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TWINS PAN

Ruscus PCA
Asperula odorata, Viola odorata, Hypericum androsaemum, hyrcanus
Oplismenus undulatifolia, Dryopteris filix-mass
Rumex sanguineus, Solanum kiseretzcki, Mespilus germanica Cyclamen caucasicum

TWINS PAN

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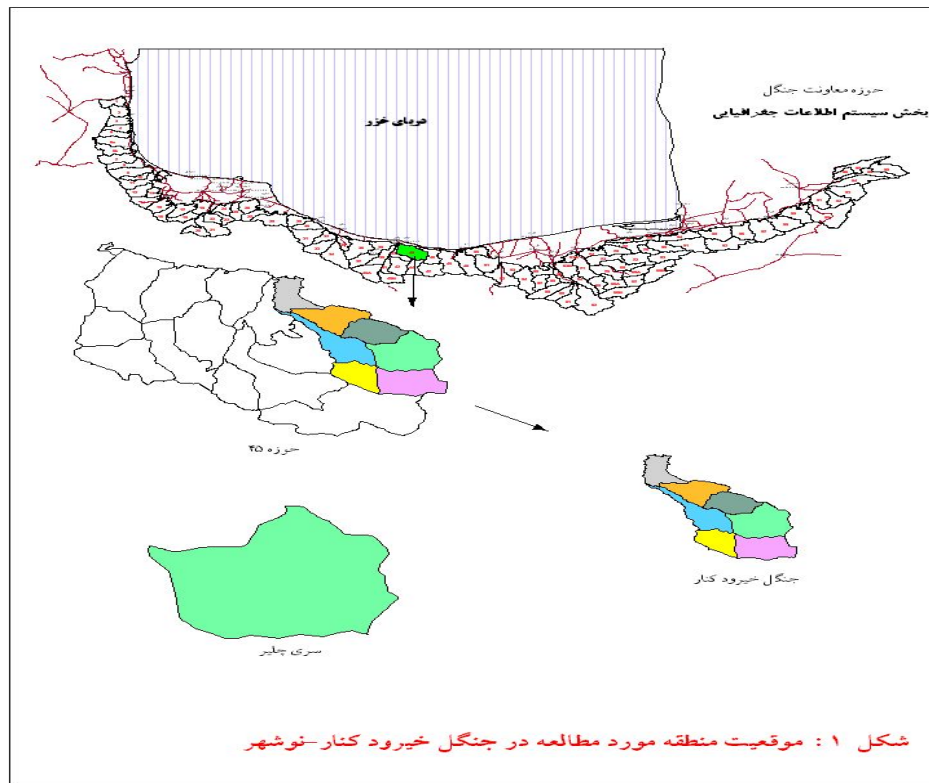
Green
Klinka

Braun - Blanquet
Elenberg
Rogister
Noirfalis

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TWINSpan

Dombois - Ellenberg

Pseudospecies

Minimal area

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Geum Lamium album, Fagus orientalis urbanum

Ruscus hyrcanus .()

Asperula () (Positive or Negative Groups)

odorata, Viola odorata, Hypericum androsaemum, Dryoptris filix-mass

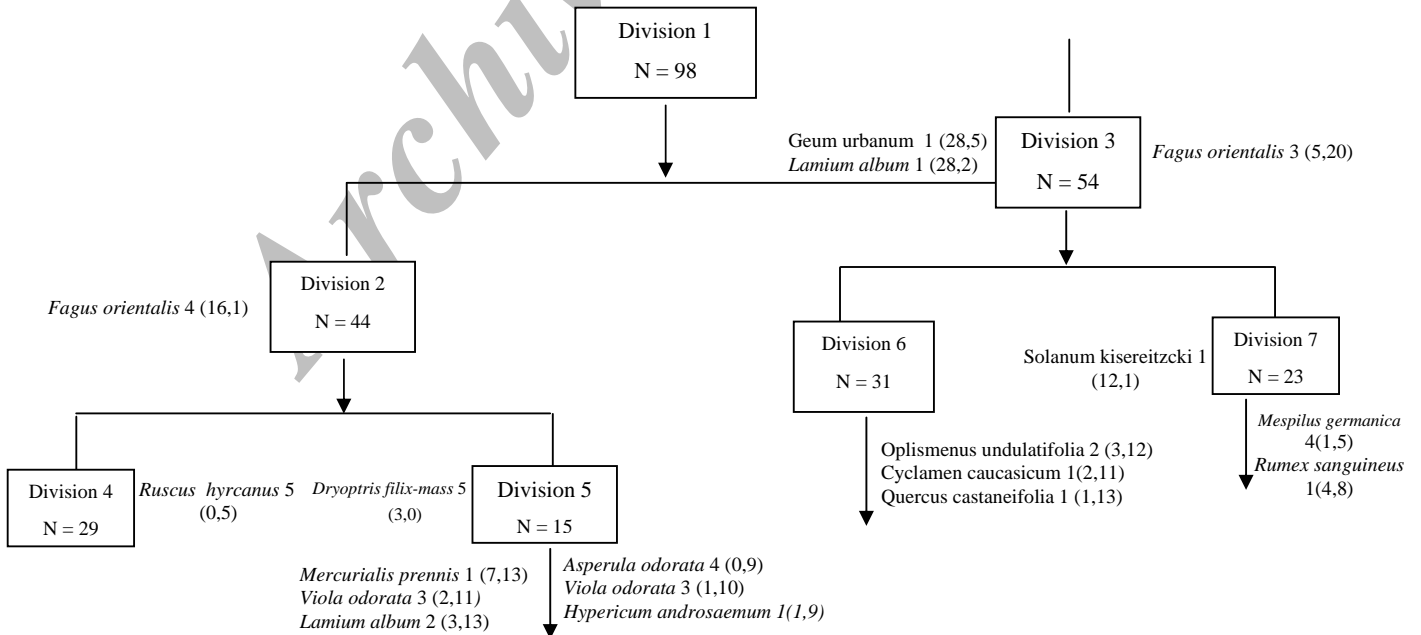
Oplismenus undulatifolia, Carex sylvatics, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Fragaria vesca, Mespilus germanica

Cyclamen caucasicum, Quercus castaneifolia

Rumex sanguineus, Solanum germanica kisereitzcki

Fagus orientalis, Mercurialis prennis, Viola odorata, Lamium album,

*Carex sylvatica 2 (7,52)
Brachypodium sylvaticum 3 (1,46)
Fragaria vesca 2 (2,37)
Mespilus germanica 1 (7,44)
Crataegus microphylla 1 (7,42)*



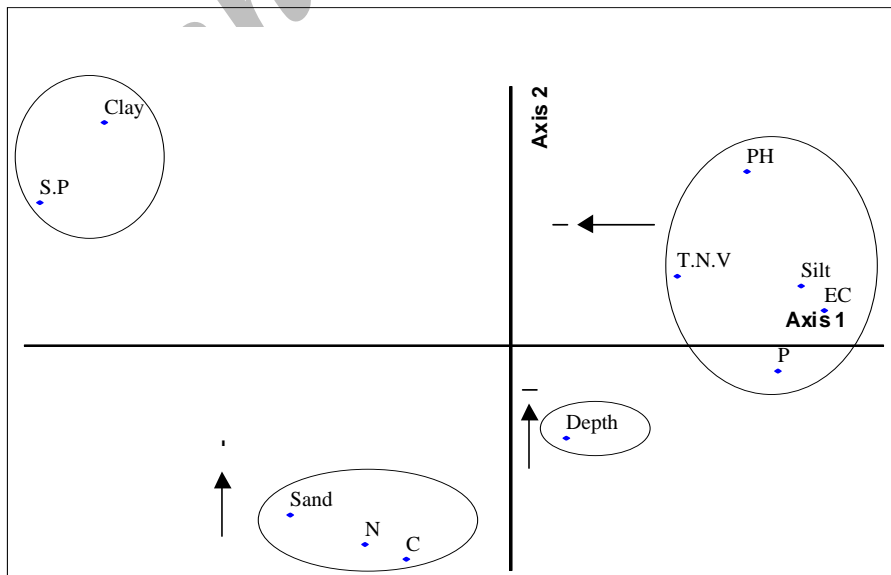
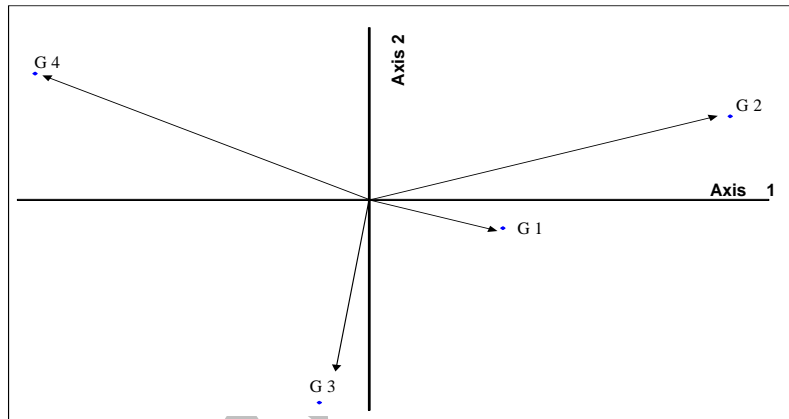
PCA

Clay SP

Sand C, N

pH, T.N.V, P,
SP Clay

Silt



(pH)

N, C, P

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PCA

Ruscus hyrcanus

T.N.V, pH, P, C N,

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Relationship between Plant Ecological Groups and Stand Edaphical Conditions (Case study, Kheiroudkenar Forest – Noshahr)

A. Mataji^{*1} and G. Zahedi²

¹ Assistant Professor, Research and Science Branch, Islamic Azad University, I. R. Iran

² Associate Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I. R. Iran

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Abstract

In a natural ecosystem, vegetation elements of similar ecological needs constitute ecological groups. In fact, through distinguishing different ecological groups, the differences among environmental variables in various sites can be realized. The aim of this research, done in University of Tehran 's educational – research forest located in Kheiroudkenar forest – Noshahr, was to explore ecological groups and their relationship with soil characteristics. In order to determine plot (releve) area, minimal area method was employed. To study vegetation cover, 151 plots of 400 m² area were collected according to Braun-Blanquet combinational method. Following data collection, plant community was separated and classified using Two Way Indicator Species Analysis (TWINSpan), differential species being indicated in each group. Based on ecological groups and the presence of differential species, 36 points were assigned to introduce physical and chemical characteristics of soil, and the resulting sample were analyzed. In order to analyze soil characteristics in relation to vegetation cover changes, multi – variable analysis, e.g. principal components analysis (PCA) was exploited. The results illustrated that the first ecological group, namely *Ruscus hyrcanus*, and second group including *Asperula odorata*, *Viola odorata*, *Hypericum androsaemum*, *Dryopteris filix-mass*, were related to soil chemical properties. The third group with *Oplismenus undulatifolia*, *Cyclamen caucasicum*, along with the fourth group, including *Mespilus germanica*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Solanum kisereitzeki* were mainly in relation to physical properties. Also, it was found that soil fertility in the first and second groups is more suitable and higher than in the others.

Keywords: Plant ecological groups, Principal components analysis (PCA), TWINSpan, Stand conditions

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