

Carbon Stock Assessment of *Psidium guajava* L.(Myrtaceae) Agroforestry Systems in Septentrion Zone of Cameroon

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to quantify carbon storage in different biomass pools of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems in the northern region of Cameroon in order to understand their contribution to climate change mitigation. The destructive and non-destructive methods were used according to a random complete Fisher block device with 4 repetitions. The results obtained show that the average total carbon stock of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems in the northern zone of Cameroon is 44.44 ± 4.96 tC/ha. The total carbon stock varies by region; in the Adamawa region (46.30 ± 4.91 tC/ha); North (46.34 ± 4.93 tC/ha) and Far North (40.69 ± 4.98 tC/ha). These results show the considerable contribution of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems in the fight against the mitigation of climate change in the Septentrion zone of Cameroon.

Keywords: Agroforestry systems, Cameroon, Carbon sinks, Climate Change, *Psidium guajava*.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agroecosystems are major sources of fruit and medicinal products for local populations, especially during famine or in the event of natural disasters [1]. They are important for local communities and for the environment. They host a great diversity of natural resources [2]. The sustainable management of these agro-ecosystems appears to be a priority [3]. However, these environments have undergone major disturbances for several decades linked on the one hand to the natural aridity conditions, long dry season, strong evaporation, high spatio-temporal variability of low precipitation and on the other hand to an uncontrolled overexploitation of resources, which accentuate the deterioration of climatic conditions [4]. Several researchers have proposed agroforestry systems, a complex agricultural activity integrating trees into crops and or raising livestock [4]. In the eyes of researchers, this activity presents one of the solutions to reconcile agricultural production and environmental protection [2]. The guava tree is a fruit tree whose size varies between 3 and 8 meters in height [5]. It belongs to the Myrtaceae family and whose scientific name is *Psidium guajava* L. Native to Latin America, this tree is cultivated mainly for its fruit, but also for its leaves and bark, the uses of which are many and varied [5]. Indeed, they are rich in vitamin and sugar. These fruits are a source of income for sellers. On the pharmacopoeia plant, the leaves and bark of the guava root contain abundant substances which are used in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery [6]. A leaf decoction applied in the form of a mouthwash and gargle heals inflammation of the oral mucosa and pharyngitis [7]. However, in the Sudano-Guinean and Sudano-Sahelian zone, particularly in Cameroon, knowledge on the carbon stock produced by *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems is very limited, even unavailable. However, the carbon stock informs a lot about the functioning, the ecological and economic productivity of agrosystems [8]. Understanding carbon stocks would improve the sustainable management of *Psidium guajava* agrosystems that can contribute to the resilience of rural populations to climate change. It would therefore be important to have sufficiently precise information on the carbon stocks present in all potential carbon sinks formally recognized, including those of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems. Hence the interest in this work which will contribute to the conservation and preservation of *Psidium guajava* agroforestry systems for measures to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study area

The study took place in northern Cameroon. It is the part of the country which, from an administrative point of view, covers three regions: Adamawa (Ngaoundéré), Far North (Maroua) and North (Garoua), which have 15 departments. Northern Cameroon is a space where the climate is the Sudano-Sahelian and Sudano-Guinean type (**Fig.1**).

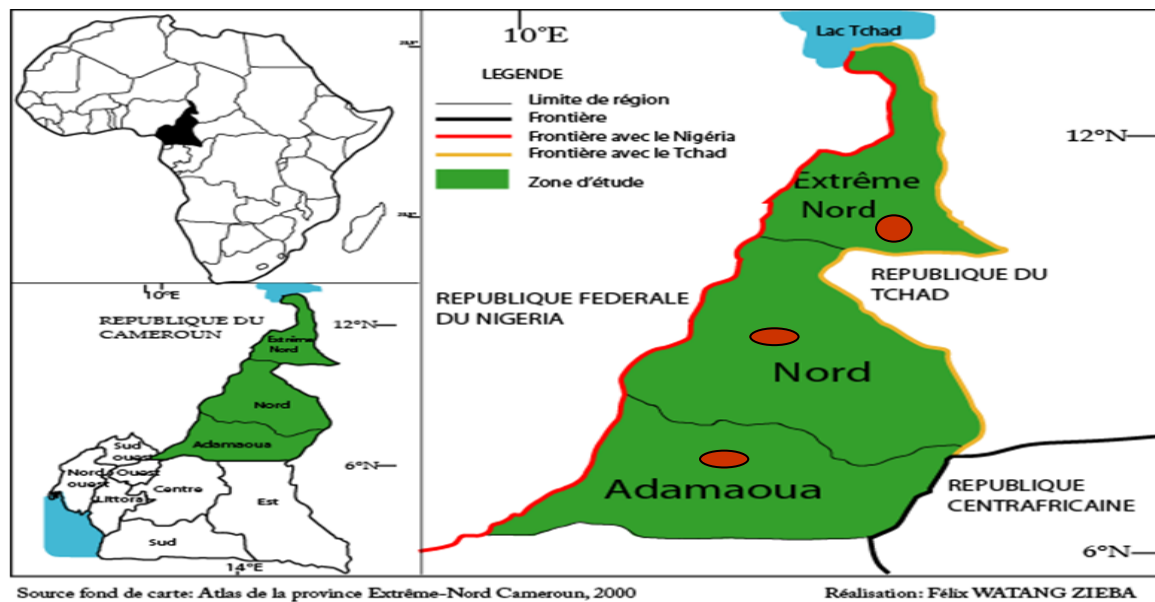


Fig.1. Geographic location of the study area

2.2 Site selection criteria and experimental setup

The choice of study station was based on the availability, age, area and density of *Psidium guajava* plantations. Five *Psidium guajava* plantations were selected according to the different ages: (2 years; 4 years; 6 years; 8 years and 10 years). The experimental device installed is a complete random Fisher block with 4 repetitions. The three regions (Adamawa, North and Far North) are considered as main treatments; five *Psidium guajava* agroforestry systems of different ages (2 years; 4 years; 6 years; 8 years and 10 years) chosen in each region are considered as secondary treatments and the 4 plots of 50 m x 50 m as repetitions.

2.3 Data collection

Data were collected in quadrats 50 x 50 square meters (north-south) is 2500 m² surface were not installed in variable stand in the end make a comparison. Geographic coordinates were taken using the GPS for every tree that is part of the sample to determine its location on the ground. In 5 sub-quadrats established with the son and compass, all wood a CD (Collar diameter \geq 5 cm were consistently measured and counted using a tape to 1.30 m above ground for large trees and 50 cm of soil for shrubs and bushes. It is to assess the biomass present in several components (aboveground and belowground), in addition to consider the soil organic matter. The living aboveground biomass: All trees having a greater diameter at breast height or equal to 10 cm are measured in the main plot of 2500 m². Biomass dead wood: two perpendicular lines 50 m intersecting at the center of the plot are drawn and the variables taken into effect were the case, the circumference, total height, and the status of the tree. Sampling dead wood was done in two categories: -For the dead *standing trees*, DBH was measured by making use of methods for living trees and the height was measured using the measuring tape. The diameters of trunks or branches fell to the ground and intercepting this line is measured using a caliper. Only diameters greater than 5 cm will then be considered in the analysis.

The classical clear cut method was used for the quantification of herbaceous biomass. On each elementary plot (2500 m²), 05 frames of 1 m x 1 m were installed for the collection of herbaceous plants using the secateurs. The herbaceous collection took place from May-August. A total of 5 samples were taken per 20 m x 20 m boring unit, which corresponds to a total of 25 samples per stand. A total of 300 samples (5 site x 5 samples x 4 replicates x 3 zones) for the five site studied.

For the estimation of the carbon stock in the litter, about twenty square quadrats of 0.5 x 0.5 m² each, spaced 20 m from each other, were installed randomly inside each site following the method of quadrats. The biomass of the litter is collected monthly from January-February. A total of 5 samples were taken per 20 m x 20 m boring unit, which corresponds to a total of 25 samples per site. A total of 300 samples (5 site x 5 samples x 4 replicates x 3 zones) for the five site studied.

Soil samples are collected in May-June 2019. In each 500 m² survey, soil samples were taken from the 0.25 m x 0.25 m quadrats. Under each identified tree and under a clearing, the soil samples were taken at 0-30 cm deep at three different points in order to constitute composite samples. A total of 45 soil samples were taken (3 trees x 1 depth and 3 samples taken for the bulk density x 5 research areas). Each level of soil depth taken using a machine and a trowel is immediately put in a closed bag in a cooler, in the shade to avoid evaporation. All these samples were conditioned/dried in the open air at the pedology laboratory of the Faculty of Management of Natural Renewable Resources, International University of Central Africa (Cameroon). They were then milled and screened for later use in determining the organic carbon content of the soil. Another sampling of soil samples was done using a 196.25 cm³ soil cylinder (5 cm diameter and 10 cm height) to determine bulk density. These samples were weighed using a precision scale and then placed in an oven at a temperature of 105 °C. They were then removed from the oven and placed in the desiccator for two hours for cooling before being weighed again. The dry weight obtained made it possible to determine the dry biomass and to deduce the organic carbon content of the soil then the soil organic carbon stock.

2.4 Populations structure

2.4.1 Density calculation

Density (D) of individual trees were estimated using the formula according to [4]:

$D = n/S$ Where D= Density (stems/ha), n = total number of individuals in a sample plot; S = area of the sample plot (ha).

2.4.2 Basal area calculation

The Basal Area (BA) of individual trees were estimated using the formula according to [4]:

$BA = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2$ Where BA = Basal area (m²), D = dbh (cm) and $\pi = 3.142$ (constant)

2.5. Estimate carbon stock

2.5.1 Aboveground biomass

The allometric equation developed by [9] was used to calculate the biomass of each individual and to deduce carbon in wood of the system studied. $AGB = 0.069 \times CD^{2.456}$ with AGB: Aboveground biomass in kilogram (kg), CD: Collar Diameter (cm). From this biomass, the amount of carbon (tC/ha) is obtained by multiplying this biomass by 0.475 conversion factor [10]; then it is converted to tons of carbon per ha.

2.5.2 Dead wood biomass

The calculation of the volume of dead timber was done thanks to the formula used by [11, 12] as follows: $V = \pi * h * f * (DBH/2)^2$ where V: Volume of death timber (m³); DBH: Diameter Breast Height (m); h: height of death timber (m); f = form factor (0.627). The lying on the dead wood biomass was measured using the line intersect method presented by [12, 13]. Calculating the volume of the coated dead wood was done using the formula used by [14] as follows: $V = \pi^2 (\sum di^2) / 8L$ with V: volume of wood density (m³/ha); Di: diameter of each wood debris sampled (m); L: length of the quadrant (m) = 50 m in the case of our study. Translating the results obtained from the bulk volume was made by setting the value of wood density to 0.47 KgMS.m⁻³ [8]. The portion of the dry mass of carbon stock is made by the following equation: Carbon stock in dead wood = Quantity of dry matter (DM) x 0.5 [15].

2.5.3 Herbaceous and litter Biomass

The herbaceous and litter were dried in an oven at 65 °C for 72 hours and then ground and the organic carbon was determined using dry ashing method. Equation (A): $DM = (PSE/PHE) * 100$ where DM = percentage of dry matter (%); PSE = dry weight of the sample after three days in the oven at 65 °C (g); PHE=wet weight of the sample measured in the field (g). Equation (B): B=

$(PHT \cdot DM) / 100$; where: B = biomass (g); PHT = Total wet weight in measured in the field (g); DM = percentage of dry matter (%) [8, 15].

2.5.4 Roots biomass

The calculation of the roots biomass was done thanks to the formula developed by [9] as follows: $\text{Roots biomass} = 0.019 \times CD^{2.496}$ where CD: Collar Diameter.

2.5.5 Soil organic carbon

It was determined following by [16] method which consists to oxidize soil organic matter with potassium bicarbonate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) in sulfuric acid medium (H_2SO_4) in a sol/ $K_2Cr_2O_7$ ratio of 0.25/10. The assay was done by calorimetry. The organic content was determined by multiplying the organic carbon content by Sprengel factor which is 1.724 for cultivated soils and 2 for non-crop land. Soil carbon (SCOS) (tC/ha) = Da. (% COS). S. P [17] with Da: bulk density in tones/ m^3 ; %COS: organic carbon content of the soil; S: area in m^2 ; p: depth m.

2.5.6 Total carbon

$TC = AGC + CR + CL + CH + CBM + SCOS$ with CT: Total Carbon; AGC: Carbon in aboveground biomass; CR: Carbon in roots biomass; CL: Litter carbon; CH: Herbaceous Carbon; CBM: carbon dead wood; SCOS: Soil carbon.

2.6 Data analysis

The data was encoded in the EXCEL and analyzed using the Statgraphics plus 5.0. The significance and correlation tests were performed software through ANOVA and Duncan test at 5 %.

3. Results

3.1 Populations structure

The 2-year-old plots in the three regions have the highest densities. Among the three regions, the Psidium guajava agroecosystems of the Adamawa region are the densest (178.8 ± 3.61 stems / ha). The analysis of variance does not attest to a significant difference in density between plots of different ages ($p = 0.543 > 0.05$). But between regions, the analysis of variance attests to a significant difference in density between agroecosystems with Psidium guajava ($p = 0.043 < 0.05$) (Table 1).

Table 1. Density of agroecosystems

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2 | $250 \pm 5.34ab$ | $105 \pm 2.21a$ | $84 \pm 1.30a$ |
| 4 | $190 \pm 3.23a$ | $100 \pm 2.05a$ | $78 \pm 1.28a$ |
| 6 | $174 \pm 3.21a$ | $95 \pm 1.98a$ | $69 \pm 1.27a$ |
| 8 | $150 \pm 3.19a$ | $80 \pm 1.69a$ | $67 \pm 1.23a$ |
| 10 | $130 \pm 3.11a$ | $50 \pm 1.34a$ | $43 \pm 1.13a$ |
| Mean | $178.8 \pm 3.61c$ | $86 \pm 1.85ab$ | $68.2 \pm 1.24a$ |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

The 10-year-old plots in the three regions have the highest basal area. Among the three regions, the Psidium guajava agroecosystems of the Adamawa region are the densest ($8.38 \pm 2.01m^2/ha$). The analysis of variance attest to a significant difference in basal area between plots of different ages ($p = 0.033 < 0.05$). But between regions, the analysis of variance does not attest to a significant difference in density between agroecosystems with Psidium guajava ($p = 0.453 > 0.05$) (Table 2).

Table 2. Basal area of agroecosystems

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2 | 2.20 ± 0.24a | 1.52 ± 0.18a | 0.98 ± 0.10a |
| 4 | 5.76 ± 0.43b | 3.86 ± 0.50b | 2.75 ± 1.06b |
| 6 | 9.12 ± 2.01c | 5.84 ± 1.98c | 6.21 ± 2.27c |
| 8 | 10.87 ± 3.29d | 8.52 ± 2.19d | 8.02 ± 3.03d |
| 10 | 13.98 ± 4.11e | 11.95 ± 3.84e | 10.98 ± 3.13d |
| Mean | 8.38 ± 2.01b | 6.33 ± 1.73a | 5.78 ± 1.91a |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

3.1 Carbon in aboveground biomass

The 10-year plots sequester more carbon in aboveground biomass in the three regions studied. Between the three regions, in Adamawa's 10-year plots sequester carbon in aboveground biomass. The analysis of variance attest to a significant variation in the carbon contained in the aboveground biomass between the different plots in Adamawa ($F = 10.15$; $P = 0.000$), North ($F = 9.05$; $P = 0.002$) and Far North ($F = 10.42$; $P = 0.000$) (Table 3).

Table3. Carbon in aboveground biomass

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North | Mean |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2 | 4.54 ± 0.34a | 3.65 ± 0.21a | 1.54 ± 0.12a | 3.24 ± 0.21 |
| 4 | 5.04 ± 0.23a | 4.65 ± 1.45a | 3.98 ± 0.24a | 4.55 ± 0.65 |
| 6 | 7.14 ± 1.21ab | 8.02 ± 5.76ab | 6.93 ± 0.37ab | 7.36 ± 1.32 |
| 8 | 8.88 ± 3.12b | 9.65 ± 3.69b | 7.67 ± 1.43b | 8.73 ± 3.52 |
| 10 | 10.87 ± 6.11c | 10.54 ± 6.34c | 9.43 ± 5.43c | 10.28 ± 6.87 |
| Mean | 7.29 ± 4.54 | 7.30 ± 4.61 | 5.91 ± 2.43 | 6.83 ± 2.32 |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

3.2 Carbon in herbaceous biomass

The analysis of variance does not show any significant variation in the carbon contained in herbaceous biomass between the different plots in Adamawa ($F = 0.15$; $P = 0.548$), North ($F = 0.17$; $P = 0.524$) and Far North ($F = 0.12$; $P = 0.432$). The 2-year plots sequester more carbon in herbaceous biomass of the three regions studied. In Adamawa, 2-year-old plot contains the largest carbon stock in herbaceous biomass (Table 4).

Table 4. Carbon in herbaceous biomass

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North | Mean |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2 | 3.44 ± 0.16a | 3.34 ± 0.12a | 3.29 ± 0.11a | 3.35 ± 0.14 |
| 4 | 3.38 ± 0.11a | 3.24 ± 0.13a | 3.22 ± 0.10a | 3.28 ± 0.11 |
| 6 | 3.33 ± 0.14a | 3.21 ± 0.12a | 3.06 ± 0.10a | 3.20 ± 0.12 |
| 8 | 3.29 ± 0.10a | 3.15 ± 0.11a | 3.03 ± 0.11a | 3.15 ± 0.10 |
| 10 | 3.23 ± 0.12a | 3.04 ± 0.10a | 3.00 ± 0.10a | 3.09 ± 0.11 |
| Mean | 3.33 ± 0.14 | 3.19 ± 0.12 | 3.12 ± 0.11 | 3.21 ± 0.14 |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

3.3 Carbon in litter biomass

The analysis of variance does not show any significant variation in the carbon contained in litter biomass between the different plots in Adamawa ($F = 0.10$; $P = 0.604$), North ($F = 0.13$; $P = 0.728$) and Far North ($F = 0.14$; $P = 0.744$). The 10-year plots sequester more carbon in litter biomass of the three regions studied. The Adamawa, 10-year plot contains the largest carbon stock in litter biomass (Table 5).

Table 5. Carbon in litter biomass

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North | Mean |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2 | 2.21 ± 0.11a | 2.05 ± 0.11a | 2.00 ± 0.11a | 2.08 ± 0.10 |
| 4 | 2.24 ± 0.11a | 2.15 ± 0.11a | 2.03 ± 0.11a | 2.14 ± 0.11 |
| 6 | 2.29 ± 0.10a | 2.21 ± 0.10a | 2.06 ± 0.10a | 2.18 ± 0.12 |
| 8 | 2.33 ± 0.12a | 2.25 ± 0.11a | 2.11 ± 0.11a | 2.23 ± 0.10 |
| 10 | 2.34 ± 0.10a | 2.34 ± 0.10a | 2.22 ± 0.10a | 2.30 ± 0.11 |
| Mean | 2.28 ± 0.11 | 2.20 ± 0.11 | 2.08 ± 0.11 | 2.18 ± 0.11 |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

3.4 Carbon in deadwood biomass

In Adamawa, 10-year plots contain the largest carbon stock in dead wood biomass. In contrast, in the North region, 6-year plots sequester more carbon in dead wood biomass. And finally in Far North region, 8-year-old plots store more carbon in dead wood biomass. The analysis of variance does not show any significant variation in the carbon contained in dead wood biomass between the different plots in Adamawa ($F = 0.35$; $P = 0.848$), North ($F = 0.57$; $P = 0.924$) and Far North ($F = 0.22$; $P = 0.532$) (Table 6).

Table 6. Carbon in deadwood biomass

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North | Mean |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2 | 0.44 ± 0.01a | 0.64 ± 0.04a | 0.29 ± 0.00a | 0.45 ± 0.01 |
| 4 | 1.38 ± 0.03a | 0.44 ± 0.01a | 0.22 ± 0.00a | 0.68 ± 0.02 |
| 6 | 1.33 ± 0.02a | 3.21 ± 0.10b | 0.76 ± 0.01a | 1.76 ± 0.12 |
| 8 | 0.29 ± 0.00a | 1.15 ± 0.02a | 1.03 ± 0.02a | 0.82 ± 0.03 |
| 10 | 3.03 ± 0.11b | 1.04 ± 0.01a | 0.86 ± 0.01a | 1.64 ± 0.12 |
| Mean | 1.29 ± 0.04 | 1.29 ± 0.04 | 0.63 ± 0.01 | 1.07 ± 0.05 |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

3.5 Carbon in roots biomass

The analysis of variance attest to a significant variation in the carbon contained in root biomass between the different plots in Adamawa ($F = 4.15$; $P = 0.048$), North ($F = 6.17$; $P = 0.024$) and Far North ($F = 4.52$; $P = 0.032$). The 10-year plots sequester more carbon in root biomass in the three regions studied. The Adamawa 10-year plot contains the largest carbon stock in root biomass (Table 7).

Table 7. Carbon in roots biomass

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North | Mean |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2 | 1.32 ± 0.12a | 1.08 ± 0.06a | 0.98 ± 0.03a | 1.12 ± 0.08 |
| 4 | 1.44 ± 0.16a | 1.34 ± 0.13a | 1.24 ± 0.10ab | 1.34 ± 0.17 |
| 6 | 1.97 ± 0.21ab | 2.18 ± 0.23ab | 1.91 ± 0.21b | 2.02 ± 0.19 |
| 8 | 2.38 ± 0.31b | 2.57 ± 0.32b | 2.17 ± 0.28bc | 2.37 ± 0.23 |
| 10 | 2.85 ± 0.43bc | 2.77 ± 0.52bc | 2.68 ± 0.32c | 2.76 ± 0.25 |
| Mean | 1.99 ± 0.23 | 1.98 ± 0.25 | 1.79 ± 0.21 | 1.92 ± 0.26 |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

3.6 Soil organic carbon

The Soil organic carbon is higher in the 10-year plots in the three regions studied. In Adamawa, 10-year-old plot has the largest soil carbon stock. The analysis of variance attest to a significant variation in soil organic carbon between the different plots in Adamawa ($F = 8.58$; $P = 0.028$), North ($F = 7.75$; $P = 0.014$) and Far North ($F = 5.52$; $P = 0.011$) (Table 8).

Table 8. Soil organic carbon (0-30 cm)

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North | Mean |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 2 | 21.29 ± 3.87a | 20.34 ± 3.23a | 19.89 ± 1.94a | 20.17 ± 2.04 |
| 4 | 28.22 ± 4.11ab | 26.24 ± 3.86ab | 25.38 ± 2.87ab | 26.61 ± 2.88 |
| 6 | 30.16 ± 5.32b | 33.21 ± 5.52b | 28.33 ± 3.04b | 30.56 ± 3.65 |
| 8 | 32.83 ± 5.86b | 35.15 ± 5.76b | 28.74 ± 3.32b | 32.24 ± 4.21 |
| 10 | 38.04 ± 6.23c | 36.84 ± 7.84c | 33.23 ± 5.02c | 36.03 ± 4.75 |
| Mean | 30.10 ± 5.38 | 30.35 ± 5.75 | 26.91 ± 4.89 | 29.12 ± 5.01 |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

3.7 Total carbon stock

The total carbon stock is more significant in the 10-year plots in the three regions studied. In Adamawa, 10-year plot contains the largest total carbon stock. The analysis of variance attest to a significant variation in the total carbon stock between the different plots in Adamawa ($F = 10.5$; $P = 0.000$), North ($F = 8.17$; $P = 0.004$) and Far North ($F = 3.02$; $P = 0.012$) (Table 9).

Table 9. Total carbon stock

| Age (years) | Adamawa | North | Far North | Mean |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 2 | 33.24 ± 3.88a | 31.10 ± 4.14a | 27.99 ± 3a | 30.77 ± 3.87 |
| 4 | 41.70 ± 4.54b | 38.06 ± 3.87ab | 36.07 ± 3.32ab | 38.61 ± 4.03 |
| 6 | 46.22 ± 4.87b | 52.04 ± 5.02b | 43.05 ± 4.03b | 47.10 ± 4.23 |
| 8 | 50 ± 4.88c | 53.92 ± 5.43c | 44.75 ± 4.12b | 49.55 ± 4.97 |
| 10 | 60.36 ± 5.65d | 56.57 ± 5.65d | 51.59 ± 5.24c | 56.17 ± 5.12 |
| Mean | 46.30 ± 4.91 | 46.34 ± 4.93 | 40.69 ± 4.98 | 44.44 ± 4.96 |

The assigned values of the same letter are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$; Duncan's test).

4. DISCUSSION

The highest density recorded of *Psidium guajava* in the Adamawa region (178.8 ± 3.61 stems/ha). This high value would reflect appreciable regeneration within the stands. Indeed, the importance of regeneration in the plots studied is the fact that it promotes land protection by preventing rainwater from having a beating effect through foliage and root systems [4]. This result is superior to those [30] in *Gmelina arborea* stands (site 3 = 98 ± 2.01 individuals/ha). The difference in density of the site studied with the other authors could be related to the ecological characteristics of the study environments, Montag including soil types, topography, climate, and cover. The higher value of basal area observed in the 10-year-old plots. The highest basal area in the 10-year-old plots indicated the large tree specimens. Among the species of its undergrowth, some have a high shade rate. This may explain the high proportion of species that can provide shade in any season. These results are not close to those [4,30].

The 10-year plots sequester more carbon in the aboveground biomass in the three regions studied. Several factors could explain the spatial variability of carbon stocks noted at the level of different plots and zones studied. Gourlet-Fleury et al. [18], emphasize the influence of soil type on the spatial variability of biomass stocks, and therefore of their carbon in tropical areas. Our results are in the range 7 and 25 tC/ha estimated by Bello et al. [19] in agroforestry system. But these are lower than those of Rathore et al. [9] in North-Western Himalayas, India. Generally, the undergrowth grasses of 2-year-old plots stored more carbon compared to the undergrowth grasses of other plots of various ages. This is explained by the fact that the closure of older plots negatively influences the carbon reservoir of the herbaceous layer. Our results obtained are similar to that found by Kooke et al. [20] in 12-year-old, 4-year-old *Acacia auriculiformis* plantations; 2.5 years; 6 years and 2 years with 3.08 ± 0.04 tC/ha respectively; 3.13 ± 0.02 tC /ha; 3.16 ± 0.03 tC/ha; 3.07 ± 0.03 tC /ha and 3.16 ± 0.01 tC/ha and in *Terminalia superba* plantations (3.13 ± 0.03 tC/ha) in southern Benin. However, they remain above the range 0.25 ± 0.002 to 1.25 ± 0.002 tC/ha reported by Awe et al. [8] in *Tectona grandis* Agroforestry Parkland (Northern Region Cameroon). The 10-year plots sequester more carbon in the biomass of the litter in the three regions studied. These results are close to those obtained by [21] who estimates the carbon content of dead organic matter (litter) at 2.8 tC/ha and that this can vary between 2 to 3 tC/ha. This result is in the range between 0.16 and 3.26 tC /ha obtained by Mohanraj et al. [22] in India and 2.1 to 3.2 tC/ha obtained by [23] in Costa Rica. The reason why the *Psidium guajava* plots in the three regions store less carbon in the dead wood biomass is certainly due to the fact that farmers are very involved in these types of systems where dead trees are most often harvested (for

ends of firewood). These results are in the range of 0.003 to 33.5 tC/ha reported by Bocko et al. [24] in the swamp forests of Likouala (North Congo) and in the range between 0.14 ± 0.02 to 8.92 ± 3.65 tC / ha reported by Awe et al. [12] in Northern Region Cameroon. But remain below the interval between 5.65 ± 0.01 to 9.97 ± 0.06 tC/ha reported by Awe et al. [8] in *Tectona grandis* Agroforestry Parkland (Northern Region Cameroon). The 10-year plots sequester more carbon in the root biomass in the three regions studied. This is explained by these great rooting abilities and the type of soil. These depths correspond to those from which these soils contain a negligible amount of fat. This leads us to conclude that root biomasses have many advantages in nutrient and carbon accumulation as shown in previous studies [25]. These results are far inferior to those obtained by Awe et al. [4].

The soil organic carbon is higher in the 10-year plots in the three regions studied. This could be explained mainly in part by the different textures and biochemical compositions of the soils. The average soil carbon stock of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems in the northern region of Cameroon is 29.12 ± 5.01 tC /ha. This result is lower than those estimated by [21] which is 31 tC/ha for the dry tropical zones; Palm et al. [26] in agroforestry system based on cocoa which is 42 tC/ha and those obtained by Awé et al. [4] in stands with *Khaya senegalensis* (132.16 ± 16.34 tC/ha); to *Burkea africana* ($101, 42 \pm 10$ tC/ha), to *Anogeissus leiocarpus* (84.67 ± 3.12 tC/ha) and to *Piliostigma reticulatum* (60.46 ± 5.23 tC/ha) in Northern region Cameroon. The total carbon stock is more significant in the 10-year plots in the three regions studied. According to [27], the more the tree grows, the more it sequesters carbon. The average total carbon stock of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems in the northern zone of Cameroon is 44.44 ± 4.96 tC/ha. According to [28], the carbon storage capacity of an agroforestry system varies between 12 and 228 tC/ha with an average value of 95 tC/ha. The value obtained in our study is included in this range. Indeed, the amount of carbon sequestered by the agroforestry system largely depends on the cropping system put in place, on the structure and function of the latter [29, 30].

5.CONCLUSION

The present work was carried out to provide basic data for better conservation and enhancement of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems in the septentrion zone of Cameroon for order to better understand their contributing role in mitigating the harmful effects of global warming. The dynamics of biomass accumulation in forest stands is central to the carbon balance. Carbon sequestration rates in biomass and soil reservoirs determine the ability of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems to remove carbon from the atmosphere. The results confirm that indeed, the concentration of Carbon in different pools of *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems studied is significantly important. These results show that, *Psidium guajava* agroecosystems are carbon reservoirs, because they have a good capacity to store carbon. It is recommended to open fire breaks in the periphery of the agroforestry plots to avoid that the biomass of the different compartments is burned and that the carbon returns to the atmosphere. To realize the potential of the forest sector in septentrion zone of Cameroon, carbon sequestration must be integrated into the carbon trading system of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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