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A need for conservation of natural resources in the district of
Pacaycasa. Ayacucho-Peru

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Abstract: Endemic cactus communities were studied in San Cristobal hill. It is related to a group of plants that have a series of special morpho-physiological adaptations and play an important role in a xerophytic ecosystem where survival is difficult. It was carried out during 2013, between altitudes of 2415 and 2750 meters above sea level with the purpose of analyzing its density, structure, and distribution, and conservation status of the species. Important information for decision making regarding these areas and species by the corresponding authorities. The sampling used is aleatory-stratified, with 24 plots of 50 x 50 m, established in three strata: low (< 2500 masl), medium (2500 to 2600 masl), and high (> 2600 masl). In each of the sample units, species were identified using taxonomic keys and population characteristics were evaluated, which were processed and analyzed with the help of computer tools Software R Version 3.0.0 and Microsoft Excel 2013. The results showed 5 endemic species: *B. hertlingiana*, *E. peruviana*, *C. quadrangularis*, *C. ayacuchoensis* and *O. doelzianus*, four species have low population densities, *O. doelzianus*, *C. ayacuchoensis*, *E. peruviana* and *C. quadrangularis* with 16, 14, 9, and 8 plants/ha, while *B. hertlingiana* has a higher density with 134 plants/ha. According to the conservation status, two endemic species, *C. ayacuchoensis* and *C. quadrangularis*, are in the endangered category with a low population density. They present a pattern of crowded distribution and natural regeneration. However, these endemic species are endangered by different threats such as natural and anthropogenic disturbance, mainly because of the population growth that generates logging and destruction of ecosystems for housing construction.

Keywords: Cacti, endemic, endemism, flora, vegetation, xerophytic, biodiversity, Andes, Ayacucho.

Resumen: Se estudió comunidades endémicas de cactáceas en el cerro San Cristóbal. Relacionado a un grupo de plantas que tienen una serie de adaptaciones morfo-fisiológicas especiales y que juegan un rol importante en un ecosistema xerofítico donde la supervivencia es difícil. Se llevó a cabo durante el año 2013, entre altitudes de 2415 a 2750 msnm con la

finalidad de analizar su densidad, estructura, distribución y estado de conservación de las especies. Información valiosa para la toma de decisiones referente a estas áreas y especies por las instancias correspondientes. Siendo el muestreo utilizado aleatorio-estratificado, con 24 parcelas de 50 x 50 m, establecidos en tres estratos: bajo (< 2500 msnm), medio (2500 a 2600 msnm) y alto (> 2600 msnm). En cada una de las unidades muestrales se identificaron las especies usando claves taxonómicas, se evaluaron las características poblacionales, los cuales se procesaron y analizaron con la ayuda de herramientas informáticas Software R Versión 3.0.0 y Microsoft Excel 2013. Los resultados mostraron 5 especies endémicas: *B. hertlingiana*, *E. peruviana*, *C. quadrangularis*, *C. ayacuchoensis* y *O. doelzianus*, cuatro especies presentan densidades poblacionales bajas, *O. doelzianus*, *C. ayacuchoensis*, *E. peruviana* y *C. quadrangularis* con 16, 14, 9 y 8 plantas/ha, mientras que *B. hertlingiana* mayor densidad con 134 plantas/ha. Según estado de conservación, dos especies endémicas propias de la zona estudio *C. ayacuchoensis* y *C. quadrangularis*, se encuentran en categoría de peligro, con una densidad poblacional baja. Presentan un patrón de distribución amontonada y regeneración natural. Estas especies endémicas están en peligro por distintas amenazas como perturbación natural y antropogénica, principalmente por el crecimiento demográfico que genera tala y destrucción de ecosistemas para construcción de viviendas.

Palabras clave: Cactáceas, endémicas, endemismo, flora, vegetación, xerofítica, biodiversidad, Andes, Ayacucho.

INTRODUCTION

San Cristobal Hill is a xerophytic ecosystem, it is part of the valley ravines of the community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa. This ecosystem is very important because it is home to communities of cactus with the presence of endemic species, where the biodiversity of arid zones such as microorganisms, flora and fauna in general interact. It presents low precipitations during the year, dry alluvial causes, erosion soils as a result of annual rains. Dominant xerophytic vegetation, with special anatomical and physiological morph adaptations, to resist the extreme conditions of the environment. Cactaceae are the dominant and richest plants in this ecosystem, which in recent years is suffering a negative impact from human action, particularly population growth.

The family Cactaceae is recognized in Peru for presenting 43 genera and around 250 species¹. They are distributed in almost all ecosystems, from coastal deserts, western slopes, puna, inter-Andean valleys, successfully reaching the Amazon rainforest, mostly columnar cactus and 6 genera of endemic species^{2,3}. It is native to the American continent, with the exception of one species, *Rhipsalis* that currently inhabits some tropical regions from Africa to Sri Lanka⁴.

AUTHOR NOTES

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They play an important role in the ecosystem, interacting and developing close relationships with other plant species called "mother plants" that provide the conditions of humidity, temperature for the establishment of new seedlings, and sometimes create the necessary conditions for the establishment of other cacti⁵. The stems, are the only source of fiber and water for wild animals in desert ecosystems, are a source of shelter, nesting for birds, visit of bats, as well as insects, for their flowers and fruits^{5,6}. They present a series of particular biological and ecological characteristics that make them vulnerable to various natural and human disturbance factors⁷.

Cacti have long fascinated people and are now important in the ornamental plant trade, especially in Europe, Asia and North America, while they are still little appreciated in Latin American countries⁸.

However, cactuses are one of the most vulnerable groups in the plant kingdom, where natural populations of many of the species have been affected by human development pressures, mainly due to the conversion of land for agricultural and/or livestock uses and the extraction activities of plants from their habitat, for sale as ornamental plants in national and international markets⁷.

Little is known about the biology of many cactus species, it is essential to know some of their characteristics in order to carry out work that allows proposals for their conservation, particularly of endemic species. Those species that are restricted to a certain geographical area and are not found anywhere else in the world. Thus, these endemic cactuses are of vital importance because they are the treasure of a region or a country; they are very fragile and vulnerable to climate change and anthropogenic action⁹.

Peruvian endemism's are mostly associated with the Andes, have a restricted distribution and could be considered as the rarest organisms in the flora¹⁰. The departments with the greatest number of endemic taxa correspond to those with territory located on the Andean slopes¹¹.

They are important because of their great biological value, contributing to the biodiversity of their ecosystem. These endemic species are very important in terms of conservation because any alteration in their habitat could be the cause of their disappearance or extinction¹⁰.

Therefore, endemism is an important tool for determining and examining the objectives and priorities of a strategy for the conservation of biological diversity. While the extreme richness of Peru's endemic flora is a source of pride for the country, at the same time it represents a very great challenge for the State and its allies in conservation¹¹.

They possess particular biological and ecological characteristics that make them vulnerable to various perturbation factors, whether human or natural. Due to their slow growth and long life cycle, many of them are in some category of danger due to high levels of endemism^{10,12}.

Diverse studies have contributed to the knowledge of cactus, so we have Nathaniel Lord Britton and Joseph Nelson Rose, initially worked in North America and later came to South America in 1914, working in central and southern Peru, central Bolivia, northern and central Chile, as well as other countries in South America, as a result they published his book in four volumes of great scientific importance "The Cactaceae. Descriptions and illustrations of plants of the cactus family"¹³. Later on, works such as Ecological and population characteristics of *Melocactus nagyii* mézszáros (Cactaceae) in Cuba¹⁴, Diversity and distribution of Cactaceae in Guatemala⁴. In Peru there are works such as Catalogue of the flowering Plants and Gymnosperms of Peru¹, Distribution and state of conservation of Haageocereus genus (Cactaceae family) in Lima department², Red Book of the Endemic Plants of Peru¹⁵, Cactaceae. Endemics of Peru³, Categorization and Conservation of Peruvian Cactaceae¹⁶. All the Cactus of Peru¹⁷, Catalogue of the Cactaceae of the Department of Arequipa, Peru¹⁸.

Concerning the endemism for Peru, it is reported in terms of percentage considering the 10 departments in decreasing order Loreto (65%), Puno (65%), Cusco (52%), Junin (48%), Huanuco (46%), Amazonas (46%),

San Martin (43%), Piura (39%), Ayacucho (35%) and Pasco (34%)¹¹. Of which, the endemic genera richest in taxa belong to the family Cactaceae¹¹. With respect to Ayacucho, the highest percentage is related to cacti.

Similarly, in relation to conservation status, of 4197 categorized taxa (approximately 76%) of the Peruvian endemic flora, the majority correspond to endangered species (EN) with 33%, while those recognized as critically endangered (CR) reach 18%. Twenty-four percent of the endemic flora was considered to lack information for categorization and was therefore recognized as data deficient (DD)¹¹.

At a local level, "Native Cactaceae of Huamanga", carried out between altitudes of 2500-3800 masl, reporting 10 genera and 20 species in rocky and xerophytic formations and greater abundance in the spiny steppe life zone - Subtropical Lower Montane (ee-MBS) in the districts of Ayacucho, Pacaycasa and San Juan Bautista¹⁹.

Diversity, distribution and uses of cactus species in the province of Huamanga where they identified 16 species, 6 endemic *Browningia hertlingiana*, *Echinopsis peruviana*, *Oroya peruviana*, *Corryocactus quadrangularis*, *Corryocactus ayacuchoensis* and *Oreocereus doelzianus* According to the conservation status *Corryocactus quadrangularis* and *Corryocactus ayacuchoensis* are considered endangered (EN), *Echinopsis peruviana* is considered vulnerable (VU), while *Browningia hertlingiana* and *Oroya peruviana* are almost threatened (NT), the others are not evaluated (NE)⁹. Researchers continue to work to fill in part of the information gaps about cacti in this part of Peru. Therefore, this work was developed with the objective of diagnosing endemic species, their conservation status and population characteristics in the San Cristobal hill, Pacaycasa district, Huamanga province. Ayacucho.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Location. San Cristóbal Hill is located in the district of Pacaycasa, province of Huamanga, department of Ayacucho between 13°03'12" South and 74°12'48" West at 2535 meters above sea level²⁰ and coordinates UTM 0 580 831 m E and 8 555 278 m N, in zone 18 L. It has an area of 141.27 ha in an altitudinal range of 2453 to 2535 m. It is located in an inter-Andean valley, settled on a steeply sloping terrain of alluvial formation and with a firm base of compact material (figure 1).

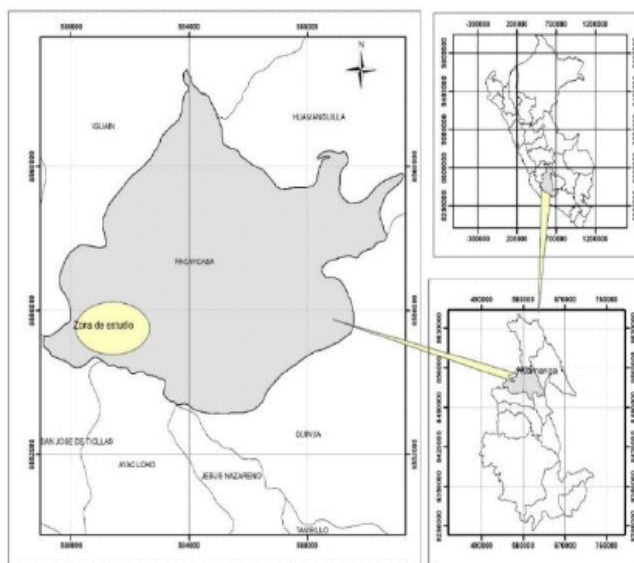


FIGURE 1

Location map of San Cristobal Hill, Compañía community, Pacaycasa district. Ayacucho-Peru

Its climate is temperate - warm, minimum temperature 12 °C in the months from May to July; maximum temperature up to 30 °C during the day in the months from August to October. Heavy rainfall occurs in the months of November to March, even April, being the dry months May to October, annual rainfall between 250 and 1000 mm²⁰. According to the Ecological Map of Peru, it presents the following life zones: dry forest - Low Subtropical Mountain (bs-MBS) and thorny steppe - Low Subtropical Mountain (ee-MBS)²¹.



FIGURE 2
Physiography and vegetation of San Cristobal Hill,
Compañía community, Pacaycasa district. Ayacucho-Peru



FIGURE 3

Mixed xerophytic community with presence of *Acacia macracantha*, *Opuntia streptacantha*, *Browningia hertlingiana* from San Cristobal hill, Compañía community, Pacaycasa district. Ayacucho-Peru

Methodology. Eight field trips were carried out during the months of January to September 2013, considering the rainy season and part of the dry season. The sampling was random-stratified, in order to obtain a representative sample of the population, considering sectors or strata according to the altitudinal levels^{22,23}. To facilitate the study, San Cristobal Hill was zoned in three altitudinal strata²⁴. ArcGIS software version 9.3 was used to stratify the study area and generate the corresponding map (table 1 and figure 4).

TABLE 1
Stratification of San Cristobal Hill according to altitude (masl)

Name	Symbology	Altitude range (masl)
Low Stratum	EB	< 2500
Medium Stratum	EM	2500 - 2600
High Stratum	EA	> 2600

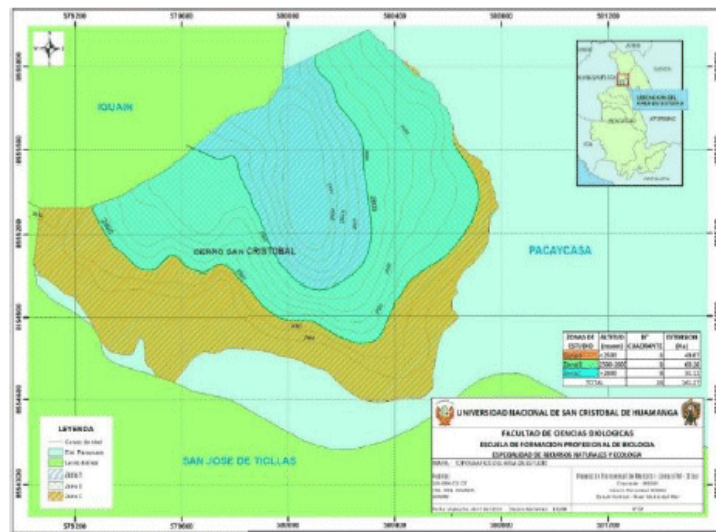


FIGURE 4
Map of the altitudinal strata of San Cristobal Hill, community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa. Ayacucho 2013

The plot method was used, with the area of each plot being 50 m x 50 m (0.25 ha). Twenty-four plots were chosen at random, 8 plots in each stratum. Each plot was georeferenced in UTM coordinates with the use of GPS (Global Positioning System), and sampling dates were recorded.

To determine the number of sample units, a pilot sampling was carried out, using the following formula^{24,22}.

$$n = \frac{t^2 * CV^2}{E^2 + \frac{t^2 * CV^2}{N}}$$

Where:

n = number of sample units

E = error with which you want to obtain the values of a certain parameter

t = value obtained from the student's "t" tables, using t = 0.05

N = total number of sample units in the entire population

CV = coefficient of variation; to obtain this value it is necessary to make a pilot sampling

Identification of species. Once the sampling units were established, the endemic species were identified in each one of them with the support of a specialist and confirmed with taxonomic keys from specialized bibliography and the review of the red book of endemic plants of Peru^{11,3}. All the botanical characteristics of taxonomic importance were registered, such as floral characteristics, fruits, growth forms, number of ribs and everything related to globids and thorns. As well as field information.

Conservation status of species. For the state of conservation of species, we consulted the species protected by national legislation where they approve the categorization of threatened species of wild flora according to Supreme Decree No. 043-2006-AG²⁵ and the species protected by international legislation according to the IUCN red list²⁶

Population density. Once the endemic cactus was identified, each of the sampling units counted individuals of each species. The following formula was used for the calculation²²:

$$D = \frac{\text{Número de plantas de una especie}}{\text{Área total muestreada}}$$

Population structure. As for the density, in each of the sampling units the height of each individual of each species was measured, using a flexometer for small plants and a clinometer for taller plants. While the diameter with a Vernier ruler. If the plant had more than one branch from the base, all branches were recorded. Even though the cactuses do not have a defined crown, the cover was recorded to calculate the space they occupy in the ecosystem²⁴. Because there is no proposed and proven method to estimate the age of plant species, height measurements were grouped by size (height) categories to determine population structure.

Spatial distribution. The spatial distribution pattern of the species in the study area, we proceeded to map the individuals of each species using a GPS. The distance between individuals was also measured. It was located on a map considering the coordinate system for which the interpretation method of variance and mean was used²⁷.

TABLE 2
Types of spatial distribution according to the relationship of variance and mean

Distribución	S^2 / \bar{x}
Fortuita/azar	$S^2 / \bar{x} = 1$
Uniforme	$S^2 / \bar{x} < 1$
Amontonada	$S^2 / \bar{x} > 1$

For the processing and analysis of results, computer tools such as Software R Version 3.0 and Microsoft Excel 2013 were used.

RESULTS

Endemic species

TABLE 3
Registration of endemic species of the family Cactaceae in the San Cristobal hill, community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa Ayacucho 2013

No.	Endemic species	Growth type	Growth form
1	<i>C. ayacuchoensis</i> (Rauh & Backeb.)	Columnar	Arbustiva
2	<i>C. quadrangularis</i> (Rauh & Backeb.) F.Ritter	Columnar	Arbustiva
3	<i>B. herlingiana</i> (Rauh) Buxb.	Columnar	Arbóreo
4	<i>E. peruviana</i> (Britton & Rose) Friedrich & G.D. Rowley	Columnar	Arbóreo
5	<i>O. doszianus</i> (Backeb.) Borg	Columnar	Arbustiva

TABLE 4
Categorization of endemic species of the Cactaceae family. Closed San Cristóbal, community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa. Ayacucho 2013

Species	UICN	D.S.N°043
<i>C. ayacuchoensis</i> Rauh & Backeb.	EN	
<i>C. quadrangularis</i> (Rauh & Backeb.) F.Ritter	DD	EN
<i>B. herlingiana</i> (Rauh) Buxb	LC	
<i>E. peruviana</i> (Britton & Rose) Friedrich & G.D. Rowley	LC	VU
<i>O. doszianus</i> (Backeb.) Borg	LC	

Endangered (EN), Data Deficient (DD), Least Concern (LC), Vulnerable (VU)

State of conservation

Peruvian Echinopsis (Britton & Rose) Friedrich & G.D. Rowley. Tree columnar cactus, columnar growth, sometimes arched, up to 5 m high, blue-green, 6 to 15 cm in diameter, 4 to 9 wide ribs, 10 unequal spines 4 cm long. White flowers, fragrant, 20 to 25 cm long. Fruit 5 cm long, green, rounded, dehiscent (figure 5).

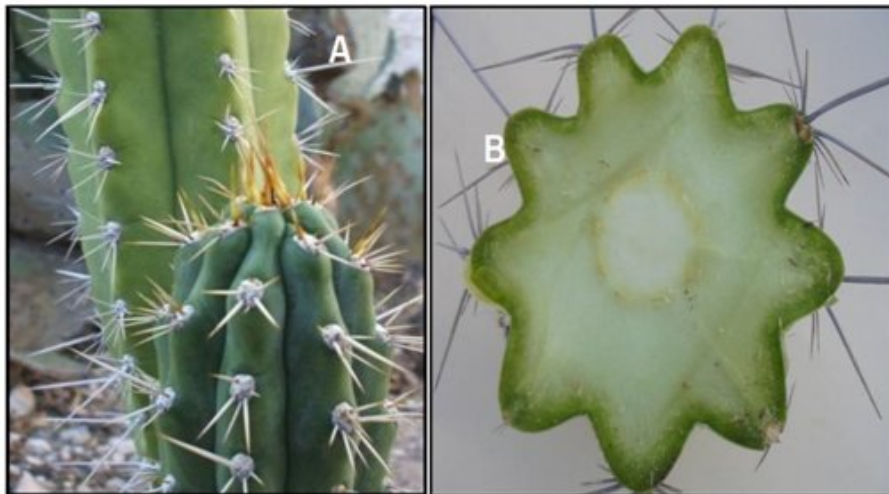


FIGURE 5

Echinopsis peruviana. A. Stem, B. Stem cross section (9 ribs)

Characterization of the species

Corryocactus ayacuchoensis Rauh & Backeb.. Columnar cactus 1 to 2 m high, 5.5 to 8 cm in diameter, with 3 to 10 basal branches. 5 to 7 ribs, yellow-brown or slightly whitish spines, radial in number from 8 to 12 and 2 cm long, central 3 to 4, 3.5 to 5 cm long. Weak red to slightly pink flowers, 4 to 5 cm long and 5 cm wide, apical growth. Fruit green-yellowish, 2.5 to 3.5 cm in size. Seeds black-brown (figure 6).

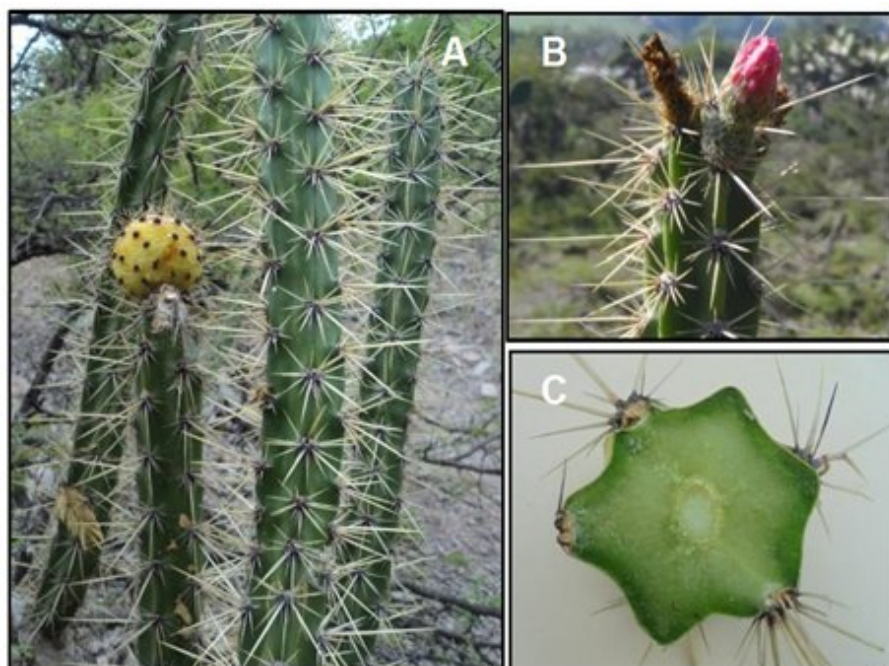


FIGURE 6

Corryocactus ayacuchoensis. A. Fruit, B. Flower, C. Cross section (6 ribs)

Corryocactus quadrangularis (Rauh & Backeb.) F. Ritter. Columnar shrub cactus, branched from the base, 1 to 2 m high, 4 to 5 cm in diameter, 4 to 5 deep ribs, brown spines 3 to 4 central 4 to 6 cm long, 4 to 8 radial 1 to 2 cm long. Intense and bright red flowers from 4 to 5 cm long. Reddish-green fruit 3 cm in diameter (figure 7).

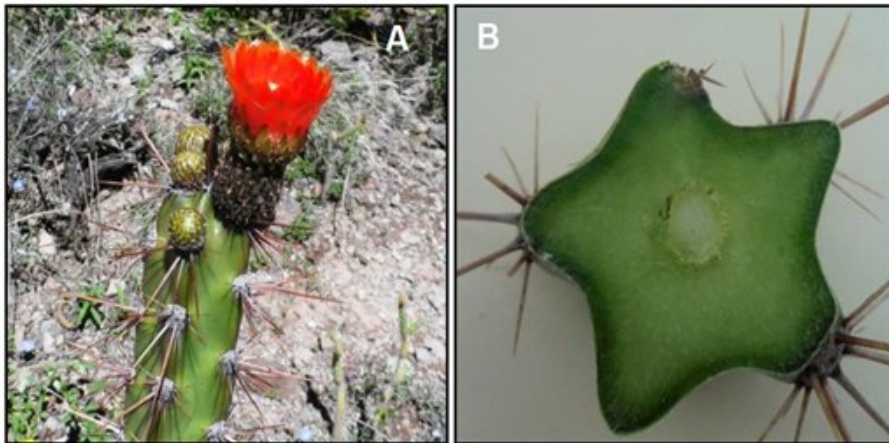


FIGURE 7
Corryocactus quadrangularis. A. Flower, B. Stem cross section (5 ribs)

O. doelzianus (Backeb.) Borg. Cactus arbustivo columnar, bastante ramificado desde la base formando un conglomerado. Tallos cilíndricos, 60 a 80 cm de altura, 6 a 8 cm de diámetro, 7 a 11 costillas redondeadas, espinas blancas a marrón oscuro, espina central fuerte de 4 cm de largo, espinas radiales 10 a 16 de 3 cm de largo. Ápice de los tallos floríferos con largos pelos blancos lanosos y cerdas blanco-marrones, hasta 5 cm de largo. Flores rojo - carmín intensos de 8 a 10 cm de largo, 3 cm de diámetro (figura 8).



FIGURE 8
Oreocereus doelzianus. A. Flower, B. Fruit, C. Stem cross section (7 ribs)

Browningia hertlingiana (Rauh) Buxb. Columnar arboreal cactus 5 to 7 m high. Strong woody main stem that branches one meter from the base, blue-green in color, 10 to 20 cm in diameter, 13 to 18 tuberculated ribs, somewhat sunken areolas, strong central spines 1 to 3.8 cm long and the radial ones 6 to 10. Fruit of 5 cm in diameter in the form of onion, with floral and toothed scales. Small seeds of black color (figure 9).

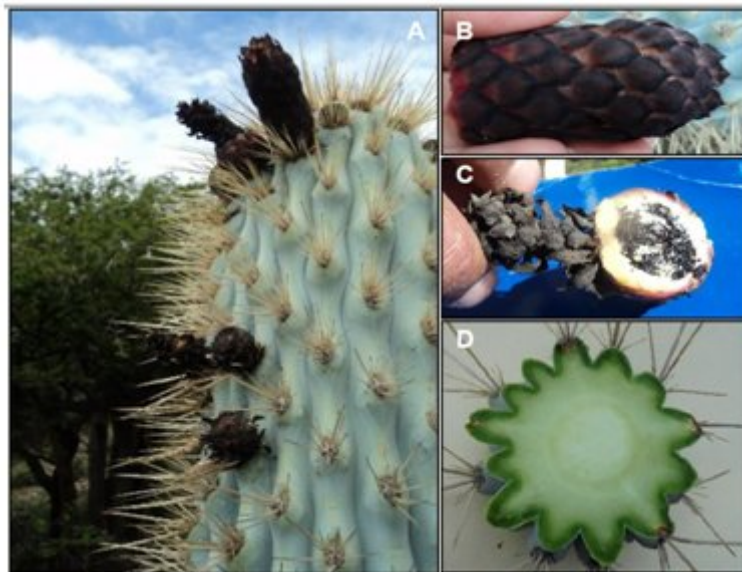


FIGURE 9

Browningia hertlingiana. A. Blue-green cactus, B. Flower, C. Fruit, D. Cross section of the stem (13 ribs)

DISCUSSION

The results show that 05 species of cactus endemic to Peru were found on San Cristobal Hill: *Corryocactus ayacuchoensis* Rauh & Backeb., *Corryocactus quadrangularis* (Rauh & Backeb.) F. Ritter, *Browningia hertlingiana* (Rauh) Buxb. *Echinopsis peruviana* (Britton & Rose) Friedrich & G.D. Rowley and *Oreocereus doelzianus* (Backeb.) Borg (table 3).

Valuable information that will contribute to the knowledge of this group of plants that due to their morpho-physiological adaptations play an important role in such a wild ecosystem, where survival is difficult. Aldazabal²⁸ reported 11 species of the family Cactaceae for Cerro San Cristobal, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature²⁹, where it mentions the five species reported as part of this cactus community.

According to table 4, the IUCN²⁶ categorizes *C. ayacuchoensis* as endangered, because it is at extremely high risk of extinction in a wildlife state, *C. quadrangularis*, in Data Deficient, has inadequate information, to make an assessment of its extinction risk. *B. hertlingiana*, *E. peruviana* and *O. doelzianus* are in the Least Concern category because they are abundant and widely distributed²⁹.

However, in the national legislation according to Supreme Decree N° 043-2006-AG that Approves the Categorization of Threatened Species of Wild Flora²⁵, only 2 of the 5 endemic species are categorized, *C. quadrangularis* is Endangered and *E. peruviana* is Vulnerable, indicating that both are on the way to extinction. Therefore, it is very important that the categorization of these species is updated for the conservation and protection at a national and international level. This study will contribute to decision making by the corresponding authorities and prevent these species from becoming extinct.

Information on the demographic aspects of the 5 endemic cactus species is important for conservation, maintaining the abundance and diversity of the species, will allow their survival^{2,17}. For this reason, table 5 shows the population density and total number of plants registered in San Cristobal Hill, were 1075 endemic cactus plants, being the most abundant *Browningia hertlingiana* (801 plants), the second most abundant *Oreocereus doelzianus* (96 plants), followed by *Corryocactus ayacuchoensis* (81 plants), and in lesser quantity *Echinopsis peruviana* and *Corryocactus quadrangularis* (51 and 46 plants respectively). In terms of density *B.*

hertlingiana shows higher density 134 plants/ha compared to the other species such as *Oreocereus doelzianus*, *Corryocactus ayacuchoensis*, *Echinopsis peruviana* and *Corryocactus quadrangularis* present low densities, 16, 14, 9 and 8 plants/ha respectively. According to altitudinal strata in table 6 it is observed that *B. hertlingiana* presents greater density in the three strata 184, 188 and 29 plants/ha. It reflects that this species is widely distributed and with higher density in all the study area, It is necessary to highlight the ecological role that this species plays, but it adorns the landscape with its spectacular growth form, branched and dominant columnar in a xerophytic ecosystem. While the other species present low densities in the three strata, an average of 7 to 30 plants/ha, despite the fact that the distribution of these species is wide, it is registered in the whole area, but the number of individuals of each species is very scarce. Moreover, the two species *C. ayacuchoensis* and *C. quadrangularis*, considered endangered species with very low numbers of individuals, are actually endangered. In fact, the species with the highest density and distribution throughout the area are those that have found the best environmental conditions. On the other hand, direct exposure or not of populations to sunlight does not seem to be a determining factor in the greater or lesser concentration of individuals, but this, combined with others, could influence population densities^{30, 14}.

TABLE 5
Population density of endemic species of the Family Cactaceae in San Cristobal Hill, Compañía community, Pacaycasa district. Ayacucho 2013

Species	N° plants	Plants/ha
<i>C. quadrangularis</i>	46	8
<i>E. peruviana</i>	51	9
<i>C. ayacuchoensis</i>	81	14
<i>O. doelzianus</i>	96	16
<i>B. hertlingiana</i>	801	134
Total	1075	

Species	EB	EM	EA
	Plants/ha	Plants/ha	Plants/ha
<i>C. quadrangularis</i>	9	7	8
<i>E. peruviana</i>	10	8	8
<i>C. ayacuchoensis</i>	8	9	24
<i>O. doelzianus</i>	11	7	30
<i>B. hertlingiana</i>	184	188	29

EB = Low Stratum (<= 2500 msnm)
EM = Medium Stratum (2500 - 2600 msnm)
EA = High Stratum (> 2600 msnm)

TABLE 6
Population density according to altitudinal strata of endemic species of the family Cactaceae in San Cristobal Hill, community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa. Ayacucho 2013

Little is known about population studies of the cactus under study, however, in other ecosystems different from ours as carried out in Mexico by De Viana³¹ of the genus *Trichocereus*, it presented a density of 43 ind/ha±15 in the area of Cardonal and 65 ind/ha±38 in Duendeyacu. The number of individuals within natural populations is very variable, since density is strongly influenced by environmental conditions, which can be originated by natural causes or by anthropogenic activities³¹, The same could be occurring in the cactus populations of this study that the low densities may be due to the negative impacts to which the population is subject, such as the constant trampling and browsing of cattle that come to graze in the area, which causes young individuals do not reach the stage of maturation, reducing reproduction and recruitment of seedlings. In the work carried out by Navarro - Carbajal & Juarez Tentle²⁷, in Mexico, *Mammillaria zephyranthoides* presented an average density of 1.14 individuals/m², that is, 11400 ind/ha. This value is very high compared to the density in the present study, these differences are due to different environmental characteristics, as well as the species and disturbances within the population²⁷.

The cactus distribution pattern according to table 7, the variance/average ratio was greater than one: 8.29 for *C. ayacuchoensis*, 2.40 *C. quadrangularis*, 1.24 *E. peruviana*, 50.06 *B. hertlingiana* and 7.65 for *O. doelzianus*, so the cactus is considered to have a stacked distribution. Similarly, studies conducted in Mexico⁸ on cactus diversity in preserved and disturbed sites, the results were the same, the ratio variance / average was greater than one: 44.47 in preserved sites and 49.39 in disturbed, indicating a stacked distribution. This type of distribution of individuals in space can occur due to: 1) local differences in habitat, 2) response to daily and seasonal atmospheric changes, or 3) as a result of regressive processes. In this way, the stacked distribution pattern may be due to the establishment of the cacti under the mother plants as they provide microclimatic conditions that can be exploited by them⁸.

TABLE 7
Spatial distribution of the populations of endemic species of the family Cactaceae in the San Cristobal hill, community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa Ayacucho 2013

Especies	S ² /X̄	Distribución espacial
<i>C. ayacuchoensis</i>	8,29	Amontonada
<i>C. quadrangularis</i>	2,40	Amontonada
<i>E. peruviana</i>	1,24	Amontonada
<i>B. hertlingiana</i>	50,06	Amontonada
<i>O. doelzianus</i>	7,65	Amontonada

Random $S^2 / \bar{X} = 1$. Uniform $S^2 / \bar{X} < 1$. Accumulate $S^2 / \bar{X} > 1$

In relation to the population structure of the cactus: figure 10 it is observed that the three species *C. ayacuchoensis*, *C. quadrangularis* and *O. doelzianus* presented a greater number of plants in the height range of 0.6 to 1.5 m compared to young plants or recruits. This indicates to us that the population has some problem in its natural regeneration and if we project ourselves in the future it could have problems.

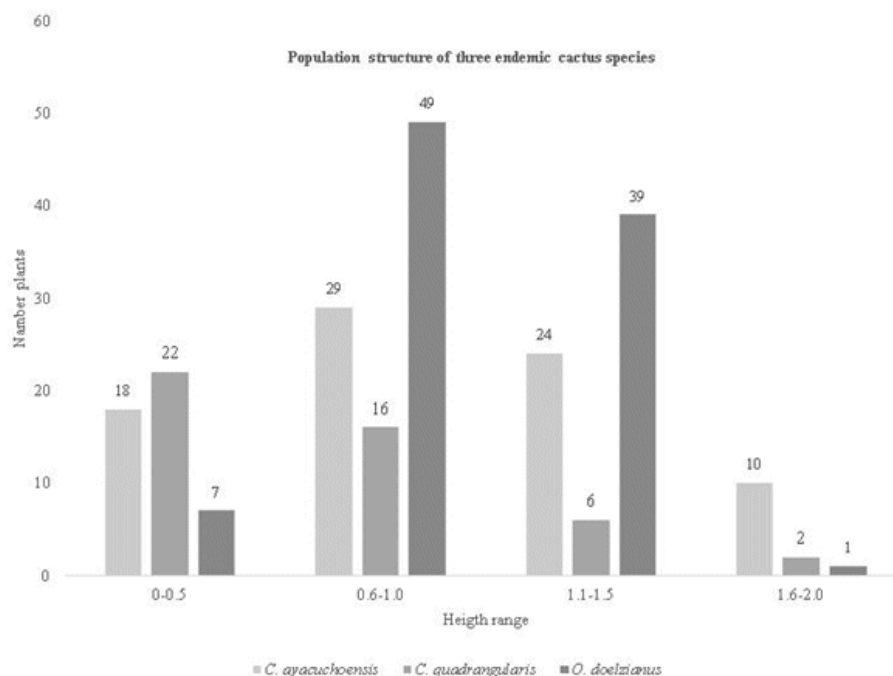


FIGURE 10
Population structure of *Corryocactus ayacuchoensis*, *Corryocactus quadrangularis*, *Oreocereus doelzianus* according to altitude range on San Cristobal hill, community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa Ayacucho 2013

B. hertlingiana presents another particularity in its population structure because it was found in greater quantity, plants of lesser height: less than 1 m and 1.1 to 2.0 m with 450 and 160 individuals respectively and in less quantity plants greater than 2.1 m height. The presence of seedlings and young plants in greater quantity in this species reflects that there is natural regeneration in this population, however, the negative impact of the population in this ecosystem was observed (figure 11).

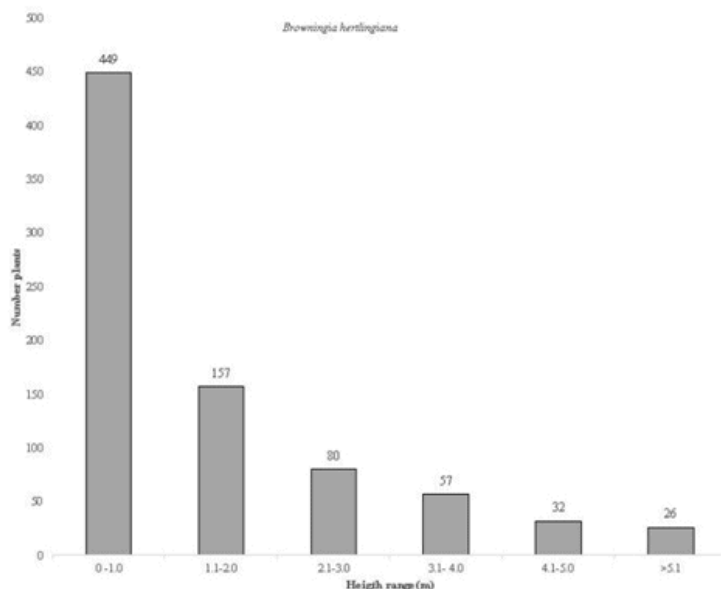


FIGURE 11

Population structure of *Browningia hertlingiana* according to altitude range in San Cristobal Hill, Compañía community, Pacaycasa district. Ayacucho 2013

E. peruviana presents a greater number of individuals in the range of 1.1 to 1.5 m and 1.6 to 2.0 m in height, with 20 and 13 plants respectively and a scarce number of plants of smaller and greater height (figure 12).

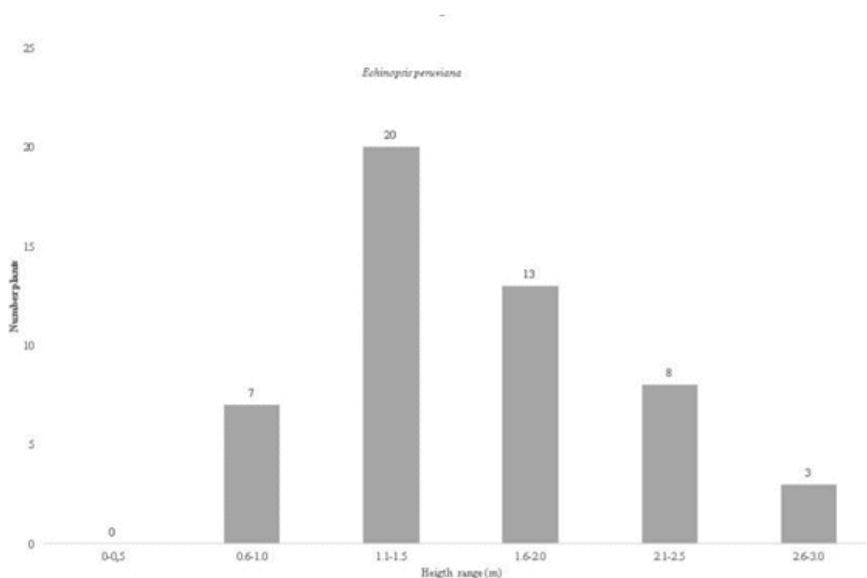


FIGURE 12

Population structure of *Echinopsis peruviana* according to altitude range on San Cristobal hill, community of Compañía, district of Pacaycasa. Ayacucho 2013

All information related to ecological, biological aspects of these threatened species will provide an overview of their current conservation status, such as the availability of sites for their survival, growth and recruitment. Valuable information for conducting more detailed ecological studies, or for making decisions related to these species. Such information can be used to conduct demographic studies or monitoring to quantify changes in populations over time ³².

The low growth rates of many cacti, as well as their low levels of recruitment, mean that populations usually recover demographically extremely slowly after a disturbance. In addition, their particular geographic distribution patterns represent an enormous survival risk to any form of local disturbance ⁷.

Therefore, when a population has a large number of young people, the population is growing, while if there are more adults than young people, the population is decreasing. Thus in *B. hertlingiana* the population is growing (because of its high proportion of young individuals) unlike the other species. This is because in the columns, fertility increases with size, reproductive structures develop mainly in the adult category, however the production of flower structures can start in individuals of smaller categories but in minimum proportion ³³.

Even if populations are in balance and growth, we must take into account that only if the same conditions persist will populations be maintained, but if they are altered they could decrease their growth and the persistence of the same could be at risk. Currently the habitats that these species occupy are threatened by human disturbance, land use change and fragmentation. Ostolaza-Nano ¹⁶, in its work Categorization and conservation of Peruvian cactus, mentions that the conservation of cactus in general and its endemic species in Peru are still irrelevant, unnecessary and even impertinent, however, in other countries such as Mexico, the United States, Brazil or Chile, it is being given due importance ¹⁶.

Valencia-Diaz et al ³⁴ reported that in cactus populations deforestation has fragmented the habitat causing populations to become isolated and in turn separated from other populations of the same species. In the case of the habitat of *Mammillaria eriacantha*, a species endemic to Mexico, it has been fragmented as a result of the removal of rock to use the land for agricultural purposes, which caused the isolation of the populations of this cactus, making its dispersal mechanism as efficient as to avoid the crops that surround them and be able to colonize other sites. It may be that human settlements around a cactus population interrupt the dispersal of seeds and the cover of garbage prevents colonization, which could promote the local extinction of *M. eriacantha* in that fragment. The high degree of endemism of the cactus makes it one of the families most vulnerable to changes in their habitat. In addition, as slow-growing individuals, the probability of recovery will also be slow, particularly if the adults who are the seed producers are removed ³⁴.

Natural habitats of cacti are heavily disturbed by urban expansion, environmental pollution, and increasing demand for crop and grazing areas for goats ². Consequently, the categorization of plants, according to their threat of extinction, is of vital importance to carry out conservation plans. Such categorization is carried out by the IUCN ²⁹ using basically two criteria: the abundance of a taxon (number of individuals) and the total area of occupation of that taxon. The best strategy for the long-term conservation of biological diversity in these locations would be the conservation of natural populations and communities in their wild state, known as in situ conservation. However, because this option is often not viable, due to increasing human activity, it is likely that the only way to protect these species from extinction is through ex situ conservation strategies. In these cases, the Botanical Gardens, as centers of ex situ conservation, are in a unique position to contribute to conservation efforts because the living collections in these centers and their respective herbarium of dry plant collections represent the best source of information on plant distribution and habitat requirements ^{2,12}. Or the recent proposal, the creation of small municipal reserves in the habitats, which creates reserves in the same threatened locations, with the support of the community or groups interested in cacti and their conservation, to save these taxa without separating them from their natural environment ¹⁷.

The study allowed us to know 5 species of endemic cacti *Corryocactus ayacuchoensis* Rauh & Backeb., *Corryocactus quadrangularis* (Rauh & Backeb.) F. Ritter, *Browningia hertlingiana* (Rauh) Buxb, *Echinopsis penruviana* (Britton & Rose) Friedrich & G.D. Rowley, *Oreocereus doelzianus* (Backeb.) Borg. Of which *Browningia hertlingiana* has the highest population density, while the others are very rare. Its distribution is piled up. Although there is natural regeneration. However, two endemic species typical of the zone, *C. ayacuchoensis* and *C. quadrangularis*, are in danger due to the negative impact generated by population growth in the study zone.

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