

# RESEARCH ON STRUCTURE AND REGENERATION CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURAL FORESTS AFTER SELECTED LOGGING IN EA KAR DISTRICT, DAK LAK PROVINCE

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## Summary

This article presents the study results on structure and regeneration characteristics of natural forest after 10 years selected logging in Ea Kar district, Dak Lak province. The data were collected from thirteen 900 m<sup>2</sup> sample lots. The study results showed that: The tree species composition in the study area quite rich with 51 species were recorded, but there were only six dominant species accounted an important value index of 60.8%. The average tree number with diameter at breast height (dbh) from 6 cm and above were 1.215 trees/ha, with a total stand base area of 24 m<sup>2</sup>/ha. The current forests reached the medium state showing that the forest rehabilitation was relatively good. The form of tree distribution on the ground was uniform, the forest canopy has recovered from 0.5 to 0.64; reaching to the time of pre-logging 0.7. A total of 35 regeneration species were recorded, of which the number of regeneration species with important value index  $\geq 5\%$  were six species. Mean regeneration tree density in the sample plots was 7.698 trees/ha. Tree number height distribution followed the form of negative exponential distribution, regeneration trees concentrated at the height classes  $\leq 2$  m, the ratio of total number of regeneration trees with good and average quality in both shoot and seedling was over 90% .

**Keywords:** *Forest structure, natural forest regeneration, forest rehabilitation, Ea Kar district.*