37.11-P: Availability of Nutrients in Solutions in a Gallery Forest of Cerrado Biome Lucilia Parron, Embrapa e UnB, lucilia@tecnolink.com.br (Apresentador / Presenting) Mercedes Maria Cunha Bustamante, UnB, mercedes@unb.br Daniel Markewitz, University of Georgia, dmarke@smokey.forestry.uga.edu Cesar Prado, UPIS, cesarjardim@hotmail.com.br

Gallery forests represents 5% of the Cerrado biome (savannas of Central Brazil) but contains 1/3 of its biodiversity. They protect water quality, control soil erosion and are important corridors for the fauna. In Central Brazil, gallery forests are characterized by a high heterogeneity particularly due to topographic variations that determine important variations of the soils conditions. Our objective was to characterize the fluxes of nutrients in solutions in a gallery forest (atmospheric deposition, throughfall, litter leachate and soil solution). The experiment was established in a plot of 100 x 100 m in the Gallery Forest of the Corrego Pitoco, in the Reserva Ecologica do IBGE, DF (15 56'41"S and 47 56'07 ' 'W). Three sampling lines were established, parallel to the stream and 45 m apart to each other. The lines represent the wet community (near the stream), intermediate community and dry community (adjacent to a typical Cerrado area). The mean fluxes of N_{03} , TOC, K^+ , Ca_2^+ , Mg_2^+ and Cl^- in throughfall were greater than in the atmospheric deposition, indicating that these elements are being leached from canopy. On the other hand, the fluxes of N_{total} , NH_4^+ , $N_{organic}$, N_{total} , NO_3^- , NH_4^+ , $N_{organic}$, N_4^- , N_{07}^- and N_4^- and N_4^- were lower in throughfall than in the atmospheric deposition, indicating that these nutrients are being retained in the canopy. The $C_{organic}$, N_{total} , NO_3^- , NH_4^+ , $N_{organic}$, N_4^- , N_{07}^- and N_4^- and N_4^-