SILVICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF Machilus bonii Lecomte SPECIES IN THAI NGUYEN PROVINCE

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SUMMARY

The study of sivicultural characteristics of Machilus bonii Lecomte (Machilus bonii) in Thai Nguyen province is a result of the ministerial level research project: study on breeding and planting techniques of Machilus bonii providing guidance on planting operation to obtain large timbers in several provinces of Northeast Vietnam. The results of study showed that the mean density of woody species layers where Machilus bonii occurring was 272 stems/ha, of which the mean density of Machilus bonii was 24 stems/ha. Important Value Index (IV%) of Machilus bonii ranged from 9.23% to 12.1%. Vertical forest structure included two woody species layers (canopy layer and overstory layer), a shrubs layer, and a ground cover layer. Woody species composition diversified from 32 to 36 species, of which the dominant woody plants were from 4 to 9 species appearing in tree species composition formulation. Machilus bonii has always occurred in the canopy and overstory layers. Density of natural regeneration of trees varied from 2793 stems/ha to 2880 stems/ha, of which Machilus bonii density varied between 327 stems/ha and 460 stems/ha. Rate of promising regenerated trees on average was from 36.48% to 41.79%, of which Machilus bonii accounted for 15.9 - 22.88%. Machilus bonii species had a good regeneration ability of seedling (100%) and high quality seedling. The high density of regenerated Machilus bonii was mainly found with a height of less than 0.5 m and lowest density was found with a height of greater than 3 m.

Keywords: Composition, density, Machilus bonii, regeneration, silvicultural characteristics.

Ngày nhận bài : 09/7/2018
Ngày phản biện : 02/11/2018
Ngày quyết định đăng : 12/11/2018