**Your abstract should have the following format:**

1. Abstract must be written in English.
2. Abstracts must be submitted using Microsoft Word template supplied by the WS Committee (see next page).
3. Abstract text: max 400 words;
4. Abstract text font should be Times New Roman. Essential elements include:
   * + 1. Margins (A4 page)

Top: 2.54 cm Bottom: 2.54 cm

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* + - 1. Title (14 point, bold, aligned left)
      2. List of authors (12 point, aligned left)
      3. Institutional affiliation(s) (10 point, aligned left, italics)
      4. Main text (10 point, justified, 1.5 Lines Line Spacing)

1. Optional figures (black and white only) and/or tables, at the authors’ discretion, should be permitted, subject to compliance with total length guidelines.
2. Deadline for receipt of abstracts is 22 November 2013. Please send your abstract via the email address: [EA-FDPN\_admin@ffpri.affrc.go.jp](mailto:EA-FDPN_admin@ffpri.affrc.go.jp)

**Poster Presentation Guidelines:**

1. Poster session will be assigned an afternoon at 3 December (11:00 – 12:00).
2. Posters must be no larger than 0.9 meter wide x 1.8 meters high. A0 size (0.841 meter wide x 1.189 meter high) would be favorable for exhibition in the venue.**Stocks and Flows of Coarse Woody Debris in a Hill Dipterocarp Forest, Peninsular Malaysia**

Tamotsu Sato 1, Tsutomu Yagihashi 2, Kaoru Niiyama 1, Abd. Rahman bin Kassim 3 and Azizi Ripin 3

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Coarse woody debris (CWD) is major pathway of carbon flux in forest ecosystems. Because CWD is a large and labile pool of carbon with significant impact on the net carbon budget of forest ecosystems, surveys of live biomass alone are insufficient to determine carbon budgets. In this study we investigated the stocks of CWD in a hill dipterocarp forest in peninsular Malaysia. The study was conducted in an old-growth hill dipterocarp forest in the Semangkok Forest Reserve, Selangor, Malaysia. The study plot is dominated by *Shorea curtisii.* To estimate the CWD mass, we used a sample plot inventory method using thirty five 20-m × 20-m quadrats. In each quadrat, all CWD with an end diameter ≥ 10 cm was measured in September 2009 and September 2010. We also classified CWD form as snaps, standing dead, uprooted logs, or fallen logs. The total necromass of CWD averaged 81.43±100.38 (SD) Mg ha–1 (range, 0.10–379.73 Mg ha–1). This average values is greater than that estimated in a lowland dipterocarp forest at Pasoh (49 Mg ha–1). The CWD mass accounted for about 15% of AGB. This percentage is higher than that in other tropical forests. During the census periods (1992–2007), the mean input of CWD from tree mortality was 103.4 Mg ha–1 over 15 years (0.10–379.73 Mg ha–1). In the plot, fallen logs were the major form of CWD: 40%. About 35% of CWD was uprooted and 18% was snaps. The stock and input of CWD differed markedly throughout the topographic positions in the plot. The headmost wall slope position had a higher CWD mass than that in other slope positions. On the other hand, CWD mass was reduced in the lower slope and bottomland with dense covered by palm (*Eugeissona tristis*) and bamboo (*Gigantochloa scortechinii*). In the Semangkok Forest Reserve, many *Shorea curtisii* trees are distributed around ridge, and are dominated within top canopy layer (e.g. 40-50 m in height). This specific stand structure is one of the reasons why the plot tends to have a high CWD stock in a hill dipterocarp forest ecosystem.