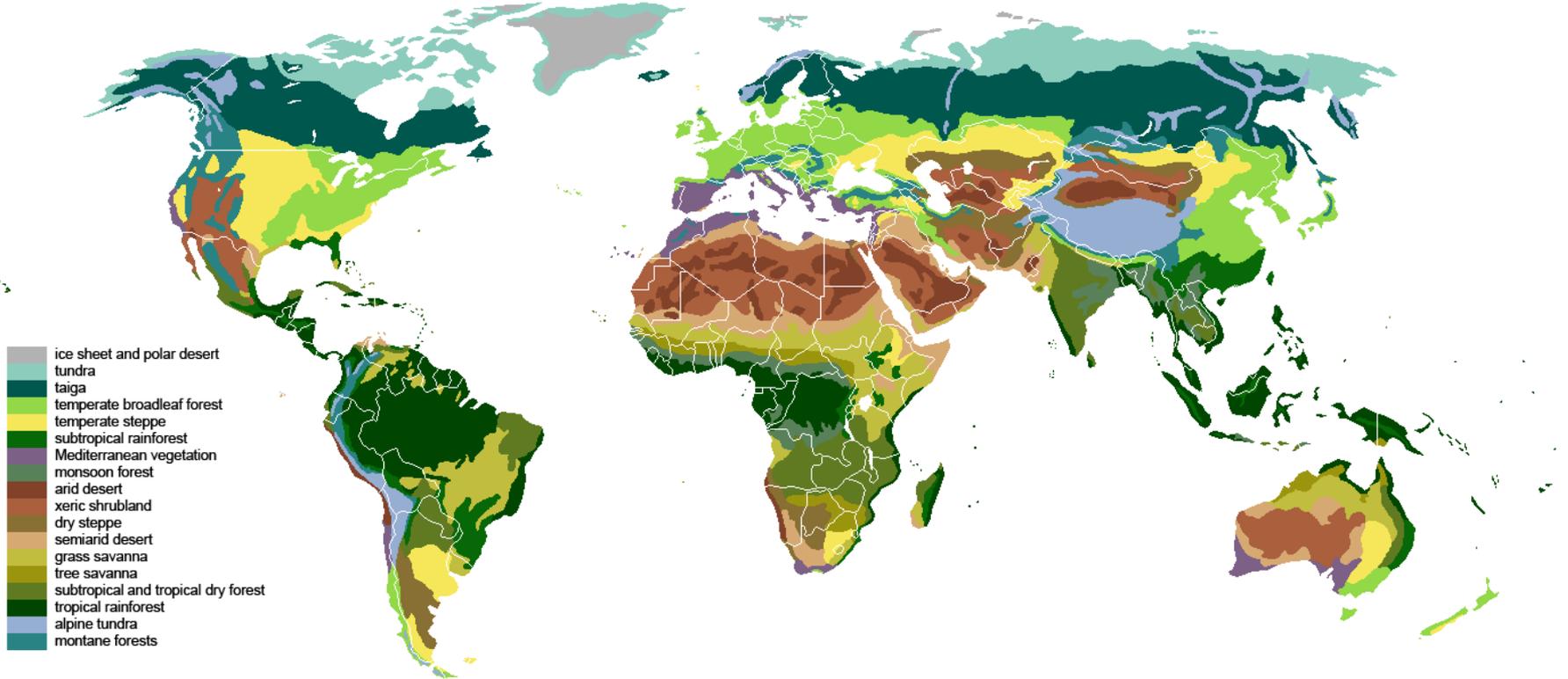
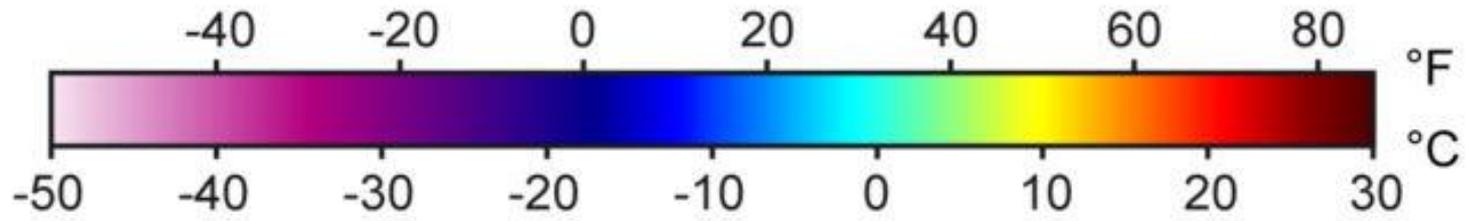
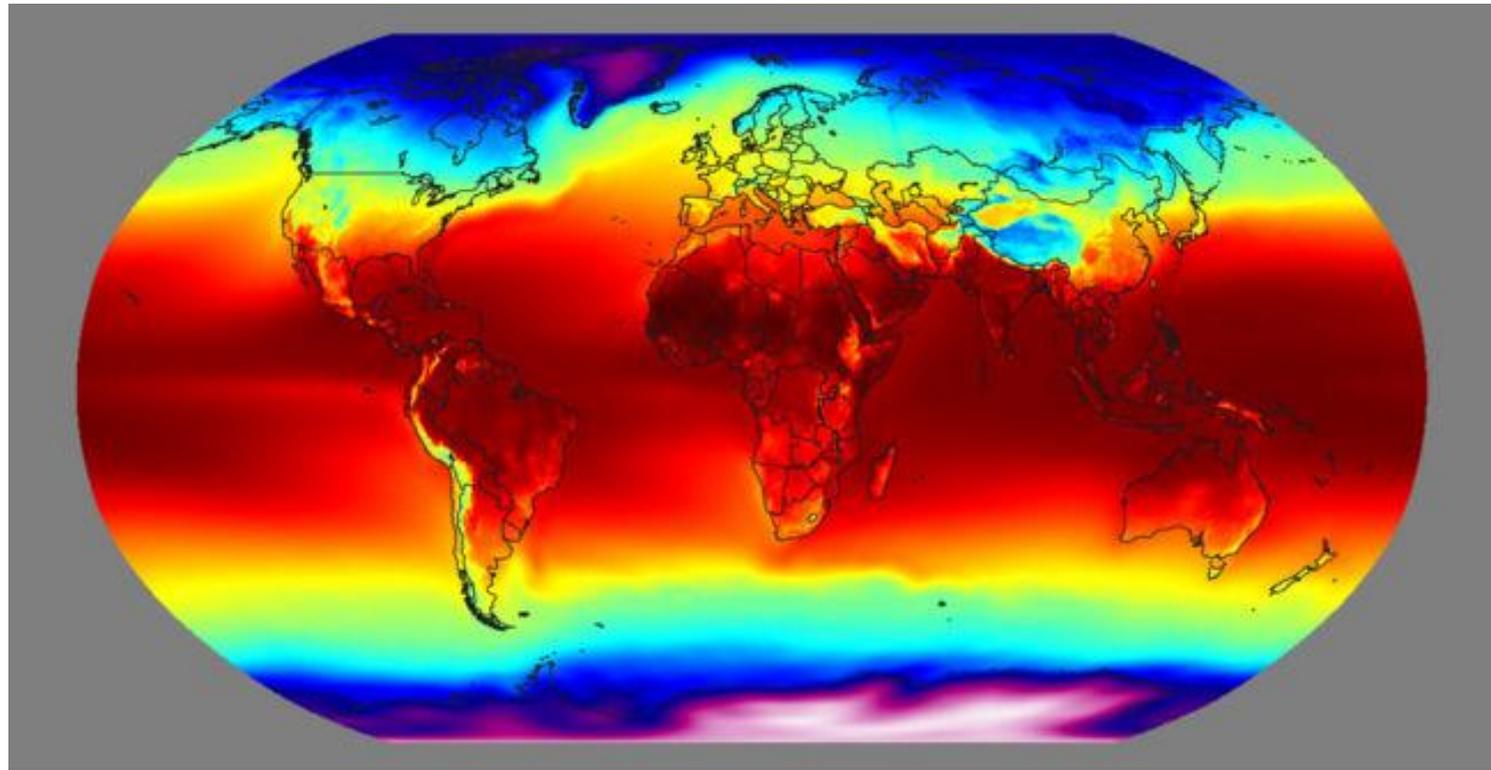


Aula 4 - Biomas Mundiais



31 de Agosto de 2023
Prof. Tomas Domingues

Padrão Global de Temperatura



Annual Mean Temperature

Estações do ano

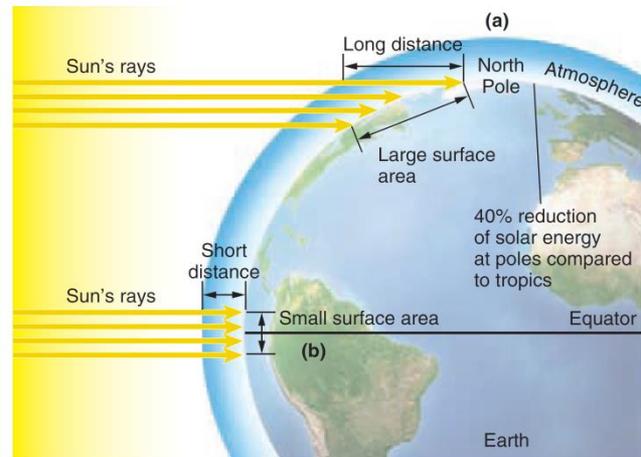
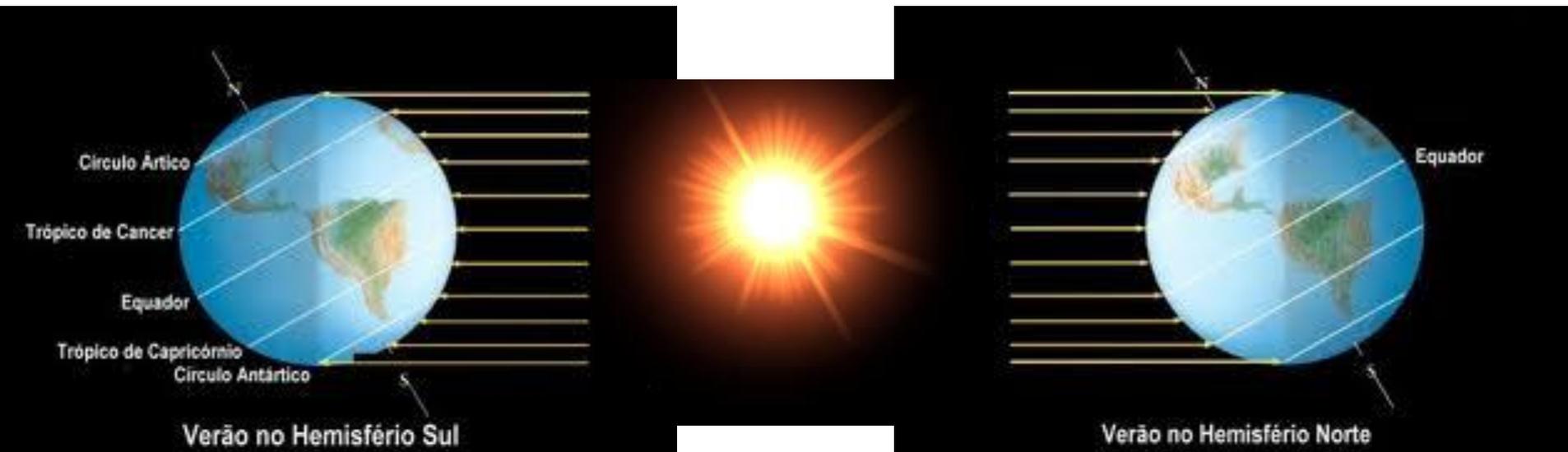
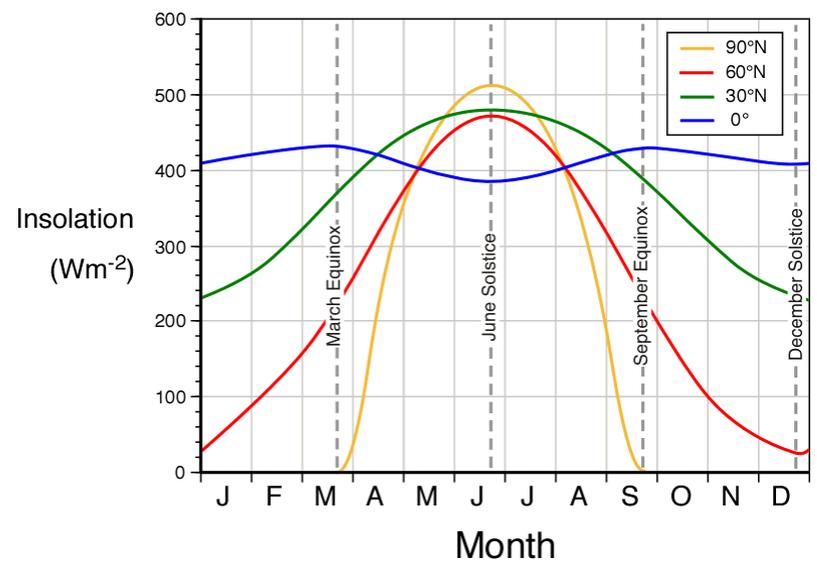
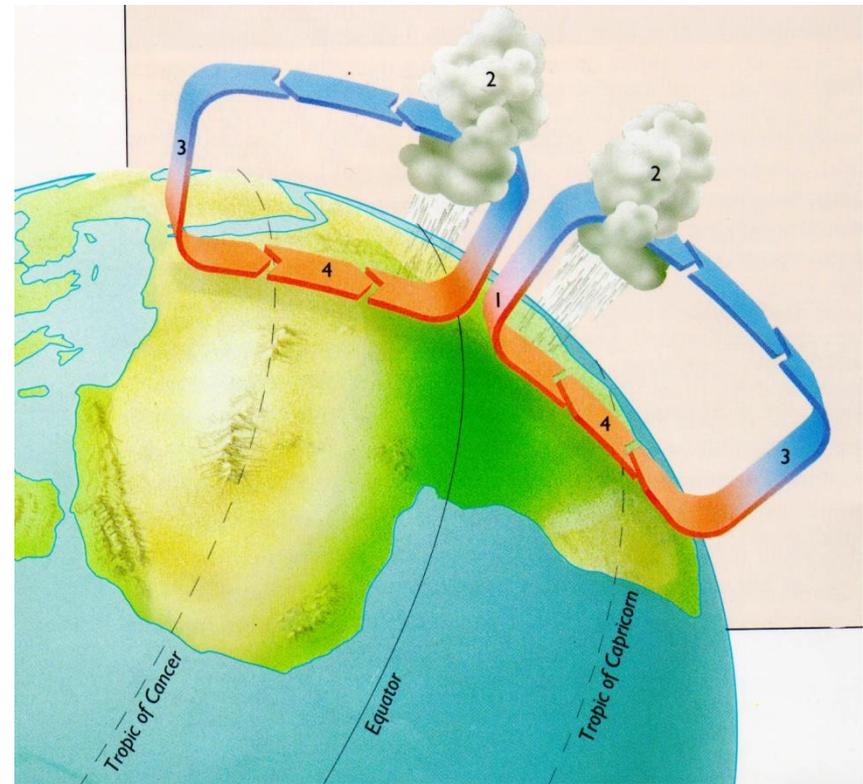
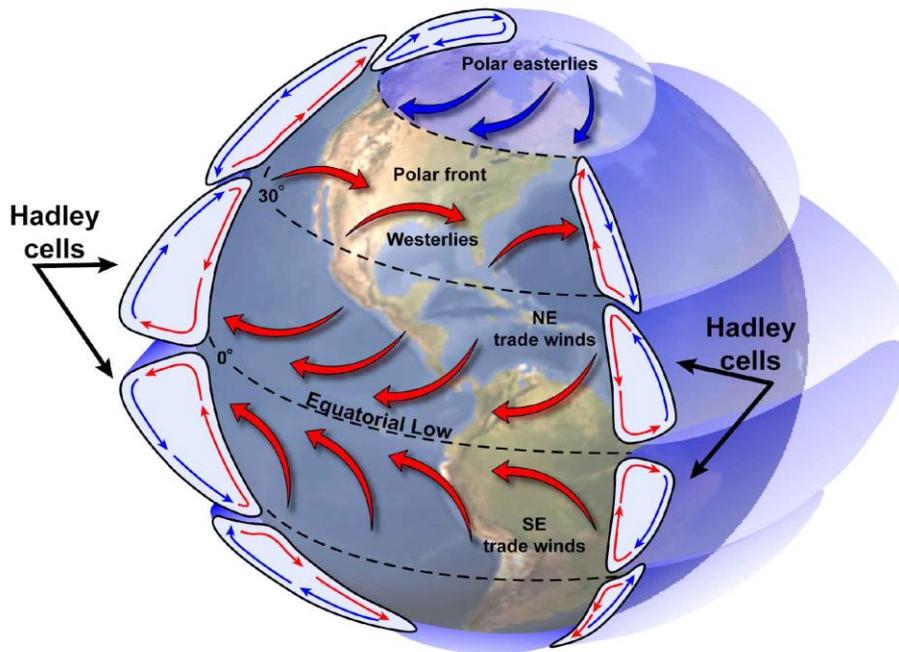


Figure 22.1 The intensity of solar radiation varies with latitude. In polar areas (a), the sun's rays strike the Earth at an oblique angle and deliver less energy than at tropical locations. In tropical locations (b), the energy is concentrated over a smaller surface and travels a shorter distance through the atmosphere.

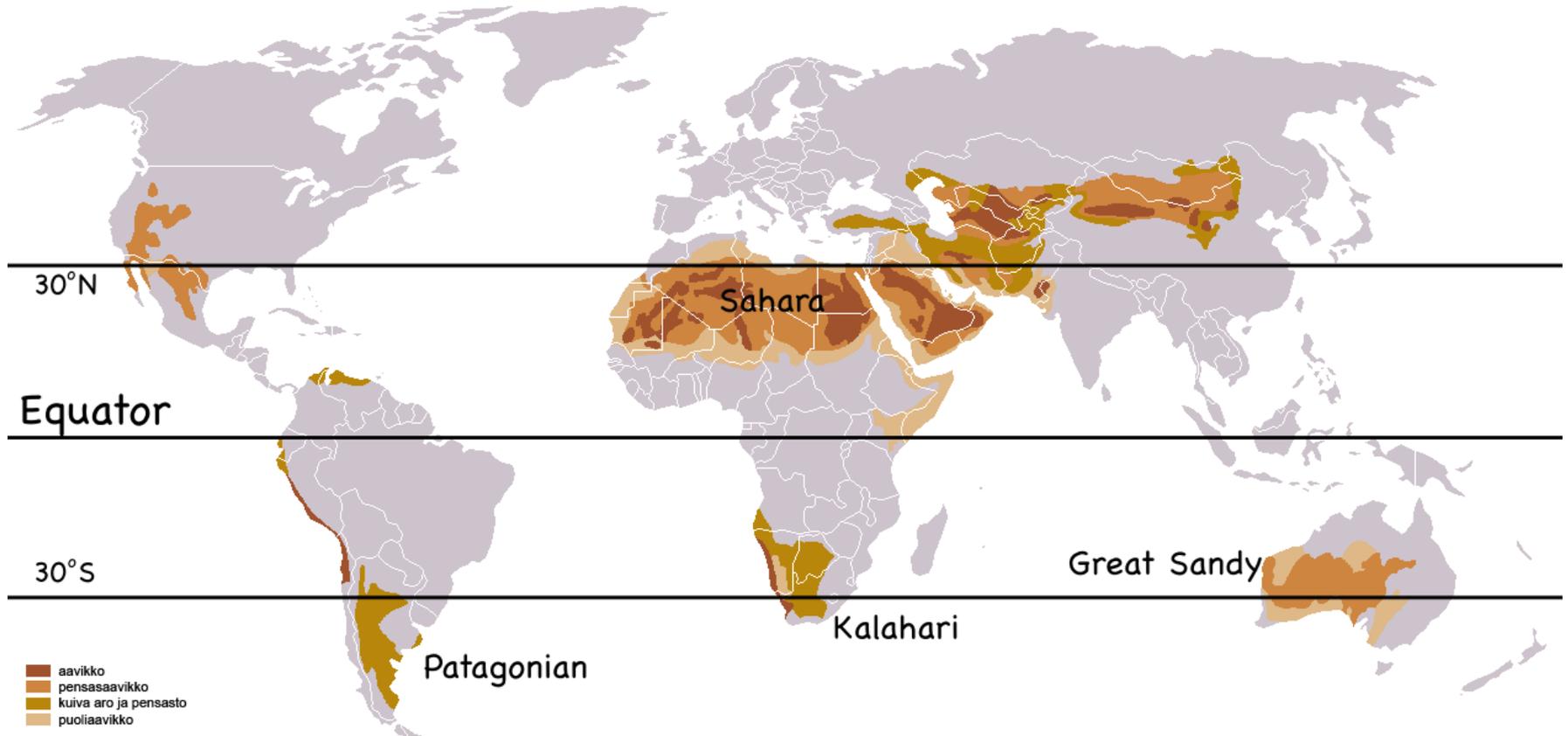


Padrões de circulação atmosférica

Distribuição do calor



Distribuição dos desertos



Detalhes de um climograma

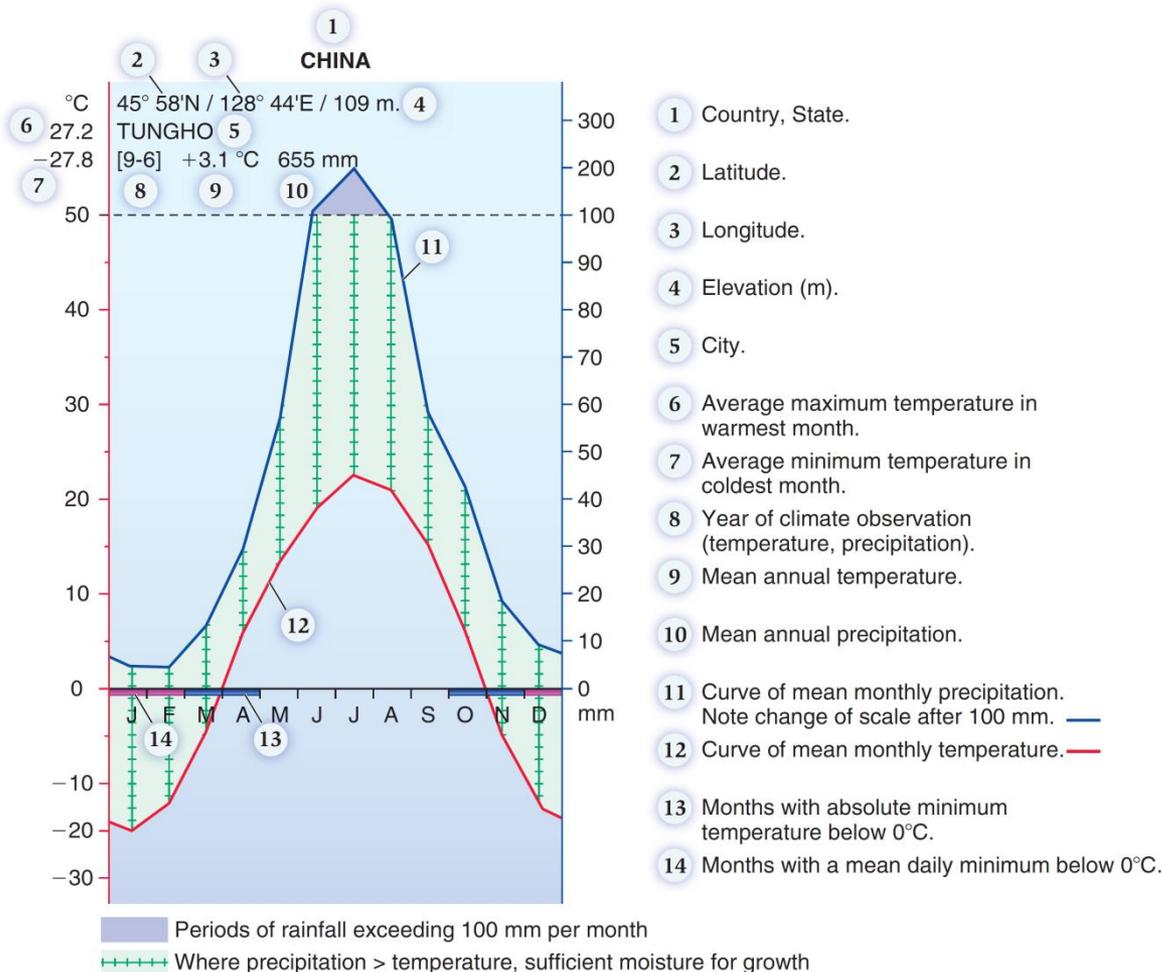


Figure 22.16 A Walter climate diagram. On average, about 20 mm of precipitation per month is needed for plant growth for every 10°C in temperature. The two scales, temperature and precipitation, are therefore aligned in this manner. Not all data are recorded for all stations. Months are arranged January to December for locations in the Northern Hemisphere, and July to June for locations in the Southern Hemisphere.

Conhecendo-se o clima podemos prever o bioma

Climogramas

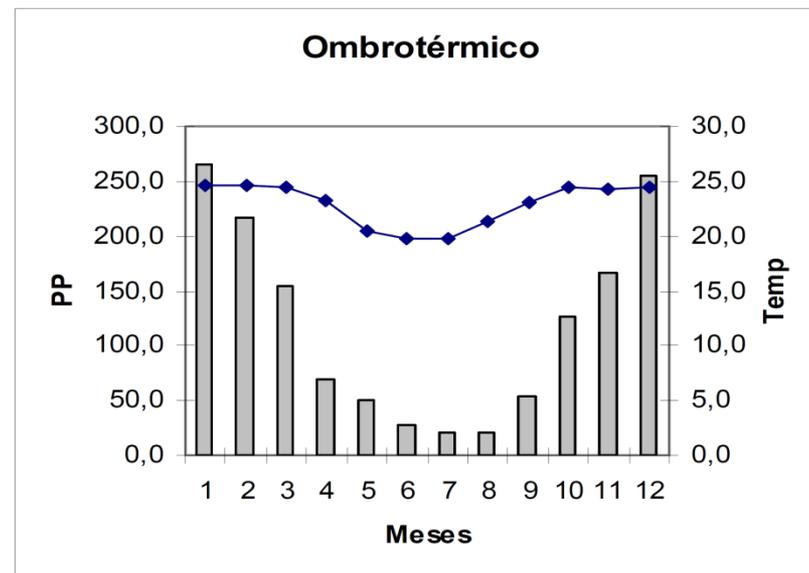
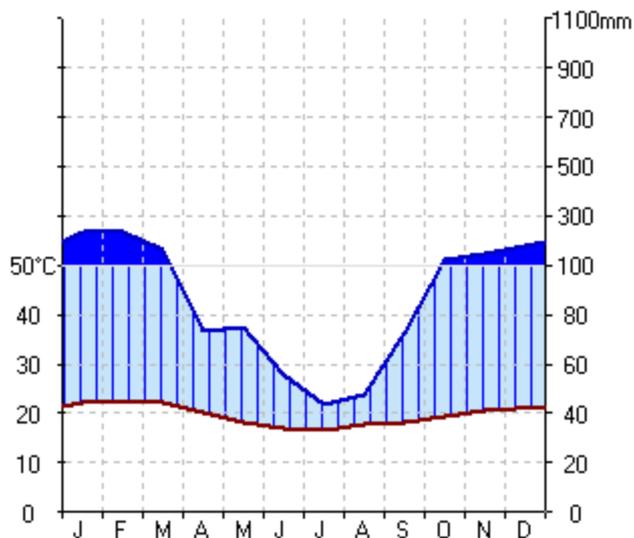
SAO PAULO (792m)
BRAZIL

K Cfa
L -46,62
B -23,5

Klimadaten
(1961 - 1990)

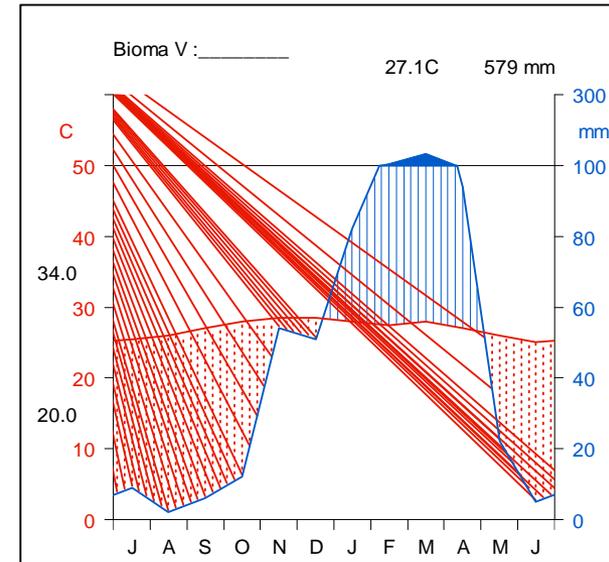
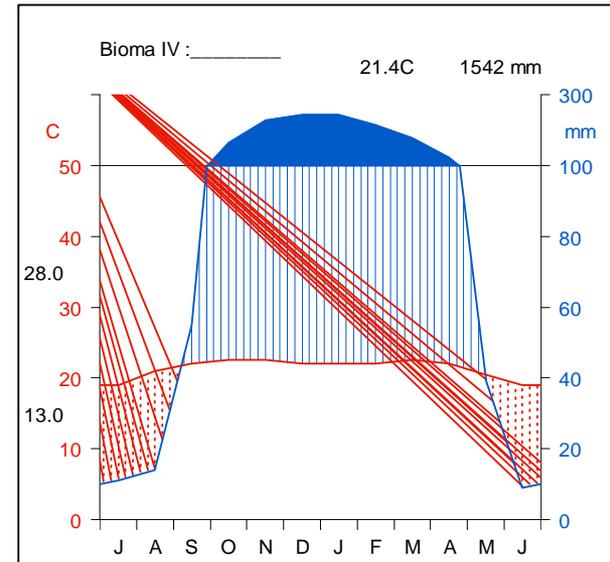
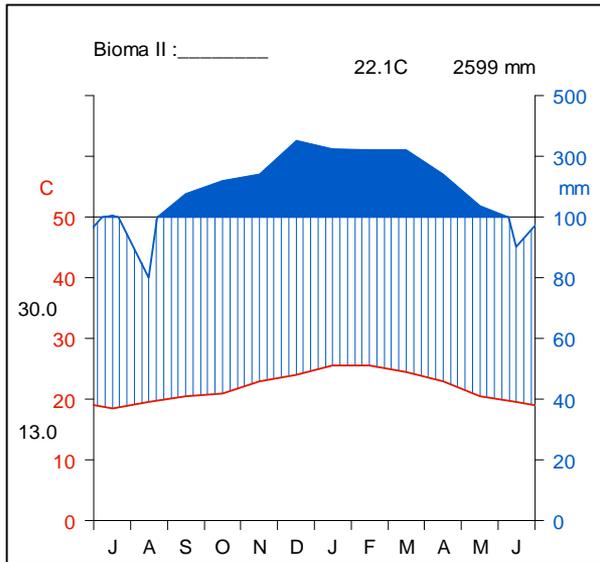
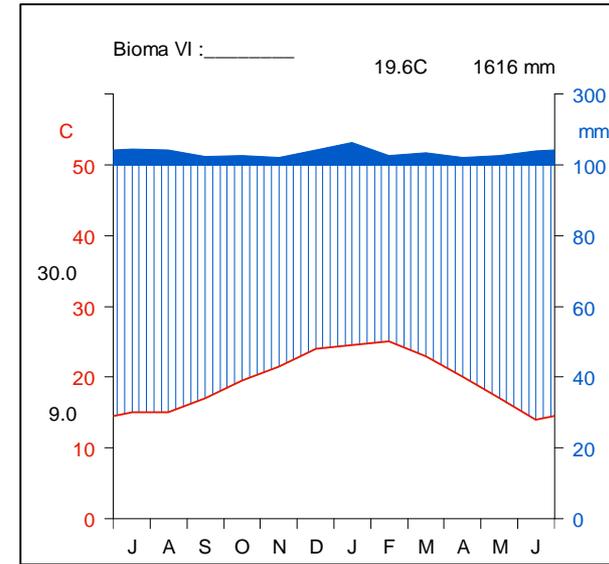
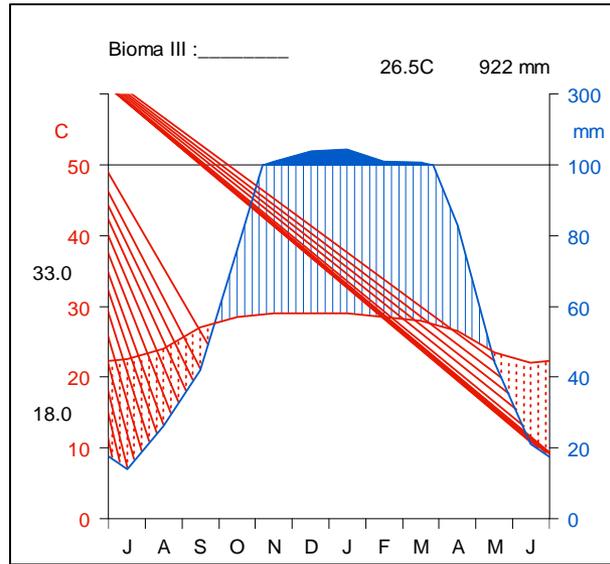
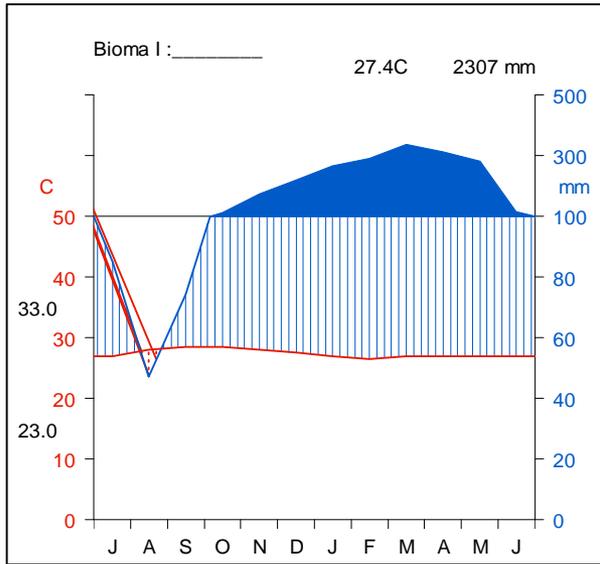
	T:°C	N:mm
Jan	22,3	233,1
Feb	22,7	231,2
Mär	22,2	163,6
Apr	20,3	73
Mai	18,2	75
Jun	16,9	55,5
Jul	16,4	43,8
Aug	17,6	47,3
Sep	18,3	72,4
Okt	19,2	125,5
Nov	20,5	145,9
Dez	21,4	197,4

• Jahr T: 19,3 °C
Summe N: 1463,0 mm

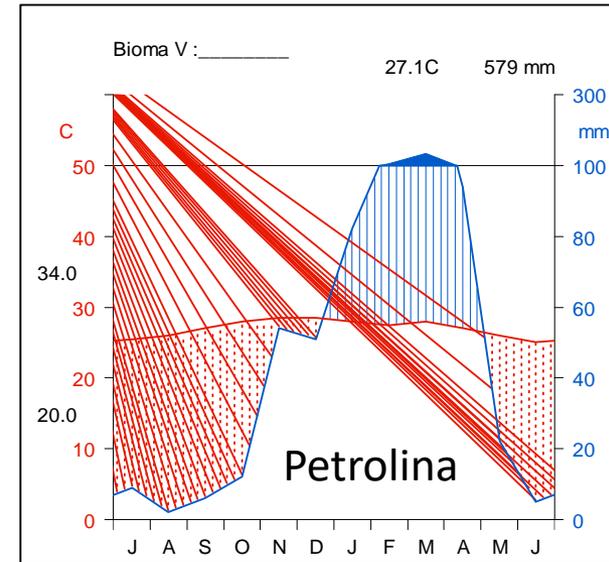
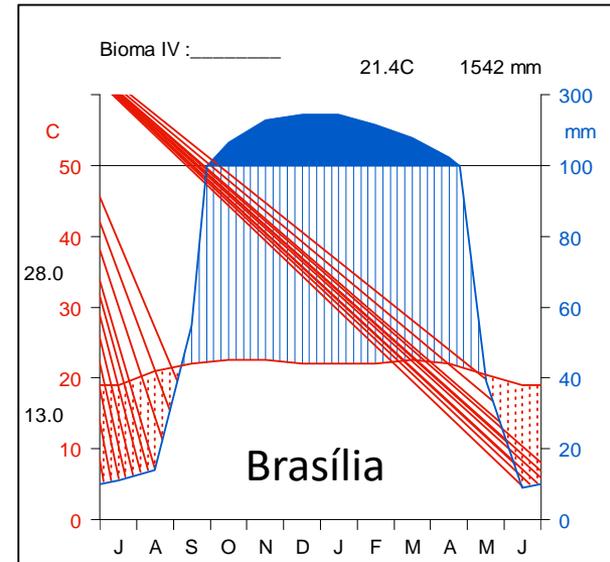
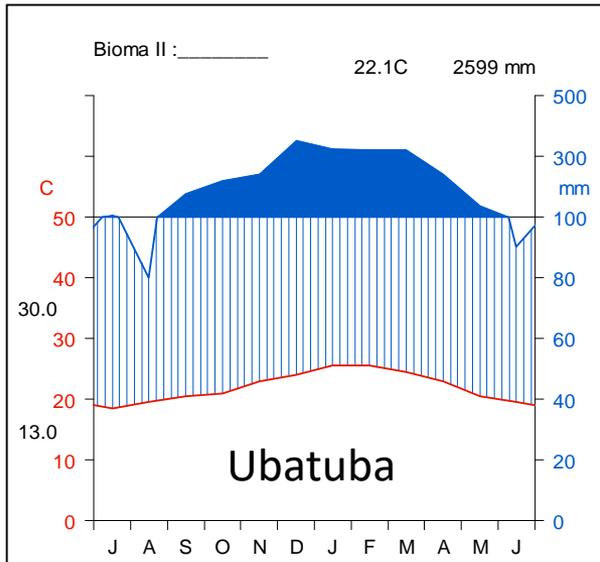
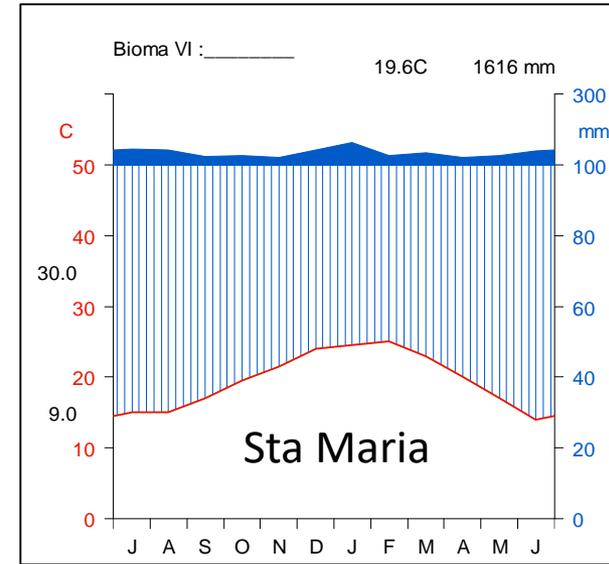
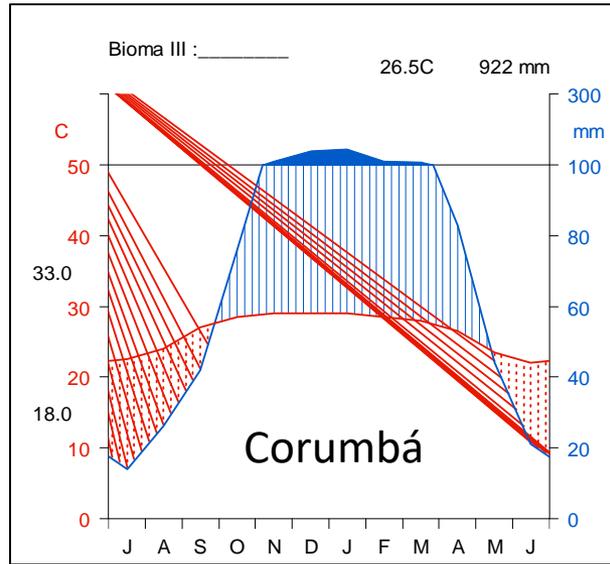
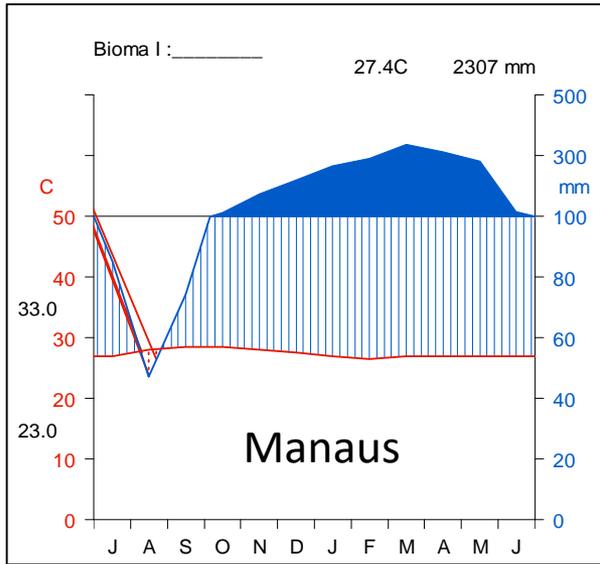


Climograma do município de Ribeirão Preto.

Exercício

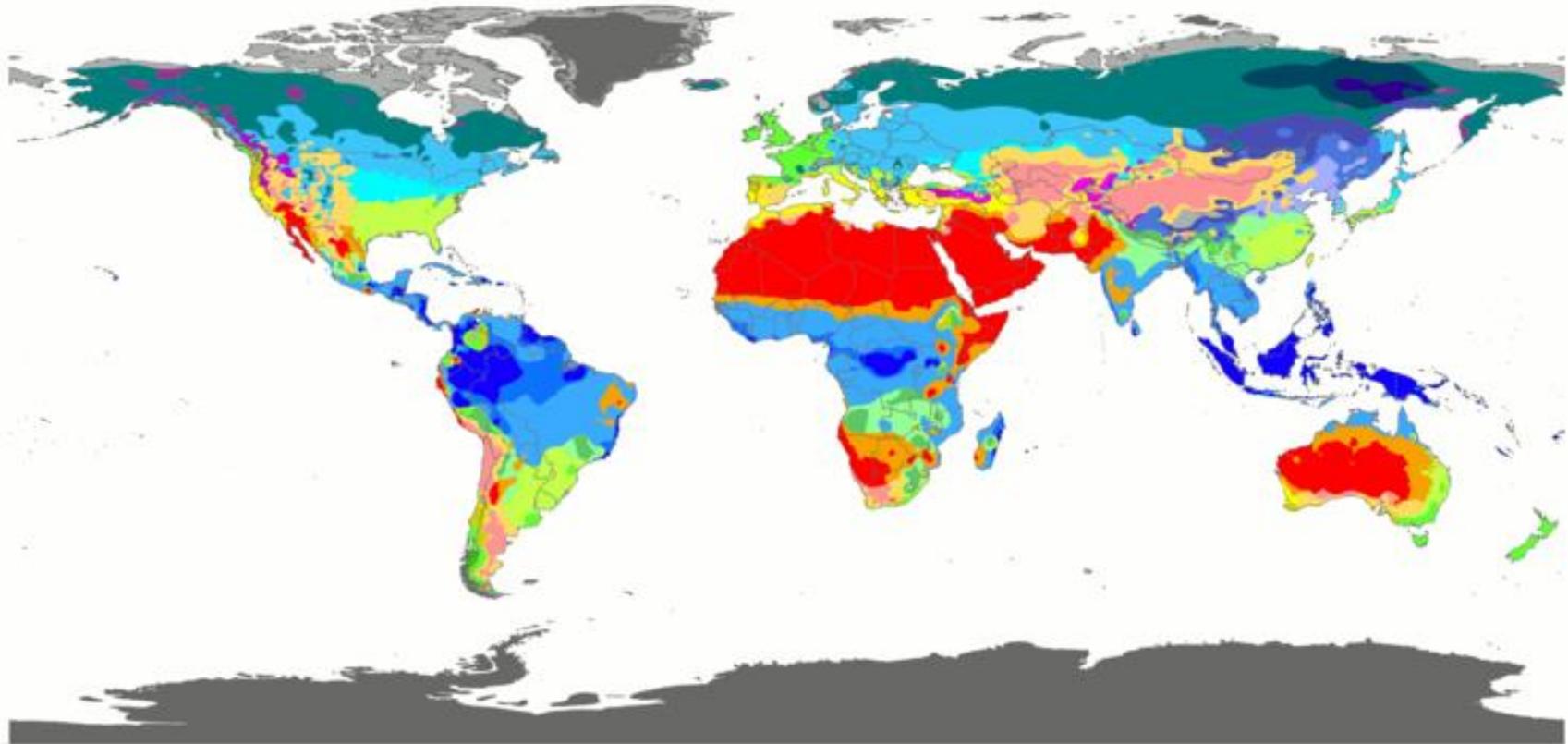


Exercício



Classificação climática de Köppen (1884)

World map of Köppen-Geiger climate classification



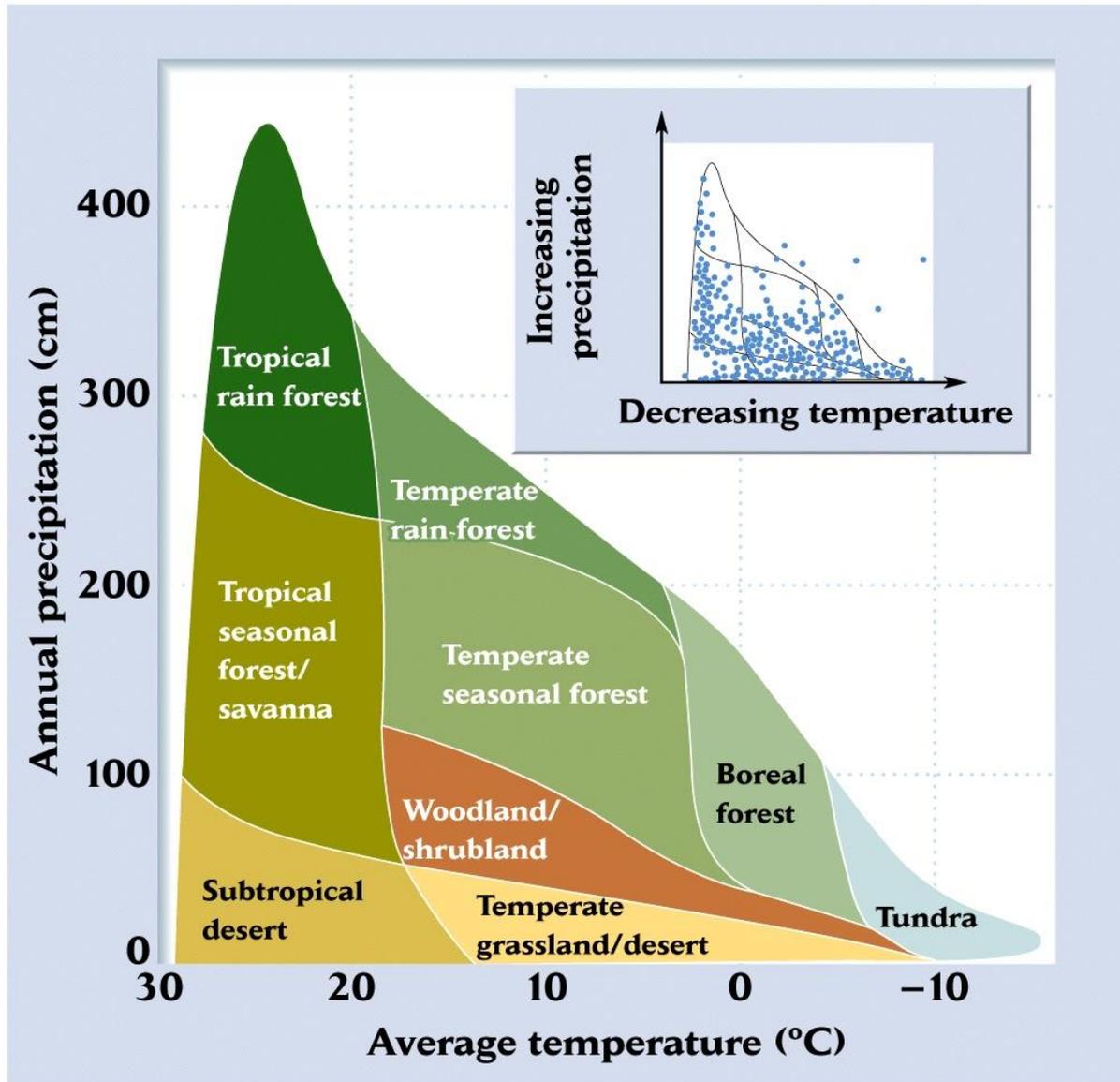
Af	BWh	Csa	Cwa	Cfa	Dsa	Dwa	Dfa	ET
Am	BWk	Csb	Cwb	Cfb	Dsb	Dwb	Dfb	EF
Aw	BSh	Cwc	Cfc	Dsc	Dwc	Dfc		
	BSk			Dsd	Dwd	Dfd		

Table 1. Description of Köppen climate symbols and defining criteria.

1st	2nd	3rd	Description	Criteria*
A			Tropical	$T_{\text{cold}} \geq 18$
	f		- Rainforest	$P_{\text{dry}} \geq 60$
	m		- Monsoon	Not (Af) & $P_{\text{dry}} \geq 100 - \text{MAP}/25$
	w		- Savannah	Not (Af) & $P_{\text{dry}} < 100 - \text{MAP}/25$
B			Arid	$\text{MAP} < 10 \times P_{\text{threshold}}$
	W		- Desert	$\text{MAP} < 5 \times P_{\text{threshold}}$
	S		- Steppe	$\text{MAP} \geq 5 \times P_{\text{threshold}}$
		h	- Hot	$\text{MAT} \geq 18$
		k	- Cold	$\text{MAT} < 18$
C			Temperate	$T_{\text{hot}} > 10$ & $0 < T_{\text{cold}} < 18$
	s		- Dry Summer	$P_{\text{sdry}} < 40$ & $P_{\text{sdry}} < P_{\text{wwet}}/3$
	w		- Dry Winter	$P_{\text{wdry}} < P_{\text{swet}}/10$
	f		- Without dry season	Not (Cs) or (Cw)
		a	- Hot Summer	$T_{\text{hot}} \geq 22$
		b	- Warm Summer	Not (a) & $T_{\text{mon10}} \geq 4$
D		c	- Cold Summer	Not (a or b) & $1 \leq T_{\text{mon10}} < 4$
			Cold	$T_{\text{hot}} > 10$ & $T_{\text{cold}} \leq 0$
	s		- Dry Summer	$P_{\text{sdry}} < 40$ & $P_{\text{sdry}} < P_{\text{wwet}}/3$
	w		- Dry Winter	$P_{\text{wdry}} < P_{\text{swet}}/10$
	f		- Without dry season	Not (Ds) or (Dw)
		a	- Hot Summer	$T_{\text{hot}} \geq 22$
		b	- Warm Summer	Not (a) & $T_{\text{mon10}} \geq 4$
		c	- Cold Summer	Not (a, b or d)
E		d	- Very Cold Winter	Not (a or b) & $T_{\text{cold}} < -38$
			Polar	$T_{\text{hot}} < 10$
	T		- Tundra	$T_{\text{hot}} > 0$
	F		- Frost	$T_{\text{hot}} \leq 0$

*MAP = mean annual precipitation, MAT = mean annual temperature, T_{hot} = temperature of the hottest month, T_{cold} = temperature of the coldest month, T_{mon10} = number of months where the temperature is above 10, P_{dry} = precipitation of the driest month, P_{sdry} = precipitation of the driest month in summer, P_{wdry} = precipitation of the driest month in winter, P_{swet} = precipitation of the wettest month in summer, P_{wwet} = precipitation of the wettest month in winter, $P_{\text{threshold}}$ = varies according to the following rules (if 70% of MAP occurs in winter then $P_{\text{threshold}} = 2 \times \text{MAT}$, if 70% of MAP occurs in summer then $P_{\text{threshold}} = 2 \times \text{MAT} + 28$, otherwise $P_{\text{threshold}} = 2 \times \text{MAT} + 14$). Summer (winter) is defined as the warmer (cooler) six month period of ONDJFM and AMJJAS.

Esquema de Whittaker (1962)



Biomass

Biomes, which are biotic communities viewed on global or continental scales, are associated with particular climates determined mainly by latitude, altitude, and distance from coastal areas. While these large-scale communities include all groups of organisms, biomes are distinguished primarily by their predominant plants and plant growth forms.

BIOMAS

Biomas = Comunidades bióticas recobrando áreas extensas onde o clima e a geografia propiciaram a evolução de comunidades específicas (análogas).

São as principais comunidades da Terra, caracterizadas por adaptações de organismos a um determinado clima.

Quais são os Biomas?

01. Tundra
02. Taiga/Floresta boreal
03. Floresta temperada de coníferas
04. Floresta decídua temperada
05. Pradarias

06. Pastagens, savanas e matagais tropicais e subtropicais
07. Floresta mediterrânea de bosques e arbustos
08. Desertos e matagais xéricos

09. Florestas tropicais e subtropicais secas
10. Florestas tropicais e subtropicais húmidas
11. Florestas tropicais e subtropicais de coníferas

12. Savanas e campos inundados
13. Pastagens e matagais de montanha
14. Manguezais

(De acordo com a WWF)

Quantos Biomas existem?

Different biogeographers recognize different numbers of biomes; some make do with just five biomes and others find they need many more. The perspective of the scientist is as important as the system being studied; 'splitters' tend to distrust broad generalizations and emphasize the diversity of the natural world, whereas 'lumpers' force diversity into a minimum of easily mapped categories.

the patterns that we recognize in nature depend on how we focus our attention

Conceitos

- Bioma: Unidade biológica de relativa homogeneidade.
- Formação: Similar a Bioma, mas restrito a vegetação.
- Fitofisionomia: Aparência física (visual).
- Bioma-Tipo e Formação-Tipo (eg, florestas tropicais pan-tropicais).

Adaptação: Padrões

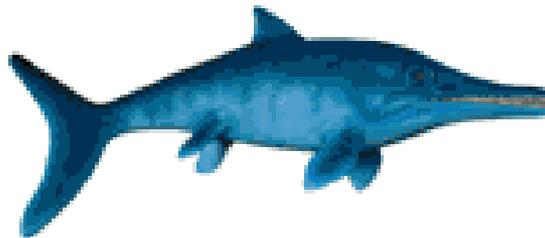
- Em ambientes semelhantes, soluções para problemas comuns levam a adaptações Análogas

shark



fish

ichthyosaur



reptile

dolphin



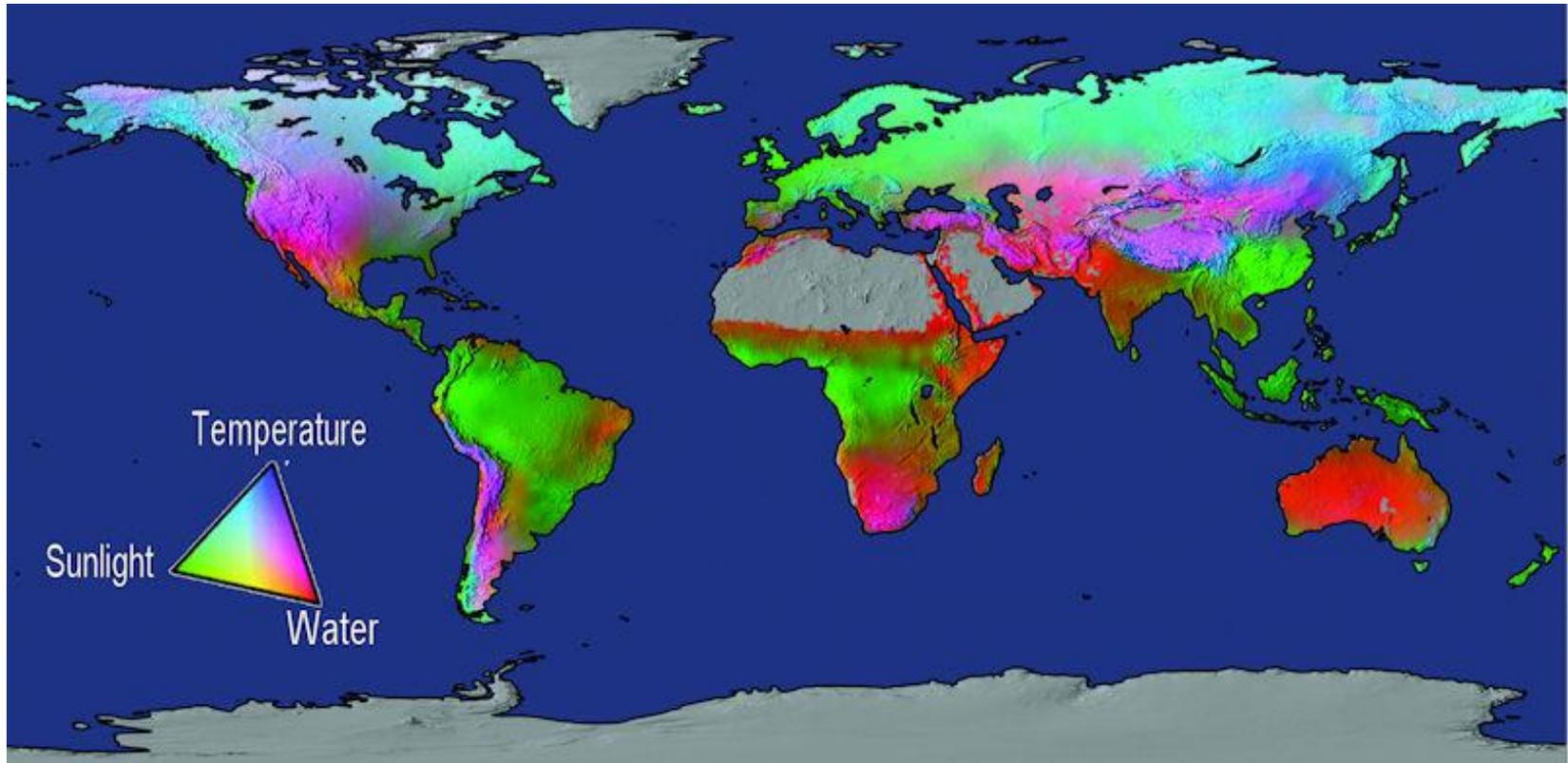
mammal

Cactus vs. Euforbia

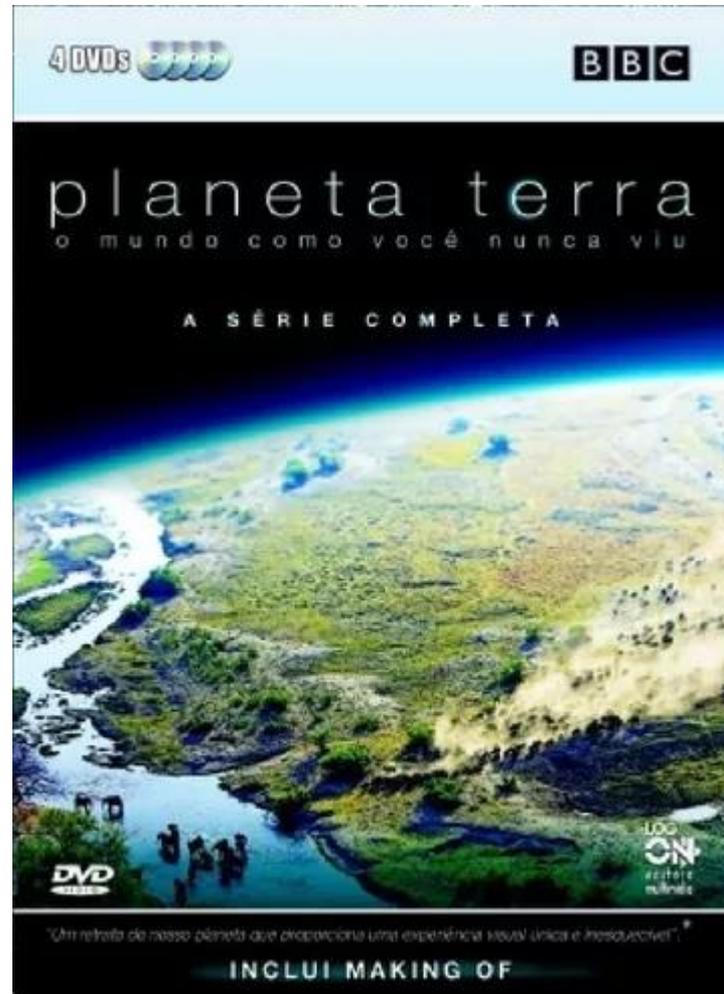


Fatores limitantes

- Disponibilidade de energia (calor e luz)
- Água
- Entretanto, nutrientes também são importantes



Planeta Terra - Ep01 - De polo a polo



- <https://vimeo.com/172246046>

Quais são?

- 01. Tundra
- 02. Taiga/Floresta boreal
- 03. Floresta temperada de coníferas
- 04. Floresta decídua temperada
- 05. Campos e savanas temperados



Temperatura

- 06. Campos e savanas tropicais e subtropicais
- 07. Floresta mediterrânea de bosques e arbustos
- 08. Desertos e matagais xéricos

- 09. Florestas tropicais e subtropicais secas
- 10. Florestas tropicais e subtropicais húmidas
- 11. Florestas tropicais e subtropicais de coníferas

- 12. Savanas e campos inundados
- 13. Campos e matagais de montanha
- 14. Manguezais

(De acordo com a WWF)

Tundra (16 milhões km²)

- Ausência de árvores (baixa temperatura, estação de crescimento curta).
- Solos permanentemente congelados.

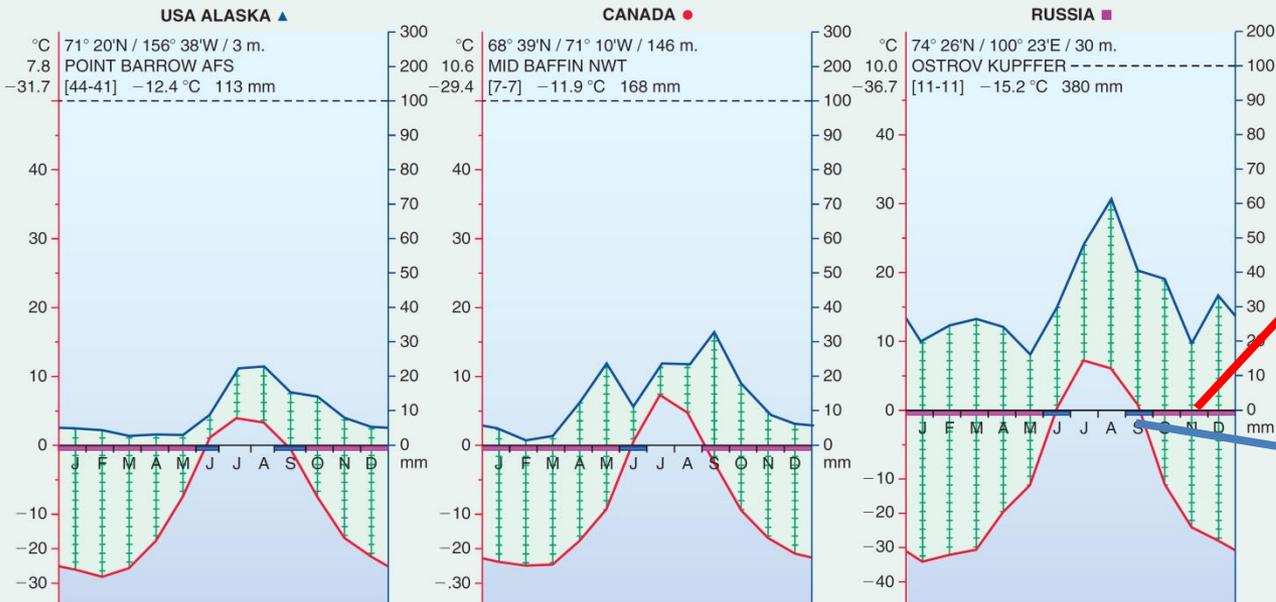
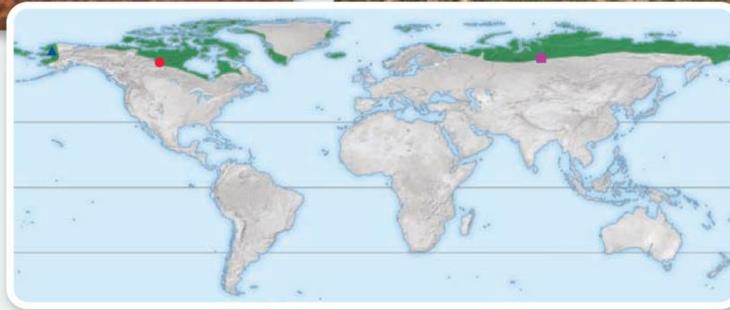




(a)



(b)



Meses com temperatura média abaixo de zero

Meses com temperatura abaixo de zero.

Figure 22.30 Tundra. (a) Caribou in Denali National Park, Alaska. (b) Canadian tundra with musk ox bull.

Tundra



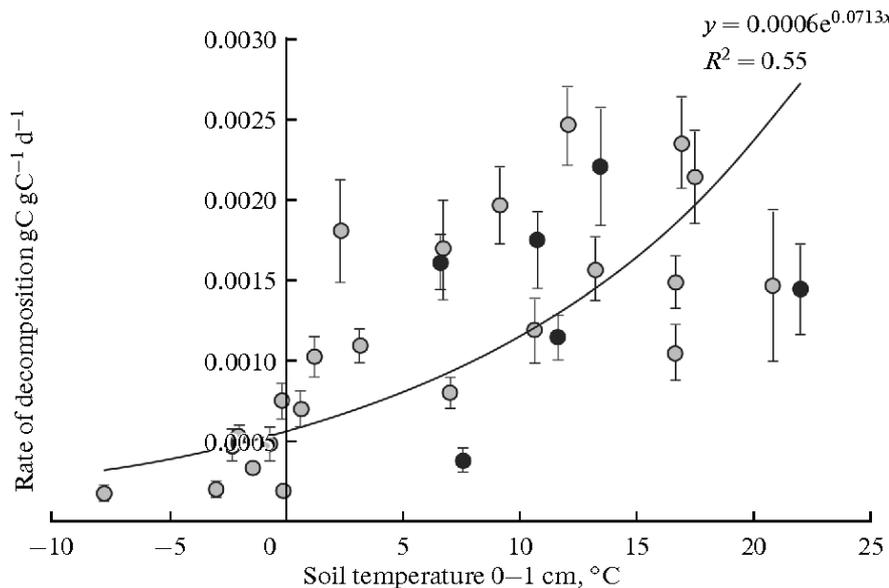
Tundra

- 1500 espécies de plantas vasculares
- 48 mamíferos
- Muitas aves migratórias
- Ausência de répteis e anfíbios



Tundra

- Mudanças globais
 - 1/3 do estoque mundial de carbono orgânico do solo
 - O fogo é um elemento recorrente.



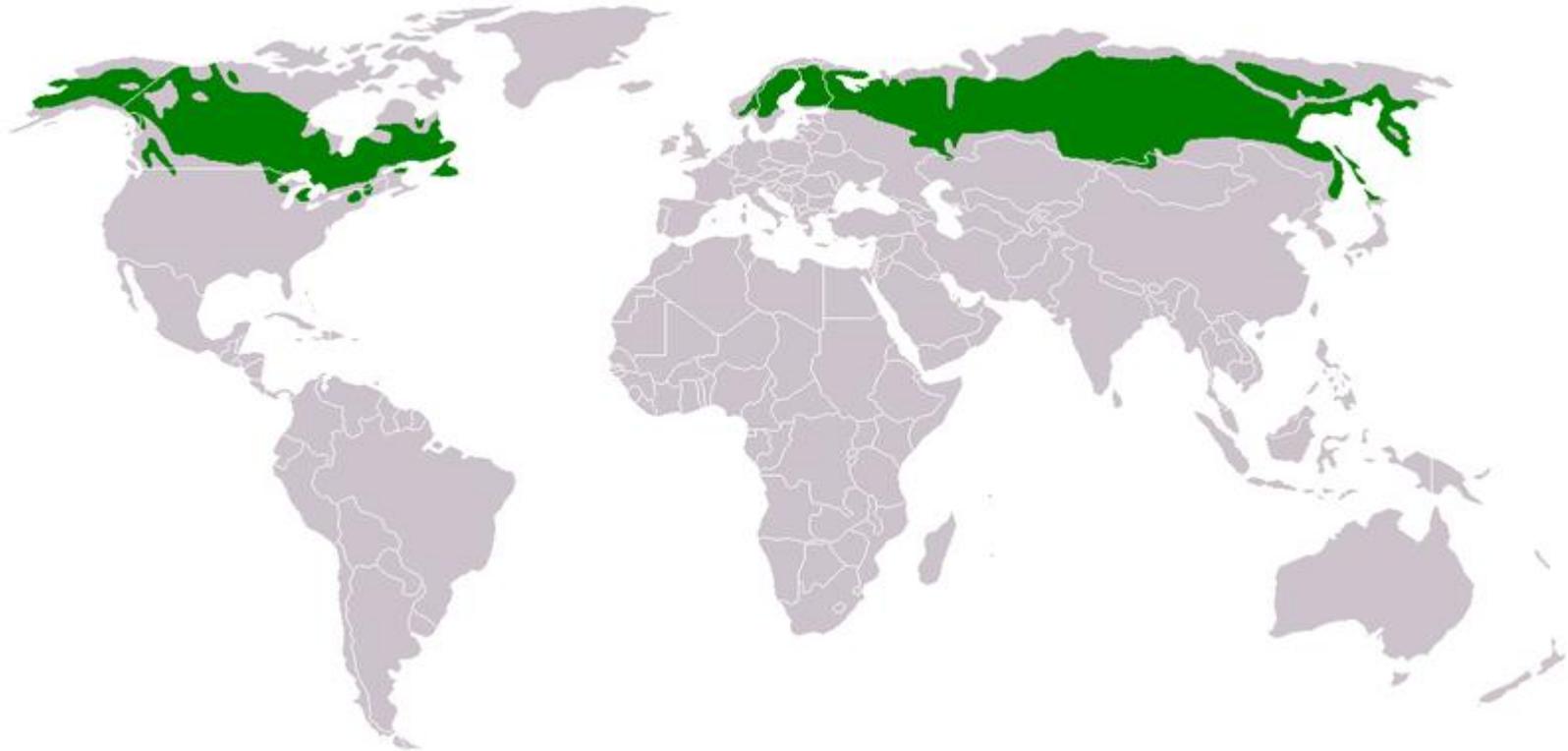
Tundra

- Antártica é muito fria e seca para suportar uma vegetação expressiva.



Taiga (ou Floresta Boreal) – 19 milhões km²

- Dominada por coníferas (pinheiros e companhia).
- 29% das áreas florestadas do mundo.





(a)

(b)

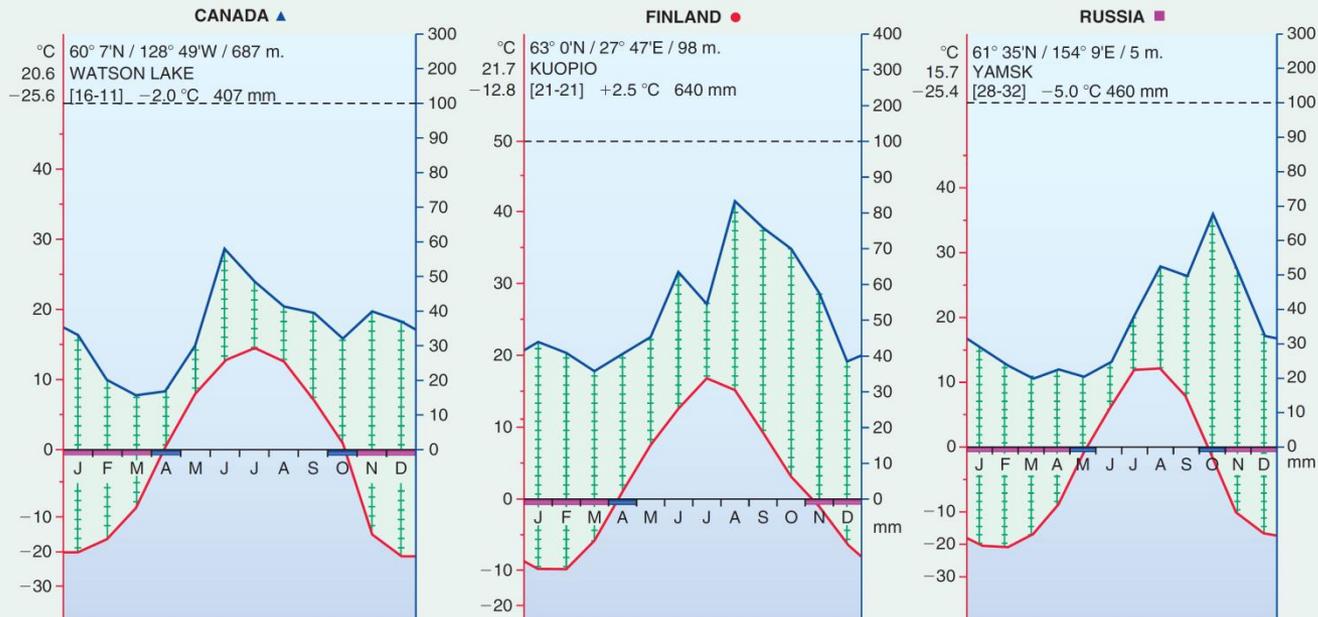
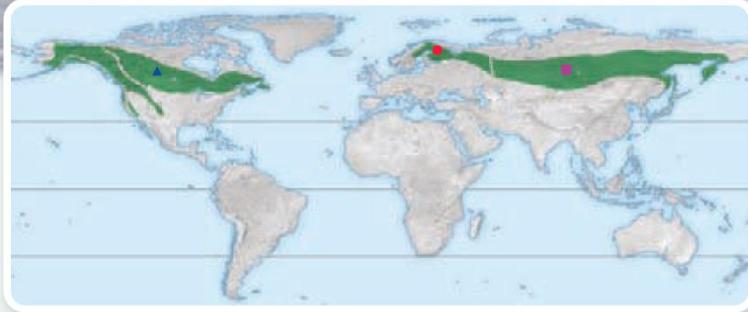


Figure 22.24 Temperate coniferous forest or taiga. (a) Canadian taiga with snowshoe hare and lynx. Snow cover may be extensive in winter. (b) Wolverine walking on snow.

Taiga

- Solos recentes (glaciações), pobres em nutrientes, ácidos, mas com muita matéria orgânica.



Taiga

- 85 espécies de mamíferos (eg. lobo, alce, urso, lince, lebre, etc)
- 32,000 espécies de insetos.



Taiga

- Alguns peixes, anfíbios e répteis

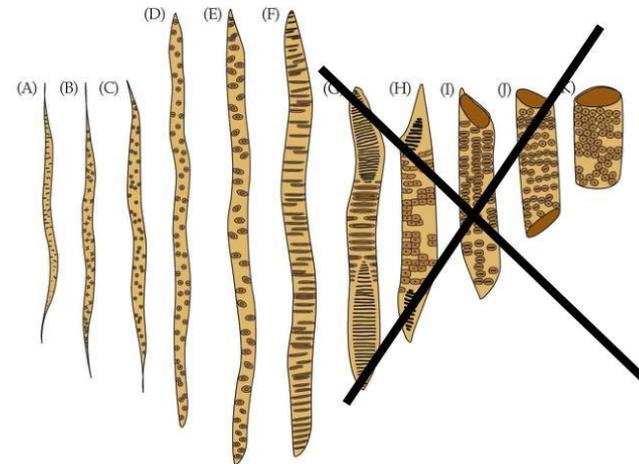


Porque apenas Gimnospermas na Taiga?

Porque apenas Gimnospermas na Taiga?

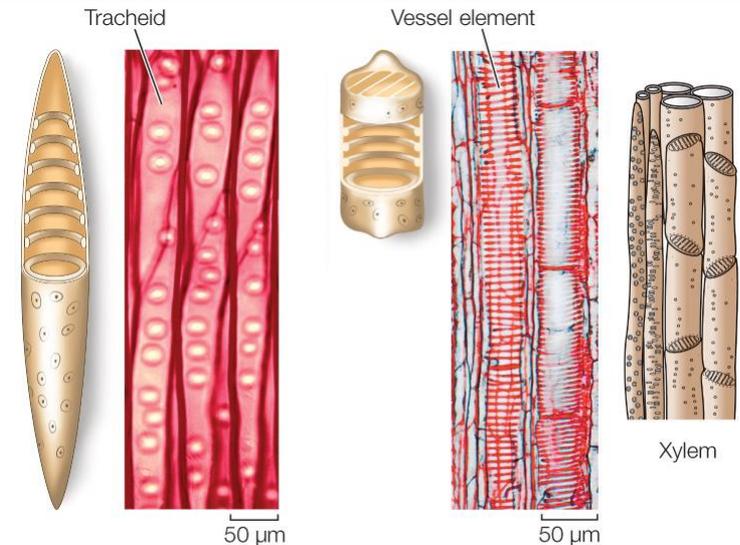
Tracheids	Vessels
Tracheids are part of xylem. These are elongated narrow tube-like dead and empty cells with hard thick and lignified walls with large cell cavity.	Vessels are cylindrical tubular structure, formed of a row of cells placed end to end. The vessel cells are connected by means of plates with pores through which water moves up ward.
Tracheids found alone in the wood of ferns and gymnosperms such as pines.	Vessels are only found in angiosperms such as mango tree, along with tracheids.
Its main conduction of water and minerals and gives mechanical support to the plant body.	The conduction of water and minerals from root to the leaves and giving mechanical support are the important function of vessels.
	

Xylem in Gymnosperms (except for Gnetales)



PLANT SYSTEMATICS, Third Edition, Figure 4.32

© 2008 Sinauer Associates, Inc.



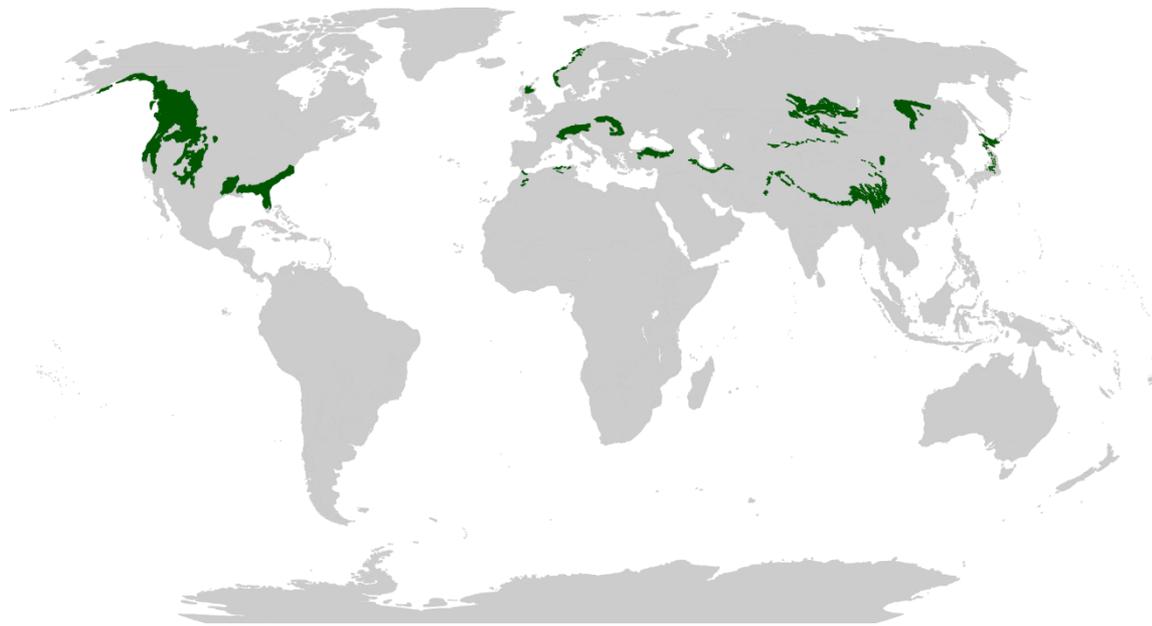
Tracheids: © Dr. John D. Cunningham/Visuals Unlimited, Inc.

Vessel elements: © J. Robert Waaland/Biological Photo Service.

Florestas temperadas de Coníferas

4.5 milhões km²

- Suporta grande biomassa.
- Geralmente 2 camadas (dossel e sub-bosque) bem definidas.



Florestas temperadas de Coníferas

- Matas de araucária (floresta ombrófila mista).





1st position

Pinheirão
São Joaquim - SC
DBH= 3.25 m
CBH= 10.23 m
Height= 39.2 m
106.6 m³/f_{1,3}:0.3279



2nd position

Pinheiro Grosso
Canela - RS
DBH= 2.68 m
CBH= 8.44 m
Height= 39 m
72.1 m³/f_{1,3}:0.3277



3rd position

Estação Experimental da Embrapa 1
Caçador - SC
DBH= 2.38 m
CBH= 7.48 m
Height= 44 m
62.4 m³/f_{1,3}:0.3279



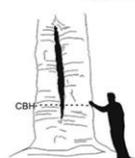
4th position

Menina da Cústodia
São Joaquim - SC
DBH= 2.25 m
CBH= 7.07 m
Height= 39.3 m
63.3 m³/f_{1,3}:0.4037



5th position

Campos Novos - SC
DBH= 2.21 m
CBH= 6.97 m
Height= 44 m
63.70 m³



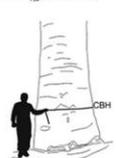
6th position

Estação Experimental da Embrapa 2
Caçador - SC
DBH= 2.21 m
CBH= 6.97 m
Height= 40 m
61.8 m³/f_{1,3}:0.4585



7th position

Santo Anjo 1
Alfredo Wagner - SC
DBH= 2.20 m
CBH= 6.92 m
Height= 37 m
52.5 m³



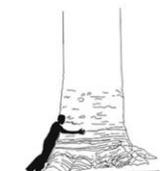
8th position

Araucária Gigante
Cruz Machado - PR
DBH= 2.13 m
CBH= 6.70 m
Height= 40 m
53.5 m³



9th position

Fazenda do Colégio
São Joaquim - SC
DBH= 2.07 m
CBH= 6.53 m
Height= 25.1 m
34.1 m³/f_{1,3}:0.4002



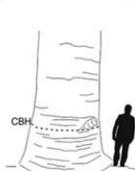
10th position

Pinheiro Multissecular
Nova Petrópolis - RS
DBH= 2.07 m
CBH= 6.51 m
Height= ~35.1 m
44.3 m³/f_{1,3}:0.3320



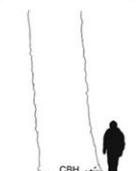
11th position

Fazenda Santana
Castro - PR
DBH= 2.01 m
CBH= 6.32 m
Height= ~44 m
61.0 m³/f_{1,3}:0.4301



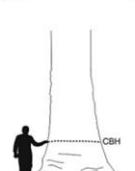
12th position

Santo Anjo 2
Alfredo Wagner - SC
DBH= 2.01 m
CBH= 6.31 m
Height= >35 m
43.9 m³



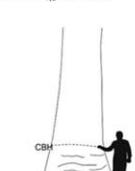
13th position

Gateados
Capão Alto - SC
DBH= 2.00 m
CBH= 6.28 m
Height= ~35.4 m
38.2 m³



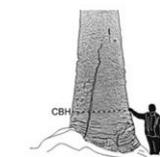
14th position

Estação Experimental
da Embrapa 3
Caçador - SC
DBH= 1.95 m
CBH= 6.14 m
Height= 42 m
58.1 m³



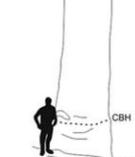
15th position

Fazenda Tupi
Nova Prata - RS
DBH= 1.94 m
CBH= 6.09 m
Height= 37.9 m
62.8 m³



16th position

Faxinalzinho
São Cristóvão do Sul - SC
DBH= 1.91 m
CBH= 6.01 m
Height= ~35.0 m
~ 38.2 m³



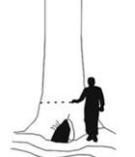
17th position

Pinheiro-do-mico
Terra Indígena Mangueirinha - SC
DBH= 1.88 m
CBH= 5.90 m
Height= 38.7 m
33.5 m³/f_{1,3}:0.4021



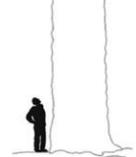
18th position

Terra Indígena Mangueirinha
Chopininho - PR
DBH= 1.87 m
CBH= 5.88 m
Height= 37 m
47.8 m³/f_{1,3}:0.4172



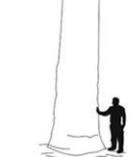
19th position

Santo Anjo 3
Alfredo Wagner - SC
DBH= 1.84 m
CBH= 5.79 m
Height= >31 m
~31.8 m³



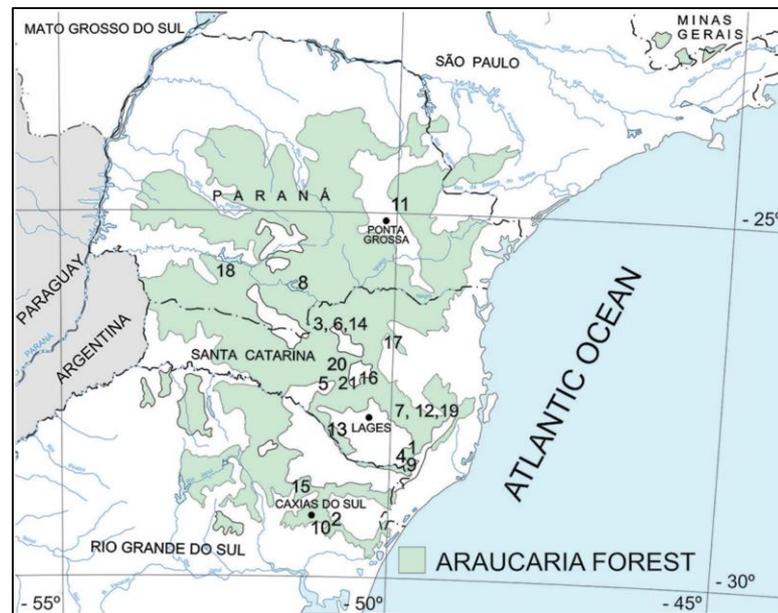
20th position

Floresta René Frey
Fraiburgo - SC
DBH= 1.72 m
CBH= 5.4 m
Height= 35.5 m
35.5 m³/f_{1,3}:0.4274



21st position

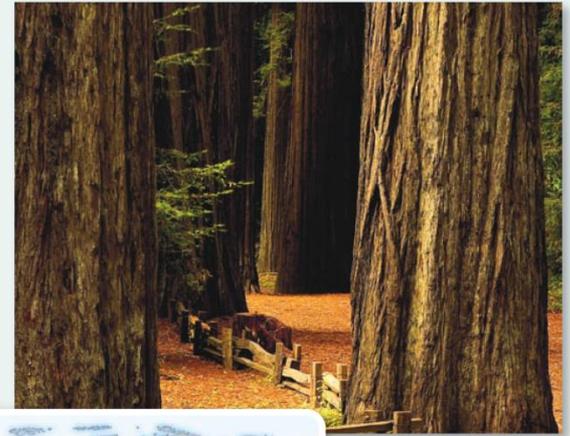
Brochmann Polis
Brunópolis - SC
DBH= 1.61 m
CBH= 5.07 m
Height= 33.0 m



Floresta Temperada Úmida



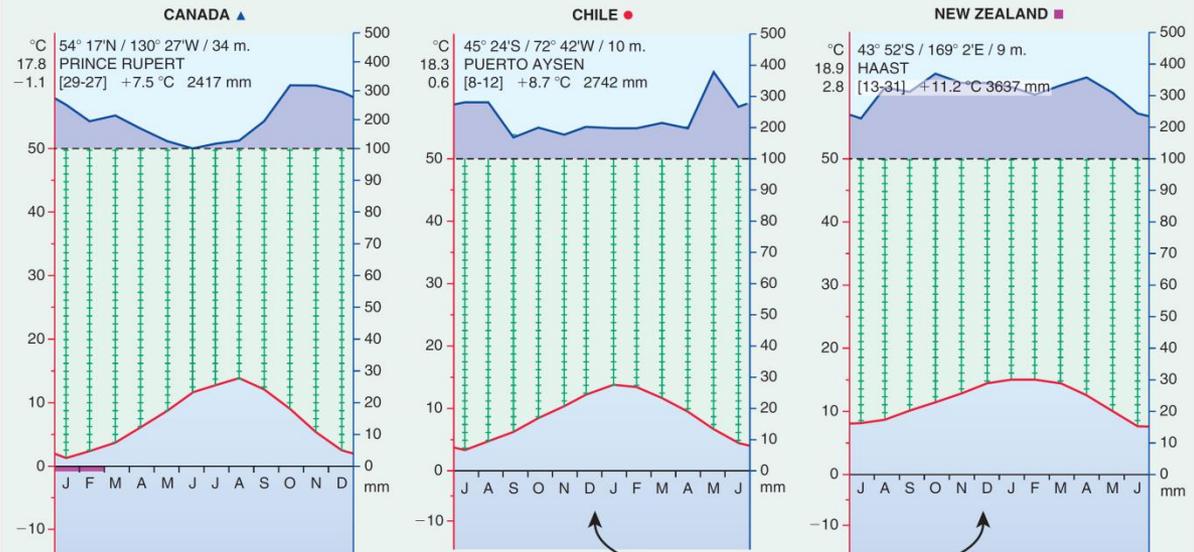
(a)



(b)



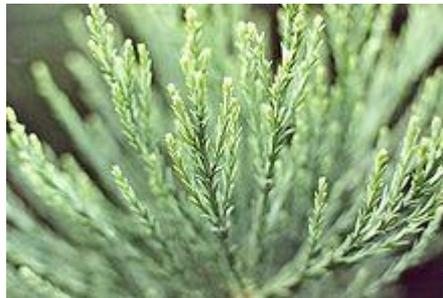
- Precipitação anual > 1400 mm
- Temperatura média entre 4 e 12°
- Dominadas por coníferas ou angiospermas
- Fogo ausente



Note that southern hemisphere sites order the months from July to June.

Floresta Temperada Úmida

- Árvores de grande porte
 - *Fitzroya cupressoides* – Bosque Valdiviano
 - 40-60 m (média)- 4.2 m diâmetro
 - 3622 anos
- *Sequoiadendron giganteum* – Califórnia
 - 50-85 m (média) – 98m recorde
 - 3500 anos



Florestas Temperadas Decíduas



(a)



(b)



- 13 mi km²

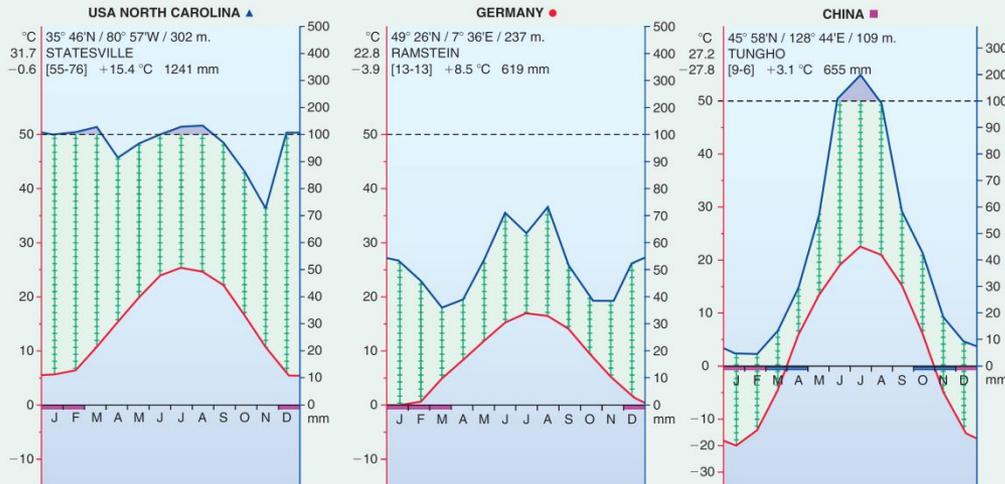
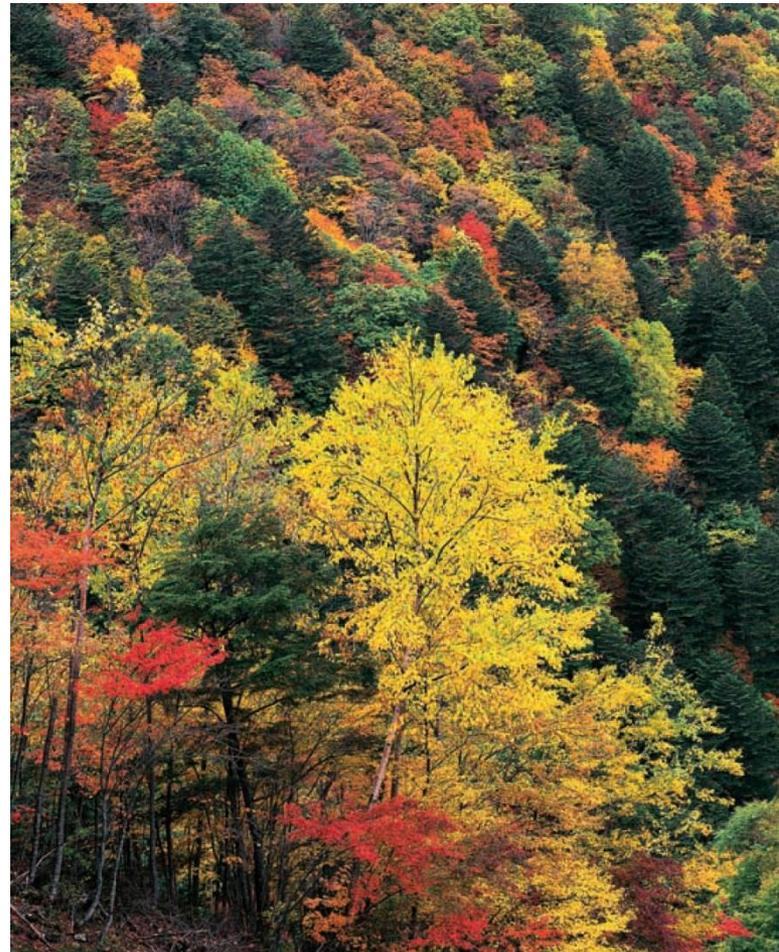


Figure 22.21 Temperature deciduous forest. (a) Temperate forest, USA, with white-tailed deer. (b) Temperate forest, USA, with red fox.

Florestas Temperadas Decíduas

- Todos os invernos com temperaturas abaixo de zero.
- Precipitação anual entre 750 e 2000 mm.
- Maiores extensões se encontram no hemisfério Norte.
- De 3-4 espécies de árvores por km².
- Polinização anemófila

Florestas Temperadas Decíduas

- Gêneros comumente dominantes:

- Carvalhos do gênero *Quercus* - (*oaks*),
- Nogueiras do gênero *Carya* - (*hickories*),
- Bordos do gênero *Acer* - (*maples*).



Florestas Temperadas Decíduas

- Carvalhos (*oaks*):
 - ~600 espécies
 - Madeiras densas, com muito tanino.
 - Hibridiza com facilidade.
 - Decíduas ou não.
 - Centro de endemismo – México.



Florestas Temperadas Decíduas

- Nogueiras (*hickories*):
 - 17-19 espécies.
 - Decíduas.
 - Centro de endemismo : América do Norte.



Florestas Temperadas Decíduas

- Bordos (*maples*).
 - ~128 espécies.
 - Decíduas.
 - Centro de endemismo – Ásia.



Florestas Temperadas Decíduas

- Poucos répteis e anfíbios.
- Migração, hibernação e diapausa.
- Pouquíssimos fragmentos em estado original.
- Muitas espécies ameaçadas de extinção.

Campos (temperate grasslands)

- 9.8 mi km²

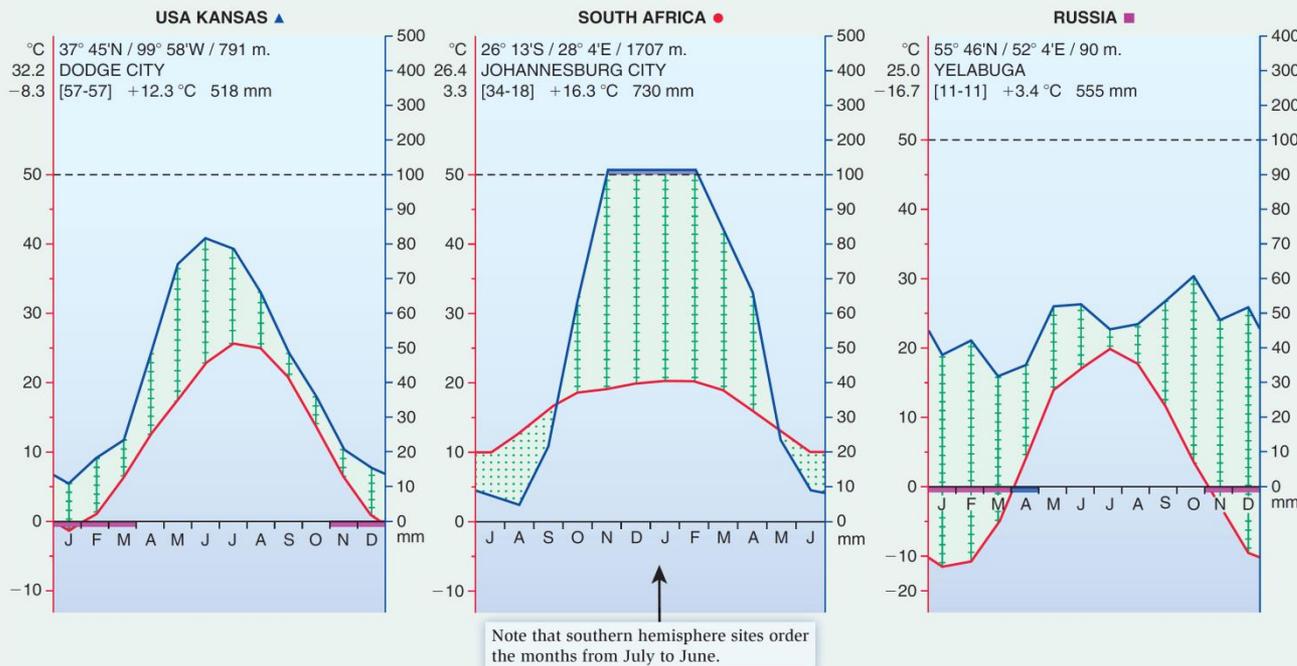
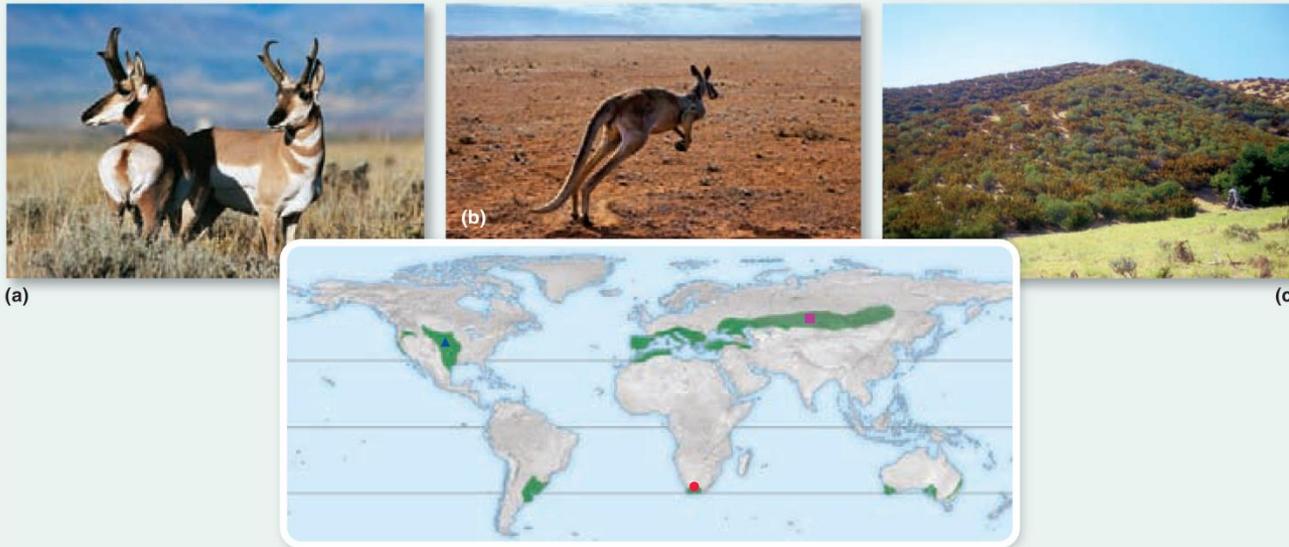


Figure 22.26 Temperate grassland prairie. (a) Prairie with pronghorn antelope, Wyoming. (b) Australian outback with red kangaroo. (c) This chaparral habitat in California has numerous small bushes and occasional trees as well as extensive grasslands.

Campos Temperados

- América do sul – Pampas
- América do Norte – Pradarias (*prairies*)
- África do Sul – *Velds*
- Rússia – Estepes



Campos Temperados

- Inverno frio (frequentemente abaixo de zero).
- Verão relativamente quente (20-30 °C) e frequentemente sujeito a secas.
- Precipitação anual entre 250 e 1000 mm.
- Incêndios recorrentes.
- Estação de crescimento: 120-300 dias.

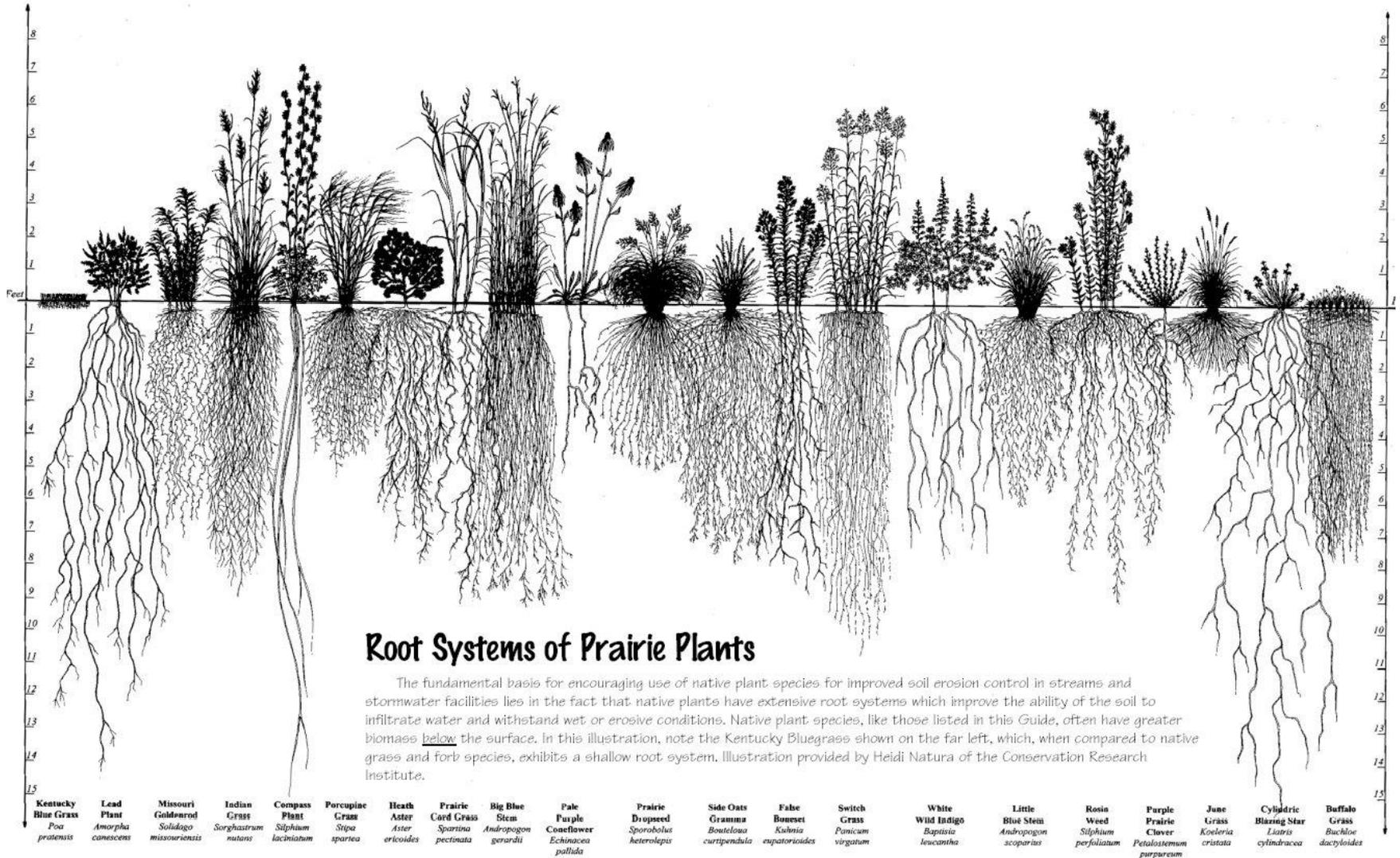


Campos Temperados

- Plantas:
 - Domínio de gramíneas C_3 e C_4 .
 - Gênero *Andropogon*, *Panicum*
 - Inúmeras outras espécies herbáceas com flores muito vistosas.

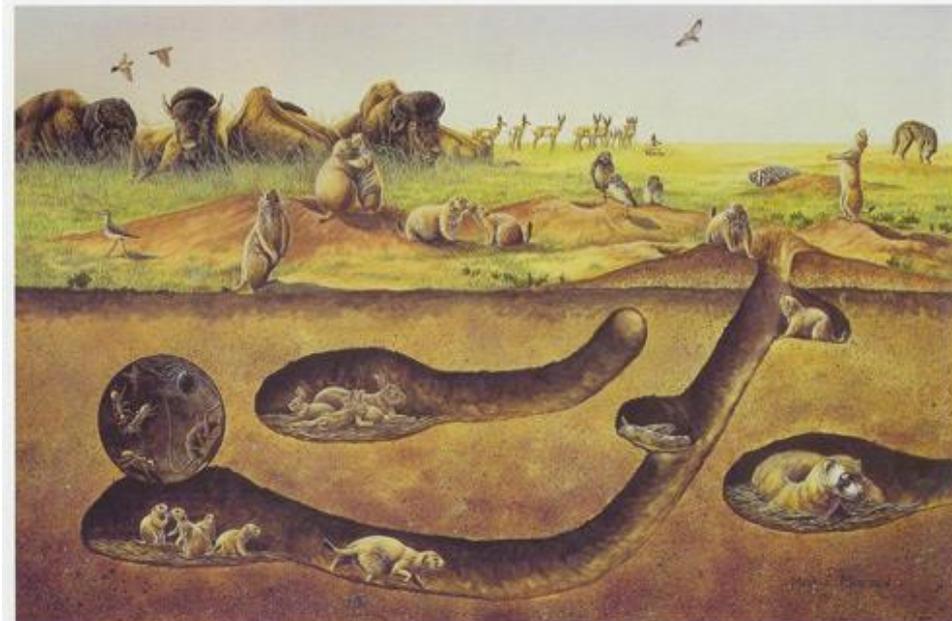


Alto investimento em sistema radicular



Campos Temperados

- Animais:
 - Grandes mamíferos (perissodactyla, artiodactyla, cangurus, etc).
 - Pequenos mamíferos que vivem em tocas.





Campos Temperados

- Animais:
 - Megafauna extinta



Campos Temperados

- Alta taxa de mudança no uso da terra
 - Conversão para agricultura e uso como pastagem
 - Paisagens naturais deste bioma são raríssimas.



Cortaderia selloana

Quais são?

- 01. Tundra
- 02. Taiga/Floresta Boreal
- 03. Floresta Temperada de Coníferas
 - 03.1. Floresta Temperada Úmida
- 04. Floresta Decídua Temperada

} Limitados
por
energia

05. Campos Temperados

- 06. Vegetação Mediterrânea
- 07. Desertos e Matagais Xéricos
- 08. Savanas Tropicais e Subtropicais

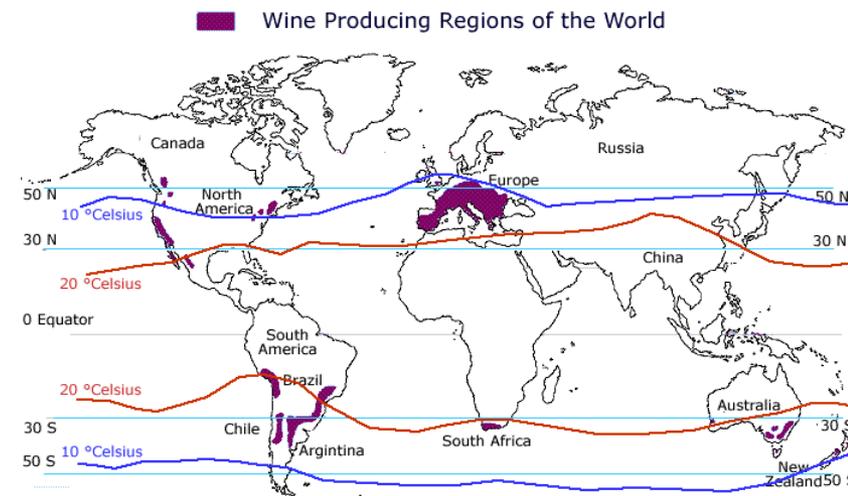
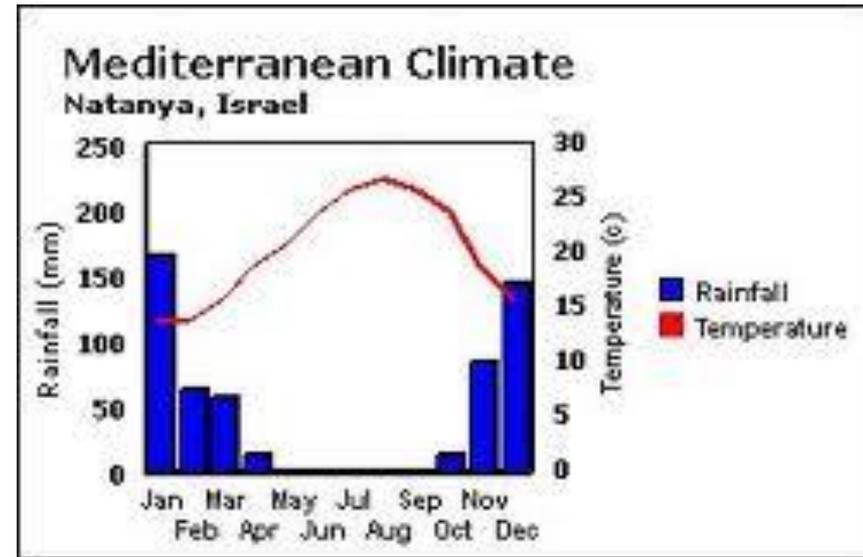
} Sazonalidade

- 09. Florestas Tropicais e Subtropicais Secas
- 10. Florestas Tropicais e Subtropicais Úmidas
- 11. Florestas Tropicais e Subtropicais de Coníferas

- 12. Savanas e Campos Inundados
- 13. Pastagens e Matagais de Montanha
- 14. Manguezais

Vegetação Mediterrânea – 3 mi km²

- Verão quente e seco.
- Inverno moderado.
- Precipitação anual:
 - 500 a 1000 mm
- Costa oeste dos continentes associadas a correntes oceânicas frias.



Vegetação Mediterrânea

- Arbustos, arvoretas e árvores
- Cactos e eufórbias
- Alta diversidade (habitats e espécies)
- Suculência e esclerofilia
- Fogo recorrente



Vegetação Mediterrânea

- Formações que variam de florestas (*Eucalyptus* na Austrália e *Notophagus* no Chile), savanas (chaparal na Califórnia) até formações similares a um campo sujo.

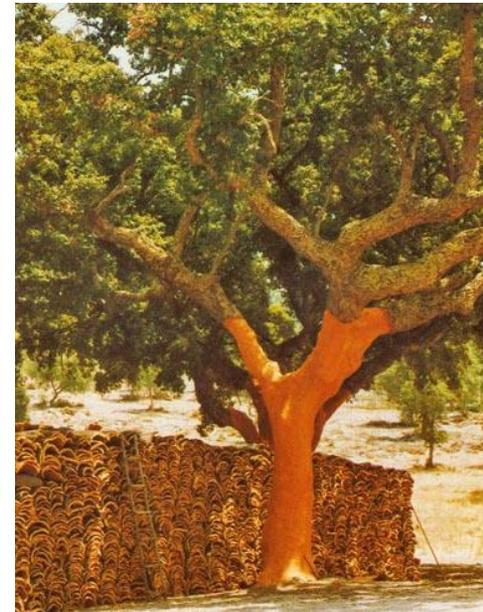


Vegetação Mediterrânea

- Oliveiras (*Olea europaea*)
- Sobreiro (*Quercus suber*)
- Alecrim (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
- Tomilho, sálvia, orégano, etc.



Rosmarinus officinalis L.
Image processed by Thomas Schoepke
www.plant-pictures.de



Vegetação Mediterrânea

- Equinos, caprinos e ovinos
- Porcos selvagens, coelhos, lince e alguns lagartos.

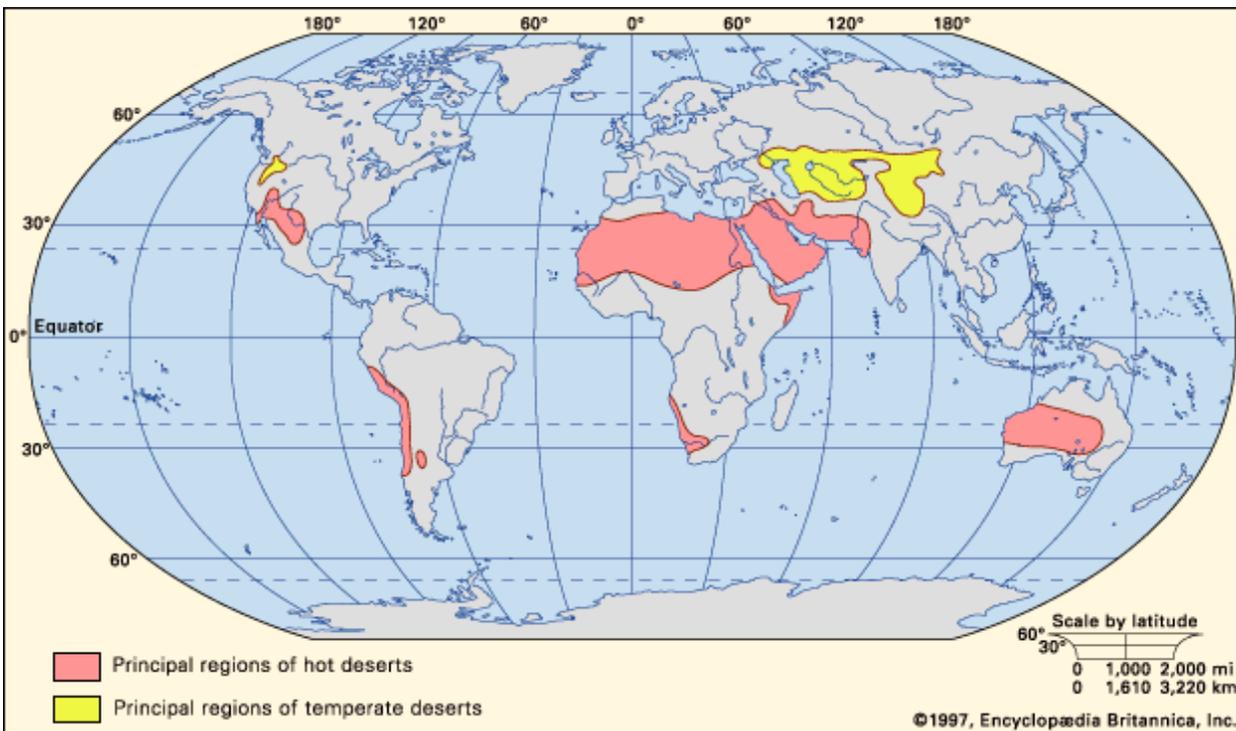
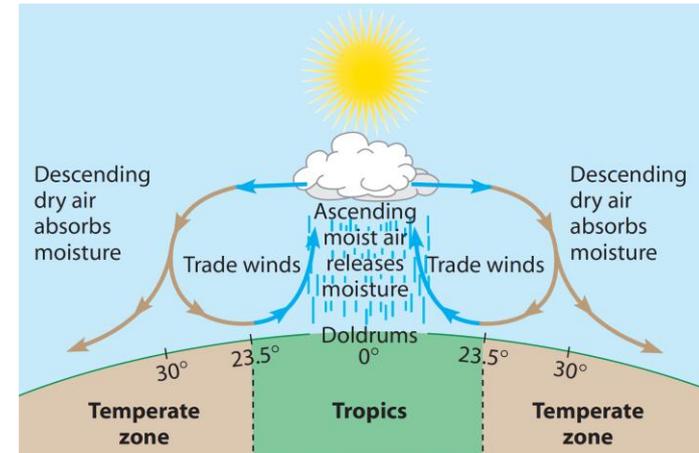


Vegetação Mediterrânea

- São regiões semiáridas, com alto grau de alteração por atividades humanas.

Desertos e matagais xéricos

- 25.2 milhões de km²
- Desertos quentes e frios



- Desertos Quentes

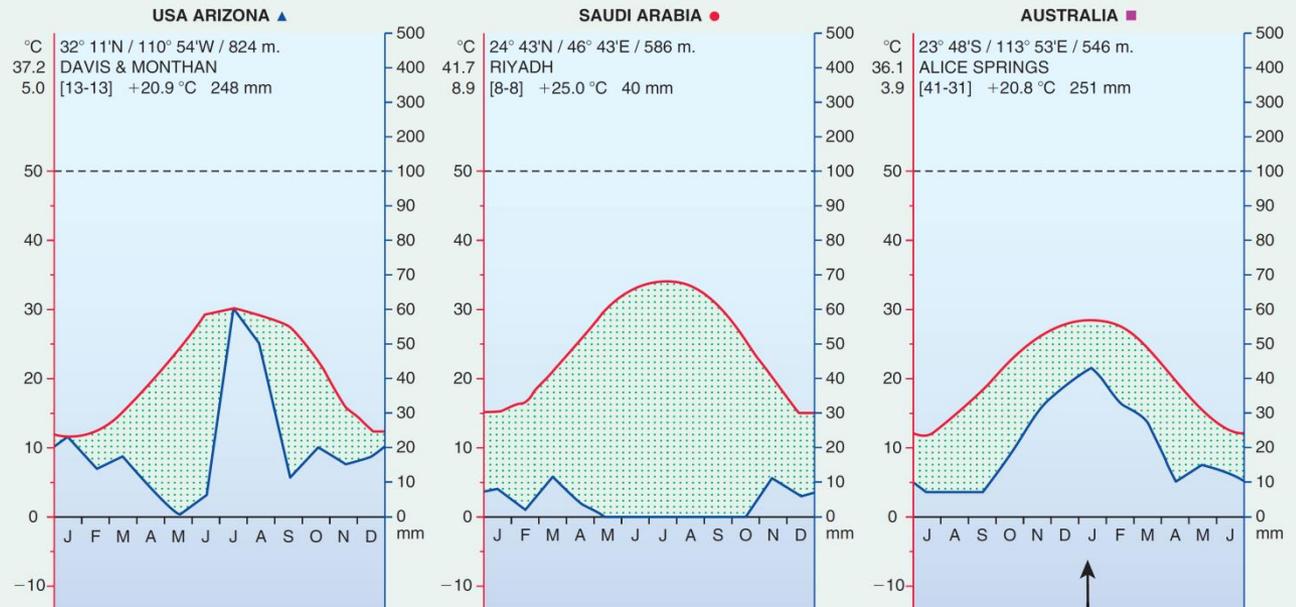
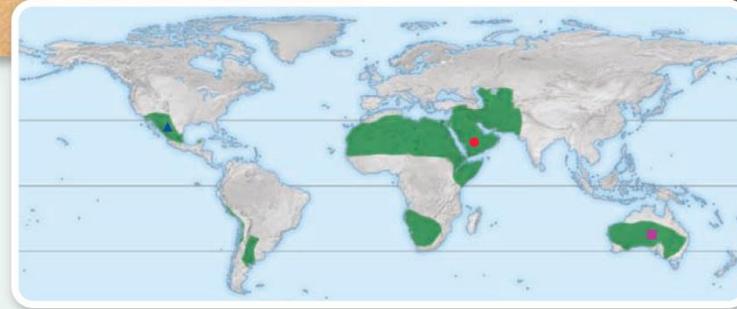
- De 0° a noite a ~50° durante o dia
- Precipitação < 300 mm
- 20% da superfície terrestre.



(a)



(b)



Note that southern hemisphere sites order the months from July to June.

Desertos quentes

- Vegetação depende da quantidade de chuva
- Espécies anuais (fotossíntese C_3) e espécies suculentas (fotossíntese CAM)



Fauna - Desertos quentes

- Répteis são importantes predadores



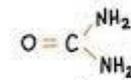
Fauna - Desertos quentes

- Herbívoros especializados em alimentação baseada em sementes
- Répteis são importantes predadores
- Insetos com exoesqueletos com camada espessa de quitina
- Excreção por ácido úrico.

	Toxicidade	Necessidade da água
AMÔNIA	+	+
URÉIA	+/-	+/-
ÁCIDO ÚRICO	-	-



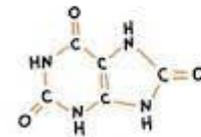
AMONIoTÉLICOS



URÉIA



URECOTÉLICOS



ÁCIDO ÚRICO



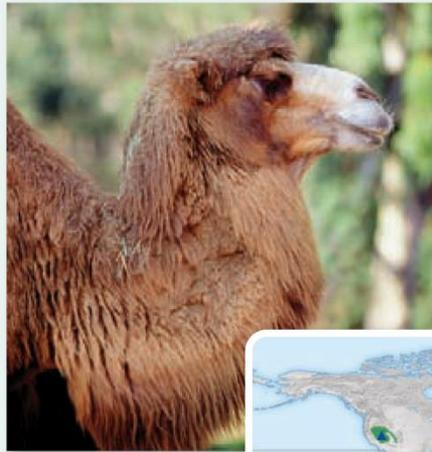
URICOTÉLICOS

Desertos Quentes

- Ameaças
 - Crosta biológica (cianobactérias, musgos e líquens)
 - Salinização



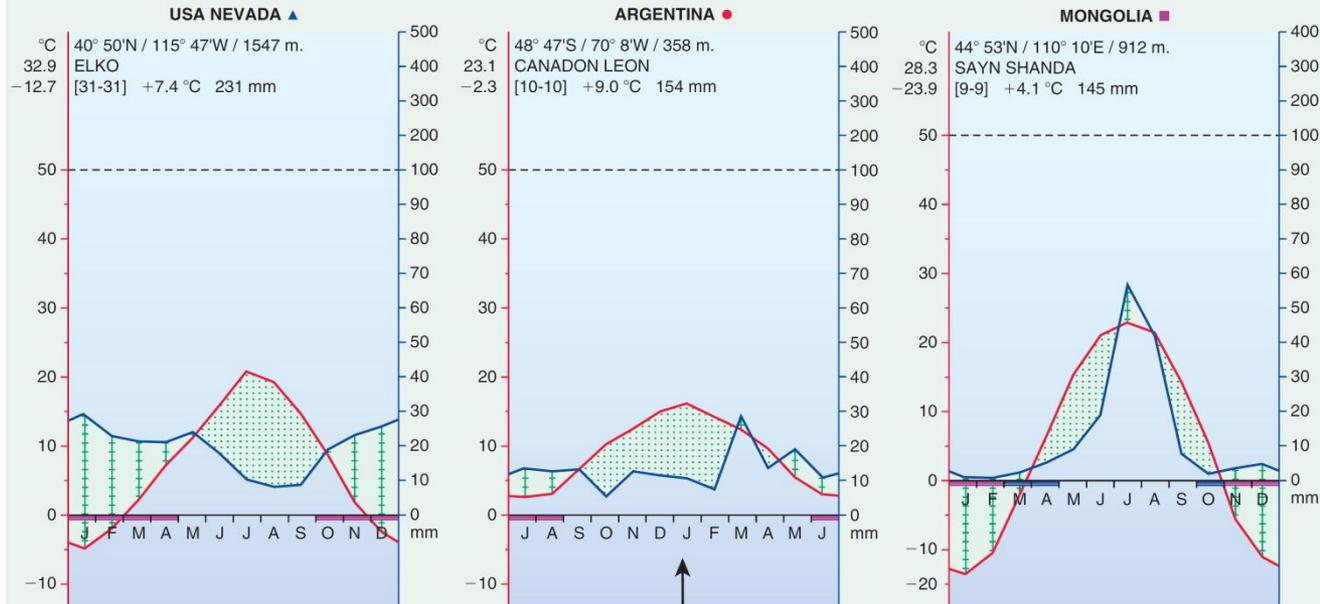
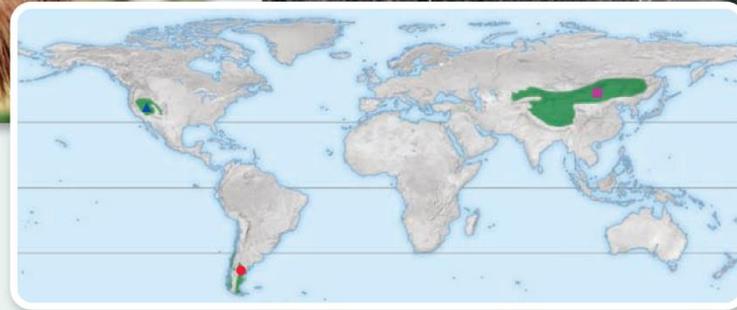
- Desertos Frios
- Poucas espécies
- Suculentas são ausentes



(a)



(b)



Note that southern hemisphere sites order the months from July to June.

Desertos Frios



Desertos Frios

- Como para desertos quentes, plantas são geralmente anuais e produzem muitas sementes, o que sustenta uma gama de organismos granívoros (formigas, ratos, aves, etc).



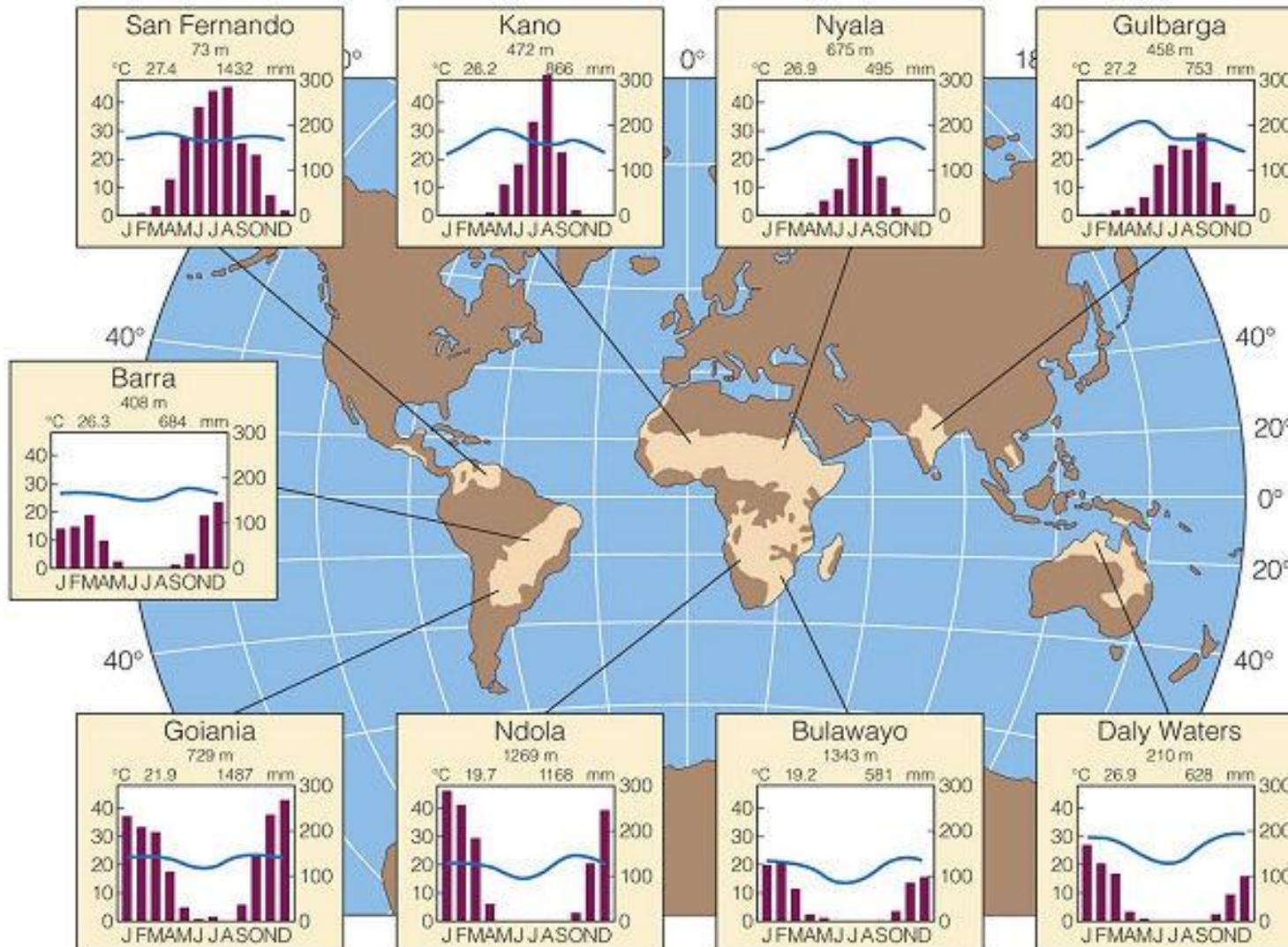
Pinus longaeva, Great Basin bristlecone pine
5063 anos

Desertos quentes ou frios

- Folhas pubescentes (tricomas)
 - Diminui radiação absorvida
 - Aumenta a resistência a perda de água
 - Dificulta a herbivoria



Savanas Tropicais e Subtropicais



Chuva anual
De 500 a 1500 mm

16.3 mi km²

Sazonalidade marcante em precipitação (estação seca longa).

As temperaturas médias são altas.

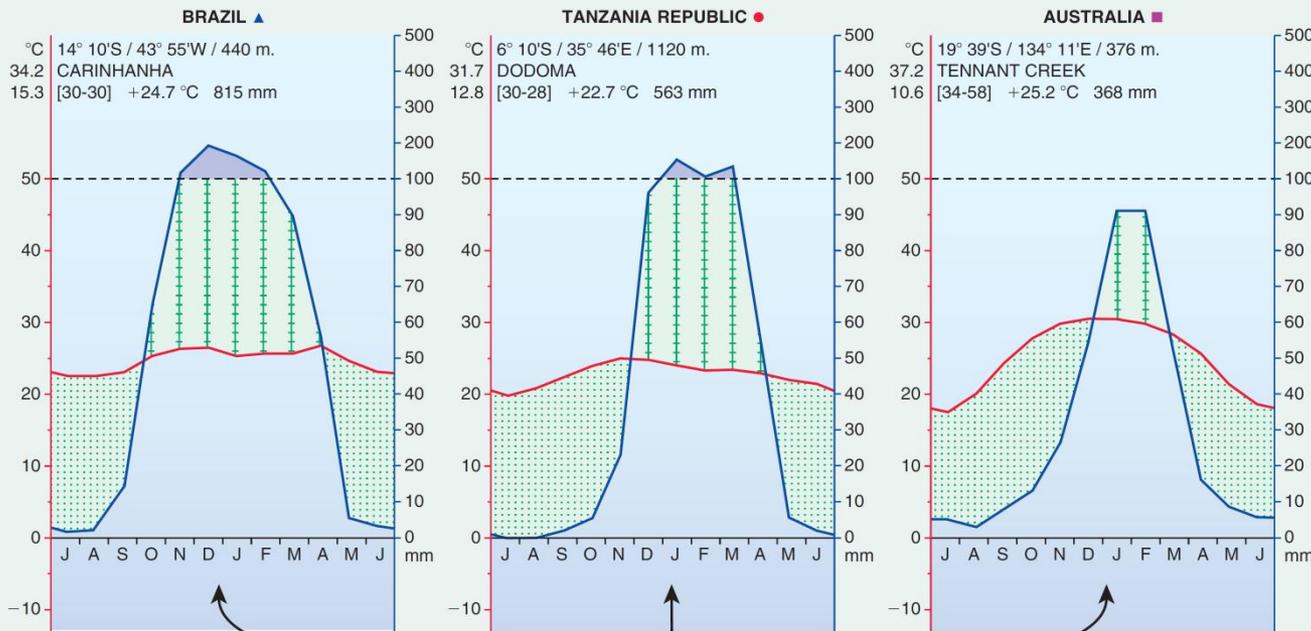
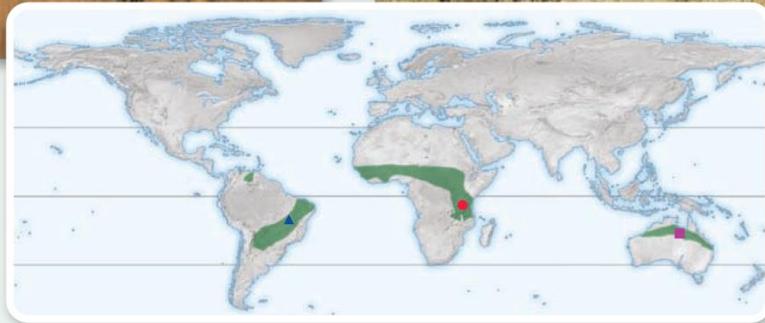
Solos geralmente pobres em nutrientes (distróficos)



(a)



(b)



Note that southern hemisphere sites order the months from July to June.

Savanas Tropicais e Subtropicais

- Gramíneas (C_3 e C_4)
- Arbustos e arvoretas
- Decíduas ou não; esclerofilia
- Grande investimento em sistema radicular
 - (aquisição e reserva de recursos)
- Fustes tortuosos



Savanas Tropicais e Subtropicais

- Fisionomias muito variadas

FITOFISIONOMIAS DO BIOMA CERRADO



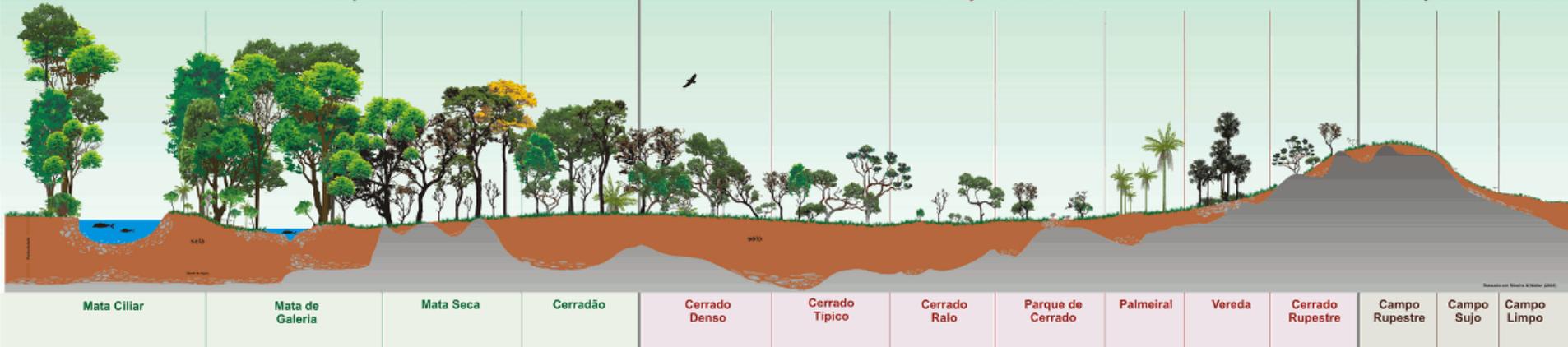
Ministério da
Agricultura, Pecuária
e Abastecimento



FORMAÇÕES FLORESTAIS

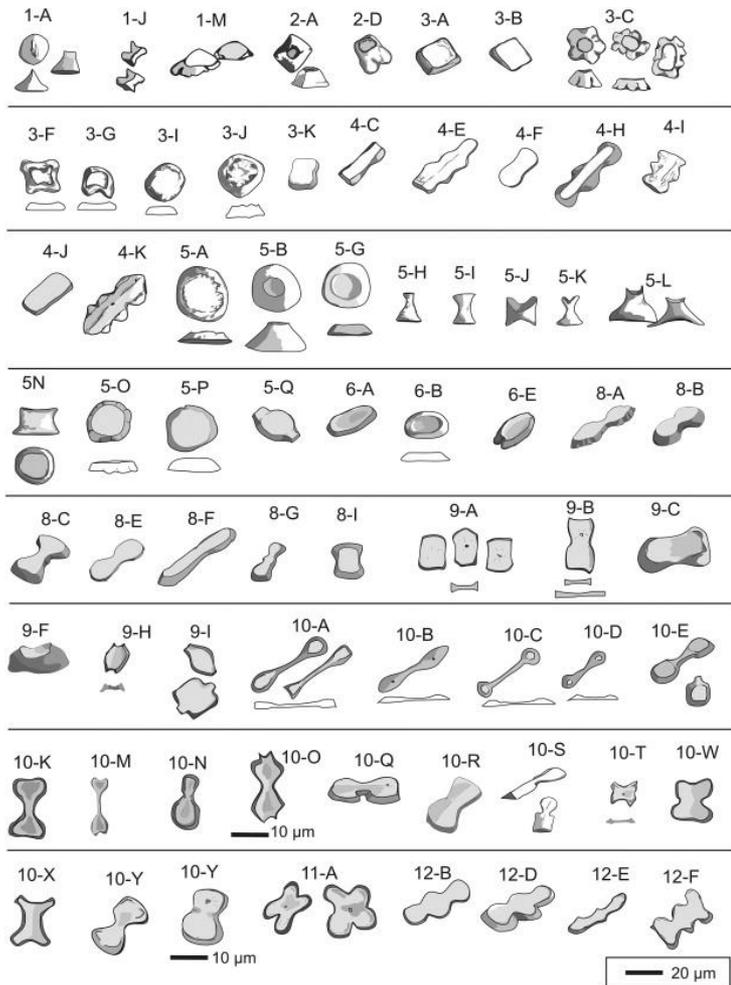
FORMAÇÕES SAVÂNICAS

FORMAÇÕES CAMPESTRES

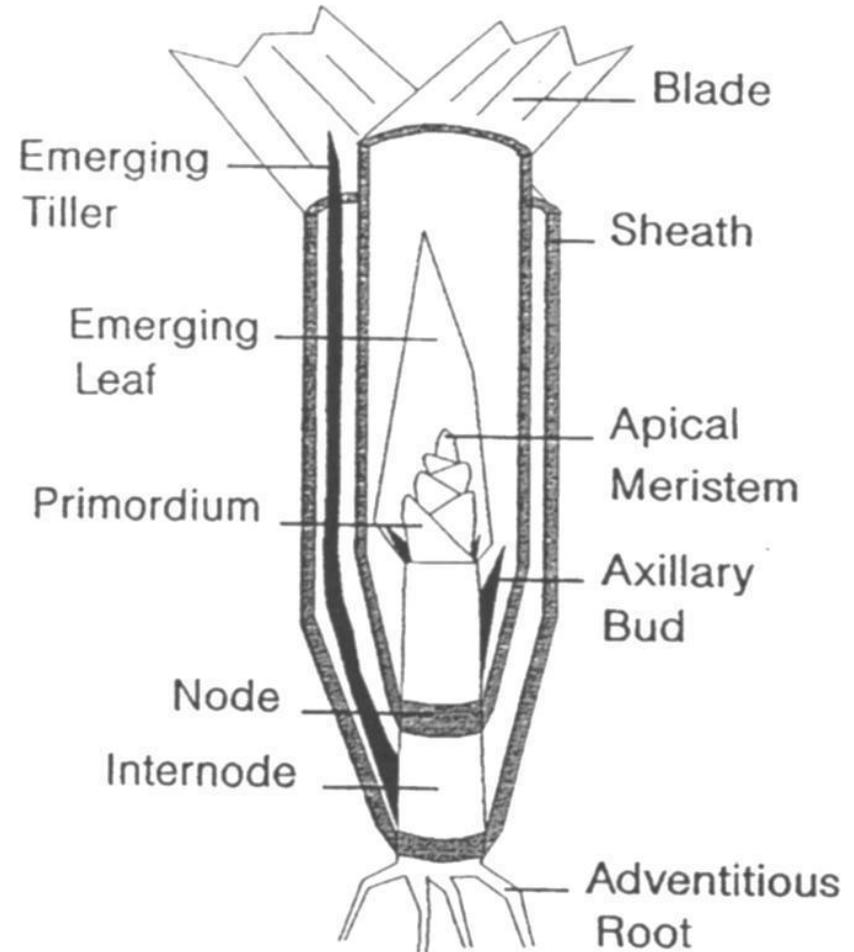


Adaptações de gramíneas a herbivoria

Fitólitos

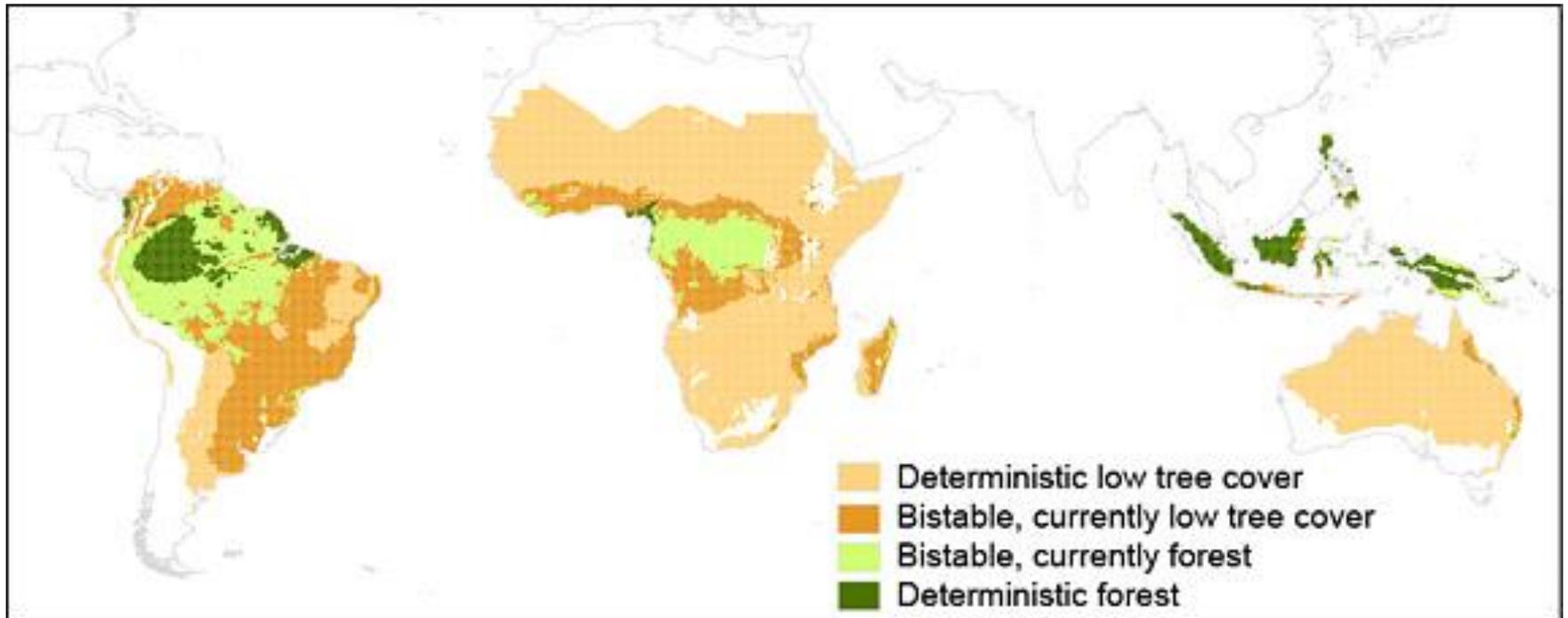


Meristema protegido



Savanas Tropicais e Subtropicais

- Sistemas savana-floresta podem ocorrer sob o mesmo clima, sendo dois estados alternativos.



Livro recomendado

- Stiling, Peter D.
- Ecology : global insights & investigations
- ISBN 978-0-07-353247-9 — ISBN 0-07-353247-9 (hard copy : alk. paper)
- QH541.S6738 2012