



UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM BOTÂNICA

**AUMENTO DA TEMPERATURA DO SOLO E SEUS EFEITOS NA
EMERGÊNCIA E SOBREVIVÊNCIA DE PLÂNTULAS DE GRAMÍNEAS DO
CERRADO**

LUANA ALBUQUERQUE DE MEDEIROS
ORCID: 0009-0003-1016-7090

Brasília, DF
Fevereiro de 2026



UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA
MESTRADO EM BOTÂNICA

**AUMENTO DA TEMPERATURA DO SOLO E SEUS EFEITOS NA
EMERGÊNCIA E SOBREVIVÊNCIA DE PLÂNTULAS DE GRAMÍNEAS DO
CERRADO**

Luana Albuquerque de Medeiros
ORCID: 0009-0003-1016-7090

Orientador: Dr. Fabian Borghetti

Dissertação de mestrado submetida ao programa de pós-graduação em Botânica da Universidade de Brasília, como um dos requisitos necessários para a obtenção do título de Mestre em Botânica.

Brasília, DF
Fevereiro de 2026

Luana Albuquerque de Medeiros

**AUMENTO DA TEMPERATURA DO SOLO E SEUS EFEITOS NA
EMERGÊNCIA E SOBREVIVÊNCIA DE PLÂNTULAS DE GRAMÍNEAS DO
CERRADO**

Dissertação apresentada como um dos requisitos para a obtenção do Título de Mestre em Botânica pelo Programa de Pós-Graduação em Botânica da Universidade de Brasília.

BANCA EXAMINADORA

Prof. Dr. Fabian Borghetti – Presidente
Universidade de Brasília

Prof. Dr. Luis Felipe Daibes de Andrade - Membro
Instituto de Pesquisas Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro

Prof. Dr. Leandro Carvalho Ribeiro - Membro
Instituto Federal Goiano

Prof. Dr. Marcelo Fragomeni Simon - Suplente
Embrapa Cenargen

Aprovado em: Fevereiro de 2026

Dedico este trabalho aos meus pais,
que sempre me apoiaram em todas as
minhas vontades e escolhas e me
ensinaram o valor da educação, da
dedicação e do amor pelo que se faz.

Agradecimentos

Agradeço,

Aos meus orixás e guias pela vida.

À minha família, minha mãe Juliana, meu pai Daniel, minhas avós Francisca e Marcília, meus avôs e minha tia Camila, pelo amor, carinho, incentivo, por me apoiarem em toda a minha trajetória e terem me dado oportunidades para que meus sonhos se concretizassem.

Ao meu orientador Fabian pela oportunidade, confiança, orientação e valiosas contribuições ao longo do desenvolvimento deste trabalho.

Aos colegas de laboratório e de pós-graduação, pela convivência, troca de conhecimentos e apoio nos momentos mais desafiadores.

Aos professores que contribuíram para a minha formação acadêmica.

À Anabele e à Suelma, pelo apoio e solicitude.

Aos amigos, Alanna, Amanda, Flávio, Hugo, Sofia, Belle, Vic, Ítalo, Madu, Portella, Arthur, Tainah, Bia e a todos os demais, por serem meu porto seguro, pela escuta atenta, pelo apoio, paciência, carinho, amor e por tornarem essa caminhada mais leve.

À minha mãe de santo, Cícera, e ao meu pai Dagô, pelos conselhos e direcionamentos, e a todos os meus irmãos de santo, pelo apoio.

A todos que contribuíram para a realização deste trabalho, em especial Fernanda e Jamily, pelo valioso apoio técnico durante a realização dos experimentos e análises.

À CAPES, pela concessão da bolsa; ao CNPq e à FAPDF, pelo apoio em recursos financeiros para a realização dos experimentos.

Por fim, a todos que, de alguma forma, contribuíram para a realização deste trabalho, meus sinceros agradecimentos.

Lista de Tabelas

Table 1. Mean seed dry mass (mg) and seed moisture content (%) of three native Cerrado grass species collected in the field. Collections were conducted from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Measurements were performed at the Laboratory of Native Seeds and Restoration, University of Brasília.....	34
Table S1. Seed collection data for the three grass species analyzed in this study. Seeds were mixed using the method “muvuca” (ISA, 2018).....	45
Table S2. Characterization of the soil used for seedling growth in this study.....	47
Table S3. Means and standard deviations of emergence parameters in the different treatments and in the control for the three species analyzed in this study.....	48
Table S4. Estimated parameters in the GLM models for emergence percentage (%E), mean emergence time (MET), and emergence velocity index (EVI) in the thermal treatments and control groups for three native grass species from the Cerrado.....	51
Table S5. Maximum and minimum temperatures and humidity levels measured during the seedling growth period.....	52
Table S6. Seedling survival (Surv) over 60 days of cultivation for three Cerrado grass species subjected to different temperature treatments and the control (ambient temperature). Day 1 survival is 100% for all treatments and species.....	53
Table S7. Pairwise comparisons of survival among treatments using the log-rank test (including the control, with Bonferroni adjustment) and the Cox proportional hazards model (excluding the control).....	54

Lista de Figuras

- Figure 1.** Emergence of two *Aristida longifolia* Trin. seedlings in sand (substrate). The green part corresponds to the aerial part (coleoptile) emerging from the substrate. The fertile floret (seed) structures can be seen in brown. The markings on the graph paper represent 0 and 50 millimeters.....32
- Figure 2.** Effect of heat treatments simulating soil temperatures on seed emergence of three native grasses of the Cerrado biome. The parameters analyzed were: Emergence (%), mean emergence time (MET) (hours) emergence velocity index (EVI). Three climate scenarios were considered: current (45 °C), intermediate impact climate scenario (49 °C) and pessimistic impact climate scenario (52 °C). These high temperatures were applied daily for 7 hours, followed by incubation for 17 hours. The control treatment corresponded to a constant 22 °C. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$) (GLM considering control as baseline and Tukey test for comparison among treatments). The seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024, in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region (GO). Germination experiments were carried out from March to April 2025 in germination chambers at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory - University of Brasília.....35
- Figure 3.** Temporal distribution of emergence percentage of three native Cerrado grasses: *Aristida longifolia*, *Aristida riparia*, and *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix* after thermal treatments applied to the seeds. Seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Experiments were conducted at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.....37
- Figure 4.** Seedling survival of three grass species grown under ambient environmental conditions (Figure S2) in Red Latosol soil (Table S2) after seed exposure to different temperatures (control, without thermal treatment). Survival is expressed as the number of live seedlings relative to the 60 individuals initially transplanted. Pairwise comparisons indicated significant differences at 52 °C relative to the control, 45 °C, and 49 °C for *A. longifolia*; between the control and 45 °C, 49 °C, and 52 °C for *A. riparia* and *L. chrysothrix* (when the control was included in the analysis); and, when the control was excluded, *L. chrysothrix* showed a significant difference between 45 °C and 52 °C (Table S7). Seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Experiments were conducted at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.....39

Figure 5. Relationship between seed mass and seedling survival after seed exposure to different temperatures (control, without thermal treatment) for the three native grass species analyzed in this study. Seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Experiments were conducted at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.....40

Figure S1. Experimental design of the heat treatments. In a) the seed sowing method is represented, corresponding to a replicate with 30 seeds. In b) the scheme for setting up the treatments at different temperatures is shown.....49

Figure S2. Arrangement of seedlings cultivated in the outdoor area of the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.....49

Figure S3. Maximum and minimum air temperatures and soil humidities measured during the seedling growth period.....50

Resumo

O incremento da temperatura atmosférica advindo das mudanças climáticas impacta a temperatura do solo, e isso pode afetar a emergência e sobrevivência de plântulas através dos seus efeitos no banco de sementes. Investigamos como a exposição de sementes de gramíneas nativas a flutuações de temperaturas no solo, simulando cenários climáticos futuros, afeta a emergência e sobrevivência das plântulas. Foram selecionadas sementes de três espécies nativas do Cerrado (*Aristida longifolia* Trin, *Aristida riparia* Trin e *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix* (Ness) Conert) de ampla ocorrência em formações abertas. Dados sobre regimes térmicos atuais do solo na região de coleta das sementes foram retirados da literatura, e os regimes térmicos futuros foram estimados em dois cenários de mudanças do clima, intermediário e pessimista. As sementes foram expostas a 45°C, 49°C e 52°C, em câmaras de germinação, durante as sete horas mais quentes do dia e mantidas a 20°C no restante do período. Os tratamentos foram comparados com um experimento controle (22°C constante). Avaliamos a porcentagem de emergência (%), tempo médio de emergência (TME), índice de velocidade de emergência (IVE) e sobrevivência (%) das plântulas ao longo de 60 dias após os tratamentos. Para *A. longifolia* houve redução da emergência a 45 e 52°C (80% e 83%) em relação ao controle (91%), enquanto *A. riparia* não apresentou diferenças significativas em nenhum grupo. Em *L. chrysothrix*, as flutuações de temperatura favoreceram a quebra da dormência fisiológica das sementes. Não foram observadas diferenças significativas entre os cenários atual, intermediário e pessimista para a emergência das plântulas. O aumento da temperatura acelerou a emergência em *A. longifolia*. O controle em *A. riparia* e *L. chrysothrix* teve uma taxa de sobrevivência superior aos demais tratamentos (com controle variando de 20% - 47% e 49°C entre 0 e 1%) enquanto a taxa de sobrevivência de *A. longifolia* foi inferior nas plântulas submetidas à 52°C, comparadas ao controle e aos outros tratamentos. Estresses térmicos sofridos pelas sementes no solo provocam mudanças no processo de emergência e sobrevivência das plântulas, podendo acelerar ou retardar a velocidade de germinação de maneira espécie-específica, mesmo sem alterar a porcentagem de emergência. A sobrevivência das plântulas foi mais sensível às altas temperaturas do que a emergência, correlacionando-se positivamente com a massa das sementes.

Palavras-chave: Banco de sementes; flutuações de temperatura; gramíneas nativas; mudanças climáticas; sobrevivência.

Abstract

The increase in atmospheric temperature resulting from climate change can raise soil temperature, which may affect seedling emergence and survival through its effects on the soil seed bank. In this study, we investigated how exposure of native grass seeds to soil temperature fluctuations, simulating future climate scenarios, affects seedling emergence and survival. Seeds of three native Cerrado species widely distributed in open formations were selected: *Aristida longifolia* Trin., *Aristida riparia* Trin., and *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix* (Nees) Conert. Data on current soil thermal regimes in the seed collection region were obtained from the literature, and future thermal regimes were estimated under two climate change scenarios: intermediate and pessimistic. Seeds were exposed to temperatures of 45°C, 49°C, and 52°C in germination chambers during the seven hottest hours of the day and maintained at 20°C during the remaining period. These treatments were compared with a control experiment under constant temperature (22°C). We evaluated emergence percentage (%), mean emergence time (MET), emergence speed index (ESI), and seedling survival (%) over a period of 60 days after the treatments. For *A. longifolia*, emergence was reduced at 45°C and 52°C (80% and 83%, respectively) compared with the control (91%). In *A. riparia*, no significant differences were detected among treatments. In *L. chrysothrix*, temperature fluctuations promoted the breaking of physiological seed dormancy. No significant differences were observed among the current, intermediate, and pessimistic scenarios regarding seedling emergence. Increased temperature accelerated emergence in *A. longifolia*. For *A. riparia* and *L. chrysothrix*, the control treatment showed higher seedling survival rates than the other treatments (with control values ranging from 20% to 47%, whereas survival at 49°C ranged from 0% to 1%). In *A. longifolia*, seedling survival was lower in those subjected to 52°C compared with the control and the other treatments. Thermal stresses experienced by seeds in the soil can alter seedling emergence and survival processes, potentially accelerating or delaying germination speed in a species-specific manner, even without changing emergence percentage. Seedling survival was more sensitive to high temperatures than emergence and was positively correlated with seed mass.

Keywords: Soil seed bank; temperature fluctuations; native grasses; climate change; survival.

ÍNDICE

INTRODUÇÃO GERAL	12
OBJETIVOS	15
Objetivo Geral	15
Objetivos específicos	15
HIPÓTESES	15
CAPÍTULO 1: REFERENCIAL TEÓRICO	16
Cerrado e Gramíneas.....	16
Germinação e Temperatura	18
Mudanças Climáticas.....	19
Restauração	20
Relação sementes e sobrevivência das plântulas	21
Nota introdutória	23
CAPÍTULO 2: Increased soil temperature and its effects on the emergence and survival of grass seedlings in the Cerrado biome.	24
INTRODUCTION	25
MATERIALS AND METHODS	28
RESULTS	34
DISCUSSION	41
CONCLUSIONS	44
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	45
CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS	56
REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS	58

INTRODUÇÃO GERAL

O Cerrado é um bioma composto por um mosaico de vegetações em diferentes proporções, onde o componente herbáceo normalmente é contínuo e o arbustivo-arbóreo varia em quantidade (Ratnam et al., 2011, Ribeiro e Walter, 2008). Nesse contexto, o bioma é um conjunto de ecossistemas com características próprias que considera a fisionomia da vegetação, o clima, a história evolutiva e a composição ecológica das comunidades (Whittaker, 1975, IBGE, 2019). Por outro lado, O Cerrado pode ser compreendido como um domínio morfoclimático e fitogeográfico, abrangendo um mosaico de diferentes formações e biomas. Nesse contexto, o bioma savânico do Cerrado é a unidade predominante dentro desse domínio, porém, outras formações, como florestas de galeria, campos úmidos e formações florestais estacionais, também o integram (Ab'Sáber, 2003, Coutinho, 2006).

Esse mosaico que compõe tanto o domínio (Ab'Sáber, 2003, Coutinho, 2006), quanto o bioma (Whittaker, 1975, IBGE, 2019) pode variar de campos limpos a florestas, assim, as formações campestres são dominadas por espécies herbáceas, as formações savânicas apresentam a coexistência de estratos herbáceo, arbustivo e arbóreo, enquanto as formações florestais são compostas predominantemente por árvores, resultando em ambientes mais fechados e menos expostos à radiação solar (Borghetti et al., 2023). Além disso, formações savânicas e campestres são mais suscetíveis ao fogo do que as florestais, devido à grande quantidade de material combustível presente nesses locais (Hoffmann et al., 2012). Dessa forma, os ambientes abertos do Cerrado podem experimentar picos de temperatura após a passagem do fogo e durante as horas mais quentes do dia, devido à falta de dossel contínuo nessas fisionomias.

Os modelos de mudanças climáticas preveem um aumento na temperatura global, podendo ocorrer um aumento na média global de 1,4 °C a 5,7 °C até o final do século XXI (IPCC, 2023). Para o Cerrado, a previsão é de aumento das temperaturas, com elevação das máximas em até 6,0 °C e das mínimas em até 4,2 °C até 2050 (Hofmann et al., 2021). Além disso, houve uma diminuição da umidade relativa do ar em cerca de 15% nas últimas décadas (Hofmann et al., 2021). Sabe-se que temperaturas máximas e mínimas interferem diretamente na porcentagem de germinação das sementes, de forma que cada espécie possui uma faixa de temperatura na qual a germinação ocorre (Labouriau, 1983, Correa et al., 2021). No Cerrado, as espécies arbóreas possuem uma faixa de temperatura ótima de germinação situada entre 25 e 30 °C, mas conseguem

germinar em uma faixa de 15 °C a aproximadamente 35 °C (Brancalion et al., 2010). Entretanto, algumas espécies de savana apresentam uma germinabilidade maior do que 50% até os 40 °C, mas não germinam acima dos 45 °C (Ribeiro e Borghetti, 2013).

Embora existam estudos sobre a germinação em diferentes temperaturas para diversas espécies do Cerrado (Brancalion et al., 2010, Carreira e Zaidan, 2007; Ribeiro e Borghetti, 2013), há poucas pesquisas sobre a relação entre a temperatura de incubação das sementes e o desempenho das plântulas resultantes (Oliveira et al., 2014, Felix et al., 2018). Além disso, é necessário compreender a dinâmica do banco de sementes no intervalo entre a dispersão e o início das chuvas, uma vez que muitas espécies do Cerrado dispersam suas sementes durante a estação seca (Ribeiro et al., 2023, Ramos et al., 2017) e o recrutamento de novos indivíduos e seu crescimento geralmente se restringem à estação chuvosa, que oferece condições favoráveis ao desenvolvimento inicial das espécies vegetais (Higgins et al., 2000, Escobar et al., 2018).

A maioria das espécies de gramíneas que ocorrem em savanas abertas e campos úmidos dispersa suas sementes no final da estação chuvosa e durante a estação seca (Ramos et al., 2017). Nesse contexto, observa-se variação tanto na época de dispersão quanto nos tipos de dormência das sementes, resultando em um equilíbrio que permite a sincronização da germinação com o início da estação chuvosa (Ramos et al., 2017). Portanto, espécies que dispersam suas sementes nesse período, mas cuja germinação ocorre apenas no início da estação chuvosa, permanecem com suas sementes expostas no solo até a chegada das chuvas.

Diante desse cenário, há uma lacuna de informações na associação as flutuações e os estresses térmicos sofridos pelas sementes no solo nas horas mais quentes do dia durante a estação seca e o estabelecimento das plântulas, principalmente para gramíneas nativas. Essa relação é importante para se entender de que forma temperaturas mais elevadas no solo interferem na viabilidade das sementes presentes no banco, e como isso pode influenciar a capacidade das plântulas de se estabelecerem e se desenvolverem sob condições naturais, considerando que, sob flutuações térmicas pós-fogo, muitas espécies nativas de leguminosas e gramíneas do Cerrado (famílias mais abundantes e com maior número de espécies em ambientes savânicos e campestres do Cerrado) não apresentam redução da viabilidade e, ainda assim, podem apresentar quebra de dormência, com consequentes alterações no processo germinativo (Batalha e Martins, 2007, Daibes et al., 2017, Dairel e Fidelis, 2020, Borgiani et al., 2022).

Outros parâmetros concernentes ao processo germinativo (ou de emergência), tais como o tempo médio de germinação (TMG) e o índice de velocidade de germinação (IVG), podem interferir no estabelecimento dos indivíduos (Laumann et al., 2023). Portanto, podem servir como parâmetros para a medir o vigor das plântulas e, conseqüentemente, a probabilidade de se estabelecerem e sobreviverem em condições de campo (Reis *et al.*, 2022). O vigor é um conjunto de características das plântulas que vai influenciar a qualidade e robustez delas. Por exemplo, Felix et al. (2018) relacionaram o índice de velocidade de germinação (IVG), avaliado sob diferentes potenciais hídricos e temperaturas de incubação, a medidas de vigor de plântulas de *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit, como o comprimento e a massa da raiz e da parte aérea. Nesse caso, tanto o IVG quanto as medidas de vigor diminuem em temperaturas superiores a 30 °C, com reduções mais acentuadas acima de 35 °C, tanto sob condições de déficit hídrico associado ao aumento da temperatura quanto em temperaturas elevadas na ausência de déficit hídrico.

Considerando que as espécies precisam sobreviver para que suas populações persistam, entender o processo de emergência e sobrevivência das plântulas é importante para elucidar as estratégias adaptativas das espécies em campo e aprofundar o conhecimento sobre sua ecologia (Donohue et al., 2010, Fernández-Pascual et al., 2019). Essas informações são essenciais para subsidiar ações de conservação e restauração ecológica (Dalziell et al., 2022).

Considerando a importância do Cerrado como a savana mais biodiversa do mundo e um *hotspot* de biodiversidade para conservação (Myers et al., 2000, Murphy et al., 2016, Borghetti et al., 2019), este tema é particularmente relevante no contexto das mudanças climáticas, uma vez que o aumento da temperatura atmosférica pode levar a uma elevação ainda maior na temperatura do solo (Ooi et al., 2012). Também é importante para a restauração, já que, na semeadura direta, as sementes são depositadas em solo sem cobertura arbórea e ficam expostas a amplitudes térmicas maiores e temperaturas máximas que criam condições de estresse térmico intensificado (Grossnickle, 2000, Sampaio et al., 2019, Laumann et al., 2023).

OBJETIVOS

Objetivo Geral

Investigar de que forma tratamentos térmicos que simulam as temperaturas atuais do solo e aquelas previstas para o futuro interferem no potencial de emergência e na taxa de sobrevivência de plântulas de gramíneas nativas do Cerrado.

Objetivos específicos

- a) Analisar parâmetros de emergência em sementes de gramíneas que sofrem estresses térmicos durante as horas mais quentes do dia em cenários de mudanças climáticas comparada ao cenário atual;
- b) Avaliar parâmetros de crescimento de plântulas provenientes das sementes tratadas, através de medidas de sobrevivência;
- c) Entender como as mudanças climáticas podem afetar a sobrevivência pós-germinação de espécies de gramíneas nativas do Cerrado;
- d) Subsidiar ações de restauração por semeadura direta, fornecendo dados de eficiência sobre estabelecimento de plantas em campo, dada a temperatura do solo durante o dia.

HIPÓTESES

1. Temperaturas elevadas, que simulam solos mais quentes, reduzem a capacidade de germinação e comprometem as estratégias de emergência das plântulas via sementes.
2. Temperaturas elevadas, em especial nos cenários de mudanças climáticas, reduzem a sobrevivência e o potencial de crescimento das plântulas resultantes.

CAPÍTULO 1: REFERENCIAL TEÓRICO

Cerrado e Gramíneas

A savana tropical brasileira, denominada Cerrado, é uma vegetação com diversas fisionomias, que variam desde campos até formações mais arborizadas (Ribeiro e Walter, 2008). Eiten (1968, 1972) utilizou de conceitos de vegetação, florística e clima e definiu savana como “campo graminoso com árvores ou arbustos ou arvoredos espalhados”. Cole (1986) se utilizou de uma definição de vegetação com estrato graminoso contínuo, contendo árvores e arbustos e com características estruturais e funcionais parecidas. Assim, Cole (1986) cita a presença de arvoredos e a transição entre savana e floresta. Borghetti et al. (2023) abordaram a diversidade das savanas sul-americanas e definiram Cerrado como um bioma caracterizado por formações de savanas, campestres e florestais, todas essas com variações entre fisionomias úmidas e secas. As duas primeiras são caracterizadas pela predominância de gramíneas, sendo que na formação de savana há uma presença maior de árvores e arbustos, sem a formação de um dossel contínuo (Ribeiro e Walter, 2008). Além disso, os ecossistemas abertos e as formações florestais do Cerrado coexistem sob climas semelhantes, sendo funcionalmente distintos e sustentados por aspectos como fogo, herbivoria e feedback ecológico (Bond, 2019).

Vários fatores ambientais influenciam na ocorrência desses diferentes tipos de vegetação, incluindo clima, solo, relevo, hidrologia e frequência de fogo (Walter et al., 2008). O Cerrado caracteriza-se principalmente por um clima do tipo Aw de Köppen, com duas estações bem definidas: um inverno seco e um verão chuvoso (Alvares et al., 2014). As temperaturas médias mensais variam durante o período chuvoso de 16°C/23°C (mínimas) a 25°C/34°C (máximas) e durante o período seco de 11°C/23°C (mínimas) a 23°C/35°C (máximas) (Nascimento e Novais, 2020).

A família Poaceae está entre as 10 famílias com maior número de espécies conhecidas no Brasil e está presente em todos os biomas do país (Filgueiras, 2020). Além disso, o Cerrado compreende cerca de 745 espécies de gramíneas, de um total de 12.400 espécies e 192 famílias de angiospermas encontradas nesse bioma (Flora do Brasil, 2020). Das 745 espécies de gramíneas que ocorrem no Cerrado, cerca de 220 são endêmicas do Brasil (Filgueiras, 2021). Mendonça et al. (2008) analisaram 12.423 táxons de fanerógamas e pteridófitas do Cerrado e encontraram que o estrato subarbustivo-herbáceo compõe cerca de 60% desses táxons. Assim, a camada de gramíneas desempenha um papel fundamental na cobertura vegetal do Cerrado, compondo grande parte da

biodiversidade do bioma. Considerando o que resta de vegetação nativa para o Cerrado, campos e savanas compõem mais de 60% da vegetação desse bioma (Sano et al., 2010, Projeto MapBiomas, 2022).

O fogo desempenha um papel crucial na estrutura e composição da flora do Cerrado, sendo menos favorável para espécies lenhosas, principalmente para indivíduos jovens e de menor porte, que possuem menor resistência térmica (Medeiros e Miranda, 2008, Reis et al., 2015) e para espécies de fisionomias florestais, as quais não evoluíram com características de defesa ao fogo (Simon e Pennington, 2012). Além disso, a ausência do distúrbio permite a regeneração dessas plantas após longos períodos sem a passagem do fogo (Machida et al., 2021, Durigan e Ratter, 2016). As gramíneas toleram tanto ambientes protegidos quanto aqueles com presença de fogo e muitas espécies dessa família possuem ciclo de vida ligado a presença desse distúrbio (Moreira, 2000, Linder et al., 2018).

A sobrevivência pós-fogo em gramíneas perenes foi associada ao metabolismo C₄ (Moore et al., 2019) e ao posicionamento das gemas para rebrota abaixo da superfície do solo (Pausas e Paula, 2020). Gramíneas que se reproduzem por sementes geralmente não persistem em ambientes baixa frequência de queimada, quando comparadas as rebrotadoras, que toleram diferentes frequências de fogo e persistem fortemente em ambientes com maiores intervalos entre queimadas (Simpson et al., 2020).

Durante a passagem do fogo, o solo do Cerrado, em formações savânicas e campestres, atinge temperaturas elevadas na camada superficial (aproximadamente 1 cm de profundidade), ultrapassando 50 °C (Miranda et al., 2009, Daibes et al., 2017). Dependendo da quantidade de material combustível acima do solo e, conseqüentemente, do intervalo sem a ocorrência do fogo, essas temperaturas podem alcançar cerca de 130 °C a 1 cm abaixo do solo em formações savânicas (Zupo et al., 2022). Tanto a exposição direta e instantânea ao fogo, quanto as flutuações térmicas subsequentes a esse distúrbio, podem afetar o banco de sementes do solo, alterando o processo germinativo por meio da quebra de dormência e da viabilidade das sementes (Andrade et al., 2002, Daibes et al., 2017, Dairel e Fidelis, 2020).

Germinação e Temperatura

A temperatura é um fator limitante para a germinação, uma vez que afeta a atividade enzimática desse processo, de forma que temperaturas de incubação que excedem o máximo podem ser deletérias para o processo germinativo (Carvalho et al., 2001, Correa et al., 2021, Daibes et al., 2022). Cada espécie possui uma temperatura ótima de germinação e limites mínimos e máximos de temperaturas em que a germinação não ocorre (Labouriau, 1983, Borghetti, 2005, Correa et al., 2021).

Estudos sobre os fatores que influenciam a germinação das espécies nativas do Cerrado foram realizados abrangendo diferentes espécies de plantas, desde árvores até herbáceas, com análises que incluíram a dependência de luz para germinação, a temperatura ótima de germinação e o armazenamento das sementes no solo (Zaidan e Carreira, 2008). A maioria dos estudos focam nos efeitos do fogo e da temperatura na germinação e na viabilidade das sementes, mas a literatura carece de estudos sobre banco de sementes no solo (Daibes et al., 2022). Cabe destacar que, em um levantamento bibliográfico conduzido por Daibes et al. (2022), com o objetivo de avaliar o estado do conhecimento sobre a ecologia da germinação de espécies do Cerrado até 2020, 19% dos estudos publicados em periódicos científicos abordaram o componente gramíneo desse bioma. Em relação aos campos úmidos, por exemplo, apenas 25% das espécies mais abundantes nesses ambientes foram investigadas quanto à germinação (Santos et al., 2025).

Em uma pesquisa conduzida por Carmona et al. (1998), foram examinados os efeitos de temperaturas constantes (25°C) e alternadas (25°C-30°C) sobre sementes de gramíneas nativas, observando-se um aumento na germinação com a alternância de temperatura em relação à temperatura constante. Borghetti (2005) agrupou informações sobre os efeitos de temperaturas constantes extremas (abaixo de 15°C e acima de 35°C) em sementes de espécies dos biomas Cerrado, Caatinga, Mata Atlântica e Campos Sulinos, de forma que, no geral, temperaturas baixas podem impedir a germinação, mas geralmente não resultam em perda de viabilidade, e sementes expostas a temperaturas acima dos 40°C apresentam pouca ou nenhuma germinação, na maioria das espécies estudadas, e podem apresentar efeitos deletérios nas sementes.

Algumas famílias com sementes pequenas, como Bromeliaceae e Xyridaceae, apresentam sementes sensíveis a altas temperaturas de incubação (Marques et al., 2014, Giorni et al., 2018). Em contraste, espécies da família Velloziaceae toleram a germinação

sob temperaturas ambientais mais elevadas, entre 35 °C e 40 °C, nas quais apresentam germinação mesmo na ausência de luz (Soares da Mota e Garcia, 2013). Sementes de gramíneas são frequentemente expostas a altas temperaturas, sobretudo em decorrência do fogo, e muitas espécies dessa família apresentam respostas positivas a esse aumento térmico, principalmente associadas à quebra de dormência fisiológica (Musso et al., 2014, Dairel e Fidelis, 2020).

No Cerrado, muitas espécies do estrato herbáceo-arbustivo, com síndromes de dispersão anemocórica e autocórica, apresentam frutos maduros ao final da estação chuvosa e ao longo da estação seca, realizando a dispersão de suas sementes nesse mesmo período (Munhoz e Felfili, 2007, Ramos et al., 2017, Ribeiro et al., 2023). Como a disponibilidade hídrica é um fator limitante para a germinação, sendo a água essencial para a reativação dos processos metabólicos da semente (Bewley e Black, 1994, Cardoso, 2008, Bewley et al., 2013, Pompelli et al., 2023), a germinação de espécies nativas do Cerrado costuma ocorrer apenas com o início da estação chuvosa, entre novembro e dezembro (Escobar et al., 2018). Assim, as sementes dispersas ao final da estação chuvosa ou durante a estação seca permanecem no solo e ficam sujeitas a variações térmicas até que as condições hídricas se tornem favoráveis para a germinação.

Contudo, há uma lacuna de conhecimento a respeito de temperaturas extremas sofridas pelo banco de sementes no solo nos momentos mais quentes do dia, já que o Cerrado, por ser uma vegetação aberta, está sujeito a uma exposição significativa à radiação solar. Áreas abertas são mais suscetíveis a extremos de temperatura, em ambientes abertos do Cerrado, após a passagem do fogo, o solo exposto pode atingir temperaturas acima dos 60°C (Daibes et al., 2017) e algumas espécies possuem sementes tolerantes a esse calor, enquanto outras apresentam perda de viabilidade (Dairel e Fidelis, 2020, Daibes et al., 2021).

Mudanças Climáticas

As mudanças climáticas ocorrentes no planeta podem alterar diferentes aspectos ambientais, incluindo aumentos na temperatura atmosférica, além de provocar extremos de temperatura como, por exemplo, ondas de calor (IPCC, 2023). Os impactos do aumento de temperatura não são lineares e estão associados a eventos de desastres que se retroalimentam, com ocorrências de ondas de calor frequentes e intensas (Ripple et al.,

2022). Ooi et al. (2012) investigaram a correlação entre o aumento da temperatura atmosférica e o conseqüente aquecimento do solo. Suas conclusões revelaram que um incremento de 4°C na temperatura atmosférica pode resultar em um aumento de até 6°C na temperatura do solo em savanas australianas.

Ambientes de savana, como o Cerrado, estão frequentemente sujeitos a flutuações diárias de temperatura do solo, de forma que campos e áreas de clareira podem experimentar temperaturas maiores que 50°C nas horas mais quentes do dia (Daibes et al., 2017). Esses aumentos de temperatura podem ocorrer tanto após a passagem do fogo, que aquece o solo através de um pulso de calor, quanto pela abertura de clareiras, expondo o solo ao aquecimento provocado pela radiação solar direta (Santana et al., 2013). Essas flutuações causadas pelo fogo e pela radiação afetam o processo germinativo, podendo quebrar a dormência física de sementes de espécies mediterrâneas, levando a um adensamento populacional (Baeza e Roy, 2008).

Tendo em vista as projeções de aumentos nas médias de temperatura atmosférica global para até 5,7°C até 2100 (IPCC, 2023) e tendo como base as savanas australianas, onde a previsão de que para cada 1°C de elevação na temperatura atmosférica a temperatura do solo aumentará 1,5°C (Ooi et al., 2012), é possível relacionar as temperaturas sofridas pelo banco de sementes ao longo dos dias com as previsões para o futuro em um cenário de mudanças climáticas. Essa relação se faz importante para gramíneas no Cerrado, uma vez que a floração geralmente ocorre até o final da estação chuvosa e a frutificação e dispersão durante a estação seca (Tannus et al., 2006, Ramos et al., 2017), formando um banco de sementes no solo, até a chegada das próximas chuvas. Além disso, a relação é importante no contexto da restauração ecológica, uma vez que durante a restauração por semeadura direta as sementes ficam em solo totalmente exposto ao sol por dias a semanas, podendo experimentar aumentos na amplitude térmica durante o dia.

Restauração

A restauração por semeadura direta é um método eficaz e de baixo custo, que consiste em adicionar uma alta densidade de sementes de diferentes espécies ao solo (Sampaio et al., 2019), de forma que ocorra uma sucessão ecológica, processo de mudança progressiva na composição de espécies de um ecossistema ao longo do tempo,

podendo ocorrer em áreas colonizadas pela primeira vez ou em locais que foram alvo de eventos de perturbação (Odum, 2004, Prach e Walker, 2019).

O método da sementeira tem sido amplamente utilizado tanto no Cerrado quanto na Amazônia para recuperar ecossistemas degradados (Schmidt et al., 2019). Porém, o sucesso desse método pode estar relacionado a características das sementes e de germinação das mesmas, como, a massa da semente e o tempo médio para embebição, uma vez que sementes de maior massa possuem maiores capacidades de se estabelecer no ambiente (Passaretti et al., 2020, Quigley et al., 2023) e a embebição precoce é desvantajosa para a germinação, pela suscetibilidade à dessecação (Laumann et al., 2023). Pelizzaro et al. (2017) investigaram o estabelecimento e o crescimento inicial de espécies nativas do Cerrado por meio de sementeira direta. Eles encontraram que a maioria das espécies estudadas conseguiu se estabelecer durante pelo menos os primeiros dois anos e meio, apresentando altas taxas de estabelecimento.

O sucesso no estabelecimento vai variar de acordo com as características da espécie e alguns estudos sugerem o estabelecimento de plântulas bem-sucedido quando as mesmas desenvolvem folhas verdadeiras (Rehmani et al., 2023). Para que a restauração seja eficaz, é essencial que as espécies nativas consigam se estabelecer no ambiente de acordo com o seu ciclo de vida, sob condições ambientais locais (Shackelford et al., 2021). Nesse sentido, alguns estudos têm investigado a influência de fatores ambientais sofridos pelas sementes, como temperaturas constantes e alternadas, de 20 a 40°C, no vigor das plântulas produzidas (Oliveira et al., 2014; Felix et al., 2018), já que plântulas provenientes de sementes mais vigorosas têm maior probabilidade de se estabelecerem em condições de campo (Reis et al., 2022).

Relação sementes e sobrevivência das plântulas

A reprodução sexual por sementes é um processo importante, pois é a principal maneira pela qual as espécies podem se adaptar às mudanças ambientais. Os mesmos fatores que influenciam a germinação também vão afetar os indivíduos jovens e a expressão de diferentes características das plantas em um determinado ambiente (Donohue et al., 2010).

Plântulas são indivíduos jovens que ainda dependem das reservas da semente para alguma de suas funções (Melo et al., 2004, Hanley et al., 2004, Winkler et al., 2024).

Nesse contexto, plântulas serão tratadas aqui como sinônimos de mudas. O estabelecimento e a sobrevivência das plântulas são processos fundamentais para a persistência das comunidades e a eficácia do ciclo reprodutivo das espécies (Garwood, 1996, Jiang et al., 2022). Diversos fatores influenciam o desenvolvimento das plântulas, incluindo características morfológicas, condições ambientais, fatores abióticos e interações entre espécies (Melo et al., 2004, Jiang et al., 2022).

A emergência de plântulas e o sucesso na capacidade de recrutar plântulas devem ser avaliados como um processo dinâmico que envolve não só a porcentagem de emergência, mas também o tempo, a velocidade, a homogeneidade e a sincronia (Ranal e Santana, 2006). Assim, existem alguns parâmetros usados para medir esse processo, como, tempo médio de emergência (tempo médio exigido para que o grupo de sementes emerjam do solo) e índice de velocidade de emergência (número de sementes emergidas por unidade de tempo).

O índice de velocidade de emergência (IVE) é um parâmetro que computa o número de sementes emergidas a cada dia e pode ser relacionado com o vigor, de forma que quanto maior o IVE, maior a velocidade do processo e maior é o vigor das sementes (Nakagawa, 1999), mas não necessariamente o vigor das plântulas proveniente será maior. Além dessas medidas que levam em consideração a média, também é importante considerar a variação e o desvio padrão dessas medidas, para análise da distribuição temporal no processo de emergência (Ferreira e Borghetti, 2004). A relação entre velocidade de emergência e o sucesso no estabelecimento das comunidades de plantas vai depender de variáveis climáticas relacionadas com o nicho ecológico de cada espécie, assim, a emergência mais rápida pode ser benéfica em condições sazonais (Kadereit et al., 2017). Por outro lado, atrasos da emergência, combinados com a assincronia, podem ser favoráveis em condições ambientais imprevisíveis, reduzindo o risco de morte das plântulas por eventos de seca por exemplo (Laumann et al., 2023).

O recrutamento das espécies pode ser influenciado por características intrínsecas das sementes, como biomassa. Sementes maiores possuem taxas mais elevadas de germinação e maior vantagem para sobrevivência, pois possuem maior quantidade de reservas, as quais podem ser alocadas internamente em condições ambientais estressantes (McCann e Sage, 2022). A sobrevivência das plântulas pode estar associada à massa da semente ou a outras características, como comprimento da raiz e razão raiz/ parte aérea, pois com um maior investimento em raiz as plantas do Cerrado são capazes de aumentar a eficiência da captação e armazenamento de água (Passaretti et al., 2020).

Além disso, fatores externos induzidos nas sementes podem afetar seu processo de germinação. Diferentes temperaturas, por exemplo, influenciam a germinabilidade, o tempo médio de germinação e o índice de velocidade de germinação (Oliveira et al., 2014; Dosseau et al., 2013; Azerêdo et al., 2011). Portanto, estresses induzidos nas sementes podem alterar o vigor das plântulas que serão produzidas por essas sementes.

É evidenciado na literatura uma correlação entre o tempo para uma semente iniciar a embebição e o sucesso na sobrevivência da plântula em campo (Laumann et al., 2023). Nesse caso, sementes que iniciam o processo germinativo mais tarde (dormência não quebrada) possuem maior sucesso na semeadura direta. A presença de revestimentos naturais nas sementes, como estruturas de frutos, pode atrasar a germinação e assim aumentar o sucesso no estabelecimento em campo (Correia et al., 2021).

Diante disso, a avaliação de como os fatores ambientais podem influenciar o processo germinativo e a sobrevivência das plântulas pós emergência é essencial para subsidiar técnicas de restauração e para orientar políticas de mitigação das mudanças climáticas causadas pelo homem.

Nota introdutória

O capítulo 2 será apresentado no formato de artigo, com vistas à submissão para publicação após a incorporação das considerações da banca examinadora.

CAPÍTULO 2: Increased soil temperature and its effects on the emergence and survival of grass seedlings in the Cerrado biome.

• Background and Aims

The increase in atmospheric temperature resulting from climate change directly affects soil temperature, and this can affect seedling recruitment through its effects on the soil seed bank. In this study, we investigated how the exposure of native grass seeds to increasing soil temperatures affects seedling emergence and survival.

• Methods

Seeds of three native grasses (*Aristida longifolia* Trin, *Aristida riparia* Trin, and *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix* (Ness) Conert), of wide occurrence in open Cerrado formations, were selected. The current soil temperature regime in the seed collection region was obtained from literature, and based on these values, future soil temperature regimes were estimated in two climate change scenarios: intermediate and pessimistic. The seeds were exposed to 45°C, 49°C, and 52°C during the seven hottest hours of the day and maintained at 20°C for the remainder of the period. The treatments were compared with a control experiment (22°C constant). We evaluated the percentage of emergence (%), mean emergence time (MET), emergence speed index (ESI), and survival (%) of seedlings over 60 days after the heat treatments.

• Key results

A. longifolia seeds showed a dry mass three times greater than *A. riparia*, while *L. chrysothrix* showed an intermediate value between the two. At 22°C, *A. longifolia* showed 91% emergence, *A. riparia* 40%, and *L. chrysothrix* showed an intermediate value between them. For the three species, increasing temperatures had little effect on the percentages of emergence, their mean times, and the emergence speed indices. However, over 60 days, a progressive decrease in seedling survival was observed for the three species, regardless of the heat treatment applied. The highest mortalities were found for *A. riparia*, and the lowest mortalities for *A. longifolia*.

• Conclusions

Compared to the control (22°C), we observed that both current and high temperatures did not significantly interfere with seed emergence patterns. However, post-emergence seedling survival was affected by the increasing temperatures applied to the seeds. *A. longifolia* seedlings showed the highest survival rates, perhaps associated with their greater seed mass.

Key words: emergence, recruitment, grasses, survival, climate changes

INTRODUCTION

Recruitment from seed is a fundamental mechanism by which plant populations adapt, persist, or migrate in response to environmental shifts (Grubb, 1977, Donohue et al., 2010, Fernández-Pascual et al., 2019). This process, which encompasses seed dispersal, survival, germination, and subsequent seedling development, represents a significant bottleneck in the plant life cycle (Fay and Schultz, 2009; Donohue et al., 2010). In seasonal environments, such as the Cerrado biome, the Brazilian savanna, these stages are intrinsically linked to seasonality (Kuhlmann and Ribeiro, 2016, Ramos et al., 2017). The recruitment of new individuals and their growth are typically confined to the rainy season, which offers favorable conditions for the initial development of plant species (Higgins et al., 2000, Escobar et al., 2018).

However, recruitment from seeds in neotropical savannas is particularly challenging for native plant species. Studies have revealed a low density of tree seeds in savanna soils (Kraaij and Ward 2006), including those of the Cerrado (Salazar et al. 2011; Andrade and Miranda 2014). In open Cerrado formations, such as *campo sujo*, the soil seed bank is typically dominated by species from the Poaceae and Cyperaceae families, but it's still low (Dairel and Fidelis, 2020). Consequently, sexual reproduction via seeds is considered a relatively challenging event in these ecosystems (Salazar et al., 2011). Instead, vegetative reproduction through root suckers, rhizomes, and resprouting from underground organs is often the prevalent persistence strategy for Cerrado grass plants (Hoffmann 1998, Salazar and Goldstein 2014, Zupo et al., 2021).

For native grasses — many of which disperse their seeds late in the wet season or during the dry season (Munhoz and Felfili, 200, Tannus, 2006), with germination positively influenced by storage time (up to six months) and declining in viability nine months after dispersal (Silva et al., 2009, Ramos et al., 2017) — the challenges are also notable. These species tend to form transient seed banks due to their seeds' short longevity (Aires et al., 2014, de Andrade and Miranda, 2014). Given this narrow window of opportunity and the low seed density in the soil, successful seed persistence, germination, and initial growth become rare and strategically critical events in tropical savannas.

This already delicate process is further threatened by climate change, which has unevenly impacted global ecosystems. Tropical savannas are expected to experience large-scale impacts (Loarie et al 2009). For instance, climate models predict that the central portion of South America will become hotter and drier (IPCC 2022), a trend

already observed in the Cerrado, which has grown progressively warmer and drier in recent decades (Hofmann et al, 2021). A hotter, drier climate is projected to shorten the rainy season, reducing the window of opportunity for plant establishment and potentially impacting the recruitment of new individuals (Assad and Assad, 2024). This situation is already affecting agriculture in the region, and its impacts on native vegetation dynamics are difficult to estimate.

The soil microclimate, which directly connects regional climate with plant recruitment patterns (Kenedy-Siqueira et al., 2025), is central to this issue. Soil variables such as temperature, texture, and moisture directly influence plant establishment by affecting seed bank dynamics (Garwood, 1989, Ooi, 2012), dormancy break (Jurado and Flores, 2005), germination strategies (Venable, 2007, Ooi et al., 2009, Daibes et al., 2017), and recruitment. As such, understanding how a future climate will affect these variables is essential for predicting impacts on species recruitment, vegetation dynamics, and ecosystem resilience in the future (Walck et al., 2011).

Studies simulating future climate conditions have demonstrated potential risks for plant recruitment. In Australian savannas, predicted soil temperature increases were shown to disrupt seed bank dynamics, potentially compromising the risk-spreading function of persistent seed banks and increasing local extinction risks for some species (Ooi et al 2009). Similarly, research on native Cerrado grasses found that simulated future temperatures reduce the seed viability of wet grassland species and alter the germination strategies of dry grassland species, reducing the median time to germination (Souza et al., 2022). Increased water deficit stress also progressively reduced seed viability and germination for both types of grassland species, regardless of the temperature regime (Souza et al., 2022).

The context presented highlights a critical limitation in seed quality assessment, particularly concerning its application in restoration projects subjected to adverse environmental conditions. Abiotic factors, such as elevated temperatures and water deficit, exert selective pressure not only on germination capacity (*sensu stricto*), but also on the intrinsic physiological quality of the seeds. Exposure to stress conditions can lead to damage to membrane systems (Ribeiro and Borghetti, 2024) and promote the loss of cellular integrity, resulting in reduced vigor and, subsequently, loss of viability (deterioration), a process that manifests faster in desiccated seeds (Walters, 2000, Walters et al., 2005). Therefore, the isolated measurement of germination percentage, according to the Brazilian Rules for Seed Analysis (Brasil, 2009), proves insufficient to predict

success in harsh environments, since there is a known discrepancy between laboratory results and field establishment (Gomes et al., 2024, Redário e Comitê Técnico de Sementes Florestais, 2023).

The insufficiency of germination measurement resides in the fact that seed vigor is the parameter that may truly predict the potential for high performance after sowing (Bicalho et al., 2024). Vigor is crucial for establishment because it is closely linked to the speed of germination (IVG) and the capacity for post-germination adaptation (Donohue et al., 2010, Larson et al., 2020). Faster germination and emergence minimize the time the seedling is exposed to adverse soil conditions, such as low moisture, microorganism action, or competition, which is a key factor for success in direct seeding in neotropical savannas (Sampaio et al., 2019, Laumann et al., 2023). The capacity to rapidly acquire morpho-functional competence is essential, as vigorous seeds ensure the efficient mobilization of reserves (Melo et al., 2004), which results in more robust seedlings with a high root:shoot ratio, a characteristic directly correlated with field survival under water deficit stress (Lloret et al., 1999).

A comprehensive assessment of the effects of environmental stress on field recruitment requires more than germination tests alone. Understanding the processes that underlie plant community establishment, as well as maximizing the efficient use of seed resources in restoration under an uncertain future (Broadhurst et al., 2016), demands that experimental approaches also incorporate survival analyses and evaluations of plant performance under simulated stressful conditions. In particular, tests should include osmotic stress under elevated temperatures, as these conditions more closely reflect projected future climate scenarios (Souza et al., 2022).

In this context, our study investigated the effects of thermal treatments simulating predicted future soil temperatures on the germination potential and seedling survival of native Cerrado grasses. Our hypotheses were: (1) Elevated temperatures simulating warmer soils reduce emergence capacity and compromise seed germination strategies; and (2) Elevated temperatures to which seeds are exposed reduce the survival and growth potential of the resulting seedlings. The species selected for this study are not only widely distributed in the Cerrado's grassland and savanna formations but are also frequently used in ecological restoration projects involving direct seeding (Sampaio et al., 2015, Ribeiro et al., 2023). By identifying species or populations with greater tolerance to environmental stress, this research can contribute significantly to developing more climate-resilient ecological restoration practices.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Species

We selected three widely distributed species of native grasses occurring in savanna and grassland formations of the Cerrado (Ribeiro et al., 2023, Longhi-Wagner, 2020): *Aristida longifolia* Trin, *Aristida riparia* Trin and *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix* (Ness) Conert.

A. longifolia is a C3 grass (Tlatilpa and Columbus, 2009) native to Brazil, widely distributed mainly in South America (Tropicos, 2025), with confirmed occurrences in the Cerrado, Caatinga, and Amazon regions, spanning the central-west, southeast, northeast, and north of Brazil. It occurs in cerrado (*lato sensu*), *campo rupestre*, and caatinga (*stricto sensu*) vegetation (Longhi-Wagner, 2015), and has been widely used in restoration programs, with studies addressing its germination and seedling production (Silva, 2022; Oliveira, 2023). *A. riparia* and *L. chrysothrix*, in turn, are perennial C4 grasses (Klink and Joly, 1989) broadly distributed in Brazil, with confirmed occurrences across all regions of the country. Both species are associated with open vegetation types typical of the Cerrado domain, including *campo limpo*, *campo sujo*, *campo rupestre*, and cerrado (*lato sensu*), while *A. riparia* also occurs in caatinga (*stricto sensu*) (Longhi-Wagner, 1999; Filgueiras et al., 2015; Ribeiro et al., 2023). In addition, *L. chrysothrix* extends beyond Brazil, occurring also in Bolivia and Paraguay (Tropicos, 2025), and, like *A. longifolia*, has been associated with ecological restoration programs in the Cerrado (Ribeiro et al., 2023).

As reported above, these species have been frequently used in ecological restoration projects by direct seeding (Sampaio et al., 2015, Ribeiro et al., 2023) and data on their seeds are already available. *A. longifolia* has an average emergence rate of > 60% at approximately 25°C, the seeds are non-dormant, and has an average of 72% full seeds in a sample (Oliveira, 2023, Maia et al., unpublished data). For *A. riparia*, an average germination rate of 52% was found in freshly collected seeds, and the seeds are non-dormant (Dairel and Fidelis, 2020). The percentage of full seeds is approximately 69% for this species (Oliveira, 2023). Finally, for *L. chrysothrix*, an average of 28% of full seeds was detected (Oliveira, 2023), furthermore, an average germinability of 45% in

freshly collected seeds and the presence of physiological dormancy was reported (Dairel and Fidelis, 2020).

Seeds

Species of the Poaceae family usually disperse caryopsis (dry fruits attached to the seed) frequently associated with other structures of the floret or spikelet. Considering that there is no separation between fruit and seed for natural dispersal, and given the common sowing techniques used in ecological restoration, we will here consider the fertile floret as synonymous with seed. The chosen species had their seeds collected from May to July of 2024 in natural grassland physiognomies locally named as *campo sujo* and *campo limpo* (*Aristida riparia* and *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix*), as well as in *dry forest* physiognomies locally named as *mata seca* and savanna physiognomies named as *cerrado denso* (*Aristida longifolia*) in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás (GO), Brazil. The seeds were collected in the following municipalities: Alto Paraíso de Goiás, Cavalcante, Colinas do Sul and Teresina de Goiás. This region is located from 12°50'00"S to 14°50'00"S and from 46°10'00"W to 48°20'00"W. The climate predominantly classified as Aw, characterized as a seasonal tropical climate with a dry winter and a rainy summer, with precipitation following a seasonal pattern (Beck et al., 2018). The period from October to April is marked by heavy rainfall, with a reduction in May, while the months of July to August concentrate the longest dry period (da Silva Santos et al., 2019). The Chapada dos Veadeiros ranges in altitude from 577 to 1676 meters (Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park) (de Carvalho Júnior et al., 2015). In addition, the predominant vegetation in the region is *cerrado sensu stricto*, with extensive occurrences of *campo sujo*, *campo limpo*, *cerradão*, *veredas*, and *gallery forests* (Felfili et al., 2007).

The seeds were collected by the Associação Cerrado de Pé (ACP; Cerrado Standing Association) within the local communities where its members reside and were supplied for the experiments by the Rede de Sementes do Cerrado (RSC; Cerrado Seed Network). Because the seeds were collected through community-based efforts and across different areas (Table S1), it was possible to work with samples that are representative of their natural environments. After collection, the seeds were stored under controlled conditions (22 °C) at the Laboratory of Native Seeds and Restoration (LaSeNa), physically located at the L. G. Labouriau Thermobiology Laboratory, University of Brasília (UnB), from September to December 2024, when the experiments were initiated.

Tests

The seeds were manually sorted into filled and empty categories using a stereomicroscope and forceps, and only filled seeds (containing an embryo) were used in the experiments. For the determination of seed dry mass and moisture content, six replicates of 100 seeds per species were weighed on a precision balance (0.0001 g) before and after oven-drying at 105 °C for 24 h. Seed moisture content was calculated according to the formula below:

Moisture content on a fresh-weight basis (%) = (water mass of the seed / total seed mass) × 100

The dry mass and moisture content analyses were conducted at LaSeNa in May 2025 and followed the protocols established by the Brazilian Rules for Seed Testing (https://wikisda.agricultura.gov.br/pt-br/Laborat%C3%B3rios/Metodologia/Sementes/RAS_2025/RAS_2024).

Treatments

Data on surface soil temperatures experienced by recently dispersed seeds in natural ecosystems were obtained from direct soil measurements in open grassland formations of the Cerrado during the dry season (Daibes et al., 2017). In that study, daily temperatures recorded in exposed soils (without direct vegetation cover) ranged from 18 to 53 °C and remained above 50 °C for at least two hours during the hottest period of the day. Based on these observations, seeds of the three species were subjected to extreme temperatures of 45 °C, 49 °C, and 52 °C for seven hours, simulating the hottest hours of the day, and subsequently maintained at 20 °C for the remaining 17 hours.

The temperature of 45 °C was considered a treatment simulating current thermal conditions, as it falls within the range of soil temperatures recorded during the hottest hours of the day in *campo sujo* formations of the Cerrado (Daibes et al., 2017). The temperatures of 49 °C and 52 °C represent projected future soil temperatures under intermediate and pessimistic climate scenarios, respectively (IPCC, 2023). Potential soil temperatures corresponding to each projected atmospheric temperature were calculated using the equation proposed by Ooi et al. (2012):

$$Y_{\max} = 1.3169 x_d^{1.025}$$

Where:

Y_{\max} = maximum daily soil temperature (°C)

x_d = temperatura máxima diária do ar (°C).

The thermal treatments were compared with a control group maintained at laboratory storage temperature (22 °C). The control treatment consisted of seeds not subjected to any thermal treatment and served as a reference to assess differences between seeds exposed to daily soil temperature fluctuations and those not experiencing thermal fluctuations.

Experimental design

For each thermal treatment, eight replicates of 30 seeds per species were used (Figure S1b). Each replicate was placed separately in Petri dishes without filter paper or water and exposed to high temperatures for seven hours (a period estimated based on soil temperatures remaining above 30 °C for approximately nine hours), followed by 20 °C for the remaining 17 hours (corresponding to the mean daily temperature during the cooler hours of the day) (Daibes et al., 2017). Seeds were maintained under these thermal regimes without imbibition for 75 days, representing conditions experienced by seeds in the soil seed bank during the dry season and corresponding to the average time between seed dispersal and the onset of the rainy season (Ribeiro et al., 2023). The treatments were simulated in Eletrolab germination chambers (EL202/4) programmed to alternate between maximum and minimum temperatures.

Sowing

After the application of the thermal treatments, seeds were sown in sealed plastic pots to maintain moisture (length × width × height = 13 × 8.5 × 5 cm) containing washed medium sand, irrigated, and placed to germinate in growth chambers at a constant temperature of 28 °C (Figure S1a), which is considered to be within the optimal germination range for seeds of Cerrado species (Brancalion et al., 2010). Seedling emergence was recorded daily, with emergence defined as the elevation of the seedling shoot above the substrate surface (Figure 1).

Emergence data were used to calculate emergence percentage (%E), mean emergence time (MET), and the emergence velocity index (EVI), following Ranal e

Santana (2006). %E was calculated as the proportion of sown seeds that successfully produced emerged seedlings in each treatment. MET was calculated using the formula: $MET = \Sigma(n_i \cdot t_i) / \Sigma n_i$, where n_i is the number of seeds that emerged at time i and t_i is the time elapsed from the beginning of the experiment to the i -th observation. The EVI was calculated using the formula: $EVI = E_1/N_1 + E_2/N_2 + \dots + E_n/N_n$, where E represents the number of seedlings emerged by the n -th observation and N represents the number of days since sowing.

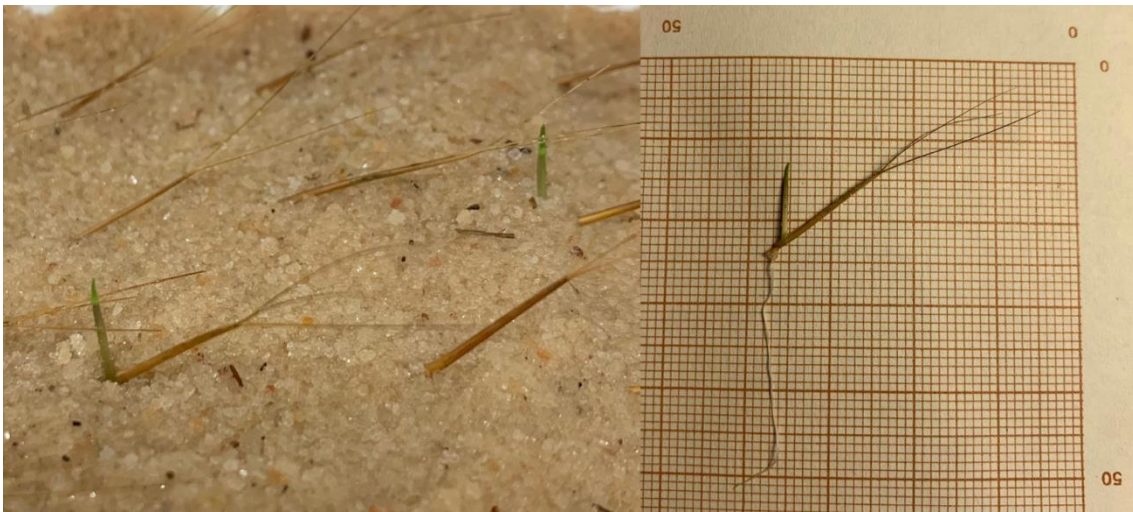


Figure 1. Emergence of two *Aristida longifolia* Trin. seedlings in sand (substrate). The green part corresponds to the aerial part (coleoptile) emerging from the substrate. The fertile floret (seed) structures can be seen in brown. The markings on the graph paper represent 0 and 50 millimeters.

Seedling survival test

To assess the survival of seedlings originating from thermally treated seeds under field-like conditions, seven days after emergence in sand, seedlings were individually transplanted into plastic seedling tubes (height = 28 cm; diameter = 12 cm) filled with approximately 190 grams of red latosol collected from a native *cerrado sensu stricto* area near LaSeNa (UnB). The chemical composition of the soil used to evaluate seedling growth was analyzed by an accredited laboratory (Table S2).

The seedling tubes were placed in plastic trays, which were arranged on a bench outside the laboratory, in a covered location, to allow exposure to indirect sunlight and natural thermal conditions, although irrigation was done manually (Figure S2).

Atmospheric temperature and soil moisture data were recorded approximately every two days throughout the experiment using a digital thermo-hygrometer equipped with max–min recording functions (Figure S3, Table S5). The soil was gently irrigated daily to prevent drying in order to minimize the impacts of soil moisture loss on the hottest and driest days while avoiding waterlogging.

For each species and each thermal treatment, 60 seedlings were transplanted, and their initial growth and survival were monitored for 60 days, simulating the first two months of the rainy season.

All seed germination, seedling growth, and survival experiments were conducted at LaSeNa between March and May 2025.

Data analyses

To evaluate significant differences in the emergence process among thermal treatments, data were first subjected to tests of normality and homogeneity to assess their suitability for different statistical analyses. Based on the outcomes of these tests, generalized linear models (GLMs) were fitted, using a binomial distribution to analyze emergence percentage and a Gamma distribution to analyze the emergence speed index (ESI) and mean emergence time (MET), as these variables are positive and asymmetrically distributed, with non-normal residuals in some groups and residual variance increasing with the mean (Zuur et al., 2009).

Analyses were conducted to compare thermal treatments with the control group, which was considered the baseline for comparison, as the objective was also to contrast thermal treatments with a condition in which seeds do not experience temperature fluctuations. In addition, Tukey post hoc tests were performed to evaluate multiple comparisons among treatments and to assess differences among temperatures under climate change scenarios.

Seedling survival was analyzed using the Mantel–Cox test (log-rank test) to determine whether survival curves differed significantly among treatments. Pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni adjustment were applied to the Cox model to identify which treatments differed from each other. Pairwise comparisons were conducted both between each treatment and the control group and among thermal treatments only, excluding the control.

All analyses were performed in R software version 4.4.3, using the packages lme4 (Bates et al., 2015), emmeans (Lenth, 2025), car (Fox and Weisberg, 2019), ggplot2 (Wickham, 2016), survival (Therneau, 2024), and survminer (Kassambara et al., 2025). In addition, an artificial intelligence tool (OpenAI, 2025) was used as support for the development and revision of R scripts (version 4.4.3).

RESULTS

Physical characteristics of seeds

Seeds of the studied grass species showed mean dry mass values ranging from 1.0 to 3.3 miligrams (Table 1) and moisture content between 9 and 11% on a fresh-weight basis.

Table 1. Mean seed dry mass (mg) and seed moisture content (%) of three native Cerrado grass species collected in the field. Collections were conducted from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Measurements were performed at the Laboratory of Native Seeds and Restoration, University of Brasília.

Species	Dry mass of 100 seeds (mg)	Dry mass per seed (mg)	Moisture (%)
<i>Aristida longifolia</i>	326.8 ± 25.74	3.27 ± 0.257	9.00 ± 0.2
<i>Aristida riparia</i>	100.1 ± 2.90	1.00 ± 0.029	10.00 ± 1.8
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix</i>	227.5 ± 11.09	2.27 ± 0.111	11.00 ± 0.3

Emergence parameters

Under constant 22°C conditions (control), the studied species showed mean emergence percentages ranging from 40% (*Aristida riparia*) to 91% (*Aristida longifolia*) (Figure 2). Mean emergence time (MET) varied from 113 hours (*A. riparia*) to 202 hours (*Loudetiopsis chrysothrix*), and the emergence velocity index (EVI) ranged from 3.5 (*A. riparia*) to 5.9 (*A. longifolia*) (Figure 2; Table S3).

Under the alternating temperature regimes simulating current and future soil thermal conditions, treatments representing the current scenario (45 °C) and those

projected under intermediate (49 °C) and pessimistic (52 °C) climate scenarios did not show significant differences in %E when compared to each other (Figure 2; Table S3).

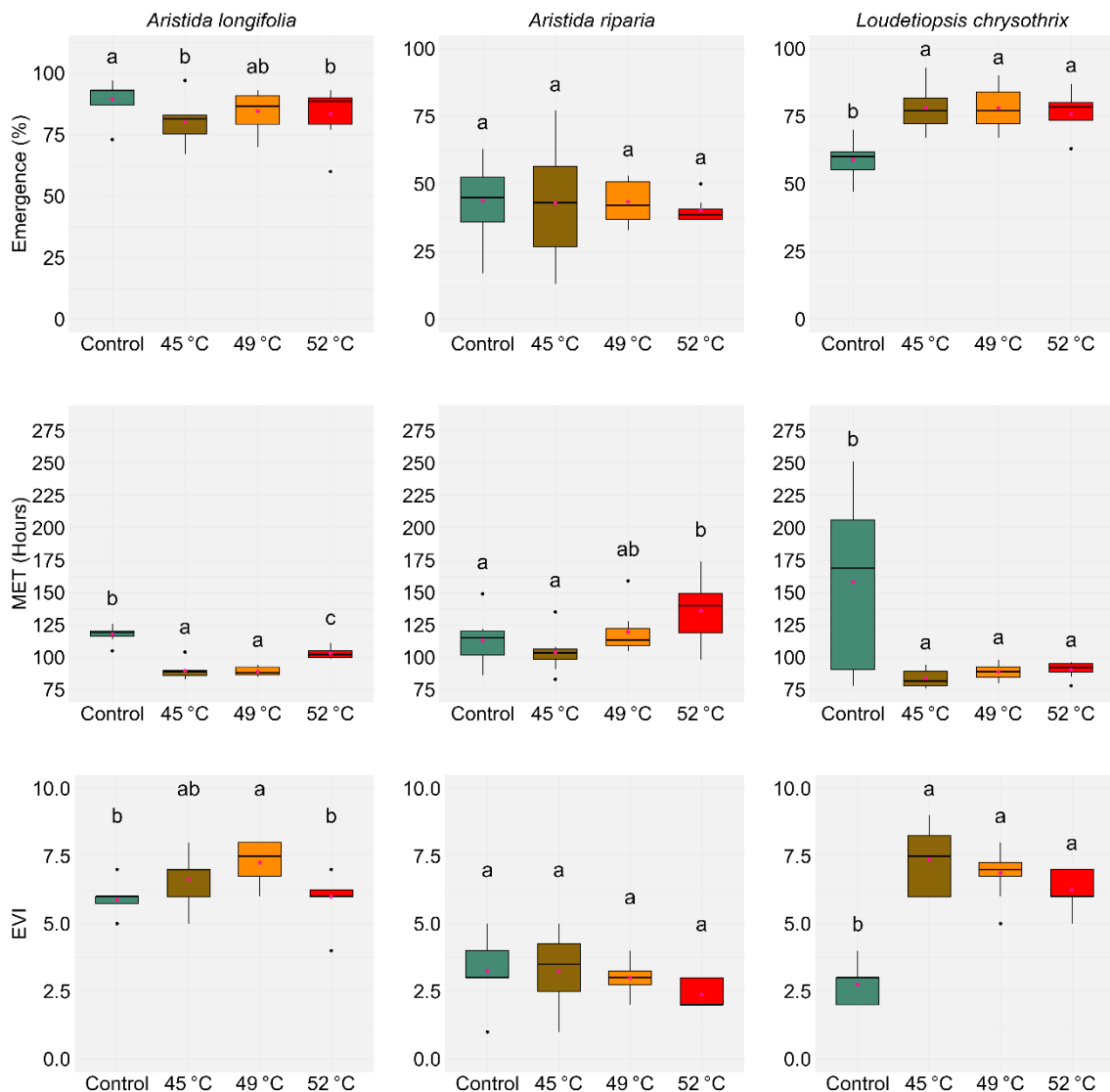


Figure 2. Effect of thermal treatments simulating soil temperatures on seed emergence of three native grasses of the Cerrado biome. The parameters analyzed were: Emergence (%), mean emergence time (MET) (hours) and emergence velocity index (EVI) Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$). Three climate scenarios were considered: current (45 °C), intermediate impact climate scenario (49 °C) and pessimistic impact climate scenario (52 °C). These high temperatures were applied daily for 7 hours, followed by incubation for 17 hours. The control treatment corresponded to a constant 22 °C. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$) (GLM considering control as baseline and Tukey test for comparison among treatments). The seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024, in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region (GO).

Germination experiments were carried out from March to April 2025 in germination chambers at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory - University of Brasília.

A. longifolia showed a tendency toward reduced emergence percentage under thermal treatments compared to the control, with statistically significant differences only at 45 °C and 52 °C (Table S4, Figure 2). Mean emergence time (MET) also showed a significant decreasing trend at all tested temperatures compared to the control, whereas the emergence velocity index (EVI) increased significantly at 49 °C when compared to both the control and 52 °C. When comparing treatments, MET was significantly lower at 45 °C and 49 °C (with no difference between them) relative to the control and 52 °C, the latter differing from all other treatments and the control (Table S4, Figure 2). The emergence curve under the control treatment (Figure 3) reveals a later germination strategy. However, under elevated temperature treatments, the emergence peak occurs earlier than in the control.

For *Aristida riparia*, a significant increase in mean emergence time (MET) was observed only at 52 °C when compared to the control. Among the treatments, this temperature also resulted in a significantly longer mean emergence time compared to 45 °C. No significant variation was detected for the other evaluated parameters (Table S4, Figure 2). The emergence curves for this species indicate that its germination pattern, characterized by emergence spread over time, was maintained under higher incubation temperatures (Figure 3).

Regarding *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix*, thermal treatments led to a decrease in MET and an increase in emergence percentage and emergence velocity index (EVI), in other words, a faster emergency response compared to the control. However, no significant differences were detected among the thermal treatments for any of the three analyzed parameters (Table S4, Figure 2). Additionally, the emergence temporal distribution under the control treatment indicates a more temporally dispersed germination pattern, which became more concentrated and earlier under higher temperature conditions (Figure 3).

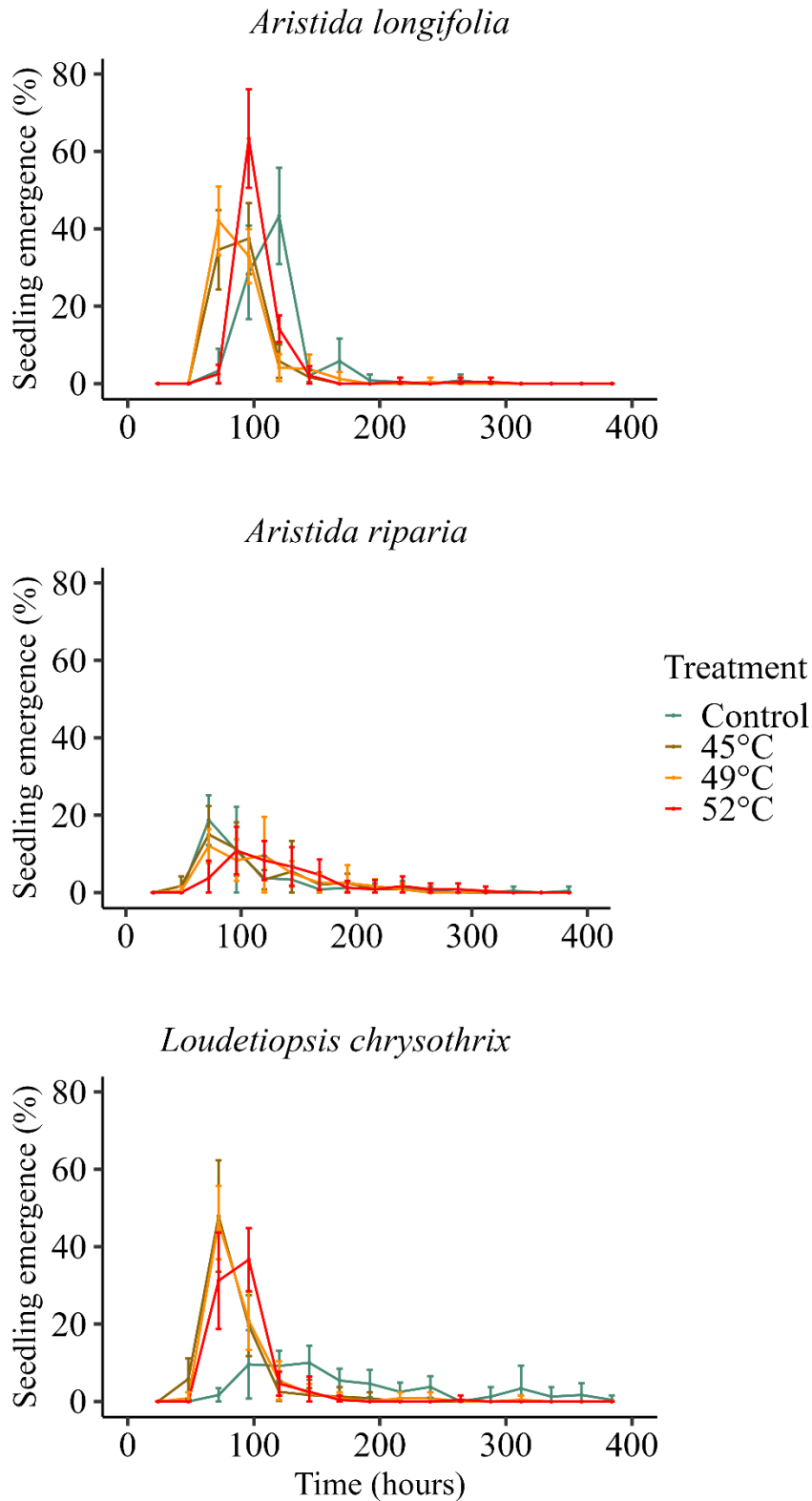


Figure 3. Temporal distribution of emergence percentage of three native Cerrado grasses: *Aristida longifolia*, *Aristida riparia*, and *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix* after thermal treatments applied to the seeds. Seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Experiments were conducted at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.

Seedling survival

Seedling survival of *Aristida longifolia* decreased linearly and in a highly similar manner across all treatments throughout the experiment. The control and the 49 °C treatment showed an 18% reduction in survival between 15 and 60 days of cultivation, whereas survival declined by 14% at 45 °C and by 16% at 52 °C (Figure 4a). Between 45 and 60 days, survival decreased by 5% for all treatments and for the control (Figure 4a, Table S6). At the end of the 60-day experiment, this species exhibited survival rates of 75% (control), 69% (45 °C), 71% (49 °C), and 45% (52 °C). Survival curves showed a statistically significant difference at 52 °C compared to the control ($p = 0.0023$), 45 °C ($p = 0.0357$), and 49 °C ($p = 0.0231$) (Table S7).

Seedlings of *Aristida riparia* grown under control conditions showed a marked reduction in survival percentage during the first 30 days; however, from 30 to 60 days survival declined by only 5% (Figure 4b, Table S6). The overlap of survival curves under treatments simulating high soil temperatures (45 °C, 49 °C, and 52 °C) indicates a progressive and uniform decline in seedling survival from the 15th day of monitoring, reaching 0% (45 °C and 49 °C) and 3% (52 °C) after 60 days of incubation (Figure 4b, Table S6). For this species, only the control differed significantly from the treatments, which did not differ among themselves (Table S7).

For *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix*, the control survival curve also remained relatively stable after 30 days of incubation, with a final survival of 47%, whereas seedlings originating from the 45 °C, 49 °C, and 52 °C treatments showed survival rates of 40%, 19%, and 17%, respectively, within the first 15 days of monitoring, and declined to 7%, 3%, and 1% by the end of the experiment (Figure 4c, Table S6). In pairwise comparisons considering the control group, survival curves of the thermal treatments did not differ from one another, while the control differed significantly from all three temperatures (45, 49, and 52 °C) (Table S7). When the control was excluded, pairwise comparisons revealed a significant difference between the 45 °C and 52 °C survival curves ($p = 0.037$).

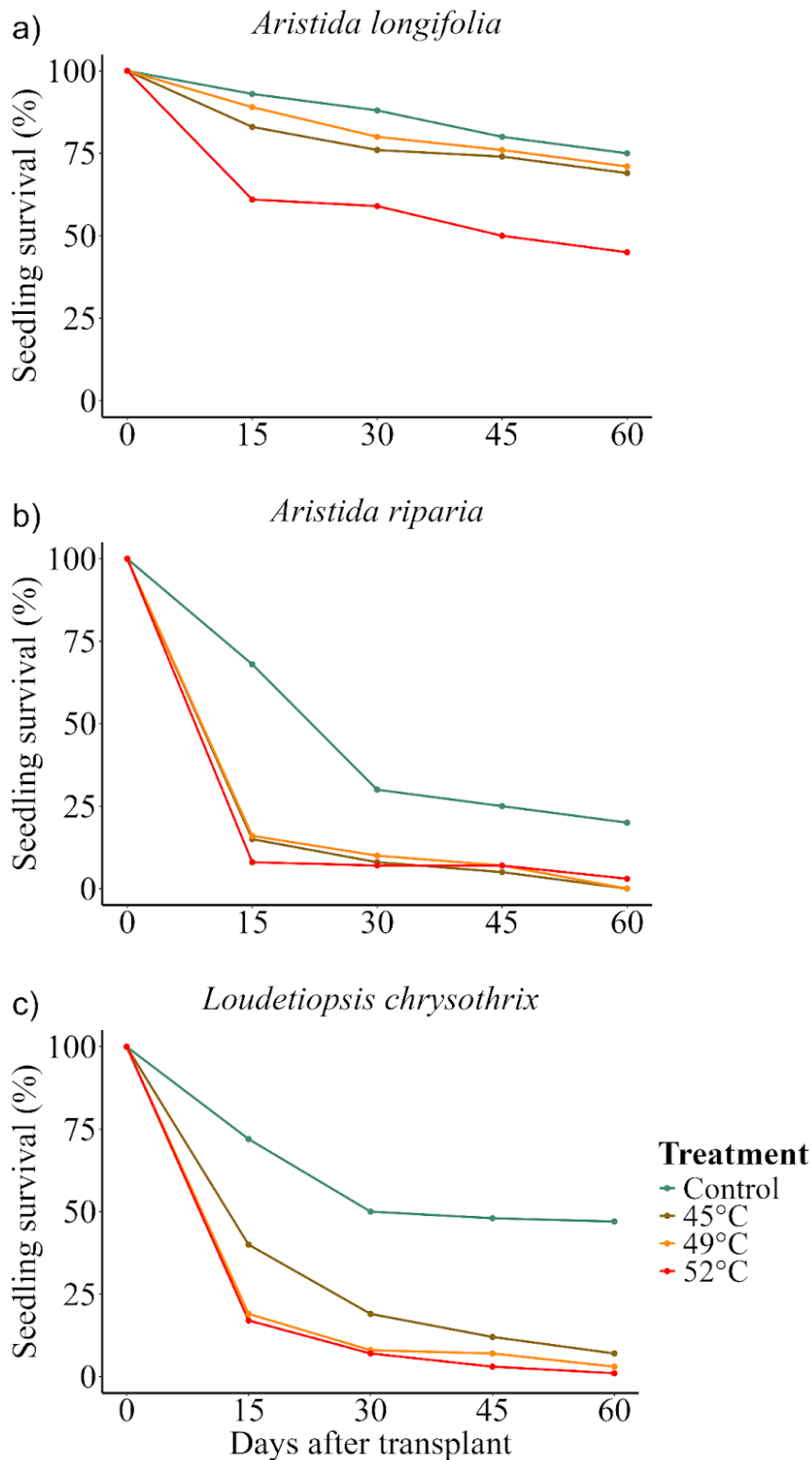


Figure 4. Seedling survival of three grass species grown under ambient environmental conditions (Figure S2) in Red Latosol soil (Table S2) after seed exposure to different temperatures (control, without thermal treatment). Survival is expressed as the number of live seedlings relative to the 60 individuals initially transplanted. Pairwise comparisons indicated significant differences at 52 °C relative to the control, 45 °C, and 49 °C for *A. longifolia*; between the control and 45 °C, 49 °C, and 52 °C for *A. riparia* and *L.*

chrysothrix (when the control was included in the analysis); and, when the control was excluded, *L. chrysothrix* showed a significant difference between 45 °C and 52 °C (Table S7). Seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Experiments were conducted at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.

Seed mass was positively associated with seedling survival (Figure 5). The species with lower seed mass tended to exhibit lower survival percentages, whereas the species with higher seed mass tended to show higher survival rates.

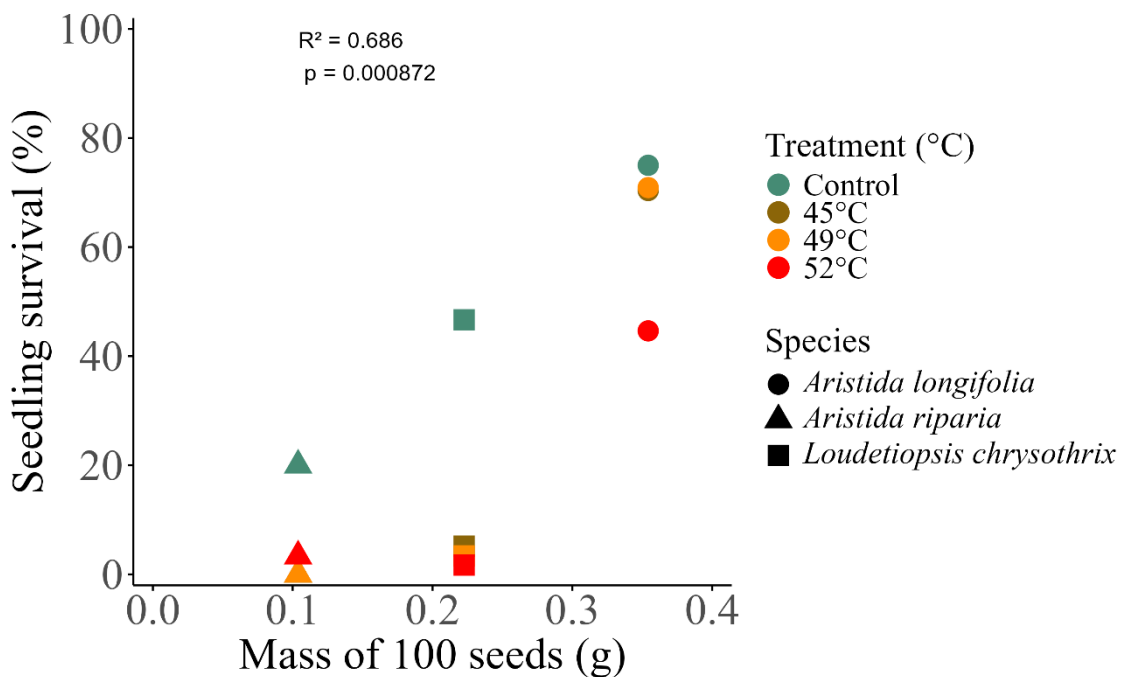


Figure 5. Relationship between seed mass and seedling survival after seed exposure to different temperatures (control, without thermal treatment) for the three native grass species analyzed in this study. Seeds were collected in the field from May to July 2024 in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás State, Brazil. Experiments were conducted at the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.

DISCUSSION

Dry mass was the parameter that showed the greatest variation among seeds and appeared to have a direct effect on seedling emergence indices. Seeds of *Aristida longifolia* exhibited biomass approximately three times greater than that of *Aristida riparia* and, concomitantly, showed the highest emergence indices among the three species (Table 1). Seeds of *Loudetiopsis chrysothrix*, with intermediate mass, also exhibited intermediate emergence values, whereas the lighter seeds of *A. riparia* showed the lowest emergence percentages, regardless of the thermal treatment applied to the seeds.

The relationship between seed mass and emergence percentage suggests that seeds with greater mass have a higher emergence capacity than seeds with lower mass, as previously reported for native tree and shrub species (Laumann et al., 2023). Similarly, a study conducted by Cordazzo (2002) showed that, for coastal grass species from southern Brazil, larger seeds exhibit higher germination rates as well as greater seedling elongation and growth. Seed mass can also be used as a predictor of seed survival when exposed to high temperatures in the Cerrado (Ribeiro et al., 2015, Daibes et al., 2019). Regarding moisture content, values ranged from approximately 9 to 11%, suggesting that these species produce orthodox seeds, which is consistent with their predominantly dry-season dispersal period (Salazar et al., 2011, Ramos et al., 2017, Ribeiro et al., 2018).

Comparison of emergence percentages after high-temperature treatments showed that, for each species, values were relatively similar and without a clear pattern (Figure 2). Among the simulated climatic scenarios, warmer soil temperatures compared to their respective controls did not significantly compromise the field emergence potential of these grasses. Studies testing the effects of future temperature scenarios on germination percentages of Cerrado grasses have shown species-specific responses; however, in general, studies focusing on seed germination in scenarios of increased soil temperature have shown a reduction in germination percentages compared to current thermal regimes (Souza et al., 2022).

In our study, *A. longifolia* was the only species that showed a slight tendency toward reduced emergence percentage at 45 °C and 52 °C compared to the control. However, it did not show divergence between the current scenario and those projected under climate change. Elevated temperatures affecting seeds of shrub species deposited on the soil surface can reduce seed viability and germination percentage (Daibes et al.,

2017). Even among tree species, comparative studies indicate that seedling emergence after thermal treatments represents a species-specific response rather than one directly linked to other external factors, a pattern that has been recurrent in studies addressing germination strategies of Cerrado species (Ribeiro et al., 2021).

Analysis of the temporal distribution of seedling emergence, expressed both by mean emergence time (MET) (Table S3, Figure 2) and by the emergence distribution over time (Figure 3), indicates a general tendency for seeds to emerge more rapidly under higher soil thermal regimes simulating future conditions when compared to the current thermal regime. This response would be expected, as it is primarily a kinetic phenomenon, in which seeds germinate (emerge) more rapidly when incubated under higher temperatures (22 °C vs. 20/45 °C) (Labouriau, 1983, Borghetti and Ferreira, 2004). However, this logic does not apply when comparing seeds treated under thermal regimes simulating the current scenario (20/45 °C) with those treated under regimes projected for the future (20/49 °C and 20/52 °C). In these cases, the progressive increase in temperature resulted in slower seed emergence compared to the current scenario, contrasting with the expected kinetic effects of higher temperatures on the germination speed (Labouriau, 1983, Bewley et al., 2013, Ribeiro and Borghetti, 2024). These results suggest an opposite effect, in which elevated temperatures simulating future climate scenarios may be causing metabolic damage to seeds, manifested not necessarily only in germination percentage but also in germination speed (Bewley et al., 2013, Ribeiro and Borghetti, 2024).

In contrast to the other species, seeds of *L. chrysothrix* showed reduced MET and increased emergence velocity index (EVI) and emergence percentage when subjected to higher temperatures compared to the control. This response indicates dormancy release under high temperatures simulating soil conditions and suggests that elevated temperatures experienced by seeds in the soil seed bank may promote dormancy breaking. Indeed, this species has been shown to exhibit physiological dormancy that can be broken by temperature fluctuations following fire events (Dairel and Fidelis, 2020). In addition to *L. chrysothrix*, similar thermal effects have been observed for seeds of shrubby legume species from the Cerrado, such as *Mimosa leiocephala* and *Harpalyce brasiliiana* (Daibes et al., 2017). Temperature fluctuations (with amplitudes of 10–40 °C) applied to seeds of exotic and invasive grasses of the Cerrado have also been shown to break dormancy and increase germination, potentially facilitating invasion processes and negatively affecting native grass populations (Gorgone-Barbosa et al., 2016).

An increase in mean emergence time and emergence variance, reflected in a more temporally dispersed emergence pattern (Figure 3), may represent a germination strategy adopted by several species under unpredictable climatic conditions (Venable, 2007, Ribeiro and Borghetti, 2014, Ribeiro et al., 2015). Evidence suggests that species from more climatically stable environments exhibit faster germination compared to those from environments with greater climatic unpredictability (Ooi et al., 2009, Souza et al., 2022; Borghetti et al., 2024). This pattern can be observed, for example, when comparing forest and savanna species occurring within the same biome. Although these species experience the same macroclimatic domain, forest environments exhibit lower temperature variation, more stable soil water supply, and are generally not subject to fire, unlike savanna environments. Under such conditions, savanna species tend to show slower and more temporally spread germination than forest species (Ribeiro and Borghetti, 2013, Borghetti et al., 2024), a germination pattern aligned with a bet-hedging strategy. There is also evidence that elevated temperatures can accelerate germination of invasive grass species (Faria et al., 2015), conferring a competitive advantage under field conditions, as seeds that germinate more rapidly tend to establish earlier within the community (Parsons, 2012).

After 60 days of growth in red latosol soil, seedling survival was higher for control seeds than for those subjected to high-temperature treatments for all grasses studied (Figure 4). For *A. riparia* and *L. chrysothrix*, the control group exhibited significantly higher survival rates than all temperature treatments. These results indicate that elevated temperatures, even when experienced for only part of the day, can negatively affect seedling survival under field conditions. In this context, survival can be related to seedling vigor, as seedlings originating from more vigorous seeds (with greater shoot and root length and dry mass) have a higher probability of establishment and survival under field conditions (Reis et al., 2022). Félix et al. (2018) demonstrated that temperatures above 30 °C applied to seeds of *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit under different water potentials reduced seedling vigor, with more pronounced reductions above 35 °C, highlighting the influence of high temperatures on survival.

The higher survival observed in seedlings of *A. longifolia* may be related to seed mass, which is approximately 30% greater than that of *L. chrysothrix* and at least three times greater than that of *A. riparia* (Table 1). The lighter seeds of *A. riparia* exhibited the lowest survival rates, including under control conditions, suggesting that seed mass is an important parameter influencing seedling survival under field conditions (Figure 5).

Seedlings originating from seeds with greater mass tend to show higher survival, particularly under experimentally induced severe water stress, as observed in tree species from tropical dry forests (Khurana and Singh, 2004). This effect of seed mass on seedling survival has also been confirmed for native tree species of the Cerrado (Passaretti et al., 2020) and for native grasses of North America (Quigley et al., 2023). This relationship highlights seed vigor—here inferred from initial seed mass—as an important attribute for seedling survival in soils subjected to higher levels of thermal stress predicted for future climates.

Seed mass is a trait that explains the success of direct seeding of Cerrado trees and shrubs when individual characteristics are analyzed separately (Laumann et al., 2023). In ecological restoration initiatives, where restored environments may include soils exposed to elevated temperatures and other intensified stress conditions (Grossnickle, 2000), selecting heavier seeds during processing may substantially increase the success of seedling establishment and, consequently, restoration outcomes. This rationale is supported by the present study, in which heavier seeds produced seedlings with higher survival rates.

CONCLUSIONS

None of the species analyzed showed significant differences in emergence percentage when comparing temperature fluctuation scenarios associated with climate change (current, intermediate, and pessimistic), but showed a difference between the control group and the remaining treatments for two species. Elevated temperatures simulating future climate scenarios may interfere with emergence speed and, consequently, with the field survival of native grass seedlings. Although thermal treatments did not significantly reduce seed viability, subsequent seedling development was negatively affected. Our results suggest that seed mass may be a more determinant factor for seedling survival than soil temperature fluctuations.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table S1. Seed collection data for the three grass species analyzed in this study. Seeds were mixed using the method “muvuca” (ISA, 2018).

Specie	Weight (kg)	Municipality	Collection site	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	3,5	Cavalcante	Prata	13°13'48.0"S	47°39'05.0"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	4,4	Cavalcante	Corgue Fundo	13°15'03.3"S	47°33'39.8"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	5,1	Cavalcante	Maiadinha	13°16'31.59"S	47°24'46.09"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	2,2	Cavalcante	Vão do Moleque	13°19'04.4"S	47°24'10.8"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	3,4	Cavalcante	Capela	13°20'54.0"S	47°27'09.0"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	6	Cavalcante	Taboca	13°20'56.7"S	47°26'29.3"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	3,9	Teresina de Goiás	Ribeirão	13°27'54.5"S	47°12'17.6"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	2,3	Teresina de Goiás	Teresina de Goiás	13°46'25.6"S	47°15'52.3"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	1	Cavalcante	Cavalcante	13°47'21.04"S	47°27'14.43"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	1	Colinas do Sul	PA Real I	13°59'11.92"S	47°59'48.71"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	4,9	Colinas do Sul	Colinas do Sul	14° 9'0.03"S	48° 4'25.70"O
<i>Aristida longifolia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	3,55	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	PA Sílvio Rodrigues	14°20'15.7"S	47°35'41.3"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	5,8	Cavalcante	Prata	13°13'48.0"S	47°39'05.0"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	4,8	Cavalcante	Maiadinha	13°16'31.59"S	47°24'46.09"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	0,2	Cavalcante	Vão do Moleque	13°19'04.4"S	47°24'10.8"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	0,6	Cavalcante	Capela	13°20'54.0"S	47°27'09.0"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	0,75	Cavalcante	Taboca	13°20'56.7"S	47°26'29.3"O

<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	0,5	Cavalcante	Corrente	13°25'14.2"S 47°31'43.4"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	3,9	Teresina de Goiás	Ribeirão	13°27'54.5"S 47°12'17.6"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	3,3	Teresina de Goiás	Ema	13°36'38.9"S 47°14'19.0"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	3,2	Teresina de Goiás	Teresina de Goiás	13°46'25.6"S 47°15'52.3"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	12,65	Cavalcante	Cavalcante	13°47'21.04"S 47°27'14.43"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	0,6	Colinas do Sul	PA Real I	13°59'11.92"S 47°59'48.71"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	0,8	Colinas do Sul	Colinas do Sul	14° 9'0.03"S 48° 4'25.70"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	6,1	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	Alto Paraíso	14°08'57.7"S 47°30'53.3"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	2,2	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	São Jorge	14°11'50.7"S 47°49'03.3"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	2,8	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	PA Esusa	14°19'51.6"S 47°42'54.0"O
<i>Aristida riparia</i> <i>Trin.</i>	1,45	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	PA Sílvio Rodrigues	14°20'15.7"S 47°35'41.3"O
<i>Loudetiopsis</i> <i>chrysothrix (Nees)</i> <i>Conert</i>	2,2	Cavalcante	Maiadinha	13°16'31.59"S 47°24'46.09"O
<i>Loudetiopsis</i> <i>chrysothrix (Nees)</i> <i>Conert</i>	0,05	Cavalcante	Vão do Moleque	13°19'04.4"S 47°24'10.8"O
<i>Loudetiopsis</i> <i>chrysothrix (Nees)</i> <i>Conert</i>	0,8	Cavalcante	Capela	13°20'54.0"S 47°27'09.0"O
<i>Loudetiopsis</i> <i>chrysothrix (Nees)</i> <i>Conert</i>	1,1	Teresina de Goiás	Ema	13°36'38.9"S 47°14'19.0"O
<i>Loudetiopsis</i> <i>chrysothrix (Nees)</i> <i>Conert</i>	0,8	Teresina de Goiás	Teresina de Goiás	13°46'25.6"S 47°15'52.3"O
<i>Loudetiopsis</i> <i>chrysothrix (Nees)</i> <i>Conert</i>	5,4	Cavalcante	Cavalcante	13°47'21.04"S 47°27'14.43"O

<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix (Nees)</i> Conert	0,35	Colinas do Sul	PA Real I	13°59'11.92"S 47°59'48.71"O
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix (Nees)</i> Conert	0,8	Colinas do Sul	Colinas do Sul	14° 9'0.03"S 48° 4'25.70"O
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix (Nees)</i> Conert	3	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	Alto Paraíso	14°08'57.7"S 47°30'53.3"O
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix (Nees)</i> Conert	1,4	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	São Jorge	14°11'50.7"S 47°49'03.3"O
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix (Nees)</i> Conert	2,1	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	PA Esusa	14°19'51.6"S 47°42'54.0"O
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix (Nees)</i> Conert	1,5	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	PA Sílvio Rodrigues	14°20'15.7"S 47°35'41.3"O

Table S2. Characterization of the soil used for seedling growth in this study.

Particle Size Distribution (g/kg)		
Clay	Sand	Silt
300	625	75
Chemical Analysis		
Parameter	Value	Unit
pH in water	5,1	-
Nitrogen (N)	1,0	mg/Kg
Phosphorus (P)	2,3	mg/dm ³
Calcium (Ca)	0,1	cmolc/dm ³
Magnesium (Mg)	0,1	cmolc/dm ³
Potassium (K)	0,06	cmolc/dm ³
Sodium (Na)	0,19	cmolc/dm ³
Aluminum (Al)	0,5	cmolc/dm ³
Exchangeable acidity (H + Al)	3,7	cmolc/dm ³
Sum of bases (SB)	0,5	cmolc/dm ³
Cation exchange capacity at pH 7 (CEC pH 7)	4,2	cmolc/dm ³

Base saturation (V)	11	%
Aluminum saturation (m)	53	%
Sodium saturation (ISNa)	42	%
Organic carbon (C)	15,2	g/Kg
Organic matter (OM)	24,4	g/Kg
Micronutrients		
Boron (B)	0,05	mg/dm ³
Copper (Cu)	1,60	mg/dm ³
Iron (Fe)	150,9	mg/dm ³
Manganese (Mn)	41,5	mg/dm ³
Zinc (Zn)	1,50	mg/dm ³
Sulfur (S)	15,3	mg/dm ³

Table S3. Means and standard deviations of emergence parameters in the different treatments and in the control for the three species analyzed in this study.

Specie	Treatment	Emergence (%)	MET (h)	EVI
<i>Aristida longifolia</i>	Control (22°C)	91 ± 4 a	117 ± 6 b	5,9 ± 0,6 b
	45°C	80 ± 8 b	89 ± 6 a	6,6 ± 0,9 ab
	49°C	85 ± 8 ab	89 ± 4 a	7,2 ± 0,9 a
	52°C	83 ± 11 b	103 ± 4 c	6,0 ± 0,9 b
<i>Aristida riparia</i>	Control (22°C)	40 ± 15 a	113 ± 22 a	3,2 ± 1,2 a
	45°C	43 ± 18 a	104 ± 15 a	3,2 ± 1,6 a
	49°C	43 ± 9 a	119 ± 18 ab	3,0 ± 0,8 a
	52°C	40 ± 5 a	136 ± 25 b	2,4 ± 0,5 a
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix</i>	Control (22°C)	59 ± 11 b	202 ± 38 b	2,7 ± 0,7 b
	45°C	78 ± 11 a	84 ± 7 a	7,4 ± 1,3 a
	49°C	78 ± 12 a	89 ± 6 a	6,9 ± 1,0 a
	52°C	76 ± 8 a	90 ± 6 a	6,2 ± 0,7 a

Different letters (a, b) denote significant differences ($p < 0.05$) (GLM considering control as baseline and Tukey test)

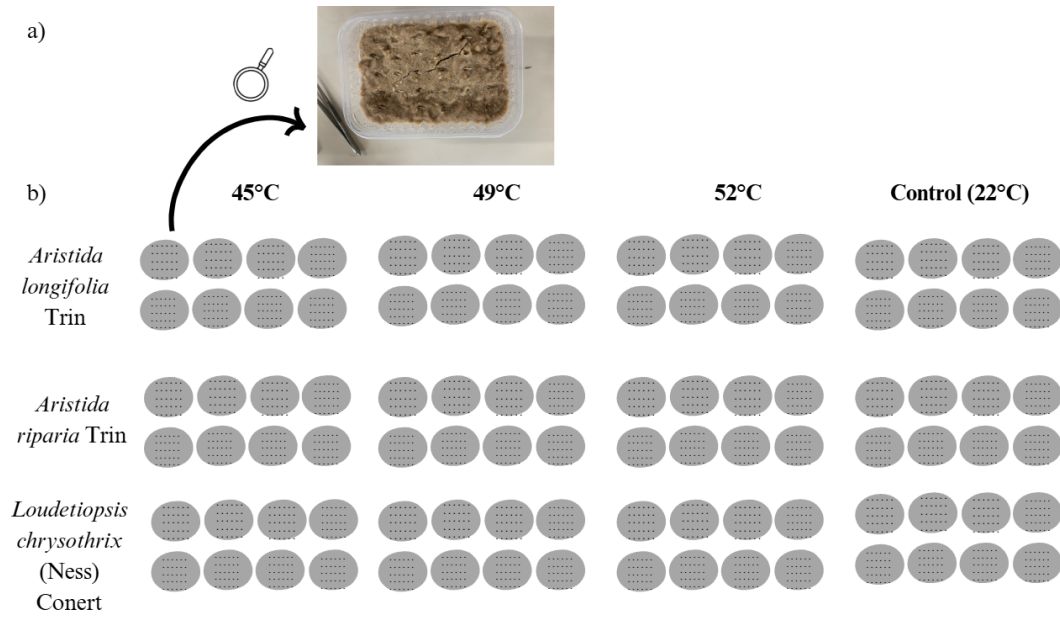


Figure S1. Experimental design of the heat treatments. In a) the seed sowing method is represented, corresponding to a replicate with 30 seeds. In b) the scheme for setting up the treatments at different temperatures is shown.



Figure S2. Arrangement of seedlings cultivated in the outdoor area of the Native Seeds and Restoration Laboratory, University of Brasília.

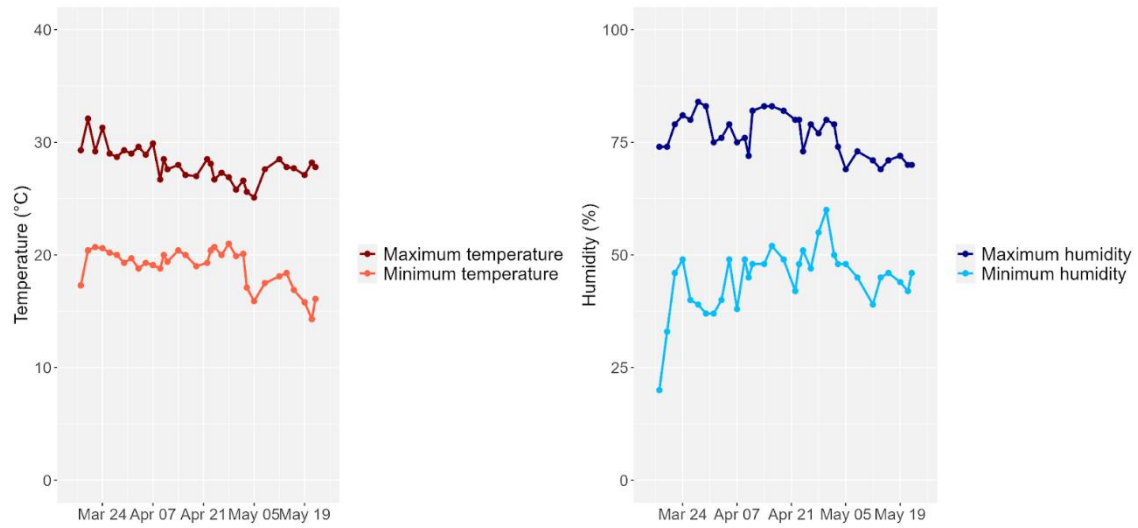


Figure S3. Maximum and minimum air temperatures and soil humidities measured during the seedling growth period.

Table S4. Estimated parameters in the GLM models for emergence percentage (%E), mean emergence time (MET), and emergence velocity index (EVI) in the thermal treatments and control groups for three native grass species from the Cerrado.

Species	Treatment	E (%)		MET (h)		EVI	
		Estimate	p value	Estimate	p value	Estimate	p value
	Control	2.244403	<0,00001	4.75574	<0.00001	1.77071	<0.00001
<i>Aristida longifolia</i>	45 °C	-0.85810	0.00162	-0.26150	<0.00001	0.12014	0.07958
	49 °C	-0.54211	0.05534	-0.26711	<0.00001	0.21030	0.00354
	52 °C	-0.63496	0.02307	-0.12101	0.00109	0.02105	0.75224
<i>Aristida riparia</i>	Control	-0.21752	0.09394	4.72739	<0.00001	1.17900	<0.00001
	45 °C	-0.06773	0.71286	-0.08420	0.31160	<0.00001	1.00000
	49 °C	-0.05074	0.78264	0.05593	0,49930	-0.08004	0.64620
	52 °C	-0.18794	0.30967	0.18435	0.03210	-312.70	0.07970
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix</i>	Control	0.370859	0.00474	5.27875	<0.00001	1.01160	<0.00001
	45 °C	1.015434	0.00001	-0.85092	<0.00001	0.98649	<0.00001
	49 °C	0.914338	<0.00001	-0.79434	<0.00001	0.91629	<0.00001
	52 °C	0.77270	0.00011	-0.77478	<0.00001	0.82098	<0.00001

Table S5. Maximum and minimum temperatures and humidity levels measured during the seedling growth period.

Date	Minimum air temperature (°C)	Maximum air temperature (°C)	Minimum soil moisture (%)	Maximum soil moisture (%)
18/03/25	17,3	29,3	20	74
20/03/25	20,4	32,1	33	74
22/03/25	20,7	29,2	46	79
24/03/25	20,6	31,3	49	81
26/03/25	20,2	29	40	80
28/03/25	20,0	28,7	39	81
30/03/25	19,3	29,3	37	83
01/04/25	19,7	29,0	37	75
03/04/25	18,8	29,6	40	76
05/04/25	19,3	28,9	49	79
07/04/25	19,1	29,9	38	75
09/04/25	18,8	26,7	49	76
10/04/25	20,0	28,5	45	72
11/04/25	19,4	27,6	48	82
14/04/25	20,4	28,0	48	83
16/04/25	20,0	27,1	52	83
19/04/25	19,0	27,0	49	82
22/04/25	19,3	28,5	42	80
23/04/25	20,4	28,1	48	80
24/04/25	20,7	26,7	51	73
26/04/25	20,0	27,3	47	79
28/04/25	21,0	26,9	55	77
30/04/25	19,9	25,8	60	80
02/05/25	20,1	26,6	50	79
03/05/25	17,1	25,6	48	74
05/05/25	15,9	25,1	48	69
08/05/25	17,5	27,6	45	73
12/05/25	18,1	28,5	39	71

14/05/25	18,4	27,8	45	69
16/05/25	16,9	27,7	46	71
19/05/25	15,8	27,1	44	72
21/05/25	14,3	28,2	42	70
22/05/25	16,1	27,8	46	70
Mean	18,9 ± 1,7	28,1 ± 1,5	44,7 ± 7,1	76,5 ± 4,6

Table S6. Seedling survival (Surv) over 60 days of cultivation for three Cerrado grass species subjected to different temperature treatments and the control (ambient temperature). Day 1 survival is 100% for all treatments and species.

Specie	Treatment	Surv – 15 days (%)	Surv – 30 days (%)	Surv – 45 days (%)	Surv – 60 days (%)
<i>Aristida longifolia</i>	Control	93	88	80	73
	45°C	83	76	74	69
	49°C	87	80	76	71
	52°C	61	59	50	45
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix</i>	Control	72	50	48	47
	45°C	40	19	12	6
	49°C	19	8	6	3
	52°C	17	7	3	1
<i>Aristida riparia</i>	Control	68	30	25	20
	45°C	17	10	5	0
	49°C	15	8	7	0
	52°C	8	7	0	0

Table S7. Pairwise comparisons of survival among treatments using the log-rank test (including the control, with Bonferroni adjustment) and the Cox proportional hazards model (excluding the control).

Species	Treatment	Test	HR	p value
<i>Aristida longifolia</i>	Control x 45°C †	Log-Rank	-	1.0000
	Control x 49°C †	Log-Rank	-	1.0000
	Control x 52°C †	Log-Rank	-	0.0023**
	45°C X 49°C †	Log-Rank	-	1.0000
	45°C X 52°C †	Log-Rank	-	0.0357
	49°C X 52°C †	Log-Rank	-	0.0231
	45°C X 49°C	Cox	0.96	0.904
	45°C X 52°C	Cox	2.34	0.006**
	49°C X 52°C	Cox	2.44	0.005**
	Control x 45°C†	Log-Rank	-	7.1e ^{-08****}
	Control x 49°C†	Log-Rank	-	2.9e ^{-06****}
	Control x 52°C†	Log-Rank	-	1.9e ^{-06****}
	45°C X 49°C†	Log-Rank	-	1.0000
	<i>Aristida riparia</i>	45°C X 52°C†	Log-Rank	-
49°C X 52°C†		Log-Rank	-	1.0000
45°C X 49°C		Cox	0.91	0.591
45°C X 52°C		Cox	0.99	0.958

	49°C X 52°C	Cox	1.09	0.800
	Control x 45°C†	Log-Rank	-	1.4e ⁻⁰⁶
	Control x 49°C†	Log-Rank	-	1.0e ⁻⁰⁹
	Control x 52°C†	Log-Rank	-	7.5e ⁻¹¹
	45°C X 49°C†	Log-Rank	-	0.420
<i>Loudetiopsis chrysothrix</i>	45°C X 52°C†	Log-Rank	-	0.075
	49° C X 52°C†	Log-Rank	-	1.0000
	45°C X 49°C	Cox	1.45	0.052
	45°C X 52°C	Cox	1.58	0.016*
	49°C X 52°C	Cox	1,09	0.400

† Pairwise comparisons including the control treatment (log-rank test). Comparisons without the † symbol were performed only among treatments using the Cox proportional hazards model.* = $P \leq 0.05$; ** = $P \leq 0.01$; *** = $P \leq 0.001$.

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Inicialmente, um dos objetivos deste trabalho era de avaliar o vigor das plântulas por meio de medidas diretas de biomassa da parte aérea e radicular e comprimento da parte aérea e radicular das plântulas. Esses parâmetros são comumente utilizados na literatura como indicadores quantitativos do vigor e do desempenho inicial de plântulas, pois refletem o potencial de crescimento e estabelecimento inicial das plantas a partir de sementes de diferentes tratamentos (Fagundes et al., 2011; Silva et al., 2017; Felix et al., 2018).

Contudo, o ajuste da metodologia para o crescimento das plântulas não foi bem-sucedido. Observou-se uma mortalidade extremamente elevada das plântulas durante o período inicial de crescimento, o que inviabilizou a obtenção de amostras suficientes para a análise comparativa dos demais parâmetros planejados. A elevada mortalidade das plântulas é um fenômeno documentado em espécies de gramíneas e pode ocorrer devido a uma combinação de fatores ambientais desfavoráveis e estresses abióticos que afetam a sobrevivência pós-germinação. Altas taxas de mortalidade de plântulas são comuns em gramíneas, assim, a transição de uma semente germinada para uma plântula estabelecida é o principal gargalo no recrutamento (James et al., 2011).

Dada a elevada mortalidade e a baixa quantidade de plântulas sobreviventes, não foi possível realizar análises estatisticamente robustas de altura, biomassa ou outros atributos de vigor, pois não havia número de indivíduos suficiente para cálculos de médias representativas. Desta forma, a análise foi restringida à taxa de sobrevivência dos indivíduos, que foi a única variável que pôde ser avaliada com algum grau de confiabilidade estatística. O cultivo ao ar livre, em condições ambientais não controladas, pode ter contribuído para que não fosse possível cultivar o número necessário de plântulas, uma vez que variáveis como temperatura do solo, umidade disponível, nutrientes e outras condições estressantes podem ter influenciado a mortalidade e o crescimento lento.

Mesmo as plântulas que permaneceram vivas produziram massa seca muito baixa, de forma que a taxa de erro na medição da biomassa foi substancial. Nesse contexto, mesmo uma balança de precisão de 0,0001 g não foi suficiente para mensurar diferenças significativas ou confiáveis entre os tratamentos.

É possível que, com um manejo mais controlado das condições de cultivo, como a utilização de fitotron, câmaras de germinação ou condições ambientais mais estáveis,

além da escolha de um substrato mais adequado para o desenvolvimento inicial das plântulas, os resultados permitissem uma avaliação completa dos parâmetros de vigor originalmente propostos no projeto. Tais sistemas controlados são frequentemente recomendados para minimizar estresses ambientais e reduzir a mortalidade em estudos de fisiologia de sementes e plântulas.

REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

Ab'Saber, AN (2003) Os domínios de natureza no Brasil: Potencialidades paisagísticas. São Paulo, Brasil : Ateliê Editorial.)

Alvares CA, Stape JL, Sentelhas PC, Gonçalves JDM, Sparovek G. (2014) Köppen's climate classification map for Brazil. *Me-teorologische Zeitschrift*, 22(6), 711-728. doi: 10.1127/0941-2948/2013/0507

Aires SS, Sato MN, Miranda HS (2014) Seed characterization and direct sowing of native grass species as a management tool. *Grass and Forage Science*. 69:470–478. doi:10.1111/gfs.12060.

Andrade LAZ, Neto WN, Miranda HS. (2002) Effects of fire on the soil seed bank in a cerrado sensu stricto in central Brazil. In: viegas, d. X. (ed.). *Forest fire research & wildland fire safety*. Rotterdam: Millpress, 1-7

Assad ED, Assad MLRCL. (2024) Mudanças do clima e agropecuária: impactos, mitigação e adaptação. *Desafios e oportunidades*. *Estud av* 38:271–92. Disponível em: <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0103-4014.202438112.015>

Azerêdo GD, Paula RD, Valeri SV. (2011) Temperature and substrate for the germination of *Piptadenia moniliformis* Benth. seeds 39(92), 479-488

Baeza MJ, Roy J (2008) Germination of an obligate seeder (*Ulex parviflorus*) and consequences for wildfire management. *Forest Ecology and Management*. 256(4):685-693. doi:10.1016/j.foreco.2008.05.014.

Batalha, M.A. and Martins, F.R. (2007) The vascular flora of the Cerrado in Emas National Park (Central Brazil): a savanna flora summarized. *Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology* 50(2), 269–277. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1516-89132007000200012>

Bates D, Mächler M, Bolker B, Walker S. (2015) Fitting linear mixed-effects models using lme4. *Journal of Statistical Software* 67: 1–48. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v067.i01>

Beck HE, Zimmermann NE, McVicar TR, Vergopolan N, Berg A, Wood EF (2018) Present and future Köppen-Geiger climate classification maps at 1-km resolution. *Sci Data*. 5:180214. doi:10.1038/sdata.2018.214.

- Bewley JD, Black M (1994)** Seeds: physiology of development and germination. 2nd ed. New York: Plenum, 445 p.
- Bewley JD, Bradford KJ, Hilhorst HWM, Nonogaki H (2013)** Seeds: Physiology of Development, Germination and Dormancy. 3rd edn. Springer, New York. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-4693-4>
- Bicalho EM, Carvalho M, Chaves JTL (2024)** Técnicas de tratamento de sementes pré-semeadura. In: Borghetti F (ed.), Germinação: Princípios, Processos e Aplicações. Brasília, DF: Rede de Sementes do Cerrado. p. 431–446.
- Bond WJ (2019)** Open ecosystems: ecology and evolution beyond the forest edge. Oxford: Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/oso/9780198812456.001.0001.
- Borghetti F (2005)** Temperaturas extremas e a germinação das sementes, pp 207-2018 in Nogueira RJM, Araújo EL, Willadino LG, Cavalcante UMT. (Orgs.). Estresses Ambientais: Danos e Benefícios em Plantas. Recife: MXM Gráfica e Editora.
- Borghetti, F., Barbosa, E.R.M., Ribeiro, L.C., Ribeiro, J.F. and Walter, B.M.T. (2019)** South American savannas. In: Scogings, P.F. and Sankaran, M. (eds) Savanna Woody Plants and Large Herbivores, Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons, pp. 77–122. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119081111.ch4>
- Borghetti, F., Barbosa, E., Ribeiro, L., Ribeiro, J.F., Maciel, E. and Walter, B.M.T. (2023)** Fitogeografia das savanas sul-americanas. *Heringeriana* 17(1), e918014. <https://doi.org/10.17648/heringeriana.v17i1.918014>
- Borghetti F e Ferreira AG. (2004)** Interpretação de resultados de germinação, pp 209-222 in Ferreira AG e Borghetti F. (Orgs.). Germinação do básico ao aplicado. Porto Alegre: Artmed.
- Borgiani, R., Grombone-Guaratini, M.T., Vargas, B.C., Martins, A.E., Camargo, M.G.G. and Morellato, L.P.C. (2022)** Floristic composition, pollination and seed-dispersal systems in a target cerrado conservation area. *Biota Neotropica* 22(2), e20211318. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1676-0611-BN-2021-1318>
- Brancação PHS, Novembre ADDLC, Rodrigues RR. (2010)** Temperatura ótima de germinação de sementes de espécies arbóreas brasileiras. *Revista Brasileira de Sementes*, 32,15-21.

- Broadhurst, LM, Jones, TA, Smith, FS, North, T, Guja, L. (2016)** Maximizing seed resources for restoration in an uncertain future. *BioScience* 66(1), 73–79.
- Cardoso VJM (2008)** Germination. In: Kerbauy GB (ed) *Fisiologia Vegetal*, 2ª edn. Guanabara Koogan, Rio de Janeiro, pp 384–408.
- Carmona R, Martins CR, Favero AP. (1998)** Fatores que afetam a germinação de sementes de gramíneas nativas do cerrado. *Revista Brasileira de Sementes*, 20, 16-22.
- Carreira R C, Zaidan LBP. (2007)** Germinação de sementes de espécies de Melastomataceae de Cerrado sob condições controladas de luz e temperatura. *Hoehnea*, 34, n. 3, 261-269, <https://doi.org/10.1590/S2236-89062007000300001>
- Carvalho, P.G.B. de; Borghetti, F.; Buckeridge, M.S.; Morhy, L.; Ferreira Filho, E.X. (2001)** Temperature dependent germination and endo-b-mannanase activity in sesame seeds. *Revista Brasileira de Fisiologia Vegetal*, v. 13, p. 139-148.
- Cole MM. (1986)** The savannas: biogeography and geobotany. London: Academic Press, 438 p.
- Cordazzo CV (2002)** Effect of seed mass on germination and growth in three dominant species in southern Brazilian coastal dunes. *Brazilian Journal of Biology*. 62:427–435. doi:10.1590/S1519-69842002000300009.
- Correa AR, Silva AMPD, Arantes CRA, Guimarães SC, Camili EC, Coelho MF. (2021)** Quantifying seed germination based on thermal models to predict global climate change impacts on Cerrado species. *Seed Sci Res*. 31(2):126–135. doi:10.1017/S0960258521000131
- Coutinho, LM (2006)** O conceito de bioma . *Acta Botânica Brasileira* , 20 , 13-23 . <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-33062006000100002>
- Dalziell, E.L., Lewandrowski, W., Commander, L.E., Elliott, C.P., Erickson, T.E., Tudor, E.P., Turner, S.R. and Merritt, D.J. (2022)** Seed traits inform the germination niche for biodiverse ecological restoration. *Seed Science and Technology* 50(Suppl.), 103–124. <https://doi.org/10.15258/sst.2022.50.1.s.06>
- Daibes LF, Martins AR, Silveira FAO, Fidelis A (2021)** Seed tolerance to post-fire temperature fluctuation of Cerrado legume shrubs with micromorphological implications. *Flora* 275: 151761. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.flora.2020.151761>

Daibes LF, Ordóñez-Parra CA, Dayrell RLC, Silveira FAO (2022) Regeneration from seeds in South American savannas, in particular the Brazilian Cerrado. In: Baskin CC, Baskin JM (eds) *Plant Regeneration from Seeds: A Global Warming Perspective*. Elsevier, pp. 183–197. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-823731-1.00002-0>

Daibes LF, Pausas JG, Bonani N, Nunes J, Silveira FAO, Fidelis A (2019) Fire and legume germination in a tropical savanna: ecological and historical factors. *Annals of Botany*. 123(7):1219-1229. doi:10.1093/aob/mcz028.

Daibes LF, Zupo T, Silveira FAO, Fidelis A. (2017) A field perspective on effects of fire and temperature fluctuation on Cerrado legume seeds. *Seed Science Research*, 27(2), 74–83. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S096025851700006X>

Dairel M. and Fidelis A. (2020). How does fire affect germination of grasses in the Cerrado? *Seed Science Research*, 30 (Special Issue 4), 275–283. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960258520000094>

Dairel M and Fidelis A (2020) The presence of invasive grasses affects the soil seed bank composition and dynamics of both invaded and non-invaded areas of open savannas. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 276, 111291.

De Andrade LAZ, Miranda HHS (2014) The dynamics of the soil seed bank after a fire event in a woody savanna in central Brazil. *Plant Ecology*. 215:1199–1209. doi:10.1007/s11258-014-0378-z.

De Carvalho Júnior OA, Guimarães RF, Martins ÉS, Gomes RAT. (2015) Chapada dos Veadeiros: the highest landscapes in the Brazilian Central Plateau. In: Viera BC, Salgado AAR, Santos LJC, editors. *Landscapes and Landforms of Brazil*. Dordrecht: Springer; p.221–230. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-8023-0_20

Donohue K, de Casas RR, Burghardt L, Kovach K, Willis CG. (2010) Germination, postgermination adaptation, and species ecological ranges. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 41, 93-319.

Dousseau S, Alvarenga AAD, Arantes LDO, Chaves IDS, Avelino EV. (2013) Technology of *Qualea grandiflora* Mart. (Vochysiaceae) seeds. *Cerne*, 19, 93-101.

Durigan, G, Ratter JA. (2016) The need for a consistent fire policy for Cerrado conservation. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 53(1):11-15. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1365-2664.12559/abstract>

Eiten, G. (1968) Vegetation forms: a classification of stands of vegetation based on structure, growth form of the components, and vegetative periodicity. *Boletim do Instituto de Botânica* 4, 1–88.

Eiten, G. (1972) The cerrado vegetation of Brazil. *Botanical Review* 38(2), 201–341. [Published by Springer on behalf of New York Botanical Garden Press].

Escobar, D.F.E., Silveira, F.A.O. and Morellato, L.P.C. (2018) Timing of seed dispersal and seed dormancy in Brazilian savanna: two solutions to face seasonality. *Annals of Botany* 121, 1197–1209. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aob/mcx222>

Fagundes M, Camargos MG, Costa FV (2011) A qualidade do solo afeta a germinação das sementes e o desenvolvimento das plântulas de *Dimorphandra mollis* Benth. (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). *Acta Botanica Brasilica*. 25:908–915. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-33062011000400018>

Faria AP, Fernandes GW, França MGC. (2015) Predicting the impact of increasing carbon dioxide concentration and temperature on seed germination and seedling establishment of African grasses in Brazilian Cerrado. *Austral Ecology*, 40(8), 962–973. <https://doi.org/10.1111/aec.12280>

Fay PA, Schultz MJ (2009) Germination, survival, and growth of grass and forb seedlings: effects of soil moisture variability. *Acta Oecologica*. 35:679–684. doi:10.1016/j.actao.2009.06.007.

Felfili JM, Rezende AV, Silva Júnior MC. (2007) Biogeografia do Bioma Cerrado: vegetação e solos da Chapada dos Veadeiros. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília; 256 pp.

Felix FC, dos Santos Araújo F, da Silva MD, dos Santos Ferrari C, Pacheco MV. (2018) Estresse hídrico e térmico na germinação de sementes de *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit. *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Agrárias*, 13, n. 2, 1-7.

Fernández-Pascual, E., Mattana, E. and Pritchard, H.W. (2019) Seeds of future past: climate change and the thermal memory of plant reproductive traits. *Biological Reviews* 94, 439–456. <https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.12461>

Filgueiras TS, Canto-Dorow TS, Carvalho MLS, Dórea MC, Ferreira FM, Mota AC, Oliveira RC, Oliveira RP, Reis PA, Rodrigues RS, Santos-Gonçalves AP, Shirasuna RT, Silva AS, Silva C, Valls JFM, Viana PL, Welker CAD, Zanin A,

Longhi-Wagner HM (2015) Poaceae. In: Lista de Espécies da Flora do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, RJ: Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro.

Ferreira AG, Borghetti F (2004) *Germinação: do básico ao aplicado*. Porto Alegre, RS: Artmed. 323 p.

Flora e Funga do Brasil. (2020) Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. <http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/>.

Fox J, Weisberg S. (2019) *An R Companion to Applied Regression*, 3rd edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage

Garwood NC. (1989) Tropical soil seed banks: a review. *Biotropica* 21: 89–99

Garwood NC. (1996) Functional morphology of tropical forest tree seedlings in Swaine, M. D. (Ed.). *The ecology of tropical forest tree seedlings*. Paris: UNESCO/Parthenon Publishers, 59-129.

Giorni VT, Costa MM, Martins FR, Barbosa MR (2018) Seed germination of *Xyris* spp. from Brazilian campo rupestre: small seeds intolerant of high temperatures and requiring light for germination. *Plant Ecology* 219: 1245–1257. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.flora.2017.05.006>

Gomes, A. S., Horstmann, N., Magdalena, B. C., do Nascimento, J. S., Lima, L. C. (2024) As bases da restauração ecológica: coleta, manejo e armazenamento de sementes. In *Germinação: Princípios, Processos e Aplicações*, F. Borghetti, Org. (Rede de Sementes do Cerrado, Brasília), pp. 415–430.

Gorgone-Barbosa E, Pivello VR, Baeza MJ, Fidelis A (2016) Disturbance as a factor in breaking dormancy and enhancing invasiveness of African grasses in a Neotropical savanna. *Acta Botanica Brasilica*. 30:131–137. doi:10.1590/0102-33062015abb0317.

Grossnickle, S.C. (2000) *Ecophysiology of northern spruce species: the performance of planted seedlings*. Ottawa, ON, Canada: NRC Research Press.

Grubb PJ (1977) The maintenance of species richness in plant communities: the importance of the regeneration niche. *Biological Reviews*. 52:107–145. doi:10.1111/j.1469-185X.1977.tb01347.x.

Hanley, ME, Fenner, M., Whibley, H., and Darvill, B. (2004). Early plant growth: Identifying the end point of the seedling phase. *New Phytologist*, 163 (1), 61–66 .

Higgins, S.I., Bond, W.J. and Trollope, W.S.W. (2000) Fire, resprouting and variability: a recipe for grass–tree coexistence in savanna. *Journal of Ecology* 88, 213–229. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2745.2000.00435.x>

Hoffmann WA (1998) Post-burn reproduction of woody plants in a Neotropical savanna. *Journal of Applied Ecology*. 35:422–433. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2664.1998.00321.x.

Hoffmann, WA., Jaconis, S., McKinley, K., Geiger, E., Gotsch, S.G. and Franco, A.C. (2012) Fuels or microclimate? Understanding the drivers of fire feedbacks at savanna–forest boundaries. *Austral Ecology* 37, 634–643. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1442-9993.2011.02324.x>

Hofmann GS, Cardoso MF, Alves RJV, Weber EJ, Barbosa AA, de Toledo PM, Pontual FB, de Salles LO, Hasenack H, Cordeiro JLP, Aquino FE, de Oliveira LFB. (2021) The Brazilian Cerrado is becoming hotter and drier. *Global Change Biology*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15712>

IBGE (2019) Biomas e sistema costeiro-marinho do Brasil: compatível com a escala 1:250 000. Rio de Janeiro: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2022) Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2023) Summary for Policymakers in: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.). Geneva: IPCC, 2023. 1-34. doi: 10.59327/IPCC/AR6-9789291691647.001.

ISA - Instituto Socioambiental. Muvuca que vira floresta.

James JJ, Svejcar TJ, Rinella MJ (2011) Demographic processes limiting seedling recruitment in arid grassland restoration. *Journal of Applied Ecology*. 48:961–969. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2664.2011.02009.x>

Jiang F, Cadotte MW, Jin G (2022) Size- and environment-driven seedling survival and growth are mediated by leaf functional traits. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*. 289:20221400. doi:10.1098/rspb.2022.1400.

Jurado E, Flores J (2005) Seed germination of plants from arid and semiarid environments. *Journal of Arid Environments*. 61:345–361.

Kadereit G, Newton RJ, Vandeloos F (2017) Evolutionary ecology of fast seed germination—a case study in Amaranthaceae/Chenopodiaceae. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics*. 29:1–11. doi:10.1016/j.ppees.2017.09.007.

Kassambara A, Kosinski M, Biecek P (2025) survminer: drawing survival curves using ggplot2. R package version 0.5.1. Available from: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=survminer>

Kenedy-Siqueira W, Aguilar R, Borghetti F, Moreira B, Fernandes GW (2025) Germination niche of campo rupestre plants: effects of increased temperature and darkness. *Journal of Mountain Science*. 22:2541–2554.

Khurana E, Singh JS (2004) Germination and seedling growth of five tree species from tropical dry forest in relation to water stress: impact of seed size. *Journal of Tropical Ecology*. 20:385–396.

Klink CA, Joly CA (1989) Identification and distribution of C₃ and C₄ grasses in open and shaded habitats in São Paulo State, Brazil. *Biotropica*. 21:30–34. doi:10.2307/2388438.

Kraaij T, Ward D (2006) Effects of rain, nitrogen, fire and grazing on tree recruitment and early survival in bush-encroached savanna, South Africa. *Plant Ecology*. 186:235–246. doi:10.1007/s11258-006-9125-4.

Kuhlmann M, Ribeiro JF (2016) Evolution of seed dispersal in the Cerrado biome: a review. *Acta Botanica Brasilica*. 30:271–282. doi:10.1590/0102-33062016abb0241.

Labouriau LG. (1983) A Germinação das Sementes. Washington: Secretaria Geral da Organização dos Estados Americanos, 270 p.

Larson JE, Anacker BL, Wanous S, Funk JL (2020) Ecological strategies begin at germination: traits, plasticity and survival in the first 4 days of plant life. *Functional Ecology*. 34:968–979.

- Laumann PD, Ferreira MC, da Silva DA, Vieira DLM. (2023)** Germination traits explain the success of direct seeding restoration in the seasonal tropics of Brazil. *Forest Ecology and Management* 529: 120706. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2022.120706>
- Lenth R. (2025)** emmeans: Estimated Marginal Means, aka Least-Squares Means. R package version 1.8.6. Available from: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=emmeans>
- Lloret F, Casanovas C, Peñuelas J (1999)** Seedling survival of Mediterranean shrubland species in relation to root:shoot ratio, seed size and water and nitrogen use. *Functional Ecology*. 13:210–216.
- Linder HP, Lehmann CER, Archibald S, Osborne CP, Richardson DM (2018)** Global grass (Poaceae) success underpinned by traits facilitating colonization, persistence and habitat transformation. *Biological Reviews* 93: 1125–1144. <https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.12388>
- Loarie SR, Duffy PB, Hamilton H, Asner GP, Field CB (2009)** The velocity of climate change. *Nature*. 462:1052–1055. doi:10.1038/nature08649.
- Longhi-Wagner HM (1999)** O gênero *Aristida* (Poaceae) no Brasil. *Boletim do Instituto de Botânica*. 12:113–179.
- Longhi-Wagner HM (2015)** *Aristida* in Lista de Espécies da Flora do Brasil. Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. Disponível em: <http://floradobrasil2015.jbrj.gov.br/jabot/floradobrasil/FB12999>.
- Machida WS, Gomes L, Moser P, Castro IB, Miranda SC, Silva-Júnior MC, Bustamante MMC (2021)** Long-term post-fire recovery of woody plants in savannas of central Brazil. *Forest Ecology and Management* 493: 119255. doi:10.1016/j.foreco.2021.119255
- Marques AR, Atman APF, Silveira FAO, de Lemos-Filho JP (2014)** Are seed germination and ecological breadth associated? Testing the regeneration niche hypothesis with bromeliads in a heterogeneous neotropical montane vegetation. *Plant Ecology* 215: 517–529. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11258-014-0320-4>
- Medeiros MB, Miranda HS (2008)** Post-fire resprouting and mortality in Cerrado woody plant species over a three-year period. *Edinburgh Journal of Botany* 65: 53–68. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960428608004708>

McCann HC, Sage RF (2022) Seed size effects on plant establishment under low atmospheric CO₂, with implications for seed size evolution. *Annals of Botany*. 130:825–834. doi:10.1093/aob/mcac112.

Melo FPL, Neto AVA, Simabukuro EA, Tabarelli M. (2004) Recrutamento e estabelecimento de plântulas, pp 237-251 in Ferreira AG e Borghetti F. (Orgs.). *Germinação do básico ao aplicado*. Porto Alegre: Artmed.

Mendonça RC, Felfili JM, Walter BMT, Silva Júnior MC, Rezende AV, Filgueiras T de S, Nogueira PE, Fagg CW. (2008) Flora Vascular Do Bioma Cerrado: Checklist Com 12.356 Espécies, pp. 422–442 in de Almeida SP, Ribeiro JF, Sano SM (eds) *Cerrado: ecologia e flora*, vol 2. Embrapa Informação Tecnológica, Brasília.

Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Brasil) (2009) Regras para análise de sementes. Brasília, DF: MAPA.

Miranda HS, Sato MN, Neto WN, Aires FS. (2009) Fire in the Cerrado, the Brazilian savanna, pp. 427-450 in Cochrane, M. A. (Ed.). *Tropical fire ecology: climate change, land use and ecosystem dynamics*. Heidelberg: Springer-Praxis.

Moore NA, Camac JS, Morgan JW (2019) Effects of drought and fire on resprouting capacity of 52 temperate Australian perennial native grasses. *New Phytologist* 221(3): 1424–1433. doi:10.1111/nph.15480

Moreira AG. (2000) Effects of fire protection on savanna structure in Central Brazil. *Journal of biogeography*, 27(4), 1021-1029.

Munhoz CBR, Felfili JM (2007) Reproductive phenology of an herbaceous-subshrub layer of a Savannah (Campo Sujo) in the Cerrado Biosphere Reserve I, Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Biology* 67: 299–307. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1519-69842007000200015>

Murphy, B.P., Andersen, A.N. and Parr, C.L. (2016) The underestimated biodiversity of tropical grassy biomes. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 371, 20150319. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2015.0319>

Musso C, Miranda HS, Aires SS, Bastos AC, Soares AMVM, Loureiro S (2014) Simulated post-fire temperature affects germination of native and invasive grasses in Cerrado (Brazilian savanna). *Plant Ecology and Diversity* 8: 219–227. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17550874.2014.910714>

Myers N, Mittermeier RA, Mittermeier CG, da Fonseca GAB, Kent J. (2000) Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature*, 403, 853-858.

Nakagawa J (1999) Testes de vigor baseados no desempenho das plântulas, pp. 2.1-2.24 in Krzyzanowski, F. C.; Vieira, R. D.; França Neto, J. B. (Eds.). *Vigor de sementes: conceitos e testes*. Londrina: Abrates.

Nascimento DTF, e Novais GT. (2020). Clima do Cerrado: dinâmica atmosférica e características, variabilidades e tipologias climáticas: Cerrado climate: atmospheric dynamics and features, variability and climatic typologies. *Élisée-Revista de Geografia da UEG*, 9(2), e922021-e922021.

Odum EP (2004) *Fundamentals of Ecology*. 5th ed. Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole.

Oliveira ACC. (2023) Produção e plantio de mudas de gramíneas nativas para restauração de fisionomias abertas do Cerrado. Tese (Doutorado em Recursos Florestais) - Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz, Universidade de São Paulo, Piracicaba, 2023. doi:10.11606/T.11.2023.tde-01112023-171521.

Oliveira AKM, Mota CMG, Agnes DC. (2014) Efeito de diferentes temperaturas na germinação de sementes e no crescimento inicial de plântulas de *Miconia albicans* (Melastomataceae). *Revista Brasileira de Plantas Mediciniais* 16, 755-759.

Ooi MKJ, Auld TD, Denham AJ. (2009) Climate change and bet-hedging: interactions between increased soil temperatures and seed bank persistence. *Global Change Biology* 15: 2375–2386.

Ooi MKJ, Auld TD, Denham AJ. (2012) Projected soil temperature increase and seed dormancy response along an altitudinal gradient: Implications for seed bank persistence under climate change. *Plant Soil* 353, 289-303. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11104-011-1032-3>.

OpenAI. (2025) ChatGPT (GPT-5.1): Suporte para elaboração e correção de scripts no R. <https://chat.openai.com/>

Parsons RF. (2012) Incidence and ecology of very fast germination. *Seed Science Research*, 22(3), 161–167. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960258512000037>.

- Passaretti RA, Pilon NAL, Durigan G. (2020)** Weed control, large seeds and deep roots: Drivers of success in direct seeding for savanna restoration. *Appl. Veg. Sci* 23, 406-416. <https://doi.org/10.1111/avsc.12495>
- Pausas JG, Paula S (2020)** Grasses and fire: the importance of hiding buds. *New Phytologist* 226(4): 957–959. doi:10.1111/nph.15964
- Pellizzaro KF, Cordeiro AO, Alves M, Motta CP, Rezende GM, Silva RRP, Ribeiro JF, Sampaio AB, Vieira DLM, Schmidt IB. (2017)** "Cerrado" restoration by direct seeding: field establishment and initial growth of 75 trees, shrubs and grass species. *Rev. Bras. Bot* 40, 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40415-017-0371-6>.
- Pompelli, M. F., Jarma-Orozco, A., and Rodriguez-Páez, L. A. (2023)** Imbibition and Germination of Seeds with Economic and Ecological Interest: Physical and Biochemical Factors Involved. *Sustainability*, 15(6), 5394. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15065394>
- Prach K, Walker LR (2019).** Differences between primary and secondary plant succession among biomes of the world. *Journal of Ecology*. 107:510–516. doi:10.1111/1365-2745.13078.
- Projeto MapBiomás. (2022)** – Coleção [2022] da Série Anual de Mapas de Cobertura e Uso da Terra do Brasil.
- Quigley K, Ziegenhagen L, Hamerlynck E (2023)** Seed-specific mass and root growth relate to perennial bunchgrass seedling survivorship under highly limited nutrient supply. *Rangeland Ecology and Management*. 90:271–278. doi:10.1016/j.rama.2023.04.005.
- Ramos, D.M., Diniz, P., Ooi, M.K.J., Borghetti, F. and Valls, J.F.M. (2017)** Avoiding the dry season: dispersal time and syndrome mediate seed dormancy in grasses in Neotropical savanna and wet grasslands. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 28, 798–807. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jvs.12531>
- Ranal MA, de Santana DG (2006)** How and why to measure the germination process?. *Brazilian Journal of Botany*. 29:1–10. doi:10.1590/S0100-84042006000100002.
- Ratnam, J., Bond, W.J., Fensham, R.J., Hoffmann, W.A., Archibald, S., Lehmann, C.E.R., et al. (2011)** When is a ‘forest’ a savanna, and why does it matter? *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 20: 653–660.

Redário e Comitê Técnico de Sementes Florestais (2023) Desafios e oportunidades para o desenvolvimento da cadeia produtiva de sementes nativas para a restauração de ecossistemas no Brasil. Nota técnica.

Rehmani MS, Xian BS, Wei SW, He J, Feng ZX, Huang H, Shu K (2023) Seedling establishment: the neglected trait in the seed longevity field. *Plant Physiology and Biochemistry*. 200:107765. doi:10.1016/j.plaphy.2023.107765.

Reis SM, Lenza E, Marimon BS, Gomes L, Forsthofer M, Morandi PS, Marimon Junior BH, Feldpausch TR, Elias F (2015) Post-fire dynamics of the woody vegetation of a savanna forest (*Cerradão*) in the Cerrado-Amazon transition zone. *Acta Botanica Brasilica* 29(3): 408–416. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0102-33062015abb0009>

Reis VUV, Penido AC, Carvalho ER, Rocha DK, Reis LV, Semolini PHZ. (2022) Vigor of maize seeds and its effects on plant stand establishment, crop development and grain yield. *Journal of Seed Science* 44, e202244020. <https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-1545V44257527>.

Ribeiro JF, Walter B M T (2008) As principais fitofisionomias do bioma Cerrado. In Sano SM, Almeida SP, eds. *Cerrado: Ecologia e flora*. Planaltina: Embrapa.

Ribeiro JF, Kuhlmann, M., Ogata, RS., Oliveira, MC., Vieira, DLM. and Sampaio, AB. (2023) Guia de plantas do Cerrado para recomposição da vegetação nativa. 2ª ed. Brasília, DF: Embrapa. 880 p.

Ribeiro JF, Peres MK, Santos DS, Sampaio AB, Ogata RS, Souza RM, Oliveira MC, Durigan G, Silva Júnior MC, Sousa FS, Nehme L, Bredt A, Bringel JB, Walter BMT (2018) Época de coleta de frutos e sementes nativos para recomposição ambiental no bioma Cerrado. *Embrapa Cerrados, Documentos* 347. Planaltina, DF. 72 p.

Ribeiro LC, Barbosa ERM, Borghetti F (2021) How regional climate and seed traits interact in shaping stress tolerance of savanna seeds? *Seed Science Research*. 31:300–310.

Ribeiro LC, Barbosa ERM, van Langevelde F, Borghetti F (2015) The importance of seed mass for the tolerance to heat shocks of savanna and forest tree species. *Journal of Vegetation Science*. 26:1102-1111.

Ribeiro, LC, Borghetti, F. (2013) Comparative effects of desiccation, heat shock and high temperatures on seed germination of savanna and forest tree species. *Austral Ecology* 39, 267-278. <https://doi.org/10.1111/aec.12076>

Ribeiro, LC, Borghetti, F. (2024) Temperatura e germinação. In *Germinação: Princípios, Processos e Aplicações*, F. Borghetti, Org. (Rede de Sementes do Cerrado, Brasília), pp. 213–230.

Ripple WJ, Wolf C, Gregg JW, Levin K, Rockström J, Newsome TM, Betts MG, Huq S, Law BE, Kemp L, Kalmus P, Lenton TM (2022) World Scientists' Warning of a Climate Emergency 2022. *BioScience*. 72(12):1149–1155. doi:10.1093/biosci/biac083.

Salazar A, Goldstein G, Franco AC, Miralles-Wilhelm F (2011) Timing of seed dispersal and dormancy, rather than persistent soil seed banks, control seedling recruitment of woody plants in Neotropical savannas. *Seed Science Research*. 21:103–116. doi:10.1017/S0960258510000413.

Salazar A, Goldstein G (2014) Effects of fire on seedling diversity and plant reproduction (sexual vs. vegetative) in Neotropical savannas differing in tree density. *Biotropica*. 46:139–147. doi:10.1111/btp.12090.

Sampaio AB, Vieira DLM, Cordeiro AOO, Aquino FG, Sousa AP, Albuquerque LB, Schmidt IB, Ribeiro JF, Pellizzaro KF, Sousa FS, Moreira AG, Santos ABP, Rezende GM, Silva RRP, Alves M, Motta CP, Oliveira MC, Cortes CA, Ogata R (2015) Guia de restauração do Cerrado: volume 1 – semeadura direta. Brasília, DF: Universidade de Brasília; Rede de Sementes do Cerrado.

Sampaio AB, Vieira DLM, Holl KD, Pellizzaro KF, Alves M, Coutinho AG, Cordeiro A, Ribeiro JF, Schmidt IB. (2019) Lessons on direct seeding to restore Neotropical savanna. *Ecological Engineering*. 138:148–154. doi:10.1016/j.ecoleng.2019.07.025.

Sano EE, Rosa R, Brito JLS, Ferreira LG (2010) Mapeamento da cobertura do solo da região de savana tropical no Brasil. *Environm Monit Assessm* 166:113–124

Santana VM, Baeza MJ, Blanes MC (2013) Clarifying the role of fire heat and daily temperature fluctuations as germination cues for Mediterranean Basin obligate seeders. *Annals of Botany*. 111:127–134. doi:10.1093/aob/mcs238.

Santos LV, Gomes AS, Bijos NR, Silva LC, Munhoz CBR (2025) What is known about the germination of plant species from open wetlands in the Cerrado? *Restoration Ecology* 33(4): e70011

Shackelford, N. , Paterno, GB , Winkler, DE , Erickson, TE , Leger, EA , Svejcar, LN , Breed, MF , Faist, AM , Harrison, PA , Curran, MF , and Guo, Q. (2021) Drivers of seedling establishment success in dryland restoration efforts . *Nature Ecology & Evolution* , 5 (9), 1283–1290 .

Schmidt IB, de Urzedo DI, Pina-Rodrigues FCM, Vieira DLM, de Rezende GM, Sampaio AB, Junqueira RGP. (2019) Community-based native seed production for restoration in Brazil – the role of science and policy. *Plant Biol* 21, 389-397. <https://doi.org/10.1111/plb.12842>

Silva IA, Cianciaruso MV, Batalha MA (2009) Dispersal modes and fruiting periods in hyperseasonal and seasonal savannas, central Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Botany*. 32:155–163. doi:10.1590/S0100-84042009000100017.

Silva RB, Matos VP, Farias SGG, Sena LHM, Silva DYBO (2017) Germinação e vigor de plântulas de *Parkia platycephala* Benth. em diferentes substratos e temperaturas. *Revista Ciência Agronômica*. 48:142–150. <https://doi.org/10.5935/1806-6690.20170016>

Simon MF, Pennington T (2012) Evidence for adaptation to fire regimes in the tropical savannas of the Brazilian Cerrado. *International Journal of Plant Sciences* 173: 711–723. <https://doi.org/10.1086/665973>

Simpson KJ, Jardine EC, Archibald S, Forrestel EJ, Lehmann CER, Thomas GH, Osborne CP (2021) Resprouting grasses are associated with less frequent fire than seeders. *New Phytologist* 230: 832–844. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.17069>

Soares da Mota LA, Garcia QS (2013) Germination patterns and ecological characteristics of *Vellozia* seeds from high-altitude sites in south-eastern Brazil. *Seed Science Research* 23: 67–74. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960258512000256>

Souza CS Ramos DM Barbosa ER Borghetti F (2022) Germination of grass species from dry and wet grasslands in response to osmotic stress under present and future temperatures. *American Journal of Botany* 109,12, 2018–2029.

Tannus JLS, Assis MA, Morellato LPC. (2006) Fenologia reprodutiva em campo sujo e campo úmido numa área de Cerrado no sudeste do Brasil, Itirapina - SP. *Biota Neotropica* 6, bn02806032006.

Tlatilpa RC. and Columbus JT. (2009) C₃ photosynthesis in *Aristida longifolia*: Implication for photosynthetic diversification in Aristidoideae (Poaceae). *American Journal of Botany*, 96: 1379-1387. <https://doi.org/10.3732/ajb.0800265>.

Therneau TM. (2024) A Package for Survival Analysis in R package version 3.8-3. Available from: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=survival>

Tropicos.org. Missouri Botanical Garden. (2025) <<https://tropicos.org>> Tropicos v3.4.2, 4344 Shaw Boulevard - Saint Louis, Missouri 63110.

Venable DL. (2007) Bet-hedging in a guild of desert annuals. *Ecology* 88: 1086–1090

Walck JL, Hidayati SN, Dixon KW, Thompson K, Poschlod P (2011) Climate change and plant regeneration from seed. *Global Change Biology* 17: 2145–2161. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2486.2010.02368.x.

Walter BMT, Carvalho AM, Ribeiro JF. (2008) O Conceito de Savana e de seu Componente Cerrado, pp. 19-45 in Sano SM, Almeida SP. (Eds.), *Cerrado: Ecologia e flora*. Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - EMBRAPA, Planaltina.

Walters C (2000) Levels of recalcitrance in seeds. *Revista Brasileira de Fisiologia Vegetal*. 12(Special Issue):7–21.

Walters C, Hill LM, Wheeler LJ (2005) Dying while dry: kinetics and mechanisms of deterioration in desiccated organisms. *Integrative and Comparative Biology*. 45:751–758.

Welker, C.A.D., Zanin, A. and Longhi-Wagner, H.M. (2015) Poaceae. In: *Lista de Espécies da Flora do Brasil*. Rio de Janeiro: Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. Available at: <http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br>

Whittaker, R.H. (1975) *Communities and ecosystems*. 2nd edn. New York: Macmillan.

Wickham H. (2016) *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. New York: Springer-Verlag

Winkler DE, Garbowski M, Kožić K, Ladouceur E, Larson J, Martin S, Rosche C, Roscher C, Slate ML, Korell L (2024) Facilitating comparable research in seedling functional ecology. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*. 15:464–476. doi:10.1111/2041-210X.14288.

Zaidan LB, Carreira RC. (2008) Seed germination in Cerrado species. *Brazilian Journal of Plant Physiology* 20, 167-181.

Zupo T, Daibes LF, Pausas JG, Fidelis A (2021) Post-fire regeneration strategies in a frequently burned Cerrado community. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 32: 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jvs.12968>

Zupo T, Gorgone-Barbosa E, Ninno Rissi M, Daibes LF (2022) Experimental burns in an open savanna: greater fuel loads result in hotter fires. *Austral Ecology* 47: 1101–1112. doi:10.1111/aec.

Zuur AF, Ieno EN, Walker NJ, Saveliev AA, Smith GM. (2009) Mixed effects models and extensions in ecology with R. New York: Springer. 574p.