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Fire Effects on Soil Physical and Chemical Properties in Kosung
Forest Fire Area

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Changes on soil physical and chemical properties following the forest fire in Kosung area in Kangwon-Do were examined. 36 sampling plots (25 burned and 11 unburned sites) from the area were chosen and soil samples from three depth (0-5cm, 6-15cm, 16-25cm) under the forest floor were collected. Forest fire in the area affected soil physical and chemical properties. Soil pH, available phosphorus, base saturation, K, Ca, and Mg on the surface layer (0-5cm) in the burned sites compared with the unburned sites increased, while soil properties on the subsurface (6-25cm) layer were not changed. The results suggest that fire effects on soil physical and chemical properties are related to the soil depth.

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A Phytosociological Study of Riverside Vegetation
around Hanchon, an Upper Stream of Nak-tong
River

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The present study was undertaken to classify and describe the riverside vegetation around Hanchon, a tributary in the upper stream area of Nak-tong River by methods of the ZM school of phytosociology. As a result the vegetation was divided into twenty three associations and communities belonging to ten classes. Reflecting various human impacts in past years, the associations and communities of the *Artemisietea principis* were most plentiful there. Among the vegetation units, the *Salicetum graciliglandis* was a new association. On the other hand, the associations and communities of classes characterizing the riverside vegetation showed increased with a decrease of human impacts from the downstream to the upstream in Hanchon, while the number of the naturalized plants was the reverse. Also based on the present phytosociological work, the relation between the vegetation units and their environmental condition and the restoration ecology and nature conservation in riverside vegetation will be discussed.