4.7.2.20}. Height increment is computed using equation {4.7.2.21} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

$$\{4.7.2.20\} \text{POTHTG} = H10 - ECH$$

$$\{4.7.2.21\} \text{HTG} = \text{POTHTG} * \text{HTGMOD}$$

where:

- POTHTG is potential height growth
- $H10$ is estimated height of the tree in ten years
- ECH is estimated height of the tree at the beginning of the cycle
- HTG is estimated 10-year tree height growth (bounded $0.1 \leq \text{HTG}$)
- HTGMOD is the weighted height growth multiplier shown in section 4.7.2.3

4.7.2.1 Dunning/Leviton Site Curves

For Shasta red fir and Oregon white oak in Region 5 forests, estimated current height (ECH) and estimated future height (H10) are both obtained using the use the Dunning/Leviton site curve equations {4.7.2.1.1 – 4.7.2.2.2}. Estimated current height is obtained using estimated tree age at the start of the projection cycle and site index. Estimated future height is obtained using estimated tree age at the start of the projection cycle plus 10-years and site index. Potential height growth is estimated using equation {4.7.2.20}. Height increment is computed using equation {4.7.2.21} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

$$\{4.7.2.1.1\} H = d_1 + d_2 * \ln(A) \quad \text{for } A > 40$$

$$\{4.7.2.1.2\} H = d_3 * A \quad \text{for } A \leq 40:$$

where:

H is estimated height of the tree

A is estimated age of the tree

d_1, d_2, d_3 are coefficients based on Region 5 site class shown in table 4.7.2.2.1

Table 4.7.2.2.1 Coefficients for the Dunning/Leviton site curves, nominal site index by site class in the SO variant.

| Region 5 Site Class | Nominal Site Index | Site Index Range | d_1 | d_2 | d_3 |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 0 | 106 | 99+ | -88.9 | 49.7067 | 2.375 |
| 1 | 90 | 83 - 98 | -82.2 | 44.1147 | 2.025 |
| 2 | 75 | 66 - 82 | -78.3 | 39.1441 | 1.65 |
| 3 | 56 | 53 - 65 | -82.1 | 35.416 | 1.225 |
| 4 | 49 | 45 - 52 | -56 | 26.7173 | 1.075 |
| 5-7 | 39 | 0 - 44 | -33.8 | 18.64 | 0.875 |

4.7.2.2 Whitebark Pine and Quaking Aspen

Whitebark pine and quaking aspen use Johnson's SBB (1949) method (Schreuder and Hafley, 1977). Height increment, using this method, is obtained by subtracting current height from the estimated future height. If tree diameter is greater than ($C_1 + 0.1$), or tree height is greater than ($C_2 + 4.5$), where C_1 and C_2 are shown in table 4.7.2.2.1, parameters of the SBB distribution cannot be calculated and height growth is set to 0.1. Otherwise, the SBB distribution "Z" parameter is estimated using equation {4.7.2.2.1}.

$$\{4.7.2.2.1\} \text{Species Index 18 (whitebark pine and quaking aspen)}$$

$$Z = \{[C_4 + C_6 * FBY2 - C_7 * (C_3 + C_5 * FBY1)] * (1 - C_7^2)^{-0.5}\} + ZBIAS$$

$$FBY1 = \ln[Y1/(1 - Y1)]$$

$$FBY2 = \ln[Y2/(1 - Y2)]$$

$$Y1 = (DBH - 0.1) / C_1$$

$$Y2 = (HT - 4.5) / C_2$$

where:

HT is tree height

DBH is tree diameter at breast height
 $C_1 - C_9$ are coefficients based on species and crown ratio class shown in table 4.7.2.2.1
 $ZBIAS$ is known bias (see equation 4.7.2.2.2)

Known bias is calculated using equation {4.7.2.2.2}.

{4.7.2.2.2} Known bias:

For quaking aspen: $ZBIAS = (0.1 - 0.10273 * Z + 0.00273 * Z^2)$ bounded $ZBIAS \geq 0$

For whitebark pine: $ZBIAS = 0$

If the Z value is 2.0 or less, it is adjusted for all younger aged trees using equation {4.7.2.2.3}. This adjustment is done for trees with an estimated age between 11 and 39 years and a diameter less than 9.0 inches. After this calculation, the value of Z is bounded to be 2.0 or less for trees meeting these criteria.

{4.7.2.2.3} $Z = Z * (0.3564 * DG) * CLOSUR * K$

if $CCF \geq 100$: $CLOSUR = PCT / 100$

if $CCF < 100$: $CLOSUR = 1$

if $CR \geq 75\%$: $K = 1.1$

if $CR < 75\%$: $K = 1.0$

where:

DG is diameter growth for the cycle
 PCT is the subject tree's percentile in the basal area distribution of the stand
 CCF is stand crown competition factor

Estimated height 10 years later is calculated using equation {4.7.2.2.4}, and finally, 10-year height growth is calculated by subtraction using equation {4.7.2.2.5} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

{4.7.2.2.4}

$$H10 = [(PSI / (1 + PSI)) * C_2] + 4.5$$

$$PSI = C_8 * [(D10 - 0.095) / (0.095 + C_1 - D10)]^{C_9} * [\exp(K)]$$

$$K = Z * [(1 - C_7^2)^{0.5} / C_6]$$

{4.7.2.2.5}

$$POTHTG = H10 - HT \quad \text{for } H10 > HT$$

$$POTHTG = 0.1 \quad \text{for } H10 \leq HT$$

where:

$H10$ is estimated height of the tree in ten years
 HT is height of the tree at the beginning of the cycle
 $D10$ is estimated diameter at breast height of the tree in ten years
 $POTHTG$ is potential height growth
 $C_1 - C_9$ are regression coefficients based on species and crown ratio class

Table 4.7.2.2.1 Coefficients in the large tree height growth model, by crown ratio, for species using the Johnson's SBB height distribution in the SO variant.

| Coefficient* | WB | AS |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| $C_1 (CR \leq 24)$ | 37.0 | 30.0 |
| $C_1 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 45.0 | 30.0 |
| $C_1 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 45.0 | 35.0 |
| $C_2 (CR \leq 24)$ | 85.0 | 85.0 |
| $C_2 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 100.0 | 85.0 |
| $C_2 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 90.0 | 85.0 |
| $C_3 (CR \leq 24)$ | 1.77836 | 2.00995 |
| $C_3 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 1.66674 | 2.00995 |
| $C_3 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 1.64770 | 1.80388 |
| $C_4 (CR \leq 24)$ | -0.51147 | 0.03288 |
| $C_4 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 0.25626 | 0.03288 |
| $C_4 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 0.30546 | -0.07682 |
| $C_5 (CR \leq 24)$ | 1.88795 | 1.81059 |
| $C_5 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 1.45477 | 1.81059 |
| $C_5 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 1.35015 | 1.70032 |
| $C_6 (CR \leq 24)$ | 1.20654 | 1.28612 |
| $C_6 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 1.11251 | 1.28612 |
| $C_6 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 0.94823 | 1.29148 |
| $C_7 (CR \leq 24)$ | 0.57697 | 0.72051 |
| $C_7 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 0.67375 | 0.72051 |
| $C_7 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 0.70453 | 0.72343 |
| $C_8 (CR \leq 24)$ | 3.57635 | 3.00551 |
| $C_8 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 2.17942 | 3.00551 |
| $C_8 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 2.46480 | 2.91519 |
| $C_9 (CR \leq 24)$ | 0.90283 | 1.01433 |
| $C_9 (25 \leq CR \leq 74)$ | 0.88103 | 1.01433 |
| $C_9 (75 \leq CR \leq 100)$ | 1.00316 | 0.95244 |

*CR represents percent crown ratio

4.7.2.3 Large Tree Height Growth Modifiers

For western white pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, incense cedar, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, ponderosa pine, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, noble fir, western larch, western redcedar, western hemlock, Pacific yew, white alder, red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, bitter cherry, willow, giant chinquapin, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, birchleaf mountain mahogany, other softwood, and other hardwood, modifiers are applied to the height growth based upon a tree's crown ratio (using equation {4.7.2.3.1}), and relative height and shade tolerance (using equation {4.7.2.3.2}). Equation {4.7.2.3.3} uses the Generalized Chapman – Richard's function (Donnelly et. al, 1992) to calculate a height-growth modifier. Height growth is calculated using equations {4.7.2.2}, {4.7.2.3}, or {4.7.2.21} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

$$\{4.7.2.3.1\} HGMDCR = (100 * (CR / 100)^3) * \exp(-5 * (CR / 100)) \text{ bounded } HGMDCR \leq 1.0$$

$$\{4.7.2.3.2\} HGMDRH = [1 + ((1 / b_1)^{(b_2 - 1)} - 1) * \exp((-1 * (b_3 / (1 - b_4)) * RELHT^{(1 - b_4)})^{(-1 / (b_2 - 1))})$$

$$\{4.7.2.3.3\} HTGMOD = (0.25 * HGMDCR) + (0.75 * HGMDRH) \text{ bounded } 0.0 \leq HTGMOD \leq 2.0$$

*if $HTGMOD \leq 0.0$, then $HTGMOD = 0.1$

$$\{4.7.2.3.4\} HTG = POTHTG * HTGMOD$$

where:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| <i>POTHTG</i> | is potential height growth |
| <i>HGMDCR</i> | is a height growth modifier based on crown ratio |
| <i>HGMDRH</i> | is a height growth modifier based on relative height and shade tolerance |
| <i>HTGMOD</i> | is a weighted height growth modifier |
| <i>CR</i> | is crown ratio expressed as a percent |
| <i>RELHT</i> | is tree height divided by average height of the 40 largest diameter trees in the stand |
| $b_1 - b_4$ | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 4.7.2.3 |

Table 4.7.2.3.1 Coefficients for the modifiers for the height growth equations by species for the SO variant.

| Species Code | Model Coefficients | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>b</i>₁ | <i>b</i>₂ | <i>b</i>₃ | <i>b</i>₄ |
| WP | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| SP | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| DF | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| WF | 0.20 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| MH | 0.20 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| IC | 0.20 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| LP | 0.01 | 1.10 | 12 | -1.60 |
| ES | 0.15 | 1.10 | 16 | -1.20 |
| SH | 0.15 | 1.10 | 16 | -1.20 |
| PP | 0.05 | 1.10 | 13 | -1.60 |
| WJ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| GF | 0.20 | 1.10 | 13 | -1.10 |
| AF | 0.05 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.20 |
| SF | 0.10 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| NF | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| WB | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.60 |
| WL | 0.10 | 1.10 | 12 | -1.60 |
| RC | 0.10 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| WH | 0.20 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| PY | 0.20 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| WA | 0.05 | 1.10 | 13 | -1.60 |

| Species Code | Model Coefficients | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | b ₁ | b ₂ | b ₃ | b ₄ |
| RA | 0.05 | 1.10 | 13 | -1.60 |
| BM | 0.20 | 1.10 | 20 | -1.10 |
| AS | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| CW | 0.01 | 1.10 | 12 | -1.60 |
| CH | 0.05 | 1.10 | 13 | -1.60 |
| WO | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| WI | 0.01 | 1.10 | 12 | -1.60 |
| GC | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| MC | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| MB | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| OS | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |
| OH | 0.10 | 1.10 | 15 | -1.45 |

For Shasta red fir and Oregon white oak, the height growth modifier is calculated as shown above when the estimated tree age at the start of the projection cycle is greater than the maximum age for the site index curve. When estimated tree age at the start of the projection cycle is less than the maximum age for the site index curve, the height growth modifier is calculated using equation {4.7.2.3.5}. Height growth is calculated using equations {4.7.2.2} or {4.7.2.21} and adjusted for cycle length and user supplied growth multipliers.

$$\{4.7.2.3.5\} HTGMOD = 1.016605 * [1 - \exp(-4.26558 * CR)] * [\exp(2.54119 * ((RELHT ^ 0.250537) - 1))]$$

where:

HTGMOD

is the height growth modifier

CR

is crown ratio expressed as a proportion

RELHT

is tree height divided by average height of the 40 largest diameter trees in the stand (bounded *RELHT* \leq 1, and set equal to 1 when *PCCF* < 100)

PCCF

is the crown competition factor for the inventory point on which the tree is located

These height growth modifiers are not applied to quaking aspen or whitebark pine, and are not applicable to western juniper.

5.0 Mortality Model

The SO variant uses an SDI-based mortality model as described in Section 7.3.2 of Essential FVS: A User's Guide to the Forest Vegetation Simulator (Dixon 2002, referred to as EFVS). This SDI-based mortality model is comprised of two steps: 1) determining the amount of stand mortality (section 7.3.2.1 of EFVS) and 2) dispersing stand mortality to individual tree records (section 7.3.2.2 of EFVS). In determining the amount of stand mortality, the summation of individual tree background mortality rates is used when stand density is below the minimum level for density dependent mortality (default is 55% of maximum SDI), while stand level density-related mortality rates are used when stands are above this minimum level.

The equation used to calculate individual tree background mortality rates for all species is shown in equation {5.0.1}, and this is then adjusted to the length of the cycle by using a compound interest formula as shown in equation {5.0.2}. Coefficients for these equations are shown in table 5.0.1. The overall amount of mortality calculated for the stand is the summation of the final mortality rate (RIP) across all live tree records.

$$\{5.0.1\} RI = [1 / (1 + \exp(p_0 + p_1 * DBH))] * 0.5$$

$$\{5.0.2\} RIP = 1 - (1 - RI)^Y$$

where:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| RI | is the proportion of the tree record attributed to mortality |
| RIP | is the final mortality rate adjusted to the length of the cycle |
| DBH | is tree diameter at breast height |
| Y | is length of the current projection cycle in years |
| p_0 and p_1 | are species-specific coefficients shown in table 5.0.1 |

Table 5.0.1 Coefficients used in the background mortality equation {5.0.1} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | p_0 | p_1 |
|--------------|--------|-------------|
| WP | 6.5112 | -0.0052485 |
| SP | 6.5112 | -0.0052485 |
| DF | 7.2985 | -0.0129121 |
| WF | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| MH | 9.6943 | -0.0127328 |
| IC | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| LP | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| ES | 9.6943 | -0.01273328 |
| SH | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| PP | 5.5877 | -0.005348 |
| WJ | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| GF | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| AF | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| SF | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |

| Species Code | p_0 | p_1 |
|--------------|--------|-------------|
| NF | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| WB | 6.5112 | -0.0052485 |
| WL | 5.9617 | -0.0340128 |
| RC | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| WH | 7.2985 | -0.0129121 |
| PY | 5.5877 | -0.005348 |
| WA | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| RA | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| BM | 5.5877 | -0.005348 |
| AS | 5.1677 | -0.0077681 |
| CW | 5.5877 | -0.005348 |
| CH | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| WO | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| WI | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| GC | 5.5877 | -0.005348 |
| MC | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| MB | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |
| OS | 7.2985 | -0.0129121 |
| OH | 5.9617 | -0.03401328 |

When stand density-related mortality is in effect, the total amount of stand mortality is determined based on the trajectory developed from the relationship between stand SDI and the maximum SDI for the stand. This is explained in section 7.3.2.1 of EFVS.

Once the amount of stand mortality is determined based on either the summation of background mortality rates or density-related mortality rates, mortality is dispersed to individual tree records in relation to a tree's percentile in the basal area distribution (*PCT*) using equation {5.0.3}. This value is then adjusted by a species-specific mortality modifier (representing the species' tolerance) to obtain a final mortality rate as shown in equation {5.0.4}.

The mortality model makes multiple passes through the tree records multiplying a record's trees-per-acre value times the final mortality rate (*MORT*), accumulating the results, and reducing the trees-per-acre representation until the desired mortality level has been reached. If the stand still exceeds the basal area maximum sustainable on the site the mortality rates are proportionally adjusted to reduce the stand to the specified basal area maximum.

$$\{5.0.3\} MR = 0.84525 - (0.01074 * PCT) + (0.0000002 * PCT^3)$$

$$\{5.0.4\} MORT = MR * MWT * 0.1$$

where:

MR is the proportion of the tree record attributed to mortality (bounded: $0.01 \leq MR \leq 1$)

- PCT* is the subject tree's percentile in the basal area distribution of the stand
MORT is the final mortality rate of the tree record
MWT is a mortality weight value based on a species' tolerance shown in table 5.0.2

Table 5.0.2 MWT values for the mortality equation {5.0.4} in the SO variant.

| Species Code | <i>MWT</i> | Species Code | <i>MWT</i> |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| WP | 0.7 | RC | 0.5 |
| SP | 0.75 | WH | 0.5 |
| DF | 1 | PY | 0.5 |
| WF | 0.55 | WA | 1 |
| MH | 0.5 | RA | 0.9 |
| IC | 0.65 | BM | 0.7 |
| LP | 0.9 | AS | 1.3 |
| ES | 0.6 | CW | 0.85 |
| SH | 0.6 | CH | 1.1 |
| PP | 0.85 | WO | 1 |
| WJ | 1.1 | WI | 1.3 |
| GF | 0.55 | GC | 0.8 |
| AF | 0.55 | MC | 1.1 |
| SF | 0.5 | MB | 1.1 |
| NF | 0.7 | OS | 0.7 |
| WB | 0.8 | OH | 1 |
| WL | 1 | | |

6.0 Regeneration

The SO variant contains a partial establishment model which may be used to input regeneration and ingrowth into simulations. A more detailed description of how the partial establishment model works can be found in section 5.4.5 of the Essential FVS Guide (Dixon 2002).

The regeneration model is used to simulate stand establishment from bare ground, or to bring seedlings and sprouts into a simulation with existing trees. Sprouts are automatically added to the simulation following harvest or burning of known sprouting species (see table 6.0.1 for sprouting species).

Table 6.0.1 Regeneration parameters by species in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Sprouting Species | Minimum Bud Width (in) | Minimum Tree Height (ft) | Maximum Tree Height (ft) |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| WP | No | 0.4 | 1 | 23 |
| SP | No | 0.4 | 1 | 27 |
| DF | No | 0.3 | 1.5 | 21 |
| WF | No | 0.3 | 1.5 | 21 |
| MH | No | 0.2 | 0.5 | 22 |
| IC | No | 0.2 | 0.5 | 20 |
| LP | No | 0.4 | 1.5 | 20 |
| ES | No | 0.3 | 0.5 | 18 |
| SH | No | 0.2 | 0.8 | 20 |
| PP | No | 0.5 | 1.3 | 17 |
| WJ | No | 0.3 | 0.5 | 6 |
| GF | No | 0.3 | 1.5 | 21 |
| AF | No | 0.3 | 0.8 | 20 |
| SF | No | 0.3 | 0.5 | 21 |
| NF | No | 0.3 | 1 | 20 |
| WB | No | 0.4 | 1 | 23 |
| WL | No | 0.3 | 1 | 27 |
| RC | No | 0.2 | 0.5 | 22 |
| WH | No | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| PY | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| WA | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| RA | Yes | 0.3 | 1 | 50 |
| BM | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| AS | Yes | 0.2 | 6 | 16 |
| CW | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| CH | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| WO | Yes | 0.2 | 1.5 | 20 |
| WI | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| GC | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |

| Species Code | Sprouting Species | Minimum Bud Width (in) | Minimum Tree Height (ft) | Maximum Tree Height (ft) |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| MC | No | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| MB | Yes | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |
| OS | No | 0.3 | 1.5 | 21 |
| OH | No | 0.2 | 1 | 20 |

The number of sprout records created for each sprouting species is found in table 6.0.2. For more prolific stump sprouting hardwood species, logic rule {6.0.1} is used to determine the number of sprout records, with logic rule {6.0.2} being used for root suckering species. The trees-per-acre represented by each sprout record is determined using the general sprouting probability equation {6.0.3}. See table 6.0.2 for species-specific sprouting probabilities, number of sprout records created, and reference information.

Users wanting to modify or turn off automatic sprouting can do so with the SPROUT or NOSPROUT keywords, respectively. Sprouts are not subject to maximum and minimum tree heights found in table 6.0.1 and do not need to be grown to the end of the cycle because estimated heights and diameters are end of cycle values.

{6.0.1} For stump sprouting hardwood species

$$DSTMP_i \leq 5: NUMSPRC = 1$$

$$5 < DSTMP_i \leq 10: NUMSPRC = \text{NINT}(0.2 * DSTMP_i)$$

$$DSTMP_i > 10: NUMSPRC = 2$$

{6.0.2} For root suckering hardwood species

$$DSTMP_i \leq 5: NUMSPRC = 1$$

$$5 < DSTMP_i \leq 10: NUMSPRC = \text{NINT}(-1.0 + 0.4 * DSTMP_i)$$

$$DSTMP_i > 10: NUMSPRC = 3$$

$${6.0.3} TPA_s = TPA_i * PS$$

$${6.0.4} PS = (TPA_i / (\text{ASTPAR} * 2)) * ((\text{ASBAR} / 198) * (40100.45 - 3574.02 * RSHAG^2 + 554.02 * RSHAG^3 - 3.5208 * RSHAG^5 + 0.011797 * RSHAG^7))$$

$${6.0.5} PS = ((99.9 - 3.8462 * DSTMP_i) / 100)$$

where:

$DSTMP_i$ is the diameter at breast height of the parent tree

$NUMSPRC$ is the number of sprout tree records

NINT rounds the value to the nearest integer

TPA_s is the trees per acre represented by each sprout record

TPA_i is the trees per acre removed/killed represented by the parent tree

PS is a sprouting probability (see table 6.0.2)

ASBAR is the aspen basal area removed

ASTPAR is the aspen trees per acre removed

$RSHAG$ is the age of the sprouts at the end of the cycle in which they were created

Table 6.0.2 Sprouting algorithm parameters for sprouting species in the SO variant.

| Species Code | Sprouting Probability | Number of Sprout Records | Source |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| PY | 0.4 | 1 | Minore 1996 Ag. Handbook 654 |
| WA | {6.0.5} | 1 | See red alder (RA) |
| RA | {6.0.5} | 1 | Harrington 1984 Uchytal 1989 |
| BM | 0.9 | {6.0.2} | Roy 1955 Tappenier et al. 1996 Ag. Handbook 654 |
| AS | {6.0.4} | 2 | Keyser 2001 |
| CW | 0.9 | {6.0.2} | Gom and Rood 2000 Steinberg 2001 |
| CH | 0.9 | {6.0.2} | Mueggler 1965 Leedge and Hickey 1971 Morgan and Neuenschwander 1988 |
| WO | 0.9 | {6.0.1} | Roy 1955 Gucker 2007 |
| WI | 0.9 | 1 | Ag. Handbook 654 |
| GC | 0.9 | {6.0.2} | Harrington et al. 1992 Meyer 2012 |
| MB | 0.7 | 1 | Gucker 2006 |

Regeneration of seedlings must be specified by the user with the partial establishment model by using the PLANT or NATURAL keywords. Height of the seedlings is estimated in two steps. First, the height is estimated when a tree is 5 years old (or the end of the cycle – whichever comes first) by using the small-tree height growth equations found in section 4.6.1. Users may override this value by entering a height in field 6 of the PLANT or NATURAL keyword; however the height entered in field 6 is not subject to minimum height restrictions and seedlings as small as 0.05 feet may be established. The second step also uses the equations in section 4.6.1, which grow the trees in height from the point five years after establishment to the end of the cycle.

Seedlings and sprouts are passed to the main FVS model at the end of the growth cycle in which regeneration is established. Unless noted above, seedlings being passed are subject to minimum and maximum height constraints and a minimum budwidth constraint shown in table 6.0.1. After seedling height is estimated, diameter growth is estimated using equations described in section 4.6.2. Crown ratios on newly established trees are estimated as described in section 4.3.1.

Regenerated trees and sprouts can be identified in the treelist output file with tree identification numbers beginning with the letters “ES”.

7.0 Volume

In the SO variant, volume is calculated for three merchantability standards: total stem cubic feet, merchantable stem cubic feet, and merchantable stem board feet (Scribner Decimal C (R5) and Scribner (R6)). Volume estimation is based on methods contained in the National Volume Estimator Library maintained by the Forest Products Measurements group in the Forest Management Service Center (Volume Estimator Library Equations 2009). The default volume merchantability standards and equation numbers for the SO variant are shown in tables 7.0.1-7.0.3.

Table 7.0.1 Volume merchantability standards for the SO variant.

| Merchantable Cubic Foot Volume Specifications: | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Minimum DBH / Top Diameter | Hardwoods | Softwoods |
| Region 5 | 9.0 / 6.0 inches | 9.0 / 6.0 inches |
| Region 6 and Warm Springs Reservation | 9.0 / 4.5 inches | 9.0 / 4.5 inches |
| Stump Height | 1.0 foot | 1.0 foot |

| Merchantable Board Foot Volume Specifications: | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Minimum DBH / Top Diameter | Hardwoods | Softwoods |
| Region 5 | 9.0 / 6.0 inches | 9.0 / 6.0 inches |
| Region 6 and Warm Springs Reservation | 9.0 / 4.5 inches | 9.0 / 4.5 inches |
| Stump Height | 1.0 foot | 1.0 foot |

Table 7.0.2 Volume equation defaults for each species, at specific location codes, with model name.

| Common Name | Location Code | Equation Number | Reference |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| western white pine | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W117 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| western white pine | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW119 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| sugar pine | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W117 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| sugar pine | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW117 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| Douglas-fir | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W202 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| Douglas-fir | 601, 799 | I11FW2W202 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| Douglas-fir | 602, 620 | I00FW2W017 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| white fir | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W015 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| white fir | 601, 799 | I00FW2W017 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |

| Common Name | Location Code | Equation Number | Reference |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| white fir | 602, 620 | I11FW2W017 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| mountain hemlock | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W015 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| mountain hemlock | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW264 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| incense cedar | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W081 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| incense cedar | 601, 799 | I11FW2W242 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| incense cedar | 602, 620 | I00FW2W202 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| lodgepole pine | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W108 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| lodgepole pine | 601, 799 | I11FW2W108 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| lodgepole pine | 602, 620 | I00FW2W108 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| Engelmann spruce | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W015 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| Engelmann spruce | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW093 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| Shasta red fir | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W020 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| Shasta red fir | 601, 799 | I00FW2W017 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| Shasta red fir | 602, 620 | 616BEHW021 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| ponderosa pine | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W122 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| ponderosa pine | 601, 799 | I11FW2W122 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| ponderosa pine | 602, 620 | I00FW2W122 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| western juniper | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW060 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| western juniper | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW064 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| grand fir | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W015 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| grand fir | 601, 799 | I00FW2W017 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| grand fir | 602, 620 | I11FW2W017 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |

| Common Name | Location Code | Equation Number | Reference |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| subalpine fir | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W020 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| subalpine fir | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW019 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| Pacific silver fir | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W015 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| Pacific silver fir | 601, 799 | I00FW2W017 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| Pacific silver fir | 602, 620 | 616BEHW011 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| noble fir | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W020 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| noble fir | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW022 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| whitebark pine | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W108 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| whitebark pine | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW101 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| western larch | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W202 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| western larch | 601, 799 | I11FW2W073 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| western larch | 602, 620 | 616BEHW073 | Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model |
| western redcedar | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W081 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| western redcedar | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW242 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| western hemlock | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W015 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| western hemlock | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW263 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| Pacific yew | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W108 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| Pacific yew | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW231 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| white alder | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW351 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| white alder | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW352 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| red alder | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW351 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| red alder | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW351 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| bigleaf maple | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW312 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| bigleaf maple | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW312 | Behre's Hyperbola |

| Common Name | Location Code | Equation Number | Reference |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| quaking aspen | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW818 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| quaking aspen | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW746 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| black cottonwood | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW818 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| black cottonwood | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW747 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| bitter cherry | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW801 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| bitter cherry | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW768 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| Oregon white oak | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW815 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| Oregon white oak | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW815 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| willow | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW807 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| willow | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW920 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| giant chiquapin | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW431 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| giant chiquapin | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW431 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| curl-leaf mountain mahogany | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW801 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| curl-leaf mountain mahogany | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW475 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| birchleaf mountain mahogany | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW801 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| birchleaf mountain mahogany | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW478 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| other softwood | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500WO2W108 | Wensel and Olsen Profile Model |
| other softwood | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW299 | Behre's Hyperbola |
| other hardwood | 505, 506, 509, 511, 701 | 500DVEW981 | Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations |
| other hardwood | 601, 602, 620, 799 | 616BEHW998 | Behre's Hyperbola |

Table 7.0.3 Citations by Volume Model

| Model Name | Citation |
|---|---|
| Behre's Hyperbola | USFS-R6 Sale Preparation and Valuation Section of Diameter and Volume Procedures - R6 Timber Cruise System. 1978. |
| Flewelling's INGY 2-Point Profile Model | Unpublished. Based on work presented by Flewelling and Raynes. 1993. Variable-shape stem-profile predictions for western hemlock. Canadian Journal of Forest Research Vol 23. Part I and Part II. |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Pillsbury and Kirkley Equations | Norman H Pillsbury and Michael L Kirkley 1984 Equations for Total, Wood, and saw-Log Volume for Thirteen California Hardwoods. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station Research Note PNW-414. |
| Wensel and Olsen Profile Model | Wensel, L. C. and C. M. Olson. 1993. Tree Taper Models for Major Commercial California Conifers. Research Note No. 33. Northern Calif. Forest Yield Cooperative. Dept. of Forstry and Mgmt., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley. 28 pp. |

8.0 Fire and Fuels Extension (FFE-FVS)

The Fire and Fuels Extension to the Forest Vegetation Simulator (FFE-FVS) (Reinhardt and Crookston 2003) integrates FVS with models of fire behavior, fire effects, and fuel and snag dynamics. This allows users to simulate various management scenarios and compare their effect on potential fire hazard, surface fuel loading, snag levels, and stored carbon over time. Users can also simulate prescribed burns and wildfires and get estimates of the associated fire effects such as tree mortality, fuel consumption, and smoke production, as well as see their effect on future stand characteristics. FFE-FVS, like FVS, is run on individual stands, but it can be used to provide estimates of stand characteristics such as canopy base height and canopy bulk density when needed for landscape-level fire models.

For more information on FFE-FVS and how it is calibrated for the SO variant, refer to the updated FFE-FVS model documentation (Rebain, comp. 2010) available on the FVS website. The Warm Springs Reservation uses FFE-FVS model settings for the Deschutes National Forest.

9.0 Insect and Disease Extensions

FVS Insect and Pathogen models for dwarf mistletoe and western root disease have been developed for the SO variant through the participation and contribution of various organizations led by Forest Health Protection. These models are currently maintained by the Forest Management Service Center and regional Forest Health Protection specialists. Additional details regarding each model may be found in chapter 8 of the Essential FVS Users Guide (Dixon 2002).

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11.0 Appendices

11.1 Appendix A. Distribution of Data Samples

Data used to develop equations for the original 11 species in the SO variant came from the following sources:

- Deschutes forest inventory
- Fremont forest inventory
- Winema forest inventory
- Klamath forest inventory
- Lassen forest inventory
- Modoc forest inventory
- Hat Creek Rim thinning (Lassen NF)
- Forest Inventory and Analysis samples from state and private lands
- True fir release study (Ken Seidel, Deschutes NF)
- PSW Goosenest RD. thinning (Klamath NF)
- Washington Mountain thinning (PSW, Modoc NF)
- Sugar Hill thinning (PSW, Modoc NF)
- Jelly Pass thinning (PSW)
- Weyerhaeuser Spaulding Butte thinning (Modoc NF)
- Diamond International Bend thinning (Bob Wheeler)

- Center Peak thinning (Fremont NF)
- Fremont-Winema evaluation plantations
- Deschutes benchmark plantations
- Island thinning (Lassen NF)
- Adin Pass thinning (PSW, Modoc NF)
- Lookout Mountain fir study (PNW, Ken Seidel)
- Sheridan Mountain thinning (PSW, Deschutes NF)
- D25/D56 ponderosa pine study (PNW, Barrett)
- D66 red fir spacing study (PNW)
- D72 mixed conifer spacing study (PNW, Deschutes NF)

Table 11.1.1 contains distribution information of data used to fit species relationships in this variant's geographic region (information from original variant overview).

Table 11.1.1 The distribution of growth sample trees by species and type of study (landowner).

| Species | Deschutes Forest | Winema Forest | Fremont Forest | Klamath Forest | Modoc Forest | Lassen Forest | Special Studies | Private Land | Total Number of Observations |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Western White Pine | 20 | 27 | 15 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 260 |
| Sugar Pine | 1 | 42 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 326 |
| Douglas-fir | 29 | 55 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 717 |
| White Fir | 6 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 16 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 5797 |
| Mountain Hemlock | 86 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 783 |
| Incense Cedar | 4 | 13 | 35 | 0 | 12 | 34 | 0 | 1 | 511 |
| Lodgepole Pine | 46 | 23 | 24 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3416 |
| Engelmann Spruce | 81 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Shasta Red Fir | 10 | 61 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1216 |
| Ponderosa Pine | 15 | 14 | 22 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 10038 |
| Other | 0 | 2 | 48 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 48 |

11.2 Appendix B: Plant Association Codes

Table 11.2.1 Region 5 Plant association codes recognized in the SO variant.

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|------------|-------------------------|
| 1 = 2TE/BEOC2 Conifer/water birch | 43014 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 2 =2TE/ROWO Conifer/wood's rose | 43015 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 3 = 2TE/2FORB Conifer/tall forb | 43016 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 = 2TE/2FORB Conifer/mesic forb | 43017 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 5 = PICO/CASC12 Lodgepole pine/mountain sedge | 43031 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 6 = POTR5/BEOC2 Quaking aspen/water birch | 43061 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 7 = POTR5/COSE16 Quaking aspen/redosier dogwood | 43062 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 8 = POTR5/SALIX Quaking aspen/willow | 43063 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 9 = POTR5/ROWO Quaking aspen/woods' rose | 43064 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 10 = POTR5/BRCA5 Quaking aspen/California brome | 43065 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 11 = POTR5/POPR Quaking aspen/Kentucky bluegrass | 43066 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 12 = POTR5/2FORB Quaking aspen/mesic forb | 43067 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 13 = POPUL/BEOC2 Cottonwood/water birch | 43071 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 14 = POPUL/COSE16 Cottonwood/redosier dogwood | 43072 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 15 = POPUL/SALIX Cottonwood/willow | 43073 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 16 = POPUL/ROWO Cottonwood/woods' rose | 43074 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 17 = POPUL/RHAR4 Cottonwood/fragrant sumac | 43075 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 18 = POPUL Cottonwood (stream bar) | 43076 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 19 = ALIN2 Gray alder (bench) | 43106 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 20 = BEOC2/2GRAM Water birch/mesic graminoid | 43153 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 21 = BEOC2/EQAR Water birch/field horsetail | 43154 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 22 = BEOC2 Water birch (bench) | 43156 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 23 = SAEX/ROWO Narrowleaf willow/woods' rose | 43246 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 24 = SAEX Narrowleaf willow (bench) | 43267 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 25 = SALE/CASC12 Lemmons willow/mountain sedge | 43261 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 26 = SALE/2GRAM Lemmons willow/mesic graminoid | 43262 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 27 = SALE/2FORB Lemmons willow/mesic forb | 43263 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 28 = SALE/2FORB Lemmons willow/tall forb | 43264 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 29 = SALE Lemmons willow (seep) | 43265 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 30 = SALE Lemmons willow (bench) | 43266 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 31 = SALU2/2GRAM Yellow willow/ mesic graminoid | 43272 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 32 = SALU2/2FORB Yellow willow/mesic forb | 43273 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 33 = SALU2/ROWO Yellow willow/woods' rose | 43274 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 34 = SALU2/POPR Yellow willow/Kentucky bluegrass | 43275 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 35 = SALU2 Yellow willow (bench) | 43276 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 36 = SADR Drummond's willow | 43282 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 37 = SALUL/2FORB Pacific willow/mesic forb | 43284 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 38 = SALUL Pacific willow (bench) | 43285 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 39 = SALA6/ROWO Arroyo willow/woods' rose | 43287 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 40 = SALA6 Arroyo willow (bench) | 43288 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 41 = SALIX/CARO6 Willow/beaked sedge | 43289 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 42 = SALIX/2GRAM Willow/mesic graminoid | 43290 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 43 = SALIX/2FORB Willow/mesic forb | 43291 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 44 = SALIX/2FORB Willow/tall forb | 43292 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 45 = SALIX/ROWO Willow/woods' rose | 43293 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 46 = SALIX/POPR Willow/Kentucky bluegrass | 43294 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 47 = SAWO/CASC12 Wolf's willow/mountain sedge | 43304 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 48 = SAPL2/CASC12 Diamondleaf willow/mountain sedge | 43325 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 49 = SAEA/CASC12 Mountain willow/mountain sedge | 43327 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 50 = SAOR/2FORB Sierra willow/tall forb | 43328 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 51 = SALIX/2FORB Willow/mesic forb | 43329 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 52 = COSE16 Redosier dogwood | 43351 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 53 = COSE16/SALIX Redosier dogwood-willow | 43352 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 54 = PRVI/ROWO Chokecherry/woods' rose | 43451 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 55 = ROWO Woods' rose | 43500 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 56 = DAFL3/LIGR Shrubby cinquefoil/gray's licorice-root | 43554 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 57 = ARCA13/2GRAM Silver sagebrush/graminoid (dry) | 43605 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 58 = ARCA13/2GRAM Silver sagebrush/graminoid (mesic) | 43606 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 59 = ARTRT/ROWO Basin big sagebrush/woods' rose | 43651 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 60 = CADO2 Douglas' sedge | 43803 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 61 = CASC12 Mountain sedge | 43811 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 62 = DECA18-CANE2 Tufted hairgrass-Nebraska sedge | 43872 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 63 = POSE Sandberg bluegrass | 43883 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|------------|-------------------------|
| 64 = DOJE Sierra shootingstar | 43905 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 65 = LUPO2-SETR Bigleaf lupine-arrowleaf ragwort | 43911 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 66 = IRMI/2GRAM Western iris/dry graminoid | 43915 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 67 = IRMI/2GRAM Western iris/ mesic graminoid | 43916 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 68 = AGST2 Creeping bentgrass | 43991 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 69 = HOBR2 Meadow barley | 43995 | 501 – Manning & Padgett |
| 70 = CHLA Port Orford cedar | CCOCC000 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 71 = Port Orford cedar/salal (1) | CCOCC011 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 72 = Port Orford cedar/pacific rhododendron-salal(1) | CCOCC012 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 73 = Port Orford cedar/western azalea (1) | CCOCC013 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 74 = Port Orford cedar-western white pine/huckleberry oak (1) | CCOCC014 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 75 = CHLA-ABCO Port Orford cedar-white fir | CCOCFW00 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 76 = CHLA-ABCO/QUVA Port Orford cedar-white fir/huckleberry oak | CCOCFW11 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 77 = CHLA-ABCO-PIMO3/QUVA Port Orford cedar-white fir-western white pine/huckleberry oak | CCOCFW12 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 78 = CHLA-ABCO/RHOB Port Orford cedar-white fir/western azalea | CCOCFW13 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 79 = CHLA-ABCO/2FORB Port Orford cedar-white fir/forbs | CCOCFW14 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 80 = CHLA-ABCO/QUSA2 Port Orford cedar-white fir/deer oak | CCOCFW15 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 81 = CHLA-ABSH/QUSA2-VAME Port Orford cedar-Shasta red fir/deer oak-thinleaf huckleberry | CCOCFW16 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 82 = CHLA-PSME/QUVA Port Orford cedar-Douglas-fir/huckleberry oak | CCOCFW17 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 83 = CHLA-CADE27-ALRH2 Port Orford cedar-incense cedar-white alder | CCOCFW18 | 510 – Jimerson, 1994 |
| 84 = PSME Douglas-fir | CD000000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 85 = PSME-CADE27 Douglas-fir-incense cedar | CD0CCI00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 86 = PSME-CADE27/FECA Douglas-fir-incense cedar/California fescue | CD0CCI11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 87 = PSME-PIJE Douglas-fir-Jeffrey Pine | CD0CPJ00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 88 = PSME-PIJE/FECA Douglas-fir-Jeffrey pine/California fescue | CD0CPJ11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 89 = PSME-ALRU2 Douglas-fir-red alder | CD0HAR00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 90 = PSME-ALRU2/ACCI/CLYSIS Douglas-fir-red alder/vine maple/Siberian springbeauty | CD0HAR11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 91 = PSME-UMCA Douglas-fir-California laurel | CD0HBC00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 92 = PSME-UMCA/TODI Douglas-fir-California laurel/Pacific poison oak | CD0HBC11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 93 = PSME-UMCA/HODI Douglas-fir-California laurel/ocean spray | CD0HBC12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 94 = PSME-CHCHC4 Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin | CD0HGC00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 95 = PSME-CHCHC4-LIDE3 Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin-tanoak | CD0HGC11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 96 = PSME-CHCHC4/XETE Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin/common beargrass | CD0HGC12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 97 = PSME-CHCHC4/RHMA3-GASH Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin/Pacific rhododendron-salal | CD0HGC13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 98 = PSME-CHCHC4/RHMA3-MANE2 Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin/pacific rhododendron-Cascade barberry | CD0HGC14 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 99 = PSME-CHCHC4/RHMA3-QUSA2/XETE Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin/pacific rhododendron-deer oak/common beargrass | CD0HGC15 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 100 = PSME-CHCHC4-LIDE3/MANE2 Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin-tanoak/cascade barberry | CD0HGC16 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 101 = PSME-CHCHC4/RHA3-QUSA-GASH Douglas-fir-giant chinquapin/pacific rhododendron-deer oak-salal | CD0HGC17 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 102 = PSME-ACER Douglas-fir-maple | CD0HMA00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 103 = PSME-ACMA3/POMU Douglas-fir-bigleaf maple/western swordfern | CD0HMA11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 104 = PSME-ACMA3/PHLE4 Douglas-fir-bigleaf maple/Lewis' mock orange | CD0HMA12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 105 = PSME/ACCI-MARE11 Douglas-fir/vine maple-Cascade barberry | CD0HMA13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 106 = PSME-QUKE Douglas-fir-California black oak | CD0HOB00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 107 = PSME-QUKE Douglas-fir-California black oak (metamorphic) | CD0HOB11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 108 = PSME-QUKE Douglas-fir-California black oak (sandstone) | CD0HOB12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 109 = PSME-QUKE-QUGA4/2GRAM Douglas-fir-California black oak-Oregon white oak/grass | CD0HOB13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 110 = PSME-QUCH2 Douglas-fir-canyon live oak | CD0HOL00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 111 = PSME-QUCH2 Douglas-fir-canyon live oak (rockpile) | CD0HOL11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 112 = PSME-QUCH2-ARME/TODI Douglas-fir-canyon live oak-Pacific madrone/pacific poison oak | CD0HOL12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 113 = PSME-QUCH2-LIDE3 Douglas-fir-canyon live oak-tanoak | CD0HOL13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 114 = PSME-QUGA4 Douglas-fir-Oregon white oak | CD0HOO00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 115 = PSME-QUGA4/2GRAM Douglas-fir-Oregon white oak/grass | CD0HOO11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 116 = PSME-QUGA4/HODI Douglas-fir-Oregon white oak/oceanspray | CD0HOO12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 117 = PSME-LIDE3 Douglas-fir-tanoak | CD0HT000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 118 = PSME-LIDE3/WHMO Douglas-fir-tanoak/common whipplea | CD0HT011 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 119 = PSME-LIDE3/QUVA-HODI Douglas-fir-tanoak/huckleberry oak-oceanspray | CD0HT012 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 120 = PSME/2SHRUB Douglas-fir/shrub (moist) | CD0SM000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 121 = PSME/COCOC Douglas-fir/California hazelnut | CD0SM011 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 122 = PSME/QUVA Douglas-fir/huckleberry oak | CD0SOH00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 123 = PSME/QUVA/LIDEE Douglas-fir/huckleberry oak-tanoak | CD0SOH12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 124 = PSME/QUVA-RHMA3 Douglas-fir/huckleberry oak-Pacific rhododendron | CD0SOH13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 125 = PIJE Jeffrey pine | CPJ00000 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 126 = PIJE-CADE27 Jeffrey Pine – Incense cedar | CPJCCI00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 127 = PIJE-CADE27-ABCO/QUVA Jeffrey Pine-Incense cedar-white fir/huckleberry oak | CPJCCI11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 128 = PIJE-CADE27/QUVA/XETE Jeffrey Pine-Incense cedar/huckleberry oak/common beargrass | CPJCCI12 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 129 = PIJE-CADE27/CEPU Jeffrey Pine-incense cedar/dwarf ceanothus | CPJCCI13 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 130 = PIJE-CADE27/CECU Jeffrey Pine-incense cedar/buckbrush | CPJCCI14 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 131 = PIJE-ABCO/IRIS Jeffrey Pine-white fir/iris | CPJCFW11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 132 = PIJE-ABCO/QUSA2/XETE Jeffrey pine-white fir/deer oak/common beargrass | CPJCFW12 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 133 = PIJE/FEID Jeffrey pine/Idaho fescue | CPJGFI00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 134 = PIJE/FEID Jeffrey pine/Idaho fescue | CPJGFI11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 135 = PIJE/QUVA-ARNE/FEID Jeffrey pine/huckleberry oak-pinemat manzanita/Idaho fescue | CPJGFI12 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 136 = PIJE/QUSA2-ARNE/FEID Jeffrey pine/deer oak-pinemat manzanita/Idaho fescue | CPJSOD11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 137 = PICO Lodgepole pine | CPL00000 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 138 = PICO/QUVA Lodgepole pine/huckleberry oak | CPLSOH00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 139 = PICO/QUVA-FRCAO4 Lodgepole pine/huckleberry oak-California buckthorn | CPLSOH11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 140 = PICO/QUVA/LIDE3 Lodgepole pine/huckleberry oak-tanoak | CPLSOH12 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 141 = PICO/LIDE3 Lodgepole pine/shrub tanoak | CPLST000 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 142 = PICO/LIDE3-RHMA3 Lodgepole pine/tanoak-Pacific rhododendron | CPLST011 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 143 = PILA Sugar pine | CPS00000 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 144 = PILA-PICO Sugar pine-lodgepole pine | CPSCPL00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 145 = PILA-PICO/QUVA-LIDEE Sugar pine-lodgepole pine/huckleberry oak-tanoak | CPSCPL11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 146 = PILA-PICO/LIDEE-RHMA3 Sugar pine-lodgepole pine/tanoak-Pacific rhododendron | CPSCPL12 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 147 = PILA-PIMO3 Sugar pine-western white pine | CPSCPW00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 148 = PILA-PIMO3/QUVA-GABU2 Sugar pine-western white pine/huckleberry oak-dwarf silktassel | CPSCPW11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 149 = PILA-CHCHC4 Sugar pine-giant chinquapin | CPSHGC00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 150 = PILA-CHCHC4/Quva-QUSA2 Sugar pine-giant chinquapin/huckleberry oak-deer oak | CPSHGC11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 151 = PIMO3 Western white pine | CPW00000 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 152 = PIMO3-PSME Western white pine-Douglas-fir | CPWCD000 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 153 = PIMO3-PSME/QUVA-LIDEE Western white pine-Douglas-fir/huckleberry oak-tanoak | CPWCD011 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 154 = PIMO3/PIMO3 Western white pine/white pine | CPWCFW00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 155 = PIMO3-ABCO/QUVA/ANEMO Western white pine-white fir/huckleberry oak/western anemone | CPWCFW11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 156 = PIMO3-PICO Western white pine-lodgepole pine | CPWCPL00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 157 = PIMO3-PICO/LIDEE-RHMA3 Western white pine-lodgepole pine/tanoak-Pacific rhododendron | CPWCPL11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 158 = PIMO3-PILA Western white pine-sugar pine | CPWCPS00 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |
| 159 = PIMO3-PILA/QUVA-LIDEE Western white pine-sugar pine/huckleberry oak-tanoak | CPWCPS11 | 512 – Jimerson et al, 1995 |

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|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 160 = LIDE3 Tanoak | HT000000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 161 = LIDE3/CADE27 Tanoak-incense cedar | HT0CCI00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 162 = LIDE3-CADE27/FECA Tanoak-incense cedar/California fescue | HT0CCI11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 163 = LIDE3-CHLA Tanoak-Port Orford cedar | HT0CC000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 164 = LIDE3-CHLA-UMCA/VAOV2 Tanoak-Port Orford cedar-California laurel/California huckleberry | HT0CC011 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 165 = LIDE3-CHLA/VAOV2-RHOC Tanoak-Port Orford cedar/California huckleberry-western azalea | HT0CC012 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 166 = LIDE3-CHLA/VAOV2 Tanoak-Port Orford cedar/California huckleberry | HT0CC013 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 167 = LIDE3-CHLA/MANE2/LIBOL2 Tanoak-Port Orford cedar/Cascade barberry/longtube twinflower | HT0CC014 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 168 = LIDE3-CHLA-ALRH2 Tanoak-Port Orford cedar-white alder (riparian) | HT0CC015 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 169 = LIDE3-CHLA/ACCI Tanoak-Port Orford cedar/vine maple | HT0CC016 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 170 = LIDE3-CHLA/VAPA Tanoak-Port Orford cedar/red huckleberry | HT0CC017 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 171 = LIDE3-CHLA/GASH Tanoak-Port Orford cedar/salal | HT0CC018 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 172 = LIDE3-CHLA-TSHE/VAOV2 Tanoak-Port Orford cedar-western hemlock/California huckleberry | HT0CC019 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 173 = LIDE3-UMCA Tanoak-California laurel | HT0HBC00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 174 = LIDE3-UMCA/TODI Tanoak-California laurel/Pacific poison oak | HT0HBC11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 175 = LIDE3-UMCA/VAOV2 Tanoak-California laurel/California huckleberry | HT0HBC12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 176 = LIDE3-CHCHC4 Tanoak-giant chinquapin | HT0HGC00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 177 = LIDE3-CHCHC4/GASH Tanoak-giant chinquapin/salal | HT0HGC11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 178 = LIDE3-CHCHC4/GASH-RHMA3 Tanoak-giant chinquapin/salal-Pacific rhododendron | HT0HGC12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 179 = LIDE3-CHCHC4/RHMA3/XETE Tanoak-giant chinquapin/Pacific rhododendron/common beargrass | HT0HGC13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 180 = LIDE3-CHCHC4/PTAQL Tanoak-giant chinquapin/western brackenfern | HT0HGC14 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 181 = LIDE3-CHCHC4/MANE2 Tanoak-giant chinquapin/Cascade barberry | HT0HGC15 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 182 = LIDE3CHCHC4/VAOV2-GASH Tanoak-giant chinquapin/California huckleberry-salal | HT0HGC16 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 183 = LIDE3/ACER Tanoak-maple | HT0HM000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 184 = LIDE3-ACMA3/POMU Tanoak-bigleaf maple/swordfern | HT0HM011 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 185 = LIDE3/ACCI-GASH Tanoak/vine maple-salal | HT0HM012 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 186 = LIDE3/ACCI Tanoak/vine maple | HT0HM013 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 187 = LIDE3/QUKE Tanoak-California black oak | HT0HOB00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 188 = LIDE3/QUKE Tanoak-California black oak | HT0HOB11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 189 = LIDE3-QUCH2 Tanoak-canyon live oak | HT0HOL00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 190 = LIDE3-QUCH2 Tanoak-canyon live oak (rockpile) | HT0HOL11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 191 = LIDE3-QUCH2/VAOV2 Tanoak-canyon live oak/California huckleberry | HT0HOL12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 192 = LIDE3-QUCH2/GASH-MANE2 Tanoak-canyon live oak/salal-Cascade barberry | HT0HOL13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 193 = LIDE3-QUCH2-QUKE/TODI Tanoak-canyon live oak-California black oak/Pacific poison oak | HT0HOL14 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 194 = LIDE3-QUCH2/TODI Tanoak-canyon live oak/Pacific poison oak | HT0HOL15 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 195 = LIDE3-QUCH2/MANE2 Tanoak-canyon live oak/Cascade barberry | HT0HOL16 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 196 = LIDE3/2SHRUB Tanoak/shrub (dry) | HT0SD000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|------------|----------------------------|
| 197 = LIDE3/TODI/LOHIV Tanoak/Pacific poison oak/pink honeysuckle | HTOSD011 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 198 = LIDE3/MANE2 Tanoak/Cascade barberry | HTOSD012 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 199 = LIDE3/VAOV2-GASH Tanoak/California huckleberry-salal | HTOSEH12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 200 = LIDE3/VAOV2-RHMA3 Tanoak/California huckleberry-Pacific rhododendron | HTOSEH13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 201 = LIDE3/2SHRUB Tanoak/shrub (moist0 | HTOSM000 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 202 = LIDE2/COCOC Tanoak/California hazelnut | HTOSM011 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 203 = LIDE3/QUVA Tanoak/huckleberry oak | HTOSOH00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 204 = LIDE3/QUVA-RHMA3 Tanoak/huckleberry oak-Pacific rhododendron | HTOSOH11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 205 = LIDE3/GASH-RHMA3 Tanoak/salal-Pacific rhododendron | HTOSSG12 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 206 = LIDE3/GASH-MANE2 Tanoak/salal-Cascade barberry | HTOSSG13 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 207 = LIDE3/VAOV2 Tanoak/California huckleberry | HTOSEH00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 208 = LIDE3/VAOV2 Tanoak/California huckleberry | HTOSEH11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 209 = LIDE3/GASH Tanoak/salal | HTOSSG00 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 210 = LIDE3/GASH Tanoak/salal | HTOSSG11 | 513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 211 = CADE27-PIPO-PSME/CHFO Incense cedar-ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir/mountain misery | CC0311 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 212 = PIJE-ABCO/POA Jeffrey pine-white fir/bluegrass (granite) | CPJGBW11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 213 = PIPO-PIJE-ABCO/ACOCO Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-white fir/western needlegrass (ash) | CPJGNG11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 214 = PIPO-PIJE-QUKE/AMPA2 Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-California black oak/pale serviceberry | CPJSAM11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 215 = PIPO-PIJE-ABCO/AMPA2-MARE11 Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-white fir/pale serviceberry-creeping barberry | CPJSAM12 | 502 – Benson (1988) |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| 216 = PIJE-QUKE/RHTRQ Jeffrey pine-California black oak/skunkbush sumac | CPJSBB11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 217 = PIJE/PUTR2-CELE3/ACOCO Jeffrey pine/antelope bitterbrush-curl-leaf mountain mahogany/western needlegrass | CPJSBB12 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 218 = PIJE/PUTR2-SYORU/POA Jeffrey pine/antelope bitterbrush-Utah snowberry/bluegrass | CPJSBB13 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 219 = PIJE/PUTR2/WYMO Jeffrey pine/antelope bitterbrush/woolly mule-ears | CPJSBB14 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 220 = PIPO-PIJE-PSME/PUTR2/WYMO Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-Douglas-fir/antelope bitterbrush/woolly mule-ears | CPJSBB15 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 221 = PIPO-PIJE-QUKE/POA Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-California black oak/bluegrass (granite) | CPJSBB16 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 222 = PIPO-PIJE/ARTRV-PUTR2 Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine/mountain big sagebrush-antelope bitterbrush | CPJSBB17 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 223 = PIPO-PIJE/PUTR2/FEID Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine/antelope bitterbrush/Idaho fescue | CPJSBB18 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 224 = PIPO-PIJE/PUTR2/FEID Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine/antelope bitterbrush/Idaho fescue (granite) | CPJSBB19 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 225 = PIPO-PIJE/PUTR2/SEINM Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine/antelope bitterbrush/lambstongue ragwort (granite) | CPJSBB20 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 226 = PIPO-PIJE/FRRUM/POSE Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine/Modoc buckthorn/Sandberg bluegrass | CPJSBB21 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 227 = PIPO-PIJE-ABCO/QUW12 Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-white fir/interior live oak | CPJSBB23 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 228 = PIJE/CELE3 Jeffrey pine/curl-leaf mountain mahogany | CPJSMC11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 229 = PIPO-PIJE/CELE3/PSSPS Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine/curl-leaf mountain mahogany/bluebunch balsamroot | CPJSMC12 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 230 = PIPO-PIJE/CELE3/BASA3 Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine/curl-leaf mountain mahogany/arrowleaf balsamroot | CPJSMC13 | 502 – Benson (1988) |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|------------|---------------------|
| 231 = PIPO-PIJE-ABCO/QUVA/WYMO Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-white fir/huckleberry oak/woolly mule-ears | CPJSOH11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 232 = PIJE/ARTRV/FEID Jeffrey pine/mountain big sagebrush/Idaho fescue | CPJSSB11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 233 = PIPO-PIJE-ABCO/SYAC/WYMO Ponderosa pine-Jeffrey pine-white fir/sharpleaf snowberry/woolly mule-ears | CPJSSS12 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 234 = PIJE-ABCO/SYORU/PONE2 Jeffrey pine-white fur/Utah snowberry/Wheeler bluegrass | CPJSSY11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 235 = PIWA/ARNE Washoe pine/pinemat manzanita | CPOSMP11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 236 = PIWA-ABCO/SYORU/PSJA2 Washoe pine-white fir/Utah snowberry/tuber starwort | CPOSSY11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 237 = PIPO/AMPA2-MARE11/ARCO9 Ponderosa pine/pale serviceberry-creeping barberry/heartleaf arnica | CPPSAM11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 238 = PIPO/AMPA2-PRUNU Ponderosa pine/pale serviceberry-prunus | CPPSAM12 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 239 = PIPO-ABCO-PICO/AMPA2 Ponderosa pine-white fir-lodgepole pine/pale serviceberry | CPPSAM13 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 240 = PIPO-ABCO-QUVA/AMPA2 Ponderosa pine-white fir-black oak/pale serviceberry | CPPSAM14 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 241 = PIPO-ABCO/AMPA2-MARE11 Ponderosa pine-white fir/pale serviceberry-creeping barberry | CPPSAM15 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 242 = PIPO-ABCO/AMPA2-CEVE/BROR2 Ponderosa pine-white fir/pale serviceberry-snowbrush ceonothus/Orcutt's brome | CPPSAM16 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 243 = PIPO-CADE27/PUTR2/BASA3 Ponderosa pine-incense cedar/antelope bitterbrush/arrowleaf balsamroot | CPPSBB11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 244 = PIPO-QUKE/PUTR2/ACOCO Ponderosa pine-California black oak/antelope bitterbrush/western needlegrass | CPPSBB12 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 245 = PIPO/CELE3-PUTR2/FEID Ponderosa pine/curl-leaf mountain mahogany-antelope bitterbrush/Idaho fescue | CPPSBB13 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 246 = PIPO/PURT2-CEVE-ARPA6/BROR2 Ponderosa pine/antelope bitterbrush-snowbrush ceonothus-greenleaf manzanita/Orcutt's brome | CPPSBB14 | 502 – Benson (1988) |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 247 = PIPO/PURT2-PRUNU/BROR2 Ponderosa pine/antelope bitterbrush-prunus/Orcutt's brome | CPPSBB15 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 248 = PIPO/PUTR2-PRUNU/PSSPS Ponderosa pine/antelope bitterbrush-prunus/bluebunch wheatgrass | CPPSBB16 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 249 = PIPO/PUTR2-RICE/BROR2 Ponderosa pine/antelope bitterbrush-wax current/Orcutt's brome | CPPSBB17 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 250 = PIPO/PUTR2/BASA3 Ponderosa pine/antelope bitterbrush/arrowleaf balsamroot | CPPSBB18 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 251 = PIPO/PUTR2/FEID Ponderosa pine/antelope bitterbrush/Idaho fescue | CPPSBB19 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 252 = PIPO/PUTR2/ACOCO Ponderosa pine/antelope bitterbrush/western needlegrass (pumice) | CPPSBB20 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 253 = PIPO-ABCO/CEVE/ACOCO Ponderosa pine-white fir/snowbrush ceonothus/western needlegrass | CPPSBB21 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 254 = PIPO-ABCO/PUTR2-ARPA6/ACOCO Ponderosa pine-white fir/antelope bitterbrush-greenleaf manzanita/western needlegrass | CPPSBB22 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 255 = PIPO/ARTRV/FEID Ponderosa pine/mountain big sagebrush/Idaho fescue | CPPSSB11 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 256 = PSME-PIPO/TODI Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine/Pacific poison oak | DC0811 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 257 = PSME-PIPO/CHFO/POCOC Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine/mountain misery/Sierra milk wort | DC0812 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 258 = PSME-PINUS-QUCH2/CEIN3 Douglas-fir-pine-canyon live oak/deerbrush | DC0813 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 259 = PSME-ABCO-LIDE3/PTAQL Douglas-fir-white fir-tanoak/western brackenfern | DC0911 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 260 = PSME-CONU2-LIDE3/COCOC/GAAP2 Douglas-fir-mountain dogwood-tanoak/California hazelnut/stickywilly | DH0711 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 261 = PIPO-ABCO/CEVE3-CEPR Ponderosa pine-white fir/tobaccobrush-squawcarpet | PC0611 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 262 = PILE-PIMO3/QUVA-ARNE2 Sugar pine-western white pine/huckleberry oak-pinemat manzanita | QS0111 | 502 – Benson (1988) |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| 263 = ABCO-PSME-LIDE3/COCOC White fir-Douglas-fir-tanoak/California hazelnut | WC0911 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 264 = ABCO-PSME/????/???? White fir-Douglas-fir-mountain dogwood/bush chinquapin | WC0912 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 265 = ABCO-PSME/SYACC-????/???? White fir-Douglas-fir/sharpleaf snowberry/thimbleberry | WC0913 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 266 = ABCO-PILA/SYAC/CARO5 White-fir-sugar pine/sharpleaf snowberry/Ross' sedge | WC0914 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 267 = ABCO-PSME/CHME2 White fir-Douglas-fir/prince's pine | WC0915 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 268 = ABCO-PSME-CADE27/AMPA2 White fir-Douglas-fir-incense cedar/pallid serviceberry | WC0916 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 269 = ABCO-PSME-PIJE/???? White fir-Douglas-fir-Jeffrey pine/rosy everlasting | WC0917 | 502 – Benson (1988) |
| 270 = PSME-PINUS-CADE27/ASDE6 Douglas-fir-pine-incense cedar/Indian dream | CC0411 | |
| 271 = PSME-PILA/LIDEE/PTAQL Douglas-fir-sugar pine/tanoak/western brackenfern | DC1011 | |
| 272 = PSME-PILA/LIDEE/TRIEN Douglas-fir-sugar pine/tanoak/broadleaf starflower | DC1012 | |
| 273 = PSME-PIPO/FRCAO4/PTAQL Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine/California buckthorn/western brackenfern | DC1013 | |
| 274 = PSME-PIPO/CEIN3/COHE2 Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine/deerbrush/variableleaf collomia | DC1014 | |
| 275 = PSME-PIPO/FECA Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine/California fescue | DC1015 | |
| 276 = PSME-PIPO/QUVA/POMU Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine/huckleberry oak/western swordfern | DC1016 | |
| 277 = PSME-PINUS-CADE27/TRBR3 Douglas-fir-pine-incense cedar/forest clover | DC1017 | |
| 278 = PSME-PINUS-CADE27/CECU/TRBR3-FECA Douglas-fir-pine-incense cedar/buckbrush/forest clover-California fescue | DC1018 | |
| 279 = PSME-PINUS-CADE27/XETE Douglas-fir-pine-incense cedar/common beargrass | DC1019 | |
| 280 = PSME/COCOC/POMU Douglas-fir/California hazelnut/western swordfern | DS0911 | |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 281 = PIJE-CADE27/CECU/HECAS2 Jeffrey pine-incense cedar/buckbrush/Shasta heliathella | PG0611 | |
| 282 = PIJE-CADE27/MAAQ2/FEID Jeffrey pine-incense cedar/hollyleaved barberry/Idaho fescue | PG0612 | |
| 283 = PIJE/CELE3/PSSPS Jeffrey pine/curl-leaf mountain mahogany/bluebench wheatgrass | PG0613 | |
| 284 = PIJE/ERPA2/PHDI3 Jeffrey pine/Parry's rabbitbrush/spreading phlox | PG0614 | |
| 285 = PIJE-CADE27/QUVA/ASDE6 Jeffrey pine-incense cedar/huckleberry oak/Indian's dream | PS0911 | |
| 286 = ABCO-PSME-PILA/CONU4 White fir-Douglas-fir-sugar pine/Pacific dogwood | WC1011 | |
| 287 = PSME-ABCO/RHOC Douglas-fir-white fir/western azalea | WC1012 | |
| 288 = PSME-ABCO-PIPO/ARNE/CHUMO2 Douglas-fir-white fir-ponderosa pine/pinemat manzanita/pipsisseqa | WC1013 | |
| 289 = 2TE Mixed conifer series | CX000000 | |
| 290 = Mixed conifer dry group | CX0D0000 | |
| 291 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer/Bolander's bedstraw-milkwort | CX0FBB11 | |
| 292 = White fir-mixed conifer/false Solomon's seal-Hooker's fairybells | CX0FFS11 | |
| 293 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer/rosy everlasting-naked stemmed | CX0FRE11 | |
| 294 = White fir-mixed conifer/troul plant | CX0FTP11 | |
| 295 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer/starflower | CX0FWS11 | |
| 296 = White fir-mixed conifer/Ross' sedge | CX0GCR11 | |
| 297 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-white alder/Indian rhubarb | CX0HAW11 | |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| 298 = Mountain dogwood group | CX0HDP00 | |
| 299 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-mountain dogwood/California hazel buckwheat | CX0HDP13 | |
| 300 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-mountain dogwood/trail plant | CX0HDP14 | |
| 301 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-bigleaf maple/trail plant | CX0HMB12 | |
| 302 = QUCH2 Canyon live oak | CX0HOL00 | |
| 303 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer-canyon live oak/bearclover | CX0HOL15 | |
| 304 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer/Bolander's bedstraw | CX0HOL16 | |
| 305 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-canyon live oak/sword fern | CX0HOL17 | |
| 306 = LIDE3 Tanoak | CX0HT000 | |
| 307 = PSME-2TE-LIDE3/CONU4 Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-tanoak/Pacific dogwood | CX0HT012 | |
| 308 = PSME-2TE-LIDE3/CHFO Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-tanoak/mountain misery | CX0HT013 | |
| 309 = PSME-2TE-LIDE3/COCOC Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-tanoak/California hazelnut | CX0HT011 | |
| 310 = PSME-2TE-LIDE3/IRIS Douglas-fir-mixed conifer-tanoak/iris | CX0HT014 | |
| 311 = Mixed conifer moderate group | CX0M0000 | |
| 312 = Mixed conifer riparian group | CX0R0000 | |
| 313 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer/serviceberry | CX0SAM12 | |
| 314 = Evergreen shrub group | CX0SE000 | |
| 315 = White fir-mixed conifer/vine maple-bush chinquapin | CX0SE011 | |
| 316 = White fir-mixed conifer/bush chinquapin | CX0SE012 | |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 317 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer/shrub canyon live oak, huckleberry oak | CXOSE013 | |
| 318 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer/huckleberry oak (serpentine) | CXOSE014 | |
| 319 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer/California hazelnut | CXOSHN12 | |
| 320 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer/Sierra laurel | CXOSLS11 | |
| 321 = White fir-mixed conifer/mountain alder/sedge | CX0SMA11 | |
| 322 = White fir-mixed conifer/mountain alder/monkshood | CX0SMA12 | |
| 323 = Bearclover group | CX0SMM00 | |
| 324 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer/manzanita bearclover | CX0SMM11 | |
| 325 = Ponderosa pine-mixed conifer/bearclover/Bolander's bedstraw | CX0SMM12 | |
| 326 = White fir-mixed conifer/creeping snowberry/kelloggia | CX0SSS13 | |
| 327 = Mixed conifer moist group | CX0W0000 | |
| 328 = Douglas-fir-mixed conifer/American dogwood | CX0SDA11 | |
| 329 = ABMAS/RHMA Red fir/Pacific rhododendron | RS0511 | |
| 330 = ABCO-PILA-ABMAS/PTAQL White fir-sugar pine-red fir/bracken | WC0413 | |
| 331 = JUOC/WYMO Western juniper/woolly mule-ears | JC0111 | |
| 332 = JUOC Western juniper | JC0112 | |
| 333 = TSME Mountain hemlock (steep) | MC0211 | |
| 334 = PIJE/QUVA Jeffrey pine/huckleberry oak | PS0811 | |
| 335 = PIJE/ARPA6-CEVE Jeffrey pine/greenleaf manzanita-snowbrush ceonothus | PS0812 | |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|------------|--|
| 336 = PIJE/CECO-ARTR2 Jeffrey pine/whitethorn ceanothus-big sagebrush | PS0813 | |
| 337 = POTR5 Quaking aspen (flats) | QC0211 | |
| 338 = POTR5 Quaking aspen (uplands) | QC0212 | |
| 339 = ABMA California red fir | RC0011 | |
| 340 = ABMA/ABCO California red fir/white fir | RC0331 | |
| 341 = ABMA-TSME California red fir-mountain hemlock | RC0421 | |
| 342 = PIMO3/ARNE Western white pine/pinemat manzanita | RC0511 | |
| 343 = PIMO3-PICO Western white pine-lodgepole pine | RC0512 | |
| 344 = PIMO3 Western white pine | RC0513 | |
| 345 = PICO/HIAL2 Lodgepole pine/white hawkweed | RC0611 | |
| 346 = PICO/LIGR Lodgepole pine/Gray's licorice-root | RC0612 | |
| 347 = PICO Lodgepole pine | RC0613 | |
| 348 = ABMA/ASBO2 California red fir/Bolander's locoweed | RF0411 | |
| 349 = ABMA/WYMO California red fir/woolly mule-ears | RF0412 | |
| 350 = ABMA/ARNE California red fir/pinemat manzanita | RS0114 | |
| 351 = ABCO-PIJE White fir-Jeffrey pine | WC0711 | |
| 352 = ABCO-ABMA White fir-California red fir (mixed conifer) | WC0712 | |
| 353 = PSME/QUVA Douglas-fir/huckleberry oak | CD0SOH11 | 507-513 – Jimerson et al, 1996 |
| 354 = SESE3 Redwood | CN00000 | 507-514 – Borchert, Segotta, & Purser |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|---|------------|--|
| 355 = SESE3 Redwood (Gamboa-Sur) | CN00011 | 507-514 – Borchert, Segotta, & Purser |
| 356 = SESE3/PTAQ-WOFI Redwood/western brackenfern-giant chainfern (steamsides) | CNF0111 | 507-514 – Borchert, Segotta, & Purser |
| 357 = SESE3/POMU-TROV2 Redwood/western swordfern-Pacific trillium (Gamboa-Sur) | CNF0211 | 507-514 – Borchert, Segotta, & Purser |
| 358 = SESE3/MAFA3-VISAN2 Redwood/California manroot-garden vetch (Gamboa-Sur) | CNF0311 | 507-514 – Borchert, Segotta, & Purser |
| 359 = SESE3-ACMA3/POCA12 Redwood-bigleaf maple/California polypody (Gamboa) | CNHB011 | 507-514 – Borchert, Segotta, & Purser |
| 360 = SESE3-LIDE3/CAGL7-IRDO Redwood-tanoak/roundfruit sedge-Douglas iris (Gamboa) | CNHT011 | 507-504 – Smith |
| 361 = PIPO-ABCO/SYAC Ponderosa pine-white fir/sharpleaf snowberry | CPPSSS11 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 362 = QUDO Blue oak | HOD00000 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 363 = QUDO/2GRAM Blue oak/annual grass | HODGA000 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 364 = QUDO/HOMUL-VIPE3 Blue oak/leporinum barley-Johnny-jump-up | HODGA011 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 365 = QUDO/LOWR2-NAPU4 Blue oak/Chilean bird's foot trefoil-purple tussockgrass | HODGA012 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 366 = QUDO/EUSP-PETR7 Blue oak/warty spurge-goldback fern | HODGA013 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 367 = QUDO/GAAN-LUCO Blue oak/phloxleaf bedstraw-scarlet lupine | HODGA014 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 368 = QUDO/ERMO7-HOMUL Blue oak/musky stork's bill-leporinum barley | HODGA015 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 369 = QUDO/DEPA2-PHIM Blue oak/San Bernardino larkspur-imbricate phacelia | HODGA016 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|-------------------|---|
| 370 = QUDO/LUCO-MEAL12 Blue oak/scarlet lupine-foothill clover | HODGA017 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 371 = QUDO/AMME12-PLNO Blue oak/common fiddleneck-rusty popcornflower | HODGA018 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 372 = QUDO/EREL6/LOWR2-PLER3 Blue oak/longstem buckwheat/Chilean bird's-foot trefoil-dotseed plantain | HODGA019 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 373 = QUDO/COSP-RILE2 Blue oak/spinster's blue eyed Mary-wireweed | HODGA020 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 374 = QUDO/CEMOG/BOIN3-LIAF Blue oak/birchleaf mountain mahogany/hoary bowlesia-San Francisco woodland-star | HODGA021 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 375 = QUDO/RICA/BRDI3 Blue oak/hillside gooseberry/ripgut brome | HODGA022 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 376 = QUDO-QUWI2/2GRAM Blue oak-interior live oak/grass | HODHOI00 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 377 = QUDO-QUWI2/LICY3 Blue oak-interior live oak/mission woodland-star | HODHOI11 | 507-515 – Borchert, Cunha, Krosse, & Lawrence |
| 378 = ADFA Chamise | SA000000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 379 = ADFA/ERFA2-SAAP2 Chamise/Eastern Mojave buckwheat-white sage | SA0SB000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 380 = ADFA/SAME3 Chamise/black sage | SA0SBS00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 381 = ADFA-CEGRP Chamise-desert ceanothus | SA0SCC00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 382 = ADFA-CECR Chamise-hoaryleam ceanothus | SA0SCH00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 383 = ADFA-CETO-CYBI Chamise-woollyleaf ceanothus-mission manzanita | SA0SCT00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 384 = ADFA-CECU Chamise-buckbrush | SA0SCW00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 385 = ADFA-ARGL4 Chamise-bigberry manzanita | SA0SMB00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 386 = ADFA-ARGL3 Chamise-Eastwood's manzanita | SA0SME00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 387 = ERFA2-SAAP2 Eastern Majove buckwheat-white sage | SBOSSW00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 388 = CEMOG Birchleaf mountain mahogany | SBM00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Reference |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 389 = CECR Hoaryleaf ceanothus | SCH00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 390 = ARGL4 Bigberry manzanita | SMB00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 391 = ARGL3 Eastwood's manzanita | SME00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 392 = QUCH2 Canyon live oak | SOC00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 393 = QUW12 Interior live oak | SOI00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 394 = QUW12-CELE2 Interior live oak-chaparral whitethorn | SOISCL00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 395 = QUW12-QUCH2 Interior live oak-canyon live oak | SOISOC00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 396 = QUW12-QUBE5 Interior live oak-scrub oak | SOISOS00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 397 = QUBE5 Scrub oak | SOS00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 398 = QUBE5-ADFA Scrub oak-chamise | SOSSA000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 399 = QUBE5-CEMOG Scrub oak-birchleaf mountain mahogany | SOSSBM00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 400 = QUBE5-CEOL-HEAR5 Scrub oak-hairy ceanothus-toyon | SOSSCH00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 401 = QUBE5-CELE2 Scrub oak-chaparral whitethorn | SOSSCL00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 402 = ADSP Redshank | SR000000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 403 = ADSP-ADFA Redshank-chamise | SR0SA000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 404 = ARCA11 Coastal sagebrush | SSC00000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 405 = ARCA11-ERFA2 Coastal sagebrush-Eastern Majave buckwheat | SSCSB000 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |
| 406 = ARCA11-SAME3 Coastal sagebrush-black sage | SSCSSB00 | 511 – Gordon & White, 1994 |

Table 11.2.2 Region 6 plant association codes recognized in the SO variant. Also used for the Warm Springs Reservation.

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Site Species | Site Index* | Max. SDI* | Source* | Reference |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 407 = PSME ABCO/SYAL/FORB Mixed conifer/snowberry/twinflower | CDS612 | DF | 85 | 755 | C | p. 78 R6 E 104-85 |
| 408 = PSME-ABCO/SYAL/FORB Mixed conifer/snowberry/forb | CDS613 | WF | 90 | 810 | C | p. 77 R6 E 104-85 |
| 409 = PSME-ABCO/SYAL/CARU Mixed conifer/snowberry/pinegrass | CDS614 | DF | 78 | 615 | C | p. 76 R6 E 104-85 |
| 410 = PIEN/CAEU Mixed conifer/snowberry/pinegrass | CEM111 | ES | 80 | 635 | H | p. 55 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 411 = PIEN/EQAR-STRO Engelmann spruce/common horsetail-twistedstalk | CEM221 | ES | 90 | 712 | H | p. 57 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 412 = PIEN/CLUN Engelmann spruce/queencup beadlily | CEM222 | ES | 105 | 842 | H | p. 49 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 413 = PIEN/VAOC2-FORB Engelmann spruce/bog blueberry/forb | CEM331 | ES | 85 | 643 | H | p. 51 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 414 = PIEN/VAOC2/CAEU Engelmann spruce/bog blueberry/widefruit sedge | CEM312 | ES | 76 | 444 | H | p. 53 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 415 = PICO-PIAL/PELA Lodgepole pine-Whitebark pine/Gay penstemon | CLC111 | LP | 30 | 625 | C | p. 19 R6 E 79-004 |
| 416 = PICO-PIAL/ARCO2 Lodgepole pine-Whitebark pine-W white pine/sandwort | CLC112 | LP | 25 | 690 | C | p. 20 R6 E 79-004 |
| 417 = PICO/FORB Lodgepole pine/forb | CLF111 | LP | 43 | 365 | C | p. 11 R6 E 79-005 |
| 418 = PICO/STOC-BASIN Lodgepole pine/needlegrass basins | CLG311 | LP | 38 | 480 | C | p. 42 R6 E 104-85 |
| 419 = PICO/STOC-LUCA-LINU Lodgepole pine/needlegrass-lupine-linanthastrum | CLG313 | LP | 45 | 395 | C | p. 49 R6 E 104-85 |
| 420 = PICO/STOC-LUCA Lodgepole pine/needlegrass-lupine | CLG314 | LP | 52 | 660 | C | p. 48 R6 E 104-85 |
| 421 = PICO/FRVI-FIED Lodgepole pine/strawberry-fescue | CLG315 | LP | 44 | 510 | C | p. 21 R6 E 79-004 |
| 422 = PICO/CAPE-LUCA Lodgepole pine/sedge-lupine | CLG411 | LP | 49 | 680 | C | p. 46 R6 E 104-85 |
| 423 = PICO/CAPE-LUCA-PEEU Lodgepole pine/sedge-lupine-penstemon | CLG412 | LP | 50 | 635 | C | p. 47 R6 E 104-85 |
| 424 = PICO/CAPE-STOC-BASIN Lodgepole pine/sedge-needlegrass basins | CLG413 | LP | 37 | 590 | C | p. 43 R6 E 104-85 |
| 425 = PICO/SIHY-CAPE Lodgepole pine/squirretail-long-stolon sedge | CLG415 | LP | 40 | 540 | C | p. 22 R6 E 79-004 |
| 426 = PICO/POTR/FRVI Lodgepole pine/quaking aspen/strawberry | CLH111 | LP | 48 | 345 | C | p. 23 R6 E 79-004 |
| 427 = PICO/CANE-ELGL-WET Lodgepole pine/sedge-grass wetland | CLM111 | LP | 51 | 540 | C | p. 32 R6 E 104-85 |
| 428 = PICO/POPR Lodgepole pine/Kentucky bluegrass | CLM112 | LP | 55 | 538 | H | p. 29 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 429 = PICO/CAEU Lodgepole pine/widefruit sedge | CLM113 | LP | 57 | 491 | H | p. 41 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 430 = PICO/CAAQ Lodgepole pine/aquatic sedge | CLM114 | LP | 45 | 549 | H | p. 43 R6 E TP-279-87 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Site Species | Site Index* | Max. SDI* | Source* | Reference |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| 431 = PICO/ARUV Lodgepole pine/bearberry | CLM211 | LP | 48 | 585 | C | p. 31 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 432 = PICO/VAOC2/FORB Lodgepole pine/blueberry/forb | CLM311 | LP | 47 | 570 | C | p.37R6 E TP-279-87 p.33R6 E 104-85 |
| 433 = PICO/VAOC2/CAEU Lodgepole pine/bog blueberry/widefruit sedge | CLM312 | LP | 54 | 466 | H | p. 39 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 434 = PICO/SPDO/FORB Lodgepole pine/Douglas spiraea/forb | CLM313 | LP | 51 | 558 | H | p. 33 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 435 = PICO/SPDO/CAEU Lodgepole pine/Douglas spiraea/widefruit sedge | CLM314 | LP | 59 | 519 | H | p. 35 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 436 = PICO/XETE Lodgepole pine/beargrass | CLM411 | LP | 56 | 535 | H | p. 52 R6 E 104-85 |
| 437 = PICO/PIEN/ELPA2 Lodgepole pine-Engel spruce/few-flowered spikerush | CLM911 | LP | 35 | 495 | C | p. 45 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 438 = PICO/ARTR-RHYO Lodgepole pine/sagebrush (rhyolite) | CLS112 | LP | 41 | 180 | C | p. 36 R6 E 104-85 |
| 439 = PICO/PUTR/STOC Lodgepole pine/bitterbrush/needlegrass | CLS211 | LP | 46 | 405 | C | p. 40 R6 E 104-85 |
| 440 = PICO/PUTR/CAPE Lodgepole pine/bitterbrush/sedge | CLS212 | LP | 52 | 405 | C | p. 44 R6 E 104-85 |
| 441 = PICO/PUTR/FORB Lodgepole pine/bitterbrush/forb | CLS213 | LP | 43 | 400 | C | p. 35 R6 E 104-85 |
| 442 = PICO/PUTR/FEID Lodgepole pine/bitterbrush/fescue | CLS214 | LP | 45 | 400 | C | p. 39 R6 E 104-85 |
| 443 = PICO/RICE-PUTR/STOC Lodgepole pine/current-bitterbrush/needlegrass | CLS215 | LP | 41 | 370 | C | p. 41 R6 E 104-85 |
| 444 = PICO/PUTR-RHYO Lodgepole pine/bitterbrush (rhyolite pumice) | CLS216 | LP | 36 | 345 | C | p. 38 R6 E 104-85 |
| 445 = PICO/ARNE Lodgepole pine/pinemat manzanita | CLS311 | LP | 31 | 575 | C | p. 50 R6 E 104-85 |
| 446 = PICO/VASC Lodgepole pine/grouse huckleberry | CLS412 | LP | 45 | 865 | C | p. 51 R6 E 104-85 |
| 447 = PICO/VASC-FORB Lodgepole pine/grouse huckleberry/forb | CLS413 | LP | 55 | 444 | H | p. 12 R6 E 79-005 |
| 448 = PICO/VASC/CAPE Lodgepole pine/grouse huckleberry/long-stolon sedge | CLS414 | LP | 43 | 290 | H | p. 13 R6 E 79-005 |
| 449 = PICO/CEVE-ARPA Lodgepole pine/snowbrush-manzanita | CLS911 | LP | 44 | 575 | C | p. 45 R6 E 104-85 |
| 450 = TSME/VASC-DES Mountain hemlock/grouse huckleberry, Deschutes | CMS111 | MH | 30 | 895 | C | p. 24 R6 E 79-005 p. 80 R6 E 104-85 |
| 451 = PIPO-JUOC/CELE/FEID Ponderosa-juniper/mahogany-bitterb-big sage/fescue | CPC211 | PP | 82 | 345 | C | p. 24 R6 E 79-004 |
| 452 = PIPO/WYMO Ponderosa pine/woolly wyethia | CPF111 | PP | 84 | 510 | C | p. 27 R6 E 79-004 |
| 453 = PIPO/CAPE-FEID-LALA2 Ponderosa pine/sedge-fescue-peavine | CPG212 | PP | 97 | 575 | C | p. 66 R6 E 104-85 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Site Species | Site Index* | Max. SDI* | Source* | Reference |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 454 = PIPO-POTR/PONE Ponderosa pine/quaking aspen/bluegrass | CPH311 | PP | 84 | 485 | C | p. 28 R6 E 79-004 |
| 455 = PIPO/PUTR-ARTR/FEID Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush sagebrush/fescue | CPS111 | PP | 70 | 285 | C | p. 56 R6 E 104-85 |
| 456 = PIPO/PUTR-ARTR/SIHY Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush- sage/squirreltail (Rhyo) | CPS112 | PP | 75 | 335 | C | p. 55 R6 E 104-85 |
| 457 = PIPO/ARTR/PONE Ponderosa pine/mtn big sagebrush/bluegrass | CPS121 | PP | 82 | 450 | C | p. 29 R6 E 79-004 |
| 458 = PIPO/PUTR/FEID Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/fescue | CPS211 | PP | 81 | 460 | C | p. 57 R6 E 104-85 |
| 459 = PIPO/PUTR/STOC Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/needlegrass | CPS212 | PP | 85 | 440 | C | p. 60b R6 E 104-85 |
| 460 = PIPO/PUTR-ARPA/STOC Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush- manzanita/needlegrass | CPS213 | PP | 81 | 345 | C | p. 61 R6 E 104-85 |
| 461 = PIPO/PUTR-ARPA/CAPE Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush- manzanita/sedge | CPS214 | PP | 88 | 450 | C | p. 64 R6 E 104-85 |
| 462 = PIPO/PUTR/CAPE Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/sedge | CPS215 | PP | 89 | 425 | C | p. 63 R6 E 104-85 |
| 463 = PIPO/PUTR/FEID-AGSP Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/bunchgrass | CPS216 | PP | 77 | 225 | C | p. 53 R6 E 104-85 |
| 464 = PIPO/PUTR-ARPA/FEID Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush- manzanita/fescue | CPS217 | PP | 76 | 425 | C | p. 58 R6 E 104-85 |
| 465 = PIPO/PUTR/SIHY-RHYO Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/squirreltail (rhyolite) | CPS218 | PP | 80 | 385 | C | p. 54 R6 E 104-85 |
| 466 = PIPO/PUTR-CEVE/STOC Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush- snowbrush/needlegrass | CPS311 | PP | 85 | 550 | C | p. 62 R6 E 104-85 |
| 467 = PIPO/PUTR-CEVE/CAPE Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush- snowbrush/sedge | CPS312 | PP | 89 | 345 | C | p. 65 R6 E 104-85 |
| 468 = PIPO/PUTR-CEVE/FEID Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush- snowbrush/fescue | CPS314 | PP | 90 | 365 | C | p. 59 R6 E 104-85 |
| 469 = PIPO/SYAL-FLOOD Ponderosa pine/common snowberry- floodplain | CPS511 | PP | 101 | 516 | H | p. 27 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 470 = ABMAS/CAPE Shasta red fir/long-stolon sedge | CRG111 | RF | 120 | 745 | C | p. 22 R6 E 79-005 |
| 471 = ABMAS/ARNE Mixed conifer/manzanita | CRS111 | RF | 79 | 725 | C | p. 72 R6 E 104-85 |
| 472 = ABMAS-TSME/ARNE/CAPE Shasta red fir-Mtn hemlock/pinemat manzanita/sedge | CRS112 | RF | 99 | 910 | C | p. 23 R6 E 79-005 |
| 473 = ABMAS-ABCO/CACH-CHUM/CAPE Shasta red fir-white fir/chink-prince's pine/sedge | CRS311 | RF | 114 | 775 | C | p. 21 R6 E 79-005 |
| 474 = ABCO-PIPO-CADE/AMAL White fir-ponderosa pine-incense cedar/serviceberry | CWC111 | WF | 58 | 665 | C | p. 34 R6 E 79-004 |
| 475 = ABCO/CEVE-CACH/PTAQ Mixed conifer/snowbrush- chinkquapin/brackenfern | CWC211 | PP | 96 | 675 | C | p. 75 R6 E 104-85 |

| FVS Sequence Number = Plant Association Species Type | Alpha Code | Site Species | Site Index* | Max. SDI* | Source* | Reference |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 476 = ABCO/CEVE-CACH/CARU Mixed conifer/snowbrush-chinkquapin/pinegrass | CWC212 | PP | 95 | 630 | C | p. 74 R6 E 104-85 |
| 477 = ABCO/CEVE/CAPE-PTAQ Mixed conifer/snowbrush/sedge-bracken | CWC213 | PP | 87 | 645 | C | p. 69 R6 E 104-85 |
| 478 = ABCO-PSME/CEVE-ARUV Mixed conifer/snowbrush-bearberry | CWC215 | WF | 78 | 671 | H | p. 17 R6 E 79-005 |
| 479 = ABCO-PICO/CAPE5-STOC White fir-lodgepole pine/long-stolon sedge-needlegr | CWC311 | WF | 54 | 770 | C | p. 30 R6 E 79-004 |
| 480 = ABCO-PIPO-PILA/RIVI White fir-ponderosa pine-white pine/sticky currant | CWC411 | WF | 56 | 910 | C | p. 35 R6 E 79-004 |
| 481 = ABCO-PIPO-PILA/ARPA White fir-ponderosa pine-sugar pine/manzanita | CWC412 | WF | 68 | 510 | C | p. 33 R6 E 79-004 |
| 482 = PIEN-BOTTOMS Engelmann spruce bottomlands | CWC911 | ES | 86 | 682 | H | p. 79 R6 E 104-85 |
| 483 = ABCO/CLUN White fir/queencup beadlily | CWF431 | WF | 81 | 872 | H | p. 47 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 484 = ABCO/CEVE-CACH Mixed conifer/snowbrush-chinkquapin | CWH111 | PP | 91 | 675 | C | p. 73 R6 E 104-85 |
| 485 = ABCO/CACH-PAMY-CHUM White fir/chinkquapin-boxwood-prince's pine | CWH112 | WF | 84 | 750 | C | p. 20 R6 E 79-005 |
| 486 = ABCO-PIPO-POTR/CAPE White fir-ponderosa pine-aspen/long-stolon sedge | CWH211 | PP | 84 | 270 | C | p. 36 R6 E 79-004 |
| 487 = ABCO/ALTE White fir-alder/shrub meadow | CWM111 | WF | 81 | 607 | H | p. 16 R6 E 79-005 |
| 488 = ABCO/CEVE-ARPA Mixed conifer/snowbrush-manzanita | CWS112 | PP | 85 | 660 | C | p. 70 R6 E 104-85 |
| 489 = ABCO/CEVE-ARPA/CAPE-PEEU M conifer/manzanita-snowbrush/sedge-penstemon | CWS113 | PP | 88 | 660 | C | p. 71 R6 E 104-85 |
| 490 = ABCO/CEVE Mixed conifer/snowbrush | CWS114 | PP | 86 | 725 | C | p. 67 R6 E 104-85 |
| 491 = ABCO/CEVE/CAPE Mixed conifer/snowbrush/sedge | CWS115 | PP | 88 | 790 | C | p. 68 R6 E 104-85 |
| 492 = ABCO/CEVE-CEPR/FRVI Mixed conifer/snowbrush-squawcarpet/strawberry | CWS116 | WF | 65 | 560 | C | p. 18 R6 E 79-005 |
| 493 = ABCO-PIPO/ARPA-BERE White fir-ponderosa pine/manzanita-Oregon grape | CWS117 | PP | 86 | 570 | C | p. 32 R6 E 79-004 |
| 494 = ABCO/SYAL/FRVI White fir/snowberry/strawberry | CWS312 | WF | 69 | 485 | C | p. 19 R6 E 79-005 |
| 495 = ABCO-PIPO/SYAL/STJA White fir-ponderosa pine/snowberry/starwort | CWS313 | WF | 63 | 810 | C | p. 31 R6 E 79-004 |
| 496 = POTR/ELGL Quaking aspen/blue wildrye | HQM121 | LP | 55 | 464 | H | p. 61 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 497 = POTR-PICO/SPDO/CAEU Quak. aspen-lodgepole pine/Doug spiraea/widefruit sedge | HQM411 | LP | 59 | 640 | H | p. 63 R6 E TP-279-87 |
| 498 = POTR/SYAL/ELGL Quaking aspen/common snowberry/blue wildrye | HQS221 | PP | 101 | 596 | H | p. 59 R6 E TP-279-87 |

*Site index estimates are from GBA analysis. SDI maximums are set by GBA analysis (Source=H) or CVS plot analysis (Source=C).

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