

Dynamics of the dense moist evergreen forests. Long term monitoring of an experimental station in Kodagu (Karnataka, India)

Claire Elouard, François Houllier, Jean-Pierre Pascal, Raphaël Pelissier, B.R.

Ramesh

► To cite this version:

Claire Elouard, François Houllier, Jean-Pierre Pascal, Raphaël Pelissier, B.R. Ramesh. Dynamics of the dense moist evergreen forests. Long term monitoring of an experimental station in Kodagu (Karnataka, India). Institut Français de Pondichéry, pp.23, 1997. hal-00373536

HAL Id: hal-00373536 https://hal.science/hal-00373536

Submitted on 6 Apr 2009

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

PONDY PAPERS IN ECOLOGY

DYNAMICS

OF THE DENSE MOIST EVERGREEN FORESTS
LONG TERM MONITORING

OF AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION

IN KODAGU DISTRICT (KARNATAKA, INDIA)

Claire Elouard François Houllier Jean-Pierre Pascal Raphaël Pélissier B.R. Ramesh



INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DE PONDICHÉRY FRENCH INSTITUTE PONDICHERRY

Institut français de Pondichéry

Dynamics of the dense moist evergreen forests

Long term monitoring of an experimental station in Kodagu District (Karnataka, India)

Claire Elouard, François Houllier, Jean-Pierre Pascal, Raphaël Pélissier, B.R. Ramesh

> Pondy Papers in Ecology. 1 January 1997

Authors

Claire Elouard, François Houllier and B.R. Ramesh are with the *Institut français de Pondichéry*.

Jean-Pierre Pascal and Raphaël Pélissier are with the *Laboratoire de biométrie*, *génétique et biologie des populations* (CNRS-UMR 5558) at the *Université Claude Bernard-Lyon I*, 43 Bd du 11 novembre 1918, 69622 Villeurbanne cedex, France.

© Institut français de Pondichéry (French Institute of Pondicherry), 1997. Address: 11 Saint-Louis Street, P.B. 33, Pondicherry 605001, India Telephone: +91 (0)413 34168 / 34170 Fax:+91 (0)413 39 534 E-Mail: instfran@giasmd01.vsnl.net.in.

Printed by Auroville Press, Auroville, India.

Cover designed by Auroville Press, Auroville, India.

Table of contents

Acknowledgements	2
Abstract	3
Résumé	4
Context and objectives	5
Location and design of the experimental station	6
Measurements and data	9
Database and data analysis	10
Main results	13
Forest dynamics and impact of logging	13
Forest structure and diversity	15
Uppangala as a village in the forest	16
Perspectives and ongoing studies	17
Perspectives and ongoing studies Tree architecture	17 17
Perspectives and ongoing studies Tree architecture Forest dynamics	17 17 18
Perspectives and ongoing studies Tree architecture Forest dynamics Phenology, aeropalynology and litterfall	17 17 18 19

Acknowledgements

The research activities at the permanent forest station near Uppangala was mainly funded by the French Institute, Pondicherry, and was carried out within the context of it long standing collaboration with the Karnataka Forest Department and the Université Claude Bernard (Lyon 1).

In 1996, it also benefited from the financial support of the French Global Environment Facility (under the project "Assessment and Conservation of Forest Biodiversity of the Western Ghats (South India)", contract n° 12.645.01.501.O.H./ CIN 100301) and of the MacArthur Foundation (under the UNESCO project "Conservation of Biodiversity with the Context of Traditional Knowledge and Ecosystem Rehabilitation", contract n° 860.509.6).

An earlier version of this paper was distributed to the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese participants of the training course "Assessment of forest biological diversity" that was held in Pondicherry from 21 October to 15 November 1996 under the FAO project "Establishment/strengthening of country capacity in planning, assessment and systematic observations of forest resources in South-East Asian countries" (FAO project n° GCP/RAS/157/FRA).

Abstract

This working paper reviews the various research activities undertaken in a permanent experimental field station near Uppangala village at the foot of the western slope of the Western Ghats. Three forest compartments, all situated in a low-elevation moist evergreen dense forest type dominated by dipterocarps, are being monitored since the mid-80s and early 90s.

Different types of research projects are being carried out in these compartments on: the impact of selective logging on forest composition, structure and dynamics; the forest structure and diversity and their local variation in relation to topography and silvigenesis; tree architecture and growth; phenology and litterfall; relationships between forest composition and pollen rain; impact of human activities on the vegetation around the village.

This station thus provides a common field for new methodological developments and for various ecological and socio-ecological studies.

Key words: rain forest, permanent plot, forest dynamics, silvigenesis, biodiversity, structure, phenology, litterfall, logging.

Résumé

Ce document de travail décrit les recherches menées dans une station expérimentale de terrain permanente située près du village d'Uppangala, au pied du versant ouest des Ghats occidentaux. Trois parcelles, appartenant au type des forêts denses humides sempervirentes de basse altitude et dominées par des diptérocarpacées, y sont suivies depuis le milieu des années 80 et le début des années 90.

Différentes études y ont été, ou y sont encore, réalisées. Elles portent sur : les variations de composition et de structure en relation avec la topographie et les mécanismes de la sylvigenèse; l'architecture et la croissance des arbres ; la phénologie et la chute de litière ; les relations entre composition floristique et la pluie pollinique; l'impact de l'exploitation forestière sélective sur la composition, la structure et la dynamique de la forêt; l'impact des activités humaines sur la végétation à proximité du village.

Cette station sert ainsi de support à des travaux méthodologiques et fournit un terrain commun pour des études d'écologie et de socio-écologie.

Mots-clés : forêt dense humide, placette permanente, dynamique forestière, sylvigenèse, structure, biodiversité, phénologie, chute de litière, exploitation.

Context and objectives

In 1984, the Kadamakal Reserve Forest, near the Uppangala village, was selected to set up a permanent experimental station with the general aim to study and compare the functioning and dynamics of logged and unlogged dense moist evergreen forests dominated by Dipterocarpaceae in the Western Ghats¹.

The basic scientific objectives were, and still are: the analysis of the forest mosaic and its renewal, the description and comprehension of the mechanisms of silvigenesis, the quantification of the response of the stands to moderate disturbance regimes (selective felling). The expected applied outputs should help in the formulation of management guidelines for these original formations which contain a large number of endemic species *[i.e.* about 60% of tree species present in the Western Ghats are endemic), but whose survival is threatened by human pressure which is very strong in Southwest India (Buchy, 1990, 1996; Garrigues *et ai*, 1993). This station also serves as a support for several other specific studies, such as to establish relationships between the forest composition and the pollen spectra which are observed in the palynological studies on the history of the South Indian vegetation that are carried out by the French Institute (Anupama, 1996).

The primary aim of this paper is thus to provide an overview of the various studies carried out in the so-called "Uppangala station": of the monitoring design and methods, as well as of the first results and perspectives. Readers interested in more detailed information are invited to consult the papers referenced in the last section. Another more general objective is to illustrate the role and importance of such permanent plots and experimental sites, which serve as open-field laboratories where scientists and students follow each other over the years, cross disciplines and viewpoints, progressively accumulating data, developing new methods and refining theories that will ultimately be tested and used by their successors.

¹ The main partners involved in the management and scientific studies of this permanent site are: the Kamataka Forest Department (KFD) which manages the Kadamakal Reserve Forest and has given the authorization for entering the forest; the *Institut français de Pondichery*, which framed the sampling design and has been monitoring the station through regular surveys completed by special measurements performed by students and scientists for specific studies; the *Laboratoire de biométrie*, *génétique et biologie des populations (CNRS-UMR 5558)* at University of Lyon I: since its inception, Dr. J.-P. Pascal has been holding the scientific responsability of the station; the Salim Ali School of Ecology and Environmental Sciences at the Pondicherry University: several students participated to studies on this site.

Location and design of the experimental station

The experimental station is situated in the Kadamakal Reserve Forest (Kodagu District), near Uppangala a small village (less than 20 houses and 100 people), in the foothills of the Ghats (12°30' N, 75°39' E). Annual rainfall is about 5200 mm with a marked dry season of 3-4 months. The experimental station itself is located at an altitude comprised between 400 and 600 m.

The natural vegetation belongs to the *Dipterocarpus indicus - Kingiodendron pinnatum - Humboldtia brunonis* type of low elevation moist evergreen forests described by Pascal (1988). Although more than hundred species have been observed in the forest itself, it is less rich and diverse than other tropical rain forests in South East Asia or South America. Half of the species present in the Kadamakal Reserve Forest are endemic to the Western Ghats and about 80% of the trees belong to these endemic species (Pascal & Pélissier, 1996).

This forest is remote — the gravel road to Uppangala village is a dead end and was created after 1959 — and situated at the very foot of the steep western slope of the Ghats, so that it has been relatively well protected from human impacts. Harvesting only began in 1974 and was stopped in 1988 when Karnataka decided to impose a general felling ban (Loffeier, 1989). It thus turns out that the compartments have either been logged only once or were never harvested.

The experimental station itself contains three compartments:

- a network of 8 plots of 600 m² each, surveyed in 1987-88 in a "control" compartment which had never been harvested;

- a network of 14 plots of 600 m² each, first measured in 1985 and 1986 in a 28 ha compartment which had been selectively exploited 6 years earlier (8.5 trees felled per

ha, logs being hauled by elephants) and which had then partly burnt (Fig. 1);

- a 28 hectare undisturbed compartment monitored since 1990, and sampled using three complementary systems (Fig. 2): five transects aimed at ensuring statistical representativity of the compartment, three plots dedicated to the study of the forest mosaic, and four other plots for the specific study of *chablis (i.e.* tree fall gaps). Thus, more than 5 ha have been extensively studied.





8

Measurements and data

In the three compartments, trees with girth exceeding 30 cm were spatially located and botanically identified at the species level. Further, a subsample of saplings higher than 2 m high were also located, identified and measured.

The network of 14 plots located in the disturbed forest was surveyed three times, in 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1992-93. The measurements recorded were:

- girth at 1.30 m (gbh) of trees with gbh>10 cm,

- total height, spread and length of the crown of trees with gbh> 10 cm (such data rarely available in tropical rain forests);

- total height of saplings at least 2 m high.

The network of 8 plots in the control undisturbed compartment was surveyed only once, in 1987-88, when gbh was measured.

Since 1990, the French Institute has been systematically monitoring the undisturbed 28 ha compartment, with a semestrial — until 1995, when it became annual — inventory of gbh: measurements being recorded by micro-dendrometers fixed on about 5700 trees with gbh>30 cm. The height of saplings (more than 2 m tall) was also monitored in some plots.

Other observations and measurements made in this compartment were:

- topography mapping;

- light measurements (in 1990 and 1993) and description of crowns in the three plots devoted to the study of the forest mosaic (in 1992);

- from January 1991 to December 1994, monthly measurements of litterfall (systematic sampling of 100 baskets over one hectare);

- from December 1992 to December 1994, monthly follow-up of the phenology of about 500 trees (representative of the 91 species present in the plot): flowering, fruiting, leaf and shoot flushes;

- atmospheric pollens were also studied using traps, soil surface samples and spider webs;

- monitoring of seedlings and saplings in treefall gaps: three plots have been surveyed twice (in 1990 or 1992, and in 1996) while the most recent chablis has been inventoried only once (in 1996).

Database and data analysis

The data are entered into a relational database which is regularly updated (Fig. 3). For an automatic 3-dimensional representation of tree morphology and stand physiognomy, a specific software was first developed (in Pascal language on Macintosh) by Loffeier (1989) and then taken up again by Pélissier (1995; see Fig. 4 for an illustration).





12 Dynamics of the dense moist evergreen forests in the Western Ghats

Classical statistical methods — namely analysis of variance, regression and multivariate analyses — were applied to describe the size *vs.* species structure of the forest, to classify the species into functional groups, to analyse the height *vs.* diameter relationship, to model growth as a function of diameter, species and competition (Loffeier, 1988, 1989; Pélissier, 1995; Pascal & Pélissier, 1996).

Different designs were simulated in order to select a suitable sampling strategy (comparison of simple random sampling, systematic cluster sampling and stratified cluster sampling) for estimating tree species richness and α -diversity in the moist evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (Gimaret *et al.*, 1996).

Using methods derived from the theory of point processes and based on the analysis of the distribution of distances between trees (see Ripley, 1981), specific programmes were developed for analysing the spatial structure of the stand (Pélissier, 1995).

Main results

Forest dynamics and impact of logging

First results by Loffeier (1989) showed that undisturbed forests in the Western Ghats have a relatively high basal area (*ca.* 40-55 m^2 .ha⁻¹) as compared to other tropical moist evergreen forests. Loffeier also demonstrated that selective felling of about 10 big trees per hectare does not greatly alter the structure and functioning of the forest on the short term. He built an average growth model for two commercially and ecologically important species, *Vateria indica* and *Dipterocarpus indicus*, and estimated their minimum felling age (*i.e.*, time before reaching a dbh of 60 cm): about 120 years for *V. indica* and 200 years for *D. indicus*. He also outlined a simple demographic model which helped him proposing some management guidelines: the minimum rotation between two successive moderate selective harvesting should be more than 30-40 years in order to let the forest recover, not only in terms of biomass but also of stand structure and composition.

Loffeier further suggested that in these forests of the Western Ghats, silvigenesis by substitution (*i.e.*, the "identical" replacement of a standing tree by one of his neighbours which was till then its subordinate) is a mechanism which is at least as important as silvigenesis by chablis. Curtet (1993) and Pascal (1995) then made a detailed analysis of situations where this substitution mechanism may occur.

A biometric appraisal made after 7 years provided complementary information on the reconstitution of the stand after selective exploitation (Cousin & Voyez, 1993). About ten years after harvesting: the frequency of light-demanding pioneer species, which had colonised the large openings, has sharply diminished; the net change in basal area remains positive at $+0.56 \text{ m}^2.\text{ha}^{-1}.\text{yr}^{-1}$; the inter- and infraspecific variability in individual diameter increment is very high.

This work was then completed by a comparative study in the 28 ha undisturbed compartment (Laborde, 1994; Pélissier *et al.*, in preparation). This study (*i*) confirmed that a single low-damage — logs were hauled by elephants — selective exploitation does not deeply alter the forest structure, diversity and that the recovery in biomass and basal area is fairly rapid (Table 1) with a strong stimulation of individual growth (Fig. 5), (*ii*) but suggested that the repetition of such harvesting might have a strong long term impact on the forest composition and

13

dynamics: the commercially interesting emergent and upper canopy species being replaced by understorey species.

					1 1			
	Initial state (ha ⁻¹)	Final state (ha ⁻¹)	Mortality (ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹)	Recruit- ment (ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹)	Growth (ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹)	Balance (%-yr ⁻¹)		
Once-logged compartment A - Sampled area: 0.6 ha - Period: 1986-1993								
Density (stems)	578	617	5.0	10.5	-	+0.95		
Basal area(m ²)	34.8	38.8	0.40	0.10	0.86	+1.61		
Unlogged compartment B - Sampled area: 3.12 ha - Period: 1990-1994								
Density (stems)	606	619	5.2	8.5	-	+0.54		
Basal area(m ²)	39.3	41.0	0.26	0.07	0.59	+1.02		

Table 1. Density and basal area balance in the undisturbed and once-logged compartments. Minimum dbh=10 cm (from Pélissier *et al.*, in preparation).

Note: mortality and recruitment were assessed once, at the end of the period of study.



Forest structure and diversity

Derouet (1994) and Pascal & Pélissier (1996) defined groups of species which have similar diametric structure which correspond to distinct ecological behaviours and functions in forest dynamics. They also showed that these forests certainly have a high species richness — 40-60 tree species per hectare and more than 100 species in the 28 ha undisturbed compartment —, but that only a few species constitute their framework: two Dipterocarps, *Vateria indica* and *Dipterocarpus indicus*, one Fabaceae, *Humboldtia brunonis*, and two Myristicaceae, *Knema attenuata* and *Myristica dactyloides*, represent more than 50% of the biomass and number of individuals. The Clusiaceae are another important family.

The systematic sample in the 28 ha undisturbed compartment was used by Gimaret *etal.* (1996) to test different sampling strategies for estimating tree species richness and α -diversity. They demonstrated that several hundred of individuals sampled in small clusters —say 20 plots distributed along a square 100 m x 100 m tract, each plot with 20 sample trees, that is a total number of 400 trees — are enough to estimate species richness and diversity (as evaluated using Simpson index). They also tested several non parametric estimators of species richness and empirically verified that they provide much better estimates than the usual number of observed species. This strategy was then applied in other forest ecosystems and agrosystems (*e.g.* coffee plantations; see Pommery (de), 1996) with the aim to assess changes in species richness diversity along bioclimatic and disturbance gradients.

Pélissier (1995) mainly focused on the spatial analysis of the forest mosaic in the 28 ha undisturbed plot, and provided a new insight into the relationships between local environmental factors, the structure and the dynamics of the stand. By combining graphic representations (*e.g.* Fig. 4) and statistical analysis of the distance between trees, he indeed demonstrated that different patterns of spatial structures (vertical and horizontal) exist and that they are associated with different topographical situations and, most probably, with different types of forest dynamics:

- on the slopes, the forest is more heterogeneous and diverse (Gimaret, 1995; Gimaret *et al.*, 1996), with *chablis* and gaps playing a major role;

- while forest is less diverse, but denser and more regular on crests and plateaux, with substitution playing a key role in silvigenesis (Pascal, 1995).

Several other ecological studies have been realised: on the organisation and diversity of ant communities (Basu, 1994) and fish communities (Ramakrishnan 1989), and on the dissemination of some forest tree species (Sinha, 1990; Sinha & Davidar, 1992).

Uppangala as a village in the forest

Salaün (1995, 1996) did not focus on the forest itself, but on Uppangala village, people and their relationships with the forest. In fact, she carried out a comparative ethnobotanical study of four village communities living in forests, one of them being Uppangala: she investigated the effect of human activities on the surrounding vegetation and analysed how the villagers perceive and use the forest and plants, and how they organise the space within and around the village.

Robert & Salaün (1996) further mapped Uppangala —houses and land use — and analysed its spatial structure and dynamics. They pointed to the changes occurring in such a small village enclosed into the forest and at the end of the road: being officially barred by the Forest Department from extending fields into the forest, the people resort to a strategy which combines low-profile but steady encroachment upon forest to continuous adaptation of farming systems within the village, shifting from traditional farming to cash crops (*e.g.*, paddy fields are replaced by arecanut plantations).

The output of these processes is not spectacular — there is no clear-cut area and Uppangala cannot be termed a pioneer front—, but the changes in the landscape and forest ecosystems are real and deep though gradual: for example, in the immediate vicinity of the village, the original moist evergreen forest has been replaced by secondary moist semi-evergreen forest.

Perspectives and ongoing studies

Tree architecture

The analysis of tree architecture of some species began in 1995 in collaboration with the *Unité de modélisation* at CIRAD², Montpellier. The ultimate objective is to simulate the 3-dimensional dynamics of a rain forest in order to improve our understanding of silvigenesis, stand functioning and stand reaction to disturbance. One central problem is thus to describe and model the way in which the trees occupy space and some aspects of their interactions (competition by contact and for light)³.

The study focuses on a few species which constitute the framework of the forest and play different roles in its functioning: *Dipterocarpus indicus* (Dipterocarpaceae, an emergent/upper canopy species), *Vateria indica* (Dipterocarpaceae, an emergent/upper canopy species), *Knema attenuata* (Myristicaceae, a lower canopy species), *Humboldtia brunonis* (Fabaceae, an understorey species) and, later on, *Macaranga peltata* (Euphorbiaceae, a light-demanding pioneer species). It is based on several steps: a qualitative description of tree architecture, quantitative measurements of the stem and branches (size, length, number of internodes per growth unit), statistical modelling and finally computer simulation (Houllier *et al.*, 1997; Durand, 1997).

Preliminary results show that light availability has a strong influence on the architectural development of *V. indica:* not only on the growth rate of the seedlings and saplings, but also on the probability of death of the apical meristem when the tree is young — and thus on the edification of the stem —, and on the metamorphosis of the upper branches when they reach the upper canopy (Durand, 1997; Durand *et al.*, 1995).

 ² CIRAD: Centre international de coopération en recherche agronomique pour le développement.
 ³ It hence appears that certain differences in the forest functioning observed between India and French Guyana are attributable, among others, to differences in tree architecture (B. Riéra, *pers. comm.*).

Forest dynamics

From the biometric assessment of forest dynamics in the undisturbed and logged compartments (Pélissier *et al.*, in preparation), it is now intended to develop a matrix demographic model of the dynamics of tree populations (Favrichon, 1995). Species will be aggregated into a few functional groups which are composed of species that have similar demographic traits (growth, mortality and regeneration). The model will also include spatial constraints and features — such as density-dependence of growth, mortality and recruitment or dispersal of species —, which play a key role in the regulation of population dynamics.

A third approach of forest dynamics was initiated by Moravie (1995; see also Pascal *et al.*, 1995), with the aim to model tree growth and forest dynamics. This approach is intermediate between the detailed architectural description and global demographic models. It consists in a two-dimensional cellular automaton which is driven by the expansion of crowns which is itself constrained by competition; stem diameter increment is then predicted from crown growth (additional information on tree height growth is provided from height *vs.* diameter allometric curve). This automaton also requires information on two other processes which are more difficult to model: the mortality and regeneration.

New field studies are thus being started in order to analyse these processes. The changes in structure and composition of seedlings and saplings are being monitored in gaps that were first studied and mapped in 1990, 1992 and 1996 (Fig. 2). A preliminary study of the soil seed bank (Santosh, 1996) has yielded interesting but surprising results: the seed bank is nearly empty, which suggests that the regeneration is heavily dependent on the simultaneity of fruiting and opportunities, such as the creation of gaps or small openings either due to chablis or to the death of a standing tree.

The analysis of rare events such as cyclones and windstorms would most probably help in understanding the long-term dynamics of these forests. Such events are hence likely to play an important role in the renewal of these forests, which exhibit in some places a fairly regularised structure (with a homogenous high canopy and a low understorey, but with only a few intermediate trees). This type of study is always difficult and can only be made when a longer series of data is available or thanks to a comparative approach including many sites.

As a first step, an exhaustive survey of standing and fallen dead trees was carried out in 1996 by M.-A. Moravie in the undisturbed compartment. All species pooled together, the annual mortality rate was estimated at 0.86 %.yr⁻¹, with no clear difference among size classes. A joint analysis of mortality and prior girth increment showed that the increment had decreased before the trees actually died. The spatial distribution of mortality was analysed using Ripley's methods: - there is an aggregation at short distance, whichever the cause of mortality is;

- the primary and secondary *chablis* are at an average distance of at least 12 m;

- primary *chablis* and dead standing trees are regularly distributed (with an approximate distance of 40 m).

Phenology, aeropalynology and litterfall

A preliminary report on the phenological data obtained over the last two years was prepared (Aravajy, 1995). This study will serve as the basis for (*i*) orienting more detailed investigations of phenology, seed dispersal and regeneration, (*ii*) analysing tree architecture (see above), and (*iii*) providing insights in litterfall and aeropalynological studies (see below).

The first analysis of the phenology of four species belonging to different forest strata — *Dipterocarpus indicus, Vateria indica, Knema attenuata, Humboldtia brunonis* — showed sharp differences in the behaviour among the species (Aravajy *et al.*, in preparation). The flowering and fruiting of the two dipterocarp species start when they reach the canopy: as observed for many species of this family, they exhibit irregular flowering and fruiting patterns; although *D. indicus* produces a few fruits every year, mass-fruiting happens only every few years, a strategy that is more pronounced for *V. indica. K. attenuata*'s flowering starts before the tree reaches the canopy level and lasts for several months, a strategy which helps this species to reproduce itself as early as possible. *K. attenuata* is a dioicious species, flowering each year during a long period, which is longer for male than for female flowers.

After preliminary studies carried out by Dario de Franceschi and Tissot & Caratini (1994), different types of samples — aerial filters, superficial layer of the soil, spider webs, honeycombs — were collected in 1996, with the aim to study the relationship between the pollen rain and the floristic composition of the forest. Preliminary results confirm that there is a high distortion between forest composition and airborne as well as soil pollen spectra (Anupama, 1996), a result which has important consequences for paleopalynological studies.

Litterfall data collected from 1991 to 1994 are being analysed (B. Ferry, in preparation) with the aim: (*i*) to estimate the primary production of the undisturbed forest with reference to other Indian forests and bioclimatic gradients; (*ii*) to analyse the temporal variation and spatial pattern of litterfall and compare them with the interand infra-annual climatic variations, and the spatial distribution of the trees; (*iii*) to assess the rate of litterfall decomposition.

Bibliography and recent studies in Uppangala station

- Anupama K. 1996. Pollen dispersion and deposition in Uppangala forest: a pilot project. Working paper, Institut français de Pondichéry, 31 pp.
- Aravajy S. 1995. Phenology of arborescent species in a tropical evergreen forest, Western Ghats (Uppangala), Karnataka. M. Phil. Dissertation, Centre for Post-Graduate Studies, Pondicherry, 41 pp.
- Aravajy S., Durand M., Elouard C. (in preparation). Phenology of four moist evergreen forest species (Karnataka, Western Ghats, South India).
- Basu P. 1994. *Ecology of ground foraging ants in a tropical evergreen forest in Western Ghats, India.* Ph.D. Dissertation, Pondicherry University, Salim Ali School of Ecology, 80 pp.+ann.
- Buchy M. 1990. Colonial forest exploitation in the Western Ghats of India: a case study of North Kanara District. Institut français de Pondichéry, Pondy Paper in Social Sciences, 7, 56 pp.
- Buchy M. 1996. Teak and Arecanut. Colonial State, Forest and People in the Western Ghats (South India), 1800-1947. Institut français de Pondichéry & Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, Publications du département de sciences sociales, 2, 255 pp.
- Cousin S., Voyez A.-M. 1993. Dynamique d'une forêt dense humide sempervirente des Ghåts occidentaux (Inde) sur une période de sept ans. Conséquences d'une coupe sélective et des incendies. Mémoire de stage de 3ème année, Formation des ingénieurs forestiers, Ecole nationale du génie rural, des eaux et forêts, Nancy, 175 pp.+ann.
- Curtet L. 1993. Le processus de substitution dans la régénération de la forêt dense tropicale humide d'Uppangala. Études préliminaires. Mémoire de DEA Analyse et Modélisation des Systèmes Biologiques, Université Claude Bernard (Lyon I), CNRS-URA 2055, 30 pp.+ann.
- Derouet L. 1994. Étude de la variabilité structurale de huit populations d'arbres en forêt tropicale humide (Forêt d'Uppangala, Inde). Mémoire de DEA Analyse et Modélisation des Systèmes Biologiques, Université Claude Bernard (Lyon I), CNRS-URA 2055, 30 pp.+ann.

- Durand M. 1997. Modelling tree architecture and forest dynamics: architecture and growth strategy of two evergreen species of the Western Ghats (South India): Vateria indica L. (Dipterocarpaceae) and Knema attenuata (J. HK & Thw) Warb (Myristicaceae). Institut français de Pondichéry, Pondy Papers in Ecology, 3, 34 pp.
- Durand M., Caraglio Y., Houllier F. 1995. Architecture d'un arbre à métamorphose et ses variations selon le milieu: l'exemple de Vateria indica L. (Dipterocarpaceae). Poster, 3ème colloque international L'arbre (Montpellier, France, 11-16/09/95).
- Garrigues J.-P., Derand D., Hedge R. 1993. Anthropic action on the vegetation of the Western Ghats of India (Shimoga District, Karnataka): a study using agrarian systems analysis. Institut français de Pondichéry, Pondy Paper in Social Sciences, 12, 36 pp.
- Gimaret C. 1995. Etude des variations de la diversité des formations végétales du sud de l'Inde à trois échelles dijférentes. Mémoire de DEA Analyse et Modélisation des Systèmes Biologiques, Université Claude Bernard (Lyon I), CNRS-URA 2055, 26 pp.+ann.
- Gimaret C, Pélissier R., Pascal J.-P. 1996. Estimation et variations de la richesse et de la diversité spécifiques en forêt sempervirente humide. Poster, Symposium *Biodiversité et fonctionnement des écosystèmes* (12-14/06/96), Ecole normale supérieure, Paris.
- Houllier F., Caraglio Y., Durand M. 1997. Modelling tree architecture and forest dynamics: a research project in the dense moist evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (South India). Institut français de Pondichéry, Pondy Papers in Ecology, 2, 32 pp.
- Laborde H. 1994. Forêts sempervirentes des Ghâts occidentaux: bilan dynamique. Mémoire de fin d'étude, Mastère de sciences forestières, ENGREF (Nancy) & Institut français de Pondichéry, 82 pp.
- Loffeier M.E. 1988. Reconstitution après exploitation sélective en forêt sempervirente du Coorg (Inde). Méthode et résultats préliminaires d'une étude floristique et structurale. *Oecol. Gen.*, **9** (1): 69-87.
- Loffeier M.E. 1989. Sylviculture et sylvigenèse en forêt dense sempervirente du *Coorg (sud-ouest de l'Inde)*. Institut français de Pondichéry, Publications du département d'écologie, **XXVI**, 211 pp.
- Moravie M.-A. 1995. Modèles de dynamique de peuplements plurispécifiques inéquiennes (application à un peuplement forestier tropical humide d'Inde). Mémoire de DEA Analyse et Modélisation des Systèmes Biologiques, Université Claude Bernard (Lyon I), CNRS-URA 2055, 31 pp.+ann.

22 Dynamics of the dense moist evergreen forests in the Western Ghats

- Pascal J.-P. 1988. Wet evergreen forests of the Western Ghats in India: ecology, structure, floristic composition and succession. Institut français de Pondichéry, Travaux de la section scientifique et technique, **XXbis**, 345 pp.
- Pascal J.-P. 1995. Quelques exemples de problèmes posés a l'analyste et au modélisateur par la complexité de la forêt tropicale humide. *Rev. Ecol. (Terre Vie)*, **50**: 237-249.
- Pascal J.-P., Moravie M.-A., Jouret P.-O., Auger P. 1995. Modelling forest dynamics: investigating spatial patterns. *Tenth International Conference on Mathematical and Computer Modelling and Scientific Computing*, Boston (USA), 5-8/7/95 (in press).
- Pascal J.-P., Pélissier R. 1996. Structure and floristic composition of a tropical evergreen forest in southwest India. *Journal of Tropical Ecology*, **12** (2): 191-214.
- Pascal J.-P., Pélissier R., Loffeier M.E., Ramesh B.R. 1996. Floristic composition, structure, diversity and dynamics of two evergreen forest plots in Karnataka State, India. In *Measuring and monitoring biodiversity: the international network of biodiversity plots*, Proceedings of SI & MAB Symposium, Washington D.C., 23-25/05/95, Smithsonian Institute Press (in press).
- Pélissier R. 1995. Relations entre l'hétérogénéité spatiale et la dynamique de renouvellement d'une forêt dense humide sempervirente (forêt d'Uppangala, Ghats occidentaux de l'Inde). Thèse de doctorat, Université Claude Bernard Lyon I, 236 pp.
- Pélissier R., Pascal J.-P., Houllier F., Laborde H. (in preparation). Impact of selective logging on the dynamics of a low elevation moist evergreen forest in the Western Ghats (South India).
- Pommery (de) H. 1996. Etude de l'évolution des ombrières des caféières dans le district du Coorg (Kamataka, Inde). Mémoire de stage de 3ème année, Formation des ingénieurs forestiers, Ecole nationale du génie rural, des eaux et forêts, Nancy, 55 pp.+ann.
- Ramakrishnan L. 1989. Stream fish community organization along habitat gradients in Uppangala Hole, Western Ghats, Kamataka. M.Sc. Dissertation, Pondicherry University, Salim Ali School of Ecology, 55 pp.
- Ripley B.D. 1981. Spatial statistics. Wiley, New York, 252 pp.
- Robert S., Salaün P. 1996. Uppugala ou la difficulté d'être pionnier. Etude d'un hameau enclavé en forêt dans les Ghâts occidentaux. *Espaces géographiques*, **1996** (2): 159-172.

- Salaün P. 1995. Représentations, utilisations et transformations de la richesse floristique dans quatre communautés forestières des Ghâts occidentaux. Thèse de doctorat, Université Paris VI, 237 pp.
- Salaün P. 1996. Les plantes et leurs combinaisons dans la cuisine des communautés rurales forestières des Ghâts occidentaux (Inde du Sud). *Cahiers d'Outre-Mer*, **49** (194): 165-194.
- Santosh Jagadeshan. 1996. Regeneration potential of some important tree species in the tropical wet evergreen forests of Uppangala, Western Ghats. M.Sc. dissertation, Univ. of Pondicherry, Salim Ali School of Ecology, 32 pp.
- Sinha A. 1990. Seed dispersal ecology and recruitment patterns in Lophopetalum wightianum, a rain forest tree in the Western Ghats. M.Sc. Dissertation, Salim Ali School of Ecology, Pondicherry University, 77 pp.
- Sinha A., Davidar P. 1992. Seed dispersal ecology of a wind dispersed rain forest tree in the Western Ghats. *Biotropica*, **24** (4): 519-526.
- Tissot C, Caratini C. 1994. Aeropalynology of a wet evergreen forest in South India. *5th International Conference on Aerobiology*, 10-15/08/94, Bangalore (India).

The *Institut français de Pondichéry* is an autonomous research organisation under the umbrella of the cultural and scientific wing of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its scope is: "Indian civilisation, history and society. Ecology, environment and development in South and South East Asia".

The Institute is organised in three Departments — Ecology, Indology and Social Sciences -, each having their own series of publications. In addition, the Institute publishes two series of working papers: the "Pondy Papers in Social Sciences" (since 1988) and the "Pondy Papers in Ecology" (since 1997).

Recent publications related to botany, ecology and forestry:

Buchy M. 1996. *Teak and Arecanut. Colonial State, Forest and People in the Western Ghats* (*South India*) 1800-1947. Publications du département de sciences sociales, 2, 255 pp. [coedited with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi].

Ferry B. 1994. Les humus forestiers des Ghâts occidentaux en Inde du Sud. Facteurs climatiques, édaphiques et biologiques intervenant dans le stockage de la matière organique du sol. Publications du département d'écologie, 34, 260 pp.

Kalam M.A. 1996. Sacred Groves in Kodagu District (South India). A Socio-Historical Survey. Pondy Papers in Social Sciences, 21, 53 pp.

Pascal J.-P., Ramesh B.R. 1996. Forest map of South India (1/250,000). Notes on the sheet Bangalore-Salem. Publications du département d'écologie, Hors série 21, 66 pp.

Prabakhar R., Pascal J.-P.1996. Map of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (1/100,000): land use and vegetation. Publications du département d'écologie, sheets n° l, 2 & 3.

Tissot C., Chikhi H., Nayar T.S. 1994. Pollen of the wet evergreen forests of the Wstern Ghats, India. Publications du département d'écologie, 35, 133 pp., 75 pl.

Tissot C., Van der Ham R.W.J.M. 1994. Septième index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d'Angiospermes. Publications du département d'écologie, 36, 345 pp.

Forthcoming:

Durand M. Architecture and growth strategy of two evergreen species of the Western Ghats (South India): Knema attenuata (Myristicaceae) and Vateria indica (Dipterocarpacece). Pondy Papers in Ecology, Institut français de Pondichéry, 3.

Houllier F, Caraglio Y., Durand M. Modelling tree architecture and forest dynamics. A research project in the dense moist evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (South India). Pondy Papers in Ecology, 2.

Pascal J.-P, Ramesh B.R. Atlas of endemic evergreen tree species of the Western Ghats. Publications du département d'écologie, 38.

Pélissier R. Structure spatiale et dynamique des forêts denses humides dans les Ghâts occidentaux (Inde). Publications du département d'écologie, 37.

Ramesh B.R., Franceschi (de) D., Pascal J.-P. Forest map of South India (1/250,000). *Trivandrum sheet*. Publications du département d'écologie.