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APPENDIX

Illustration

Plant Community and Certain Dominant species
in Deciduous Forest in Campus



View of plant community at More-Din-Daeng
in dry and hot season. The ground covered
by YAH-HEK (Arundinaria rusilla, A. Cheval.
(A. Canus) and seedlings of TENG (Chorae
obtusa, Wall.). (26th April, 1970)



FIGURE II. Showing the vegetation in dry and hot sea-
son. (April)



FIGURE III. Seedlings of TING (Shorea obtusa, Wall.)
the dominant species of deciduous
forest. (Nong-Wang, April)



FIGURE IV. Vegetation of *D. deciduous*
forest in rainy season. (5th August, 1975)



FIGURE V. View of plant community at Nong-Wang. (August)



FIGURE VII. View of plant community at Sri-Tan. The undergrowths are seedlings of TENG (Shorea obtusa, Wall.) and PHIAUNG (Dipterocarpus tuberculatus, Roxb.).



FIGURE VII. Seedlings of PHLAUNG (Dipterocarpus tuberculatus, Roxb.) in rainy season.



FIGURE VIII. View of plant community at More-Din-Daeng.

MAI DAENG (Xylia kerrii, Craib & Hutchinson)
is a predominate species. (5th December, 1975)



FIGURE IX. The dominant species that cover the ground in
deciduous forest is YAH PHEK
(Arundinaria pusilla, A. Cheval. & A. Camus).



FIGURE X. Vegetation of deciduous forest
in dry season. The annual ground fire regularly
cleans the herbaceous undergrowth and litters.
(More-Din-Daeng)



FIGURE XI. View of plant community at More-Din-Daeng.
(26th February, 1976)



FIGURE XII. View of plant community at Sri-Tan. PHA YAWM (Shorea obtusa, Wall.) is a predominate species. (26th February, 1976)



FIGURE XIII. PHLAUNG (*Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, Roxb.)



FIGURE XIV. TENG or JIK (Shorea obtusa, Wall.)

10711
10711 204
10711 13 P.W. 22 N.A.



FIGURE XV. HIANG (Dipterocarpus obtusifolius, Teysm.
ex Miq.)



FIGURE XVI. YANG KRAD (Dipterocarpus intricatus, Dyer)



FIGURE XVII. PHA YAWM (Shorea talura, Roxb.)



FIGURE XVIII. YAW PA (Morinda tinctoria, Roxb.)



FIGURE XIX. MAI DAENG (Xylia kerrii, Craib & Hutchinson)



FIGURE XX. KAOW (Adina cordifolia, Benth. & Hook.)



FIGURE XXI. PHAN SARD (Erythrophloeum succirubrum, Gagnep.)



FIGURE XXII. NGUI PA (Bombax sp., Linn.)



FIGURE XXIII. KA DON (Careya arborea, Roxb.)



FIGURE XXIV. NAM KIANG (Melanorrhoea laccifera, Pierre)



FIGURE XXV. SUM RONG (Sterculia foetida, Linn.)



FIGURE XXVI. MUAD KARB (Aporosa villosa, Baill.)

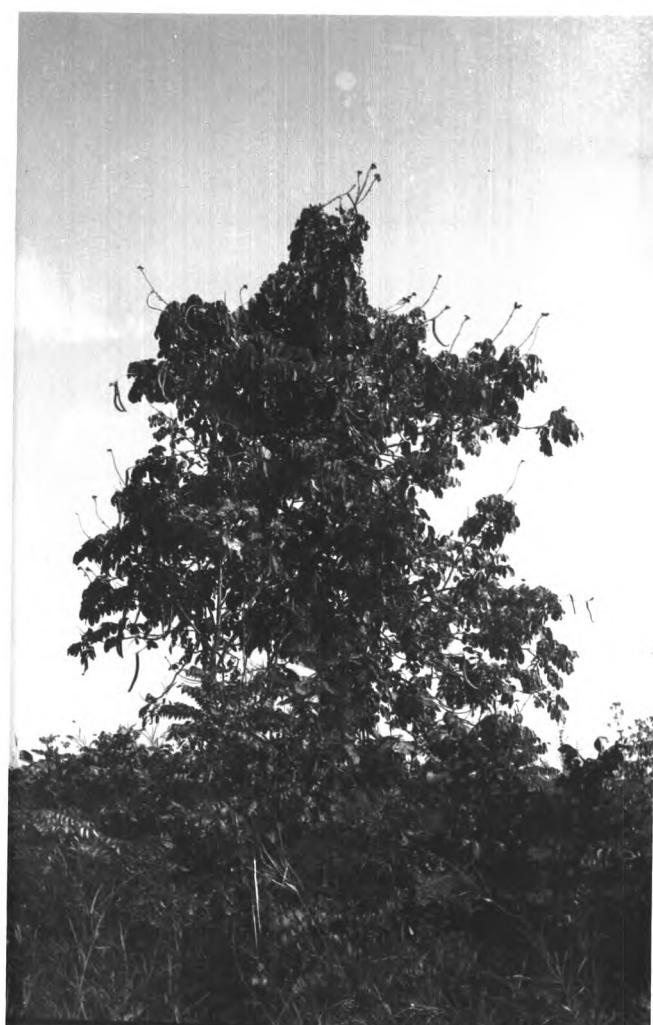


FIGURE XXVII. KAE PHUNG MOO (Markhamia stipulata Seem.)



FIGURE XXVIII. KLOI TOA PHOO (Dioscorea sp., Plum. ex Linn.)



FIGURE XXIX. KLOI TOA MIA (Dioscorea sp., Plum. ex Linn.)



FIGURE XXX. Fruits of Dioscorea sp.



FIGURE XXXI. NAM NOM SAWUN (Hoya kerrii, Craib)



FIGURE XXXII. SUNG WARN PHRA INTRA (Cassytha filiformia,
Linn.) growing on TON WHAH (Eugenia sp.)



FIGURE XXXIII. PRONG PA (Cycas siamensis, Miq.) a common
shrub in deciduous forest.



FIGURE XXXIV. TANG KAI NOI (Leea indica, Merr.) (August)



FIGURE XXXV. Very dense of YAH PHEK (Arundinaria pusilla,
A. Cheval. & A. Camus) in rainy season.

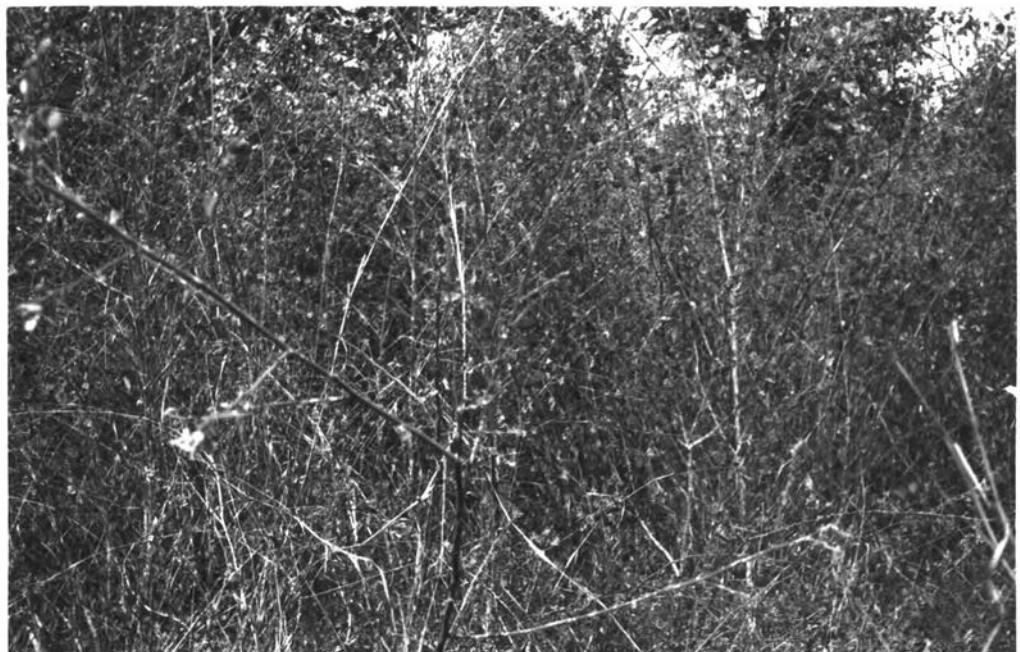


FIGURE XXXVI. YAH PHEK (Arundinaria pusilla, A. Cheval. & A. Camus) common species cover the ground of deciduous forest in dry and hot season.



FIGURE XXXVII. View of plant community at More-Din-Daeng,
YAH KA (Imperata cylindrica, (Nees) C.E. Hubb.) is
a predominate species. (February)



FIGURE XXXVIII. Pressing specimens in the field.

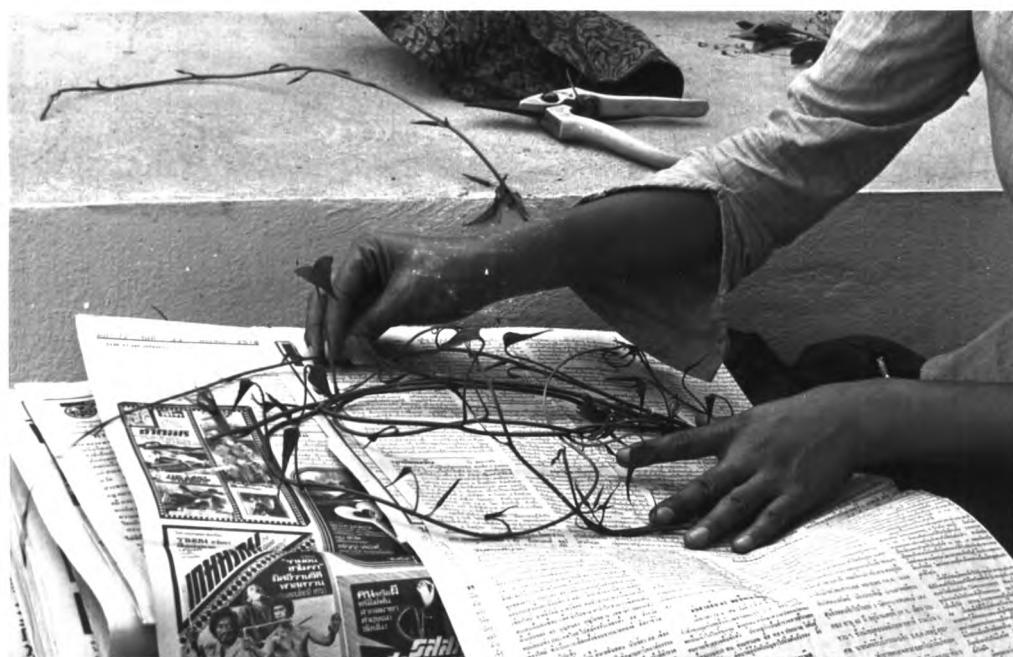


FIGURE XXXIX. At the camp, pressing specimens after
field trip.



FIGURE XL. Mr. INTRA SRI-NON-MUANG, a local guide.

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