

沖縄の亜熱帯林常緑広葉樹林における幹枝呼吸量の解明

Stem respiration of trees in a subtropical evergreen broadleaf forest in Okinawa, Japan

*塩垣 美森¹、松本 一穂¹、谷口 真吾¹、速水 眞誉²、高嶋 敦史¹

*Mimori Shiogaki¹, Kazuho Matsumoto¹, Shingo Taniguchi¹, Mayo Hayamizu², Atsushi Takashima¹

1. 琉球大学農学部、2. 琉球大学大学院農学研究科

1. Faculty of Agriculture, University of the Ryukyus, 2. Graduate School of Agriculture, University of the Ryukyus

We measured the stem respiration of five tree species in a subtropical mature evergreen broadleaf forest in northern Okinawa Island. In August and September 2017, we measured stem respiration at 50 points on 23 trees and examined the differences along the circumference, among individuals, and among species. No significant circumferential variation in stem respiration was found in the two major species: *Castanopsis sieboldii* and *Schima wallichii*. In these species, although no significant difference was found among individuals within the same species, there was a positive correlation between stem respiration and individual radial stem growth in *Castanopsis sieboldii*. The inter-species difference in stem respiration was not significant. The average stem respiration at all measurement points in the summer was $1.5 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. We estimated the total stem and branch respiration on a whole-tree scale by multiplying the average stem respiration per unit stem surface area by the total surface area of the stem and branches, estimated from forest inventory data assessed in 2016. The stand-scale stem and branch respiration per unit ground area calculated by integrating the individual whole-tree values was $3.7 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. After the summer measurements, we continued to make monthly measurements for fewer trees. The stem respiration decreased toward winter depending on the air temperature and was 18% of the summer value in January.

キーワード：幹呼吸量、亜熱帯林

Keywords: stem respiration, subtropical forest