

Review Article

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Distribution, Phenology, and Ecology of *Hopea* Genus (Family: Dipterocarpaceae) in India - A Review

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ABSTRACT

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Hopea genus is represented by timber yielding large trees, present in the evergreen and semi-evergreen forest. This genus comprises 104 species distributed globally among them 11 species are present in India of which eight are endemic to the Western Ghats. It was found that fragmentation of habitat; land cover change and overexploitation are the major driving factors responsible for the severe decline in their natural population. Most of the Dipterocarps, viz., *H. erosa*, *H. Jacobi*, and *H. racophloea* are only known from limited localities and their high degree of habitat specificity makes them rare. To device strategies for effective conservation of *Hopea*, information on its distribution, phenology, and ecology is very much essential.

Introduction

India is one of the world's 'mega diversity' countries, out of the 18 global biodiversity hotspots India has 4 of them namely the Eastern Himalaya and The Western Ghats, Indo-Burma Region, and Sundaland. Because of higher plant species richness, with ten distinct biogeographic zones, India possesses ninth position in the world. According to

India State of Forest Report (ISFR) – 2019, India with 24.56% of land area under forest and tree cover, even though it accounts for 2.4 % of the world's surface area and sustains the needs of 17 % of the total human population along with 18 % of the total livestock. The Western Ghats covers a territory around 1,60,000 km² and stretches for 1,600 km from Tamil Nadu in the south to Gujarat in the north, separated only by the 30 km Palakkad

Gap. Precipitation pattern and geographical variation results into a large variety of vegetation types such as scrub forests present in the low-lying rain shadow areas, rainforests present the plains, deciduous and tropical present at medium elevation, and a unique mosaic of montane forests, rolling grasslands present at a higher elevation. The Western Ghats have very nearly 5,000 vascular plant species belonging to 2,200 genera. Among them about are 1,700 (34%) endemic species, where 58 are monotypic endemic plant genera. Some significant genera and families are consisting of huge numbers of endemic species, for example, *Impatiens* with 76 of 86 species endemic, *Dipterocarpus* with 12 of 13 species endemic. Among the 490 tree species recorded from forests of low and mid-elevation, 308 are endemic species, 130 are endemic out of 267 orchids (BSIENVIS, 2016). The fossil evidence Dipterocarps from Burma, Bangladesh, Eastern India, and Southern India speaks that they were the significant component of the ancient flora. RAPA Monograph, 1985 reported that Dipterocarps pollen has been collected from Kutch they are presentative of Eocene. The *Hopea* genus belongs to the Dipterocarpaceae family and shown the pan-India presence. *Hopea parviflora*, along with their timber value, the bark is a good candidate for tanning material, mainly for heavy leather. The bark possesses 70% tannin and 22.6% non-tannin, used as an astringent (Kamarudeen, 2003) and stilbenoids have effective biological properties produced by Dipterocarpaceous plants (Rose, 2013). The methanolic extract of *H. ponga* leaf possess important biological activities such as antioxidant and antibacterial (against bacteria *Proteus vulgaris*), and also used for treating *Proteus* infections. *H. ponga* leaf contains a higher amount of phenolic and flavonoid content compared to another member of the family Dipterocarpaceae and other species in the *Hopea* genus have various uses. The Western Ghats forests are

selectively logged and highly fragmented, in some area converted to agricultural land for monoculture plantations of coffee, tea, rubber, teak, *Eucalyptus*, oil palm, and wattle, and are also cleared for building, roads, reservoirs, and railways. Encroachment inside the protected areas lead to reducing the extent of the forest, cattle, and goats grazing within and near protected areas caused drastic forest slopes erosion. Tree communities altered in forests of the tropical region due to habit loss and fragmentation of the population (Laurance et al. 2006). The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has recognized the Western Ghats as one of the Natural World Heritage sites based on its remarkable natural habitats. In this context, present authors felt the necessity to understand the Indian distribution, phenology, and ecological aspects of the *Hopea* genus.

Distribution of different species of *Hopea* genus in India

Dipterocarpaceae is an important dicot plant family having almost 580-680 species. They are present throughout the tropical region, for example Northern South America to Africa, Seychelles, Philippines, India, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia. This family is divided into 3 subfamilies: (i) Monotoideae having 30 species and 3 genera and present across Madagascar, Africa, and South America (ii) Pakaraimoideae having single species for example *Pakaraima earoraimae* present in the Guaianan highlands of South America, and (iii) Dipterocarpoideae nearly 470 species of 13 genera, present mostly in South Asian countries to be specific India, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, New Guinea, Thailand, China, and Malaysia except for *Vateriopsis seychellarum* an endemic to Seychelles. Dipterocarpaceae and Shoreae belong to the sub-family Dipterocarpoideae (Brandis, 1895). The genera belong to the

Shoreae tribe are *Hopea*, *Dryobalanops*, *Parashorea*, *Neobalanocarpus*, and *Shorea* having imbricate sepals in fruits, grouped vessels, resin canals in tangential bands, and basic chromosome number $n = 7$ (Gamage,

2006). The species of the family are found in both lowland rainforests (evergreen in nature) and also in seasonal upland or more xerophytic forests (Irudhyaraj, 2016).

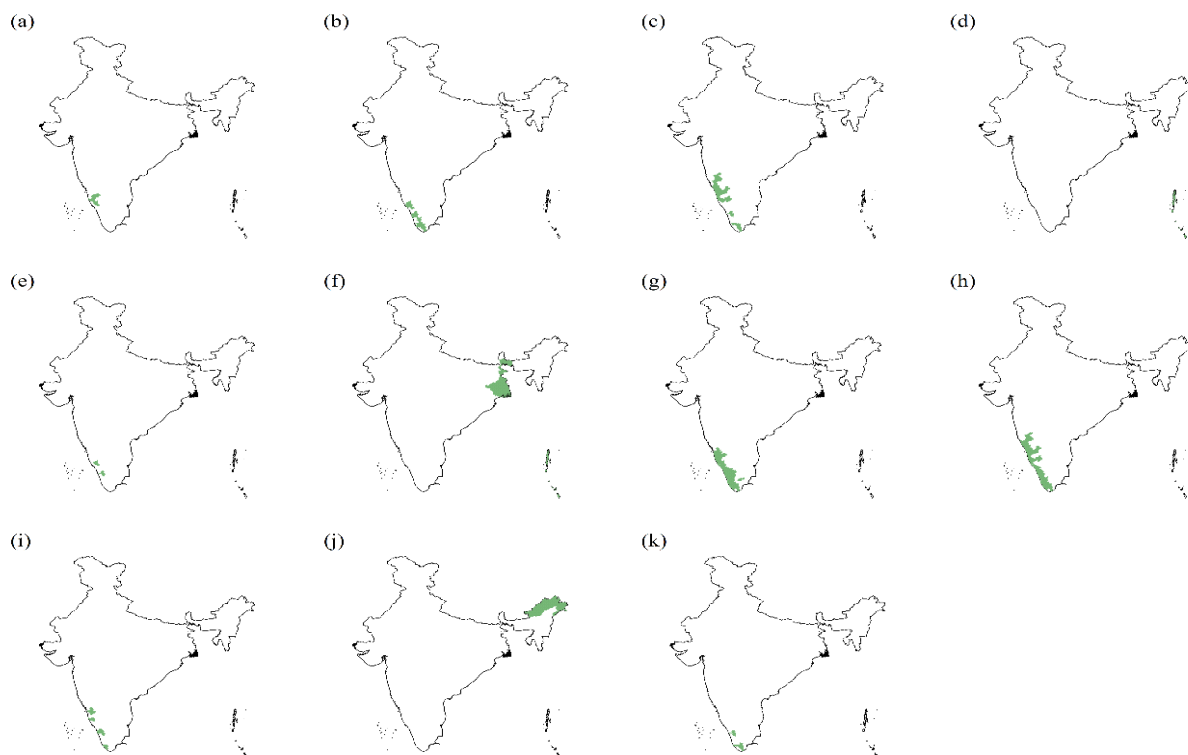


Plate 1. Showing distribution of *Hopea* genus in India. (a) *Hopeacanarensis*. (b) *H. erosa* (c) *H. glabra* (d) *H. helferi* (e) *H. jacobi* (f) *H. odorata* (g) *H. parviflora* (h) *H. ponga* (i) *H. racophloea* (j) *H. shingkeng* (k) *H. utilis*

Approximately 31 Dipterocarps species have been reported and restricted to northern India whereas the Western Ghats possess 17 species belonging to 5 genera viz. *Hopea*, *Dipterocarpus*, *Shorea*, *Vateria*, and *Vatica*. Member of *Hopea*, a potent timber yielding genus is represented by larger trees present in the evergreen and semi-evergreen forest. This genus has 104 species present worldwide and 11 species present in India (Irudhyaraj, 2016). Generally, Indian species of *Hopea* were endemic, out of the 11 species 8 species are

recorded as endemic to the Western Ghats mainly to the states of Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. Most of the Indian species of the genus reported under severe threat and were included in the IUCN red list. Two species viz., *Hopea erosa* (Bedd.) Slooten (IUCN, 1998) and *Hopea jacobi* C.E.C. Fisch (IUCN, 1998) were included under critically endangered, six species *Hopea glabra* Wight & Arn (IUCN, 1998), *Hopea canarensis* Hole (IUCN, 2017), *Hopea helferi* Dyer Brandis (IUCN, 2017), *Hopea ponga*

(Dennst.) Mabb(IUCN, 1998), *Hopea racophloea* Dyer (IUCN, 1998), and *Hopea utilis* Bedd. Bole (IUCN, 1998) included under endangered, *Hopea odorata* Roxb (IUCN, 2017) was included in vulnerable, *Hopea parviflora* Bedd (IUCN, 2018) included under the least concern category and *Hopea shingkeng* (Dunn) Boris (IUCN, 1998) was an endemic species of North India that was extinct in the last decades. *H. jacobi* was collected from the evergreen forest's region of Coorg, but in the recent past has not been collected from its type locality or any other places. Hence, the species is believed to be extinct (Shetty *et al.*, 2002) then some researchers conducted a detailed floristic survey of *H. jacobi* to know the exact status and the reasons for the absence or extinction from its type locality (Irudhyaraj, 2016). *H. erosa* has become rare in evergreen forests with mid-elevation, recorded from Anamalai and Agastyamalai hill range, a small population also exists in the Kodagu district of Karnataka (Rao *et al.*, 2019). *H. canarensis* is found in its type locality i.e Andar Reserve Forest and in a few patches of the Kudremukh region, while *H. ponga*, enjoys a very wide distribution spreading into new areas similarly, *H. parviflora* was found in almost all forests.

Phenology of *Hopea* genus

The phenological studies revealed the period of various growth activities of the species. Because of the overexploitation, the population of Dipterocarps is being reduced. The recalcitrant nature of the seeds of Dipterocarps limits viability with reduced dormancy. The phenological data i.e. the period of seed maturation and dispersal period helps in seeds collection of species belongs to the Dipterocarps genera specially *Dipterocarpus indicus*, an endangered species, *Vatica chinensis*, and *H. canarensis* were exhibited a narrow distribution (Raj,

2006). The striking feature of many Dipterocarp forest is the phenomenon of mass flowering followed by mass fruiting. Flowers are small and abundant in *Hopea*. Fruiting is erratic and seed germination is epigeal in *Hopea*. Inefficient and poor seed dispersal mechanisms are responsible for gregarious formations of Dipterocarps. An in-depth study into the vegetative, as well as reproductive phenology of these species, would shed more light on these abnormalities. Recent climatological changes also influence the regeneration status of the species. Good seed fall and adequate rainfall are necessary for better regeneration because the seeds lose their viability rapidly. Under natural conditions, seeds of *H. parviflora* shed with relatively high-water content (fresh weight basis). These seeds are highly desiccation sensitive and an in-depth study is needed for more information about the recalcitrant nature of the species. Prolific seeding occurs in *H. parviflora* once in 4 -6 years and such years are invariably followed by one or two years of comparative sterility and the same number of moderate seed years (Kamarudeen, 2003). The fruits are poorly protected and often eaten by wild pigs, enormously parasitized by weevils as a result managing Dipterocarps seed production is tiring. The trees of Dipterocarps also take 20 – 30 years for its first flowering and the seeds are recalcitrant and unable to store for a long period. Many species of *Hopea* produced generally short-lived seeds that are not able to combat desiccation. The critical moisture contents of *H. parviflora* and *H. ponga* were about 26% and 27% respectively below which they fail to germinate. *Hopea* is dry capsular as a result moisture content is reduced suddenly after detachment (Irudhyaraj, 2016).

The leaf shedding in *H. ponga* occurs partially during the dry season but the tree appears with photosynthetic leaves throughout the year. The leaf flushing of *H.*

ponga was observed during June once after the dry season along with the onset of monsoon season in the study area. The studies on the phenology of tropical moist forest in Uttara Kannada of Karnataka by Bhat (1992) showed, the leaf flushing recorded as higher in the pre-monsoon dry period when the rainfall was minimum. Further, *H. ponga* was found to be a lowland tree that produced their young leaves in the rainy season. *Shorearhoxburgii* a member of the family Dipterocarpaceae showed leaf flushing beyond the complete fruit dispersal (Raju *et al.*, 2011). A similar kind of result was observed on *H. ponga*. The flowering was followed by fruiting in *H. ponga*. The fruit development occurred in the dry season and fruit set and dispersal occurred before the monsoon. The timing of fruiting may also be under some selective pressure to disperse the seeds at the start of the rainy season to facilitate germination. The fruits dispersal of *H. ponga* started during June at which the study sites receive rainfall. The phenological investigation on different phenophase events of *H. ponga* showed annual leaf flushing, flowering, and fruiting. However, it was a mass flowering species that has slight oscillation in the flowering, and few individuals observed to develop flowers once in two years. The floral biology of *H. ponga* showed that the species produced hermaphrodite flowers in axillary racemes. *H. ponga* produced 79.56 ± 18.3 number of flowers per inflorescence. The enormous flower production makes *H. ponga* as mass flowering species and this phenomenon was a typical flowering pattern of all Dipterocarpaceae members. This mass flowering behavior of the species may helpful for the attraction of more pollinators. Usually, the members of the genus *Hopea* have 15 - 18 anthers per flower (Janardhanan, 1993). The seed biological studies showed that the seeds of *H. ponga* were recalcitrant. The studies on the seed moisture content showed that the

seeds of *H. ponga* recorded a maximum moisture content of 73.2% and get reduced to below 1% after 45 days. Similarly, the viability studies showed that in the case of *H. ponga*, the viability of the seed was 93.5% at the detached stage and completely lost after one month of storage. These results were confirmed that the seed was recalcitrant that lost its viability within a short period of storage. Further, the germination studies showed that in the case of *H. ponga*, the seed germination starts immediately after the detachment and showed 84% of germination. This germination percentage was reduced drastically in the subsequent days and lost after the storage of one month. The results on the seed biology of *H. ponga* were not similar to the findings of Sukesh and Chandrashekar (2011) in which, the germination percentage was slightly lower than their observation. It has been previously reported that the germination of *H. ponga* fails when the critical moisture content has reduced below 27% (Dayal and Kaveriappa, 2000) which also coincided with our result. Further, Sukesh and Chandrashekar (2011) reported that the seeds of *H. ponga* stored in open condition lost their viability completely within 11 days. The seeds of many species of Dipterocarpaceae are generally short-lived and cannot withstand desiccation and hence, the failure of monsoon has a specific role in the drastic reduction of the seed germination of *H. ponga*.

In *H. parviflora*, yellowish-green foliage appeared from October onwards, imparting a very impressive appearance, and peak flushing was observed during November. The newly developed leaves appeared along with mature leaves and the colour changed to light green and then to dark green on maturity. The flower initiation starts during the light green stage of leaves. Observations revealed that the majority of flowers appeared at the tip region of the branches. The flowering and fruiting of

H. parviflora study reveal that flowering was sporadic, with gregarious flowering occurring once in 2-5 years followed by infrequent, irregular flowering activities. The disparity in the timing (period) of flower initiation was also noted in the species. The flower initiation started from December onwards. Premature abscission and Insect attack of flower buds were observed. Flowers are bisexual, creamy white, and fragrant. Leaf flushing occurred every year, but flowering was noted only at 2-5 years interval. Seed with good vigour often occurs after a gap of 3-5 years. Certain plants located in isolated habitats showed some unusual flowering behavior during the off-season. The development of flower buds to full bloom required 30-40 days. Anthesis was noted between 2-5 pm. In *H. parviflora* the pollination is mainly through the wind (anemophily). In general, during the flowering process in *H. parviflora*, heavy shedding of abortive immature fruits occurred

during the first two weeks following anthesis, and about 4 months are required for fruit maturity and they ripened during May-July. Throughout their development, premature abscissions of fruits were noted. Around 2 - 4 lakhs flowers were present in a plus tree during a peak flowering season. But the number of fruit set compared to flowering is very less about 1.5 %. The Natural germination of seeds exclusively depends upon climatological conditions i.e. if conditions are not favourable during shedding, the percentage of regeneration was very poor and also the seeds lose their viability within 7 days due to recalcitrant nature. Mature fruits are with brownish fruit wall and persistent calyx. The seeds shed with high moisture content. The fruit has a compact cotyledon with a large embryonal axis and the endosperm is observed like a thin dried film during maturity (Kamarudeen, 2003) (Table 1).

Table.1 Phenological calendar of *Hopea* genus in India

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Phenology					
		Flushing	Flowering	Fruit formation	Fruit maturation	Fruit dispersal	Seed germination and seedling establishment
1.	<i>Hopea canarensis</i>	December-January (Raj, 2006)	January-May (Aprnl-May) (Raj, 2006)	May-August (Raj, 2006)	August-September (Raj, 2006)	September (Raj, 2006)	September-October (Raj, 2006)
2.	<i>H. erosa</i>	Information not available	October (Rao et al., 2019)	January (Rao et al., 2019)	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
3.	<i>H. glabra</i>	Information not available	January (Rao et al., 2019)	July (Rao et al., 2019)	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
4.	<i>H. helferi</i>	Information not available	January-February (IUCN, 2017)	March – April (IUCN, 2017)	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
5.	<i>H. jacobi</i>	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
6.	<i>H. odorata</i>	Information not available	February-March (IUCN, 2017)	April – May (IUCN, 2017)	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
7.	<i>H. parviflora</i>	All the	December-	February –	May-July	May-July	June-August (Raj,

		months (September-December) (Raj, 2006)	May (January-March) (Raj, 2006) (November IUCN, 2018)	June (Raj, 2006). (May IUCN, 2018)	(Raj, 2006)	(Raj, 2006)	2006)
8.	<i>H. ponga</i>	Throughout the year (October-March) (Raj, 2006)	Throughout the year including aseasonal flowering (January-February) (Raj, 2006)	December - May (April-May) (Raj, 2006)	January-June (Raj, 2006)	January-June (Raj, 2006)	January-July (Raj, 2006)
9.	<i>H. racophloea</i>	Information not available	February (Rao <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	May (Rao <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
10.	<i>H. shingkeng</i>	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
11.	<i>H. utilis</i>	Information not available	March (Rao <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	November (Rao <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available

Ecology of *Hopea* genus

Dipterocarpaceae is one of the dominant families in the evergreen forests of India and Malaysia. Most of the Dipterocarps are wholly evergreen and the others are near the borderline between evergreen and deciduous, approaching the former state in moist localities and the latter in poor dry situations while certain of these become wholly deciduous in dry regions (Troup, 1921). Pascal (1988) carry out a detailed study on the structure, ecology, floristic composition, and succession of Western Ghats wet evergreen forests of India. Dipterocarps consider as important phytoresources in many of the Indian evergreen as well as south-eastern Asian forests. In many places, these species occur as gregarious formations and therefore become dominant members in evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of the Karnataka and other areas. A large number of forest areas in the Western Ghats are dominated by Dipterocarp species. However, there is very little account of the structural aspects of these forests in literature. The Dipterocarps species are being overexploited by human beings for

different purposes. As there is no systematically documented data available on forest structural studies dominated by these species, it is tough to take up any measures for their conservation. These forests subjected to massive disturbances, due to the excessive removal of commercially usable timber and unfavourable climatic conditions and other physical and physiological parameters (factors) such as irregular fruiting cycles (seeds produced only every 2-6 years) hastened their depletion (Kamarudeen, 2003). The members of Dipterocarps like *H. parviflora*, *H. ponga* are distributed continuously throughout the Western Ghats with some semi-gregarious formations. However, the species, *H. canarensis* was found only in the Kudremukh region and is restricted in its distribution. *H. jacobi* was reported from Karnataka in earlier studies, it was not possible to record the same during the recent study. The population of *H. ponga* was severely fragmented in all the study sites with fewer individuals in the restricted forest areas and the sacred grove. *H. ponga* a reputed commercial timber yielding species, rapidly logged down in the recent past decades and

the present status speaks that the population is highly fragmented due to its rapid cut down for the timber purpose without proper management strategies. The recent study reported that the populations of *H. ponga* were found as isolated patches in the evergreen forest and lowland. The studies on the phytosociological vegetation of the Alakya stream revealed that *H. ponga* was the dominant tree species under severe threat (Irudhyaraj, 2016).

Kadambi (1936) reported that the species abundance diminished rapidly with the fall of the altitudes and the lower altitudes were dominated by the species of *Lagerstroemia*, *Terminalia*, and *Hopea*. The genus *Hopea* was seen at an altitude of 800 - 1000 ft. and in altitudes, 1000-2500 ft species like *Poeciloneuron indicum*, *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *Mesua ferrea*, *H. parviflora* were associated with *Palaquium ellipticum*, *Aglaia odoratissima*, *Schleicheratrijuga*, *Canarium strictum*, *H. wightiana*, etc. (Kadambi, 1941). It was reported that the secondary semi-evergreen type of forest dominated with *H. parviflora* in Karnataka (Bhat, 1993). Ravikumar and Goraya (1999) studied the floristic of the forests of the Kudremukh region of the Western Ghats. The top storey of this forest reaching a height of 35 meters contains species *H. ponga*.

Shetty *et al.* (2002) while studying observed that 528 taxa of indigenous and exotic plants have become naturalized in Western Ghats and lowlands of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. 176 taxa of trees Dipterocarps like *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *H. parviflora*, *H. ponga*, and *Vateria indica* are also included. *H. ponga* is growing mainly along the sides of streams in evergreen forests at an altitude of 900m and the associated species are mainly *Hydnocarpus pentandra* (Buch.-Ham.) Oken, *Palaquium ellipticum* (Dalz.) Baill., *Polyalthia coffeoides* (Thwaites) Hook.f. &

Thomson, *Ancistrocladus heyneanus* Wall. ex Graham, *Vateria indica* L., etc. Only six mature individuals were reported in the dam site and found as a species of the second layer with a very low natural regeneration rate. The poor survival of seedlings might be the reason for the decline in the growth of this population, which needs further investigation. According to Raj (2006) based on the Importance Value Index (IVI) of individual species, different plant associations were observed. However, in some locations, many species were equally important and thus no such associations could be noticed. In the Pilarkan reserve forest, *H. parviflora* was associated with *Diospyros bwcifoha*. In Charmady, *Vateria indica* was associated with *H. ponga*, in the Pattighat reserve forest, the association was found to be *Vateria indica* and *H. parviflora*. However, in the Naravi reserve forest, *Vateria indica* was found associated with *Humboldtia brunonis* and *Dipterocarpus indicus*. Similarly, in the Nandikoor forest, the formation of *H. parviflora* was observed. In Jalkal forest and Kodyamale reserve forests, *H. ponga*-*H. parviflora* types of associations were observed. The family Dipterocarpaceae with two to four species was dominant in all the forest locations. The density of all the forest locations was higher which is similar to the earlier reports in the Dipterocarp forests and also in other forests. There are reports where the densities of sacred groves are very high since these areas are protected ones. Pilarkan reserve forest is a sacred grove and is well protected. Even in the Nandikoor forest, a part of it is a preserved sacred grove, the density of which is very high in this area when compared to the other forest locations under study. A good species regeneration was noticed in all the studied forest areas. However, the regeneration degrees of different species vary. The regeneration of the dominant species is low in the Pilarkan reserve forest. In this forest, the dominant

member, *H. parviflora* had a very low regeneration compared to other evergreen species *Diospyros buxifolia* which exhibited fairly good regeneration. This indicates a likely change in the composition of the forest in the future. In other forest locations the regeneration of members of Dipterocarps is good and also the establishment of these seedlings is faster.

In all the forests the IVI of Dipterocarp species was highest and thus the Dipterocarps are the important components of the area. The association in the Pilarkan Reserve forest was *H. parviflora* - *Diospyros buxifolia* type In Jadkal forest and Kodyamale reserve forests it was *H. ponga* - *H. parviflora* type. In Charmady reserve forest the association was *Vateria indica* - *H. ponga* - *Humboldtia brunoms* type. In Naravi reserve forest was *Dipterocarpus indicus* - *Humboldtia brunoms* - *Vateria indica* type. In the Pattighat reserve forest *H. parviflora* - *Vateria indica* type of association was seen. In the Nandikoor forest, there was no association of species as it was a disturbed site, but *H. parviflora* and *H. ponga* were dominant. In the present study also, *Vateria indica* was a dominant species associated with *H. parviflora* in the Pattighat reserve forest of Coorg district. In the Pilarkan reserve forest, *H. parviflora* was one of the dominant members in the Jadkal forest, Kodyamale reserve forest, and Nandikoor forests, *H. parviflora* and *H. ponga* were dominant. In Charmady reserve forest, *Vateria indica* was dominant along with *H. ponga*. Thus, in all the seven forest locations, members of Dipterocarps were dominant compared to other species. The highest basal area in the Naravi reserve forest was attributed to more number of trees with big boles. Excepting the Pilarkan reserve forest, in all other forests, the Dipterocarps show a good regeneration. Dipterocarps seedlings in

the Pilarkan reserve forest were represented by only 3% of the total individuals. In all other forest locations, the seedlings of Dipterocarps were more than 20%. In the case of Nandikoor and Naravi forests, the seedlings of Dipterocarps accounted for up to 40% and 36% of the total seedlings respectively. This may be because of the openings created in the canopy due to the selective felling of trees for various purposes.

In both the forests, members of Dipterocarpaceae were dominant. In the Pilarkan reserve forest, the local people collect the litter for various purposes. While collecting the litter they also collect the seeds which, reduces the number of seeds available for germination and establishment. The ground vegetation including the herbaceous species was abundant in all the forest locations during the monsoon season except in the Naravi reserve forest and the Pattighat reserve forest. The evergreen vegetation type of Naravi and Pattighat reserve forest with high soil moisture content helps seedlings germination and establishment throughout the year. In other areas, the herbaceous plants and the seedlings of some tree species get dry during the summer season. However, the seedlings of some of the tree species try to survive even with little moisture content and a few succeed to establish in the subsequent periods. The standing volume of different forests of Karnataka and Kerala varied from 839 m³/ha in Panamberi to 3086 m³/ha in New Someshwara forests (Pascal, 1988). In all the seven forests, the Dipterocarps were the dominant members in terms of density, basal area, and biovolume. However, the number of species is restricted to a maximum of four in the individual forest locations similar to other forests of Western Ghats of India as reported by Pascal (1988).

Plate.2 Showing leaves of *Hopea* genus



Hopea canarensis



Hopea glabra



Hopea helferi



Hopea odorata



Hopea purviflora



Hopea ponga



Hopea racophloea



Hopea utilis

Hopea canarensis Hole. is the shade-loving primary tree species and recorded only in undisturbed forest plots. The species similarity is less than 50% in the human-dominated plots, which implies that anthropogenic pressures had a serious impact on primary forest species, such as *Hopea canarensis* in the Kudremukh national park. (Nagaraja *et al.*, 2011). *Strigulane mathora* f. *hypothelia* grows on leaves of *H. parviflora* Bedd and *Strigula orbicularis* Fr. shows luxuriant growth on leaves of *Hopea canarensis* Hole (Subramanya and Krishnamurthy, 2015).

Insects and Pests

Hopea genus belonging to Dipterocarpaceae is attacked by insects of different orders. The major insect pest of the *Hopea* genus belongs to coleoptera and hemipteran orders. Beetles and curculionid weevils cause damage by laying eggs on developing floral buds. Beetles also damage anthers and pistils due to intra-floral movement and courtship activities. Beetles are responsible for the maximum percentage of fruit fall (Irudhyaraj, 2016). *Mangalorea Hopeae* of the Beesoniidae family produces spherical echinate galls on *Hopea ponga* in leaf axils by modifying vegetative buds. It completely arrests differentiation and development of leaf primordia and develops it into multicellular echinate appendages (Raman and Takagi, 1992).

An ant species *Oecophylla smaragdina* constructs a nest using leaves and tender twigs thereby affecting the growth of the tree. *Trioza Hopea e*, a psyllid species causes serious damage to *Hopea odorata* by inducing leaf galls (Burckhardt and Vu, 2012). Few butterfly species such as *Archopala amantes*, *Archopala centaurus*, and *Triodes minosact* as pollinators in the adult stage whereas they act as defoliators in the larval stage (Sukesh,

2014). The rock bee, *Apis dorsata* also acts as a pollinator. *Odontotermes horni* attacks wood of fallen logs of *Hopea odorata*. In *H. ponga* severe infestation was observed on fallen fruits by soil-borne weevils which considerably reduced the soil seed bank and subsequent germination (Kamarudeen, 2017). Collected and stored seeds of *Hopea canarensis* were preyed upon by insects (Viswanathan, 2018). The studies related to insect pests of trees belonging to the *Hopea* genus are limited in numbers and even among those limited studies only a few researchers attempted to identify the insect taxonomically, hence there is a lot of scope for further research on this topic.

Hopea possesses pantropical distribution (Northern South America to Africa, Seychelles, Philippines, India, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia). This genus has reported with 104 species throughout the world and in India, it is represented by 11 species of which eight are endemic to the Western Ghats. It was found that fragmentation of habitat; land cover change and overexploitation are the major driving factors responsible for the severe decline in their natural population. *Hopea shingkeng* is extinct and many are at the verge of extinction. There is no concerted effort to safeguard the *Hopea* for posterity. Limited population, fewer numbers of mature individuals, irregularity along with sparse flowering, low fruit setting, heavy immature fruit falls, and recalcitrant nature of seeds, poor regeneration, and survival make it rare. Most of the Dipterocarps, viz., *H. erosa*, *H. Jacobi*, and *H. racophloea* are only known from limited localities and their high degree of habitat specificity makes them rare. To devise strategies for effective conservation of *Hopea*, information on its distribution, ecology, and phenology is very much essential.

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