

GENERAL INFORMATION

author(s)	Beeckman H
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MATERIALS & METHODS

study area	3b
time period	July 1980–February 1981
goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Do distance between plants, exposition, and provenance affect the form of the plants and the entire stand?- Which factors are related to the development of the stand structure?- How does the social structure change in ash stands?
set-up	6 circular plots with radius 3 m: Virelles seedlings (2), nursery seedlings 1968 (2), seedlings 1970 (2) 6 tree-centred circular plots: Virelles seedlings (2), nursery seedlings 1968 (2), seedlings 1970 (2) 15 tree pairs with dominant and dominated trees: diameter, crown radius, height 3 line transects (Virelles/nursery + seedlings 1970)
data collection	dbh, crown radius in 4 directions, height, branch-free stem length, length of the dead crown, height of maximum crown width, location of furcations and bends
remarks	p6-7: map of the ash planting 0.8 m x 0.8 m (1968) in Lust_1971 New planting 1.5 m x 1.5 m of ash (1970).

RESULTS

Diameter and height distribution are shown for the 5 different seedling parcels.

No difference in stem diameter between the three seedling types; the mean crown diameter of the recently planted ash was larger than for the Virelles ash (spacious planting); recently planted ash were smaller; Virelles ash (and their crown) were more slender, had a smaller branch-free stem length, and a large shade crown.

Characteristics of dominant and dominated trees and the vertical stratification of the stands are discussed.