

ICS 65.020.01
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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 3128-2019

**The regulations for classification, survey and mapping of the
forest vegetation**

森林植物分类、调查与制图规范

(English Translation)

Issued on: October 23, 2019

Implemented on: April 1, 2020

Issued by: State Forestry and Grassland Administration

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Foreword

This standard was prepared in accordance with the rules of GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the State Forestry and Grassland Administration (formerly the State Forestry Administration).

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Forest Resources Standardization Technical Committee.

This standard was drafted. Survey by the Resource Information Institute of the Chinese Academy of Forestry, the State Forestry and Grassland Administration (former State Forestry Administration) Institute of Planning and Design, Beijing Forestry University, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Drafters of this standard. Chen Yongfu, Zhang Yuxing, Peng Daoli, Yue Tianxiang, Lu Yuanchang, Huang Guosheng, Chen Qiao, Wang Yifu, Zhao Feng, Liu Hua, Chen Xinyun, Huang Jianwen, Wang Xiaohui Forest vegetation classification, survey, and mapping specifications

1 Scope

This standard specifies the principles, basis, systems, and systems for the classification of forest vegetation in China, survey factors, methods, and results, mapping schemes, and other content and requirements.

This standard applies to the classification, investigation and mapping of forest vegetation nationwide.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this document.

For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GT/T 14721-2010 Forest Resource Classification and Code Forest Type GB/T 15781-2015 Forest care regulations GB/T 17296-2009 Chinese soil classification and code GB/T -20257.1-2017 National Basic Scale Map Schema GB/T 26424-2010 Technical Regulations for Forest Resources Planning and Design Investigation GB/T 30363-2013 Technical specifications for forest vegetation condition monitoring LY/T 1439-1999 forest resource code tree species LY/T 1646-2005 Forest harvesting operation regulations LY/T 1821-2009 Forestry map schema

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Forest community

Trees and other woody plants dominate in a certain area, and include all plants, animals, microorganisms and other biological components in the area A regular combination formed.

Forest vegetation type Forest communities are divided into different types according to their composition, appearance, structure, and ecological geography.

Tree species life form the overall morphological adaptation of tree species to the ecological factors during the long phylogenetic process is reflected in tree species height, branching and leaf shape, Winter deciduousness and other aspects.

Forest vegetation distribution map Map data reflecting forest vegetation types and spatial conditions.

Forest vegetation distribution map Map data reflecting forest vegetation types and spatial conditions.

Forest vegetation biomass the sum of the dry weights of all the constituents of forest vegetation.

Forest vegetation carbon stock Carbon reserves in forest vegetation.

Young tree

Trees with a DBH of 5 cm or less and a height of 1.3 m or more.

4.1 Purpose of forest vegetation classification

The purpose of forest vegetation classification is to make rational use and effective management of forest vegetation resources.

4.2 Forest vegetation classification principles

Forest vegetation classification principles.

- a) According to the consistency of the composition characteristics of the forest community tree species;
- b) According to the consistency of water and heat characteristics of forest community distribution areas;
- c) According to the consistency of life style characteristics of dominant tree species (groups) in forest communities.

4.3 Forest vegetation classification basis

The classification of forest vegetation should be based on obvious forest community and geographical environment characteristics, as follows.

- a) In terms of the composition characteristics of forest communities, classification is based on tree species composition, dominant tree species, dominant tree species groups, and kinship;
- b) In terms of the life form characteristics of forest communities, the classification is based on the height, branching, leaf shape and degree of defoliation of the dominant tree species (groups).
according to;
- c) Regarding the eco-geographical characteristics of forest communities, classification is based on climate and landforms.
- d) In terms of the origin characteristics of forest communities, classification is based on natural and artificial.

4.4 Forest Vegetation Classification System

The classification of forest vegetation classification system should be clear, reasonable and logical.

- a) Forest group. forest communities with consistent adaptability to environmental temperature. Such as cold temperate forests, tropical forests and so on.

- b) Lin Gang subgroup. In the Lin Gang group, forest communities with the same or similar landforms are distributed. Such as cold temperate mountain forests, temperate plain forests and so on.
- c) Forest class. Forest communities of different origins in the forest class subgroup. Such as mountain natural forests, hilly plantations.
- d) Forest order group. forest communities with the same high and short branches in the forest class. Such as arbor forest, shrub forest.
- e) Forest order subgroup. In the forest order group, forest communities with similar leaf shape characteristics of dominant tree species (groups). Such as arbor coniferous forest, arbor broadleaf Lin et al.
- f) Forest order. In the forest order sub-group, forest communities with similar leaf detachment characteristics in dominant tree species (group) in winter. Such as deciduous coniferous forest, Evergreen broad-leaved forest and so on.
- g) Forest system group. In the forest order, tree species form similar numbers of forest communities. For example, pure coniferous forest, mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest, etc.
- h) Forest subgroup. In the forest group, forest communities with similar phylogeny of dominant tree species. Such as oak forests, mangrove forests and so on.
- i) Forest system. In forest subgroups, forest communities with the same dominant tree species (group). Such as Larch forest, *Quercus liaotungensis* forest and so on.

4.5 Forest Vegetation Classification System

According to the principles, basis and relationship of forest vegetation classification, a forest vegetation classification system is constructed as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Forest Vegetation Classification System

Classification basis Eco-geographic origin life form composition Climatic and landform heights and branch-leaf-shaped winter deciduous tree species constitute a close relationship dominant species (group) Plateau sub-tundra forest plain and platform forest natural forest arbor forest conifer forest evergreen forest pure forest pine forest red pine forest Temperate forest plain forest plantation shrub forest broad-leaved forest deciduous forest mixed forest cedar forest black pine forest Cold and temperate forests Low-altitude plains Coniferous broad-leaved forest Evergreen deciduous forest Cypress forest *Pinus sylvestris* Middle temperate forest mid-altitude plains camphor forest red pine forest Warm temperate forest Subtropical forest platform land Northern subtropical forest, low-altitude platform forest, oak forest, masson pine forest Central subtropical forest Mid-altitude platform forest Qinggang-like Limba mountain pine forest South subtropical forest, high altitude, platform, forest, magpie forest, torch pine forest Tropical forest hills and mountain