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### THE RICHNESS OF ASSOCIATED FAUNA IN PHYTOTELMS OF MUSSUNUNGA AND TABULEIRO ATLANTIC FOREST

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#### Ecologia de Comunidades/Pôster

The Mussununga is a rare and threatened of extinction ecosystem among Tabuleiro Atlantic Rainforest phytophysognomy. It is distributed from South of Bahia state to North of Espírito Santo state and resembles to savanna formation. In these environments, the presence of epiphytic plants is common, among them bromeliads. Most of bromeliads species are classified as phytotelm, that is, they form tanks which can accumulate water and decomposed organic matter, providing new opportunities of food and shelter to other organisms. This work's main objectives were to evaluate if fauna richness associated with bromeliads, fluctuate between Mussununga and Tabuleiro phytophysognomies in Biological Reserve of Sooretama, ES – Brazil. It was expected to find lower species richness associated with bromeliads' phytotelm in highest solar incidence area (Mussununga) due to high temperatures sensibility of some organisms. Were collected 26 species associated with bromeliads, belonging to Arthropoda and Mollusca Phyls, Insecta, Arachnida, Chilopoda and Gastropoda Classes and to 11 Orders (Blattodea, Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Orthoptera, Odonata, Aranae, Ixodida, Scolopendromorpha and Pulmonata). Twenty-three species (88%) occurred in Tabuleiro and 20 species (77%) occurred in Mussununga. The water temperature of the bromeliads phytotelms found in Mussununga was significantly higher than those found in Tabuleiro. Despite this variation, species richness was similar in both areas, indicating that even under unfavorable environmental conditions (high temperatures), the bromeliad microhabitat remains stable conditions for the development of its communities. Mussununga can be considered an island in the Atlantic Forest, and the fauna present in the forest around it (Tabuleiro) is its closest and main source of colonizing, which would contribute to make the species richness very similar between both phytotelms.

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