
STUDY ON FLORA IN MAU SON NATURAL FOREST, LANG SON PROVINCE

Phung Van Phe

Vietnam National University of Forestry

SUMMARY

This paper presents the results of research on the flora of Mau Son natural forest, Lang Son province. The research shows that the flora of the Mau Son natural forest is high diversity, and there are 655 species of 406 genera in 148 families belonging to 5 divisions of higher vascular plants. Among them, the Angiospermae is the most dominant with 608 species (92.82%), 378 genera (93.1%) and 125 families (84.5%); the next Polypodiophyta with 35 species (5.34%), 19 genera (4.68%), 15 families (10.1%); the Gymnospermae with 6 species (0.92%), 5 genera (1.23%), 5 families (3.38%); the Lycopodiophyta with 5 species (0.76%), 3 genera (0.74%), 2 families (1.35%); the last Psilototphyta with 1 species (0.15%), 1 genus (0.25%), 1 family (0.68%). In the Angiospermae, the Dicotyledoneae is dominant. The ratio of Dicotyledoneae to Monocotyledoneae is 7 for species; 6.56 for general and 4.95 for families. There are 215 plant species in the 10 most diverse families, representing for 32.82% and 64 plant species in the 10 most diverse genera, representing for 15.76% of the total of plant species in the studied area. For conservation values, among 22 threatened plant species recorded, there are 20 species listed in the Red Data Book of Viet Nam, published in 2007 and 8 species listed in the Decree 32/2006/NĐ-CP by Vietnam Government. Besides, forest plant resources of the Mau Son area can be classified by 15 different user groups.

Keywords: Flora, Lang Son province, Mau Son, natural forest.

Ngày nhận bài : 22/11/2018

Ngày phản biện : 18/01/2019

Ngày quyết định đăng : 25/01/2019