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SURROUNDING'S EFFECT ON THE POLLINATORS COMMUNITY OF *Bertholletia excels* IN A PLANTATION AT CENTRAL AMAZON RAIN FOREST

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This study was carried out at the Aruanã farm, Amazonas State, Brazil, in 3,600 ha of cultivated Brazil nut tree (Bertholletia excelsa Bompl.), in the Central Amazon Rain Forest aiming to investigate the effect of the surroundings of Brazil nut monoculture on the richness and abundance of its potential pollinators. Data were collected from October to December 2009, using six trees in two different areas: three in an area intercalated with plots of secondary vegetation ("capoeira") and three in an area without natural vegetation plots. We observed 17 species of bees visiting the flowers: *Xylocopa frontalis*, *Xylocopa* sp.1, *Xylocopa* sp.2, *Epicharis flava*, *Epicharis conica*, *Epicharis umbraculata*, *Epicharis zonata*, *Centris denudans*, *Centris americana*, *Centris ferruginea*, *Eulaema meriana*, *Eulaema mocsaryi*, *Eulaema cingulata*, *Eufrisea purpurata*, *Eufrisea flaviventris*, *Bombus transversalis* and *Megachile* sp.1. Considering all floral visitor species present in the areas with and without "capoeira", we found dominance in the abundance of four species: *X. frontalis*, representing 58.82% of the total, followed by *El. flaviventris* (19.86%), *El. mocsaryi* (10.95%) and *El. meriana* (2.13%). Richness and abundance of bees visiting the flowers of Brazil nut trees at the community level did not differ between areas with and without "capoeira" plots ($p>0.05$). However, considering only the four most abundant bee species, a contingency table showed that they have a great dependence to the area with secondary vegetation plots ($x2=221{,}194$ e $X20{,}05, 3= 7{,}815$). Thus, the greater abundance of bees found in the area with "capoeira" may result from the influence of the surroundings. The presence of secondary vegetation plots in the crop had no effect on species richness and abundance of bee floral visitors. However, there was a dependency between the four most abundant bee species in the presence of the tracks.

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