

6. CONCLUSION

This study was carried out from October 1996 to January 1997. The study area was selected on Doi Suthep-Pui National Park. There were three study sites in the whole area i.e. site 1 (<1,000 masl), site 2 (1,000-1,500 masl) and site 3 (>1,500 masl) with 3, 2, and 2 sampling points at each site respectively. The total number of individuals found were 1,024. Among these individuals, at least four species under two genera were found in this study. They were *Ganoderma lucidum*, *Ganoderma applanatum* and *Ganoderma tsugae* under the genus of *Ganoderma* and *Amauroderma spp.* under the genus *Amauroderma*.

The results from the field survey showed that the suitable habitat for the Family Ganodermataceae was at site 2, the area with the altitude from 1,000 to 1,500 masl. However, the distribution of each species varied at the different study sites. For example, the data of distribution of each species indicated that the suitable habitat of *Amauroderma spp.* was at site 1 with the altitude less than 1,000 masl. The dominant species of the Ganodermataceae in the whole study area was *Ganoderma lucidum*, which was also the dominant species at site 2. While *Amauroderma spp.* was the dominant species at site 1 and site 3. The densities of the Family Ganodermataceae in the whole area and at each study site provided the similar information with the distribution of individuals. The correlation between the environmental parameters and the ecological characters of the Ganodermataceae was considered. The data showed that the richness, density and distribution of the Ganodermataceae highly correlated

with light intensity at the ground level, relative humidity and soil moisture. These factors might be used to predict the habitat of the Ganodermataceae on Doi Suthep-Pui National Park.

มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Chiang Mai University