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Fibropapillomatosis is a debilitating and potentially fatal tumor for sea turtles. First records in the Brazilian coast occurred in 1986. 4.471 green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) were measured and examined, between 2000 and 2004, for the presence of tumors, which in field conditions were identified morphologically by visual examination. Whenever possible, samples were collected and directed for examination. 14,96% of these individuals presented tumors. Occurrence frequency of tumors by year was: 2000, 12,91%, n=604; in 2001, 14,96%, n=809; 2002, 14,79%, n=818; 2003, 19,95%, n=842; 2004, 12,95%, n=1398. Occurrence frequency of tumors in each state respectively in 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 was: Ceará (n=452) 0,00; 24,00; 26,83; 46,83; 34,04; Rio Grande do Norte (only 2003/2004 n=46) 50,0; 27,27; Sergipe (n = 64) 0,00; 9,09; 20,00; 9,09; 19,05; Bahia (n=1073) 10,26; 19,05; 17,01; 19,51; 10,19; Espirito Santo (n=617); 34,48; 31,63; 31,25; 17,29;15,53; Rio de Janeiro (n=126) 0,00; 0,00; 9,52; 5,26; 2,04; São Paulo (n=2093) 10,29; 9,17; 7,71; 12,84; 8,06. Available data do not indicate an increase trend in the occurrence frequency of tumors in green turtles along brazilian coast. Continuous monitoring for recording fibropapillomatosis is a necessary action for defining strategies of conservation of this species.

62. ACIYA PEOPLE AND THE DESIGN AND DECLARE AN ECA OF CA 160-180.000 HA, IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THEIR TERRITORY (WHICH IS 1,220,000 HA) IN THE APAPO. BARAZANO, JESUS. Conservation International - Colombia (CI) Carrera 13 No. 71-41 Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia.

This potential ECA is where Caparú Biological Station, managed by CI Colombia, is established, and where the most sacred site for them is - Taraira Lake -, which is also the largest lake in Colombian Amazonia, and protects various species of endangered species (e. g., *Melanosuchus niger, Arapaima gigas, Pteronura brasiliensis)*. In Caparú (from 2002 named Mosiro Itajura) we have been also establishing a training program for indigenous leaders of ACIYA. They have been trained in issues they consider important for the functioning of their organization (preparing proposals, using computers), and also issues important to closely participate in the research done at the Station by CI Colombia people and students. We recently also started working with the leaders of the organization, to promot e agreements between the 20 communities of the reserve, regarding rules for the use of wildlife and other forest resources.

63. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TWO MELASTOMATACEAE SPECIES IN A VEREDA OF CENTRAL BRAZIL: A POSSIBLE CASE OF INVASIVE SPECIES. BARBOSA-SILVA, DENISE; Rocha, Dulce M.S. Departamento de Botânica, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, DF, 70.919-900, Brazil, denisebarbosasilva@yahoo.com.br (DBS). Faculdade de Ciências da Saúde, Centro Universitário de Brasília, UniCEUB, SEPN 707/907, Brasília, DF, 70.790-075, Brazil (DMSR).

Vereda is a phytophysiognomy of Cerrado Biome, characterized by hydromorphic soils saturated all year long and the presence of Xyridaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Poaceae, Cyperaceae, *Mauritia flexuosa* (palm tree) and shrubs, mainly Melastomataceae species. We analized the spatial distribution and some population structure parameters of *Lavoisiera bergii* and *Trembleya parviflora* (Melastomataceae) at the Estação Ecológica de Águas Emendadas, Planaltina, Federal District, Brazil. These species occasionally occur scattered along veredas, and at Águas Emendadas they present dense patches dominating certain areas. Three transects, 30m apart, were established cutting the vereda along its width, each subdivided in contiguous parcels of $10m^2$. All individuals (1217 *L. bergii*; 926 *T. parviflora*) inside 63 parcels were counted and had their height measured. Mean density per parcel was 1.93 ind/m^2 (S^2 =8.41) *L. bergii*; 1.47 ind/m 2 (S^2 =1.90) *T. parviflora*. Mean height 83.18cm (S=49.44) *L. bergii*; 103.57cm (S=66.14) *T. parviflora*. The correlation of number of individuals per parcel was negative and non significant (r = -0.148, p=0.251). However, their relative frequency in each parcel suggest a mutual exclusion. Both species present an aggregate distribution. This vereda is drying and this might be the reason for the population increase of these species, which might behave as invaders when habitat conditions change.

64. THE BIODIVERSTIY VALUE OF PRIMARY FORESTS, NATIVE SECOND GROWTH AND EUCALYPTUS PLANTATIONS IN AMAZONIAN BRAZIL. BARLOW, JOS; Overal, William L; Venturieri, Giorgio; Mestre, Luiz; Ferreira, Leandro; Gardner, Toby; Peres, Carlos A. School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom; Museu Parense Emilio Goeldi, Av. Magalhães Barata, 376 - São Braz, CEP: 66040-170, Belém, PA, Brasil; Embrapa Amazônia Oriental, Tv. Dr. Enéas Pinheiro s/n, C.P. 48, Belém, PA, Brasil.

Although fast-growing tree plantations and natural second-growth forests are becoming increasingly common land uses across the humid tropics, there is relatively little information on the value of these habitats for biodiversity. We sampled the vegetation and 14 faunal indicator groups in 15 sites located in the Jari region of north eastern Amazonian Brazil. Transects were placed in areas of primary forest, 13-18 year old second-growth (capoeiras) and mature (4-5 year old) Eucalyptus plantations. Although data collection is ongoing, we are able to compare and contrast the responses of three commonly used indicators of habitat perturbation and biodiversity - birds, Nymphalidae butterflies and Euglossine bees. Eucalyptus plantations with a native understorey provided surprisingly good habitats for some species within these groups, and butterfly trapping success was an order of magnit ude higher in Eucalyptus than in the other habitats. However, plantations also held very few species that were also recorded in primary forest, and native second growth forests should be considered the most attractive option for maximising the biodiversity potential for afforestation projects in degraded tropical lands.

65. USE OF LINEAR TRANSECTS FOR ASSESSING MAMMAL COMMUNITIES AND POPULATIONS: LIMITATIONS OF SHORT-TERM STUDIES. BARROS, CAMILA S.; Carvalho, Fábio M. V.; Carlos, Henrique S. A.; Fernandez, Fernando A. S.; Travassos, Leandro; Pereira, Peônia B. M.; Sandino, M. Departamento de Ecologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, CEP: 21941-590, Brazil, cbarros@biologia.ufrj.br (CSB, FMVC, FASF, LT, PBMP, MS). Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte MG, CEP: 31270-901, Brazil. (HSAC).

Linear transects, widely used for assess mammalian community composition and population abundances, have serious limitations in short-term studies. Medium-sized and large mammals were