

Original Research Article

Structure and ~~Species~~ Composition of Woody Species of in the Kpatawee Tropical Rainforest in Liberia

ABSTRACT

Tropical rainforests, which are highly valued for their remarkable biodiversity, are under increasing threat from land use practices due to their favourable environmental attributes that make them attractive sites for agricultural growth. The objective of this research was to evaluate the woody plant species composition and structure of the tropical rainforest in Kpatawee, Liberia. In order to do this, a transect walk that crossed the forest in both south-north and east-west directions was conducted. Along the transect, six typical sampling plots were created, and tree sampling was done inside of these plots. Using the PlantNet plant species identifier tool, every surviving tree with a diameter of ≥ 5 cm at breast height (DBH) was carefully categorized, along with their scientific names. The results showed that there are 76 different species of trees and shrubs in 42 groups/families, with Leguminosae having the greatest species diversity. *Quararibea Asterolepis*, *Hasseltia Floribunda*, and *Castilla Elastica* were among the prominent dominating trees. The presence of stem-stand shrubs, small-sized tree species, and younger individuals of larger trees in the first class were all linked to the inverted J-shaped pattern found in the diameter distribution analysis. The tree layer contributed significantly to the total DBH (65.45%), especially species like *Garcinia Benthiana*, *Iramyan* ~~*Therasagotiana*~~ *therasagotiana*, and *Eschweilera Decolarans*. Eight species accounted for 93% of the basal area (BA) of trees with a DBH > 5 cm, which was $16.39 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$. Given these findings, protecting and managing the Kpatawee tropical rainforest sustainably must be given top priority. This study provides important information about the composition and structure of the forest, which will help guide future land use planning and conservation initiatives.

Keywords: Tree species, tropical forest, species composition, forest structure, Kpatawee tropical forest

1. INTRODUCTION

Approximately 70% of all plant and animal species on Earth are found in tropical rainforests, which occupy just 7% of the planet's dry surface area but are incredibly biodiverse (Elisabeth et al., 2015). Numerous essential commodities and services are provided by these ecosystems to local and global societies. Tropical rainforests provide food, building materials, medicinal plants, and other necessities for indigenous populations (Ali et al., 2014). Furthermore, these forests are essential to maintaining the stability of the global environment because they help to regulate temperature, purify the air, and detoxify the soil (Bargali et al., 2015).

Liberia is a perfect example of a nation rich in forest resources, with forests covering over 45% of its land area (FAO, 2014). Deforestation and other environmental issues, however, pose a serious threat to Liberia's forests (FAO, 2015). There are several tangible forest resources with market-determined values, including animals, inland fisheries, fuel wood, timber, and forage. Furthermore, Liberia's forests provide nonmarket-determined benefits like environmental protection, recreational opportunities, and amenities. Regrettably, massive deforestation has resulted in the demise of multiple species and the destruction of Liberia's lush environment.

Within Liberia's forested landscape, the Kpatawee Rainforest is a prominent area that is renowned for its great richness and diversity of plant and animal species. It is home to numerous African vulnerable

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species that are extremely important for conservation, such as tree species like *Terminalia ivorensis*, *Pterocarpus soyauxii*, and *Milicia excelsa* (Kindt et al., 2021). But human activity has not spared this rainforest; the main one being the rapacious harvesting of forest resources, both timber and non-timber.

Amidst the challenges presented by deforestation and human disruptions, it is imperative to carry out thorough investigations on biodiversity and ecology. These investigations support conservation efforts by shedding light on the environmental benefits that this rare biodiversity offers. Developing fundamental scientific understanding of the biodiversity and the structure of the Kpatawee rainforest is the main goal of this project. It focuses on assessing the species composition and overall structure of wooden stands the forest. By doing this, it hopes to give stakeholders important information for sustainable forest management and lay the groundwork for tackling the urgent problems of anthropogenic disturbances and deforestation.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Study site

The study was carried out in the Kpatawee rainforest, Suakoko, Bong County, Liberia. Suakoko District lies at an altitude of 270 m above sea level and is located at 7.0451° latitude and -9.5508° longitude. Climatic variables such as temperature and rainfall pattern are largely tropical, with an annual average temperature of 25 °C and an average annual rainfall of 2013 mm distributed from May to October. The main soil types in the district include *latosols*, *lithosols*, *regosols*, and *alluvial* or swamp soils. The study area is home to many grasses, trees, and shrub species, which are said to be part of the remaining Upper Guinean rainforest. Cassava, rice, and maize farming are the dominant crops grown in the area.

2.2 Vegetation data collection

A transect walk was performed in the forest from east to west and from south to north. A representative sampling plot was installed along the transect walk. Tree sampling was performed on six selected sampling plots. According to Kubota *et al.* (2004), all living trees with a diameter ≥ 5 cm at breast height (DBH) were recorded by species using the latest botanical classification method. All tree species were assigned to their own families. A plant species identifier application was used, and the scientific names of plants were identified.

2.2.1 Tree Basal area calculation

Tree diameter was measured at breast height for species more than 5 cm in diameter and over 3 m in height, according to Zeng *et al.* (2014). The diameter was measured using a diameter tape. Basal area (BA), which is the cross-sectional area of tree stems, was measured through the diameter at breast height, which is 1.3 m above ground level. It helped to measure the relative dominance (the degree of coverage of a species as an expression of the space it occupies) of a species in a forest. It was calculated as:

$$BA = \pi DBH^2 / 4$$

Where BA = basal area (m²), DBH = diameter at breast height (cm), $\pi = 3.14$

2.2.2 Dominance

Species dominance refers to the degree of coverage of a species as an expression of the space it occupies in a given area. Usually, dominance is expressed in terms of the basal area of the species. In this case, two sets of dominance were calculated: dominance (the sum of basal areas of the

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- Study area
- Sampling
- Data collection
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individuals in m²/ha) and relative dominance, which is the percentage of the total basal area of a given species out of the total measured stem basal areas of all species.

$$\text{Dominance} = \text{Total basal area/area sampled}$$

$$\text{Relative dominance} = (\text{Dominance of species A/total dominance of all species}) * 100$$

2.3 Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics such as DBH, BA, and RD were performed to summarize the structure and species composition of the study forest. JMP 14 Pro was used to perform all the statistical analyses.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Tree Species Composition

The present study investigates the structure and species composition of the Kpatawee rainforest. The total number of tree and shrub species was found to be 76 tree species, belonging to 42 families. Regarding species diversity, Leguminosae was the most diverse family, followed by Sapotaceae, Chrysobalana, Burseraceae, and Myristicaceae. Based on the stand density, *Dicorynia guianensis* is the most dominant family, and the 20 individuals recorded in this study are more or less in line with the reports of Goulart et al. (2015).

The most dominant trees under the Kpatawee rainforest are *Quararibea asterolepis*, *Hasseltia floribunda*, *Castilla elastica*, *Hasseltia floribunda*, *Iryanthera sagotiana*, *Calophyllum tacanbhaca* and *Licania bernoulli*. In contrast, *Couma guianensis*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Pouteria guianensis*, *Lecythis datmon* and *Dicorynia guianensis* are rare species. Similarly, Kubota et al. (2004) reported *Castilla elastica*, *Calophyllum tacanbhaca* and *Hasseltia floribunda* as dominant species.

3.2 Diameter Class Distribution

A total of 76 individuals of tree species whose DBH was ≥ 5 cm were recorded from the Kpatawee rainforest. DBH was classified into ten classes of 10 cm intervals (Class 1 = 5–15, Class 2 = 16–25, Class 3 = 26–35, Class 4 = 36–45, Class 5 = 46–55, Class 6 = 56–65, Class 7 = 66–75, Class 8 = 76–85, Class 9 = 86–95, and Class 10 = ≥ 96) (Figure 1). The diameter distribution of the Kpatawee rainforest was found to be an inverted J-shaped distribution.

The reason for the J-shaped distribution might be due to a large number of stem-stand shrubs, small-sized tree species, and younger individuals of big-sized tree species, too. Regarding the forest profiles, few tree species in the tree layer have contributed to most of the total DBH of Kpatawee forest. These are *Eschweilera decolorans*, *Garcinia benthamiana*, and *Iryanthera sagotiana* (65.45%). Similar results are also reported by Cirimwami et al. (2019). According to Mi et al. (2012), the normal basal area of virgin tropical forest in Africa is 23–37 m².ha⁻¹. The tree height value is also higher in the lower class and decreases in the higher class. This is also true for other forests too (Singh, 2018).

This revealed that the forest is also suffering from selective cutting, which results in smaller to medium-sized individuals attributed to a high rate of regeneration but low recruitment. The DBH distribution of Kpatawee rainforest is in line with some other forests in other countries (Juli & Mike, 2001). The reverse J-shaped population curve of trees suggests an evolving or expanding population, climax, or stable type of population in forest ecosystems, indicating that the forest harbors a growing and healthy population (Zeng et al., 2014).

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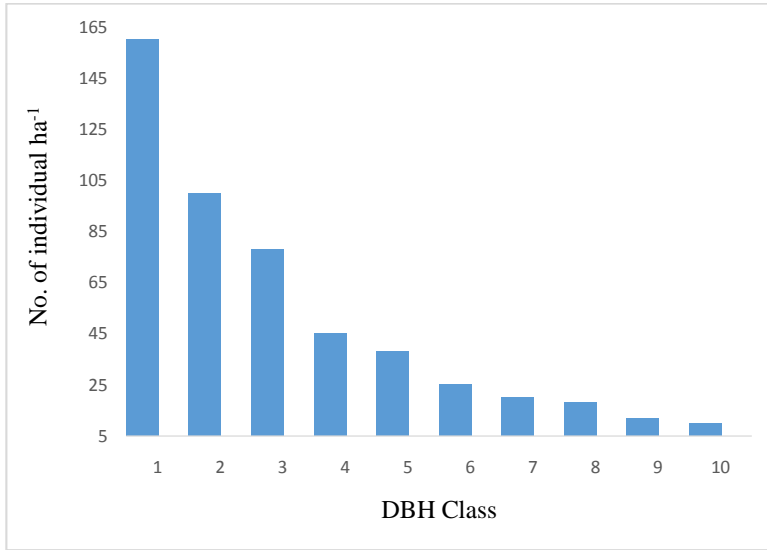


Figure 1. The diameter distribution of Kpatawee rainforest

3.3 Basal Area

Basal area (BA) is an important parameter for measuring the relative importance of tree species in a forest compared to stem counts (Mendez-Toribio *et al.*, 2016). Hence, plant species with a larger basal area in a forest are considered to be the most important species in that forest. The sum total BA of tree species with DBH ≥ 5 cm was $16.39 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$. In this particular study, eight species contributed 93% of the BA.

Dicorynia guianensis was the most important tree species in the forest, with a BA of $8.6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ which is about 44.15%. The second most important tree species was *Lecythis Idatmon*, with a BA of $3.4 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ which is 18.46%. Other plant species, such as *Pouteria Guianensisguianensis*, *Ceiba Pontandrapentandra*, *Couma Guianensisguianensis*, and *Bocoa Prouacensis*, had BAs of 0.403, 0.351, 0.294, and $0.204 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$, respectively. This is due to the presence of relatively larger DBH-sized tree species in the study area (Table 1). On the other hand, *Licania heteromorpha* contributed the least amount of BA, about $0.001 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ to the Kpatawee rainforest.

3.4 Forest Structure

In this study, tree species structure was determined considering their density at various DBH classes. As a result, species population patterns were determined as an inverted J-shape. This indicated that in the first class, there was a large number of individuals in lower DBH classes, with a gradual decreasing trend toward higher DBH classes. A few species, including *Dicorynia guianensis*, have shown this pattern, which suggests good recruitment and regeneration. A similar pattern was reported by Hu *et al.* (2018): 17 species at Gara-Ades and 18 species at Menagesha forests. The second pattern shows that individuals are more prevalent in lower DBH classes and less prevalent in intermediate and higher DBH classes (Figure 1).

Some species, such as *Quararibea Asterolepis*, and *Castilla Elastica*, were in this category. This pattern indicated heavy human pressure on higher DBH classes, leading to a scarcity of mature individuals that can serve as seed sources. The third pattern revealed the presence of a large number of individuals in

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the lower and higher DBH classes and the absence of individuals at the intermediate DBH classes. Some species, such as *Dicorynia guianensis* and *Lecythis Idatmon*, have shown this pattern. Similar results were reported by Rai *et al.* (2012), in agreement with the second and third population patterns. The fourth pattern depicted the presence of a large number of individuals in the intermediate DBH classes and a small number of individuals in the lower and higher DBH classes. A few species, including *Tabebuia Rosea*, exhibited this pattern. This pattern shows hampered regeneration, which could be attributed to poor recruitment coupled with selective cutting of individuals in the higher DBH classes.

Table 1: Botanical name, diameter at breast height (DBH), basal area (BA) and relative dominance (RD) and their family of the dominant species in the study area

No	Botanical name	Family name	DBH (cm)	BA (m ²)	RD (%)
1	<i>Abies Alba Mill</i>	<i>Pinaceae</i>	35.03	0.096	0.046116
2	<i>Castanea</i>	<i>Fagaceae</i>	19.11	0.029	0.155001
3	<i>Ceiba Pentandra</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	66.88	0.351	0.012653
4	<i>Celtis Australis L.</i>	<i>Cannabaceae</i>	44.59	0.156	0.028469
5	<i>Cupania Hirsuta</i>	<i>Sapideae</i>	36.62	0.105	0.042193
6	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	332.80	8.694	0.000511
7	<i>Douglas Fir</i>	<i>Pinaceae</i>	15.92	0.020	0.223201
8	<i>Elephantopus Madrium</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	25.48	0.051	0.087188
9	<i>Fagus Sylvatica L.</i>	<i>Fagacene</i>	15.92	0.020	0.223201
10	<i>Fraxinus Americena L.</i>	<i>Oleacea</i>	17.52	0.024	0.184463
11	<i>Lecythis Idatmon</i>	<i>Lecythidaceae</i>	208.60	3.416	0.001301
12	<i>Licania heteromorpha</i>	<i>Chrysobalanaceae</i>	49.36	0.191	0.023226
13	<i>Quararibea Asterolepis</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	1.59	0.000	22.32007
14	<i>Salix Caprea L.</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	14.33	0.016	0.275556
15	<i>Sandwithia Guyanensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	19.11	0.029	0.155001
16	<i>Tabebuia Rosea</i>	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	9.55	0.007	0.620002
17	<i>Carya Ovata Mill</i>	<i>Juglandaceae</i>	19.11	0.029	0.155001
18	<i>Diospyrus Vestita</i>	<i>Ebenaceae</i>	11.15	0.010	0.455512
19	<i>Guapira Eggersiana</i>	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	25.48	0.051	0.087188
20	<i>Gustavia Hexapetala</i>	<i>Lecythidaceae</i>	12.74	0.013	0.348751
21	<i>Hasseltia Floribunda</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	3.18	0.001	5.580018
22	<i>Hymenacea Courbaril L.</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	6.37	0.003	1.395005
23	<i>Pouteria Guianensis</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	71.66	0.403	0.011022
24	<i>Protium Denerarensis</i>	<i>Burseraceae</i>	42.99	0.145	0.030617
25	<i>Protium Subserratum</i>	<i>Burserraceae</i>	15.92	0.020	0.223201
26	<i>Quercus Iley</i>	<i>Facacea</i>	7.96	0.005	0.892803
27	<i>Sandwithia Caprea L.</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	19.11	0.029	0.155001
28	<i>Siparuna Decipiens</i>	<i>Siparunaceae</i>	25.48	0.051	0.087188
29	<i>Bocoa Prouacensis</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	50.96	0.204	0.021797
30	<i>Dacryodes Nitens</i>	<i>Burseraceae</i>	36.62	0.105	0.042193
31	<i>Eperua Falcata</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	20.70	0.034	0.132071
32	<i>Hymenaca Courbaril L.</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	47.77	0.179	0.0248
33	<i>Humiriastrun Subcrenatum</i>	<i>Humiriaceae</i>	27.07	0.058	0.077232

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34	<i>Iryanthera Sagotiana</i>	Myristicaceae	14.33	0.016	0.275556
35	<i>Macrolobium Bifolium</i>	Leguminosae	38.22	0.115	0.03875
36	<i>Picea Abies</i>	Pinaceae	46.18	0.167	0.02654
37	<i>Platymicium Trinitatis</i>	Leguminosae	7.96	0.005	0.892803
38	<i>Pourouma Villosa</i>	Urticaceae	9.55	0.007	0.620002
39	<i>Pradosia Cochlearia</i>	Sapotaceae	44.59	0.156	0.028469
40	<i>Pradosia Ptychandra</i>	Sapotaceae	27.07	0.058	0.077232
41	<i>Abies Nordmannian</i>	Pinaceae	25.48	0.051	0.087188
42	<i>Castilla Elastica</i>	Moraceae	1.59	0.029	22.32007
43	<i>Coffee Arabica L.</i>	Rubiaceae	19.11	0.000	0.155001
44	<i>Couepia Guianensis</i>	Cyrasobalana	15.92	0.020	0.223201
45	<i>Couma Guianensis</i>	Apocynaceae	61.15	0.294	0.015137
46	<i>Hassetia Floribunda</i>	Myristicaceae	2.55	0.001	8.718778
47	<i>Iryanthera Sagotiana</i>	Myristicaceae	3.18	0.001	5.580018
48	<i>Juglan Nigra L.</i>	Juglandaceae	11.15	0.010	0.455512
49	<i>Licania Laxiflora</i>	Chrysobalana	41.40	0.135	0.033018
50	<i>Ormosia Nelanocarpa</i>	Leguminosae	25.48	0.051	0.087188
51	<i>Platyniscium Trinitatis</i>	Leguminosae	4.78	0.002	2.480008
52	<i>Protium Sagotianum</i>	Burseraceae	7.96	0.005	0.892803
53	<i>Acer Opalus Mill</i>	Sapindaceae	25.48	0.051	0.087188
54	<i>Calophyllum Tacanbhaca</i>	Clusiaceae	3.82	0.001	3.875013
55	<i>Eperna Falcata</i>	Leguminosae	4.78	0.002	2.480008
56	<i>Hymenaceae Courbaril</i>	Leguminosae	15.92	0.020	0.223201
57	<i>Moronobea Coccinea</i>	Clusiaceae	9.55	0.007	0.620002
58	<i>Octrosia Grandiflora</i>	Apocynaceae	19.11	0.029	0.155001
59	<i>Oxandra Asbecki</i>	Annonaceae	6.37	0.003	1.395005
60	<i>Pourouma Villosa</i>	Urticaceae	15.92	0.020	0.223201
61	<i>Simarouba Amara</i>	Simaroubaceae	25.48	0.051	0.087188
62	<i>Terminalia Catappa L.</i>	Conbretaceae	19.11	0.029	0.155001
63	<i>Acioa Guianensis</i>	Chrysobalana	9.55	0.007	0.620002
64	<i>Aniba Terminails Ducke</i>	Lanraceae	27.07	0.058	0.077232
65	<i>Couepia Bracteosa</i>	Chrysobalana	27.07	0.058	0.077232
66	<i>Canarium Album</i>	Burseraceae	12.74	0.013	0.348751
67	<i>Ecclinusa Guianensis</i>	Sapotaceae	7.96	0.005	0.892803
68	<i>Eschweilera Decolarans</i>	Lecythidaceae	23.89	0.045	0.0992
69	<i>Garcinia Benthamiana</i>	Clusiaceae	4.78	0.002	2.480008
70	<i>Iramyan Therasagotiana</i>	Myristicaceae	9.55	0.007	0.620002
71	<i>Licania Nicranthia</i>	Chrysobalana	35.03	0.096	0.046116
72	<i>Licania Bernoulli</i>	Chrysobalana	3.18	0.001	5.580018
73	<i>Maquira Guianensis</i>	Moraceae	4.78	0.002	2.480008
74	<i>Morella Cerifera</i>	Myricaceae	19.11	0.029	0.155001
75	<i>Pouteria Brachyandra</i>	Sapotaceae	36.62	0.105	0.042193
76	<i>Thyrsodium Guianensis</i>	Anacardiaceae	31.85	0.080	0.0558

4. CONCLUSION

In this particular study, we explored the structure and species composition of the Kpatawee rainforest, in order to see its ecological dynamics. Our research provides important new information about the biodiversity and overall health of this special ecosystem. A total of 76 species of trees and shrubs were identified, categorized into 42 ~~groups~~ families. The most diverse of which is Leguminosae. ~~It was discovered that~~ The prominent tree species in the forest were *Quararibea Asterolepis asterolepis*, *Hasseltia Floribunda floribunda*, *Castilla Elastica elastica*, *Hasseltia Floribunda floribunda*, *Iryanthera Sagotiana sagotiana*, *Calophyllum Tacanbhaea tacanbhaea*, and *Licania Bernoulli bernoulli*. This finding highlights the significance of these tree species in the structure of the forest.

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An inverted J-shaped pattern was found in the diameter class distribution study, which was explained by a mix of stem-stand shrubs, small-sized tree species, and juvenile individuals of large-sized trees. This distribution pattern, which implies a high rate of regeneration but limited recruitment, possibly as a result of selective cutting, highlights the necessity for cautious management. The importance of specific tree species was reaffirmed by basal area analysis, with *Dicorynia guianensis* and *Lecythis Idatmon* emerging as major contributors. Determining the relative importance of various species within the forest ecosystem requires an understanding of their basal areas.

~~Overall, our research provides important insight into the composition and structure of the Kpatawee rainforest. Subsequent investigations ought to concentrate on deepening the comprehension of the ecological consequences of these trends and approaches for the sustainable administration and preservation of this crucial ecosystem.~~ The long-term health and biodiversity of the Kpatawee rainforest depend on taking extra care to mitigate the effects of selective cutting on the forest's recruitment and regeneration processes.

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