Diversity of Family Araceae at Doi Inthanon National Park, Chiang Mai Province in Thailand.

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Résumé

The diversity of family Araceae at Doi Inthanon National Park, Chiang Mai Province in Thailand was studied during August 2013 to December 2014, along the both sides of route 1009 and nature trails to the summit of Doi Inthanon at altitudes ranging from 300-2.565 m above sea level (m asl.) in every 300 m asl. Twenty-four species of 11 genera distributed in mixed deciduous forest, deciduous evergreen forest, lower montane pine-oak forest, lower hill evergreen forest and upper hill evergreen forest. There were 2 species of Alocasia (Schott) G.Don, 4 species of Amorphophallus Blume ex Decne., 3 species of Arisaema Mart., Colocasia Schott, Rhaphidophora Hassk. and Sauromatum Schott, 2 species of Remusatia Schott and only one species of Lasia Lour., Pothos L., Scindapsus Schott and Typhonium Schott. Lowest species diversity was found at highest altitude (2 species) and highest species density was found at altitude 900–1,500 m asl. (15 species). Study by strip plot method showed highest density of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott at elevation 300-600 m asl., Amorphophallus thaiensis (S.Y.Hu) Hett. at 601–900 m asl., Colocasia fallax Schott at 901-1,200 m asl., Amorphophallus fuscus Hett. at 1,201–1,500 m asl., Arisaema omkoiense Gusman at 1,201–1,500 m asl., Remusatia hookeriana Schott was at 1,800–2,100 m asl. and Arisaema consanguineum Schott was at 2,100–2,565 m asl. The habitats showed the effect to life forms, dormancy and phenology of each species. Threats of Araceae in this study were flush flood, weeding, human collection, diseases and insects.

Mots-Clés: aroids, habitat, distribution, life forms

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