

S U M M A R Y

In Amazonia, the dispersal of diasporos of species is of great interest, as it gives an explanation for the occurrence and propagation of various species in the different phytogeographic areas. Therefore, we made a special study of the seed dispersed phanarogamic plants of an amazonian campina.

On the campina at km 62 of the Manaus-Caracaraí Road (BR-174), Reserva Biológica do INPA, kinds of dispersal were found: Anemochory, Autochory, Barochory, Diszochory, Ornithochory, Primatochory and Chiropterochory.

These dispersal types were established through field observations, taxonomic description of fruits, weighing and measuring both dry and fresh fruits, a quantitative study of the fruits at different levels of the tree, germination tests both in the field and in the laboratory, type of germination, number of seedlings and the relation between the biota and the study area.

It became clear by comparing the principal study area (km 62) with other campinas, both in the initial and subsequent stages of establishment, that the distribution of the plants of these amazonian campinas is effected by seed dispersal and not by vegetative means.

Campinas have effective dispersal mechanisms because, although the campinas of Amazonia are isolated islands of vegetation, the same species occur in each campina. This distribution pattern is also closely related to the kinds of animals which live in these ecosystems.