



Population Structure, Growth Dynamics, Leaf Production and Soil Conditions of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum*, a Key Non-Wood Forest Product in Central Africa

Christian Moupela¹, Antoine Mitte Mbeang Beyeme^{1*}, Maurice Ognalaga¹,
Mackson Theenneez Makaya Rendembwot², Nikki Tagg³
and Alexis Nicaise Lepengue²

¹Institut National Supérieur d'Agronomie et de Biotechnologies, Université des Sciences et Techniques de Masuku. B.P: 941 Franceville-Gabon.

²Facultés des Sciences, Université des Sciences et Techniques de Masuku. B.P: 941 Franceville-Gabon.

³Centre for Research and Conservation, Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp. 26 Koningin Astridplein, 2018, Antwerpen - Belgium.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author CM initiated the study and set up the mechanism for carrying out the fieldwork. He participated in the writing of the manuscript and co-directed the work. Author AMMB carried out the statistical analysis of the data and finalised the writing and formatting of the manuscript. Author MO carried out the physico-chemical analysis of the leaf and soil samples, and co-directed the work. Author MTMR was in charge of data collection in the field and initiated the writing of the draft article. Author NT translated the manuscript from French to English. Author ANL coordinated the field activities and participated in the drafting of the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2021/v33i1830583

Editor(s):

(1) Dr. Francisco Cruz-Sosa, Metropolitan Autonomous University, México.

Reviewers:

(1) Beninga Marboua Bekoye, Centre National de Recherche Agronomique (CNRA), Cote d'Ivoire.

(2) Ved Prakash, ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, India.

Complete Peer review History: <https://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/71377>

Original Research Article

Received 15 June 2021
Accepted 20 August 2021
Published 28 August 2021

ABSTRACT

Aims: *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* is a key non-wood forest product (NWFP) in Central Africa. This study aims to describe the soil characteristics and behaviour of the species *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* in a fallow land in southeastern Gabon.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: mbeang@univ-masuku.org, antoine.mbeang@gmail.com;

Methodology: Leaf growth was monitored weekly on a sample of 60 leaves for 10 weeks, after the unrolling of horns. Population structure and leaf production were quantified on 64 m² plots and then extrapolated to the hectare. Soil samples were collected at 30 cm depth.

Results: Leaf growth and stem enlargement were observed to take place during the horn stage, while stem elongation became active after this stage. The stem reached its maximum height about 60 days after the leaf had fully unrolled. Within the same population, leaf length and leaf width were less heterogeneous (on average 55.6 ± 5.9 cm and 35.5 ± 4.5 cm, respectively); whereas leaf area, stem diameter and stem height were quite heterogeneous (on average 1475 ± 328.3 cm², 9 ± 2.2 mm and 154 ± 33.3 cm, respectively). *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* was observed to colonise its environment quite well (148,646 ± 66,623 stems per hectare), thus explaining its high leaf production (104,167 ± 45,271 usable leaves per hectare). The soil sample analysed revealed *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* to grow in sandy-silty or sandy-silty-clay soils (58.21% sand, 25.69% silt and 16.1% clay), and in soils that are wet (35% relative humidity), acidic (pH 4.01), low in phosphorus (9.38 ppm assimilable phosphorus) and total nitrogen (0.01% total nitrogen), and high in organic matter (19.3% organic matter).

Conclusion: The leaf area exploited by local populations is variable. *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* is less demanding on soil characteristics, with high leaf production. From a cultivation perspective, the horn stage would be decisive.

Keywords: Non-wood forest products (NWFP); *Megaphrynium macrostachyum*; population structure; growth dynamics; leaf production; soil conditions; fallow; southeastern Gabon.

1. INTRODUCTION

Non-wood forest products (NWFPs) play an important rôle in nutrition and socioeconomics for rural populations in Africa [1,2,3,4,5,6]. Among plant species commonly exploited, *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* (K. Schum.) Milne-Redh (Marantaceae) occupies a predominant place [5]. Its leaves are used in construction, traditional medicine, handicrafts and food [7,8,9,10]. Their use as packaging in local cassava stick production contributes to the household economy [11]. *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* has been identified as a priority NWFP in Central Africa [12]. However, the poverty of NWFP collectors encourages overexploitation of the resource, threatening its availability [13]. It is important to ensure sustainable management of the resource, while meeting the needs of rural populations [14]. Knowledge of development conditions *in situ* could facilitate the conservation, valorisation and domestication of the species, while increasing the income of those involved in its exploitation. Sustainable management of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* requires prior knowledge of certain characteristics of the species and its environment [15].

This study aims to (1) Characterise the exploitable leaves of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* by local populations and estimate their production, (2) study the population structure and growth dynamics of the

species and (3) determine the *in situ* soil characteristics.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Area

The study was conducted in a fallow land in the village of Moyabi (1-40.221'S and 13-19.681'E) located on the Franceville-Moanda road (southeastern Gabon). The vegetation of Moyabi is dominated by savannah, interspersed with gallery forests (Fig. 1). The climate is equatorial, in a state of transition, marked by two rainy seasons (March–May and September–December) and two seasons with less rainfall (June–August and January–February). The average annual rainfall is about 1800 mm. The hilly terrain has vast undulating plains and a few moderate slopes. The area was chosen because of the presence of a stand of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* and because of its proximity to urban centres. According to [16] and [17], it is at this interface between the forest ecosystem and urban centres that the exploitation and trade of NWFPs are important.

2.2 Materials

The biological material studied included the target species *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* (K. Schum.) Milne-Redh of the Marantaceae family [18] and soil samples from a fallow land in the village Moyabi, where the target species grows.

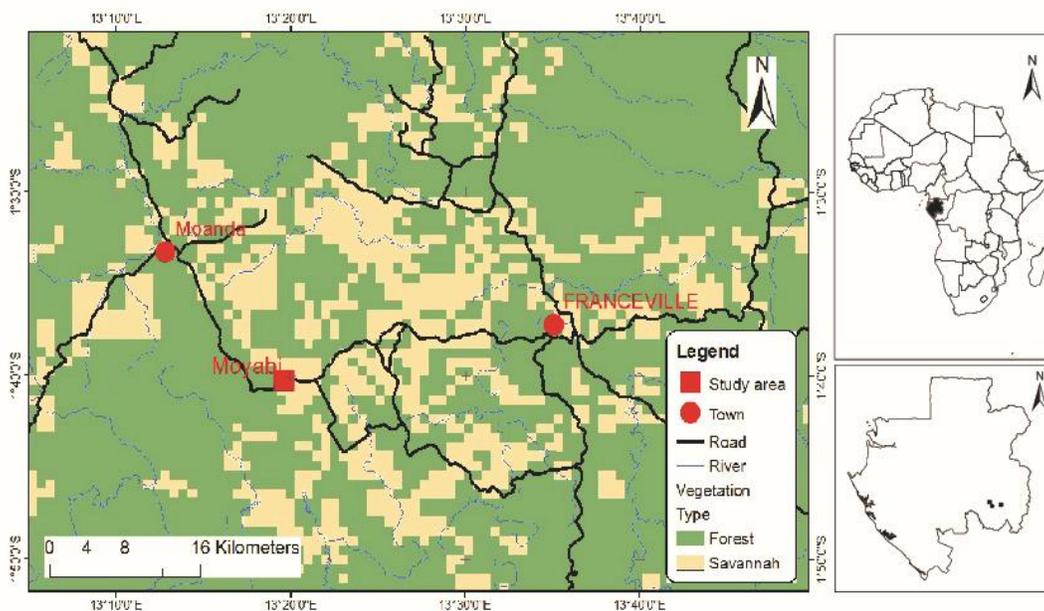


Fig. 1. Study area

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Sampling and data collection

2.3.1.1 Sampling design

The sampling design consisted of six square plots, arranged in a line and perpendicular to the slope. The plots were separated by about 4–5 m, and resulted in an area of 64 m².

2.3.1.2 Sample collection

In each plot, we randomly selected two tufts. A tuft is an agglomeration on stems (Fig. 2b), and each stem is topped by a single leaf (Fig. 2a). For each tuft, two leaves were taken at random, for a total of 24 leaves. Soil samples were collected at 30 cm depth at the base of the same tufts. Leaf and soil samples were collected at the end of the dry season in August and September 2017.

2.3.1.3 Sample processing

Soil was stored in plastic bags and leaves were tied in bundles for transport to the laboratory. In the laboratory, the soil was air-dried for one week, some of the leaves were dried in an oven at 105°C for a fortnight, and the remaining samples were kept in the freezer. Dried soil and leaves were subsequently sieved with three different mesh sizes (200 µm, 100 µm and 50 µm) according to the physical-chemical analyses

to be performed. The sub-samples were stored in plastic bags.

2.3.1.4 Physical-chemical analyses

Granulometric analysis was performed using the Robinson Khöhn pipette method, which is based on the law of stocks: the larger the particle, the faster it descends into the water [19]. Soil moisture was determined by the ratio of the difference between fresh mass (mass before drying) and dry mass (mass after drying), to fresh mass, multiplied by 100 [20]. The organic matter (OM) content was estimated according to a method of physical loss on ignition [21,20]. Organic carbon content was calculated as the ratio of OM to a conversion factor [22,23]. pH(H₂O) and pH(KCl) were measured using the electro-metric method [24]. Nitrogen was measured in two steps: mineralisation and distillation, according to the Kjeldhal method [25]. The determination of total phosphorus and assimilable phosphorus was carried out by colorimetry with a UV spectrophotometer visible at a wavelength of 712 nm [26].

2.3.1.5 Characterisation of the leaves

Megaphrynium macrostachyum leaves are sold in bundles, with each bundle containing 22 to 40 leaves. Five bundles (a total of 114 leaves), randomly selected from Moyabi farmers, were

used to study harvested leaf dimensions. For each leaf, the maximum length (length of the main midrib) and maximum width were measured in centimetres with a double decametre. The dimensions of the smallest and the largest leaves observed constituted the 'exploitable leaf range (ELR)' of the Moyabi populations. To measure leaf area, 14 leaves were randomly selected, and their widths were measured every 0.5 cm along the main midrib.

2.3.1.6 Study of population structure and leaf production

In the plots, the distances between neighbouring tufts were measured, to assess the spatial dispersion of the species, and counted the total number of tufts and the total number of stems, to assess stand density. Stand density was then used to estimate leaf production. The total number of leaves is equal to the total number of stems, because in the species *Megaphrynium macrostachyum*, a stem is topped by a single leaf [17]. The total number of leaves in each plot was taken as the gross production of that plot. The net production or useful production of a plot was the total number of leaves whose dimensions (maximum length and width) fit into the ELR. This variable was quantified within the plots.

2.3.1.7 Monitoring of leaf and stem growth

In each plot, 10 stems with unrolling leaves were randomly selected, resulting in a total of 60 stems. After complete leaf unrolling, the dimensions (maximum leaf length, maximum leaf width, stem length, stem diameter) of the 60 stems were recorded. Growth monitoring (measurement of leaf and stem dimensions) was subsequently carried out once a week for 10 weeks.

The study (identification of the study area, setting up of plots, collection and processing of samples, growth monitoring, etc.) started at the end of the dry season and was completed at the end of the rainy season, from August to December 2017.

2.3.2 Statistical analysis

2.3.2.1 Leaf area estimation

The area of the harvested leaves was calculated using the formula $S = \beta \times L_{max} \times I_{max}$, where S is the estimated leaf area, β ($= 0.7648$) is the shape coefficient, L_{max} is the maximum leaf length and

I_{max} is the maximum leaf width. This approach has been proposed by several authors [27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34]. The calculation of β is described in the Appendix.

2.3.2.2 Calculation of structure and production variables

The structure and production variables, quantified in the 64 m² plots, were extrapolated to the hectare. Their calculation is described in equations Eq.1, Eq.2, Eq.3 and Eq.4.

$$nT = (1/n) \times \sum \{(10000/A_i) \times nT_i\} \quad (\text{Eq.1})$$

$$nS = (1/n) \times \sum \{nT \times (nS_i/nT_i)\} \quad (\text{Eq.2})$$

$$nL = (1/n) \times \sum \{nS \times (nL/nS_i)\} = nS \quad (\text{Eq.3})$$

$$nUL = (1/n) \times \sum \{nT \times (nUL/nT_i)\} \quad (\text{Eq.4})$$

nT : average number of tufts per hectare; n : number of plots; A_i : area of plot i ; nT_i : total number of tufts in plot i ; 10000: conversion factor from nT_i/A_i to nT_i/ha ; nS : average number of stems per hectare; nS_i : total number of stems in plot i ; nL : average number of leaves per hectare; nL_i : total number of leaves in plot i ; nUL : average number of usable leaves per hectare; nUL_i : total number of usable leaves in plot i .

2.3.2.3 Analysis of leaf growth

A kinetic curve of the weekly means and standard deviations of leaf characteristics was used to analyse the evolution of leaf and stem dimensions of the post-horn stage (in horn stage the leaf is coiled and in post-horn stage it is fully unrolled).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Dimensions of Exploited Leaves

The maximum length of exploited leaves was 22–64 cm, with an average of 54.3 ± 6.5 cm; while the maximum width was 16–43 cm, with an average of 34.6 ± 5.1 cm. This gives an average operational leaf area of $1,380 \pm 314.64$ cm². The maximum operational leaf area observed ($2,036.5$ cm²) was about four times the minimum observed (544.5 cm²).

3.2 Population Structure and Leaf Production Capacity

The population structure and leaf production results for *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* are

shown in Table 1. The spatial dispersion of the tufts was very irregular with the distance between two consecutive tufts (97 ± 86.4 cm) varying on average by 89.1%. The spatial occupation of the species appeared to exhibit a very irregular mosaic pattern, with densely populated and very sparse areas. This irregularity in tuft distribution leads to highly variable estimates of stand density. In the fallow lands of Moyabi, an average population density of $14,583 \pm 8512$ tufts per hectare of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* was observed; with an average fluctuation of 58.37%, indicating that this species is invasive and colonising in fairly open

environments. Variation in population density leads to a variation in leaf production. The gross leaf production of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* was estimated to be about $148,646 \pm 66,623$ leaves, i.e. an average of 11 ± 3 leaves per tuft. Of this total gross production, about ¼ will be exploitable, i.e. on average $104,167 \pm 45,271$ exploitable leaves of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* per hectare; this corresponds to about 7 ± 6 exploitable leaves per tuft. The number of harvestable leaves was found to be highly variable between tufts, indicating an uneven distribution of useful production within a stand.



Fig. 2. Horn stages and population structure

a: horn stages (a1- coiled leaf ; a2- unrolling leaf ; a3- leaf at end of unrolling ; a4- unrolled leaf); b: population structure

Table 1. *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* population density and leaf production

		Mean \pm standard deviation	Variation Coefficient (%)
Population density	Spread (cm) between tufts ⁽¹⁾	$97 \pm 86,4$	89.1
	Number of tufts per hectare	$14,583 \pm 8,512$	58.4
	Number of stems per tuft ⁽²⁾	11 ± 3	27.3
	Number of stems per hectare ⁽²⁾	$148,646 \pm 66,623$	44.8
Gross production	Number of leaves per tuft ⁽²⁾	11 ± 3	27.3
	Number of leaves per hectare ⁽²⁾	$148,646 \pm 66,623$	44.8
Exploitable production	Number of usable leaves ⁽³⁾ per tuft	7 ± 6	85.7
	Number of usable leaves ⁽³⁾ per hectare	$104,167 \pm 45,271$	43.5

(1) a tuft is an agglomeration of stems ; (2) since a stem yields only one leaf, the number of leaves is therefore equal to the number of stems ; (3) quantity of leaves of size exploited by Moyabi farmers (see section 3.1)

3.3 Growth Performance

The post-horn growth dynamics of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* were studied using maximum leaf length (Fig. 3a), maximum leaf width (Fig. 3b), diameter at 10 cm of the stem (Fig. 3c) and height of the stem (Fig. 3d).

At the end of the horn stage, i.e. when the leaf limb is fully expanded, the average leaf size was 55 ± 5.9 cm, 35.36 ± 4.5 cm and 1474.7 ± 328.86 cm² for maximum length, maximum width and area, respectively. Monitoring these leaves over a period of 70 days revealed that growth (in length and width) was almost zero. Growth (elongation and widening) of the leaf limb of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* was observed to take place during the horn stage. The development of the leaves on the post-horn stage does not influence the dimensions of the leaf limb, but rather other characteristics (vegetation, resistance, etc.) which remain to be studied. Similarly, the diameter of the stem was almost maximal at the end of the horn stage, with an average weekly growth less than 0.5 mm (Fig. 3c). On the other hand, the stem continued to

elongate considerably at the end of this stage (Fig. 3d). Stem elongation occurred in four phases: the first phase of accelerated growth took place during the first 28 days after leaf limb unrolling, with an average weekly growth of 25.7 ± 8.3 cm; the second phase was characterised by slow growth between the 28th and 42nd days after leaf limb unrolling, with an average weekly growth of 9.4 ± 2.2 cm; the third phase consisted of very slow growth between the 42nd and 56th days after leaf limb unrolling, with an average weekly growth of 3.5 ± 1.6 cm; and the last phase, exhibiting almost no growth, occurred after the 56th day, with an average weekly growth of 0.25 ± 0.35 cm. The stem reached its maximum length about 60 days after limb unrolling. The elongation of the stem was linked to the development of the leaf blade. In Fig. 2, a difference in the colouring of the leaf blade can be seen. On the horn stage, the leaf blade shows a purplish tint (Fig. 2a/ a1), which changed to light green at the end of the horn stage (Fig. 2a/ a2-a3-a4), and finally became dark green on older leaves (Fig. 2b). This gradient colouring that increases with stem elongation allows the leaf blade to access more light.

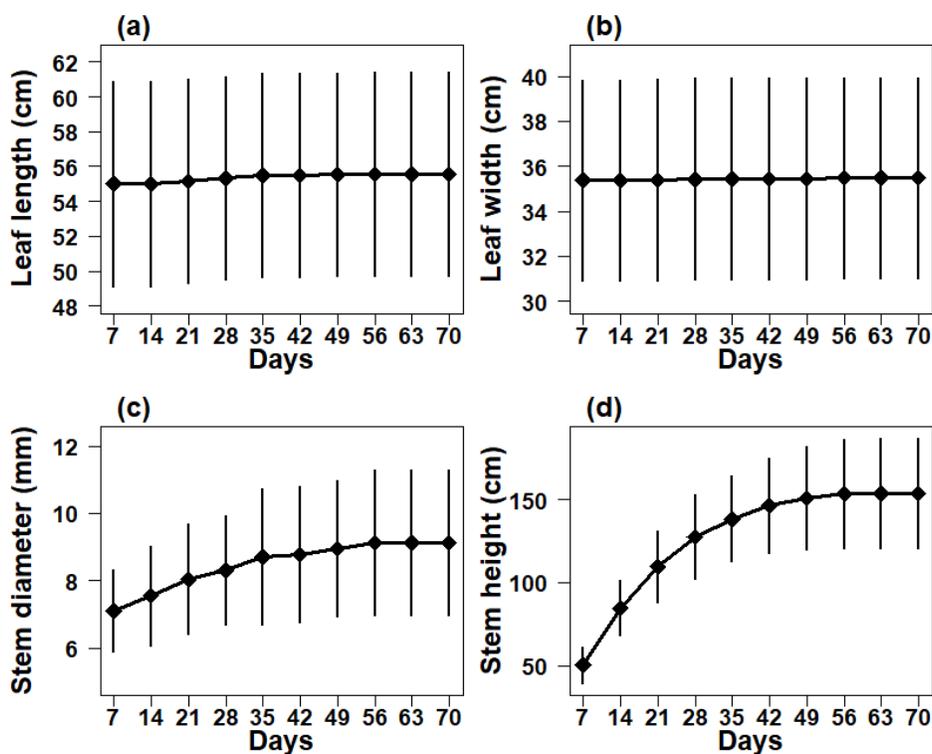


Fig. 3. Average growth of leaf characteristics after unrolling of horns
a: maximum leaf length (cm); b: maximum leaf width (cm); c: stem diameter (mm) at 10 cm; d: stem height (cm); The error bars represent the standard deviation

3.4 Soil Conditions

The granulometric analysis of the soil indicated a sandy to sandy-silty texture (nearly 60% sand, of which about 50% were coarse sand, and 24% silt), with a relatively low clay content (16%) (Table 2). *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* grows in acidic ($\text{pH} \leq 4$), relatively dry soils (35% relative humidity). The high sand content, especially of coarse sands, accompanied by the low proportion of clay, is associated with the relatively low water content of the soil.

In terms of chemical composition, the soil revealed a lack of essential elements (Table 2): it comprised less than 20% organic matter (OM), less than 10% organic carbon, almost no total nitrogen, and low total phosphorus (52.56 ppm) and assimilable phosphorus (9.38 ppm).

The analysis of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* leaves revealed a complex phenomenon. The low availability of certain elements (relative humidity, organic matter, organic carbon and total phosphorus) in the soil was associated with a high content of the same elements in the leaves (68% humidity, 74.42% OM, 43.27% organic carbon and 1082 ppm total phosphorus) (Table 2). In view of this observation, sustained growth and development of the species would require an abundance of these elements in the soil; however, this did not seem to be the case for total nitrogen, which was more abundant in the soil (0.0103%) than in the leaves (0.0047–0.0075%).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Stand density and Leaf Production Capacity

4.1.1 Stand density

The average density found in this study covers the densities of the genus *Megaphrynium* spp identified by [8] in various types of plant formations, including disturbed forests, rocky forests and recently colonized savannahs. However, it is higher than the densities reported for mixed forests, marshes and streams, and lower than the density for Marantaceae forests. Population dynamics are influenced by the natural environment and the type of plant formation. The most favourable environments for this species are Marantaceae forests and recolonized savannahs. This explains the average density recorded in Moyabi fallows, as

Moyabi has a predominance of savannah, with some forest galleries. Fallows in this geographical area can therefore be considered recently colonized savannahs. The same observation has been recorded in Marantaceae forests in the northern forest mosaic of the Republic of Congo [35]. The author demonstrated that, within a plant formation, spatial occupation is relatively heterogeneous from one environment to another. This would explain the high value of the standard deviation obtained in this study. This heterogeneity in the invasion dynamics of the species *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* could be explained by several factors, such as the rate of leaf removal, interactions with other plant species, and the physical-chemical characteristics of the soil.

4.1.2 Leaf production capacity

Although highly variable, leaf production of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* in fallow land in Moyabi village is high, in comparison to that reported in different types of forests in the Lopé reserve in Gabon [9]. Leaf production of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* varies with season [9] and soil type [36].

4.2 Soil Conditions

Moyabi soil is similar to that of the Yangambi forest [37] and tree-lined forests of Marantaceae and Afromomum [35] in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The high level of coarse sand in this substrate renders it filtering, light, of low structural stability and highly sensitive to physical (erosion) and chemical degradation [38]. This leads to low water and mineral availability, and results in lower levels of moisture and assimilable phosphorus observed. According to [35], this type of soil exhibits reduced fertility because it has low phosphorus and exchangeable bases. The high humidity of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* leaves is believed to be due to the humid climate of the study area, thus promoting non-limiting water availability [35]. Also, the high presence of bioavailable phosphorus in the leaf organ compared to soil-assimilable phosphorus is partly related to the rainy climate. This leads to the transfer of nutrients, including phosphorus, from the soil to the plant, which is influenced by the mineralization of organic matter, the root or micorhizian activity, the biomass produced and the perpiratory flow [39]. This is also due to a high dynamic transfer of the phosphorus element from the soil to the plant organs [40].

Table 2. Physical-chemical properties of the soil and nutritional needs of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum*

	Soil	Leaves
Coarse sands (%)	48.47	
Fine sands (%)	9.74	
Coarse silts (%)	14.76	
Fine silts (%)	10.93	
Clays (%)	16.1	
pH water	4.01	
pH KCl	3.44	
Relative humidity (%)	35	68.00
Organic matter (%)	19.29	74.42
Organic carbon (%)	9.64	43.27
Total azote (%)	0.0103	0.0047–0.0075
Total phosphorus (ppm)	52.56	1,082
Assimilable phosphorus (ppm)	9.38	
Bioavailable phosphorus (ppm)		488.3–1308.9

Soil acidity disrupts the mineralizing activity of microorganisms [41], the main mineralizers of organic matter in soil [42]. This would account for the high rate of organic matter observed in the soil, and its nutrient deficiency [43], resulting in low total nitrogen. Organic matter levels are primarily dependent on soil texture, and a sandy texture contains a lower rate than salt-clay soil [44]. This further explains the high level of organic matter observed in Moyabi soil. The higher rate of organic matter in the leaves would result from the plant biomass produced during photosynthesis [45,46].

4.3 Growth Performance

The leaves of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* achieve all their growth (elongation and widening of the leaf and magnification of the diameter of the stem) during the horn phase (coiled leaf). Only stem lengthening becomes active after limb deployment. Therefore, if this species is being cultivated, it should be well maintained during the horn phase to promote optimal productivity. The species exhibits a heliophile characteristic [35], and, in competition for solar radiation, growth in height is undoubtedly a determining factor [47,48]. It is also possible that the elongation of the stem is necessary to improve the colouring of the leaf blade. It seems that as the stem lengthens, the greenness of the leaf blade intensifies. In a stand of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), one study found a difference in chlorophyll content between overstory and understory leaves, with chlorophyll being more concentrated in the former [49]. The leaves of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum*, which are fragile after unrolling, need access to more light to

increase their chlorophyll content and thus their resistance.

5. CONCLUSION

The locally exploited range of the leaf area of *Megaphrynium macrostachyum* is relatively large. The species is less demanding of the edaphic conditions. On poor, acidic soils, its leaf production capacity, although fluctuating, remains high. However, from a cultivation perspective, the horn stage would be decisive, as all leaf growth takes place there.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our gratitude to the people of Moyabi for their support in collecting in the forest and sharing experiences. Our thanks also go to A. B. Kumulungui for the logistical support and to the anonymous readers for their criticisms and suggestions. Finally, we would like to thank E. F. Anguilet and A. Souza for their collaboration.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Tonga Ketchatang P, Zapfack L, Kabelong Banoho LPR, Endamana D. Availability of basic non-timber forest products on the outskirts of Lobeke National Park. *Vertigo*. 2017;17(3). Available :<https://doi.org/10.4000/vertigo.18770>. French.

2. Fernanda (2016). The importance of non-timber forest products (nfpn) in Gabon. Accessed 30 June 2021. Available: <http://www.brainforest-gabon.org/actualites/?id=104#>. French.
3. Moupela C. Ecology, population dynamics and economic interests of the African hazelnut (*Coula edulis* Baill.) In Gabon. Doctoral thesis. University of Liège-Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech; 2013. French.
4. Guillaume L. Economic importance of non-timber forest products in some villages in South Cameroon. *Woods and Forests of the Tropics*. 2010; 304: 15-24. Accessed 30 June 2021. Available:http://bft.cirad.fr/revues/notice_fr.php?dk=556444. French.
5. Zoubabela A. & Elende A. G. Use of Non-Wood Forest Products (P.F.N.L) in the Eastern Periphery of Odzala Kokoua National Park (Liouesso-Yengo axis), Preliminary report. *Wildlife Conservation Society*; 2007. Accessed 30 June 2021. Available:https://danube.umd.edu/sites/default/files/publications/4030007_SE_Socioeconomic_Study_of_NTFFP_Use_Zoubabela_2007.pdf. French.
6. Lebel F, Debailleul G, Olivier A. The importance of non-timber forest products in the economy of agricultural households in the Thiès region, Senegal. XII World Forestry Congress. 2003. Accessed 30 June 2021. Available: <http://www.fao.org/3/XII/0284-A1.htm>. French.
7. Letouzey R. Manual of forest botany-tropical Africa, Volume 1, General botany. ed. Tropical Forest Technical Center; 1982. French.
8. Raponda-Walker A. & Sillans R. The useful plants of Gabon. *Sepia*; 1995. French.
9. White LJ, Rogers ME, Tutin CE, Williamson EA, Fernandez M. Herbaceous vegetation in different forest types in the Lopé Reserve, Gabon: implications for keystone food availability. *African Journal of Ecology*. 1995;33:124-141.
10. Djoufack SD, Nkongmeneck BA, Dupain J, Bekah S, Bombome KK, Epanda MA, Van Elsacker L. Manual for the identification of fruits eaten by gorillas and chimpanzees of the western lowlands: Species of the Dja ecosystem (Cameroon); 2007. French.
11. Apema R, Mozouloua D, Madiapevo SN. Preliminary inventory of edible wild fruits sold on the markets of Bangui. In: Burgt, van der X., Maesen, van der J. & Onana, JM. ed. *Systematic and Conservation of African Plants*; 2010. French.
12. Ingram V, Ndoye O, Midoko Iponga D, Chupezi Tieguhong J, Nasi R. Non-timber forest products: contribution to national economies and strategies for sustainable management. In: C. De Wasseige, P. De Marcken, N. Bayol., F. Hiol Hiol, P. Mayaux, B. Desclée, R. Nasi, A. Billand, P. Defourny & R. Eba'a. ed. *The forests of the Congo Basin - State of the Forests 2010*, Publications Office of the European Union; 2010. French.
13. Moupela C, Vermeulen C, Daïnou K, Doucet JL. African hazelnut (*Coula edulis* Baill.). An unrecognized non-timber forest product. *Biotechnology-Agronomy-Society Environment*. 2011;15(3):451-461. French.
14. Vermeulen C, Dubliez E, Proce P, Diowo Mukumary S, Yamba Yamba T, Mutambwe S, et al. Land issues, exploitation of natural resources and forests of local communities on the outskirts of Kinshasa, DRC. *Biotechnology-Agronomy-Societies-Environment*. 2011;15: 535-544. French.
15. Ouédraogo A., Thiombiano A., Hahn-Hadjali K., Guinko S. Diagnosis of the state of degradation of stands of four woody species in the Sudanian zone of Burkina Faso. *Drought*. 2006;17(4): 485-491. French.
16. Noubissie E, Tieguhong JC, Ndoye O. Analysis of the socio-economic aspects of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in Central Africa. *FAO* ;2008. French.
17. Loubelo E. Impact of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) on household economies and food security: the case of the Republic of Congo. Doctoral thesis, University of Rennes. 2012;2. French.
18. Koechlin J, Aubréville A. *Flore du Gabon*. National Museum of Natural History; 1964. French.
19. Baize D. Guide to current analyzes in soil science. Choice – Expressions – Presentation – Interpretation. ed. National Institute of Agronomic Research; 1988. French.
20. Stauffer M. Impact of very short rotation willow copses on soil functional properties and definition of quality indicators. Doctoral thesis, University of Lorraine; 2014. French.
21. Espitalié J, Deroo G, Marquis F. Rock-Eval pyrolysis and its applications. First part. *Journal of the French Petroleum Institute*. 1985;40 (5):563-579. French.

22. Delecour F, El Attar A. Note on the determination of carbon and organic matter in holorganic layers of forest soils. *Pedology*. 1964;14:55-63. French.
23. Nelson DW, Sommers L. Total carbon, organic carbon, and organic matter. *Methods of soil analysis. Part 2. Chemical and microbiological properties (methodsofsoilan2)*; 1982.
24. Mathieu C, Pieltain F, Jeanroy E. *Chemical analysis of soils: Selected methods*. ed. Tec and Doc; 2003. French.
25. Bradstreet RB. Kjeldhal method for organic nitrogen. *Analytical Chemistry*. 1954; 26 (1): 185-187.
26. Murphy JAMES, Riley JP. A modified single solution method for the determination of phosphate in natural waters. *Analytica chimica acta*. 1962;27: 31-36.
27. Ruget F, Bonhomme R, Chartier M. Simple estimation of the leaf area of growing corn plants. *Agronomy EDP Sciences*. 1996;16 (9):553-562. French.
28. Dagba E. Relationship between the area and the dimensions of the leaf blade in bananas. *Rev. Res. Improved. Prod. Agr. Arid environment*. 1992;4:43-54. French.
29. Prévot L, Aries F, Monestiez P. Modeling of the geometric structure of corn. *Agronomy*. 1991; 11: 491-503. French.
30. Balkhishman K, Veera ABL, Kulasasekaran M. Estimation of leaf area in banana from linear measurements. *Madras Agric, J*. 1986;73:717-719.
31. Bonhomme R, Ruget F, Derieux M, Vincourt P. Relations between dry matter production and energy intercepted in different genotypes of maize. *C. R. Acad Sc Paris, ser III*. 1982;294:393-398. French.
32. Turner DW. Banana plant growth. 2. Dry matter production, leaf area and growth analysis. *Australian J. of Experimental Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*. 1972;12:216-224.
33. Champion J. *The banana tree*. Ed. Maisonneuve and kose; 1963. French.
34. Summerville WAT. Studies on nutrition as qualified by development in *Musa cavendishii* Lambert. *Queensland J. of Agric. Sci*. 1944;1:1-127.
35. Gillet J. F. *Marantaceae forests within the forest mosaic of the North of the Republic of Congo: origins and management methods*. Doctoral thesis, University Faculty of Agronomic Sciences of Gembloux, Belgium; 2013. French.
36. Mbolob Abada MM, Bimi JEM, Tsonang JLD, Abe P. Domestication Test of *Halopegia azurea* (Karl Moritz Schumann) (Marantaceae): Preliminary Study on the Rhizome Cuttings. *Journal of Environmental Science Engineering A*. 2015;4:21-29.
37. Alongo S, Visser M, Kombele F, Colinet G, Bogaert J. Properties and diagnosis of the agro-pedological state of the soil of the Yakonde series after fragmentation of the forest in Yangambi, R.D. Congo. *Annals of the Higher Institutes of Agronomic Studies*. 2013;5 (1):36-51. French.
38. N'guessan KA, Diarrassouba N, Kone B, Alui KA, Yao KA. Morpho-pedological characterization and constraints to the development of *Lippia multiflora* on two tropical soils in Côte d'Ivoire. *Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences*. 2015;24 (3):3814-3828. French.
39. Bonneau M. The leaf diagnosis. *French Forest Review*. 1988;sp: 19-28. French.
40. Fardeau J.C., Morel C. & Boniface R. Kinetics of transfer of phosphate ions from the soil to the soil solution: characteristic parameters. *Agronomy Publishing Diffusion Press Sciences*. 1991; 11 (9):787-797. French.
41. Hien E, Ganry F, Hien V, Oliver R. Carbon dynamics in a savannah soil in southwest Burkina Faso under the effect of cultivation and cultural practices. In: J-Y. Jamin, L. Seiny Boukar, C. Floret. ed. *African savannas: changing areas, players facing new challenges*, Cirad - Prasac; 2003. French.
42. Annabi M, Bahri H, Latiri K. Organic status and microbial respiration of soils in northern Tunisia. *Biotechnology - Agronomy-Society and Environment*. 2009;13 (3):401-408. French.
43. Marius C. & Aubrun A. *Thiosols and sulfatosols*. Soil repository, ed. INRA; 1995. French.
44. Feller C., Fritsch E., Poss R. & Valentin C. Effect of texture on the storage and dynamics of organic matter in some ferruginous and ferrallitic soils (West Africa, in particular). *ORSTOM Notebooks, Pedology Series*. 1991;26(1):25-36. French.
45. Carbonneau A. Effect of the concentration of the nutrient solution on some physiological and technological

- characteristics in *Vitis Vinifera* L. cv. Cabernet Sauvignon. III. - Water regime, gross photosynthesis and intra-plant correlations. *Agronomy Publishing Diffusion Press Sciences*. 1984;4 (6):535-541. French.
46. Andrieu B, Lecoeur J, Lemaire G, Ney B. The cultivated plant population. In: Dore T., Le Bail M., Martin P., Ney B. & Roger-Estrad J. ed. *Quae: Agronomy today*;2006. French.
47. Gosse G, Grancher CV, Bonhomme R, Chartier M, Allirand JM, Lemaire G. Maximum production of dry matter and solar radiation intercepted by a plant cover. *Agronomy Publishing Diffusion Press Sciences*. 1986;6 (1):47-56. French.
48. Grancher CV, Gosse G, Chartier M, Sinoquet H, Bonhomme R, Allirand JM. Focus: solar radiation absorbed or intercepted by a plant cover. *Agronomy Publishing Diffusion Press Sciences*. 1989;9(5):419-439. French.
49. Zhang Y, Chen JM, Thomas SC. Retrieving seasonal variation in chlorophyll content of overstory and understory sugar maple leaves from leaf-level hyperspectral data. *Can. J. Remote Sensing*. 2007; 33 (5): 406–415. Available :<https://doi.org/10.5589/m07-037>

APPENDIX

Calculation of the shape coefficient to estimate leaf area of leaves exploited by Moyabi people

Calculating leaf area can be extremely complex. Many authors [27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34] have proposed a simplified approach based on the maximum dimensions (length and width) of the leaf and a shape coefficient. More precisely, these authors estimate leaf area by multiplying the product of the maximum length and the maximum width by an estimated shape coefficient. The same approach was used in this study on a sample of 14 leaves. On each leaf, the maximum leaf area (S_{max}) and the real leaf area (S_r) were determined. The maximum leaf area is the product between the maximum length L_{max} (length of the midrib) and the maximum width l_{max} (Eq.5). To determine the real leaf area, trapezoids 0.5 cm high were drawn along the midrib of the leaf. Next, the area of each trapezoid was calculated (Eq.6). The sum of the areas of all the trapezoids gives the real leaf area (Eq.7).

$$S_{max} = L_{max} \times l_{max} \quad (\text{Eq.5})$$

$$s_i = [(B_i + b_i) \times h]/2 \quad (\text{Eq.6})$$

$$S_r = \sum s_i \quad (\text{Eq.7})$$

S_{max} : maximum leaf area in cm^2 ; L_{max} : maximum leaf length in cm; l_{max} : maximum leaf width in cm; s_i : surface of trapezoid i in cm^2 ; B_i : large base (or maximum width) of trapezoid i in cm; b_i : small base (or minimum width) of trapezoid i in cm; h : height of trapezoid i (it is 0.5 cm); S_r : real leaf area in cm^2 . Subsequently, estimating the shape coefficient consisted of fitting a regression equation of the real leaf area (response variable) on the maximum leaf area (predictor variable) from the 14 pairs of points using R software to fit the model.

The model was first tested with an intercept. Since the intercept was not significantly different from zero ($P = 0.47$), the model was updated by removing it (Eq.8).

$$S_r = \beta \times S_{max} + \varepsilon_i \quad (\text{Eq.8})$$

β : parameter (shape coefficient) to be estimated; ε_i : independent and identically distributed errors. The updated model (Eq.8) was better and showed a good performance, with a residual standard deviation of 24.76 cm^2 and an R^2 of 0.99. The shape coefficient β was highly significant ($P = 0.15e-24$) with a value of 0.7648 and a 95% confidence interval of [0.7581; 0.7715]. The shape coefficient β represents a ratio between the maximum leaf area, calculated by considering the base rectangle in which the leaf fits, and the actual leaf surface. The value of β is included in the interval]0; 1[, indicating that the actual leaf surface is smaller than that of the base rectangle. The resulting value also shows that the leaf surface is about 3/4 of the surface of the base rectangle.

© 2021 Moupela et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<https://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/71377>