

Anéis de crescimento e dinâmica de populações

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Afinal, por que estudar árvores?

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Afinal, por que estudar árvores?



Run Forest, Run



Afinal, por que estudar árvores?



Afinal, por o



Afi



Afi



Dinâmica de população de árvores

Crescimento



Reprodução



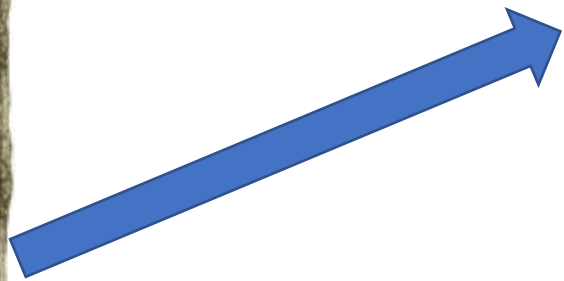
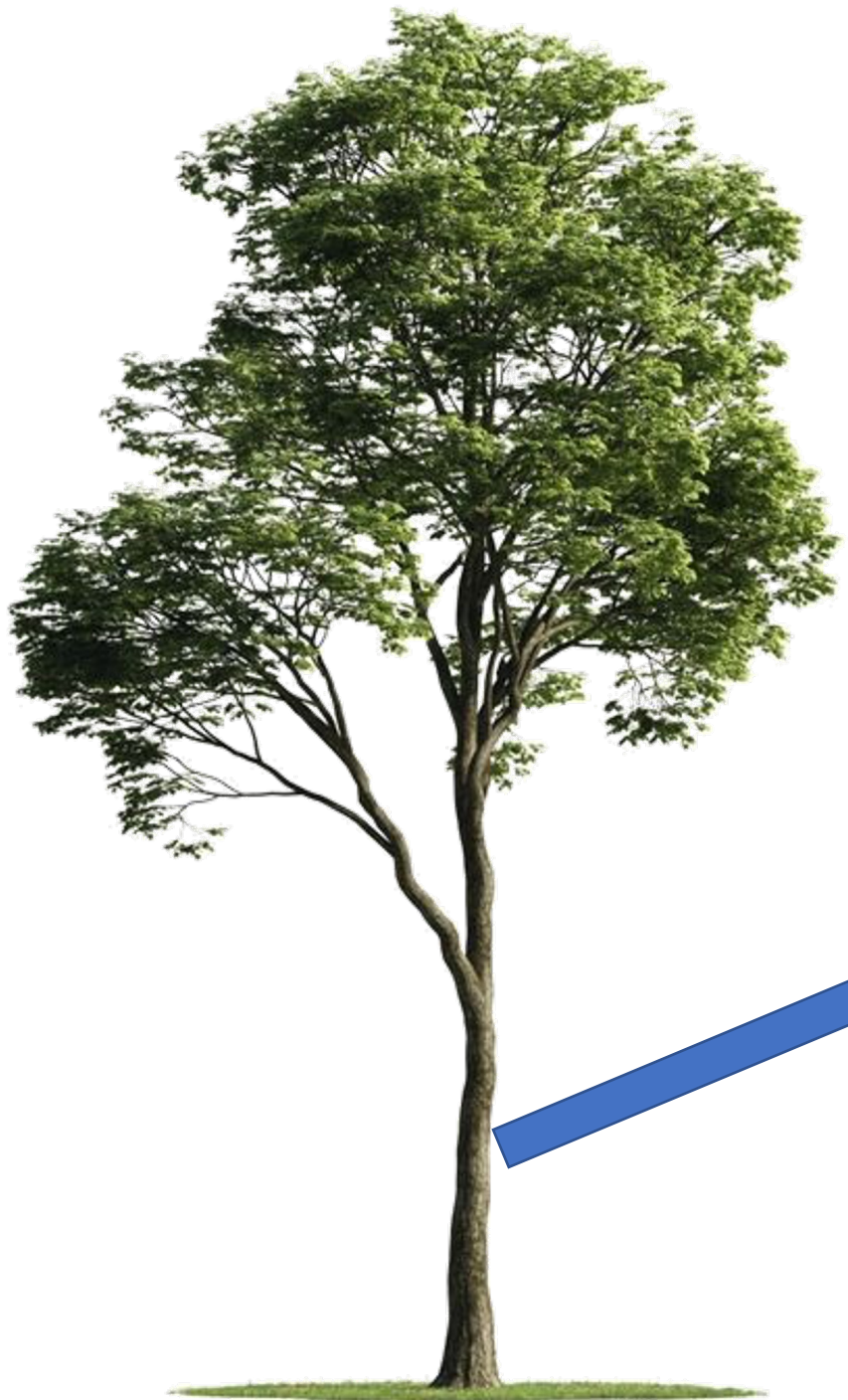
Mortalidade



Recrutamento



Auto-biografia



Plântula



Indivíduo jovem

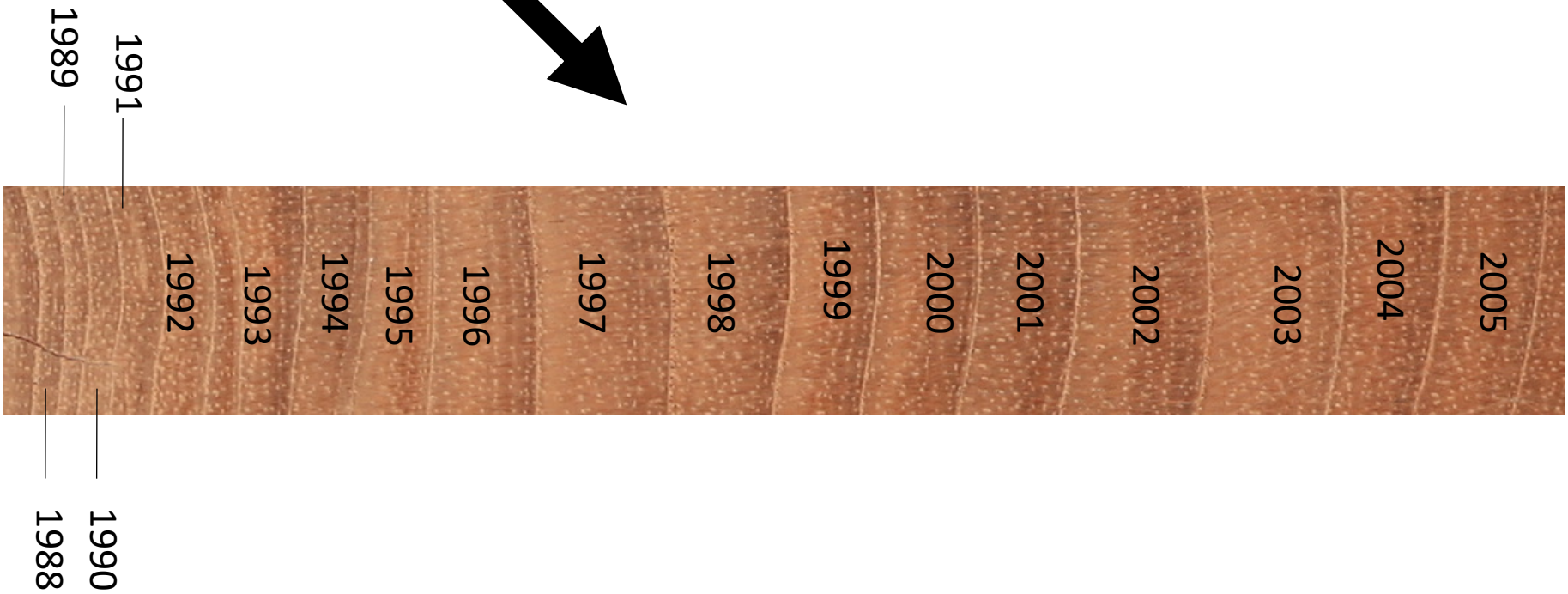


Indivíduo maduro





Ano à ano



Qual a sua idade?

Qual a sua idade?



Qual a sua idade?



Qual a sua idade?



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thecomicstrips.com



Pinus longaeva

Até 4833 anos de idade



Fitzroya cupressoides

Estimado em 5484 anos de idade, com 80% de chance de ter mais de 5000 anos



Dr Jonathan Barichivich



Camille Corot
Florença
Itália
1835



Van Gogh
Saint-r´emy-de-Provence
França
1889



K. Hokusai
Província de Kai
Japão
1826



Huc-Mazelet Luquiens'
Hawaii
1922

fflorestal - sp



Cariniana legalis (Lecythidaceae)

wwf



Ceiba pentandra (Malvaceae)



Polylepis tarapacana
(Rosaceae)

Quem é mais velha?



Ceiba pentandra (Malvaceae)

X

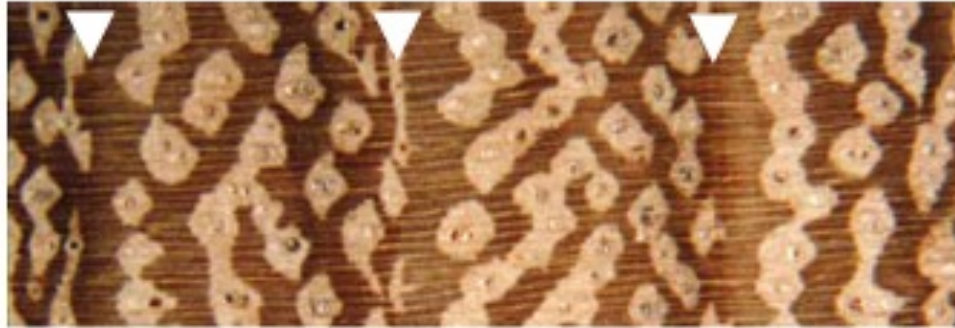


arborea.proyungas.org.ar

Polylepis tarapacana
(Rosaceae)

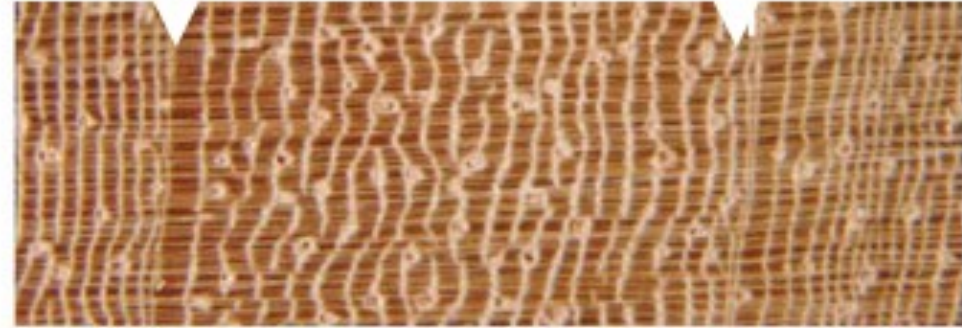
(a) Differences in vessel distribution

Amburana cearensis



(b) Alternating parenchyma bands

Bertholletia excelsa



(c) Marginal parenchyma bands

Cedrela odorata



(d) Variation in wood density

Tachigali vasquezii



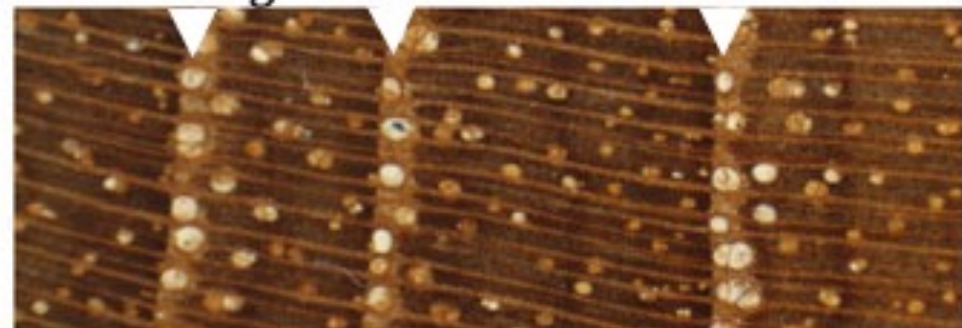
(e) Variation in wood density

Cordia alliodora



(f) (Semi) ring porous

Tectona grandis



Cedrela fissilis (MELIACEAE)



Roupala montana (PROTEACEAE)



Cedrela fissilis (MELIACEAE)

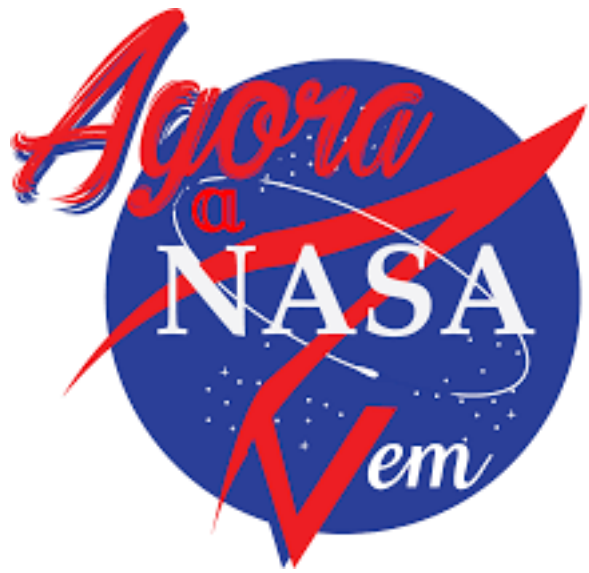


Roupala montana (PROTEACEAE)



Cavalinesia arborea





Cavalinesia arborea



meuzapzap.com



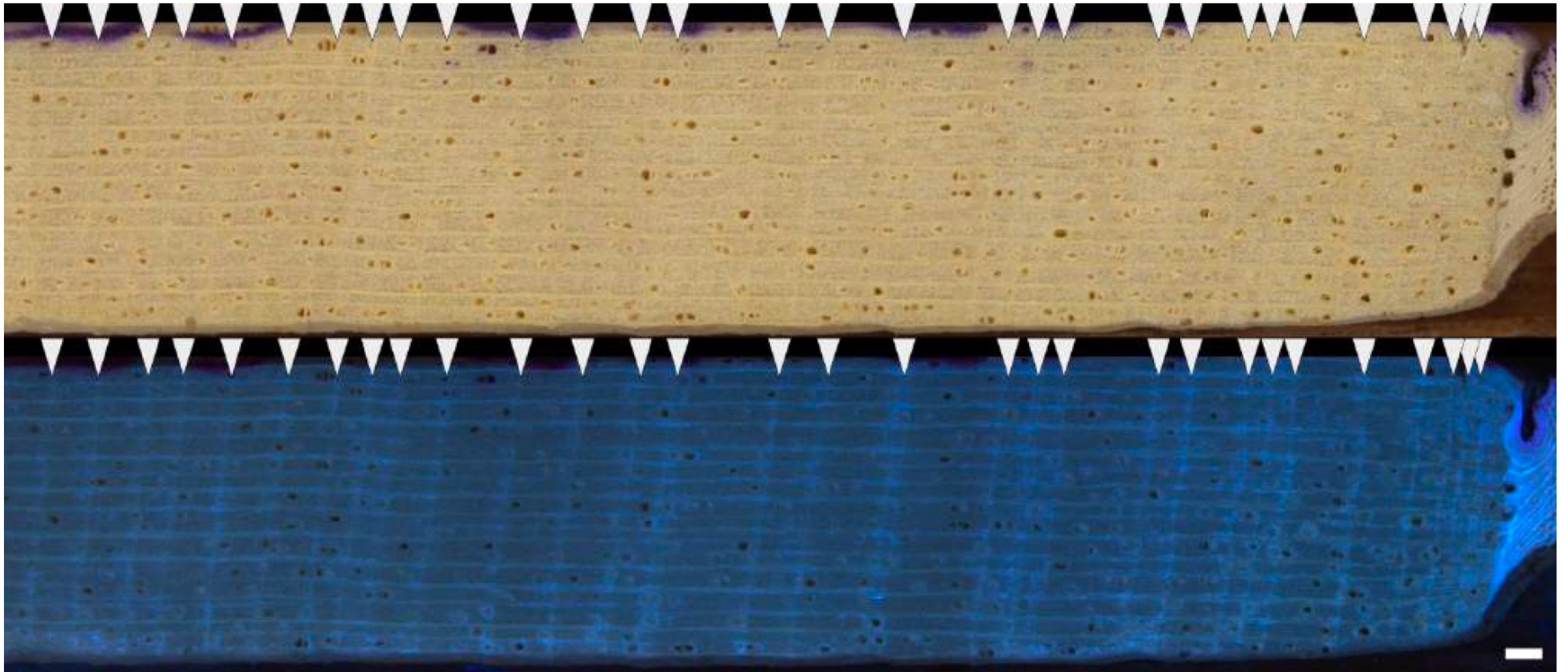
/br.ifunny.co

Cavallinesia arborea



Cavallinesia arborea

Natural light



UV

Aspidosperma piryfolium

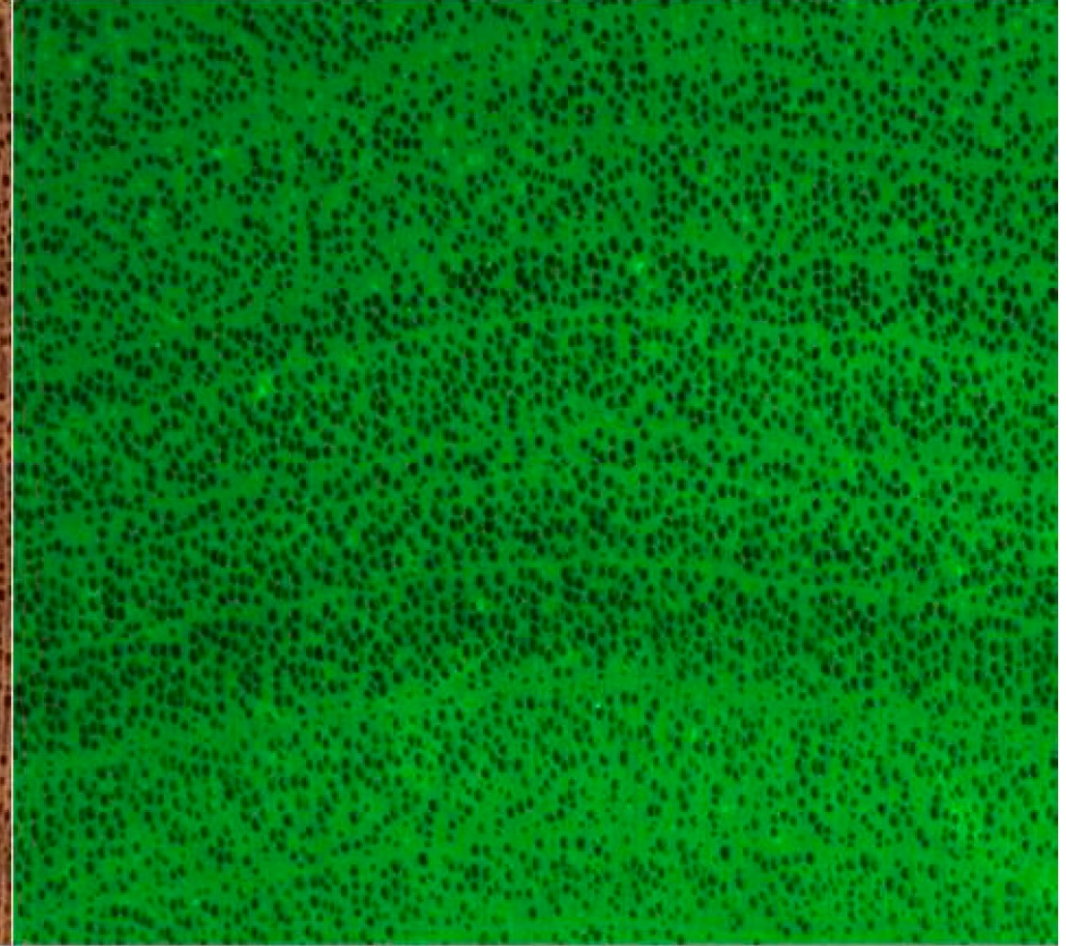


Aspidosperma piryfolium

Natural light



Green fluorescence protein – highlights lignin



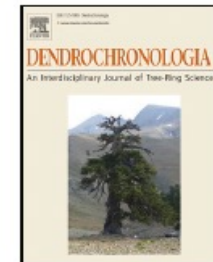


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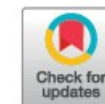


Improved tree-ring visualization using autofluorescence

Milena Godoy-Veiga^{a,1}, Franziska Slotta^{b,1}, Paula Christiani Alecio^a, Gregório Ceccantini^a,
Marcos Silveira Buckeridge^a, Giuliano Maselli Locosselli^{a,*}

^a University of São Paulo, Institute of Biosciences, Department of Botany, Rua do Matão 277, 05508-090, São Paulo, Brazil

^b Free University of Berlin, Institute of Geological Sciences, Department of Earth Sciences, Malteserstrasse 74-100, 12249 Berlin, Germany



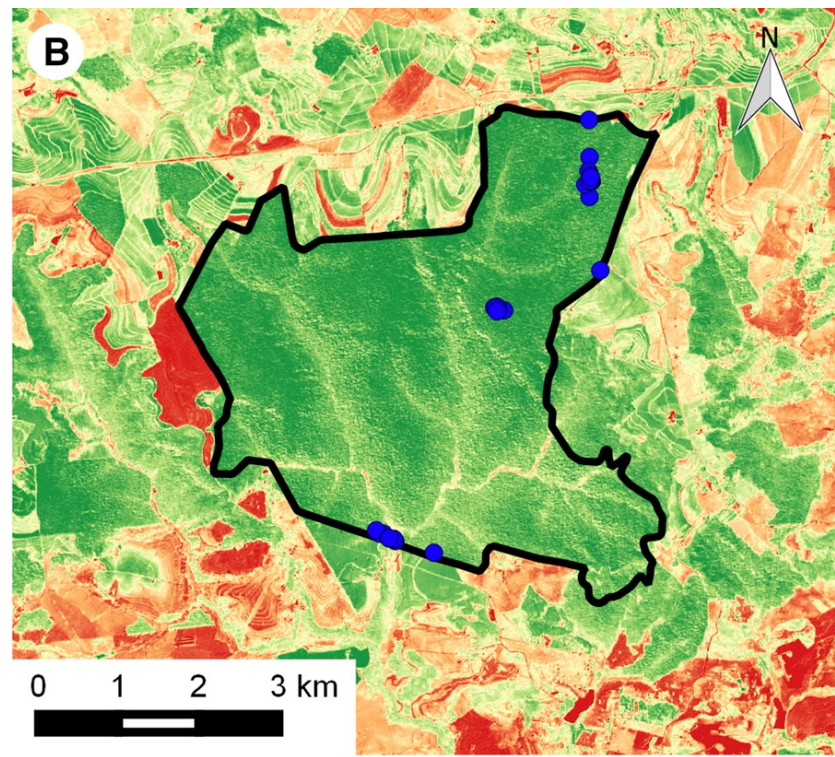
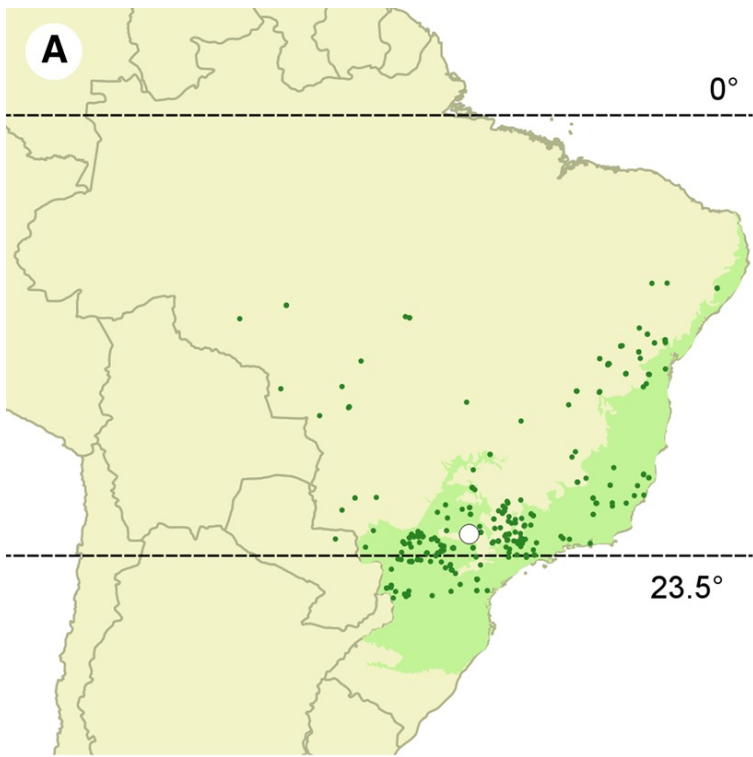
ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

The great diversity of wood anatomical features found in trees worldwide results in a broad variety of growth





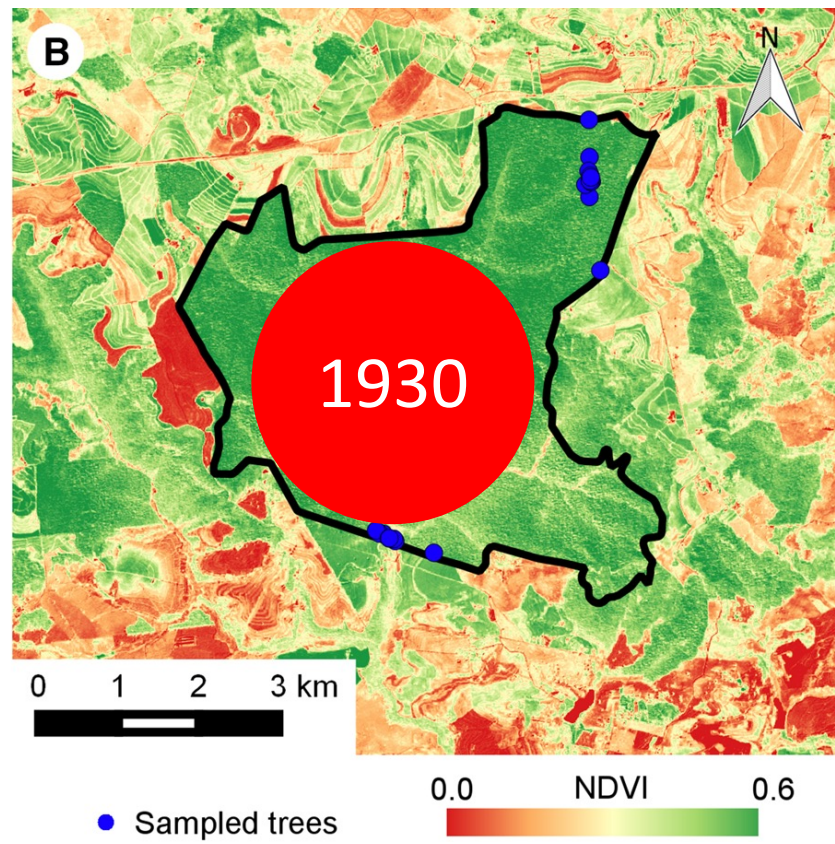
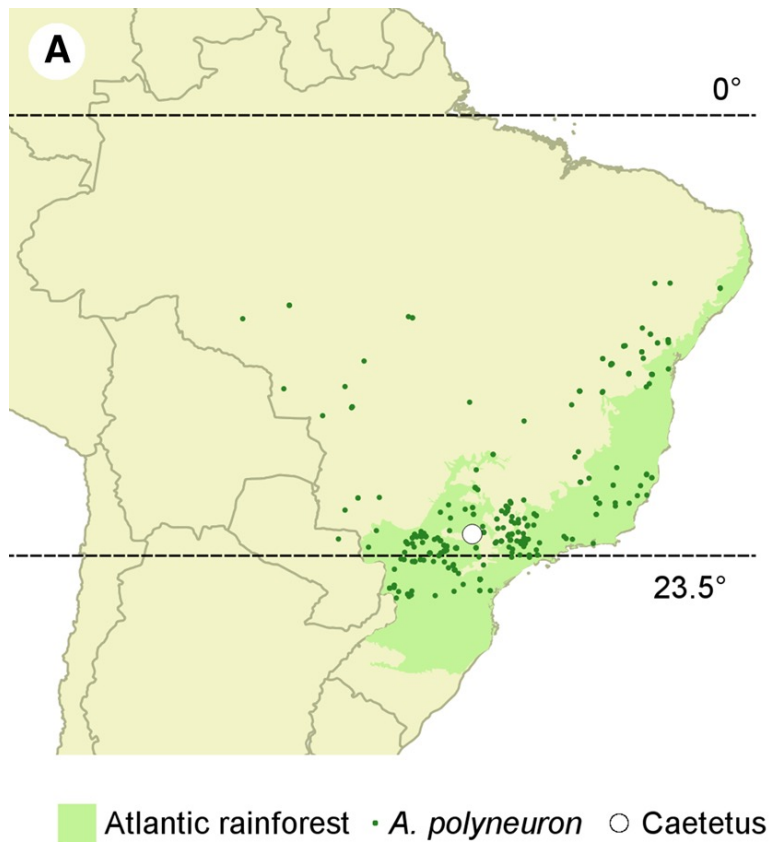
Atlantic rainforest • *A. polyneuron* ○ Caetetus

● Sampled trees

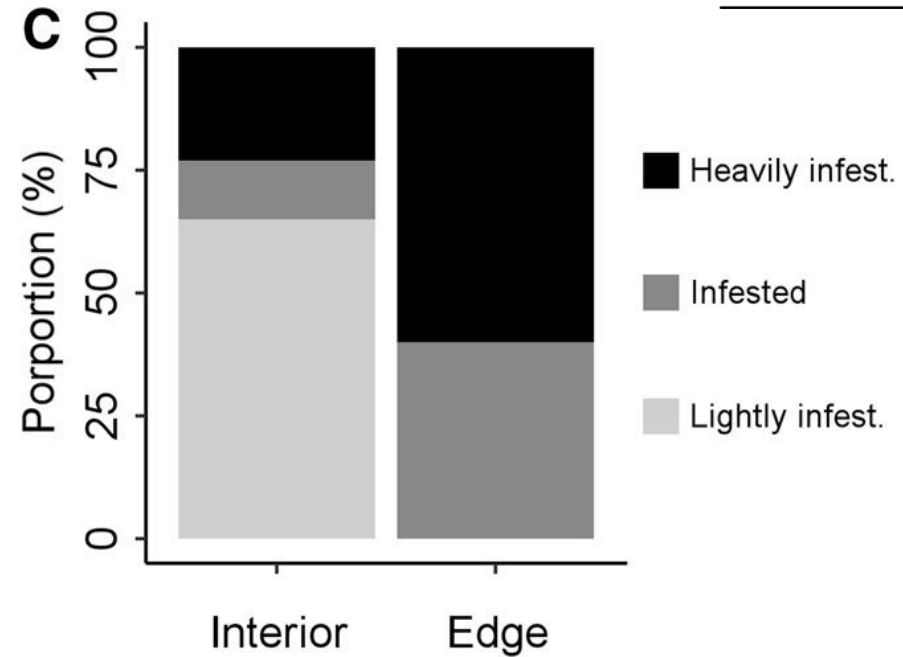
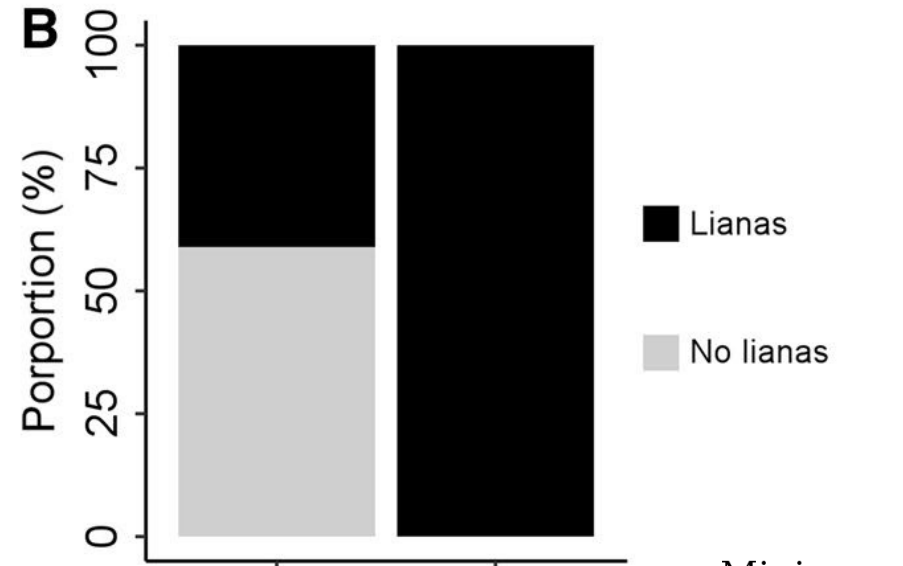
0.0 NDVI 0.6



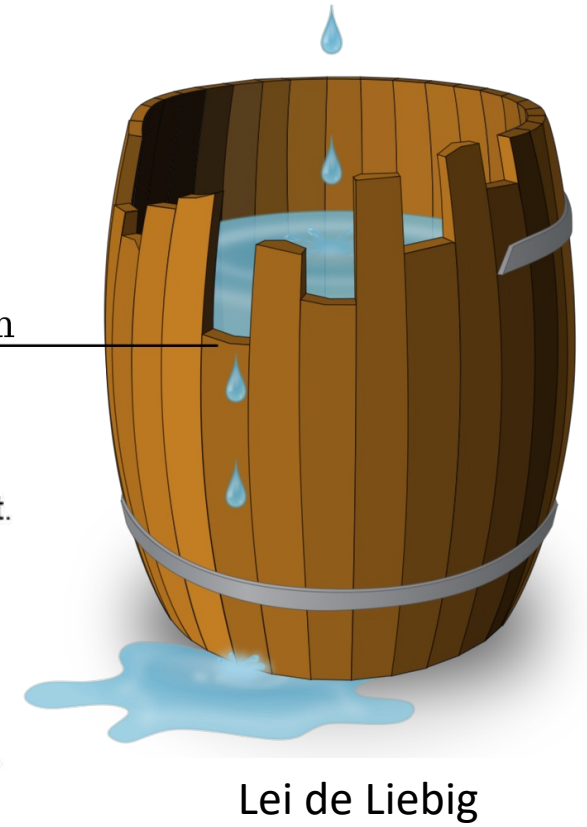
Aspidosperma polyneuron



Aspidosperma polyneuron

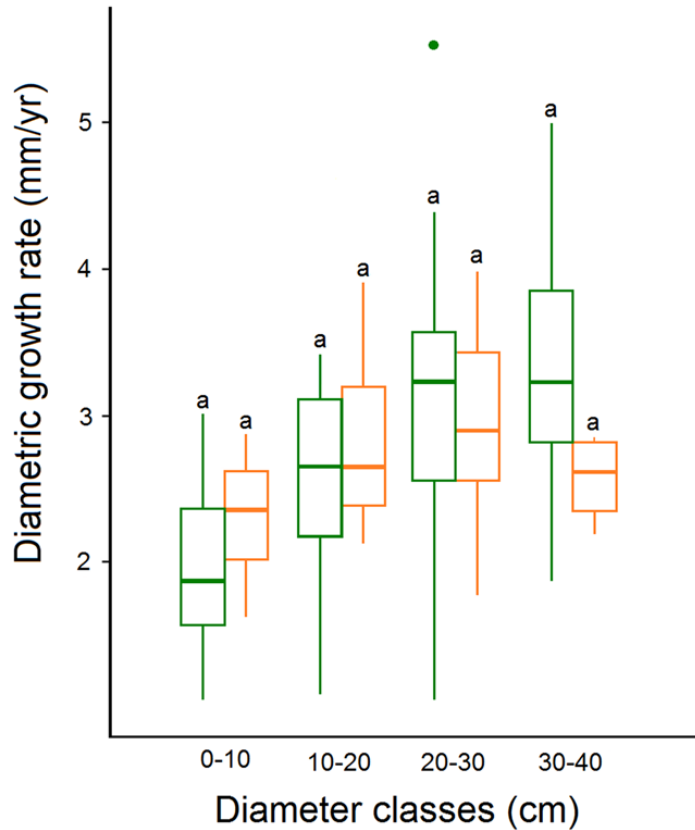


Minimum

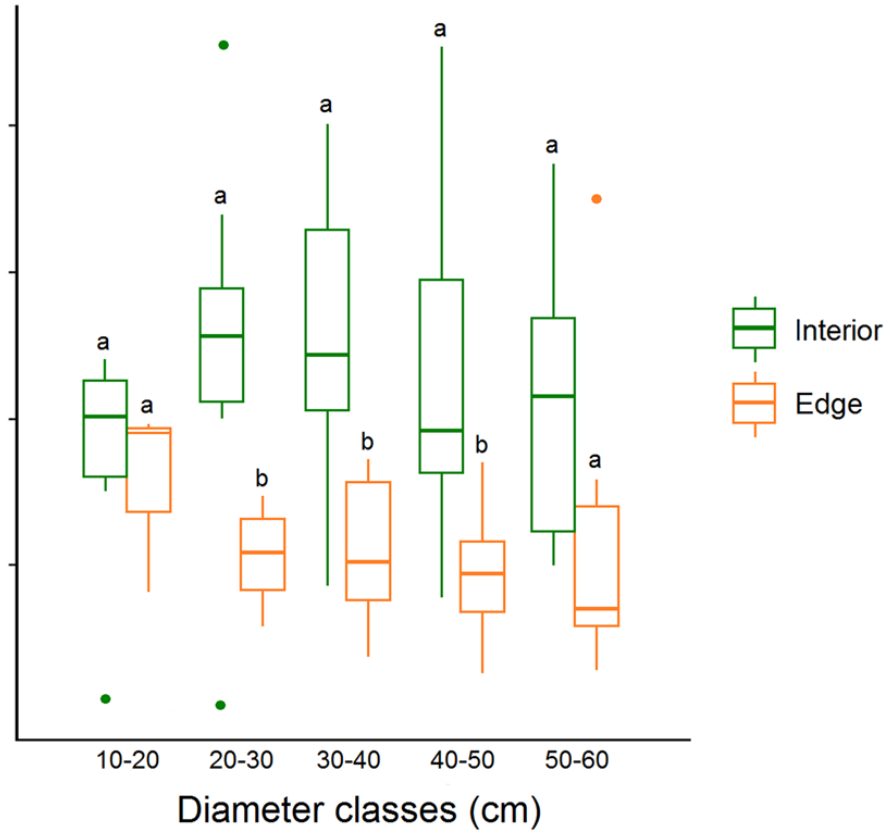


A

Before fragmentation



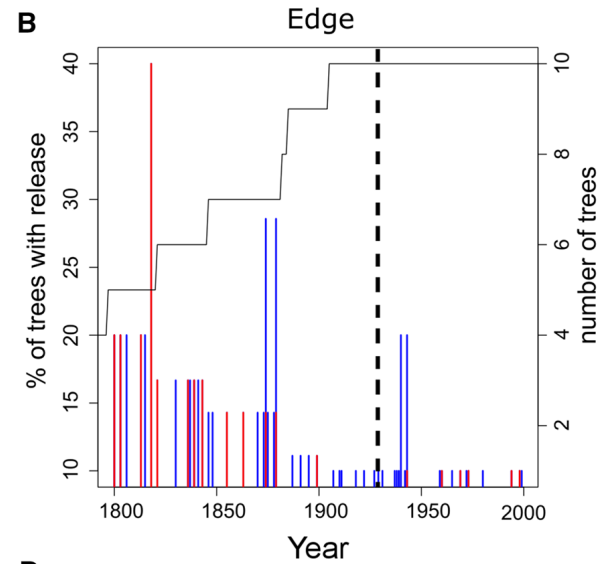
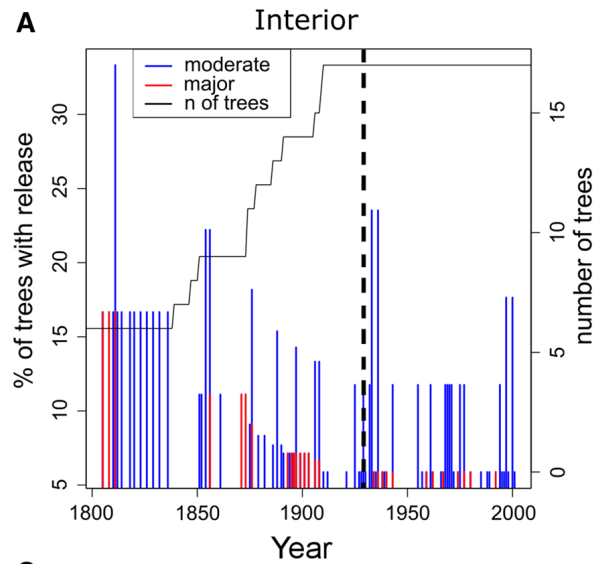
After fragmentation



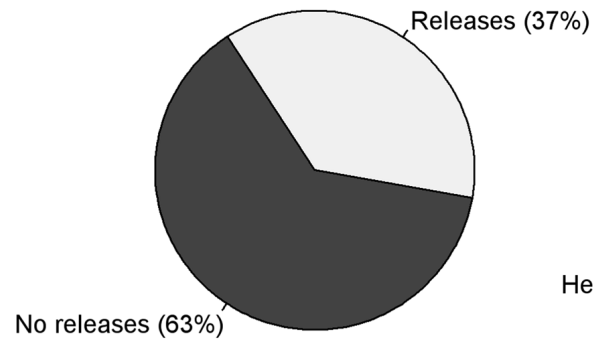
Godoy-veiga et al 2018 Trees, Structure and Function 32: 1073-1082

Interior Edge

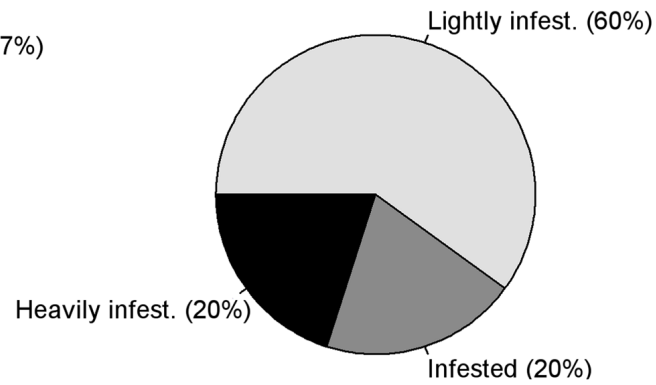
A



C All trees (last 20 yrs)



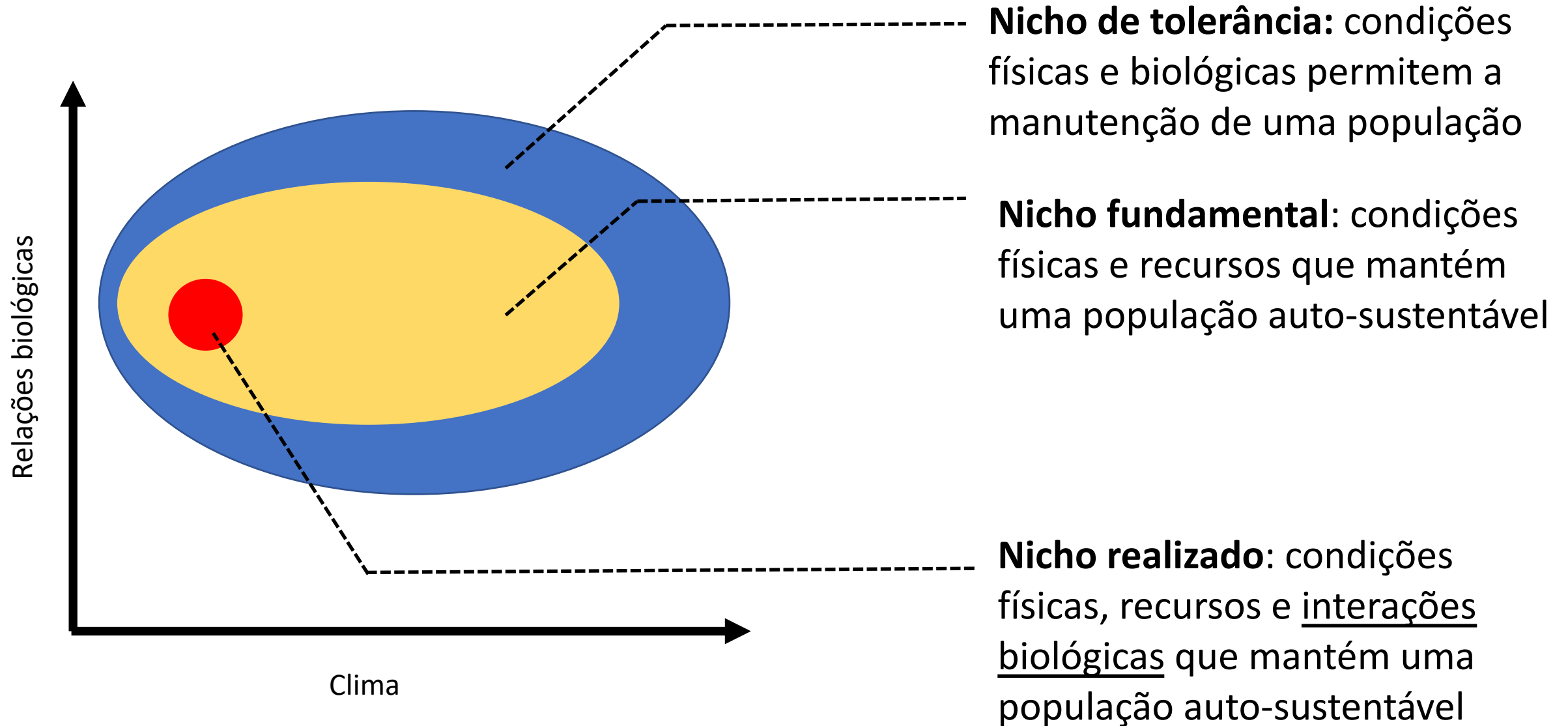
D Trees with releases (last 20 yrs)

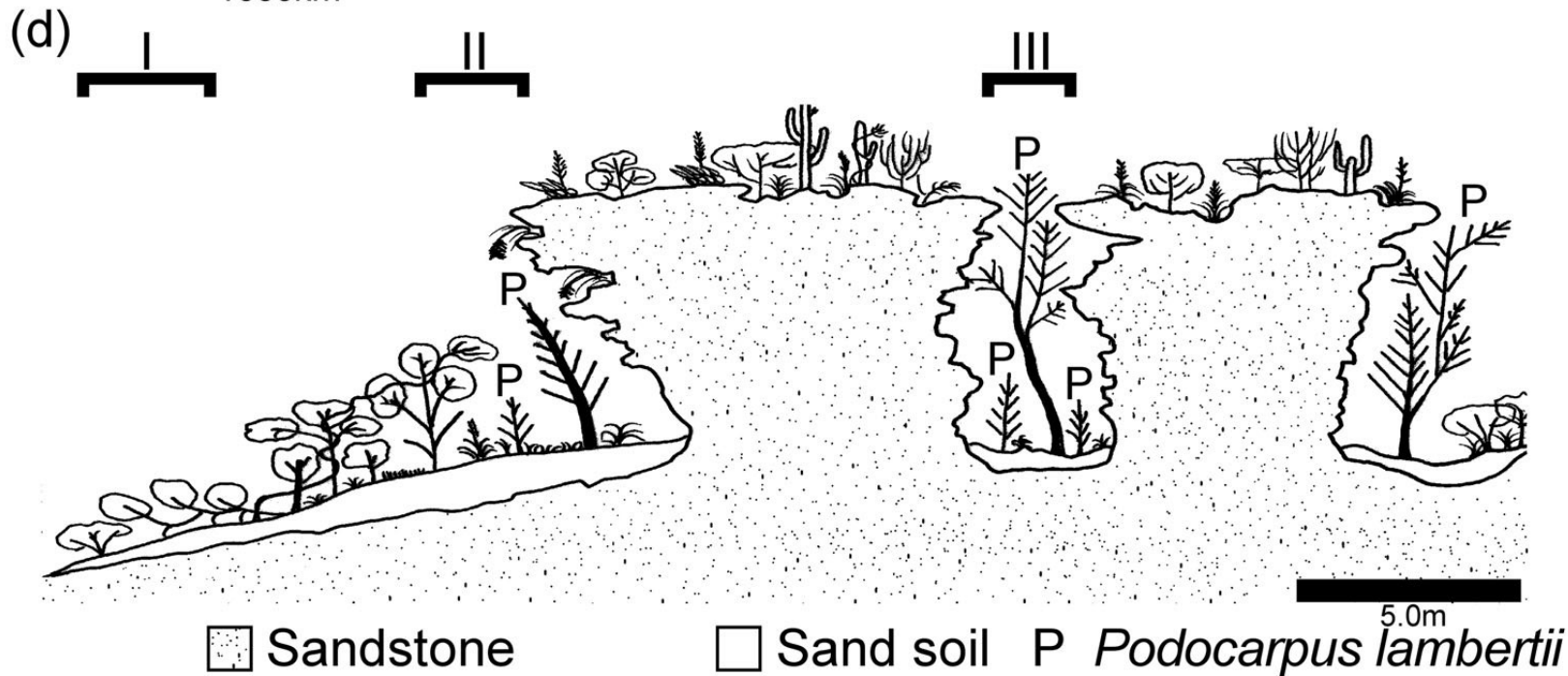
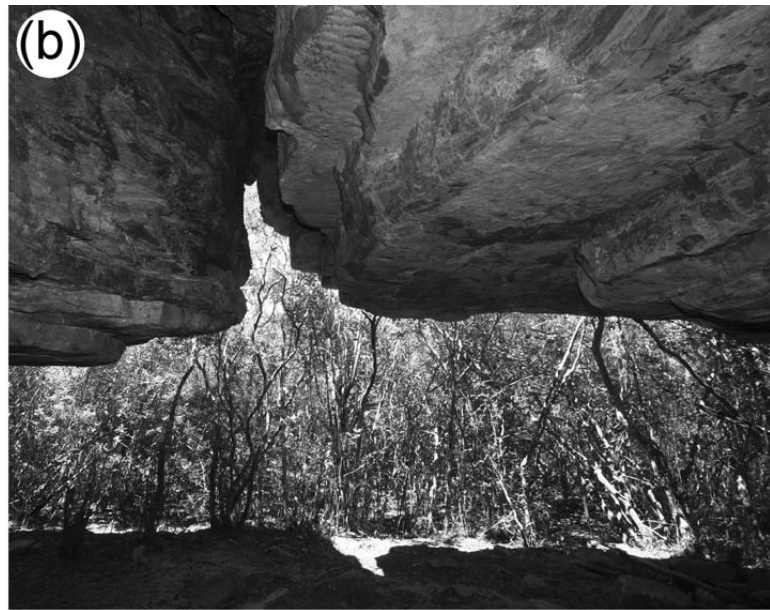


Godoy-veiga et al 2018 *Trees, Structure and Function* 32: 1073-1082

Interior Edge

Nichos ecológicos



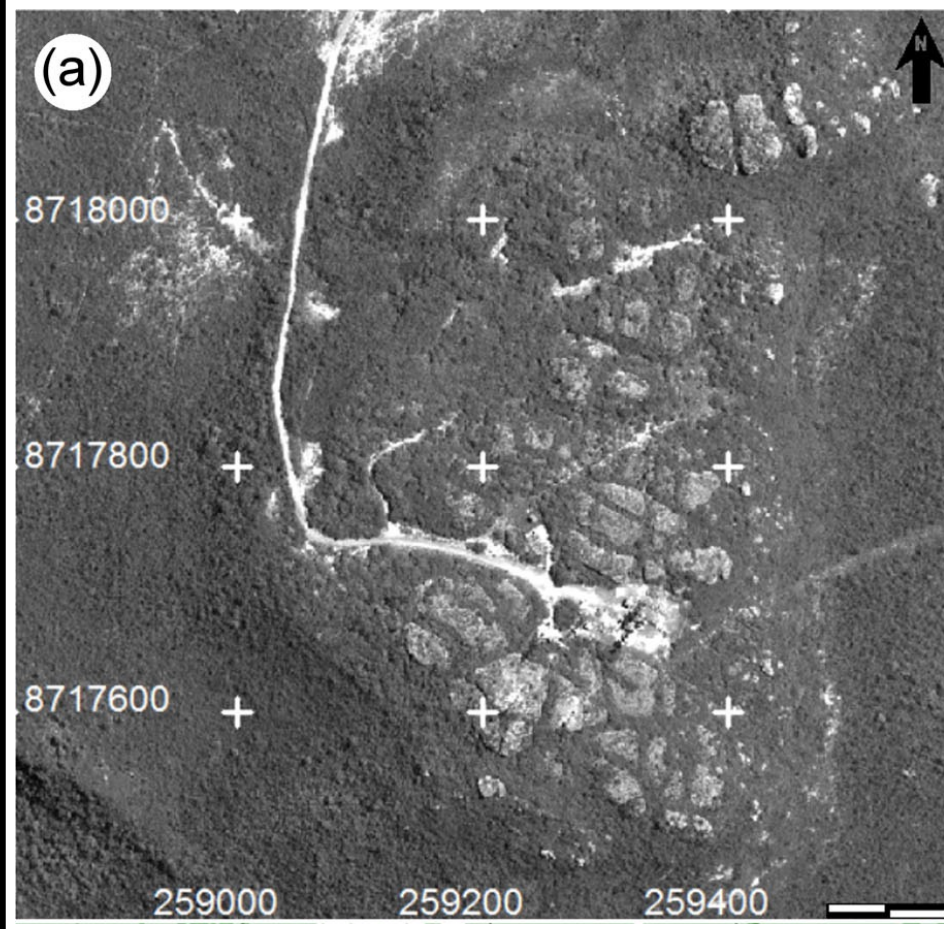


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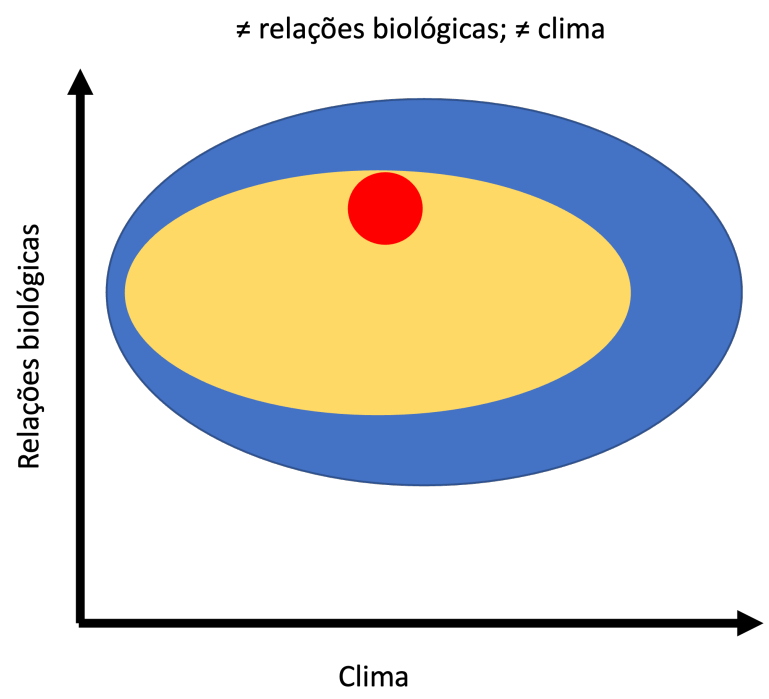
(b)

(c)

(a)



(d)



Locosselli et al 2016 International Journal of Biometorology 60: 639-649

■ Sandstone

□ Sand soil

P *Podocarpus lambertii*

(a)



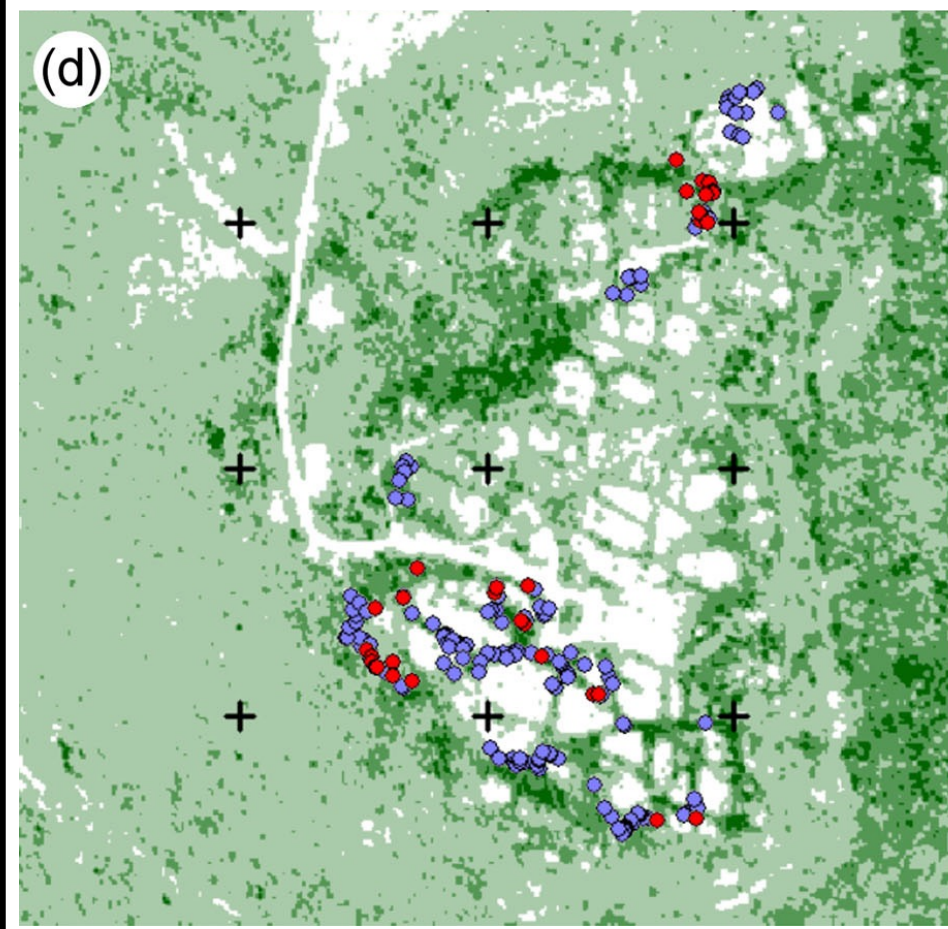
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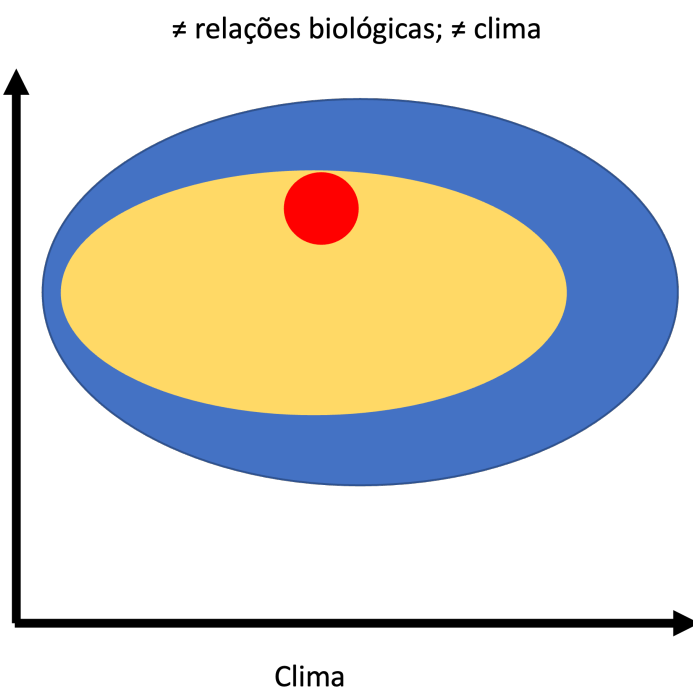
(c)



(d)



-  Class 1
-  Class 2
-  Class 3
-  Class 4



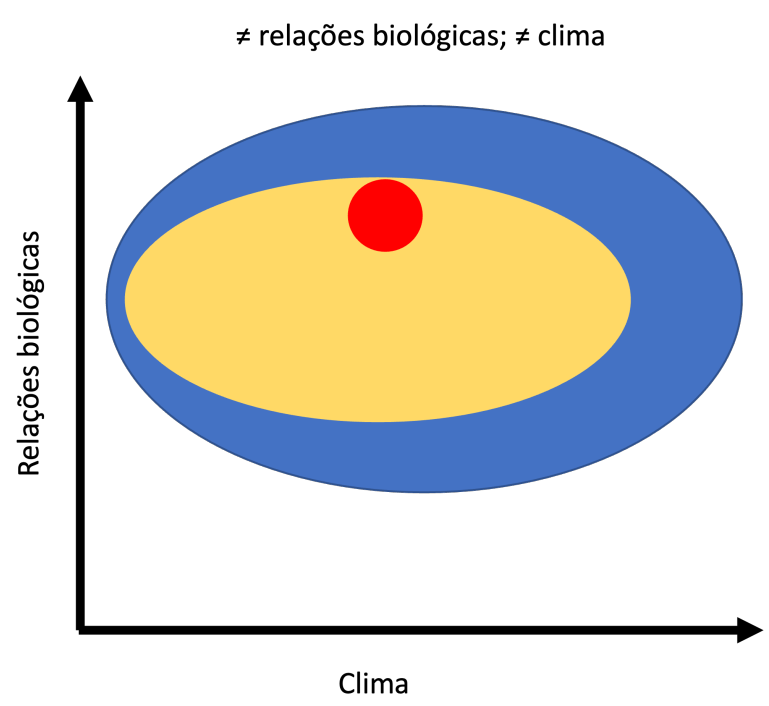
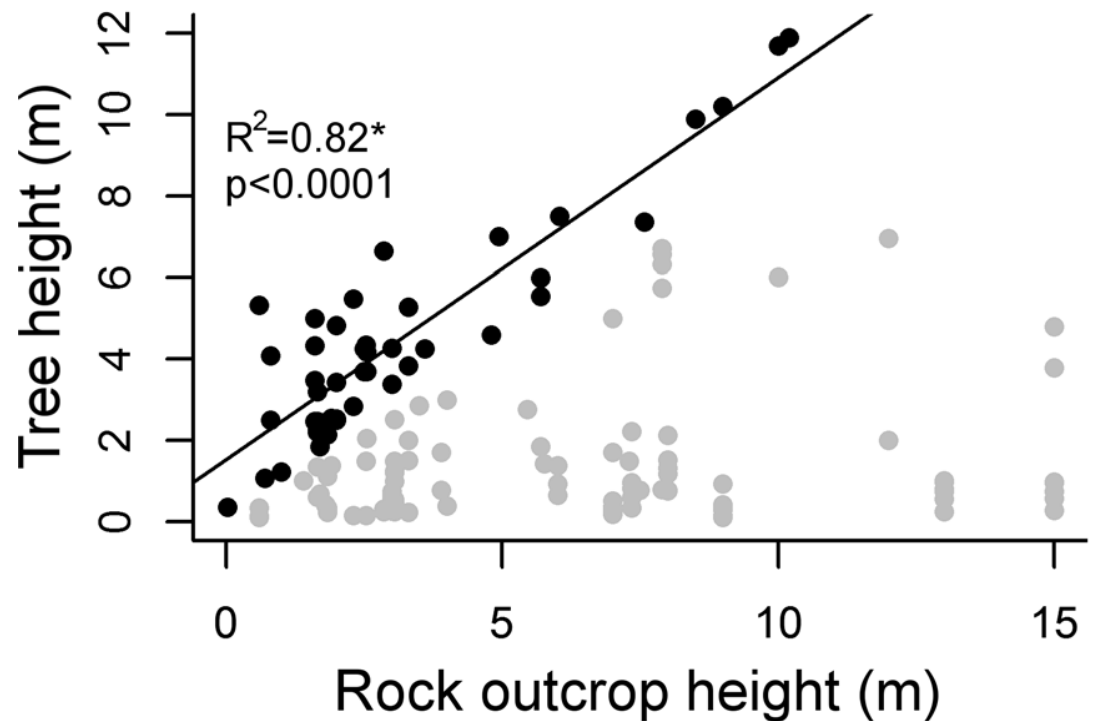
Locosselli et al 2016 International Journal of Biometorology 60: 639-649

 Sandstone

 Sand soil

 *Podocarpus lambertii*

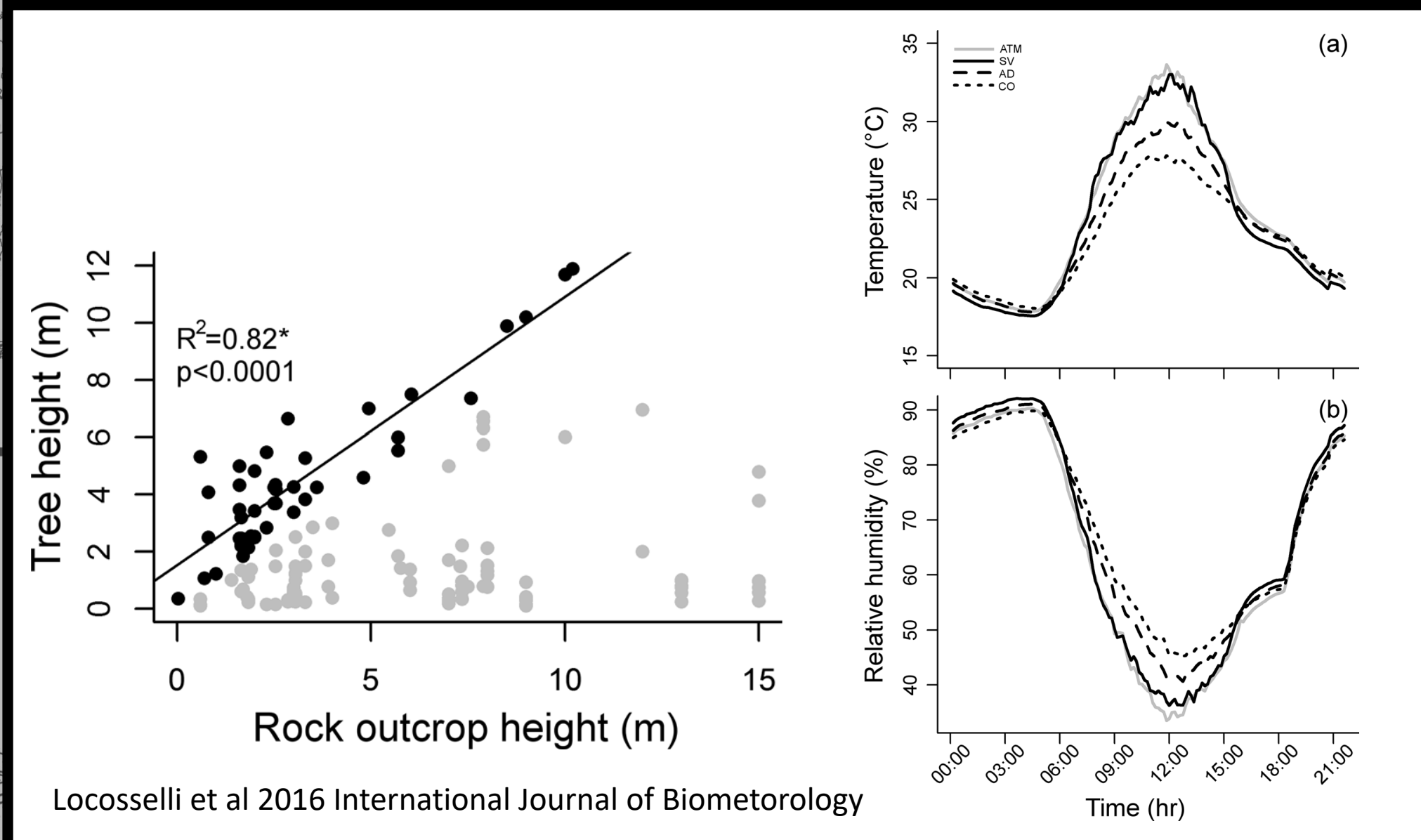
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)



Locosselli et al 2016 International Journal of Biometorology 60: 639-649

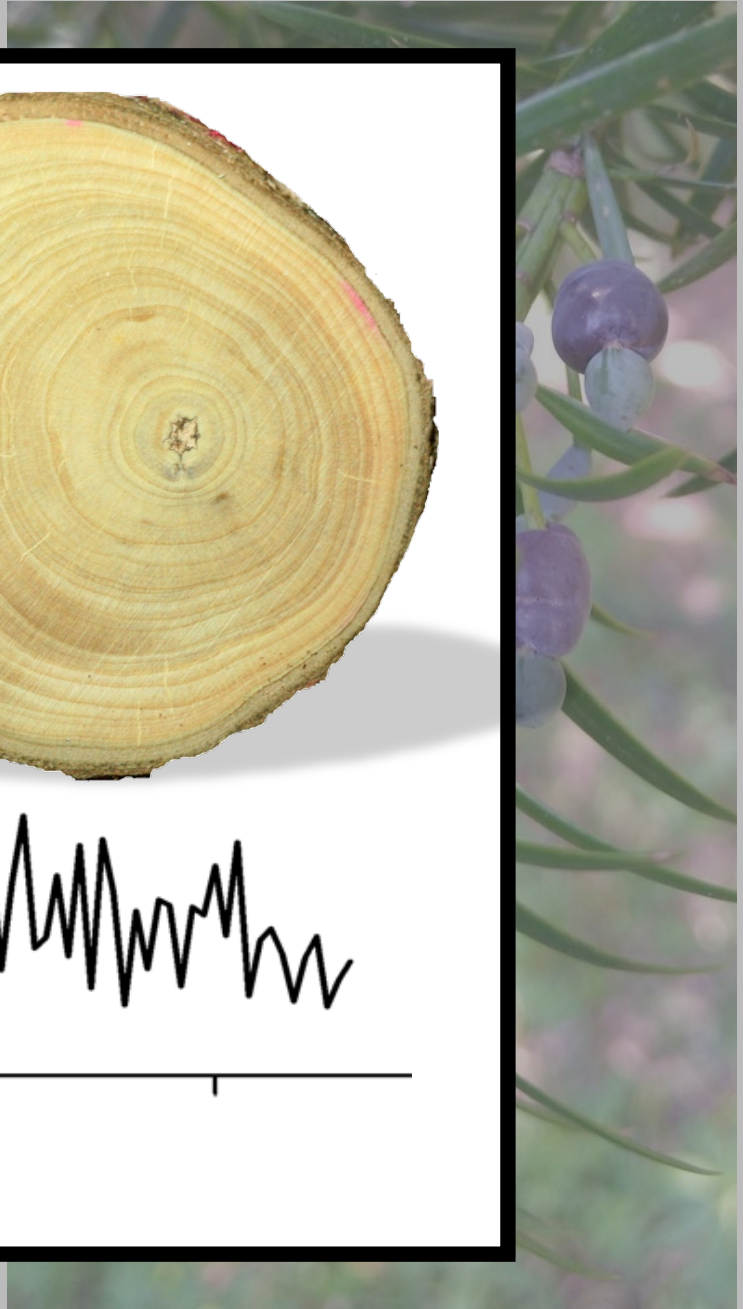
■ Sandstone □ Sand soil P *Podocarpus lambertii*

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)



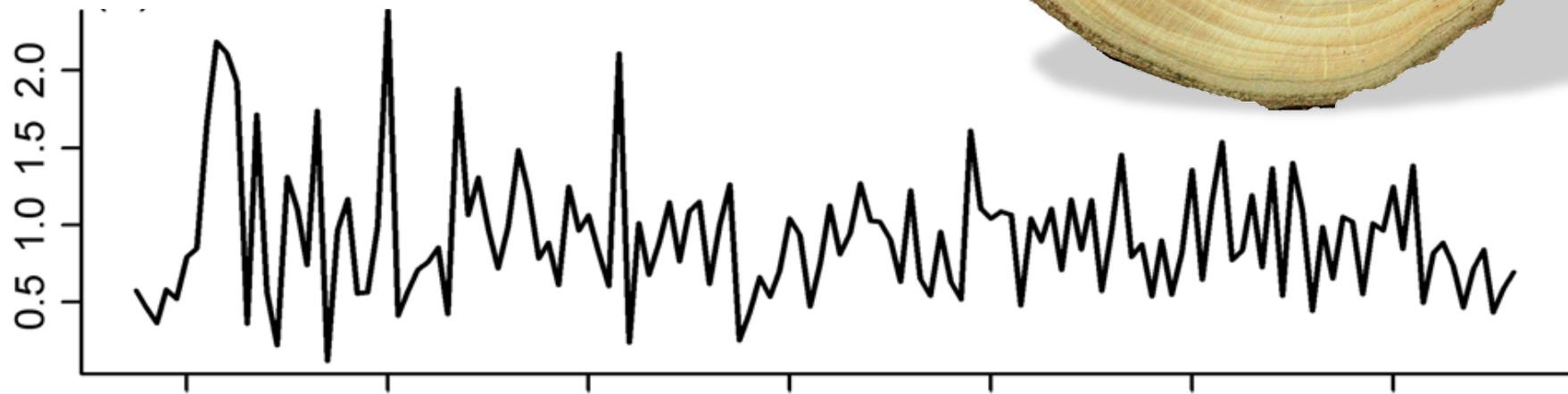
Locosselli et al 2016 International Journal of Biometorology

■ Sandstone □ Sand soil P *Podocarpus lambertii*



(d)

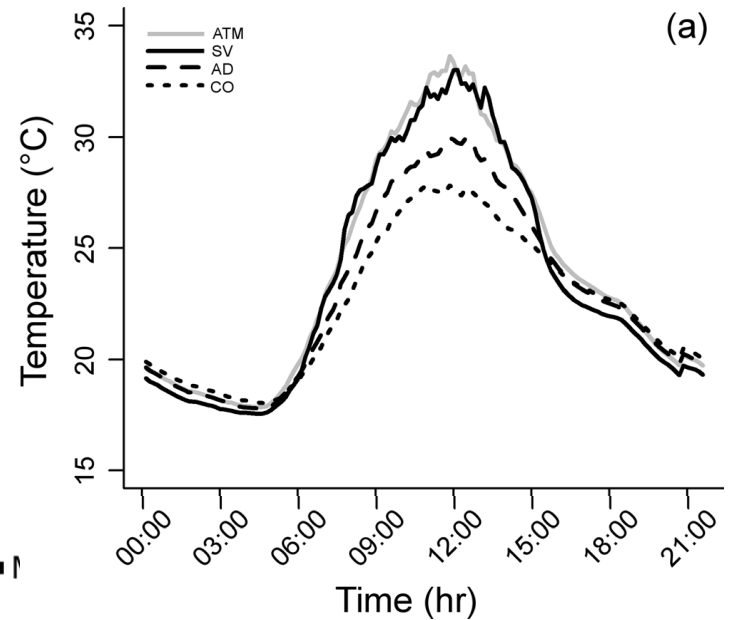
Tree ring index



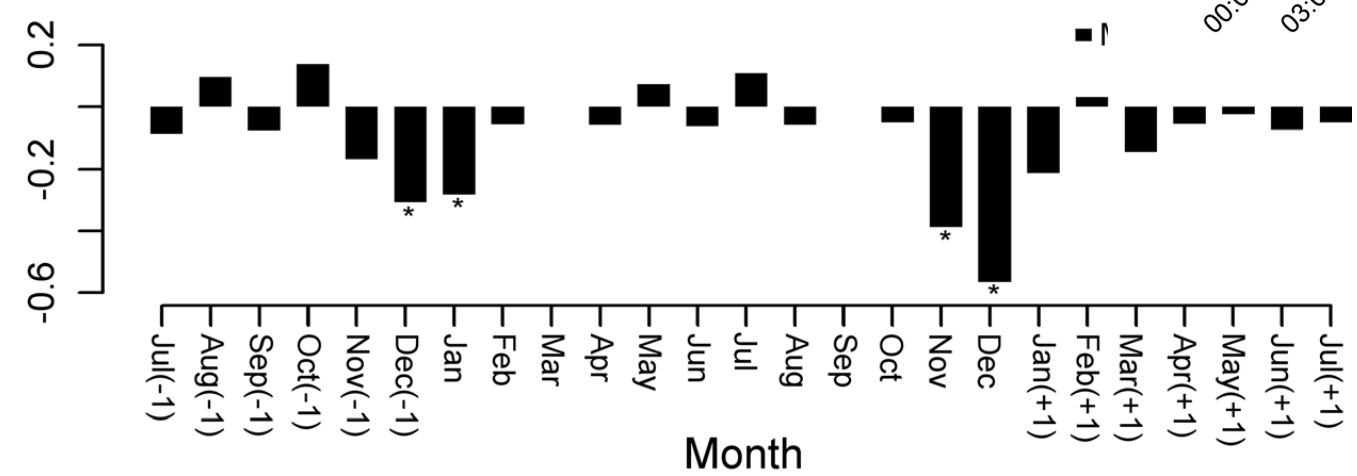
Locosselli et al 2016 International Journal of Biometorology 60: 639-649

■ Sandstone □ Sand soil P *Podocarpus lambertii*

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)



Correlation coefficients



Previous growth season Growth season

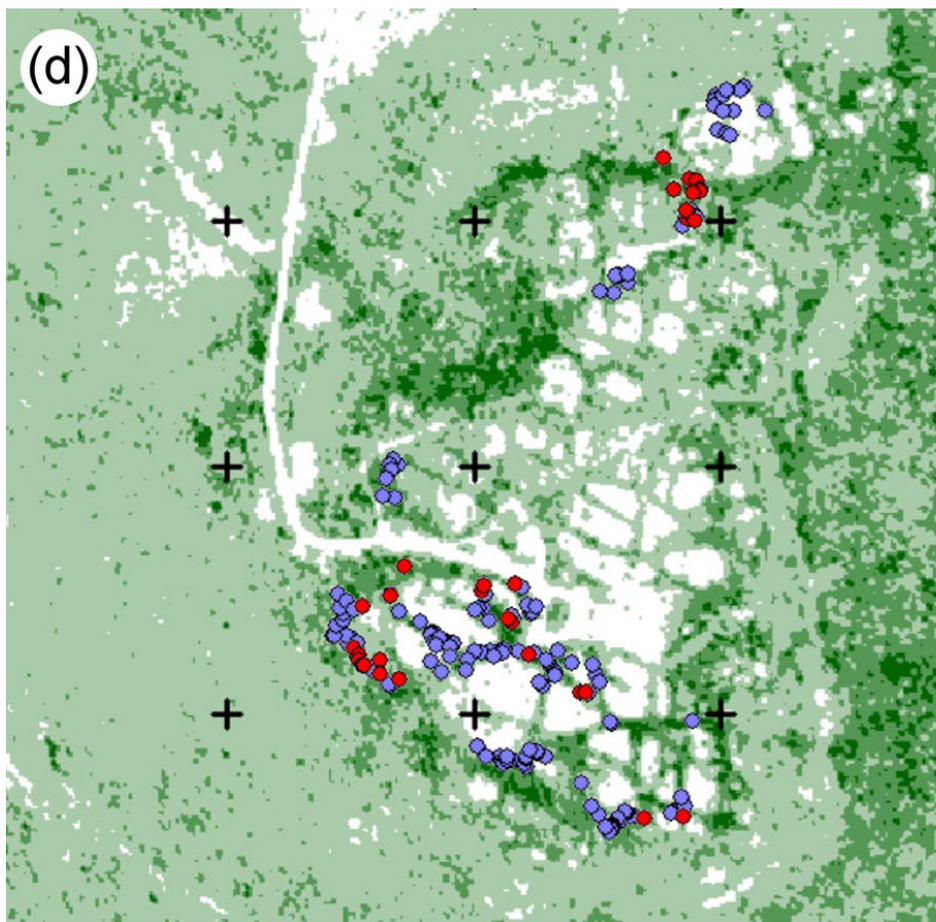
Locosselli et al 2016 International Journal of Biometorology 60: 639-649

■ Sandstone □ Sand soil P *Podocarpus lambertii*

(a)
(d)

(b)

(c)

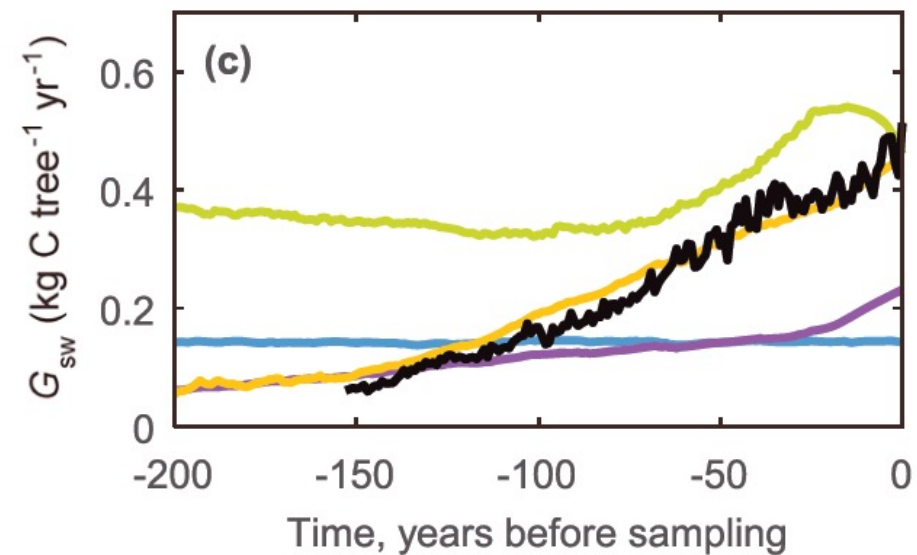
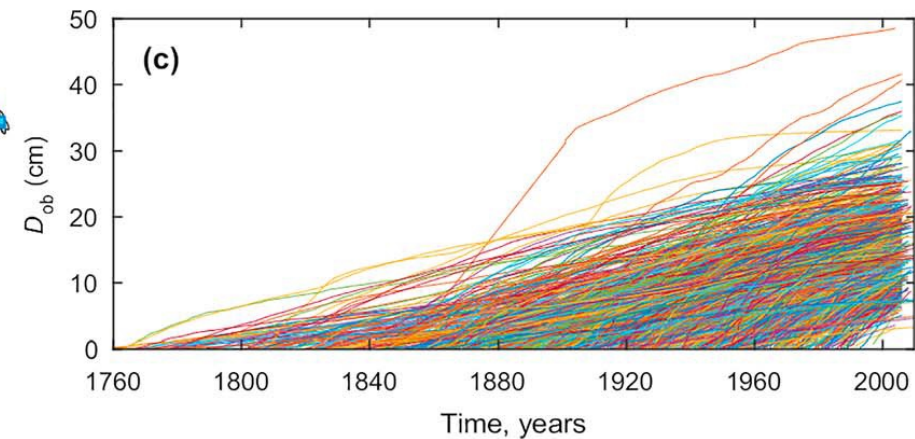
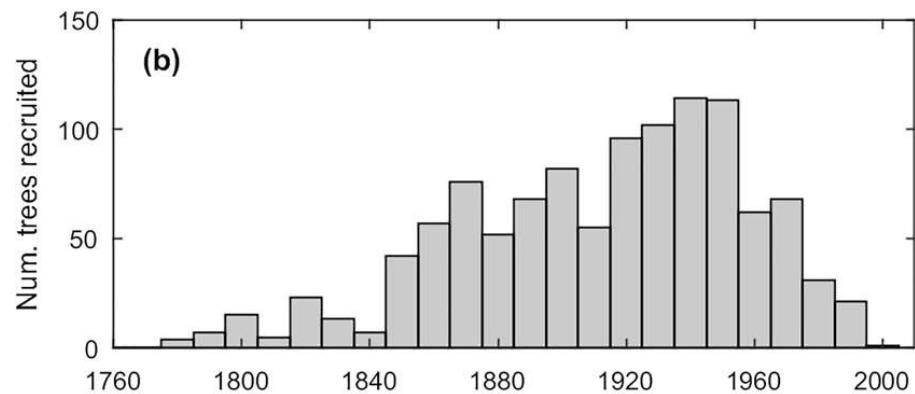
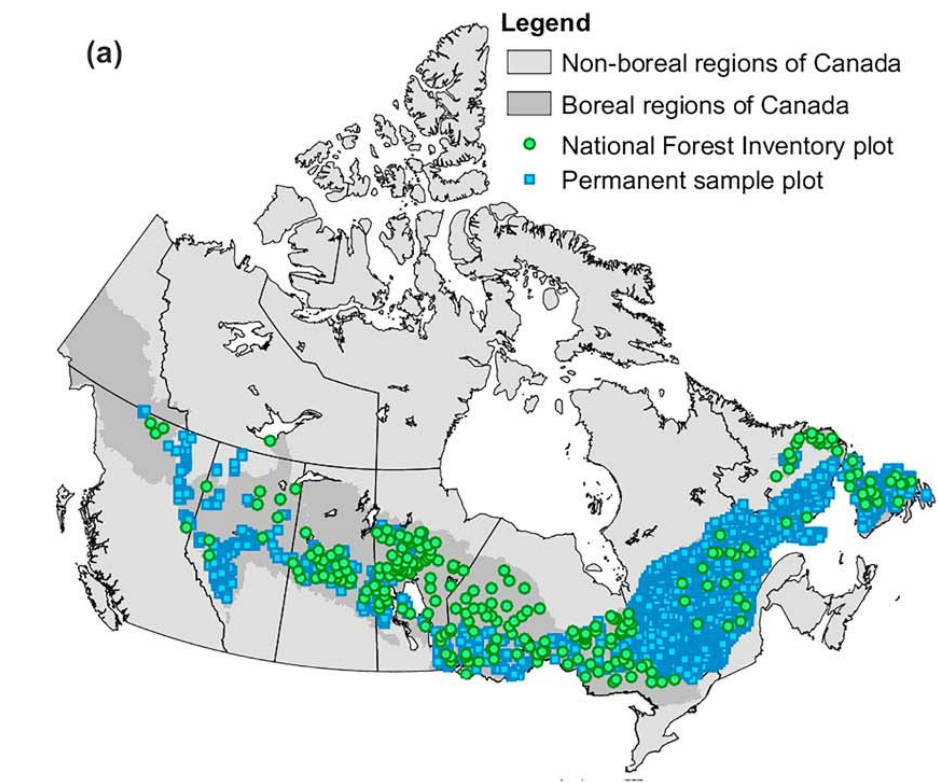


- Class 1
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4

- Vivas
- Mortas

Locosselli et al 2016 International Journal of Biometorology 60: 639-649

■ Sandstone □ Sand soil P *Podocarpus lambertii*



Simulations:

- All live trees (POP)
- Dominant live trees
- Live at t_{samp}
- Live and dominant at t_{samp}

Observations:

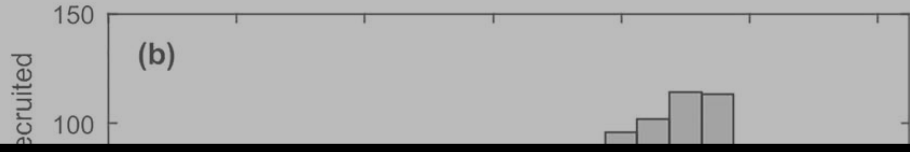
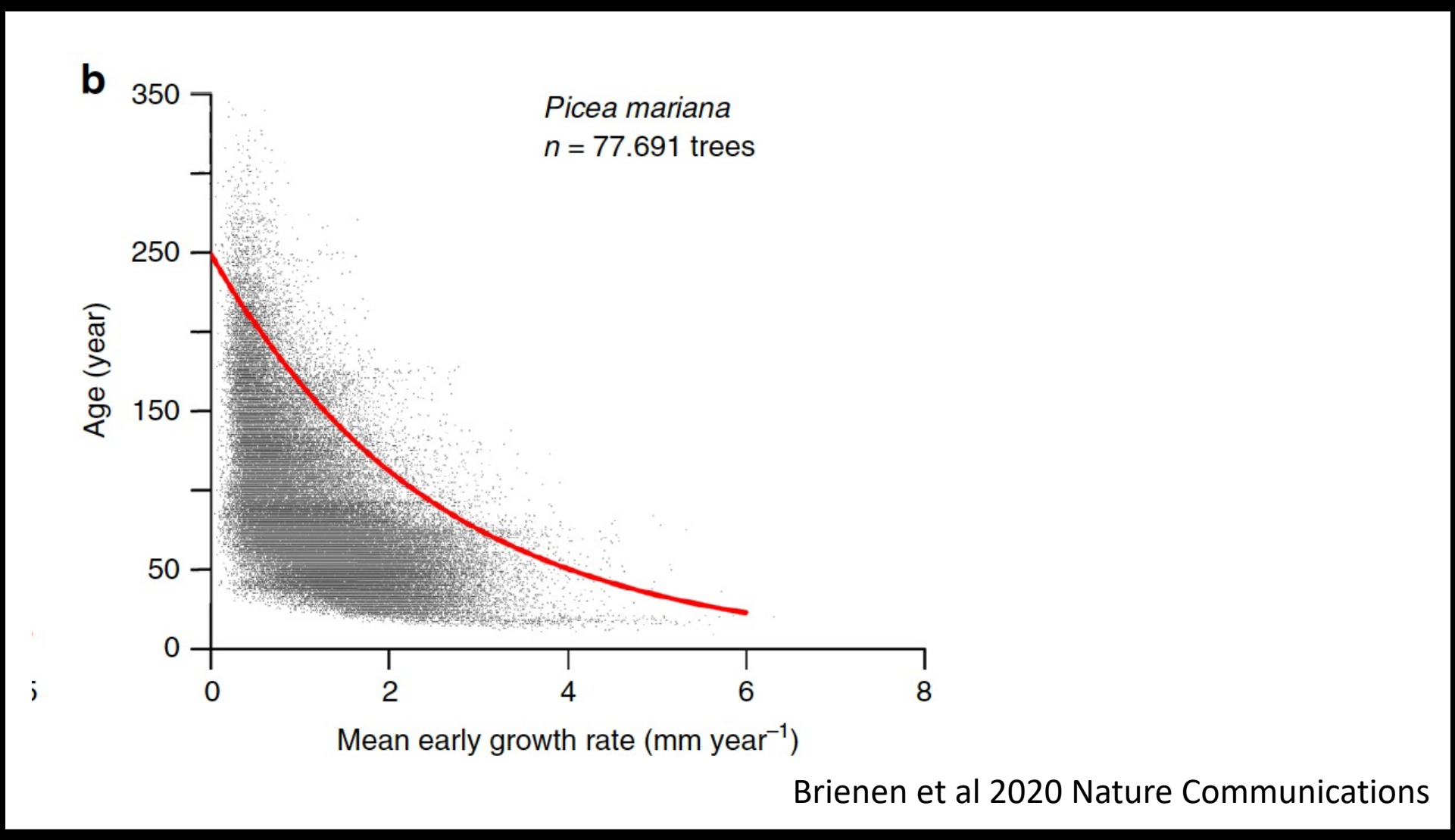
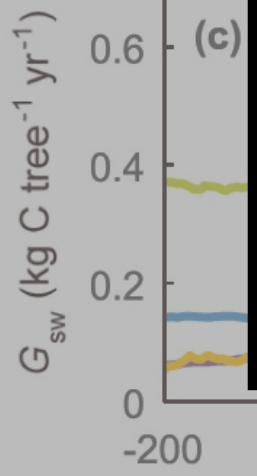
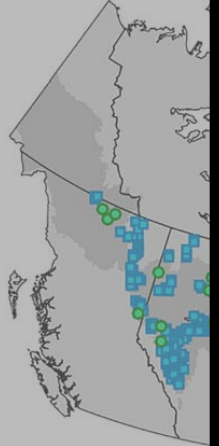
- Core sample of live and dominant trees



Picea mariana

(a)

Legend
 □ Non-boreal regions of Canada
 ■ Boreal regions of Canada



Time, years before sampling

and dominant trees

Brienen et al 2020 Nature Communications

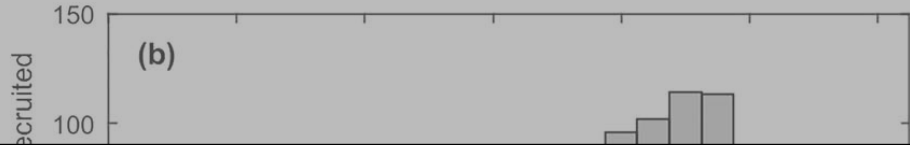
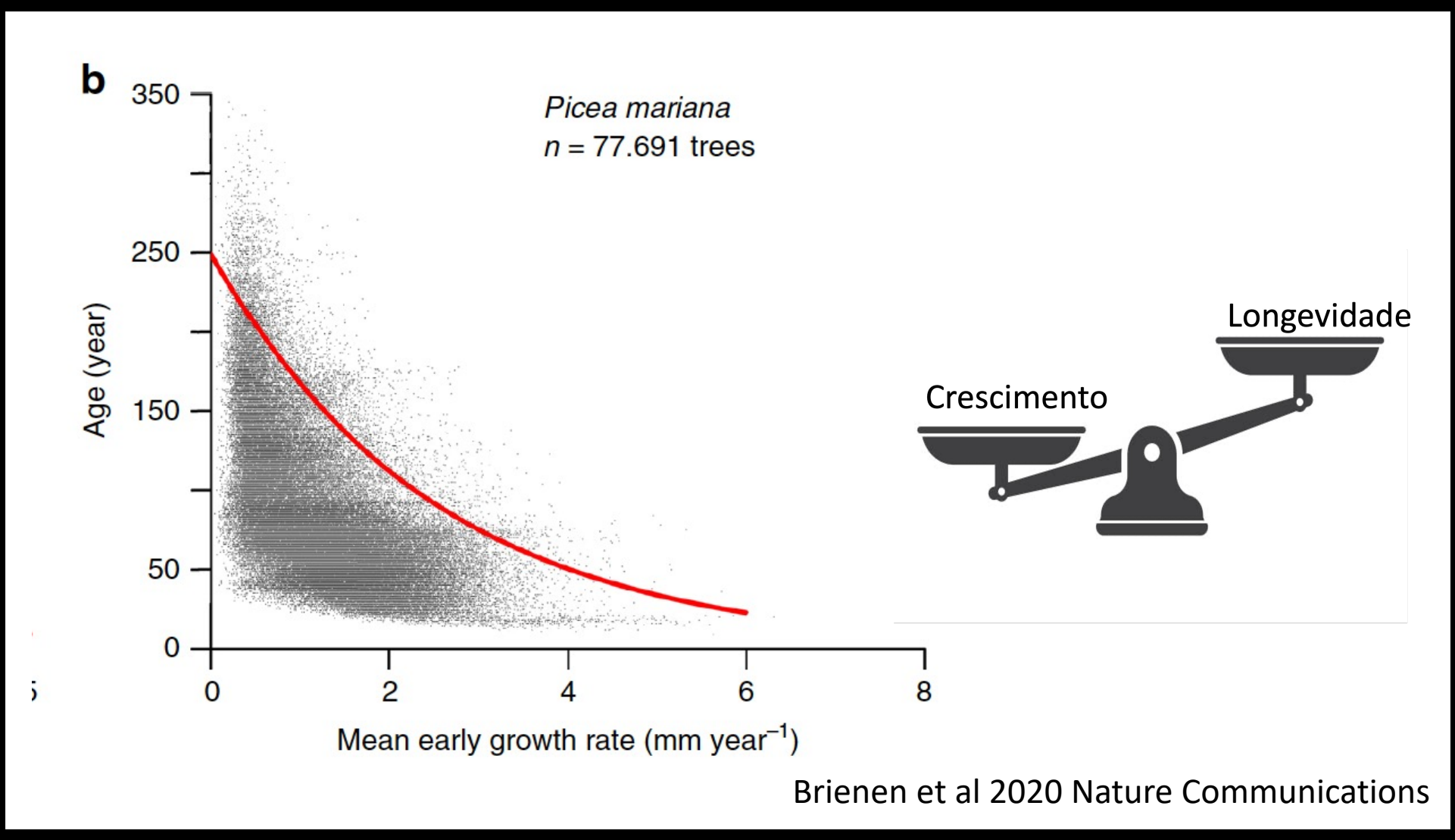
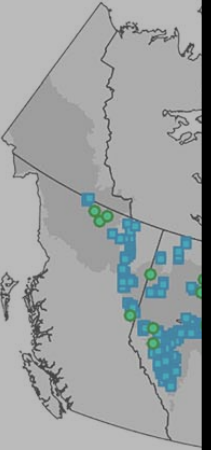
Picea mariana



(a)

Legend

- Non-boreal regions of Canada
- Boreal regions of Canada



Time, years before sampling

and dominant trees

Brienen et al 2020 Nature Communications

Picea mariana

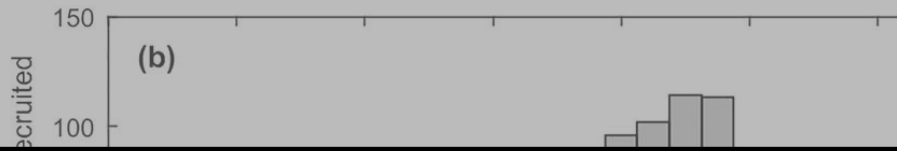


(a)

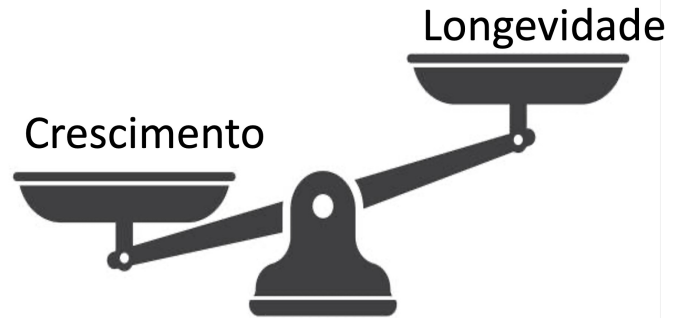
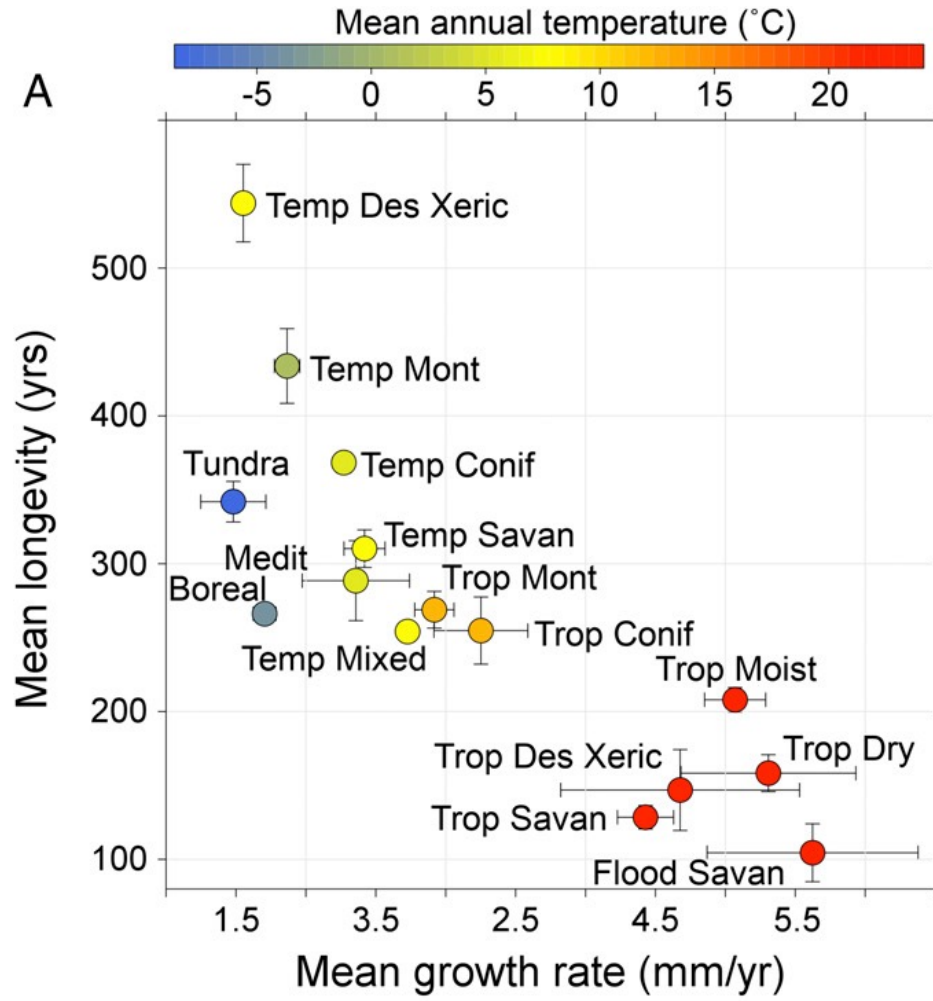
Legend

- Non-boreal regions of Canada
- Boreal regions of Canada

(b)



A

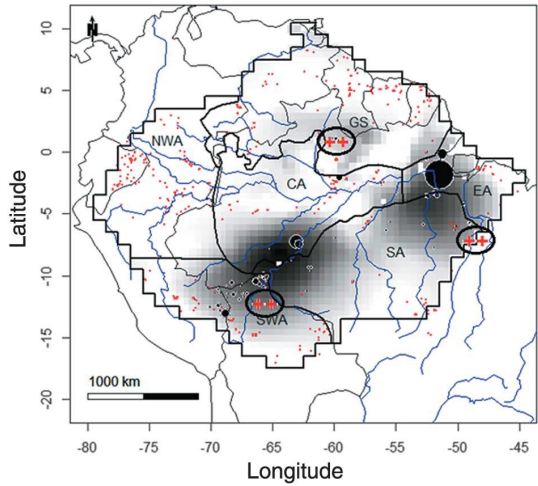


Locosselli et al 2020 PNAS 117: 33358-33364

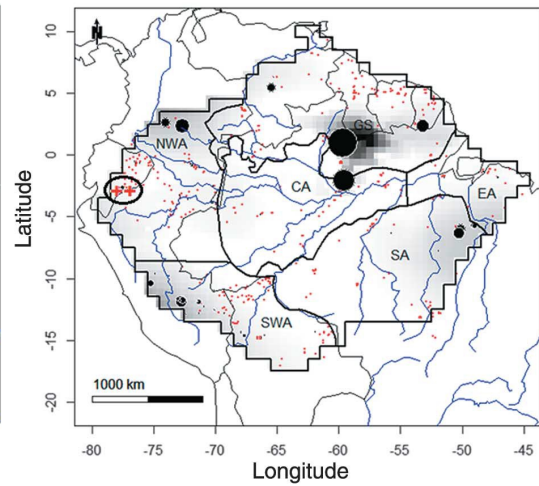
Picea mariana



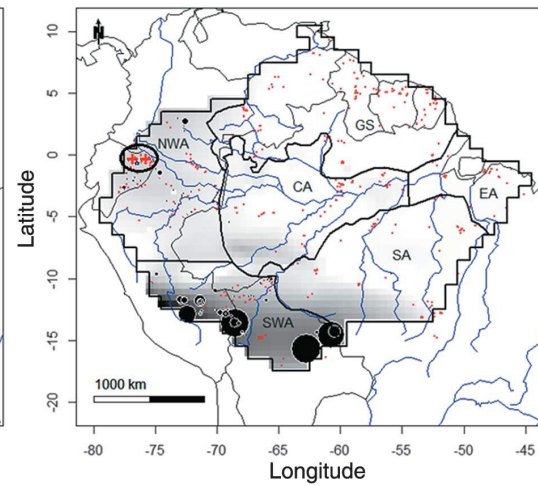
A *Bertholletia excelsa* :RelAb=0 - 7.09 ; fit: 0 - 0.8



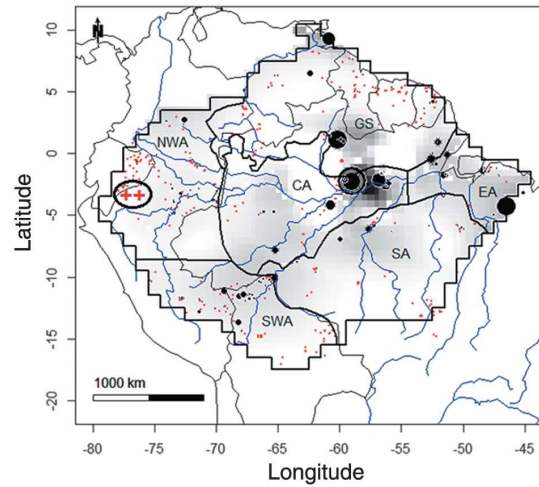
B *Inga ynga* :RelAb=0 - 6.1 ; fit: 0 - 2.36



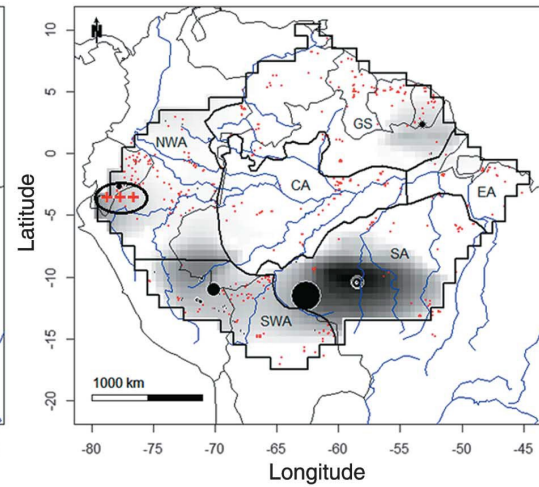
C *Pourouma cecropiifolia* :RelAb=0 - 6.96 ; fit: 0 - 1.23



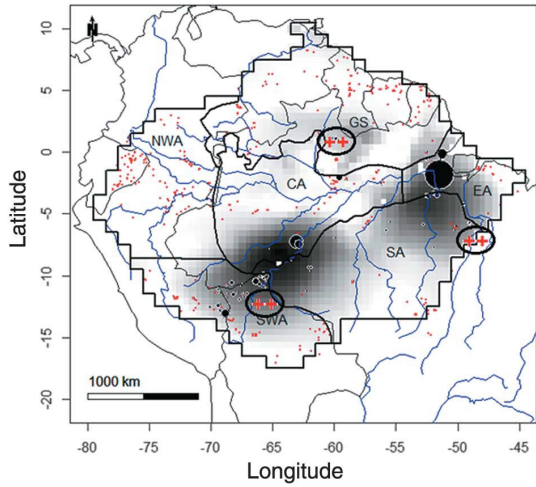
D *Pouteria caimito* :RelAb=0 - 8.51 ; fit: 0 - 3.54



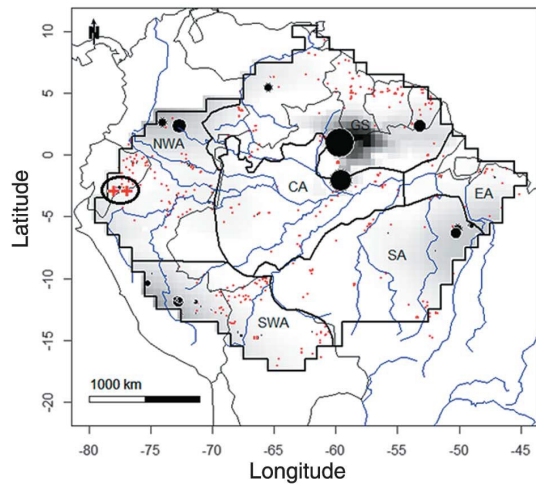
E *Theobroma cacao* :RelAb=0 - 27.05 ; fit: 0 - 3.52



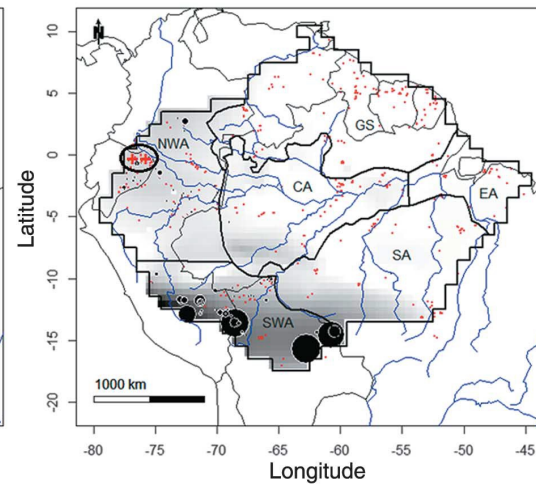
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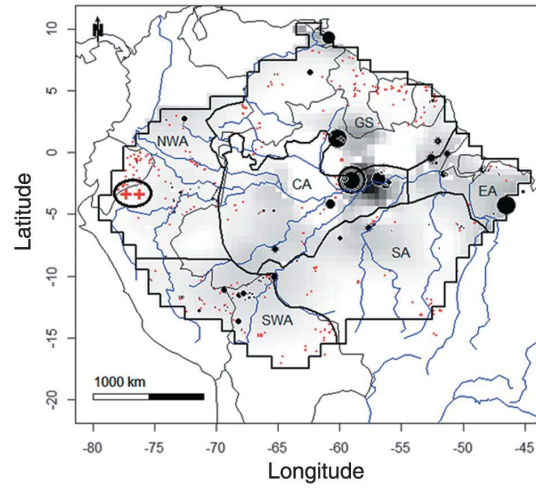
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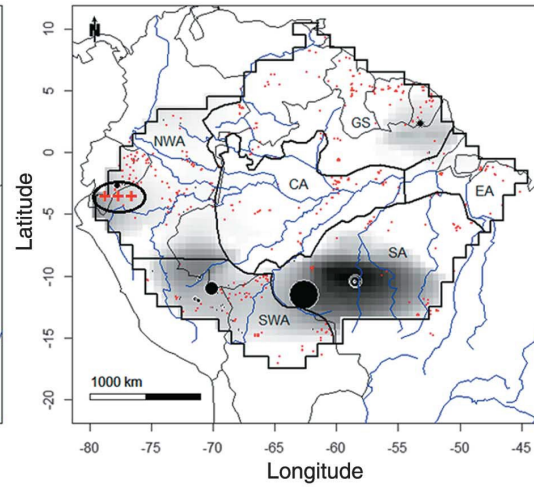
C *Pourouma cecropiifolia* :RelAb=0 - 6.96 ; fit: 0 - 1.23



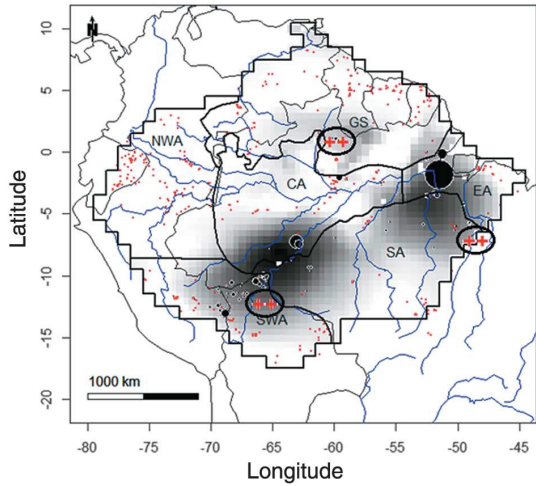
D *Pouteria caimito* :RelAb=0 - 8.51 ; fit: 0 - 3.54



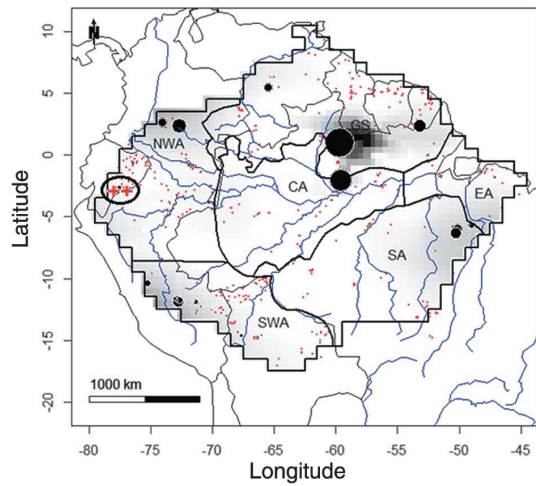
E *Theobroma cacao* :RelAb=0 - 27.05 ; fit: 0 - 3.52



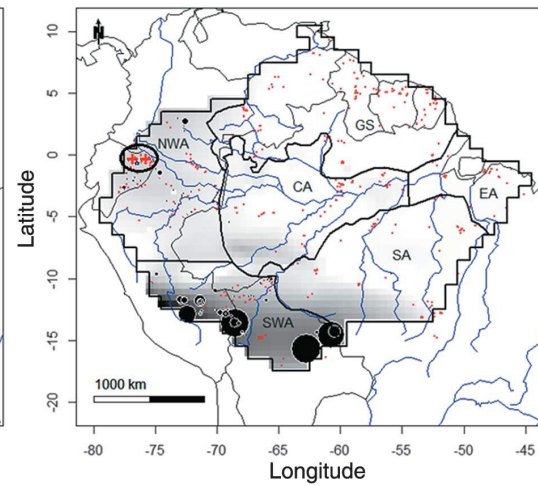
A *Bertholletia excelsa* :RelAb=0 - 7.09 ; fit: 0 - 0.8



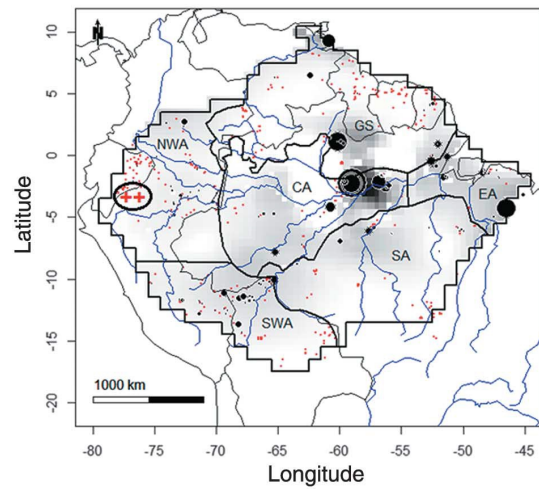
B *Inga ynga* :RelAb=0 - 6.1 ; fit: 0 - 2.36



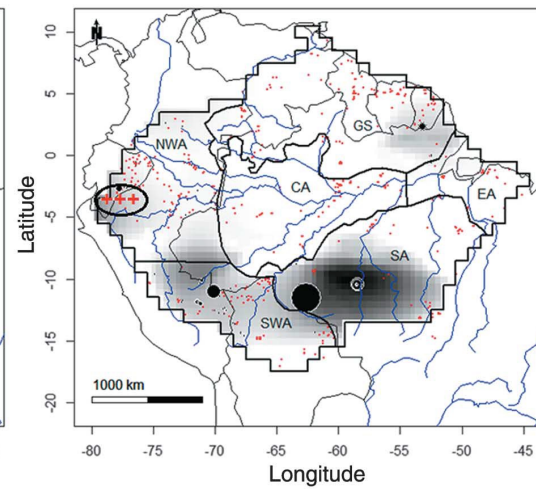
C *Pourouma cecropiifolia* :RelAb=0 - 6.96 ; fit: 0 - 1.23



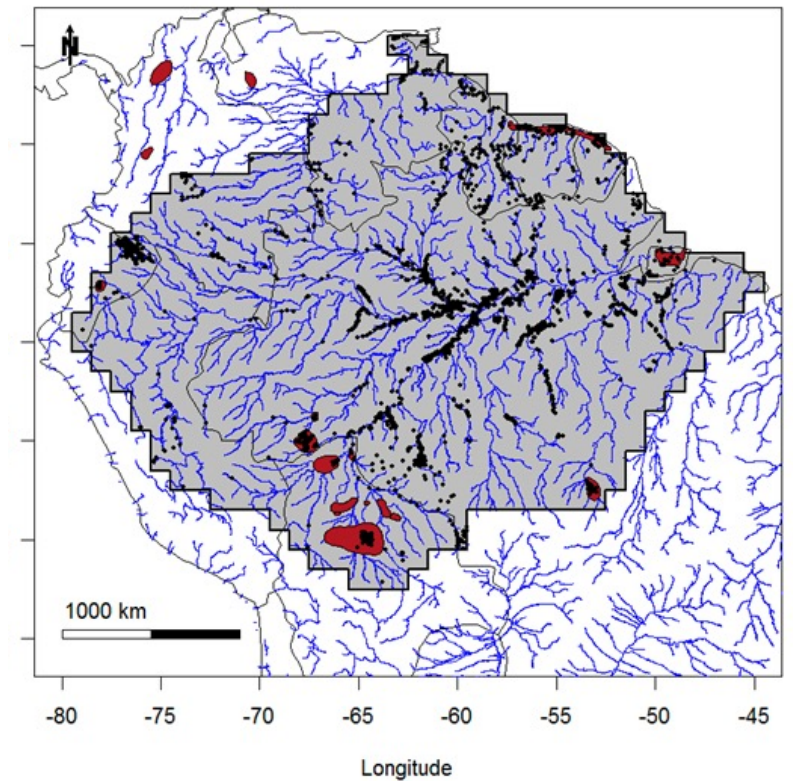
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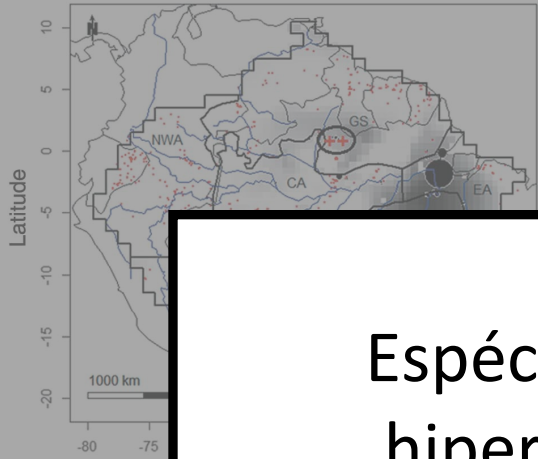
E *Theobroma cacao* :RelAb=0 - 27.05 ; fit: 0 - 3.52



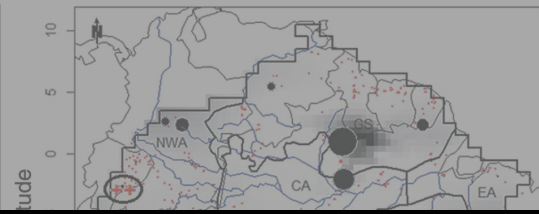
B Rivers and Archaeological sites, n = 3348



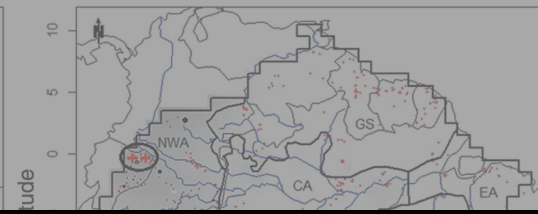
A *Bertholletia excelsa* :RelAb=0 - 7.09 ; fit: 0 - 0.8



B *Inga ynga* :RelAb=0 - 6.1 ; fit: 0 - 2.36



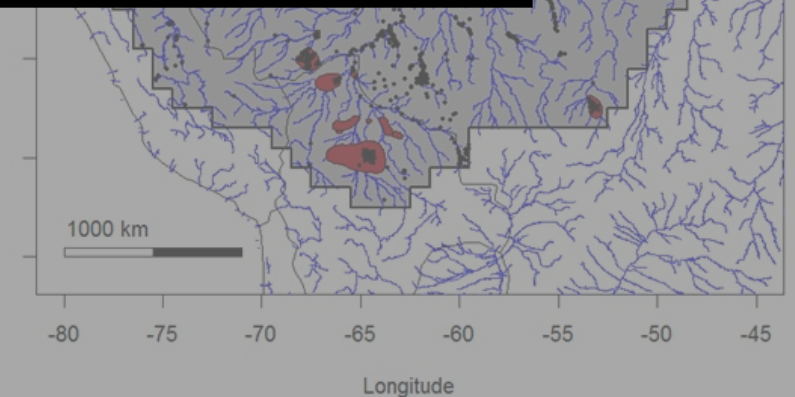
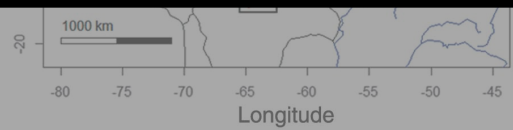
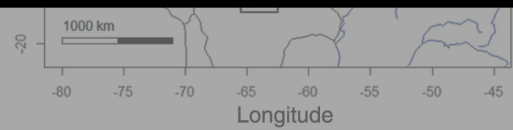
C *Pourouma cecropiifolia* :RelAb=0 - 6.96 ; fit: 0 - 1.23



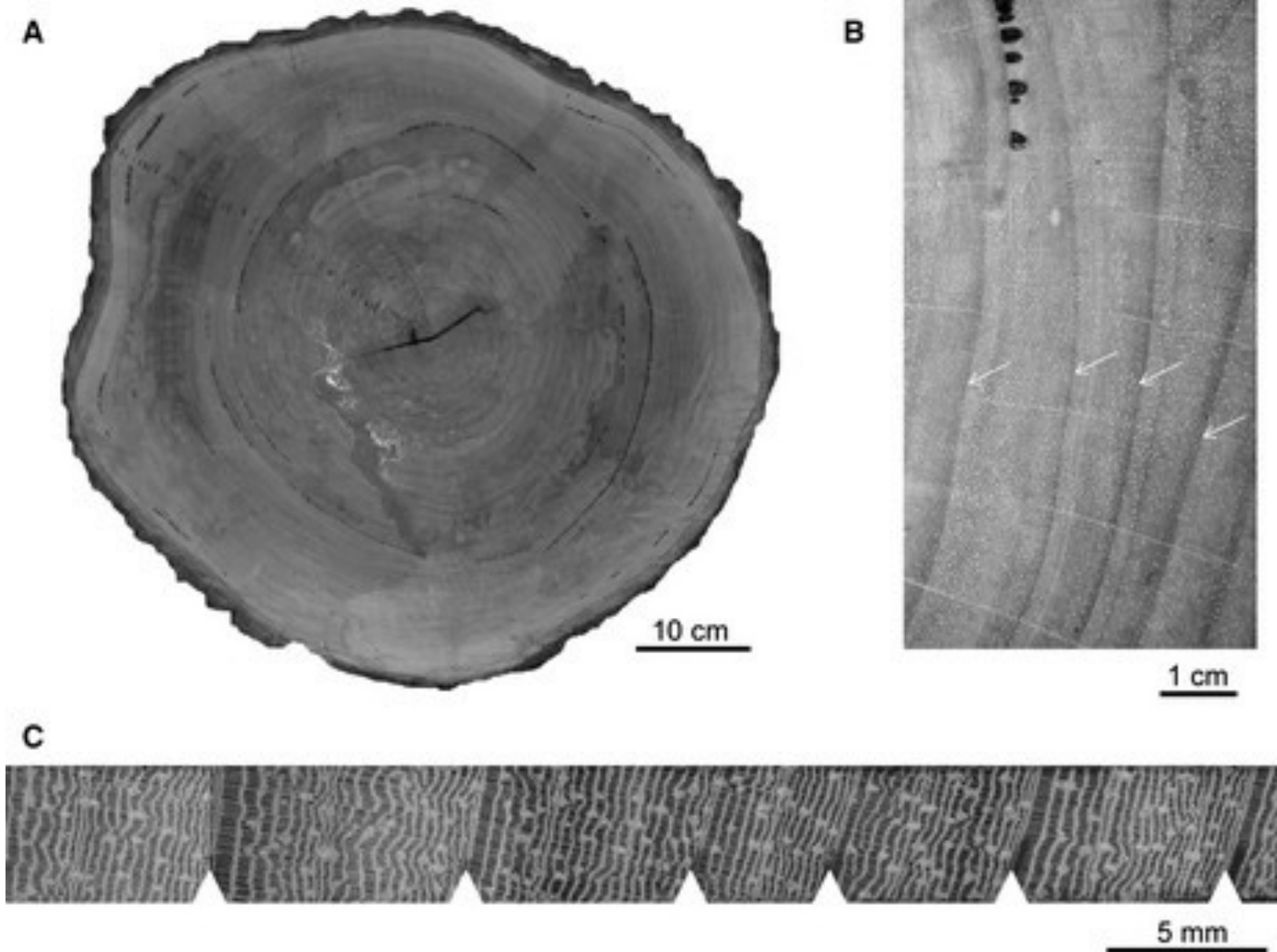
Espécies domesticadas tem 5X maior chance de serem hiperdominantes do que espécies não domesticadas!

Espécies hyperdominantes, correspondem em conjunto a 50% da biomassa.

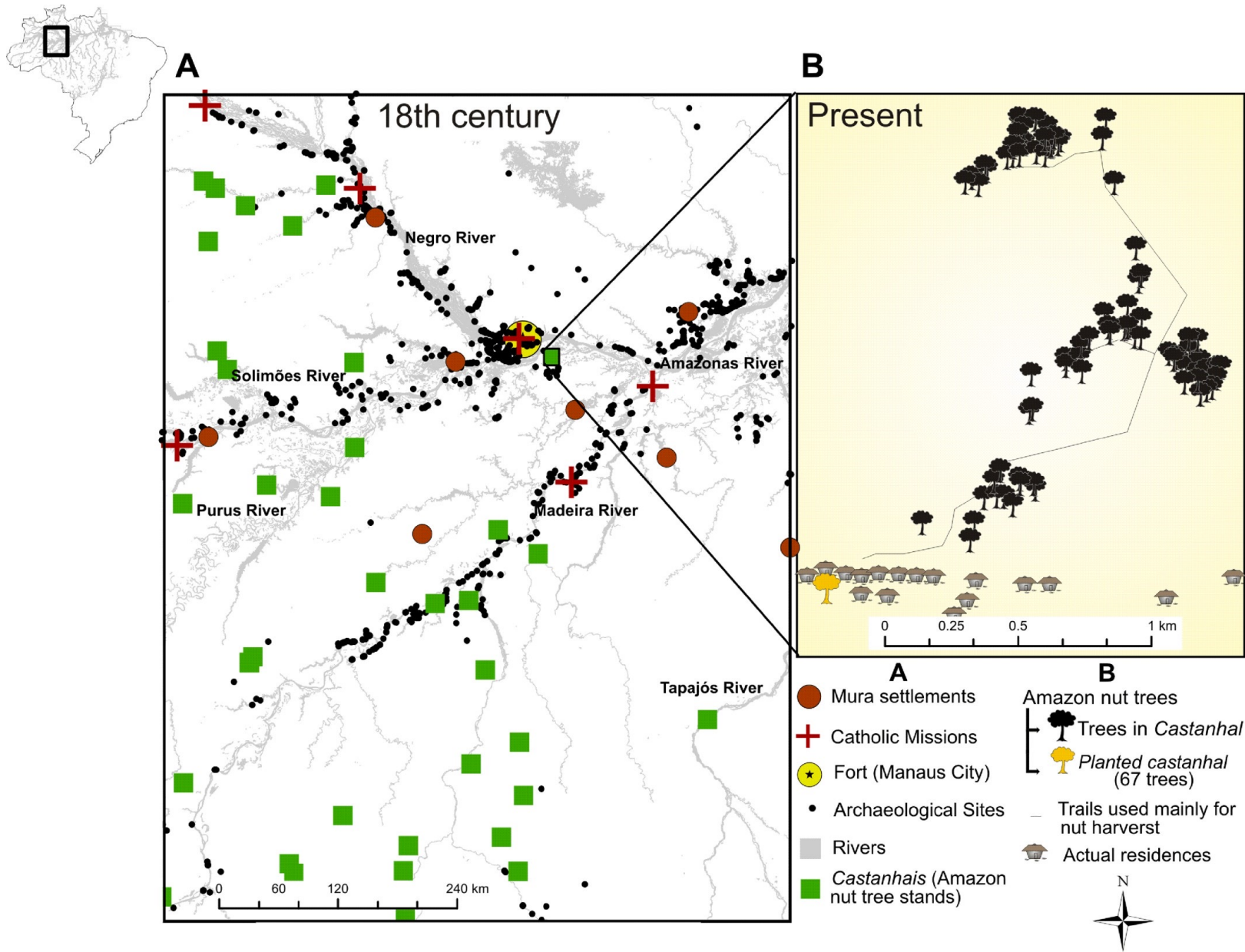
Fauset et al (2015) Nature Communications 6:6857



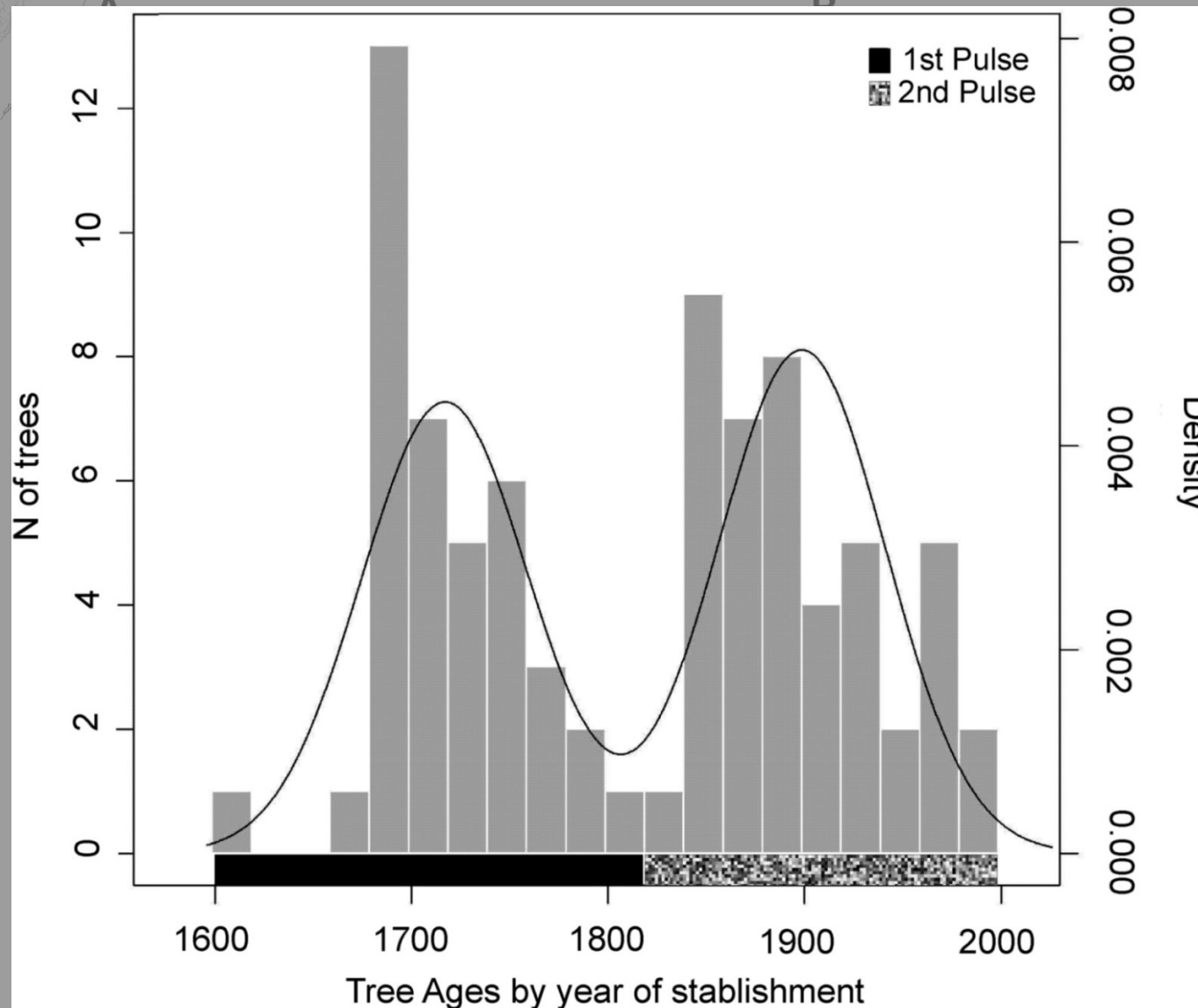
es, n = 3348



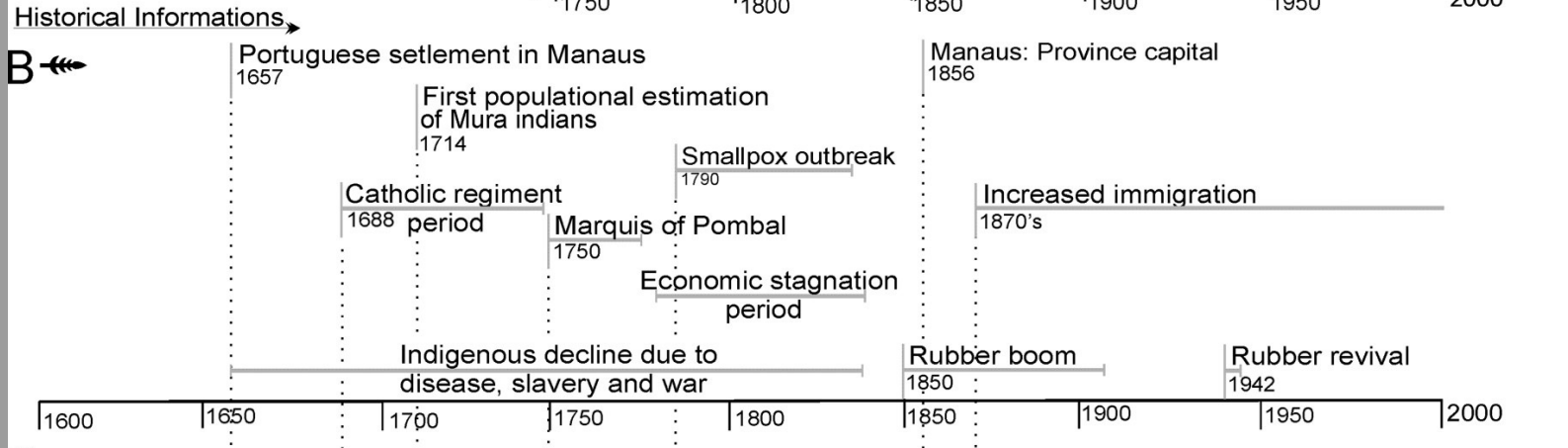
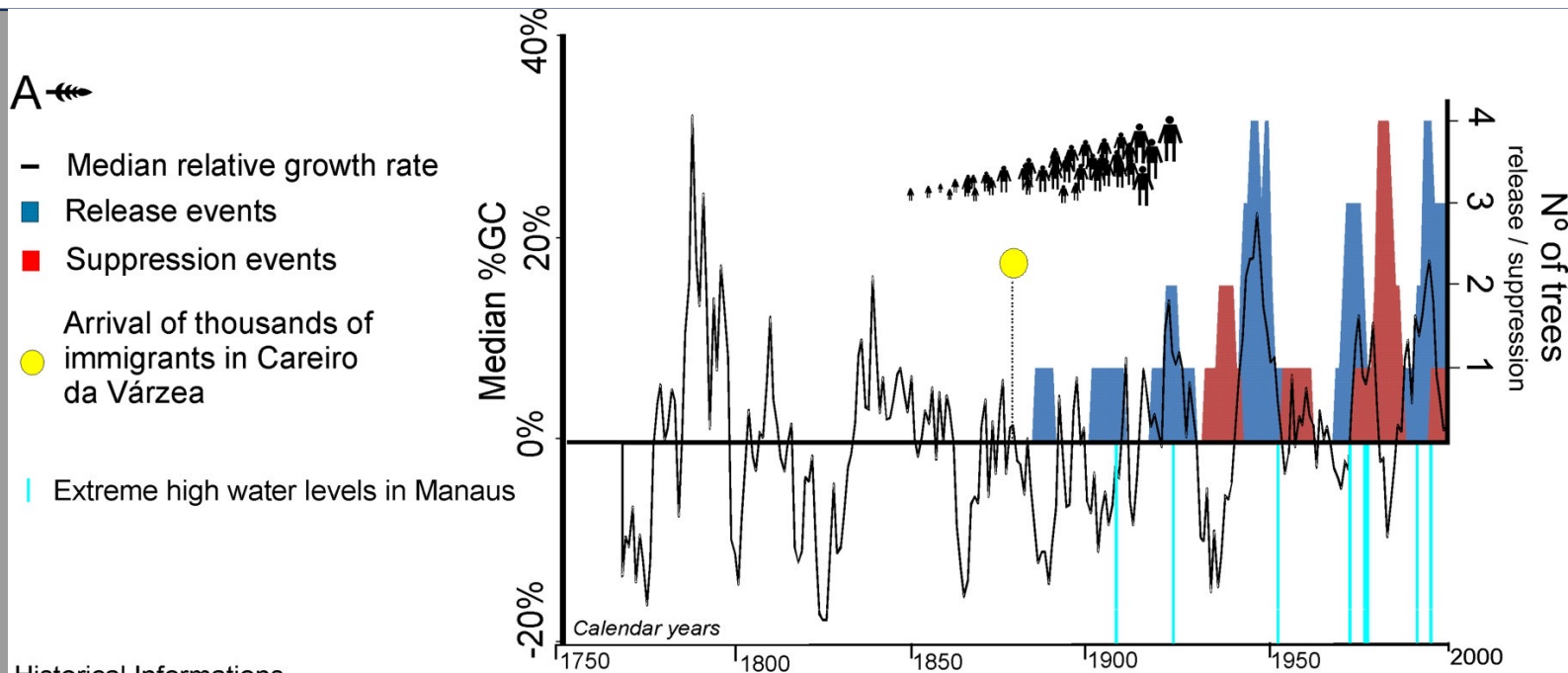
Bertholletia excelsa

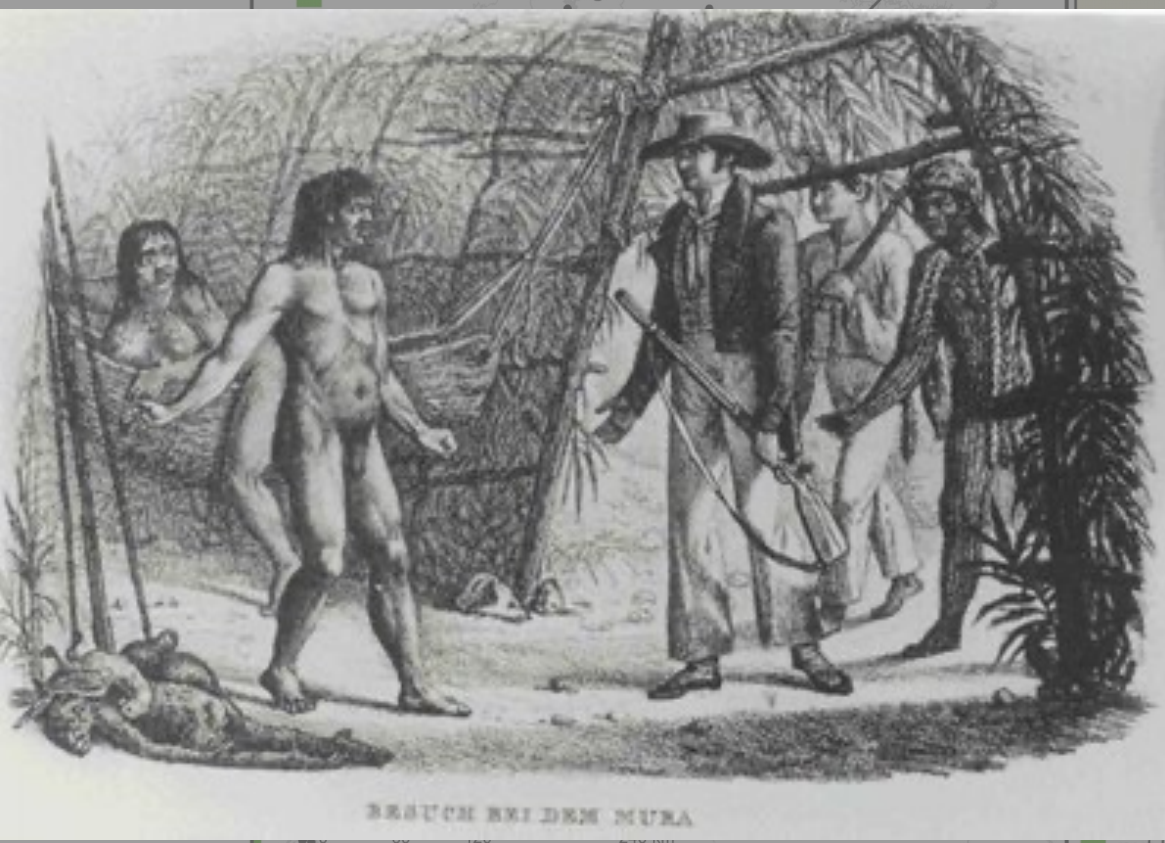
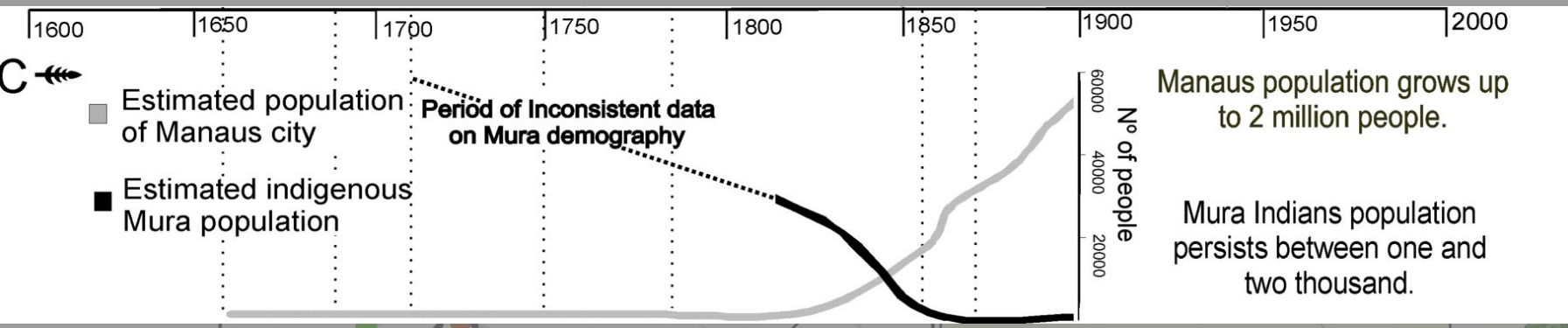


Bertholletia excelsa

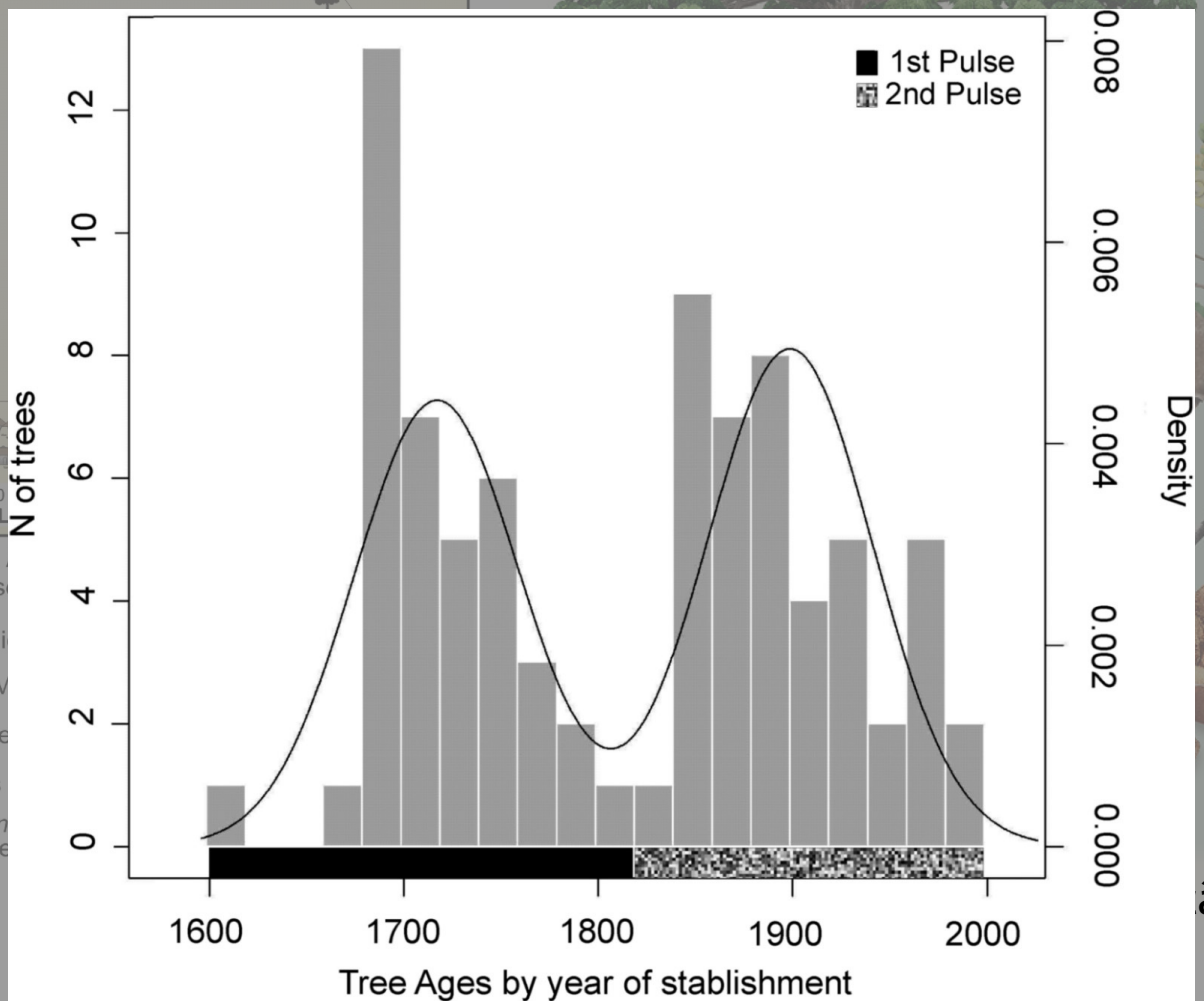


Bertholletia excelsa





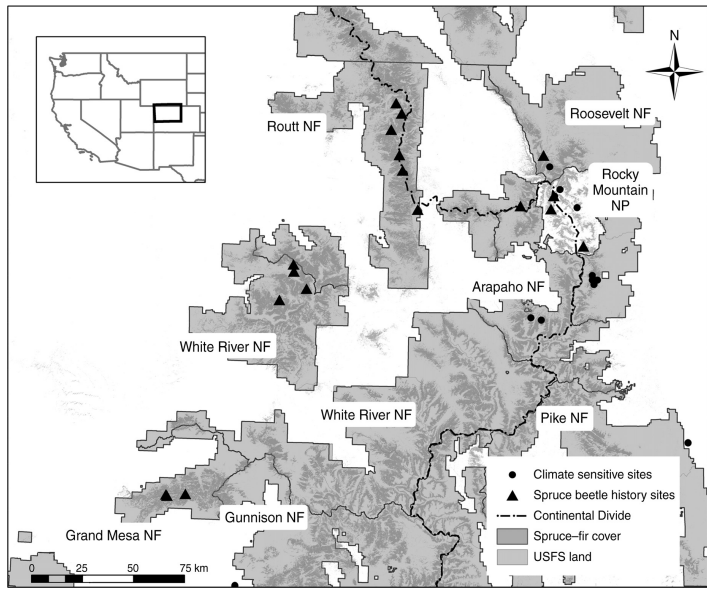
SPIX & MARTIUS. 1981. Viagem pelo Brasil (1817-1820). Belo Horizonte, São Paulo: Itatiaia, EDUSP. (Volume 3)



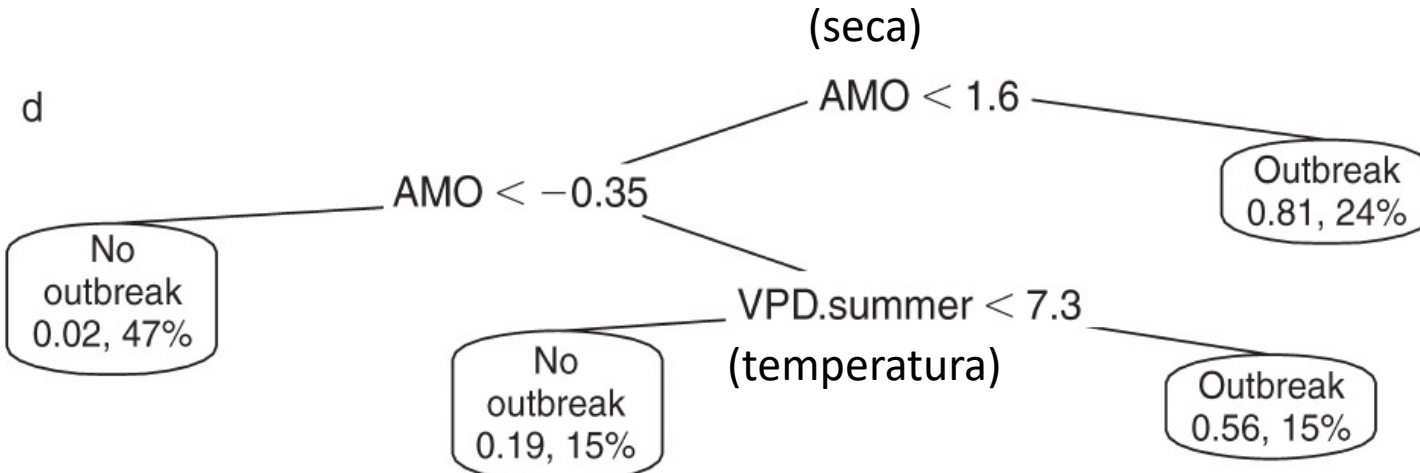
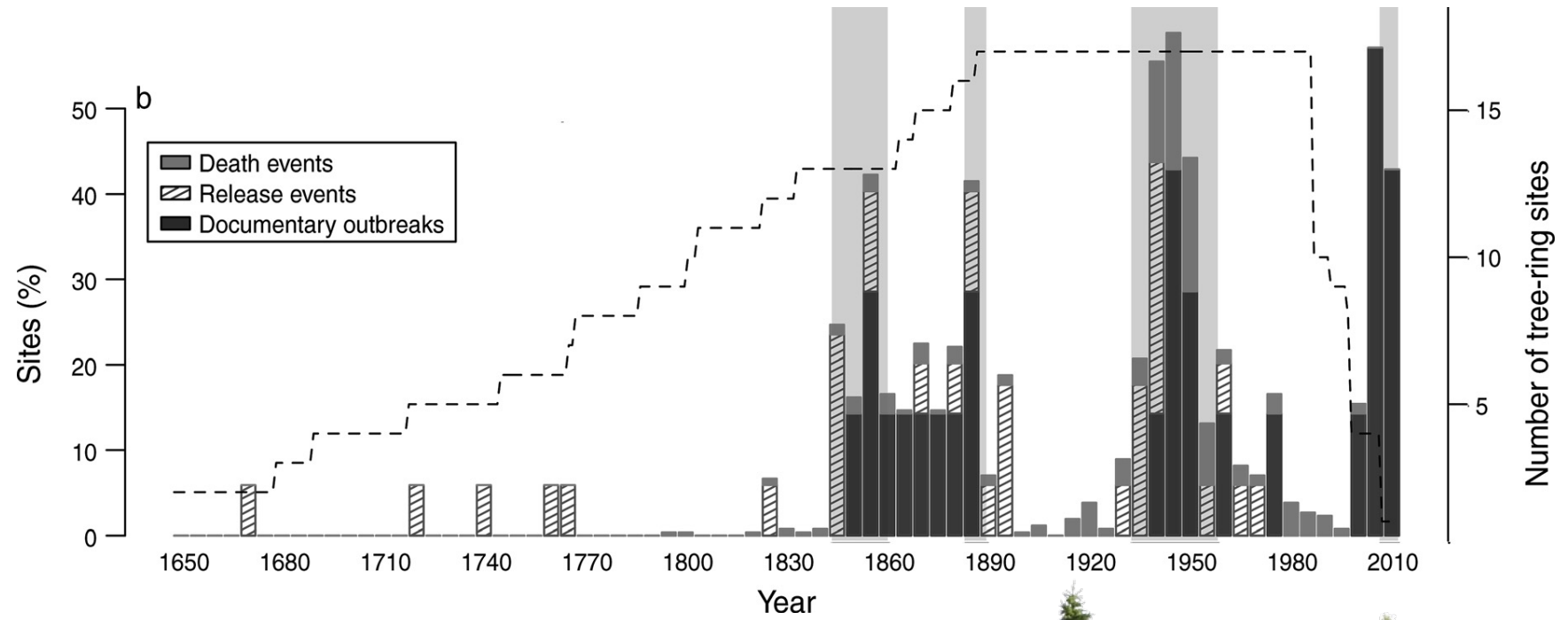


Besouro do spruce (*Dendroctonus rufipennis*), se alimentam dos açúcares no floema





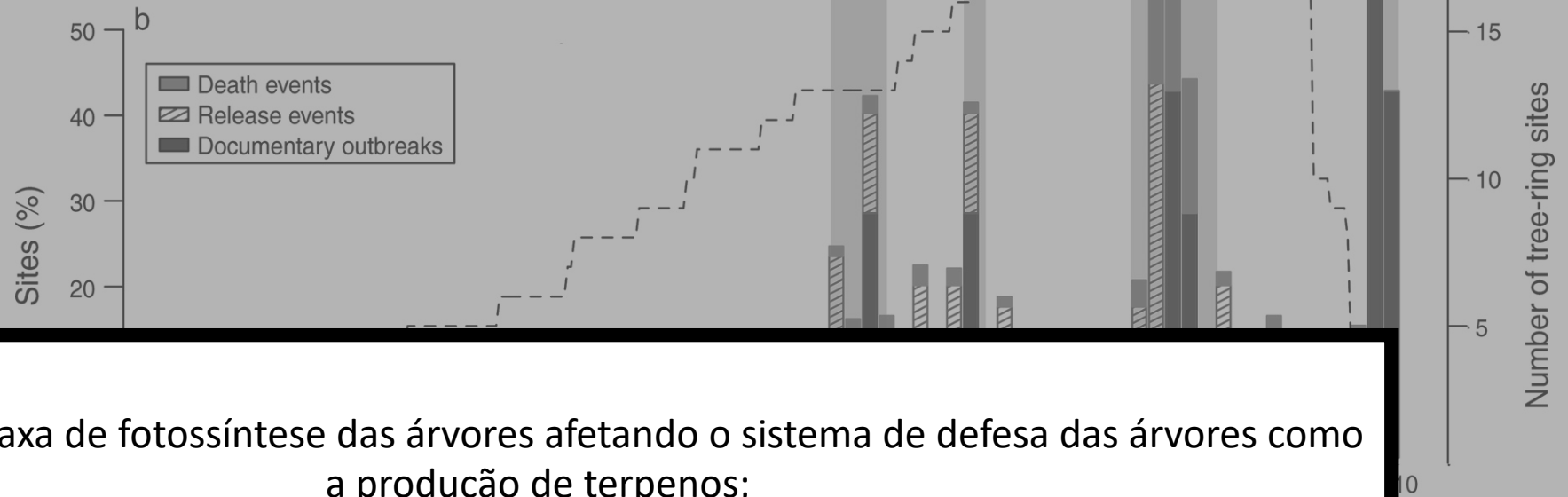
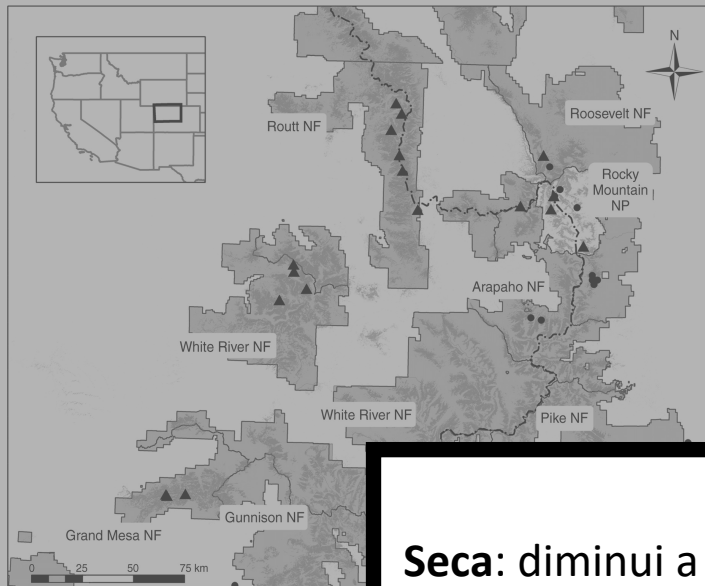
Noroeste do colorado



Spruce

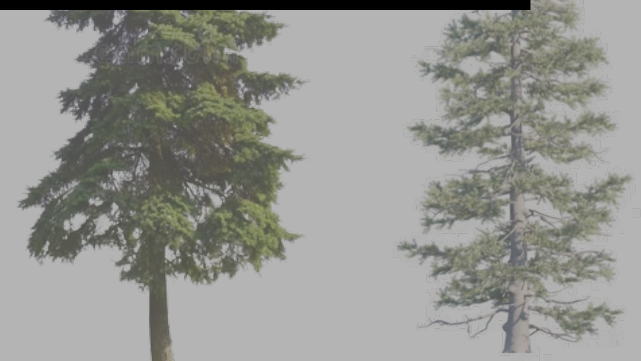
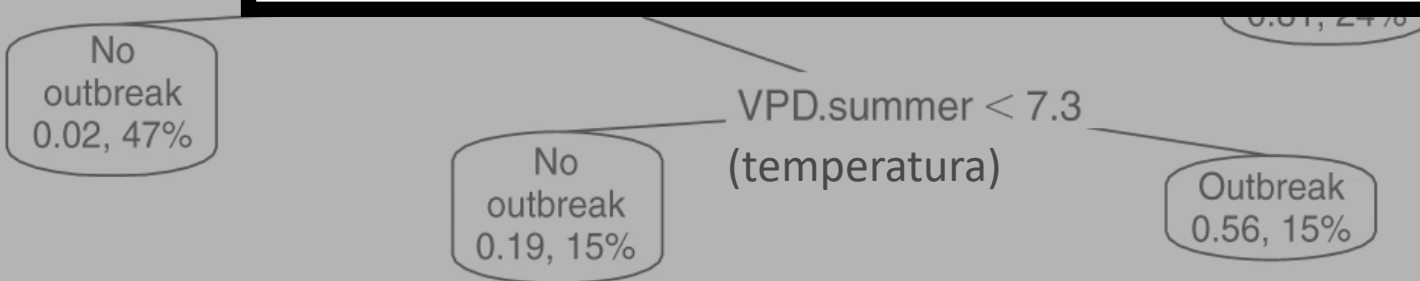


Fir



Seca: diminui a taxa de fotossíntese das árvores afetando o sistema de defesa das árvores como a produção de terpenos;

Temperatura mais alta: favorece o desenvolvimento larval e a sobrevivência. No caso da AMO, como é um ciclo multidecadal, favorece o desenvolvimento das populações por anos seguidos levando à explosão populacional.



Spruce Fir

Vale de Engadine



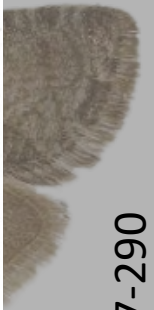
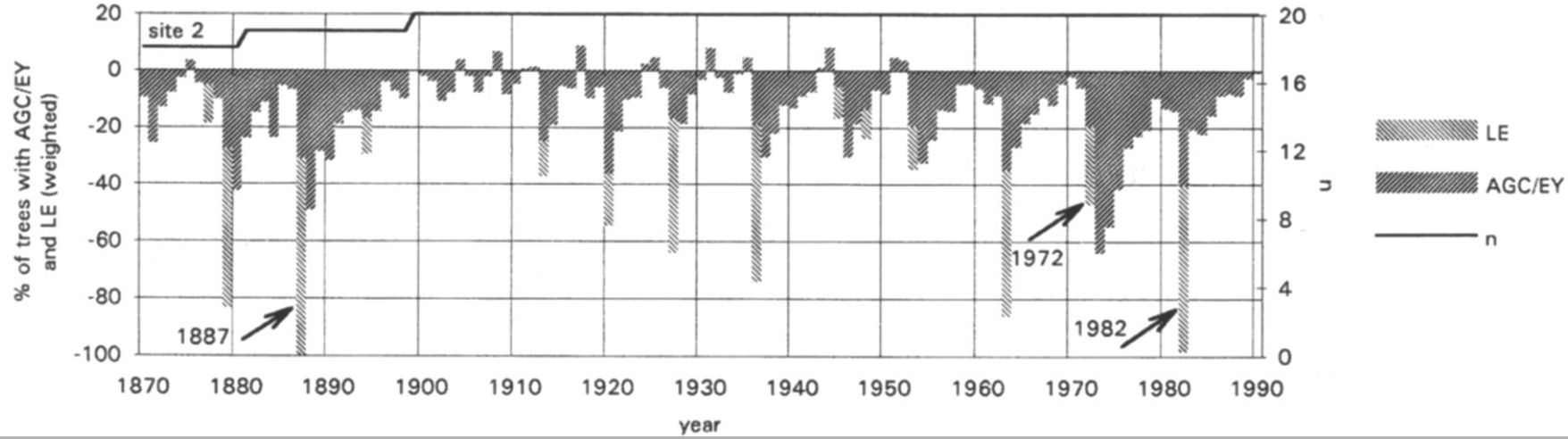
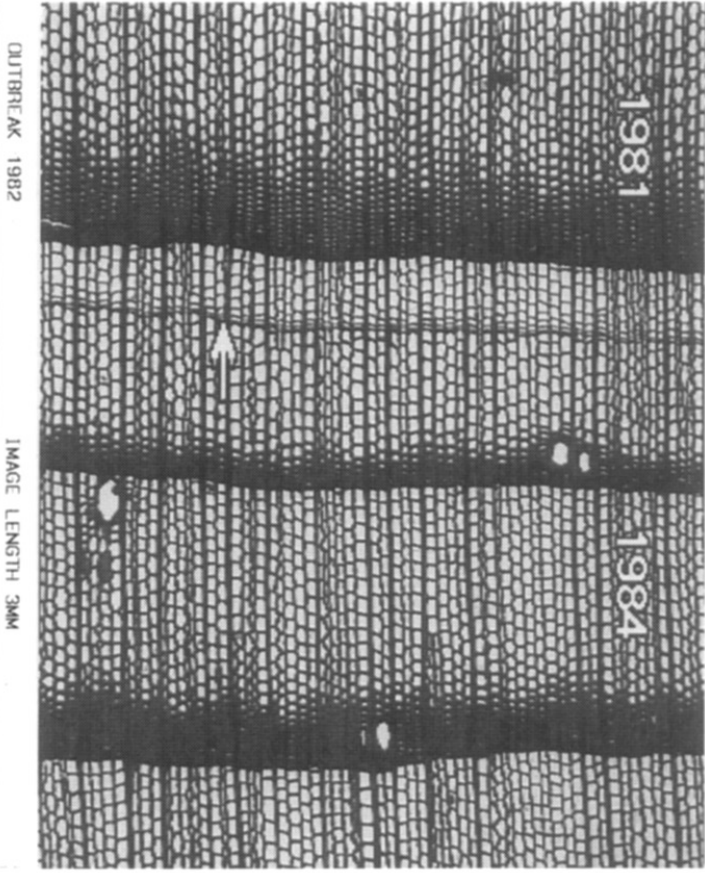
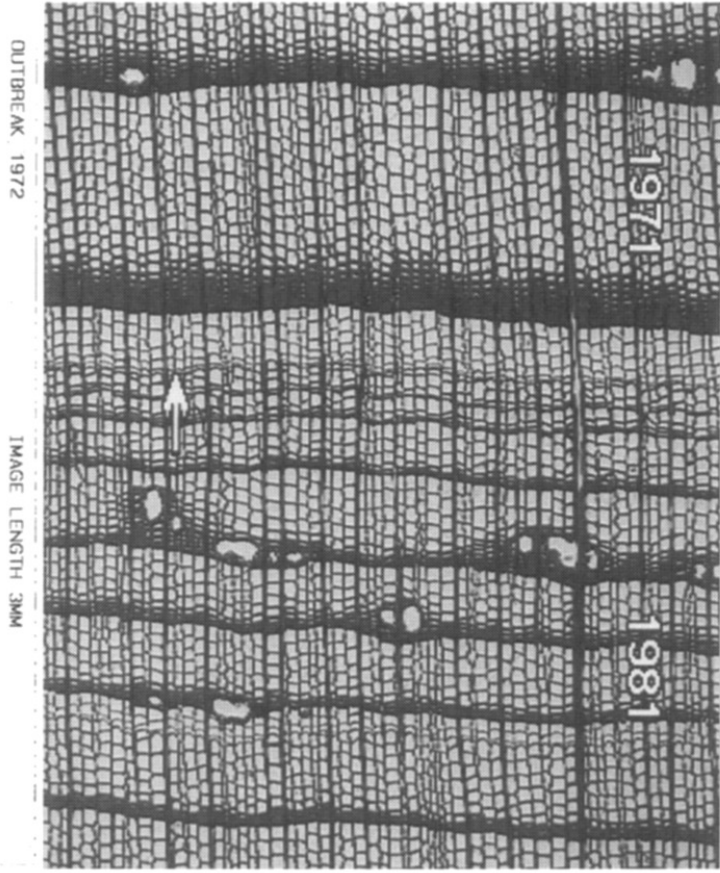
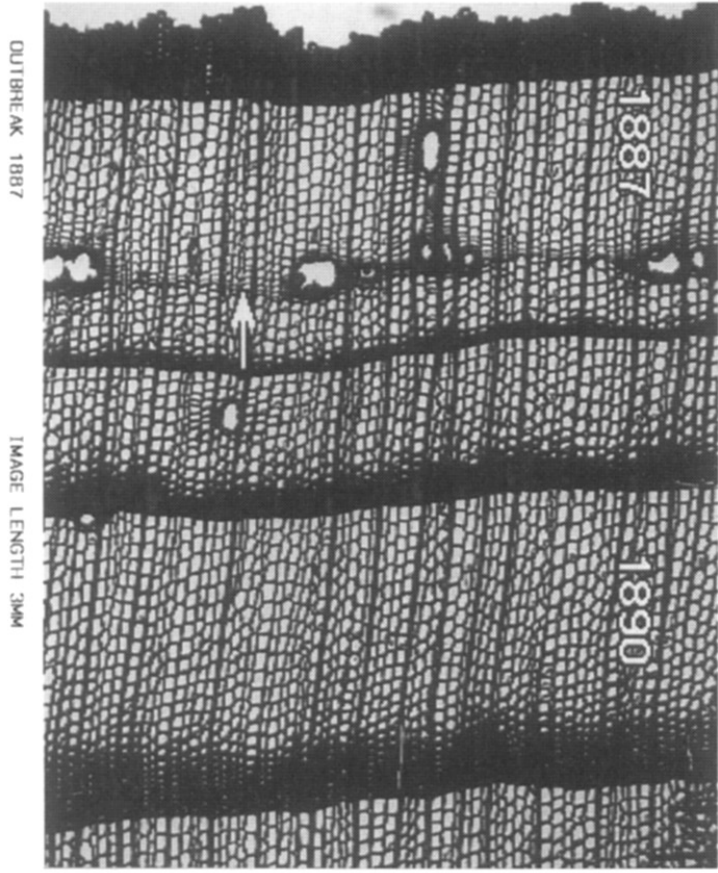
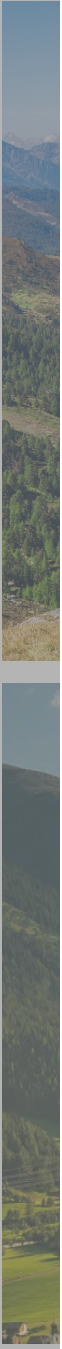
Vale de Goms



Larix decidua



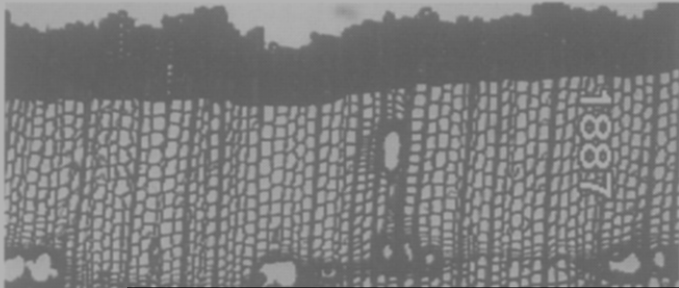
Zeiraphera diniana



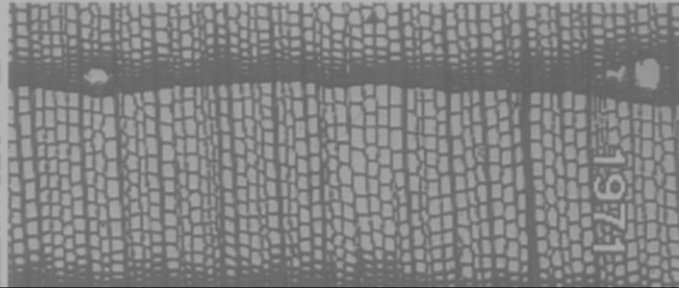


OUTBREAK 1887

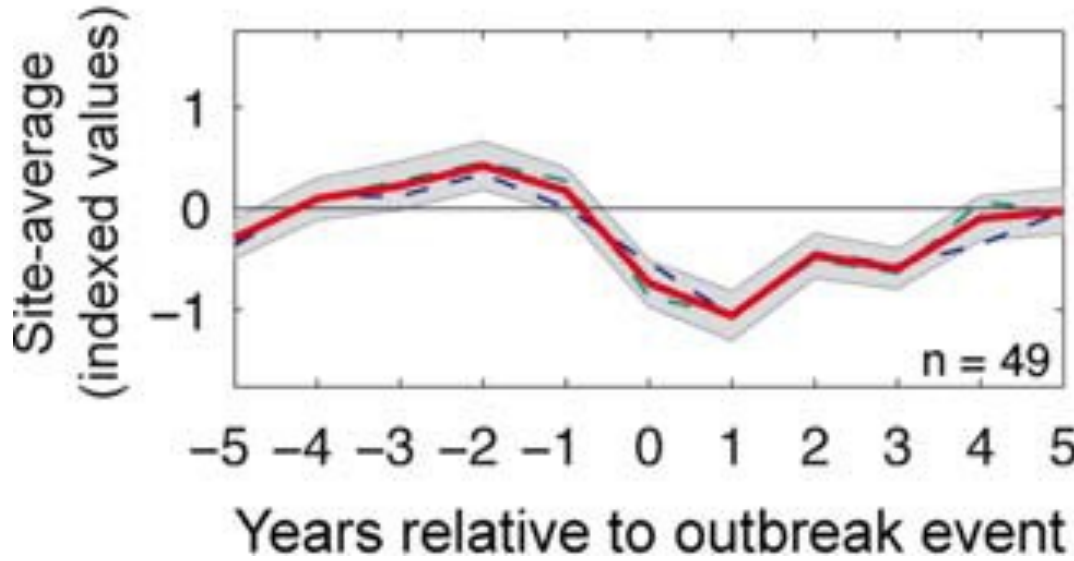
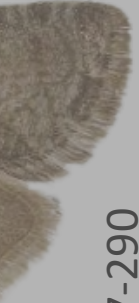
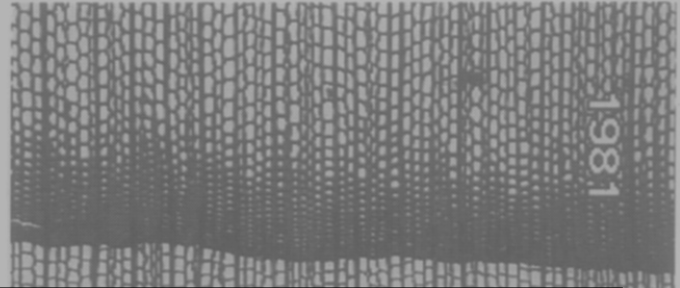
IMAGE LENGTH 3044



OUTBREAK 1972

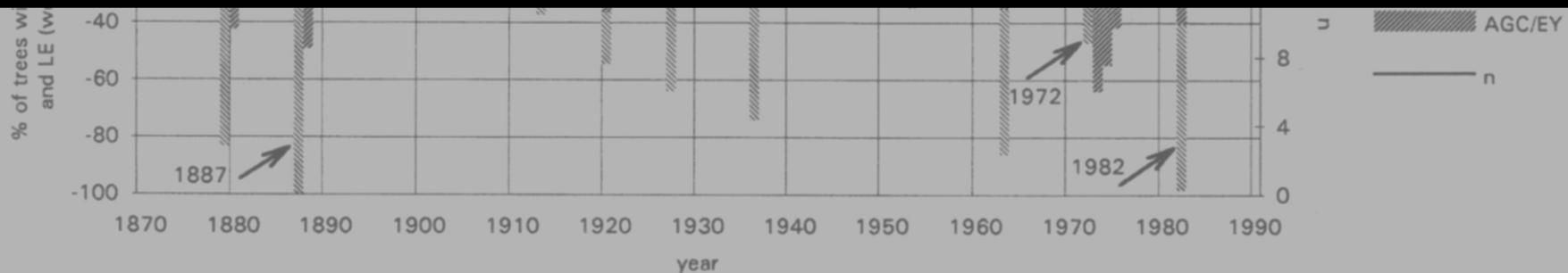


OUTBREAK 1982

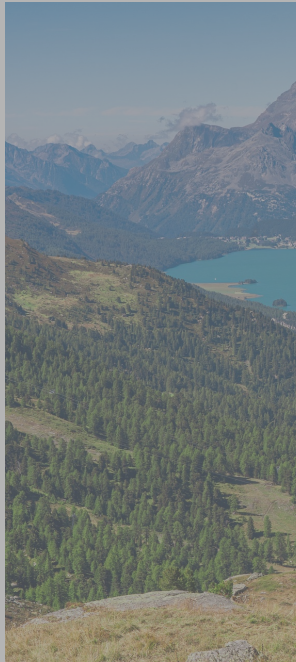


Efeito persistente no crescimento de larix

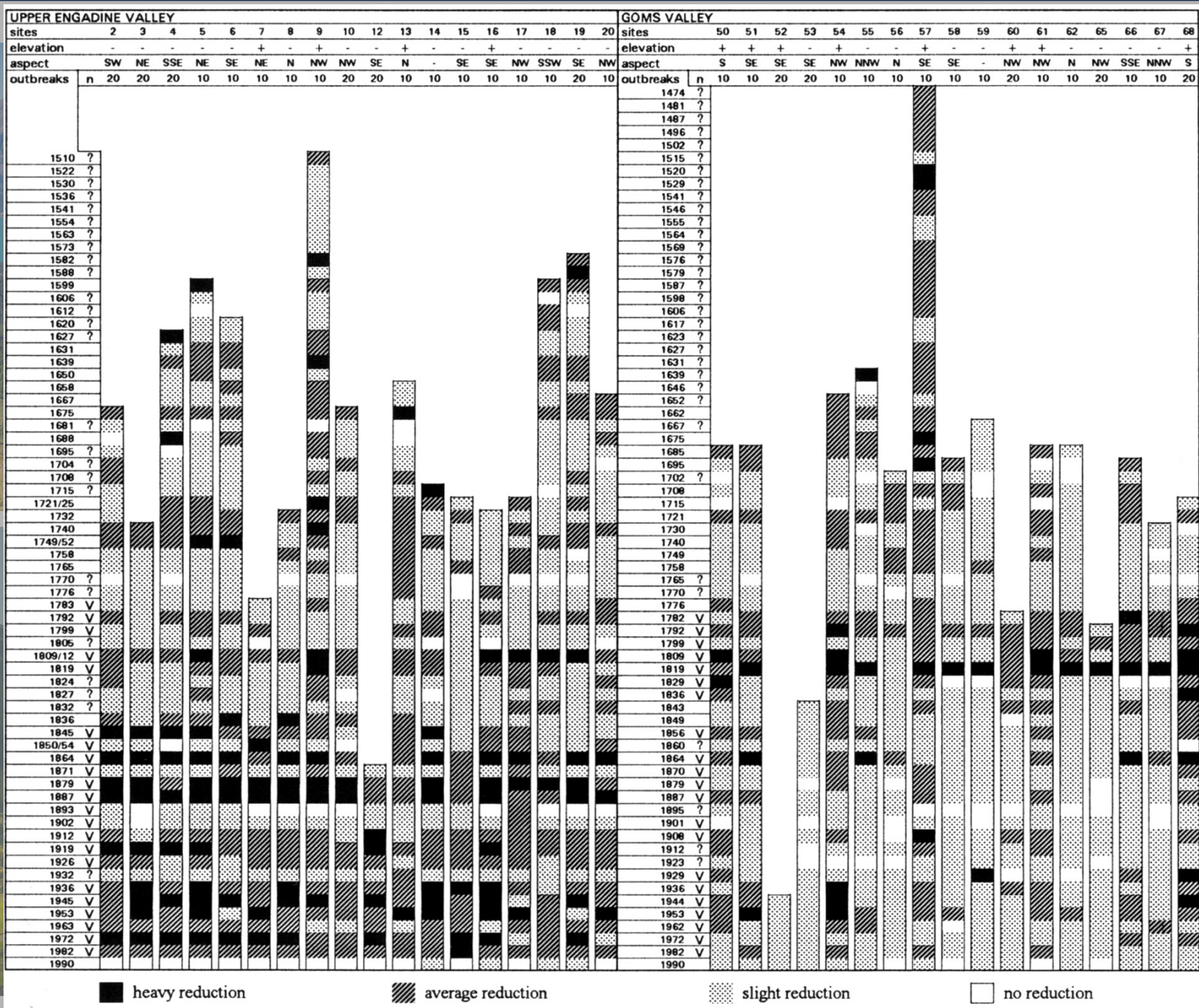
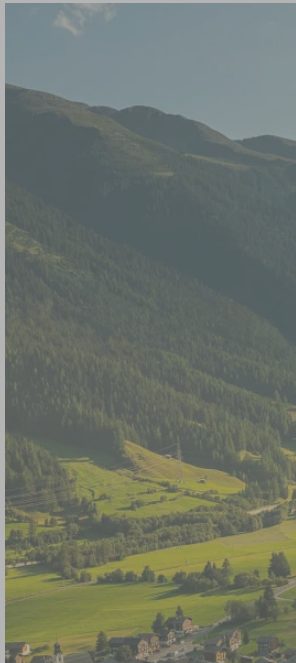
Kress et al 2009 Oecologia 160: 353-365



Vale de Engadine



Vale de Goms



niana

