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Floristic composition, structure and environmental characterization of *Cyathea costaricensis* population in a remnant cloud forest in Mexico

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tree ferns are significant components of temperate, tropical and subtropical forests, contributing to shape complex forest stand structures.

Objectives: 1) to describe the population structure of *Cyathea costaricensis* in a remnant cloud forest of West-central Mexico; 2) to characterize and relate the floristic composition and the structure of the most important tree species associated to the *C. costaricensis* population and; 3) to describe the environment where *C. costaricensis* occurs.

Methods: We estimated the Importance Value Index (IVI) to select the most important canopy-dominant species associated to *C. costaricensis*; we constructed height and Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) frequency distributions for those selected species according to IVI as well as for *C. costaricensis* population; we computed the asymmetry of the frequency distributions through the coefficient of skewness and the probability density function via the Kernel density estimation. We tested for differences between canopy-dominant tree species and *C. costaricensis* population structure by the non-parametric Wilcoxon rank sum test.

Results: *C. costaricensis* individuals presented the smallest heights and intermediate DBH sizes as compared with the canopy-dominant species, with statistically significant differences for height but not for DBH according to the Wilcoxon test. Most of the tree fern individuals were located in uneven terrains and over the base slope of the terrain; canopy openness and Total Radiation Under the Canopy values were similar to those reported for *Cyathea* species elsewhere.

Conclusions: We confirm the hypothesis of comparable structure between the canopy-dominant species and the *C. costaricensis* population only for DBH; on the contrary, for trunk height, there were statistically significant differences; the small heights of *C. costaricensis* suggest their coexistence in the understory through sheltering from the taller canopy-dominants. Mostly all individuals of *C. costaricensis* were confined to local environmental conditions, particularly to physiography.

Key words: tree ferns; population structure; canopy species composition; reversed *J*-shaped; height categories; local environment.



Tree ferns in some forest communities are important elements in the development of complex forest structure over time (Fedrigo et al., 2019). They inhabit a variety of forest ecosystems as prominent components of temperate and tropical understories, contributing significantly to the total basal area and stem density (Bystriakova et al., 2011; Shepherd et al., 2019). Several tree ferns: *Alsophila tricolor* (Colenso) R. Tryon, *A. engelii* R.M. Tryon, *Cyathea caracasana* (Klotzsch) Domin are known to be negatively stand density dependent; such negative density dependence and strong environmental filtering, may affect the establishment of tree fern seedlings and saplings, particularly when they occur near conspecific adult tree ferns (Brock et al., 2020; Chacón-Labela et al., 2014).

In preserved areas, combined with understory shade, some tree fern species (*Cyathea caracasana*) can enter a “persistence mode” until a canopy gap opens above them; subsequently, they begin a rapid growth, producing spores and seedling recruitment (Arens, 2001). The recruitment of tree ferns may be controlled by environmental filters, including forest canopy disturbances that create gaps and edges, which in turns modify local niche conditions (Bernabe et al., 1999; Brock et al., 2018a). Sun-light, temperature, humidity, small-scale physiographic variations, are among the most important environmental determinants for their occurrence (Mendoza-Ruiz & Ceja-Romero, 2014). Many tree fern species thrive well along stream banks, soils rich in organic matter and over more exposed sites with direct sunlight; others like *Cyathea sinuata* Hook. & Grev. (synonymous of *Alsophila sinuata*) succeed well even on rocky stream side banks (Ranil et al., 2017).

Tree ferns facilitate regeneration of certain species (Gaxiola et al., 2008); hence they have an important influence on the regeneration niche of potentially dominant tree species through macro-litter fall and shading with effects on nutrient cycling. A number of tree ferns species are recognized as keystone species for their role in casting deep shade on forest

floor environment, acting as a differential ecological filter on regeneration processes (Forbes et al., 2016). The ecological relevance of tree ferns has been documented in several regions of the world, particularly in the understory as crucial factors determining forest structure, through the release of shade-intolerant conifers from angiosperm competition (Brock et al., 2020). But also, tree ferns can affect successional processes around their neighborhood by inhibiting the growth of understory species through the release of allelochemicals (Negrão et al., 2017), in some cases, inhibiting and slowing forest succession (Brock et al., 2018b). Tree ferns are important components of cloud forests in Mexico (Hernández-Álvarez et al., 2019; Ruiz Coyoahua, 2020), however, ecological information on these vascular plants has been largely restricted to taxonomic descriptions (Mendoza-Ruiz & Ceja-Romero, 2014) and to assess species richness (Ramírez-Barahona et al., 2011). Cloud forest is a community included in the humid forest ecosystems of Mexico, mostly located between 1 000 to 3 000 m.a.s.l. (Villaseñor, 2010) where high humidity, due to cloud condensation, is common. In Mexico, one of the most important tree fern genera is *Cyathea*; it contains approximately 10 species under different conservation categories, mostly growing in sub-tropical, tropical and cloud forests (Ruiz Coyoahua, 2020). One of these tree fern species is *Cyathea costaricensis* (Mett. ex Kuhn) Domin, a Mesoamerican endemic species distributed from Western Mexico to Western Panama (Mickel & Smith, 2004); although it is tagged as an *Endangered* species according to the Mexican Red List NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010 (Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, 2010), there is no documented studies on its ecology. Accordingly, this study seeks to answer: how tree ferns coexist with the canopy-dominant shade-tolerant species of a remnant cloud forest in West-Central Mexico? Therefore, the objectives in the present study were: 1) to describe the population structure of *C. costaricensis* in a remnant cloud forest of West-Central Mexico; we hypothesized that *C. costaricensis* is an

important element beneath the canopy of dominant trees with a typical behavior of a shade-tolerant species, thus its diameter and height frequency distribution will be characterized by a reversed *J*-shape showing a gradual lessening of individuals as its diameter and height category increase; 2) to characterize and relate the canopy floristic composition including the structure of the most important tree species, to *C. costaricensis* population structure; we hypothesized that the canopy-dominant species and the *C. costaricensis* population, will show a similar structural pattern due to their shade-tolerance behavior; 3) to describe the environment where *C. costaricensis* occurs, we expect that sun-light related variables should explain the presence of this species in our study area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study site: We carried out this research in a remnant cloud forest which contains a unique ancient flora of Pleistocene origin, mainly dominated by *Acer binzayedii* Y.L. Vargas-Rodr., *Podocarpus reichei* J. Buchholz & N.E. Gray and *Abies religiosa* (Kunth) Schltdl. & Cham. (Del Castillo-Batista et al., 2018; Vargas-Rodríguez et al., 2012). The study area is located over the East-Southeast zone in Talpa de Allende Jalisco, Mexico (between the coordinates (20°13'46.28" N & 104°44'2.69" W), at 1 798 m.a.s.l.), within the tributary Talpa watershed. Annual average precipitation extends from 1 600 to 1 800 mm and temperature from 16 to 22 °C. This floristic zone is characterized by a complex biogeographical history that combines Holarctic, Tropical, Pantropical and Asian-American elements as a result of the convergence of the Nearctic and the Neotropic biogeographical zones (Vázquez-García et al., 2000).

Data collection method: First, we conducted a field exploration on the whole area covered by the relict cloud forest in the study area where we observed *Cyathea costaricensis* individuals (around 3 ha); in a second stage, we

census all individuals of *Cyathea costaricensis* present in the study area.

Vegetation characterization: Field-work explorations revealed that *Cyathea costaricensis* population in the study area has a fragmented and rather small population size. Therefore, we established seven circular plots (500 m² each). In each plot, all *C. costaricensis* individuals were counted, identified and their total height and diameter at breast height (DBH; measured at 1.30 m height above the forest floor) were measured. Tree species ≥ 5 cm DBH, co-occurring with *C. costaricensis*, were also recorded by species, DBH and height. When necessary, we removed any obstacle (e.g. lichens, dead material, creeper plants, etc.) that might impede an accurate DBH measurement. All individuals were identified during the field-work to species level according with the specimens deposited in the ZEA Herbarium of the Department of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur, University of Guadalajara; the scientific species names were cross-checked according to Tropicos.org database (Tropicos.org, 2021).

Environment characterization: In each plot, we recorded the following variables: elevation (m.a.s.l.); slope inclination (as a indicative of soil moisture and depth due to surface runoff) measured in the steepest down-slope of the terrain; aspect expressed as azimuth in degrees from 0 to 360° and then transformed into a continuous variable according to Beers et al. (1966); topography, visually evaluated in two categories, even and uneven terrains (Table 1); stones and rocks (a visual evaluation of the amount of this material covering the surface of the plot; both assessed into five categories) and canopy strata (a visual assessment of the number of vertical strata formed by crown of the trees, evaluated in four categories) (Table 1). The environmental characterization was carried out following the criteria proposed by Olvera-Vargas et al. (1996). We also assessed the light environment using hemispherical photographs following the protocol proposed by Zhang et al.



(2005). For this purpose, we took three hemispherical photographs within each 500 m² plot, one at the upper slope, one at the middle and one at the lower. We used a Nikon Coolpix 990 digital camera and a Nikon Fish-eye Converter FC-E8 0.21× lens attached to a self-leveling tripod mount. For hemispherical image analysis, we used *WinSCANOPY* (Regent Instruments Inc., 2005) considering the following variables: canopy openness (CO), canopy gap fraction (CGF), leaf area index (LAI), photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFDu), total radiation over the canopy (TROC), total radiation under the canopy (TRUC), direct radiation (DiR) and diffuse radiation (DfR) (Table 1). We recorded the date and the time of the day in which each photo was taken. We used this information as input during image analysis in *WinSCANOPY*.

Data analysis: Confidence intervals at 95 % were computed by plot for all quantitative environmental variables while the mode was computed for qualitative variables. Confidence intervals were also estimated for DBH, height and basal area for *Cyathea costaricensis* and all canopy-dominant species. In order to establish the relative ecological importance of each species to the overall forest community dominance, we first calculated the Importance Value Index (IVI) (Etherington et al., 1987). This index represents the sum of relative density (number of individuals per species/total number of individuals all species), relative frequency (number of plots in which species appear/total number of plots) and relative basal area (total basal area per species/total basal area all species). To further describe the tree canopy-dominant species composition, we selected those species whose IVI were higher than 70 %. We first computed quartiles for height and DBH for the most important species and display them using box and whisker plots. We analyzed size frequency distributions for *C. costaricensis* and for the canopy-dominant species with the highest IVI. For DBH, we used histograms with 5 cm intervals. For height categories, we used the approach by Pérez-Paredes et al. (2014); these authors used the following categories in their

study with *Cyathea fulva* (M. Martens & Galeotti) Fée: Juveniles: individuals < 3 m height; Intermediate: individuals 3-7 m height; Mature: individuals > 7 m height; we decided to apply the same height categories since *C. costaricensis* and *C. fulva* have relatively similar growth in terms of maximum height of their stems. To further compare height class frequency distribution of *C. costaricensis* with height class frequency distribution of the species with the highest IVI, at plot level, we constructed histograms using the following height intervals (in meters): < 3, 3-7, 7-11, 11-15, 15-19, 19-24, 24-27, > 27. We also estimated total basal area by height class for *C. costaricensis* in order to discern the contribution in basal area by each height sizes. The coefficient of skewness (g_1) was computed for both height and DBH frequency distributions to assess symmetry. A $g_1 = 0$ indicates a symmetric distribution. A $g_1 < 0$ indicates a negative asymmetry skewed to the left, while a $g_1 > 0$ indicates a positive asymmetry skewed to the right. We estimated the coefficient of skewness following the Wright et al. (2003) metric approach:

$$g_1 = \frac{n \sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{(n-1)(n-2)s^3}$$

Where: n , x_i , \bar{x} , and s represent the number of individuals, the logarithm of DBH or height for individual i , the mean of the x_i , and the standard deviation (Std) of the x_i , respectively.

In order to compare height and DBH sizes of *C. costaricensis* with the tree canopy-dominant species with the highest IVI, a kernel probability density function was computed and plotted, one for *C. costaricensis* and one for the canopy-dominant species with the highest IVI. The shape of the kernel probability density function does not rely on the number of class intervals subjectively chosen and it is built on the individuals' location of all data (Węglarczyk, 2018); those characteristics were suitable as we want to compare dissimilar sizes for height and DBH of *C. costaricensis* and its canopy-dominant species. Shapiro-Wilk normality test was applied to test the normality

TABLE 1
Environmental variables recorded in the study plots with *Cyathea costaricensis* following Olvera-Vargas et al. (1996)

Variable name	Acronym	Acronym for categorical variables	Measurement units or names for categorical variables	Variable Description
1. Elevation	Elev		Metres above sea level	Distance above sea level measured with a Suunto altimeter.
2. Slope inclination	Slope		Percentage	Percentage of slope terrain inclination measured in the steepest down-slope.
3. Aspect	Aspect		Degrees	Azimuth of dominant direction of downward-facing slope-inclination. Log-transformed into a continuous variable.
4. Topography	Top	Top1	Even terrain	Continuous and homogeneous terrain inclination.
		Top2	Uneven terrain	Discontinuous and heterogeneous terrain inclination.
5. Rocks	Rck	Rck0	Absence	Visual evaluation of the amount of rocks covering the surface of the plot.
		Rck1	Hardly visible	
		Rck2	Scarce	
		Rck3	Moderate	
		Rck4	Abundant	
6. Stones	Sto	Sto0	Absence	Visual evaluation of the amount of stones covering the surface of the plot.
		Sto1	Hardly visible	
		Sto2	Scarce	
		Sto3	Moderate	
		Sto4	Abundant	
7. Canopy strata	CStr	CStr1	One vertical stratum	Visual assessment of the number of vertical strata formed by the tree crowns. Shrubs were not considered for this assessment.
		CStr2	Two vertical strata	
		CStr3	Three vertical strata	
		CStr4	No discernible vertical stratums	
8. Canopy openness	CO		Percentage	
9. Canopy gap fraction	CGF		Percentage	
10. Leaf area index	LAI		(m ² m ⁻²)	
11. Photosynthetic photon flux density under the canopy	PPFDu		(μmol/s-m ²)	
12. Total radiation over the canopy	TROC		(MJ/m ² day)	
13. Total radiation under the canopy	TRUC		(MJ/m ² day)	
14. Direct radiation	DiR		Percentage	
15. Diffuse radiation	DfR		Percentage	



of height and DBH class frequency distribution for *C. costaricensis* and for the canopy-dominant species with the highest IVI. To test for differences between the canopy-dominant species and the *C. costaricensis* population structure, using DBH and height as indicators of structural behavior, the non-parametric Wilcoxon rank sum test was estimated for DBH and height; the Wilcoxon test compares two independent groups when data are not normally distributed (MacFarland & Yates, 2016). Descriptive statistics and hypothesis tests (Shapiro-Wilks and Wilcoxon) were estimated in R software-v.3.6 (R Core Team, 2018); for the coefficient of skewness, we used the e1071 library and for graphs, the ggplot2 library.

RESULTS

Floristic composition and structural characterization: We recorded a total of 333 individuals ≥ 5 cm of DBH distributed in 27 species, 24 genera and 24 families. *Cyathea costaricensis* was represented by 62 individuals, representing 18.61 % of the total number of individuals, followed by *Carpinus tropicalis* (Donn. Sm.) Lundell (50 individuals), *Podocarpus reichei* (with 38), *Clusia salvinii* Donn. Sm (with 32), *Conostegia volcanalis* Standl. & Steyerl. (with 23) and *Acer binzayedii* (with 23). In contrast, 18 species were present with fewer than ten individuals. *Quercus* (3 species) was the most diverse genus, followed by *Eugenia* (2 species). Considering those species with ≥ 3 individuals, *Acer binzayedii* Y.L. Vargas-Rodr. was the species with the biggest DBH and *Eugenia crenularis* Lundell with the smallest DBH; the tallest species corresponded to *Quercus uxoris* McVaugh and the smallest height to *Cyathea costaricensis* (Table 2).

IVI results revealed that 10 species, out of the 27 recorded in the study plots, contributed with > 70 % to the total dominance in the community; *Cyathea costaricensis* showed the second higher IVI value (127 %) only after *Carpinus tropicalis* (135 %); *A. binzayedii* and *P. reichei* attained similar IVI's (around 118 %); these dominant species were followed

by *Quercus nixoniana* S. Valencia & Lozada-Pérez (100 %), *Clusia salvinii* (99 %), *Conostegia volcanalis* (95 %), *Clethra fragrans* L.M. González & R. Delgad. (93 %), *Quercus uxoris* (83 %) and *Ilex brandegeana* (75 %). The remaining of the species reported IVI's with less than 50 % (Fig. 1).

Cyathea costaricensis, *Carpinus tropicalis* and *Podocarpus reichei* were the most frequent species, recorded in the seven plots, while 11 species with frequencies around 14 % were present in only one plot. The same three species with the highest relative frequency, were also the most abundant. *Acer binzayedii* (around 26 %) and *Carpinus tropicalis* (21 %) were the most dominant species according to their relative basal area, while 21 species contributed with less than 5 % (Fig. 1). Trunk height was variable among the ten species with the highest IVI. *Cyathea costaricensis* showed the smallest mean height, even smaller than those shade-tolerant species commonly found in the understory in our study area such as *Clusia salvinii* and *Conostegia volcanalis*; the largest mean heights were reported for *Quercus uxoris* and *Acer binzayedii*; this last species also showed the tallest individuals, with tree heights up to 40 m. In terms of stem height, *Carpinus tropicalis* and *Quercus nixoniana* showed the greatest variation (Fig. 2A, Table 2). In terms of DBH, *C. costaricensis* displayed an intermediate mean size when compared with the rest of the species; highest values for DBH corresponded to *A. binzayedii*, *Q. uxoris*, *C. tropicalis* and *Q. nixoniana* in that order of magnitude; the highest DBH variation corresponded to *A. binzayedii* and the lowest variation to *C. costaricensis* (Fig. 2B, Table 2).

Structural variation by plot: The number of individuals for *C. costaricensis* varied among plots, with plot 2 showing the highest number of individuals (N= 18), followed by plot 5 (N= 12), whilst the lowest number (N= 4) was present in plots 1 and 4; the smallest mean for DBH, height and basal area corresponded to plot 2 and the highest to plot 6 (Table 3).

TABLE 2
List of species present in the remnant cloud forest in west-central Mexico

Species	Family	Acronym	N	DBH	Ht	BA
<i>Cyathea costaricensis</i> (Met. ex Kuhn) Domin	Cyatheaceae	Cycos	62	11.32 ± 0.96	6.01 ± 0.48	0.03 ± 0.004
<i>Carpinus tropicalis</i> (Donn. Sm) Lundell	Betulaceae	Catro	50	17.76 ± 3.14	13.81 ± 2.28	0.09 ± 0.03
<i>Podocarpus reichei</i> J. Buchholz & N.E. Gray	Podocarpaceae	Porei	38	11.20 ± 2.74	9.09 ± 1.90	0.04 ± 0.02
<i>Clusia salvinii</i> Donn. Sm.	Clusiaceae	Clsal	32	10.45 ± 1.95	7.21 ± 0.90	0.03 ± 0.01
<i>Acer binzayedii</i> Y.L.Vargas-Rodr.	Sapindaceae	Acbin	23	25.03 ± 10.27	15.28 ± 4.30	0.26 ± 0.20
<i>Conostegia volcanalis</i> Sandl. & Steyerl.	Melastomataceae	Covol	23	9.05 ± 1.69	7.28 ± 1.39	0.021 ± 0.008
<i>Quercus nixoniana</i> S. Valencia & Lozada-Pérez	Fagaceae	Qunix	19	17.11 ± 6.70	15.00 ± 4.55	0.10 ± 0.07
<i>Clethra fragrans</i> L.M. González & R. Delgad.	Clethraceae	Clfra	16	10.87 ± 2.40	9.88 ± 2.60	0.03 ± 0.01
<i>Quercus uxoris</i> McVaugh	Fagaceae	Quuxo	13	20.68 ± 8.87	15.69 ± 5.43	0.14 ± 0.11
<i>Zinowiewia concinna</i> Lundell	Celastraceae	Zicon	9	9.04 ± 2.23	9.33 ± 3.28	0.02 ± 0.009
<i>Ilex brandegeana</i> Loes.	Aquifoliaceae	Ilbra	7	10.62 ± 7.40	9.21 ± 5.16	0.03 ± 0.04
<i>Eugenia crenularis</i> Lundell	Myrtaceae	Eucre	6	8.26 ± 3.41	9.00 ± 4.19	0.017 ± 0.013
<i>Juglans major</i> (Torr.) A.Heller	Juglandaceae	Jumaj	6	15.05 ± 6.91	13.00 ± 9.29	0.05 ± 0.05
<i>Inga laurina</i> (Sw.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Inlau	5	12.08 ± 6.58	11.3 ± 5.61	0.037 ± 0.04
<i>Magnolia pacifica</i> A. Vázquez	Magnoliaceae	Mapac	3	13.5 ± 6.57	13.33 ± 15.17	0.04 ± 0.04
<i>Prunus cortapico</i> Kerber ex Koehne	Rosaceae	Prcor	3	13.76 ± 11.28	12.33 ± 6.23	0.05 ± 0.17
<i>Quercus laurina</i> Bonpl.	Fagaceae	Qulau	3	9.36 ± 1.0	7.33 ± 3.79	0.019 ± 0.004
<i>Dendropanax arboreus</i> (L) Decne. & Planch.	Araliaceae	Dearb	2	*	*	*
<i>Myrsine coriacea</i> (Sw.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Myrtaceae	Mycor	2	*	*	*
<i>Perrottetia longistylis</i> Rose	Dipentodontaceae	Pelon	2	*	*	*
<i>Saurauia serrata</i> DC.	Actinidiaceae	Saser	2	*	*	*
<i>Symplocos citrea</i> Lex. Ex La Llave & Lex	Symplocaceae	Sycit	2	*	*	*
<i>Cordia prunifolia</i> I.M. Johnst.	Boraginaceae	Copru	1	*	*	*
<i>Eugenia culminicola</i> McVaugh	Myrtaceae	Eucul	1	*	*	*
<i>Persea hintonii</i> C.K. Allen	Lauraceae	Pehin	1	*	*	*
<i>Pinus herrerae</i> Martínez	Pinaceae	Piher	1	*	*	*
<i>Styrax radians</i> P.W. Fritsch	Styracaceae	Strad	1	*	*	*

N = Total number of individuals; DBH = Mean diameter at breast height (cm); Ht = Mean tree height (m.); BA = Mean Basal Area (m²/ha). Confidence intervals (95 %) for DBH, Ht and BA. *Parameter estimation confidence intervals were not computed as only two individuals were present.

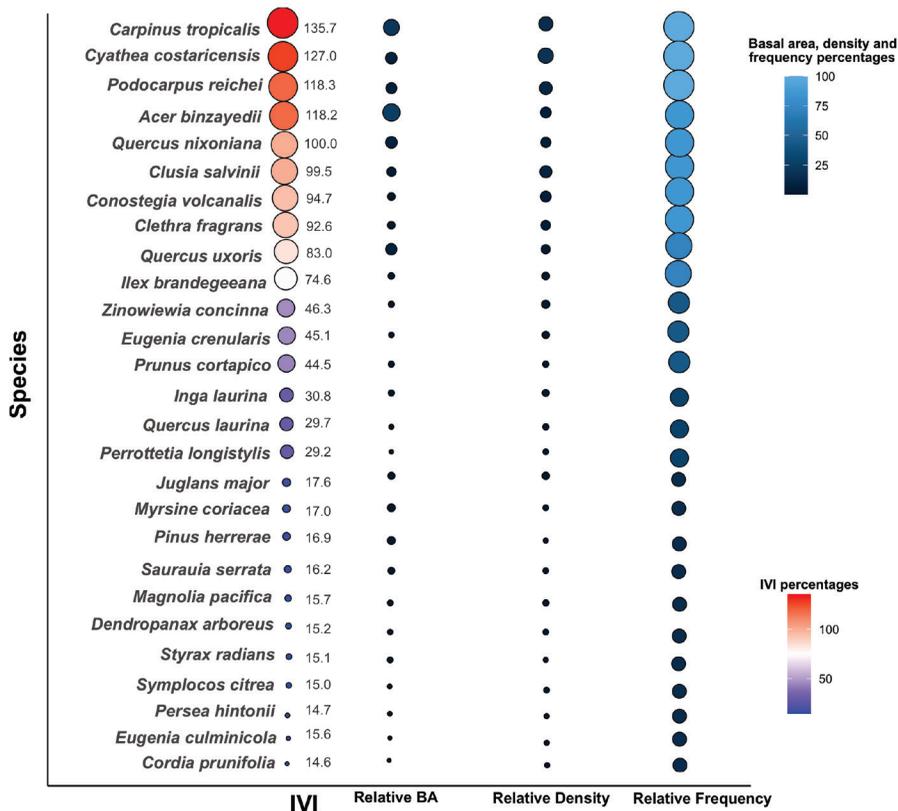


Fig. 1. Importance Index Value (IVI) of the species present in the remnant cloud forest in West-central Mexico. Percentage values are displayed in descending order for IVI, Relative Basal Area (BA), Relative Density and Relative Frequency.

Height class frequency distribution presented an unbalanced pattern at plot level. The coefficient of skewness, g_1 was > 0 in all plots, revealing a positive asymmetry; their values were near to 1.0 in five (1, 2, 3, 6 and 7) of the seven plots exhibiting very irregular patterns in their distributions; on the contrary, plots 4 and 5 with higher g_1 values; the 2 words have to be separated (2.75 and 2.35 respectively), showed a reversed J -shaped with individuals mainly concentrated over the smallest height classes (between 7 to 11 m height) (Fig. 3). The highest number of *C. costaricensis* individuals were in the intermediate height category in all plots, while only plots 2 and 3 showed individuals in the three height categories (mature, intermediate and juveniles). The tallest individuals corresponded to *A. binzayedii*, *Carpinus tropicalis*, *Quercus uxoris* and *Q. nixoniana* in all plots,

while *Clusia salvinii* and *Conostegia volcanalis* were also recurrent with small values in height (Fig. 3).

DBH class frequency distribution was moderately characterized by the classic J -shaped in plots 2, 4 and 5; this represents a large number of small- to middle diameter size classes of intermediate to shade tolerant species. The coefficient of skewness (g_1) revealed that all the studied plots showed positive asymmetry, reinforcing that individual over smaller DBH classes dominated the plots (Fig. 4).

Most of the species contained individuals in 10, 15 and 20 cm DBH classes; *C. costaricensis* individuals were also concentrated in these DBH classes in the seven plots. Only few old-growth trees (corresponding to *A. binzayedii*, *C. tropicalis*, *Q. uxoris* and *Q. nixoniana*) were recorded with diameters higher than 40

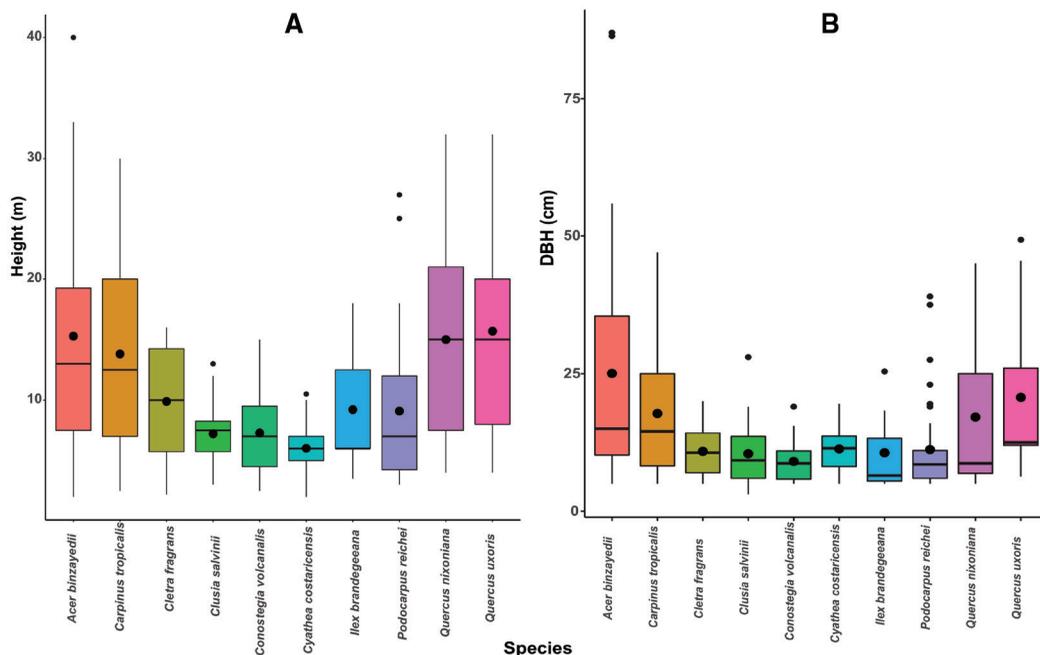


Fig. 2. Box and whisker plots representing quartiles for **A.** Height and **B.** DBH of the species with Importance Index Values > 70 %.

TABLE 3
Structural variables for *Cyathea costaricensis* by plot in the remnant cloud forest, West-central Mexico

Plot	Number of individuals	Mean DBH (cm)	Mean Height (m)	Mean Basal Area (m ² /plot)
1	4	12.4	6.5	0.013
2	18	8.7	4.7	0.006
3	8	10.0	5.6	0.009
4	4	12.1	6.1	0.012
5	12	13.5	6.9	0.014
6	9	13.6	7.1	0.015
7	7	11.6	6.3	0.011
CI	8.8 ± 3.64	11.32 ± 0.96	6.01 ± 0.48	0.011 ± 0.001

CI = confidence intervals at 95 %.

cm. In certain plots, some of the species with the highest IVI, were represented in all DBH categories; for instance, *A. binzayedii* and *Carpinus tropicalis* in plot 1, *Q. uxoris* and *Clethra fragrans* in plot 3, *Clusia salvinii* in plot 5 (Fig. 4).

Structural comparison of *Cyathea costaricensis* with canopy dominant species: Heights for *C. costaricensis* ranged from 2.0 to

10.5 m with marked differences in number of individuals by height class. The intermediate class reported the highest number of individuals (N= 43), followed by the mature class (N= 15) and the juvenile class (N= 4). The highest contribution in basal area (1.060 m²) was estimated for the intermediate class (Fig. 5A). The coefficient of asymmetry (*g*₁) was very close to zero (*g*₁= 0.06) representing a symmetric distribution; however, results from the Shapiro-Wilk

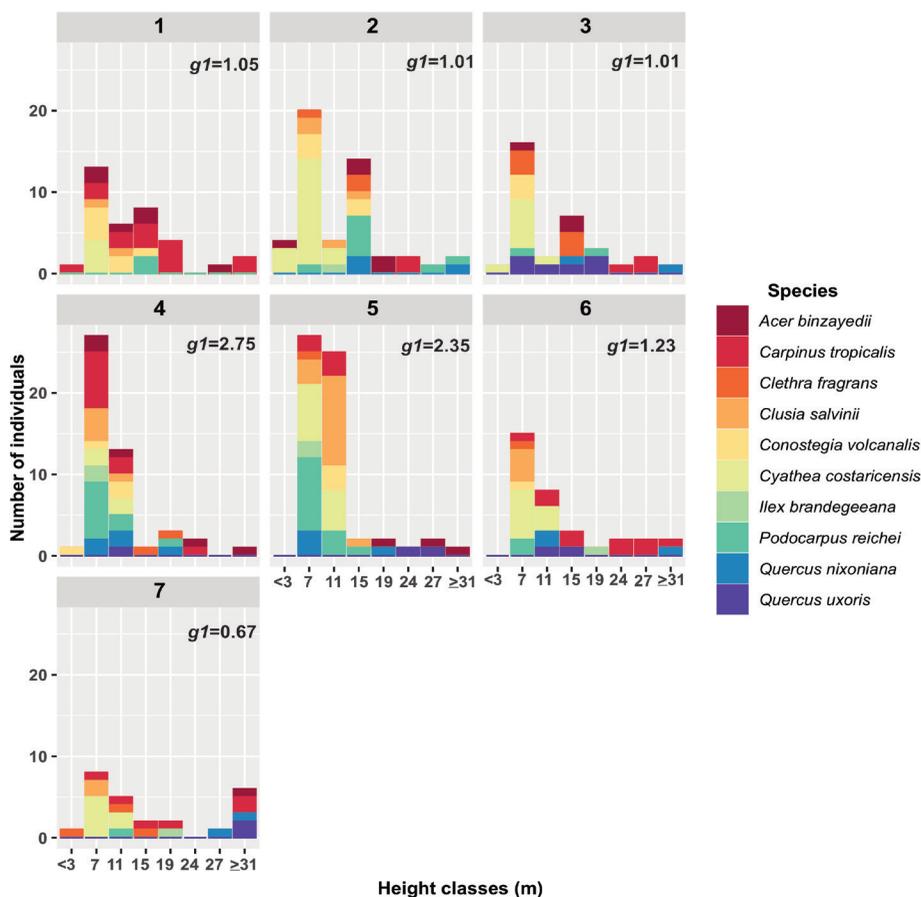


Fig. 3. Height class frequency distribution by plot considering the ten species with Importance Index Values > 70 %. g_1 = coefficient of skewness.

normality test revealed that height was not normally distributed ($P < 0.0001$).

Regarding frequency distribution for the canopy-dominant species, the Shapiro-Wilk normality test revealed that height was not normally distributed ($P < 0.0001$) as well.

A key difference emerged between the kernel probability density function of *C. costaricensis* population (around 0.25) and the canopy-dominant species with the highest IVI (< 0.10); in both cases, the highest probability was detected for heights < 10 m (Fig. 5B). The results of the Wilcoxon rank sum test showed statistically significant differences in height between *C. costaricensis* population

and the canopy-dominant species ($W = 10018$, $P < 0.0001$).

Concerning DBH, *C. costaricensis* ranged from 5 to 19.5 cm, consequently it was only distributed in the first 4 classes (5, 10, 15 and 20 cm) of the eight reported for the rest of the canopy-dominant species; even that coefficient of skewness was negative ($g_1 = -0.176$) suggesting a negative asymmetry with most individuals in the 15 cm class, its value proximate to zero also indicates symmetry in the distribution which is representative of a normal distribution (Fig. 5C); results which were corroborated with the Shapiro-Wilk normality test for DBH ($P = 0.1335$). For the canopy-dominant species, the Shapiro-Wilk normality test revealed that

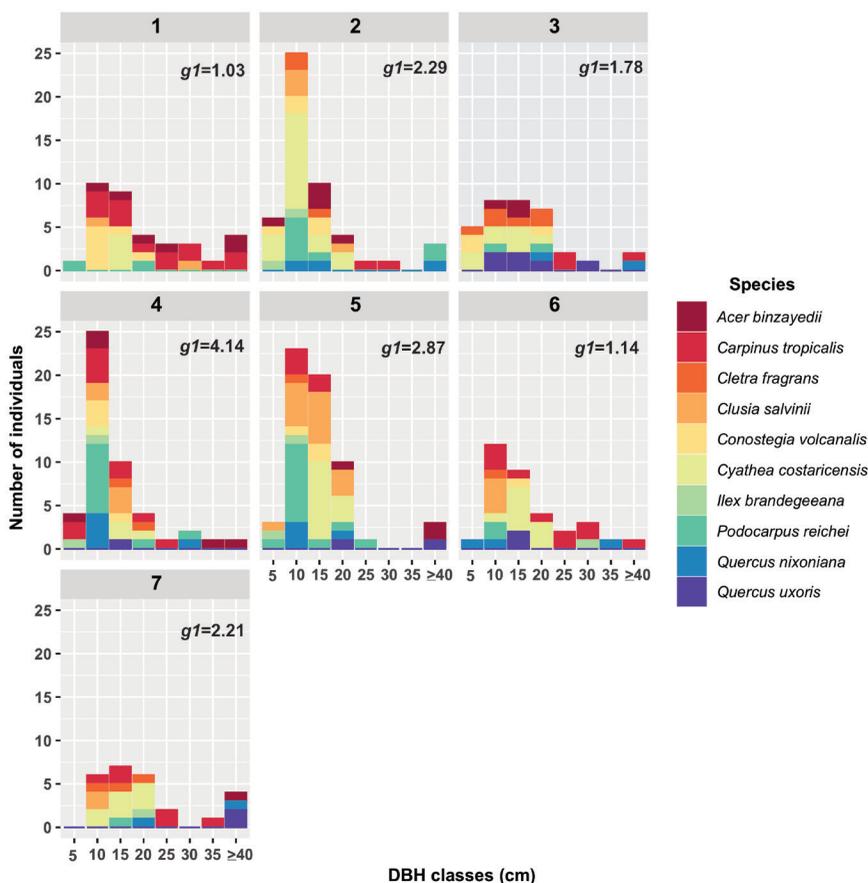


Fig. 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) class frequency distribution by plot considering the ten species with Importance Index Values > 70 %. g_1 = coefficient of skewness.

DBH frequency distribution was not normally distributed ($P < 0.0001$).

Results of the comparison using the kernel probability density function, exposed that both density-plots coincided in $DBH < 25$ cm. *C. costaricensis* probability was nearly 0.1 and for the rest of the species < 0.075 . For $DBH > 25$ cm, the rest of the most important species (IVI > 70 %) presented irregular probabilities with values under 0.025 (Fig. 5D). The results of the Wilcoxon rank sum test showed no statistically significant differences in DBH between *C. costaricensis* population and the canopy-dominant species ($W = 6954$, $P < 0.8511$).

Environmental characterization: The environment surrounding the cloud forest

where *C. costaricensis* population occurs, showed important differences among plots, mainly in physiographic and light variables (Table 4). Elevation ranged from 1 663 to 1 745; slope percentages ranged from 0 to 39 %, with high variation according to confidence intervals (16.75 ± 12). We did not observe differences in topography; hence all the plots were established over uneven terrains located on the base of slope terrains (Table 4). For rocks and stones, the mode was 0, representing absence of these materials on the forest floor; for canopy strata, three vertical strata characterized most of the plots according to the mode value; nonetheless four canopy strata were observed in two plots (Table 4). In the case of light variables, our results showed slight dissimilarities among



TABLE 4
Summary of environmental variables per plot

Plot	Sto	Rek	CStr	Elevation (m asl)	Slope (%)	Aspect (degrees)	Light variables							DIR (%)	
							Top	CO (%)	CGF (%)	LAI (m ² m ⁻²)	PPFDu (μmol/s-m ²)	TROC (MJ/m ² day)	TRUC (MJ/m ² day)		DIR (%)
1	0	1	4	1704	39	0.20	2	4.24	3.93	3.98	7.81	35.95	3.47	89.43	10.56
2	3	0	3	1745	0	1.70	2	5.39	5.09	3.39	4.8	59.39	5.28	87.38	12.61
3	0	0	4	1663	20	1.68	2	3.97	3.7	3.76	6.08	56.76	5.546	90.32	9.67
4	0	0	3	1745	19	1.12	2	7.83	7.38	2.72	2.18	58.72	7.17	86.88	13.11
5	0	0	4	1740	19	1.79	2	6.34	6	2.77	6.84	57.39	3.97	81.47	18.52
6	1	2	3	1723	21	1.70	2	5.35	5.71	2.94	4.84	60.09	8.33	90.88	9.11
7	0	1	3	1717	0	1.70	2	3.90	4.2	3.99	5.79	59.27	6.13	90.21	9.78
CI/mode	0	0	3	1719.5 ± 27	16.75 ± 12	1.41 ± 0.5	2	5.28 ± 1.13	5.14 ± 1.22	3.36 ± 0.52	5.47 ± 1.66	55.36 ± 7.99	5.69 ± 1.54	88.08 ± 3.04	11.90 ± 3.04

Top = Topography (1: Even terrain, 2: Uneven terrain); Sto = Stones (0: Absence, 1: Hardly visible, 3: Moderate); Rek = Rocks (0: Absence, 1: Hardly visible, 2: Scarce); CStr = Canopy strata (3: Three vertical strata, 4: Four vertical strata); CO = Canopy Openness; CGF = Canopy Gap Fraction; LAI = Leaf Area Index; PPFDu = Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density Under the Canopy; TROC Total Radiation Over Canopy; TRUC = Total Radiation Under Canopy; DIR = Direct Radiation; DfR = Diffuse Radiation. CI/mode = confidence intervals at 95 % for continuous variables/mode for categorical variables.

plots (Table 4). Canopy openness ranged from 3.97 to 7.83 %, extending only 1.13 % from the mean (5.28 %), leaf area index ranged from 2.72 to 3.99 (m² m⁻²), Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density and Total Radiation Over Canopy values ranged from 2.18 to 7.81(μmol/s-m²) and from 35.95 to 60.09 (MJ/m²day) respectively (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

Floristic composition characterization:

The canopy species composition associated to *C. costaricensis* in our study area was represented by the typical cloud forests reported for Mexico; this vegetation type is characterized by a high number of species and high structural complexity (Carvajal-Hernández et al., 2018; Rosas Rangel et al., 2019). Our results showed a combination of very abundant (*Carpinus tropicalis*) with sparse species (*Magnolia pacifica* A. Vázquez, *Quercus laurina* Bonpl.) in all the plots. We also found a number of species with low number of individuals (*Eugenia culminicola* McVaugh, *Saurauia serrata* DC, *Myrsine coriacea* (Sw.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.), which is a common feature of highly diverse cloud forests in Western Mexico (Morales-Arias et al., 2018). The remnant forest in our study area is particularly diverse, characterized by species typical of cloud forests of such as: *Carpinus tropicalis* *Magnolia pacifica*, *Matudaea trinervia* Lundell, *Podocarpus reichei*, *Ostrya virginiana* (Mill.) K. Koch, *Abies guatemalensis* subsp. *jaliscana* (Martínez) Silba and *Zinowiewia concinna* Lundell (Vargas-Rodríguez et al., 2012). This vegetation type has been present in our study area with a relatively similar species composition assembly since 1230 AD, dominated in the canopy by *Acer-Podocarpus-Abies* with *Cyathea* population in the understory; cyclical environmental changes had maintained this relict community over the last millennium (Del Castillo-Batista et al., 2016).

Community and population structural characterization: Our structural analysis

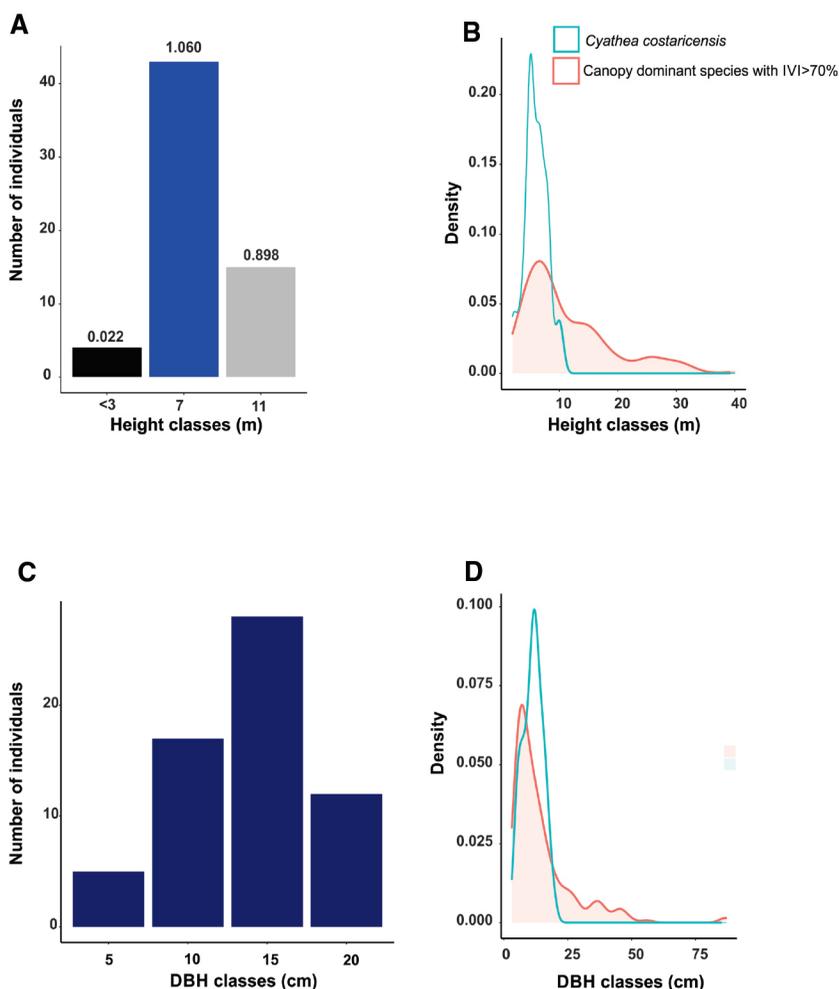


Fig. 5. A. Height class frequency distribution for *Cyathea costaricensis* population, B. Kernel probability density plot for height for *Cyathea costaricensis* (blue line) and the canopy-dominant species with IVI > 70 % (red line), C. DBH class frequency distribution for *Cyathea costaricensis* population, D. Kernel probability density plot for DBH for *Cyathea costaricensis* (blue line) and the canopy-dominant species with IVI > 70 % (red line).

results suggested that most of the plots displayed a DBH distribution resembling a reverse J-shaped curve (de Liocourt, 1898; Meyer, 1952), declining monotonically as DBH increased. Ecologically, this curve is explained by equal mortality rates among diameter classes across the entire range of diameters (Westphal et al., 2006), but this curve is also a common DBH pattern showed by tropical and cloud old-growth forests of shade-tolerant

species (Rzedowski, 1978; Whitmore, 1998). In contrast, DBH distribution including only *C. costaricensis* population, showed a bell-shape resembling a normal distribution, a result which was tested by the Shapiro-Wilks test; in contrast, trunk height was not normal according to the test, even when the symmetry of the curve was positive showing an approximation to the bell-shape distribution. Therefore, we could not confirm the hypothesis posed in this



research where we assumed that *C. costaricensis* will follow a reversed *J*-shape in terms of DBH and height sizes.

Dynamic populations, which can be characterized by a bell-shape, have been reported for several tree ferns: *Dicksonia sellowiana* (Schmitt et al., 2009), *Alsophila firma* (Mehlreter & García-Franco, 2008) *Cyathea fulva* (Pérez-Paredes et al., 2014) and *C. henryi* (Baker) Copel. (Balkrishna et al., 2020). A dynamic population behavior is generally attributed to a continuous regeneration pattern with good recruitment along time (Schmitt & Windisch, 2007), together with cycles of recruitment during successive episodes of canopy gap formation (Arens, 2001). However, an opposite trunk height pattern is also common in several tree ferns: for *Alsophila spinulosa* (Wall. ex Hook.) R.M. Tryon, located on the Eastern coast of Japan, Nagano and Suzuki (2007) reported a *J*-shaped trunk height frequency distribution, with the number of individuals gradually decreasing as the height increased. A similar pattern was reported for *Cyathea brunoniana* (Wall. ex Hook.) C.B. Clarke & Baker and *C. henryi* in Northeast India, but considering the diameter size (Balkrishna et al., 2020). This pattern of distribution is indicative of a stable population structure with a successful natural seedlings-saplings-adults replacement (Balkrishna et al., 2020). Habitat quality and anthropogenic impacts are significant factors determining the population size of tree ferns (Praptosuwiryo, 2011). Mehlreter and García-Franco (2008) reported a low frequency of individuals in the smallest height size classes in *Alsophila firma*, in Veracruz Mexico, linked to a constraint of micro-sites and to anthropogenic disturbances hindering a successful regeneration establishment or the lack thereof, as some light-demanding tree fern species (e.g. *Cyathea medullaris* (G. Forst.) Sw.) prefer disturbances to regenerate and for their establishment (Bystriakova et al., 2011).

In the present study, the low number of individuals of *C. costaricensis* in the < 3 m height class could be explained by: 1) the potential failure of tree fern natural regeneration due

to the paucity of available micro-sites; tree ferns recruitment success may be determined by habitat suitability to a larger degree, rather than their subsequent survival (Jones et al., 2007); 2) the impact of frequent forest fires, uncontrolled grazing and frequent tourist visitation (*personal observations*), could have negative impacts, not only in the *C. costaricensis* population structure, but also in the structure of the co-occurring canopy-dominant species, as it was previously discussed. *Cyathea costaricensis* in our study area is not involved in silvicultural activities; nevertheless, they are collected for ornamental uses, mainly through the direct cutting of their saplings. In the Philippines, tree ferns are extracted for commercial and medicinal purposes and even for household utility (Dadang et al., 2020). As a result of the constant tree fern “harvesting”, their populations are gradually declining; these practices are contributing to a restricted populations distribution, mainly due to habitat loss and overexploitation (Kholia & Joshi, 2010). This overexploitation is plausible to be taking place in our study area, no in an intensive manner but commonly individual by individual by tourist visitations, this could explain why population size of *C. costaricensis* in our study area is small and even fragmented. A number of tree ferns, mainly of the Cyatheaceae family (e.g. *Cyathea srilankensis* Ranil, *C. sledgei* Ranil, Pushpak. & Fraser-Jenk, *C. sinuata* Hook. & Grev., and *C. hookeri* Thwaites) are area-specific and they are usually confined to a few localities; as a consequence of such area-specific requirements, their population sizes are frequently small (Ranil et al., 2017).

The typical reversed *J*-shaped was not observed for DBH or trunk height when plotting *C. costaricensis* population alone; however, the comparison of the kernel probability density function of *C. costaricensis* with the most important canopy-dominant species, exposed the shade tolerant behavior of this tree fern; the evidence is suggested as most of the canopy-dominant species of the remnant cloud forest in West-central Mexico were taller than *C. costaricensis* and by the fact they occupy

the highest canopy strata; a high probability of occurrence was associated with tree ferns smaller than 11 m tall which consistently inhabit the lower strata in the study area. This structure is probably enabling the understory colonization by *C. costaricensis* individuals due to the recognized shade-tolerant behavior reported for some *Cyathea* species (Bystriakova et al., 2011). This result was also corroborated by the Wilcoxon non-parametric test which showed statistically significant differences for height between *C. costaricensis* individuals and the canopy-dominant species, confirming the hypotheses established in this study.

The environment surrounding *Cyathea*

***costaricensis*:** Interesting results emerged on the assessment of the environment where *C. costaricensis* grows: concerning the physiological variables, we found individuals of this species growing in dissimilar percentages of slope terrain inclination and aspect orientation, but this mostly occurred on uneven terrains located at the base of the slope inclination. Studies undertaken on tree fern ecology have revealed that habitat specialization is crucial for their occurrence; particularly the results reported by Jones et al. (2007) on four species of tree ferns of the Cyatheaceae family; these authors unveiled the importance of soil chemical variables for tree fern growth, followed by their position on the slope terrain inclination and stand structural characteristics; they reported tree fern individuals growing at lower topographical positions such as riparian areas and stream valleys, similar to the location where *C. costaricensis* was observed to grow in our study. With respect to light variables, *C. costaricensis* was present in relatively similar light values across the seven plots. But we did not observe a pattern in which high values percentages of Canopy openness were associated to a high or a low number of tree fern individuals or were associated to big or small DBH and height size; however, mean canopy openness values in our study plots resemble those reported (1.07-4.05 %) for other Cyatheaceae (*Cyathea medullaris*; a synonymous of *Sphaeropteris*

medullaris (G. Forst.) Bennh. and *C. dealbata* (G. Forst.) Sw.) species in New Zealand (Brock et al. 2019). Total Radiation Under Canopy values in this study (5.69 ± 1.54 MJ/m²day) was also similar to the values (5.8 to 6.5 MJ/m²day) reported in that study.

Conclusions: The structure of canopy-dominant species and the *C. costaricensis* population differed in height and DBH class distribution. We verify the hypothesis of similar structure between the canopy-dominant species and the *C. costaricensis* population only for DBH; in the horizontal stratum, *C. costaricensis* is coexisting with shade-tolerant species of the remnant cloud forest showing similar sizes in DBH < 25 cm. On the contrary, there were statistical significant differences for trunk heights, the small statures of *C. costaricensis* allow their coexistence in the understory through the sheltering from the taller canopy-dominants.

Furthermore, the disjunct distribution in this relict forest, along the rather small population requires an appeal for its strict protection. Most, if not all individuals of *C. costaricensis* are confined to local environmental conditions, particularly to physiography. During our fieldwork we did not find any individuals of this species over fully open forest canopy gaps. Thus, habitat specialization, as it has been reported for a number of tree ferns elsewhere, could be the reason to explain why the *C. costaricensis* population size in our study area is small. The results of this paper are valuable for the conservation of this relict forest, in particular for *Cyathea costaricensis* tree fern population. Hence, conservation (e.g. protection against illegal harvesting, control of human visitation, protection against frequent uncontrolled forest fires, etc.) and management (e.g. build a forest management program for the area) strategies should be implemented in view of the limited area occupied by *C. costaricensis* and the constantly increasing levels of human-induced disturbances such as frequent forest fires, uncontrolled recreation visitation and the impact of climate change.



Ethical statement: authors declare that they all agree with this publication and made significant contributions; that there is no conflict of interest of any kind; and that we followed all pertinent ethical and legal procedures and requirements. All financial sources are fully and clearly stated in the acknowledgements section. A signed document has been filed in the journal archives.

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RESUMEN

Composición florística, estructura y caracterización ambiental de una población de *Cyathea costaricensis* en un relicto de bosque mesófilo de montaña en México

Introducción: Los helechos arborescentes son componentes importantes de los bosques templados, tropicales y subtropicales, que contribuyen a dar forma a rodales de estructuras complejas.

Objetivos: 1) Describir la estructura poblacional de *Cyathea costaricensis* en un remanente de bosque nuboso del centro-oeste de México; 2) Caracterizar y relacionar la composición florística y la estructura de las especies arbóreas más importantes asociadas a la población de *C. costaricensis* y; 3) Describir el ambiente donde se encuentra *C. costaricensis*.

Métodos: Estimamos el Índice de Valor de Importancia (IVI) para seleccionar las especies dominantes más importantes del dosel asociadas a *C. costaricensis*; para las especies seleccionadas según IVI, construimos distribuciones de frecuencia de alturas y diámetros a la altura del pecho (DAP), así como para la población de *C. costaricensis*. Calculamos la asimetría de las distribuciones de frecuencia a través del coeficiente de asimetría y la función de densidad de probabilidad mediante la estimación de densidad de Kernel. Probamos las diferencias entre las especies de árboles dominantes en el dosel y la estructura de la población de *C. costaricensis* mediante la prueba no paramétrica de suma de rangos de Wilcoxon.

Resultados: los individuos de *C. costaricensis* presentaron las menores alturas y tamaños intermedios de DAP en comparación con las especies dominantes del dosel, con diferencias estadísticamente significativas para la altura, pero no para el DAP según la prueba de Wilcoxon. La mayoría de los individuos de helechos arborescentes se ubicaron en terrenos irregulares y sobre la pendiente baja del terreno. Los valores de apertura del dosel y Radiación total bajo el dosel fueron similares a los reportados para las especies de *Cyathea* en otros lugares.

Conclusiones: Confirmamos la hipótesis de que hay una estructura similar entre las especies dominantes del dosel y la población de *C. costaricensis* solo para el DAP; por el contrario, para la altura del fuste, hubo diferencias estadísticamente significativas; las pequeñas alturas de *C. costaricensis* sugieren su coexistencia en el sotobosque a través de la cobertura árboles dominantes del dosel. La mayoría de los individuos de *C. costaricensis* fueron encontrados confinados a condiciones ambientales locales, en particular a la fisiografía.

Palabras clave: helechos arborescentes; estructura poblacional; composición de especies del dosel; forma de J invertida; categorías de altura; ambiente local.

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