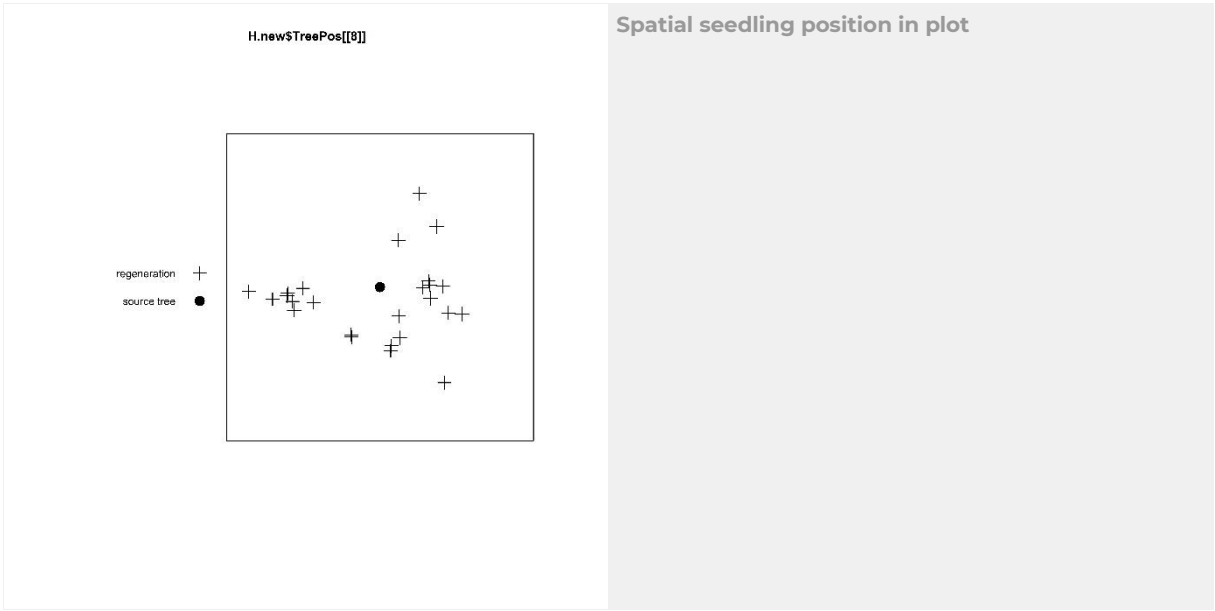
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Disentangling the Regeneration Niche of Vatica odorata (Griff.)Symington Using Point Pattern Analysis

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Seed dispersal and environmental heterogeneity, and the effects of their interaction, are perceived to be determinants of the spatial patterns of trees. We applied the spatial point process to analyse *Vatica odorata* (Griff.) Symington (Dipterocarpaceae) in Cuc Phuong National Park of Vietnam to understand its spatial patterns, and to decipher the main factors affecting seedling establishment of the species. We established a total of 12 replicated plots, each of which had one or two seed trees in the centre, and recorded all regeneration plants of *V. odorata* with their positions. A total of 671 regeneration plants were found. Covariates, including canopy, ground cover, and distance to seed trees, were measured on systematic grids of 4 x 4 m. In the context of the spatial point processes,we used a generalised linear mixed model, considering a random effect of the plot. In the model, the greatest distance observed is about 35 m from the seed tree. The canopy and ground cover have a significant impact on the regeneration of the species: The intensity of regenerating stems was greatest with a canopy cover of 70%. The ground cover range for good development of regenerating plants was between 10% and 30%.



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