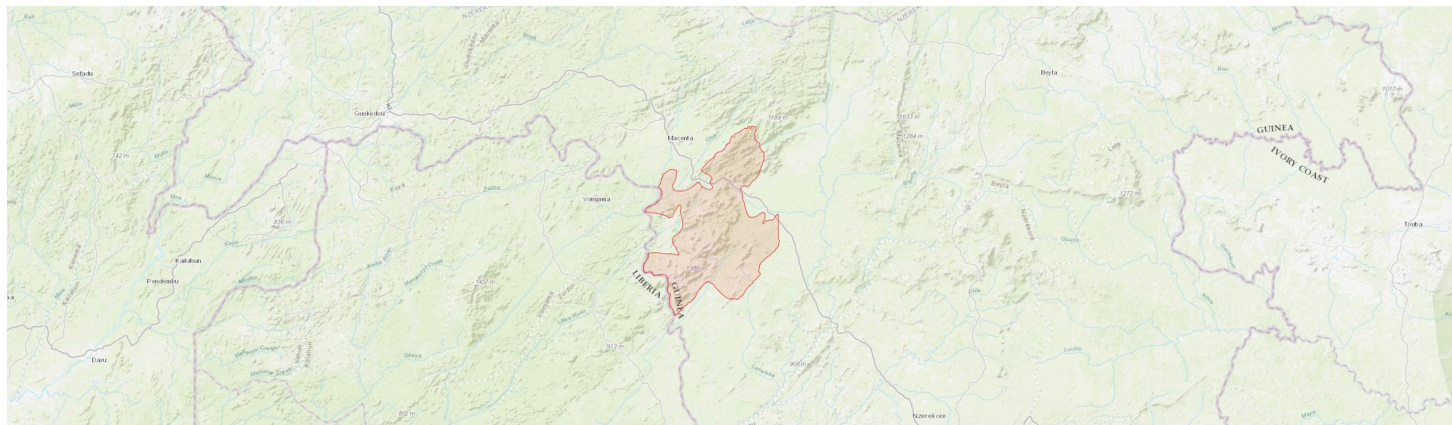


# Ziama Massif

Massif de Ziama (Test version)

**GUITIPA022**



Country: **Guinea**

Administrative region: **Macenta (Prefecture)**

Central co-ordinates: **8.26583 N, -9.34528 E**

Area: **1161.7km<sup>2</sup>**

## Qualifying IPA criteria

A(i), B(ii), C(iii)

## IPA assessment rationale

The Ziama mountain range comprises 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 two global endemic species (*Mikaniopsis camarae* and *Inversodicraea pepehabai*) and 33 range-restricted species. It has one of the largest areas of intact submontane forest in the country and a significant area of lowland rainforest, albeit disturbed. There are significant populations of many threatened plant species found here. The Ziama classified forest 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 description

The Ziama classified forest, located in the prefecture of Macenta in Guinée Forestière, consists of a mountain range aligned approximately southwest to northeast, with submontane forest and granite inselbergs with grassland. On both sides of the mountain range there are areas of lowland evergreen forest. The area is crossed by rivers with white water, habitat for Podostemaceae species.

## Botanical significance

Due to the variation and intactness of the vegetation types in this area, there is an exceptional botanical richness in Ziama Classified Forest. Thirty three rare, threatened and/or endemic plant species have been documented, including *Cassipourea adamii* (EN) in submontane forest, *Tarenna hutchinsonii* (CR) and *Gymnosiphon samoritourenus* (EN) in the lowland forest, and *Inversodicraea pepehabai* (EN) an endemic species to the fast flowing rivers.

## Habitat and geology

Ziama consists of a dolerite/orthogneiss mountain range, mostly covered in lowland and sub-montane forest. The inselbergs have open vegetation with woodland, wooded grassland, grassland, and

open rocky areas. The lowland forest areas surrounding the mountain range are mostly on Archean era base rock.

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## 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 submontane 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. Collection of *Piper guineensis* by poachers involves cutting trees down to get to the liana.

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## Site assessor(s)

Charlotte Couch, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

Pépé Haba, Guinée Biodiversité

Martin Cheek, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

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## IPA criterion A species

SPECIES	QUALIFYING SUB-CRITERION	≥ 1% OF GLOBAL POPULATION	≥ 5% OF NATIONAL POPULATION	1 OF 5 BEST SITES NATIONALLY	ENTIRE GLOBAL POPULATION	SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT	ABUNDANCE AT SITE
<i>Brachystephanus jaundensis</i> Lindau subsp. <i>nimbae</i> (Heine) I.Darbysh.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Bryaspis humularioides</i> Gledhill	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Cassia aubrevillei</i> Pellegr.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Cassipourea adamii</i> Jacq.-Fél.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Cryptosepalum tetraphyllum</i> (Hook.f.) Benth.	A(i)	–	–	–	–	–	Scarce
<i>Dalbergia adamii</i> Berhaut	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Dorstenia astyanactis</i> Aké Assi	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Drypetes afzelii</i> (Pax) Hutch.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i> Harms	A(i)	–	–	✓	–	✓	Unknown
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> (Sprague) Sprague	A(i)	–	–	✓	–	✓	Unknown
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> (Dawe & Sprague) Sprague	A(i)	–	–	✓	–	✓	Unknown
<i>Garcinia kola</i> Heckel	A(i)	–	–	✓	–	✓	Unknown
<i>Genlisea barthlottii</i> S.Porembski, Eb.Fisch. & Gemmel	A(i)	✓	–	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Gladiolus praecostatus</i> Marais	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Occasional
<i>Heterotis sylvestris</i> (Jacq.-Fél.) Jacq.-Fél.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Hymenocoleus multinervis</i> Robbr.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown

SPECIES	QUALIFYING SUB-CRITERION	≥ 1% OF GLOBAL POPULATION	≥ 5% OF NATIONAL POPULATION	1 OF 5 BEST SITES NATIONALLY	ENTIRE GLOBAL POPULATION	SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT	ABUNDANCE AT SITE
<i>Inversodicraea pepehabai</i> Cheek	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	Occasional
<i>Mikaniopsis camarae</i> Lisowski	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	Scarce
<i>Milicia regia</i> (A.Chev.) C.C.Berg	A(i)	–	–	✓	–	✓	Unknown
<i>Monocymbium lanceolatum</i> C.E.Hubb.	A(i)	✓	✓	–	–	–	Unknown
<i>Mostuea adamii</i> Sillans	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Nemum bulbostyloides</i> (Hooper) J.Raynal	A(i)	✓	–	–	–	–	Unknown
<i>Neolemonniera clitandriifolia</i> A.Chev.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Osbeckia praviantha</i> Jacq.-Fél.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Pauridiantha schnellii</i> N.Hallé	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Rinorea djalonensis</i> A.Chev.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Salacighia linderi</i> (Harms) Blakelock	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Tarenna hutchinsonii</i> Bremek.	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Psychotria samoritourei</i> Cheek	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Vepris felicis</i> Bretelet	A(i)	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Scarce
<i>Omphalocarpum ahia</i> A.Chev.	A(i)	–	–	✓	–	–	Unknown
<i>Placodiscus riparius</i> Keay	A(i)	–	–	✓	–	–	Unknown

## IPA criterion C qualifying habitats

HABITAT	QUALIFYING SUB-CRITERION	≥ 5% OF NATIONAL RESOURCE	≥ 10% OF NATIONAL RESOURCE	1 OF 5 BEST SITES NATIONALLY	AREAL COVERAGE AT SITE
West African Lowland Evergreen Forest	C(iii)	—			
Guinean Highland Submontane Forest	C(iii)	—			
Granite Inselbergs	C(iii)	—			

## General site habitats

GENERAL SITE HABITAT	PERCENT COVERAGE	IMPORTANCE
Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland Forest	—	Minor
Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane Forest	—	Major
Rocky Areas - Rocky Areas [e.g. inland cliffs, mountain peaks]	—	Minor

## Land use types

LAND USE TYPE	PERCENT COVERAGE	IMPORTANCE
Nature conservation	—	Major

## Threats

THREAT	SEVERITY	TIMING
Biological resource use - Gathering terrestrial plants - Intentional use (species being assessed is the target)	Low	Ongoing - stable
Biological resource use - Logging & wood harvesting	Low	Ongoing - stable
Agriculture & aquaculture - Annual & perennial non-timber crops - Shifting agriculture	Medium	Ongoing - declining
Agriculture & aquaculture - Annual & perennial non-timber crops - Agro-industry farming	Low	Ongoing - declining

## Protected areas

PROTECTED AREA NAME	PROTECTED AREA TYPE	RELATIONSHIP WITH IPA	AREAL OVERLAP
Massif du Ziama	National Reserve	protected/conservation area matches IPA	1162

## Conservation designation

DESIGNATION NAME	PROTECTED AREA	RELATIONSHIP WITH IPA	AREAL OVERLAP
Massif du Ziama	Important Bird Area	protected/conservation area matches IPA	—

## Management type

MANAGEMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	YEAR STARTED	YEAR FINISHED
Protected Area management plan in place	The forest was originally classified in 1942 and is a Reserve integrale. In addition it was designated a Man and Biosphere Reserve (Massif du Ziama) in 1980. A management plan exists for this area, but the extent is unknown. According to a Birdlife International Assessment in 2007, it is out of date and not well implemented.	—	—

MANAGEMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	YEAR STARTED	YEAR FINISHED
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## Bibliography

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