

Biodiversity in human-modified Amazonian forests

A photograph of a dense Amazonian forest. Sunlight filters through the thick canopy of green leaves, creating a dappled light effect. The forest floor is mostly in shadow, with some bright spots where light hits. The trees are tall and slender, with many smaller branches and leaves in the foreground.

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Linkages at different scales

1. Basin wide scale – quantifying emissions from fires in a network of degraded plots
2. Landscape scale – examining the consequences of land-use change and degradation in Paragominas and Santarem
3. Local scale - Experimental manipulation in plots



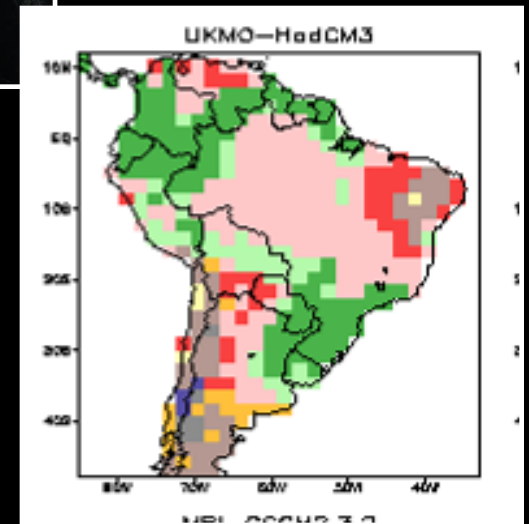
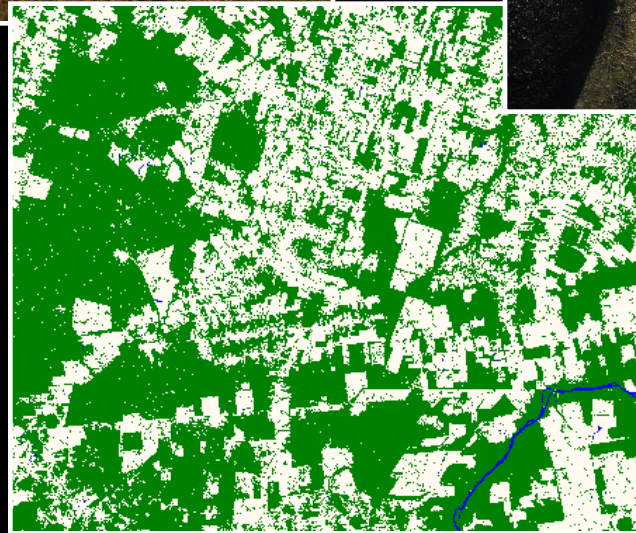
1. Wildfires in Amazonian forests

Wildfires have many negative impacts...

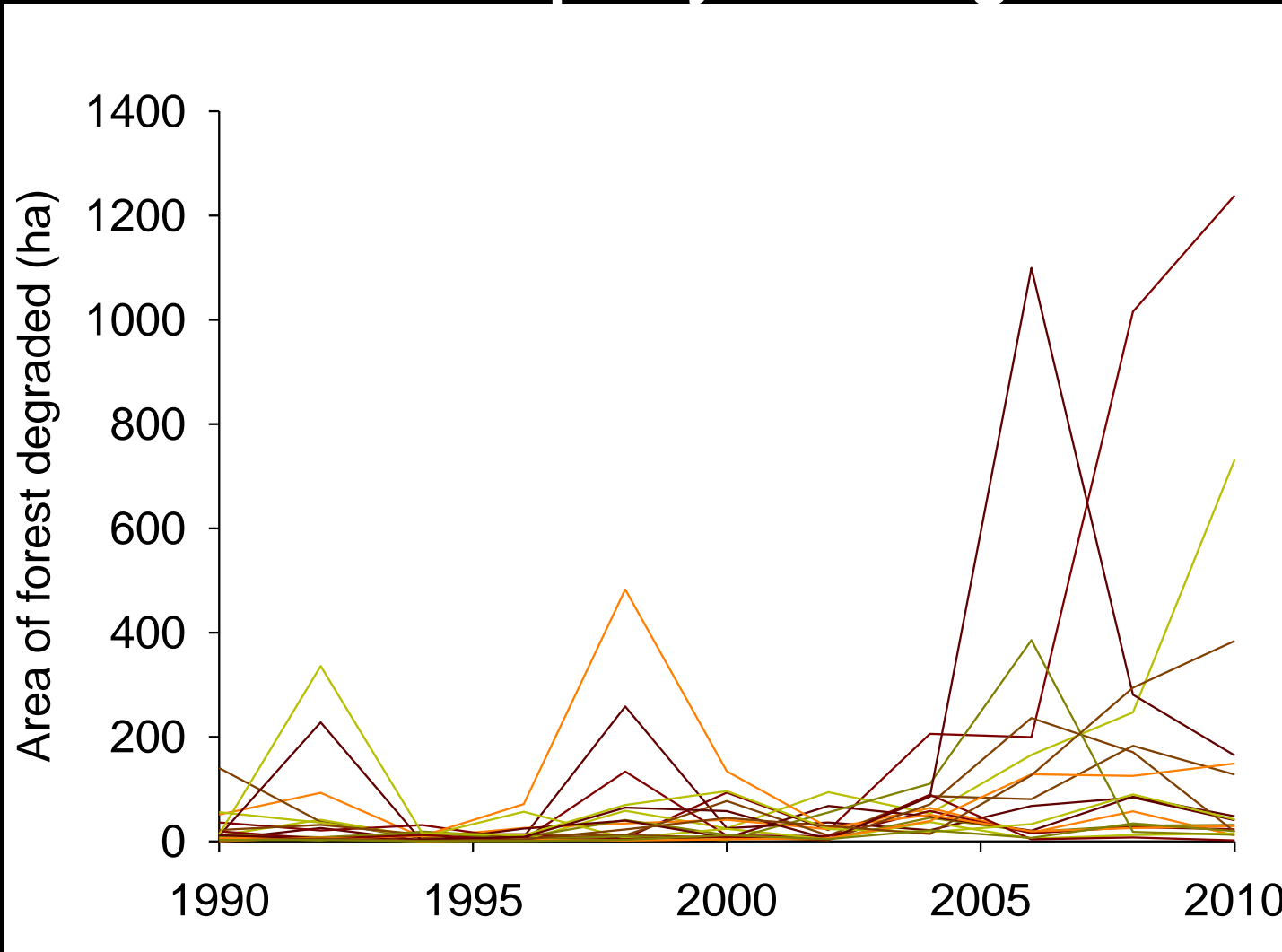
- Significant loss of forest specialist birds, primates, invertebrates
 - Barlow et al. 2002, 2004, 2008, Silveira et al. 2011, Andrade et al 2011
- Forest fauna very slow to recover
 - Mestre et al. in review
- Up to 40% of trees die immediately after fire
 - Cochrane et al. 1999, Haugaasen et al. 2002, and many others.
- Large trees initially resilient, but take longer to die
 - Barlow et al. 2003



Fires likely to become more important in the Amazon



Increasing fire degradation in 18 catchments in the municipality of Paragominas



Examining the longer-term consequences of wildfires across Amazonia



Ilha de Maracá,
Roraima



RESEX Chico Mendes,
Acre



RESEX Tapajos-Arapiuns,
Pará



Querencia,
Mato Grosso



Fire reduction could be a win-win-win scenario under UN REDD+ programme...

The critical importance of considering fire in REDD+ programs

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Barlow et al. 2012 Biological conservation

Carbon



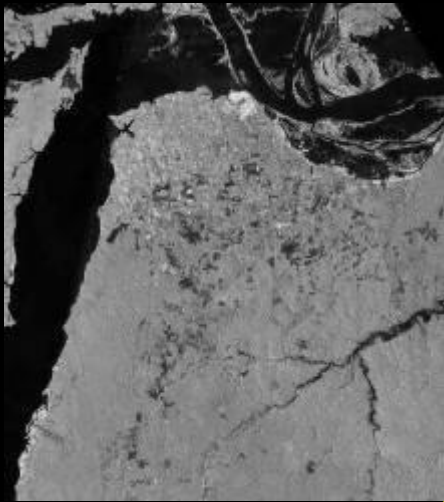
Biodiversity



Rural livelihoods



2. Landscape scale



Santarém-Belterra

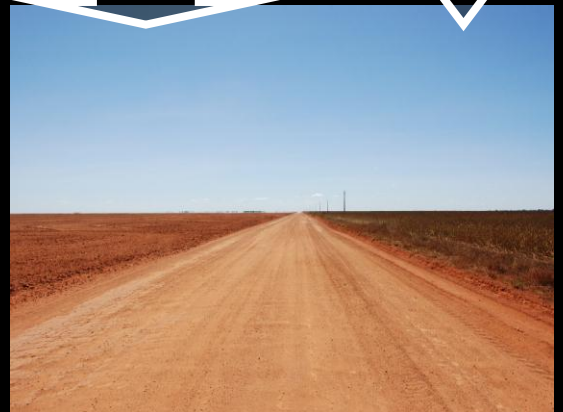
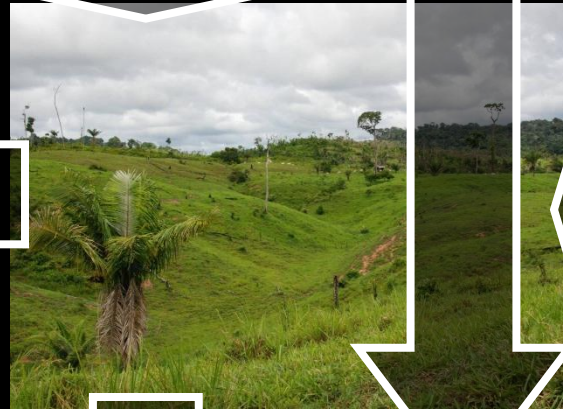
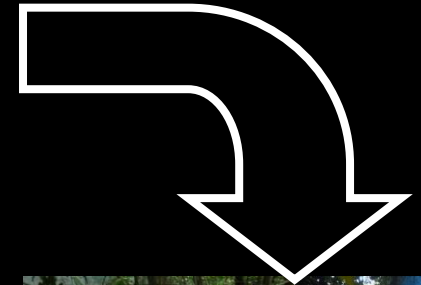


Paragominas

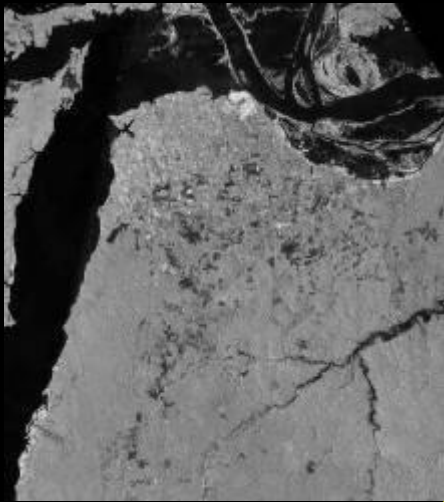
Regeneration

Intensification

Degradation



2. Landscape scale

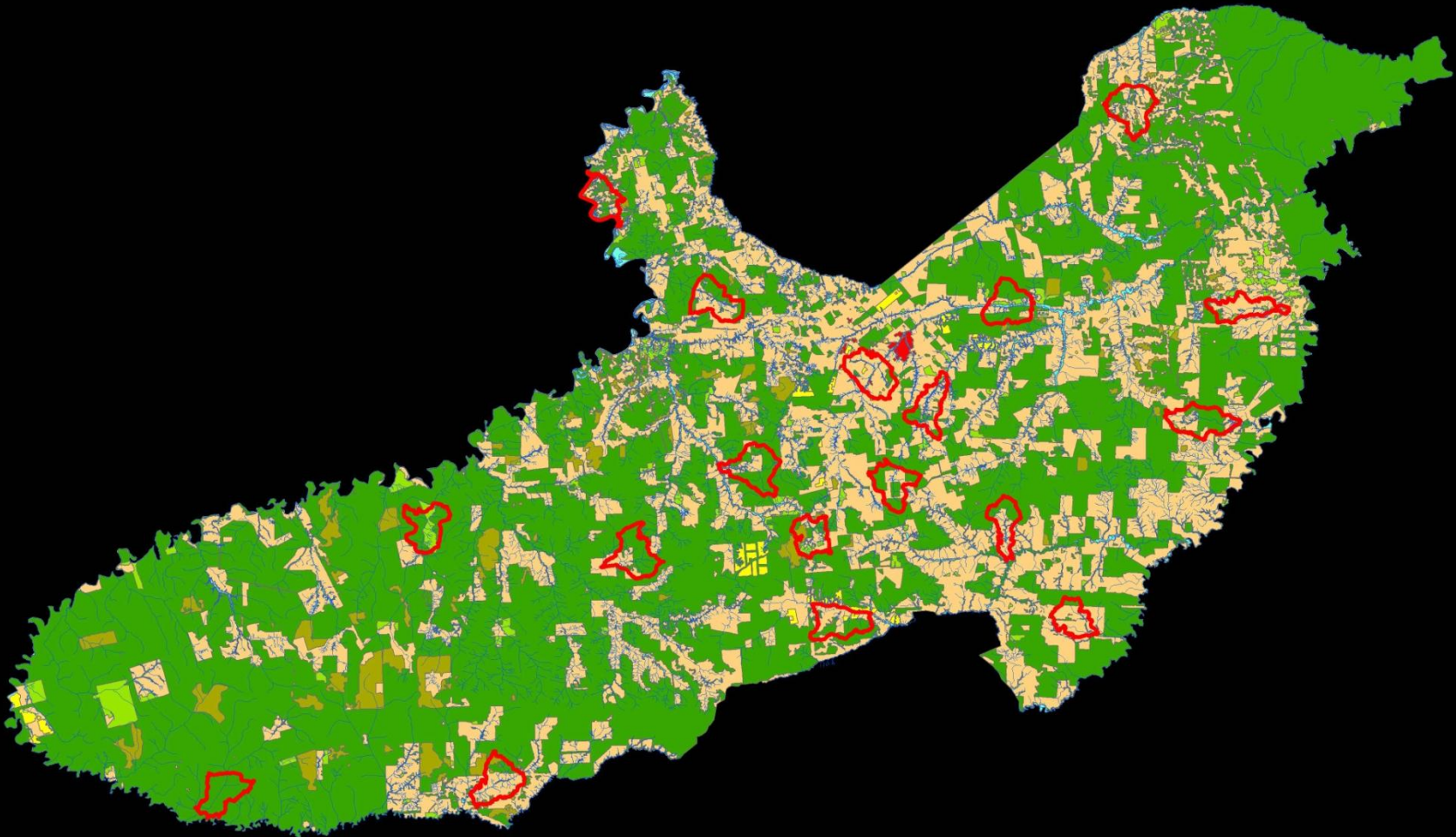


Santarém-Belterra



Paragominas

Study catchments



Biodiversity Data

Vegetation (trees, lianas, palms)

Birds

Beetles

Ants

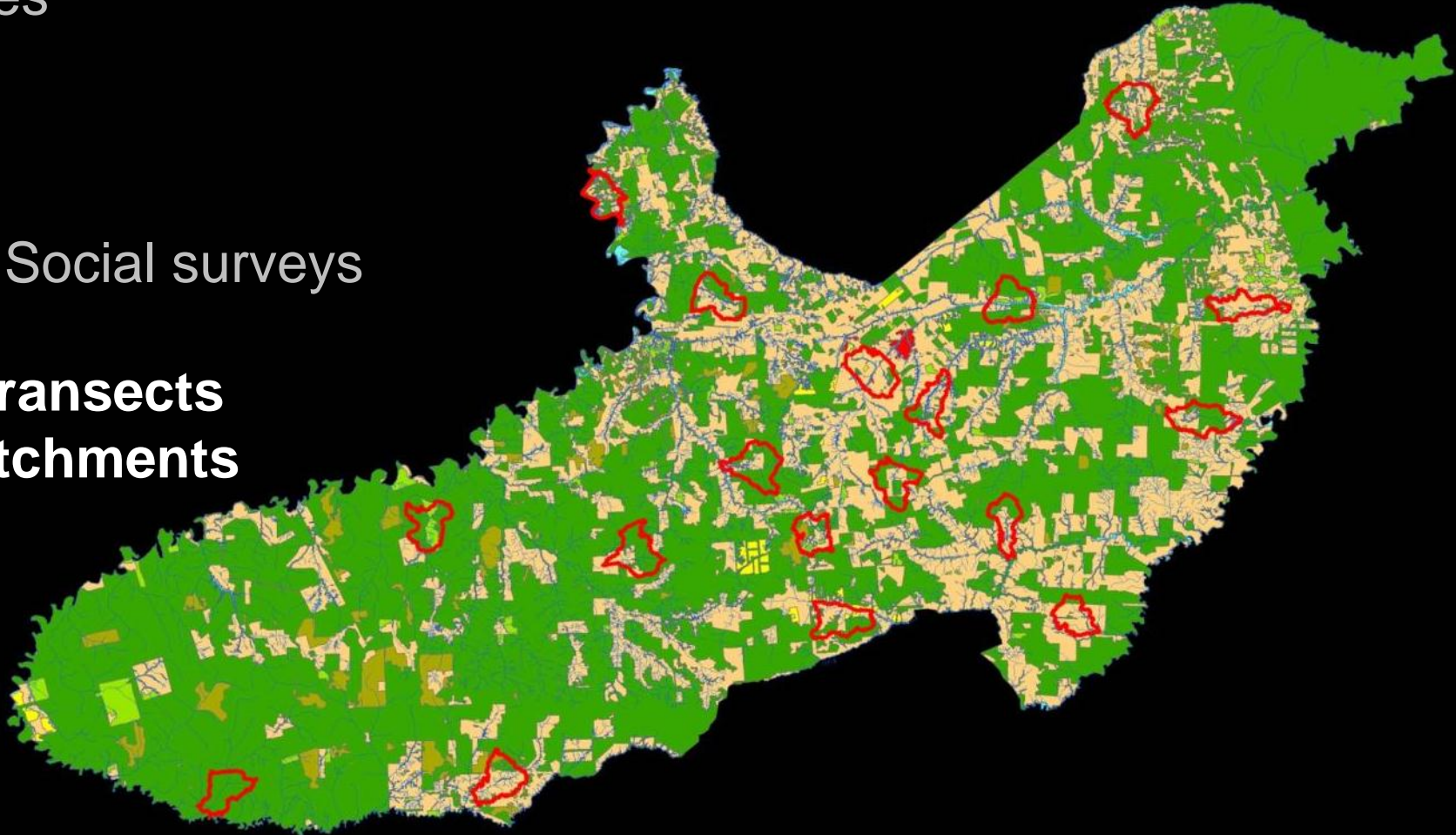
Bees

Soil

300+ Social surveys

208 transects

18 catchments



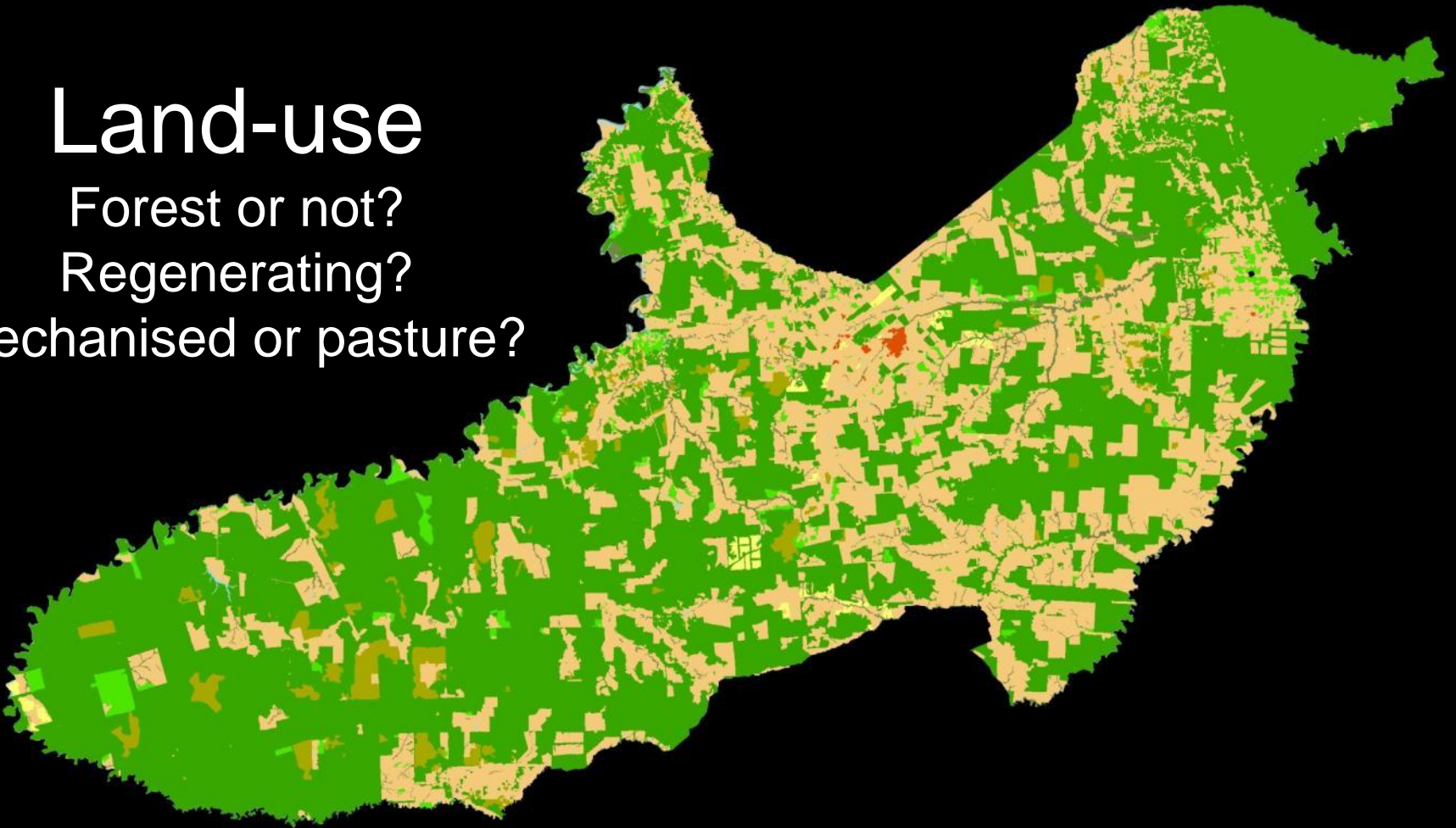
Spatial Data

Land-use

Forest or not?

Regenerating?

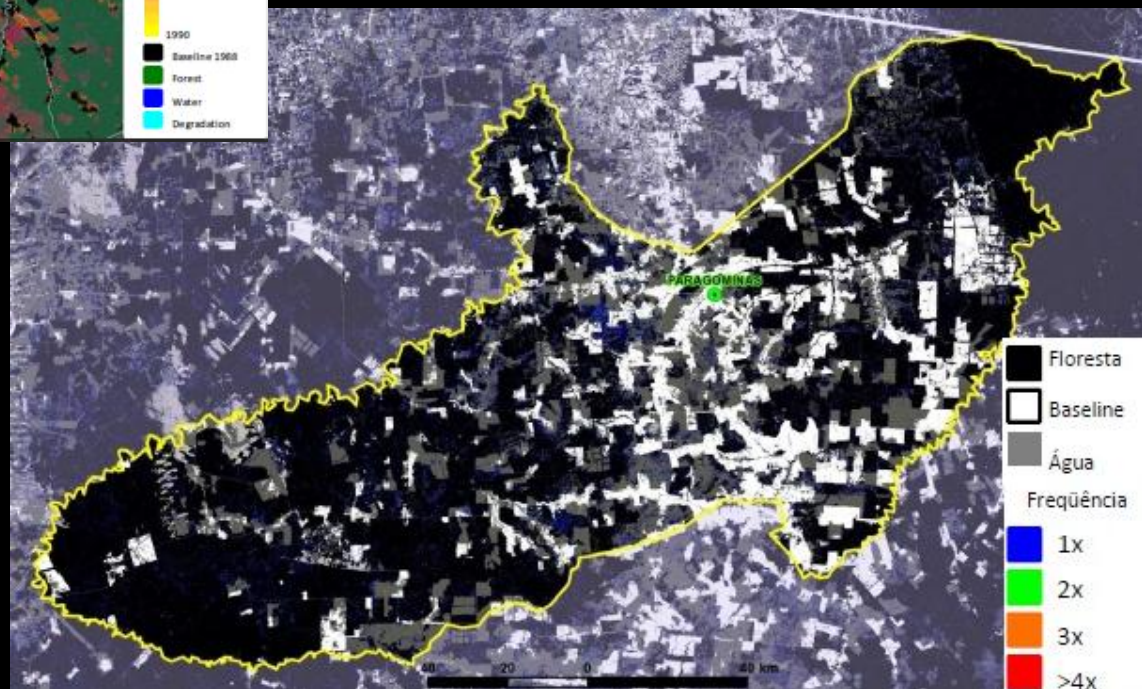
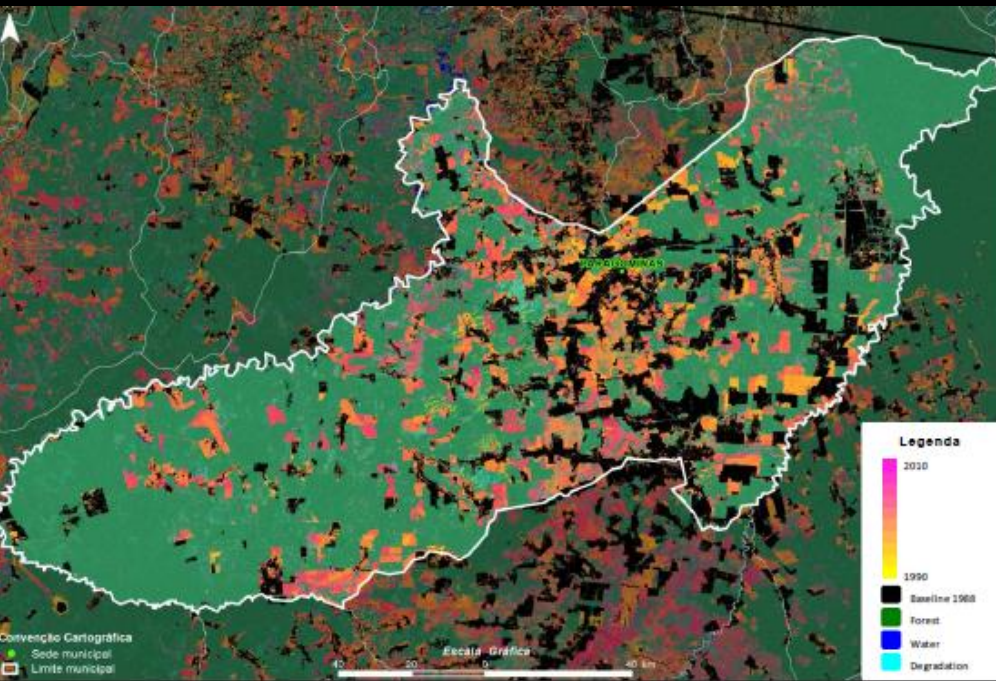
Mechanised or pasture?



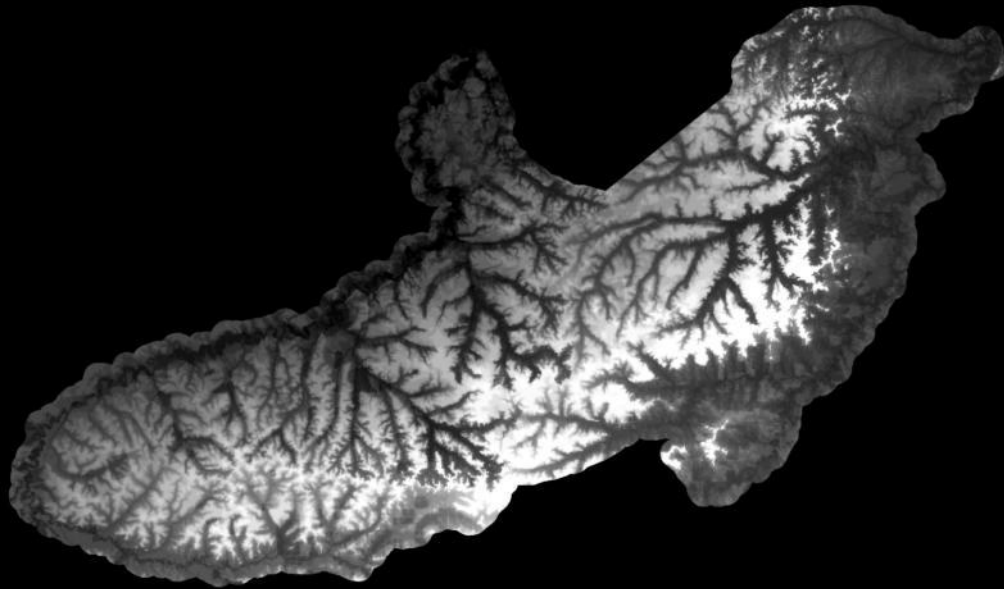
Spatial Data

Landscape history

Time since deforestation
Age of regeneration
Frequency of degradation
Frequency of regeneration



Spatial Data



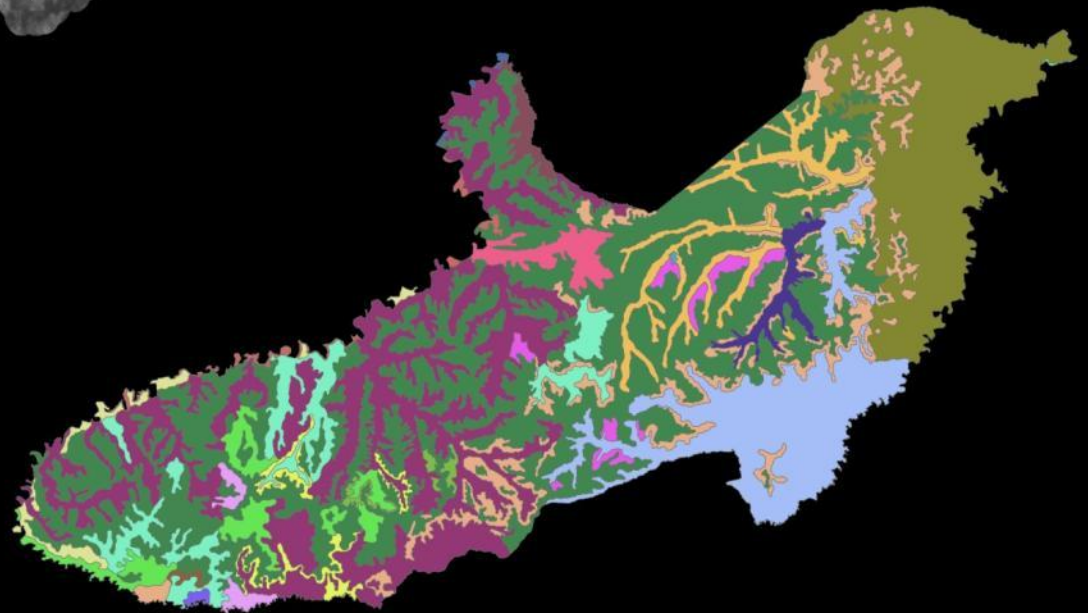
Topography

Elevation

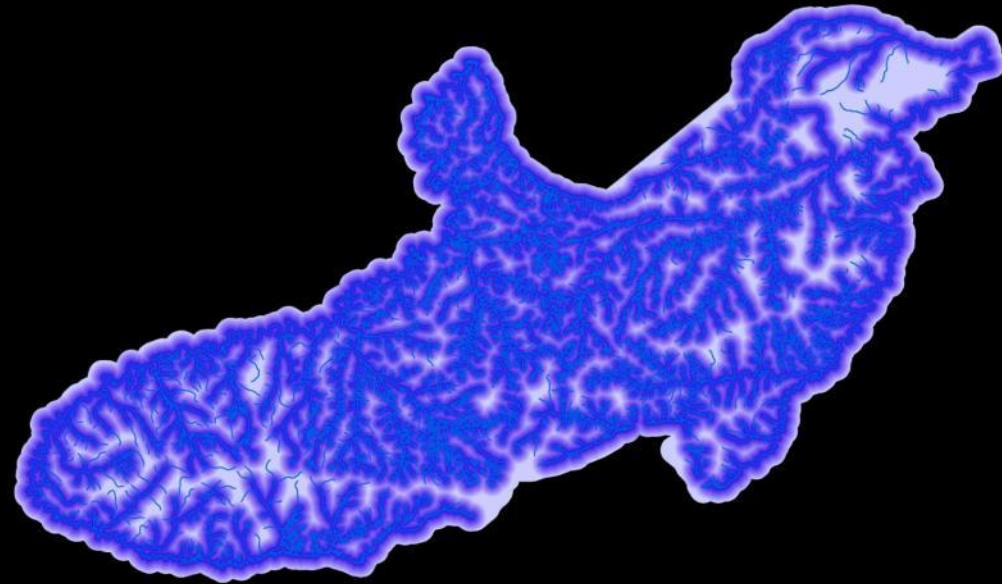
Slope

Aspect

Soils



Spatial Data

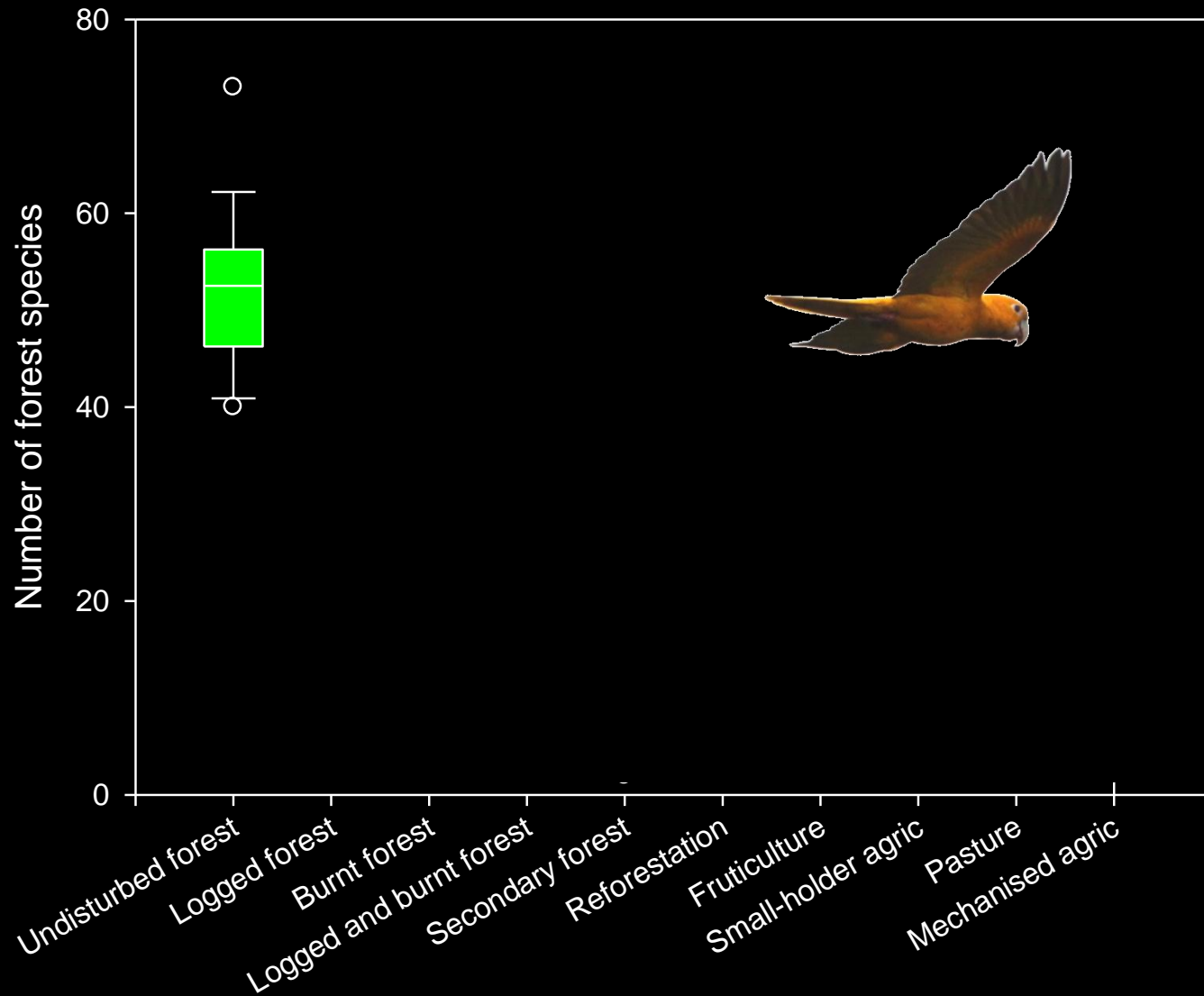


Distance to river

Distance to road

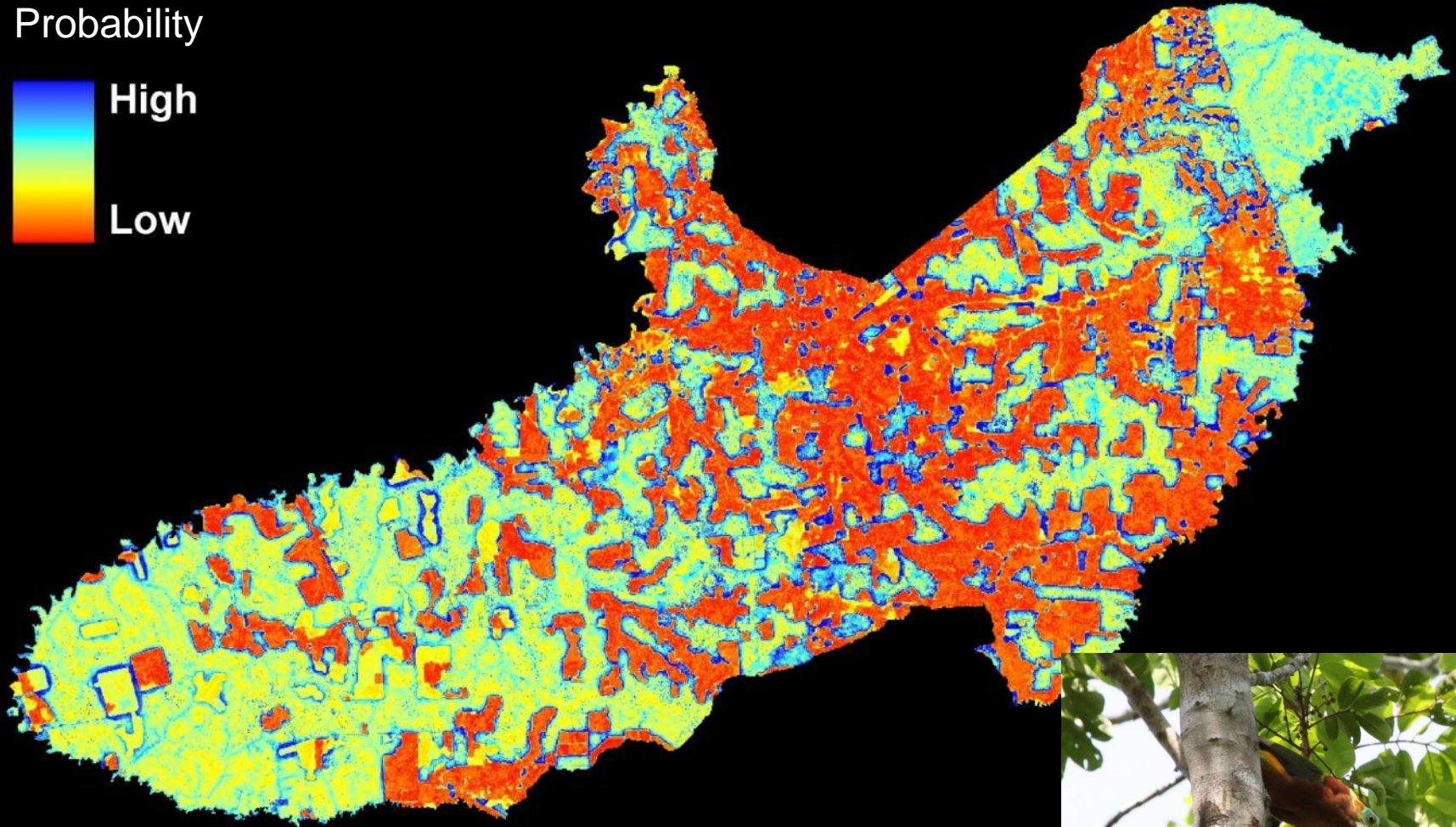
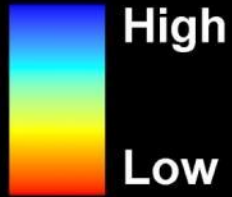


Results – e.g. Land-use and biodiversity change



Building municipality-wide models of biodiversity and carbon stocks

Probability



3. Experimental manipulation of BEF relationships at a local scale

- Links between *biodiversity loss* and *ecosystem resilience* are crucial.
- How does forest resilience to drought and fire change along degradation gradients?
- What are the consequences for emissions of biogenic particles?

Conclusions

- Landscape-scale biodiversity surveys could be used as basis to examine atmospheric consequences of deforestation and degradation
- Fire should be considered one of the most important forest-atmposphere links
- Links between *biodiversity loss* and *ecosystem resilience* are crucial, and require experimental approaches at local scale

Obrigado!



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PARAGOMINAS
CONSTRUINDO UM NOVO TEMPO



Sindicato dos Produtores
Rurais de Paragominas

 UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

FUNDING



inct

institutos nacionais
de ciência e tecnologia



CNPq



Embrapa

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Proteger a natureza é preservar a vida.

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