

## Allelopathic potential of invasive *Psidium guajava* L., against selected native tree species in Kakamega Tropical Forest, Western Kenya.

Kawawa, R.C.A<sup>1\*</sup>, Obiri, J.F.<sup>2</sup>, Muyekho F. N<sup>1</sup>, Omayio, D.O<sup>1</sup>, Agevi, H<sup>1</sup>, Mwaura, A<sup>3</sup>, Obiet, L<sup>1</sup>, Kimutai, D.K<sup>4</sup>, and Sifuna A.W<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biological Sciences; Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST)  
P.O. Box 190-50100, Kakamega, Kenya.

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (CDMHA); Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST),  
P.O. Box 190-50100, Kakamega, Kenya.

<sup>3</sup>Biodiversity, Research & Monitoring Division; Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS)  
P.O Box 879-50100, Kakamega, Kenya.

<sup>4</sup>Graduate school of Environmental Earth Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.  
North 10, west 5, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0810

\* Correspondence author: [rashidcalvince@yahoo.com](mailto:rashidcalvince@yahoo.com)

---

**Abstract:** Studies have previously attributed *P. guajava* invasiveness to its aggressive regeneration and profuse seeding. This study, however verified that its allelopathic influence on native plant species also plays an important role in its invasiveness. Extracts from green fresh and brown dry leaves were concentrated to 20%, 10% and 5% with distilled water used as control. Seeds from *Markhamia lutea*, *Diospyros mespiliformis*, *Cordia africana* and *Croton megalocarpus*; common native species in Kakamega forest, were treated with these extracts in a completely randomised design to determine the extracts impact on their germination, shoot and root elongation. Experiments were replicated 3 times. The two extracts significantly inhibited seed germination, shoot and root length elongation in *C. megalocarpus* and in *C. africana*, while in *M. lutea* and *D. mespiliformis* the differences were not significant. The study indicated that the inhibitory effect was concentration dependant and was more pronounced at a higher concentration. *P. guajava* has allelochemicals inherent in it which inhibits germination and growth of some native species. Its invasion of the forest can be mitigated partly by planting resistant trees species like *M. lutea* and *D. mespiliformis*, which exhibited resistance to its allelopathic suppression. This study is significant as it will help reduce spread of *P. guajava* within Kakamega Forest, and can also be replicated in other similar forests in the world with problems of invasion.

**Keywords:** Allelopathy, *Psidium guajava*, species invasiveness, forest management, tropical forest.

---

### I. Introduction

Tropical forests have been reported to be the world's most complex ecosystems (Naturwissenschaft, 2011). They provide habitat for more than half of the world's known terrestrial plants and animal species (Althof, 2005), despite occupying only seven percent of the total land area (Wakjira, 2006). Biological invasions have increased rapidly throughout the world during the present century and is responsible for the homogenization of floras causing a substantial threat to ecological integrity and biological diversity of native habitats (Obiri *et al.*, 1998). Kakamega tropical forest harbors immense and unique biodiversity (Mbuvi *et al.*, 2009). About 10-20% of species found in it are endemic (Kiplagat *et al.*, 2008). Its high biodiversity enables it provide various ecological services as elaborated by Kiefer & Bussman, (2008). The forest can only sustain the provision of these services, when it has a stable biodiversity. However, the Forest has been invaded by various invasive species, with *Psidium guajava* L., being recorded to be the most significant (KIFCON, 1994). It has distinctive traits which makes it easily identifiable, these traits include; thin, smooth, copper-colored bark that flakes off, showing a greenish layer beneath (Chollom *et al.*, 2012). It has been listed as an aggressive invasive plant species (GISD, 2010). According to the findings of Chapla & Campos (2010), *P. guajava* modify habitats, alter ecosystem services and functions, crowds out and replaces native species. Its ability to successfully invade various ecosystems is attributed to its capacity to germinate under various physical conditions, the dispersion of its seeds aided by avian and mammalian vectors (Chollom *et al.*, 2012), ability to store its seeds deeper in soil (Kawawa *et al.*, 2016) and allelopathy (Kawawa *et al.*, 2016; Wang *et al.*, 2015; Chapla and Campos, 2010). Allelopathy is defined as a phenomenon in which one plant affects another through release of chemicals into the environment (Zhao-hui *et al.*, 2010). Allelochemicals produced by invasive plants have been documented to

inhibit the growth of native species thereby providing the invader with competitive advantage (Ridenour & Callaway, 2001).

Elsewhere, a number of studies have investigated allelopathic potential of *P. guajava* against various species, Bovey and Diaz-Colon, (1969);Brown *et al.*, (1983);Chapla & Campos (2010). However, there exists no documented knowledge on *P. guajava* allelopathic potential against the native tree species in Kakamega forest despite its successful invasion and pressures on forest biodiversity. In this study, we investigated the allelopathic potential of *P. guajava* against the four selected common native tree species in Kakamega Forest namely: *Cordia africana* [Lam], *Diospyros mespiliformis* [Hochst. Ex DC], *Croton megalocarpus* [Hutch], and *Markhamia lutea* [Benth]. We hypothesized that the allelochemicals inherent in *P. guajava* do not affect the germination, shoot and root elongation of native plant species in Kakamega tropical forest. The findings of this research will provide more information about the strategies used by *P. guajava* to out-compete native species in Kakamega forest. Identification of any native species, exhibiting resistance to allelochemicals inherent in *P. guajava*, will be of great significance to forest managers and conservationists, as such native plants could be planted as potential competitors to minimize *P. guajava* invasion and threat on biodiversity.

## II. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Collection of *P. guajava* leaves

*Psidium guajava* leaves were collected from Kakamega tropical forest, Western Kenya. The forest lies between longitudes 34° 40' and 34°57' 30" East and 0° 15" South. It has a varied topography with altitudes ranging from 1250 to 2000 m above sea level (Vuyiya *et al.*, 2014).Temperature range from 18°C to 29°C with minima of 11°C to 12°C (Kiefer & Bussman, 2008). The annual rainfall show high variation averaged at 2007mm over a recent 19-year period (Mammides *et al.*, 2008).

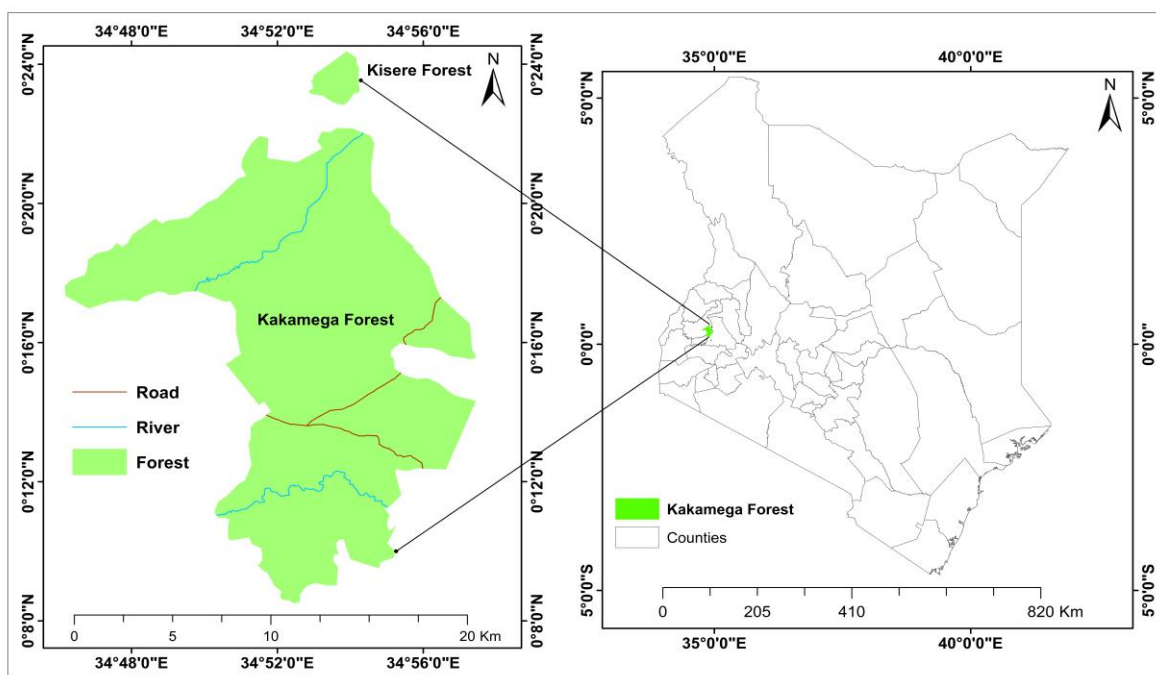


Figure 1: Map of Kakamega Forest.

### 2.2 Preparation of the extracts of *P. guajava* leaves

The plant materials consisted of green fresh leaves attached to the plant and the brown dry leaves fallen to the ground. Each category of leaves was washed separately in running water and 100 grams of whole leaves blended with 500 ml distilled water. The two different categories of leaves extracts obtained were filtered through a cotton cloth and concentrated to 20, 10 and 5% extracts as described by Chapla & Campos, (2010).

### 2.3 Germination Bioassays to evaluate the allelopathic effects of aqueous *P. guajava* leaf extracts on germination rate, shoot and root length elongation of selected native species

Germination bioassays were carried out according to the method described by Chapla & Campos, (2010) with slight modifications. Seeds of native tree species *Cordia africana*, *Diospyros mespiliformis*, *Croton megalocarpus* and *Markhamia lutea* were obtained from Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI). Petri dishes

and the cotton wool were sterilized in boiling water for a duration of 30 minutes to avoid contamination (Barbosa *et al.*, 2008). Inside the petri-dishes absorbent cotton were evenly distributed on the surface and saturated with 2ml concentration of each of the extract (20%, 10% and 5%) or distilled water (0%) as control, respectively to see the response of seeds to extracts under various concentrations. The effect of the leaves extracts on germination, shoot and root length elongation of native species was conducted in a full randomized design with three repetitions for each treatments and control groups. Ten seeds of each species were placed in sterilized petri-plates that were 10cm in diameter. The seeds were allowed to germinate in germination chamber at 30°C and 12-hour photoperiod. *C. africana* was subjected to germination duration of 60 days, *M. lutea* subjected to 30 days, *D. mespiliformis* subjected to duration of 30 days and *C. megalocarpus* subjected to 30 days. According to Bussmann & Lange (2000), these are the duration that the respective certified seeds take to germinate and elongate their shoots and roots to measurable levels. New extracts were prepared after every 5 days and kept in a refrigerator for refilling the petri dishes. After the germination period for each respective tree seeds, germinated seeds were counted; and the root and shoot length of each measured using a caliper.

### 2.4 Statistical analysis

All the data were subjected to normality test before analysis. Since they all displayed a normal distribution, a parametric test was used. SPSS, (Version 22) was used for analysis. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare means and Tukey Post hoc test used to separate the significantly different means at  $p \leq 0.05$ .

## III. Results

### 3.1 Effects of aqueous *P. guajava* leaf extracts on germination rate of selected native species

The results revealed that the green fresh leaves extract had a significant effect on seed germination of *C. Megalocarpus* ( $F(3,8)=54.3$   $p=0.001$ ) and *C. africana* ( $F(3,8)=27.7$   $p=0.002$ ). However, no significant inhibition was observed in *M. lutea* ( $F(3,8) =2.8$   $p=0.11$ ) and *D. mespiliformis* ( $F(3,8)=3.1$   $p=0.09$ ) in comparison with the controls. The brown dry leaves extract also had significance impact on seed germination of *C. megalocarpus* ( $F(3,8)=162.2$   $p=0.001$ ) and *C. africana* ( $F(3,8)=181.8$   $p=0.002$ ) with no significant inhibition being observed in *M. lutea* ( $F(3,8) =1.1$   $p=0.41$ ) and *D. mespiliformis* ( $F(3,8)=4$   $p=0.06$ ). A tukey post hoc analysis revealed that most of the highest inhibition, in both green fresh and brown dry fallen leaves extracts were concentration dependent and were more effective at the highest concentration of T1=20% (table 1).

**Table 1:** The effects of *P. guajava* leaf extracts on seed germination rate of four native tree species.

Guavas leaves	Plant species	Treatments			
		T1 (20%)	T2 (10%)	T3 (5%)	T4 (control)
Green fresh leaves extract	<i>M. lutea</i>	6.00±1.0 <sub>a</sub>	7.00±1.0 <sub>a</sub>	7.67±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	7.67±0.6 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>D. mespiliformis</i>	5.67±1.2 <sub>a</sub>	6.67±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	7.00±0.0 <sub>a</sub>	7.33±0.6 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. africana</i>	3.00±0.0 <sub>b</sub>	5.67±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	6.33±1.2 <sub>a</sub>	7.67±0.6 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. megalocarpus</i>	0.67±0.6 <sub>c</sub>	1.33±1.2 <sub>b</sub>	1.67±1.5 <sub>b</sub>	7.77±0.6 <sub>a</sub>
Brown dry leaves	<i>M. lutea</i>	5.67±1.5 <sub>a</sub>	6.00±1.7 <sub>a</sub>	6.67±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	7.81±0.6 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>D. mespiliformis</i>	4.33±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	5.33±1.5 <sub>a</sub>	6.33±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	6.67±1.3 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. africana</i>	1.00±0.0 <sub>b</sub>	2.67±0.6 <sub>b</sub>	3.00±0.0 <sub>bc</sub>	8.33±0.6 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. megalocarpus</i>	0.00±0.0 <sub>c</sub>	0.33±0.6 <sub>c</sub>	0.67±0.6 <sub>c</sub>	7.67±0.6 <sub>a</sub>

Mean values of germinated seeds are presented as mean ± standard deviation per treatment. Means having different letters in the same column differ significantly from each other at  $p=.05$

### 3.2 Effects of aqueous *P. guajava* leaf extracts on shoot length elongation of selected native species

The impact of green fresh leaves extracts on shoot length elongation of *C. megalocarpus* ( $F(3,31)=57.1$   $p=0.01$ ) and *C. africana* ( $F(3,64)=4.0$   $p=0.02$ ) was significant. The reduction in shoot length elongation of *M. lutea* ( $F(3,82)=2.2$   $p=0.09$ ) and *D. mespiliformis* ( $F(3,76)=2.1$   $p=0.11$ ) was not significantly different in comparison with the controls. The brown dry leaves extracts also exhibited a significant inhibition of shoot length elongation in *C. Megalocarpus* ( $F(3,24)=401.49$   $p=0.001$ ) and *C. africana* ( $F(3,42)=40.71$   $p=0.001$ ). Reduction in shoot length of *M. lutea* ( $F(3,74)=1.54$   $p=0.21$ ) and *D. mespiliformis* ( $F(3,63)=0.77$   $p=0.516$ ) were not significant. A tukey post hoc analysis revealed that inhibition in shoot length elongation, in both green fresh and brown fallen leaves extracts were concentration dependent and were more pronounced at the highest concentration of T1=20% (table 2).

**Table 2:** The effects of *P. guajava* leaf extracts on shoot length elongation of four native tree species.

Guavas leaves	Plant species	Treatments			
		T1 (20%)	T2 (10%)	T3 (5%)	T4 (control)
Green fresh leaves extract	<i>M. lutea</i>	2.95±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	3.01±0.7 <sub>a</sub>	3.12±0.2 <sub>a</sub>	3.26±0.3 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>D. mespiliformis</i>	2.94±0.4 <sub>a</sub>	3.01±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	3.10±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	3.12±0.2 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. africana</i>	1.99±0.4 <sub>b</sub>	2.95±0.5 <sub>a</sub>	3.06±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	3.15±0.4 <sub>a</sub>

	<i>C. megalocarpus</i>	0.55±0.5 <sub>c</sub>	1.43±0.3 <sub>b</sub>	2.35±0.7 <sub>b</sub>	3.11±0.2 <sub>a</sub>
Brown dry leaves extract	<i>M. lutea</i>	2.84±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	2.88±0.5 <sub>a</sub>	2.94±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	3.02±0.2 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>D. mespiliformis</i>	2.78±0.1 <sub>a</sub>	2.82±0.1 <sub>a</sub>	2.91±0.8 <sub>a</sub>	3.11±0.5 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. africana</i>	1.73±0.2 <sub>b</sub>	2.55±0.2 <sub>a</sub>	2.86±0.1 <sub>a</sub>	3.13±0.3 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. megalocarpus</i>	0.00±0.0 <sub>c</sub>	0.12±0.0 <sub>b</sub>	1.43±0.1 <sub>b</sub>	3.01 ±0.6 <sub>a</sub>

Mean shoot length (cm) of native species± standard deviation per treatment. Means having different letters in the same column differ significantly from each other at p=.05

### 3.3 Effects of aqueous *P. guajava* leaf extracts on root length elongation of selected native species

The inhibition in rootlength elongation by green fresh leaves extract on *C. megalocarpus* ( $F(3,31)=86.9$   $p=0.001$ ), and *C. africana* ( $F(3,64)=46.3$   $p=0.01$ ), had similar patterns as the inhibition pattern observed in their shoot lengths elongations. They were significantly suppressed. The suppression by green fresh leaf extracts on *M. lutea* ( $F(3,82)=1.4$   $p=0.26$ ) and *D. mespiliformis* ( $F(3,76)=1.2$   $p=0.31$ ) were not significant. Brown dry fallen leaves extract had significant reduction in root length elongation of *C. megalocarpus* ( $F(3,26)=86.6$   $p=0.001$ ), *C. africana* ( $F(3,42)=4.9$   $p=0.05$ ), while no significant suppression was observed in rootlength elongation of *M. lutea* ( $F(3,74)=1.5$   $p=0.23$ ) and *D. mespiliformis* ( $F(3,63)=1.8$   $p=0.16$ ). A turkey post hoc analysis gave the same results as those observed in shoot length elongation. Reduction in root length was concentration dependant and was most prominent at 20% concentration (table 3).

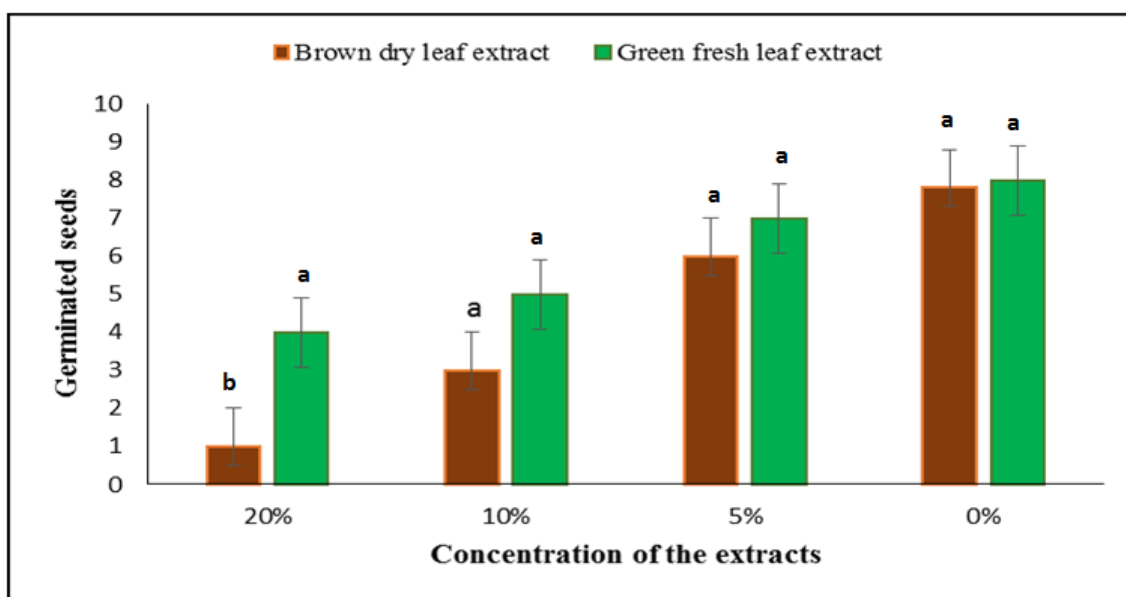
**Table 3:** Inhibitory impact of leaf extracts on root length elongation of selected native tree species

		Treatments			
Guavas leaves	Plant species	T1 (20%)	T2 (10%)	T3 (5%)	T4 (control)
Green fresh leaves extract	<i>M. lutea</i>	2.81±0.2 <sub>a</sub>	2.84±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	2.96±0.2 <sub>a</sub>	3.00±0.3 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>D. mespiliformis</i>	2.85±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	2.89±0.2 <sub>a</sub>	2.94±0.2 <sub>a</sub>	2.98±0.2 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. africana</i>	1.57±0.3 <sub>b</sub>	1.99±0.1 <sub>b</sub>	2.82±0.4 <sub>a</sub>	2.99±0.5 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. megalocarpus</i>	0.12±0.0 <sub>c</sub>	0.13±0.5 <sub>c</sub>	1.33±0.4 <sub>b</sub>	3.12±0.3 <sub>a</sub>
Brown dry leaves extract	<i>D. mespiliformis</i>	2.79±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	2.87±0.1 <sub>a</sub>	2.89±0.1 <sub>a</sub>	2.94±0.2 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>M. lutea</i>	2.74±0.2 <sub>a</sub>	2.81±0.5 <sub>a</sub>	2.89±0.3 <sub>a</sub>	2.93±0.3 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. africana</i>	1.80±0.4 <sub>b</sub>	2.16±0.3 <sub>bc</sub>	2.88±0.6 <sub>a</sub>	3.02±0.8 <sub>a</sub>
	<i>C. megalocarpus</i>	0.00±0.0 <sub>c</sub>	1.10±0.0 <sub>c</sub>	1.37±0.5 <sub>b</sub>	2.94±0.3 <sub>a</sub>

Mean root length (cm) of native species± standard error per treatment. Means having different letters in the same column differ significantly from each other at p=.05

### 3.4 Comparison of the inhibitory prospective of brown dry leaf and green fresh leaf extracts on seed germination.

The inhibitory comparisons of the brown dry leaf and green fresh leaf extracts were analysed and the results revealed that there was significant difference among the two categories of extracts ( $F(7,88)=10.12$   $p=0.01$ ). A post hoc, Tukey HSD analysis revealed that it was the brown leaf extract that had more inhibitory impact on the germination percentage of the four native plant species at 20% concentration (Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** Inhibitory potential of the two leaf extracts. Error bars denote the standard deviation and the letters above the bars represent significant differences for one way ANOVA conducted for the particular extracts.

#### IV. Discussion

Based on the results, the allelochemicals inherent in *P. guajava* significantly inhibited the germination, shoot and root length elongation of some of the native plant species. These results were in agreement with the findings of Chapla & Campos, (2010) who observed that the success of *P. guajava* in invading various ecosystems is partially attributed to the allelochemical inherent in it which suppresses, germination, growth and survival of other plant species. Previous studies on the chemical composition of *P. guajava* leaves have identified chemical products belonging to the groups with allelopathic properties such as terpenoids, coumarins, cyanogenic acids, flavonoids among others (Omeja *et al.*, 2004; Khan *et al.*, 2014). These allelochemicals inhibit seed germination and growth by blocking hydrolysis of nutrients reserve and cell division thus causing significant reduction in germination percentage and in the growth of plumule and radical of various plant species (Khan *et al.*, 2014). In some cases, they change membrane permeability, interfere with chlorophyll formation, inhibit protein synthesis and inactivate the activity and functions of certain hormones and enzymes (Namkeleja *et al.*, 2014).

*P. guajava* leaf extracts influenced the germination rate in *M. lutea*, *D. mespiliformis*, *C. africana* and *C. megalocarpus* in comparison with the controls. However, the influence in *C. africana* and *C. megalocarpus* were significantly different. Seed germination is a complex process involving a set of morphological, physiological and biochemical changes in a well defined manner (Tanveer *et al.*, 2014). Any alteration on the biochemical process by deficiency or excess of the chemical substances results into a disruption of the whole process. Namkeleja *et al.*, (2014) in his study of 'Allelopathic effects of *Argemone mexicana* to growth of native plant species' documented that during the process of seed germination, a rapid increase in glycolytic activity which is triggered by an increased rate of respiration is experienced. This process (Glycolytic activity) is necessary for the assemblage of stored carbohydrates to provide the seed with ATP and carbon products required for the biosynthesis of the radicles and plumule. However, these allelochemicals have been reported to have a mechanism of action and structural pattern similar to those of plant hormones (Isfahan & Shariati, 2007). They also have acidic compounds which enables them inhibit the synthesis of Gibberellin (Einhelling, 1996). These properties make the allelochemicals to inhibit the actions of inducible hormones such as Gibberellin and the activities of specific enzymes such as amylases and Proteinases which are important for the process of germination (Isfahan & Shariati, 2007). This could therefore be the reason for the significant reduction in germination of seeds in *C. megalocarpus* and *C. africana*. These results are consistent with the previous findings of Sing *et al.*, (2002b) and Ashafa *et al.*, (2012) where four monoterpenes and allelochemicals from *Mangifera indica* respectively significantly inhibited germination of *Cassia occidentalis*. In *M. lutea* and *D. mespiliformis*, reduction in seed germination rate were not significantly different with the controls. The chemical component which made them resistant to *P. guajava* leaf extracts were not investigated in this study. However, according to Inderjit *et al.*, (2011), the secretion of oxalate has been documented to be the reason as to why some native plant species are able to resist suppressive impacts from the allelochemicals released by other species. The oxalate contributes to the resistance of the native plants by neutralising the inhibitory effect of the allelochemicals. Incidences of some native plants resisting growth inhibition from extracts derived from invasive species have also been reported in other studies (Bruckner *et al.*, 2003).

The results observed in rate of seed germination showed the same pattern as those in shoot and root length elongation. The shoot and root length elongations in *C. megalocarpus* and *C. africana* were significantly suppressed. Regulation of the concentrations of hormones such as auxins and gibberellins is essential for growth in plant cell and morphogenesis (Karuppanapandian *et al.*, 2011). Most of the allelochemicals inherent in invasive species have been reported to disrupt hormone equilibrium (Namkeleja *et al.*, 2014). This disruption is brought about by inhibiting polar auxin transport leading to a disturbance in normal auxin levels and resulting in the induction of lateral shoots and roots and subsequent suppression of growth (Brunn *et al.*, 1992). Impaired metabolic activities induced by these allelochemicals also suppresses shoot and root length elongation (Ashafa *et al.*, 2012). Ability of some native plant species to secrete oxalate as explained by Inderjit *et al.*, (2011), could explain why the shoot and root length elongation in *M. lutea* and *D. mespiliformis*, were not significantly affected by the allelochemicals.

The inhibitory effect was concentration dependent and different species responded differently to the extracts. Such phenomena has been reported by Siddiqui *et al.*, (2009), Yarnia *et al.*, (2009) and Ghorbanli *et al.*, (2011) where inhibition impact of various extracts of invasive species increased with increase in concentration. Among the two extracts, brown dry fallen leaves had a significant suppressive effect on the native species at 20% concentration than the green fresh leaf extracts at the same concentration. Ashafa *et al.*, (2012) attributes this to the fact that as leaves dry up, they pull together compounds (allelochemicals) that make them more suppressive.

## V. Conclusion and Recommendations

The results from this study reveal that the success of *P. guajava* in invading Kakamega forest, could be attributed partly to its allelopathic potential. The inhibitory effect on seed germination, root and shoot elongation was concentration dependent, where an increase in concentration caused an increase in inhibition. The brown dry leaf extracts had more inhibitory effect than the green fresh leaf extracts. *M. lutea* and *D. mespiliformis* were the most resistant plant species. Further Scientific studies are recommended to find out the chemical substances responsible for their resistance. Planting such trees with high resistance to *P. guajava* inhibition in areas of the forest under heavy invasion could help mitigate successful invasion of *P. guajava* in Kakamega forest and other tropical forests with a view of minimizing its threat on biodiversity.

## Acknowledgement

The authors are grateful to Mr. Peter Nyongesa, Laboratory technician at Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology for his technical support in this exercise.

## References

- [1]. Althof, von A. J. (2005). Human Impact on Flora and Vegetation of In Memory of Prof. Dr. Clas M. Naumann. Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, Koblenz-Landau, Germany.
- [2]. Ashafa, A. O. T., Ogbé, A. A., & Osinaike, T. (2012). Inhibitory effect of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) leaf extracts on the germination of *Cassia occidentalis* seeds. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 7(33), 4634–4639.
- [3]. Barbosa, E. G., Pivello, V. R., & Meirelles, S. T. (2008). Allelopathic Evidence in *Brachiaria decumbens* and its Potential to Invade the Brazilian Cerrados. *Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology*, 51(4), 825–831.
- [4]. Brown, R.L., Tang, C. S. and Nishimoto, R. K. (1983). Growth-inhibition from guava roots exudates. *Hortscience*, 18, 316-318.
- [5]. Bruckner DJ, Lepossa A, Herpai Z (2003). Inhibitory effect of Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.) inflorescence extract on the germination of *Amaranthus hypochondriacus* L. and growth of two soil algae. *Chemosphere* 51:515-519.
- [6]. Brunn, S.A., Muday, G.K. and Haworth, P. (1992) Auxin Transport and the Interaction of Phytotropins Probing the Properties of a Phytotropin Binding Protein. *Plant Physiology*, 98, 101-107.
- [7]. Bussmann, R. W., & Lange, S. (2000). Germination of Important East African Mountain Forest Trees Germination of Important East African. *Journal of East African Natural History*, 89(1), 101–111.
- [8]. Chapla, T. E., & Campos, J. B. (2010). Allelopathic Evidence in Exotic Guava (*Psidium guajava* L.). *Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology*, 53(6), 1359–1362.
- [9]. Chollom, S. C., Agada, G. O. A., Bot, D. Y., Okolo, M. O., Dantong, D. D., Choji, T. P., ... Bigwan, E. I. (2012). Phytochemical Analysis and Antiviral Potential of Aqueous Leaf Extract of *Psidium guajava* Against Newcastle Disease Virus in ovo. *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science*, 2(10), 45–49. doi:10.7324/JAPS.2012.21009
- [10]. Ghorbanli, M., Gran A. and Zolfaghary A. (2011). The study of Allelopathic potential in three species of *Glaucium* Mill. On *Sinapis arvensis* L. *Iranian Journal of Plant Physiology* 2 (1): 321-324.
- [11]. GISD-Global Invasive species database, (2010). Invasive species specialist group of the IUCN.
- [12]. Inderjit, Wardle, D. A., Karban, R., & Callaway, R. (2011). The ecosystem and evolutionary contexts of allelopathy. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 26(12), 655–662.
- [13]. Isfahan, M. N., & Shariati, M. (2007). The Effect of Some Allelochemicals on Seed Germination of *Coronilla varia* L. Seeds. *American-Eurasian Journal of Agriculture and Environment*, 2(5), 534–538.
- [14]. Karuppanapandian, T., Moon, J.-C., Kim, C., Manoharan, K. and Kim, W. (2011) Reactive Oxygen Species in Plants: Their Generation, Signal Transduction, and Scavenging Mechanisms. *Australian Journal of Crop Science*, 5, 709-725.
- [15]. Kawawa, R. C. ., Muyekho, F. ., Obiri, J. ., Agevi, H., & Obiet, L. (2016). The Allelopathic Impact of *Psidium guajava* L. Leaf Extracts on the Germination and Growth of *Cassia occidentalis* L., Seeds. *IOSR Journal of Agriculture and Veterinary Science*, 9(7), 101–105.
- [16]. Kawawa, R. C. A., Obiri, J. F., & Muyekho, F. N. (2016). The role of *Psidium guajava* L., seed bank as a strategy for its successful invasion of Kakamega Rainforest, Western Kenya. *Asian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 1–6.
- [17]. Kiefer, S., & Bussman, R. . (2008). Household Energy Demand and its Challenges for Forest Management in the Kakamega Area, Western Kenya. *A journal of plants, people and applied Research*, 6, 363–371.
- [18]. KIFCON - Kenya Indigenous Forest Conservation Programme (1994) *Kakamega Forest: The Official Guide*. Forest Dept., Nairobi. Kenya.
- [19]. Kiplagat, A. K., Mburu, J., & Mugendi, D. N. (2008). Consumption of non timber forest products (NTFPs) in Kakamega forest, Western Kenya. Accessibility, role and value to resident rural households. In *Biennial Internstion* (pp. 1–28). A paper presented to the 2008 IASC Biennial International Conference 14-19 July 2008, University of Gloucestershire, and Cheltenham, England.
- [20]. Mammides, C., Cords, M., & Peters, M. K. (2008). Effects of habitat disturbance and food supply on population densities of three primate species in the. *African Journal of Ecology*, 47, 87–96.
- [21]. Mbuvi, M. T. E., J.O, M., P.O, O., C.K, K., R.A, O., & J.K., M. (2009). Forest Management Buyangu Non- PFM area Adjacent Community : Print maxim. Nairobi, Kenya; Kenya Forest Research Institute.
- [22]. Namkeleja, H. S., Tarimo, M. T. C., & Ndakidemi, P. A. (2014). Allelopathic Effects of *Argemone mexicana* to Growth of Native Plant Species. *American Journal of Plant Sciences*, 5, 1336–1344.
- [23]. Naturwissenschaft, D. Der. (2011). *Plant Communities, Species Diversity, Seedling Bank and Resprouting in Nandi Forests, Kenya*. Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, University of Koblenz- Landau.
- [24]. Obiri, J. A. F., Hall, J. B., & Healey, J. R. (1998). Composition, Structure and Regeneration of Miombo Forest at Kitulungalo, Tanzania, 109–122.
- [25]. Omeja, P., Obua, J., & Cunningham, A. B. (2004). Regeneration, density and size class distribution of tree species used for drum making in central Uganda. *African Journal of Ecology*, 42, 129–136.
- [26]. Ridenour, W. M., & Callaway, R. M. (2001). The relative importance of allelopathy in interference: the effects of an invasive weed on a native bunchgrass. *Oecologia*, 126(3), 444–450. Retrieved from <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s004420000533>

- [27]. Siddiqui, S., Bhardwaj, S., Khan, S.S., and Meghvanshi, M.K. (2009). Allelopathic Effect of Different Concentration of Water Extract of Prosopis Juliflora Leaf on Seed Germination and Radicle Length of Wheat (Triticum aestivum Var-Lok-1), American-Eurasian Journal of Scientific Research, 4 (2): 81-84.
- [28]. Singh HP, Batish DR, Kaur S, Ramezani H, Kohli RK(2002b).Comparative phytotoxicity of four monoterpenes against Cassia occidentalis. Annals Appl. Biol. 141(2):111-116.
- [29]. Tanveer, A., Sfdar, M. E., Tariq, M. A., Yasin, M., & Noorka, I. R. (2014). Allelopathic Inhibition of Germination. Herbologia, 14(2).
- [30]. Vuyiya, E., Martha, K., Harrison, T., Lenard, O., Charles, K., & Humphrey, N. (2014). The impacts of human activities on tree species richness and diversity in Kakamega Forest, Western Kenya. International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation, 6(6), 428–435. doi:10.5897/IJBC2014.0711
- [31]. Wakjira, F. S. (2006). Biodiversity and Ecology of Afromontane rainforests with wild Coffea arabica L. populations in Ethiopia. Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, University of Bonn, Germany.
- [32]. Yarnia, M., Khorshidi B., and Farajzadeh, M. T. E. (2009). Allelopathic effects of sorghum extracts on Amaranthus retroflexus seed germination and growth. Journal of Food, Agriculture & Environment, 7: 770-774.
- [33]. Zhao-hui, L., Qiang, W., Xiao, R., Cun-De, P., & De-An, J. (2010). Phenolics and Plant Allelopathy. Molecules, 15, 8933–8952.