

5.4. Results

5.4.1. Natural forests

5.4.1.1. Real sampling intensity

The mount Oku forest concerned in present work is about 31 635 ha. A total of 330 ha out of that surface area was totally covered by forest inventories. The average sampling intensity is 2.54% (table 4).

Table 4. Sampling intensity and number of plots per forest (Belinga 2010)

Order n°	Forest	Total surface area(ha)	Proposed or previous sampling rate (%)	Realised sampling rate (%)	Number of rectangular plots	Real surface area surveyed (ha)	ACS plots
1	YANG TINIIFOIN BIMULO	431	3	3.25	28	14	
2	AFUA - DICHANI	1121	3	1.20	27	13.5	
3	MUTEF	595	3	1.85	22	11	
4	ANYAJUA	1034	3	2.81	58	29	
5	IJIM	468	3	4.06	32	19	6
6	ABUH	354	3	2.12	15	7.5	
7	LAIKOM	651	3	2.99	39	19.5	
8	AJUNG	630	3	2.54	32	16	
9	NCHILY	435	3	4.13	24	18	12
10	MBAI	122	3	1.64	4	2	
11	MBOH MBOLENG ILUNG	475	3	2.52	24	12	
12	UPPER SHINGA	1556	3	1.86	52	29	6
13	BIKHOV	357	3	4.76	22	17	12
14	NJUAMBUM	350	3	2.71	19	9.5	
15	KEDJEM MAWES	1717	3	1.72	53	29.5	6
16	KILUM IJIM	1081	3	1.20	26	13	
17	AKEH	294	3	5.27	19	15.5	10
18	EMFVEMI	1377	3	1.49	39	20.5	2
19	AREA OUT OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTS	18585	0.5	0.19	69	34.5	3
	AVERAGE			2.54			
	TOTAL	31635				330	

5.4.1.2. Density of *Prunus* stems

5.4.1.2.1. Living trees

In this work, living trees are those which are looking well, without dried branches. A total of 1 357 living trees of *Prunus africana* were recorded in the field. (table 5).

Table 5. Distribution of Living *Prunus* stems in different diameter classes;

Forest	Diameter classes (cm)											Total	
	C<10	C10-20	C20-30	C30-40	C40-50	C50-60	C60-70	C70-80	C80-90	C90-100	C100-110		C110-120
ABUH													0
AFUA-DICHAMI	3	7											10
AJUNG					2								2
AKEH	23	39	6	2									70
ANYAJUA	26	69	17	2	3								117
BIKHOV	11	23	2										36
EMFVEMI	110	54	65	25	21	9	4	1	1	1			291
IJIM	7	21	23	10	1	6	4	1		1			74
KEDJEM MAWES	67	69	67	36	18	4	6	4	2		2		275
KILUM-IJIM		28	14	3	1	1	2	1				1	51
LAIKOM	28	46	13	1									88
MBAI	2												2
MBOH MBOLENG ILUNG	6	2	2										10
MUTEFF	15	35	24	5									79
NCHILY	24	38	2	2									66
NJUAMBUM	0												0
UPPER SHINGA	6	34	16	3	1	1	1	1				1	64
YANG TINIIFOIN BIMULO	11	43	20	4									78
AREA OUT OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTS	25	18	1										44
TOTAL	364	526	272	93	47	21	17	8	3	2	2	2	1357

Table 6 shows the distribution of the density of living stems in different diameter classes. The minimum exploitable diameter applied for *Prunus* in Cameroon is 30 cm. The average density obtained from the 18 forests is 3.84 living stems/ha. The average density of exploitable living stems is 0.5 stems/ha. Inventories carried out with the traditional method in mount Cameroon proposed a density of 3.5 stems/ha (Ewusi et al. 1996). Those carried out in the same region with the ACS method proposed a density of 3.52 stems/ha (Ingram *et al.* 2009). Inventories carried out in Tchabal Mbabo found a density of 8.22 stems/ha.

Emfvemi (14.20 stems/ha), Kedjem mawes (9.32), Mutef (7.18), Yang (5.57), Akeh (4.52), Laikom (4.51) and Anyajua (4.03) are in this order, the seventh forests where the density of *Prunus* is high. But Emfvemi (3.02 stems/ha), Kedjem mawes (2.44), and Ijim (1.21) are forests which have high densities of exploitable or mature *Prunus* trees.

Table 6. Distribution of density of Living *Prunus* stems in different diameter classes;

Forest	C<10	C10-20	C20-30	C30-40	C40-50	C50-60	C60-70	C70-80	C80-90	C90-100	C100-110	C110-120	Total	Density_stems < MED	Density_stems >= MED
ABUH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFUA-DICHAMI	0.22	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.00
AJUNG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
AKEH	1.48	2.52	0.39	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	4.39	0.13
ANYAJUA	0.90	2.38	0.59	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.03	3.86	0.17
BIKHOV	0.65	1.35	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	2.12	0.00
EMFVEMI	5.37	2.63	3.17	1.22	1.02	0.44	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	14.20	11.17	3.02
IJIM	0.37	1.11	1.21	0.53	0.05	0.32	0.21	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	3.89	2.68	1.21
KEDJEM MAWES	2.27	2.34	2.27	1.22	0.61	0.14	0.20	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	9.32	6.88	2.44
KILUM-IJIM	0.00	2.15	1.08	0.23	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	3.92	3.23	0.69
LAIKOM	1.44	2.36	0.67	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	4.46	0.05
MBAI	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
MBOH MBOLENG ILUNG	0.50	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00
MUTEFF	1.36	3.18	2.18	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.18	6.73	0.45
NCHILY	1.33	2.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67	3.56	0.11
NJUAMBUM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UPPER SHINGA	0.21	1.17	0.55	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.21	1.93	0.28
YANG TINIIFOIN BIMULO	0.79	3.07	1.43	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.57	5.29	0.29
AREA OUT OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTS	0.72	0.52	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	1.28	0.00
AVERAGE													3.84	3.34	0.50

Figure 6 illustrates the specific curve of living *Prunus* stems in the natural forest of the mount Oku.. We are in front of a normal situation where young individuals abound. This shows that *Prunus africana* does not globally encounter problems of regeneration in the mount Oku region.

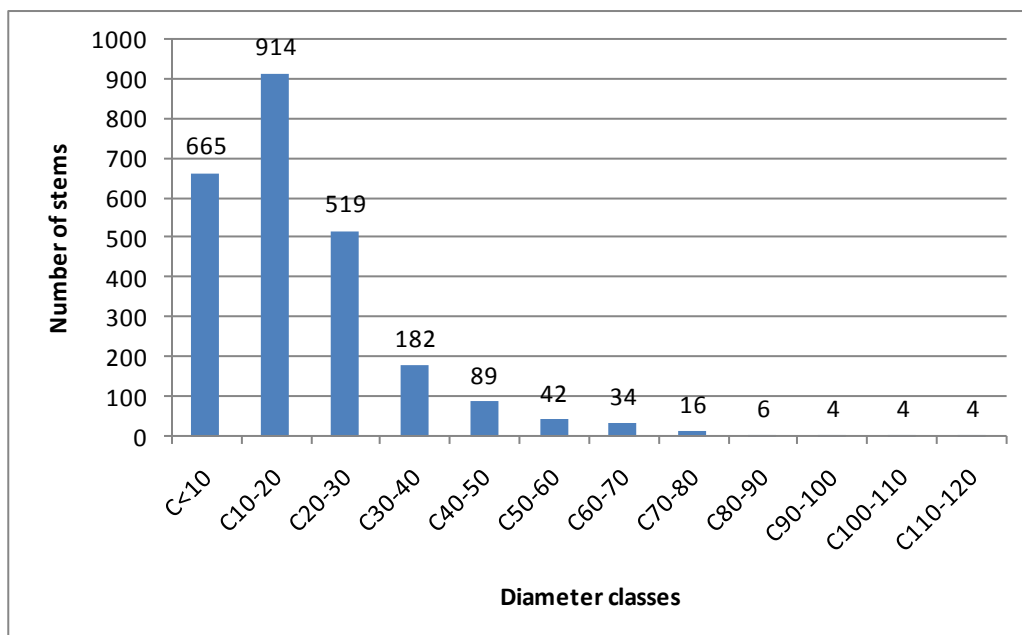


Figure 6. Distribution of living *Prunus* trees per diameter classes in the mount Oku region.

Specific curves of all the 18 forest are illustrated in appendix. Some forest can be considered as threatened regarding the lack of regeneration.

5.4.1.2.2. Dead and wilt trees

In this analysis, we group all stems described in the field as being wilt (with some branches dried) or died. The number of dead and wilt stems is presented in table 7 with their densities per forest. A total of 195 dead or wilt *Prunus* trees were recorded in the mount Oku. The average density of those trees is 0.5 stems/ha. The percentage of dead or wilt trees is $100 \times 195/1552 = 10\%$.

Table 7. Number of dead and wilt *Prunus* trees in the mount Oku region

Forest	Surface area surveyed (ha)	Number of stems	Density (Number of stem/ha)
ABUH	7,5	0	0
AFUA-DICHAMI	14	0	0
AJUNG	16	1	0.1
AKEH	16	6	0.4
ANYAJUA	29	11	0.4
BIKHOV	17	1	0.1
EMFVEMI	21	55	2.7
IJIM	19	0	0
KEDJEM MAWES	30	34	1.2
KILUM-IJIM	13	3	0.2
LAIKOM	20	16	0.8
MBAI	2	1	0.5
MBOH MBOLENG ILUNG	12	1	0.1
MUTEFF	11	15	1.4

Forest	Surface area surveyed (ha)	Number of stems	Density (Number of stem/ha)
NCHILY	18	11	0.6
NJUAMBUM	9,5	0	0
UPPER SHINGA	29	12	0.4
YANG TINIIFOIN BIMULO	14	9	0.6
AREA OUT OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTS	35	19	0.6
TOTAL	330	195	
AVERAGE	17	10	0.5

The distribution of dead or wilt trees per forest is illustrated in figure 7. Emfvemi (55 stems), Kedjem mawes (34), area not defined as community forest or area out of the community forests (19) Laikom (16) and Upper shinga (12) are in this order forests where the number of dead or wilt trees is high. The average number of dead or wilt trees per forest is 10. Many studies confirm that *Prunus* trees have been harvested using irrational techniques (debarking from roots to the branches) and 25% of those trees died or were dying (Akagou 2010, Ewusi et al. 1992, 1996, Tchouto 1996).

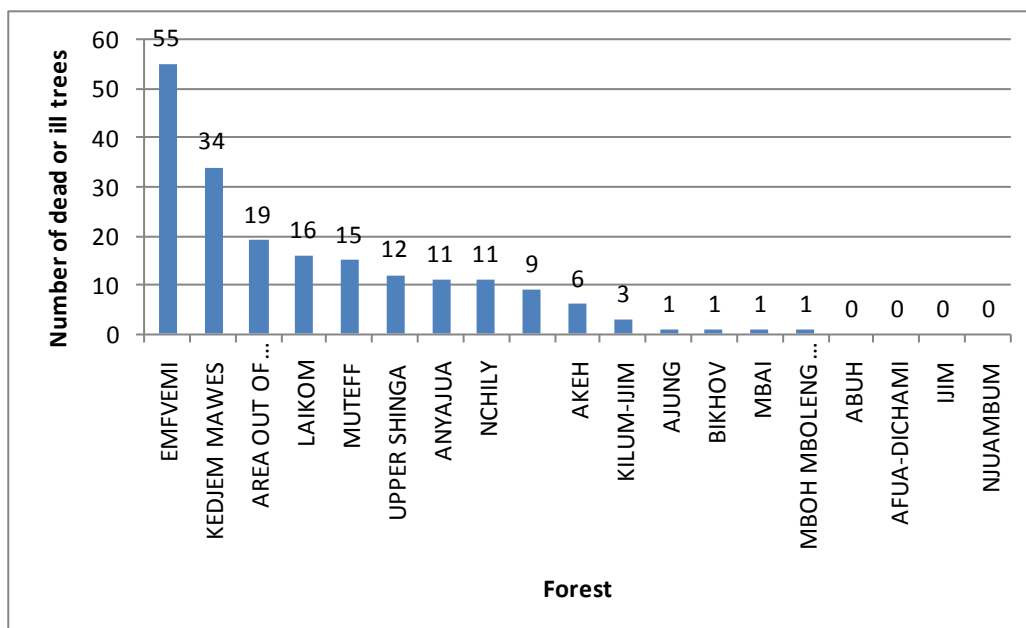


Figure 7: Distribution of dead or wilt trees in the sample surveyed in different forests.

5.4.1.3. Total number of stems

Estimation of number of stems at the scale of the all mount Oku forest is done in table 8. A total number of *Prunus* trees (living, wilt or dead) estimated for the whole Oku region is 107 009.72 trees. The number of living trees is 87 650.9 while that of the dead or wilt trees is 19 358.83. Among living trees, 76 780.67 have not yet attend the minimum exploitable diameter (MED) which is 30 cm. Only 10 870.22 trees representing 12.4% of the total living trees have reached the MED and can therefore be harvested.

If we consider wilt and dead *Prunus* trees as the bonus that should be harvested, then the total number of trees to be harvested in the mount Oku region is 30 229.05 trees.

For quota simulation and regarding the principle of conservation, all community forests where living trees with diameter \geq MED were not found can be excluded from all kind of *Prunus* exploitation now. Those forests include: Abuh, Afua – Dichami, Bikhov, Mbai, Mboh Mboleng and Njuambun. The area out of the community forests was not included in this list assuming that the forest administration will assist local people in harvesting the 10 235.44 wilt or dead *Prunus* trees found there as a tool for enhancing regeneration of the remaining *Prunus*.

The total number of *Prunus* trees retained therefore for the simulation of the sustainable yield or harvesting quota is 30 107.5 trees.

Table 8: total number of *Prunus* stems estimated in the mount Oku region

FOREST	Real surface area surveyed (ha)	Total surface area	Total number of living stems (LS)	Total number of dead and wilt stems (or the bonus)	Number of living stems < MED	Number of living stems \geq MED	Number of living stems > MED + Bonus	Number of stems retained for simulation of quotas (SRSQ)
ABUH	7.5	354.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFUA-DICHAMI	13.5	1121.04	830.40	0.00	830.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
AJUNG	16	629.80	78.73	39.36	0.00	78.73	118.09	118.09
AKEH	15.5	294.38	1329.45	113.95	1291.47	37.98	151.94	151.94
ANYAJUA	29	1033.60	4170.05	392.06	3991.84	178.21	570.26	570.26
BIKHOV	17	357.48	757.02	21.03	757.02	0.00	21.03	0.00
EMFVEMI	20.5	1377.29	19550.77	3695.16	15385.31	4165.46	7860.62	7860.62
IJIM	19	467.75	1821.75	0.00	1255.53	566.22	566.22	566.22
KEDJEM MAWES	29.5	1717.02	16006.13	1978.94	11815.43	4190.70	6169.63	6169.63
KILUM-IJIM	13	1080.75	4239.86	249.40	3491.65	748.21	997.61	997.61
LAIKOM	19.5	651.40	2939.64	534.48	2906.23	33.40	567.88	567.88
MBAI	2	121.83	121.83	60.91	121.83	0.00	60.91	0.00
MBOH MBOLENG								
ILUNG	12	475.29	396.08	39.61	396.08	0.00	39.61	0.00
MUTEFF	11	594.88	4272.32	811.20	4001.92	270.40	1081.60	1081.60
NCHILY	18	435.34	1596.24	266.04	1547.86	48.37	314.41	314.41
NJUAMBUM	9.5	350.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UPPER SHINGA	29	1556.29	3434.58	643.98	3005.25	429.32	1073.30	1073.30
YANG TINIIFOIN								
BIMULO	14	431.30	2402.93	277.26	2279.71	123.23	400.49	400.49
AREA OUT OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTS	34.5	18585.41	23703.13	10235.44	23703.13	0.00	10235.44	10235.44
TOTAL	330.00	31634.90	87650.89	19358.83	76780.67	10870.22	30229.05	30107.50

5.4.1.4. Simulation of sustainable yield

In mount Oku region, research activities conducted within the Birdlife project revealed that the length of the rotation varies with the zone (division). Hence, in the Boyo division where the weather is too hot, results obtained tend to show that the harvester can return to the same tree after 4-5 years, while in the Bui division where it is too cold, this harvester must wait 5-6 years before returning back to the same tree.

Simulation of sustainable yield of *Prunus africana* in the mount Oku region will therefore be based on two figures according to the rate of recovery: lowest estimate will be calculated using the rate of recovery of 6 years, while the highest estimate will be calculated based on

the rate of 5 years. The average medium of the two figures will be used to simulate the sustainable yield or annual yield of fresh bark.

The sustainable yield of fresh bark per annum for each forest will be = ((exploitable stems x average sustainable yield of bark per tree (= 55 kg))/ rate of total recovery of the bark (5 or 6 years)).

Table 9 shows the simulation of the sustainable yield of fresh bark per annum for each forest according to different level of estimates. From the table, it can be established that the annual yield of fresh bark of the wild *Prunus* in the mount Oku region is 301 075.05kg/year or 301.075 tons/year.

Table 9: Simulation of the sustainable yield of fresh bark of *Prunus africana* per annum for each forest in the mount Oku region.

FOREST	Real surface area surveyed (ha)	Total surface area	Number of stems retained for simulation of quotas (SRSQ)	Annual Sustainable yield_lowest estimate (R = 6 years) (kg)	Annual Sustainable yield_Highest estimate (R = 5 years) (kg)	Annual Sustainable yield_medium estimate (R = 5.5 years) (kg)
ABUH	7.5	354.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFUA-DICHAMI	13.5	1121.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AJUNG	16	629.80	118.09	1082.47	1298.97	1180.88
AKEH	15.5	294.38	151.94	1392.76	1671.31	1519.38
ANYAJUA	29	1033.60	570.26	5227.41	6272.89	5702.63
BIKHOV	17	357.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EMFVEMI	20.5	1377.29	7860.62	72055.66	86466.79	78606.18
IJIM	19	467.75	566.22	5190.34	6228.40	5662.18
KEDJEM						
MAWES	29.5	1717.02	6169.63	56554.99	67865.98	61696.35
KILUM-IJIM*	13	1080.75	997.61	9144.79	10973.75	9976.14
LAIKOM	19.5	651.40	567.88	5205.61	6246.73	5678.85
MBAI	2	121.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MBOH						
MBOLENG						
ILUNG	12	475.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MUTEFF	11	594.88	1081.60	9914.67	11897.60	10816.00
NCHILY	18	435.34	314.41	2882.09	3458.51	3144.10
NJUAMBUM	9.5	350.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UPPER SHINGA YANG	29	1556.29	1073.30	9838.63	11806.35	10733.05
TINIIFOIN						
BIMULO	14	431.30	400.49	3671.15	4405.38	4004.89
AREA OUT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS	34.5	18585.41	10235.44	93824.89	112589.87	102354.43
TOTAL	330	31634.90	30107.50	275985.46	331182.55	301075.05

5.4.1.5. Simulation of the annual quota

In Cameroon, *Prunus africana* is exported in two forms: the raw bark and the “powder”. Powder here is referred to the bark shavings or the grinded barks. Whatever be the form,

Prunus is exported in dried matter. The driedweight of *Prunus* barks to be exported is = 50% of Freshweight.

Table 10 shows the simulation of the annual quota according to different level of estimates. From the table, it can established that the annual quota of wild *Prunus* in the mount Oku region is 150 137.52 kg/year or **150.14 tons/year**. This quota is considered as the medium, obtained from the lowest estimated with a rate of recovery of 6 years (137.99 tons/year) and the highest estimate with a rate of recovery of 5 years (165.591 tons/year). The area out of the community forests (51.17 tons/year), EMFVEMI (39.3), and KEDJEM MAWES (30.8) are forests which have the high quota of *Prunus africana*.

Table 10: Simulation of the annual quota for *Prunus africana* in the mount Oku region.

FOREST	Real surface area surveyed (ha)	Total surface area	Number of stems retained for simulation of quotas (SRSQ)	Annual Quota_lowest estimate (R = 6 years) (kg)	Annual Quota_Highest estimate (R = 5 years) (kg)	Annual Quota_medium estimate (R = 5.5 years) (kg)
ABUH	7.5	354.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFUA-DICHAMI	13.5	1121.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AJUNG	16	629.80	118.09	541.24	649.48	590.44
AKEH	15.5	294.38	151.94	696.38	835.66	759.69
ANYAJUA	29	1033.60	570.26	2613.71	3136.45	2851.32
BIKHOV	17	357.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EMFVEMI	20.5	1377.29	7860.62	36027.83	43233.40	39303.09
IJIM	19	467.75	566.22	2595.17	3114.20	2831.09
KEDJEM MAWES	29.5	1717.02	6169.63	28277.49	33932.99	30848.17
KILUM-IJIM*	13	1080.75	997.61	4572.40	5486.87	4988.07
LAIKOM	19.5	651.40	567.88	2602.80	3123.37	2839.42
MBAI	2	121.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MBOH MBOLENG						
ILUNG	12	475.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MUTEFF	11	594.88	1081.60	4957.33	5948.80	5408.00
NCHILY	18	435.34	314.41	1441.05	1729.26	1572.05
NJUAMBUM	9.5	350.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UPPER SHINGA	29	1556.29	1073.30	4919.31	5903.18	5366.52
YANG TINIIFOIN						
BIMULO	14	431.30	400.49	1835.58	2202.69	2002.45
AREA OUT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS	34.5	18585.41	10235.44	46912.45	56294.93	51177.21
TOTAL	330	31634.90	30107.50	137992.73	165591.27	150537.52

* protect area: exploitation of *Prunus* in the flora sanctuary of Kilum Ijim should be subjected to special clauses.

The Kilum Ijim forest is a protect area, a sanctuary for plants to be précised. This means that this area is in the permanent forest domain and therefore in the total control of the forest administration. As it is, the area can be excluded from *Prunus* harvesting by the forest administration. If the 997.61 exploitable trees of *Prunus* found there are excluded from all kind of exploitation, then the annual quota of the wild *Prunus* will drop to **145.55 tons** of dried barks/year.

The area out of the community forest yields a quota of 51.17 tons year. This quota is totally composed of wilt or dead trees. If this quota is moved due to the lack of exploitable living trees and due to the difficulties that could raise for its control and monitoring by the forest officers, then the quota for the wild *Prunus* in the north west will be **99.36 tons/year**.

If both the area out of the community forest and the protected area are excluded from the exploitation, then the annual yield of the wild *Prunus* will be limited to the 12 community forests retained, which gives a total quota of **94.37 tons** of dried barks/year.

5.4.2. Plantations

5.4.2.1. States and total number of domestic *Prunus* trees

In the North-west, many farmers are interested in the domestication of *Prunus africana*. This interest is manifested by the impressive number of peasants, common initiative groups (CIG), and non-governmental organizations involved in the planting, collection and marketing of seeds and seedlings of this species. Thus, a large majority of farmers have introduced this species in their production systems. An assessment of the state of plantations of *P. africana* in the region shows that at least five departments are concerned: these are the departments of Mezam, Mantum-Ndonga, Ngok etunja of Bui and Boyo. Moreover, *P. africana* is the third priority tree species for domestication in the region after *Dacryodes edulis* and *Cola spp*. It is preferably planted in agroforestry systems simultaneously mixed with food crops and perennial. It occurs in a scattered manner in the fields, or placed along the edges to serve as a hedge or windbreak. It is also found in monospecific plantations in places, but also sprinkle in home gardens.

However, domestication initiatives are limited by difficulties in the supply of planting material. The wildings is the material of *P. africana* most used for regeneration by the planters. However, transplantation of such material usually results in very high mortality rate from the farmers we met and after the first results that we obtained. Production of plants and is quite delicate, hence the motivation of some NGOs, GIC and nursery individual to engage in the collection and sale of seeds, and in the production of plants from wildings. Unfortunately, they are hampered by lack of reliable information on the pre-treatment of seeds, the factors that influence germination in the nursery and conservation of the germination of seeds and other propagation techniques of seed of *P.africana*. It should be noted that the establishment of plantations does not meet the standards as would be expected in a normal plantation; the distances between trees are not respected. Trees are scattered throughout the space in most cases without monitoring or maintenance (Tchatat 2010).

Data gathered in different services and local resource persons reveal that there exist a total of 117 123 trees of domestic *Prunus* in the divisions of Boyo, Bui, and Donga Mantung.

5.4.2.2 Number of domestic *Prunus* in the sample

A total number of 52 plantations of *Prunus* were surveyed in the three divisions of Boyo, Bui, and Donga Mantung.

A total number of 1896 *Prunus* trees were counted in those plantations. A total number of 1813 trees were alive while 83 trees were wilt or died, which is 4.37%.

Table 10 shows the distribution of the *Prunus* trees in different diameter classes per farmer. The Boyo union, Garba Daladi and Nfor Hilary are owners who get the high number of *Prunus* trees.

Table 10. Distribution of Living domestic *Prunus* stems in different diameter classes per farmer;

Farmer	Diameter classes					Total
	C<10	C10 - 20	C20 - 30	C30 - 40	C 40 - plus	

Farmer	Diameter classes					Total
	C<10	C10 - 20	C20 - 30	C30 - 40	C 40 - plus	
ALEX ZUH MUBANG	8	9	3			20
BBH1	16	12	4	1		33
BBH2	7	4				11
BBH3	8	14				22
Bongfan henry	11					11
BOYO UNION	208					208
DAVID FONTAMOH	8	15	1	1		25
Dewainkimbo Jimmy	1	2	7			10
EMMANUEL MAGENEY	7	8				15
FAI	33	15	4	3		55
FAI KIDIN	7	15	2			24
FAI Polycarpe	7	15	12	2		36
Fatouma shee	1	1	6	2		10
FRANCIS NGAM	54	27				81
FUL EMMANUEL	2	12		2		16
FUL JOHNSON	2	4				6
GAM EMMANUEL	2	5				7
GAM PETER		4				4
GARBA DALADI	197	6	3	1		207
Jantat Elata	20					20
JAVNJONG FONTAYA		8	5		1	14
Joseph Keusalu		3	8			11
LEVAL LEVIA	2	6	5	2		15
LINDA DZE DZE		2	4			6
Lukong emmanuel	11	3	1			15
LUKONG FESTUS	32					32
Mabah Martin	1	7	4	1		13
MAHALAM YENIGHA	3	8	1			12
Mairie de kumbo1	15	47	9			71
Mairie de kumbo2	30	5				35
MFOR HILARY	61	38	7	3	2	111
Mih John Vuh	50	10	7			67
Minang Mohamadou	7					7
MUBANG AUGUSTINE AYEAH	16	21	2			39
Nanguéh Elisabeth	44	2				46
NDELEY BOBE		6	7	2		15
Ngoran christopher			15	2		17
NGUEH SYLVESTER	16	28	5	1		50
Njoh Gideon	46	14	3	1		64
Nkain Isidore	22					22
NYAH JEIREW	14	4				18
Patrick Many	4	10				14
Prince Yibam Emmanuel	91					91
SHUFAI 2	5	14				19

Farmer	Diameter classes					Total
	C<10	C10 - 20	C20 - 30	C30 - 40	C 40 - plus	
SHUFAI ROKOV 1	8	9	3			20
SIMON KITCHA	1	5	7	5	2	20
TEH ERIC ATOINI	17	4	1			22
TETANG	1	13	10			24
Vincent Chiaga	17	10	3			30
YAM ERNEST	19	3				22
YEIN SIMON	8	16	7	2		33
YENG DOR Leonard	8	5	2		2	17
TOTAL	1148	158	469	7	31	1813

Table 11 shows the distribution of the *Prunus* trees per division. The Boyo division is the area where there exists a high number of planted trees of *Prunus* (1 220 trees, 67.3%). This is linked to the work done by the BirdLife International project.

Table 11. Distribution of Living domestic *Prunus* stems in different diameter classes per division;

	Diameter classes					Total
	C<10	C10 - 20	C20 - 30	C30 - 40	C 40 – plus	
BOYO	876	248	78	16	2	1220
BUI	211	183	73	12	3	482
DONGA MANTUM	61	38	7	3	2	111
Total	1148	469	158	31	7	1813

Figure 8 illustrates the distribution of living stems in different diameter classes. This structure has the shape of the structure relatively close to “J” reversed curve characterized by strong presence of young stems mostly at the level of classes [0, 10 [and [10, 20 [. Many trees have not yet reach the minimum diameter of exploitability (MED) which is 30 cm. Only 38 trees can be harvested.

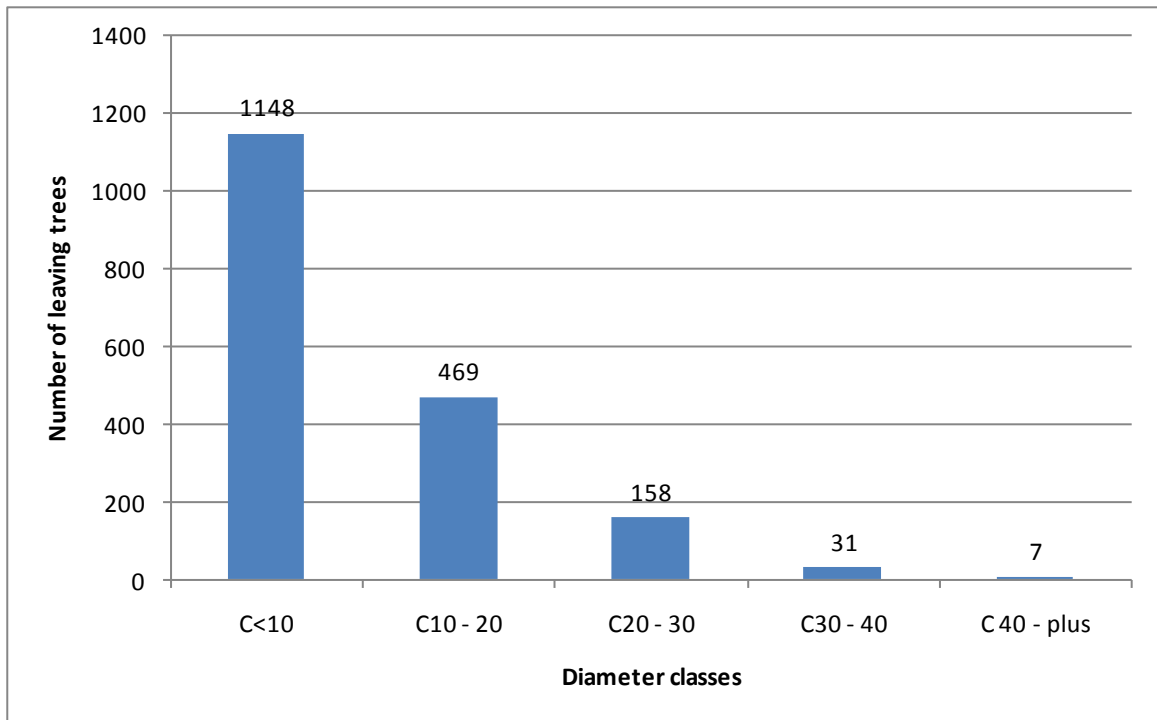


Figure 8: Distribution of living domestic *Prunus* trees in different diameter classes