

Structure and diversity of Myrtaceae family in lowland Ombrophilus dense forest of the State Park of Serra do Mar (Ubatuba – SP, Brazil)

Vitor de Andrade Kamimura*
Vinícius Fernandes Silva
Marco Antonio Assis
Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, SP, Brazil.

*Corresponding author:
vitor@rc.unesp.br

Workshop Information

I Workshop of Plant Biology (I Workshop de Biologia Vegetal) was held in the Bioscience Institute – UNESP, campus of Rio Claro, Brazil, during August 20 and 21, 2012. Workshop was a scientific event organized by Post-graduate students from that Institute aiming to integrate Post-graduate and Graduate students from different areas related to Plant Biology (Anatomy, Ecology, Evolution, Morphology, Physiology, and transitional areas) from different Universities. Workshop Organization offered a large number of speaking activities, scientific discussions, and extra short-courses to improve the knowledge and formation of students in Plant Biology.

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The Atlantic Forest of São Paulo state has been the subject of several floristic and phytosociological studies in recent decades. Nevertheless, there are few publications about the floristic contribution and importance structural of its most expressive families as Myrtaceae, Fabaceae, and Rubiaceae. Thereby, this study investigated the influence of Myrtaceae in the tree component of Lowland Ombrophilus Dense Forest State Park of Serra do Mar, Ubatuba, SP. The analysis followed by data obtained from surveys of four plots, with one hectare each, inserted in the Thematic Project Functional Gradient Biota/FAPESP. These plots were designated by a letter (B, C, D and E) and divided into sub-plots of 10x10m. The study included 4746 individuals (DBH \geq 15 cm), where the family Myrtaceae contributed with 861 (18% of total) being preceded only by Rubiaceae (922 individuals). Myrtaceae presented the greatest richness with 62 species (22% of total) distributed in nine genera, and the higher Importance Value (IV) on all plots. The family appeared with IV of 15.2% and absolute frequency of 87.5% for the sum of the four plots. Furthermore, has presented medial diameter and height of 12.73 cm and 8.17 m, respectively. Among

the species of the family, *Marlierea obscura* excelled in abundance (83 individuals), absolute frequency (18.5%) and absolute dominance (0.46 m²), appearing as the most important species in the family, with IV= 5.43%. Meantime, the species *Eugenia bocainenses*, *Myrcia richardiana*, *Neomitranthes glomerata* and *Plinia edulis* presented only one individual each. These results support the idea of Myrtaceae as a family of great importance in Brazilian Rainforest.