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## The effect of insect association on the productivity of some forest trees in Sudan

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### Abstract

The effect of insect association on productivity of selected forest tree species in Sudan was investigated. The selected trees were *Acacia senegal* subsp. Senegal (Hashab), *Butyrospermum paradoxum* (Shea tree), *Faidherbia albida* (Haraz), *Moringa oleifera* (Moringa), *Prosopis chilensis* (Mesquites) and *Salvadora persica* (Arak, Tooth brush tree).

The biology, distribution in Sudan and the economic importance of these selected tree species were reviewed. The insect species associated with the tree and their seeds were identified and their effects were summarized. Beneficial effects were reported for *A. Senegal* trees and specially on gum production. Other insects associated with other trees showed deleterious effect on the trees and their organs (leaves, seeds, and wood etc). The insects involved were: *Agrilus nubeculosus* (Fairm) in *A. Senegal*, *Cirina butyrospermi*, *Anacridium moestum* var. *Melanorhodon*, *Ceratitis silvestrii*, *Pachmerus longus*, *Sinoxylon Senegal ense*, caterpillars and locusts for *Faidherbia albida*, *Eupterate mallifera* for *Moringa oleifera*, *Rhipibruchus allults* and *Crematogaster* sp. For *Prosopis chilensis* and *Lepidoptera colotis* ephiae and *Eriophyes* for *Salvadora persica*. The effect of each insect on the tree and its organs is summarized.

**Keywords:** Shea tree, leaves, seeds, wood, Moringa

### Introduction

In many countries timber products are almost always seen as the only contribution of forestry to national economy. However, in dry areas, non-wood products are also very important and often, most significant to local economies and to the wellbeing of rural people. In dry area especially, these products make woody vegetation economically and socially relevant to rural people. There are many examples in Africa, Asia and Lain America of non-timber forest products being more important in economic and monetary terms than timber itself. Forestry had evolved in the last five decades and the importance of these products and related technology are highlighted to rural development and particularly to food security. The international organizations (e.g. FAO Council and the Committee on World Food Security) in 1985 had discussed the role of forestry in food security. They recognized that natural foods from forest were much more important in the food supplies of many countries than is generally realized; particular concern was expressed "at the loss of species resulting from destruction and deterioration of the tropical forest resources and attention was drawn to the fact that these forests constituted the world's largest resource of genetic diversity, including the wild relatives of important staple food plants. There is similar concern at the degradation and loss of savanna vegetation, which contains a multitude of forest species that contribute significantly to the diet of dry zone people, throughout the tropical world and particularly in Africa.

This paper had two main objectives. The first one was to collect and summarize information on production of a few major non-wood products which are significant at the country level, and in particular to provide: 1) brief description of forest tree species, ii) assessment of production per tree, iii) and indication of the economic importance of the products. The second objective was to identify the insect pests associated with some selected forest species and their effect on tree productivity.

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## Materials and Methods

The information included in this study were collected from published data and from personal experience. The selected forest trees included in this study were: *Acacia senegal subsp.* Senegal, *Butyrospermum paradoxum*, *Faidherbia albida*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Prosopis chilensis* and *Salvadora persica* (Table 1).

## Results and Discussion

Table 2 summarizes the uses and environmental requirements of the tree species reviewed in the text. In addition the distribution of the trees in Sudan was also included.

### *Acacia senegal* (L.) Wild subsp. Senegal

As shown in Table 2 the main product of *A. Senegal* is gum Arabic. The insect pests associated with the tree are the Buffalo tree hopper (*Stictocephala bubalus*) which destroy 16.7 – 82.5% of seeds. Spiders (*Cyclops* sp.) may smother young growing apex (Cheema and Quadir, 1973; Duke, 1981). Also, the larval stage of Coleoptera (Bruchids) cause great damage.

Locusts (*Acridium melanorhodon*) can defoliate vast areas over night (Awouda, 1974) [2]. Recently, Kalil and El-Tigani (2020) [11] have reported that the beetle *Agrilus nubeculosus* (Fairm.) lives in A Senegal (Hashab) environment and spend most of its time between trees during the tapping season. The presence of this insect during the tapping time can be used as an indication for high gum production. Also, they showed that three micro-organisms were isolated from *A. tuberculosis*, namely *Cladosporium oxysporum*, *Aspergillus* spp. and a nitrogen fixing bacterium.

*Butyrospermum paradoxum* (Gaertner f.) Hepper. Subsp. niloticum (Syn. *Vitellaria paradoxa* Gaertner.

The nuts of this tree form the main source of shea butter. Caterpillars of *Cirina butyrospermi* (saturniid) and *Anacridium moestum* var. *melanorhodon* cause defoliation. *Ceratities silvestrii* attack the ripe fruits (Godin and Spensley, 1971; Maydell, 1983) [9, 12] and *Mussida nigrivenella* lives on the nuts. Locust attacks can prevent fruit production over a large area (Anon, 1912) [1]. It can be concluded that these insects affect adversely shea butter production.

### *Faidherbia albida* (Del.) A. Chev. (Syn. *Acacia albida*)

The haraz tree is useful in agroforestry, soil conservation and in nitrogen fixation. The leaves and ripe fruit provide good fodder for domestic animals the fruits are also eaten by man. The seeds and trees are attacked by some insects. Seed borers *Pachymerus longus* and *P. (Caryedon) pallidus*, *Bruchidius* sp. *Ear rufulus* and *B. silaceous* can damage 51% of seeds; wood borer *Sinoxylon senegalense* can damage wood; termites may damage roots. Leaves susceptible to various insects, caterpillars and locusts (Wickens, 1969) [14]. As a result of the insect investigation the forage produced is severally affected.

### *Moringa oleifera*

*Moringa* tree provides good fodder, food and oil. The leaves, fruit, seeds form the most useful organs of the plant. The hairy caterpillar, *Eupterote mollifera* causes defoliation but can be controlled by insecticides as reported in India (Council of Scientific of Industrial Research, 1962). Other pests of *Moringa* include an aphid *Aphis craccivora*; caterpillars *Tetragonia siva*, *Metanastria hyrtaca* and *Heliothis armigera*; a scale insect, *Ceroplastodes cajani*; a borer *Diaxenopsis apomecynoides* and a fruit fly, *Glitonia* (Ramachandran *et al.*, 1980) [13]. All these insects affect the productivity of *Moringa* trees.

### *Prosopis chilensis*

*Prosopis chilensis* provides good fuel. It is a wide spread fast growing tree. The leaves and pods form a good fodder. Also, the sweet fruits are eaten by man. Beetles are reported to attack the stem of the trees and feed on the phloem sap. These insect damage the wood and causes great losses.

### *Salvadora persica* L

The Arak tree is characterized by medicinally important metabolites (Glucosinolates, low calorie sweeteners. etc.) in their leaves and fruits. The tree is attacked by defoliating larvae of several beetles (Council of Scientific of Industrial Research, 1972) and leaves often attacked by caterpillars of the *Lepidoptera Colotis ephiae* (Brumer, 1983) [3]. The mite *Eriophyes* causes leaf galls (Kant and Arya, 1971) [10].

**Table 1:** The selected forest tree species used

Scientific name	Common name	Family	Habit	Part used.
<i>Acacia senegal subsp.</i> Senegal	Hashab	Fabaceae	Tree	Gum
<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i>	Shea tree	Sapotaceae	Tree	Seeds
<i>Faidherbia albida</i>	Haraz	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves, Fruits
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringa	Moringaceae	Tree	Leaves, Fruit, Seeds
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Mesquite	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves, Fruits
<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Arak	Salvadoraceae	Tree	Leaves, stem, Fruits

**Table 2:** Summary for the uses and environmental requirements of the tree species reviewed

Species	Rainfall (mm)	Habitat	Soils	Uses	Distribution in Sudan (El-Amin, 1990)
<i>Acacia senegal</i> <i>subsp. Senegal</i>	100-800	Open savanna	Sandy Preferred	Agroforestry Browse Soil conservation Eaten by man Fuel Gum/Latex Bee food N-fixation Ornamental. Shade and shelter	On sandy and clay plains in short grass savanna forming a continuous belt from east to west in central Sudan. More common on the western sand plains of Kordofan and Darfur as pure stands.
<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i>	400-1500	Savanna	Various (not suitable for heavy clays)	Browse Soil conservation Eaten by man Fuel Bee food Oil Medicinal Toxins and poisons Shade and shelter Wood	On deep loamy soils in high rainfall savanna in Darfur (Hofrat El Nahas, and Kafya kingi).
<i>Faidherbia albida</i>	100-2050	Wide but mainly riverine	Not clays	Agroforestry Browse Soil conservation Eaten by man Bee food Medicinal Nitrogen fixation Shade and shelter Tannins Miscellaneous Wood	The tree grows in various habitats. Widespread along rivers, streams, and water depressions from south to north and east to west but successful along the seasonal water courses of W. Sudan in Darfur.
<i>Moringa aleifera</i>	300-2250	Open savanna	Not stiff clay	Browse Eaten by man Fuel Gum Oil Fibre Hedge Medicinal Ornamental Toxins and poisons Water purification Shade and Shelter Tannins	This is an exotic species and grown in many parts of Sudan
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	400-1200	Savanna	Various	Browse Eaten by man Fuel Bee food Medicinal N-fixation Toxins and poisons Tannins wood	Introduced by Forestry compact desertification. Now naturalized and a widespread weed in most areas of W. and central Sudan
<i>Salvadora persica</i>	50-1000	Desert, savanna	Clays preferred, salt tolerant	Browse Soil conservation Eaten by man Fuel Bee food Oil Medicinal Shade and shelter Miscellaneous Wood.	In the arid areas of the flood plains along valleys and Khors in N. and E. Sudan Red Sea Hills (Sinkat), Kassala (Gedaref an Dinder), White Nile (Dueim, and Getaina), Khartoum and Kordofan.

### Conclusion

It is clear from the above that insect association to forest tree species can be beneficial as in the case of *A. tuberculosis* with *Acacia senegal* trees in high production of gum. Other insects (e.g. locust) can cause great damage to foliage leaves which results in a serious reduction of fodder

as in the case of *F. albida* and *P. chilensis*. The nature of interactions do occur between plants and insects is still obscure, but few studies suggested hormonal interactions are possible at many levels and depend on the ability of physiologically active chemicals to interact between the different types of the living organisms. More research is

needed to explain the interactions between plants and insects.

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