

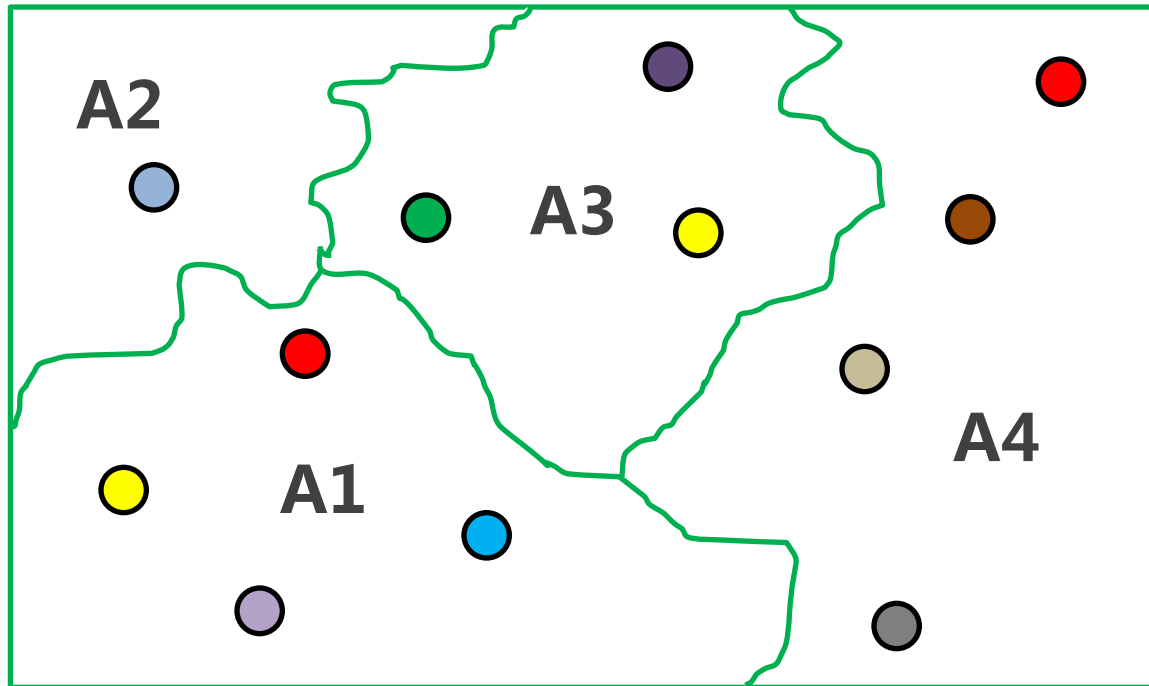
Filtros ambientais produzem convergência funcional em comunidades vegetais?

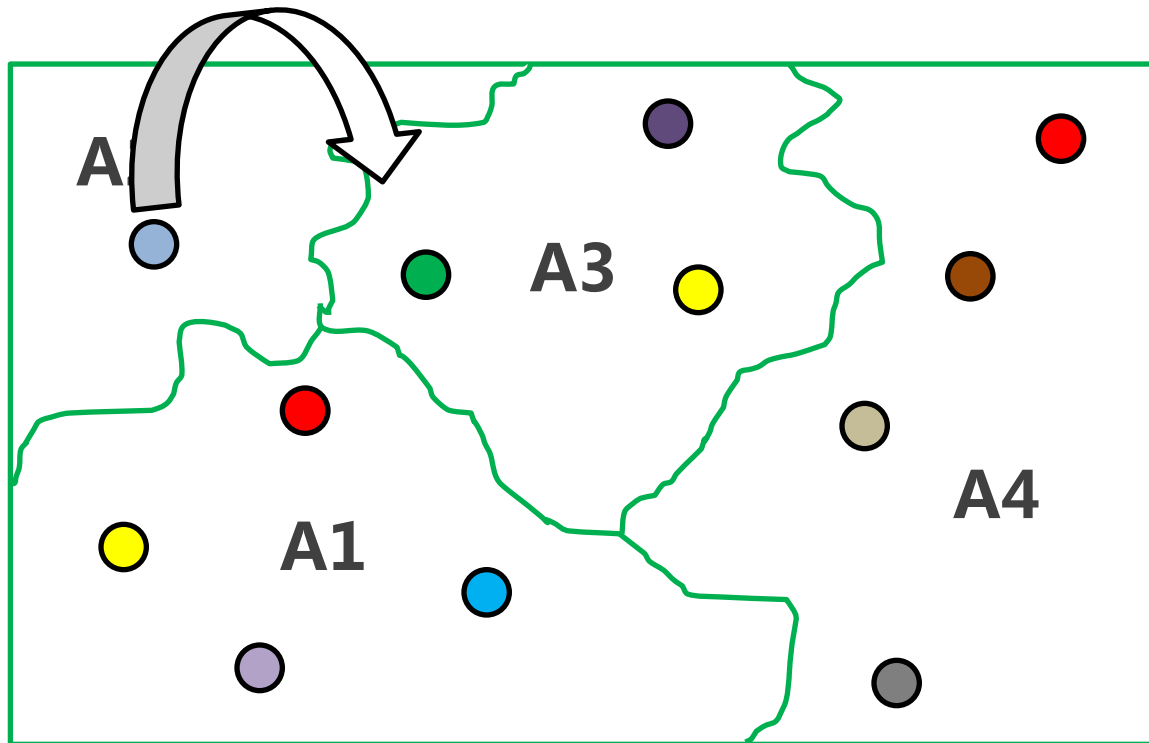
Isabela **Schwan** Letícia **Biral de Faria**

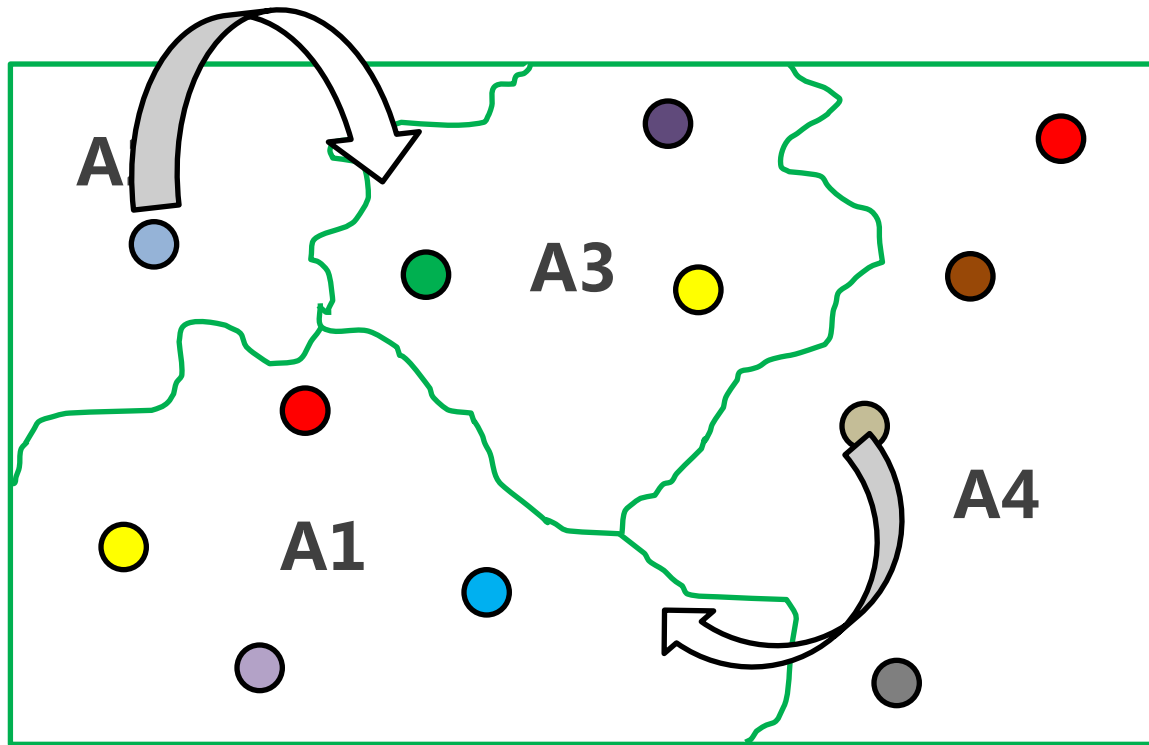
Marcos **Vieira**

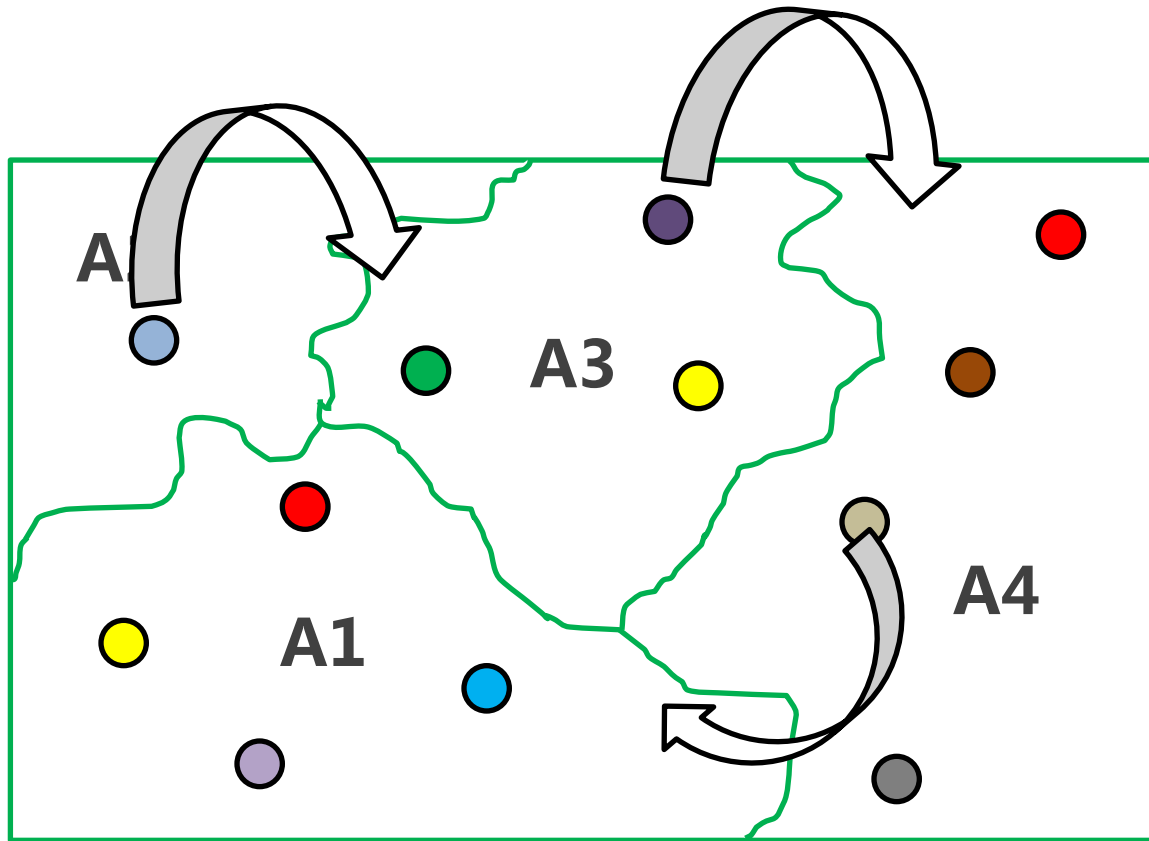
Maya **Maia**

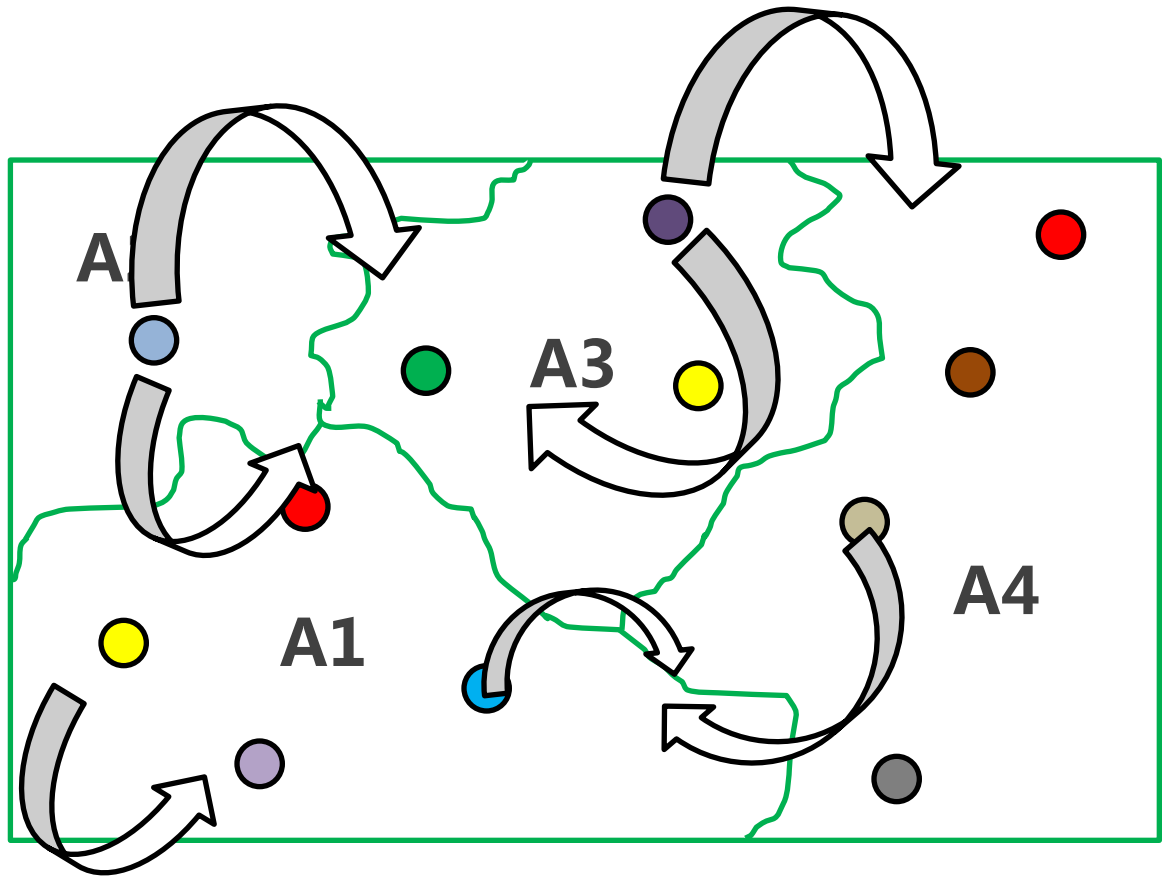
Orientadores: Adriano
Marcel

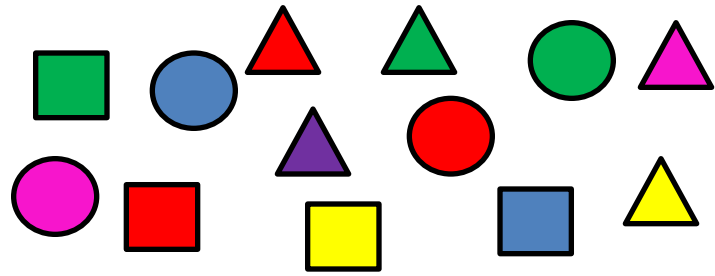


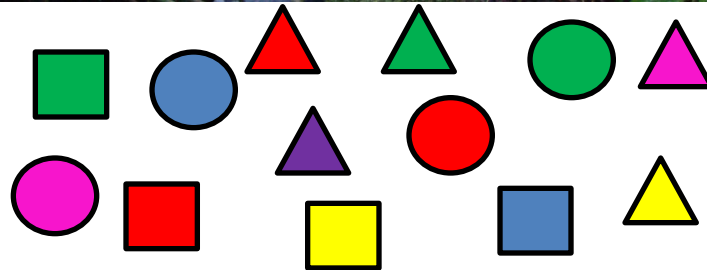
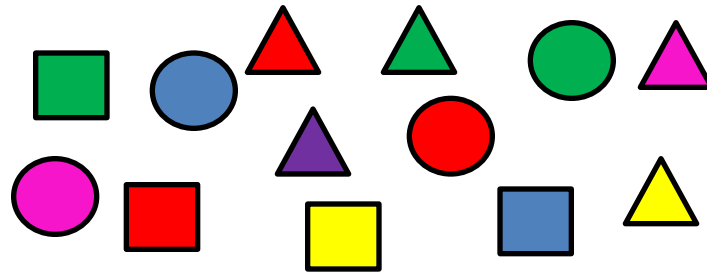


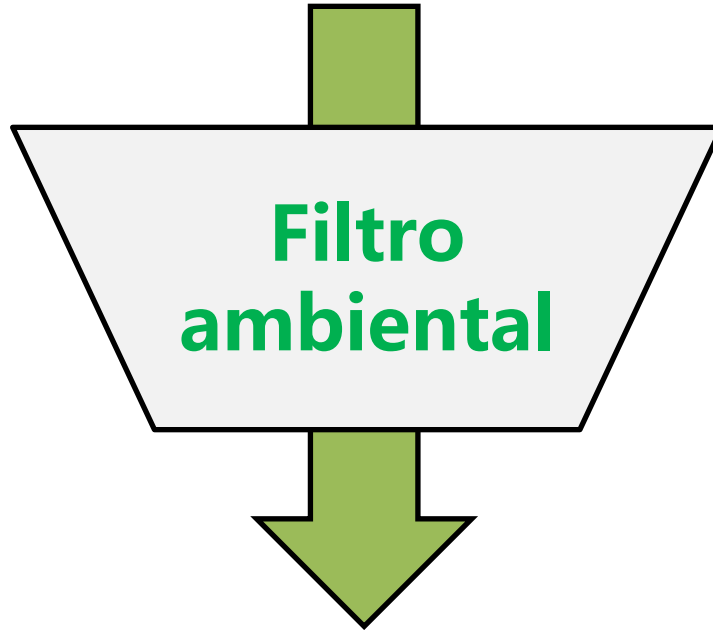
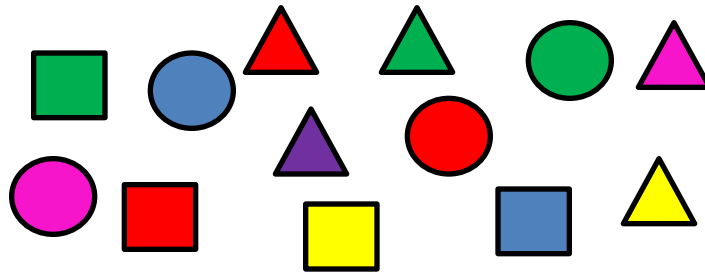


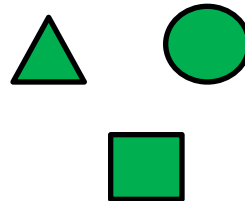
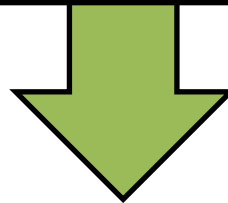
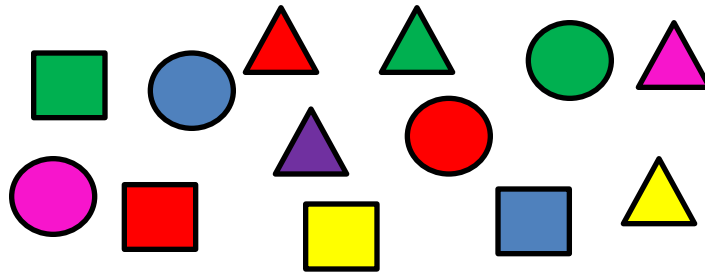






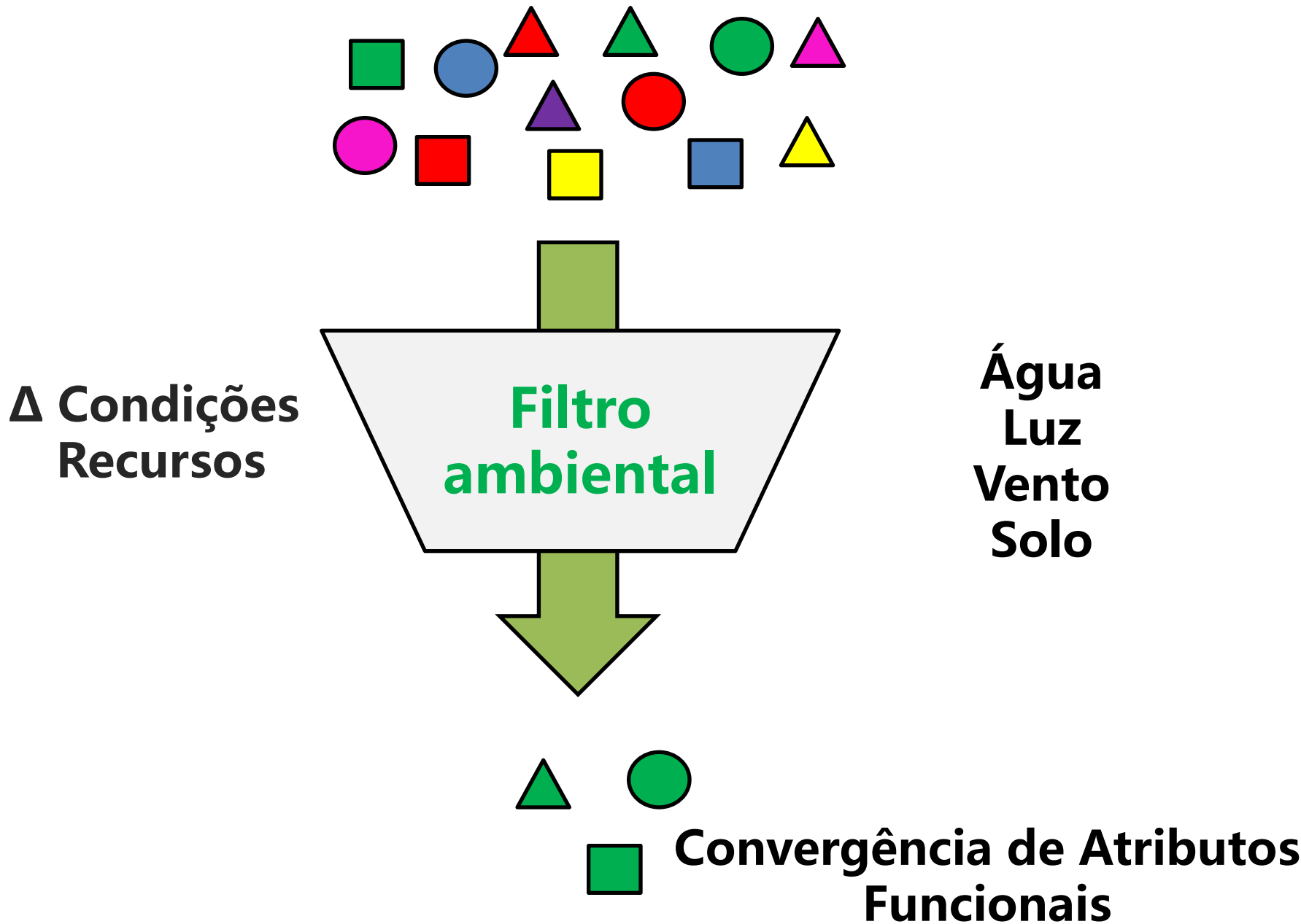






**Δ Condições
Recursos**

**Δ Água
Luz
Vento
Solo**



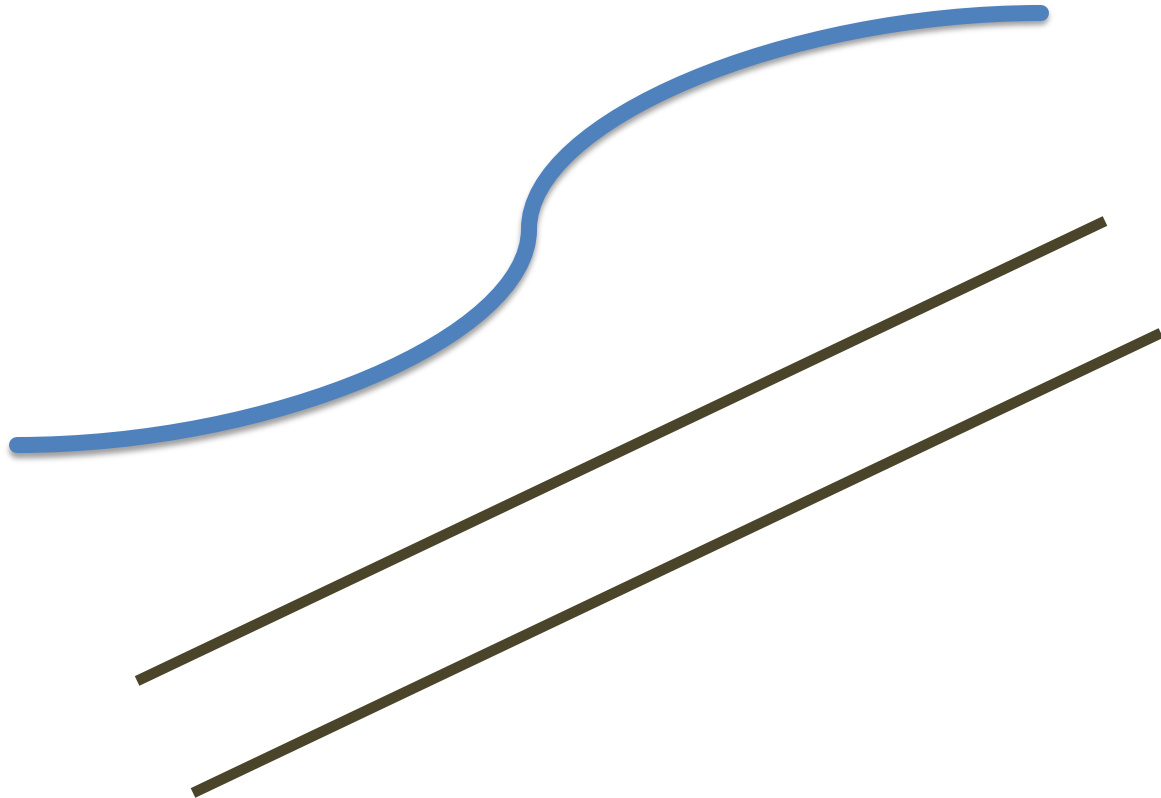
Hipótese

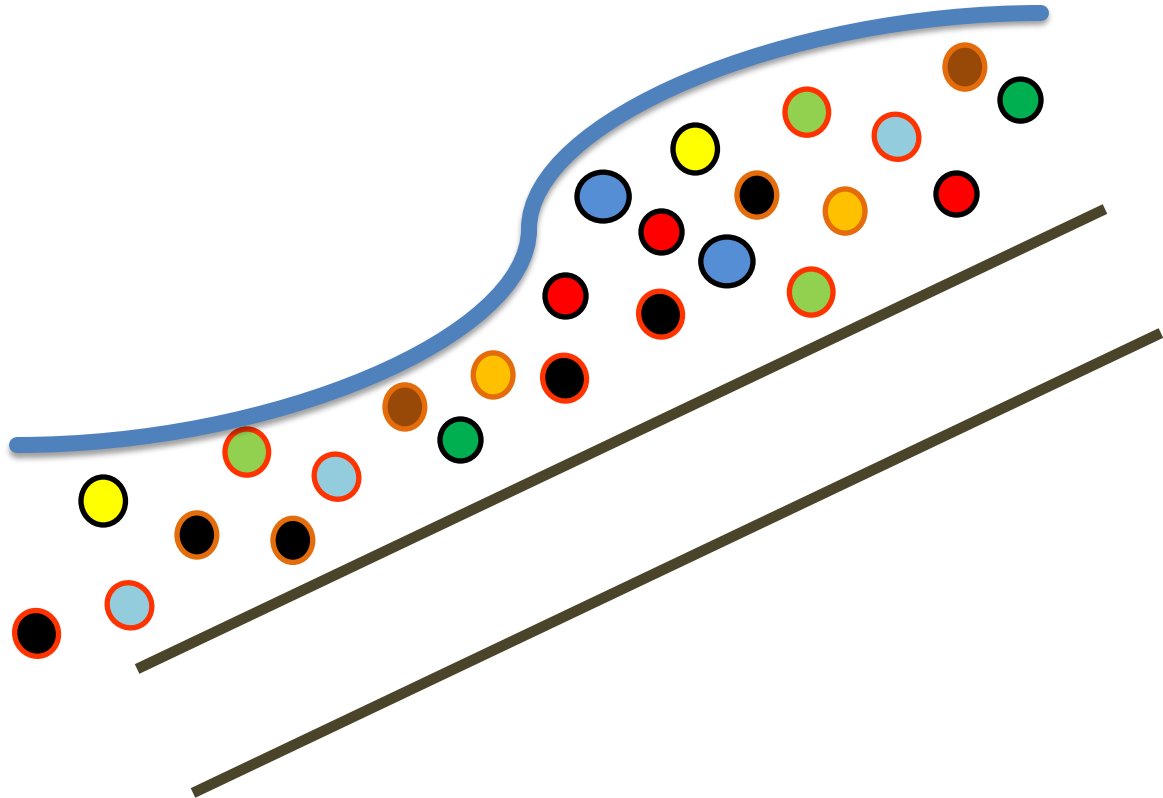
**A variação dos atributos funcionais
entre espécies é pequena em escala
local**

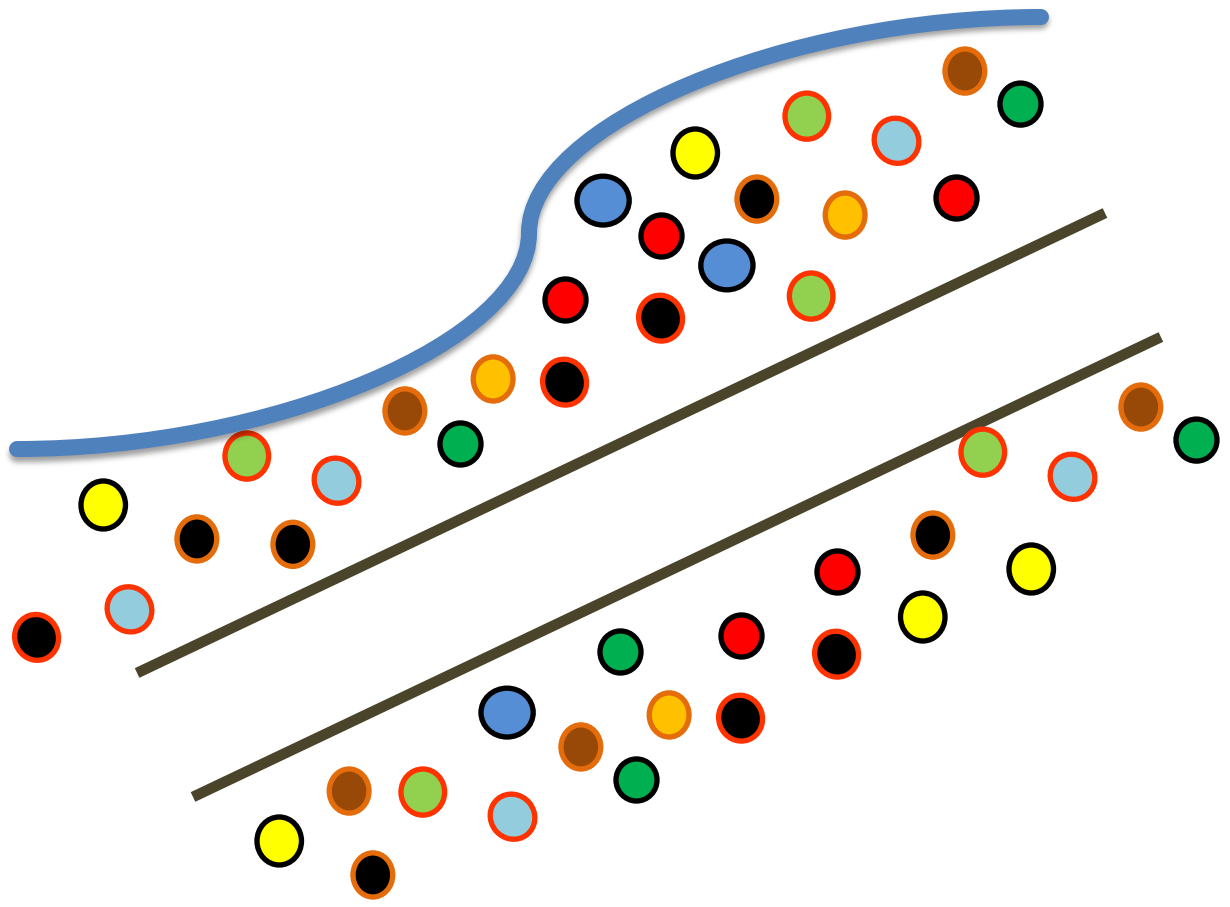
Metodologia



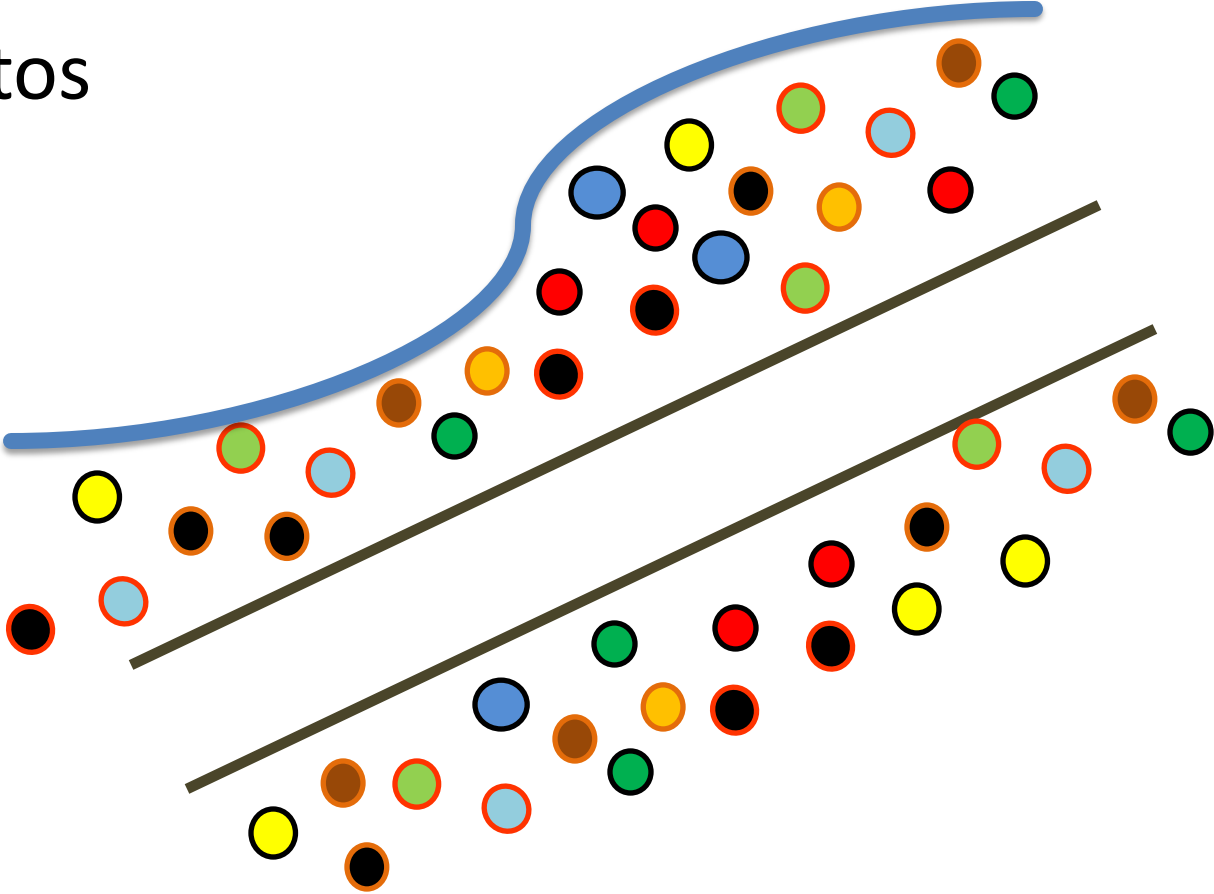
Condições do Gradiente



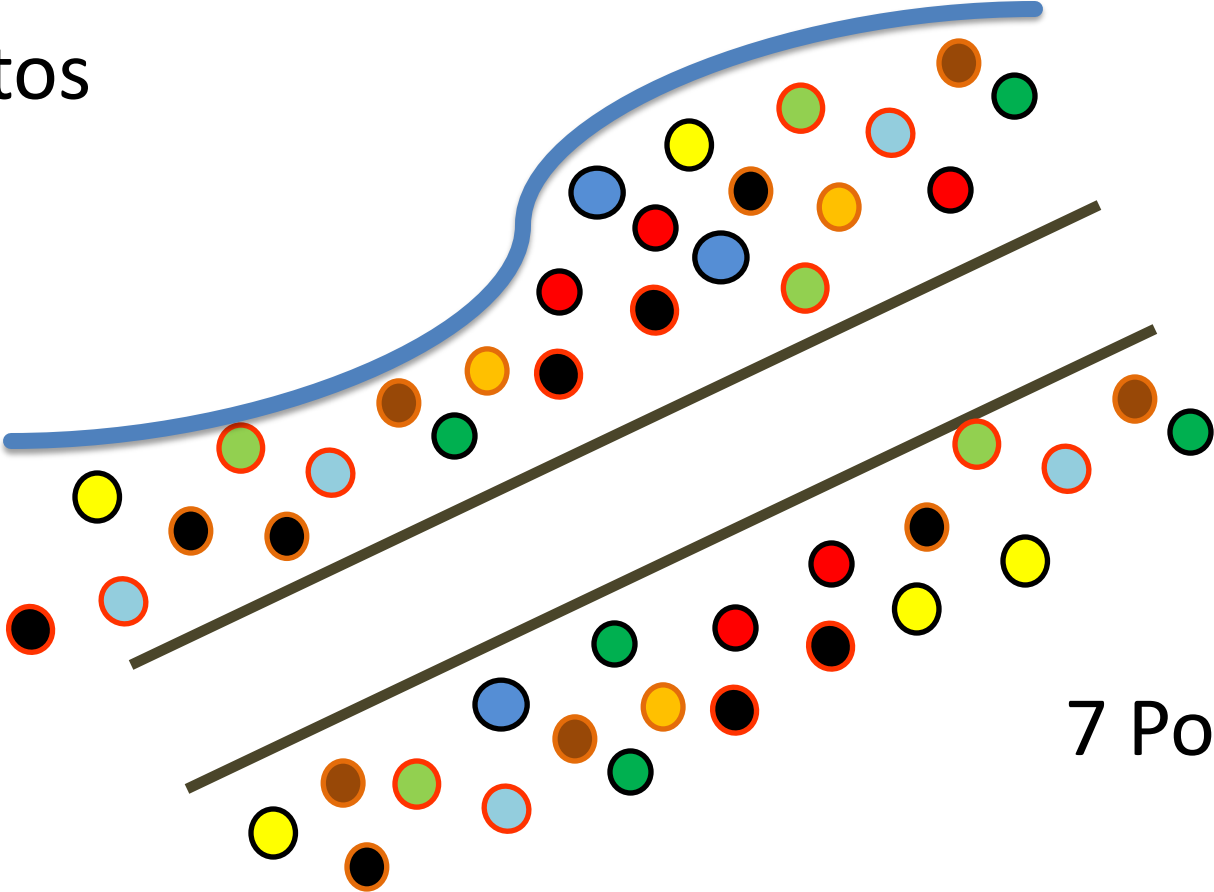




7 Pontos



7 Pontos

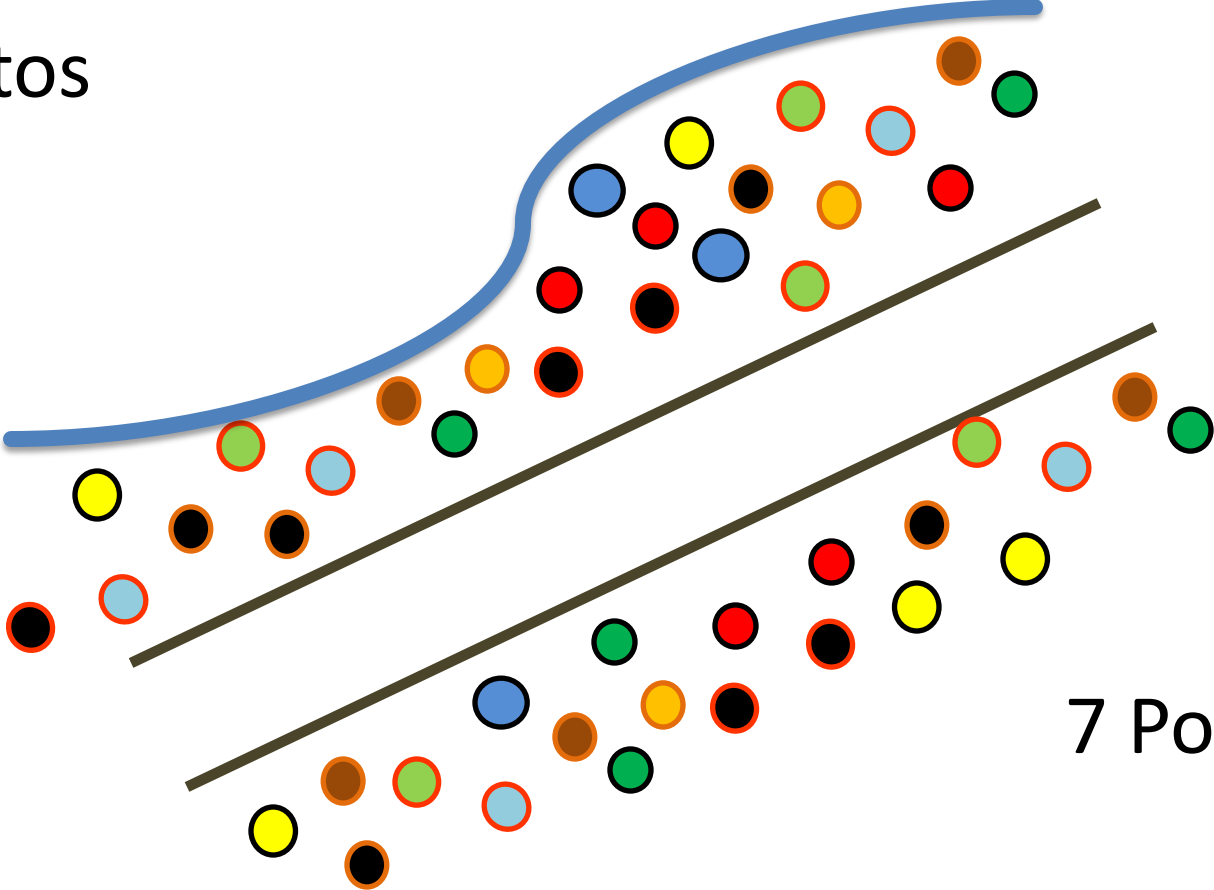


7 Pontos

7 Pontos

10 espécies

7 Pontos

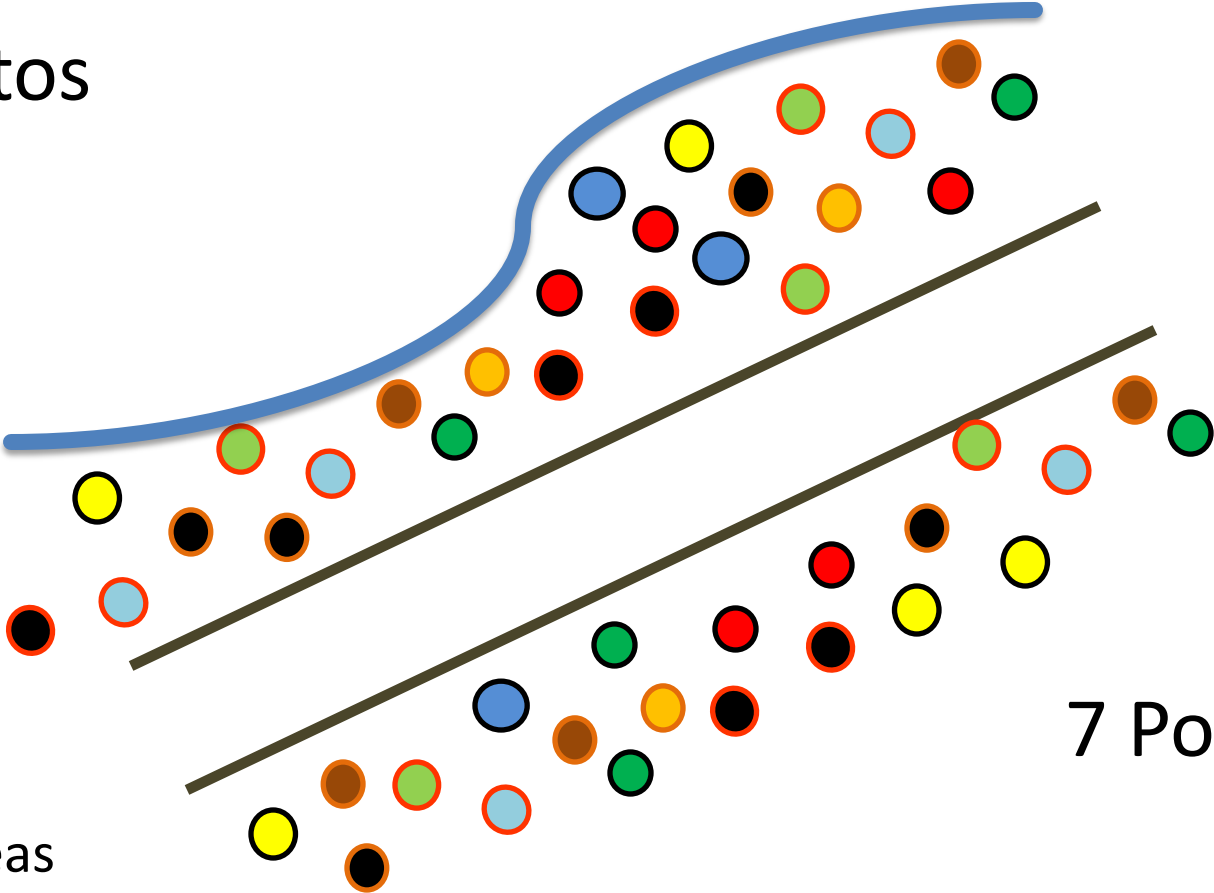


7 Pontos

10 espécies

Excluimos:
-Pteridófitas
-Monocotiledóneas

7 Pontos



Coleta de dados

- Avaliamos: Comprimento / Largura



Coleta de dados

- **Coeficiente de Variação(CV) = DP/Média**
- **Média do CV (estatística de interesse)**

Análise de Dados

- Média Geral (perto, longe e geral)
Coef. de Variação: 10.000
permutações

Resultados

- Não encontramos evidências de que há convergência funcional;
- A variação pode ser facilmente encontrada ao acaso ($p = 0,388$).

Discussão

- Não há filtros atuando na estruturação desta comunidade;
- As espécies distribuem-se aleatoriamente.

