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| <b>Thesis Title</b>        | Diversity of Ground Flora Along Mae Mon Stream<br>Altitude 475 to 575 Metres <u>at</u> Chae Son National Park,<br>Lampang Province |          |
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### Abstract

A survey of the vascular ground flora along Mae Mon Stream at Chae Son National Park, Lampang Province was conducted from April 1996 to March 1997. The survey area extended from the headquarters at 475 m to a reservoir at 575 m, the total length of the area being c. 2.6 km. Collecting was done twice per month and an effort was made to collect both flowering and fruiting material of all species there. The specimens were collected, proper detailed notes taken, pressed and preserved by drying at the CMU Herbarium, where identifications, specimen processing, distribution, and filing were carried out. A total of 128 vascular plants species were collected, including some epiphytic and epilithic species along the falls and outcrops along the stream. Detailed descriptions of 81 species were made.

The forests has been severely degraded by timber (mostly teak) extraction, fire, and now considered a degraded, deciduous, seasonal, mostly primary deciduous forest with much bamboo. There are areas, especially in relative undisturbed parts of the stream valley that can be considered as being of a mixed primary evergreen, seasonal hardwood + deciduous facies. The stream flows throughout the year, however there is a distinct dry period from November to May and rainy period from about June to October.

The dicotyledon family represented by the most species was Leguminosae, (Papilionoideae) (13 species ), and the monocotyledon family represented by the most species was Zingiberaceae (15 species)

Various phenological notes were made, including seasonality of flowering, fruiting, and leaf production of all species. Habitat preferences, abundance, and other notes were included for each species.