The Dipterocarpaceae family dominates South East Asia rain forests. It is one of the most diverse tropical tree families with nearly 500 species from around thirteen genera, all of which form ectomycorrhizal (ECM) fungi associations. There is an unexplained coexistence and radiation of species within the Dipterocarpaceae family. However, few belowground studies have been conducted in dipterocarp forests in pursuit of explaining their dominance. Plant-soil feedbacks are increasingly recognized as important components to structuring tropical tree diversity patterns. Understanding the biotic and abiotic factors that structure soil microbial communities is important for determining how they might play a role in tree diversity patterns. This study was undertaken to determine how ECM fungi is structured over the local soil edaphic gradient. ECM associations have repeatedly suggested an ability to coexist and occupy different soil resource niches. However, it is still unclear s to whether or not ECM fungi are structured by host specificity or edaphic variation.