UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO TOCANTINS
PRÓ-REITORIA DE PESQUISA
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM BIODIVERSIDADE, ECOLOGIA E CONSERVAÇÃO

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PROCESSO SELETIVO 2017/1
PROVA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

Número de Inscrição _____

Traduza os dois textos abaixo para o português.

A) The relative frequency of wind- and animal-pollinated plants are non-randomly distributed across the globe and numerous hypotheses have been raised for the greater occurrence of wind pollination in some habitats and towards higher latitudes. We investigated a range of hypotheses for the role of biotic and abiotic factors as determinants of the global variation in animal vs. wind pollination. We analyzed 67 plant communities. For these we determined habitat type, species richness, insularity, topographic heterogeneity, current climate and late-quaternary climate change. The predictive effects of these factors on the proportion of wind- and animal-pollinated plants were tested. The proportion of animal-pollinated plant species was positively associated with plant species richness and current temperature. Furthermore, in forest, animal pollination was positively related to precipitation. Historical climate was only weakly and idiosyncratically correlated with animal pollination.

Fonte: Rech, A. R. et al. (2016). The macroecology of animal versus wind pollination: ecological factors are more important than historical climate stability. Plant Ecology and Diversity, 9(3): 253-262.

B) River margins are valued for agriculture in the western Amazon because of their fertile soils and level surfaces. Riparian forests along river margins also provide valuable ecosystem services by protecting water quality and providing resources to aquatic organisms. Because inhabitants of the region rely on these aquatic resources, riparian deforestation may have unintended negative feedbacks on the health and well-being of rural communities. A survey of 79 households of mixed cultural background investigated how riparian environments were used, what mechanisms were in place for their conservation, and how local people valued them. Corn, beans and peanuts were cultivated preferentially in riparian areas, complementing the manioc and plantains grown on upland soils. People valued riparian areas for their ecosystem services and generally left a protective buffer of forest along rivers. Both the agricultural and ecological values of riparian areas may be preserved through proper management.

Fonte: McClaim M.E. & Cossío, R.E. (2003). The use of riparian environments in the rural Peruvian Amazon. Environmental Conservation, 30(3): 242–248.