Fig. 3. Assessment of Dawkins code (from Synnott, 1979). The original classification of Dawkins (Dawkins, 1958), based on the tree crown position in canopy and on the proportion of crown exposed to light, distinguished five classes of trees: daw1, lower understorey trees, entirely shaded vertically and laterally by other crowns; daw2, upper understorey trees, entirely shaded vertically but with some direct side light; daw3, lower canopy trees, partly exposed and partly shaded vertically by other crowns; daw4, upper canopy trees, exposed in entire vertical plan but with other crowns laterally; daw5, emergent, entirely exposed, free from competition for light, at least within the 90 inverted cone in which the crown lies. Synnott (1979) using Dawkins code with five modalities to explain tree growth featured however 13 different situations. We used this sub-classification in 13 categories as it corresponds to difference in local light conditions we actually observed.