

# ECOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL CLUSTERING OF FORESTAL SPECIES IN THE SOUTH WESTERN AMAZONIA<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT** – The aim of this study was to perform ecological and functional clustering of tree species in southwestern Amazon. Developed from data from 95 permanent plots of 1 ha each, all individuals with diameter at breast height (DBH)  $\geq 10$  cm were measured. The species grouping was performed in three stages: (1) cluster analysis, using the variables: diameter annual periodic increment ( $IPA_{DAP}$ ) considering three competition levels (high, medium and low) and the 95th percentile of the diameters ( $P_{95}$ ) cumulative frequency distribution (Ward hierarchical method); (2) Discriminant analysis, using the variables  $P_{95}$  and  $IPA_{DAP}$  by Fisher's method and (3) subjective stage, considering the species ecological characteristics. The Ward and Fisher methods used for discriminant and cluster analyses were effective for species grouping resulting on the formation of 10 groups. Variables:  $IPA_{DAP}$  and  $P_{95}$  were efficient on the formed groups discrimination. Variations in the growth rates for the overall mean data were reduced when calculated for each group of species.

**Keywords:** Forest dynamics; Permanent plots; Forest Management.

## **AGRUPAMENTO ECOLÓGICO E FUNCIONAL DE ESPÉCIES FLORESTAIS NA AMAZÔNIA SUL OCIDENTAL**

**RESUMO** – O objetivo deste estudo foi efetuar o agrupamento ecológico e funcional de espécies florestais na Amazonia Sul Ocidental. Desenvolvido a partir de dados de 95 parcelas permanentes de 1ha cada, todos os indivíduos com diâmetro a altura do peito (DAP) maior ou igual a 10 cm foram medidos. O agrupamento ocorreu em três estágios: (1) análise de cluster, utilizando as variáveis Incremento Periódico Anual em diâmetro -  $IPA_{DAP}$  em Alta, Média e Baixa competição e o percentil 95% da distribuição de frequência cumulativa dos diâmetros ( $P_{95}$ ), utilizando-se o método hierárquico Ward; (2) análise Discriminante, utilizando as variáveis  $P_{95}$  e o  $IPA_{DAP}$  pelo método de Fisher; (3) estágio subjetivo, utilizando-se características ecológicas das espécies. Os métodos Ward e Fisher usados no cluster e discriminante, respectivamente, demonstraram-se eficazes na criação e formação dos agrupamentos, resultando na formação de 10 grupos. As variáveis:  $IPA_{DAP}$  para o povoamento,  $IPA_{DAP}$  em baixa, média e alta competição e  $P_{95}$  foram eficientes na discriminação dos agrupamentos formados. As variações nas taxas de crescimento relativas à média total dos dados foram reduzidas quando calculada para cada grupo de espécies.

**Palavras-Chave:** Dinâmica Florestal; Parcelas permanente; Manejo Florestal.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that there are 12,000 tree species in Amazonia with different ages and growth rates (LLERAS; LEITE, 2005), what elevates the comprehension difficulty of the forest dynamics. According to Azevedo (2006), the forest dynamics can be summarized in the comprehension on the behavior of the growth, recruiting and mortality rates, in natural conditions and under management.

Works have been shown that dry land forest do not have only a high species diversity, but it also presents a high percentage of rare species represented by a unique individual per hectare (OLIVEIRA et al., 2008). Azevedo et al (2008) verified that there is a low number of species that can be individually modeled and that the species of commercial interest are represented by few individuals.

All of these factors become the comprehension and modeling of the forest growth dynamics into a great challenge. So, what is supposed to be done in order to soften the difficulty in the modeling process of the forest dynamics, since characterizing forest dynamics processes is essential for the sustainable management of the natural forests (EISFELD; SANQUETA, 2000).

Species clustering facilitate the forest dynamics modeling process, and when it is based on species ecological characteristics and structurally similar forests, it will contribute to the definition of methodologies and applicable practices in the development of management plans (FERRAZ et al., 2004). Besides, the clustering of tree species can be useful to the elaboration of tropical forests growth and production simulation models capable to produce information to be applied in forest conservation, sustainable forest management, degraded areas rehabilitation and in studies aiming to find new alternatives to tropical forest management.

This study aimed to do an ecological and functional clustering of tree species present in the southwestern Amazon., seeking out to define: i. useful variables for the groups' formation, ii. diameter annual periodic increment and the most representative species of each formed group. Specifically, we test the hypothesis that the growth rates mean variance is reduced related to the total average will be reduced when it is calculated for each group of species.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study has been developed from data of 95 permanent plots installed in the Project of Colonization (PC) Pedro Peixoto, Antimary State Forest (FEA) and in the areas of the company *ST Manejo*. These plots are located in the states of Acre and Amazonas, Southwestern Amazonia. According to Köeppen classification, the weather is Am, corresponding to hot and humid with short period of dry season, with high temperatures, high and high levels of rain precipitation and high relative humidity of air. The forest typology that happens in the region corresponds to the open ombrophylous forest with palm trees, open ombrophylous forest with bamboo; dense forest; and alluvial forest. The measured plots have an area of one hectare each (100m x 100m) according to the guidelines of measurement and installation of permanent plots in Amazonia defined by SILVA et al. (2005). Each plot is divided by 100 sub-plots of 10 m x 10 m. In these subplots, all the individuals with diameter to the chest high - DAP e" 10 cm have been plated.

The calculus of the annual improvements have been done in diameter ( $IPA_{DAP}$ ) for all the species in all the measurements intervals (FEA: 1999-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2004, 2004-2007; PC Pedro Peixoto: 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-2001, 2001-2006; *ST Manejo*: 2000-2002, 2002-2004, 2004-2007). The improvements have been calculated through the following equation:

$$IPA_{DAP} = \frac{GROWTH}{INTERVAL_{years}}, \text{ in which:}$$

$$IPA_{DAP} = \text{Annual improvement}$$

$$Growth = DAP_2 - DAP_1$$

$$Interval_{years} = Nanos + \frac{Nmes}{12}, \text{ where:}$$

$$Nanos = Year_2 - Year_1, \text{ and } Nmes = Mes_2 - Mes_1$$

The percentile 95% of the cumulative frequency distribution of the diameters has also been calculated for each species.

The annual improvements in diameter ( $IPA_{DAP}$ ) for all the species in all the measurements intervals have been established for the competition levels, 'high', 'low', through using the independent diameter of the competition rate (C).

The competition rate has been calculated based on the following way:  $C = C_i - \hat{C}_i$

Where:

C = Competition Rate

$C_t$  = Competition Rate for tree t;

$\hat{C}_t$  = Predicted Competition Rate.

The Competition Rate,  $C_t$ , for the tree t, it is based on the location of each tree in the subsample:

$$C_t = z_1 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} \frac{D_i}{D_t} + z_2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{n_j} \frac{D_j}{D_t} + z_3 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} \frac{D_k}{D_t}$$

Where:

$z_1, z_2, z_3$  = coefficients of relative importance for the competitions of the zones 1, 2 and 3, respectively;

i, j and k = trees 'over-topping' in all the three zones;

D = tree diameter.

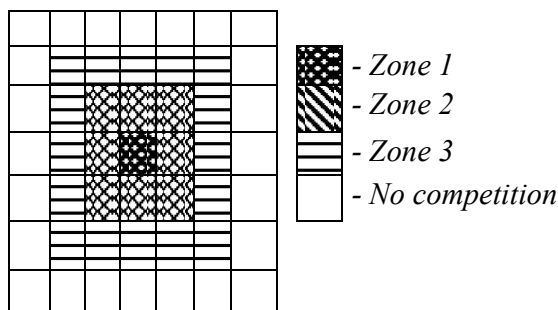
The zone 1 is a square of 10 x 10 m contenting t trees and the zones 2 and 3 are defined as relative for the zone 1 (Picture 1).

The values used for the parameters  $z_1, z_2$  and  $z_3$ , in the calculus of the absolute competition rate for each tree, were 9, 4 and 1, respectively. These values have been arbitrarily selected to represent the reduction in the concurrence with the distance increase among the trees.

The predicted competition rate  $\hat{C}_t$  is the result of the adjustment of the relation between  $C_t$  e D, according to the equation below:

$$C_t = \frac{b_0}{b_1 + D} + b_2$$

Source: Phillips et al. (2002).



**Figure 1** – Different zones of competition to a tree in zone 1.  
**Figura 1** – Diferentes zonas de competição para uma árvore na zona 1.

Where:

$\hat{C}_t$  = Predicted value of the competition rate,  $C_t$ ;

D = Tree diameter;

$b_0, b_1$  and  $b_2$  = parameters.

Values of C over 40.0 were classified as being 'High Competition' and values under -40.0 were classified as being 'Low Competition'. The values of this interval (-40 < C ≤ 40) were defined as 'Medium Competition'.

The process for species clustering has involved trees stages:

**a) Cluster Analysis (most populous species – N > 50 individuals)**

The difference between the species ecological clustering has been measured through the method of Ward through the standardized Euclidian distance. The following variables have been used: Annual improvement in diameter ( $IPA_{DAP}$ );  $IPA_{DAP}$  in low competition;  $IPA_{DAP}$  in medium competition;  $IPA_{DAP}$  in high competition; Percentile 95% of the distribution of cumulative frequency of the diameters – DAP ( $P_{95}$ ).

**b) Discriminating Analysis – less populous species (20 ≤ N < 50)**

The species with at least 20 and less than 50 trees have been considered in order to do a discriminating analysis based on the percentile point 95% ( $P_{95}$ ) and in the annual improvement in diameter ( $IPA_{DAP}$ ), through the method of Fisher, in order to add to the groups formed in the *Cluster*.

**c) Subject Method – (N < 20)**

The species that present the number of individuals smaller than 20 have been added to the existing groups through subjective analysis, through the use of ecological characteristics such as:  $IPA_{DAP}$  (found in other works), botanic classification and sociological position.

The hypothesis test for the equality between both population variances in a significance level of 5% has been used, in order to confirm the affirmation that the variations in the relative growth rates at the average would be reduced when calculated for each species group.

Hypothesis:  $H_0: \sigma_0^2 = \sigma_i^2$  and  $H_1: \sigma_0^2 > \sigma_i^2$

$\sigma_0^2$  = Total Annual Improvement Variance, not considering the groups.

$\sigma_i^2$  = Annual Improvement Variance of the group  $i$ ;

### 3. RESULTS

The 95 permanent plots As 95 have presented 76 Families, 311 genders, 604 species and 38401 individuals. The families with bigger representativeness of species were: Leguminosae-Papilionoideae (39), Leguminosae-mimosoideae (38), Leguminosae-Caesalpinioideae (38), Moraceae (31), Sapotaceae (26), Euphorbiaceae (26), Lauraceae (23), Annonaceae (22), Apocynaceae (20), Lecythidaceae (20), Myristicaceae (19), Meliaceae (16) and Rubiaceae (14). These 13 families have 55% of the total of species.

The most abundant species were: *Theobroma microcarpum* Mart (1581), *Pseudolmedia laevis* (Ruiz & Pav.) J.F. Macbr (1395), *Pseudolmedia mururé* Standl. (1114), *highest Tetragastris* (Aubl.) Swart (914), *Peltogyne sp* (904).

The study area has presented a diameter improvement of 0.36 cm/year. The species that represented bigger medium improvements were: *Ceiba pubiflora* (a. St.-hil.) k. Schum with 1.6 cm/year, *Eschweilera parviflora* (Aubl.) Miers with 1.4 cm/year and *Swietenia macrophylla* King with 1.4 cm/year. However, species like: *Myrcia jabuticaba* (Vell.) Baill. and *Theobroma sp* have presented an  $IPA_{DAP}$  of 0.02cm/year, the smallest diameter growth.

Among the 604 species that were found in the study area, 142 (23.5%) had a unique measurement.

The relation between the Competition rate for each tree (Ct) and its respective diameter (D) has been described through the following nonlinear model.

$$\hat{C}_t = \frac{2289,9}{-4,1340 + D} - 55,9550$$

$$R^2(\%) = 76.12$$

$$S_{xy}(\%) = 37.25$$

$$F = 61026.6 (p = 0.000)$$

The model explains 72.12% of the total variation that happens in the Competition Rate (Ct), and it represents a standard mistake of the estimative of

37.25%. All the coefficients were significant at 1% of probability.

Most species, as expected, tends to present bigger growth in 'Low Competition' or it grows in a slower speed in 'High Competition'. In average terms, in 'High Competition', the species improve 0.21 cm/year while in 'Low Competition', the average improvement was 0.42 cm/year (Picture 2).

It has been checked that 50% of the species have  $P_{95}$  bigger than 30 cm. The species *Picramnia sp* and *Sterculia striata* St. Hil. & Naudin have shown the smallest values of  $P_{95}$  (10.2 cm), it means, that the species with individuals of smaller diameters. Thirteen species, or 2.1% of the total, have shown  $P_{95}$  bigger than 100 cm. Among these species with big diameters are *Bertholletia excelsa* Bonpl. and *Hymenaea courbaril* L. with 128 and 124.8 cm respectively.

#### a) Cluster Analysis (most populous species – N > 50 individuals)

One hundred sixty (166) species have been through this stage of the clustering process. They are species with high representativeness and have 89.17% of the present individuals in the area (Table 1). The 34,242 trees from these species have presented 36,803 growth measures.

The Cluster Analysis has identified the natural division in the forest, classifying – in the same group – species with similar growth and ecological characteristics, as for example, *Bertholletia excelsa* Bonpl. and *Dipteryx odorata* (Aublet) Willd, clustering 6, denominated as emerging and climax that are present in the forest superior dossal.

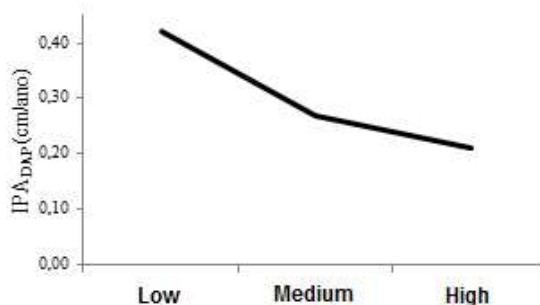


Figure 2 – Behavior of Periodic Annual Improvement ( $IPA_{DAP}$ ) at different levels of competition.

Figura 2 – Comportamento do Incremento Periódico Anual ( $IPA_{DAP}$ ) nos diferentes níveis de competição.

**Table 1** – Population level by species in the study area.  
**Tabela 1** – Nível populacional por espécie na área de estudo.

N. of Species	Minimum n. of Trees (N)	N. of Trees	N. Accumulated Trees (%)
112	100	30403	79.17
166	50	34242	89.17
243	20	36719	95.62
604	1	38401	100

The clustering process demands that the user decides on how many groups can exist in advance. The choice of the number of groups is subjective, but it must look for equilibrium between having more data per group and, more groups that represent the variation in the forest. With visual representations, using the characteristic variables values, it is possible to provide subjective judgment on the clustering utility. This is easy with 2 variables, however, no subjective judgment was undertaken. Consequently, the total of groups has been defined based on the previous studies of Phillips et al. (2001, 2002), so allowing comparisons with other works that had used the same quantity.

#### **b) Discriminating Analysis – less populous species ( $20 \leq N < 50$ )**

The least populous species have been allocated in 10 groups created by the Cluster Analysis. 79 species that were used in the discriminating analysis – this corresponds to 2,477 individuals and 4,074 growth measures.

#### **c) Subjective Method – ( $N < 20$ )**

The 362 remaining non grouped species have been added to groups that were created based on the average and standard deviation of the  $IPA_{DAP}$ . However, 117 species that did not have growth measures have been allocated in a manual way, based on the ecological characteristics available in the literature.

In the ten clustering formation, 40,877 growth measures, 38,401 individuals and 604 species have been found. The Table 2 presents the main characteristics of each group.

Group 8, named ‘Fast Growth Pioneers’, has presented the bigger improvement, average 0.97 cm/year, over the growth average of the study area, 0.36 cm/year. Among these representative species, we have: *Cecropia palmata* Willd and *Pourouma bicolor* Mart, popularly known as ‘imbaúba, imbaubarana’. Species that normally are the first to appear in an area that has suffered a kind of disorder.

In a general way, the other groups are formed by intermediate species that are classified as species of inferior, medium and superior canopy, with fast or slow growth.

The Table 3 presents the results of the tests of population variance equality with each group of specie. Based on the values of probability associated to the test F, one can say that the situations, to the level of 5% of significance, refuse the hypothesis of nullity, it means, the general variance of the  $IPA_{DAP}$  is bigger than the  $IPA_{DAP}$  variance in each group.

## **4. DISCUSSION**

The study area has presented a diameter improvement of 0.36 cm/year. This result is lower than the ones that were found by Junior et al. (2007) who found a diameter improvement of 0.40 cm/year in plots of 10 ha and by Vieira (2003) who, while measuring individuals with diameter over 10 cm, found a diameter improvement of 0.39 cm/year. Both results mentioned before have been obtained in study areas in Acre/Brazil. However, this result is higher than the one found by Vieira (2003) in the regions of Manaus (Amazonas) and Santarem (Para) that had a diameter improvement average rate of 0.31 and 0.17 cm/year respectively. According to this author, in Santarem, the forest is classified as dry land dense ombrophyllous. This indicates that this difference in the average rate of the diameter improvement can be related to the fact that the comparison is being done among regions with different forest typologies.

However, the result found by Colpini et al. (2008) were similar to the ones found in this study. They measured 69 permanent plots installed in Marcelandia (Mato Grosso) from 2001 to 2007 and found a diameter improvement of 0.34 cm/year. According to BRASIL (1981), this study area in Marcelandia is an ecological tension area in the region of contact ombrophyllous forest/seasonal forest, with predominance of the formation named semideciduous forest.

**Table 2** – Description of the ten groups resulting from the clustering process.  
**Tabela 2** – Descrição dos dez grupos resultantes do processo de agrupamento.

Characteristic/Group	Dominant Species	Nt	Nt (%)	Ns	P <sub>95</sub>	IPA	sIPA
Slow growth, Lower canopy	<i>Pouteria</i> sp, <i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl.	15072	39.2	149	34,8	0.251	0.005
Moderate Growth Superior canopy	<i>Peltogyne</i> sp, <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> Muell Arg	6714	17.5	73	63	0,359	0.010
Slow growth, Medium canopy	<i>Aspidosperma vargasii</i> A.DC., <i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i> (Vahl.) Nich.	4648	12.1	83	45.5	0,202	0.008
Moderate Growth Pioneers	<i>Pourouma</i> sp, <i>Inga thibaudiana</i> DC, <i>Cecropia leucocoma</i> Miq	5092	13.3	56	44	0.426	0.010
Very slow growth Lower Canopy	<i>Pausandra trianae</i> (Müll. Arg.), <i>Iryanthera paradoxa</i> (Schwacke) Warb	2230	5.8	42	32.9	0.132	0.010
Fast growth Medium Canopy	<i>Sclerolobium paniculatum</i> Vogel, <i>Tachigali paniculata</i> Aubl	1232	3.2	32	48.7	0.592	0.027
Emerging –Climax	<i>Bertholletia excels</i> Bonpl, <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaerth, <i>Dipteryx odorata</i> (Aubl.) Willd	1256	3.3	50	107.5	0.454	0.037
Fast GrowthPioneers	<i>Cecropia palmata</i> Willd, <i>bicolor Pourouma</i> Mart	1319	3.4	52	57,6	0.975	0.043
Fast Growth, Superior Canopy	<i>Piptadenia suaveolens</i> Miq, <i>Swartzia platygyne</i> (Benth.) Ducke, <i>Parkia pendula</i> (Willd.)	371	1.0	24	91.6	0.661	0.079
Late Secondary	<i>Tachigali multijuga</i> Benth, <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.	467	1.2	43	73.8	0.745	0.055

G is the number of the group, P<sub>95</sub> is the percentile 95% of the diameter (cm) accumulated distribution, IPA is the annual improvement in diameter (cm/year<sup>-1</sup>), Nt is the number of trees, Ns is the number of species in each group, sIPA are standard deviations.

Once all the clustering stages are done (Cluster Analysis, Discriminating Analysis and subjective Method) you can observe a summary of the main characteristics of each group in the table 2. The group 8 (named Fast Growth Pioneers) is highlighted and it shows the bigger average improvement, average of 0.97 cm/year, bigger than the average of growth of the study area, 0.36 cm/year. Among the representative species of this group, we have: *Cecropia palmata* and *bicolor Pourouma* - species that are normally the first ones to appear in the area that had suffered any kind of disorder. According to Laurance et al. (1998), the first bodies to colonize the habitat receive the name of pioneers. They are species that need bigger quantities of light and they compete for the soil resources.

Group 7, named Emerging – Climax, is composed by species from this type. Here they are: *Bertholletia excelsa* Bonpl., *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaerth., *Dipteryx odorata*, *Copaifera multijuga*. These species present a fast growth and the biggest DAPs. Budowski (1966) says that the biggest diameters are found in the late

secondary species and climax, what the P<sub>95</sub> of 107.5 cm confirms – bigger than all.

When Lira (2011) did the ecological and functional clustering for the Western Amazonia also noticed the Pioneers and the Climax in the groups' formation. Group 10, classified as Late Secondary presents a high P<sub>95</sub>

**Table 3** – F values and probability of hypothesis test at 5 % significance level.

**Tabela 3** – Valores de F e de Probabilidade do teste de hipótese ao nível de 5% de significância.

Group	IPA	s <sup>2</sup> IPA	F	p
1	0.25	0.00002	3006.98	0.00
2	0.36	0.00010	711.74	0.00
3	0.20	0.00006	1230.28	0.00
4	0.43	0.00011	659.77	0.00
5	0.13	0.00009	790.03	0.00
6	0.59	0.00072	99.65	0.00
7	0.45	0.00137	52.50	0.00
8	0.98	0.00184	39.02	0.00
9	0.66	0.00630	11.43	0.00
10	0.75	0.00304	23.69	0.00
General	0.3600	0.07196		

(73.8 cm). Santos et al. (2004) say that the Late Secondary is large size tree species that develop in shaded environments, and they can become canopy or emerging. The Late Secondary Species can show a fast growth (MACIEL et al., 2003) and this can explain an  $IPA_{DAP}$  of 0.74 cm/year for this group.

Group 1, named Slow Growth, Medium Canopy, has an  $IPA_{DAP}$  of 0.25 cm/year, a low growth if it is compared to the average of the area growth. This slow growth is explained due to the fact of this group show a bigger quantity of individuals per specie, as it can be observed in Table 2, and this considerably raises the competition among individuals with similar necessities. It is composed by species such as *Theobroma microcarpum* Mart, *Pseudolmedia laevis* (Ruiz & Pav.) J.F. Macbr and *Pouteria sp*, which are the most abundant in the area. According to Klein (1983), the lower canopy is one of the densest stratum of the forest composed by a great quantity of species that are composed by individuals that live in 'High Competition'.

Group 5, introduced in the Table 2 as Very Slow Growth, Lower Canopy, shows the smallest  $IPA_{DAP}$ , 0.13 cm/year. The smallest average improvement found by Azevedo (2006) e Lira (2011) in his clustering was 0.09 cm/year, slow growth, understory.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the obtained results, it is possible to conclude that:

The Ward method used in the Cluster analysis and the Fisher method used in the discriminating have been efficient in the creation of the groups' formation;

The variables general  $IPA_{DAP}$ , in low  $IPA_{DAP}$ , in medium  $IPA_{DAP}$ , in high Competition  $IPA_{DAP}$  and  $P_{95}$  of the distribution of the cumulative frequency of the diameters were useful variables for the species clustering formation;

The clustering has allowed a better ecological and functional knowledge of the species that have similarity in the average annual improvement and in the Percentile 95% of the distribution of the diameters cumulative frequency – DAP;

The variations in the growth rates related to the data total average have been conducted when calculated for each species group.

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