

NATIVE TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY GROWING UNDER *Eucalyptus* spp. PLANTATION IN MINAS GERAIS STATE, BRAZIL

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This study aimed evaluating the diversity of shrub and tree species growing under *Eucalyptus* tree plantation in Minas Gerais State, Brazil, by means of a review of ten scientific papers. Altogether 53 families, 173 genera, and 304 species were identified. The ten most occurring species were: *Siparuna guianensis* Aubl., *Vernonia diffusa* Less., *Apuleia leiocarpa* (Vogel) J.F. Macbr., *Dalbergia nigra* (Vell.) Fr. All. ex. Benth, *Aegiphila sellowiana* Cham., *Sparattosperma leucanthum* (Vell.) K. Schum, *Mabea fistulifera* Mart., *Carpotroche brasiliensis* (Raddi) A. Gray, *Casearia decandra* Jacq. and *Ocotea corymbosa* (Meisn.) Mez. Among all listed species, only 30% are primary. The predominant seed dispersion form is zoochore, which was characteristic for 199 species. The great amount of zoochoric species shows the importance of seed-dispersing fauna and native forest fragments near *Eucalyptus* spp. areas. Among the species found, 28 % occur only in Atlantic Forest and 25 % occur only in savanna Cerrado. The other 47 % species occur in both biomes. Despite the lack of scientific studies, and the small size of the studied fragments, the number of species found is relevant, and qualifies this kind of forest fragment as useful for the emergence, development and maintenance of species that are disappearing from native forest remnants in the Brazilian South-East region. Therefore, forest restoration by means of planting only one exotic species does enable the recovery of native forest areas. The withdrawal and commercialization of adult *Eucalyptus* individuals is an economically viable alternative for farmers, and motivates them to recover 20% of the Legal Reserve's native vegetation, as required by the law, in their rural properties. (This work is supported by EMBRAPA – Project number 03.09.01.015.00.00)

Keywords: floristic composition, native tree species, *Eucalyptus* spp.