



XIII Congresso de ECOLOGIA

III International Symposium of Ecology and Evolution

Múltiplas ecologias: evolução e diversidade

08 a 12 de outubro de 2017 • UFV - VIÇOSA | MG

PHENOLOGY OF *Emmotum nitens* (Benth.) Miers (Icacinaceae)

IN TWO VEGETATION TYPES IN THE AMAZON-CERRADO TRANSITION

Izabel Amorim¹; Igor Araújo de Souza¹; Jonathan Angelo Queiroz¹; Milene Alves¹; Wesley Jonatar Alves da Cruz²; Luciana Januário Souza³; Beatriz Schwantes Marimon⁴

1. Graduando em Ciências Biológicas, UNEMAT¹; Doutorando em Ecologia e Conservação, UNEMAT²
Mestrando em Ecologia e Conservação, UNEMAT³; Docente do Departamento de Ciências Biológicas,
UNEMAT⁴. bebeellamorim@gmail.com

Tema/Meio de apresentação: Ecologia vegetal/ Pôster

Cerrado woody species have different phenological strategies that allow them to grow, reproduce and also withstand water loss during the dry season. The aim of our study was to describe the vegetative and reproductive phenological behavior of *Emmotum nitens* (Benth.) Miers in two vegetation types of the Amazon-Cerrado transition in the state of Mato Grosso. We collected phenological data every 20 days, from December 2015 to December 2016 in a typical cerrado and a cerradão area in Bacaba Municipal Park, in Nova Xavantina-MT. For each individual we recorded: (I) percentage of canopy occupied by old and new leaves; (II) floral buds; (III) open flowers; (IV) mature fruits and (V) immature fruits. The circular distribution of the phenological periods proved to be seasonal ($p > 0.05$) for all phenophases in both cerrado and cerradão areas. Although *E. nitens* is considered a typical cerradão species, phenophases showed a lower seasonality in the typical cerrado, with longer events throughout the year. In the cerradão, the floral buds stage was less seasonal and random and in the typical cerrado, the stages of immature and mature fruits were the most random. In the cerradão, flowering occurred between February and March, however in the typical cerrado this phenomenon lasted longer, but without defined period. The intense fruiting registered in the typical cerrado, suggests that this vegetation type offers less restrictive conditions for the development and maturation of *E. nitens* fruits during the year. Our study showed that the same species may present phenological differences according to the vegetation type, which may be useful to understand the processes related to dispersion, germination and establishment of new individuals in different environments.

The authors thank PELD / CNPq and collaborators of the Laboratório de Ecologia Vegetal.