The forest growth cycle in dry dipterocarp forest.

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ABSTRACT

Determination of the process and rate revegatation by using data on tree density, H* (a coefficient indicatong the ideal maximum tree height) and aboveground biomass were investigated in the dry dipterocarp forest (DDF) at Sakata Environmental Research Station (SERT), Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Northeastern Thailand. The results revealed that the forest growth cycle (the gap phase, the building phase and the mature phase) were estimated to be 0-60, 60-122, 122-244. Rapid increase in basal area, H* and high mortality of sapling were found during the building phase, while the mature phase was characterized by an almost saturated basal area, H* and above-ground bio-mass. No gap indicators occurred in the study forest.