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## Reproductive phenology of *Miconia mirabilis* (Melastomataceae) within three distinct physiognomies of Atlantic Forest, Bahia, Brazil

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PESSOA, M.S., VLEESCHOUWER, K.M., TALORA, D.C., ROCHA, L. & AMORIM, A.M.A. **Reproductive phenology of *Miconia mirabilis* (Melastomataceae) within three distinct physiognomies of Atlantic Forest, Bahia, Brazil.** Biota Neotrop. 12(2): <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v12n2/en/abstract?article+bn01112022012>

**Abstract:** Although *Miconia mirabilis* is a very common species in disturbed forest areas and is known for providing food resources for the local fauna, little is known about its reproductive phenology and other ecological aspects. The present study compares intra- and inter-annual patterns in the reproductive phenophases of that species in three distinct physiognomies of Atlantic Forest in Southeastern Bahia based on semi-quantitative observations conducted over a period of three years. We searched for possible relationships with climatic variables, differences among sites and synchrony. Both the flowering and fruiting strategies of *M. mirabilis* were classified as annual extended in all three study sites. We found no significant differences among years. Despite low seasonality of the regional climate, intensities of the different phenophases were negatively correlated with day length and temperature. In general, inter- and intra-population synchrony for flowering and fruiting was high (between 0.65 and 0.78), except for inundated forest, probably due to the stress caused by flooding. Given that *Miconia mirabilis* has the potential to be an important food resource for the local fauna due to the large quantities of flowers and fruits produced and their almost year-round availability, and its capacity for occupying impoverished areas, the species may be considered in restoration programs as a potentially interesting species capable of attracting frugivores to disturbed areas.

**Keywords:** flowering, fruiting, pioneer species, secondary forest.

PESSOA, M.S., VLEESCHOUWER, K.M., TALORA, D.C., ROCHA, L. & AMORIM, A.M.A. **Fenologia reprodutiva de *Miconia mirabilis* (Melastomataceae) em três fisionomias distintas na Floresta Atlântica, Bahia, Brasil.** Biota Neotrop. 12(2): <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v12n2/pt/abstract?article+bn01112022012>

**Resumo:** Apesar de *Miconia mirabilis* ser uma espécie comum em áreas de floresta perturbada e conhecida por fornecer recursos alimentares para a fauna local, pouco se sabe sobre sua fenologia reprodutiva e outros aspectos ecológicos. O presente estudo teve como objetivo comparar os padrões intra e interanual das fenofases reprodutivas da espécie em três fisionomias distintas de Floresta Atlântica no sudeste da Bahia com base em observações semi-quantitativas, realizadas num período de três anos. Também procurou por possíveis relações com as variáveis climáticas, diferenças entre os locais e sincronia. Ambas as estratégias, floração e frutificação, de *M. mirabilis* foram classificadas como anuais estendidas em todos os três locais de estudo. Não houve diferenças significativas entre os anos. Apesar do clima regional apresentar baixa sazonalidade, as intensidades das diferentes fenofases foram negativamente correlacionadas com o comprimento do dia e temperatura. Em geral, a sincronia inter e intra populacional para a floração e frutificação foi alta (entre 0,65 e 0,78), exceto para a floresta inundada, provavelmente devido ao estresse causado pelo solo alagado. Assim, *Miconia mirabilis* tem potencial de ser um importante recurso alimentar para a fauna local, devido a grande quantidade de flores e frutos produzidos, sua disponibilidade quase o ano todo, e por ocupar áreas empobrecidas, a espécie pode ser considerada potencialmente interessante em programas de restauração e capaz de atrair animais frugívoros em áreas perturbadas.

**Palavras-chave:** floração, frutificação, espécies pioneiras, floresta secundária.

## Introduction

Variations in the reproductive phenology of plant species are influenced by proximate environmental traits - such as precipitation, temperature and radiation - that initiate reproductive phases, and modulated by ultimate factors that select for particular reproductive phenologies, such as pollinators, seed dispersers, and predators (Adler & Kiepiniski 2000, Ramos & Santos 2005). The heterogeneity of reproductive patterns within a given population may also be related, however, to differences in microhabitats (Newstrom et al. 1994), to floristic and/or edaphic variations between nearby tropical forest areas (Heideman 1989) or to periodic environmental disturbances such as flooding during the rainy season (Satake et al. 2001, Haugaasen & Peres 2005).

Reproductive patterns may further be influenced by successional stage and habitat differences both at community (Kang & Bawa 2003, Andreis et al. 2005) and population (Roos & Quinn 1977, Williams-Linera 2003) levels, and can be altered by fragmentation (Fuchs et al. 2003, Laurance et al. 2003). As such, the intensity and synchrony of reproductive phenophases may be associated with competition for light (Levey 1990, Siemann & Rogers 2003, Laurance et al. 2003, Fuchs et al. 2003, Ramos & Santos 2005) or even with limitations imposed on/by pollinators and dispersers (Rocha & Aguilar 2001, Calabrese & Fagan 2004, Borchert et al. 2005).

Synchrony of phenological events among individuals indicates their adaptation to abiotic or biotic factors (Van Schaik et al. 1993) that presumably confer adaptive advantages to these plant species (Pedroni et al. 2002). This may be a response to environmental conditions in tropical seasonal forests, which can synchronize flowering in the dry season (Muniz 2008, Coelho & Machado 2009) or in the beginning of rainfalls (Mori & Pipoly 1984, Santos et al. 2010). Also, environmental stress due to fire (Sarmiento 1992, Munhoz & Felfili 2005) or flooding (Spina et al. 2001, Aragão et al. 2005) can contribute to synchronize reproductive phenophases. Otherwise, interactions between biotic factors may lead either to the minimization or maximization of phenological overlap among plant species (Van Schaik et al. 1993), resulting in fitness advantages through cross-pollination, attracting dispersers and satiating seed predators (Augsburger 1981, Corlet 1990, Thies & Kalko 2004, Franklin & Bach 2006) or, in the case of asynchrony, by promoting "outcrossing" between distant plants (IMS 1990). Thus, the timing, duration and degree of synchrony of different phenophases within a plant population will therefore determine the availability of resources to associated fauna (Williams et al. 1999).

Melastomataceae comprises more than 4,500 species and 150 genera from tropical and subtropical areas in both Old and New Worlds (Renner 1993). This family is considered important for sustaining frugivore diversity in tropical forests (Stiles & Rosselli 1993, Manhães et al. 2003). *Miconia* Ruiz & Pavon is the largest genus in the family and probably one of the richest genera of flowering plants in the New World (Goldenberg et al. 2008). It occurs mainly in secondary areas, at forest edges and in clearings, and it comprises many pioneer species (Schupp et al. 1989, Denslow et al. 1990, Ellison et al. 1993). These plants produce large quantities of resources that are consumed by birds and mammals (Levey 1990, Poulin et al. 1999, Catenacci et al. 2009, Parrini & Pacheco 2011) and they are considered key-resources for many different frugivore species in tropical communities in Central and South America (Galetti & Stoltz 1996, Poulin et al. 1999, Peres 2000, Parrini & Pacheco 2011).

The majority of species from the genus *Miconia* present annual reproductive patterns (Snow 1965, Hilty 1980, Mori & Pipoly 1984, Mantovani et al. 2003, Pereira & Mantovani 2007), however, biannual, annually extended and continuous have also been described, (Levey

1990, Williams-Linera 2003). Some studies indicate variation in the reproductive patterns of this genus in regions with a tropical seasonal climate (Mori & Pipoly 1984, Williams-Linera 2003, Aragão et al. 2005, Kessler-Rios & Kattan 2012), with precipitation indicated as the most important influencing factor. In forests with low climatic seasonality, where water is available all year long, photoperiodic changes may induce flowering patterns (Borchert et al. 2005). Responses of plants to higher levels of light intensity can lead to increased production of resources and synchrony in different types of forests (Levey 1990, Williams-Linera 2003).

The species studied here, *Miconia mirabilis* (Aublet) L.O. Williams, is characteristic of newly regenerating forest areas in southeastern Bahia State (Martini & Santos 2007), even occurring in areas recovering from fire and pastures. It grows at high densities and dominance levels in secondary forests in intermediate stages of regeneration, and can also be found in other physiognomies, such as advanced secondary and inundated forests although in lower densities (M. S. Pessoa, unpublished). However, it is rare in mature forests (Pessoa 2008, Piotto et al. 2009). Its large production of both flowers and fruits throughout the year (Pessoa 2008) associated with its recent indication as an important food resource for the endangered golden-headed lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas* (Kuhl 1820)) indicate that *M. mirabilis* is important in regenerating areas (Catenacci 2008, Catenacci et al. 2009). Although the species is common in the region and may occur in distinct physiognomies providing important resources for local fauna, little is known about its reproductive patterns and whether these vary in different physiognomies.

Our study aims to investigate the potential of *Miconia mirabilis* for offering food resources in different physiognomies in a forest with low climatic seasonality. Specifically, we addressed the following questions related to both flowering and fruiting: What is the phenological reproductive pattern of the species? Does this pattern vary in the different physiognomies over different years? Which physiognomy has the higher synchrony values? Are its reproductive phenophases correlated with the climate? The answers to these questions allow for evaluating the temporal availability and spatial distribution of food resources of this species in different physiognomies.

## Materials and Methods

### 1. Study area

The present study was conducted in a remnant of Atlantic Forest, within the Una Biological Reserve (Rebio Una) with nearly 19,000 ha (15° 10' S and 39° 03' W), located in southern Bahia, Brazil. It includes two vegetation types typically found along Brazilian coast: lowland tropical moist forest (*tabuleiro forest*) and submontane tropical moist forest (Amorim et al. 2008). In general, the study site is a regional forest mosaic composed essentially of *tabuleiro forest* in different stages of regeneration, interspersed with abandoned pastures and plantations.

We studied the reproductive patterns of *M. mirabilis* in three physiognomies; two successional stages of Atlantic Forest (advanced and medium secondary) and inundated forest. Advanced secondary forest areas suffered logging 30 years ago, and are characterized by trees generally between 15 and 20 m height, numerous species of Myrtaceae and Sapotaceae and the presence of bromeliads and vines. Medium secondary forest areas had been disturbed by slash-and-burn agriculture and pasture, at least 10 years before our study began. Tree height is generally less than 15 m height, with open canopy and lots of light entering, with predominance of the Melastomataceae family and lacking bromeliads or vines. Inundated

forest occurs in areas that suffer from periodic flooding, where the soil is permanently sodden. The canopy is closed, and tree height is generally between 15 and 20 m, similar to advanced secondary forest. This physiognomy contains species typical for swamp forest, such as *Symphonia globulifera* L.f.

The regional climate is classified as type Af in the Köppen system: humid and hot and characterized by the absence of a defined dry period (Gouvêa et al. 1976). The annual average rainfall is approximately 2,000 mm (Mori et al. 1983) and it tends to be evenly distributed throughout the year. Average temperatures in the region are high, with values around 24 °C and little variation during the year. Average summer temperatures can reach up to 26 °C (Instituto... 1997). Day length reaches its maximum duration (12 to 13 hours) between Sep and Mar, with the shortest days occurring between May and Aug (~11 hours and 15 minutes). Although precipitation levels in southern Bahia are not as high as those observed in other regions of the Atlantic Forest, this area is notable for the absence of significant seasonal climatic variations (Martini & Santos 2007).

The amount of rainfall during the study period (Feb 2005 through Jan 2008) was generally near or above average, with the highest precipitation in 2005 (2,196 mm) and the lowest in 2006 (1,945 mm). The months with highest rainfall rates were Jun 2005 (298 mm), Mar 2006 (362 mm) and Feb, Mar and Nov 2007 (~250 mm/month). The average annual temperature was 25 °C, and the months with lowest average minimum temperatures were Jul and Aug (19 °C); the highest temperatures were recorded between Dec and Mar (33 °C) for all three study years. Climatic data were obtained from the Climatological Station of Project BioBrasil, located at the study site, where a commercial min-max thermometer and a TRU-CHEK rain gauge were installed (Figure 1).

## 2. Phenological study

To compare the reproductive phenological patterns of *Miconia mirabilis* among areas and with the whole community, we conducted systematic sampling using point-center quadrants along nine pre-established 200 m transects (three in each physiognomies) with central points at 15 m intervals. We included only arboreal individuals with DBH ≥ 5 cm. The entire community included 09 transects and 431 individuals, 151 in advanced secondary sites, 139 in medium secondary sites, and 141 in inundated forest site. Phenological data

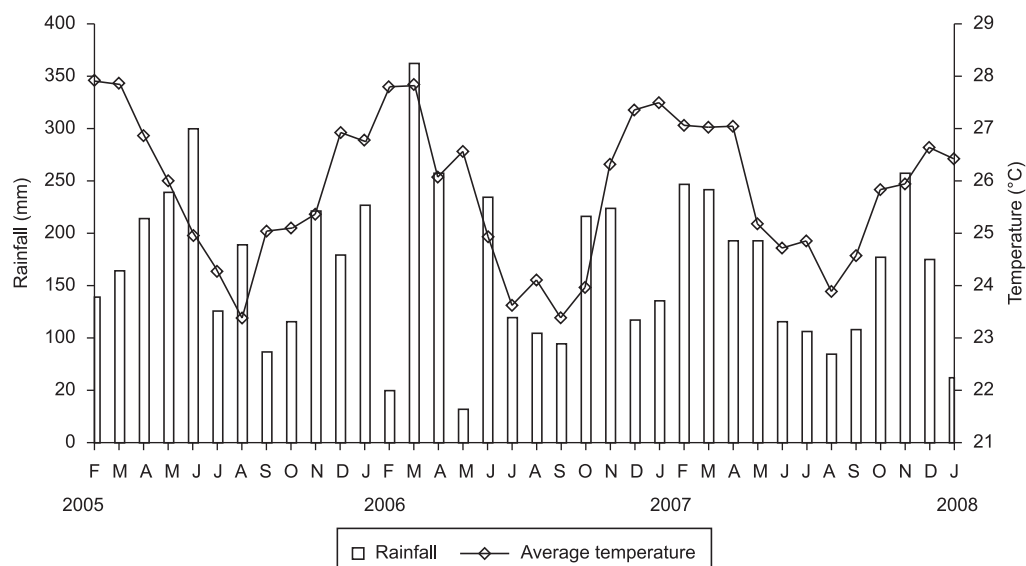
were collected simultaneously for community and for *M. mirabilis*. Initially, we found 74 individuals of the species along these transects, but the number of individuals observed had diminished to 70 by 2008 due to the death of four plants in the inundated forest site. Thus, seven individuals were monitored in advanced secondary forest (4.6% of the total number of individuals in this area), 56 in medium secondary forest (39.7% of the total), and eleven (years 2006 and 2007) to seven (2008) in the inundated forest site (7.1 and 5.1% of the total respectively).

The trees were visited monthly between Feb 2005 and Jan 2008 (36 months) and the following reproductive phenophases were recorded: 1) flowering: distinguishing buds and anthesis, and 2) fruiting: distinguishing unripe and ripe fruits. We used the Fournier scale (Fournier 1974) to quantify the intensity of each phenophase, both for the community and the population studied. We classified the flowering and fruiting strategies of *Miconia mirabilis* in the different physiognomies according to Newstrom et al. (1994)

## 3. Statistical analysis

As the data were non-parametric, we used Spearman Rank Correlations to test for correlations between the monthly activity indices of each phenophase and the different meteorological variables of the same month (rainfall, average temperature and day length) over the three year period. Since there can be a delay between changes in climatic conditions and the triggering of plant responses, we also checked for correlations between a given phenophase activity and the climatic data of the previous month. We used Kruskal-Wallis test to verify if there were significant differences in the mean annual values of intensity for each phenophase (flower buds, anthesis, unripe and ripe fruits) among sites and among the three years studied. When the Kruskal-Wallis test detected a significant difference, the Dunn test was performed to compare pairs of sites and years. All analyses were performed using the Bioestat 5.0 and Past 2.03 program.

We used the method proposed by Augspurger (1983) to determine the degree of synchrony of each phenophase, in which individual flowering and fruiting synchronies are measured as the relative overlap between the phenophase period of a given individual and all of the others in that population. Inter- and Intra-population synchrony was calculated in general and within each area of occurrence of the focal species (inundated forest, advanced and medium secondary forest).



**Figure 1.** Precipitation and average temperature at the study site in the Una Biological Reserve, Bahia State, Brazil, from February 2005 through January 2008. Source: Project BioBrasil.



## Results

### 1. Spatial variation

The resources produced by *Miconia mirabilis* (Figure 2) had a significant impact on the community as a whole, representing more than 80% of the total of flowers offered in some months, and up to 74% of fruits (Figure 2a). These high levels were typical for medium secondary forest, where the species predominated. Also, flowering and fruiting intensity was higher for the population in medium secondary (Figure 2b) as compared to the other physiognomies (Figure 2c, d), for all phenophases (Table 1). Considering the advanced secondary forest areas and inundated forest environments (where this species is less abundant) separately (Figure 2c, d), these community patterns as a whole did not show dependence on the resources produced by *M. mirabilis*, both for flowers and fruits. In the medium secondary forest (Figure 2b), however, where *M. mirabilis* predominates, the general pattern of the community is intimately linked to the abundance of the resources produced by that species.

### 2. Temporal variation

Comparisons among years showed no significant differences in flowering intensities for medium and advanced secondary forest (Table 2). The inundated forest differed from the others, showing significant differences for anthesis but no significant differences in budding. Otherwise, the comparison of fruit production among years showed no significant differences for all physiognomies (Table 2). The reproductive strategy of *M. mirabilis* was considered annual extended in the three sites (Figure 2b-d), showing a continuous pattern in 2005 and 2007 in the medium secondary forest (Figure 2b), and in 2005 in the inundated forest area (Figure 2d). The highest flowering intensities were observed between May and Aug in all three physiognomies, although with interannual variations in each area (Figure 2b-d). The flowering patterns were more similar between years in the medium secondary forest than in the other sites. The highest levels of fruiting occurred from Jul through Nov in 2005 and 2006, and from Apr to Sep in 2007, with variations in the intensities at all sites. The unripe fruit production was consistently higher than ripe fruits during the entire period in all three physiognomies.

*Miconia mirabilis* flowers and fruits are generally available (although at low intensities) at the medium secondary site even during months of resource scarcity. This situation was observed, for example, for flowering in Oct 2006 and for fruiting in Dec 2006 and Jan 2007 (Figure 2b). Intrapopulation synchrony was high for flowering and fruiting in the medium secondary and advanced secondary physiognomies, but not in the inundated forest. Interpopulation synchrony was high for all phenophases (Table 3).

### 3. Correlation with climatic variables

Flowering was negatively correlated to day length in all sites both for the same and the previous month, with decreasing levels of bud production and floral anthesis corresponding to increases in day length. In general, no correlations were observed between flowering with precipitation and temperature. Fruiting was also negatively related to day length of the previous month, with increasing production of unripe and ripe fruits corresponding to decreasing in day length at all sites. Only the production of ripe fruits in the medium secondary site was not correlated with the day length of the previous month. Fruiting in *M. mirabilis* was also inversely related to the average temperature for both the previous and the same months, in all sites. Thus, lower temperatures were correlated with increased productions of unripe and ripe fruits in the three physiognomies studied (Table 4).

## Discussion

The predominant flowering and fruiting pattern observed for *Miconia mirabilis* was annual extended in all three physiognomies, with flower and fruit production being interrupted for only one to just a few months a year. The presence of these abundant resources throughout the year clearly influenced the general pattern of the community. Continuous and extended reproductive patterns mean year-round food availability for pollinators and frugivores, and this in turn contributes to community maintenance through the constant presence of the animals using those resources (Snow 1965, Denslow et al. 1986, Pedroni et al. 2002, Bolmgren et al. 2003, Boulter et al. 2006, Elzinga et al. 2007).

Even though *M. mirabilis* showed similar flowering and fruiting patterns in all three physiognomies it was more intense in the medium secondary site. This may have been due to the increased amount of light available in these early succession sites where tree crowns are more widely spaced. High light intensity conditions generally generate bigger flowering events (Mori & Pipoly 1984, Van Schaik et al. 1993, Wright & Van Schaik 1994) and fruit production (Denslow et al. 1986, Galetti & Stoltz 1996, Levey 1990, Elisson et al. 1993, Rocha

**Table 1.** Comparison of phenophase intensities among physiognomies: (AS) advanced secondary; (MS) medium secondary and (IF) inundated forest (Kruskal-Wallis H and Dunn Z tests) in the Una Biological Reserve, Bahia State, Brazil.

	Kruskal-wallis (H)	Dunn (Z)		
		AS × MS	AS × IF	MS × IF
Flower buds	42.94*	6.06**	0.88	5.18**
Anthesis	39.97*	5.72**	0.55	5.18**
Unripe fruits	43.74*	6.43**	1.90	4.54**
Ripe fruits	23.87*	4.88**	2.26	2.62**

\*p < 0.01; \*\*p < 0.05 significant.

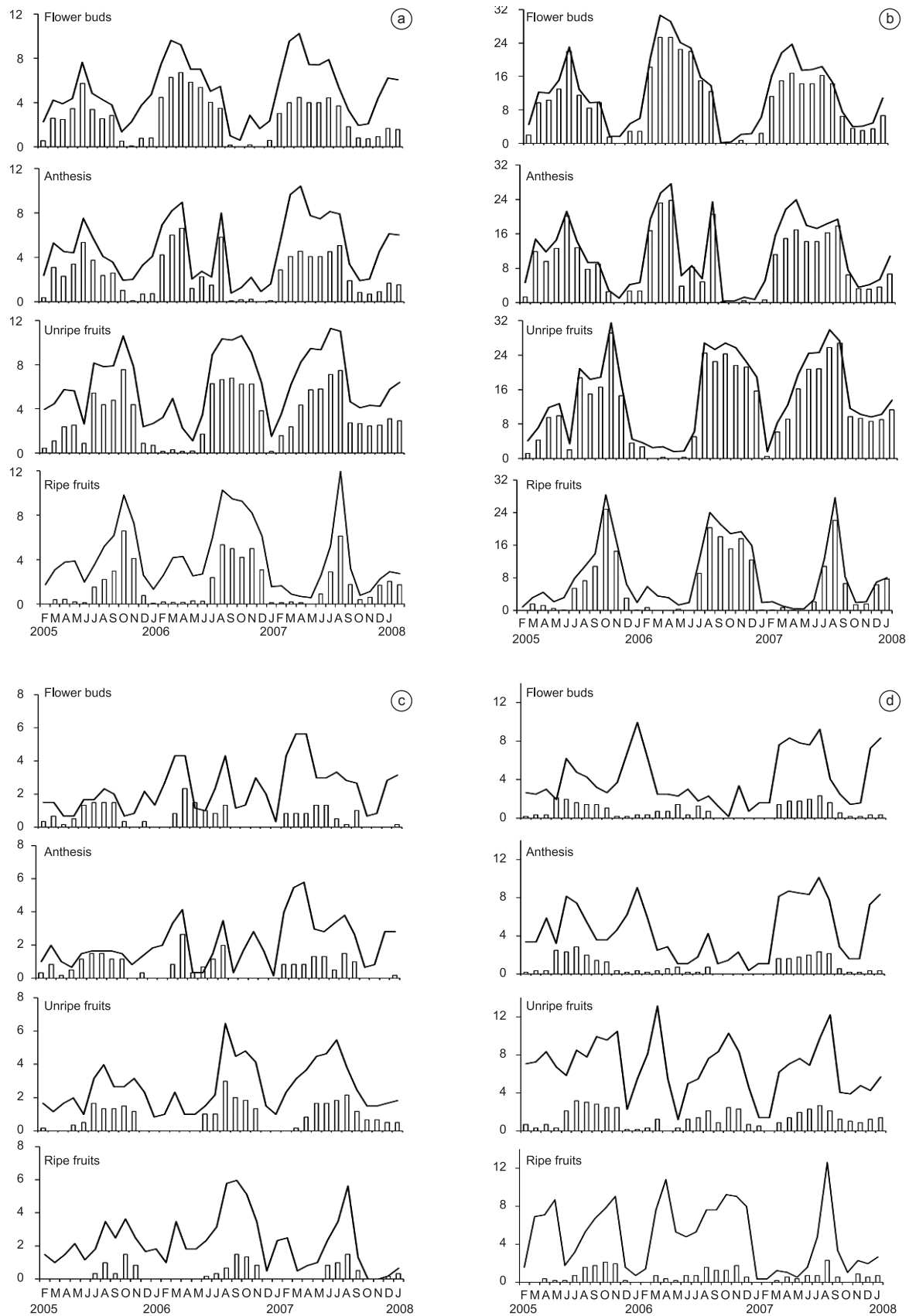
**Table 2.** Comparison of phenophase intensities over three consecutive years for the physiognomies: (AS) advanced secondary; (MS) medium secondary and (IF) inundated forest (Kruskal-Wallis H and Dunn Z tests). The sequence of Z-values refers to the comparisons between the years 1 and 2 (a); 1 and 3 (b); 2 and 3 (c), respectively in the Una Biological Reserve, Bahia State, Brazil.

	Kruskal-wallis (H)			Dunn (Z)		
	AS	MS	IF	a	b	c
Flower buds	0.46	1.91	4.3			
Anthesis	1.15	2.23	9.14*	2.7**	0.3	2.4**
Unripe fruits	1.52	1.3	0.96			
Ripe fruits	0.1	0.03	0.32			

\*p < 0.01; \*\*p < 0.05 significant.

**Table 3.** Synchrony values within *Miconia mirabilis* populations for the phenophases examined at the three different physiognomies in the Una Biological Reserve, Bahia State, Brazil.

Phenophases	Individuals			
	Advanced secondary	Medium secondary	Inundated forest	All sites
Flower buds	0.67	0.74	0.25	0.67
Anthesis	0.70	0.72	0.23	0.65
Unripe fruits	0.65	0.78	0.38	0.73
Ripe fruits	0.65	0.71	0.23	0.72

Phenology of *Miconia mirabilis* in Atlantic Forest.

**Figure 2.** Intensity values of reproductive phenology of the community, compared with *Miconia mirabilis*, during three years of monthly observations, for the phenophases examined at the three different physiognomies in the Una Biological Reserve, Bahia State, Brazil. The continuous line shows the community pattern including all species surveyed, and is compared to *M. mirabilis* (bar graphs) in the following areas: (2a) all sites analyzed together; (2b) medium secondary; (2c) advanced secondary and (2d) inundated forest.

**Table 4.** Spearman rank correlation coefficients between the phenophases and the climatic variables average temperature, precipitation and day length, for the previous (P) and the same (S) month of occurrence in the physiognomies.

	Advanced secondary						Medium secondary						Inundated forest					
	Temperature		Precipitation		Day length		Temperature		Precipitation		Day length		Temperature		Precipitation		Day length	
	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)	(P)	(S)
FB	0.00	-0.27	0.27	0.03	-0.53*	-0.67*	0.14	-0.18	0.41*	0.11	-0.51*	-0.73*	-0.11	-0.36	0.32	-0.11	-0.59*	-0.66*
AT	-0.04	-0.32	0.10	0.01	-0.52*	-0.60*	0.15	-0.16	0.30	0.15	-0.44*	-0.64*	-0.12	-0.32	0.20	-0.10	-0.51*	-0.57*
UF	-0.73*	-0.82*	-0.24	-0.31	-0.70*	-0.41	-0.60*	-0.63*	-0.11	-0.29	-0.57*	-0.29	-0.50*	-0.59*	-0.07	-0.10	-0.56*	-0.39
RF	-0.76*	-0.76*	-0.39	-0.42	-0.56*	-0.22	-0.79*	-0.57*	-0.21	-0.48*	-0.35	0.10	-0.68*	-0.71*	-0.25	-0.23	-0.55*	-0.25

Phenophases: FB- flower buds, AT- anthesis, UF- unripe fruits and RF- ripe fruits in the Una Biological Reserve, Bahia State, Brazil.  $p < 0.01$  significant.

& Aguilar 2001). Thus the absence of a closed canopy may promote higher levels of flower and fruit production in disturbed environments (Laurance et al. 2003, Martini & Santos 2007), which seems to be the case for the area studied in Southern Bahia.

Similar patterns were observed in other pioneer species of the genus *Miconia* in Costa Rica at sites in early stages of succession with open canopies. The colonizing species there produced larger fruit quantities and had longer fruiting episodes than were seen in other individuals of the same species growing under shaded conditions (Levey 1990). This also appears to be the case with *M. mirabilis*, as it demonstrated more intense flower and fruit production in open areas (medium secondary sites) where more light is generally available.

The individuals demonstrated synchronous flowering and fruiting during several months of the year (although at low intensities during certain periods), except at the inundated site. In fact, flowering (Kang & Bawa 2003) and fruiting (Levey 1990) duration of early succession species have been observed to be longer than those of climax species. Synchrony in reproductive patterns is common in the genus *Miconia*, and generally associated with differences in light intensity (Williams-Linera 2003) or day length (Borchert et al. 2005), as is the case for the species in this study. In inundated areas the species showed less phenological synchronization (between 0.23 and 0.28) and intensity (5%) and the highest mortality (4 individuals, 36%), indicating that although *Miconia mirabilis* can colonize such areas, its reproduction and survival are probably affected by water stress. Plant reproduction in this environment may suffer due to stress caused by flooding, as this would limit certain physiological processes (such as root respiration) and thus reduce plant fitness (Satake et al. 2001, Haugaasen & Peres 2005), and spatial-temporal variations in the flooding regime can influence the responses of the individuals making up the plant population. As such, differences in the quantities of excess water, the duration of flooding, or the location of the individuals could generate different degrees of stress in the population and so interfere with the general reproductive pattern. It is probable that those individuals located in micro-habitats subjected to the longest periods or highest frequencies of flooding will show distinct alterations in the duration and/or intensity of their reproductive events in relation to those individuals subject to less stress - thus generating different patterns within the population and reducing synchrony in those areas. Despite the low climatic seasonality in the study region and the extended flowering and fruiting pattern, we detected a distinct increase in flowering from Mar to Aug and for fruiting from Jul to Nov, related to changes in day length and temperature. We did not find any correlations between flowering and fruiting with precipitation levels in the study areas. In fact, in seasonal tropical forests, the main factor triggering the flowering and fruiting are differences in precipitation (Mori & Pipoly 1984, Meyer 1998, Aragão et al. 2005, Santos et al. 2010), but in areas with low seasonal climate photoperiod is indicated as the only mechanism that can be attributed to synchronous flowering (Borchert et al. 2005).

The abundance of resources produced by *Miconia mirabilis* clearly influenced the fluctuations of overall resources available to the faunal community and markedly defined the pattern seen in the medium secondary forest (where it was most prominent). The importance of the resources produced by this species lie not only in the high productivity of the individuals, but also in the great abundance of these plants in altered environments, which guarantees the distribution of these food resources throughout the mosaic of forest and the presence of these resources throughout the year.

*Miconia mirabilis* demonstrated the greatest production of resources in the community as a whole, contributing up to 98% of the resources available in the medium secondary forest where it predominated. These regenerating areas, in turn, play an important role in determining the reproductive success of this species, as was described for *M. centrodesma* in Costa Rica (Levey 1990). Species of the genus are generally present in seed banks, and among the first species to germinate in tropical forest clearings (Ellison et al. 1993, Krijger et al. 1997). As such, a very large proportion of the individuals concentrate their reproductive efforts during the relatively brief period in which this species dominates secondary areas, attracting fauna which will disperse their seeds as they gradually shift to different sites according to the dynamics of forest regeneration.

*Miconia mirabilis* has the potential to be an important food resource for the local fauna due to the large quantities of flowers and fruits produced and their almost year-round availability (temporal scale), the abundance of this species in anthropogenically altered areas (spatial scale), and because these resources were present during all study years without significant variation in availability (constancy). Considering also that the species is capable of colonizing inundated areas and even areas recovering from fire or pasture, we can suggest it has a high potential to colonize impoverished areas, and may be considered for use in restoration programs as a potentially interesting species capable of attracting frugivores to disturbed areas.

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