

Functional Traits of Tropical Tree Species in the Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon rainforest is home to a diverse range of tree species, each exhibiting unique functional traits. For instance, *Dipteryx odorata* is characterized by its high wood density (0.85 g/cm^3) and large seed size, which contribute to its resilience in flooded environments. Another notable species, *Bertholletia excelsa* (Brazil nut tree), is recognized for its tall stature (up to 50 meters) and long lifespan, often exceeding 500 years. These traits enable *Bertholletia excelsa* to dominate the canopy and play a critical role in carbon sequestration. Additionally, *Hevea brasiliensis* (rubber tree) is distinguished by its latex production, a key economic trait, and its ability to thrive in nutrient-poor soils due to its efficient nutrient uptake mechanisms. Understanding these functional traits is essential for conservation efforts and sustainable management of tropical forests.