

Project Update: July 2007

The second phase of this work compared the ecological relevance of the three most common fuel-wood plant species found during market survey (*Parkia biglobosa*, *Syzygium guineense guineense*, *Terminalia macroptera*), with the exotic *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. Results are tabulated in the tables below:

Table 1: Estimates of abundance, richness and diversity of bird species across fuel-wood plant species and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

Plant species	Mean avian visitation/plant/half hour (\pm S.D.)	Avian species richness	Simpson's diversity index
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	2.00 \pm 0.391	14	10.00
<i>Syzygium guineense guineense</i>	1.00 \pm 0.486	8	6.25
<i>Terminalia macroptera</i>	0.75 \pm 0.509	9	11.11
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	0.80 \pm 0.507	6	4.76

Most insect families occurred on *Syzygium guineense guineense* (Table 2)

Table 2: Estimates of abundance, richness and diversity of insect species across fuel-wood plant species and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

Plant species	Mean insect abundance/branch (\pm S.D.)	Number of insect families	Simpson's diversity index
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	10.78 \pm 4.85	18	1.92
<i>Syzygium guineense guineense</i>	4.18 \pm 1.78	26	12.50
<i>Terminalia macroptera</i>	3.00 \pm 0.74	23	4.17
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	0.53 \pm 1.08	7	0.40

Bird nest (village weaver, *Ploceus cucullatus*) and mammal records (Tantalus monkey, *Chlorocebus tantalus*) were only observed once and only on *Parkia biglobosa*.



Left: *Parkia biglobosa* during its non-flowering stage. Right: Surveying birds and mammals utilising study plant species.