
*

(// : // :)

Pyrus syriaca Quercus brantii Quercus infectoria Quercus libani

()

Crataegus pontica

)

()

(

Quercus infectoria

U

U

:

E-mail:

:

:

:

*

()

()

:

()

()

:

()

:

()

()

()

:

:

()

()

)

(

Archive of SID

Ludwig & Reynolds

Hudson

Fowler

Pattern

Random

Clustered, Clumped or Aggregated

Regular

Jayaraman

Hutchinson

Moer

Begon

Jose

Akashi

Mohren

Pielou

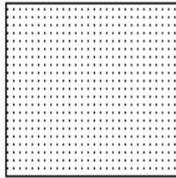
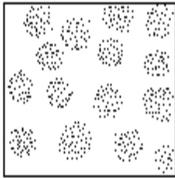
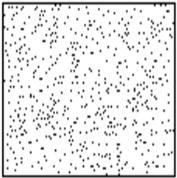
()

()

/

$$(I = \frac{s^2}{\bar{x}})$$

()



(I = 0)

(I ≠ 1)

(I > 1)

|

| |

()

Quercus libani

() |

()

Quercus libani

Pyrus syriaca Quercus brantii Quercus infectoria

Crataegus pontica

Barbour

Cain

Krebs

) () () ()

(P<0.05)

() () ()

Quercus

(P>0.05) *infectoria*

() (P<0.01)

Quercus (/) *Quercus libani*
(/) *infectoria*

-
- Wite
 - Fowler, J. & L. Cohen & P. Jarvis
 - Green
 - Ludwig & Reynolds
 - Morisata
 - Krebs

<i>Quercus libani</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Quercus brantii</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	/	/	/	/			

<i>Quercus libani</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Quercus brantii</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	/	/	/	/			
<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	/	/	/	/			

			P
<i>Quercus libani</i>	/		/
<i>Quercus brantii</i>	/		/
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	/		/
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	/		/
<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	/		/

			P
<i>Quercus libani</i>	/		/
<i>Quercus brantii</i>	/		/
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	/		/
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	/		/
<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	/		/

) U
(

U

	U	U
<i>Quercus libani</i>	/	/
<i>Quercus brantii</i>	/	/
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	/	/
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	+ /	/
<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	+ /	/

U

()

<i>Quercus libani</i>	+ /
<i>Quercus brantii</i>	+ /
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	+ /
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	+ /
<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	+ /

/

<i>Quercus libani</i>	/
<i>Quercus brantii</i>	/
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	/
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	/
<i>Crataegus pontica</i>	/

($P < 0.01$)

)

:

(

)

()

(

)

k

()

(

)

(

k

k

k

()

U

()

()

Quercus infectoria

Quercus

Quercus brantii (GI= /)

($P=0.82$) *infectoria*

()

(/) *Quercus infectoria*

(/)

Quercus libani

(*Quercus libani* Oliv.)

- 4- Akashi, N., 1996. The spatial pattern and canopy understory association of trees a cool temperate mixed forest in western Japan, *Ecological Research*, 11:311-319.
- 5- Barbour, M.G. & J.H. Burk & W.D. Pitts & F.S. Gilliam & M.W. Schwartz, 1999. *Terrestrial Plant Ecology* (3rd Edition), Benjamin Cummings, 688 pp.
- 6- Begon, M. & L.J. Harper & C.R. Townsend, 1996. *Ecology*, 3rd Ed, Blackwell Science, 414pp.
- 7- Cain, S.A., 1938. The species-area curve, *American Midland Naturalist*, 19:573-581.
- 8- Fowler, J. & L. Cohen & P. Jarvis, 1998. *Practical Statistics for Field Biology*, John Wiley and Sons, Chichester.
- 9- Green, R.H., 1966. Measurement of non-randomness in spatial distributions, *Researches in population ecology*, 8:1-7.
- 10- Hudson, J.C. & P.M. Fowler, 1966. The concept of pattern in geography, *Discuss. Pap. Ser. I* (mimeo), Department of geography, University of Iowa, Cited in Upton and Fingleton, 1985.
- 11- Jayaraman, K., 2000. *A Statistical Manual for Forestry Research*, FORSPA-FAO Publication, 240pp.
- 12- Jose, J.J.S. & M.R. Farinas and J. Rosales, 1991. Spatial patterns of trees and structuring factors in a *Trachypogon* savanna of the Orinoco Lianos, *Biotropica*, 23(2):114-123.

-
- 13- Krebs, C.J., 1989. *Ecological Methodology*, Harper Collins, New York, 343pp.
 - 14- Ludwig, J.A. & J.F. Reynolds, 1988. *Statistical Ecology, A primer on methods and computing*, John Wiley and Sons, 337pp.
 - 15- Moeur, M., 1993. Characterizing spatial patterns of trees using stem-mapped data, *Forest Science*, 39:756-775.
 - 16- Moeur, M., 1994. Spatial pattern development in old-growth hemlock/cedar forests, Symposium proceedings of interior cedar-hemlock-white pine forests: Ecology and management, held, March 2-4, at Spokane, Washington state University, WA9964-6410, 58-68.
 - 17- Mohren, G.M.J. & C.P. Van Gerwen & C.G.T. Spitters, 1984. Simulation of primary production in even-aged stands of Douglas Fir, *Forest Ecology and Management*, 9:27-49.
 - 18- Morisata, a.m., 1971. Composition of the Id index, *Researchers in population ecology*, 13:1-27.
 - 19- Pielou, E.C., 1977. *Mathematical Ecology* in: Ludwig, J.A. and J.F. Reynolds, 1988. *Statistical Ecology, A primer on methods and computing*, John Wiley and Sons, 337pp.
 - 20- Waite, S., 2000. *Statistical Ecology in Practice, A guide to analyzing environmental and ecological field data*, Pearson Education Limited, 414pp.

Archive of SID

A Statistical Analysis of the Spatial Pattern of Trees Species in Ghamisheleh Marivan Region, Iran.

R. Basiri^{*1}, H. Sohrabi² and M. Mozayen³

¹ Assis. Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, Shahid chamran University, I. R. Iran

² Senior Expert, Forestry, Tarbiyat Modares University, I. R. Iran

³ Instructor, Faculty of Natural Resources, Shahid chamran University, I. R. Iran

(Received: 3 Aug 2003, Accepted: 10 April 2005)

Abstract

The spatial patterns of trees species (*Quercus libani*, *Quercus infectoria*, *Quercus brantii*, *Pyrus syriaca*, *Crataegus pontica*) in a forest in northern Marivan, Kurdistan province, Iran, were statistically analyzed. Study of spatial patterns of tree species has extensive applications in ecological management of forest areas. Northern Zagross region accompanied by cold moist climate has created a spatially thick tree cover on wetter slopes affecting the distribution of these tree covers. In this research, systematic random sampling was employed to examine the different spatial patterns. The determination methods of the spatial patterns includes: general procedure, distribution models (Poisson and negative binomial), and quantitative dispersion indices. General procedure distinguished clumped distribution for tree species. Poisson distribution model proved clumped distribution for tree's species. The negative binomial distribution using goodness of fit chi-square test showed clumped distribution for *Quercus infectoria* species while the rest did not follow this pattern. The negative binomial distribution using goodness of fit U statistic distinguished as clumped the distribution of tree species. Green's and standard Morisita indices exhibited clumped distributions for tree species. In this analysis, Green's index and negative binomial distribution model using goodness of fit, U statistic were distinguished as suitable for assessing the arrangement of a set of data to clumped pattern.

Keywords: Spatial pattern analysis, Distribution analysis (Poisson and negative binomial), Green's index, Morisita's standardized index, Ghamisheleh forest, Marivan, Iran.

* Corresponding author:

Tel:

, Fax:

E-mail: