

ADAPTATION OF TREE SPECIES TO FLOODING IN THE CENTRAL AMAZON :

ADAPTAÇÃO DE ESPÉCIES DE ÁRVORES À INUNDAÇÃO NA AMAZÔNIA CENTRAL.

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During the low water level seasons of 92/93 and 93/94, 24 different tree species were planted on the floodland of Central Amazon. Only species were used which can be found in the floodland, occurring spontaneously or planted by man. With one probable exception, all species are of interest for agroforestry. In both years, a very high flood followed the planting, leaving the area flooded for some 120 days with a maximum water level close to two meter.

Survival after flooding allowed to form two species groups: Group A: species of which the young plants die when they get completely immersed by water. These species will only establish in the floodland if high floods do not occur, when they are still small. Group B: species of which at least a part of the young trees survive complete immersion.

Tree species to the amazonian floodlands were found in both groups. Group A contained *Euterpe precatoria*, *E. oleracea*, *Carapa guianensis*, *Denocarpus mapora*, *Mauritia flexuosa*, *Anacardium occidentale*, *Borojoa sorbilis*, *Virola surinamensis*, *Bactris gasipaes*, *Artocarpus altilis*, *Annona muricata*, *Eugenia malaccensis*, and *Mangifera indica*. Group B contained *Rheedia acuminata*, *Inga cinnamomea*, *Astrocaryum jauari*, *Genipa americana*, *Ocotea cymbarum*, *Erythrina glauca*, and *Hevea brasiliensis*. *Bambusa sp.*, *Cassia leiandra*, *Senna reticulata*, and *Ceiba pentandra* grew so fast that they were never completely covered by water.

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