

Sunkha Palm (*Parajubaea sunkha*)

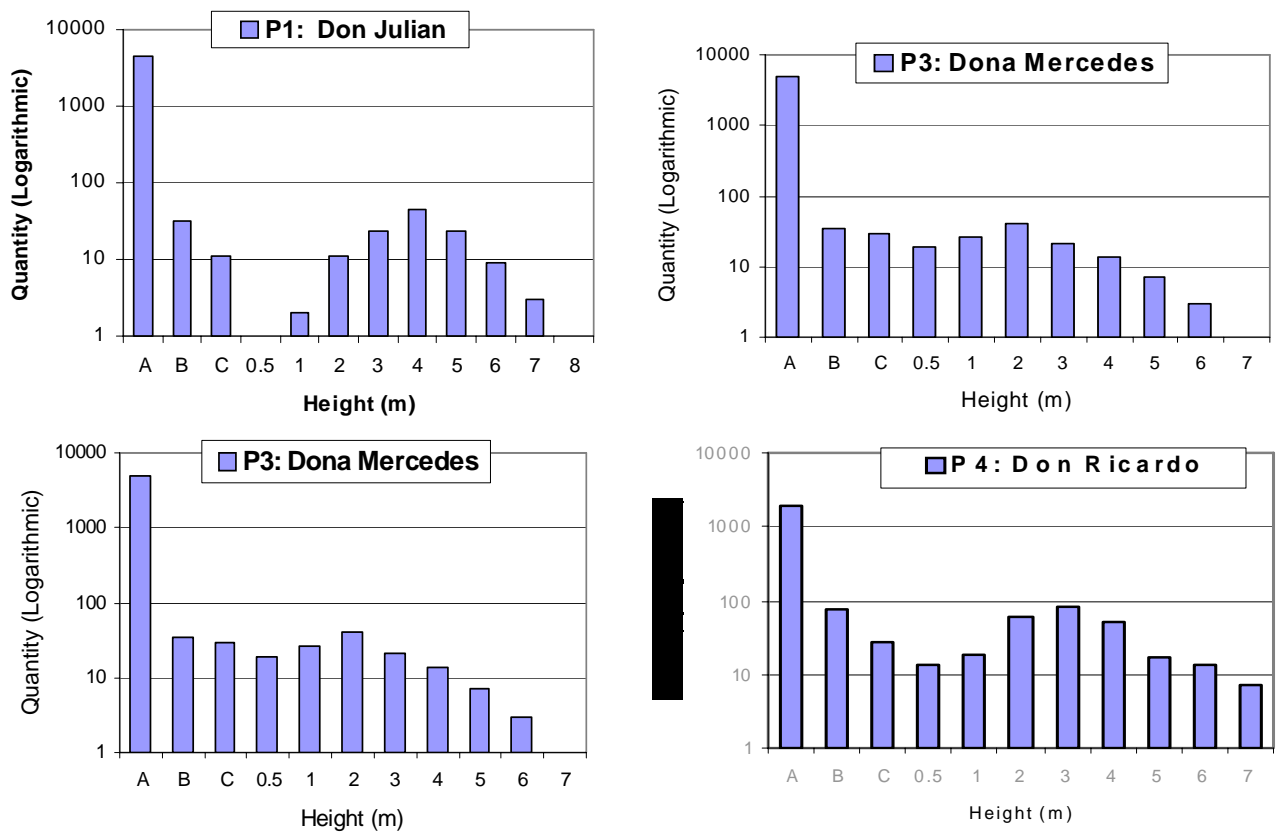


Figure 1: Population structure of four representative palm stands. A = 1–2 years (Saplings); B = 3–5 years (Rosettes); C = stem smaller 0.5 m.

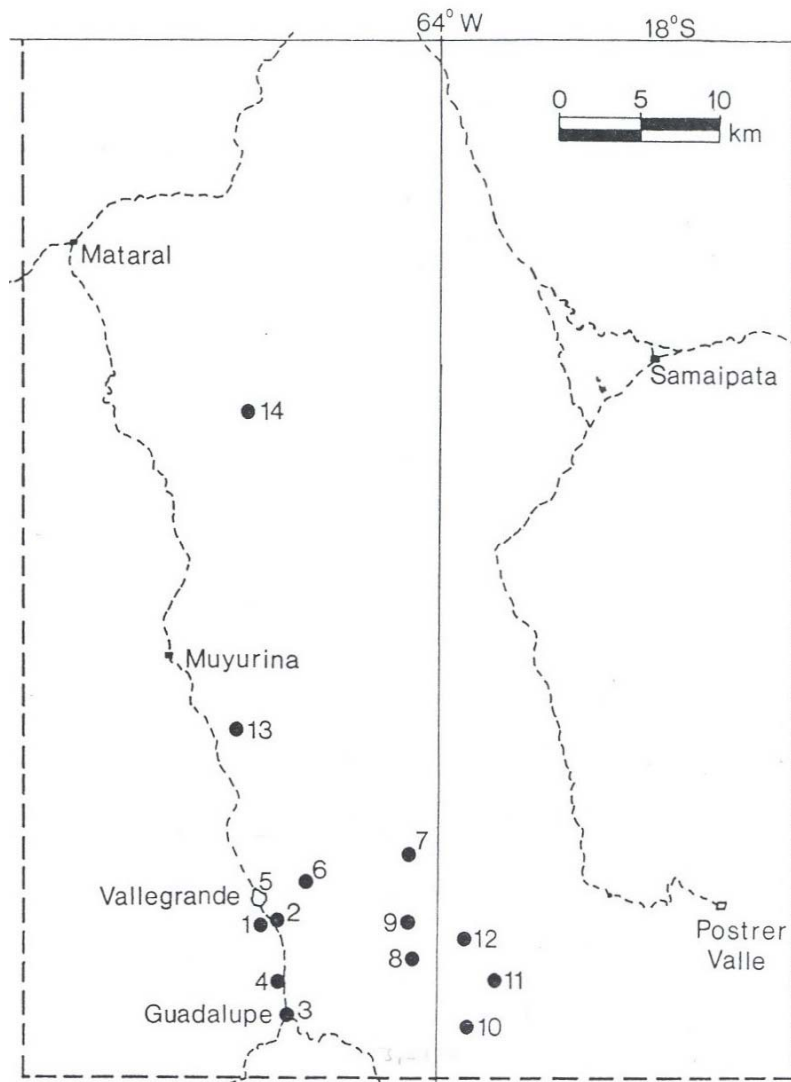


Figure 2: Location of the *Parajubaea sunkha* subpopulations according to Vargas (1994).

1. *Quebrada del Zorro* (3 old individuals)
2. *San Antonio*, on the road from Vallegrande to Guadalupe (3 individuals)
3. *Guadalupe* (3 cultivated individuals)
4. *Quebrada Huasacañada* (2 cultivated trees)
5. *Vallegrande* (single young tree)
6. *Cañada Arteaga*, three km NE to Vallegrande (2 very tall individuals, formerly palm grove)
7. *Río San Blas* (2 tall trees and many small ones, formerly abundant in this area but cut down)
8. *Río San Blas – Río Rodeo* (only small trees in this population)
9. “Nameless” (many trees in the ravines)
10. *Río Piraymirí* (10 young trees in a steep valley)
11. *Mataralcito* (a number of larger trees which are under fibre exploitation)

12. *Alto El Palmar* and *Peñon* (the biggest population of *Parajubaea sunkha*, as well as under exploitation; according to rough estimates (Enssle) approx. 17,000 mature individuals)
13. *Abra Qunia-Quina* (steep canyon with scattered trees with regeneration in association with *Ceroxylon* sp.)
14. *Quebrada La Palma* (several mature individuals)

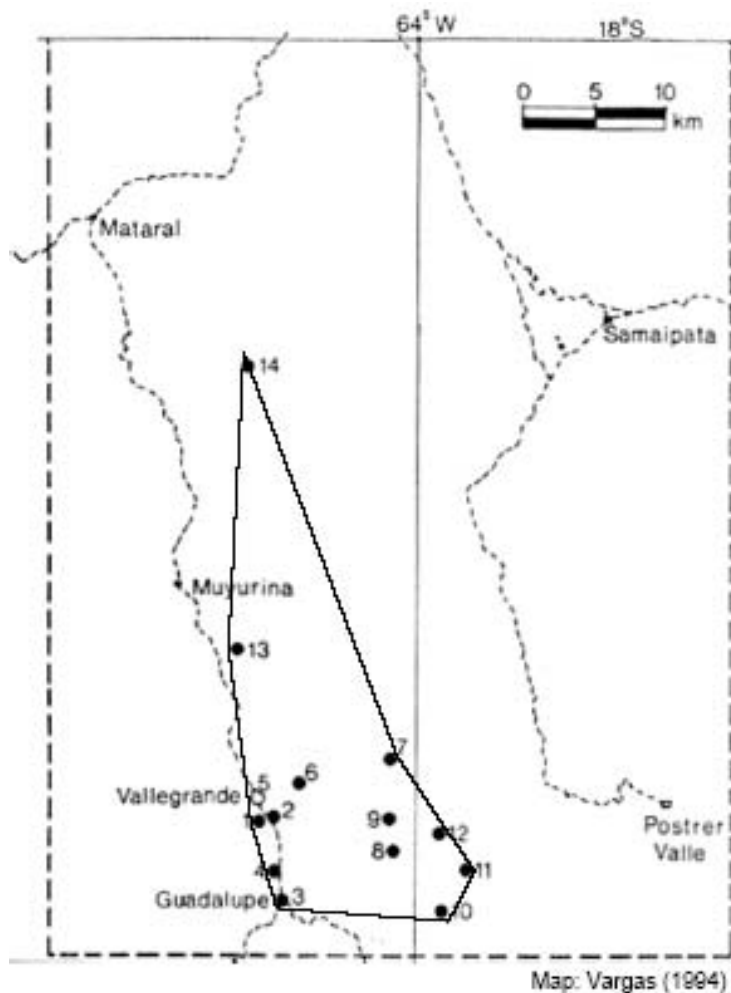
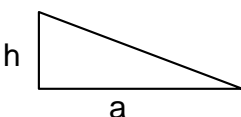
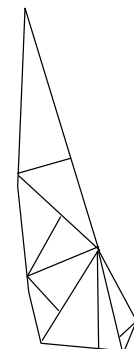


Figure 3: Extent of occurrence (EOO) for *Parajubaea sunkha*

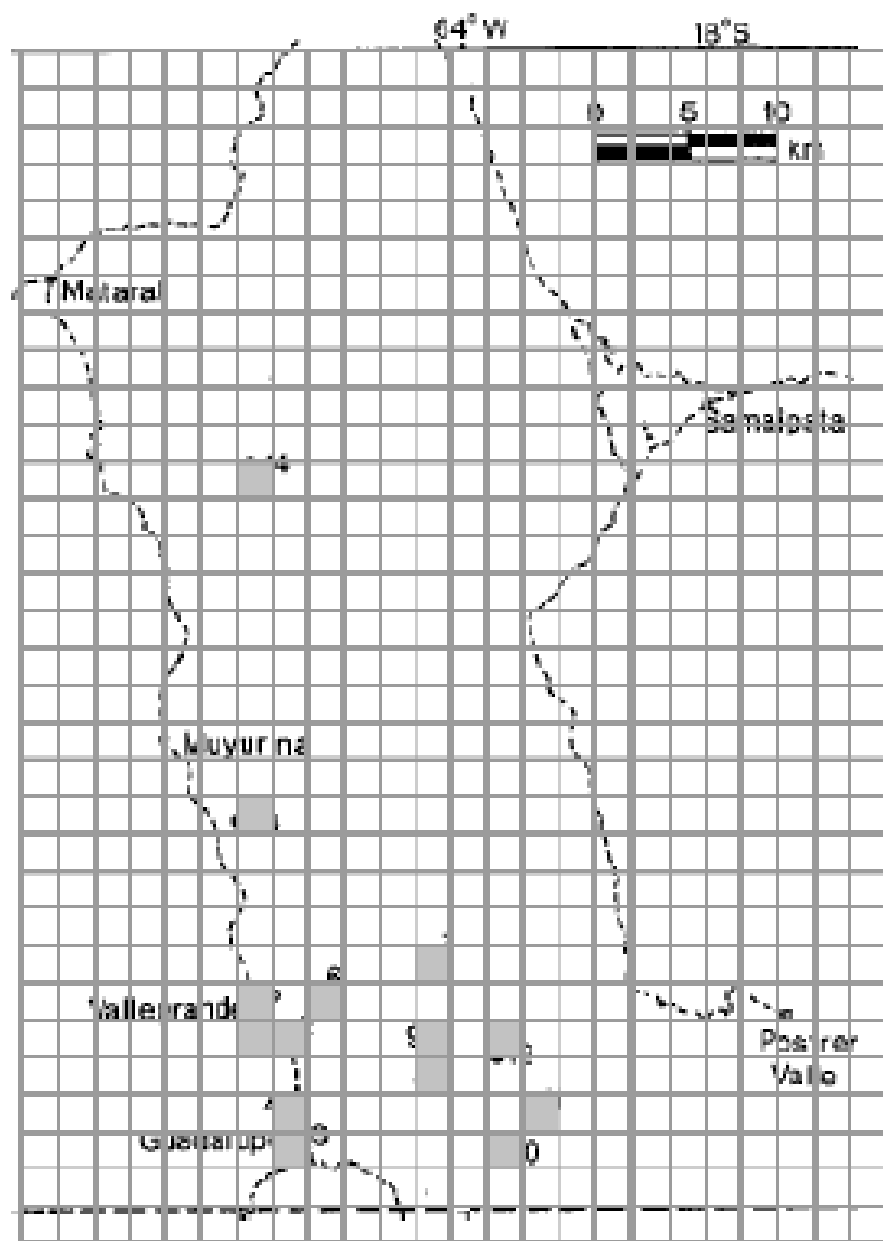
For the calculation of the EOO the polygon is divided into 10 rectangular triangles. The area of each of the triangles can be calculated with the formula:

$$A = (h \times a) / 2$$




in accordance to the scale of the map, the values of “h” and “a” each have to be multiplied with the factor 5.

With this method the EOO amounts to a total area of: A = 287.625 km².



Map: Vargas (1994)

Grid scale: 4 km²

Figure 4: Area of occupancy (AOO) for *Parajubaea sunkha*.

AOO = no. occupied cells x area of an individual cell

AOO = 14 x 4 km² = 56 km²