

Project Update: September 2012

The MVC exhibit the vascular epiphyte major species richness in Guamuhaya. The shrub forest is the dominant strata in the top of La Sabina, with 3 m canopy high and some emergent trees, 71.4% canopy and 45% rocky covertness, respectively. There were 275 individuals of 33 families, 50 genera and 58 species, most of them with DBH more than 4 cm (56%) and rugose bark (57%). Plant families Euphorbiaceae, Myrtaceae, Malpighiaceae and Rubiaceae are the most abundant. The 132 host trees have over 4cm DBH and rugosed bark (79%). Also Euphorbiaceae and Myrtaceae provide the main host trees: *Calyptranthes rotundata* (19.7%; Myrtaceae), *Savia bahamensis* (12.12%, Euphorbiaceae), followed by *Karwinskia rocana* (7.6%; Rhamnaceae), *Pilocarpus racemosus* (7.6%; Rutaceae), *Picramnia reticulata* (6.1%; Simaroubaceae) and *Bunchosia emarginata* (6.1% Malpighiaceae). The major holoepiphytic species richness (28) was found in host trees with DBH over 16 cm and on rugose bark. Most of casual epiphytes were growing on rocks.



Top left: *Tillandsia clavispica* on rocks; Top right: Emergent trees & Middle: Mogote la sabina

