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UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG



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YLIOPISTO



## APPLIED PERIOD

Institute for Forest Growth, Albert-Ludwigs University, Freiburg,  
Germany

(October 2nd to December 10th)

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By  
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## Content

- Weekly Activities
- Inventory works in the IWW demonstration plots
- Excursions
- Scientific project



## Weekly Highlights

- Conference on growing valuable broad-leaved species (VALBRO)
- Diameter measurement and future crop tree selection in IWW demonstration plots
- Seminar on European research networks
- Excursion at Johanniskreuz, Breisach and Wolfach
- Scientific project



Diameter measurement in Kaiserstuhl



Ring width measurement



# Inventory Works in iww demonstration plots

## Diameter measurement

- Diameter measurement at Kaiserstuhl and Mooswald.
- This was just routine work to develop diameter after five years.

## Selection of future crop tree

- Selected trees should be in good quality and structure.
- Spacing between trees.
- The crown density.
- The management objectives
- The fertility of the area



Diameter measurement at Kaiserstuhl



## EXCURSIONS

- Gundlingnen, Rhine Valley, Germany; valuable wood production with cherry.
- Breisach, Rhine Valley, Germany; valuable wood production within agroforestry systems.
- Alsace, France; mixed broad-leaved forest.



Gundlingnen, Rhine Valley, Germany





## EXCURSIONS

- Johanniskreuz; Valuable Oak production area.
- Wolfach; Single tree selection system.





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## SCIENTIFIC PROJECT ON

Identification of Growth Zone Boundaries and  
Density Pattern of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) from  
Evergreen Zone of Ghana



## Objectives

- To describe the density profile of *Tectona grandis* from the pith to the bark.
- To find a characteristic density signal which indicates the growth zone boundary.
- To describe the density pattern at the ring boundary.
- To compare the above parameters with trees from the Transition zone of Ghana.

## Hypothesis

- There is intra-annual density variation that can be used to identify tree ring boundaries in *Tectona grandis* from the evergreen zone of Ghana





## Materials

Stem Disks of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) have provided by Kenneth Anyomi, it was collected from plantation forest of evergreen zone of Ghana.

## Methods

### Ring width measurement

Increment width was measured by using ring width measurement systems and growth zone boundaries were identified by visually.

### Density Measurement

After measuring increment width, all the samples were brought under High-frequency Densitometer (Schinker et al, 2003) for measuring density. The density measurement followed same radius that was used in case of visual identification.





High frequency densitometer



Tree ring measurement system





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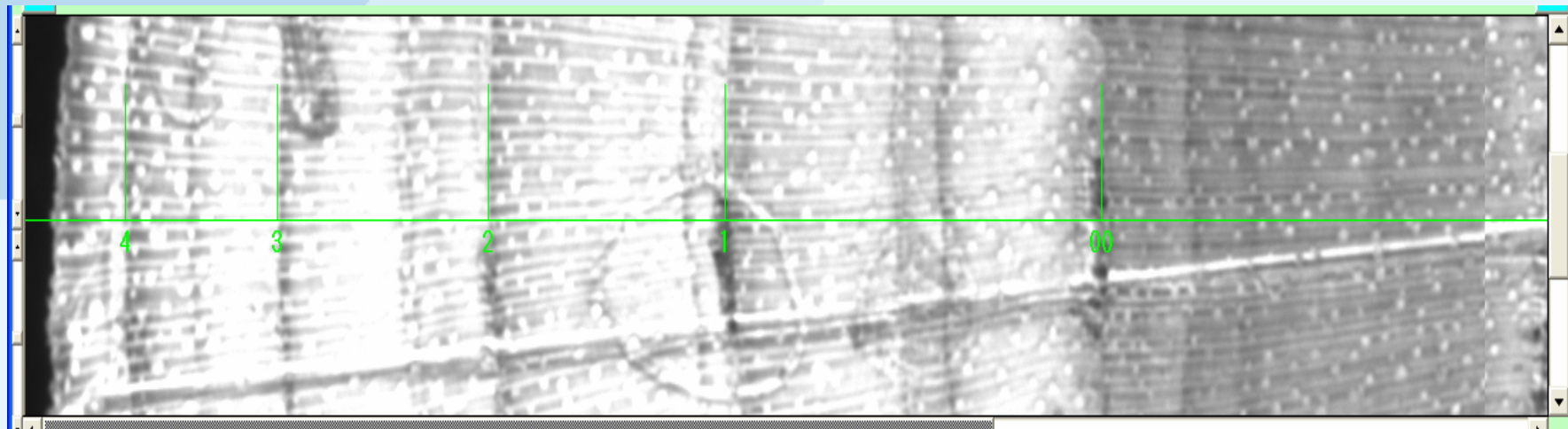
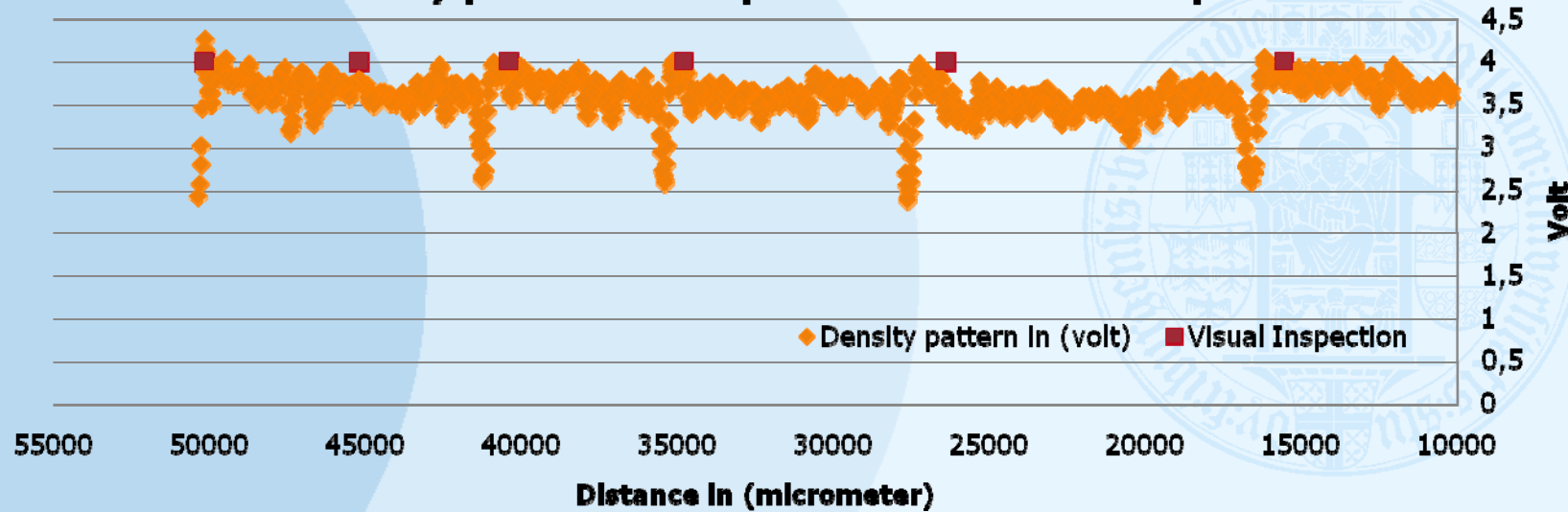


# RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS



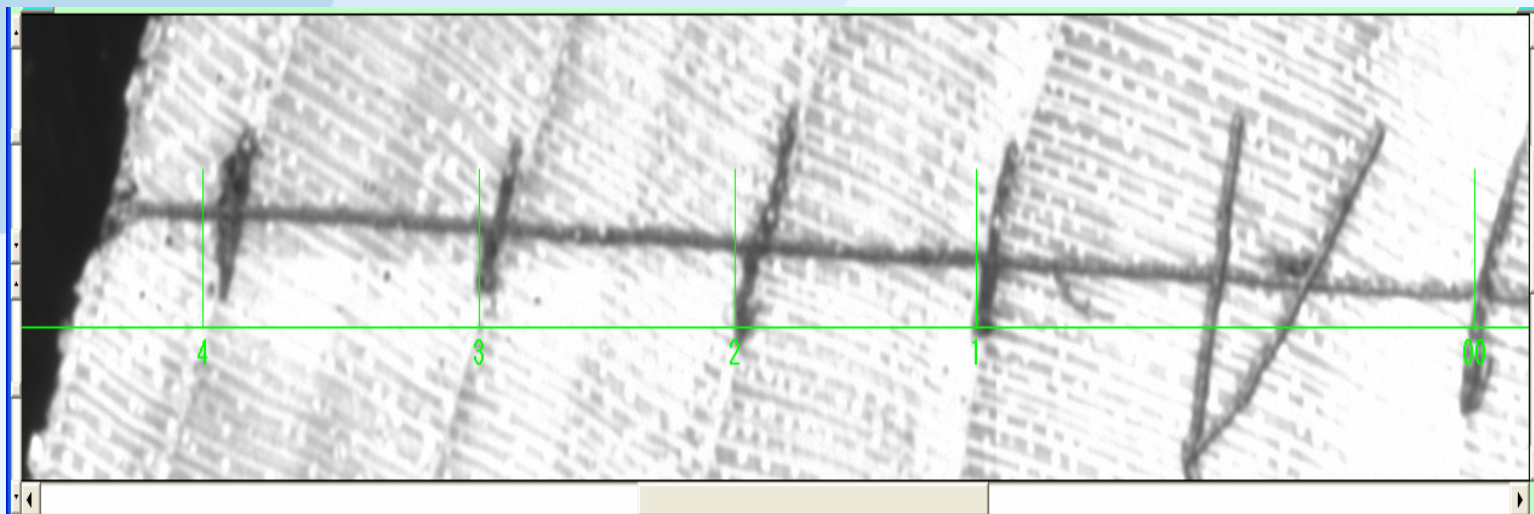
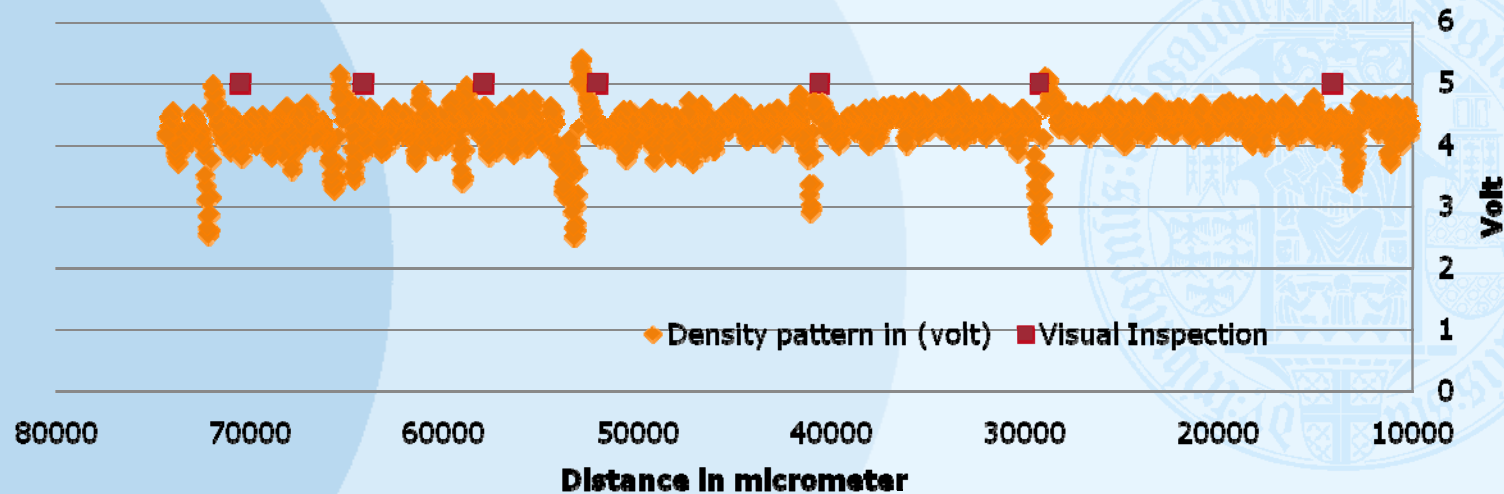


### Density profile of sample 04T1 from bark to pith



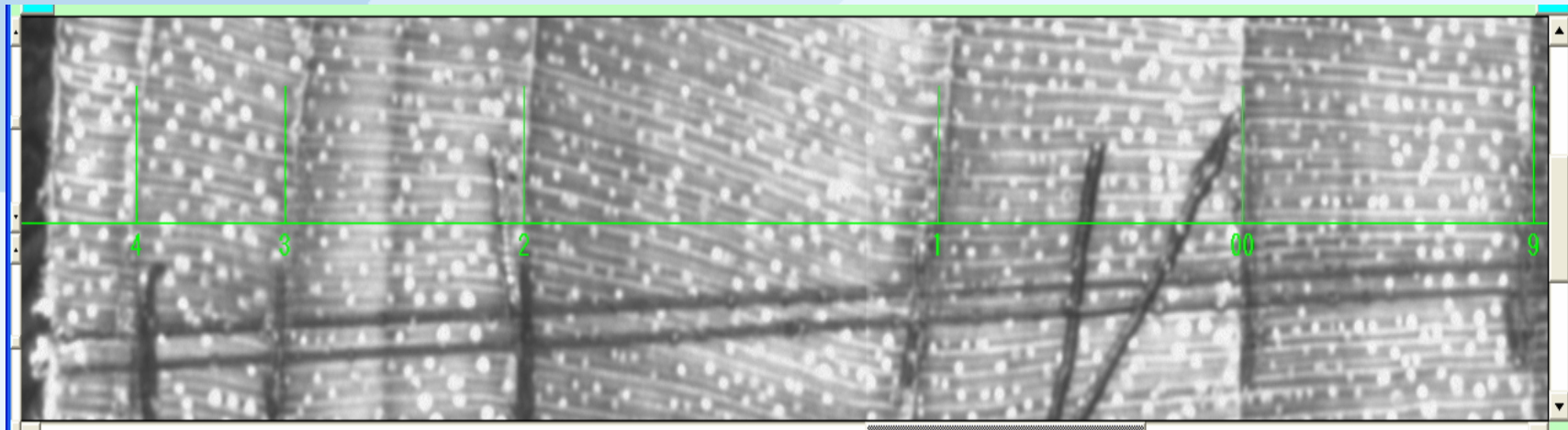
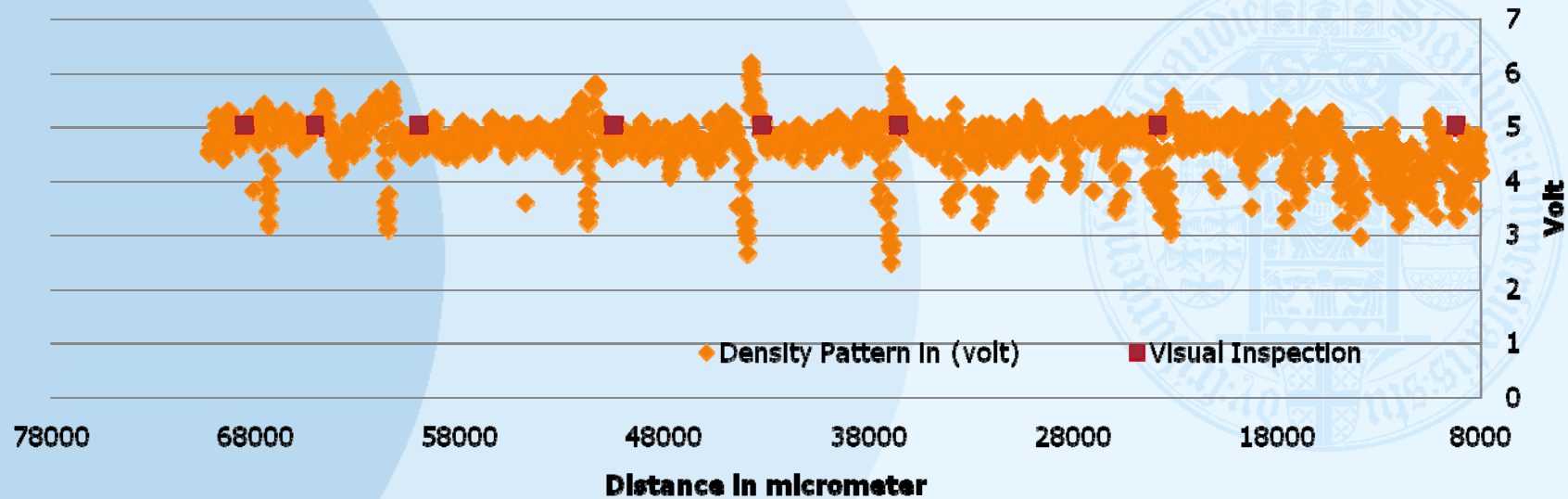
Period of growth (1998-2004); 6 years; Maximum density: 4.25 volts, Minimum density: 2.40 volts

### Density profile of sample 04T2 from bark to pith



Period of growth (1997-2004); 7 years; Maximum density: 5.396 volts, Minimum density: 2.49 volts

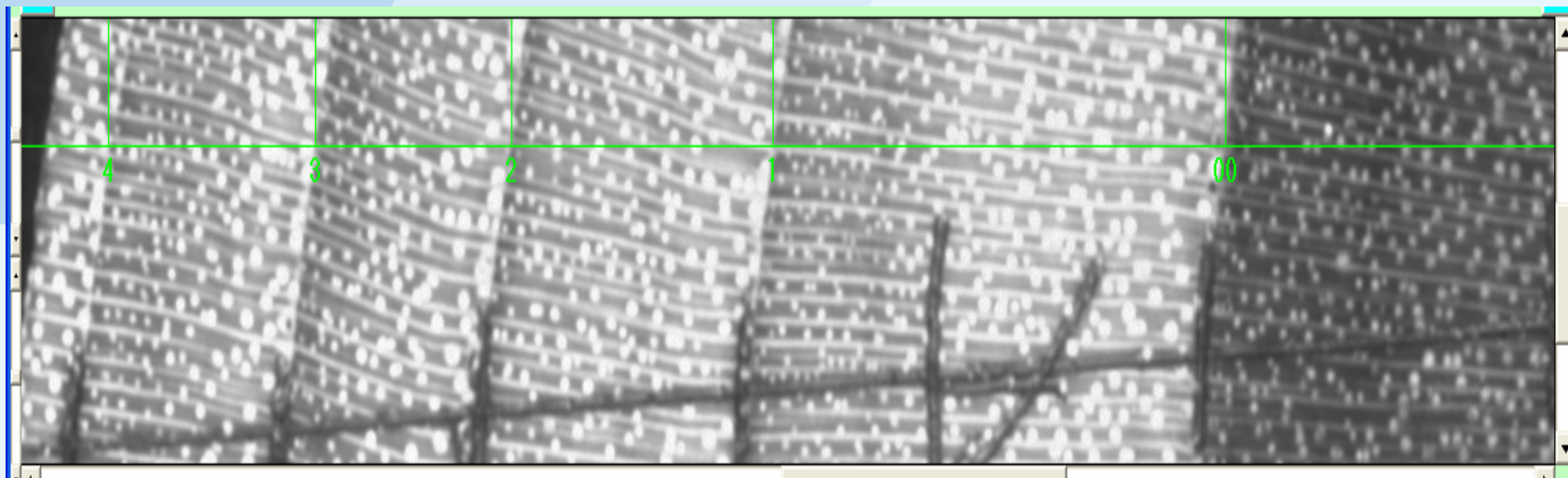
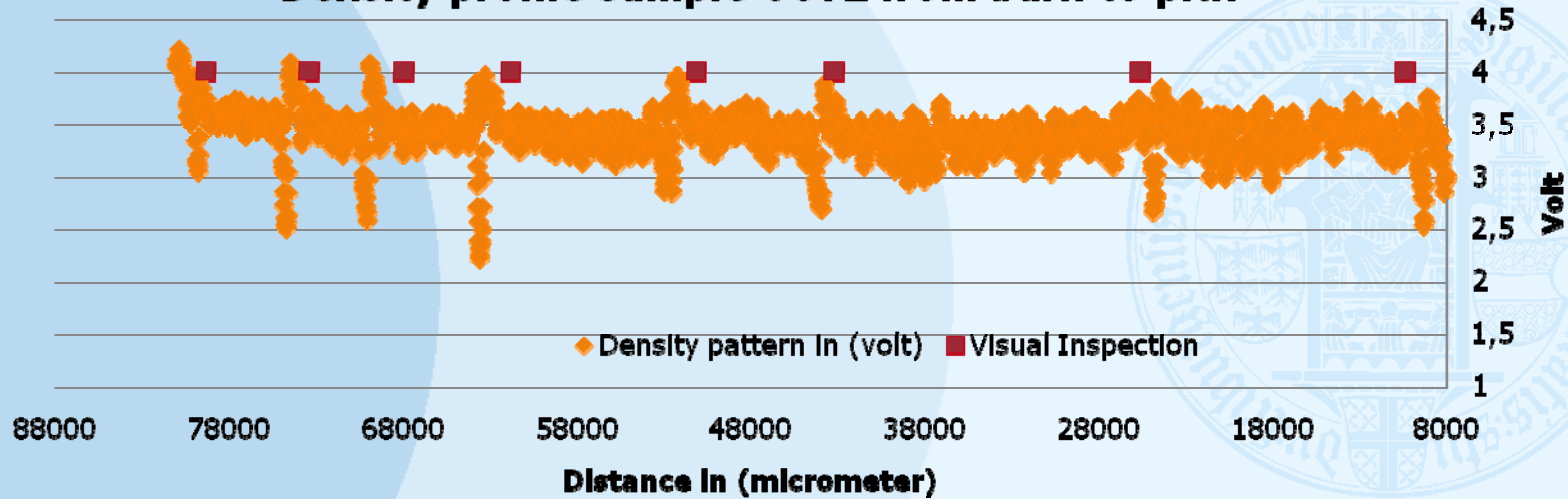
### Density profile of sample 06T1 from bark to pith



Period of growth (1996-2004); 8 years; Maximum density: 6.162 volts, Minimum density: 2.483 volt

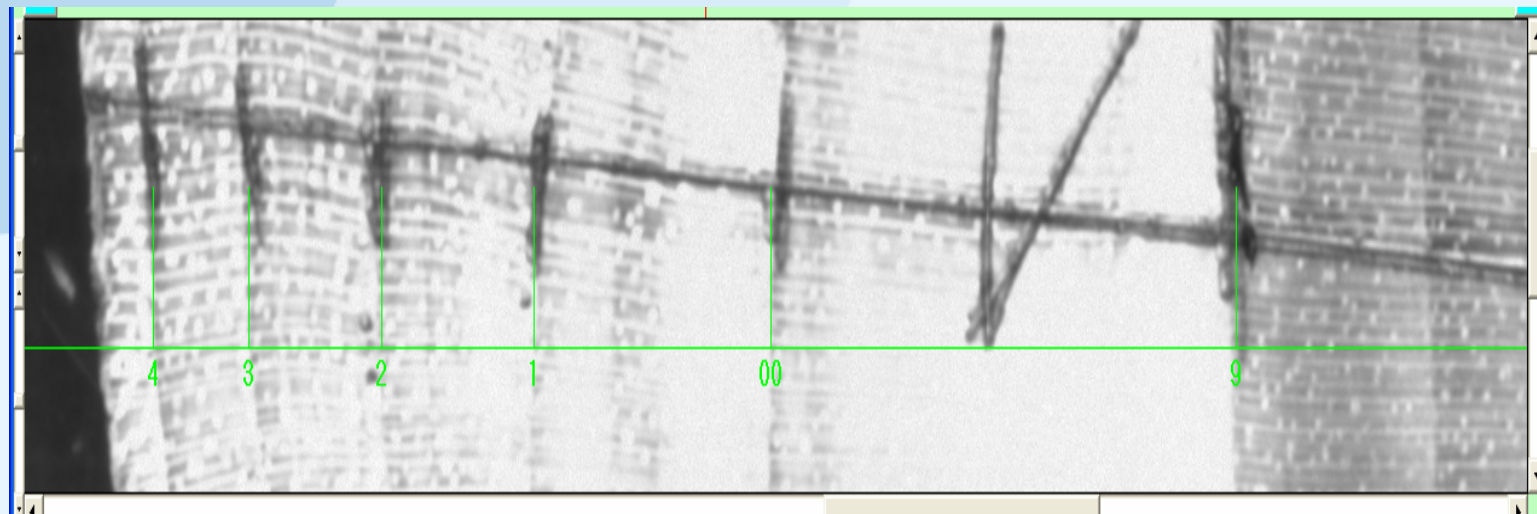
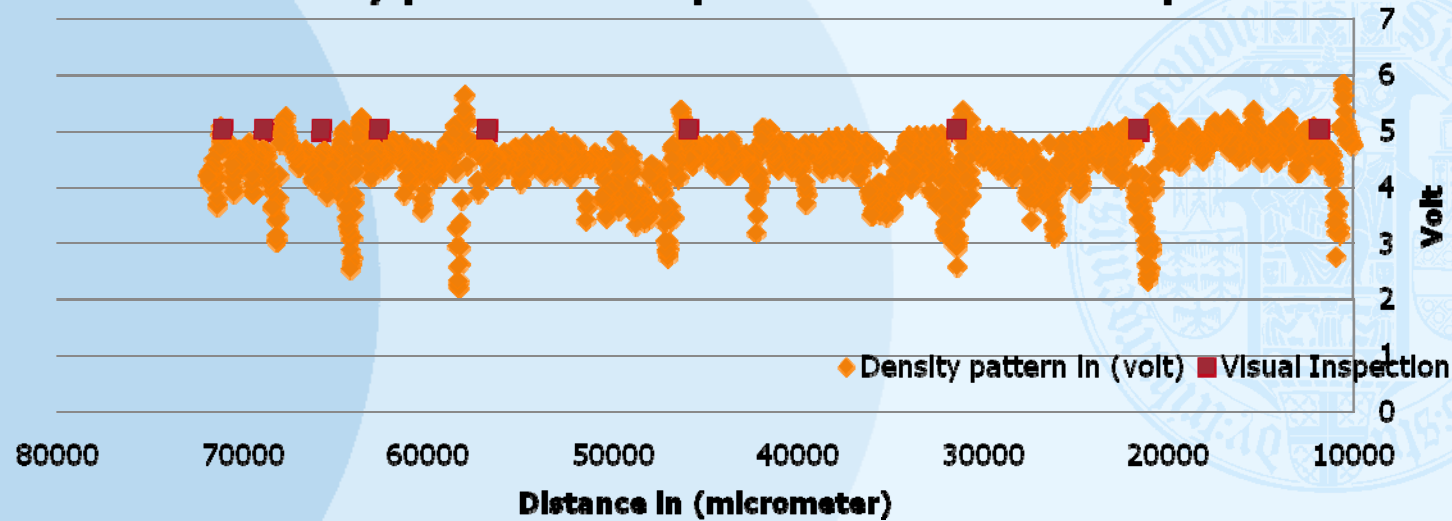


### Density profile sample 06T2 from bark to pith



Period of growth (1996-2004); 8 years; Maximum density: 4.202 volts, Minimum density: 2.256 volts

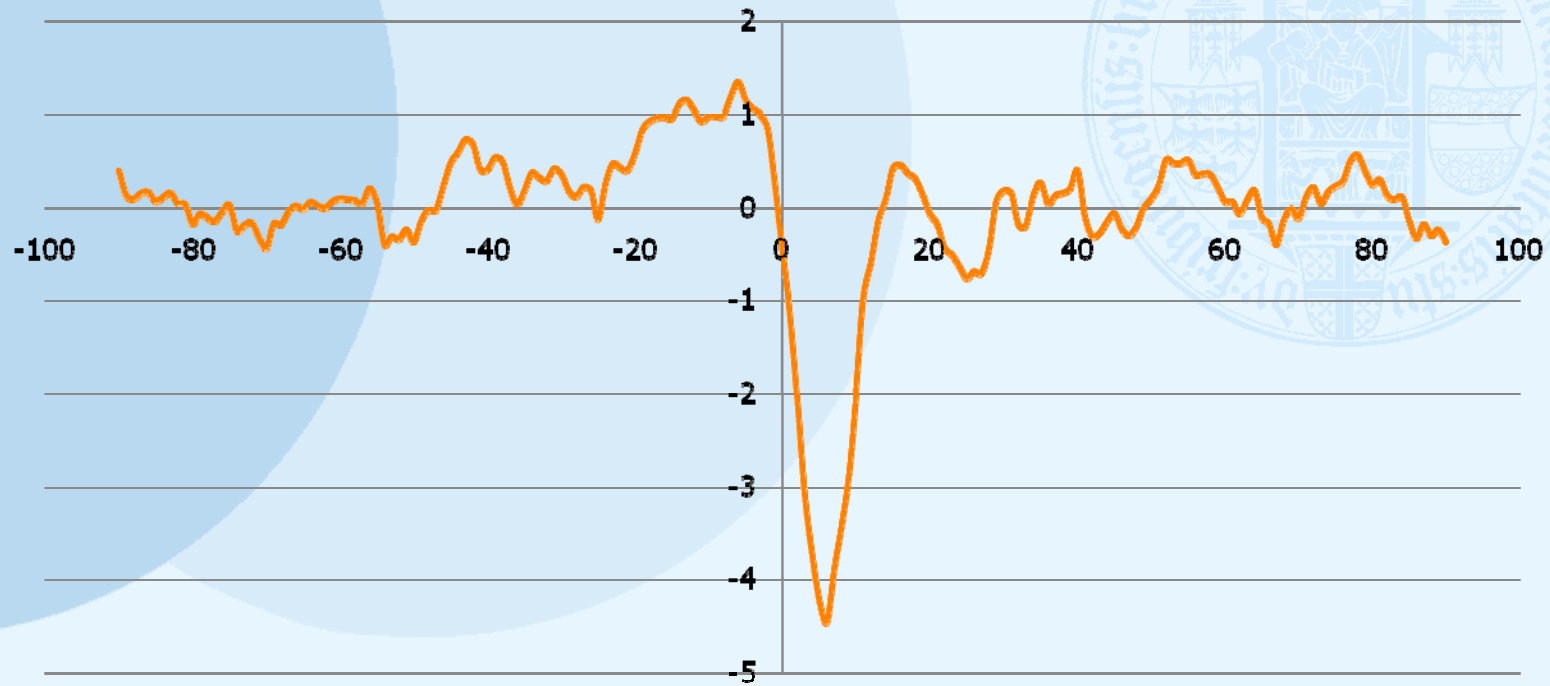
### Density profile of sample 07T2 from bark to pith



Period of growth (1995-2004); 9 years; Maximum density: 5.847 volts, Minimum density: 2.202 volts



### Density pattern at growth zone boundary

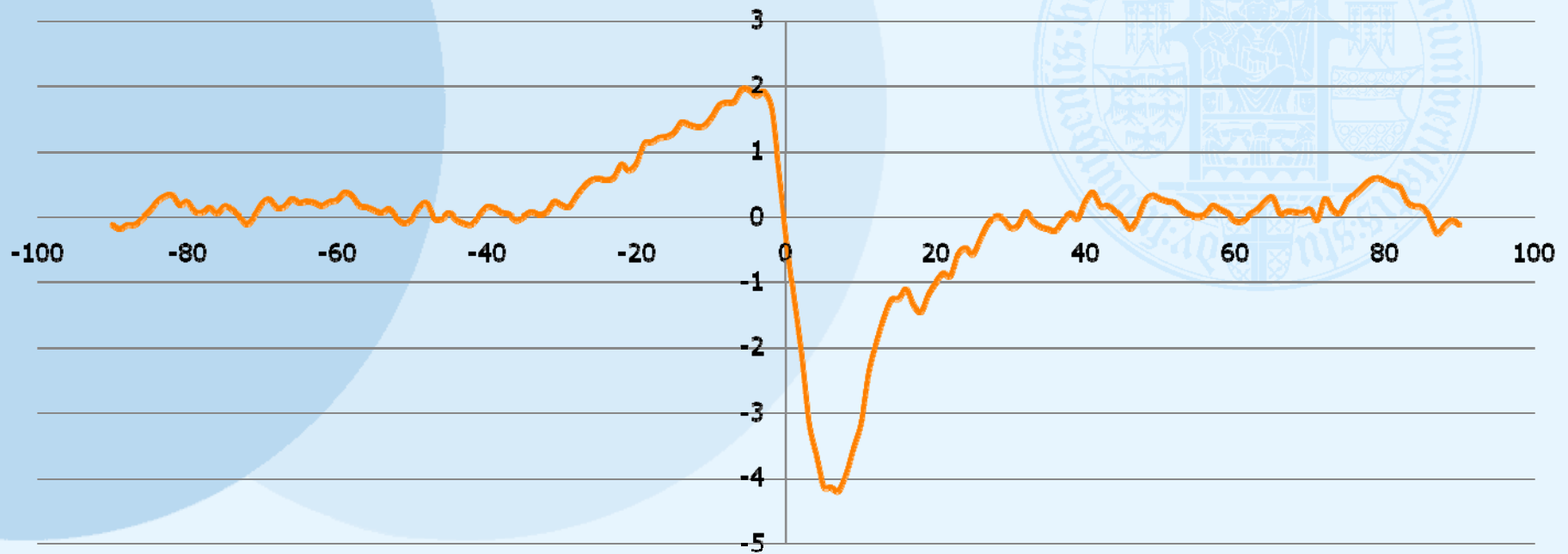


Normalized sample 04T1





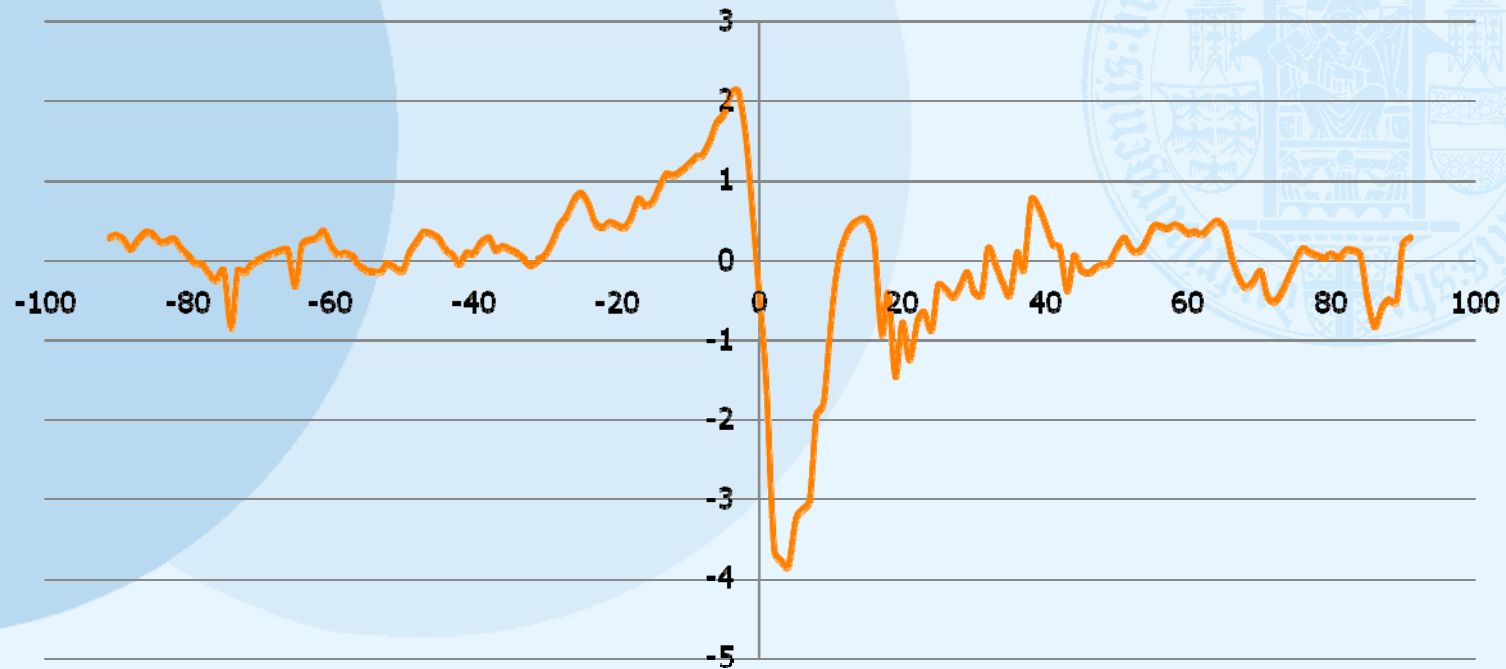
## Density pattern at growth zone boundary



Normalized sample 04T2



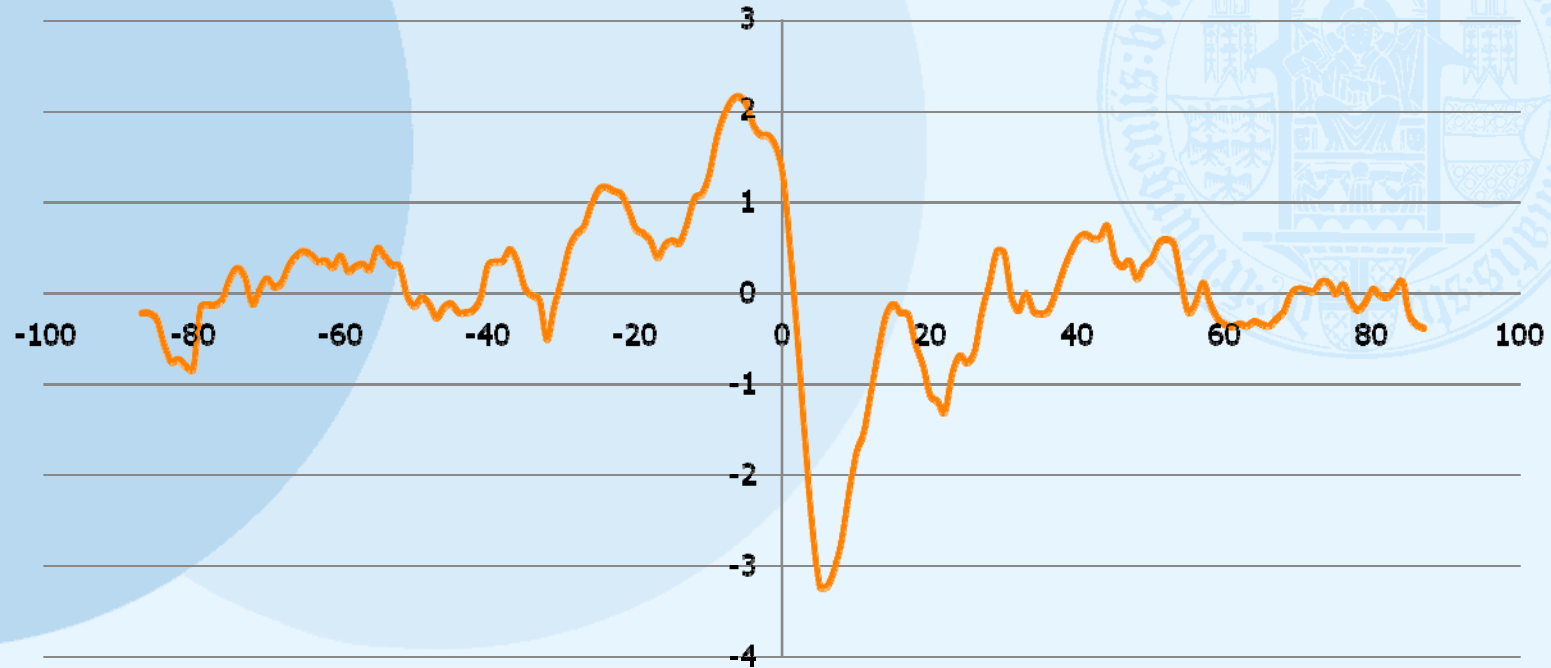
### Density pattern at growth zone boundary



Normalized sample 06T1



### Density pattern at growth zone boundary

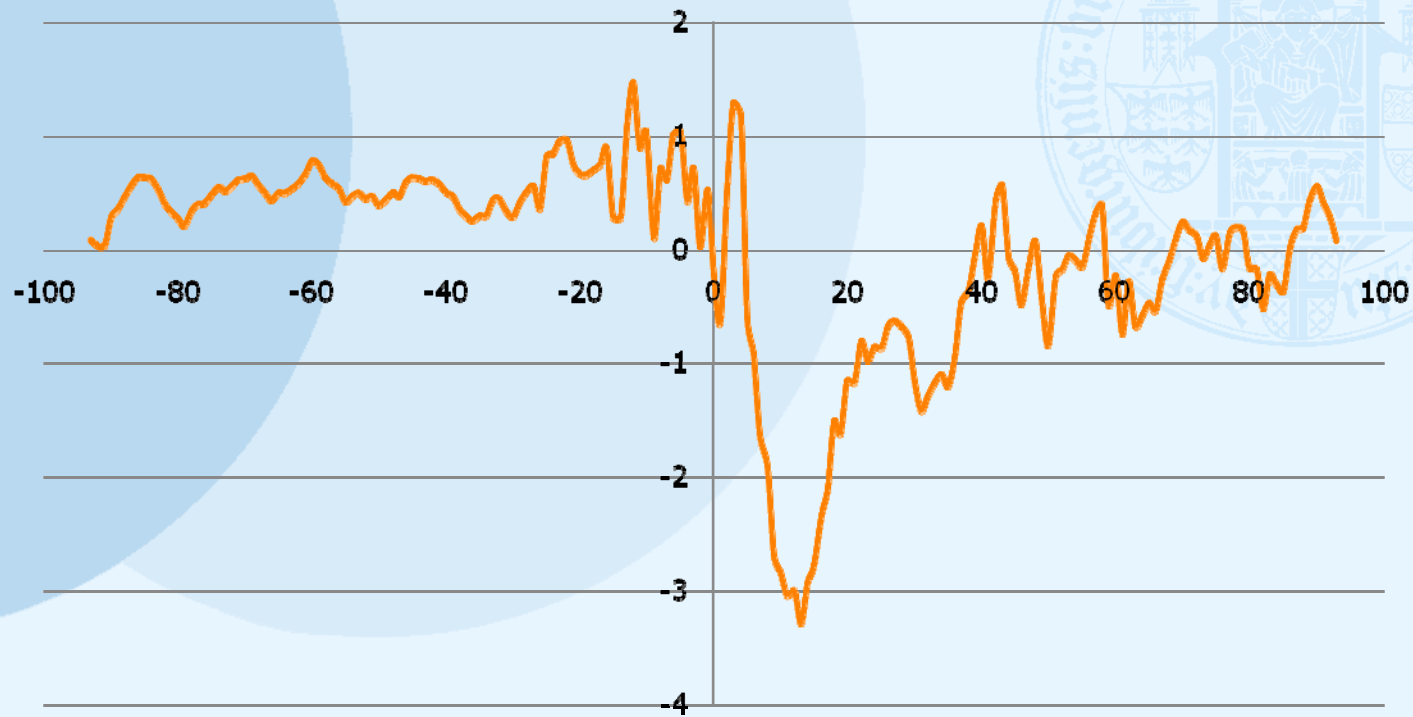


Normalized sample 06T2





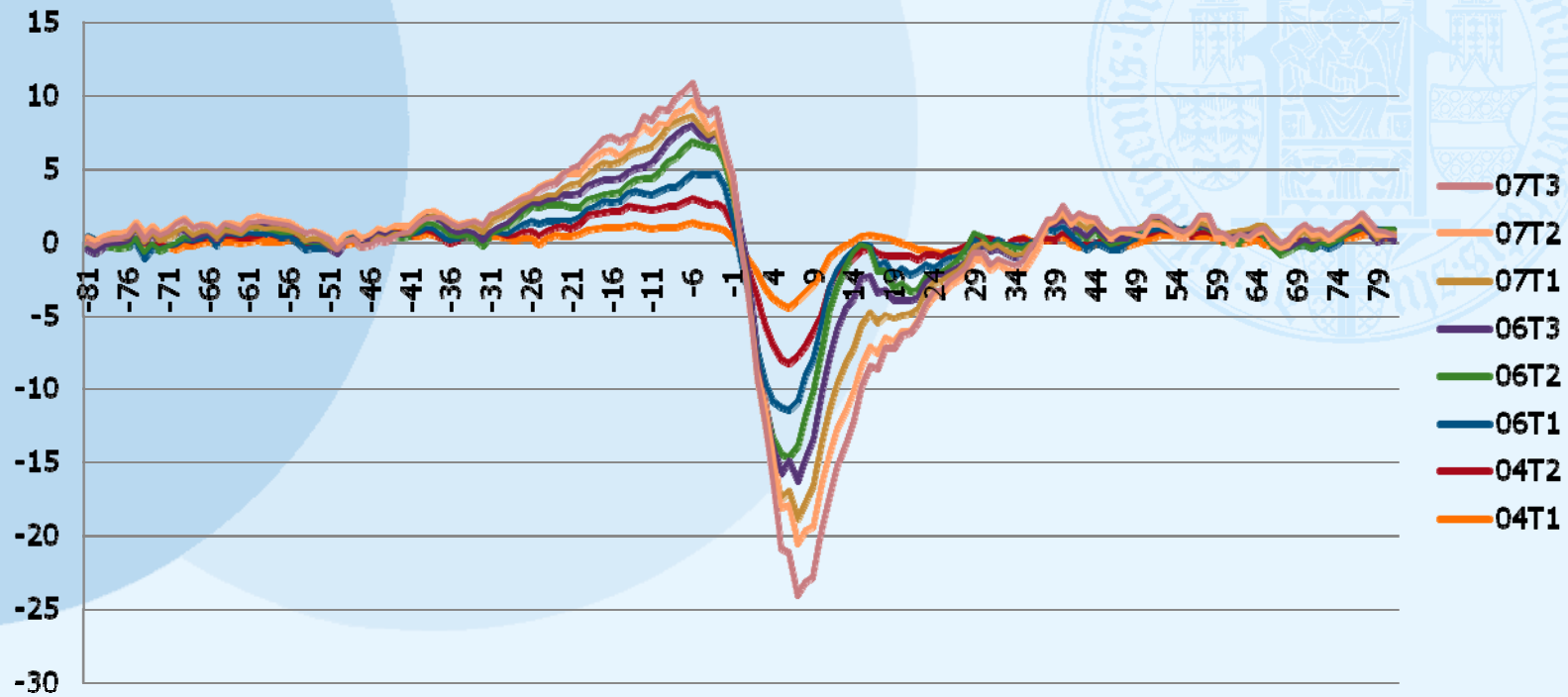
### Density pattern at growth zone boundary



Density profile of sample 07T2



### Density pattern of all samples together



Normalized values of all ten samples together



### Typical density pattern of evergreen teak from Ghana

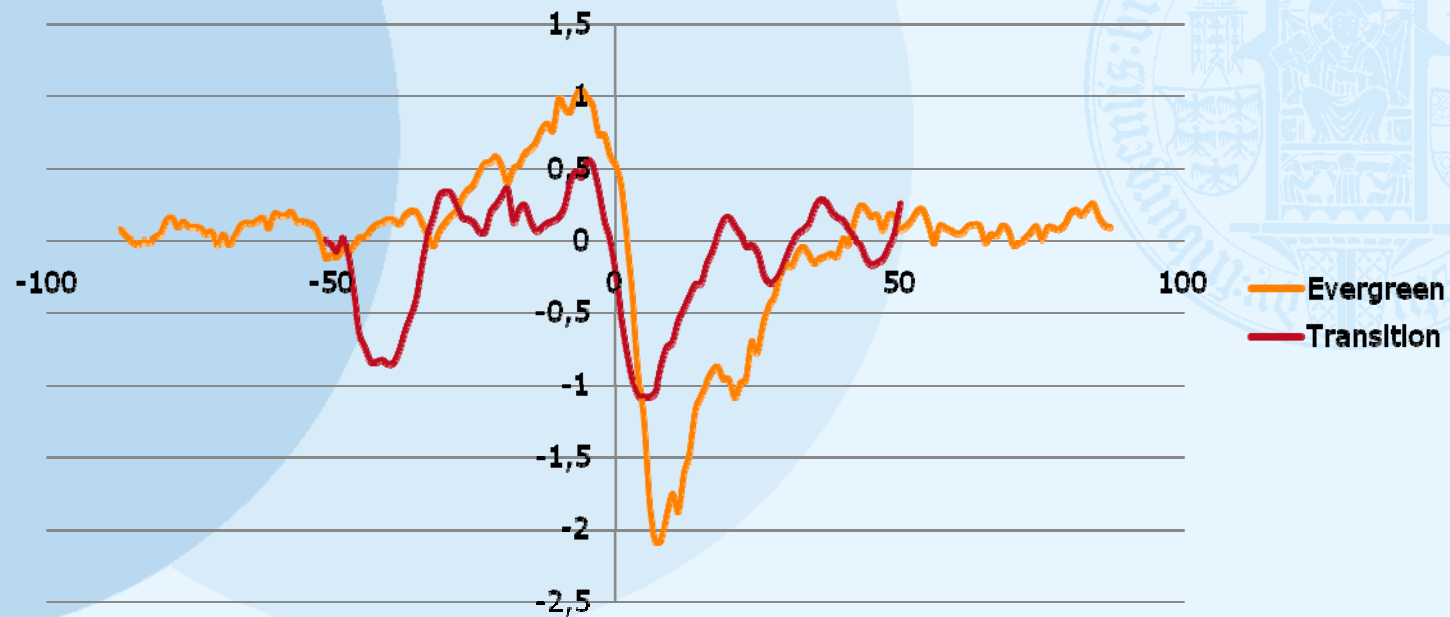


Average normalized values of all samples

❖ The ring width associated with wider late wood and comparatively narrower early wood. This is really typical for most of the ring porous species (Wheeler 1987; Priya & Bhat 1997, 1998).



## Comparison between Evergreen and Transition zone



Density profile comparison between evergreen and transition zone of Ghana





## Summary of the Project

- Density profile of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) from evergreen zone of Ghana analyzed successfully.
- High frequency densitometer has found powerful and effective tool for growth zone identification, however visual inspection also very much necessary, because species like Teak (*T. grandis*) has so many false rings.
- Density variation between early and late wood also found significant for identifying tree ring boundary.
- There is sharp density decrease from high density late wood of one growing season to the low density early wood of following growing season.
- Density pattern and visual inspection found more similar from nearby pith than towards bark.
- Highest and lowest density found at growth zone boundary.
- More research necessary by using more samples which will cover most of the area of Ghana.



## References

Martin G. Schinker, Norbert Hansen & Heinrich Spiecker, 2003, High-Frequency Densitometry – A New Method for the Rapid Evaluation of Wood Density Variations, IAWA Journal, Vol. 24 (3), 2003: 231–239.

Priya, P.B. & K.M. Bhat. 1997. Wood anatomical changes associated with insect defoliation in juvenile teak. IAWA J. 18: 307–313.

Priya, P.B. & K.M. Bhat. 1998. False ring formation in teak wood and the influence of environmental factors. Forest Ecology and Management 108: 215–222.

Wheeler, E.A. 1987. Anatomical and biological properties of juvenile wood in conifers and hardwoods. 41st Annual Meet. FPRS, Louisville, Kentucky.



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