

SELECTIVE LOGGING INTENSITY ALTERS THE POPULATION STAND STRUCTURE OF *CULLENIA-MESUA-PALAUQUUM* DOMINATED TROPICAL WET EVERGREEN FOREST OF THE WESTERN GHATS, SOUTH INDIA

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Abstract. The present study was conducted in a population structure of selectively logged tropical wet evergreen forest, *Cullenia-Mesua-Palaquium* (CMP) forest series in the tropical wet evergreen forests of the Nelliampathy Hills, Western Ghats. The study was aimed to focus on how selectively logged treatment influences the density and basal area of CMP forest series stand structure. We sampled the number of individual trees (≥ 1 cm dbh, diameter at breast height) of CMP at 30 sites (20×50 m quadrat size), covering an area of 30.8 hectare (ha) in total. A total of 5936 tree individuals sampled had a mean density of 246 ha^{-1} and basal area of $20.73 \text{ metre square (m}^2\text{) ha}^{-1}$ from an area of 0.1 to 2.5 ha. Tree density per hectare and basal area differed significantly among plots with different logging treatments. Tree density and basal area were significantly lower in highly logged plots as compared to moderately logged and unlogged plots. The density of smaller trees was significantly higher in moderately logged plots. We suggest that heavy logging treatments might be a serious threat to the CMP forest series and may possibly alter its population structure and that the moderately logged treatments showed positive impacts on CMP stand structure and regeneration.

Keywords: *basal area, disturbance, forest management, large trees, tree extraction*

Introduction

Globally, more than 400 million hectares of tropical forest are in the logging estates (Blaser et al., 2011; Senior et al., 2017; Silva et al., 2018) and the world's tropical forests have been affected by intensive commercial logging for at least several decades (Johns and Skorupa, 1987; Chapman and Chapman, 1997; Gardner et al., 2009; Putz et al., 2012; Poudyal et al., 2018). Logging is a major threat in reducing the native forest

area (Gatti et al., 2015) and potentially results in species extinction (Pimm and Raven, 2000). In addition to clear cut logging, selective logging is also an important driver of forest alteration across the tropics with ~20% of all tropical forests selectively logged between 2000 and 2005 (Asner et al., 2009; Ansell et al., 2011; Magrath et al., 2016). Selective logging can negatively alter the ecological interaction of the remnant tree diversity and population structure leading to a negative impact on forest structure (Okuda et al., 2003; Yamada et al., 2013; Gatti et al., 2015). As a result of the alteration of ecological interactions in the forest due to selective logging (Schleuning et al., 2011; Magrath et al., 2016), many endemic and rare species could possibly decline at a rapid pace (Laurance et al., 1999; Zhu et al., 2004). Therefore, logging activity poses a serious threat to the long-term sustainability of the population of certain tree species in the tropical forest ecosystem.

In this study, silviculture practices is defined as the process by which the trees established in large area of forest would be removed and replaced by new tree regeneration, resulting in the production of distinctive forms of woods (Troup, 1966). It is also demarcated as “the art and science of producing and tending forests by manipulating their species establishment, species composition, structure and dynamics to fulfil the tropical forest management purposes” (ITTO, 2002). Therefore, tropical silviculture practices may play a major role in the present and future to ensure forest sustainability and sustainable production of forest products (Peña-Claros et al., 2008; Villegas et al., 2009). However, silviculture systems emphasizes the method of raising forest products by the influence of timber extraction (Ramachandran, 2008). Previous studies also demonstrates that silviculture was carried out by clearcutting (Hoffman, 1924; Isaac, 1956), partial cutting or selective logging (Kirkland and Brandstrom, 1936).

Selective logging activity may also decrease the forest area (McDonald et al., 2006) and remove the larger trees in a tropical forest (Osazuwa-Peters et al., 2015). Both forest area and the large tree presence are crucial in determining the capacity of the tropical forest to sequester carbon (Slik et al., 2013). Therefore, examination of selective logging impacts on selected tropical forests is important to determine the impact of human interventions on the population structure of plant communities. Some studies suggests that efficient management of selective logging could bring a number of trials that are related to the enhancement of forest products (Rist et al., 2012; d’Annunzio et al., 2015) and aid in preventing carbon emissions, including reduction of the available terrestrial biodiversity among tropical forests (Leadley et al., 2014; Köhl et al., 2015; Pearson et al., 2017). However, several studies also report that the real selective logging negatively impacts on forest community, which leads to forest degradation and reduction of forest products supplements (Irland, 2011; Hethcoat et al., 2018), in turn diminishing the volume of carbon stock perspective and the value of wildlife habitat (Martin et al., 2015).

In the Western Ghats of southern India, there is a number of designated series of forest types encompassing a rich endemic and endangered tree flora (Pascal, 2004; Ramesh et al., 2009). Of these, the *Cullenia-Mesua-Palaquium* forest series (hereafter referred to as “CMP forest”) found in the mid-elevation (700-1400 m) regions of the Western Ghats is considered a unique (Pascal, 2004) and important tropical wet evergreen climax forest type (Ramesh et al., 2009). In some parts of the Western Ghats, human disturbance of CMP forests has resulted in the loss and heavy fragmentation of this forest type along with thicket formations within some human maintained savannas

(Pascal, 2004). The current study was conducted in mid-elevation (700-1400 m) regions of the tropical wet evergreen forest of the Nelliampathy Hills, southern Western Ghats. Logging began in this region during the 1950s and continued into the 1980s in order to increase forest trees as a method of silviculture solely for timber extraction. As a result, several of the forest series including CMP forest have experienced significant disturbance and fragmentation. In this study, we examined the residual influence of previously selected logging treatments nearly 20 years after the intensive selective logging ceased. Examinations include a comparison of the recovery of stand structure and tree density of the CMP forest series, which have been logged at different intensities post-logging. Prior to this research, there was no reliable information available on the impact of logging treatments on any of the regional forest series nor the population structure of the trees in these areas of the Western Ghats. Therefore, this study is the first attempt to examine the impact of selective logging treatments on the tree population structure of CMP forest. The study addresses the following hypotheses: 1) the total density and basal area of CMP forest series would increase in response to different intensities of selective logging; 2) the small (> 1 cm diameter at breast height (dbh) and large (> 30 cm dbh) tree density and basal area of CMP forest series would increase in response to different intensities of selective logging; 3) logging treatment would have a significant influence on tree density and basal area of CMP series along with different elevational gradients.

Materials and Methods

Study area

The study was conducted in the tropical evergreen wet evergreen forest of the Nelliampathy Hills of the Western Ghats in South India (*Figure 1A*). The elevation ranges from 780 to 1633 m asl. Nelliampathy hills run south from the edge of the Palghat Gap and the junction of Anamalai and Parambikulam Hills (*Figure 1A*).

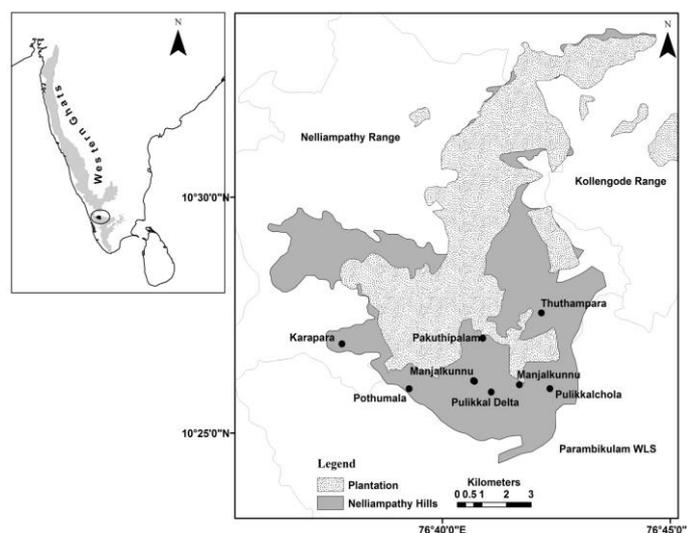


Figure 1A. Map shows that locations of the major study areas in the Nelliampathy hill ranges, namely (i) Karapara, (ii) Manjalkunnu (iii) Pakuthipalam (iv) Pothumala (v) Pulikkalchola (vi) Thuthampara, including the 30 sampled sites (see Appendix 1) examined in the tropical evergreen forests of the Western Ghats, southern India

The rock formation of Nelliampathy is composed of Cambrian cover and entirely reconfirmed as faults and metamorphism (Mani, 1974; Krishnan, 1974). The Pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks contain Khondalite series of Gneiss and Charnockite series of granite intrusions (Nair, 1988). The soil of the study area is generally red, sandy loam, porous with a pH ranging from 4.5 to 7.5 though the soil in the flat areas along the hills contain loam mixed with high levels of clay (Chandrasekaran et al., 1977). The tropical evergreen forest of the study site has been classified as medium elevation type of the *Cullenia exarillata-Mesua ferrea-Palaquium ellipticum* forest composition (Pascal, 1988; Ramachandran and Swarupanandan, 2013). As mentioned, large areas of these forests were selectively logged during the period 1950-1986 (Matthew, 2001); however, areas of old-growth unlogged forests still exist.

The study was carried out in the Pulikkalchola forests located at 10° 47' N and 76° 70' E. The climate is humid with the mean annual rainfall of the study area over a 10-year period from 1995-2004 of 2457 mm. Rainfall in this region is characterized as monsoonal peaks from June to August while a distinct dry season runs from December to March. The minimal and maximal rainfall reported from 1994-2004 was 626-2028 mm and 1441-4278 mm, respectively. The number of rainy days varied from 127-144 a⁻¹. The annual average temperature of the study area ranged from 5°C to 30°C (Ramachandran and Swarupanandan, 2013, 2018). During the comparatively dry period of December to March, the mean monthly temperatures ranged 20.4-25.2°C (Ramachandran and Swarupanandan, 2013; IMD, 2018). Rainfall increased > 79% in study areas during the year 2018 (IMD, 2018).

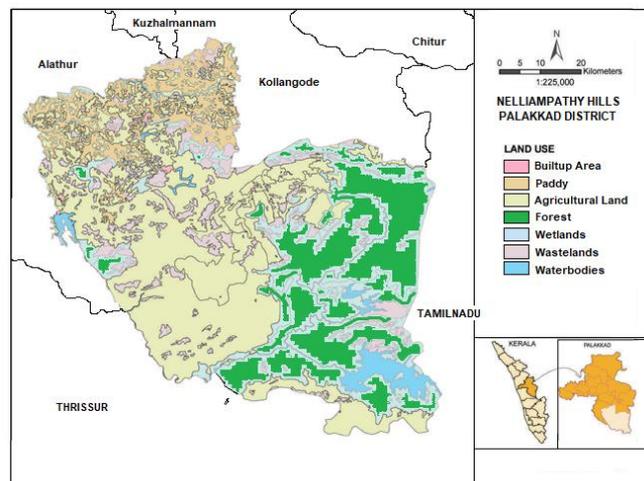


Figure 1B. Map showing that land use changes which displayed the builtup area, paddy field, agricultural land, forest area, wetland, wastelands and waterbodies in the of Nelliampathy Hills, Palakkad district of the Western Ghats, India

The dominant vegetation series of the study region are *Cullenia exillarita* A. Robyns (Malvaceae), *Mesua ferrea* L. (Calophyllaceae) and *Palaquium ellipticum* (Dalzell) Baill. (Sapotaceae). These species are tall trees with heights ranging between 30 and 40 m and are commonly located in the interior of the continuous forest patches of the tropical wet evergreen forests of the Nelliampathy Hills. The trees generally do not branch out until they reach a certain height (approximately 10 m). The dominant tree

species in *Cullenia-Mesua-Palaquium* (CMP) forest series is of a unique structure at a particular elevation ranging 550–700 m altitude in the Western Ghats (Pascal, 2004). The forests produce large fleshy fruits which serve as useful food resources for the resident birds and mammals. Moreover, the area is the primary habitat for the endangered lion-tailed macaque (Pascal, 1988; Ganesh and Davidar, 1999). These forest series species are an important resource for wild animals despite the fact that they display a narrow geographical distribution in the Western Ghats.

Description of selective logging treatments

Selective logging was considered only as a silvicultural system implemented in the natural forests of Kerala (FAO, 1984, 1985; Chundamannil, 1993). It started as early as 1885 (Nair, 1988). In the study area, a part of the growing stock in the form of mature trees was removed during the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, encompassing a large area each year, either at the same time or at an interval of 15–30 years (Baur, 1964; FAO, 1989; Lamprecht, 1993). This selective logging system practiced in India is actually a Quasi-Selection System or Selection Felling (Troup, 1916; Seth, 1960) or the Selective Felling/Logging (Lal, 1961; Srivastava, 1983). In the early 1950s, forest administration used a method of treatment for the vast extent of the forest using a limitedly trained staff with poor silvicultural knowledge. They chose selective felling as the only method available to make use of the stock of mature and over-mature trees of marketable species (Troup, 1916, 1921). In this method, mature trees of selected species with a minimum girth limit (> 30 cm to 80 cm girth) were logged under a definite felling cycle, leaving only the seed bearers where natural regeneration is deficient. In India, this is the most widely practiced system applicable to the evergreen, moist deciduous and dry deciduous forests (FAO, 1989). Selective logging was applied and aimed to increase the regeneration of species by improving the light conditions of the forest floor (Stracey, 1959; FAO, 1984; Kadambi, 1986). In the studied plots, selective logging was implemented to extract CMP species suitable for railway sleepers, ship masts and electric poles (Nair, 1961; FAO, 1989).

In the present study, selective logging treatments were categorized into high, moderate and unlogged treatments. The plots are defined where the trees were selectively extracted and removed to serve as timber during 1950–1985. We categorized the treatment of selective logging based on the removal of a number of trees per hectare as: (1) High-logging: where the CMP trees were removed based on fixed minimum diameter limit that varied from 30–60 cm dbh with a felling cycle of 15–30 years. The area studied included the number of trees that were removed from an area of 10–20 ha⁻¹ and the minimum distance between two trees marked for felling fixed at 20 m. (2) Moderate-logging: The technique was similar to high-logging, however, the trees were removed from 2–6 ha⁻¹ area keeping the same distance of 20 m between the tree removed. (3) Unlogged: No logging work was undertaken over a century. The above information was collected from forest department records.

Field sampling

During the year 2004–2006, we surveyed and sampled the tree population of CMP species using quadrat methods. We laid randomly 20 × 50 m quadrats and subdivided the plot into 10 × 10 m subplots for sampling in 30 sites (*Appendix 1*). The total

sampled area was 30.8 ha. All the individuals encountered with a minimum dbh of ≥ 1 cm (diameter at breast height) were measured at 1.3 m from above ground level (Dallmeier et al., 1992), excluding the buttresses. All individuals were marked and numbered sequentially using aluminum tags (Ramachandran and Swarupanandan, 2013). Species specimen was collected, identified and deposited in the herbarium of Kerala Botanical Herbarium Center.

Data analysis

All individuals of the studied CMP species were counted from sample plots. They were converted into per hectare and later log-transformed for data analysis. The basal area of each individual was calculated using the formula $(DBH)^2 \times \pi/4$ (Mohandass and Davidar, 2009) and then converted into log-transformed among logging treatments. The mean and standard error of tree numbers and basal area of CMP was compared among logging treatments (such as high, moderate and unlogged). We categorized trees with a dbh of < 50 cm as smaller trees and the trees with a dbh of > 50 cm as larger trees (Persha and Blomley, 2009). The mean tree density and basal area of smaller stem dbh class (≤ 49.9 cm dbh) and larger stem dbh class (≥ 50 cm dbh) were calculated and log-transformed for analysis to compare among logging treatments. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for differences in the mean number of tree individuals and basal area of CMP among logging treatments. We also used ANOVA to test for differences in the mean number of smaller trees and larger trees among logging treatments. F-statistic is the ratio of one-way ANOVA where $F = \text{variation between vegetation parameter means} / \text{variation within the vegetation parameters}$. Number of treatments (N) and degree of freedom (DF) were included in F-statistics. The P-value is the probability of given statistical model where the null hypothesis is true and the values greater than or equal to the actual observed values are indicated as significant differences (Wasserstein et al., 2016).

We used the Tukey's pairwise comparison to check for significant differences in tree density and basal area of CMP between and within the logging treatments (high, moderate and unlogged). Repeated measures of ANOVA was used to test the effect of post-logging recovery of CMP tree density and the basal area between high and moderate logging as compared to unlogged sites. We estimated mean value of post-logging age class of CMP tree density and basal area that included smaller and larger tree density and the basal area of CMP among different logging treatments. In addition, we also tested CMP forest recovery in order to compare the mean value of tree density and basal area of those vegetation parameters by ANOVA. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the effect of logging treatment on tree density and basal area. All statistical analysis was performed using the software MedCalc. (version 12.2.1.0).

Results

A total of 5936 tree individuals with density ranging 17.3 to 1250 per hectare and average basal area of $20.73 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ (≥ 1 cm dbh) were recorded from various logged treatments for the three species that were under study - *Cullenia exallirata*, *Mesua ferrea* and *Palaquium ellipticum*. The tree individuals ranging from 19–155 were enumerated in highly logged plots, 200–697 from moderately logged plots and 83–334 stems from unlogged plots. The basal area of the studied species ranged from 1.3–19.5

$\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$ in highly logged plots, $13.3\text{--}79.4 \text{ m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$ in moderately logged plots and $6.9\text{--}56.1 \text{ m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$ in unlogged plots.

Treatment of logging on CMP tree density

In highly logged plots, the mean number of trees accounted for 111.8 ± 13.89 (std. error), while it was 402.58 ± 67.2 and 180.12 ± 30.62 in moderately and unlogged plots. It shows that the density of CMP series differed significantly (ANOVA $F_{3,29}=12.69$, $P = 0.0001$) among different logging treatments. Moreover, Tukey's HSD comparison shows that mean tree density was significantly higher in moderately logged plots compared to high (Tukey's HSD = 6.88, $P = 0.0002$) and unlogged plots (Tukey's HSD = 4.11, $P = 0.019$). However, no significant difference was found in the mean density of trees between high and unlogged plots (Tukey's HSD = 2.76, $P = 0.1431$; Figure 2a).

Treatment of logging on CMP basal area

The mean basal area of trees in highly logged plots was 10.94 ± 1.5 ($\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$; std. error), 39.92 ± 8.91 ($\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$) in moderately logged plots and 22.3 ± 5.5 ($\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$) in unlogged plots. The basal area of three tree species differed significantly (ANOVA $F_{3,29}=8.36$, $P = 0.0012$) among various sites with different logging treatments. Mean basal area of moderately logged plots was significantly higher (Tukey's HSD = 5.42, $P = 0.002$). In contrast, there was no significant difference found between moderately logged and unlogged plots (Tukey's HSD = 2.42, $P = 0.22$) or between highly logged and unlogged plots (Tukey's HSD = 3.0, $P = 0.104$; Figure 2b).

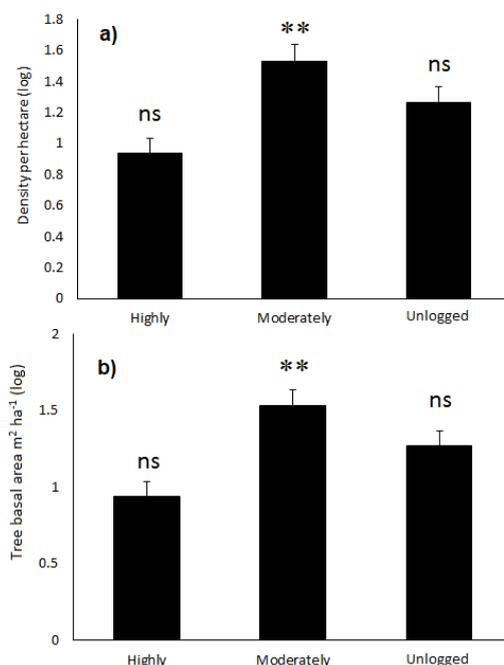


Figure 2. Treatments of different logging on (a) CMP mean tree density and (b) mean basal area ($\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$) of the tropical mid-elevation wet evergreen forests of the Nelliampathy Hills, Western Ghats, southern India (Significant level: $**p < 0.001$; ns = not significant)

Treatment of logging on smaller and larger tree density and basal area

The density of smaller trees (≤ 49.9 cm dbh) and larger trees (≥ 50 cm dbh) differed significantly among different logging treatments (Small trees: $F_{3, 29} = 29.87$, $P = 0.0001$; Large trees: $F_{3, 29} = 3.22$, $P = 0.05$). Density of smaller trees was significantly higher in moderately and unlogged plots compared to highly logged plots (*Figure 3a*). Similarly, the density of larger trees was significantly higher in moderately logged plots than the highly logged plots ($F_{3, 29} = 8.13$, $P = 0.002$). However, no significant difference was found between moderate and unlogged plots (Tukey HSD = 2.63, $P = 0.169$; *Figure 3b*).

Similarly, the basal area of smaller and larger trees also differed significantly ($F_{3,29}=17.2$, $P = 0.0001$; $F_{3, 29} = 7.192$, $P = 0.003$, respectively) among various logging treatments. Basal area of smaller trees were significantly higher in moderately logged plots than the highly logged and unlogged plots (Tukey's HSD = 7.88, $P = 0.0001$; Tukey's HSD = 6.79, $P = 0.0003$); however, there was no significant difference found between highly logged and unlogged plots (Tukey's HSD = 1.09, $P = 0.724$; *Figure 3c*). For large trees, the basal area was significantly higher in moderately logged plots (Tukey's HSD = 4.9, $P = 0.005$) than the highly logged and unlogged plots. Similarly, there was no significant difference found between highly logged and unlogged plots (Tukey's HSD = 3.137, $P = 0.08$; *Figure 3d*).

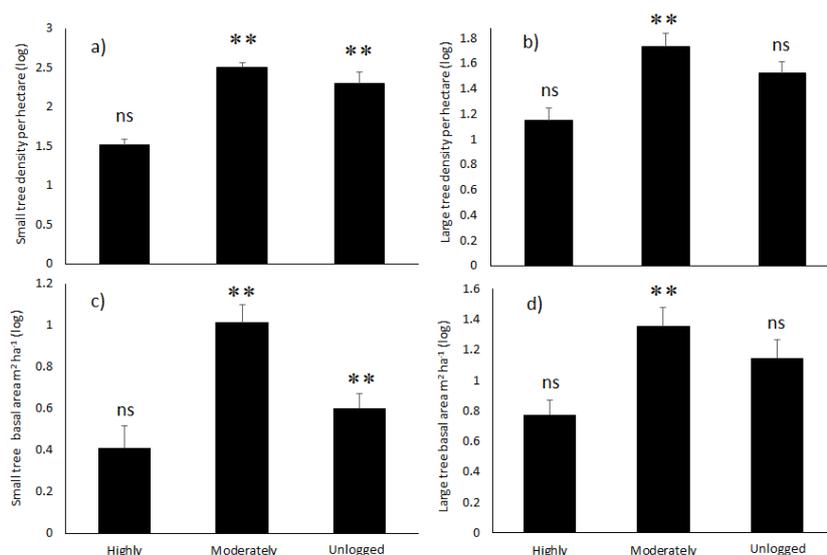


Figure 3. Treatment of logging on CMP smaller and larger tree density and basal area (log transformed) in the tropical mid-elevation wet evergreen forests of the Nelliampathy hills, Western Ghats, southern India (a) small mean tree density and (b) large tree density in response to different logging treatments (c) small mean tree basal area and (d) large mean basal area in response to different logging treatments (Significant level: $**p < 0.001$; ns = not significant)

CMP recovery after logging years

Tree density and basal area differed significantly among various sites due to logging treatment influencing CMP recovery ($F = 4.01$, $P = 0.001$ and $F = 5.1$, $P = 0.002$), (*Table 1*). All recovery periods (15-24, 25-34 and 35-45 after logging years) from highly logged sites influenced lower stem density and basal area compared to moderately

logged sites (Table 2). Small and large tree density and basal area of highly logged sites were lower than that of the moderately logged sites, indicating that the moderately logged sites may have influenced the high number of trees as compared to highly logged sites through CMP forest series recovery by the effect of selective logging (Table 2).

Table 1. Repeated measures of ANOVA was used to test post-logging recovery and interacting between and within the variable factors of stem density and basal area of highly logged and moderately logged plots compared to unlogged sites in the CMP forest series of the Western Ghats, southern India

Source of variation	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F-ratio	P-value
Tree density	379909.6	4	94977.4	4.4	0.008
Residual	539508.0	25	21580.3		
Tree density × Post-logging effects	103544.6	8	12943.1	4.01	0.001
Residual	161457.1	50	3229.1		
Basal area	5388.9	4	1347.2	4.6	0.006
Residual	7321.4	25	292.9		
Basal area × Post-logging effects	1541.6	8	192.8	5.1	0.001
Residual	1887.6	50	37.8		

Table 2. Post-logging on all tree density (ha^{-1}) and basal area ($m^2 ha^{-1}$) of CMP series, smaller stem density, larger stem density and basal area of CMP series along logging treatment in the Western Ghats, southern India

	Density ha^{-1}		Basal area $m^2 ha^{-1}$	
	Highly	Moderate	Highly	Moderate
Post-logging years				
18-24	107.5 ± 49.5	438.5 ± 122.5	12.98 ± 4.22	43.27 ± 17.24
25-34	118.1 ± 16.90	253.5 ± 13.71	11.67 ± 1.80	27.01 ± 13.71
35-45	93.67 ± 37.56	478 ± 122.34	7.17 ± 3.87	46.28 ± 17.71
	Smaller tree density ha^{-1}		Smaller tree basal area $m^2 ha^{-1}$	
Post-logging years				
18-24	86 ± 44	367 ± 89	3.7 ± 1.2	16.1 ± 4.1
25-34	98.7 ± 14.42	215.5 ± 37.5	3.51 ± 0.52	5.5 ± 0.2
35-45	81 ± 32.56	401.67 ± 93.74	2.27 ± 0.921	12.43 ± 2.44
	Larger tree density ha^{-1}		Larger tree basal area $m^2 ha^{-1}$	
Post-logging years				
18-24	21.5 ± 5.5	71.5 ± 33.5	9.25 ± 3.05	27.15 ± 13.15
25-34	19.4 ± 3.45	38 ± 16	8.16 ± 1.39	21.5 ± 13.5
35-45	12.67 ± 7.75	76.33 ± 28.60	4.9 ± 3.066	33.83 ± 15.42

Discussion

Our results suggest that moderate logging treatment increased the tree density and basal area of *Cullenia exillarita*, *Mesua ferrea* and *Palaquium ellipticum*, causing a positive impact on the population structure of these forest layers type in the mid-elevation evergreen forests of the Western Ghats. Besides, the study also showed that the tree density and basal area varied significantly, suggesting that the moderate logging influenced a higher number of smaller and larger trees. The basal area in the moderately logged plots was also higher than that of unlogged and highly logged plots. The total basal area of trees from the highly logged plots was found to be significantly lower than

that of the moderately logged plots and unlogged plots. Post-logging recovery influenced stem density and basal area of CMP trees compared to unlogged sites; however, there was no significant difference found between highly logged and moderately logged plots during the post-logging periods. In addition, we found that the treatment of logging significantly affected the tree density and basal area with an increase in the altitude of 750 m to 1250 m. Therefore, the treatment of logging changed the population structure of *Cullenia-Mesua-Palaquium* forest series significantly in the mid-elevation evergreen forests of the Western Ghats.

Logging treatment on tree density of CMP forest series

Previous studies showed logging to be a kind of disturbance that impacts tree diversity, species composition and forest structure (Ferry et al., 2002; Lima et al., 2002; Rutten et al., 2015; Katovai et al., 2016). According to our results, high logging sites showed a considerably low density of CMP species, due to the formation of more gaps which resulted in reduced tree regeneration. The increased light levels in the forest understorey after highly selective logging may result in sudden occurrence of many herbaceous and woody pioneer species (Woods, 1989; Nykvist, 1996; Pinard et al., 1996, 2000; Cochrane and Schultze, 1999; Fredericksen and Mostacedo, 2000; Ferry et al., 2002). This may inhibit the growth of CMP forest species regeneration and would cause a decline in the density and basal area of CMP species in the highly logged sites.

In the tropical forests of the Western Ghats, shade tolerance is an important factor which supports tree regeneration (Mohandass et al., 2016). Generally, in tropical forests, large forest trees provide more shade which would facilitate tree regeneration. Due to logging of large trees, if the shade is not sparse it may inhibit the regeneration of CMP species. Moreover, high logging pressure also resulted in increased human intervention, particularly in the highly logged plots, which disrupted tree regeneration (Rivett et al., 2016) and eventually resulted in a low number of small trees and large trees of CMP species. Therefore, it has been observed that high logging treatment may cause negative impacts on CMP series of tree recruitment and regeneration. This would be one of the major factors in changing the population structure of CMP canopy forest layer in the studied forest sites. The moderate treatment of logging influences relatively a low number of trees that are cut and results in maintaining a high number of CMP tree individuals. This results in a significantly high number of CMP trees as compared to high logging. Moreover, moderate logging treatment provided sufficient shade and light due to gap formation that facilitated a high number of tree recruitment and regeneration. Furthermore, our results showed that the small tree size numbers (≤ 50 cm dbh) increased significantly due to moderate logging. For some unknown reasons, the large trees were not harvested in some of the moderately logged plots in the study area (Ramachandran, 2008). Moderately logged plots had a large number of trees than the unlogged plots. Eventually, the large number of trees were higher as compared to unlogged plots; however, no significant difference was found on large trees (≥ 50 cm dbh) between highly logged and unlogged plots. In the highly logged and unlogged plots, large trees were not regularly removed and perhaps this might be the reason for not showing any significant differences. Though unlogged treatment showed a significantly high number in the density of smaller trees of CMP as compared to highly logged plots, there was no significant difference in the density of CMP trees between moderately logged and unlogged plots. It suggests that unlogged plots had regular tree recruitment and regeneration with less intensive disturbance by human logging, which

could have influenced a neutral response in regeneration of small trees and a tendency to maintain large trees.

Logging treatment on a basal area of CMP forest layer

Estimating the basal area of CMP forest layer could be an important measure on forest stand structure of CMP forest layer among logged treatment plots. In the highly logged plots, basal area of CMP trees was consistently lower as compared to moderate and unlogged plots. Due to high logging treatments, smaller and large trees are lesser in number as they are harvested constantly leading to the low value of the basal area, affecting the CMP layer of forest structure. Human activity of high logging affects smaller trees as well as larger trees in numbers that may reduce the rate of tree size. Similar to density, the basal area also showed a significantly negative impact on the CMP forest layer due to high logging treatment in the studied sites. However, CMP forest layer showed significantly higher value in the basal area due to a high number of smaller trees and larger trees between moderately logged and unlogged plots. Interestingly, large tree density did not show a significant difference between the different logging methods, whereas the basal area of moderately logged plots showed a significant difference compared to high and unlogged plots. This shows that the moderately logged plots maintained large tree growth structure. Moreover, smaller trees basal area was significantly low in unlogged plots compared to moderately logged plots and the unlogged plots had a high number of large trees compared to moderately logged plots. In terms of basal area, large numbers of small trees are accumulated in moderately logged plots that exhibit a basal area significantly higher compared to highly logged and unlogged plots and shows a positive response to CMP forest layer by moderate logging treatment. Therefore, the differences in smaller and larger tree density and basal area of CMP forest layer between forest sites strongly depend on logging treatments (Bonnell et al., 2011) in the studied regions.

Post-logging recovery on tree density and the basal area along logging treatments

Several studies demonstrated that post-logging recovery and age influence species composition, density, basal area or biomass of tropical forests (Ferry et al., 2002; McDonald et al., 2008; Osazuwa-Peters et al., 2015; Darrigo et al., 2016; Arevalo et al., 2016; Katovai et al., 2016). We found that post-logging recovery on CMP tree density and the basal area was significantly higher in logged sites as compared to unlogged sites. This indicates that the logging treatments exhibit a positive response on CMP forest series in the studied sites. However, the study suggests that the moderately logged treatment type would be more effective for the regeneration and maintenance of the CMP tree densities. Removal of more trees (10-20 year per hectare) would be less effective for regeneration of CMP forest trees. Our results showed that tree numbers and basal area of moderately logged plots were higher than the highly logged sites. In addition, it was also observed that 25-35 and 35-45 post-logging recovery showed a significant difference in stem density and basal area. These indicate that the recovery of high tree density could be slow regeneration processes in the studied forests.

Logging treatment on tree density and the basal area along elevation gradients

It has been shown by our study that at all elevation gradients, the logging treatments significantly changed the population structure of CMP forest layer in the studied plots.

High logging activity tend to alter the forest structure of CMP series by removing the best mature stems in all elevation gradients. Obviously, tree species require high light incidence at the seedling stage for survival and growth (Kleinschroth et al., 2013). Canopy opening might be increased for seedling recruitment through consistent amount of light availability. These seedlings may be that of a large amount of herbaceous and pioneer species that may inhibit the growth or regeneration of CMP species in all elevation gradients. Direct light intensity may influence a significant amount of temperature which may decline seedling recruitment of CMP species in all logged plots and elevations. Therefore, logging affects all elevation gradients and possibly influences similar consequences on tree density and basal area of CMP forest series. Therefore, enrichment planting should be considered in heavily degraded or logged areas (Kleinschroth et al., 2013) along the gradients.

Conclusion

Our results support that the logging treatments produces a significant impact on the population structure of *Cullenia-Mesua-Palaquium* forest series in the studied plots. Our study concludes that the moderately logged treatment resulted in a significant increase in the number of small and large trees. Highly logged plots showed a significant decline in the number of small trees as compared to moderately logged and unlogged plots. These support the fact that the heavy logging method might be a serious threat to the population structure of *Cullenia-Mesua-Palaquium* forest series. Moreover, *C. exallilata* and *P. ellipticum* are endemic species. Hence, it is very important to preserve this population in the mid-elevation layer of the Western Ghats. It is imperative to avoid heavy logging treatment to facilitate regeneration and to create dense population structure of the CMP forest series. The Forestry management strategy to understand how selective logging supports natural regeneration of CMP forest series due to canopy openness is crucial. Therefore future research is required to examine the natural regeneration process to understand fully the seedling dynamics of CMP forest series. In addition, further experimental study needs to be undertaken to understand the impact of logging treatment on habitat species – specifically in relation to endemism and climate change.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Site code, sampled area (ha), number of total trees, basal area ($m^2 ha^{-1}$), number of smaller trees and basal area ($m^2 ha^{-1}$), number of larger trees and basal area ($m^2 ha^{-1}$) and logging treatment of the tropical mid-elevation wet evergreen forests of the Western Ghats, southern India

Site Code	Altitude (m)	Sampled area (ha)	Number of trees	Basal area $m^2 ha^{-1}$	Number of smaller trees	Basal area of smaller trees	Number of larger trees	Basal area of large trees	Logging treatments
SLKP1	950-980	2.3	697	79.36	570	16.1	127	63.2	Moderately
SLKP2	950	1.1	19	1.30	16	0.5	3	0.8	Highly
SLMK1ha	780	1	27	1.45	25	0.2	2	1.3	Highly
SLMKD1	780-950	0.6	190	14.88	168	5.9	22	9.0	Highly
SLMKD2	850-900	0.3	81	6.74	73	3.1	8	3.6	Highly
SLMKInd	850-900	0.6	173	16.65	145	4.7	28	11.9	Highly
SLMKIV	780-800	0.6	138	14.47	110	3.6	28	10.9	Highly
SLMKIX	750-760	1	307	40.72	253	5.7	54	35.0	Moderately
SLMKIX1ha	780	1	150	19.49	116	5.2	34	14.3	Highly
SLMKVII	780	0.2	45	7.66	30	2.0	15	5.7	Highly
SLMKXIV	780-920	1	200	13.30	178	5.3	22	8.0	Moderately
SLPC	750-800	2.3	274	18.75	246	7.8	28	11.0	Moderately
SLPC1ha	780	2	124	5.75	117	2.7	7	3.0	Highly
SLPD1	750-800	2.3	463	40.74	389	13.4	74	27.3	Moderately
SLPD2	780	0.6	128	10.21	111	4.1	17	6.1	Highly
SLPD3	760-780	0.5	155	17.06	120	3.5	35	13.6	Highly
SLPM05ha	1095	0.5	117	14.22	95	3.5	22	10.7	Highly
SLPO	1096-1250	0.5	157	17.20	130	4.9	27	12.3	Highly
SLPP	780-1050	2.5	561	60.51	456	20.2	105	40.3	Moderately
SLTP	750-800	2.4	316	26.03	278	12.0	38	14.0	Moderately
SLTP05ha	800	0.5	58	8.75	42	2.5	16	6.2	Highly
SLTPJK1ha	800	1	115	8.34	104	2.9	11	5.4	Highly
ULKPA1ha	1150	1	116	10.07	98	2.7	18	7.4	Unlogged
ULKPB1ha	1250	1	83	21.27	47	2.4	36	18.9	Unlogged
ULMK	950-1050	0.5	217	31.39	164	4.3	53	27.1	Unlogged
ULMM	850	0.6	262	21.06	226	5.0	36	16.1	Unlogged
ULPC	780	0.8	188	16.77	156	4.5	32	12.3	Unlogged
ULPC1ha	780	1	116	6.86	103	3.1	13	3.7	Unlogged
ULPM	1050-1150	1	334	56.09	238	10.0	96	46.1	Unlogged
ULPM05ha	1100	0.1	125	14.76	96	3.5	29.00	11.3	Unlogged