

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIPTEROCARPACEAE FAMILY IN UiTM JENGKA
FOREST RESERVE (BASE LINE 1: LINE 11 – LINE 12)**

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The research was done to study the distribution of Dipterocarpaceae family in UiTM Jengka Forest Reserve (UiTM JFR). The study plot is about 500 m x 100 m in Base Line 1: Line 11 to Line 12 (5 hectare with the percentage 4.6% to the whole areas of UiTM JFR). The study plot was divided into three quadrates. In this study, the distribution of dipterocarp species in UiTM JFR was distributed randomly in study plot mainly at hilly area (steep slopes between 10° and 35°). A total of eight species of dipterocarps was identified and recorded (a total of 58 individuals were recorded). There were *Dipterocarpus spp.* (Keruing), *Shorea leprosula* (Meranti tembaga), *S. macroptera* (Meranti melantai), *S. ovalis* (Meranti kepong), *S. bracteolata* (Meranti pa'ang), *S. laevis* (Balau kumus), *S. parvifolia* (Meranti sarang punai) and *Shorea spp.* with 20, 11, 10, 6, 5, 1, 1 and 4 individuals respectively. The domination species that found are from Red Meranti group (*S. leprosula*, *S. parvifolia*, *S. macroptera* and *S. ovalis*) with percentage of domination is 48% followed by *Dipterocarpus spp.* (35%) and White Meranti group (17%).

About 64% of trees having a girth more than 10 cm at breast height grew at slow rates around 1mm year^{-1} and species group differed in their rates of growth in the following sequence, under storey < main canopy < emergent \approx pioneers. In population under storey species and hardwood, generally regarded as slow growers, there were individuals that grew at high rates comparable to that of fast-growing individuals of canopy species. Fast-growing trees of canopy species especially dipterocarps, are estimated to be as young as 60 years at a size 30 cm DBH (Manokaran and Kochummen, 1992).