

## Guedes, M. et al. *Mora paraensis* diameter distribution of the Amapa floodplain forests

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The aim was to evaluate the *Mora paraensis* (pracuuba) diameter distribution in Amapa floodplain forests and see if this analysis is scale dependent. We analyzed three regions (Mazagão, Maraca and Ajuruxi) on 4 transects of 1000 m each and 80 plots (10m x 25m) by region. Individuals with DBH  $\geq$  5 cm were measured. Number and range of diameter classes was defined second Sturges. We inventoried 974 pracuubas (Mazagão=300, Maracá=232 and Ajuruxi=442), generating a density of 150 ind.ha<sup>-1</sup>, 116 ind.ha<sup>-1</sup> e 221 ind.ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, and average of 162 ind.ha<sup>-1</sup>. The regression of negative exponential model by density for DAP classes was more significant ( $R^2=0.95$ ,  $n=240$ ) to the overall equation, than for Mazagão ( $R^2=0.76$ ), and Maracá ( $R^2=0.82$ ),  $n=80$ . In the region of Ajuruxi was not possible to adjust, since in some classes there was no occurrence of the species, despite the greater density in this region. In general, there is a high density in the first class, of smaller diameter, indicating that the species has a high potential for regeneration and maintenance of current levels of density and dominance. *Mora paraensis* is the highest IVI in the floodplain forest. However, the proportion of individuals in class varied between regions, showing the effect of scale analysis of the pracuubeiras abundance by diameter. There is a decrease in the abundance of individuals with diameter increases, but the exponential relationship was best fitted to a general model. However, the overall analysis can hide the effects of local, being recommended that the populations of each site are analyzed separately.

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