

FLORISTIC DIVERSITY OF WOODY PERENNIALS IN THE HAKGALA STRICT NATURE RESERVE

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Abstract

*Sampling by the "gradsect" method found that there were 88 woody plant species belonging to 65 genera and 36 families. The trees were of six families: Lauraceae, Theaceae, Symplocaceae, Myrtaceae, Elaeocarpaceae and Rubiaceae. There was no evidence of single species dominance in trees. No major tree communities were observed at the lower elevations, but near the peak there is a community at canopy level of *Syzygium umbrosum*, *Eugenia mabaeoides*, and *Callophyllum walkeri*. There are four dominant species of saplings: *Psychotria zeylanica*, *P. nigra*, *Maesa perrottetiana*, and *Lasianthes oliganthes*, of which *P. zeylanica* appears sometimes to be a dominant single species. The dominant families among the saplings are the Rubiaceae and Myrsinaceae, while the seedlings are dominated by Rubiaceae. Biological diversity is high, and endemism was put at 44% of the total species enumerated. It is an ecologically critical area, which includes 2 endangered species, 2 vulnerable, 7 rare, and 4 intermediate. This nature reserve, therefore, has a high conservation value. Its small size and isolation may jeopardize its long-term viability if measures are not taken for its complete protection.*

Introduction

Sri Lanka's biodiversity

Sri Lanka is one of the smallest but biologically most diverse countries in Asia. Consequently, it is recognized as a biodiversity hotspot of global importance. Its extremely high biological diversity, higher than in most other tropical Asian countries when measured per unit area, is due to its varied topography and varied tropical climate. More than 3350 species of flowering plants and 300 species of pteridophytes have been described. As many as 23% of the species of flowering plants are endemic. Only about 6% of the endemics are found in the broad dry-zone plains of the north and east, where the flora distribution will have been influenced by the proximity of India. The other 94% are found in the wet evergreen and wet montane forests of the south-west and south-central part of the island, of which the nearest climatic analogues are in distant western Malaysia, Seychelles and Madagascar.

Other than the flowering plants, the indigenous flora comprises ferns and fern allies, 314 species; mosses, 575; liverworts, 190; algae, 896; and fungi, 1920. Of the 314 species of fern and allied species, 57 are endemic. The total number of lichen species has not been established, but 110 species have been identified in the family Thelotremaaceae, of which 39 are said to be endemic (IUCN, 1993).

Much of this diversity is found in the forests, particularly those in the southwest of the island and central highlands, where conditions are wettest and temperatures most varied. These regions lie in what are referred to as the wet zone and the intermediate zone. The wet south west and south-central region, with a land area of about a quarter of the country, which is the last refugium of the vast majority of Sri Lanka's endemic flora, is also the very area that has suffered the most from deforestation. In the low and mid-country wet zone, for example, no more than 9% of the land area is now under natural forest. Despite the heavy deforestation, areas of forest can still be recognized whose floristic composition shows especially great diversity.

One of them is the Sinharaja forest, the only sizable primeval lowland rain forest now remaining in the country. A phytosociological study of Sinharaja carried out by Gunatilleke & Gunatilleke in 1985 showed that in five 5-ha plots, trees with a girth at breast height of more than 30 cm belonged to as many as 211 species, 119 genera, and 43 families. Some 66% of the species were endemic. About 86% of the individuals enumerated were of endemic species.

Another interesting area is the Knuckles Range, to the north-west of Kandy in the Central Highlands. Abeywickrama (1987) has shown that here, within a small area of 150 km², there is a sequence of vegetation types from dry mixed evergreen to wet evergreen montane forest, including patches of pygmy forest with small, much-branched trees, seldom exceeding one metre in height. In the Knuckles, although the area is as yet incompletely botanized, more than a hundred fern and allied species have been recorded, as against 314 for Sri Lanka as a whole and 600 for India.

Then again, recent studies in the Peak Wilderness montane forest have revealed formations dominated by several species of the endemic genus *Stemonoporus* of the family Dipterocarpaceae, including the rediscovered species, *S. rigidus*. It has been remarked that perhaps no other dipterocarps in the world occur at higher elevations. The *S. gardneri* consociations at more than 1800 m in this forest are unique to Sri Lanka and should be conserved (Pahalawatte, 1993).

The upper montane rain forests

Hakgala Strict Nature Reserve, which belongs to the category of upper montane rain forest, extends upwards from 1500 m. The forests are single-storeyed. Regrowth of young trees is sparse, under a dense canopy. The trees are stunted, about 3-4 m high, which is an adaptation to protect them against the strong winds. The crowns are umbrella-shaped with twisted branches.

The most common genus in these forests is *Callophyllum*, represented by *C. walkeri*, *C. trapezifolium* and *C. cuneifolium*. In many areas the dominant *Callophyllum walkeri* trees surpass the general canopy by several metres, and attain stem sizes of 100 cm dbh. The associated families in these forests include the Myrtaceae, Lauraceae, and Theaceae. Species of Myrtaceae: *Syzygium rotundifolium* and *S. sclerophyllum*, are most abundant above 1800-2000 m. Trees of the genera *Cinnamomum*, *Litsea*, *Neolitsea*, and *Actinodaphne* are also frequent. The family Theaceae is frequent up to 2200 m. Above this height, the Lauraceae family is represented by *Eurya japonica*. Different species of *Symplocos* are evenly distributed in these forests. *Rhododendron arboretum* is the only tree seen on the adjacent wet "patana" grasslands. The shrub *Strobilanthus* is dominant in the undergrowth. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* is frequent on exposed peaks and forest fringes.

These upper montane rain forests reach their highest point in Pidurutalagala (2624 m). Species such as *Syzygium rotundifolium*, *S. sclerophyllum*, *Callophyllum walkeri*, *Osbeckia buxifolia*, and *Rhodo-myrtus tomentosa*, that occur as trees inside the forests survive as shrubs on wind-exposed ridges. The vegetation on the slopes of wind channels will sometimes be lower than on the summit above. On the northern slope of Hakgala, bushes are sometimes as low as 20 cm, but attain 100 cm on the summit itself. This low, compacted vegetation is shaped by the strong winds of the south-west monsoon and is therefore found on ridges running from north-west to south-east and on the slopes of gaps, where the monsoon winds are concentrated as in a funnel.

With increasing altitude there is a slight and gradual floristic change within the upper montane rain forests. Several species of the lower montane rain forests, such as *Gordonia speciosa* and *Ternstroemia japonica* are still present between 1500 and 1800 m. Even although these disappear above 1800 m others, such as *Michelia nilagirica*, *Syzygium rotundifolium*, and *Actinodaphne ambigua*, are still found above 1800 m. Several species such as *Symplocos cordifolia*, *S. cochinchinensis*, *Garcinia echinocarpa*, and *Gordonia zeylanica* disappear above 2000 m. No new species appear above 2000-2100 m, indicating that there is an impoverishment of the flora above this elevation; above 2400 m it consists mainly of *Callophyllum walkeri*, *Syzygium rotundifolium*, and *Rhododendron arboreum*. The dwarf bamboo *Indocalamus debilis* is replaced by *I. wightianus* above this height (Greller & Balasubramaniam, 1980).

Protection of biodiversity

Closed-canopy forests cover nearly 24% of the island and open-canopy forests a further 7% (Forest and Land Mapping Unit of the Forest Department, 1995). Most of this remaining forest is of the dry monsoon type, which is most extensive in the north and south-east of the island. Only fragments of tropical rain forest, few of them larger than 10,000 ha, remain in the wet zone of the south-west, where species diversity is highest. There are also plantation forests, mostly even-aged monocultures of teak, eucalypts, or pine, with some mixed ones of broadleaved species, such as jak and mahogany. Degraded natural forests have been enriched from time to time by line planting, often with mahogany (Forest Sector Master Plan of Sri Lanka, 1995).

In proportion to its area, Sri Lanka has one of the most extensive protected areas system of all tropical Asian countries, as it has about 7837 km², or 11.9% of the land area, under protection. (UN, 1993, as quoted in the Forestry Sector Master Plan). Almost all the forests in the country are state-owned and come under the jurisdiction of either the Forest Department or the Department of Wildlife Conservation. Most of the forests under the Forest Department are designated as Forest Reserves or Proposed Forest Reserves. Those under the Department of Wildlife Conservation are categorized into two broad types: National Reserves, and Sanctuaries. National Reserves are further classified into five types: Strict Natural Reserves, National Parks, Nature Reserves, Jungle Corridors, and Intermediate Zones (IUCN, 1993).

Many of the protected areas are small and isolated, reflecting the fragmented nature of much of the remaining natural habitat. About 30% of the individual protected areas are less than 100 ha and 54% are less than 1000 ha. Whereas most of the protected areas under the Forest Department are smaller than 1000 ha, most of those under the Department of Wildlife Conservation are larger than 1000 ha. However, many of the Forest Department's small protected areas are "Man and the Biosphere Reserves", which are core areas of much larger forest or proposed reserves. Opportunities to protect large blocks of forests are becoming fewer (Forest Sector Master Plan of Sri Lanka, 1995).

Although considerable investments have been made in conserving biodiversity, existing data indicate that considerable losses have occurred from the reserves over the years. Only 66% of the total area (51,778 ha) of a selection of conservation forests is actually forested, and much of the other 34% has been converted from forest to other forms of land use. Comparisons of the original, notified boundaries of Hakgala, Horton Plains and Kanneliya with the present forest boundaries indicate that at least 12-18% of their total area has been lost to encroachment along the boundaries. The extent to which species are represented in the existing protected area system remains largely unquantified. In a review of the status of inventories for protected areas in the tropics, it was found that only 11 of the protected areas are known to have been inventoried for one or more plant or animal groups. Only one of the 21 inventories was judged to be comprehensive, namely that for plants in Ritigala Strict Natural Reserve (Forest Sector Master Plan, 1995). It is apparent, therefore, that a major obstacle to forest protection is the lack of biological information about the forests themselves.

The objective of the present investigation was to evaluate the conservation value of the Hakgala Strict Nature Reserve by assessing its floristic richness, diversity and endemism, rarity, naturalness and representativeness.

Study site and methods

Study site

Hakgala Strict Nature Reserve is occupied by upper montane rain forest. It lies 6 km south-east of Nuwara Eliya, in the Central and Uva Provinces. Its altitude ranges from

about 1650 m to 2178 m at the top of Hakgala Peak. It contains three prominent peaks that are among the highest in the country. They are said to resemble the jaw of an elephant, hence the Sinhalese name, from *hak* (jaw) *gala* (rock). The land was designated a Strict Nature Reserve in 1938, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Wildlife Conservation. Its original forest area was 1141 ha, but in an inventory carried out in 1992 it was found that 181 ha or 15.9% of the total had been lost over the years by boundary encroachment. At present, it is under the IUCN management category I.

Sampling

The gradient directed transect (GRADSECT) sampling technique was used, as it was reported to be able to capture more information than randomly placed transects of similar length (Gillison & Brewer, 1985; Austin & Heylingers, 1989). As altitude was considered the major environmental variable affecting floristic diversity in this reserve, the transects were oriented up and down the slopes.

Plots of 5 × 100 m were sampled along the transects at 150 m intervals. The first plot was placed about 100 m inside the periphery of the reserve to avoid disturbed areas. In these large plots a record was made of family, species, dbh, height and endemicy of woody perennials with a dbh of 10 cm or more. Smaller plots of 5 × 5 m and 1 × 1m were randomly placed within the large plots, to sample the family, species, endemicy, number of individuals, and number of species, respectively of woody saplings with dbh less than 10 cm and height greater than 1m, and of seedlings with a height less than 1 m. Herbarium specimens were prepared for plants unidentified in the field, for later identification at the National Herbarium, Peradeniya.

Position of transects

Taking into consideration the amount of sunlight received in different parts of the reserve, it was divided into “sunny” and “less sunny” areas. Three transects were placed in sunny, and two in less sunny areas. Hakgala, Ambewela and Seetha Eliya fell into the first category while Martin Estate and Rendapola fell into the latter.

Stand variables and ecological indices

Relative density, relative frequency, and relative basal area were calculated by the formulas given below. The importance value index was calculated from these three parameters to characterize the species dominance of the reserve.

Relative frequency = total frequency of a species/total frequency of all species

Relative density = number of individuals of a species/total number of individuals of all species

Basal area	=	$\pi \times (\text{dbh})^2/4$
Relative basal area	=	total basal area of a species/total basal area of all species
Importance value index	=	relative density + relative basal area + relative frequency

Ecological indices (diversity, evenness and dominance) were calculated for each plot by Shanon's diversity index as follows:

$$\text{Diversity: } H' = \sum P_i \times \log P_i$$

where P_i is proportional abundance

$$\text{Evenness: } J' = H'/H'_{\text{max}}$$

where $H'_{\text{max}} = \log S$, and S is the number of species found in the stand

$$\text{Dominance} = 1 - J'$$

Results and discussion

Floristic richness

There were 69 tree species belonging to 52 genera and 32 families. Among the 182 saplings enumerated, there were 42 species belonging to 35 genera and 21 families. Among the 115 seedlings enumerated there were 28 genera and 19 families. In total there were 88 species belonging to 65 genera and 36 families. The species found in the canopy, sub-canopy and understorey for each 5 × 100-m plot altitude are shown in Table 1, which also gives the altitude of each plot. The diversity, evenness, and dominance values are shown in Table 2. The least diversity was found on the top of the peak in the pigmy forest formation. Diversity and evenness were higher and dominance was lower at lower altitudes.

Table 1 : Phytosociology

Area	Plot No	Altitude (m)	Species in: Canopy	Subcanopy	Understorey
Hakgala	1	1550	<i>Semecarpus coriaca</i> <i>Neolitsea cassia</i> <i>Neolitsea fuscata</i> <i>Syzygium revolutum</i>	<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i> <i>Allophylus varians</i> <i>Actinodapne speciosa</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i> <i>Strobilanthus viscosa</i>
	5	1600	<i>Meliosma</i>	<i>Acronychia</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>

		<i>simplicifolia</i>	<i>pedunculata</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
		<i>Michelia</i>	<i>Maesa</i>	<i>Ardicia gardneri</i>
		<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>perrottetiana</i>	
		<i>Actinodaphne glauca</i>	<i>Allophylus varians</i>	
6	1650	<i>Neolitsea cassia</i>	<i>Allophylus varians</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
		<i>Gordonia zeylanica</i>	<i>Nothapodytes foetida</i>	<i>Lasianthes oliganthes</i>
7	1725	<i>Callophyllum walkeri</i>	<i>Eugenia mabaeoides</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
		<i>Isonandra montana</i>	<i>Allophylus varians</i>	<i>Lasianthes oliganthes</i>
17	1750	<i>Neolitsea cassia</i>	<i>Syzygium umbrosum</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
		<i>spondias mombin</i>	<i>Nothapodytes foetida</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
				<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>
18	1825	<i>Syzygium umbrosum</i>		<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
		<i>Callophyllum walkeri</i>		<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
19	1900	<i>Syzygium umbrosum</i>		<i>Hedyotis trimenii</i>
		<i>Callophyllum walkeri</i>		<i>Actinodaphne glauca</i>
20	2050	<i>Syzygium umbrosum</i>		<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
		<i>Eugenia mabaeoides</i>		<i>Osbeckia rubicunda</i>
				<i>Metabolus decipiens</i>
Ambewela	2	1750	<i>Neolitsea fuscata</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
			<i>Syzygium revolutum</i>	<i>Strobilanthes viscosa</i>
			<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	
			<i>Glochidion stellatum</i>	
3	1700	<i>Neolitsea fuscata</i>	<i>Actinodaphne speciosa</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
		<i>Syzygium revolutum</i>	<i>Symplocos</i>	<i>Strobilanthes viscosa</i>
			<i>cochinchinensis</i>	
			<i>Glochidion stellatum</i>	
4	1800	<i>Neolitsea fuscata</i>	<i>Actinodaphne speciosa</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
		<i>Syzygium revolutum</i>	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	<i>Strobilanthes viscosa</i>

Seetha Eliya	8	1700	<i>Meliosma</i>	<i>nsis</i>	
			<i>arnottiana</i>	<i>Glochidon</i>	
	9	1750	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>stellatum</i>	
			<i>revolutum</i>	<i>Allophylus</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
	10	1650	<i>Semecarpus</i>	<i>varians</i>	<i>Lasianthes oliganthes</i>
			<i>coriacaea</i>	<i>Acronychia</i>	
	11	1600	<i>Anisophyllea</i>	<i>pedunculata</i>	
			<i>cinnamomoides</i>	<i>Symplocos</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
Rendap ola	12	1500	<i>Semecarpus</i>	<i>cochinchine</i>	
			<i>coriacaea</i>	<i>nsis</i>	
	13	1575	<i>Neolitsea cassia</i>	<i>Euriya</i>	
			<i>Michelia</i>	<i>nitida</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
	14	1560	<i>Adinandra</i>	<i>Allophylus</i>	<i>Maesa perrottetiana</i>
			<i>lasiopelata</i>	<i>varians</i>	
Martin Estate	15	1500	<i>Neolitsea cassia</i>	<i>Actinodaphn</i>	
			<i>Eugenia</i>	<i>e speciosa</i>	
	16	1600	<i>mabaeoides</i>	<i>Nothapodyte</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
			<i>Meliosma</i>	<i>s foetida</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
	17	1600	<i>arnottiana</i>	<i>Semecarpus</i>	<i>Lasianthes oliganthes</i>
			<i>Michelia</i>	<i>coriacaea</i>	
	18	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Nothapodyte</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>s foetida</i>	<i>Ardicia gardneri</i>
	19	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Semecarpus</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>coriacaea</i>	
	20	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Allophylus</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>varians</i>	<i>Ardicia gardneri</i>
	21	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Maesa</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>perrottetian</i>	
	22	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>a</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Allophylus</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
	23	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>varians</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Maesa</i>	
	24	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>perrottetian</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>a</i>	
	25	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Allophylus</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>varians</i>	<i>Psychotria nigra</i>
	26	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Maesa</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>perrottetian</i>	
	27	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>a</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Allophylus</i>	<i>Psychotria zeylanica</i>
	28	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>varians</i>	<i>Ardicia gardneri</i>
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Acronychia</i>	
	29	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>pedunculata</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>Lasianthes</i>	
	30	1500	<i>nilagirica</i>	<i>chrysocaulis</i>	
			<i>nilagirica</i>		

Table 2 : Diversity, evenness and dominance (5 × 100 m plots)

Plot No.	Area	Altitude (m)	Diversity	Evenness	Dominance
1	Hakgala	1550	1.04	0.57	0.43
2	Kande-Ela	1750	0.80	0.44	0.56
3	-do-	1700	0.65	0.35	0.65
4	-do-	1800	0.50	0.27	0.73
5	Hakgala	1600	1.08	0.59	0.41
6	-do-	1650	1.26	0.68	0.31
7	-do-	1725	1.18	0.64	0.36
8	Ambewela	1700	1.02	0.56	0.44
9	-do-	1750	1.08	0.59	0.41
10	-do-	1650	1.15	0.63	0.37
11	-do-	1600	0.81	0.44	0.56
12	Rendapola	1500	1.05	0.57	0.43
13	-do-	1575	0.92	0.50	0.50
14	-do-	1650	1.12	0.61	0.39
15	Martin Estate	1500	1.12	0.61	0.39
16	-do-	1600	1.11	0.60	0.39
17	Hakgala	1750	1.02	0.56	0.44
18	-do-	1825	0.69	0.38	0.62
19	-do-	1900	0.70	0.38	0.62
20	-do-	2050	0.24	0.13	0.87

There was no single species dominance among the tree flora of the reserve. According to the importance value indices, four species: *Psychotria zeylanica*, *P. nigra*, *Maesa perrottetiana*, and *Lasianthes oliganthes* seemed to dominate the saplings, while *P. zeylanica* appeared to dominate the seedlings.

The importance value indices for the families represented among the trees, saplings, and seedlings are shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5. According to the tables, the Rubiaceae was the most dominant family in both saplings and seedlings. The Lauraceae, Theaceae, Symplocaceae, Myrtaceae, Eleocarpaceae, Cornaceae, and Rubiaceae were the most dominant among the trees.

Table 3 : Importance Value Indices of tree families

Family	IVI
Lauraceae	0.178
Theaceae	0.151
Symplocaceae	0.149
Myrtaceae	0.143
Eleaeocarpaceae	0.134
Cornaceae	0.124
Rubiaceae	0.122
Euphorbiaceae	0.097
Ulmaceae	0.088
Anacardiaceae	0.064
Sabiaceae	0.051
Sapotaceae	0.060
Myrsinaceae	0.046
Rutaceae	0.045
Fabaceae	0.044
Melastomataceae	0.036
Verbenaceae	0.027
Tiliaceae	0.026
Magnoliaceae	0.024
Solanaceae	0.024
Staphyllaceae	0.023
Daphniphyllaceae	0.023
Sapindaceae	0.021
Celastraceae	0.020
Rhizophoraceae	0.019
Flacourtiaceae	0.019
Loganiaceae	0.019
Icanaceae	0.016

Clusiaceae	0.014
Moraceae	0.014
Rhamnaceae	0.014
Melastomataceae	0.025
Clusiaceae	0.017
Euphorbiaceae	0.012
Anacardiaceae	0.012
Ericaceae	0.012
Rhizophoraceae	0.008
Lamiaceae	0.008
Sabiaceae	0.004
Buxaceae	0.004

There were no major community types in the reserve except at the summit, at altitudes above 1825 m, where the pigmy forest formation was observed. Here there were scattered trees of *Callophyllum walkeri*, *Syzygium umbrosum* and *Eugenia mabaeoides* which formed a community above the understorey. There were only two strata, canopy and understorey, at the summit (see Table 1). These findings are comparable to those reported in IUCN, 1993 on montane forests in Sri Lanka. However, Wijesundara (1991) reported the dominance of *Syzygium sclerophyllum*, *S. revolutum*, and *Osbeckia buxifolia* around the peak of the Hakgala Reserve. He also reported the presence, at lower elevations, of four minor woody-plant communities: *Psychotria bisulata*–*Allopylus varians*–*Michelia nilagirica*, the *Actephila neilgherrensis*–*Pettosporum tetraspermum*–*Alarena subcoriacea*, the *Syzygium revolutum*–*Psychotria* spp.–*Neolitsea fuscata*, and the *Ilex walkeri*–*Symplocos suborbicularis*–*Syzygium rotundifolium*. Although these communities were not identified in the present study a canopy-level community of *Callophyllum walkeri*–*Syzygium umbrosum*–*Eugenia mabaeoides* was identified at the peak.

Table 4 : Importance Value Indices of sapling families

Family	IVI
Rubiaceae	1.015
Myrsinaceae	0.435
Myrtaceae	0.120
Symplocaceae	0.098
Lauraceae	0.092
Buxaceae	0.054
Sapindaceae	0.054
Rutaceae	0.032

Anacardiaceae	0.032
Sabiaceae	0.014
Melastomataceae	0.012
Piperaceae	0.008
Lacinaceae	0.006
Clusiaceae	0.006
Loganiaceae	0.004
Rhamnaceae	0.004
Daphniphyllaceae	0.002
Celastraceae	0.002
Euphorbiaceae	0.002
Verbenaceae	0.002
Theaceae	0.002

Endemism in this reserve is about 44% of the species enumerated. Two plant species, *Syzygium spathulatum* and *Gordonia zeylanica*, that are found in the reserve have been listed as endangered. In addition, the reserve contains two species classified as vulnerable, seven as rare, and four species as intermediate (World Conservation and Monitoring Centre, 1995). Wijesundara (1991) reported 50% endemism of the total enumerated flora in a sampling area of 1.25 ha in the reserve. The high endemism encountered in this montane forest reserve is supported by the findings of many researchers (Peeris, 1975; Gunatilleke and Gunatilleke, 1983; Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987; and IUCN, 1993).

Table 5 : Importance Value Indices of seedling families

Family	IVI
Rubiaceae	1.129
Myrsinaceae	0.225
Symplocaceae	0.121
Lauraceae	0.117
Acanthaceae	0.062
Rhamnaceae	0.058
Loganiaceae	0.046
Theaceae	0.042
Rutaceae	0.042
Myrtaceae	0.038

Distribution of tree diameters

The diameter distribution of the trees enumerated shows a reversed J-shaped distribution. About 65% of the trees had a dbh of 20 cm or more. Species like *Semecarpus coriaca* and *Michelia nilagirica* had the greatest dbh, with the values exceeding 100 cm.

Viability of the reserve

Apart from its floristic richness and categorization as an ecologically critical area, the reserve acts as a valuable watershed, feeding many perennial streams. Some of them contribute to the Uma Oya, which is a major tributary of the Mahaweli River, the largest river in the country and the source of the main irrigation scheme of the country. However, because of its small size and isolated location, its long term viability could be threatened. Some of the threats are human interference, particularly felling trees for firewood; die-back of trees; and invasion of natural vegetation by exotic species escaped from the Hakgala Royal Botanic Garden at the foot of the reserve. At present there are three exotic species, *Cestrum aurantiacum*, *Eupatorium riparium*, and *Aristea ecklonii*, which are believed to compete with the natural vegetation (Wijesundara, 1991). In the preparation of a conservation management plan for the reserve, it is essential to take all these factors into consideration if long-term sustainability is to be preserved.

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