



Dr. IR. HILDA KARIM, MP UNM <hilda.karim@unm.ac.id>

Fwd: [iconart2021] New User Registration

Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>
To: hilda.karim@unm.ac.id

Sat, Sep 24, 2022 at 4:55 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **ICONART Committee** <ocs@usu.ac.id>
Date: Kam, 15 Jul 2021 pukul 11.39
Subject: [iconart2021] New User Registration
To: Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>

Thank you for registering as a user with International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART). Please keep track of your username and password, which are needed for all work with this conference.

Username: wiharto
Password: seminarusu

Thank you,
ICONART Committee

International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART) The
3rd International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (The 3rd
ICONART 2021)
<https://ocs.usu.ac.id/ICONART/iconart2021/index>



Dr. IR. HILDA KARIM, MP UNM <hilda.karim@unm.ac.id>

Fwd: 14376

Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>
To: hilda.karim@unm.ac.id

Sat, Sep 24, 2022 at 4:56 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **Iconart2019** <iconart@usu.ac.id>

Date: Rab, 11 Agu 2021 pukul 23.23

Subject: Re: 14376

To: Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>

Dear author,

On behalf of the organizing committee The 3rd International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (The 3rd ICONART 2021), your Manuscript has already been accepted to be presented at the conference, which will be organized virtually on 24th August 2021.

The organizing committee will send the Letter of Acceptance by email as soon as possible.

Next, to facilitate communication related to the preparation of the conference, you are asked to join WhatsApp Group utilizing this link: <https://chat.whatsapp.com/GIHcO0OQbmmBeCdU9tKE25>

Thank you for your cooperation. Regards

Organizing Committee

Iconart 2021

Pada tanggal Min, 8 Agu 2021 pukul 15.22 Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id> menulis:

Dengan hormat,

Bersama ini saya mengirimkan bukti pembayaran untuk diikuti sertakan dalam seminar ICONART 2021 sebagai Pemateri.

Judul artikel kami adalah: The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng.

Paper ID: 14376

Terima kasih,

Muhammad Wiharto

Virus-free. www.avg.com

--
Organizing Committee

9/27/22, 3:56 AM

Universitas Negeri Makassar Mail - Fwd: 14376

Iconart 2019



Dr. IR. HILDA KARIM, MP UNM <hilda.karim@unm.ac.id>

Fwd: [iconart2021] Editorial Decision on Paper

Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>
To: hilda.karim@unm.ac.id

Sat, Sep 24, 2022 at 4:56 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **Muhammad Wiharto** <wiharto@unm.ac.id>
Date: Min, 1 Agu 2021 pukul 20.51
Subject: Re: [iconart2021] Editorial Decision on Paper
To: Iconart Committee <ocs@usu.ac.id>

I accept the invitation.

Pada tanggal Min, 1 Agu 2021 16.34, Iconart Committee <ocs@usu.ac.id> menulis:
Muhammad Wiharto:

Congratulations, your submission The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng has been accepted for presentation at International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART) which is being held 2021-08-24 at Medan.

Please proceed for the payment as follows:

National Participant
Student : 2,000,007 IDR
Regular : 2,500,007 IDR

International Participant
Student : 250 USD
Regular : 300 USD

Participant : 500,007 IDR

Bank Account :
Bank Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) cabang USU
Account Name : Kerjasama USU
Account No : 00003-01-30-000789-9
Swift Code : BTANIDJA

Please email your payment proof to our email (iconart@usu.ac.id) by mentioning your Paper ID in the subject.
The letter of acceptance (LoA) will be provided shortly after confirmation.

Thank you and looking forward to your participation in this event.
Iconart Committee
Universitas Sumatera Utara
iconart@usu.ac.id

International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART) The
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ICONART 2021)
<https://ocs.usu.ac.id/ICONART/iconart2021/index>



Dr. IR. HILDA KARIM, MP UNM <hilda.karim@unm.ac.id>

Fwd: [iconart2021] Submission Acknowledgement

Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>
To: "hilda.karim@unm.ac.id" <hilda.karim@unm.ac.id>

Sat, Sep 24, 2022 at 4:56 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **ICONART Committee** <ocs@usu.ac.id>
Date: Sel, 20 Jul 2021 pukul 17.54
Subject: [iconart2021] Submission Acknowledgement
To: Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>

Muhammad Wiharto:

Thank you for your submission, "The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng" to International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART). With the online conference management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the conference web site:

Submission URL:
<https://ocs.usu.ac.id/ICONART/iconart2021/author/submission/14376>
Username: wiharto

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this conference as a venue for your work.

ICONART Committee
International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART)

International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART) The
3rd International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (The 3rd
ICONART 2021)
<https://ocs.usu.ac.id/ICONART/iconart2021/index>



Dr. IR. HILDA KARIM, MP UNM <hilda.karim@unm.ac.id>

Fwd: [iconart2021] The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng

Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>

Sat, Sep 24, 2022 at 5:08 AM

To: hilda.karim@unm.ac.id

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **Iconart Committee** <ocs@usu.ac.id>

Date: Sel, 24 Agu 2021 pukul 08.09

Subject: [iconart2021] The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng

To: Muhammad Wiharto <wiharto@unm.ac.id>, Muhammad Wijaya <wijasumi@yahoo.co.id>, Hamka Lodang <hamkalodang62@gmail.com>, Hilda Karim <hildakariim@yahoo.co.id>

Dear Authors,

Congratulation, we are pleased to inform you that your paper (ID 14376) has been accepted for oral presentation at 3rd ICONART 2021 (International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology which is held by Center of Excellence for Mangrove, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, North Sumatera, Indonesia.

Please find your conditional Letter of Acceptance in the attachment file.

Then, please note the following:

1). Presenters have to prepare the PowerPoint file and record their presentation in a video (mp.4) for a maximum of 6 minutes.

2). Name of ppt and recorded video must be followed the order: ID article..._Room..._Session... (For example, 14999_Room 1_Session 1)

3). Here is the book program and final schedule of our event tomorrow. Make sure that all participants following this final schedule. The Zoom Meeting link is also written in the schedule. The virtual background is also attached below:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_VVBsmjQMdw0Usg7adh-mtK6YdZPbJG4?usp=sharing

4). The PowerPoint and video files must be saved in the link:

<https://bit.ly/3syURSz>

so the committee can play the video on the parallel session.

5) Zoom Meeting for 3rd ICONART:

Time: Aug 24, 2021 07:30 AM Jakarta

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86066229949?pwd=ZWVLZ09URIY5REJhSDBCVHNXOTRWZz09>

Meeting ID: 860 6622 9949

Passcode: ICONART3

We look forward to your participation in the 3rd ICONART Conference on 24 August 2021 in a virtual meeting.

Regards,

The 3rd ICONART 2021 Organizing Committee

International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART) The

3rd International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (The 3rd
ICONART 2021)

<https://ocs.usu.ac.id/ICONART/iconart2021/index>



LoA ID 14376.pdf

260K



Ref. : 04/VII-ICONART3/2021
Subject : **Accepted Paper for Oral Presentation**

August 23, 2021

Dear Author(s),

Muhammad Wiharto, Muhammad Wijaya, Hamka Lodang, and Hilda Karim

Your submitted paper has been reviewed for presentation at the 3rd International Conference on Natural Resources and Technology (ICONART) 2021, to be held in August 24, 2021 virtually via zoom meeting. We are pleased to inform you that your submission has been **accepted for Oral Presentation. Congratulations!**

Details on the full paper acceptance are as shown.

Paper ID 14376

Title **The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng**

We invite you to attend the conference and will be looking forward to your presence.

IMPORTANT: Please take note that all authors are obliged to revise their papers based on the reviewers' comments. The committee will only proceed the **REVISED PAPER** as a **FINAL SUBMISSION** to Institute of Physics (IOP) Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (e-ISSN: 1755-1315) for publication in the upcoming volume and issue. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Chairman



Prof. Mohammad Basyuni, Ph.D

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng

To cite this article: M Wiharto *et al* 2021 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **912** 012021

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The structure and diversity of vegetation treelets of tropical mountain forest on mount Bawakaraeng

M Wiharto^{1*}, M Wijaya², H Lodang¹ and H Karim¹

¹Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Makassar State University

²Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Makassar State University

*Email: wiharto@unm.ac.id

Abstract. The study about the diversity and structure of treelet vegetation in three slope areas on the mountainous forest of mount Bawakaraeng, Regency of Gowa, Province of South Sulawesi had been done. There were 17 species of treelets throughout the study area, from 13 families and 16 genera. The Asteraceae family has the highest number of species with 3 species, followed by Fabaceae and Solanaceae which each has 2 species. *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, and *Pogostemon cablin* are the species with the highest important value index. The number of treelet species ranges from 15-16. Treelet species were mostly found in the flat slope area. The Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H') ranges from 2,033-2,161 and was found to be highest on steep slopes and lowest on flat slopes. The H' has the same tendency as Simpson's Diversity Index and Evenness Index of Pielou (E) and reverse relationship with Simpson's Dominance Index.

1. Introduction

Mount Bawakaraeng has located about 75 km from Makassar City with an altitude of 2.830 m asl [1], is the highest mountain in the province of South Sulawesi, and is part of the Lompobattang protected forest area [2]. Administratively, it belongs to the Gowa Regency area. This mountain is important, because on its western slopes there is an upstream of the Jeneberang river, and downstream of this river there is the Bili-Bili reservoir which is a water catchment area for Gowa and Makassar [1]. This reservoir is a multipurpose reservoir to control floods, fulfill the need for irrigation water, supply raw water, and hydroelectric power generators [3]. Many people around mount Bawakaraeng consider the mountain as a sacred place [2].

Forest is a structurally complex ecosystem that contains understorey layers that play a role in ecological processes and are often a large constituent of forest species richness [4]. Understorey vegetation including treelet plants on mount Bawakaraeng is one of the components that make up the ecosystem on this mountain. Changes and disturbances to mount Bawakaraeng will also affect this vegetation. According to Tchouto et al., [5] the understorey vegetation including shrubs, saplings, and herbaceous have an important role in the diversity of vegetation in tropical rain forests. According to Chavda and Mehta [6], trees and shrubs have many benefits. As vegetation grows in an area, these plants can protect the soil, become food for both wild and domestic animals, source of foods, medicines, fibers, and buildings.

Many environmental problems that occur in mount Bawakaraeng such as forest damage due to the increasing number of illegal logging, the amount of garbage scattered and the lack of awareness from



visitors and the surrounding community about the importance of protecting this mountain [7]. The Natural habitats will be difficult to adapt to environmental change, also the culture and lives of local residents will be affected if there is a decline in biodiversity [8]. The high rates of deforestation and species loss in various ecosystems in tropical rainforests making the understanding of biodiversity in this area becomes important [9].

Given the importance of mount Bawakaraeng and also treelet vegetation, it is necessary to maintain their sustainability. The first step that needs to do, is to understand the ecological condition of the vegetation, which includes treelet vegetation on mount Bawakaraeng. Data about treelet vegetation on this mountain is needed for further conservation of this area. This study aims to determine the diversity and structure of treelet vegetation structure in three slope areas on the mountainous forest of mount Bawakaraeng, Regency of Gowa, Province of South Sulawesi.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

This research was conducted on the mountain forest of mount Bawakaraeng in the Lembana village, Gowa Regency. The morphology of this mountain is characterized by high relief, extreme slope, high weathering rate, and erosion such as soil movement and landslides. Mount Bawakaraeng was formed as a result of volcanic activity during the Pleistocene period, which consists of andesite rocks such as breccias, pyroclastics, tuff, and interstratified lava. Because most of the pyroclastic rocks, especially those that have not been compacted, can easily rot, erode, and degenerate. In addition, the rock consists of layers of lava, coated by ash, and then build up to form slopes. The contact between the layers is considered a vulnerable part to be eroded [10].

2.2. Vegetation Samplings

We define treelets as all trees having a trunk diameter at breast height < 5 cm and grouped as sapling growth forms, all shrubs, and ferns which when mature its height do not exceed 5 m above the ground. Sampling was carried out on flat slopes of 0-8%, gentle slopes of 9-15%, and steep slopes above 15%. In each slope area, a 100 m long transect was placed with 5 replications. The placement of the first transect was carried out randomly in each area and cut the topography in the direction of elevation, then the next 4 transects were lined up beside the first transect. The distance between transects is 100 m or according to topography. At each transect, ten plots of 5 x 5 m were made, and the distance between the plots was 5 m. The number of transects contained in this study was fifteen, each of which contained ten plots. The sampling size on each slope area is 1500 m² and, for the entire slope area, is 3750 m². In each plot, the data of each treelet species was taken. During data collection, growth forms of plants were listed.

2.3. Data Analysis

We calculated the density and frequency of each species. The importance value index of each species is obtained by the following formula:

Important value index (IVI) = relative density + relative frequency [11].

Data for calculating IVI in each slope area was obtained from the combined data of 5 existing transects. We calculated various diversity indexes as follow: Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H'), Simpson's Dominance Index (D), Simpson's Diversity Index (SDI), Evenness Index of Pielou (E) [12], and Species Richness (S) [13] was obtained from the number of species found. The data used to determine H' were obtained from the IVI of each species. All species from the study area were categorized into different growth forms. The analysis of growth forms of plant species from study areas. The data is processed and analyzed by using the program R version 4.0.1[14].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

There were 17 species of treelets throughout the study area, from 13 families and 16 genera. The Asteraceae family has the highest number of species with 3 species, followed by Fabaceae and Solanaceae which each has 2 species. The genus of Solanum consisted of 2 species and has the highest number of species. 14 species growing in all three areas. *Eucalyptus urophylla* was only found in steep and flat slope areas, while *Pinus merkusii* and *Elatostema lineolatum* Wight were only found in 1 slope area. In no one slope area were found all the species sampled, nor were there any species that were only present in steep slope (Table 1).

The growth form of the treelet species consisted of shrub, sapling, and fern with shrubs having the highest number of species, which was 13, followed by 3 saplings and 1 fern. The Fabaceae family has the growth form of shrubs and saplings, while all the Asteraceae and Solanaceae families were shrubs. The only family of species with a growth form of fern is Dennstaedtiaceae (Table 1).

Table 1. Treelet species on Mount Bawakaraeng.

No	Family	Species	Growth form	Slope area		
				Steep	Gentle	Flat
1	Anacardiaceae	Buchanania sessilifolia	sapling	1	1	1
2	Asteraceae	Ageratum conyzoides L.	shrub	1	1	1
3	Asteraceae	Chromolaena odorata (L.) King & H.E. Robins	shrub	1	1	1
4	Asteraceae	Gynura japonica	shrub	1	1	1
5	Dennstaedtiaceae	Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn	fern	1	1	1
6	Fabaceae	Acacia mearnsii	sapling	1	1	1
7	Fabaceae	Calopogonium mucunoides Desv.	shrub	1	1	1
8	Lamiaceae	Pogostemon cablin (Blanco) Benth.	shrub	1	1	1
9	Melastomataceae	Melastoma malabathricum L.	shrub	1	1	1
10	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus urophylla	sapling	1	0	1
11	Phyllanthaceae	Breynia oblongifolia	shrub	1	1	1
12	Pinaceae	Pinus merkusii	sapling	0	1	0
13	Rosaceae	Rubus idaeus L.	shrub	1	1	1
14	Solanaceae	Solanum pseudocapsicum L.	shrub	1	1	1
15	Solanaceae	Solanum ptycantum Dunal	shrub	1	1	1
16	Urticaceae	Elatostema lineolatum Wight	shrub	0	0	1
17	Verbenaceae	Lantana camara L.	shrub	1	1	1

1: Present, 0: absent

Five species that have the highest IVI in all areas can be seen in Table 2. Six species fall into this category consisting of 3 growth forms, namely shrubs, saplings, and ferns. The shrub growth form consists of 4 species while sapling and fern each consist of 1 species. The ferns always occupy the first order of the five species with the highest IVI (FSHI). All of these dominant species belong to different families, and no family has more than one dominant species.

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn, *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) King & H.E. Robins, *Breynia oblongifolia*, and *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Benth are the species with the highest IVI in the order from 1 to 4 on each slope area. The first two species also have the highest frequency, density, and IVI in the order of 1 and 2 on each slope area. In each slope area, it appears that *P. aquilinum* always has an IVI greater than 50%, and *C. odorata* more than 40%, and these two species were found in all plots throughout the slope area. Another species, *Solanum pseudocapsicum* L., in flat slope, while in steep and flat slopes is *Acacia mearnsii*, which is also the only sapling growth form that includes in the FSHI. Both species have a low frequency of presence in the observation plot, which is below 40 plots.

Table 2. The five treelet species with the highest Important Value Index on Mount Bawakaraeng

Slope area	Species	frek	fre.rel	den	den.rel	IVI
steep	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn	50	13.193	2499	43.161	56.353
steep	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) King & H.E. Robins	48	12.665	1677	28.964	41.629
steep	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	50	13.193	680	11.744	24.937
steep	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth.	48	12.665	389	6.718	19.383
steep	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	37	9.763	105	1.813	11.576
flat	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn	50	15.625	2520	41.062	56.687
flat	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) King & H.E. Robins	50	15.625	1789	29.151	44.776
flat	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth.	50	15.625	730	11.895	27.520
flat	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	50	15.625	563	9.172	24.799
flat	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.	31	9.688	214	3.487	13.171
gentle	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn	50	13.441	3010	44.632	58.073
gentle	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) King & H.E. Robins	49	13.172	1985	29.433	42.606
gentle	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	50	13.441	842	12.485	25.926
gentle	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth.	44	11.828	473	7.0136	18.842
gentle	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	32	8.602	82	1.2159	9.818

Frek: Frequency, Fre.rel: Relative frequency, den: Density, den.rel: Relative density, IVI: Important value index

Table 3. The treelet species diversity on Mount Bawakaraeng

slope	S	H'	D	SDI	E
gentle	16	2.147	0.164	0.836	0.774
steep	15	2.161	0.158	0.842	0.798
flat	15	2.033	0.173	0.827	0.751

Note: S: Number of species; H: Shannon-Wiener diversity index; D: Simpson's Dominance Index; SDI: Simpson's Diversity Index; E: Evenness Index of Pielou.

The number of treelet species ranges from 15-16. Treelet species were mostly found in the flat slope area, while in the other two slope areas the same number was found. The H' values range from 2,033-2,161. A higher number of species in an area does not result in a higher H' (Table 3). The H' was found to be the highest on steep slopes and the lowest on flat slopes. The SDI and E also show the same tendency as the H', where the higher the H', the higher SDI and E, otherwise, the D will decrease (Table 3).

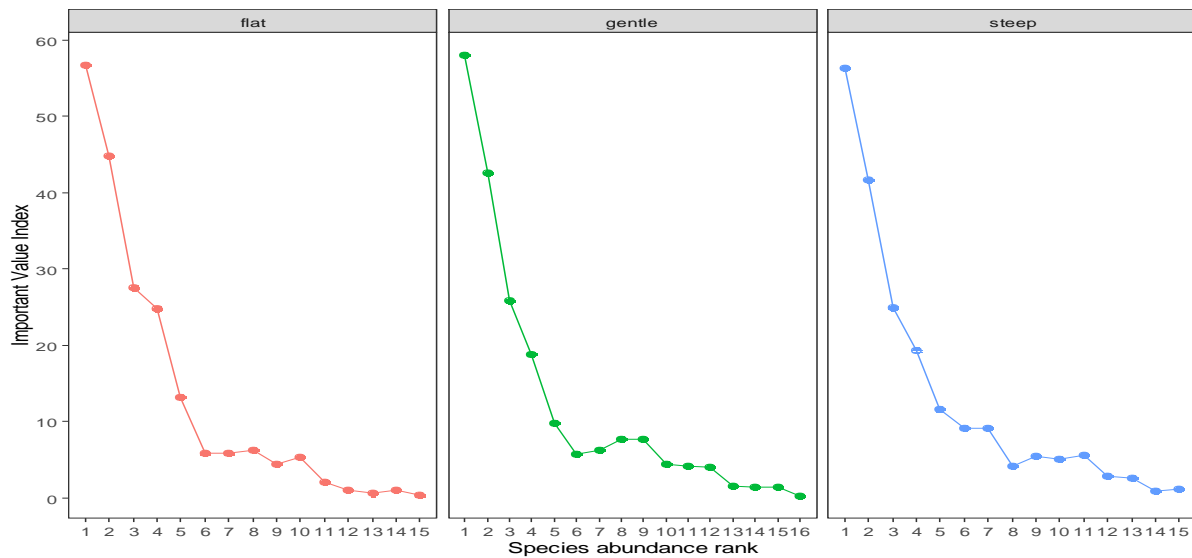


Figure 1. Rank abundance curve of treelet species on Mount Bawakaraeng.

The rank abundance curve of treelet species in the three slope areas shows that although the number of species in steep areas is less than in gentle areas, the distribution of individual species in both areas is relatively even. This can be observed from the change in ranking from one species to another, which is not too steep. In flat areas, apart from having fewer species than gentle areas, changes in the curve from species ranked 1 to 6 appear steeper and longer (Fig. 1).

Table 4. Five treelet species with the lowest Important Value Index on Mount Bawakaraeng

Slope areas	species	frek	fre.rel	den	den.rel	IVI
Steep	<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i> Desv.	3	0.792	7	0.121	0.912
Steep	<i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i>	4	1.055	5	0.086	1.142
Steep	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	9	2.375	15	0.259	2.634
Steep	<i>Buchanania sessilifolia</i>	9	2.375	27	0.466	2.841
Steep	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	12	3.166	58	1.002	4.168
Flat	<i>Pinus merkusii</i>	1	0.313	2	0.033	0.345
Flat	<i>Buchanania sessilifolia</i>	2	0.625	3	0.049	0.674
Flat	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L.	3	0.938	3	0.049	0.986
Flat	<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i> Desv.	3	0.938	4	0.065	1.003
Flat	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	6	1.875	14	0.228	2.103
Gentle	<i>Elatostema lineolatum</i> Wight	1	0.269	1	0.015	0.284
Gentle	<i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i>	5	1.344	5	0.074	1.418
Gentle	<i>Buchanania sessilifolia</i>	5	1.344	7	0.104	1.448
Gentle	<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i> Desv.	5	1.344	15	0.222	1.567
Gentle	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	14	3.763	21	0.311	4.075

Frek: frequency, Fre.rel: Relative Frequency, den: Density, den.rel: Relative density, IVI: Important value index

Nine species are included in the 5 species with the lowest IVI (FSLI). *Calopogonium mucunoides* Desv and *Buchanania sessilifolia* are species of this group that are found on all slope areas, and *Eucalyptus urophylla* and *Rubus idaeus* L., are found on 2 slope areas, while the other species are only found on 1 slope area. The species *Elatostema lineolatum* Wight have a density and frequency value of 1 and is only found on gentle slopes. Species *P. merkusii* is only found on flat slopes with a frequency

of 1. On the flat and gentle slopes, *R. idaeus* is the species that has the highest IVI among species with FSLI. (Table 4).

3.2. Discussion

Asteraceae and Fabaceae are among the families with the highest number of species in The Gesha-Sayilem Afromontane Rainforest. This Asteraceae's ability is related to its pollination, seed dispersal, and adaptation to various environmental conditions [15]. Species with the Dennstaedtiaceae family were found to have a higher number in the tropical mountain forests than in the tropical lowlands [16]. Ferns are very abundant and an important part of understory vegetation at various altitude [17].

The dominant of shrub growth forms shows that this growth form is more resistant to elevations and slopes than other growth forms. It is suspected that *P. aquilinum* can grow better than the others because of its ability to grow in extreme environments. Furthermore, it may be because this species reproduces with spores that can easily reach the new areas. The ability of *C. odorata* to grow well maybe attribute to its ability to form clumps that are firmly rooted in the soil. According to Cirimwami et al., [16], the altitude factor regulates several abiotic factors that affect the species distribution of the observed vegetation.

Both *P. aquilinum* and *C. odorata* were the dominant species in the study area. The dominant species are plants that can utilize the environment they occupy efficiently compared to other species in the same place [18]. This indicates that this species has high adaptability to the physical and chemical conditions of its environment so that this species has a better reproductive capacity than other species in the forest [19] Species that have a higher IVI will be more stable, in terms of species resistance and growth [20].

Sapling treelet growth forms that are difficult to develop are probably due to the dominant influence of *P. aquilinum*. This species will act as an ecological filter that affects the regeneration of other plants. Woody species are often slow to colonize fern-dominated forest landscapes, which indicates the influence of fern growth form on the growth of seeds and seedlings of other species [21]. The density of this growth form is lower at higher locations on Mount Qinglin, China, however the slope level does not affect [22]. The diverse species dispersal pattern can be explained through the ecophysiological and functional characteristics of the plant families [16].

The diversity of treelet vegetation appears to be influenced by slope factors. The high diversity and evenness in steep areas may be because this area is relatively safer from human disturbance compared to the other two areas. On the other side, the steep slope presents obstacles to plant growth, so they are found the least in this slope area. Addi et al., [15] said the same thing and added a location away from residential areas.

The value of H' for treelet vegetation at this location is higher than that of the tree regeneration on Mount Gede Pangrango, which is 0.852 [23]. The relatively high value of H' at our location may be due to the relatively high value of E . At Mount Gede Pangrango, an E value for tree regeneration vegetation was found as 0.388 [23]. The more even distribution of individuals in treelet species probably affects plant diversity on Mount Bawakaraeng.

The environmental and diversity values in a landscape vary due to biophysical and land use factors [24]. Population dynamics and tree dominance are affected by mortality, growth, and recruitment [25]. Many factors that affect the distribution of plants will produce spatial patterns in the composition of the community. The spatial structure of vegetation influenced by species distribution, biotic interactions, and gap dynamics tends to be more pronounced at relatively small spatial scales, whereas topographic and edaphic differences can produce structures at different scales depending on the geomorphological and geological layers [26].

The thing to note is, although the treelet vegetation diversity is higher in steep and gentle areas, there is a possibility that the stability of the ecosystem is easily disturbed due to the more sloping topography. In addition, the presence of a very dominant invasive species. *C. odorata* is an invasive species in Indonesia [27]. The influence of this invasive species is enormous on the ecosystem.

Invasive species can damage native species and their ecosystems, thereby triggering the degradation and loss of habitat [25].

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