Landscape Ecological Studies on Structure and Dynamics of Plant Populations on Vegetation-Landscape patterns in Rural Regions: I. Preliminary Survey and Experimental Setting

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Human activity have been modified an original landscape and vegetation system to fragment. Thus the natural large homogeneous landscape had been fragmented into many patches and other man-made landscape structure. Man, moreover, has newly creat the landscape system that they need to maintain human system through getting energy from a land. Consequently, agricultural landscape system, the holistically integrated system of nature and man, is the complicated ecosystems which composed of nature and man-made factors in only human ecosystem. We examined the shape effect of landscape patch on structure and dynamics of plant populations. Moreover, we also clarified the ecological functions of edge pattern between the patch boundaries. In the present study, we present the landscape structure of man-made vegetation of our study area, and setting experimantal design.

A Study on the Life Form of Vegetation in Wolsongbong Valley of Taedun Mt.

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This study was carried out to analyze the life form and micro ecological characteristics of forest vegetation in Wolsongbong valley located between Kumsan and Nonsan area.
 The results obtained were summarized as follows : The number of vascular plant species of valley community, slope community and ridge community in investigated area consist of 84, 55, 11 species, respectively. In the valley community, the relative importance value(R.I.V) for Quercus aliena, and in the slope community, that for Quercus variabilis, and in the lophium, if for Quercus mongolica, was respectively the highest. The community quotient of similarity in studided area was showed the highest 0.58 between valley community and slope community. As a results of comparative analysis of the life form in studied area could be classified with $M-D_4-R_5-e$ form.