

GENERAL INFORMATION

author(s)	Van Tilborgh T, Veroustraete V
year	1975
English title	Quantitative analysis of the vegetation structure and composition in a mixed deciduous forest at the border between the Flemish and Brabant district
original title	Kwantitatieve computeranalyse van vegetatiestructuur en –samenstelling van een gemengd loofbos op de grens van het Vlaams en het Brabants district
reference	Msc thesis, Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerp
pages	44
type	dissertation (d2)
ecosystem service	supporting – biodiversity
keywords	moss layer, herb layer, shrub layer, tree layer
taxa	
project	Msc thesis
supervisor	Impens I, Van Hecke P
institution	Department Biology
document	hardcopy
data	list of species (appendix 2), Flora&Fauna.xls

MATERIALS & METHODS

study area	5
time period	August-September 1974
goal	Testing a quick, objective, and easy-to-use method of inventory and evaluation.
set-up	115 plots of 20 m x 20 m on a grid
data collection	species inventory: species, cover (Braun-Blanquet), layer (2 tree layers, shrub layer, herb layer, mosses), vitality (+, -), phenology (vegetative, flowering, seedling-of-the-year, seeds/spores), sociability (single, small/large/very large groups, homogeneous cover) per layer: height, total cover, thickness of litter layer
remarks	Map with plot numbers on p 4. Comparison of species list with Roskams (1956).

RESULTS

Maps of the forest with species clusters, vegetation clusters, phytosociological clusters, structure clusters for two types of analysis: (1) cover data vegetation + cover/height data structure, (2) only vegetation data + species with low cover + cover per layer + no tree layer data. The clear cutting had an impact on the vegetation layer; in the other stands, no clear impact of the tree layer was found.

Two vegetation types: Alno-Padion and Fago-Quercetum.

Remarks: spring vegetation data are important in forest ecosystems (and were lacking in this study), ordination techniques might have been better suited.