**Influence of *Acacia senegal* density on soil fertility in the western Sahel of Mali (Nioro)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Acacia senegal* colonizes the Western Sahel of Mali. This agroforestry species plays an important role in the socio-economic life of local populations. The density of this species has declined sharply recently because of climate change and anthropogenic factors. However, the influence of this density on soil fertility has been studied in very few studies in Mali. This study document the influence of the density of natural *Acacia senegal* stands on soil fertility. Three municipalities of the region (Gadiaba, Nioro and Yèrèrè) were selected for the study. At each site, three plots of 1000 m2 each were marked out. The *Acacia* woody stand within each mesh was measured (basal circumference, total height and circumference total height and circumference at 1.30m). These measurements were preceded by an exhaustive inventory of the plants. Juvenile trees with a circumference of 10 cm were systematically counted and considered as regeneration. In parallel with these measurements, soil samples were taken from the tops and undersides of four-foot trees at the ends and centers of the meshes. A 500 g composite sample was taken from these samples. These samples were sent to the Sotuba soil-water-plant laboratory for particle size analysis. Natural stands are very dense in Gadiaba, with an average of 690 trees/ha, medium density in Nioro, with 430 trees/ha, and very low density in Yèrèrè, with 120 trees/ha. Circumferences show that these natural stands are very old. With a critical threshold of 0.6%, the soils in the study area were all deficient in organic carbon. The pH was very low at all three sites. The natural stands in the study area are characterized by small, medium-diameter trees. The density is generally low at all three sites. The soils were all deficient in organic carbon, nitrogen and assimilable phosphorus. Therefore, it is important to identify suitable management methods for these resources.

**Keywords:** *Acacia senegal*, soil fertility, density, Sahel, Mali

**INTRODUCTION**

*Acacia senegal* (gum tree) is a leguminous member of the Mimosaceae family and therefore has the property of fixing atmospheric nitrogen. It thus has the capacity to replenish soils both through the abundance of their biomass and their ability to mobilize atmospheric nitrogen (Diallo et al., 2012; Mbayngone et al., 2017). A cyclical process of decomposition of organic matter, production and absorption of mineral elements enriches the soil in the immediate vicinity of the tree, thus promoting good crop development when acacia is associated with rain-fed crops (Harmand et al., 1998). Le cercle de Nioro du Sahel est une zone de prédilection du gommier, du fait de sa résistante à la variabilité climatique (Traoré et al., 2022).

*Acacia senegal* is enjoying considerable growth, recognized not only for the environmental benefits of natural plantations but also for protecting soils against erosion, improving soil fertility through its branched root system, stabilizing dunes and shifting sands (Dommergues et al., 1994; Abaker et al., 2018) and reducing the rate of deforestation. The plant is also of economic interest for its gum production (Sall, 1997; Sarr et al., 2005). Under its crown, an abundant herbaceous carpet thrives, benefiting from its contribution of nitrogen and organic matter, which reinforces the anti-erosion effect of the tree’s roots. Details of the quantification of the species’ nitrogen supply and its contribution to the recycling of chemical elements (nitrification) have been extensively studied by (Dommergues, 1993; Mallet et al., 2002), and studies are underway in North Cameroon and Senegal on the rhizobium symbiosis that enables this species to fix atmospheric nitrogen symbiotically.

Similar work has also been carried out in the Ferlo in Senegal (Dione, 1996), in the Guéra region for the characterization of *Acacia senegal* woody plants (Ngaryo et al., 2017). This work highlighted increases in the carbon (C) content ranging from 0.43 to 0.11 in the area and in the assimilable soil nitrogen (N), cations and phosphorus (P) under the crowns and outside the trees, creating islands of fertility. It also demonstrated that the transfer of nutrients by the roots to the surrounding land, although low, can restore the soil’s mineral elements. Woody vegetation is sparse due to the nature of the soil (Soumaré et al., 2004). This species contributes to soil fertilization and poverty alleviation among the most vulnerable segments of the population in the Sahel, and in Nioro in particular, due to climatic deterioration (Mbayngone et al., 2017; Abaker et al., 2018). However, very few studies have been conducted in Mali on the determinism of *Acacia senegal* density on soil fertility. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of *Acacia senegal* stand density on soil fertility in Mali’s western Sahel.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Material**

The plant used in this study was *Acacia senegal* L Willd found on site.

**Study area**

The study was conducted in the western Sahel region of Mali (cercle de Nioro du Sahel). Figure 1 shows the location of the study sites.



**Figure 1:** Location of the study area in Mali

**Characterization of the natural stands of *Acacia senegal***

The inventory was carried out in 1000 m2 plots (10 x 100 m) delimited in each site (commune). In each plot, the number of *Acacia senegal* trees was counted, and dendrometric measurements were taken (basal circumference, total height and circumference at 1.30 m). The average stem density (N) of juvenile and adult individuals was determined per hectare in each biotope. It is determined by the number of stems per hectare and is evaluated according to the formula:

**N = n/S**

where **n** is the total number inventoried in the biotope and S is the total area sampled.

**Determination of the soil physico-chemical parameters**

Soil samples were taken at the ends and centers of the meshes, both outside and under the four-foot tree crowns. Three 500 g composite samples were taken from each commune. These samples were sent to the Sotuba soil-water-plant laboratory for granulometric analysis.

**Data analysis**

Excel spreadsheet and R software (R version 4.4.2, <http://www.r-project.org>) were used for analysis of variance (ANOVA) and statistical processing of the data.

**RESULTS**

**Structure of natural *Acacia senegal* stands in the study area**

Natural stands of *Acacia senegal* are relatively dense in Gadiaba, with an average of 690 plants/ha. The average density was 430 plants/ha in the commune of Nioro. The Yèrè site recorded the lowest density, with 120 plants/ha. These densities are predominantly in the 50-70, 70-90 and 90-110 cm circumference classes at all three sites (Figure 2).



**Figure 2 :** Density of *Acacia senegal* according to the circumference classes

*Acacia senegal* stands are dominated by trees with circumferences of 90-110 cm at Gadiaba and Yèrèrè. In Nioro, individuals with circumferences of 70-90 cm dominate. Stratification shows that natural stands of *Acacia senegal* are concentrated mainly in the 2-5 m height class (Figure 3).



**Figure 3**: Density of the Acacia Senegal population according to the height classes

With 159 plants/ha, the 2-5 m height class represents the stratum with the highest density at Gadiaba, contributing 80%. The < 2 m height class contributed 17%, with a density of 33 plants/ha on the same site. The 5–8 m class is sparsely populated (only 8 plants/ha), with a contribution of 4% on the same site. The density of the woody stratum at the Nioro commune site was dominated by the 2–5 m height class, with 108 feet/ha for a specific contribution of 84%, compared with 21 feet/ha for the <2 m height class, with a contribution of 16%. No plants were recorded in the 5-8 m height class at Nioro. At Yèrèrè, the *Acacia senegal* stand is also dominated by individuals in the 2-5 m height class, with 28 plants/ha and a contribution of 64%. The other two classes, <2 m and 5-8 m, accounted for 7% and 30%, respectively.

**Physicochemical composition of the site soils**

Analysis of variance of the physico-chemical and granulometric parameters of the soil samples showed that there were three homogeneous groups at the 5% threshold (Table 1). Comparison of the magnesium content, sand and silt proportions between the sites studied showed highly significant differences (p ˂ 0.001). At Gadiaba, the soil is sandy-loamy, while at Nioro and Yèrèrè, the proportion of sand dominates at over 90%. In contrast, the C/N ratios and phosphorus levels were not significantly different between the three sites. For other mineral elements and pH, however, the differences are significant at the critical threshold of 5%. Soils at the study sites were acidic overall. They are richer in mineral elements at Gadiaba, moderately rich at Yèrèrè and relatively poor at Nioro.

**DISCUSSION**

The woody stand densities obtained at Gadiaba and Nioro of 690 and 430 feet/ha, respectively, are higher than the 376 feet/ha obtained by N'Diaye (2018) in the Ferlo region of Senegal. The density recorded at the Yèrèrè site is lower than that of N'Diaye (2018), but also than that obtained by Koné (2017), who reported 22784 feet/ha on a course at Ziguéna in the Sudanian bioclimatic.

The circumference and height class distributions of the individuals at our site are characteristic of natural *Acacia senegal* stands observed elsewhere in the Sahel, with small, medium-diameter individuals (Dembélé, 2009; Karembé, 2009; Traoré et al., 2022).

The pH of the study sites was between 5.9 and 6.5, considered optimal for soil nutrient availability. These figures are close to those found by Hiernaux and Le Houérou (2006) and Traoré (2012) in the eastern Sahel region of Mali.

Significant differences in the organic matter content linked to wood density were observed between the three sites studied. These results are comparable to those obtained by Samb (2010); Abdou et al. (2013) in the villages of Aité and Somo in Mali.

With a critical threshold of 0.6%, the soils in the study area were all deficient in organic carbon. Total nitrogen, ranging from 0.03% to 0.1%, is also low in the study area (Sarr et al., 2005). However, the difference was not significant between the three sites. The assimilable phosphorous content in the soil samples ranged from 0 to 4.45 ppm. Referring to the critical threshold of 7 ppm, all soil samples have a proven deficiency in assimilable phosphorus (Ngaryo et al., 2017). These results are in agreement with those of Abdou et al. (2013) in the six gum tree basins of Niger, with variations in pH, C, and N under and out of the crown, and these variations are significant between all gum trees (P<0.05). These parameters are in most cases higher under the tree crown and in other cases higher out of the crown (Abdou et al., 2013).

**CONCLUSION**

In the current context of climate change, the density of *Acacia senegal*, an agroforestry species, is declining sharply in the Sahel. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of the density of natural stands of Acacia Senegal on soil fertility in the western Sahel of Mali. The natural stands in the study area are characterized by small, medium-diameter trees. The density is generally low at all three sites. The soils were all deficient in organic carbon, nitrogen and assimilable phosphorus. Therefore, it is important to identify suitable management methods for these resources.

**DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)**

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators were used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

## CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study protocol was approved by the institutional ethics committee of the Faculty of Science and Technology (FST). Informed, voluntary consent was obtained from all owners. All measures were taken to minimize the risks associated with participation in the study.

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**Table 1**: Physical composition and contents of some mineral elements in the soils of the study sites

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sites**  | **pH (%)** | **C (%)** | **C/N (%)** | **MO (%)** | **N (%)** | **P (%)** | **Mg+ (%)** | **Sand (%)** | **Silt (%)** |
| Gadiaba | 6,39±0,07a | 0,42±0,09a | 4,55±4,02a | 0,09±0,01a | 0,10±0,01a | 3,79±2,74a | 0,85±0,01a | 55,67±2,31b | 41±2a |
| Korokodjo | 6,34±0,10ab | 0,33±0,09ab | 5,95±0,54a | 0,05±0,01b | 0,05±0,01b | 1,73±1,51a | 0,55±0,03b | 90±3,46a | 6,67±2,31b |
| Nioro | 6,04±0,19b | 0,11±0,10b | 3,36±0,66a | 0,04±0,01b | 0,04±0,01b | 0,21±0,5a | 0,56±0,07b | 91±7a | 7±7b |
| ***Average*** | *6,36* | *0,29* | *4,62* | *0,06* | *0,06* | *1,91* | *0,65* | *78,89* | *18,22* |
| ***Probability*** | *0,044* | *0,021* | *0,456* | *0,012* | *0,012* | *0,133* | *0* | *0* | *0* |
| ***Significance***  | *S* | *S* | *NS* | *S* | *S* | *NS* | *THS* | *THS* | *THS* |