ABSTRACT BOOK

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La présente étude est déroulée aux abords du marais de Réghaïa (3° 19' à 3° 20' E. ; 36° 46' à 36° 47' N). L'inventaire des arthropodes a été réalisé par la méthode des pots Barber. Nous avons installé 10 pots-pièges pendant la période du mois de septembre jusqu'au mars de l'année 2013-2014, avec 1 série par mois. 916 individus sont recensés. Ils appartiennent à 6 classes, 21 ordres et 77 espèces. Les Insecta est la plus fréquente (A.R.% = 50,76 %), suivi par les Arachnida (A.R.% = 41,16 %). L'ordre des hyménoptères est le mieux représenté en espèce (A.R.% = 83,23 %), il est suivi par les diptères avec (A.R.%=5,38).

IDENTIFYING CLASSES OF DEGRADED FORESTS IN AN AMAZONIAN LANDSCAPE FROM REMOTE-SENSING

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In the Brazilian Amazon, deforestation and forest degradation have resulted in a complex mosaic of forest types. Nearly 20% of the Brazilian Amazonian forests have been cleared. In this area, abandonment of fields led to regrowth of secondary forests of varying ages. A fraction of the remaining forested land has also suffered from anthropic degradation (mainly over-logging and fire). Human-modified Amazonian landscapes are therefore an assemblage of these various forests associated with pastures and agricultural lands. These landscapes are now at the centre of political concerns. Coercive measures taken by the Brazilian government to curb deforestation, associated with private initiatives (soy and beef moratoria) drastically reduced deforestation rates. The colonization of the Amazonian territory through agricultural expansion over forest areas is now severely restricted. Consequently, conciliation between agricultural production and environmental conservation should be pursued in all human-impacted forests. However these secondary and degraded forests have not received the necessary attention. While identification and characterization of degraded forests became a critical task, there is an overall limitation in the remote sensing analyses developed so far.To define management plans for these areas and to understand their role in the maintenance of ecological services, the first challenge is to identify and characterize the forests that result from different disturbance trajectories. We carried out a study aiming at classifying the large spectrum of degraded forests into forest classes based on degradation levels using satellite data. The study area took place in the municipality of Paragominas (eastern Amazonia). A large range of captors (optical, radar and lidar) have been tested combining with ground-truth validation. This classification has important applications in ecological studies as well as in supporting decisions for land-use planning.

USING REAL-TIME FOREST LOSS ALERTS AND GLOBAL DEFORESTATION MAPS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AFRICA'S TROPICAL PROTECTED AREAS.

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Tropical forests are the most biologically diverse and vulnerable ecosystem, undergoing rapid changes over the last two decades and resulting in the loss of irreplaceable biodiversity. Parks have been established in an attempt to slow biodiveristy loss, but the effectiveness of this tool has been questioned, particularly in areas such as tropical Africa suffering from widespread conditions of poverty, rapid population growth and political instability where little or no formal management exists on the ground. As few countries within Africa have stable monitoring systems to generate time-series data of forest cover change, remotely-sensed satellite imagery offers a practical way to examine trends in forest cover change within and outside parks. Recent advances in remote sensing technology have allowed conservationists to investigate forest cover trends at increasingly large scales at high resolutions across whole biomes, offering an efficient, practical and affordable way to explore park effectiveness. I used the remotely sensed global forest change data of Hansen et al. (2013) and near-real-time tree cover loss alert system (FORMA) released by the World Resource Institute in early 2014 to analyze forest loss within parks and immediate surroundings in Africa at 50m and 500m resolution respectively. A total of 224 parks within the tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forest biome were chosen. Results indicated that the majority of African tropical parks in this study are effective in deterring forest loss inside park boundaries. Smaller parks were less effective at preventing forest loss than larger parks and parks of differing IUCN categories showed no difference in effectiveness. West African parks exhibited the largest amount of forest loss, while Central Africa exhibited the least. This study highlights the potential of remote satellite imagery for estimating the relative impact of park establishment for Africa and identifying effective and failing parks.