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## Dynamic and Structure of Lowland Dipterocarps Forest after Fire in Bukit Soeharto, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

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### Abstract

Indonesian forest were burnt approximedely 3.5 x 106 ha in 1982 due to forest fire. Then, futher exreme forest fire occurred in 1998 which caused damages on forest about

1.5 x 105 ha, and in Kalimantan reported about 520,000 ha. It was reported in Bukit Soeharto burnt about 4,205 ha (21 %) of 20,000 ha its total area.

This research was conducted in lowland Dipterocarps Forest after forest fire of 9 ha experimental plots. It was divided into 3 sub plots of treatments. Those were extreme cutting subb plot (dbh = 30 cm), low cutting sub plot (dbh = 50 cm) and uncutttting sub plots (control).

This entire research concluded that the highest percentage of mortality was on dbh <20 cm, followed by dbh <30 cm and dbh >30 cm.

All of two pioneer species living before forest fire was dead after forest fire.

The resultls show average percentage of living stand remained per ha after forest fire are 23.7 % in low cutting, 31,3 % in extreme cutting and 39.6 % for control plot.

Mean while, the extreme changes happened on diameter distribution. After foret fire, normal distribution of diameter that should have shaped “upside-down J curve” had been altered due to forest fire.

It will take a long time for recoveringit into normal distribution, therefore it is necessaary to conduct serious effort for rehabilitate those burn forest.