

**Table 10.1**

Average acorn production, green weight and dry biomass conversion factors for five species of southern Appalachian oaks, 1993–1997

Species	N	Acorns ( $\pm$ SE) per m <sup>2</sup> BA	Green weight ( $\pm$ SE) (kg/m <sup>2</sup> BA)	Green weight conversion (kg/m <sup>2</sup> BA)	Dry biomass (kg/m <sup>2</sup> BA)	Dry biomass conversion (kg/m <sup>2</sup> BA)
Black oak	88	2,045 $\pm$ 966 <sup>a</sup>	5.36 $\pm$ 2.53 <sup>a</sup>	0.00262	2.43 $\pm$ 1.15 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.00119
Northern red oak	111	2,511 $\pm$ 1,097 <sup>a,b</sup>	17.07 $\pm$ 7.46 <sup>b</sup>	0.00680	6.38 $\pm$ 2.79 <sup>c</sup>	0.00254
Scarlet oak	124	2,807 $\pm$ 1,401 <sup>a,b</sup>	8.48 $\pm$ 4.23 <sup>c</sup>	0.00302	3.59 $\pm$ 1.79 <sup>a</sup>	0.00128
Chestnut oak	161	1,274 $\pm$ 841 <sup>c</sup>	10.26 $\pm$ 6.77 <sup>a</sup>	0.00805	3.22 $\pm$ 2.13 <sup>b</sup>	0.00253
White oak	155	4,216 $\pm$ 3,118 <sup>b</sup>	13.32 $\pm$ 9.85 <sup>d</sup>	0.00316	5.31 $\pm$ 3.93 <sup>d</sup>	0.00126

Notes: Green weight and dry biomass conversion factors are based on a subsample of sound acorns drawn from all five years (1993–1997).

Superscript letters following acorn numbers or weights denote means within the column that are significantly different based on ANOVA.