Structure and floristic Composition of forest vegetation

at Sakaerat, Pak Thong Chai, Nakhon Ratchasima.

1. Variation of Floristic composition along a transect through Dry-Evergreen and Dry Dipterocarp forest.

SANGA SAPHASRI, ATH BOONITEE, CHOOB KHEMNARK, SANIT AKSORNKOAE.

Kasetsart University, 1968.

ABSTRACT

(1) By using the concept of species: area curve, it was found that the quadrat size of 7 m is the minimum size to study the variation of floristic composition in the dry dipterocarp and dry-evergreen forest. It was also found by using the same method, that four 7 m by 7 m quadrats are sufficient to study the forest vegetation of both forest types.

(2) It was found that both types of forests showed highly distinctively differences in floristic composition, which indicates that plants have their particular association. It is believed that species belonging to the same association share thin mutual interest in environments.

(3) Since the elevation along the transect is not remarkably changed, successive vegetation changes are not encountered. The heat relations is unlikely to affect Species distribution in the study area.

For dry-evergreen forest, judging from the number of individuals of plant species, it can be generalized that the forest would continue for sometime to be a mixed stand with Hopea ferrea is a major species.

It is clear that forest soil and climatic data are required to assist in making decisions concerning the climax stage of this forest.