

Stratification of various types in Thailand.

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ABSTRACT

A study on vertical stratification of the forest stands employing four different methods namely : profile diagram, crown depth diagram, *M-w* diagram and symmetric type difference diagram was carried out in various forest types of Thailand namely; tropical rain forest, hill evergreen forest, dry evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, coniferous forest and mangrove forest. This investigation aimed at finding the most suitable method for analyzing forest stratification. The two sample plots (P1-P2), 20 m. X 100 m. in size of each forest types as follows: hill evergreen forest (P3-P7), dry evergreen forest (P8-P12) and mixed deciduous forest (P13-P17), All tree over 4.5 cm in DBH (diameter at 1.30 m above ground) contained in each plot were measured for DBH, total height (H), and height of the lowest main living branch (HB). The eight sample plots, 40 m X 40 m in size of each, were laid out in four different categories in coniferous forest as follows : fire protected *Pinus merkusii* forest (P18-P19) : non fire protected *Pinus merkusii* forest (P20-P21).