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ArcGIS

(GIS)

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Robert et al, (2000).

ZELIG

ZELIG

(Foresman, 1998)

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(Mitsuda et al., 2001)

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Elder & Morris, 1986; Mount et al., )

Wootton & Bell, )

(1999

(1992; Roseberry et al., 1994

(Shugart, 1984)

Klenner et al., 2000; Gustafson et )

(al., 2004; Hayes et al., 2004

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(Keane et al., 2002)

Frazer (2005)

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<sup>1</sup> Geographic Information System

<sup>2</sup> Patches

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$$D = \max \left| \frac{F_1}{n_1} - \frac{F_2}{n_2} \right|$$

F2 F1

n2 n1

K-S

D

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(Bihamta, 1387)

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GIS

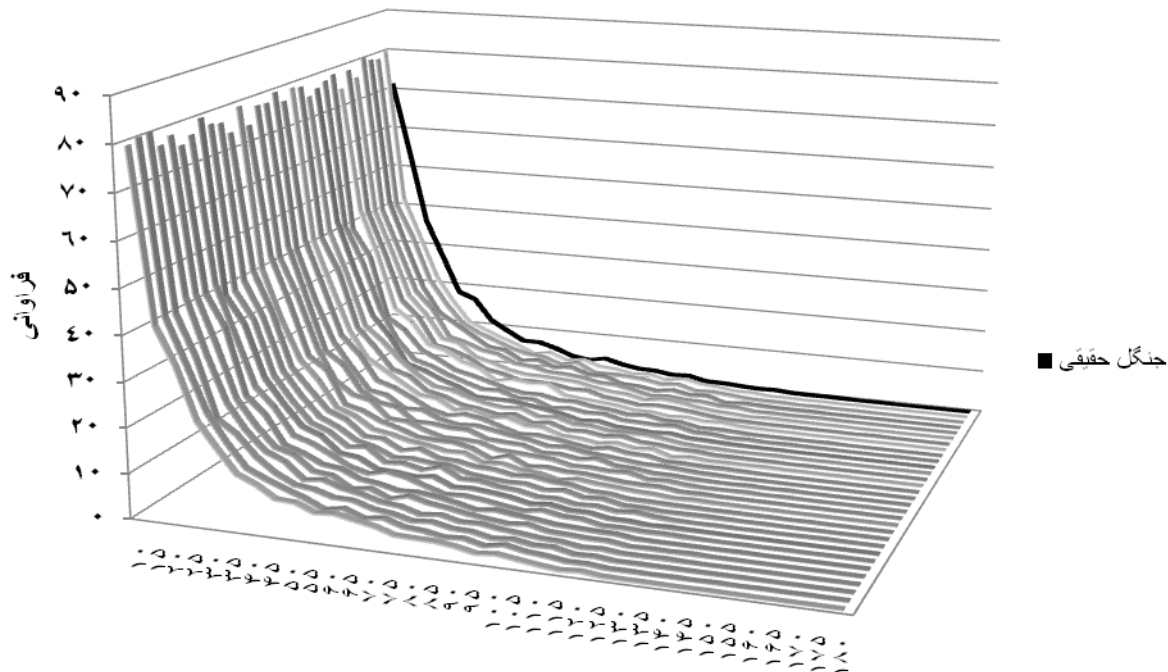
)

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<sup>1</sup> Kolmogorov-Smirnov

تعداد در هکتار ۳۰ مرتبه تکرار



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D

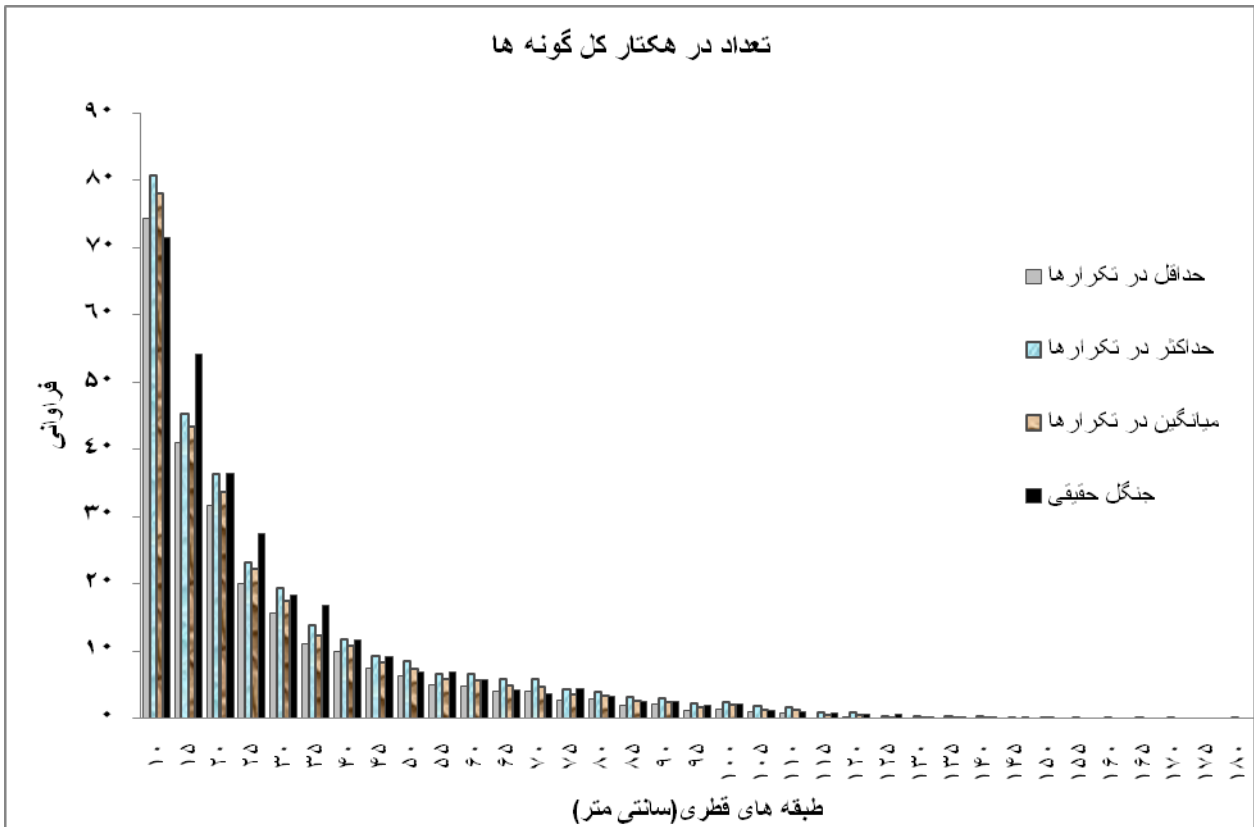
D

K-S

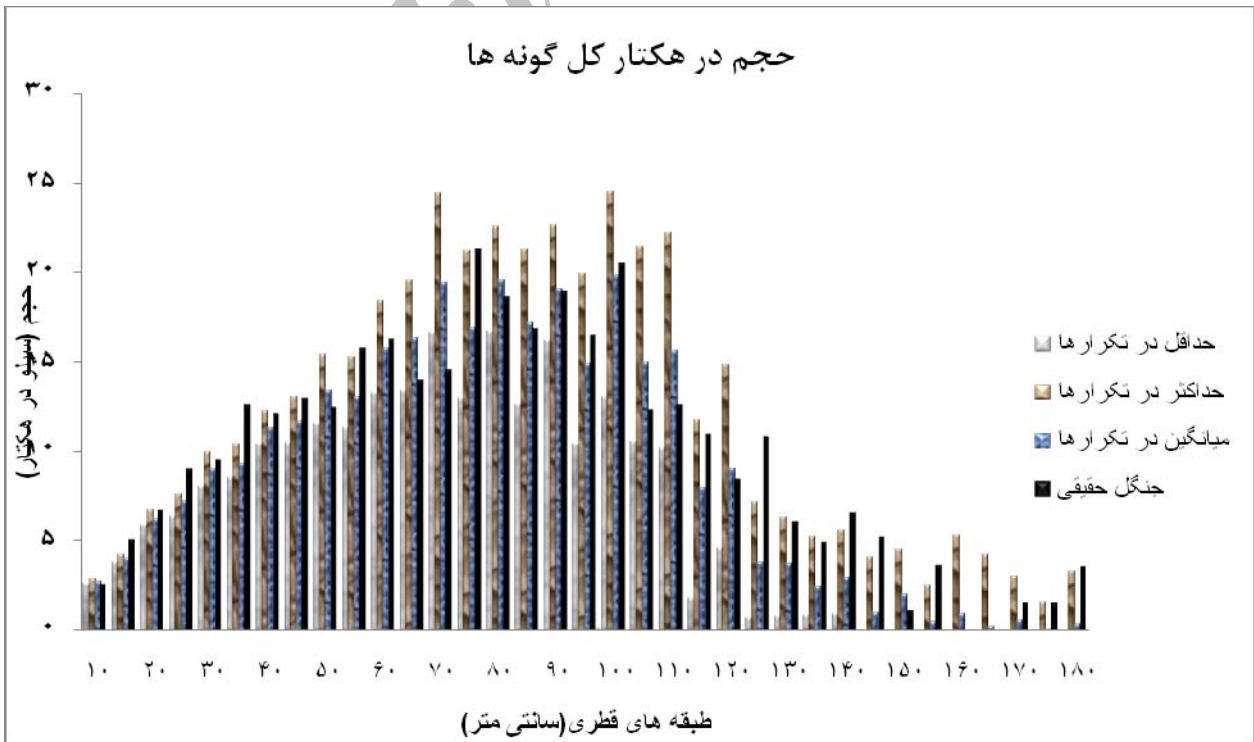
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تعداد در هکتار کل گونه ها



حجم در هکتار کل گونه ها



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Arc GIS

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ZELIG Robert et al (2000)

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## Spatial Forest simulation to obtain Forest Statistics (Case Study: Gorazbon District of Kheyroud Forest)

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### Abstract

Geographic Information System (GIS) is one of the most important tools to prepare forest management plan and, in general, as a tool for management, sustainable logging and future planning based on the derived statistical data from forested regions. The purpose of this study was spatial simulation of trees in forest to have in hand an example of an uneven aged forest (simulated forest). By means of the simulated forest, it is possible to test different statistical methods and various management activities before they are carried out in real world. The study area, *Gorazbon*, is a district of *Kheyroud* research-educational forest, with 1001 hectares area located in East of *Nowshahr* city. The inventory was implemented using systematic random sampling. Afterwards, trees were randomly distributed within the compartments of this district, using the results of full calliper inventory with Arc GIS 9.3 software and forest was simulated. In this stage, the inventory process was implemented in simulated forest similar to the inventory of real forest. These results were compared with the results of the ground inventory, and no statistically significant difference was found in any of repetitions. Consequently, it can infer that the simulated forest is remarkably applied to the forest inventory implementations. Furthermore, it is a functional tool to provide forest management plans of *Kheyroud* forest. To say in other words, this makes possible to test different methods of forest inventory and also type and dimensions of plot and inventory net unquestionably.

**Keywords:** forest simulation, Geographic Information System (GIS), Kheyroud Forest, forest management plan, forest inventory