



## Population Structure of Wanga (*PigafettaElata*) and the Community of the Higher Plants in the District South Sangalla', TanaToraja Regency

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**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to determine the structure, regeneration and population distribution patterns of Wanga (*Pigafettaelata*) and the community of the higher plants in the District South Sangalla', TanaToraja regency, Indonesia located in three villages namely RaruSibunuan, Tokesan, and Kaero. Importance Value Index (IVI) was obtained based on the density, frequency and dominance taken based on transects method. On each transect made 10 plots with a size of 10m x 10m. In each village created 3 transect each with a size of 100m x 10m. The data of vegetation were collected on plots by counting the number of individuals (density) of each species of trees, determine the presence of species (frequency) in the plot, and determine basal area by measuring the diameter of the trunk (dominance). *P. elata* has the highest IVI in Kaero village, followed by Tokesan and the lowest INP in RaruSibunuan village. Regeneration of *P. elata* in three villages in South Sangalla' were in danger of extinction where only one seedling found at the location of study, and the density percentage of *P. elata* was very low at less than 10%. Population distribution patterns of *P. elata* and community of a high level of plants in the District South Sangalla' tend to clumped, where many species were found in the lowest interval class (1-5).

**Keywords:** Population structure, Wanga (*Pigafettaelata*), South Sangalla', TanaToraja, plant community.