Description and Composition of Tree Species in a Tertiary Institution Agricultural Faculty Arboretum, Ibadan, South-West Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: The Arboretum of the Agricultural Faculty of a tertiary institution in Ibadan is known for its rich diversity of trees. Therefore, the study investigates the tree growth variables in the arboretum such as diameter at breast height (dbh), diameter at the base, middle and top of the bole, total height, marketable height and crown diameter. The basal area and volume were then calculated per species and per family. Several models were fitted for the height – diameter relationship and crown diameter – dbh relationship. Positive linear relationships were observed among the growth variables. The fitted models showed that cubic models exhibit a more reliable function than quadratic and linear models for crown diameter – dbh predictions as it has R² above 0.75. Endangered species were observed too and this was indicated through the diversity index obtained. The highest basal area encounter belongs to myrtaceae family (9.61m²) while the lowest belongs to pineaee family (0.24m²). The total basal area obtained at (31.72m²) from the faculty trees indicates that they are exhibiting better growth and yield.

DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jasem.v26i6.25

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Impact factor: http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=21082

Google Analytics: https://www.ajol.info/stats/bdf07303d34706088ff8bc8a92c9c1491b12470

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Dates: Received: 21 March 2022; Revised: 25 June 2022; Accepted: 30 June 2022

Keywords: Arboretum; Merchantable; Linear; Endangered; Tree species

A tree inventory is a collection of data for description and analysis of the status, quantity, quality or product of a resource and provides information such as tree health, species, size and location; this information is used to generate reports that can help urban foresters in their strategic planning, such as the development of maintenance plans and management plans, as well as to help educate residents about their urban forest.

Kangas et al., (2006) and Michael et al., (2008) is of the opinion that for sustainable forest management to be attained there is need for up-to-date forest inventories to assess the composition, structure, and distribution of forest vegetation that, in turn, can be used as base information for management decisions. Hence, this paper is aimed at describing the composition of tree species in a tertiary institution agricultural faculty arboretum in Ibadan, South-West Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area: The study was carried out at the Arboretum in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry at The University of Ibadan. Oyo State, Nigeria.

Tree Growth Variable Measurement: Measurement was limited to woody plants of 20 cm diameter at breast height and above as done by FORMECU (1997) while identification was limited to woody plants of 10 cm diameter at breast height and above (Okali and Ola-Adams, 1987, Swaine and Hall, 1987). The following tree data were collected in the study area for further analysis:

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i. Diameter at breast height: Diameter at breast height is the stem diameter at a position of 1.3m above the ground level.

ii. Diameter at the base

iii. Diameter at the middle

iv. Diameter at the top

v. Crown length

vi. Merchantable height using Spiegel relascop.

vii. Total height of all trees using Spiegel relascop

Data Analysis

Basal Area Calculation: The basal area of each tree in the enumerated plots was calculated using the formula:

\[ BA = \pi D^2 / 4 \]

Where \( BA \) = Basal area (m\(^2\)), \( D \) = Diameter at breast height (cm) and \( \pi \) = pie (3.142).

Volume Calculation: The volume of each tree was calculated in every plot using the Newton’s formula of Husch et al (1982).

\[ V = \frac{h}{6}(Ab + 4Am + At) \]

Where: \( V \) = Tree volume (in m\(^3\)); \( Ab, Am \) and \( At \) = tree cross-sectional area at the base, middle and top of merchantable height, respectively (in m\(^2\)); \( h \) = total height (in meters).

However, all data collected are been subjected to descriptive statistics, regression analysis, analysis of variance etc. Using various statistical packages like excel, SPSS and Statistical.

Species diversity indices: Species diversity indices according to Dearth and Winterborn (1995), the choice of index is complicated by the fact that diversity comprises two main components namely species richness and specie evenness. However, the diversity indices were calculated from mathematical formula that takes into account of both species richness and relative abundance of each species in the community. Relative abundance refers to the number of individuals of a given species divided by the total number of individual of all species found.

\[ RF = n_i / N \times 100 \]

Where, RF is the relative frequency or abundance; \( n_i \) is the number of individual in the entire population; \( N \) is the total number of the entire population

Also, using Shannon Weiner diversity index to calculate habitat diversity.

\[ H = \sum P_i \ln P_i \]

Where ‘H’ is the Shannon diversity index; \( \sum P_i \) is the total number of species in the habitat; \( P_i \) is the relative abundance i.e number of specie divided by the total number of individual in the habitat.

In is natural logarithm.

For specie evenness we used Magurran (1988) formulae

\[ E = H / \ln S \]

Where \( H \) = Shannon Weiner diversity index; \( \ln S \) = Natural logarithm of number of species in the habita; \( E \) = Species evenness.

Models Generation: In the course of this study, models were generated for height – diameter at breast height distributions and also models were generated for crown diameter – diameter at breast height distribution to show their relationships. Consequently, the models used in this study were linear, quadratic and cubic multiple regression models as shown in the table below.

Models generated for tree total height – diameter at breast height (dbh)

| Code | Function form | Designation |
|------|---------------|-------------|
| 1    | \( h = b_0 + b_1 dbh \) | Linear |
| 2    | \( h = b_0 + b_1 dbh + b_2 dbh^2 \) | Quadratic |
| 3    | \( h = b_0 + b_1 dbh + b_2 dbh^2 + b_3 dbh^3 \) | Cubic |

Models generated for crown diameter – diameter at breast height (dbh)

| Code | Function form | Designation |
|------|---------------|-------------|
| 1    | \( cd = b_0 + b_1 dbh \) | Linear |
| 2    | \( cd = b_0 + b_1 dbh + b_2 dbh^2 \) | Quadratic |
| 3    | \( cd = b_0 + b_1 dbh + b_2 dbh^2 + b_3 dbh^3 \) | Cubic |

Where: \( H \) = Total height (m); \( Ddbh \) = Diameter at breast height taken at 1.3m above ground level

\( Cd \) = Crown diameter

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1, this shows the species and families of trees encountered in the faculty of Agriculture and forestry, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The table further shows that the species with the highest frequency was Eucalyptus camadulensis followed by Terminalia spp, Gmelina arborea, Delonix regia, Tectona grandis, Senna spp e.t.c. The total trees encountered were fifty-five in all where fifteen different species were found. Meanwhile, all the species encountered fell into the category of indigenous and exotic species as this ia an indication of typically mixed forest ecosystems, it can

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also be deduced that the soil in this location supported the growth of both plantation and natural forest. The total families of trees encountered (table 2) were eight in all, from which Myrtaceae family dominated by having the highest frequency followed by Papilionaceae, Meliaceae, Verbanaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Bignoniaceae, Pinaceae and Sapindaceae with frequency of 18, 15, 7, 5, 1, 1 and 1 respectively. The total tree volume encountered were 965.45m$^3$ while the total merchantable height was found to be 448.85m$^3$ and the total basal area were found to be 31.72m$^2$. However, it was discovered that the least total volume belongs to Pinus caribea (0.39m$^3$) while the highest total volume belongs to Eucalyptus camadulensis (21.53m$^3$). The least merchantable volume were found to be 0.22m$^3$ and the highest merchantable belongs to Eucalyptus camadulensis with volume of 18.35m$^3$, all these values were found to be in accordance with the findings of Adekunle (2000) who noted the least volume to be 0.42m$^3$ in the natural forest and further justify that the forest was supported by good soil that is rich in nutrients needed for plant growth.

Table 1: Showing the Species Family and Variables Collected

| S/N | Species            | Family    | THT (m) | MHT (m) | DB (cm) | DBH (cm) | DM (cm) | DT (cm) | CD (cm) |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1   | Melia azedarach   | Meliaceae | 12.5    | 6.5     | 9.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 2   | Pericopsis alba   | Papilionaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 3   | Zanthoxylum angustifolium | Meliaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 4   | Terminalia superba | Papilionaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 5   | Adansonia digitata | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 6   | Dalbergia oliveri | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 7   | Euphorbia candelifera | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 8   | Prosopis cineraria | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 9   | Acacia mangium | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 10  | Markhamia lutea | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 11  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 12  | Pinus caribea | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 13  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 14  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 15  | Dalbergia oliveri | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 16  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 17  | Markhamia lutea | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 18  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 19  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 20  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 21  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 22  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 23  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 24  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 25  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 26  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 27  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 28  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 29  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 30  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 31  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 32  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 33  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 34  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |
| 35  | Eucalyptus camadulensis | Verbanaceae | 12.5   | 4.5     | 6.5     | 12.5     | 11.5    | 9.5     | 12.5    |

Where: THT – Total height (m); MHT – Merchantable height (m); BA – Basal area (m$^2$)
Table 3, this shows the total height, merchantable height and basal area with their mean values, per family. The table further revealed that the highest total height was found in Myrtaceae family while the least were also found in Pinaceae family with the value of 18.06m and 15.00m respectively. This was supported by the work of Onyekwelu and Akindele (2006) who reported that the least height obtained in Gmelina plantation was 7.6m and it was referred to as tree, so this is an indication that plant with height above 7m are suitable to be called a tree. The mean basal area (table 3) ranges from 0.24–1.05m² and this is in accordance with what Adekunle (2000) obtained from simple random sampling in Ala forest reserve. However, it is an indication that the trees vary widely in dbh in size a situation of typical un-even aged forest while the high level of standard deviation (table 5) for the dbh is indications that the trees encountered were well formed and vary widely in size and have high economic value for timber production. Meanwhile, the
skewness obtained (table 5) for both dbh and basal area is positive (0.53 & 1.50) is an indication that there are more trees in the lower dbh than upper dbh (Adekunle, 2000).

Table 3. Showing the families and the values of their variables encountered in the study area

| S/N | Family            | Frequency | THT (m) | MHT (m) | BA (m²) | Mean THT (m) | Mean MHT (m) | Mean BA (m²) |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1   | Meliaceae         | 7         | 100.40  | 36.70   | 4.76    | 14.34        | 5.24         | 0.68         |
| 2   | Myrtaceae         | 18        | 360.00  | 185.5   | 9.61    | 20.00        | 0.31         | 0.55         |
| 3   | Papilonaceae      | 15        | 270.95  | 125.15  | 8.76    | 18.06        | 8.34         | 0.58         |
| 4   | Verbanaceae       | 7         | 108.50  | 47.50   | 3.77    | 15.07        | 6.78         | 0.54         |
| 5   | Caesalpinaceae    | 5         | 62.00   | 25.50   | 2.51    | 12.40        | 5.10         | 0.50         |
| 6   | Bignontaceae      | 1         | 22.00   | 8.00    | 1.02    | 22.00        | 8.00         | 1.02         |
| 7   | Pinaceae          | 1         | 15.00   | 10.50   | 0.24    | 15.00        | 10.50        | 0.24         |
| 8   | Sapindaceae       | 1         | 26.60   | 5.00    | 1.05    | 26.60        | 5.00         | 1.05         |
|     | Total             | 8         | 55      | 965.45  | 448.85  | 31.72        | 143.47       | 49.27        |

Table 4. The families, total and merchantable volumes

| S/N | Family            | Frequency | T Vol (m³) | M Vol (m³) | Mean T Vol (m³) | Mean M Vol (m³) |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1   | Meliaceae         | 7         | 42.75      | 19.30      | 6.12            | 2.76            |
| 2   | Myrtaceae         | 18        | 80.10      | 32.96      | 4.45            | 1.83            |
| 3   | Papilonaceae      | 15        | 72.45      | 28.07      | 4.83            | 1.87            |
| 4   | Verbanaceae       | 7         | 20.52      | 7.84       | 2.93            | 1.12            |
| 5   | Caesalpinaceae    | 5         | 5.21       | 2.86       | 1.04            | 0.57            |
| 6   | Bignontaceae      | 1         | 13.60      | 4.78       | 13.60           | 4.78            |
| 7   | Pinaceae          | 1         | 0.39       | 0.23       | 0.39            | 0.23            |
| 8   | Sapindaceae       | 1         | 17.12      | 4.43       | 17.12           | 4.43            |
|     | Total             | 8         | 55         | 252.14     | 100.43          | 50.48           |

Table 5. Descriptive statistics for DBH and Basal Area

| Statistic     | Value   |
|---------------|---------|
| Mean          | 58.24   |
| Standard error| 3.634   |
| Median        | 51.241  |
| Mode          | 42.966  |
| Standard deviation | 26.7008 |
| Sample Variance | 712.933 |
| Kurtosis      | -0.00287|
| Skewness      | 0.828996|
| Range         | 144.2584|
| Minimum       | 14.004  |
| Maximum       | 128.262 |
| Sum           | 3147.358|
| Count         | 54      |
| Confidence Level (9) | 7.288 0.0085 |

Figure 1 shows the graph of the relationship between total height, total merchantable height and total basal area for all the families encountered. The graph further reveals that the basal area were found to be significantly low compared to total height and total merchantable height. The highest basal area belongs to Myrtaceae family while the least belong to Pinaceae family. However, the height observed shows that there is variation in species and families observed, as it is normally observed in a typical uneven aged forest as this was also observed in Fig 2, which shows the graph of the relationship between mean total height, mean merchantable height and mean basal area.

Figure 3 this shows the regression model for the relationship between the total volume and the merchantable volume.

Figure 1: Showing the relationship between total heights, total merchantable and total basal area per family

Figure 2: The relationship between the mean total heights, mean merchantable height and the mean basal area per species
Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination ($R^2$) at 95% significant level shows that there is a strong relationship between total volume and merchantable volume with $R^2=0.76$ and this explains how best the data fit in to the model also the equation obtained shows that the two volume were not statistically different from each other as similar findings were observed by Onyekwelu and Akindele (1995) who reported that there is a strong relationship between the total volume and merchantable volume that it is an indication of how well the data fit into the model and how suitable the model is for further use.

In addition, Fig 5 and 6 shows the regression equation between the total volume and basal area, and between the merchantable volume of the basal area. Meanwhile, the model proved very strong between total volume and basal area ($R^2=0.68$) while there is a very weak relationship between merchantable volume and basal area ($R^2=0.35$). However, this is an indication that the former is in accordance with the findings of Adekunle (2000) who reported that basal area is a function of volume which follows the assumptions of normality, also similar findings were observed by Onyekwelu and Akindele (1995) when predicted volume were validated for Gmelina arborea plantation in Oluwa forest reserve who reported that a very small bias value (less than 20%) obtained as this is an indication for the reliability of the model for further use.

The regression for the relationship between the crown diameter and dbh (fig 7). The model shows a very weak relationship ($R^2=0.22$) and this is an indication
that there is significant difference between the crown diameter and the dbh as this oppose the findings of Adekunle (2000) who noted that all the growth variables are not significantly different from each other.

Table 6, this shows the model generated for the total height, merchantable height, total volume and the merchantable volume in equation 1,2,3, and 4 respectively for all the species. Model 1,3&4 indicates a significant different (p≥ 0.05) while model 2 shows that there is no significant different between the growth variables. However, based on the level of coefficient of determination (R²) and standard error of estimates it can be seen that all the models generated exhibits a positive relationship and are linearly stable. This is an indication that all the variables fit well into the model and can also be deduced that the trees were well formed. Consequently, according to the value of statistics used to compare the models in the fitting phase model 4 was found to be more suitable for volume prediction 

\[
Mvol = -3.37 + 0.49 MHT + 4.79 BA
\]

while the coefficient of determination and standard error of estimates were found to be R²=0.78 and SEE =1.49 respectively.

The diversity index carried out for the trees family encountered (table 7) shows that the highest diversity was found in Myrtaceae family followed by Papilionaceae, Meliaceae, Verbanaceae and Caesalpiniaaceae (2.81, 2.70, 1.94,1.94 and 1.60) respectively and others with zero values. This indicates high biodiversity among all the growth variables as it was also supported by the findings of Adekunle (2000) who also noted a positive linear relationship between the growth parameter is presented in table 8. There is generally a positive linear relationship between the variables. The highest correlation coefficient was obtained between diameter at the middle and diameter at the top (0.97) followed by db and dbh, db and dm, dbh and dm, THT and DT and CD (0.97, 0.82, 0.81, 0.79, 0.71, 0.71 and 0.50) respectively. However, the least relationship existed between MTH and dbh (0.19).

**Table 6. Showing the model generated through multiple linear regression**

| S/N | Multiple Regression Model | R² | SEE | Sig (p≤0.05) |
|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|-------------|
| 1   | THT= 6.62+0.96 CL – 0.50 CD +4.30 DBH | 0.54 | 4.32 | 0.00 |
| 2   | MTH =7.74 – 0.04 CL – 1.12 CD + 4.37 DBH | 0.55 | 4.295 | 0.43 |
| 3   | T vol = 1.58+ 0.9 THT + 14.09 BA | 0.70 | 3.112 | 0.00 |
| 4   | M vol = -3.37+ 0.49 THT + 4.79 BA | 0.78 | 1.49 | 0.00 |

Where: THT – Total height; MTH – Merchantable height; T vol – Total volume; M vol – Merchantable height
CL – Crown length; CD – Crown diameter; DBH – Diameter at breast height; BA – Basal area

**Table 7. The diversity index and evenness for family of species encountered**

| S/N | Family | H-Index | Evenness |
|-----|-------|---------|----------|
| 1   | Meliaceae | 1.94 | 2.02 |
| 2   | Myrtaceae | 2.89 | 8.35 |
| 3   | Papilionaceae | 2.70 | 7.31 |
| 4   | Verbanaceae | 1.94 | 2.02 |
| 5   | Caesalpiniaaceae | 1.60 | 2.57 |
| 6   | Bignontaceae | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7   | Pinaceae | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8   | Sapindaceae | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Consequently, this shows a positive relationship among all the growth variables as it was also supported by the findings of Adekunle (2000) who also noted a positive linear relationship between the growth variable measured in Omo and Ala forest reserves. In addition, this is an indication that tree growth variable exhibits a positive linear relationship when correlated. The models generation for the tree height and diameter distributions (table 9 – 13) for the family of tress up at least five in frequency. The predication models used were linear, quadratic and cubic models respectively. However, for the five differently selected families all the models proved in adequate for myrtaceae and verbanaceae family. While such models were very adequate for meliaceae, papilionaceae and caesalpiniaaceae families.
Considering the coefficient of determination and standard error of estimates it can be deduced that cubic regression models were seen to be very much adequate for the prediction of the height diameter relationships.

Consequently, the work of Turan (2009) noted that cubic model gives best performance according to the value of test statistics (R\(^2\) and SEE).

\[ \text{Model 1: } \text{HAASTRUP, NO; BOLAJI, OW; NURUDEEN; TA, BABALOLA; YO; JEMINIWA, OR; OLADIPUPO-ALAIDE, EO; OYEDELE, MD; LAWAL, MO; BOLAJI, OO} \]

\[ \text{Model 2: } \text{cd = } 36.31 - 160.51 \text{dbh} + 228.51 \text{dbh}^2 - 88.48 \text{dbh}^3 \text{ meliaceae} \]

\[ \text{Model 3: } \text{cd = } 18.40 - 0.45 \text{dbh} + 1.56 \text{dbh}^2 - 8.16 \text{dbh}^3 \text{ papilionaceae} \]

\[ \text{cd = } -15.88 + 175.82 \text{dbh} - 378.58 \text{dbh}^2 + 263.19 \text{dbh}^3 \text{ vernabaceae} \]

\[ \text{cd = } 18.58 - 31.97 \text{dbh} + 281.76 \text{dbh}^2 + 76.61 \text{dbh}^3 \text{ caesalpinaceae} \]

Consequently, these results were in accordance with the findings of Turan (2009) for crown diameter / diameter at breast height relationship models (table 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18) for meliaceae, myrtaceae, papilionaceae, vernabaceae and caesalpinaceae respectively. The result of the models shows that all the models proved inadequate for myrtaceae family while linear model (model 1) was found to be inadequate for caesalpinaceae family in which quadratic model and cubic model (model 2 & 3) were found to be very adequate for this family with high coefficient of determination (R\(^2\)=0.62 and 0.82) for model 2 and 3 respectively. Hence model 3 (cubic regression model) were found to be more suitable for the prediction and can therefore be consider for future use. Consequently, all the three models perform very well for meliaceae, papilionaceae and vernabaceae family with high coefficient of determination and low standard error of estimates. However, this is an indication that the data fits well into the models. In addition, considering the level of adequacy of the model using modeling statistics indicators (R\(^2\) and SEE) it can be seen that cubic model (model 3) were found to be more suitable for crown diameter / diameter at breast height predication for meliaceae, papilionaceae, vernabaceae and caesalpinaceae families.

The crown diameter / diameter at breast height relationship models (table 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18) for meliaceae, myrtaceae, papilionaceae, vernabaceae and caesalpinaceae respectively. The result of the models shows that all the models proved inadequate for myrtaceae family while linear model (model 1) was found to be inadequate for caesalpinaceae family in which quadratic model and cubic model (model 2 & 3) were found to be very adequate for this family with high coefficient of determination (R\(^2\)=0.62 and 0.82) for model 2 and 3 respectively. Hence model 3 (cubic regression model) were found to be more suitable for the prediction and can therefore be consider for future use. Consequently, all the three models perform very well for meliaceae, papilionaceae and vernabaceae family with high coefficient of determination and low standard error of estimates. However, this is an indication that the data fits well into the models. In addition, considering the level of adequacy of the model using modeling statistics indicators (R\(^2\) and SEE) it can be seen that cubic model (model 3) were found to be more suitable for crown diameter / diameter at breast height predication for meliaceae, papilionaceae, vernabaceae and caesalpinaceae families.

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diameter at breast height relationships as be noted that cubic regression model is more suitable for crown diameter predictions. However, the regression models between dbh and crown diameter variables were found to be statistically significant ($P<0.05$) that the $R^2$ value is more than 0.75 (Turan, 2009) in the models estimated. This indicates that dbh and crown diameter. From the results of this study it was seen that dbh and crown diameter could be estimated by means of dbh which is easy to measure for the studies in ground based forest inventory.

| Table 14: Crown diameter - diameter at breast height relationship models for Maliceae Family |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Function code | $R^2$ | SEE | $b_0$ | $b_1$ | $b_2$ | $b_3$ |
| 1 | 0.534 | 5.272 | 5.345 | 10.88 |
| 2 | 0.769 | 4.14 | 17.599 | -42.57 | 36.91 |
| 3 | 0.938 | 2.483 | 36.31 | -160.51 | 228.51 | -88.48 |

| Table 15: Crown diameter - diameter at breast height relationship models for Myrtaceae Family |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Function code | $R^2$ | SEE | $b_0$ | $b_1$ | $b_2$ | $b_3$ |
| 1 | 0.00 | 4.74 | 18.33 | -0.26 |
| 2 | 0.10 | 4.30 | 18.18 | 0.24 | -0.14 |
| 3 | 0.00 | 4.90 | 18.40 | -0.45 | 1.56 | -8.16 |

| Table 16: Crown diameter - diameter at breast height relationship models for Papilionaceae Family |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Function code | $R^2$ | SEE | $b_0$ | $b_1$ | $b_2$ | $b_3$ |
| 1 | 0.61 | 2.05 | 7.84 | 9.17 |
| 2 | 0.63 | 5.70 | 17.18 | -6.17 |
| 3 | 0.66 | 2.09 | 3.39 | 39.30 | -47.32 | 21.99 |

| Table 17: Crown diameter - diameter at breast height relationship models for Verbanaceae Family |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Function code | $R^2$ | SEE | $b_0$ | $b_1$ | $b_2$ | $b_3$ |
| 1 | 0.59 | 3.40 | 3.59 | 17.15 |
| 2 | 0.73 | 3.09 | 21.31 | -54.03 | 62.11 |
| 3 | 0.79 | 3.16 | -15.38 | 175.58 | -378.58 | 263.19 |

| Table 18: Crown diameter - diameter at breast height relationship models for Caesalpinaceae Family |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Function code | $R^2$ | SEE | $b_0$ | $b_1$ | $b_2$ | $b_3$ |
| 1 | 0.41 | 5.09 | 1.27 | 25.65 |
| 2 | 0.62 | 4.98 | 26.83 | -87.68 | 116.44 |
| 3 | 0.82 | 5.03 | 18.58 | -31.97 | 281.76 | 76.61 |

**Conclusion:** The result of the inventory carried out in the faculty of Agriculture and Forestry University of Ibadan reveals that there is no significant difference among the growth variables. Sustainability, as an objective of forest management demands that forest inventories be planned to look far beyond the assessment of marketable timber volume only. The assessment of a baseline data for the continuous monitoring of forest condition is absolutely essential. Therefore, as a way of recommendation, remote sensing through the use of modern technology should also be incorporated into forest inventory practical as this will widen the scope of the students and further strengthen their horizon.

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