Disturbance and succession from human or natural causes change forest structures and generates to be a secondary forest. Secondary and old growth forest have different structures and may affect other organisms diversity such as epiphytes. Thus this research aimed to study diversity and vertical distribution of vascular epiphytes. We compared species richness and abundance in the secondary forests and the old growth forests of six sites in Khao Yai National Park. The old growth forests had higher species richness than the secondary forest. Also, the variation of diversity and similarity index in the old growth forest are more than in the secondary forest. For the height of vascular epiphytes, we investigated the factors affected the height of attachment. We investigated three factors, stages, sites and morphological trait of vascular epiphytes. The height of vascular epiphyte differed significantly among five groups of morphological traits. We also studied the attachment zones of orchids and ferns using the Johansson’s criteria. Both of height species richness and abundance were on ramifications of canopy and stems, the C and B zone of host trees in both secondary and old growth forests. The difference in structure between the secondary forests and old growth forests is likely to be a cause diversity and distribution of vascular epiphyte.