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Growth dynamics of forest species in the Andean forest of the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park, Loja, Ecuador

Dinámica de crecimiento de especies forestales en el bosque andino del Parque Universitario "Francisco Vivar Castro", Loja, Ecuador

Dinâmica de crescimento de espécies florestais na floresta andina do Parque Universitário "Francisco Vivar Castro", Loja, Equador

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ABSTRACT

The ecological processes of the vegetation provide valuable information for its management. The research was carried out with the purpose of determining the dynamism and growth of forest species in the Andean forest in the Loja basin, Ecuador, over a period of five years. Work was carried out in a permanent plot of 100 x 100 m² installed in 2017. The new measurement of D _{1.30} m and total height of the woody individuals registered in 2017 and of those that have entered was made. The new plants



were labeled and a red ring was painted where the $D_{1,30}$ m was measured. The dynamism was calculated based on mortality and recruitment, growth and annual periodic increase in diameter, height, basal area and volume. By 2022, 1,214 individuals of 44 species, 38 genera, and 29 families have been recorded; the mortality rate is 4.68% and the recruitment rate is 0.13%, with an annual dynamism of 2.41 %. The average growth in diameter is 0.0137 ± 0.0021 m, in height is 0.8 ± 0.1 m, in basal area is 0.0028 ± 0.0004 m² ha⁻¹ and in volume is 0.020 ± 0.003 m³ ha⁻¹. The species with the highest average diameter growth is *Critoniopsis pycnantha*, in height it is *Morrela interrupta*, in basal area and volume *Alnus acuminata*. The Andean forests of the Loja basin are dynamic, there are more deaths than recruitments. They have uniform growth, and also, species that grow more than others.

Keywords: Andean forest; Dynamism; Recruitment; Mortality; Growth and increment.

RESUMEN

Los procesos ecológicos de la vegetación proporcionan información valiosa para su manejo. La investigación se realizó con el propósito de determinar el dinamismo y crecimiento de las especies forestales de bosque andino en la hoya de Loja, Ecuador, en un periodo de cinco años. Se trabajó en una parcela permanente de 100 x 100 m² instalada en el año 2017. Se realizó la nueva medición de $D_{1,30}$ m y altura total de los individuos leñosos registrados en el 2017 y, de los que han ingresado. Las plantas nuevas se etiquetaron y se pintó un anillo con pintura roja donde se midió el $D_{1,30}$ m. Se calculó el dinamismo en base a la mortalidad y reclutamiento, el crecimiento e incremento periódico anual en diámetro, altura, área basal y volumen. Al año 2022 se registran 1 214 individuos, de 44 especies, 38 géneros y 29 familias; la tasa de mortalidad es de 4,68 % y la tasa de reclutamiento de 0,13 %, con un dinamismo anual de 2,41 %. El crecimiento promedio en diámetro es de $0,0137 \pm 0,0021$ m, en altura de $0,8 \pm 0,1$ m, en área basal de $0,0028 \pm 0,0004$ m² ha⁻¹ y en volumen de $0,020 \pm 0,003$ m³ ha⁻¹. La especie con mayor crecimiento promedio en diámetro es *Critoniopsis pycnantha*, en altura es *Morrela interrupta*, en área basal y volumen *Alnus acuminata*. Los bosques andinos de la hoya de Loja son dinámicos, hay más muertes que reclutamientos, tienen crecimiento uniforme y especies que crecen más que otras.

Palabras clave: Bosque andino; Dinamismo; Reclutamiento; Mortalidad; Crecimiento e incremento.

SÍNTESE

Os processos ecológicos da vegetação fornecem informações valiosas para sua gestão. A pesquisa foi realizada com o objetivo de determinar o dinamismo e o crescimento das espécies florestais andinas no Hoya de Loja, Equador, ao longo de um período de cinco anos. Os trabalhos foram realizados em um terreno permanente de 100 x 100 m² instalado em 2017. A nova medida de $D_{1,30}$ m e altura total dos indivíduos lenhosos registrados em 2017 e os que entraram foi realizada. Novas plantas foram etiquetadas e um anel foi pintado com tinta vermelha onde foi medido $D_{1,30}$ m. O dinamismo foi calculado com base na mortalidade e recrutamento, crescimento e incremento periódico anual em diâmetro, altura, área basal e volume. Desde 2022, 1 214 indivíduos de 44 espécies, 38 gêneros e 29 famílias são registrados; a taxa de mortalidade é de 4,68 %



e a taxa de recrutamento é de 0,13 %, com um dinamismo anual de 2,41 %. O crescimento médio em diâmetro é de $0,0137 \pm 0,0021$ m, em altura $0,8 \pm 0,1$ m, em área basal $0,0028 \pm 0,0004$ m² ha⁻¹ e em volume $0,020 \pm 0,003$ m³ ha⁻¹. A espécie com o maior crescimento médio em diâmetro é *Critoniopsis pycnantha*, em altura é *Morrela interrumpa*, em área basal e volume *Alnus acuminata*. As florestas andinas do Hoya de Loja são dinâmicas, há mais mortes do que recrutas, têm crescimento uniforme e espécies que crescem mais do que outras.

Palabras clave: Floresta andina; Dinamismo; Recrutamento; Mortalidade; Crescimento e incremento.

INTRODUCTION

Ecuador is a mega-diverse country, with 92 ecosystems and part of this wealth is the Andean forests, which grow between 2,000 and 3,200 meters above sea level. Trees are the most distinguished elements and represent the largest amount of forest biomass and store a large amount of carbon, provide wood, fruits, resins, latex, fibers, scenic beauty, soil protection against erosion and other essentials that help maintain the water regime (García, 2014).

The Andean forest is a highly threatened ecosystem in Ecuador, due to the tendency of human beings on the conversion of use to carry out agricultural and livestock activities, selective deforestation to obtain carbon and extraction of Non-Timber and Timber Forest Products in an unsustainable manner (Busman, 2005). And there are still knowledge gaps about its dynamics, which makes it difficult to establish actions for its management and conservation. In addition, considering that in some Andean areas of the southern region of the country there are patches of primary forest resulting from anthropic activity (Jadan *et al.*, 2017), it is important to study the dynamics of these last forest remnants.

Dynamics is defined as an orderly process of changes in vegetation, in which the forest can be measured by three indicators: growth of stands and tree species, mortality rate and recruitment rate. The dynamism of the forest is expressed by the changes derived from the mortality and recruitment of individuals over the years (Restrepo *et al.*, 2016). It is also important to know the natural regeneration that occurs in the forest species through monitoring plots that can directly obtain the diameter and height of the trees, calculate the basal area or biomass, and thus understand the natural forest processes (Torres *et al.*, 2012).

The knowledge of growth dynamics of forest species and forests is valuable, since the technical-scientific bases established, allow forest promotion, conservation and management. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate; it urges to understand the behavior of the species and plan their management and conservation. In addition to the constant change in the number of individuals, it is also significant to be aware of the disappearing species to make way for new ones in the natural process of succession.

Furthermore, considering that the purpose of the National University of Loja and its institutional projects is to have scenarios for future professionals to engage in their activities, this article is the result of using the scenarios of the institutional project called: Ecological Processes of the vegetation in the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park, National University of Loja. Phase III. 2022-2023, which took place between April and



September 2022, with the objective of determining the dynamism and growth of forest species in the Andean forest in the Loja basin in the province of Loja.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Location of the study area

The study was carried out in a permanent plot located in the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park (PUFVC), in the Loja basin, San Sebastián parish, Loja canton, Loja province. The permanent quadrant of one hectare is located between the UTM coordinates: 700 592 9 554 223 N, 700 970 9 553 139 S 701 309 9 553 171 E, 699 961 9 554 049 W. Figure 1 shows observes the location of the PUFVC at the cantonal, provincial and national levels. The PUFVC is found between 2 130 and 2 520 m asl, with an annual rainfall of 955 mm; average annual temperature of 16.6 °C; and average evaporation of 111.33 mm (Aguirre *et al.*, 2016).

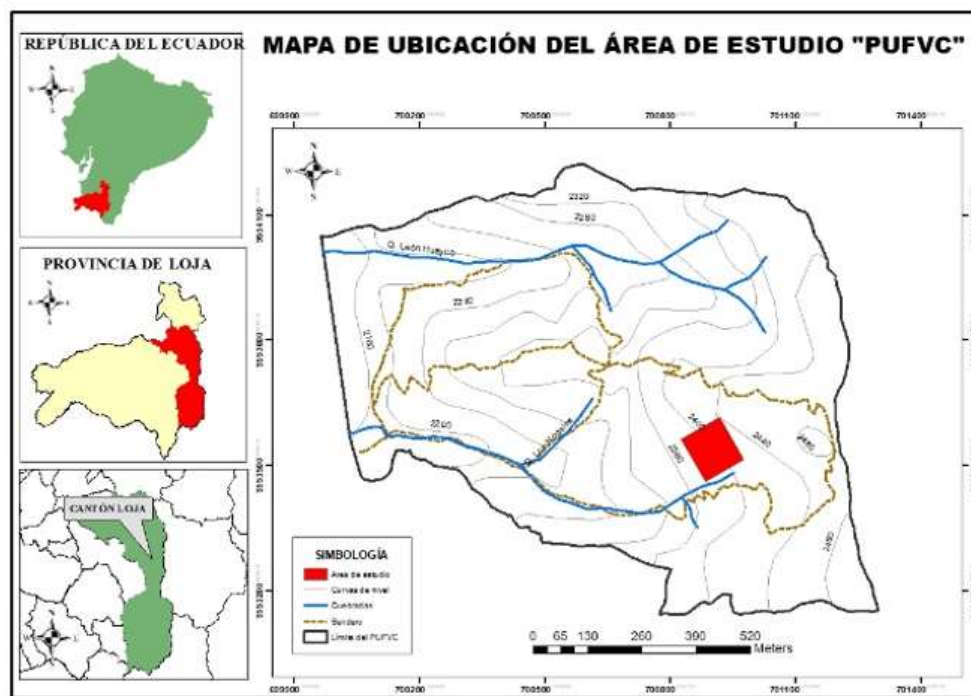


Figure 1. - Location map of the study area

Description of the permanent plot

The permanent plot of 1 ha (100 x 100 m) evaluated was established by Reyes in 2017, it is located in a fragment of Andean forest within the PUFVC, in the Loja basin, it is subdivided into 25 subplots of 20 x 20 m. The distribution design of the subplots is shown in Figure 2.



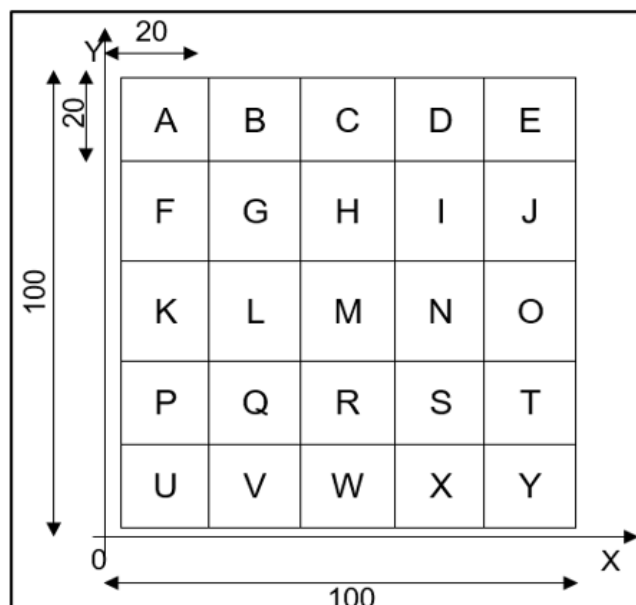


Figure 2. - Scheme of distribution of the permanent subplots

Collection of data of arboreal individuals greater than 5 cm of $D_{1.30\text{ m}}$

The new remeasurement of all the tree individuals registered in the first measurement of the year 2017 was carried out; and the $D_{1.30\text{ m}}$ and total height of the admitted or recruited individuals who have a $D_{1.30\text{ m}}$ greater than 5 cm in the year 2022 were measured.

Determination of the dynamism of tree species

The number of living individuals identified and registered in 2017 was counted, as well as the appearance of other individuals with $D_{1.30\text{ m}}$ greater than 5 cm until the year 2022. With the data, mortality and recruitment rates were calculated using the formulas proposed by *Condit et al. (1999)* and *Marin et al. (2005)* (Equation 1; Equation 2; Equation 3).

$$\text{Mortalidad} = \frac{\ln(N_0)/(N_s)}{t} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Reclutamiento} = \frac{\ln(N_f)/(N_s)}{t} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Dinamismo} = \frac{\text{Mortalidad} + \text{Reclutamiento}}{2} \quad (3)$$



Where:

ln = natural logarithm.

No= Number of individuals in the first data collection.

Ns = Number of surviving original individuals at the end of the period.

Nf = Number of individuals at the end of the period.

t= Years of the period

Average annual increase of forest species

For this research, the database of the year 2017 and the measurements of the year 2022 were considered. The average annual growth and increase of $D_{1.30}$ m, total height, basal area and volume were calculated (for the calculations of each variable, the average values of each species) considering the data of the first measurement and the second measurement. The formulas proposed by Quesada *et al.* (2012) and the standard error was calculated for the results obtained (Table 1).

Table 1.- Standard error for the results.

$Cr.D_{1,30m} = D_{1,30f} - D_{1,30i}$	Cr.D = Diameter growth D1,30f = Diameter at the end of the period D1,30i = Diameter at the beginning of the period
$Cr.H = Hf - Hi$	Cr.H = Height growth He= Height at the end of the period Hb= Height at the beginning of the period
$Cr.G = Gf - Gi$	Cr.G = Growth in basal area Ge = Basal area at the end of the period Gb= Basal area at the beginning of the period
$Cr.V = Vf - Vi$	Cr.V = Growth in Volume Ve= Volume at the end of the period Vb= Volume at the beginning of the period
$Ipa(D) = \frac{(Df - Di)}{t}$	Ipa (D) = Annual periodic increase in diameter
$Ipa(H) = \frac{(Hf - Hi)}{t}$	Ipa (H) = Annual periodic increase in height
$Ipa(G) = \frac{(Gf - Gi)}{t}$	Ipa (G) = Annual periodic increase in basal area
$Ipa(V) = \frac{(Vf - Vi)}{t}$	Ipa (V) = Annual periodic volume increase



$Cr.Bc + i = (Vf - Vi) + M + A$	Cr.B +i = Gross growth with income M = MortalityA = Use
$Cr.Bc - i = Vf - Vi + M + A - i$	Cr.B -i = Gross growth without income M = MortalityA = Use i = Income
$Cr.Bc + i = (Vf - Vi) + M + A$	CrBPa + i = Annual periodic gross growth with income
$Cr.BPa - i = CrBs - i/t$	CrBPa - i = Annual periodic gross growth without revenue i = Revenuest = Number of years in the period

RESULTS

Dynamism of the Andean forest of the PUFVC in the period 2017 - 2022

By the year 2022, 1,214 individuals were registered, of 44 species corresponding to 38 genera of 29 families, which means that the mortality rate is 4.68 % and the recruitment rate is 0.13 % (Table 2).

Table 2. - Dynamism of tree species > 5 cm D_{1.30} m

Variable	2017	2022	Annual rate %
Number of individuals	1370	1214	
Mortality		286	4.68
Recruitment		130	0.13
Dynamism		0.0241	2.41

Average growth and annual periodic diameter increase in diameter

In five years, there was an average diameter growth of 0.0137 ± 0.0021 m and a periodic annual increase of 0.0027 m year⁻¹. The three species with the highest growth and average increase in diameter are: *Critoniopsis pycnantha* that presents 0.0341 ± 0.0051 m of average diameter growth and an annual periodic increase of 0.0068 m year⁻¹; *Morella interrupts* with 0.0258 ± 0.0039 m and 0.0052 m yr⁻¹; and *Valley stipularis* with 0.0242 ± 0.0036 m and 0.0048 m ha⁻¹ year⁻¹. *Meriania tomentosa* and *Myrsine sodiroana* showed a growth and increase of 0.0041 ± 0.0006 m with 0.0008 m year⁻¹ and 0.0033 ± 0.0007 m with 0.0007 m year⁻¹ respectively. Figure 3 shows the 10 species with the highest average growth and periodic annual increase in diameter (Figure 3).



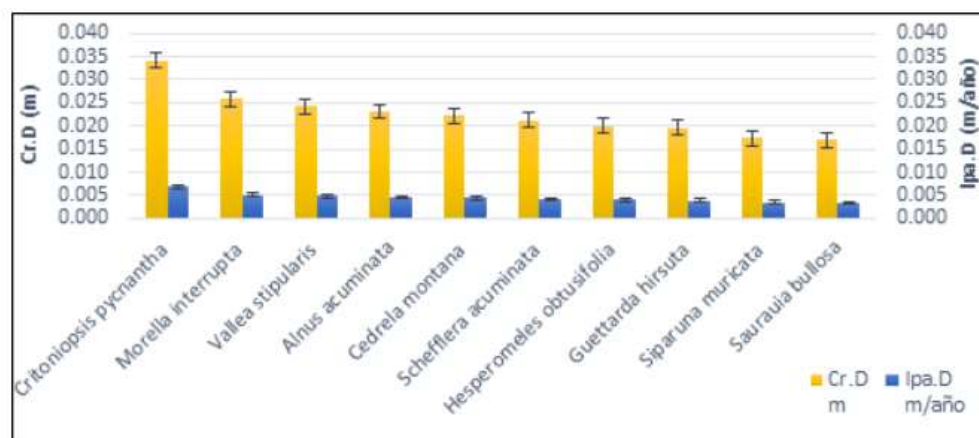


Figure 3. - Species with the highest average growth and periodic annual increase in diameter, period 2017-2022

Average growth and annual periodic diameter increase in height

The species showed an average growth in height of 0.8 ± 0.1 m with an average annual periodic increase of 0.17 m year⁻¹. The species with the highest average growth in height is *Morella interrupta*, which has an average growth of 1.5 ± 0.2 m and an average annual periodic increase of 0.30 m year⁻¹, followed by *Guettarda hirsuta* with an average growth of 1.3 ± 0.2 m and an average annual periodic increase of 0.27 m year⁻¹ and *Alnus acuminata* with 1.3 ± 0.2 m and 0.26 m yr⁻¹ of average growth and average annual periodic increase, respectively. Figure 4 shows the 10 species with the highest average growth and periodic annual increase over a five-year period (Figure 4).

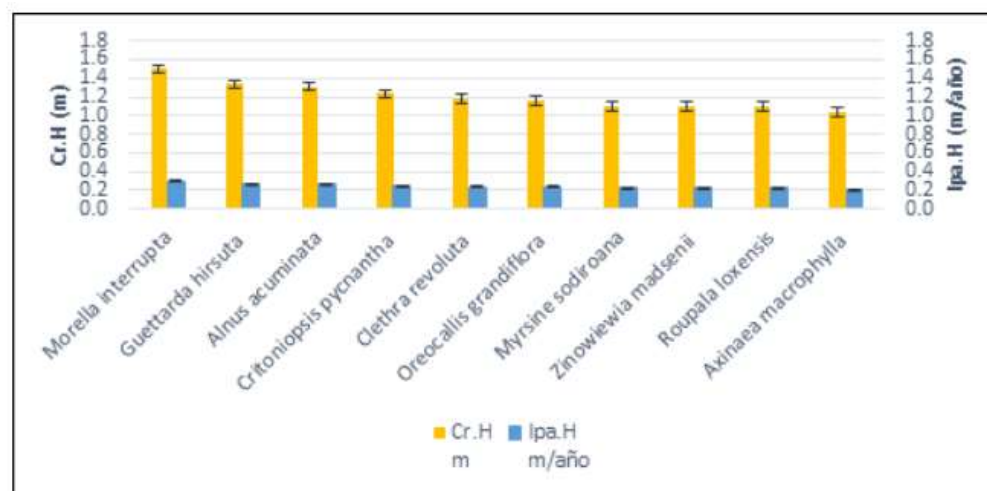


Figure 4. - Species with the highest average growth and periodic annual increase in height, period 2017-2022.



Average growth and annual periodic diameter increase in basal area

Between 2017 and 2022, the species had an average growth in basal area of $0.0028 \pm 0.0004 \text{ m}^2$ and an average annual periodic increase of $0.0006 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$. The three species with the highest average growth and increase in basal area are *Alnus acuminata* with 51 ind. ha^{-1} presents $0.0116 \pm 0.0018 \text{ m}^2$ of average growth in the basal area and a periodic annual increase of $0.0023 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$, followed by *Critoniopsis pycnantha*, with 6 ind. ha^{-1} , $0.0086 \pm 0.0013 \text{ m}^2$ and $0.0017 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$; and *Cedrela montana*, with 11 ind. ha^{-1} $0.0073 \pm 0.0011 \text{ m}^2$ and $0.0015 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$. On the contrary, *Meriania tomentosa* and *Monnina hirta* showed low growth and increment with values of $0.0005 \pm 0.0001 \text{ m}^2$ with $0.0001 \text{ m}^2/\text{ha}/\text{year}$ and $0.0004 \pm 0.0001 \text{ m}^2$ with $0.0001 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ respectively. Figure 5 shows the 10 species with the highest average growth and annual periodic increase in basal area (Figure 5).

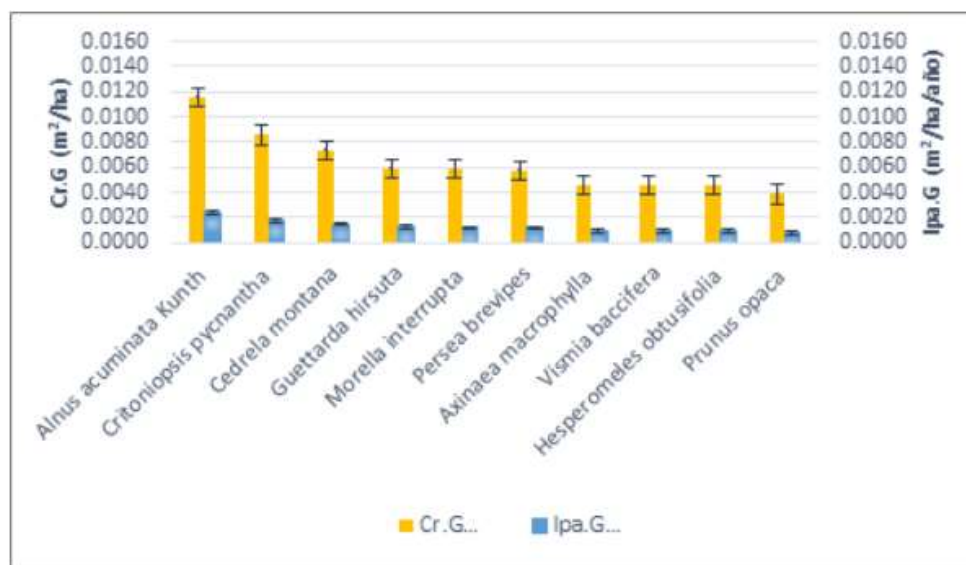


Figure 5. - Species with the highest average growth and periodic annual increase in basal area, period 2017-2022

Average growth and annual periodic diameter increase in volume

The species of the Andean forest of the PUFVC, during a period of five years had an average volume growth of $0.020 \pm 0.003 \text{ m}^3$ and a periodic annual increase of $0.004 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$. *Alnus acuminata* with 51 individuals. ha^{-1} has an average growth of $0.137 \pm 0.021 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and annual periodic increase of $0.027 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$, followed by *Cedrela montana* with 11 individuals. ha^{-1} with a growth of $0.057 \pm 0.009 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and periodic annual increase of $0.011 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ and *Guettarda hirtusa* with 8 individuals. ha^{-1} with $0.055 \pm 0.008 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and $0.011 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ of annual periodic increase. The species with the lowest average volumetric growth are *Myrsine depend* and *Monnina hirta* with 1 ind. ha^{-1} each species, given a growth of $0.003 \pm 0.0001 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and $0.002 \pm 0.0001 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ respectively (Figure 6).



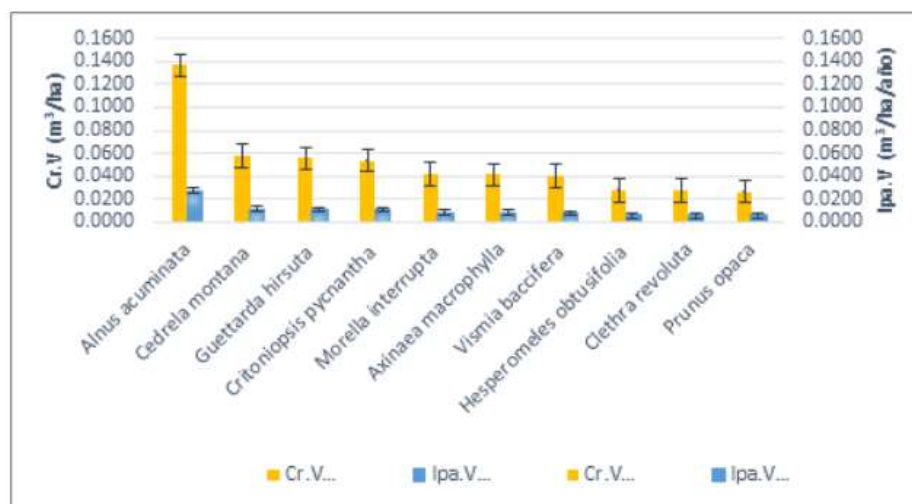


Figure 6. - Species with the highest average growth and periodic annual increase in volume, period 2017-2022

Periodic gross growth with and without income

In 2017, 1,370 individuals were documented in the permanent plot. ha^{-1} with a volume of $77.57 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$. In the year 2022 1 214 ind. ha^{-1} , which add up to a volume of $93.26 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ where the volume of 130 recruited individuals is included ($1.65 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$), the volume of 286 dead individuals is excluded ($10.99 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$). Table 3 summarizes the values obtained from the growth and increase of the different variables of the permanent plot during the evaluation period of five years.

Table 3. - Average growth and periodic annual increase of the dasometric and volumetric variables analyzed in the permanent plot of the PUFVC in the period 2017-2022

Parameters	Value obtained	unit of measure
Average growth in diameter	0.0137 ± 0.0021	m ha^{-1}
Average growth in height	0.8 ± 0.1	m ha^{-1}
Average growth in basal area	0.0028 ± 0.0004	$\text{m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$
Average growth in volume	0.020 ± 0.003	$\text{m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$
Annual periodic increase in diameter	0.0027	$\text{m ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$
Annual periodic increase in height	0.17	$\text{m ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$
Annual periodic increase in basal area	0.001	$\text{m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$
Annual periodic increase in volume	0.004	$\text{m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$
Gross forest growth with income	26.68	$\text{m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$
Gross forest growth without income	25.04	$\text{m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$



Annual periodic gross growth of the forest with income	5.34	m ³ ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹
Gross annual periodic forest growth without income	5.01	m ³ ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹

DISCUSSION

Floristic composition in the permanent plot of the Andean forest of the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park

In the year 2022, 1,214 individuals ≥ 5 cm DBH were registered, corresponding to 44 species, 38 genera, and 29 families, with the Rubiaceae and Urticaceae families being the most diverse, and the *Palicourea* and *Phenax* genera the most abundant. Data similar to those reported by Aguirre *et al.* (2021) that the Huashapamba forest in Saraguro in a permanent plot of one hectare, is 54 species, 39 genera and 27 families; but different from studies of population dynamics in the Cajanuma cloud forest carried out by Sánchez and Rosales (2002), where 2 080 individuals/ha were recorded, belonging to 80 species, 47 genera and 30 families. Also, the results of this research are similar to Aguirre *et al.* (2021) that for the Andean forest of the Santiago parish, they inventoried the woody elements greater than 5 cm of D_{1.30 m} and report 1 793 individuals of 68 species and 42 genera in 33 families, compared to these studies the floristic composition of the Andean forest of the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park is low, possibly due to the fact that it is a remnant forest in recovery.

Dynamism based on recruitment and mortality in the permanent plot of the Andean forest of the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park

The mortality rate (4.68 %) is higher than the recruitment rate (0.13 %), because of the death of individuals during landslides, crushing due to fall of large trees and other numerous causes. Those events alter the structure and composition of the Andean forest of the PUFVC.

The mortality of the woody component of the Andean forest of the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park in a period of 5 years is high, according to the 286 dead individuals, which corresponds to 4.68 %. This value differs from the results reported by Aguilar and Reynel (2011) in the cloud forest of Peru, where an annual mortality rate of 1.07 % was obtained. It also differs from those obtained by González and Pardo (2013) in El Padmi, where a mortality of 60 individuals was registered which represents 1.6 % in a period of four years.

Regarding recruitment (income), 130 individuals were documented, corresponding to 0.13%. This value differs from that reported by Aguilar and Reynel (2011) in the Andean forest of Peru in a permanent plot of one hectare, where the annual rate of recruitment was 2.94 % because the study area is subject to natural disturbances and has a high recruitment capacity. That is different to what González and Pardo (2013) indicate with a recruitment of 70 individuals in a period of 4 years that represents 1.9 %; likewise, Monge *et al.* (2012) obtained a recruitment rate of 1.87 % over a period of 19 years in the tropical humid forest of Costa Rica.



The annual rate of dynamism of the forest in the 5-year period is 2.41 % per year, which is similar to that obtained by [Quezada \(2019\)](#) in the Tapichalaca cloud forest, where he obtained a dynamism of 0.0269, which represents 2, 69 % per year. At the same time is similar to the study carried out by [Sánchez and Rosales \(2002\)](#) who indicate that the Cajanuma forest is highly dynamic with rates of change (mortality + recruitment) of 2.05 % per year. Besides, it is similar to the study carried out by [González and Pardo \(2013\)](#) in the Quebrada El Padmi plot, in the period 2008-2012, where a dynamism of 2.5 % per year was recorded.

Periodic annual growth of the species in the permanent plot of the Andean forest of the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park

In this regard, there are data reported by [Aguirre et al. \(2016\)](#) of a permanent plot of one hectare in the seasonal dry forest of Algodonal, Macará canton, province of Loja, where an average diameter growth of 1.63 cm ha⁻¹, in height 2.33 m ha⁻¹ is reported¹, with a basal area of 0.0065 m² ha⁻¹ and a volumetric area of 0.0683 m³ ha⁻¹; a similar result to that of this study in terms of diametric growth (1.4 cm ha⁻¹), basal area (0.003 m² ha⁻¹) and differs in volumetric growth (0.020 m³ ha⁻¹).

The species of the Andean forest of the PUFVC during a period of five years had an average growth in diameter of 0.0137 ± 0.0021 and a periodic annual increase of $0.0027 \text{ m ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$. The species with the highest average diameter growth is *Critonipsis pycnantha*, followed by *Morella interrupta* and *Vallea stipularis*, these diameter increase values are similar to those presented by [Quezada \(2019\)](#), who reports an average diameter increase in the ten-year period of $0.0303 \pm 0.0144 \text{ m ha}^{-1}$. However, the recorded species differ, such is the case of *Guarea pterorhachis* ($0.005 \pm 0.0248 \text{ m ha}^{-1}$), *Croton lechleri* ($0.0534 \pm 0.0448 \text{ m ha}^{-1}$) and *Aparisthmiun cordatum* ($0.0528 \pm 0.0353 \text{ m ha}^{-1}$), *Palicourea amethystine* ($0.0159 \pm 0.009 \text{ m ha}^{-1}$) shows similar growth. The species that show the best growth seem to be due to the fact that they are species with low wood density. While *Myrsine sodiroana* is the species with the lowest annual periodic diameter increase ($0.001 \text{ m year}^{-1}$) in the Andean forest of the PUFVC, similar to those reported by [Quezada \(2019\)](#) in Tapichalaca, where it is also one of the species with the lowest increase (0.018).

The woody component of the PUFVC shows an average growth in height of $0.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ m ha}^{-1}$, in basal area of $0.0028 \pm 0.0004 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and in volume of $0.020 \pm 0.003 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$; These results fluctuate from those presented by [González and Pardo \(2013\)](#) in the experimental farm "El Padmi" where they report an average growth in height of 0.1965 m/year, basal area of $0.1403 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ year}^{-1}$ and they resemble in volumetric growth ($0.0130 \text{ m}^3 \text{ year}^{-1}$). They also vary from those reported by [Quezada \(2019\)](#) where the forest species of the cloud forest of the Tapichalaca nature reserve in Zamora Chinchipe show a growth in basal area of $0.0139 \pm 0.0125 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and in volume of $0.1630 \pm 0.1841 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$.

Periodic annual increase of the species in the permanent plot of the Andean forest of the "Francisco Vivar Castro" University Park

The woody component of the Andean forest presented a periodic annual increase in diameter of $0.0027 \text{ m ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ and in basal area $0.001 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$. These results are very similar in diameter but differ in basal area to those reported for the cloudy Andean forest of the central jungle of Peru ([Aguilar and Reynel, 2011](#)), who recorded an



average diameter increase in the period of 3 years and 7 months of $0.37 \text{ cm year}^{-1}$ and an increase in area baseline of $3.42 \text{ m}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$.

The gross growth with and without income during a five-year period of the Andean forest of the PUFVC obtained is $26.68 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and $25.04 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ respectively, it is similar to that reported by [Quezada \(2019\)](#) considering a period of ten years in the cloud forest in the Tapichalaca Reserve, a gross growth with income of $56.67 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ and without income $47.77 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$.

CONCLUSIONS

The Andean forest of the PUFVC, in a period of five years (2017-2022) has a mortality rate of 4.68 %, a recruitment of 0.13 % with an annual dynamism rate of 2.41.

The Andean forest had a gross growth with income of $26.68 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$, with an annual periodic gross growth with income of $5.34 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$; the gross growth of the forest without income is $25.04 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$, for an annual periodic gross growth of the forest without income of $5.01 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$.

The volume values ($112.71 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$) and gross growth ($26.68 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$) show that functional processes related to the development of the forest mass have not been highly disturbed.

The Andean forests of the Loja basin are dynamic, there are more deaths than recruitments and they have uniform and irregular growth between species due to factors such as the fall of large trees, the topography of the land, mass landslides and the natural death of some individuals especially of the pioneer and intermediate species.

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Conflict of interest:

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Authors contribution:

Zhofre Huberto Aguirre Mendoza: Conception of the idea, preparation of instruments, statistical analysis, preparation of tables, figures, general advice on the topic addressed, review and final version of the article, authorship coordinator, translation of terms or information obtained, review of the application of the applied bibliographic standard.

Jhulissa Merchan Granda: Search and review of literature, application of instruments, compilation of the information resulting from the applied instruments, preparation of the database, statistical analysis, preparation of tables, graphs and images, preparation of the database, writing of the original (first version), translation of terms or information obtained.

Gretel Geada López: General advice on the subject addressed, correction of the article.



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