

# CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURAL FOREST REGENERATION AFTER SHIFTING CULTIVATION IN TA DUNG NATIONAL PARK, DAK NONG PROVINCE

Nguyen Thanh Tan

## Summary

The study was conducted on the rehabilitation forests after shifting cultivation in Ta Dung National Park, Dak Nong province. The study has clarified the characteristics of natural regeneration, including: density, composition, quality and origin of regenerated trees, distribution of regenerated trees by height, horizontal distribution of them, and regeneration diversity index. A total of 33 standard plots of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> (50 x 50 m) were established representing forest types and the rehabilitation stages after shifting cultivation. Regeneration data were collected on 25 m<sup>2</sup> (5 x 5 m) sub-plots in each plot. The study results showed that the density of natural regeneration of the less bamboo forest type ranged from 10,067 to 14,793 trees/ha, while the bamboo forest type has a density of 6,220 to 8,280 trees/ha. The quality of regeneration trees with the percentage of good quality trees ranged from 56.4% to 69.2%; trees from the seed accounted for 80 - 90%. The number of regeneration trees has tendency to decrease from trees with smaller height (< 1 m) to higher height (> 5 m). The distribution of regenerated trees on the ground surface at the beginning of the forest rehabilitation process is mainly in cluster distribution, the next stage has a random or even distribution pattern. The index of regeneration diversity for the less bamboo forest type is from 3.24 to 3.48, higher than that of the bamboo forest type (from 2.98 to 3.14).

**Keywords:** *Shifting cultivation, rehabilitation forest, natural regeneration, Ta Dung National Park, Dak Nong.*