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Titolo	Forest growth and yield modeling [[electronic resource] /] / Aaron R. Weiskittel ... [et al.]
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Classificazione	SCI011000
Altri autori (Persone)	WeiskittelAaron R
Disciplina	634/.0441
Soggetti	Trees - Growth - Computer simulation Forest productivity - Computer simulation Trees - Growth - Mathematical models Forest productivity - Mathematical models
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Forest Growth and Yield Modeling; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Model development and validation; 1.2 Important uses; 1.3 Overview of the book; 2 Indices of competition; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Two-sided competition; 2.2.1 Distance-independent; 2.2.2 Distance-dependent; 2.3 One-sided competition; 2.3.1 Distance-independent; 2.3.2 Distance-dependent; 2.4 Limitations; 2.4.1 Low predictive power; 2.4.2 Distance-independent vs. distance-dependent; 2.4.3 Influence of sampling design; 2.5 Summary; 3 Forest site evaluation; 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Phytocentric measures of site quality3.2.1 Site index; 3.2.2 Plant indicators; 3.2.3 Other phytocentric measures; 3.3 Geocentric measures of site productivity; 3.3.1 Physiographic measures; 3.3.2 Climatic measures; 3.3.3 Soil measures; 3.4 Summary; 4 Whole-stand and size-class models; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Whole-stand models; 4.2.1 Yield tables and equations; 4.2.2 Compatible growth and yield equations; 4.2.3 Systems of equations; 4.2.4 State-space models; 4.2.5 Transition

matrix models; 4.3 Size-class models; 4.3.1 Stand table projection; 4.3.2 Matrix models; 4.3.3 Diameter-class models
4.3.4 Cohort models4.4 Summary; 5 Tree-level models; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Single-tree distance-dependent models; 5.2.1 Example models; 5.3 Tree-list distance-independent models; 5.3.1 Example models; 5.4 Summary; 6 Components of tree-list models; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Diameter increment; 6.2.1 Potential diameter increment equations with multiplicative modifiers; 6.2.2 Realized diameter increment equations; 6.3 Height increment; 6.3.1 Potential height increment equations with multiplicative modifiers; 6.3.2 Realized height increment equations; 6.4 Crown recession
6.4.1 Individual-tree crown recession models6.4.2 Branch-level crown recession models; 6.5 Summary; 7 Individual-tree static equations; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Total height; 7.3 Crown length; 7.4 Crown width and profile; 7.5 Stem volume and taper; 7.6 Biomass; 7.7 Use of static equations to predict missing values; 7.8 Summary; 8 Mortality; 8.1 Introduction; 8.2 Stand-level mortality; 8.3 Individual-tree-level mortality; 8.4 Mechanistic models of mortality; 8.5 Development and application of mortality equations; 8.6 Summary; 9 Seeding, regeneration, and recruitment; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 Seeding
9.2.1 Flowering and pollination9.2.2 Seed production; 9.2.3 Seed dispersal; 9.2.4 Seed germination; 9.3 Regeneration; 9.4 Recruitment; 9.4.1 Static; 9.4.2 Dynamic; 9.5 Summary; 10 Linking growth models of different resolutions; 10.1 Introduction; 10.2 Linked stand- and size-class models; 10.2.1 Parameter recovery; 10.2.2 Modified stand table projection; 10.3 Linked stand- and tree-level models; 10.3.1 Disaggregation; 10.3.2 Constrained; 10.3.3 Combined; 10.4 Summary; 11 Modeling silvicultural treatments; 11.1 Introduction; 11.2 Genetic improvements; 11.2.1 Stand-level; 11.2.2 Tree-level
11.3 Early stand treatments

Sommario/riassunto

"Completely updated and expanded new edition of this widely cited book, Modelling Forest Growth and Yield, 2nd Edition synthesizes current scientific literature, provides insights in how models are constructed, gives suggestions for future developments, and outlines keys for successful implementation of models.The book describes current modeling approaches for predicting forest growth and yield and explores the components that comprise the various modeling approaches. It provides the reader with the tools for evaluating and calibrating growth and yield models and outlines the steps necessary for developing a forest growth and yield model"--

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910154898803321

Autore	Blagrave Patrick
Titolo	Estimating Potential Output in Chile : : A Multivariate Filter for Mining and Non-Mining Sectors / / Patrick Blagrave, Marika Santoro
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2016
ISBN	9781475544930 1475544936 9781475544961 1475544960
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (33 pages) : illustrations, tables
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	SantoroMarika
Disciplina	330.983064
Soggetti	Economic indicators - Chile Economic development - Chile Mineral industries - Chile - Econometric models Macroeconomics Natural Resource Extraction Production and Operations Management Model Construction and Estimation Price Level Inflation Deflation Monetary Policy Macroeconomics: Production Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General Metals and Metal Products Cement Glass Ceramics Production Cost Capital and Total Factor Productivity Capacity Extractive industries Potential output Mining sector Output gap Metal prices Total factor productivity

	Economic sectors Prices Economic theory Mineral industries Metals Industrial productivity Chile
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	Using a multivariate filter, we estimate potential growth rates in Chile's mining and non-mining sectors. Estimates for the mining sector incorporate information on copper prices, whereas estimates for non-mining reflect information on inflation and unemployment rates. To better understand the drivers of potential growth, we decompose estimates into capital, labor (adjusted for human-capital and hours worked), and total-factor productivity using a production-function. Our estimates of potential output in Chile suggest that an important part of the recent growth slowdown has been structural, with potential-output growth slowing to 2½ percent in recent years, although it plausibly could be higher in the medium-term.