



**HAL**  
open science

# Ecological Characterization Of Plant Groupings Of The Herbaceous Stratum In the Djoudj National Park of Birds in Senegal

Madiara Ngom Faye, Aly Diallo, Aliou Guisse

► **To cite this version:**

Madiara Ngom Faye, Aly Diallo, Aliou Guisse. Ecological Characterization Of Plant Groupings Of The Herbaceous Stratum In the Djoudj National Park of Birds in Senegal. *American-Eurasian Journal of Sustainable Agriculture*, 2012, 6, pp.333 - 343. hal-01722497

**HAL Id: hal-01722497**

**<https://hal.science/hal-01722497>**

Submitted on 4 Mar 2018

**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.

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Ecological Characterization Of Plant Groupings Of The Herbaceous Stratum In the Djoudj National Park of Birds in Senegal

FAYE Madiara Ngom, DIALLO Aly, GUISSSE Aliou

*Département de Biologie Végétale, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, B.P. 5005 Dakar-Fann (Sénégal).*

FAYE Madiara Ngom, DIALLO Aly, GUISSSE Aliou: Ecological Characterization Of Plant Groupings Of The Herbaceous Stratum In the Djoudj National Park of Birds in Senegal

---

#### ABSTRACT

The Djoudj Birds National Park (DBNP) is facing a threatening environmental problem. These include mainly the proliferation of invasive plants (especially herbaceous) that affect the functioning of the DBNP aquatic ecosystems which and disrupts circulation in the plan of water. Besides, an anthropic pressure increases the degradation of these areas. Facing the difficulty and the necessity to solve it, we undertook this study. At first, we used the phytosociological relevés method of Braun-Blanquet to identify the various groupings of plants of the herbaceous stratum through six sites. Secondly, soil samples were taken and analyzed to determine main physical and chemical parameters influencing the development of the plant grouping. The phytosociological relevés method has enabled us to identify 12 herbaceous plants grouping. Through the physical and the chemical soil components and the different ecologic factors, the herbaceous plants groupings have been characterized, showing thus the link between plants and environmental factors. Therefore, the spread of weeds that disrupt the plan of water depends partly on physical and chemical conditions of the substratum.

**Key words:** Djoudj Birds National Park - Plants groupings - Herbaceous stratum - Aquatic ecosystem - Plans of water - Ecological characterization.

---

#### Introduction

The Djoudj Birds National Park, located in Senegal River delta between latitude 16° 30' North and longitude 16° 10' West (Bâ *et al.*, 2000), is a wetland of international interest, site of Ramsar (Scott, 1980) and a world humanity heritage of for UNESCO (Trecia *et al.*, 1992).

Created in 1971 and covering a surface of 16,000 ha, the DBNP gives many opportunities like many wet areas: surroundings cleansing waste water (Clough *et al.*, 1983; Harbinson, 1986; Conley *et al.*, 1991), source of income and subsistence (Khattabi, 1999), ecotourism due to the attractive landscape and the existence of at least 3,000 000 birds from 336 different species (Trecia *et al.*, 1992). Since the park was set up, the floodgate and the closing of the Diama dam in 1986 have stopped the flow of salt water coming from the stretch of the Senegal River, Djoudj, into the park. Those two achievements led to the proliferation of weeds in the water flow (*Typha domingensis* Pers., *Pistia stratiotes* L. and more recently *Salvinia molesta* D. S. Mitchell) of which the most harmful outcomes are the usual decreasing of the sunlight and the dry-up of the usual flooded areas. Numerous technical methods have been used to control the spread of weeds, among others the weeding and the biological policy. But, even though the effects of the given results are immediately efficient, they don't seem to be obvious in the long term. In fact, these plants spread and grow whenever the favourable edaphic conditions combined as showed by researches submitted by Trochain (1940), Mitchell & Tur (1975).

We have tried through this study to show the determinism and characterization of the different groupings of plants in the herbaceous stratum of DBNP.. This study could therefore contribute to the revitalisation and the conservation process of the endangered areas as already done by some authors like Mitchell & Tur (1975), Toure *et al.* (2001), Thonnerieux (2002).

#### Material And Methods

*Sites' Characteristics:*

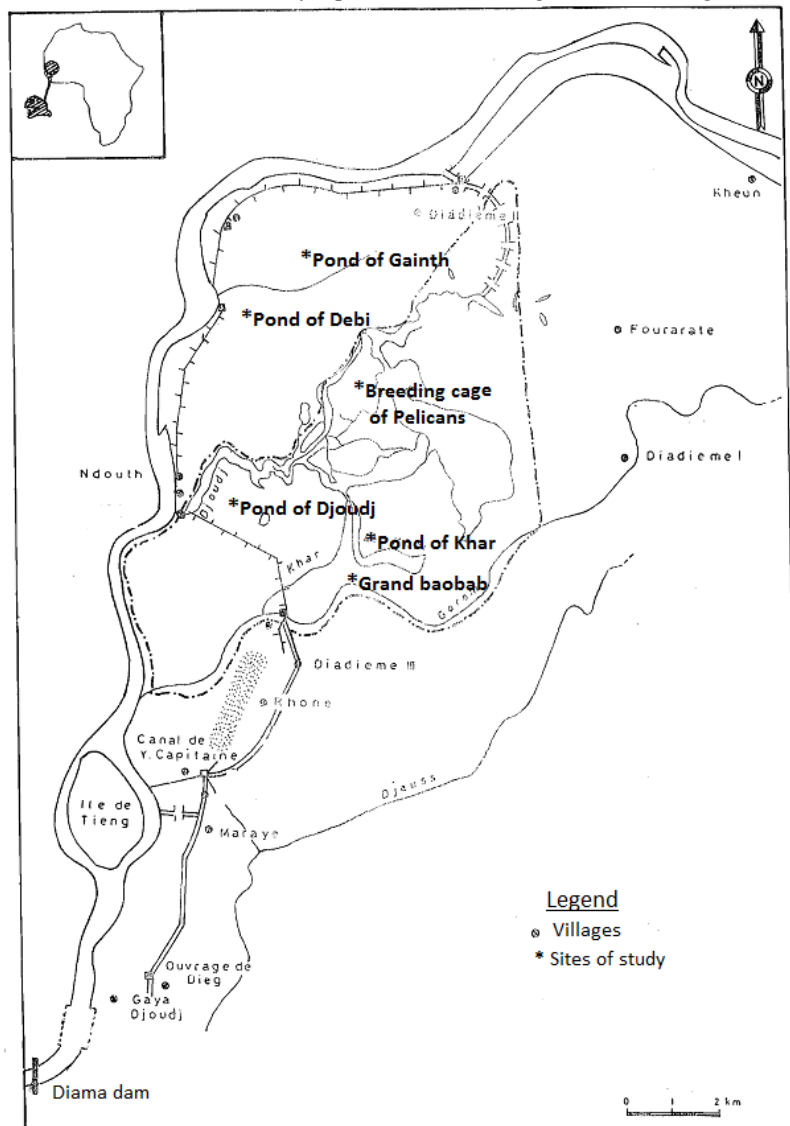
This study has been performed in six sites located in the DBNP (fig. 1). They are: the pond of Djoudj (N: 16.24.34.4 and W: 016.18.09.4), the breeding cage of pelicans (N: 16.25.02.0 and W: 016.16.04.0), the pond of Khar (N: 16.22.29.9 and W: 016.14.45.6), the pond of Gainth (N: 16.23.57.0 and W: 016.15.36.8), the pond of Debi (N: 16.29.35.2 and W: 016.16.23.1), the Grand baobab (N: 16.21.17.3 and W: 016.13.02.4). The choice of those sites was based on the gradient of humidity, one of the most determinant factors in humid area ecosystem. The pond of Djoudj and the breeding cage of pelicans are sites which are flooded all over the year whereas the ponds of Khar, of Debi and of Gainth are sites which are temporarily flooded. The Grand baobab is a dry site.

The site of study is characterized by a flat area where there are the swelling of the Senegal River which flood lakes and ponds. Concerning the climate, the northern position of Djoudj is a Sahelian domain more precisely the Sahelo-Saharan sector (Bâ *et al.*, 2000). In this area where the temperature of the year is 25°C (Triplet *et al.*, 1995), we notice three seasons (figure 2):

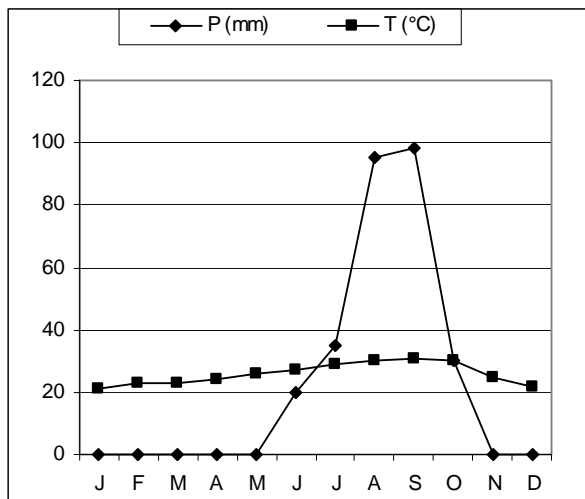
- A humid season or rainy season (from June to October)
- A dry and cold season from (October to February)
- A dry and hot season (from February to June)

The relative humidity is inferior to 40% during the dry season and rises up to 70% during the rainy season. The potential evaporation increases from 2,200 mm for the humid part and to 560 mm for the dry part (Drijver & Marchand, 1995). It outnumbers by far the prevision of rainfalls since they are 500 mm per year (Triplet *et al.*, 1995).

The drying up of flooded zones takes place from December to mid-January when there are short falls of swelling of the river and from late March to early April later after the significant swelling of the river.



**Fig. 1:** Localisation of the six sites for the study



**Fig. 2:** Ombrothermic diagram of Saint-Louis's region from the averages over 30 years from 1961 to 1990  
 P = Precipitation; T = average Temperature

*Data collection:*

*Physical and chemical data:*

Soil was sampled at the first 20 cm and water was taken at surface in flooded zones. A composite soil or water of three samples was taken in each site. The analysis was carried out in the pedological laboratory in Ross-Bethio where we have explored four physical and chemical factors; soil texture, pH, salinity and Soil Absorption Ratio (SAR) was calculated to evaluate the degree of salinity. The SAR is a chemical quantity which is the mathematical expression based on the concentration of ions Na<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Higher is the SAR; more soils contain sodium ions, which make the ground hard when it is dry and slow water absorption by plants (Clangor and Fillet, 1999).

$$SAR = \frac{[Na^+]}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}([Ca^{2+}] + [Mg^{2+}])}}$$

*Floristic data:*

The phytosociological releves were done to determine the different plants groupings in the areas. A total of 93 releves were set up in the six sites: 14 releves in the pond of Djoudj, 11 in the breeding cage of pelicans, 16 in the pond of Khar, 14 in the pond of Gainth, 14 in the pond of Debi., 24 in the Grand baobab.

The Braun-Blanquet method based on the choice of areas that are floristically homogenous (Lacoste & Salanon, 1969; Ozenda, 1964) were used and the plots was at least equal to the minimal fixed area between 16 and 45 m<sup>2</sup> for different tropical formations according to Poissonet & Cesar (1972), Grouzis (1988), Akpo *et al.* (2003).

For each releve, the list of species were established followed by their index of abundance/dominance, of sociability according to the scale of Braun-Blanquet, their phenology and their recovery on the scale of 0 to 100 %.

The taxa were determined using “*Flora of Senegal*” (Berhaut, 1967). The synonyms have been updated and normalized (Lebrun and Stork, 1991, 1992, 1995 and 1997).

**Statistical analysis**

To determine the plants groupings from floristic data, a Factorial Correspondence Analysis (FCA) was performed with the software XLSTAT. For that, rare species were eliminated like many authors among them Baruch (1984), Belsky (1983), Brzeziecki (1987), Burke (2001), Cooper (1984), Hall & Swaine (1976), Hermey & Stieperaere (1981), Newbery (1991).

Concerning the analysis of the relationship between the different plants groupings and the edaphic factors, the PCA (Principal Components Analysis) were executed using the software ADE4.

**Results:****Determination and location of plants groupings:**

Eighty nine herbaceous species plants were listed and divided into 33 families (table I). The FCA on the 93 achieved relevés across that zone enabled us to reveal 12 groupings of plants (figures 3 to 5).

In the pond of Khar (figure 3), two groupings were opposed following the horizontal axis F1; it was the grouping of *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla and *Fimbristylis ferruginea* Hook. & Arn. in positive abscissas and a grouping of *Sporobolus robustus* Kunth in negative ones.

In the site of Gainth (figure 3), the grouping of *Azolla africana* Desv was in contrast with the grouping of *Sesbania rostrata* Brem & Oberm following the horizontal axis F1. Those two groupings were in contrast with the grouping of *Salsola baryosma* (Schult.) Dandy following the vertical axis F2 which might be a gradient of humidity.

In the site of the breeding cage of Pelicans (figure 4), besides the grouping of *Azolla africana* already indicated in the site of Gainth, we had the groupings of *Sphenoclea zeylanica* Gaertn., of *Pistia stratiotes* and of *Nymphaea lotus* L. which were all aquatic.

The site of Debi (figure 4) was a zone of *Nymphaea* with a grouping of *Nymphaea lotus* and another one of *Nymphaea micrantha* Guill. & Perr. The presence of the grouping of *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link. were also noticed in the site.

In the site of the Grand baobab, particularly in the dry zone (figure 5), we had an important grouping of *Portulaca foliosa* Ker-Gawl. where we also found vegetal species of dry zone such as: *Enteropogon prieurii* (Kunth) Clayton (E6), *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) Willd. (E8), *Eragrostis tenella* (L.) Roem. & Schult (E28), *Cenchrus biflorus* Roxb. (E30), *Arthrocnemum indicum* (Willd.) Moq. (E43). On the edge of the lake of Gorom located in the extreme East of the Grand baobab site, we noticed the group of *Typha domingensis* Pers. that were also found in the site of the pond of Djoudj.

**Characterization of the plants groupings**

The PCA on the chart groupings/edaphic factors (figure 6) enabled us to highlight the relationship between herbaceous vegetation and the substratum of DBNP. Then, the figure 6 showed the correlation between some groupings and some edaphic factors of the area. The groupings of *Bolboschoenus maritimus* and *Fimbristylis ferruginea* (G2), of *Pistia stratiotes* (G4), of *Sphenoclea zeylanica* (G7), of *Echinochloa colona* (G8) and of *Salsola baryosma* (G11) were correlated to high SAR because the PCA associated the variable groupings to high values.

The groupings of *Sesbania rostrata* (G5) and of *Sporobolus robustus* (G10) were correlated to salinity rate, pH and percentage of high unrefined silt.

The groupings of *Typha domingensis* (G1) and of *Ipomoea aquatica* Forssk. (G9) were correlated to fine sand, where as the *Nymphaea* grouping would be favoured by muddy or even clayey substratum.

The groupings of *Azolla africana* (G3) and of *Portulaca foliosa* (G12) were not correlated with any edaphic factors. In fact, *Azolla africana* is floating species and it has no direct contact with soil in flooded areas whereas *Portulaca foliosa* is the characteristic species related to *Poaceae* in very cosmopolitan sahalian zones.

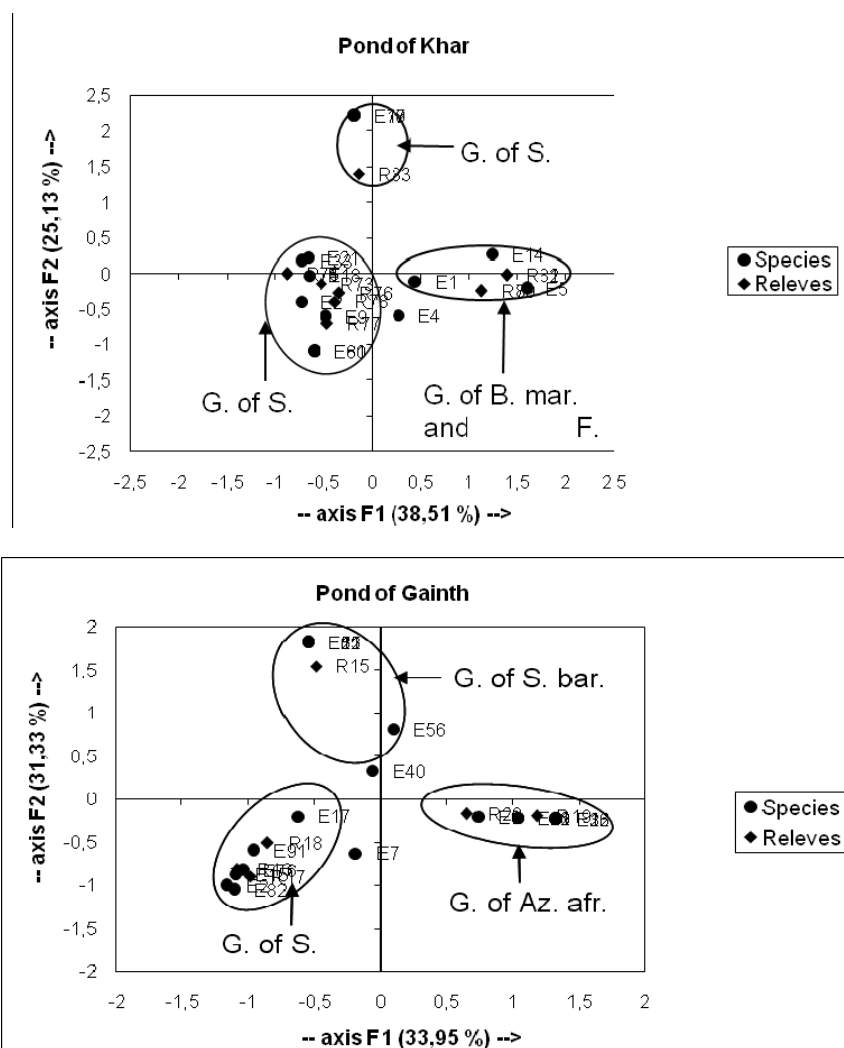
**Table I:** Recorded species and their codes

Species	Family	Codes
<i>Bolboschenus maritimus</i> (L.) Palla	Cyperaceae	E1
<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> Gaertn.	Campanulaceae	E2
<i>Salsola baryosma</i> (Schult.) Dandy	Chenopodiaceae	E3
<i>Typha domingensis</i> Pers.	Typhaceae	E5
<i>Enteropogon prieurii</i> (Kunth) Clayton	Poaceae	E6
<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i> (Guill. & Perr.) P.H. Raven	Onagraceae	E7
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Poaceae	E8
<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (L.) Link.	Poaceae	E9
<i>Azolla africana</i> Desv.	Azollaceae	E10
<i>Portulaca foliosa</i> Ker-Gawl.	Portulacaceae	E11
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Araceae	E12
<i>Nymphaea micrantha</i> Guill. & Perr.	Nymphaeaceae	E13
<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> Hook. & Arn.	Cyperaceae	E14
<i>Aeschynomene sensitiva</i> P. Beauv.	Fabaceae	E15
<i>Diplachne fusca</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Poaceae	E16
<i>Sesbania rostrata</i> Bremek. & Oberm.	Leguminosae	E17
<i>Sporobolus robustus</i> Kunth.	Poaceae	E18
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Steud.	Poaceae	E19
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	Convolvulaceae	E20
<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i> Forssk. ex J. F. Gmel.	Chenopodiaceae	E21
<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> L.	Nymphaeaceae	E22
<i>Cressa cretica</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	E23

<i>Nymphoides indica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Menyanthaceae	E24
<i>Pentstemon nivalis</i> (J. F. Gmel.) D.V. Field & J. R. I. Wood	Asclepiadaceae	E25
<i>Utricularia</i> sp.	Lentibulariaceae	E26
<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L.	Poaceae	E27
<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Poaceae	E28
<i>Limnophyton obtusifolium</i> Miq.	Alismataceae	E29
<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> Roxb.	Poaceae	E30
<i>Lemna aequinoctialis</i> Welwitsch	Lemnaceae	E31
<i>Sesbania leptocarpa</i> DC.	Leguminosae	E32
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	E35
<i>Centrostachys aquatica</i> (R. Br.) Wall.	Amaranthaceae	E36
<i>Vossia cuspidata</i> Griff.	Poaceae	E37
<i>Sacciolepis africana</i> C. E. Hubb. & Snowden.	Poaceae	E38
<i>Eragrostis tremula</i> (Lam) Hochst. ex Steud.	Poaceae	E39
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) DC.	Amaranthaceae	E40
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	E41
<i>Arthrocnemum indicum</i> (Willd.) Moq.	Chenopodiaceae	E43
<i>Pycurus macrostachyos</i> (Lam.) J. Reynal	Cyperaceae	E45
<i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i> Forssk.	Boraginaceae	E46
<i>Tephrosia</i> sp.	Fabaceae	E47
<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	E48
<i>Oryza</i> sp.	Poaceae	E49
<i>Ipomoea coptica</i> (L.) Roth.	Convolvulaceae	E50

Species	Family	Codes
<i>Abutilon pannosum</i> (G. Forst.) Webb	Malvaceae	E51
<i>Corchorus tridens</i> L.	Tiliaceae	E52
<i>Sesuvium sesuvoides</i> (Fenzl.) Verdc.	Aizoaceae	E53
<i>Oxystelma bornouense</i> R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	E54
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	E55
<i>Salicornia europaea</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae	E57
<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.	Solanaceae	E58
<i>Ammania</i> sp.	Lythraceae	E61
<i>Ipomoea kotschyana</i> Hochst. ex Choisy	Convolvulaceae	E62
<i>Leptadenia hastata</i> Decne.	Asclepiadaceae	E63
<i>Boerhavia</i> sp.	Nyctaginaceae	E64
<i>Nymphaea</i> sp.	Nymphaeaceae	E65
<i>Ludwigia erecta</i> (L.) H. Hara	Onagraceae	E66
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	E67
<i>Eragrostis ciliaris ciliaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Poaceae	E68
<i>Aerva javanica</i> Juss.	Amaranthaceae	E70
<i>Cleome</i> sp.	Capparidaceae	E71
<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> Decne.	Asclepiadaceae	E72
<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i> Lam.	Molluginaceae	E73
<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> Lour.	Leguminosae	E74
<i>Paspalidium geminatum</i> (Forssk.) Stapf.	Poaceae	E75
<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	E76
<i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (L.) Mears	Amaranthaceae	E77
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> L.	Aizoaceae	E78
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Tiliaceae	E80
<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.	Convolvulaceae	E81
<i>Brachiaria</i> sp.	Poaceae	E82
<i>Panicum laetum</i> Kunth.	Poaceae	E83
<i>Schoenefeldia gracilis</i> Kunth.	Poaceae	E84
<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Chiov.	Asclepiadaceae	E85
<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i> (L.) Cout.	Orobanchaceae	E86
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	Asteraceae	E87
<i>Cadaba farinosa</i> Forssk.	Capparaceae	E88

<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae	E91
<i>Blumea aurita</i> DC.	Asteraceae	E92
<i>Digitaria</i> sp.	Poaceae	E94
<i>Merremia hederacea</i> Hallier F.	Convolvulaceae	E95
<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine.	Acanthaceae	E96
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Aizoaceae	E97
<i>Euphorbia glaucophylla</i> Poir.	Euphorbiaceae	E98
<i>Tephrosia pedicellata</i> Baker	Leguminosae	E99
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	E101
<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M. J. Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	E102
<i>Echinochloa stagnina</i> P. Beauv.	Poaceae	E103



**Fig. 3:** FCA: diagram of relevés\*species in the sites of the ponds of Khar and Gainth.

**Abbreviations:** S. port. = *Sesuvium portulacastrum*; B. mar. = *Bolboschoenus maritimus*; F. fer. = *Fimbristylis ferruginea*; S. rob. = *Sporobolus robustus*; S. bar. = *Salsola baryosma*; Az. afr. = *Azolla africana*; S. ros. = *Sesbania rostrata*.

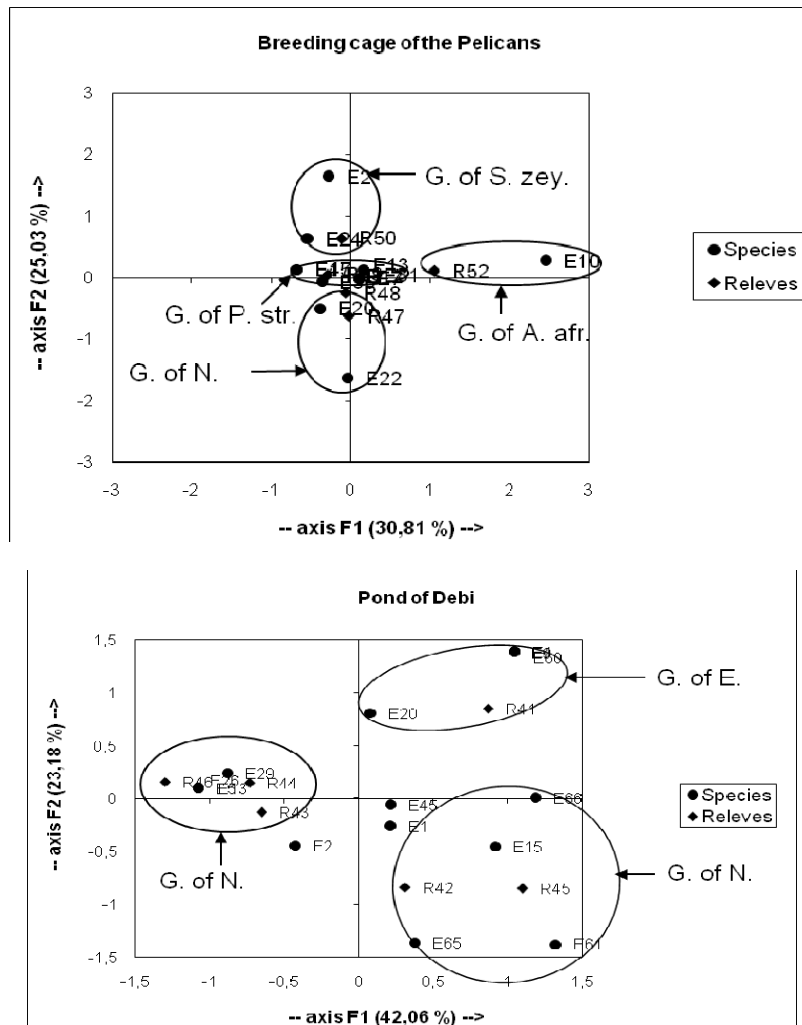


Fig. 4: FCA: diagram of relevés\*species in the sites of the breeding cage of Pelicans and the pond of Debi.

Abbreviations: S. zey. = *Sphenoclea zeylanica* ; N. lot. = *Nymphaea lotus*; P. str. = *Pistia stratiotes*; E. col. = *Echinochloa colona* ; N. micr. = *Nymphaea micrantha*.

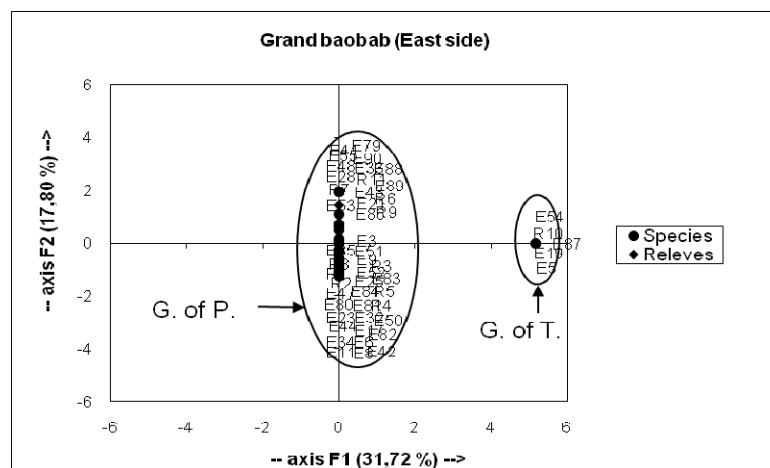
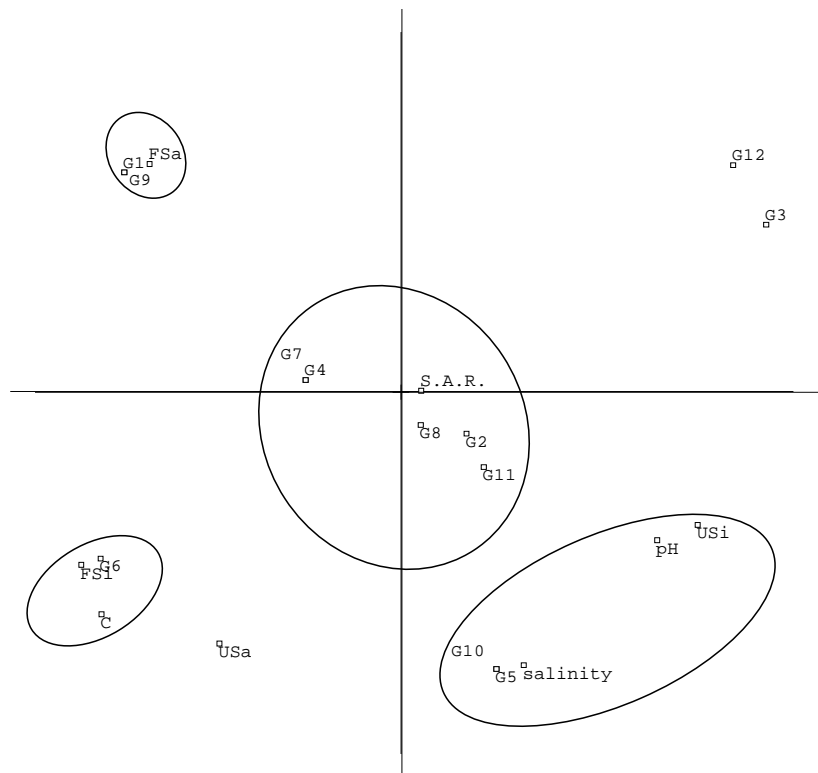


Fig. 5: FCA: diagram of relevés\*species in the site of the Grand baobab (East side).

Abbreviations: P. fol. = *Portulaca foliosa*.





**Fig. 6:** PCA: Diagram showing the relationships between herbaceous groupings of plants and edaphic factors in the DBNP.

**Abbreviations:** G1= grouping (g.) of *Typha domingensis*; G2= g. of *Bolboschoenus maritimus* and *Fimbristylis ferruginea*; G3= g. of *Azolla africana*; G4= g. of *Pistia stratiotes*; G5= g. of *Sesbania rostrata*; G6= g. of *Nymphaea*; G7= g. of *Sphenoclea zeylanica*; G8= g. of *Echinochloa colona*; G9= g. of *Ipomoea aquatica*; G10= g. of *Sporobolus robustus*; G11= g. of *Salsola baryosma*; g12= g. of *Portulaca foliosa*; C= clay; FSi= fine silt; USi= unrefined silt; FSa= fine sand; USa= unrefined sand.

#### Discussion:

The 12 plants groupings found through this study can be split into three sets: a set of aquatic area groupings of plants (groupings of *Azolla africana* Desv., of *Nymphaea*), a set humid or temporarily flooded area groupings of plants (groupings of *Sesbania rostrata* Brem. & Oberm., of *Sporobolus robustus* Kunth.) and a set of dry area group of plants (grouping of *Portulaca foliosa* Ker-Gawl.). This showed that the development of herbaceous plants groupings in the DBNP could be correlated to favourable conditions probably related to edaphological factors.

The grouping of *Typha domingensis* found in the sites of Grand Baobab (East side) and Djoudj has been described by Sarr *et al.* (2001) on the banks of the Lower part of the Ferlo valley. We still come across other species such as *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Steud. (E19), *Oxystelma bornouense* R. Br. (E54) and *Eclipta prostrata* L. (E87).

In the site of Khar, *Typha domingensis* often die when water become more and more salty, is replaced by *Bolboschoenus maritimus*. The latter, in which *Sporobolus robustus* accompanied by *Blutaparon vermiculare* (L.) Mears (E77), is of a paramount importance in the activities of the site river residents according to Toure *et al.* (2001). Then, the complex of *Sporobolus robustus* constitutes the first units fodders of the park.

The two groupings of the site of Gainth (groupings of *Azolla africana* and *Sesbania rostrata*) make the DBNP a genuine reservation of green fertilizer for rice growing according to Sing (1977), Kulasoorya & Da Silva (1977), Liu chung Chu (1979), Dao *et al.* (1979). Then, the *Azolla-Anabaena* association (nitrogen fixing

symbiosis) is a strong fertilizer of rice fields whereas *Sesbania rostrata* is known for its great nitrogen fixative capacity (Rinaudo *et al.*, 1983).

The particularity of the site of Debi where rice is grown periphery is the presence of the grouping of *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link., a characteristic species which is a real competitor with rice (Valverde *et al.*, 2000).

The elevated S.A.R. values noticed in groupings proved that they prefer the areas with sodium. These works were consistent with the findings of Itoh *et al.* (1994) as well as Valverde *et al.* (2000) which have shown that the characteristic species of these groupings (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*, *Sphenoclea zeylanica*, *Echinochloa colona*) can be halophyte.

The high rate of salinity for the grouping of *Sporobolus robustus* is supported by the works of Vieillefont (1977) while the high pH has been proven by Rinaudo & Moudiongui (1985) for *Sesbania rostrata*.

This study conducted in the DBNP has enabled us to highlight the plant groupings of the herbaceous groundsheets and their main characteristics.

Some of these aquatic plant groupings hinder the functioning of hydrographic network by completely covering mar made lakes then causing their long term dry up. It's about the groupings of *Pistia stratiotes*, of *Typha domingensis*, of *Phragmites australis*, of *Nymphaea*, of *Bolboschoenus maritimus*, of *Fimbristylis ferruginea*. Those intrusive aquatic plant groupings are today a real acute problem (Mitchell, 1985): limitation of the light penetration, the increasing of the evapotranspiration, the drying up of man-made lakes. Thus through this study which has enabled us to characterize those plant groupings hindering the hydrology, it's now possible to make available means to fight against their extension which becoming more and more disturbing in the park. In the contrary, other plant groupings are of capital interest for the DBNP, namely the fodder plant groupings (example the grouping of *Sporobolus robustus*), or the groupings assimilated to green fertilizer reservation (example the grouping of *Azolla africana*). Thus, the characterization of these plant groupings could enable the improvement of their development for the river side residents of the park whose income activities are essentially based on livestock farming and agriculture.

Through this study, 12 different plant groupings have been identified with a high specific diversity. In fact, 103 species can be found in those 12 groupings. This figure is close to that announced by Noba *et al.* (2010) who have catalogued the flora of the NBDP. That's how the DBNP appears to be a site of high biodiversity because of the diversities of zones in a relatively reduced area. This study has also enabled to better understand the fragility of humid zones ecosystems, the vegetation of which is tightly linked to the variation of the physical and chemical conditions in the substratum. In fact, many zones subjected to the artificial system of inundation (closing and opening of the sluice gates, setting up barns) experience vegetation modification through the seasons. This makes more complex the functioning of the DBNP affecting at the same time the lives of all the animals and plants species. This proves that planning actions must be based on liable scientific bases which enable to minimize the damage done on the natural environment and the biodiversity; hence the need to make planning and a study of impact on the environment.

## References

- Akpo, L.E., F. Bada and M. Grouzis, 2003. Diversité de la végétation herbacée sous arbre : variation selon l'espèce ligneuse en milieu sahélien. *Candollea*, 58(2): 515-530.
- Bâ, K., L. Granjou, R. Hutterer and J.M. Duplantier, 2000. Les micromammifères du Djoudj (delta du Sénégal) par l'analyse du régime alimentaire de la chouette effraie, *Tyto alba*. *Bonner Zoologische Beiträge (DEU)*, 49(1-4): 31-48.
- Baruch, Z., 1984. Ordination and classification of vegetation along an altitudinal gradient in the Venezuelan páramos. *Vegetatio*, 55: 115-126.
- Belsky, A.J., 1983. Small-scale pattern in grassland communities in the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania. *Vegetatio*, 55: 141-151.
- Berhaut, J., 1967. *Flore du Sénégal*. Clairafrique éd., Dakar, pp: 485.
- Brzeziecki, B., 1987. Analysis of vegetation-environment relationships using a simultaneous equations model. *Vegetatio*, 71: 175-184.
- Burke, A., 2001. Classification and ordination of plant communities of the Naukluft Mountains, Namibia. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, 12: 53-60.
- Clangor, P.M. and R.C. Fillet, 1999. *Soil test explanation*. R. C. Colorado State Cooperative Extension Publication. N° 0. pp: 502.
- Clough, B.F., K.G. Boto and P.M. Attiwill, 1983. Mangroves and sewage: a re-evaluation. In: Teas, HJ (ed.), *Biology and ecology of mangroves. Tasks for vegetation Science Series vol. 8, Dr. W. Junk Publishers, Lancaster.*, pp: 151-162.
- Conley, L.M., R.I. Dick and L.W. Lion, 1991. An assessment of the root zone method of wastewater treatment. *Res. J. Wat. Pollut. Cont. Fed.* 63(3): 239-247.

- Cooper, A., 1984. An application of multivariate methods to a study of community composition and structure in an escarpment woodland in northeast Ireland. *Vegetatio*, 55: 93-104.
- Dao, T.T., and Q.T. Tran, 1979. Use of *Azolla* in rice production in Vietnam. In: *Nitrogen and Rice*. International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños: 395-406.
- Drijver, C.A., and M. Marchand, 1995. Maîtriser les inondations : les aspects d'environnement du développement des plaines d'inondations africaines. *Carte des Etudes de l'Environnement, Leyde*. In : Triplet *et al.*, 1995. L'exploitation de la Basse Vallée du Sénégal par les anatidés paléarctiques. Une actualisation des données. *Alauda*, 63(1): 15-24.
- Grouzis, M., 1988. Structure, productivité et dynamique des systèmes écologiques sahéliens (Mare d'Oursi, Burkina Faso). *ORSTOM éd., Paris, Coll. Etudes et Thèses*: pp: 366.
- Hall, J.B. and M.D. Swaine, 1976. Classification and ecology of closed-canopy forest in Ghana. *J. Ecol.*, 64: 913-951.
- Harbinson, P., 1986. Mangrove muds – a sink and a source for trace metals. *Mar. Pollut. Bullet.*, 17(6): 246-250.
- Hermly, M. and H. Stieperaere, 1981. An indirect gradient analysis of the ecological relationships between ancient and recent riverine woodlands to the South of Bruges (Flanders, Belgium). *Vegetation*, 44: 43-49.
- Itoh, K. and K. Ito, 1994. Weed ecology and its control in south-east tropical countries. *Japanese Journal of Tropical Agriculture*. 38: 369-373.
- Khattabi, A., 1999. La problématique des zones humides et les perspectives de leur gestion. *Terre et Vie*, 35. 4.
- Kulasooriya, S.A. and R.S.Y. Da Silva, 1977. Effect of *Azolla* on yield of rice. *Int. Rice Res. Newsl.*, 2(3): 10.
- Lacoste, A. and R. Salanon, 1969. *Eléments de biogéographie et d'écologie*. Paris, Nathan, Coll. fac. Géographie, pp: 189.
- Lebrun, J.P. and A.L. Stork, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1997. *Énumération des plantes à fleurs d'Afrique tropicale*. Vol. 1 : *Généralités et Annonaceae à Pandiaceae*, 257 p. Vol. 2 : *Chrysobalanaceae à Apiaceae*, 249 p. Vol. 3 : *Monocotylédones : Limnocharitaceae à Poaceae*, 341 p. Vol. 4 : *Gamopétales : Clethraceae à Lamiaceae*, 712 p. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève.
- Liu Chung Chu, 1979. The use of *Azolla* in rice production in China. In: *Nitrogen and Rice*. International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños., pp: 375-394.
- Mitchell, D.S. and N.M. Tur, 1975. The rate of growth of *Salvinia molesta* in laboratory and natural conditions. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2: 213-225.
- Mitchell, D.S., 1985. African aquatic weeds and their management. In: Denny P. (Ed.), *The ecology and management of African wetland vegetation, a botanical account of Africa swamps and shallow waterbodies*. Dordrecht, Junk Publishers, *Geobotany*, 6: 178-202.
- Newbery, D.McC., 1991. Floristic variation within Kerangas (heath) forest: re-evaluation of data from Sarawak and Brunei. *Vegetatio*, 96: 43-86.
- Noba, K., M.S. Mbaye, M. Coundoul, A. Kane, P.D. Hane, N. Ba, N. Mbaye, A. Guissé, M.N. Faye and A.T. Ba, 2010. La flore du Parc national des oiseaux du Djoudj: une zone humide au Sénégal. *Sécheresse*, 21 (1): 71-78.
- Ozenda, P., 1964. *Biogéographie végétale*. Doin, pp: 374.
- Poissonet, J. and J.C. César, 1972. Structure spécifique de la strate herbacée dans la savane à palmier ronier de Lamto (Côte d'Ivoire). *Ann. Univ. Abidjan, Sér. E* 5: 577-601.
- Rinaudo, G. and A. Moudiongui, 1985. Fixation d'azote par *Sesbania rostrata* : son utilisation comme engrais vert. *Bull. Rech. Agron. Gembloux*, 20: 833-849.
- Rinaudo, G., B. Dreyfus and Y.R. Dommergues, 1983. *Sesbania rostrata* green manure and the nitrogen content of rice crop and soil. *Soil Biol. Biochim.*, 15: 111-113.
- Sarr, A., A. Thiam and A.T. Bâ, 2001. Macrophytes and groupements végétaux aquatiques et amphibies de la Basse Vallée du Ferlo (Sénégal). *African journal of Science and Technology (AJST), Science and Engineering Series.*, 2(1): 89-97.
- Scott, D.A., 1980. A preliminary inventory of wetlands of international importance for water fowl in West Europe and North Africa. *Doc. IWRB*, pp: 127.
- Sing, P.K., 1977. Multiplication and utilisation of fern "*Azolla*" containing nitrogen fixing algal symbiont as green manure in rice cultivation. *Riso.*, 26: 125-138.
- Thonnerieux, Y., 2002. Une "peste verte" menace le Djoudj. *Le Courrier de la Nature*, 200: 18-23.
- Toure, I., A. Ickowicz, C. Sagna and J. Usengumuremyi, 2001. Etude de l'impact du bétail sur les ressources du Parc National des Oiseaux du Djoudj (PNOD-Sénégal). « *Faune sauvage et bétail, complémentarité et coexistence, ou compétition* ». Niamey 2001. pp: 17.
- Treca, B., S.I. Sylla and A. Ndiaye, 1992. SOS Djoudj. *Proc. VIII Pan-Afr. Orn. Congr.* pp: 503-507.
- Triplet, P., V. Schricke and B. Tréca, 1995. L'exploitation de la Basse Vallée du Sénégal par les anatidés paléarctiques. Une actualisation des données. *Alauda*, 63(1): 15-24.
- Trochain, J.L., 1940. Contribution à l'étude de la végétation du Sénégal. *Mémoires IFAN, Larose, Paris*, 2 : 433.

- Valverde, B.E., C.R. Riches and J.C. Caeseley, 2000. Prevention and management of herbicide resistant weeds in rice: experiences from Central America with *Echinochloa colona*. *Natural Resources Institute, CATIE and Càmara de Insumos Agropecuarios, San José, Costa Rica.*, pp: 122.
- Vieillefon, J., 1977. Les sols des mangroves et des tannes de basse Casamance (Sénégal) : importance du comportement géochimique du soufre dans leur pédogenèse. *Thèse Sci. Nat., ORSTOM, Paris.*, pp: 296.