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(Basiri *et al.*, 2006) (Alavi *et al.*, 2005)
(Erfanifard *et al.*, 2008) (Habashi *et al.*, 2007)
Haji Mirza و همچنین (Safari *et al.*, 2010)
(Aghayee *et al.*, 2010)

(Biber Weyerhaeuser, 1998) .

(Kint *et al.*, 2000) .

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

(*Quercus rubra* *Quercus robur*)
(Pommerening, 2002)

Aguirre *et al.*) .

(*al.*, 2003

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(Kint, 2005)

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

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(Graz, 2006)

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Ruprecht *et al.*)

(2010

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(Pommerening Stoyan, 2006)

’ (Memarian *et al.*, 2007)

Ghomi Avili *et al.*,)

(2007

(Kint *et al.*, 2000)

" (Kint *et al.*, 2004)
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(Graz, 2006)

Kint *et al.*, 2000; Pommerenng, 2002;)

(Aguirre *et al.*, 2003; Pommerening, 2006b

Pommerening,)

(2006b

¹ Biodiversity

² Forest Structure

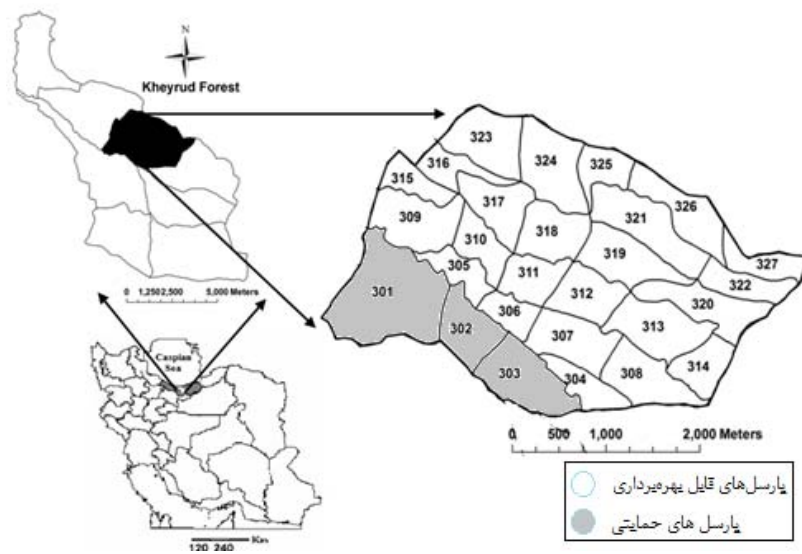
NN

(Nouri *et al.*, 2009)

Marvi Mohadjer,)

(2005)

() / /



(Forest management plan, 2010)

...

$$CE = \frac{r_A}{r_E} = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N r_i}{\sqrt{\frac{A}{N} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{P}{N} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{P^2}{N^2}}}$$

(Pommerening, 2006a)

Crancod 1.3

(Pommerening, 2006a)

(kint *et al.*, 2000)

$$W_i = \frac{1}{f} \sum_{j=1}^f v_{ij}$$

$$v_{ij} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow \alpha_j < \alpha_0 \\ \rightarrow \alpha_j \geq \alpha_0 \end{cases}$$

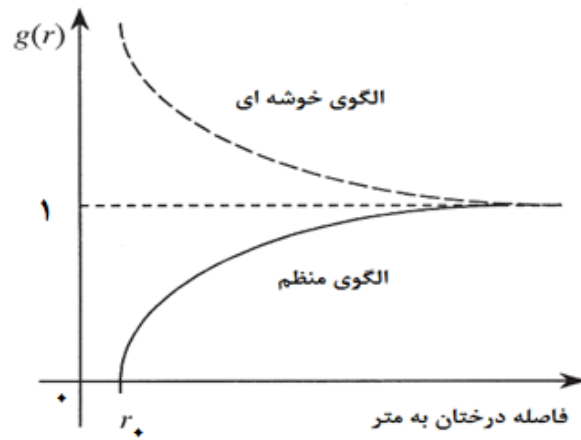
$$\alpha_0 = \frac{360}{\text{تعداد همسایه} + 1}$$

- ¹ Clark & Evans
- ² Uniform angle index
- ³ Pair correlation function
- ⁴ Shannon-Wiener index
- ⁵ Mingling index
- ⁶ DBH dominance
- ⁷ Height dominance
- ⁸ Mark correlation function
- ⁹ Poisson

$(g(r))$

(\bar{w}_i)
 \bar{w}_i

کپه‌ای \bar{W} < تصادفی \bar{W} < منظم \bar{W} . (Corral et al., 2010)



(Pommerening, 2002 :)

(Pommerening, 2002)

$$P(r) = \lambda^2 \times g(r) \times df_1 \times df_2$$

$$(H') \quad \int_{C_2}^{P(r)} \int_{C_1}^{\lambda} g(r) df_2$$

$$H' = - \sum_{i=1}^n (P_i) \times (\ln P_i)$$

n

P_i

$g(r)$

...

H'

(Bakus, 2004)

(Graz, 2006)

(DM_i)

(TH_i)

()

(Graz, 2006) .

$$DM_i = \frac{1}{f} \sum_{j=1}^f v_{ij} \quad v_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \rightarrow \text{گونه } j \neq \text{گونه } i \\ \cdot \rightarrow \text{گونه } j = \text{گونه } i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$TH_i = \frac{1}{f} \sum_{j=1}^f v_{ij} \quad v_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \rightarrow H_i \geq H_j \\ \cdot \rightarrow H_i < H_j \end{bmatrix}$$

(K (r))

"

"

) m

Z(r)

F(m₁,m₂)

F(m₁,m₂)=m₁.m

(Ruprecht et al., 2010)

df₂ df₁

F(m₁,m₂)

(E(Z(r))) Z(r)

(TD_i)

$$E(Z(r)) = K_f(r) \times g(r) \times \bar{m}^\gamma \times \lambda df_1 \times \lambda df_2 :$$

$$\bar{m}^\gamma \quad K_f(r) \quad g(r) \quad TD_i = \frac{1}{f} \sum_{j=1}^f v_{ij} \quad v_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \rightarrow DBH_i \geq DBH_j \\ \cdot \rightarrow DBH_i < DBH_j \end{bmatrix}$$

λ (m)

j

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(Biber Weyerhaeuser, 1998)

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(Pommerening Stoyan, 2006)

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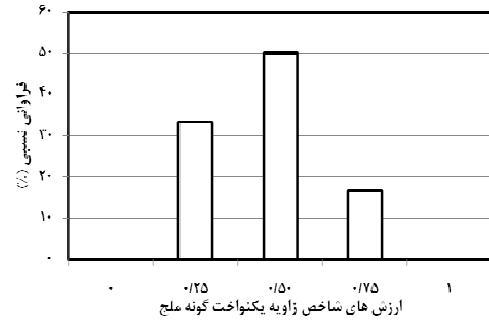
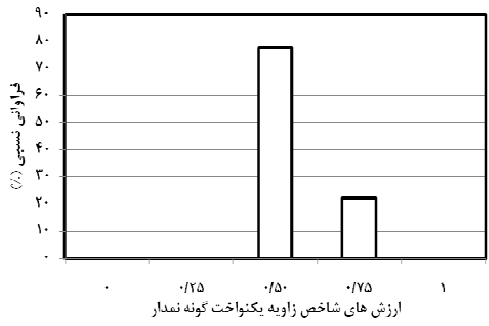
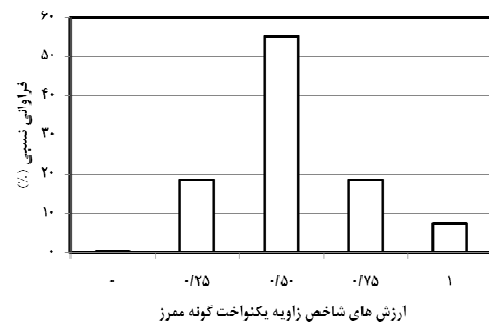
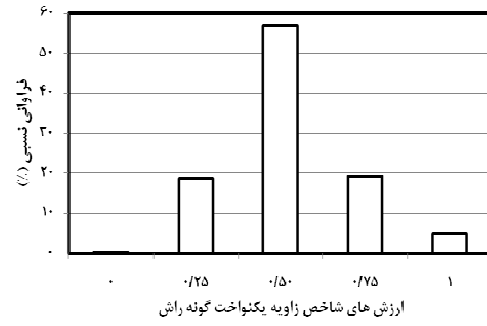
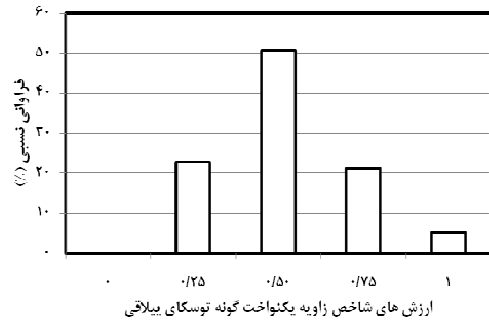
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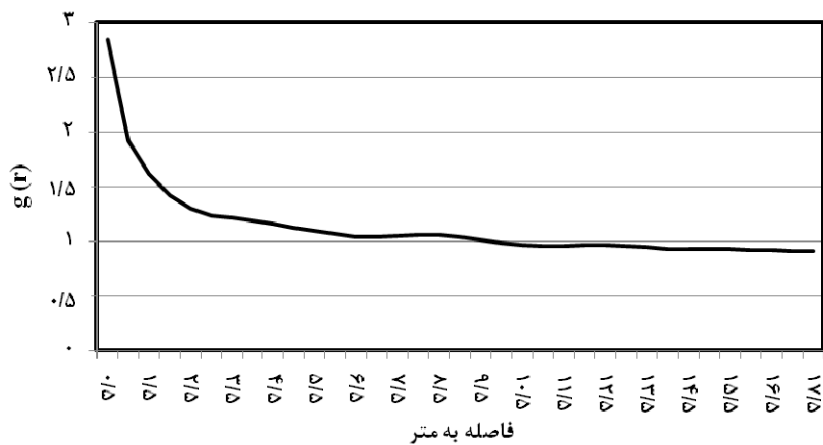


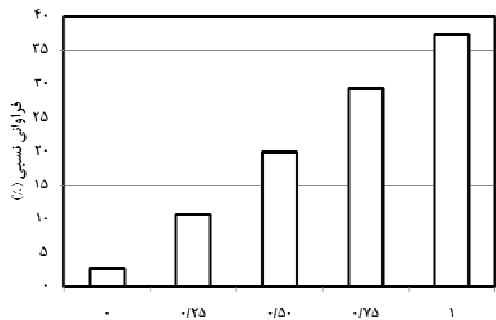
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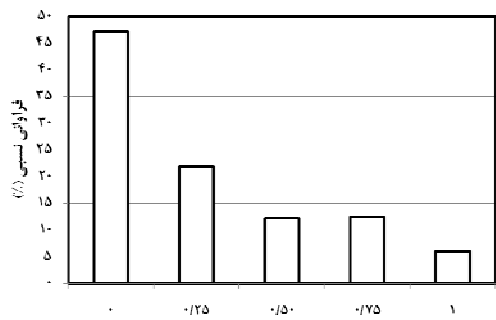
| گونه | تعداد گروه ساختاری قبل از تصحیح حاشیه | تعداد گروه ساختاری از تصحیح حاشیه | \bar{W}_i | \overline{MD}_i | \overline{TD}_i | \overline{TH}_i |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| راش | ۷۸۳ | ۳۲۱ | ۰/۵۲ | ۰/۲۶ | ۰/۵۲ | ۰/۵۰ |
| ممرز | ۱۴۷۰ | ۷۶۱ | ۰/۵۴ | ۰/۲۴ | ۰/۴۹ | ۰/۴۹ |
| بلندمازو | ۱۱۶ | ۶۵ | ۰/۵۲ | ۰/۷۲ | ۰/۵۷ | ۰/۶۱ |
| توسکای بیلاقی | ۱۵۱ | ۷۰ | ۰/۵۲ | ۰/۷۴ | ۰/۷۷ | ۰/۷۷ |
| پلت | ۱۳۱ | ۵۷ | ۰/۴۹ | ۰/۸۳ | ۰/۶۴ | ۰/۷۳ |
| نمدار | ۱۶ | ۹ | ۰/۵۶ | ۰/۸۹ | ۰/۶۹ | ۰/۷۲ |
| خرمندی | ۲ | ۱ | ۰/۷۵ | ۱ | ۰/۲۵ | ۰ |
| ملج | ۱۴ | ۶ | ۰/۴۶ | ۰/۸۸ | ۰/۱۰۸ | ۰/۱۷ |
| خشکه‌دار | ۱۶۱ | ۱۰۵ | ۰/۵۰ | ۰/۷۶ | ۰/۲۶ | ۰/۲۶ |

\bar{W}_i = میانگین شاخص زاویه یکنواخت؛ \overline{MD}_i = میانگین شاخص آمیختگی؛ \overline{TD}_i = میانگین شاخص اندازه قطر برابر سینه؛ \overline{TH}_i = میانگین شاخص اندازه ارتفاعی

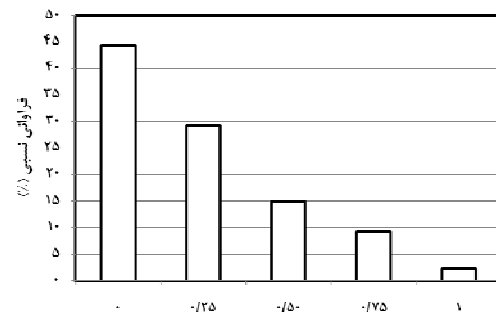




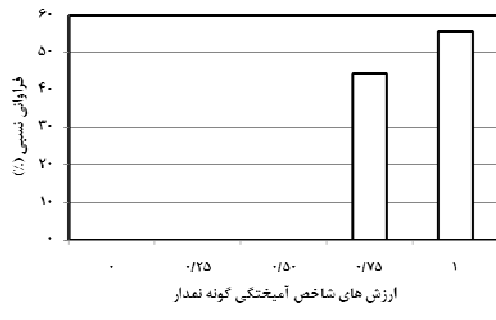
ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه نوسکای سیلابی



ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه راش



ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه سمرق



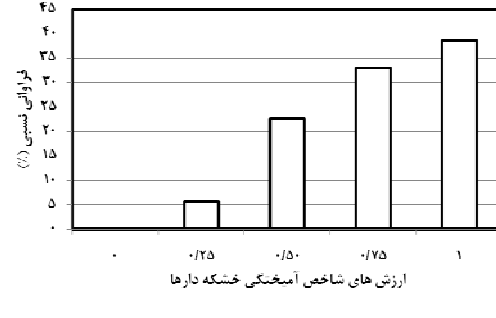
ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه نمدار



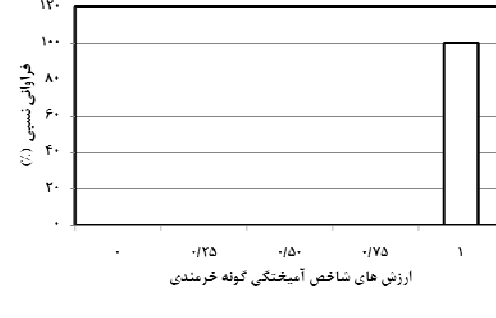
ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه بلندمازو



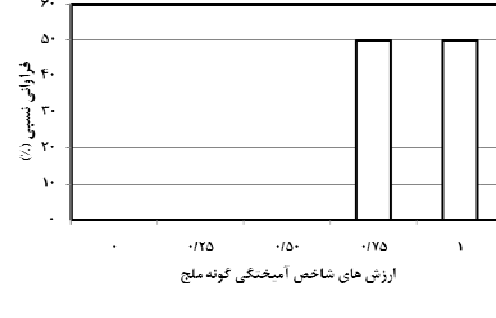
ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه پلت



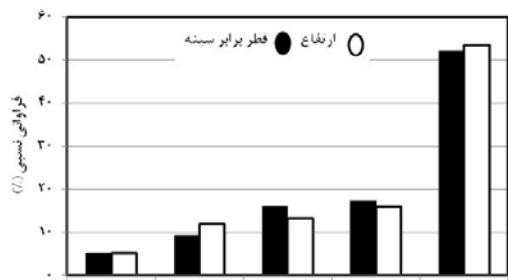
ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه خشکه دارها



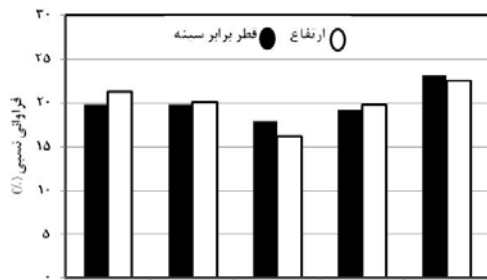
ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه خرمسندی



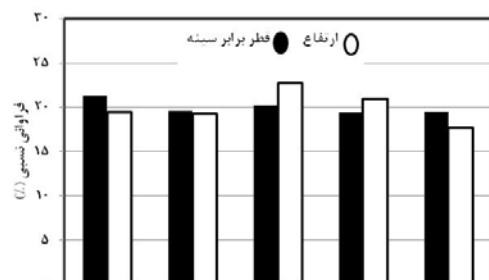
ارزش های شاخص آمیختگی گونه ملیج



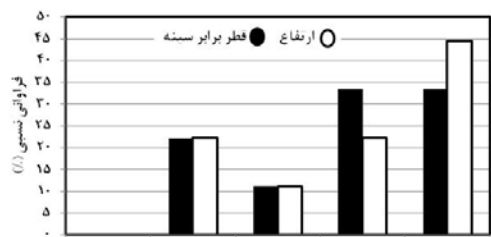
ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه نوسکای سلاهی



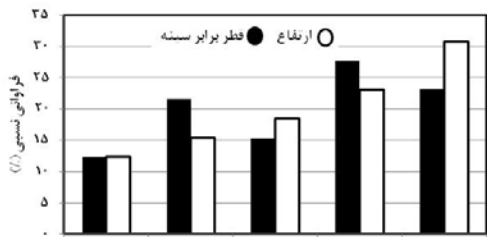
ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه رائی



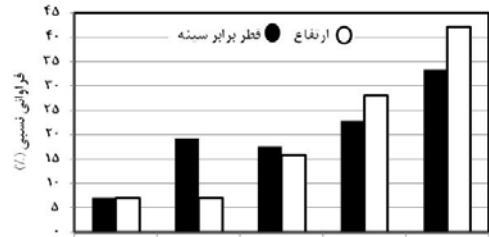
ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه ممرز



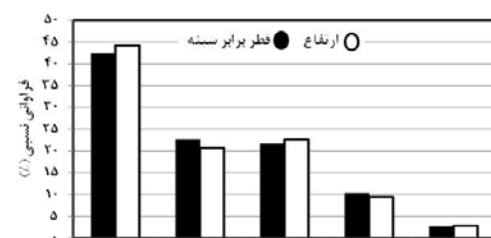
ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه نمدار



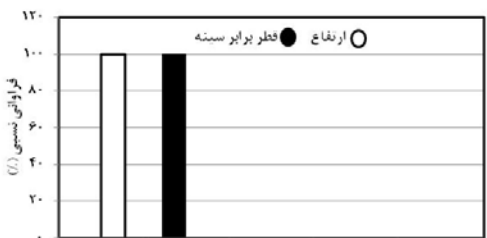
ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه بلندمازو



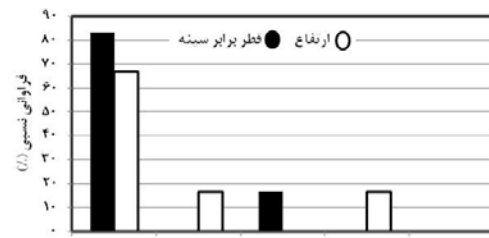
ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه افرایب



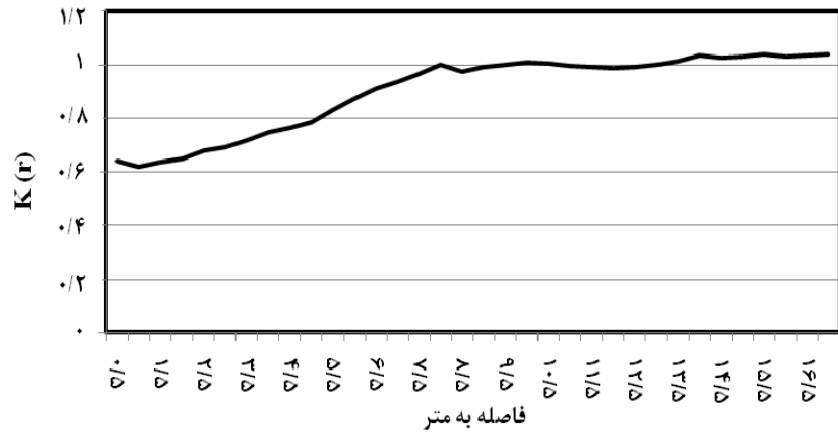
ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه خارها



ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه خرمندی



ارزش های شاخص های اندازه قطر برابر سسته و ارتفاع گونه ملج



Habashi *et al.*,) .

(2007

(Graz, 2004)

kint *et al.*,) .

(2000

Hui *et al.*,)

(2007 (/)

.(Kint *et al.*, 2000)

(Haji Mirza Aghayee *et al.*, 2010)

¹ Green
² Morisata

(Pommerening, 2002)

(Habashi *et al.*, 2007)

(Pommerening, 2002)

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Quantifying the Spatial Structure in Hyrcanian Submountain Forest (Case Study: Gorazbon District of Kheirud Forest-Noushahr-Iran)

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Abstract

Quantifying spatial structure is one of the most important components, describing natural ecosystems and their biodiversity. In this study, a set of indices and functions related to spatial structure using 102 established plots with an area of 1000 m² were presented. To achieve spatial structure of *Carpinus-Fagus* type, a set of indices (Clark & Evans, uniform angle, Shannon-Wiener, mingling and DBH/Height dimension) and functions (pair correlation and mark correlation) were applied. The indices and functions demonstrated the diversity of tree positioning, species, and tree dimension. The mean values of Clark & Evans and uniform angle indices were 0.86 and 0.53, respectively, indicating a distribution between random and cluster patterns. Also, pair correlation function indicated trees with inter-tree distance smaller than 5.5 m were more than the same forest with a random distribution. The mean values of Shannon-Wiener and mingling indices were computed 1.17 and 0.36, respectively. Mingling index properly showed a low mixture of beech and hornbeam and a high mixture of other species. Furthermore, the mean values of both DBH/Height dominance indices were 0.51, which indicated that some species such as linden and alder were dominance and species including elm and persimmon were conquered. Mark correlation function showed that trees with inter-tree distance less than 7.5 m had a smaller DBH rather than the average of forest. The utilized indices and functions in this study had a high ability in describing of available species structure in *Carpinus-Fagus* forest type, so the result could be applied in sustainable forest management.

Keywords: Spatial structure, Tree positioning, Species diversity, Dimension diversity, Kheirud forest