Influence of bark harvesting on xylem vessel density and area of 10 medicinal tree species (Benin)







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Study area

Protected forest of Monts Kouffé

Area: 180 300 ha

Dry forest:

Isoberlinia doka, Anogeissus leiocarpus, Daniellia oliveri, Lannea kerstingii

oded Savanna: Pericopsis laxiflora,
Pterocarpus erinaceus,
Pseudocedrela kotschyi,
Parinari curatelifolia,
Maranthes polyandra,
Uapaca togoensis, Detarium
microcarpum, Lophira
lanceolata

Ecological study

Aim

 $\underline{\text{Hypothesis}}$: Medicinal tree species present different ability to recover from wound.

Objectives 1) compare the re-growth area (edge and sheet regrowth),

- 2) assess the impact of bark harvesting on the vegetative growth and on insect attack,
- 3) suggest a species-specific strategy for a sustainable management of bark harvesting.

Species

Materials and methods

Afzelia africana (Caesalpinaceae) Burkea africana (Caesalpinaceae) Detarium microcarpum (Caesalpinaceae) Khaya senegalensis (Meliaceae) Lophira lanceolata (Ochnaceae) Mangifera indica (Anacardiaceae) Maranthes polyandra (Chrysobalanaceae) Pterocarpus erinaceus (Papillonaceae) Pseudocedrela kotschyi (Meliaceae) Uapaca togoensis (Phyllanthaceae)

Bark harvesting

Materials and methods

Season: dry and rainy

<u>Diameter</u>: D1 (10-20cm), D2 (21-30cm), D3 (< 31 cm)

<u>Debarking Intensity</u>: 7 Intensities (20%, 50%, square, 75%, 100%)















































