## **TITLE**: FUNGI FROM MANGROVE SEDIMENTS OF THE EXTRATIVIST RESERVE MARINHA DE TRACUATEUA, PARÁ

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## ABSTRACT:

The Tracuateua Marine Extractive Reserve (Resex Tracuateua) is located in the municipality of Tracuateua, in the northeast of the State of Pará, integrating the Bragantine microregion. Mangrove ecosystem represents an area of transition between the terrestrial and marine environment, with peculiar physicochemical characteristics that influence the biodiversity of the tropical and subtropical regions, where they are located. It houses great diversity of living beings among which the fungi. Mangroves are also economically important for many families that survive from collecting crustaceans and mollusks from the mangrove forest. A total of eleven sediment samples were collected at five random points during three trips to Resex Tracuateua, with the objective of performing non-zoosporic fungus surveys in mangroves. The samples were processed in triplicate, by the serial dilution technique in water, inoculating 1.0 ml of the dilution, and seeding in Petri dishes containing Martin's medium and incubated at room temperature (± 28 ° C). The identification was performed based on the macroscopy of the colonies, preparation of slides for microscopic examinations and a comparative study with the parameters used by the classical taxonomy according to the specialized literature. Ninety-nine isolates were obtained, identifying Cladosporium, Aspergillus e Penicillium were the most frequent genera. Aspergillus presented greater diversity. Other genera isolated were Acremonium, Fusarium, Penicillium and Trichoderma. The isolated taxa are typically saprophytic, of terrestrial habitat, whose occurrence in the estuarine sediment must be related to the availability of suitable substrates for its maintenance. These results represent the first record of fungi for Resex Tracuateua.

Keywords: Filamentous fungi, Pará, Sediments, Mangrove

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