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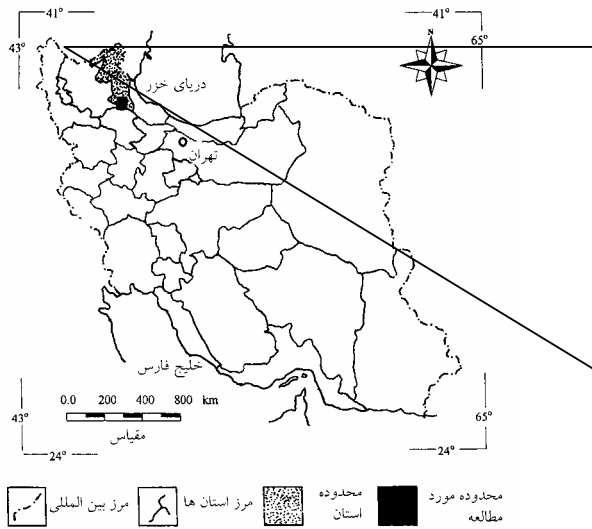
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*juniperus*)  
*Amygdalus lycioides*, sp, *Acer monspessulanum*  
*Pistacia atlantica*, *Paliurus spina-christi*, *Rhamnus*  
 (sp.)

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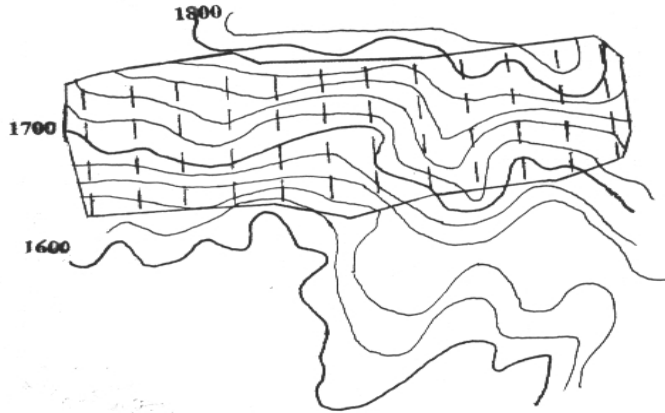
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$$CC = \frac{(\overline{cc}) \times 1000}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times \overline{a}^2}$$

:  $\overline{CC}$

;  $BA$

$$BA = \frac{(\overline{BA}) \times 1000}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times \overline{a}^2}$$

:  $\overline{BA}$

$$\overline{a} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{n}$$

:  $\overline{a}$

:  $n$

:  $a_i$

$$N = \frac{10000}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times \overline{a}^2}$$

:  $N$

:  $CC$

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(j) (i)  $\overline{CD_{ij}}$

j ( )  $n_{ij}$  j  $N_j$

j  $BA_j$   $N_j = 10^4 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{ij}} \overline{CD_{ij}}}{L}$

$BA_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ij}} (BA_{ij} \times N_{ij})$  j  $N_{ij}$  (j) (i)  $\overline{CD_{ij}}$

$BA_{ij}$   $\overline{CD_{ij}} = \sqrt{CD_{1ij} \times CD_{2ij}}$   $\overline{CD_{ij}}$

$CD_2$   $CD_1$

( )  $n_{ij}$  j

( ) ( / ) (j)  $CC_j$

$CC_j = \frac{2500 \times \pi \times \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ij}} \overline{CD_{ij}}}{L}$  :L

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$l \leq \mu_{CC} \leq l$	$l \leq \mu_{BA} \leq l$	$\leq \mu_N \leq$	

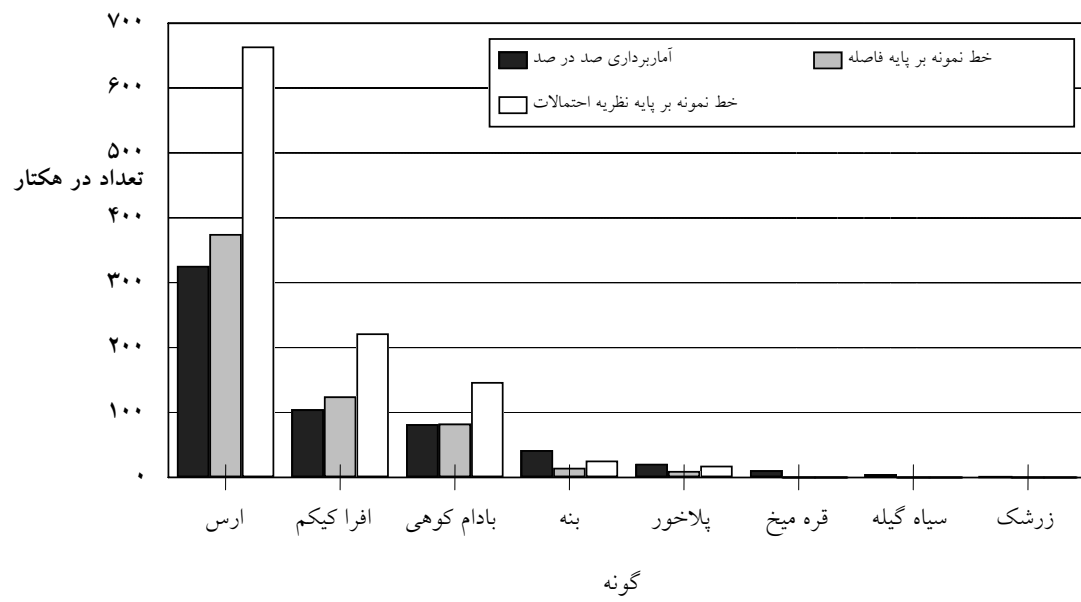
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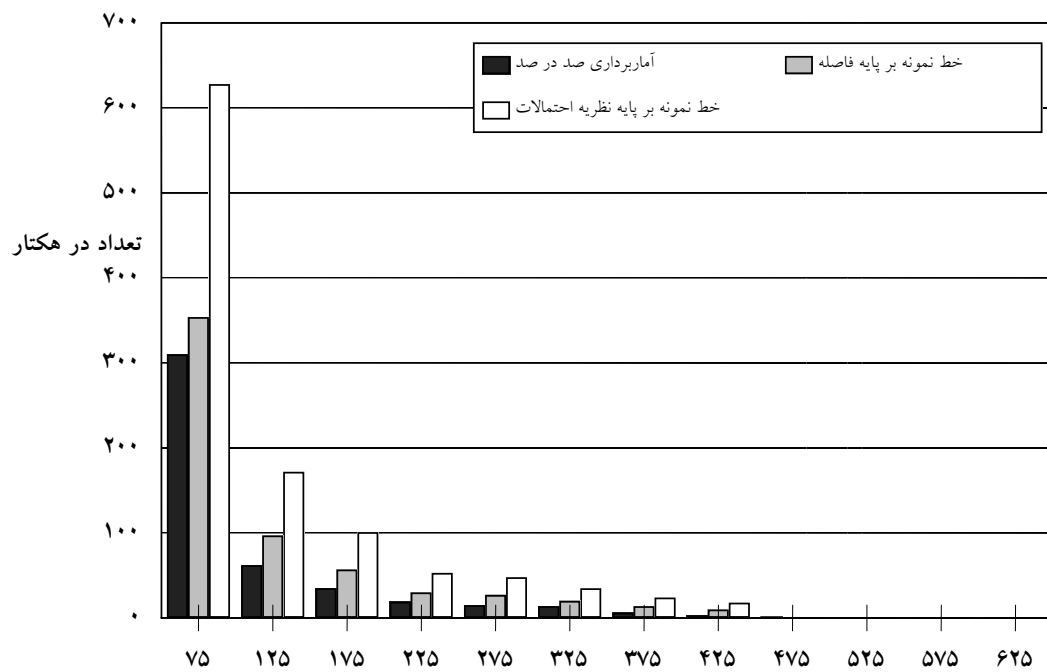
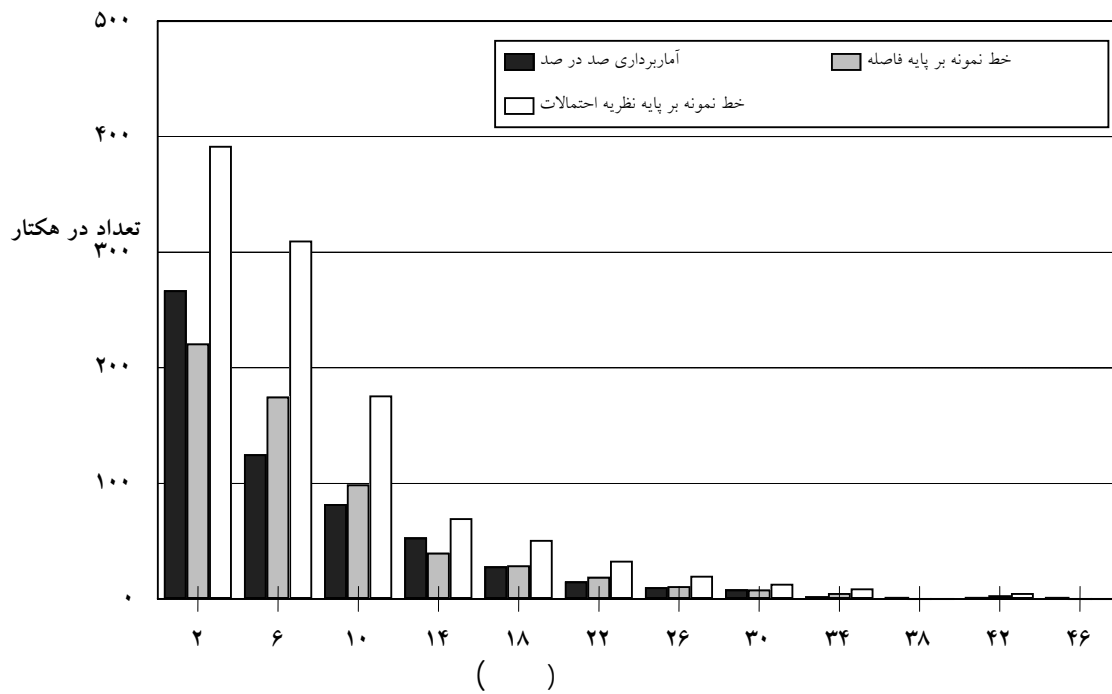
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$l \leq \mu_{CC} \leq l$	$l \leq \mu_{BA} \leq l$	$\leq \mu_N \leq$	









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$$n = \frac{n_E + n_B}{2} \quad D_i = \frac{1.450}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\hat{D} = \text{Max} \left| \frac{F_{E_i}}{n_E} - \frac{F_{B_i}}{n_B} \right|$$

$F_{B_i}$   
 $F_{E_i}$   
 $n_E$

$D_i$	$D_{\max}$	$D_i$	$D_{\max}$
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/

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## Application of Transect sampling in Khalkhal protected forests

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(Received 7 October 2006, Accepted 21 May 2007)

### Abstract

This study was conducted to determine and introduce an optimised method in terms of precision forest inventory of protected forests. In this research, transect method based on distances between trees and transect method based on probability theory were selected to be compared. The parameters for evaluation were number per hectare, crown cover and basal area (suitable parameter for this type of forests). To achieve this, an inventory grid with dimensions of 100\*100m including 48 transects with length of 40m was designed. To compare the result of inventory methods with real population statistical parameters %100 inventory applied in 49.53 ha. The results showed that the population mean was similar to the sampling method of transect with distance between trees regarding all parameters. The t test revealed there is no significance difference between %100 inventory and the method of transect with distance between trees. K. S test revealed there is no significance difference between the distribution of trees per hectare crown cover and basal area class with %100 inventories. Thus, the method of transect based on distance between tree is a suitable method in terms of precision.

**Keyword:** 100% inventory, transect based on distance between trees, transect based on probability theory, protect forests