

of fruits had fallen, and mammal dispersers had already accessed (moved beyond the canopy, consumed or buried) 197 fruits (2.9%) or approximately xx seeds. Considering our dispersal findings, cumulative research and collective understanding of the *Bertholletia-Dasyprocta-Homo sapiens* interactions, we conclude that Brazil nut harvests boost rural incomes and in our study site, likely do not threaten Brazil nut recruitment or maintenance of agouti populations.

### **Consultations between forestry and reindeer husbandry in Sweden: history, status and possibilities for a land-use partnership and an inclusive co-management process**

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Functioning coexistence between different land users is usually a central part of sustainable resource management. In Northern Sweden, forestry and reindeer husbandry are the two major land use practices that overlap spatially. Thus, sustainable forestry is greater than the sum of its parts and requires implements for coexistence. To facilitate the coexistence, consultations between forest land owners and reindeer herders has been carried out since 1954. However, long lasting conflicts indicate that the consultation procedures have not been satisfactory and also that the purport of the consultations is unclear to the participants. Drawing on Arnsteins (1969) ladder of participation and Wandéns (1997) classification of different conflicting goals, this paper address the concept of consultation and participation in relation to how it has been carried out in this particular context. Relevant literature will be reviewed, together with an in-depth analysis of the process based on protocols from consultations and notes from meetings of the Central Advisory Group for Reindeer Husbandry and Forestry, as well as observations during ongoing consultations. Identified problems and opportunities will be used towards an improved and more inclusive co-management process.

### **Changes in conservation values in modified forest: Does human involvement affect its land use pattern and wildlife presence?**

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Conservation of biodiversity is an important issue not only in protected areas but also in secondary natural environments which have been modified by many years of human use. One typical example in Japan is a “satoyama” forest. Satoyama is considered symbolic of human-nature coexistence as it is a forest based on traditional, sustainable use of natural resources. The government is putting its efforts in conserving the satoyama which is decreasing in coverage. However, it is questioned whether conservation of present state satoyama can play a similar role of traditional human-nature coexistence. Here we show the historical change of satoyama through satoyama-related land use and wildlife presence. In Tsukuba city, located 50 km North East of Tokyo, we found that many satoyama remnants have undergone various changes in its land use and have equally affected wildlife presence. Some areas have changed far enough to question the human-nature coexistence conservation value of satoyama. Although largely changed satoyama may retain wildlife conservation value through provision of habitats, we found changes in observed wildlife. While we agree that human-modified forests are important for conservation, change in usage patterns result in varied environmental outcomes. This study provides an example that traditional human-nature coexistence should not necessarily be the primary conservation value in secondary natural environments which are subject to change in human involvement.

### **Community forestry and crop raiding: understating feedback effect of community-based forest policy in Nepal**

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Community forestry (CF) in Nepal has improved forest condition significantly and has become a key source of rural livelihood. As a result, Nepal’s forest cover increased from 37% in 1986 to 45% at the present. Approximately 30% of Nepal’s forest is under community management. However, there is no empirical study that assessed impacts of wildlife on crops/livestock with increase in forest cover and improvement of habitat quality because of CF. We adopted the coupled natural-human systems framework to examine the feedbacks to the human from natural systems. We carried out a survey with 215 households in 2018 across seven CF in the Kavrepalanchok, Nepal. We found that crop-raiding is one of the main reasons for agriculture-land abandonment. Study shows that 16% of cropland abandonment were solely caused by crop-raiding by wildlife; 39.9% of cultivated land-parcels have suffered damage from wildlife (monkey, wild-boar, porcupine), though the intensity is different among communities. More than 88% of the farmers perceived that the increase in forest stock in CF is the major reason behind increasing incidences of crop-raiding. Farmers from higher caste suffered most as they have comparatively higher amount of land holdings. Though Nepal government has formulated Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline 2069, none of the farmers have claimed for compensation for the crop-damage due to lengthy bureaucratic procedure. Moreover, monkey is not included within the government relief scheme. These findings suggest addressing these issues from policy level as well as recommends introducing wildlife conflict management measures in operational plan of CF.

### **Human-primate conflict in Brazilian pine plantations: linking production and conservation through research**

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Capuchin monkeys (*Sapajus nigritus*) saw part of their native habitat replaced by other land uses as pine plantations in South Brazil. With the gradual reduction in food (mainly fruit and insects) supply, they have included pine sap in their diets giving rise to a conflict with the wood industry. Our multidisciplinary team have been studying this sensitive issue since 2003 as the impact on production is significant but capuchins are native protected species and provide important ecological services. One of the outcomes of this research is that, contrary to everybody’s expectations, we have found that capuchin populations are quite low, preventing any direct management. Additionally, we have established procedures, variables and parameters to evaluate capuchins’ damage translated into a computer tool that allow us to forecast impacts on production. We have also classified subtropical and tropical pine species based on the preference of this primate. As a result, depending on the degree of damage we might indicate the management of the pine stand, the replacement of *Pinus taeda* (preferred species) by *P. patula* (avoided species) and/or native forest enrichment using fruit species that are important in the capuchin’s diet based in local long-term studies. This way we expect to reconcile wood pulp/timber production and conservation.