

Gazetteer

Source: A Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of the Ajenjua Bepo and Mamang River Forest Reserves, Ghana: 61

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Coordinates were taken with a Garmin GPSMAP 76S, map datum WGS 84.

SITE 1. AJENJUA BEPO FOREST RESERVE

24 - 30 August 2006

(N 06° 22' 2.3", W 01° 01' 58.6") Elevation: 150-300 m a.s.l.

This is a small reserve that covers an area of 5.69 km² and has a hilly topography. It is adjacent to the northern border of the potential mining site. Ghana's Forest Services Division (FSD) ranked it as Condition 4 meaning that it is "mostly degraded." The reserve was last legally logged in 1989 and only small patches of the original moist semi-deciduous forest remain. The RAP campsite was located on the edge of the largest patch next to a plantain plantation. The forest canopy is open and contains many large gaps, with larger trees reaching up to 40-50 m, emerging above a sub-canopy of 10-20 m height. There is little leaf litter on the forest floor. The remainder of the reserve is covered by degraded secondary forest or agricultural plantations such as cocoa, plantain and oil palm. There were a few small streams that were all dry during the survey with the exception of one, near the edge of the reserve. Weather conditions influenced the survey results as there was no significant rainfall during the survey time.

SITE 2. MAMANG RIVER FOREST RESERVE

31 August - 4 September 2006

(N 06° 15' 0.2", W 01° 02' 25.7") Elevation: 130m a.s.l.

This reserve is much larger (53 km²) and has a relatively flat topography. It is a moist semi-deciduous forest. The RAP campsite was located south of the center where the reserve narrows and is to only a few kilometers wide. The forest is uniform with dense tangles of lianas and a thick leaf litter layer. This reserve was ranked as Condition 2 meaning "good" by the FSD. Similar to Ajenjua Bepo FR, the forest canopy is open and presents numerous large gaps, with emergents reaching up to 40-50 m. In some places, the sub-canopy of 10-20 m height is closed. The streams in this reserve were also dry and agricultural plantations of cocoa, oil palm, plantain and citrus bordered most of the reserve. Overall, the forest and streams were still dry but unlike the time at Ajenjua Bepo FR rain fell on several nights during the survey.