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**FLORISTIC DIVERSITY OF FOUR WOODLAND TYPES IN THE
UPPER HANTANA CAMPUS LAND**

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In the upper Hantana campus land, three broad-leaf-(*Paraserianthes fulcataria*, *Alstonia macrophylla* or mixed species) and *Pinus caribaea*-woodland grow in proximity to one another. The wide range of floristic diversity exhibited by these different woodlands was compared using plot sampling.

The overstorey vegetation of the *Alstonia* woodland showed the highest, (i) density (ii) floristic richness, (iii) proportion of endemics, and (iv) plant diversity, followed in decreasing order by that in the *Paraserianthes*-, mixed-, and *Pinus* woodland. In the understorey vegetation, floristic diversity (<10 cm) was highest in *Paraserianthes* woodland, followed in decreasing order by that in *Alstonia*-, Mixed species-, and *Pinus* woodlands. Species rank abundance plots of overstorey and understorey of these woodlands fit with the log series type, except the overstorey species abundance of *Pinus* woodland, which fits the geometric series.

The broad-leaf woodlands in Upper Hantana also showed better natural regeneration of an array of species. Levels of human disturbance and burning may contribute to differences observed among different woodlands. These results provide baseline ecological information on the natural regeneration in different woodland types and indicate their relative potential for conservation of biodiversity and water resources.

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