QUALITY STRUCTURE AND BIODIVERSITY OF NATURAL FORESTS AT BA BE NATIONAL PARK, BAC KAN

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Summary
The forest quality structure and biodiversity are an important basis for proposing appropriate forest management and development measures. Results from 10 plots showed that total height and diameter at breast height (DBH) had the greatest impact on the quality of forest trees, and the relation is positive, while commercial height and crown width had negative influence. The results of correspondence analysis showed a clear trend which is that good trees are often high and big trees. Poor quality trees often lied in smaller diameter and height classes. Average percentage of good trees in the study area was 10.86%, medium trees percent was 78.73%, and bad tree rate was 10.41%. The quality of forest trees significantly different between forest states, because the $\text{Sig value of } c2$ is less than 0.05. Regarding biodiversity, among three forest types, the medium volume forest had the highest biodiversity, the rich forest had a lower diversity, and the poor forest had the lowest level of biodiversity. The main reason is that the number of individuals and number of species in the rich forest has decreased due to nutritional competition.

Keywords: Quality structure, biodiversity, correspondence analysis, Ba Be.