Analysis of five (5) Permanent Sampling Plots within silviculture treatment area.

The preliminary analysis of 5 PSPs information within silviculture climber cutting area showed that for the first-three years, the annual mean diameter increment is above 1 cm per year for both dipterocarp and non dipterocarp species group. However after three years, it showed lower pattern of mean diameter increment, as the result of recovery of climber vegetation (climbing bamboo and woody lianas) which is competing for light, space and nutrient. The preliminary information as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

This preliminary result might suggest that for managing such productive area with focusing on future economic harvesting volume and maximize carbon stock and growth, the second round of treatment shall be conducted at least three years after the first treatment. It might be followed with series of three-year interval treatment to optimize the annual mean basal area growth. However, for conservation purpose one round treatment of climber cutting should be appropriate to encourage the recruitment of new regeneration and to enhance the diversity of species with the opening of covered forest canopy.

FAMILY GROUP	OBSERVATION YEAR OF ANNUAL MEAN DIAMETER INCREMENT (CM)				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Dipterocarp	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.7
Non-dipterocarp	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4

Table 1: Preliminary data analysis of (5) PSPs at silviculture climber cutting treatment area, Ulu Segama Forest Reserve.

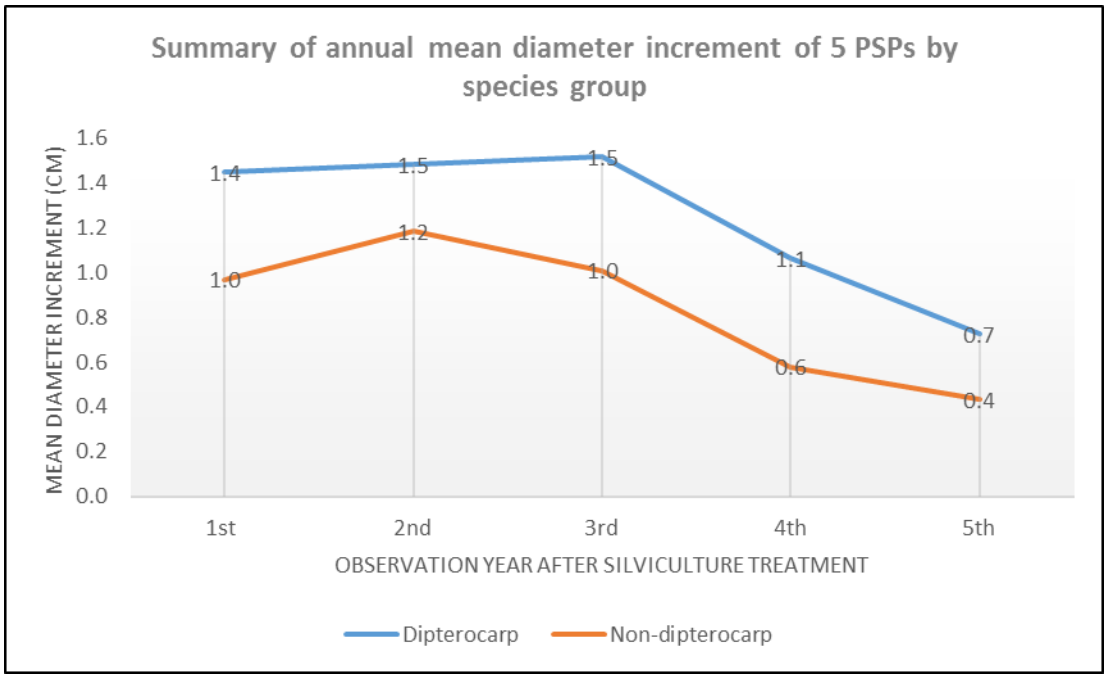

Figure 1: Annual mean diameter increment for both species group of dipterocarp and non-dipterocarp.