

Table of Contents

In Press

Article Archive

[JFS \(64\) 2018](#)[JFS \(63\) 2017](#)[JFS \(62\) 2016](#)[JFS \(61\) 2015](#)[JFS \(60\) 2014](#)[JFS \(59\) 2013](#)[JFS \(58\) 2012](#)[JFS \(57\) 2011](#)[JFS \(56\) 2010](#)[JFS \(55\) 2009](#)[JFS \(54\) 2008](#)[Issue No. 1 \(1-39\)](#)[Issue No. 2 \(41-83\)](#)[Issue No. 3 \(85-137\)](#)[Issue No. 4 \(139-193\)](#)[Issue No. 5 \(195-236\)](#)[Issue No. 6 \(237-286\)](#)[Issue No. 7 \(287-332\)](#)[Issue No. 8 \(333-387\)](#)[Issue No. 9 \(389-437\)](#)[Issue No. 10 \(439-483\)](#)[Issue No. 11 \(485-531\)](#)[Issue No. 12 \(533-578\)](#)[JFS \(53\) 2007](#)[JFS \(52\) 2006](#)[JFS \(51\) 2005](#)[JFS \(50\) 2004](#)[JFS \(49\) 2003](#)

Editorial Board

Ethical Standards

Peer Review Process

Reviewers 2017

For Authors

Author Declaration

Instruction for Authors

Submission Templates

Guide for Authors

Copyright Statement

Submission/Login

Architecture of root branches of Norway spruce trees (*Picea abies* [L.] Karst.) growing in gley soil

P. Štofko, M. Kodrík

<https://doi.org/10.17221/55/2008-JFS>

Citation: Štofko P., Kodrík M. (2008): Architecture of root branches of Norway spruce trees (*Picea abies* [L.] Karst.) growing in gley soil. *J. For. Sci.*, 54: 485-490.

[download PDF](#)

In the locality Hnilé Blatá (the High Tatras Mts.), the structure was measured of root branches in the windthrown spruces (*Picea abies* [L.] Karst.). After cleaning the root plates, the number, diameter, and length of individual root branches were measured. Individual root branches were classified into twelve diameter classes – according to their diameters measured in the middle of the root branch length. We found out a high frequency of the root branches in the first three root-diameter classes; the values of the average frequency of root branches smoothly declined with their diameters increasing. We found out the lowest mean values of the root branch length in the first two root diameter classes. However, the values of total average length of root branches were the highest in the first root diameter class and these values continually decreased with increasing values of the root branch diameter. On the basis of the high values of root frequency and of total root length in the thinnest root-diameter classes, it seems that the spruce trees growing in gley soil form a similar root structure as those growing in podzolic brown soil.

Keywords:

Picea abies; root branch; gley soil

[download PDF](#)

SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) SCOPUS)

2017: 0.206 – Q4 (Forestry)

[Share](#)

New Issue Alert

Join the journal on [Facebook](#)
Ask for [email notification](#)

Publish with JFS!

- Full Open Access
- Rapid review and fast publication
- International knowledge
- No article processing charges

Similarity Check

All the submitted manuscripts checked by the [CrossRef Check](#).

Referred to in

- Agrindex of AGRIS/FAO database
- CAB Abstracts
- CNKI
- Czech Agricultural and Horticultural Bibliography
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)
- Elsevier's Bibliographic Databases
- Google Scholar
- J-Gate
- SCOPUS
- TOXLINE PLUS
- Web of Science (BIOSIS Index)

Licence terms

All content is made freely for non-commercial purposes. Users are allowed to copy, redistribute, transform, and build upon material as long as they cite the source.

Open Access Policy

This journal provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge.

Contact

Mgr. Petra Kolářová
Executive Editor
phone: + 420 227 010 355
e-mail: jfs@cazv.cz

Address

Journal of Forest Science
Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences

[For Reviewers](#)

[Guide for Reviewers](#)

[Reviewers Login](#)

[Subscription](#)

© 2018 Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences