

**III CONGRESO LATINOAMERICANO
DE ECOLOGIA**

22-28 DE OCTUBRE DE 1995



LIBRO DE RESUMENES



OK

**ECOLOGIA ANIMAL
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES
MERIDA - VENEZUELA
1995**

"FERREIRA PENNA" SCIENTIFIC STATION: A
NEW OPORTUNITY FOR RESEARCH IN THE
LOWER AMAZON BASIN, CAXIUA
PARA - BRASIL

Hilton Silva¹, Samuel Almeida² & Pedro Lisboa²
¹ Departament of Antropology . The Ohio State
University, Columbus, U.S.A.
² CNPq/Museu Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brasil.

The Ferreira Penna Research Station (FPRS) is the result of joint efforts between the governments of Brazil and Great Britain to understand and conserve the remaining tropical forest and their inhabitants. The FPRS is one of the largest areas of pristine forest dedicated exclusively for research in the Amazon Basin. With 33,100 hectares of natural ecosystems the FPRS encompasses areas of primary tropical rain forest (85%), flooded forests (varzea and agapó) (12%), and non-forests and secundary growth vegetation (3%). The Station is located at 400 Km southwest of Belém in an area for over twenty years. Their subsistence is based on collection of natural products and fishing. There are also other 100 Caboclo families living in the areas adjacent to the FPRS. Six species of monkeys (4 Cebidae and 2 Callitrichidae) plus an enormous diversity of plants and other animals inhabit the area. The FPRS offers boats and speed boats for transportation to and from the Station, lodging and cooking facilities with capacity to receive 64 people at any time of the year, and laboratories, a computer room, library, and a 45 meters observation tower. All facilities were built based on an environmental sound project designed to modify minimally the surrounding ecosystem. Currently there are 39 projects being conducted at the FPRS in areas ranging from fauna and flora, biodiversity and conservation biology to human adaptability and Caboclo social systems. The objective of this poster is to present the FPRS to the international scientific community and to invite researchers and scholars to visit the FPRS and to submit projects to be conducted at the station.

UMA PROPOSTA DE AVALIAÇÃO DO
IMPACTO AMBIENTAL E DA EFICIÊNCIA DE
SISTEMAS DE USO DA TERRA PARA A
AMAZÔNIA ORIENTAL
Luiz Guilherme Teixeira Silva
Benedito Nelson R. da Silva
EMBRAPA-CPATU - Brasil.

59
0846
OK

ESTADO Y CONSERVACION DE LA COTORRA
PUERTORRIQUEÑA (*Amazona vittata*)
Pablo Torres Báez
US Fish and Wildlife Service, PRPFO
Luquillo - Puerto Rico.

La cotorra puertorriqueña (*Amazona vittata*) es el último psitácido endémico a las islas de la plataforma insular de Puerto Rico. La deforestación masiva a principios de siglo, la caza, el hurto de pichones de las cavidades, para su venta como mascotas, impactaron grandemente a la especie hasta llevarla a ser considerada entre las 10 especies de aves en mayor peligro de extinción en el mundo. En 1968 se inician los esfuerzos de conservación y se estimaba a la única población silvestre en 24 individuos en el Bosque Nacional del Caribe en la Sierra de Luquillo. En el 1972 se inician los esfuerzos de propagación en cautiverio y para agosto 1989 la población silvestre aumentó a 47 individuos. El huracán Hugo impactó severamente la Sierra de Luquillo en septiembre del 1989 provocando una pérdida del 50% de la población silvestre. A partir de esta merma se intensificaron los esfuerzos de conservación y manejo y se implantaron nuevas técnicas para maximizar la producción tanto en cautiverio como en la población silvestre. Este esfuerzo ha llevado a la población silvestre a 40 individuos en la actualidad. Este trabajo presenta los problemas y soluciones y las técnicas usadas en el programa de recuperación de la cotorra.