Characteristics of the Flora and Woody Vegetation of Agroforestry Parks in the District of Kataba 1 (Bignona, Lower Casamance)

Baboucar Sane¹, Ismaïla Coly¹*, Aliou Badji¹, Tahirou Charles Diatta¹, Arfang Ousmane Kémo Goudiaby¹, Daouda Ngom²

¹Agroforestry and Ecology Laboratory, Department of Agroforestry, Assane SECK University, Ziguinchor, Senegal
²Plant Ecology Laboratory, Department of Plant Biology, Cheikh Anta DIOP University, Dakar, Senegal

Email: *icoly@univ-zig.sn

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Abstract
Like several Sahelian countries, Senegal is facing a strong degradation of woody and arable resources. This is due to the development of certain inappropriate agricultural practices. To mitigate this situation, the populations tend to preserve and maintain certain woody species of interest in the fields, thus constituting agroforestry parks. Thus, the objective of this study was to contribute to a better understanding of the characteristics of woody vegetation in agroforestry parks in the department of Bignona. To this end, a plot of 2500 m² (50 m × 50 m) was installed in the fields of each farmer selected in a sample of 99 farm managers distributed in the three communes (Djinaky, Kataba1 and Kafountine) of the Kataba1 district, for a total of 99 plots installed. A total of seventy-three (73) species divided into fifty-five (55) genera and twenty-eight (27) botanical families were inventoried. In the agroforestry parks of the Kataba 1 district, the density of woody vegetation is 56.12 individuals/ha, the cover rate is 27.9% and the basal area is 5.9 m²/ha. The vertical structure of the woody vegetation is characterized by a predominance of individuals between 2 and 4 m in height (48.07%). As for the horizontal structure, it is characterized by a predominance of individuals of diameter between 5 and 20 cm (39.19%). These results obtained will serve as a source of information for better management of these agroforestry parks by the populations.

Keywords
Agroforestry Parks, Flora, Woody Vegetation, Kataba 1

1. Introduction
In the semi-arid and sub-humid zones of West Africa, farmers have been im-
implementing a traditional land use system known as “agroforestry parks” for generations [1]. It is characterized by the deliberate maintenance of trees scattered on cultivated land or on recent fallow land [2] [3]. These trees are an integral part of the system and provide food, fuel, fodder, medicinal substances, building materials and marketable products. In addition to these services, these trees also contribute to the maintenance of soil fertility, water conservation and environmental protection. Through species selection, farmers have deliberately adapted tree production to their specific needs on their land [1].

The natural region of Casamance, in Senegal, has the greatest diversity of wood resources in the country [4]. These ecosystems generate very important foreign exchange and environmental services, thus contributing to cultural and socio-economic development worldwide. Indeed, according to [5], forestry remains a factor of economic development and contributes to 2.7% of the GDP in ten major tropical producing countries. However, these important ecosystems are now threatened by climatic hazards and strong anthropic pressure. The latter results in the uncontrolled exploitation of certain species of interest such as those producing quality timber. These species are often exploited fraudulently without any respect for management principles [6]. Indeed, species such as *Pterocarpus erinaceus* are currently threatened in all forest areas and agroforestry parks in the Sahelo-Sudanian and Sudanian zone [7]. Therefore, an assessment of the current status of these ecosystems appears to be imperative. It is in this perspective that this study proposes to establish the floristic and structural characteristics of the woody vegetation of these agrarian systems. The aim of this study is to establish the floristic and structural characteristics of the woody vegetation of these agrarian systems in order to have a database for more rational management of these ecosystems.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Presentation of the Study Area

The district of Kataba1 belongs to the department of Bignona and the region of Ziguinchor. It consists of four communes, three of which are rural (Kafountine, Djinaky and Kataba 1) and one urban (Diouloulou). It is bordered to the east by the Sindian district, to the south by the Oussouye department and the Tendouck district, to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and to the north by the Gambia (Figure 1).

From a climatic standpoint, the Kataba1 district belongs to the Lower Casamance climatic zone, which has a coastal South Sudanese type of climate marked by the existence of two seasons: a dry season and a rainy season. The lower Casamance is characterized by rainfall that is higher than 1000 mm everywhere [8]. The average annual rainfall over the 1980-2018 series is 1302.04 mm (Figure 2) [9].

The nature of the soils in Lower Casamance is a function of the toposequence [10]. Three types of soil are encountered: hydro morphic soils exploited for rice
Figure 1. Location map of the Kataba1 district.

Figure 2. Variation in mean annual rainfall (mm) for the 1988-2018 series recorded at the meteorological station in the Ziguinchor region [9].

and market gardening; acid sulfate soils in the lower part of the basin, tropical ferruginous soils and ferralitic soils exploited for rainfed crops on the plateaus and terraces forming the watersheds [11].
2.2. Vegetation Surveys

Stratified sampling was carried out in the agroforestry parks of Kataba1 district, taking the three municipalities of the district as strata (Table 1). The criterion for choosing villages was based on geographic distribution in order to ensure a good network in each municipality. The selection criterion for farmers is whether they have a cultivated field.

Thus, 99 plots are distributed among the municipalities in proportion to their number of farms, with one plot per farm manager. The survey area is 2500 m² as recommended by [12] for the study of woody vegetation in agroforestry systems.

In each plot, all species were inventoried and dendrometric measurements were made for each individual that reached the pre-count diameter (5 cm).

The dendrometric parameters measured are:
- Trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) using a forestry compass;
- The circumference of the trunk using a metric tape for individuals with a large trunk;
- Tree height using a suntoo dendrometer;
- The cross-sectional diameter of the crown (East-West and North-South) using a metric tape.

Also, an exhaustive count of all young individuals, with a diameter less than 5 cm was carried out to evaluate the regeneration.

2.3. Data Processing

The data from the vegetation surveys were entered into an EXCEL spreadsheet. The latter was used to perform the calculations and to develop graphs and tables. XLSTAT Version 2014 was used for the multivariate treatments, in particular the Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

A number of formulas were used to assess diversity and to calculate vegetation structure parameters.

Species richness is the total number of species in a given stand in a given ecosystem [13].

Frequency analysis is a method of assessing the distribution of species across surveys. The frequency (F) provides information on the distribution of a species

| Table 1. Number of villages and farms by commune and in the sample. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Municipalities             | Number of villages | Number of farms | Number of villages | Number of farms |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Djinsaky                   | 25                          | 201                        | 3                          | 5                          |
| Kataba 1                   | 35                          | 2596                      | 7                          | 30                         |
| Kafountine                 | 17                          | 5755                      | 5                          | 64                         |
| Total                      | 77                          | 8552                      | 15                         | 99                         |
in a stand. It is estimated in percent (%). It is calculated as follows:

\[ F = \frac{N_i}{N} \times 100. \]

\( F \) = frequency of occurrence, \( N_i \) = number of surveys where species \( i \) is found, \( N \) = total number of surveys.

The density is the number of individuals per unit area. It is expressed in number of individuals per hectare. The observed density \( (D_{ob}) \) is obtained by dividing the total number of individuals in the sample \( (N) \) by the sampled area \( (S) \).

\[ D_{ob} = \frac{N}{S}. \]

The woody cover \( (C) \), is the surface covered by the projection of the tree crown in relation to the ground. It is expressed in square meters per hectare \( (m^2/ha) \) and is calculated as follows:

\[ C = \sum \pi \left( \frac{d_{mh}}{2} \right)^2 / S_E. \]

\( C \) = woody cover; \( d_{mh} \) = average crown diameter in m; \( S_E \) = area of the sample considered in ha.

Basal area \( (BA) \) is the area of the tree evaluated at the base of the tree trunk. It is expressed in square meters per hectare \( (m^2/ha) \) and is obtained by the following formula:

\[ S_i = \sum \pi \left( \frac{d_{1.3}}{2} \right)^2 / S_E. \]

\( d_{1.3} \) = diameter (m) at breast height, \( S_E \) = sample area in hectares.

The Shannon-Weaver diversity index \([14]\) provides information on the magnitude of the number of abundant species in a given environment. It is expressed in bits.

It is given by the following formula:

\[ H' = -\sum p \log_2 p_i. \]

\( p_i \) = relative abundance of each species. \( \log_2 \) = logarithm calculated with base 2.

\( p_i = N_i / N \), where \( N_i \) = the number of species \( i \), \( N \) = total number of species.

The evenness index \( (E) \) provides information on the distribution of species abundances in the stand. According to \([15]\), the regularity index appears to be a more rigorous comparison term. It is between 0 and 1. It tends towards 0 when all the individuals correspond to a single species. It is calculated as follows:

\[ E = \frac{H'}{H_{max}}. \]

\( H_{max} = \log_2 s \) avec \( s \) = effectif total des espèces.

3. Results

3.1. Floristic Composition

The woody flora of the agroforestry parks of Kataba1 district is rich in seven-
ty-three (73) species distributed in fifty-five (55) genera and twenty-eight (28) botanical families. The most represented families are: Fabaceae (18.66%), Moraceae (8%) and Anacardiaceae, Caesalpiniaceae and Rutaceae with each a proportion of 6.66%. These five (5) families alone represent 33.32% of the species inventoried (Table 2).

Of these 73 species, the municipality of Kataba1 recorded 23 species divided into 23 genera belonging to 12 families. In the commune of Djinaky, 52 species were recorded. These are divided into 41 genera belonging to 19 families. As for the commune of Kafountine, it recorded 63 species divided into 48 genera and 25 families (Table 2).

3.2. Frequency Analysis

The analysis of the table below shows that in the Kataba district1 the most frequent woody species in agroforestry parks are: Borassus akeassii (42.42%), Mangifera indica (40.40%), and Citrus sinensis (39.39%). The lowest frequency is observed in Afzelia africana, Albizzia zigya, Allophulhus africanus with a frequency of presence of 1.01% each.

At the municipality level, it appears that Mangifera indica, Combretum micranthum, and Parkia biglobosa are the most frequent species in the municipality of Djinaky with frequencies of presence of 80%, 80%, and 60% respectively.

In the municipality of Kataba1, the most frequent species are Parkia biglobosa (60%), Borassus akeassii (50%) and Pterocarpus erinaceus (46.67%).

In the commune of Kafountine, Piliostigma thonninguii, Elaeis guineensis, and Citrus sinensis are the most frequent species with respective frequencies of presence of 50%, 45.31%, and 42.19% (Table 3).

3.3. Structural Characteristics of Woody Vegetation in Agroforestry Parks

The average cover rate of agroforestry parks in the Kataba1 district is 27.9%. It is higher in the municipality of Djinaky (28.49%) and lower in that of Kafountine (13.10%) (Table 4).

The basal area is 5.6 m²/ha in the parks of the district. It is higher in the parks of the municipality of Djinaky (5.48 m²/ha) and lower in those of the municipality of Kafountine (2.82%) (Table 4).

As for density, it is 56.12 individuals/ha at the scale of the parks of the district and is higher in the parks of the municipality of Kataba1 with 64 individuals/ha and lower in those of the municipality of Djinaky (19.2 plants/ha).

Specific diversity is highest in the parks of the municipality of Djinaky with a Shannon index of 3.38 bits and a Pielou index of 0.77. The lowest diversity is noted in the parks of the commune of Kafountine with a Shannon index of 2.74 bits and a Pielou index of 0.53 (Table 4).

3.4. Regeneration Rate of Agroforestry Parks

The regeneration rate of woody vegetation in the agroforestry parks of the
Table 2. Floristic composition of agroforestry parks in the Kataba1 district.

| Families         | genera               | Species                                      | Municipalities and district |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                  |                      |                                              | Dji.  | Kat.1 | Kaf. | Kat.1 |
| Anacardiaceae    | Anacardium           | Anacardium occidentale L.                    | +     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Laneea               | Laneea acida A. Rich.                        | +     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Laneea               | Laneea velutina A. Rich.                     | −     | −     | +    | +     |
|                  | Mangifera            | Mangifera indica L.                          | +     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Spondias             | Spondias monbin L.                           | −     | −     | +    | +     |
| Annonaceae       | Annona               | Annona glauca Schumach. & Thonn.             | −     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Annona               | Annona senegalensis Pers.                   | +     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Annona               | Annona squamosa L.                           | −     | −     | +    | +     |
|                  | Uvaria               | Uvaria chamea L.                             | +     | +     | −    | +     |
| Apocynaceae      | Calotropis           | Calotropis procura (Aiton) W. T. Aiton       | −     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Holarrhena           | Holarrhena floribunda L.                    | +     | +     | −    | +     |
|                  | Landolphia           | Landolphia heudolotii A. DC.                | −     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Saba                 | Saba senegalensis (A. DC.) Pichon            | −     | +     | +    | +     |
| Areaceae         | Cocus                | Cocus nucifera L.                            | −     | −     | +    | +     |
|                  | Borassus             | Borassus akeassii Bayton. Ouédr. & Guinko.   | +     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Elaeis               | Elaeis guineensis Jacq.                     | +     | +     | +    | +     |
| Asclepiadaceae   | Calotropis           | Calotropis procera (Aiton) W. T. Aiton       | −     | +     | +    | +     |
| Bignonaceae      | Newbouldia           | Newbouldia laevis (P. Beauv.) Seem          | −     | +     | +    | +     |
| Bombaceae        | Adonsonia            | Adonsonia digitata L.                        | −     | −     | +    | +     |
|                  | Bombax               | Bombax aquaticum (Aubl.) K. Schum.           | −     | +     | +    | +     |
| Caesalpinaceae   | Detarium             | Detarium guineensis Willd.                  | +     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Detarium             | Detarium senegalensis Gmel.                 | −     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Dialium              | Dialium guineensis Willd.                   | −     | +     | −    | +     |
|                  | Piliostigma          | Piliostigma reticulata (Schumach.) Milne-Redh| −     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Piliostigma          | Piliostigma thonninguii (Schumach.) Milne-Redh| +     | +     | +    | +     |
| Caricaceae       | Carica               | Carica papya L.                              | −     | −     | +    | +     |
| Chrysobalanaceae | Ceiba                | Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.                 | −     | −     | +    | +     |
|                  | Neocaria             | Neocarya macrophylla (Sabine) Prance         | −     | −     | +    | +     |
|                  | Combretum            | Combretum glutinosum Perr. Ex DC.            | −     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Combretum            | Combretum micranthum G. Don                 | +     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Combretum            | Combretum paniculatum                       | −     | −     | +    | +     |
|                  | Guiera               | Guiera senegalensis J. F. Gmel              | −     | +     | +    | +     |
|                  | Terminalia           | Terminalia macroptera Guill. & Perr.        | +     | +     | +    | +     |
Continued

| Family          | Genus               | Species Description                        | + | + | − | + |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Icacinaceae     | Icacinia            | Icacinia senegalensis Juss                 |   |   |   |   |
| Lamiaceae       | Phloemis            | Phloemis africana P. Beauv.                |   |   | + | + |
| Malvaceae       | Cola                | Cola cordifolia (Cav.) R. Br              | + | + | − | + |
| Meliaceae       | Azadirachta        | Azadirachta indica A. Juss.               | + | + | + | + |
|                  | Khaya               | Khaya senegalensis (Desr.) A. Juss.       |   | + | + | + |
|                  | Afzelia             | Afzelia africana Sm. & Pers.              |   | − | − | + |
|                  | Albizia             | Albizia adianthifolia W. Wight            | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Albizia             | Albizia zygia (DC.) J. F. Macbr            | − | + | − | + |
|                  | Cassia              | Cassia aulo DC.                           |   | + | − | + |
|                  | Cassia              | Cassia sieberiana DC.                     | + | + | + | + |
|                  | Cordyla             | Cordyla pinnata Lour.                     |   | − | + | + |
|                  | Daniellia           | Daniellia oliveri (Rolfé) Hutch. & Dalziel| − | + | − | + |
| Mimosaceae      | Dicrostachys        | Dicrostachys cineria (L.) Wight. & Arn.    | + | + | + | + |
|                  | Erythrina           | Erythrina senegalensis L.                 |   | + | + | + |
|                  | Faidherbia          | Faidherbia albida (Delile) A. Chev.        | + | + | + | + |
|                  | Parkia              | Parkia biglobosa (Jacq.) R. Br. Ex G. Don  | + | + | + | + |
|                  | Prosopis            | Prosopis sp                               | − | + | − | + |
|                  | Prosopis africana   | Prosopis africana (Guill. & Perr.) Taub.   | + | + | + | + |
|                  | Pterocarpus         | Pterocarpus erinaceus Poir.               |   | + | + | + |
|                  | Antiaris            | Antiaris africana Engl.                   | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Ficus               | Ficus asperifolia                         | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Ficus               | Ficus exasperata Vahl                     | − | − | + | + |
|                  | Ficus               | Ficus sycomorus L.                        | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Ficus               | sp                                        | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Ficus               | Ficus vogeli Miq.                         | − | − | + | + |
| Moraceae         | Moringa             | Moringa oleifera Lam.                     | − | − | − | + |
| Myrtaceae        | Psidium             | Psidium guajava L.                        | − | + | − | + |
| Phyllanthaceae   | Margaritaria        | Margaritaria discoidea (Baill.) G. L. Webster| − | − | − | + |
| Rhamnaceae       | Ziziphus            | Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.                  | − | − | − | + |
| Rubiaceae        | Sarcocephalus       | Sarcocephalus latifolia Afzel. Ex R. Br   | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Sarcocephalus leavis| Sarcocephalus leavis Afzel. Ex R. Br      | − | − | − | + |
| Rutaceae         | Citrus              | Citrus lemon (L.) Burm. F.                | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Citrus              | Citrus reticulata L.                      | − | + | + | + |
|                  | Citrus              | Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck               | − | + | + | + |
Continued

| Family               | Species                          | Djinky  | Kataba 1 | Kafountine |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|------------|
| Sapindaceae          | Fagara senegalensis (DC.) A. Chev.| –       | +        | +          |
| Fagara               | Fagara xanthoxyloides Lam.       | –       | –        | +          |
| Simaroubaceae        | Hannoa                           | –       | –        | +          |
| Ulmaceae             | Celtus                           | +       | –        | –          |
| Verbanaceae          | Gmelina arborea Roxb. EX Sm.     | –       | +        | +          |
|                      | Vitex doniana Oliv.              | –       | –        | +          |

| Total                | 27                               | 55      | 73       | 23         | 52        | 63        |

Legend: Kat.1 = Kataba 1; Kaf = Kafountine; Dji = Djignaky; Kat1 District = Kataba 1 District. +: presence; −: absence.

Table 3. Frequency of presence (%) of inventoried species according to the municipalities and the district of Kataba 1.
| Plant Species                        | Number of Trees | Mean DBH (cm) | Mean Height (m) | Mean Volume (m³) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Cocus nucifera L.                   | 0               | 0             | 1.560           | 1.010            |
| Cola cordifolia (Cav.) R. Br        | 20              | 6.660         | 0               | 3.030            |
| Combretum glutinosum Perr. Ex DC.   | 0               | 10            | 1.560           | 4.040            |
| Combretum micranthum G. Don         | 80              | 23.330        | 6.250           | 13.131           |
| Combretum paniculatum               | 0               | 0             | 1.560           | 0                |
| Cordyla pinnata Lour.               | 0               | 0             | 7.813           | 5.051            |
| Daniellia oliveri (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalziel | 0 | 6.660 | 0 | 2.020 |
| Detarium guineensis Wild.           | 40              | 6.660         | 3.125           | 6.061            |
| Detarium senegalense Gmel.          | 0               | 20            | 1.560           | 7.071            |
| Dialium guineensis Wild.            | 0               | 3.333         | 0               | 1.010            |
| Dichrostachys cineria L.            | 20              | 23.333        | 17.188          | 19.192           |
| Elaeis guineensis Jacq.             | 40              | 20            | 45.313          | 37.374           |
| Erythrina senegalense L.            | 0               | 10            | 9.375           | 9.091            |
| Fagara senegalensis (DC.) A. Chev.  | 0               | 6.660         | 4.680           | 5.051            |
| Fagara xanthoxyloides Lam.          | 0               | 0             | 1.560           | 1.010            |
| Faidherbia albida (Del) A. Chev.     | 20              | 13.333        | 17.188          | 16.162           |
| Ficus asperfolia Miq.               | 0               | 10            | 3.120           | 5.051            |
| Ficus exasperata Vahl.              | 0               | 0             | 4.688           | 3.030            |
| Ficus niafolocarpa (Miq.) C. C. Berg| 0               | 3.330         | 7.810           | 6.061            |
| Ficus sp Miq.                       | 0               | 6.660         | 3.120           | 4.040            |
| Ficus vogeli Miq.                   | 0               | 0             | 7.810           | 5.051            |
| Gmelina arborea Roxb. EX Sm.        | 0               | 6.660         | 3.120           | 4.040            |
| Guiera senegalensis Adans. Ex Juss. | 0              | 16.667        | 1.560           | 6.061            |
| Hannoa undulata (Guill. & Perr.) Planch. | 0          | 3.330         | 0               | 1.010            |
| Holarrhena africana DC.             | 20              | 3.330         | 0               | 2.020            |
| Icacina senegalensis A. Juss        | 20              | 40            | 37.500          | 3.374            |
| Khaya senegalensis (Ders.) A. Juss. | 0               | 6.660         | 3.125           | 4.040            |
| Landolphia heudeloti A. DC.         | 0               | 6.660         | 1.560           | 3.030            |
| Lannea acida A. Rich.               | 20              | 6.667         | 1.560           | 3.030            |
| Lannea velutina A. Rich.            | 0               | 0             | 1.560           | 1.010            |
| Mangifera indica L.                 | 80              | 30            | 42.188          | 40.404           |
| Margaritaria discoidea (Baill.) G. L. Webster | 0 | 0 | 1.560 | 1.010 |
| Moringa oleifera Lam.               | 0               | 0             | 1.560           | 1.010            |
| Neocarya macrophylla (Sabine) Prance| 0               | 0             | 1.560           | 1.010            |
| Newbouldia laevis (P. Beauv.) Seem   | 0               | 10            | 7.813           | 8.081            |
Kataba1 district is relatively high at 84.17%. This rate is higher in the parks of the municipality of Djinaky (86.93%), followed by the municipality of Kataba1 (84.64%). The lowest regeneration rate is noted in the parks of the municipality of Kafountine with 83.78%.

### 3.5. Woody Vegetation Structure of Parks

#### 3.5.1. Vertical Structure

The vertical structure of the woody vegetation in the agroforestry parks of the Kataba district 1 is L-shaped. This structure is characteristic of a young stand indeed, individuals belonging to the height class [2 – 4 m] are the most

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**Table 4.** Variation in structural parameters of woody vegetation in parks by municipality and district.

| Municipalities and district | Density (individuals/ha) | Canopy cover (%) | Basal area (m²/ha) | Shannon Diversity Index (bits) | Pielou regularity Index |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Djinaky                    | 19.2                     | 28.49            | 5.48               | 3.38                          | 0.77                  |
| Kataba1                    | 64                       | 25.38            | 3.02               | 3.19                          | 0.61                  |
| Kafountine                 | 55.31                    | 13.10            | 2.82               | 2.74                          | 0.53                  |
| Arr Kataba1                | 56.12                    | 27.9             | 5.9                | 3.18                          | 0.55                  |
represented (48.07%). Individuals with a height greater than 20 m are poorly represented with 0.92% of the stand (Figure 3).

Kataba1 and Kafountine municipalities have vertical “L” structures characteristic of a young stand with a predominance of individuals between 2 and 4 m in height. This height class includes 49.34 and 48.4% of the individuals in the stand in Kafountine and Kataba1 municipalities respectively. Individuals with a height greater than 20 m are very poorly represented with 0.59% and 11% in Kafountine and Kataba1 municipalities respectively. In the district of Djinaky, individuals with a height of between 14 and 16 m are the most represented (39.13%). Individuals in the [2 − 4 m], [6 − 8 m] and [12 − 14 m] height classes are poorly represented with 4.35% of individuals each (Figure 3).

3.5.2. Horizontal Structure

In the agroforestry parks of the district, individuals with a diameter between 5 and 20 cm are the most represented (39.19%). This class is followed by the one with a diameter between 20 and 35 cm (36.60%). Individuals with a diameter > 110 cm are the least represented with only 0.49% of the individuals in the stand (Figure 4).

In the parks of the municipality of Djinaky, we note a dominance of individuals in the [25 − 45 cm] class (34.78%). The least represented individuals are those with diameters between 95 and 110 cm and those with diameters greater than 110 cm. These classes each contain 4.35% of the individuals in the stand.

![Figure 3](image-url). Distribution of individuals in the woody stand of agroforestry parks by height classes according to the municipalities and Kataba1 district.
As for the parks in the Kataba1 municipality, they are characterized by a predominance of individuals with diameters between 5 and 20 cm with 48.28% of the individuals. On the other hand, individuals belonging to the [80 − 95 cm] and [95 − 110 cm] diameter classes are the least represented with 0.68% for each of the classes.

The structure of the woody stand in the parks of the municipality of Kafountine reveals a predominance of individuals in the [5 − 20 cm] diameter class with 35.98% of individuals. Individuals with diameters between 95 and 110 cm are the least represented (0.40%).

3.6. Typology of the Parks According to the Municipalities

It appears from the analysis of the figure below that the F1 and F2 axes explain 100% of the variation in the parameters studied. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) allowed us to distinguish two major groups of parks based on the floristic and structural characteristics of the woody vegetation:

Group A agroforestry parks, found in the municipality of Djinaky, characterized by high cover, basal area and diversity;

Group B agroforestry parks, located on the negative abscissa side, are made up of two subgroups. Subgroup B1 represents the parks of the Kataba1 municipality, characterized by a high density, specific richness and regeneration rate but with a low basal area. The B2 subgroup represents the parks of the municipality of Kafountine, which are characterized by a low cover rate and low specific diversity (Figure 5).
4. Discussion

The objective of this study was to characterize the woody vegetation of the agroforestry parks in the Kataba1 district. The study showed that the flora of the parks in the Kataba1 district is rich in seventy-five (73) species divided into fifty-five (55) genera and twenty-eight (27) botanical families. The most represented family is the Fabaceae. These results are close to those of [16] who found 54 species, 43 genera and 24 families at the level of agroforestry parks in the island terroir of Mar Fafaco, Senegal. They are different from [17] who inventoried seven (7) plant species in the city of Nukus. Agroforestry parks in the Kataba1 district are very diverse with a Shannon index (H) equal to 3.18 bits. This result is close to that of [10] who found at the level of agroforestry parks with Elaeis guineensis in Lower Casamance, Shannon indices of 3.27 bits, 4.12 bits and 2.92 bits respectively in Carounate, Kabiline and Kaguitte.

The most frequent woody species in the agroforestry parks of the kataba1 district are Borassus akeassii (42.42%), Mangifera indica (40.40%), and Citrus sinensis (39.39%). The predominance of these species can be explained by the fact that in this area, orange and mango orchards are used as crop fields by farmers at the same time. These results are consistent with those of [18] who state that some species are maintained in the fields by farmers for socio-economic reasons.

The results for the cover rate (27.9%), basal area (5.9 m²/ha) and density (56.12 ind/ha) are different from those of [19] who found a basal area equal to 10.57 m²/ha and a density of 169.4 stems/ha in natural formations in the Sudanian zone in Benin. This difference could be explained for pedoclimatic reasons.

Figure 5. Characteristics of agroforestry parks in the Kataba 1 district. Legend: T R = canopy cover; Dens = density; S T = basal area; T Reg = regeneration rate; rich sp = species richness.

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These results are also different from those of [20] Yameogo et al. who recorded a density 8.25 individuals/ha in Vipalogo agroforestry parks in Burkina Faso in 2014.

The regeneration rate of woody vegetation in the agroforestry parks of Kataba1 district is relatively high at 84.17%. These results are close to those of [21], who found a rate of 88.19% in the woody stands of the agroforestry parks in Tendouck district. This can be explained according to [22] by the protection and maintenance of certain woody species in the fields and particularly those with socio-economic interest. These results are different from those recorded by [23] Diatta et al. who found a regeneration of 1 individual/ha at Keur Samba DIA in the groundnut basin.

The demographic structure of the woody vegetation in the agroforestry parks of the Kataba1 district is characteristic of a young and balanced stand with a predominance of individuals with a height of between 2 and 4 m and a diameter of between 5 and 20 cm. This could be explained by the high regeneration capacity of woody vegetation in the parks and the good level of recruitment of young individuals to the intermediate classes. These results are consistent with those of [24] who conducted their study in the groundnut basin of Senegal, in the regions of Kaolack and Fatick. They are also in line with those of [25] who worked on the structure and dynamics of the flora and vegetation of the Noflaye Special Botanical Reserve.

5. Conclusions

The objective of the study was to characterize the woody vegetation of the agroforestry parks of the Kataba1 district. A total of seventy-five (73) species divided into fifty-five (55) genera and twenty-eight (27) families were inventoried, with a predominance of the Fabaceae family in the agroforestry parks of the Kataba1 district. The density, cover rate, basal area and regeneration rate are 56.12 individuals/ha, 27.9%, 5.9 m²/ha and 84.17% respectively. The demographic structure of the woody stand is characteristic of a young and balanced stand with a predominance of individuals of height between 2 and 4 m (48.07%) and diameter between 5 and 20 cm (39.19%).

It seems appropriate to continue this study in the other departments of the Lower Casamance in order to have a database for more rational and sustainable management of the parks.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.
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