

## **Review Article**

# **Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants in Selected Mangrove Rehabilitation Areas of Davao Occidental, The Philippines**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted in the mangrove rehabilitation sites of Malita, Davao Occidental, Philippines particularly Sitio Agdao of Brgy. Tubalan, Sitio Baybay of Brgy. Buhangin and Sitio Lahusan of Brgy. Fishing Village from October to December 2020. Preliminary stations were established: Station 1 in Sitio Agdao, Station 2 in Sitio Baybay and the Station 3 in Sitio Lahusan. These sites are considered to be a slightly undisturbed mangrove forest dominated by species of mangrove trees.

The free exploration method was carried out first before the conduct of the study. Samples consisted of host plants and their associates (epiphytes) are collected for proper identification. Three study areas were assessed by the number of individual species to calculate their relative abundance and density.

A total of 7 species identified individually among of the three-study areas. The study also shows that species of mangrove epiphytes in the study area composed of 3 to 5 species per station and exhibit 1 to 3 identified species per plot and individual species per station revealed that *Davallia denticulata* and *Aglaomorpha quercifolia* were the most common species of mangrove epiphytic plants in almost all three study areas. However, Lahusan sampling station occurred numerous quantities of Mangrove epiphytic plants species among 3 identified study areas including *Imperata cylindrica* that cannot be found in Agdao and Baybay Stations.

Statistically, no significant difference was observed among study areas.

*Keywords: Mangroves, Epiphytic Plants, Environment, Rehabilitation Areas*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Epiphyte is one of the subdivisions of the Raunkier system. The term epiphytic derives from the greek “epi” – (meaning ‘upon’) and “phyton” (meaning ‘plant’). Epiphytic plants are sometimes called “air plants” because they do not root in soil. However, there are many aquatic species of algae that are epiphytes on other aquatic plants (seaweeds or aquatic angiosperms) (Everhart *et al.*, 2009).

Most studies describing the flora of mangroves assess the diversity and community structure of trees but do not record the presence of epiphytes (Ashton and Macintosh, 2002). Although epiphytes are very abundant in dense mangroves, few studies have assessed the richness of epiphytic species or specifically of bromeliads (Roberston and Platt, 2001). To understand the distribution patterns of epiphytes and to preserve them, it is important to know not only the diversity, but also the plant host relationships (Magalhaes and Lopes, 2015).

Due to the lack of studies and information about epiphytic plants in mangrove forests, and considering that the diversity of these sensitive species can be a tool for mangrove conservation, this study aims to assess the diversity of epiphytic plants in a subtropical mangrove, evaluating their distribution and relationship with their host trees.

The study was conducted to determine and assess the common mangrove-epiphytic plants in selected mangrove rehabilitation sites of Davao Occidental. This study aimed to: (1) Identify the common mangrove-epiphytic plants in the study areas; (2) Determine the density and abundance of mangrove-epiphytic plants in the study areas; (3) Identify the mangroves that serve as host for these epiphytes; and, (4) Measure the prevailing levels of the physico-chemical parameters in each sampling station such as water salinity, temperature and water pH.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### 2.1 Research Locale

The study was conducted in the identified mangrove rehabilitation sites of Davao Occidental, particularly Sitio Agdao of Brgy. Tubalan, Sitio Baybay of Brgy. Buhangin and Sitio Lahusan of Brgy. Fishing Village, Malita, Davao Occidental.



Figure 1. The Map of Tubalan Cove, Malita, Davao Occidental showing the location of the study sites ([www.google.com/map](http://www.google.com/map)).

### 2.2 Research Design and Establishment of Sampling Sites

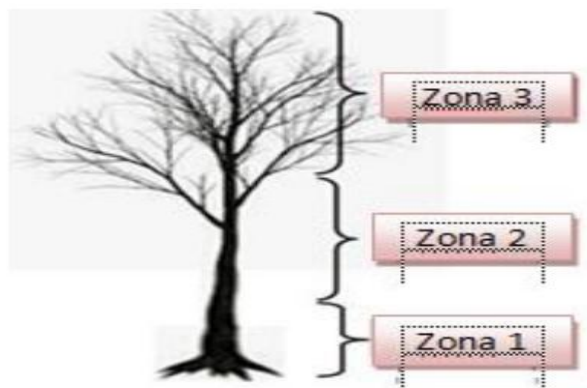
The study took place during a period of 2 months and was conducted in the coastline of Tubalan Cove in Malita, Davao Occidental where the selected mangrove rehabilitation sites is situated. Three stations were established in the conduct of the study. Station 1 in Sitio Agdao, Station 2 in Sitio Baybay and the Station 3 in Sitio Lahusan. The distance between the stations was approximately 5 km. This site was considered to be a slightly undisturbed mangrove forest dominated by species of mangrove trees. The area is regularly inundated by a normal high tide.

### 2.3 Data Gathering Procedure

The free exploration method was carried out first before the conduct of the study. Research samples were collected from an area of 300m<sup>2</sup>. These samples consisted of host plants and their associates (epiphytes) which are attached to the body of the hosts. The next process

involved identification of the types of the host plants, the types of their associates, and the zones (parts of the host's body) on which the epiphytes grow. Each mangrove tree was surveyed in an appropriate way. In the case of epiphyte occurrence on higher sprays, it is necessary to climb the tree for the purpose of determining the epiphyte species.

The three parts (zones) of the host plants that are attached to the associated plants. The three zones consisted of zone 1 (lower part), zone 2 (middle part), and zone 3 (upper part), as illustrated in Figure 1.



**Figure 2. The Attached Zones** (Usman *et al.*, 2019)

## 2.4 Collection of Mangrove Epiphytes and Sampling Design

Epiphytes were collected randomly from the three stations. The samples were placed into ziploc polyethylene bags, which was labeled and transported back to the laboratory for proper identification and further processing.

The Transect Plot Method was employed in the conduct of the study. Three sampling areas were established in the study. In each area, there were three sampling plots established with 10m x10m in dimension. Each plot was regularly spaced from other plots at 10m. Each area has distance of 50m. Transects were plotted randomly in each sampling station.

## 2.5 Physico-Chemical Parameters

The Water salinity was determined using an Atago Refractometer. Water Sample from the sampling stations was placed in the slide cover for the convenient reading and recording of data.

Water temperature was determined using field thermometer. The apparatus was placed into the water for about 5 minutes to ensure proper reading and recording of data.

The pH scale measures the acidity and alkalinity of the water in the sampling stations. It was measured using the HANNA pH meter. About 50ml of sea water sample was collected for pH determination.

## 2.6 Statistical Tools and Analysis

The Analysis of variance was used to analyze the data using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Other gathered data were analyzed using the following:

**Species Density:** All individual mangroves-epiphytic plants species that were found in each quadrat was counted per species and density and calculated with the formula (1) of Odum, 1972.

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{No. of Individual of the same species}}{\text{Area (m}^2\text{)}} \quad (1)$$

**Relative Abundance:** Relative abundance of each mangroves-epiphytic plants species was estimated based on the formula (2) of Odum, 1971.

$$\text{Relative Abundance} = \frac{\text{No. of Individual of a Species}}{\text{Total No. of Individual of all Species}} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Species of Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants

A total of 6 mangrove-epiphytic plants were identified and distributed among study areas namely <sup>1</sup>Rabbits Foot Fern (*Davalia denticulata*), <sup>2</sup>Oakleaf Fern (*Aglaomorpha quercifolia*), <sup>3</sup>Bird's Nest Fern (*Asplenium nidus*), <sup>4</sup>Java Fern (*Microsorium pteropus*), <sup>5</sup>Golden Anubias (*Anubias barteri*), and <sup>6</sup>Kugon Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) (Table 1). These were identified using available field guide and other references, and with consultation from technical experts.

The physico-chemical parameters of the study areas were also measured and noted for further analysis. Salinity shows slightly differences among study areas. Bagumbayan is slightly higher than Baybay and Agdao stations with general average of 34 ppt. Temperature ranges from 29°C to 30°C which makes an average of 30°C. Water pH also exhibits slightly difference ranges from 6.8 to 7.2. The reading of salinity and pH shows little significance in the growth of mangrove epiphytes since most of the species of epiphytes occur near the trunk area. Thus, the measurement of temperature shows tolerable limit for epiphytes.

**Table 1. Identified Species in the Davao Occidental**

| Scientific Name                | English Name     |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Davalia denticulata</i>     | Rabbit Foot Fern |
| <i>Aglaomorpha quercifolia</i> | Oakleaf Fern     |
| <i>Asplenium nidus</i>         | Bird's Nest Fern |
| <i>Microsorium pteropus</i>    | Java Fern        |
| <i>Anubias barteri</i>         | Golden Anubias   |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>     | Kugon Grass      |

It was also noticed that matured mangrove trees (approximately 2 meters height starting from the base) serves as common host for most mangrove-epiphytic plants. Probable reason is that these mangrove-epiphytic plants attain favorable light conditions enough to grow under the dense canopy of mangrove trees. These epiphytic-plants do not acquire water and

minerals from their host (tree) (Yong J.W *et al.*, 2014). Further, it was also observed that most mangrove-epiphytic plants were found mostly in the middle zone (trunk) of the trees.

### 3.2 Relative Abundance of Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants

#### 3.2.1 Sitio Agdao

Results of the study shows that species of mangrove epiphytes in the study area composed of 3 to 5 species per station and exhibit 1 to 3 identified species per plot. The species of *Davalia denticulata* and *Aglaomorpha quercifold* were the most common species of mangrove-epiphytic plants in the Agdao Station with relative abundance higher than 50% followed by *Asplenium midus* in 33.33%.



Plate 1. *Davalia denticulata*

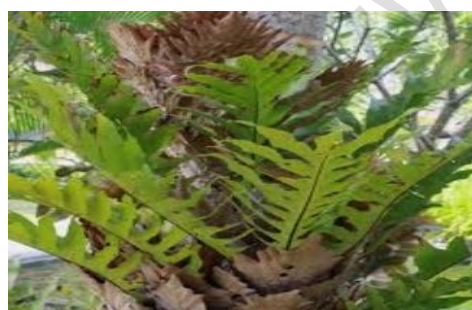


Plate 2. *Aglaomorpha quercifold*

#### 3.2.2 Sitio Baybay

Baybay station exhibited 3 mangrove-epiphytic plants species namely *Anubias barteri*, *Microsorium pteropus* and *Asplenium midus*. The most common species that can be found in all plots was *Anubias barteri* with relative abundance of 46%.



Plate 3. *Anubias barteri*

#### 3.2.3 Sitio Lahusan

Among 3 stations, Sitio Lahusan has the most numbered of mangrove-epiphytic plants with 4 species identified (*Imprerata cycindrica*, *Aglaomorpha quercifold*, *Microsorium pteropus*, and *Davalia denticulata*). Of these mentioned species, *Aglaomorpha quercifold* still exhibited as the most abundant with 54%. In this station, the species of *Imprerata cycindrica* can be noticed, in which this cannot be found in other 2 stations.



Plate 4. *Aglaomorpha quercifold*

### 3.3 Density of Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants

The Agdao station shows much higher density of 0.01 to 0.04 species per 100m<sup>2</sup> with *Davalia denticulata* and *Aglaomorpha quercifolia* as the most popular species followed by *Asplenium nidus*.

Sitio Baybay station's exhibited 0.02 to 0.03 species per 100m<sup>2</sup> of density with *Microsorium pteropus*, *Anubias barteri* and *Asplenium nidus* as the most commonly found mangrove-epiphytic plants.

The case of Lahusan station revealed species density with 0.01 to 0.02 species per 100m<sup>2</sup>. This station was observed the presence of *Imperata cylindrica* that cannot be seen in other two stations.

**Table 2. Density of Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants among stations**

| Station  | Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants   | Density (100m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Sitio Agdao, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental           | <i>Davalia denticulata</i><br><i>Aglaomorpha quercifolia</i><br><i>Asplenium nidus</i>                                    | 0.01 – 0.04                  |
| Sitio Baybay, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental          | <i>Microsorium pteropus</i><br><i>Anubias barteri</i><br><i>Asplenium nidus</i>   | 0.02-0.03                    |
| Sitio Lahusan, Brgy. Fishing Village, Malita, Davao Occidental | <i>Imperata cylindrica</i><br><i>Aglaomorpha quercifolia</i><br><i>Microsorium pteropus</i><br><i>Davalia denticulata</i> | 0.01-0.02                    |

### 3.4 Identified Mangroves as Host for Epiphytic Plants

There are 2 mangrove species that serves as host of epiphytic plants namely *Sonneratia sp.* and *Avicennia sp.* (Table 3). Most of the identified mangrove-epiphytic plants attached to *Sonneratia* species. The species of *Anubias barteri* and *Imperata cylindrica* are thriving in the body of *Avicennia* species.

**Table 3. Identified Mangroves as host of epiphytic plants.**

| Station   | Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants  | Mangroves   |
|---|--|---|
| Sitio Agdao, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental  | <i>Davalia denticulata</i><br><i>Aglaomorpha quercifolia</i><br><i>Asplenium nidus</i> | <i>Sonneratia sp.</i><br><i>Sonneratia sp.</i><br><i>Sonneratia sp.</i> |
| Sitio Baybay, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental | <i>Microsorium pteropus</i><br><i>Anubias barteri</i><br><i>Asplenium nidus</i>        | <i>Sonneratia sp.</i><br><i>Avicennia sp.</i><br><i>Sonneratia sp.</i>  |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Sitio Lahusan, Brgy. Fishing Village, Malita, Davao Occidental | <i>Imprerata cycindrica</i><br><i>Aglaomorpha quercifolia</i><br><i>Microsorium pteropus</i><br><i>Davalia denticulata</i> | <i>Avicennia sp.</i><br><i>Sonneratia sp.</i><br><i>Sonneratia sp.</i><br><i>Sonneratia sp.</i> |
|--|--|---|

These mangrove-epiphytic plants mostly can be found in the Zone 2 (Middle Part) of the mangrove trees.

Lahusan station with the most numbered mangrove-epiphytic plant species revealed that these plants can be found in the middle part (100%) of the tree. Sitio Agdao with 83.33%, and Sitio Baybay (66.66%), are observed to be found at the middle area of the mangrove trees. Others are located in zone 3 (upper part of the mangrove trees) (Table 4).

**Table 4. Zonation for Mangrove-Epiphytic Plants.**

| Station  | Total No. of Samples | Zone 1<br>(lower part near roots) | Zone 2<br>(middle part of the body near trunk) | Zone 3<br>(upper part near twigs and leaves) |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Sitio Agdao, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental           | 6                    | -                                 | 83.33%   | 16.66%                                       |
| Sitio Baybay, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental          | 6                    | -                                 | 66.66%   | 33.33%                                       |
| Sitio Lahusan, Brgy. Fishing Village, Malita, Davao Occidental | 7                    | -                                 | 100%   | -  |

### 3.5 Physico-Chemical Parameters

The physico-chemical parameters of the study areas were also measured and noted for further analysis (Table 5).

Salinity shows slightly differences among study areas. Bagumbayan is slightly higher than Baybay and Agdao stations with general average of 34 ppt.

Temperature ranges from 29°C to 30°C which makes an average of 30°C. pH also exhibits slightly difference ranges from 6.8 to 7.2.

Many epiphytes require high exposure and others and cannot endure either as much sun or the associated aridity. Water deficit and high light intensity might hinder the growth of epiphytes and any state of environmental change, photosynthesis and growth processes are likely be affected (Hietz and Briones, 2008).



**Table 5. The physico-chemical parameter of the study area.**

| Station  | Salinity | Temperature         | pH  |
|--|----------|---------------------|-----|
| Sitio Agdao, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental           | 33ppt    | 30.0 degree celsius | 6.8 |
| Sitio Baybay, Brgy. Tubalan, Malita, Davao Occidental          | 35ppt    | 29.9 degree celsius | 7.2 |
| Sitio Lahusan, Brgy. Fishing Village, Malita, Davao Occidental | 34ppt    | 30.6 degree celsius | 6.9 |

The marine environment plays a fundamental role in regulating the physico-chemical parameters such as temperature on the planet (Medina Contreras *et al.*, 2018; Casana and Olivares, 2020).

In the mangrove ecosystem, different species do not appear randomly, but rather grow following a natural distribution depending on the distance from the sea. This zonation is mainly regulated by two environmental factors: salinity and the amount of water in the sediment (Olivares *et al.*, 2017c; Olivares *et al.*, 2017b). The species that are best adapted to growing near the sea are generally the red mangroves. At a greater distance from the sea live representatives of the other typical families of these forests. In the Caribbean, the black mangrove occurs in partially submerged swampy places; and the white mangrove prefers places higher above sea level, where the sediment is less waterlogged. Behind these true mangroves other accompanying species grow, generally trees and shrubs that cannot withstand the excessively severe conditions to which mangroves are subjected (Olivares *et al.*, 2016).

Moreover, this study provides necessary information in terms on the status of mangrove-epiphytic plants, in support to the regular conduct of mangrove rehabilitation activities in Davao Occidental, Philippines (Pacyao and Gencianeo, 2018; Pacyao and Barail, 2020). T Gathered data will also provide baseline information, and will likewise provide mapping and database of these keystone ecosystems for future monitoring of environmental changes is essential for efficient conservation actions.

Hence, this study shows that epiphytic terrestrial plants are particularly abundant in mangroves, especially climbing species, as well as algae and marine invertebrates that grow attached to the submerged roots of mangroves, forming unique communities.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

There were 7 species were identified among study areas individually among of the three-study area. The study also shows that species of mangrove epiphytes in the study area composed of 3 to 5 species per station and exhibit 1 to 3 identified species per plot.

Individual species per station revealed that *Davalia denticulata* and *Aglaomorpha quercifolia* were the most common species of mangrove epiphytic plants in almost all three study areas.

The results of the study and statistical analysis in regards with the relative abundance and relative density of Mangrove epiphytic plants species in the study areas exhibits no significant difference.



In all stations most epiphytic plants can be seen in the middle part of the mangrove the body near trunk.

Physico-chemical parameters shows having slightly differences among study areas.

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