



附录 2 4 块实测样地径级分布直方图。(A)浙江毛竹林, 共 1,489 株林木, 呈正态随机分布($\bar{W} = 0.515$);
 8 (B)浙江混交林, 共 275 株林木, 呈倒 J 聚集分布($\bar{W} = 0.536$); (C)北京白皮松林, 共 369 株林木, 呈正态均匀
 10 分布($\bar{W} = 0.421$); (D)甘肃混交林, 共 323 株林木, 呈倒 J 随机分布($\bar{W} = 0.506$)。林木直径划分等级为 2
 12 cm; \bar{W} 为角尺度均值, 当 $\bar{W} < 0.475$ 时为均匀分布, $0.475 \leq \bar{W} \leq 0.517$ 时为随机分布, 当 $\bar{W} > 0.517$ 时为聚
 14 集分布。
 16 Appendix 2 Histograms of diameter distribution for four measured plots. (A) *P. edulis* forest in Zhejiang
 18 Province, normal-shaped random distribution ($\bar{W} = 0.515$) and have 1,489 trees; (B) Mixed forest in Zhejiang
 Province, inverse J-shaped aggregated distribution ($\bar{W} = 0.536$) and have 275 trees; (C) *P. bungeana* plantation in
 Beijing, normal-shaped uniform distribution ($\bar{W} = 0.421$) and have 369 trees; (D) Mixed forest in Gansu Province,
 inverse J-shaped random distribution ($\bar{W} = 0.506$) and have 323 trees. Class of diameter is 2 cm, \bar{W} represents
 mean uniform angle index, uniform distribution for $\bar{W} < 0.475$; random distribution for $0.475 \leq \bar{W} \leq 0.517$;
 aggregated distribution for $\bar{W} > 0.517$.