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AMAZONIAN AND ATLANTIC SANDY ECOSYSTEMS: SIMILARITIES IN VEGETATION FORMS

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Campinarana and Mussununga (white-sand ecosystems - WSE) occur on Amazonian and Atlantic forests domains, respectively. Although these WSE are located in different Brazilian domains, they share similarities with respect to soil type and vegetation forms. Here, we identify and compare these similarities among both. We conducted the floristic survey of plant species abundance data in Brazilian WSE from Amazonas and Bahia States. For sampling, we allocated 400m² plots totalizing 0,4 ha (4 in Campinarana and 6 in Mussununga). To each vegetation sample, soil samples were collected and all individual plants of all life forms were counted. In both WSE, the soil are exceedingly sandy, oligotrophic and dystrophic, predominating Spodosol. The vegetation ranges from grassland to woodland as much as in the Amazon and Atlantic domains. In Campinarana we found 14655 individuals of 111 species in four physiognomies: savannas, open savannas, closed savanna and woodland. In Mussununga we found 16717 individuals of 159 species in six physiognomies: grasslands, open savanna, savanna, closed savanna, park savanna and woodland. From grassland to savanna, chamaephyte, therophyte and hemicryptophytes predominate. The main species in savannas and open savannas of the Campinarana are the hemicryptophytes *Axonopus flabelliformis* Swallen., *Lagenocarpus verticillatus* Spreng., and the chamaphyte *Borreria tenella* Kunth. In Mussununga predominate the hemicryptophytes *Panicum trinii* Kunth, *Lagenocarpus rigidus* (Kunth) Nees, and *Vriesea neoglutinosa* Mez. In Campinaranas, from closed savanna to woodlands predominate the phanerophytes *Pradosia schomburgkiana* (A.DC.) Cronquist subsp. *schomburgkiana*, *Clusia nemorosa*, *Myrcia servata*, and the liana *Dolioscarpus spraguei*. In Mussunungas, from closed savanna to woodlands predominate the phanerophytes *Gaylussacia brasiliensis*, *Eugenia umbelliflora*, *Humiria balsamifera*, and the liana *Dolioscarpus multiflorus*. The results indicate that besides the soil and biological spectra, the functioning of Campinaranas and Mussunungas may be very similar by influence of environmental filtering of those WSE, a hypothesis to be tested by functional ecology studies.

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