Estimation of the number of tree species in French Guiana by extrapolation of permanent plots richness

13 January 2022

The biodiversity of tropical rainforest is difficult to assess. Yet, its estimation is necessary for conservation purposes, to evaluate our level of knowledge and the risks faced by the forest in relation to global change. Our contribution is to estimate the regional richness of tree species from local but widely spread inventories. Guyadiv is a network of forest plots installed over the whole territory of French Guiana, where trees over 10 cm DBH are identified. We use its information (1180 species censused in 76 one-hectare plots) to estimate the exponent of the species-area relationship, assuming Arrhenius’s power law. We can then extrapolate the number of species from a local, wide inventory (62.5 ha in Paracou research station). We evaluate the number of tree species around 2000 over the territory.

# 1 Introduction

Biodiversity assessment in tropical moist forests is a practical challenge but a major goal considering they are the most diverse terrestrial ecosystems. Estimating the number of tree species is made possible by the long-term effort of sampling resulting in thousands of forest plots organized in various networks. In French Guiana, the Guyadiv network consists of close to 250 plots across the whole forest. Based on similar datasets, the diversity of tree species has been estimated in Amazonia (ter Steege et al. 2013; ter Steege et al. 2020) and at the world scale (Slik et al. 2015). The methods used in those studies are not appropriate to estimate regional diversity, i.e. at a smaller scale where dispersal limitation is critical. The contribution of this paper is to estimate the number of tree species at the regional scale, in French Guiana (8 million hectares of tropical moist forest with no ecological boundary to distinguish them from the rest of Amazonia) and demonstrate which method is valid to do so. We build on Harte’s self similarity model (Harte, Kinzig, and Green 1999) that implies the power-law relatioship of Arrhenius (1921) and provides a technique to evaluate its parameters (Harte et al. 1999), previously applied by Krishnamani, Kumar, and Harte (2004) in the Western Ghats, India. We show that the log-series model underlying the work of ter Steege et al. (2013) does not apply at the regional scale.

# 2 Methods

Self-similarity (Harte, Kinzig, and Green 1999) is a property based on scale invariance. Consider a species that is present in an area , say French Guiana. The probability to find it in half the whole area, denoted is . Then, if it is present , the probability to find it in turn in half , denoted , is also , and so on. The probability to find the species in is thus . In other words, the conditional probability to find a species in a sub-area, given that it is present in the area containing it, only depends on the relative size of the sub-area (half the parent area here for simplicity): it does not depend on the observation scale.

Arrenhius’s power law (Arrhenius 1921) is a consequence (Harte, Kinzig, and Green 1999) of the self-similarity property. The number of species observed in an area is

where is the power parameter and is the number of species in an area of size 1. This is a classical relation in macroecology, with long empirical and theoretical support (Williamson, Gaston, and Lonsdale 2001; Gárcia Martín and Goldenfeld 2006).

If is known, the inventory of a reasonably large area allows computing . Then, can be calculated for any value of .

Harte et al. (1999) showed that under the assumption of self-similarity, can be inferred from the dissimilarity between small and distant plots distributed across the area. The Sørensen (1948) similarity between two plots is

where (respectively ) is the number of species in plot 1 (resp. plot 2) and is the number of common species.

Applied to plots of the same size separated by distance , Sorensen’s similarity decreases with distance following the relation (Harte et al. 1999) that can be estimated by the linear model

The logarithm of the Sorensen dissimilarity between pair of plots can be regressed against the logarithm of the distance between the plots: the slope of the regression is .

The relation (2.3) holds at the same scale as the power law, i.e. at the regional scale (Grilli et al. 2012). Krishnamani, Kumar, and Harte (2004) estimated with a very good fit to the linear model at distances up from 1 km but not below. Our data confirm that.

A large enough inventory, provided by a permanent forest facility, is necessary along with a set of small, widely spread forest plots.

The Paracou research station (Gourlet-Fleury, Guehl, and Laroussinie 2004) is located at latitude 5°18′N and longitude 52°53′W. It contains six 6.25-ha and one 25-ha plots of primary rainforest summing up to a compact 0.625-ha inventory that can be considered continuous at the scale of French Guiana (80 million hectares). The number of tree species in this area is 604.

**Decription of Guyadiv here**

We take into account the 68 one-hectare plots of the network. They are located in 21 locations that allow a quite good coverage of the variability of the forest in French Guiana (**map here**). The number of plots varies across locations so the estimation of must be made with care. We sampled one random plot at each location to obtain pairs of plots. We calculated the Sorensen dissimilarity and the geographic distance between each pair of plots. We estimated as half the coefficient of the distance variable in the linear model . We repeated these steps 1000 times to obtain a distribution of estimated values depending on the plots drawn in each location. n were calculated. was estimated as the empirical mean of the distribution and its 95% confidence interval was obtained by eliminating the 2.5% extreme values on both tails.

All analyses were made with R (R Core Team 2022) v. 4.1.2.

# 3 Results

The estimated value of is 0.103 with a 95% confidence interval between 0.088 and 0.124.

The number of species per squared kilometer, , is 634.

Finally, the estimated number of species is 2036. Taking into account the uncertainty about , its 95% confidence interval is between 1703 and 2561.

# 4 Discussion

The self-similarity model allows estimating the number of species of tropical forests at a regional scale. It requires a network of plots at a wide range of distances from each other to estimate Arrhenius’s power law parameter. It should be completed by a continuous inventory whose size is consistent with the smallest scale of the power law. These constraints explain why the method has not been widely applied, beyond Krishnamani, Kumar, and Harte (2004) and this paper.

At smaller scales, i.e. inside a single community, the relation between area and number of species is described by species accumulation curves (SAC: Gotelli and Colwell 2001). It is driven by statistical models that address incomplete sampling (Shen, Chao, and Lin 2003; Béguinot 2015). After replacing the sampled area by the number of individuals it contains, well-known estimators of richness such as Chao’s (Chao 2004) or the jackknife (Burnham and Overton 1978) apply. Krishnamani, Kumar, and Harte (2004) did not have the necessary 100-ha inventory to estimate the number of species at this scale, so they used the self-similarity model to extrapolate small plot data. This lead them to estimate successive scale-dependent values of with no theoretical support: the model is arguably not valid.

At the scale of the metacommunity, defined in the neutral model of biogeography (Hubbell 2001), the species distribution is in log-series (Hubbell 2001; Volkov et al. 2003). ter Steege et al. (2013) fitted a log-series to data provided by a network of plots to estimate the number of species in Amazonia. We applied the same method to our data in appendix 5.2. Its estimation is close to 4000 species in French Guiana: a very unlikely result according to the current expert knowledge and the recent checklist (**Reference**). The regional species pool does not follow a log-series distribution because of dispersal limitation (Grilli et al. 2012). In other words, the regional community is not a sample of the metacommunity: many of the metacommunity’s species are not present. As a consequence, the log-series estimation of the richness of a regional species pool leads to severe overestimation.

The estimated number of tree species in the 8-million-hectare forest of French Guiana is close to 2000, with a quite wide confidence interval due to the variability in the estimation of the power-law parameter. As shown in figure 5.1, the fit of the linear model is not perfect. The theory does not address habitat variation, that is well-described in French Guiana (Guitet et al. 2015). The dissimilarity between plot pairs is thus explained by distance and habitat dissimilarity, the latter ignored in the model. Yet, the estimation of is quite robust because the Guyadiv network covers a wide range of habitats, allowing to cancel out local variability. Its value 0.103 is in line with that of Krishnamani, Kumar, and Harte (2004) in another tropical forest: it is very small compared to the classical 0.25 of Arrhenius (1921) or 0.263 of Preston (1962). This was discussed by MacArthur and Wilson (1967), chapter 2. The power law applies to embedded scales of the same ecosystem here, in contrast to the usual sets of isolated islands providing the data (Triantis, Guilhaumon, and Whittaker 2012): in our case, the number of species increases less with the area, leading to smaller values.

Another issue of the estimation is due to its unique starting point, i.e. Paracou field station, that is not representative of the whole French Guiana. Actually, it is located at the edge of the forest, close to the coast. Again, the self-similarity model assumes that , the number of species per squared kilometer, is the same everywhere. Local, observed values must be understood as variations around the real , that should be estimated by replicating inventories across the whole region. This is of course impossible due to the huge necessary resources needed to settle a single one so Paracou’s local richness adjusted to 1 km2 must be considered as the best available estimator of . Its uncertainty cannot be evaluated because of the lack of replication. Its effect on the number of estimated species is proportional.

2000 species are a very likely estimation according to the current knowledge **> JF**.

# 5 Appendix

## 5.1 Similarity distance decay

The relation between Sorensen’s similarity and distance is shown in figure 5.1. All pairs of plots more than 1 km apart are shown. The estimation of is not made this way because some locations contain more plots than others so their weight is increased. The technique used in the text of the paper consists of drawing a random plot in each location to estimate , and repeat this process a large number of times to estimate the expectation of .

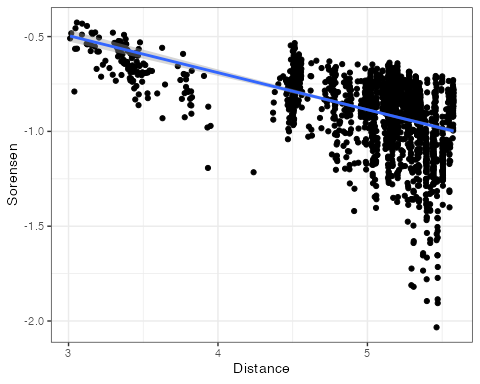


Figure 5.1: Relation between Sorensen’s similarity and the distance between pairs of plots. Both axes are in base-10 logarithms, distances are in meters. Each point is a pair of plots more than 1km apart. A linear model is fitted: the slope of the regression is .

## 5.2 Log-series estimation of the number of species

Assuming that the plots are samples of a metacommunity that follows a log-series distribution, the rank-abundance curve can be extrapolated (figure 5.2) following ter Steege et al. (2013).

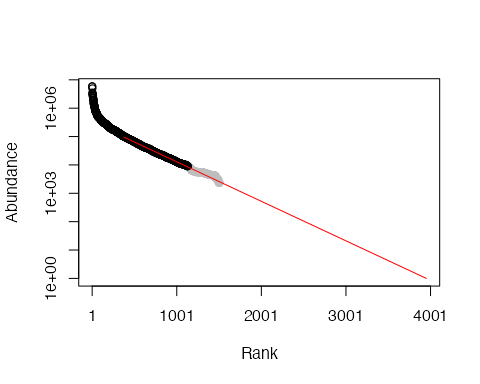


Figure 5.2: Extrapolation of the rank-abundance curve built from the Guyadiv plots.

The estimated number of species according to this model is 3951. This is undoubtedly a severe overestimation, see the discussion section of the paper.

## 5.3 Hyperdominance

Hyperdominance is a characteristic of many distributions of species. Figure 5.3 shows the accumulation of individuals from the most adundant to the rarest species.

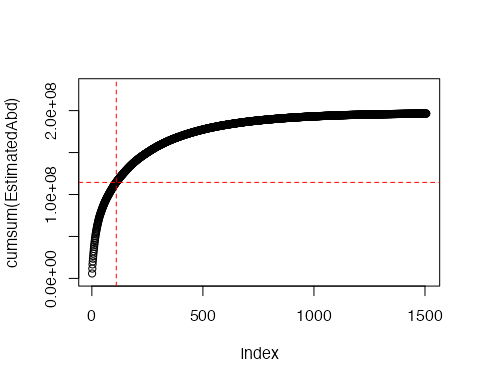


Figure 5.3: Accumulation of the number of individuals from the most abundant to the rarest species. The horizontal line corresponds to half the individuals. The vertical lines allows reading the corresponding rank of the species.

110 species, i.e. 5% of their estimated number, contain half the number of trees.

# References

Arrhenius, Olof. 1921. “Species and Area.” *Journal of Ecology* 9 (1): 95–99. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2255763>.

Béguinot, Jean. 2015. “Extrapolation of the Species Accumulation Curve for Incomplete Species Samplings: A New Nonparametric Approach to Estimate the Degree of Sample Completeness and Decide When to Stop Sampling.” *Annual Research & Review in Biology* 8 (5): 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ARRB/2015/22351>.

Burnham, K. P., and W. S. Overton. 1978. “Estimation of the Size of a Closed Population When Capture Probabilities Vary Among Animals.” *Biometrika* 65 (3): 625–33. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2335915>.

Chao, Anne. 2004. “Species Richness Estimation.” In *Encyclopedia of Statistical Sciences*, edited by N Balakrishnan, C B Read, and B Vidakovic, 2nd ed. New York: Wiley.

Gárcia Martín, Héctor, and Nigel Goldenfeld. 2006. “On the Origin and Robustness of Power-Law Species-Area Relationships in Ecology.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 103 (27): 10310–15. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0510605103>.

Gotelli, Nicholas J., and Robert K. Colwell. 2001. “Quantifying Biodiversity: Procedures and Pitfalls in the Measurement and Comparison of Species Richness.” *Ecology Letters* 4 (4): 379–91. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1461-0248.2001.00230.x>.

Gourlet-Fleury, Sylvie, Jean Marc Guehl, and Olivier Laroussinie. 2004. *Ecology & Management of a Neotropical Rainforest. Lessons Drawn from Paracou, a Long-Term Experimental Research Site in French Guiana*. Paris: Elsevier.

Grilli, Jacopo, Sandro Azaele, Jayanth R. Banavar, and Amos Maritan. 2012. “Spatial Aggregation and the Speciesarea Relationship Across Scales.” *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 313 (0): 87–97. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtbi.2012.07.030>.

Guitet, Stéphane, Raphaël Pélissier, Olivier Brunaux, Gaëlle Jaouen, and Daniel Sabatier. 2015. “Geomorphological Landscape Features Explain Floristic Patterns in French Guiana Rainforest.” *Biodiversity and Conservation* 24 (5): 1215–37. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-014-0854-8>.

Harte, John, Ann Kinzig, and Jessica Green. 1999. “Self-Similarity in the Distribution and Abundance of Species.” *Science* 284 (5412): 334–36. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.284.5412.334>.

Harte, John, Sarah Mccarthy, Kevin Taylor, Ann Kinzig, and Marc L. Fischer. 1999. “Estimating Species-Area Relationships from Scale Plot to Landscape Data Using Species Spatial-Turnover.” *Oikos* 86 (1): 45–54. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3546568>.

Hubbell, Stephen P. 2001. *The Unified Neutral Theory of Biodiversity and Biogeography*. Princeton University Press.

Krishnamani, R., A. Kumar, and John Harte. 2004. “Estimating Species Richness at Large Spatial Scales Using Data from Small Discrete Plots.” *Ecography* 27 (5): 637–42. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0906-7590.2004.03790.x>.

MacArthur, Robert H., and Edward O. Wilson. 1967. “The Theory of Island Biogeography.” In *Monographs in Population Biology*. Vol. 1. Princeton University Press.

Preston, F. W. 1962. “The Canonical Distribution of Commonness and Rarity: Part I.” *Ecology* 43 (2): 185–215. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1931976>.

R Core Team. 2022. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing.

Shen, Tsung-Jen, Anne Chao, and Chih-Feng Lin. 2003. “Predicting the Number of New Species in a Further Taxonomic Sampling.” *Ecology* 84 (3): 798–804. <https://doi.org/10.1890/0012-9658(2003)084[0798:PTNONS]2.0.CO;2>.

Slik, J. W. Ferry, Víctor Arroyo-Rodríguez, Shin-Ichiro Aiba, Patricia Alvarez-Loayza, Luciana F. Alves, Peter S. Ashton, Patricia Balvanera, et al. 2015. “An Estimate of the Number of Tropical Tree Species.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 112 (24): 7472–77. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1423147112>.

Sørensen, T. 1948. “A Method of Establishing Groups of Equal Amplitude in Plant Sociology Based on Similarity of Species Content and Its Application to Analyses of the Vegetation on Danish Commons.” *Biologiske Skrifter*, Biologiske skrifter, 5 (4): 1–34.

ter Steege, Hans, Nigel C. A. Pitman, Daniel Sabatier, Christopher Baraloto, Rafael P. Salomão, Juan Ernesto Guevara, Oliver L. Phillips, et al. 2013. “Hyperdominance in the Amazonian Tree Flora.” *Science* 342 (6156): 1243092. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1243092>.

ter Steege, Hans, Paulo I. Prado, Renato A. F. de Lima, Edwin Pos, Luiz de Souza Coelho, Diogenes de Andrade Lima Filho, Rafael P. Salomão, et al. 2020. “Biased-Corrected Richness Estimates for the Amazonian Tree Flora.” *Scientific Reports* 10 (1): 10130. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-66686-3>.

Triantis, Kostas A., François Guilhaumon, and Robert J. Whittaker. 2012. “The Island Speciesarea Relationship: Biology and Statistics.” *Journal of Biogeography* 39 (2): 215–31. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2011.02652.x>.

Volkov, Igor, Jayanth R. Banavar, Stephen P. Hubbell, and Amos Maritan. 2003. “Neutral Theory and Relative Species Abundance in Ecology.” *Nature* 424 (6952): 1035–37. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature01883>.

Williamson, Mark, Kevin J. Gaston, and W. M. Lonsdale. 2001. “The Speciesarea Relationship Does Not Have an Asymptote!” *Journal of Biogeography* 28 (7): 827–30. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2699.2001.00603.x>.