

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH TREE LAYER AND SUCCESSIONAL TRENDS OF MANGGRO VEGETATION COMMUNITIES IN DONG RUI COMMUNE, TIEN YEN DISTRICT, QUANG NINH PROVINCE

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Summary

This paper presents characteristics of species composition, density and trend of successional stages of mangrove vegetation communities in Dong Rui commune. Results were based on data collected from field survey and detailed survey on 39 typical temporary plots and 4 permanent plots. The Dong Rui had 13 specific mangrove vegetation communities with dominant species such as *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Rhizophora stylosa*, *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Kandelia obovata* and *Avicennia marina*. The species composition of the high tree layer had a low diversity, the number of the species participating in composition formula in mangrove vegetation communities ranged from 2 to 6 species. The densities of the high tree layer were low and significant differences among the communities, with average density ranging from 2,223 to 7,333 trees/ha. The natural successional stages of mangrove vegetation communities around Dong Rui were defined as primary successional stage and secondary successional stage. The primary successional stage was included successions represented in the southeast, the northwest and the southwest of Dong Rui island. The secondary successional stage was occurred in the area of shrimp pond which was fallow and distributed mainly from the northeast of the island with *A. marina* which is the pioneer species.

Keywords: *Dong Rui, composition structure, succession of plant communities.*