



TIPA ASSESSMENT:

Ziama Classified Forest, Macenta

ABSTRACT

The Ziama Massif is a rich matrix of lowland and sub-montane forest punctuated by granite inselbergs. This supports a wide range of plant species including global endemic species (*Mikaniopsis camarae* and *Inversodicraea pepehabei*) and 33 range restricted species. There are significant populations of threatened plant species found here. It is one of the largest areas of intact sub-montane forest in the country and a significant area of lowland rainforest which is rare in West Africa.

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TIPAs Report: Ziama Classified Forest, Macenta

IPA criteria under which the site qualifies: A (i,ii,iii,iv), B (ii), C (ii,iii)

IPA ASSESSMENT RATIONALE

The Ziama mountain range comprises of a rich matrix of sub-montane forest punctuated by granite inselbergs, grading into lowland evergreen forest. This supports a wide range of plant species including 2 global endemic species (*Mikaniopsis camarae* and *Inversodicraea pepehabei*) and 33 range-restricted species. There are significant populations of threatened plant species found here. It is one of the largest areas of intact sub-montane forest in the country and a significant area of lowland rainforest, albeit disturbed. Ziama has several villages within the southern, lowland forest portion, and there are concerns over forest clearance both recent and during past periods of instability. Although Ziama is already a biosphere reserve there are no specific management actions for plant species.

SITE OVERVIEW

Site Name: Ziama Classified Forest	
Country: Guinea	Administrative region: Nzérékoré, Macenta
Central co-ordinates: 8 15 57N, 09 20 43W	Area (km ²): 1161.7 (Protected Planet dataset)
Altitude minimum: 450m	Altitude maximum: 1250m

SITE DESCRIPTION

Ziama consists of a mountain range aligned approximately south-west to north-east with nationally important quantities of sub-montane forest and granite inselbergs with grassland. On both sides of the mountain range there are areas of lowland evergreen forest, also of national importance. The area is crossed by rivers with white water, a unique habitat for Podostemaceae species.



Image from Google Earth showing the proposed IPA site based on the existing protected area (boundary from Protected Planet dataset)

BOTANICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Due to the variation and intactness of the vegetation types in this area, there is an exceptional botanical richness in Ziama CF. Numerous rare, threatened and/or endemic plant species occur in here such as *Tarenna hutchinsonii* and *Gymnosiphon samoritoureanus* in the lowland forest and *Inversodicraea pepehabei* an endemic species to the fast flowing rivers.

GENERAL HABITAT AND GEOLOGY DESCRIPTION

Ziama consists of a granitic mountain range, mostly covered in lowland and sub-montane forest. The granite inselbergs have a more open vegetation with woodland, wooded grassland, grassland, and open rocky areas. The lowland forest areas surrounding the mountain range are on unknown substrate.

CONSERVATION ISSUES

In the lowland forest area there are villages enclaved and there have been concerns about forest clearance. Large areas of lowland have been converted into monospecific tree plantations usually of *Terminalia* sp. In the sub-montane forest there are plantations of tea and cinchona, there are concerns that these may restart production. Ziama is presumably frequently visited by local hunters, which will have reduced the density of many animal species, and this in turn could negatively affect some plant species.

PROTECTED AREA STATUS AND MANAGEMENT

Man and Biosphere Reserve (Massif du Ziama), designated in 19890. A management plan exists for this area, but the extent is unknown. It is out of date (Birdlife International Assessment, 2007) and not well implemented.

THREATS

Agriculture: clearing for farming and plantations has occurred in the protected area.
Wood cutting and harvesting: wood cutting on a subsistence level.

THREAT LEVEL: Medium

Criterion A: Threatened Species

Criterion A taxon present	IPA sub-criterion	IUCN red list assessment	Site contains...			For KBA compatibility: Site contains...		Species is of socio-economic importance	*Abundance at site
			≥ 1% of global population	≥ 5% of national population	Is 1 of 5 best sites nationally	≥ 10% of global population	Entire global population (single-site endemic)		
[Genus, species, Author, [infra rank, infra name, infra Author]]	[A(x)]	[category and criteria]	○	○	○	○	○		
<i>Brachystephanus jaundensis</i> Lindau <i>subsp. nimbae</i> (Heine) I.Darbysh.		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Infrequent
<i>Bryaspis humularioides</i> Gledhill		EN?	⊙		⊙				Infrequent
<i>Cassia aubrevillei</i> Pellegr.		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		?	Infrequent
<i>Cassipourea adamii</i> Jacq.-Fél.		EN	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		?	Infrequent
<i>Cryptosepalum tetraphyllum</i> (Hook. f.) Benth.		VU	⊙					?	Infrequent
<i>Dalbergia adamii</i> Berhaut		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	?		?	Infrequent
<i>Dorstenia astyanactis</i> Aké Assi		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙				Infrequent
<i>Drypetes afzelii</i> (Pax) Hutch.		VU	⊙	?	?			?	Unknown
<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i> Harms		VU			⊙			⊙	Unknown
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> (Sprague) Sprague		VU			⊙			⊙	Unknown
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> (Dawe & Sprague) Sprague		VU			⊙			⊙	Unknown
<i>Garcinia kola</i> Heckel		VU			⊙			⊙	Unknown
<i>Genlisea barthlottii</i> Porembski, Eb. Fisch. & Gemmel		VU	⊙		⊙				Infrequent
<i>Gladiolus praecostatus</i> Marais		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	?		?	Scarce
<i>Gymnosiphon samoritoueanus</i> Cheek		EN	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Infrequent

<i>Heterotis sylvestris</i> (Jacq.-Fél.) Jacq.-Fél.		EN	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Infrequent
<i>Hymenocoleus multinervis</i> Robbr.		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Unknown
<i>Inversodicraea pepehabei</i> Cheek		EN	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		Infrequent
<i>Mikaniopsis camarae</i> Lisowski		CR	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		Infrequent
<i>Milicia regia</i> (A. Chev.) C. C. Berg		VU	⊙		⊙			⊙	Unknown
<i>Monocymbium lanceolatum</i> C. E. Hubb.		VU	⊙	⊙				?	Unknown
<i>Mostuea adamii</i> Sillans		EN	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Unknown
<i>Nemum bulbostyloides</i> (S. S. Hooper) J. Raynal		VU	⊙						Unknown
<i>Neolemonniera clitandrifolia</i> (A. Chev.) Heine		EN	⊙		⊙				Infrequent
<i>Osbeckia praviantha</i> Jacq.-Fél.		EN	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		?	Unknown
<i>Pauridiantha schnellii</i> N. Hallé		EN/VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Unknown
<i>Pauridiantha ziamaeana</i> (Jacq.-Fél.) Hepper		NT							Unknown
<i>Pleioceras afzelii</i> (K. Schum.) Stapf		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙?		?	Unknown
<i>Psychotria samoritourei</i> Cheek		VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Unknown
<i>Rinorea djalonensis</i> A. Chev. ex Hutch. & Dalziel		EN/VU	⊙	⊙	⊙	?		?	Unknown
<i>Salacighia linderi</i> (Loes. ex Harms) Blakelock		VU?	⊙	?	⊙	?		?	Unknown
<i>Tarenna hutchinsonii</i> Bremek.		CR	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			Infrequent
<i>Vepris felicitis</i> Breteler		CR	⊙	⊙	⊙			?	Infrequent

Criterion B: Botanical Richness

B(i) exceptional botanical richness within a defined habitat		B(ii): exceptional number of species of conservation importance - site recording table (from nationally agreed list)			B(iii): exceptional number of useful / culturally valuable species (from nationally agreed list)	
*Habitat code and name	Site is part of the top 10% of the national resource	Site is one of the 5 best sites nationally for that habitat	Site contains ≥ 3% of the species on the national list	Site is one of the 15 richest locations nationally	Site contains ≥ 3% of the species on the national list	Site is one of the 15 richest locations nationally
[can add multiple habitats for Bli)]	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lowland forest	Y	Y		Y		
Submontane Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Inselbergs	?Y	?Y		Y		

*Criterion B taxon present [select from taxon look-up table]	Sub-criterion under which species qualifies [populated automatically from taxon look up table]	For B(i) – indicator of habitat [habitat name and code populated automatically brought across from look-up table (b)]	*Abundance at site
[Genus, species, Author, [infra rank, infra name, infra Author]]	B(ii) [could be more than one]		
<i>Drypetes afzelii</i> (Pax) Hutch.	B(ii)		Unknown
<i>Gymnosiphon samoritoureanus</i> Cheek	B(ii)		Infrequent
<i>Heterotis sylvestris</i> (Jacq.-Fél.) Jacq.-Fél.	B(ii)		Unknown
<i>Inversodicraea pepehabai</i> Cheek	B(ii)		Infrequent
<i>Mostuea adamii</i> Sillans	B(ii)		Unknown
<i>Nemum bulbostyloides</i> (S. S. Hooper) J. Raynal	B(ii)		Infrequent
<i>Neolemonniera clitandrifolia</i> (A. Chev.) Heine	B(ii)		Infrequent
<i>Osbeckia praviantha</i> Jacq.-Fél.	B(ii)		Unknown
<i>Psychotria samoritourei</i> Cheek	B(ii)		Infrequent
<i>Rinorea djalonensis</i> A. Chev. ex Hutch. & Dalziel	B(ii)		Unknown
<i>Tarenna hutchinsonii</i> Bremek.	B(ii)		Infrequent
<i>Vepris felicis</i> Breteler	B(ii)		Infrequent

Criterion C: Threatened Habitat

*Habitat type	IPA subcriterion (automatically populated from habitat look-up table)	IUCN redlist assessment (string automatically populated from look up table)	Site contains...		For KBA compatibility: Site contains...			Estimated area at site (if known)
			≥ 5% of national resource (for C(i) and C(ii))	≥ 10% of national resource (for C(iii))	For CR and EN habitats: ≥ 5% of global resource	For VU habitats: ≥ 10% of global resource	For range restricted habitat: ≥ 20% of global resource	
Lowland Forest			○	○ Y	○	○	○	
Submontane Forest				y				
Inselbergs				y	N	N	N	

Mt Ziama Classified Forest in pictures



Figure 1: Mt Ziama during the wet season, September.



Figure 2: Mt Ziama showing the side of a granite outcrop, September.



Figure 3: Mt Ziama showing the transition between grassland and forest.



Figure 4: Oil palm plantation with workers hut, Mt Ziama.



Figure 5: *Gymnosiphon samoritoueanus* (Burmanniaceae), EN saprophyte of forest floor.

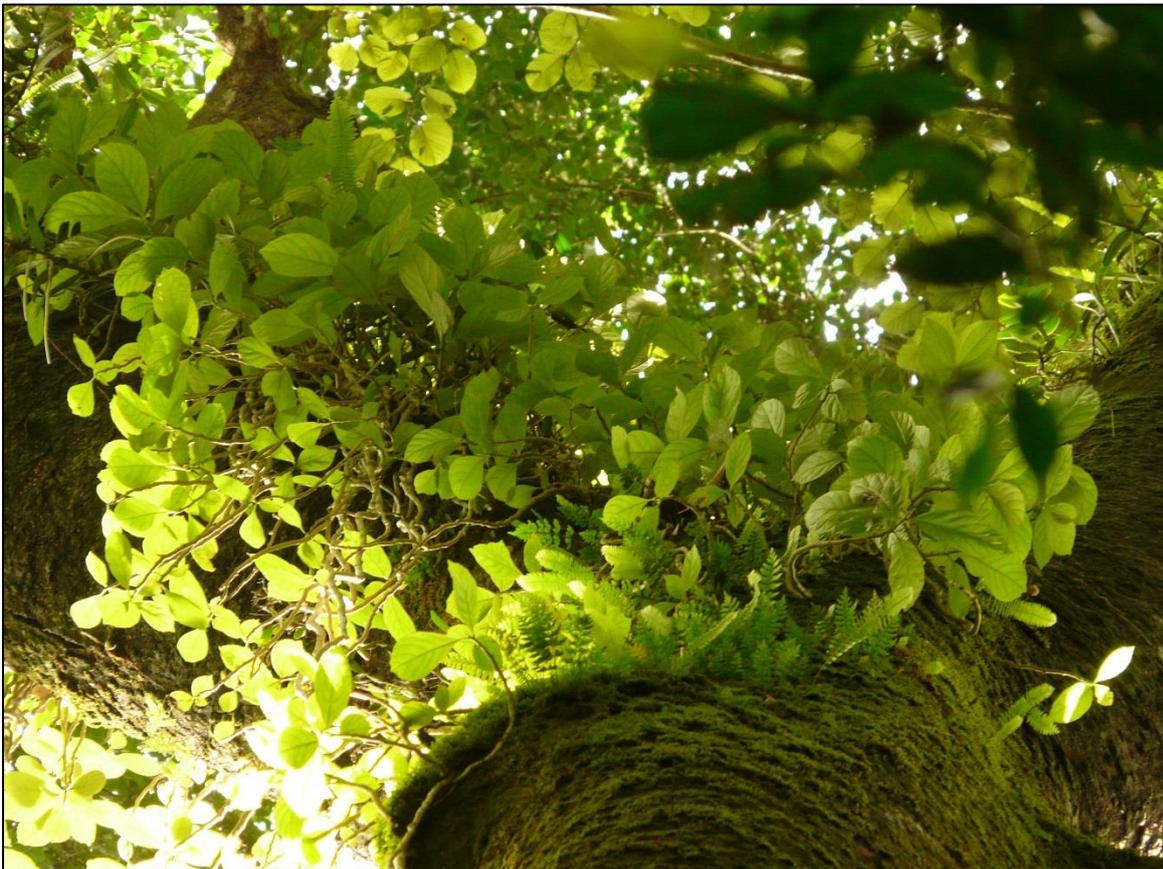


Figure 6: *Dorstenia astyanactis* (Moraceae): VU epiphyte.