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## Anhang

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Table 6. The percent frequency is shown for 102 understory "species" (herbs, shrubs, tree seedlings, bare ground) based on 25 quadrats in each of 25 stands. Various totals and averages are shown at the bottom of the table. Frequency-class units were determined from this table and were the basis of the ordination.

Table 6, Footnote 1. Total frequency of a group divided by number of stands in a group gives the group of average maximum frequency.

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 Footnote 2. Order of the groups from low to high average.

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Footnote 3. Order of the groups from low to high totals, averages, etc. are shown.  
Footnote 4. Frequency values were assigned for each species in each stand as

Footnote 7. Frequency values were assigned for each species in each stand as follows: 1, 4-32% freq.; 2, 36-64%; 3, 68-100%. These frequency-class units were

the basis of the similarity table (Table 2) and of the ordination (Figures

Footnote 5. Estimates were made in the field by the following categories:

1, < 10% cover; 2, 10-25%; 3, 25-50%; 4, 50-75%; 5, > 75%.



Table 9. Basal area (B.A.) in square inches per acre is shown for each species. The smaller fractional number below the B.A. for each species is relative B.A. (which sums to 100.0% for each stand). Relative B.A. is used as a measure of relative importance. For each stand, the most important or dominant species, and the second most important species on the basis of relative B.A. is shown (by underlining). Various totals and average sizes are also shown.

Bericht Geobot. Institut ETH, Stiftung Rübel, Zürich, 40 (1970)  
D. J. Rogers: A preliminary ordination study of forest vegetation in the Kirchleerau area of the Swiss Midlands

Table 9. Basal area (B.A.) in square inches per acre is shown for each species. The smaller fractional number below the B.A. for each species is relative B.A. (which sums to 100.0% for each stand). Relative B.A. is used as a measure of relative importance. For each stand, the most important or dominant tree species, and the second most important species on the basis of relative B.A. is shown (by underlining). Various totals and average sizes are also shown.

Tree species	Stand	Group A						B						C						D							
		13	14	10	411	15	12	3	9	6	1	211	8	7	2	16	17	24	5	18	19	20	25	23	22		
Abies alba																											
Larix decidua																											
Picea abies																											
Pinus sylvestris																											
Total relative B.A. (conifers)		54.6	62.6	59.7	22.3	56.0	45.4	45.9	68.2	21.3	53.9	71.5	17.6	62.4	70.0	65.5	50.	70.0	13.7	0.0	32.0	0.8	71.7	40.0	12.8	15.1	
Fagus sylvatica		57.25	29.55	70.92	9311	7140	9580	8811	3820	13020	9035	6085	1425	10510	5495	7150	1137	4008	12130	1228	7630	14455	5228	1332	1352	584	
Quercus petraea		23.7	13.0	37.1	—	62.9	41.1	47.9	54.1	17.2	78.7	46.1	28.5	82.4	36.0	21.7	34.5	50.	20.1	57.2	72.5	62.0	99.2	27.9	5.9	7.0	2.3
Fraxinus excelsior		52.65	50.50	62.0	—	2241	510	1340	1280	—	475	21.00	46.1	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	520	
Acer pseudoplatanus		21.7	22.2	3.2	14.8	2.9	6.7	12.8	—	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3	1.6	8.3
Carpinus betulus																											
Alnus glutinosa																											
Betula pendula																											
Prunus avium																											
Total relative B.A. (angiosperms)		45.4	37.4	40.3	77.7	44.0	54.6	54.1	31.8	78.7	46.1	28.5	82.4	37.6	30.0	34.5	50.	30.0	86.3	100.0	68.0	99.2	28.3	60.0	87.2	84.9	
Total B.A. per acre		24240	22720	19132	15120	17385	19988	16282	22820	16535	19580	21440	17300	29445	25260	20720	2278	19944	21150	17020	12310	14570	18712	22652	19340	25200	
Average size tree (sq. in.)		131	123	106	71	56	77	61	122	116	94	189	104	99	70	73	103	77	46	66	71	83	126	90	83	126	
Average size tree (sq. cm.)		845	793	684	458	361	497	393	555	690	787	748	606	1219	671	639	64	471	664	497	297	426	458	580	535	813	



Tab. I - Classi di presenza delle principali specie euritmiche, differenziali e comparse delle associazioni reggianti.