

Nota de Investigación

Levantamento da ocorrência de árvores em pastagens em áreas de relevo acidentado no estado do Rio de Janeiro

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Resumen

Entre junio y septiembre de 2001, en 27 fincas distribuidas en ocho municipios de las regiones norte, noroeste y serranía del Estado de Rio Janeiro, Brasil, se realizó un inventario de los árboles más frecuentes en sistemas silvopastoriles. En total se registraron 370 árboles y se identificaron 255, siendo las familias más frecuentes Leguminosae/Cesalpinoideae (24.7%), Bignoniaceae (20.5%), Leguminosae/Mimosoideae (16.6%) y Leguminosae/Papilionoideae (13.5%). Los géneros/especies con mayor número de árboles identificados fueron *Apuleia leiocarpa* (12.1%), *Tabebuia* sp. (10.9%), *Peltophorum dubium* (19.9%), *Anadenanthera peregrina* (9.8%), *Platypodium elegans* (6.7%), *T. Ochracea* (6.3%) y *Albizia polycephala* (3.5%). Las gramíneas predominantes fueron *Brachiaria brizantha* cv. Marandu, *B. humidicola* e *B. decumbens* con 65.3%; y *Paspalum maritimum* y *P. notatum* (27.1%). Las observaciones visuales confirmaron que existe un bajo impacto de los árboles en el desarrollo de las pasturas, además, 16 de ellos se encontraban obstaculizando el crecimiento de las gramíneas.

Summary

Between June and September 2001, an inventory was made of the trees that most frequently appear in silvopastoral systems on 27 farms located in eight municipalities of the north, northwest, and highland region of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Overall, 370 trees were recorded and, of these, 255 were identified. The most frequent families were Leguminosae/Cesalpinoideae (24.7%), Bignoniaceae (20.5%), Leguminosae/Mimosoideae (16.6%), and Leguminosae/Papilionoideae (13.5%). The genera/species with the highest number of trees identified were *Apuleia leiocarpa* (12.1%), *Tabebuia* sp. (10.9%), *Peltophorum dubium* (19.9%), *Anadenanthera pilgrim* (9.8%), *Platypodium elegans* (6.7%), *T. ochracea* (6.3%), and *Albizia polycephala* (3.5%). Predominant grasses were *Brachiaria brizantha* cv. Marandu, *B. humidicola*, and *B. decumbens*, which accounted for 65.3%, followed by *Paspalum maritimum* and *P. notatum*, which accounted for 27.1%. Visual observations confirmed that the trees have a slight impact on pasture development. More so, 16 of them were found to hinder grass growth.