Growth and sustainable management of *Cedrela* fissilis Vell. in the Atlantic Forest in southern Brazil



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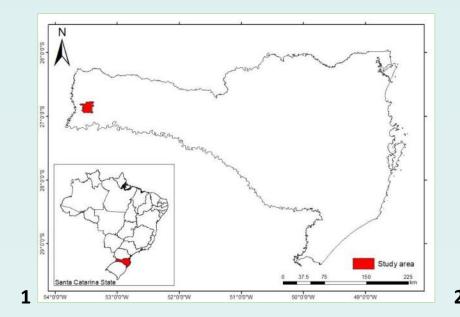
Introduction

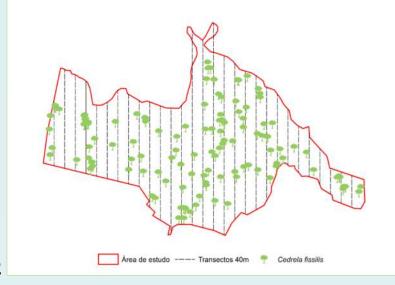
Cedrela fissilis Vell. occurs naturally in the Atlantic Forest. The good properties its wood and the colonization process in Southern Brazil contributed for predatory logging and decreasing of its presence in the forest fragments. This study aimed to determine:

- the annual diameter increment of *C. fissilis*;
- the time passage between diameter classes; And:
- to adjust diameter growth models according to age

Methods

- The study area was a remnant of the Deciduous forest in the Atlantic Forest biome, near the border Brazil and Argentina, 41.9 ha (Figure 1);
- for predatory logging and decreasing of its presence The assessment was in traversal tracks in 41.9 ha in the forest fragments. This study aimed to (Figure 2).
 - All C. fissilis with DBH (1.30 m) ≥ 10 cm were identified;
 - 30 *C. fissilis* trees were sampled for dendrochronological analysis, using increment cores (Figure 3).

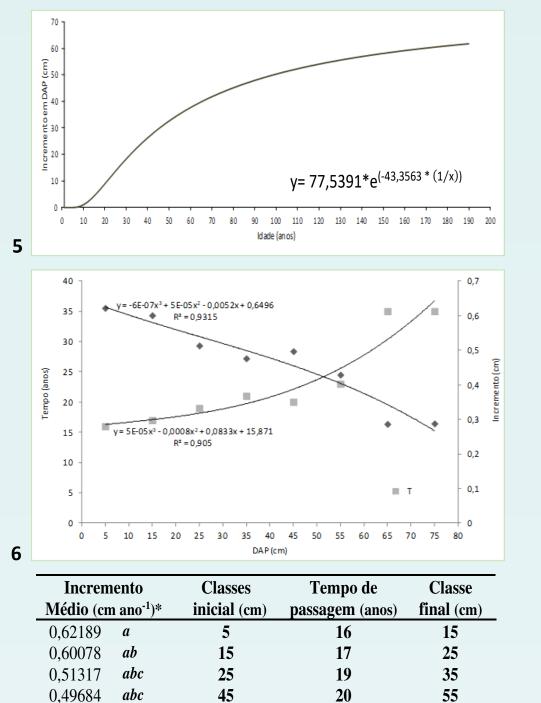






Results

- We found 126 trees with diameter varying between 11 and



35

55

75

65

0,47614

0,42893

0,28789

1 0,28640

Embrapa

Florestas

bc

cd

d

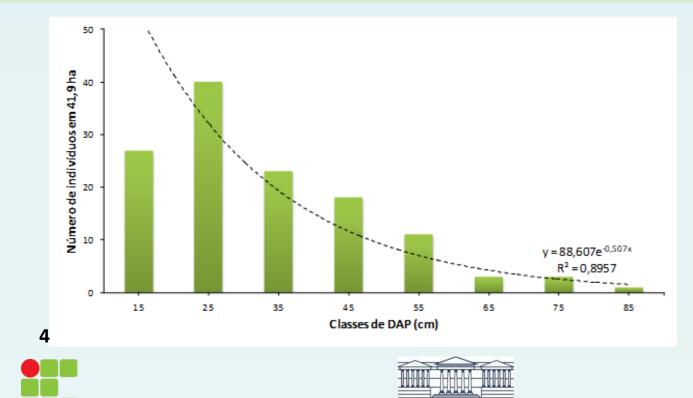
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82 cm (Figure 4);

- The maximum mean increment was 0.62 cm

yr-1 (170 years old with DBH = 81.9 cm) and the minimum 0.29 cm yr-1;

- Schumacher growth model presented better adjustment to the species growth pattern (Figure 5). It was observed that the optimum moment for interventions, considering the increment in diameter, occur, in the class of 25 cm of DBH, in cutting cycle of 21 years (Figure 6) (Table 1).



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