

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 17 SPECIES OF TWO DIFFERENT-AGE SECONDARY VEGETATION, IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF IGARAPÉ-AÇU, PARÁ

DISTRIBUIÇÃO ESPACIAL DE 17 ESPÉCIES DE DUAS ÁREAS DE VEGETAÇÃO SECUNDÁRIAS DE DIFERENTES IDADES NO MUNICÍPIO DE IGARAPÉ-AÇU, PARÁ

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ENV 25 - 23

One of the basic characteristics of the population structure in plant species is the spatial distribution of their individuals, meaning the pattern of aggregation of the members of every species population occurring in the vegetation. This characteristic represents an important role in understanding the species autoecology. A botanic survey was done in two areas of 2-3 and 10-12 years of age (Areas I and II, respectively), in Igarapé-Açu (Pa), aiming at knowing the pattern of aggregation of 17 major plant species in the natural regeneration. In Area I it was observed that *Lacistema pubescens*, *Phenakospermum guyanensis*, *Myrcia bracteata* and *Memora flavida* show a clustered pattern. There is a dominance of *P. guyanensis*, followed by *M. bracteata*, *Vismia guyanensis* and *L. pubescens*. related to their frequency. The species *Casearia grandiflora* and *Eschweilera coreacea* are rare. A greater diversification is found in Area II, showing new species such as *Cassia apoucouita*, *C. quinquangulata*, *Nectandra* sp., *Licania* sp. and *Passiflora* sp. Some of the species presented a different pattern of aggregation in Area I comparing to Area II. This change in pattern may indicate the species dynamics undergoing in the plant population.

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