

Impacts of Human Activities on Tree Species Composition Along the Forest Savanna Boundary in Nigeria

Christiana Ndidi Egbinola

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Abstract The study investigated the tree species composition along the forest-savanna boundary in Oyo state of Nigeria with the aim of assessing the impact of human activities on the floristic composition. A transect was placed along the study area and species data was collected from quadrats placed in study plots within different study sites. Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) was used to determine vegetation assemblages, while both correlation and the analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to show the relationship between species in the different study sites. Results of the DCA revealed three species assemblages, an area with only forest species, another with only savanna species and a third with both forest/savanna species. ANOVA results further revealed that within the forest and savanna assemblages, species in mature and successional sites were alike. The study therefore revealed that human activities' within the region is leading to the establishment of savanna species and an elimination of forest species.

Keywords: Floristic composition, Forest-savanna boundary, Successional landuse

Abstrak Studi ini meneliti komposisi jenis pohon di sepanjang batas hutan-savana di negara bagian Oyo Nigeria dengan tujuan menilai dampak dari kegiatan manusia pada komposisi flora. Sebuah transek ditempatkan di sepanjang wilayah studi dan data spesies yang dikumpulkan dari petak ditempatkan di plot penelitian dalam lokasi yang berbeda. Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) digunakan untuk menentukan kumpulan vegetasi, sedangkan korelasi dan analisis varians (ANOVA) digunakan untuk menunjukkan hubungan antara spesies di lokasi penelitian yang berbeda. Hasil dari DCA mengungkapkan tiga spesies kumpulan, daerah dengan spesies hutan saja, daerah dengan hanya spesies savana dan daerah dengan spesies savana dan hutan. Hasil ANOVA lebih lanjut mengungkapkan bahwa dalam kumpulan hutan dan savana, spesies di situs matang dan suksesi adalah sama. Oleh karena itu penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas manusia di kawasan ini mengarah ke pembentukan spesies savana dan penghapusan spesies hutan.

Kata kunci: Komposisi flora, Batas hutan-savana, Penggunaan lahan suksesi

1. Introduction

Climatic variations have been reported as a major factor in changes in species composition along the forest/savanna ecotones. Paleo-environmental reconstruction has shown that dry periods led to forest recession in favour of savanna in central Africa between 4000 and 1200 bp (Vincens et al., 1999). Paleo-environmental reconstruction further showed a trend towards the progression of forests over savanna's after the droughts, with a time response of vegetation to climate change of a few centuries (Vincens et al., 1999). Field studies of savanna-forest boundaries using remote sensing techniques also confirm the progression of forest over savanna in Cameroon and Congo (Youta, 1998; Guillet et al., 2001).

Anthropogenic disturbances however have become important agents of change of species along the forest savanna boundary. The study by Geiger et al. (2011) revealed after 35 years of active fire suppression at a forest-savanna boundary in a Cerrado region near Brasilia, Brazil, forest and intermediate species has

been expanding into neighbouring savanna areas despite lower soil nutrient levels.

The forest savanna boundary in western Nigeria was described by Morgan and Moss (1965) as a zone of change consisting of islands, salient and enclaves of forest and savanna sharply separated from one another. Recent human activities may be leading to changes in this zone. The forest savanna boundary in Nigeria is an area of intense human activity, with agriculture as the main occupation and the traditional shifting cultivation is practiced. High rural population density has led to the reduction in the fallow period (Areola, 1991). Clear cutting of trees is also done for farming purposes leading to large scale deforestation. Fuel wood collection and charcoal production are other important economic activities in this area. The unavailability of clean energy sources has led to high dependency of people, especially in the rural areas on fuel wood. In Nigeria, rural areas serve as source areas for charcoal, which is mainly transported for use in urban centres or exported. Charcoal production is predominant towards the northern part of the study area and is the source area for large markets such as Ibadan. Annual bush burning especially during the dry season is another factor within this region; some of the fires are accidental while

some are deliberately lit for the purpose of gathering fauna (bush meat). These activities may be leading to the elimination of susceptible forest trees within this boundary, leaving mainly fire tolerant savanna species (Adejuwon and Adesina, 1988) and causing a forceful change in the species composition of plant communities, with an extended destruction of natural vegetation (Egbinola et al, 2015)

The study was carried out along a climatic gradient between the rainforest region and the southern fringe of the guinea savanna in Oyo state of Nigeria, located approximately between latitude 7°20 and 8°20' north and longitude 3°40 and 4°00' east. The area between Adesina in Egbeda local government area and Idaogun in Atiba local government area was chosen for the study. (Figure 1). It is a part of the western plains and ranges of Nigeria with much of it lying approximately between 300 and 600 meters above sea level (Iloje, 1982). It lies within areas underlain by resistant crystalline rocks of varying degrees and regolith of deeply weathered sedimentary rocks. The region is well drained (apart from the large valleys whose broad floors are given to periodic water logging during the later part of the rainy season). The soils consist of ferruginous tropical soil groups, which are acidic but fertile with high clay content.

The region is located at the drier margin of the tropical rainforest climatic belt, with rainfall between 1000 to 1600mm, with rainfall decreasing as one move northwards. The area experiences a profound dry season which lasts 4 months, from November to February. The wet season lasts for eight months and usually brings regular, heavy precipitation. Temperatures are high throughout the year with mean monthly value of 27°C. There are three vegetal communities, namely; the rain forest, the forest/savanna mosaic and the guinea savanna vegetation belts in the study area.

2. The Methods

Figure 1 showed the map of study area. The study area was demarcated from the topographical map of Western Nigeria, from the forest through the derived savanna to the guinea savanna. Among the major considerations in the collection of the vegetation data was the need to choose all the sites on level ground so that the soil characteristic would be uniform. The

map of the study area was digitized into ArcGIS, the attribute data collected from the field was then linked to the GIS database.

A transect was laid across the boundary area, this area was then divided into thirty-two, 10km² sub areas; this was done with the aid of the 'GRID' function in ArcView GIS (Emuh and Gbadegesin, 2009). These areas were numbered serially, 1 to 32 from which 15 of the sub-areas were randomly chosen as study sites. Within each site, three plots were taken as sampling points including a mature plot, a seven to nine years (intermediate) fallow plot and a three to four years (young) fallow plot (Emuh and Gbadegesin, 2009). The sampling procedure at each plot was consistent throughout the sampling. First a quadrat of size 40m x 25m, in accordance with the range of quadrat sizes suggested by Westhoff and Maarel (1978) for vegetation studies in the tropics was measured; the total numbers of trees as well as the number of trees belonging to each species were counted and recorded.

Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) was used to explore floristic structures in the study area, this technique was implemented using the CANOCO software while the statistical analysis was done with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 17.0).

3. Result and Discussion

A total of eighty nine tree species were identified in the study sites. A clear pattern of floristic composition was identified through indirect gradient analysis using Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA). This was used to estimate the strength of the floristic gradient across levels of taxonomic organization. At the species level, the DCA returned a first axis eigenvalues of 0.879 (Table 1). The first axis of the DCA ordination distinguished the study sites with forest species from sites having savanna species, while the second axis distinguished the sites on the basis of their fallow ages.

The ordination of the study sites, in relation to the first two axis produced by DCA is shown in figure 2. The plots grouped together on the basis of their species characteristics, that is, whether they contained forest or savanna species. Plots at the higher end of the ordination scatter diagram are older than the plots at the lower end, while plots to the left are mainly forest

Table 1. Summary of DCA on 45 Plots

Axes	1	2	3	4	Total Inertia
Eigenvalues:	0.879	0.397	0.208	0.146	5.375
Lengths of gradient:	5.945	2.853	3.226	2.507	
Cumulative percentage variance of species data:	16.4	23.7	27.6	30.3	
Sum of all unconstrained eigenvalues:					5.37

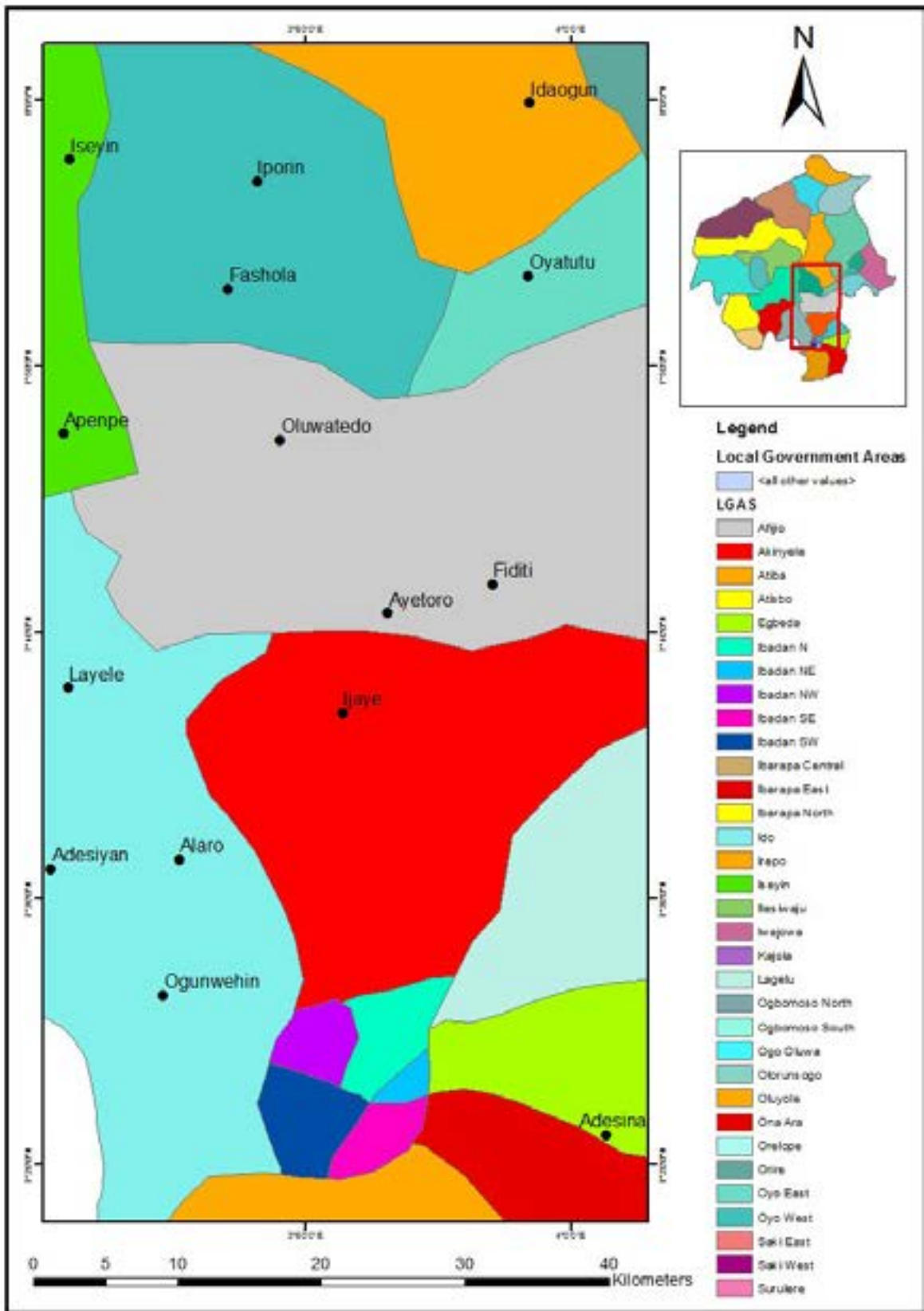


Figure 1. Map of the study area

plots and those to the right are the savanna plots. The plots with forests species only are shown on the extreme left, plots containing savanna species only on the extreme right while plots in-between contains a mixture of forest and savanna species. The group in-between having a mixture of forest and savanna species can be regarded as an ecotone community. Plots 14 and 18 although termed ecotone sites are more related to the forest plots than to the other ecotone plots, because they both contained only one savanna species, sp73 (*Ficus ingens*). The other plots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 40 were closely related to the savanna plots because they contained more savanna species than forest species. The ordination diagram from the DCA therefore revealed the presence of three different plant communities

including a forest, a savanna and an ecotone community within the study area.

The relationship between species abundance and landuse was explored with the aid of canonical correspondence analysis and the results are presented in table 2.

Eigenvalues of axis 1 (horizontal) and axis 2 (vertical) are 0.562 and 0.277 respectively. Sixty-four percent of the total inertia (weighted variance) in the observed abundance was displayed. There was a positive correlation between age of plot (whether mature, intermediate or young) and species abundance, thus the older landuse had more species. As shown in figure 3, most of the species clustered around the mature landuse in both the savanna and the forest region, with fewer



Figure 2. DCA ordination of 45 study plots

Table 2. Summary of Eigenvalues of Canonical Correspondence Analysis of Species-Landuse Relation

Axes	1	2	3	4	Total Inertia
Eigenvalues:	0.562	0.277	0.549	0.462	5.375
Species-landuse correlations:	0.829	0.841	0.000	0.000	
Cumulative % variance of species data:	10.4	15.6	25.8	34.4	
Of species landuse relation:	67.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Sum of all unconstrained eigenvalues:					5.375
Sum of all canonical eigenvalues:					0.839

****Summary of Monte Carlo Test****

Test of significance of first canonical axis: eigenvalue = 0.562

F-ratio = 4.901

P-value = 0.005

Test of significance of all canonical axes: Trace = 0.839

F-ratio = 3.883

P-value = 0.005

species clustering around the intermediate and young fallow landuse. *Chromolaena Odorata*, *Alstonia boonei*, *Aspilia laterifonia* and *Bligia sapida* had the highest abundance value for the mature forest plots and *Celtis brownie* is the most highly correlated species to the mature landuse. *Deinbollia pinnata*, *Malacanta alifonia* and *Albizia zygia* had the highest abundance value for the intermediate fallow (7-9 years) landuse while *Bridelia ferruginea* was highly correlated to young plots in the forest and ecotone sites. *Annona senegalensis*, *Entada Africana*, *Butryospernum paradoxa*, *Securinega virosa* had the highest abundance value for matured savanna landuse. For the young fallow landuse, *Bridelia ferruginea* was the most abundant.

Correlation of the species within the mature, intermediate and young fallow landuse suggested that within the forest regions there was little or no change in the species composition as re-growths had species similar to the mature plants, this was also the case for the savanna regions. However within the ecotone

regions there were marked differences between species in mature and fallow plots as shown in Appendix 1 and figure 4.

The results revealed a significant positive correlation between the species in all three landuse types in sites 1 (Adesina), 2 (Ogunwehinde), and 3 (Adesiyen) (forest sites), there was also a significant positive correlation between the species in all landuse types in sites 12 (Oyatutu), 13(Iseyin), 14 (Iporin) and 15 (Idaogun) (savanna sites). The study however revealed no significant positive correlation in the ecotone sites. For example there was a negative correlation between the species in the mature and both successional landuse (-0.108 and -0.120) in site 7 (Aiyetoro), and a significant positive correlation between both successional landuse (0.389). In site 10 (Oluwatedo) there was a significant negative correlation between the mature and the seven to nine years successional landuse (-0.242), revealing that all the species present in the mature landuse were completely absent in the successional landuse.

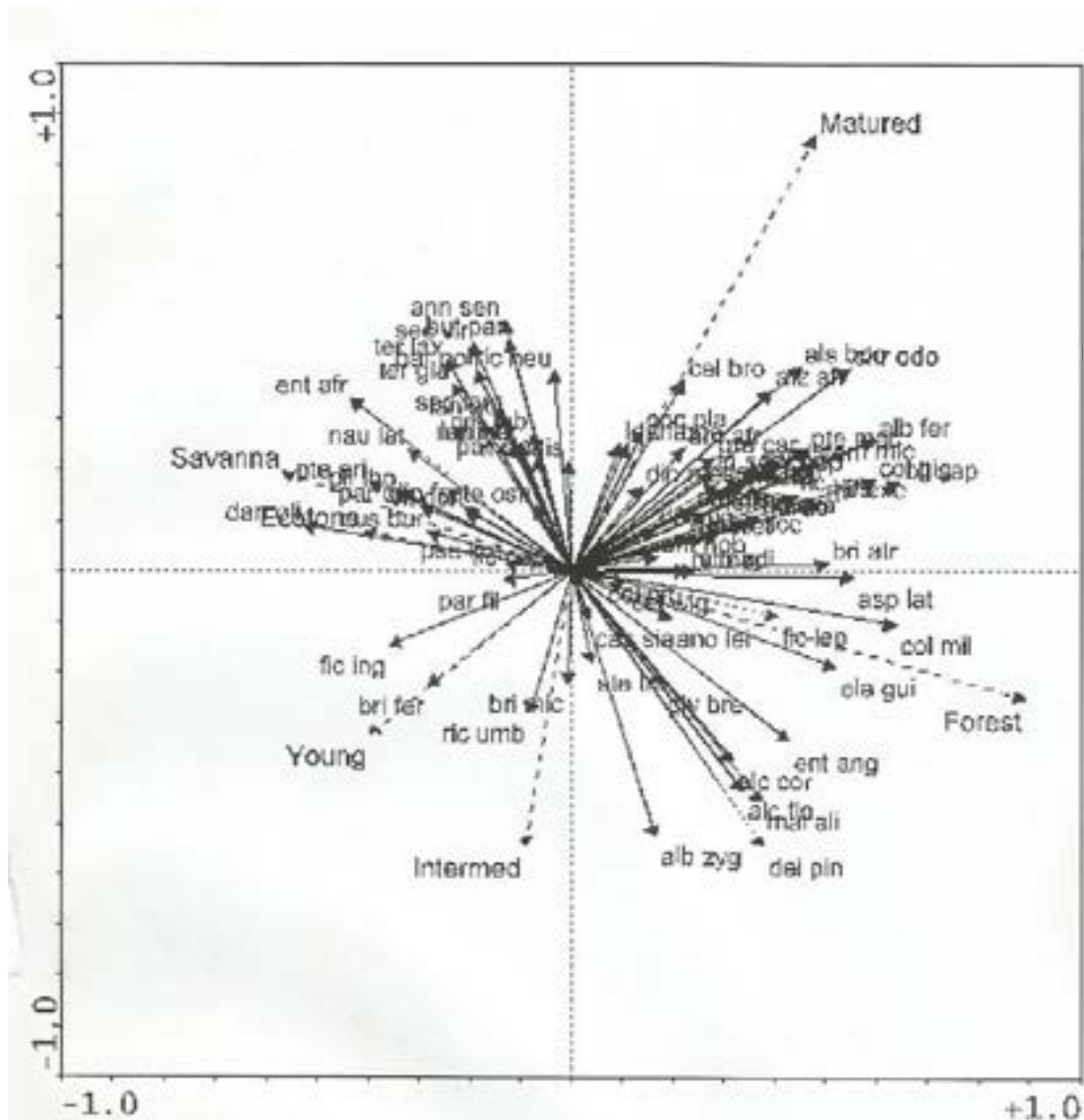


Figure 3. Species Abundance Relationship

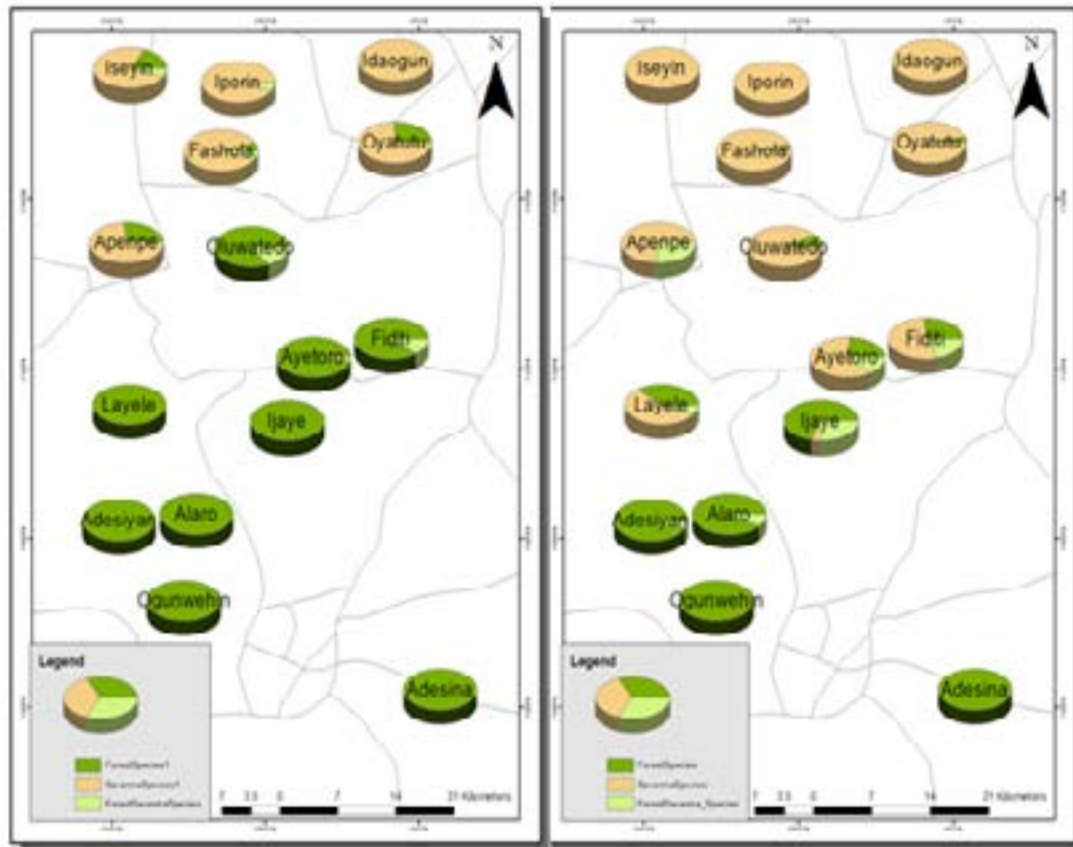


Figure 4. Species composition in mature and young plots

The results also revealed a change in species composition from forest species in areas of mature vegetation to mainly savanna species in areas of vegetation succession within the ecotone regions. This change may be explained by the fact that this area is located in the drier margin of the rain forest, where reduction in rainfall together human disturbances (including farming and bush burning) leads to inability of forests species to easily establish themselves. This therefore leads to a change from the original vegetation type. Change in species composition from forest to savanna species has been reported in other studies for example, Dezzee et al (2004) reported the replacement of tall and medium forests by low forest and savanna, relating the main triggering factor of change as fire. Ibanez et al (2013) showed that variations in the fire regime as a result of the interactions among climate, fire use by humans and vegetation are likely to drive the dynamics of the savanna-forest boundaries in New Caledonia.

4. Conclusion

Human activities within the forest savanna ecotone have had an adverse effect on the species composition within the region. Results from the vegetation data showed that in areas which are within the main rainforest zone such as Oluwatedo, species in the successional land-use are similar to those in the plots

with mature vegetation. This could be attributed to the effects of high rainfall which aids the quick regeneration of the vegetation, and reduced impacts of fire. But as we move northwards rainfall reduces and the effect of the annual bush burning combined with over-cultivation and reduced fallow periods brings about the elimination of the forest species which are less tolerant of these conditions, leading to the establishment of savanna species. The study revealed that human activities' within the forest savanna boundary is leading to the establishment of savanna species in forest regions.

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Appendix 1:

Correlation Between Species in Landuse Types Within Study Sites

	Mature	Intermediate	Young
Site 1 (Adesina)			
Mature	1	0.395**	0.326**
Intermediate	0.395**	1	0.326**
Young	0.322**		1
Site 2 (Ogunwehinde)			
Mature	1	0.256**	0.296**
Intermediate	0.395**	1	0.411**
Young	0.296**	0.411**	1
Site 3 (Adesiyani)			
Mature	1	0.256**	0.253**
Intermediate	0.256**	1	0.389**
Young	0.253**	0.389**	1
Site 4 (Alaro)			
Mature	1	0.376**	0.018
Intermediate	0.376**	1	0.510**
Young	0.018	0.510**	1
Site 5 (Ijaye)			
Mature	1	0.376**	0.018
Intermediate	0.376**	1	0.510**
Young	0.018	0.510**	1
Site 6 (Laye)			
Mature	1	0.432**	0.168
Intermediate	0.432**	1	0.486**
Young	0.168	0.486**	1
Site 7 (Ayetoro)			
Mature	1	-0.108	-0.120
Intermediate	-0.108	1	0.389**
Young	-0.120	0.389**	1
Site 8 (Fiditi)			
Mature	1	0.341**	0.010
Intermediate	0.341**	1	0.404**
Young	0.010	0.4404**	1
Site 9 (Apenpe)			
Mature	1	0.331**	0.120
Intermediate	0.331**	1	0.265**
Young	0.120	0.265**	1
Site 10 (Oluwatedo)			
Mature	1	-0.242*	-0.169
Intermediate	0.546**	1	0.593**
Young	0.275**	0.593**	1

	Mature	Intermediate	Young
Site 11 (Fashola)			
Mature	1	0.546**	0.275**
Intermediate	0.371**	1	0.467**
Young	0.297**	0.467**	1
Site 12 (Oyatutu)			
Mature	1	0.371**	0.297**
Intermediate	0.459**	1	0.653**
Young	0.282**	0.653**	1
Site 13 (Iseyin)			
Mature	1	0.459**	0.282**
Intermediate	0.459**	1	0.389**
Young	0.282**	0.389**	1
Site 14 (Iporin)			
Mature	1	0.705**	0.427**
Intermediate	0.705**	1	0.562**
Young	0.427**	0.562**	1
Site 15 (Idaogun)			
Mature	1	0.328**	0.396**
Intermediate	0.328**	1	0.580**
Young	0.396**	0.580**	1

** Correlation significant at 0.01 confidence level

* Correlation significant at 0.05 confidence level