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(// : // :)

.()

() n n

n n

n () n n n+1

$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

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() Ek Payandeh
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(Prodan $\frac{n-1}{n}$

(= n) $\frac{n-1}{n}$)

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Prodan

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() Ehrenspiel Pelz Thiry Ko

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() Rusydi Lynch

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(*Tectonia grandis*)

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Access

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Lessard

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Visual Basic

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Lynch

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(cm)

(m)

$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

() n
n

underestimate bias

(n) n

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$\frac{1}{\sqrt{}}$

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$$R_i = a_{ni} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{}} d_{ni}$$

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() i : R_i

n i : a_{ni}

i n : d_{ni}

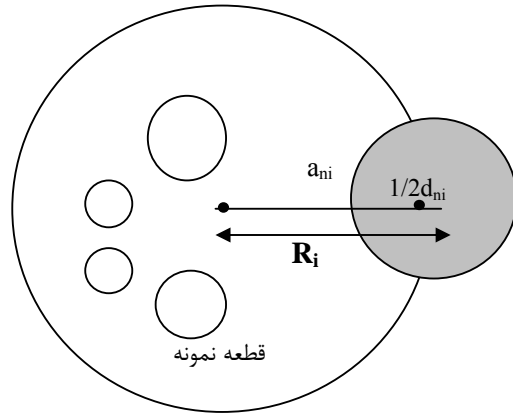
() : F_i

$$F_i = \pi \times R_i^2 \quad ()$$

$$n_i = \frac{(n-0.5)}{F_i} \times 10000 \quad (1)$$

$$G_i = 0.25 \times \frac{(d_{1i}^2 + d_{2i}^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2}d_{ni}^2)}{R_i^2} \quad (2)$$

i : n_i i : G_i n : d_{ni} d_{1i}



$$F_i = \pi \times R_i^2 \quad (3)$$

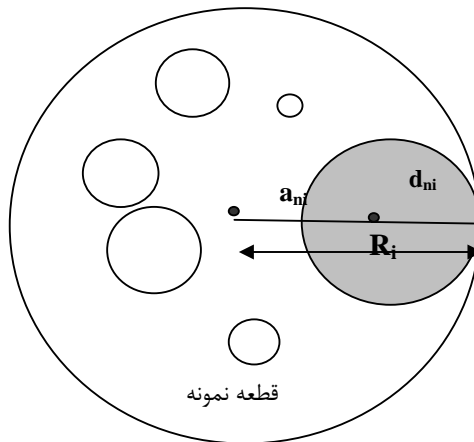
$$G_i = 0.25 \times \left(\frac{d_{1i}^2 + d_{2i}^2 + \dots + d_{ni}^2}{R_i^2} \right) \quad (4)$$

() n

$$n_i = \frac{n \times 10000}{F_i} \quad (5)$$

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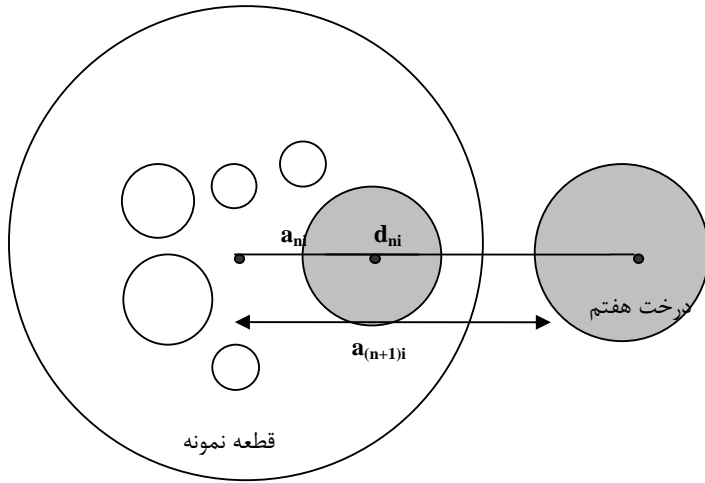
$$R_i = a_{ni} + d_{ni} \quad (6)$$



$$F_i = \pi \times R_i^2 \quad ()$$

$$G_i = 0.25 \times \left(\frac{d_{1i}^2 + d_{2i}^2 + \dots + d_{ni}^2}{R_i^2} \right) \quad ()$$

$$n_i = \frac{n}{F_i} \times \dots \quad () \quad R_i = (a_{ni} + d_{ni}) + \left[\frac{(a_{(n+1)i} - (a_{ni} + d_{ni}))}{2} \right] \quad ()$$



$$\frac{n-1}{n} \quad ()$$

$$a_{(n+1)i} + \frac{1}{2}d_{(n+1)i} = B \quad ()$$

$$a_{ni} + \frac{1}{2}d_{ni} = A \quad ()$$

$$A < B$$

$$i \quad n \quad :G_{in} \quad G_K = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m F_i \times G_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m F_i} \quad (\quad) \quad (\quad)$$

$$N_C = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m n_i \quad (\quad) \quad :N_C$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n} \quad (\text{Moore ,1954 \& Ebrhart, 1967}) \quad n \quad :m$$

$$(\text{Rusydi,1996. Lynch \& etal 1999}) \quad (\quad) \quad i \quad :F_i$$

$$G_A = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n G_{ij}}{F_i} \right] \quad :G_A \quad : n_i \quad :N_W$$

$$N_W = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m F_i \times n_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m F_i} \quad (\quad)$$

$$:n \quad :N_A$$

$$(\text{Rusydi,1996. Lynch \& etal 1999}) (\quad)$$

$$N_A = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{n}{F_i} \times 10000 \right)$$

$$G_Z = \frac{0.25}{m} \times \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{R_i^2} \left(d_{1i}^2 + d_{2i}^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} d_{ni}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$G_z = \frac{0.25}{m} \times \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{R_i^2} \left(d_{1i}^2 + d_{2i}^2 + \dots + d_{ni}^2 \right) \right] \quad :G_z$$

$$(k-s) \quad (\text{Lynch \& Rusydi, 1999}) \quad (\quad)$$

$$G_Z = \frac{1}{m} \times \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} G_{ij} + 0.5 \times G_{in}}{F_i} \right)$$

$$i \quad j \quad :G_{ij}$$

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Overestimate Bias

$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

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Underestimate Bias

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() n

(n-0.5)

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n+1 n n

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n+1

n n+1 n

n+1

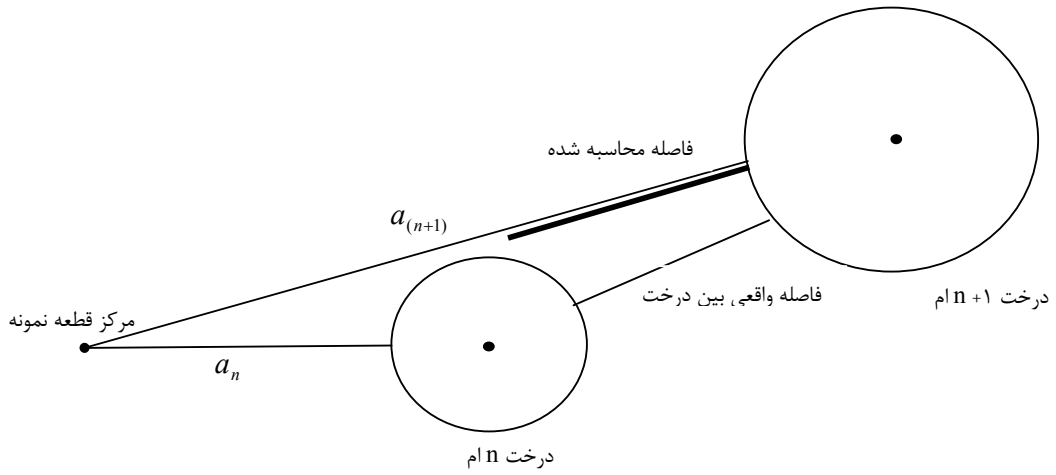
n n+1

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n+1 n

$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

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EK Payandeh

$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

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MSE

(residuals)

Lynch

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$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

$n+1$ n ()

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SPSS

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Optimization of Proden's Six Tree Sampling Method

A. Soltani^{*1}, M. Zobeiri² and M. Namiranian³

PhD Candidate, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I.R. Iran ¹

² Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I.R. Iran

³ Associate professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I.R. Iran

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Abstract

In this research, we studied n-tree sampling methods. The characteristics considered here are as follows: basal area (m^2/ha) and density (number per hectare). We used data related to six tree sampling method practiced in Pattom section in kheyroud kenar forest. We analyzed three hypotheses:

A. Plot radius equals to the distance between the center plot and n^{th} tree plus half of the n^{th} tree diameter.

B. Plot radius equals to the distance between center plot and n^{th} tree plus the n^{th} tree diameter.

C. Plot radius equals to the distance between center plot and n^{th} tree plus the n^{th} tree diameter and half of the distance between n^{th} tree and $(n+1)^{th}$ tree.

We used these hypotheses and calculated basal area and density for each plot. Then we calculated density and basal area for all forest with weighted mean, arithmetic mean and corrected mean with $\frac{n-1}{n}$ bias correcting factor. We used Wilcoxon and t tests to compare the result of n-tree sampling method with true values. As a result, weighted mean and second hypothesis are suitable for estimating basal area. However for density, corrected mean and third hypothesis are better. When the number of trees in a sample plot increases the precision of sampling method increases too. The results of n-tree sampling method are not significantly different from each other.

Keywords: Six tree sampling method, Basal area, Density, Corrected mean, $\frac{n-1}{n}$ bias correcting factor