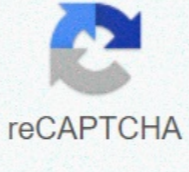




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Nectandra salicifolia pdf

Nectarin nectared 2. Nectandra salicifolia. Nectandra coriacea.

García-Mendoza, A.J. & Meave, J.A. (eds.) (2012). Diversidad florística de Oaxaca: de musgos a angiospermas (colecciones y listas de especies), ed.



RESUMEN

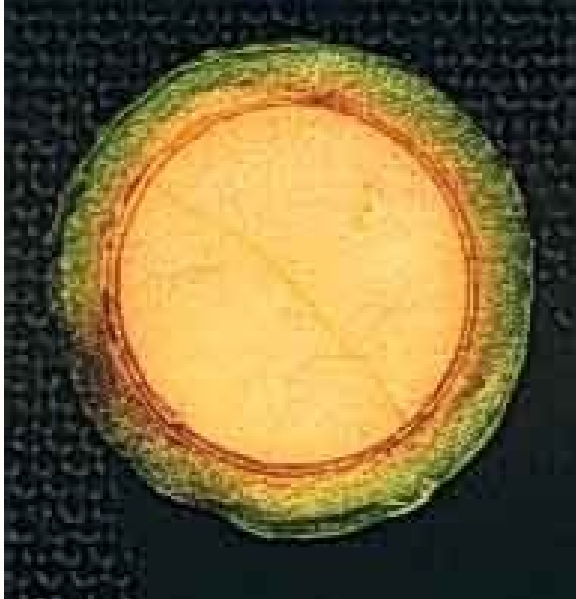
Se realizó observaciones dendrocronológicas de la especie "Moena amarilla" *Nectandra reticulata* (Ruiz & Pav.) Mez. Describió la estructura anatómica del leño de 10 árboles para analizar los anillos de crecimiento y evaluar potencial dendrocronológico y que permita apoyar la silvicultura del bosque tropical. Se extrajo discos al DAP. Se utilizó el programa COFECHA para sincronizar los anillos de crecimiento; así como ARSTAN y RESPO, para detectar la relación del ancho de los anillos con el clima. Los anillos se definen por la concentración de fibras con paredes gruesas y la agrupación de vasos de grandes diámetros. La edad promedio fue de 102 años para el año 2011 (94-123 años), con una densidad de 0.52-0.68 g/cm³. Anatómicamente se resalta porosidad difusa; vasos distribuidos dispusionalmente, nunca solitarios, acompañados por múltiples radiales; diámetro tangencial 140-200 µm; vasos 6-17/mm²; puntuaciones intervacuolares 9-14 µm; placas de perforación simples, combinadas y escaloniformes; fibras septadas, con puntuaciones simples, restrictas a las paredes radiales; parénquima axial paratraqueal; radios uniseriados y multiseriados, 2-3 células de ancho; células oleíferas y/o mucilaginosas presentes. También, se determinó el Incremento Corriente Anual (ICA acumulado 43.10 cm y el incremento medio anual (IMA) acumulado 32.10 cm; También la curva máster de crecimiento, determinando el potencial para ser aplicado al manejo forestal del bosque. La correlación de Pearson fue bajo, para el crecimiento y el clima: 0.2490, directa a la temperatura, y -0.0348, indirecta a la precipitación, siendo los factores antropogénicos, moderno, cambio de uso del suelo y el factor hidrológico que afectan los resultados.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Dendrocronología, dendroclimatología.

ABSTRACT

44

2: 1-351. Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. [Cited as *Nectandra salicifolia*.] Nelson Sutherland, C.H. (2008). Catálogo de las plantas vasculares de Honduras. Espermatofitas: 1-1576. SERNA/Guaymurás, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. [Cited as *Nectandra salicifolia*.] Villaseñor, J.L. (2016).



Checklist of the native vascular plants of Mexico. Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad 87: 559-902.



[Cited as *Nectandra salicifolia*.] The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Vascular Plants 2023. Published on the Internet at and © Copyright 2022 International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Vascular Plants. *Nectandra salicifolia* (Kunth) Nees, Syst.



Laur. 302.



1836; *Ocotea salicifolia* Kunth; *N. loeseneri* Mez; *N. cayoana* Lundell. Arbustos y árboles pequeños, rara vez más de 15 m de alto; ramitas teretes, más bien escasamente adpreso-pubescentes, pronto glabrescentes. Hojas elípticas o lanceoladas, 6-15 cm de largo y 2-6 cm de ancho, ápice acuminado, base atenuada u obtusa, cartáceas, haz más o menos glabra, envés escasamente adpreso-pubescente o subglabro, con mechones de tricomas axilares. Inflorescencias axilares, hasta 14 cm de largo, escasamente adpreso-pubescentes, flores 4-8 mm de diámetro, blancas, fragantes; estambres con filamentos cortos, anteras sin ápice estéril. Frutos redondeados o elipsoides, 0.9-1.4 cm de largo y 0.8-1.2 cm de ancho; cúpula poco profunda a cupuliforme. Aparentemente común, en bosques primarios y secundarios, en las zonas pacífica y norcentral; 200-1400 m; fl y fr todo el año; Moreno 19398, Robleto 954; México a Nicaragua. Esta especie comparte con *N. purpurea* la escasa pubescencia de los brotes, pero se diferencia de ésta última por tener los filamentos cortos y las hojas más pequeñas. Es muy difícil de separar de las formas escasamente pubescentes de *N. nitida*. Ha sido erróneamente identificada como *N. sanguinea* Rol. ex Rothb. Provided by: [B]. Flora de Nicaragua Shrubs or trees, occasionally flowering when only 0.5 m tall, reaching up to 25 m (by far most collections from individuals of 3-12 m).

Branchlets 5 cm below terminal bud ca. 1.2-2(-3) mm in diam., roundish from the beginning or initially ± angular, quickly becoming roundish, indument consisting of usually short hairs (but sometimes reaching 0.5 mm), appressed to ascending, mostly ± whitish (occasionally brownish, rarely the shorter hairs erect), immediately below terminal bud moderately dense to subglabrous, ± quickly becoming sparser, finally glabrescent; terminal buds ± elongate, ca. 2-7(-9) mm long and ca. 0.5-1.3(-2) mm thick, usually ± densely covered with short to long hairs, mostly ± straight and whitish, appressed to ascending (occasionally not completely covered); bud often sprouting at anthesis. Petioles 4-14(-19) mm long, 0.8-2.2 mm thick, ± irregularly roundish below, flat to ± canaliculate above, occasionally with a central ridge, indument below ± as on twigs, (sub)glabrescent, denser to absent above. Leaves alternate, lanceolate to elliptic or oblong, widest ca. 2/5-3/5 from the base, (4-)6.5-17.5(-23.5) cm long, (1.1-)2.2-7(-8.5) cm wide, (1.7-)2.4-5(-5) times longer than wide, tip ± acuminate, rarely acute with a narrowly rounded apex, base attenuate to obtuse, margin flat to very narrowly recurved, midrib at least in its distal part ± convex to almost prominent above, level or in a slight impression, often ± flat or with a central furrow at the base (rarely impressed for ca. half of its length), (very) prominent below, secondary veins slightly raised to ± convex above, rarely flat, level or often in a slight impression, raised to prominent below, (3-)4-9(-10) pairs, diverging at (30-)35-65(-75)°, in mid-lamina running at an angle of (15-)20-50(-60)° to the midrib, tertiary venation mixed, usually with poorly defined per-currenty, sometimes almost lineate, finer veinlets (almost) equally (in)distinct, level to raised above, ± raised below, rarely almost level. Indument consisting of short to (rarely) relatively long (up to 0.5 mm), ± appressed hairs (rarely ascending), very sparse above to glabrous from the beginning, initially (moderately) sparse below, axis of secondary veins usually with ± erect hairs (up to ca. 0.9 mm long), rarely glabrous, rarely such hairs also along midrib, mature leaves glabrescent above (sometimes except for base of midrib), subglabrescent below. Gland dots on both sides of mature leaves not visible to very distinct, but only rarely forming a slight "pinprick pattern" (see p. 14). Inflorescences usually both in the axils of foliage leaves and of cataphylls (sometimes only the former, rarely only the latter), ca. 0.3-1.4(-2.5) mm in diam. at the base, on a twig of 0.8-3 mm diam., (1.3-)2.5-12.5 (-16) cm long, reaching ca. 1/5 the length of the subtending leaf (or the closest foliage leaf) to almost twice its length; peduncle up to ca. 8 cm long, i.e., inflorescence occasionally branched from the base or peduncle reaching up to 2/3 of its length, lateral branches (0-)2-8(-10) below the terminal cluster of cymes, branched (0-)1-4(-5) times (in the Mexican state of Guerrero often botryoid), indument consisting of ± short hairs (occasionally up to 0.3 mm), appressed to erect, moderately sparse to absent on peduncle, moderately dense or sparser on receptacle. Pedicels 0.7-4.5(-7.5) mm long, 0.2-0.5 mm thick. Flowers (3.4-)4-8(-10) mm in diam., tepals elliptic to very elongate, ca. (1.2-)1.5-3.5(-5) mm long and ca. 0.8-1.6(-2.5) mm wide, with a ± moderately dense cover of ± fine, moderately short to long papillae on the inside surface, also with hairs towards the base.

Stamens ca. 0.60-9 mm long including a hairy filament of 0.10-3 mm, anthers glabrous or papillose at the tip, usually with hairs on back side, in the outer whorls ± transverse-elliptic to roundish-squarish or -trapeziform (rarely in the second whorl longer than wide), broadly rounded to slightly emarginate at the tip, in the third whorl ± roundish-rectangular to -trapeziform, ± truncate to distinctly emarginate at the tip. Staminodes reaching ca. 1/2-4/5 the length of the stamens, with a ± hairy filament and a usually distinct glandular head. Pistil ca. 0.9-1.6 mm long, glabrous, ovary ± ellipsoid to pyriform, style extremely short or reaching up to ca. 2/5 the length of the ovary, rarely up to 2/3 (see discussion). Receptacle very shallow, glabrous or ± hairy inside. Berry ellipsoid to subglobose, ca. 9-14 mm long and 8-12 mm in diam., cupule variable, shallowly bowl- or funnel-shaped to cup-shaped or obconical, ca. 1-5 mm high and ca. 3.5-7 mm in diam., pedicel slightly thickened to club-shaped and gradually merging into a rather shallow cupule. Provided by: [A]. Flora Neotropica From just north of the Tropic of Cancer in Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Nicaragua, growing in a variety of habitats from coastal dunes (especially in Veracruz) to montane rain forest (especially in Chiapas), up to 2300 m altitude. Most frequently collected in seasonal evergreen or partly deciduous forests, in central and western Mexico mostly in moist ravines. Provided by: [A]. Flora Neotropica This species is part of the avocado (Lauraceae) family, one of the most diverse and complex families of trees. This species, which grows up to 30 meters high boasts white flowers pollinated by insects. The tree's greenish, oval fruits are consumed by mammals, and birds like the Great Curassow. The nectandra membranacea grows in the humid lowlands of secondary forest, clearings, and forest edges. Found from Mexico to Brazil, the tree is common throughout Costa Rica, making it one of the most common species of its family. Esta especie pertenece a la familia del aguacate (Lauraceae), la cual figura entre las más diversas a nivel de árboles. Este árbol mide hasta 30 metros de alto, sus flores son blancas, atraen insectos y sus frutos son elípticos, sostenidos por una cúpula verduzca, consumidos por aves como el pavón (Crax rubra) y mamíferos. Crece en bosques de bajura, húmedos y muy húmedos, generalmente en condiciones de bosque secundario, claros, orillas de bosque y otros. Se encuentra desde México hasta Brasil y Bolivia, en Costa Rica es amplia en ambas vertientes, es una de las especies más comunes de la familia.