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

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PROVA DE IDIOMA

Número de Inscrição _____

Traduza os dois textos abaixo para o português.

A) Non-native species have invaded habitats worldwide, greatly impacting the structure and function of native communities and ecosystems. To better understand mechanisms of invasion impacts and how to restore highly impacted and transformed ecosystems, studies are needed that evaluate invader effects on both biotic communities and structural characteristics. On Santa Cruz Island in Galápagos we compared biotic (plant species richness, diversity, and community composition) and structural (canopy openness, forest height, and leaf litter) characteristics of a relic forest dominated by an endemic and highly threatened tree and a forest dominated by an invasive tree. We found that the invaded forest had 42% lower native plant species richness and 17% less plant diversity than the endemic tree dominated forest. Additionally, with the invader there was 36% greater non-native plant species richness, 37% higher non-native plant diversity, and highly dissimilar plant composition when compared to the endemic-dominated forest.

FONTE: Rivas-Torres G, Flory L, Loiselle B (2018) Plant community composition and structural characteristics of an invaded forest in the Galápagos. **Biodiversity and Conservation** 27(2): 329-344.

B) Habitat fragmentation and land conversion by humans for agricultural purposes are constant threats to conservation of biodiversity in the Cerrado biome. These landscapes dominated by agricultural activities became dynamic mosaics, which are formed by different land uses. In this study, the landscape structure of the Cerrado in Goiás State, Central Brazil, was quantified by the use of fragmentation indices, analysed at the class level. The objective of this study was to assess if land use for crop production or for pasture produces different fragmentation patterns, which can result in different pressures for the Cerrado biodiversity. The study showed that landscapes dominated by crops are more fragmented than landscapes dominated by pastures. These crop-dominated landscapes also presented a smaller number of fragments that could maintain populations of threatened mammal species in Cerrado. Regions with more preserved natural areas are in the northeast of Goiás, where there are rough relief and soil unsuitable for agriculture. Our results indicate that croplands generate a landscape structure more damaging for the conservation of biodiversity in the Cerrado biome.

FONTE: Carvalho FMV, De Marco Júnior P, Ferreira LG (2009) Cerrado into-pieces: Habitat fragmentation as a function of landscape use in the savannas of central Brazil. **Biological Conservation** 142: 1392–1403.