

Composition of palm trees in two different igapós in Caxiuanã National Forest, Brazil

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Abstract: The Aracacea family has approximately 2800 species and is one of the most important families between the plant species in the amazon, especially in flooded environments. The diversity can be higher at terra firme forests in the central and western Amazonian lowlands, and its abundance is associated with flooded forests. But the factors that affect the composition of palm trees community in ecosystems are not well known and it can help us to understand the diversity of tropical forests. The objective of this study was to verify if there is a difference in palm tree composition in two different igapó areas located in the Caxiuanã National Forest. Considering the variance between the landscapes by the river course, it was selected two *igapós* under different flooding conditions, one close to the headwaters of the Curuá River and the other site in the left bank of Caxiuanã Bay. Transects were made placed perpendicular to the river bank, palm plants identified and individuals were georeferenced. The results show that different types of igapós have a range of specie composition. *Euterpe oleracea* was more frequent in both environments, which can be explained by the more generalist habit of this species; *Mauritia flexuosa* was restricted to the area of Caxiuanã Bay.