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

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PROCESSO SELETIVO 2018/1

PROVA DE IDIOMA

Número de Inscrição _____

Traduza os dois textos abaixo para o português.

A) The Cerrado is a fire-dependent savanna requiring a clear and urgent fire management policy. The extensive misuse of fire for deforestation or pasture management in Brazil has created an overall perception that its use is always deleterious. This view, reinforced by threats of global warming and climatic change, has lead to current policies of fire suppression. Cerrado ecosystems depend on the historical fire regime to maintain their structure, biodiversity and functioning. The suppression of fire has transformed savanna vegetation into forests, causing biodiversity losses and drastic changes in ecological processes. The National Fire Policy required by law must be urgently implemented in Brazil, including use of fire for Cerrado conservation in public and private lands on the basis of existing knowledge of indigenous people and scientists. If implemented, the policy can give the biodiversity of the Cerrado a future that has previously been severely threatened by fire suppression

Fonte: Durigan G. & Ratter J. A. (2016) The need for a consistent fire policy for Cerrado conservation. Journal of Applied Ecology 53: 11-15.

B) The Paraguayan territory and region, in the centre of South America, is a huge transition area with a succession of various vegetation types. However, this area has received little attention from researchers, with few works published on its flora and its delimitations. We aimed to identify the most important environmental driving forces and delimit floristic patterns in this region. We obtained 1234 tree species occurrence records, 205 geographic coordinates and 23 environmental variables and altitude from the 'NeoTropTree' database and verified the influence and contribution of environmental factors through variance partition. We tested the floristic consistency of the different vegetation types using dendrogram, indicator species and ordination analyses. We also constructed multiple linear models to check the correlation between species distribution and environmental variables. We found eight consistent vegetation types. The spatial variables coupled with environmental variables were more important than individual environmental or spatial variables. Among the environmental variables, the aridity index was the most important. Despite the importance of spatial factors, due to environmental heterogeneity, we found a gradient related to climate and edaphic variables related to tree flora.

Fonte: Bueno, M. L.; Rezende, V. L.; Pontara, V. & Oliveira-Filho, A. T. (2017). Floristic distributional patterns in a diverse ecotonal area in South America. Plant Ecology 218:1171–1186.

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