

Rarity Status and Habitat of *Shorea laevis* and *Shorea leprosula* in Muara Teweh, Central Kalimantan

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Abstract

Forest exploitation and conversion to other land use may cause lost of biodiversity, including most important dipterocarp trees species, i.e. *Shorea leprosula* and *Shorea laevis*. The objective of this study was to determine the rarity status of the two important shorea species, i.e. *S. laevis* and *S. leprosula*, based on IUCN criteria, their habitat characteristics, and their association with other species, as one of the basis for determining their conservation strategy as a part of forest management. This study was conducted in three types of ecosystem (virgin forest, secondary forest, and fragmented forest) in Muara Teweh, Central Kalimantan. Methodology used in this research includes vegetation and tree diversity analysis. Study results showed that both *S. laevis* and *S. leprosula* were included within category of “low risk” in the 3 types of ecosystem in the forest area being studied. Habitat characteristics which determined the absence of *S. laevis* in the virgin forest habitat was the soil permeability which was too low, whereas other soil chemical and physical properties in the three types of ecosystems were relatively similar. Presence of *S. laevis* were positively associated with species of *S. uliginosa*, *Dialium platysepalum*, *Dipterocarpus ibmalatus*, *Palaquium rostratum*, *Vatica rasak*, *Adinandra sp.*, and *Memecyclon steenis*. On the other hand, *S. leprosula* were positively correlated with *S. kunstleri*, *Castanopsis sp.*, *Shorea sp.*, *Quercus bennettii*, *Castanopsis argentea*, and *D. hasseltii*.

Keywords: threatened species, *Shorea spp.*, habitat characteristic, ecosystems type, associated species

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Introduction

Indonesia has over 120 million ha of natural forests. These represent a tenth of the world's remaining tropical rain forests and are among the most biologically diverse in the world, which is mainly dominated by family members of dipterocarpaceae (Sukardjo *et al.* 1990). The number of species from dipterocarpaceae family in Indonesia is 62% (238 species) of the whole numbers found in Malay area (386 species) (Purwaningsih 2004). Distribution of dipterocarpaceae is mainly in Sumatera and Kalimantan islands and the more eastern the area is, the less diversity is found (Ashton 1982).

Dipterocarpaceae forest has high ecological, economical, and social functions. However, continuing forest exploitation, forest conversion to other land-use, forest fire, and illegal logging drastically decreased the area of dipterocarpaceae forest and its population. Decreased population and forest fragmentation could lead to extinction of the species because those 2 factors have important genetic consequence for the species survival in the area (Young *et al.* 1996; Buza *et al.* 2000; Finkeldey 2003). One consequence is the occurrence of inbreeding which would increase homozygosity and mortality of the species due to lethal and semi-lethal alleles (Frankham 2005). This phenomenon,

which is known as inbreeding depression, has been well documented on both flora and fauna (Frankham 2005). Other consequence is decreased genetic diversity due to loss of unique allele in a short period and may lead to total loss of allelic diversity caused by genetic drift in the long term (Lowe *et al.* 2005; Ng *et al.* 2008). The whole consequences will influence population fitness and increase the risk of extinction. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) data (2010) showed that many flora were already on the brink of extinction as stated in the red list summary report. Some listed species in Indonesia are *Shorea laevis* and *S. leprosula* which have been categorized by IUCN as rare dipterocarp species with low risk and endangered (Ashton 1998). Study of shorea occurrence from Sungai Lengkwawi–Sungai Jengonoi forest compound in Sintang, West Kalimantan by Heriyanto and Subiandono (2003), underlined the rarity status of *S. laevis*.

In order to preserve effectively the above mentioned species, a conservation strategy incorporating their biology, i.e. reproductive biology and genetics, i.e. information on patterns of genetic variation and inbreeding status needs to be developed. Therefore, a study was conducted at a local scale with the objective to determine the rarity status of *S. laevis* and *S. leprosula* in relation with the IUCN report (2001) and

their habitat characteristics, as basic information for their conservation strategy formulation as a part of forest management.

Methods

Field survey was undertaken in PT. Austral Byna concession area, which is located in Sungai Teweh–Sungai Lahai and Sungai Montalat–Sungai Sempirang forest areas, about 100 km from Muara Teweh, Central Kalimantan. Geographically, the forest area is laid between 0°30'–1°68' South Latitude and 114°45'–115°45' East Latitude. The whole concession area of PT. Austral Byna is 294,600 ha. Based on the forest status, the concession area of PT. Austral Byna is categorized into 3 forest classes i.e. production forest of 117,375 ha (39.8%), limited production forest of 59,835 (20.3%) ha, and conversion forest of 117,390 ha (39.9%). The surveyed area for the present study includes production, limited production forests as well as conversion forest. The forest area is located at 150–550 m asl. The topography varies from plain land to hill with slope ranging from 5–45%.

Data collection were conducted in 3 different ecosystem types, i.e. (1) virgin forest (VF)/KPPN, (2) secondary forest (SF), and (3) fragmented forest (FrF). Survey method used combination of transect line and plot establishment (Kusmana 1997). Several different plots, i.e. size 20 × 20 m for observation at tree level, size 10 × 10 m for pole level, size 5 × 5 m for sapling, and size 2 × 2 m for seedling were established along the transect. Each transect line had 20 m width, 500 m length, and sometimes the plots were modified according to the field condition (Figure 1). The measured parameters included density which shows the number of individuals per hectare, frequency which indicates the regularity occurrence of the species in a stand area, and dominance which refers to space occupation of the species in a certain area. Important value index (IVI) was then calculated by adding the relative density (rD), relative frequency (rF), and relative dominance (rDo).

Soil samples from the study location were collected during the survey according to the method of De Leenher and De Boodt (1959) as explained in the Guidelines of Physical Soil Analysis (PPTA 1997). At first, all soil samples were air dried before further chemical analysis in the laboratory (Jackson 1958). The soil pH were measured by pH meter. Soil chemical properties, i.e. carbon and organic matter contents were determined by Walkley-Black method, total

nitrogen by micro-Kjeldahl method, phosphorus by molybdate method using UV Spectrophotometer (Shimadzu 160 A), sodium and potassium were measured by flame photometer, and calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, and zinc by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS). For physical soil analysis, undisturbed soil samples were taken using soil sample rings.

Data on vegetation were analyzed using the formula [1]–[3] to determine the dominant species which is a species having the highest important value index in a certain vegetation type (Soerianegara & Indrawan 1985):

$$rD (\%) = \frac{\text{Density of one species}}{\text{Density of all species}} \times 100\% \quad [1]$$

$$rF (\%) = \frac{\text{Frequency of one species}}{\text{Frequency of all species}} \times 100\% \quad [2]$$

$$rDo (\%) = \frac{\text{Dominance of one species}}{\text{Dominance of all species}} \times 100\% \quad [3]$$

Further analysis using a software Tree Diversity Analysis (Kindt & Coe 2005) was conducted in order to find out specific ecological distance among different ecosystem types.

Results and Discussion

Rarity (scarcity) of *S. laevis* and *S. leprosula* International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categorizes rare plant species into various categories, such as vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered, and low risk (IUCN 2001). Results of vegetation analysis in the study location showed that *S. leprosula* was still sufficient and was distributed in the 3 study plots, whereas *S. laevis* were found only in 2 study plots, namely SF and FrF. According to IUCN criteria, rarity (scarcity) of a species could be categorized into critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN), vulnerable (Vu), and low risk (LR)/not threatened (IUCN 2001; Heriyanto & Subiandono 2003). One of the characteristics for CR was that if the trees surveyed were in the natural habitat, there was at least 50 individual adult trees in area as large as 10 km² or one individual adult trees in area as large as 20 ha. The characteristic for EN was that if in the surveyed area in the natural habitat, there was at least 250 individual adult trees in area size of 500 km² or one individual of adult tree in area size

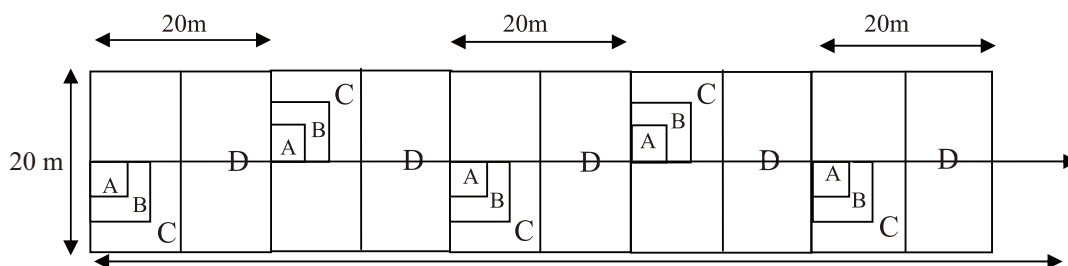


Figure 1 Lay out of transect line in the survey of vegetation analysis (Kusmana 1997). Observation plot for seedling 2 × 2 m (A), sapling 5 × 5 m (B), pole 10 × 10 m (C), and tree 20 × 20 m (D).

of 200 ha. The characteristic for Vu was that if plants in the natural habitat were not categorized as critical and in the surveyed area there were at least 10,000 individual adult trees in area as large as 2,000 km² or one individual tree in area of 200 ha. Category of LR was adopted if the situation did not belong to any of the rarity category as mentioned before.

On the basis of such criteria, by considering the density values of the 2 species, which for *S. leprosula* reached 5.51, 10.82, and 17.56 trees ha⁻¹ in VF, SF, and FrF respectively and *S. laevis* which showed value of 0.33 and 4.87 trees ha⁻¹ in SF and FrF (Table 1). It can be suggested that the species *S. leprosula* was not included in the criteria of CR, EN, or Vu. In other words, the species could be categorized as LR in the areas of study location. The interesting phenomenon here was that in VF/KPPN the species of *S. laevis* was not found, so the consequence was that the species was categorized in the criteria of CR, although the species occurred in the two other ecosystem types. Therefore, particularly for *S. laevis*, in the ecosystem type of SF and FrF, the species was categorized as LR.

Analysis on regeneration development showed that *S. leprosula* seedlings up to pole stage were found in all three ecosystems. At pole stage in SF the species could be categorized as dominant species (31.50%). On the other hand, presence of *S. laevis* regeneration was not dominant in SF and FrF (Table 2). In general, the presence of the two species did not play a significant role, either in the VF/KPPN, SF or FrF, except for pole stage of *S. leprosula* in FrF ecosystem. This phenomenon is similar with that in Sutisna report (1981) which suggested that a plant species

could play some roles in an ecosystem if the IVI values for seedling and sapling stage reached 10 and 15%, respectively.

VF/KPPN, is designated as conservation area with dense canopy and dominated by nondipterocarps species. The contribution of each dipterocarps species is less than 20%, e.g. *S. leprosula* was 18%, *S. laevis* was 5%, and other dipterocarp species was 13%. The seedling and sapling of *S. leprosula* and *S. laevis* were rare due to restricted penetration of the sunlight to reach the forest floor. The light intensity in the floor of VF, SF, and FrF was 242.72 lux, 434 lux, and 256 lux respectively. This difference made regeneration structure of those forests different.

Formerly, SF was logged-over area in 2008, is dominated by nondipterocarp species. However, some dipterocarp species was found, i.e. *Dipterocarpus* sp., *S. leprosula*, and *S. laevis*. FrF, formerly was logged-over in 1989, is dominated by some dipterocarp species, such as *S. leprosula* and *Dipterocarpus* sp.

It is interesting to note that the virgin forest had lower number of saplings (817 individual ha⁻¹) as compared to SF and FrF which had 1,630 and 952 individual ha⁻¹, respectively. The different composition of understory species was the result of different gap opening found among those forests. The densities of poles and trees were relatively similar in all plots. The establishment of saplings and poles might cause changes in the environment due to shading and in turn influences soil biological processes. The different shading also influences forest dynamics via their selective action on seedlings recruitment of *S. leprosula* and *S. laevis*.

Table 1 Important value indexes of rare plant species of tree stage in study areas

Ecosystem type	Species name	Density	Relative density	Frequency	Relative frequency	Density	Relative density	IVI
Virgin forest/KPPN	Rarity species							
	<i>S. leprosula</i>	10.82	6.26	0.64	5.16	1.64	7.41	18.84
	<i>S. laevis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary forest	Rarity species							
	<i>S. leprosula</i>	5.51	4.72	0.37	3.86	1.19	8.25	16.83
	<i>S. laevis</i>	4.87	4.16	0.29	3.08	0.31	2.34	9.60
Fragmented forest	Rarity species							
	<i>S. leprosula</i>	17.56	12.59	0.80	6.75	1.84	12.27	31.61
	<i>S. laevis</i>	0.33	0.24	0.04	0.33	0.05	0.33	0.91

IVI: important value index

Table 2 Important value indexes of regeneration of rare plant species in the study areas

Ecosystem type	Species name	Important value index (%)		
		Seedling	Sapling	Pole
Virgin forest/KPPN	Rarity species			
	<i>S. leprosula</i>	4.85	1.44	7.69
	<i>S. laevis</i>	-	-	-
Secondary forest	Rarity species			
	<i>S. leprosula</i>	4.34	5.64	3.10
	<i>S. laevis</i>	1.45	-	3.89
Fragmented forest	Rarity species			
	<i>S. leprosula</i>	8.34	2.26	31.50
	<i>S. laevis</i>	1.11	1.13	3.68

Edaphic characteristics of *S. laevis* and *S. Leprosula* habitat

Presence of a plant species in an ecosystem was determined by various factors, both genetically and environmentally (Kozlowsky & Pallardy 1997). Environmental factors which influence very much the plant growth and distribution, are edaphic and climatic factors. Results of soil chemical analysis, which comprises variables pH, total N, C organic content, and total base cation in the 3 types of ecosystem (Figure 2) showed no significant differences among the ecosystem types. All plots showed low content of N and C which indicated that forest disturbance which led to secondary and fragmented forest does not affect N and C status in the soil. The same phenomenon was also observed in other soil variables. Although phosphorus constituted the other main nutrient needed by plants, besides the nitrogen, in acid soil with low pH, element P was less available due to fixation by some forms of Al and Fe in the soil. P content in all plots were categorized as low in top soil and in subsoil which ranged between 2,33–4.90 ppm. The Ca content in all plots were also low, while Mg and K were moderate. The study area has low cation exchange capacity (CEC) and the values ranged

between 8.48–10.51 me 100⁻¹ g of soil. However, the percentage of Ca, Mg, K, and Na cations which occupied the colloidal surface (adsorption surface) on the average showed moderate level.

The above data showed that soil chemical properties in the study area was relatively homogeneous (Figure 2) and it was unlikely to contribute to the absence of *S. laevis* in the primary forest. Matthew *et al.* (2002) demonstrated that there were few significant correlations between edaphic soil mineral variables and physiographic variables on floristic similarity between plot study. However, there is only a consistent, but unexplained negative correlation of Mg with ridges versus slopes. Thus, differences between physiographic and edaphic effects can be compared without concern on autocorrelation. The results of the Mantel analysis at individual sites clearly illustrated that edaphic factors were much more important than physiographic factors in explaining floristic similarity between plots (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The exception to this rule is the Raya Hill (H) plots, where the strength of physiographic effects (0.242) are stronger than edaphic effects (0.011).

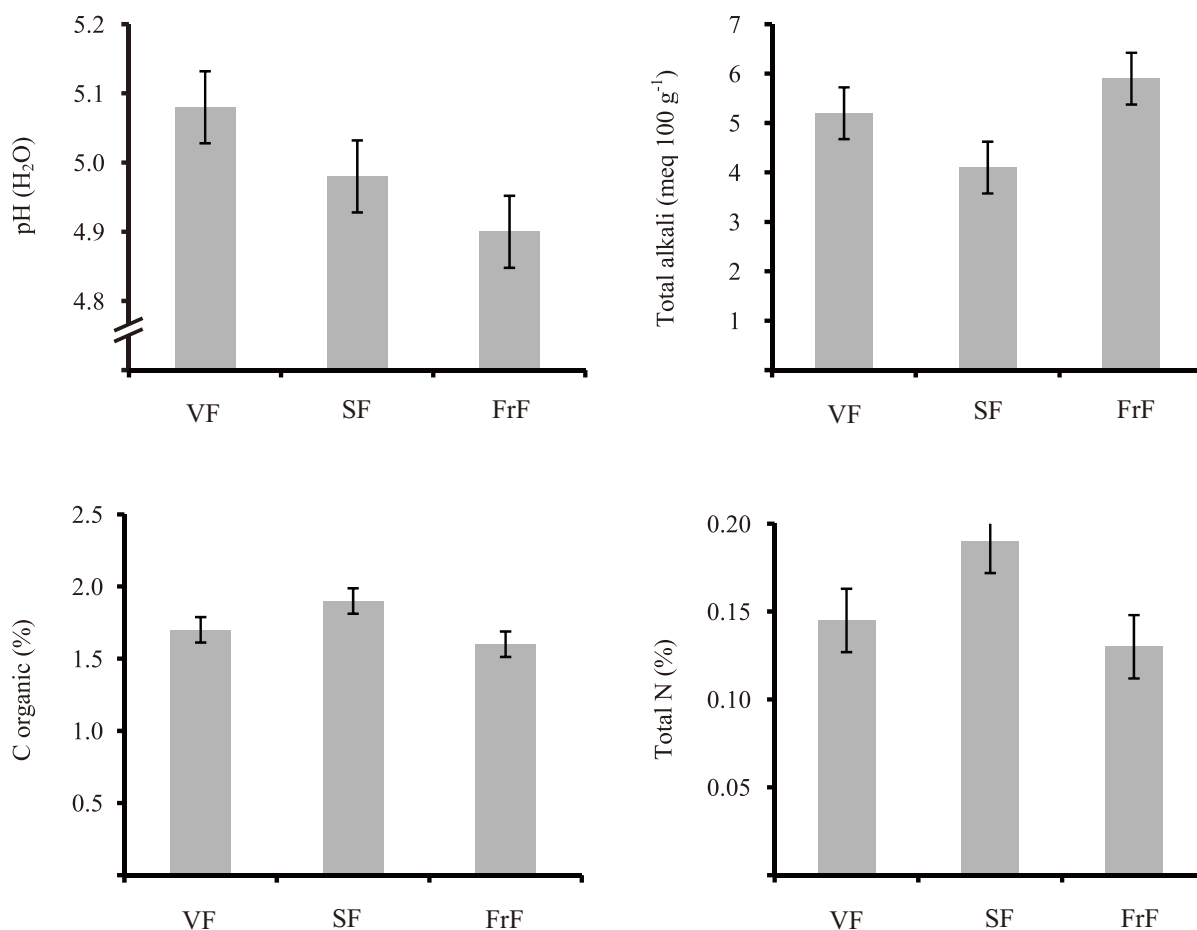


Figure 2 Several soil chemical properties in the study areas.

Water and oxygen could become the limiting factor for plant growth and distribution (Etherington 1976). Each plant species has different respond toward the availability of water and oxygen. Availability of water and oxygen in the soil are related with soil porosity and soil permeability. Analysis results of several soil physical properties in the study location (Figure 3) showed that density and porosity in the three types of ecosystem did not show significant differences. However, permeability in PF plot were categorized as low as compared with permeability in SF and in FrF.

Soil with low permeability retards water infiltration to the soil (Zakaria *et al.* 2003). The consequence was that if rainfall is high, there would be waterlogging and soil oxygen will be reduced due to occupation of soil pores by water. Climate condition in the study location was categorized as climatic type A, based on Schmidt and Ferguson classification, with average rainfall of 2,195 mm year⁻¹,

without any presence of dry months, and average number or raindays of 17 days (Stasiun Bandar Beringin, Muara Teweh, 1992–2002). Tree species which are sensitive toward waterlogging would not grow in soil with low permeability. From the study of natural distribution of *S. laevis* and *S. leprosula*, it was known that *S. laevis* grows well in hill slopes, whereas *S. leprosula* grows well in hill valley (Ashton 1982; MoF 2002). This phenomena showed that *S. laevis* requires soil condition with considerably good permeability, therefore this species occupies hill slopes. The topography of VF ecosystem was considered as plain while those at the two other ecosystem types ranged from plain land to hill. Results of this study showed that in VF, *S. laevis* were not found and this was in conformity with the low permeability of the soil in the plot (Figure 4).

Analysis of species diversity The existence of a species is often affected by presence of other species in that habitat. The

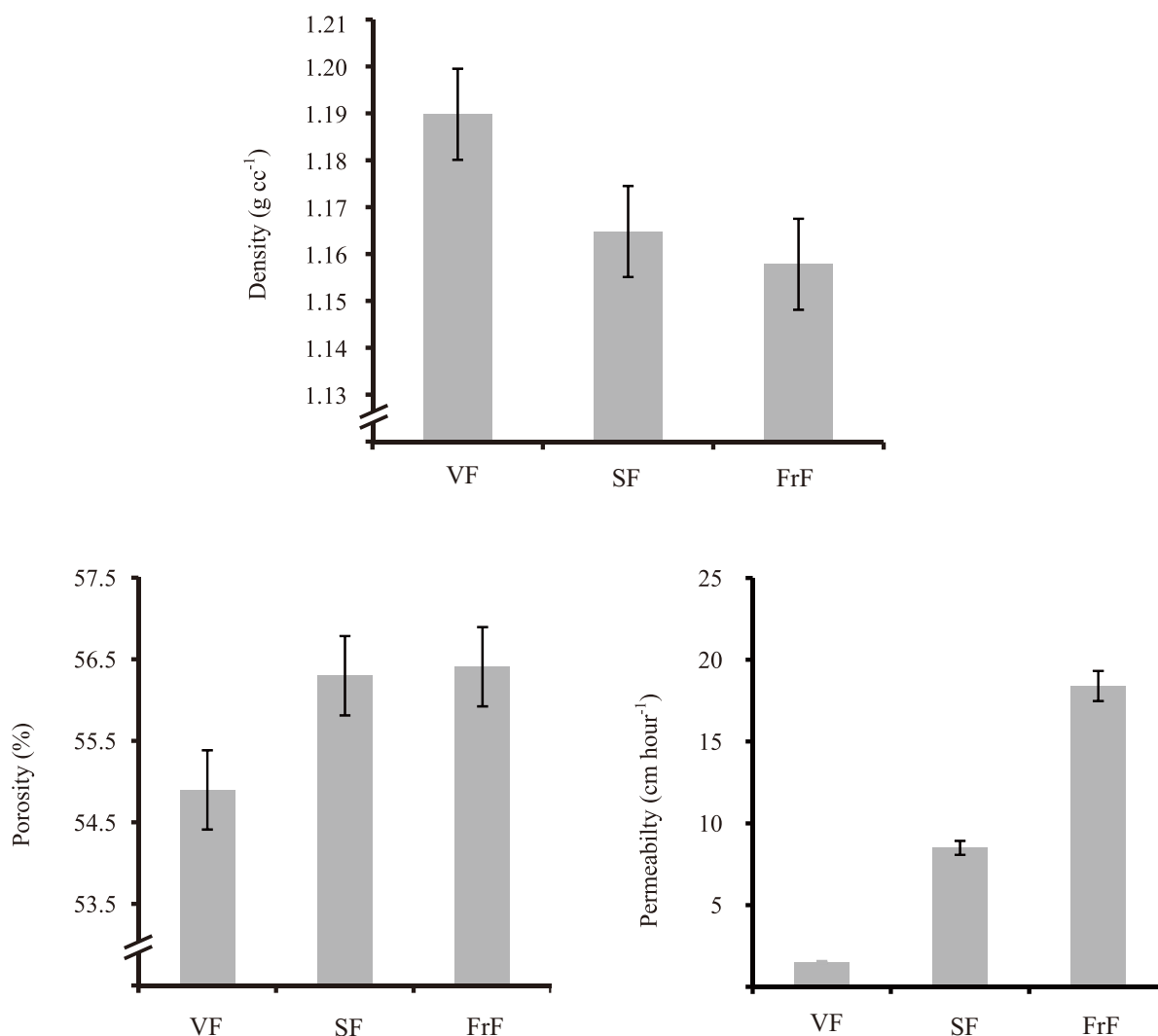


Figure 3 Several soil physical properties in the study areas.

competitive exclusion principle states that given a suite of species, interspecific competition will result in the exclusion of all but one species (Stoll & Newbery 2005). This is particularly true if there is little or no temporal and spatial variation in the environment and the species are ecologically similar. Tree diversity analysis (Kindt & Coe 2005) showed that each type of ecosystem or study plot had different characteristic, or in other words, the ecological distance between study plots were far from each other (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Several species had large variability or had varying density values in each study plot, such as *S. laevis*, *Dipterocarpus* sp., *Shorea* sp., *Dipterocarpus ibmalatus*, *Palaquium rostatum*, and *Quercus bennettii*. Presence of *S. laevis* in the SF plot was followed by the appearance of such species as *S. uliginosa*, *Dialium platysepalum*, *D. ibmalatus*, *P. rostatum*, *Vatica rasak*, *Adinandra* sp., and *Memecyclon steenis*. On the other hand, for *S. leprosula*, other species which followed its presence (positively correlated) were *S. kunstleri*, *Castanopsis* sp., *Shorea* sp., *Quercus bennettii*, *Diospyros* sp., and *D. hasseltii*.

Figure 5 showed that at seedling stage, each study plot had different characteristics. *S. laevis* possessed the highest abundance in study plot of SF. This species had positive correlation with species of *Dysoxylum* sp and *Sindora beccariana*. Presence of *S. leprosula* had some relation with the appearance of species *M. steenis*, *Dillenia foetida*, *Alseodaphna* sp., and *Polythia glauca*.

Previous study by Stoll and Newbery (2005) showed that

small trees (10–100 cm dbh) growth is suppressed by adult trees of the same species as neighbors. They proposed that the large trees drain resources from the smaller trees via mycelial networks because most of the large dipterocarps are still growing fast as the forest has not yet reached its expected maximum basal area for the site. Although carbon is probably at a premium for small trees in the understory and they gain it partly from the larger trees, large trees may take phosphorus from the smaller ones and thus slow their growth. To acquire phosphorus, mycorrhizae allow the large trees to expand their root systems by connecting with and using the smaller trees (Finlay 2008).

Conclusion

The study reveals that, edaphic factors especially soil permeability, low rate of seedling establishment, inability of seedlings to compete with other plants collectively contributed to the occurrence of a small population of *S. laevis* in the study areas, and the interplay of all these factors might have led to the “low risk” status of this species in those type of ecosystem. Further studies on genetic and ecophysiology, including the role of ectomycorrhizae are needed in order to make a conservation program formulation completely.

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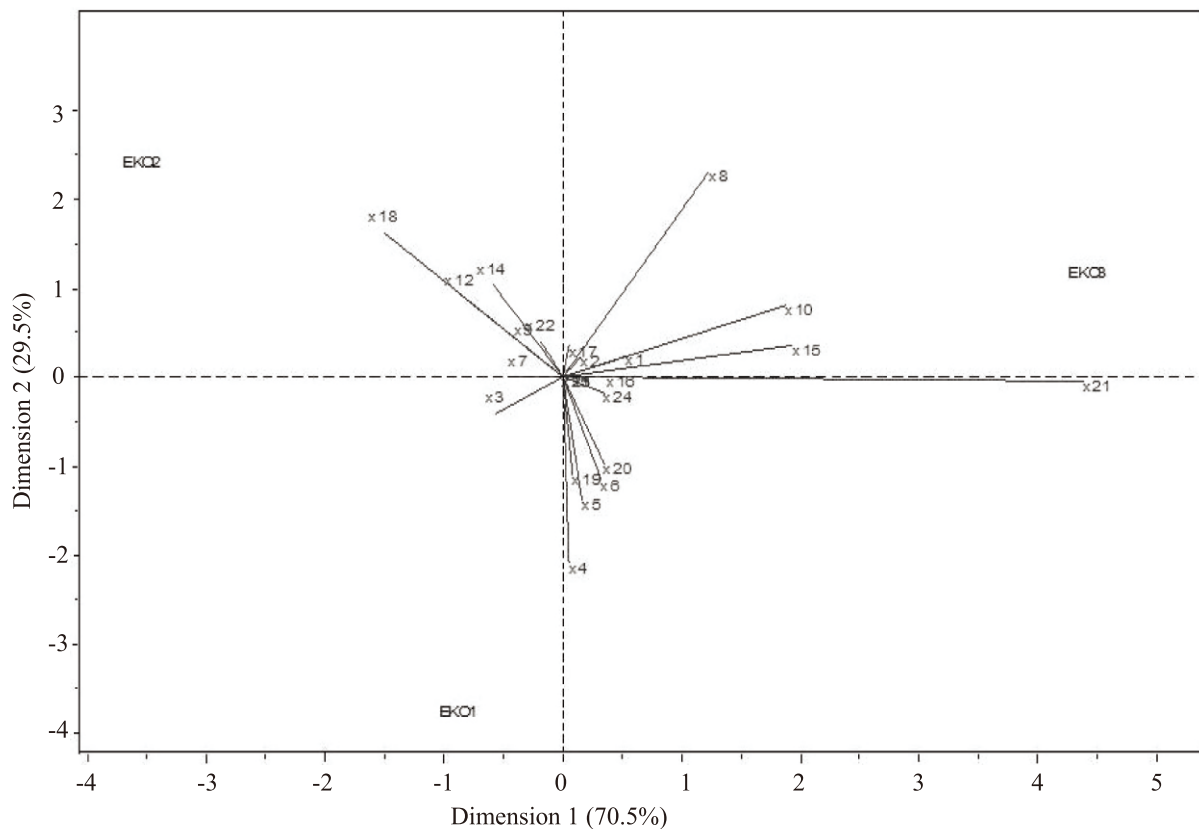


Figure 4 Analysis of species diversity of tree stage in the study areas.

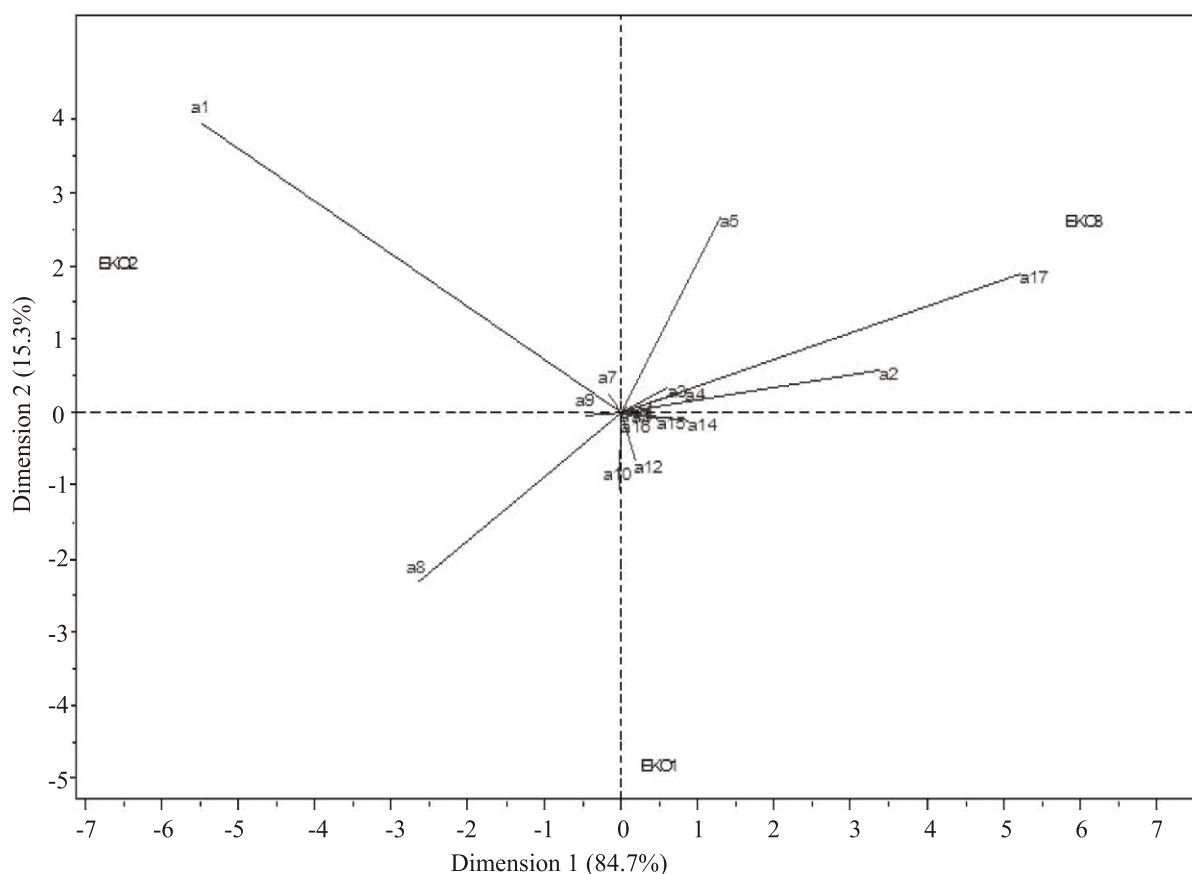


Figure 5 Analysis of species diversity of seedling stage in the study areas.

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