

## SL402

### Compositon and distribution of deciduous broad-leaved forests on Korea

(한국의 낙엽활엽수림의 조성과 분포)

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The distribuonal range and floristic of deciduous broad-leaved forest in Korea were examined based on plant communities classified by the Zurich-Montpellied (Z-M) method and on vegetation types recognized by ordination techniques. Plant communities by the Z-M method and vegetation types by ordination techniques coincided clearly in two-dimensional plots of elevation versus topographic moisture, with minute differences between different regions. Plant communities in Korea were grouped into five groups in relation to five vegetation zones(plant formation level), which also represent thermal zones. In the Korean peninsula, with its dry, cool climate, the character specoes of plant communities in deciduous broud-leaved forest are separated clearly from each other, but on warmer, wetter Cheju-do island they often occur toghther in the same stand. In the peninsula, the *Carpinus laxiflora* community inhabits the cooler areas and the *C. tschonoskii* community the warmer areas; in Cheju-do the two are often mixed to form one community, a *C. laxiflora*-*C. tschonoskii* community. *Quercus mongolica* is the character species of plant communities with the largest area in the deciduous broud-leaved forest of the peninsula. In Cheju-do, however, this species is replaced by *Q.grosseserrata* to form a *Q.grosseserrata* community similar in physiognomy to the *Q.mongolica* community.