

## Project Update: October 2016

The field survey and data collection were conducted to determine the floristic composition and vegetation structure preferred by white-bellied heron for roosting and nesting habitats. I had to change a sampling method slightly according to the field situations. Systematic sampling method with sampling plot sizes of 10 x 10 m for trees, 5 x 5 m for saplings and shrubs, and 2 x 2 m for herbs and ground flora were used for vegetation data. DBH, height, basal area, canopy cover and IVI were used for vegetation structure. Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghi*) was the most dominant and frequent species with higher IVI in the study area. The distribution of trees in DBH classes produced unimodal, multimodal and inverse-J type patterns. The presence of human disturbance has affected on forest structure and dynamics in nesting and roosting habitats.

