PB 126

# A Phytosociological Study of the Valley of Wolsongbong, Taedun Mt.

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The Valley of Wolsongbong is located at Nonsan gun, Chung Nam province from 36° 9′ to 36° 10′ latitude and from 127° 16′ to 127° 19′ longitude. This study was carried out to classify forest communities by the methods of Zurich-Montepellier schools. These results might be useful for prompting natural regeneration, vegetation succession, and ecological forest operation.

1. The forest vegetation in the valley of Surak was classified into 3 communities, 6 groups and 5 subgroups as such

-valley forests :

I. Zalkovasenata-Acer pseudo-sieboldiana community

I-A Platycaiya sterobilacea-stephanadia incisa group

I-A-1 Pinus densiflora subgroup

I-A-2 Euonumus pauciflons subgroup

I-A-3 Typical subgroup

I-B Typical group

-mountain forests :

II. Quercus Dentata-Fraxinus sieboldiana commuity

II-A Pinus densiflora group

II-A-1 Rubus parvifolius-Lysimachia baiystachys subgroup

II-A-2 Rhodooendron muciomyatum-Melampyrum roseum var. japonicum subgroup

II-B Zanthoxylum schinifolium-Henerocallis fuiva group

III. Quercus mongolica-Sasa borealis community

III-A Rhodooendron mucromytum-Rhodooendron sehlippenbachii group

III-B Typical group

2. Juding from the coincidence method, the structure and distribution of the forest communities was more related to topography than altitude. The relationship between vegetation units and topography, below middle slope, that was mainly represented as valley forests(Zalkova senata-Acer pseudo-sieboldianum community) and over middle slope, it was mainly represented as mountain forests(Quercus dentata-Fraxinus sieboldiana community, Quercus mongolica-Sasa borealis community).