

**BEE FAUNA FROM A SECONDARY VEGETATION IN IGARAPÉ-AÇÚ, PARA STATE, BRAZIL**

**APIFAUNA DA VEGETAÇÃO SECUNDÁRIA EM IGARAPÉ-AÇÚ, ESTADO DO PARÁ, BRASIL**

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ENV 25 - 25

In plant communities, bees are the most important group of pollinators. They are fundamental to reproduction and, consequently, to the regeneration of the vegetation. In order to evaluate the role of bees and possibilities to this kind of vegetation to support bee keeping for honey production, a study was conducted during the period of Nov./92 to Nov./93, where bees visiting flowers were collected in a 2 year-old fallow vegetation. The results of this survey revealed 2,828 Apoidea individuals, belonging to the families Apidae (74%), Halictidae (12%), Anthophoridae (10%), Andrenidae (1.31), Colletidae (0.95%) and Megachilidae (0.42%). 88 different species were collected distributed over 42 different genus, in 68 different plants (29 families). The most common species was *Apis mellifera* (48.02%) followed by *Trigona fulviventris* (10,6%), *Bombus brevivillus* (5,05%) and *Exomalopsis auropilosa*. (4,34%). Given the frequency of bee visits and the occurrence of flowerings plants throughout the whole year, it is clear that this vegetation is able to support bee keeping, which could represent another source of income for the farmer with honey production.

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