Contents

PART I GENERAL

1	Intro	duction—Clarification of Concepts	3
	1.1	Vegetation Ecology	3
	1.2	How to Recognize Plant Communities	4
	1.3	European and Anglo-American Terminology	6
	1.4	The Scope of This Book	8
	xiii		

xiv Contents

2	Background and Current Trends in Vegetation Ecology	10
	2.1 The Geographic-Descriptive Orientation	10
	2.2 The Systematic-Typological Orientation	12
	2.3 The Environmental Orientation	13
	2.4 The Experimental Orientation	13
	2.5 The Dynamic Orientation	14
	2.6 The Mathematical-Statistical Orientation	15
	2.7 The Areal-Geographic and Historical Orientation	15
	2.8 The Cartographic Orientation	16
	2.9 The Applied Orientation	17
	2.10 The Ecosystem Orientation: A Synthesis of Concepts	17
	2.10.1 Structural Aspects 🛛 2.10.2 Functional Aspects 🗍 Size and Kind 🔲 2.10.4 Ecosystem Classification	2.10.3

Plant Community Hypotheses

3.1 Organism Analogies and Their Consequences	22
3.11 The Holistic Viewpoint 🗆 3.12 The Systematic Viewpoint 🗆	
3.13 The Individualistic Viewpoint 🛛 3.14 Emphasis on Dynamic	;
Relations 🛛 3.15 Emphasis on Order	
3.2 The Community—A Combination of Individuals	25
3.3 Identification of Communities	27
3.4 Vegetation Parameters for Defining Communities	28
3.5 Concrete and Abstract Communities	29

31
31
32
33
37
39
,

5

6

PART II VEGETATION ANALYSIS IN THE FIELD

Community Sampling: The Releve' Method 45 Three Requirements of a Sample Stand—Particularly 5.1 the Homogeneity Requirement 46 Minimal Sample Area—The Size Requirement 47 5.25.21 The Nested Plot Technique 🔲 5.22 Criteria for Size of Relevé 5.3 Evaluation of the Minimal Area Concept Example of a Releve Analysis 54 5.3 5.31 Species Quantities and Stratification 🛛 5.32 Essential Informa-5.33 Further Detail for Complete Investigations tion Parts 58 5.4 Estimating Species Quantities 5.41 Relative Magnitude Terms 5.42 Absolute Scale Values 5.42.1 The BRAUN-BLANOUET Cover-Abundance Scale 5.42.2 The DOMIN-KRAJINA Cover-Abundance Scale 5.42.3 The DAU-BENMIRE Cover Scale 5.43 Estimating Biomass by Partitioning in Grass Communities 5.44 Estimating Vitality or Vigor 5.45 Estimating Sociability and Dispersion

Measuring Species Quantities	67
6.1 Quantitative Vegetation Parameters	67
6.2 Density Measurements in Quadrats	68
6.21 Size of Density Quadrats 🛛 6.22 Shape of Density Quadrats	
6.3 Frequency Determination	70
6.31 Frequency in Quadrats Is a Nonabsolute Measure 🛛 6.32 Fran	ne
Size for Frequency Determinations 🛛 6.33 Frequency and Minim	nal
Area	
6.4 How to Determine Sample Size	76
6.41 A Statistical Approach 🛛 🛛 6.42 Plotting the Running Mean	
6.5 Cover Measurements	80
6.51 Ecological Significance of Cover 🛛 🛛 6.52 The Crown-Diame	ter
Method 🗆 6.53 The Quadrat-Charting Method 🗆 6.54 T	he
Point-Intercept Method D 6.54.1 Application to Herbaceous Cov	ver
□ 6.54.2 Application to Tree Cover □ 6.55 The Line-Interce	ept
Method	-

xvi Contents

7

8

he Count-Plot Method and Plotless Sampling Techniques	93
7.1 Difference between Count-Plot and Releve Methods	93
7.2 Timber Survey Methods	94
7.3 Example of a Count-Plot Analysis	96
7.31 Interpretation of Stand Structure \Box 7.32 Density and I nance Relations)omi-
7.4 Plotless Sampling Techniques	99
7.5 BITTERLICH's Variable Radius Method	101
7.51 The Technique 🗆 7.52 The Principle 🗆 7.53 Calibr of BITTERLICH Gauge	ation
7.6 The Wisconsin Distance Methods	106
7.61 Concept of Mean Distance as a Measure of Density □ Miscellaneous Distance Methods □ 7.63 The Point-Centered 0 ter Method □ 7.64 Example of a Point-Centered Quarter An □ 7.65 Limitations of the Distance Methods □ 7.66 Mod tions to Overcome these Limitations □ 7.67 The Importance 7 7.7 Literature Examples of Quantitative Field Analyses in	7.62 Quar- alysis lifica- Value
North America	120
7.71 Forest Communities 7.71 Forest Communities North America (DAUBENMIRE) 7.71.2 Eastern Hemlock- wood Forest (BORMANN and BUELL) 7.71.3 Live Oak F North Carolina (BOURDEAU and OOSTING) 7.71.4 Upland est of Southern Wisconsin (BRAY and CURTIS) 7.71.5 Cy Hills Forest, Alberta and Saskatchewan (NEWSOME and DIX 7.72 Herbaceous and Low-Shrub Communities 7.72.2 Herbaceous We Communities, Saskatchewan (WALKER and WEHRHAN) Shrub and Grass Communities in Montana (BRANSON, MILLER MCQUEEN 7.73.2 Herbaceous and Low-Shrub Communities 7.73.1 Forest Commu 7.73.2 Herbaceous and Low-Shrub Communities 7.73.3 of Sample Stands	estern Hard- orest, I For- press () Com- etland 7.72.3 (and mities 3 Size

PART

111

CLASSIFYING AND ORDINATING VEGETATION DATA

Vegetation Structure, Classification Units, and Systems		139
8.1	Concepts of Vegetation Structure	139
8.2	Plant Life Forms	142
8.3	Life Form Spectra	145
8.4	Biomass Stratification and Profile-Diagrams	147

8.5 Phenological Aspects in Plant Communities 1	150
8.6 Classification: Limits and Possibilities	153
8.61 Plant Distribution and Classification 🛛 8.62 Criteria and Sys-	
tems for Classifying Vegetation	
8.7 Structural Vegetation Units and Systems	157
8.71 The Formation Concept 🛛 8.72 The Structural Classification	
Schemes of DANSERAU and of KÜCHLER 8.73 FOSBERG'S	
Structural Formation System D 8.74 UNESCO's Structural-Ecologi-	
cal Formation System 🗋 8.75 The Synusia: Transition to Floristic	
and Functional Unit Interpretation	
8.8 Combined Vegetation-Environment or Ecosystem Schemes	166
8.81 KRAJINA's Biogeoclimatic Zonation Scheme	
fication of World Ecosystems	
8.9 Floristic Vegetation Units and Systems	171
8.91 Species Dominance Community-Type Concepts: The Sociation and	
Consociation 🗆 8.92 The Association Concept 🗆 8.93 BRAUN-	
BLANQUET'S Floristic Association System	

9	Class	ifying Vegetation by Tabular Comparison	177
	9.1	Construction of a Raw Table	179
	9.2	Calculating Degree of Constancy	181
	9.3	Recognizing Differential Species	183
	9.4	Unranked Abstract Plant Communities	193
	9.5	Ranking of Abstract Plant Communities	195
	9.6	Determination of Plant Associations and	
		Character Species	205
	9.7	Value of the Alliance Concept	209
10	Math	nematical Treatment of Vegetation Data	211
	10.1	Similarity Coefficients of Plant Communities	212
	10.11	Index of Similarity According to JACCARD [] 10.12 Inde	ex of
	Simil	arity According to SORENSEN 🛛 🛛 10.13 Similarity Rela	tions
	Involving Species Quantities \square 10.14 Application of Similarity In-		
	dices	for Ordering Releves 🗆 10.15 Comparison of Seven Simil	arity
	Indic	es 🛛 10.16 Threshold Values for Classifying Associations	
	10.2	Correlation between Species	23 1
	10.3	Species Ordination	233

10.31 Application of the 2 x 2 Contingency Table

10.32 Two Literature Examples

10.4 Objective Classification

24

11

10.5Releve Synthesis by Punch Cards with Sighting Holes24710.2Releve Synthesis by Punch Cards with Sighting Holes250			
10.6 Releve Synthesis by Electronic Computer 250			
10.61 Sorting of Species by Constancy \Box 10.62 Sorting of Releves in			
Similarity Groups 🛛 10.63 Selection of Differential Species			
10.7Sample Stand Ordination269			
10.71 Uni-Dimensional Ordination 🗆 10.72 Multidimensional Ordi-			
nation 🗌 10.72.1 x Axis Construction 🗌 10.72.2 y Axis Con-			
struction 🗆 10.72.3 z Axis Construction 🗆 10.72.4 Modifications			
of Procedure 🛛 10.72.5 Distribution of Species in Ordination Graph			
10.72.6 Statistical Test of an Ordination			
10.8The Dendrogram Method*297			
10.81 Construction of a Dendrogram by Cluster Analysis \Box 10.82			
Classification of Dendrogram Clusters			

PART

IV

305

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL EXPLANATIONS OF VEGETATION PATTERNS

	6	
	11.1 Ecological Species Groups	306
	11.11 The Concept 11.12 Derivation of Ecological Grou	ps 🗆
	11.13 Plant Communities as Combinations of 11.14 Ecological	Group
	Spectra	010
	11.2 Ecological Land Classification	319
	11.21 Environmental Factors and Land Use Purposes □ 11.22 L tion of Ecological Series □ 11.23 Undergrowth Species as Eco)eriva- logical
	Indicators	-
	11.3 Environmental Gradient Analysis	327
	11.31 The Concept 🛛 11.32 The Technique 🖾 11.33 Concl	usions
	11.34 Four Hypotheses 11.35 Application of Evolution	
12	Causal-Analytical Inquiries into the Origin of	
	Plant Communities	335
	12.1 Scope of the Causal-Analytical Approach	335
	12.2 Causes of Community Formation	336
	12.3 Importance of Flora in Community Formation	338
	12.31 Access to Habitat 🛛 12.32 Latently Present Plant Species	
	12.4 Vegetation and Habitat	341
	12.41 Qualitative Analysis of the Habitat 🛛 12.42 Quantitative ysis of the Habitat Factors	Anal-

Vegetation-Environment Correlation Studies

13

14

 12.5 Herbivory 12.6 Competition 12.61 Physiological and Ecological Response □ 12.62 Mechanism Competition □ 12.63 Importance of Life Form in Spatial Competi 12.7 Allelopathy 12.8 Importance of History and Evolution in Causal Analysis 12.81 Historical Cause and Effect Relations □ 12.82 Evolution Stress Factors □ 12.83 Species Coexistence □ 12.84 Spe 	343 344 s in tion 356 359 nary cies
Diversity 🗆 12.85 Relation of Structure and Function 12.9 Causal Analysis of Plant Communities	368
Succession, Climax, and Stability	370
13.1 The Concept of Succession	370
13.2 Kinds of Successions	371
13.3 Methods of Studying Succession	376
 13.31 Studies on the Same Area □ 13.32 Side-by-Side Comparison 13.4 Examples of Successions 13.41 Primary Successions □ 13.41.1 Successions on Stable S strates □ 13.41.2 Successions on Instable Substrates □ 1 Secondary Successions □ 13.42.1 Abandoned Field Succession 13.42.2 Logging and Fire Succession □ 13.42.3 Exotic Species S cession 13.5 The Climax Concept and Stability 13.51 The Monoclimax Concept □ 13.52 The Polyclimax Concept 13.53 Difficulties with Both Climax Concepts □ 13.54 Commu Stability 	25 380 3.42 □ 5uc- 397 □ nity
Vegetation and Site Mapping	411
14.1 The Concept of Vegetation and Site Mapping	411
14.2 The Mosaic of Plant Communities	412
14.21 Natural Community Complexes 14.22 Community Complexes of the Cultivated Landscape 14.22.1 Replacement Communities 14.22.2 Contact Communities	exes
14.3 Mapping Objectives	415
14.4 Map Contents and Scales	418
14.5 Actual and Potential Vegetation	420
14.6 Map Symbols and Colors	423

- 14.6 Map Symbols and Colors
- 14.7 Field Mapping Aids
- 14.71 Topographic Maps and Aerial Photograph

 14.72 Map Keys

 14.8 Comparison of Vegetation and Site Mapping Methods

424

427

PART

CONCLUSIONS

15	Synthesis of Aims and Methods in Vegetation Ecology	441
	15.1 Scientific and Practical Importance15.2 Future Development of Vegetation Ecology15.3 Synthesis of Methods	441 442 443
		APPENDICES
A	A Key to RAUNKIAER Plant Life Forms with Revised Subdivisions	449
B	Tentative Pysiognomic-Ecological Classification of Plant Formations of the Earth	466
С	A Key for Mapping Structural Vegetation Types in Southeast Ceylon on Air Photograph Mosaics at the Scale of 1:31,680	489
D	Key for Mapping Forest Habitat Types in Southeast Manitoba with the Help of 1:15,840 Standard Aerial Photographs	494
	References	449
	Author Index	527
	Subject Index	531