INTERNATIONAL WILDLAND FIRE CONFERENCE

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Towards an International Framework

Porto - Portugal | May 16-19th, 2023

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The effects of prescribed fires on lizard diversity in grasslands of central Brazil

Authors: Bruna F. Gomes, Marcio R. C. Martins

The effects of prescribed fires on lizard diversity in grasslands of central Brazil









Bruna F. Gomes



Marcio R. C. Martins



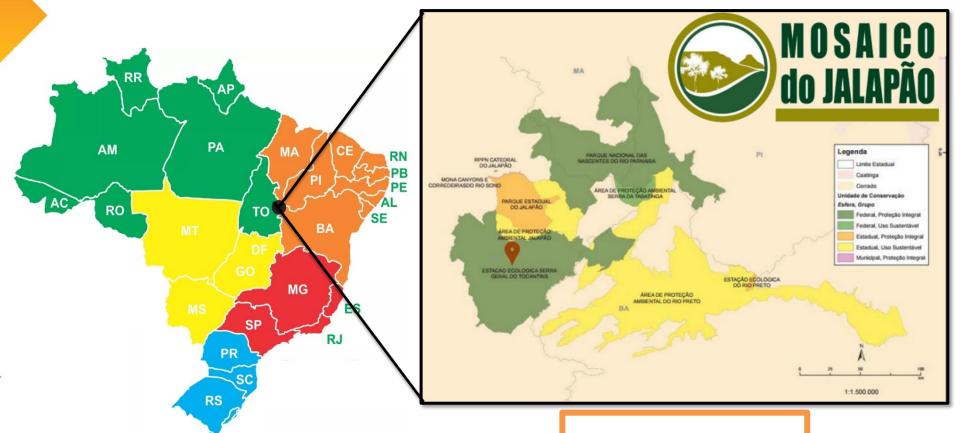








Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (SGTES)



CONFERENCE

SGTES: 716.000 ha

IFM: since 2014



Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (SGTES)





Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological **Station (SGTES) EESGT** creation



2001

Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (SGTES) EESGT creation 2010 2001 Year with the highest investment in fire suppression

Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (SGTES) Management **EESGT** creation report 2010 2001 2011 Year with the highest investment in fire suppression

Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological **Station (SGTES)** Management **EESGT** creation report 2010 2001 2011 Fire supression policy Year with the highest investment in fire suppression



SGTES fire history







Fire supression consequences 2001 - 2011

Fuel accumulation

Recurrence of large (and late) fires

High expenses for fire suppression

Increase in socioenvironmental conflict Logistical inability to suppress large fires

Managers' frustration

Barradas, 2016



Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological **Station (SGTES)** Management **EESGT** creation report 2014 2010 2001 2011 Fire supression policy Management Plan Year with the highest implementation of the IFM investment in fire (Integrated Fire Management) suppression

Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological **Station (SGTES)** Management Consequences of IFM: **EESGT** creation report Decrease in late fire and in the size of burned area 2014 2010 2001 2011 Fire supression policy Management Plan Year with the highest implementation of the IFM investment in fire (Integrated Fire Management) suppression

Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (SGTES) Management Consequences of IFM: **EESGT** creation report Decrease in late fire and in the size of burned area 2014 2010 2001 2011 Fire supression policy Management Plan Year with the highest Lack of information on investment in fire faunal responses to IFM. suppression

Objective: to evaluate the effects of prescribed burnings on the diversity of lizards and help the managers of the SGTES in decision-making in the activities of the IFM.



What is the impact of prescribed fires on the diversity of lizards in the SGTES?

Does the time since the last fire influence the diversity of lizards in the SGTES?

Does prescribed fires cause direct mortality of small vertebrates?

How can the results obtained in this project contribute to the IFM at SGTES?

Objective: to evaluate the effects of prescribed burnings on the diversity of lizards and help the managers of the SGTES in decision-making in the activities of the IFM.



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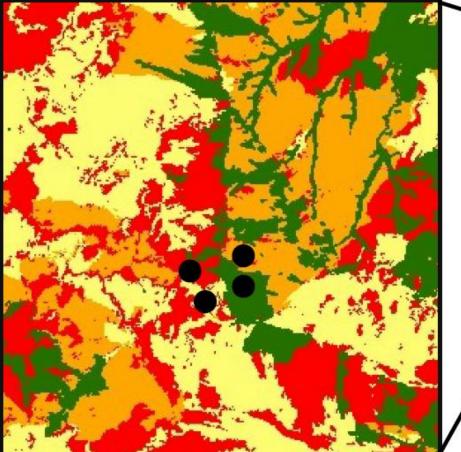
How can the results obtained in this project contribute to the IFM at SGTES?

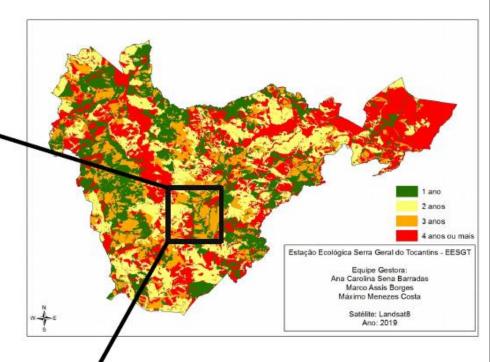
E-Poster presentation (PP125)





Methods

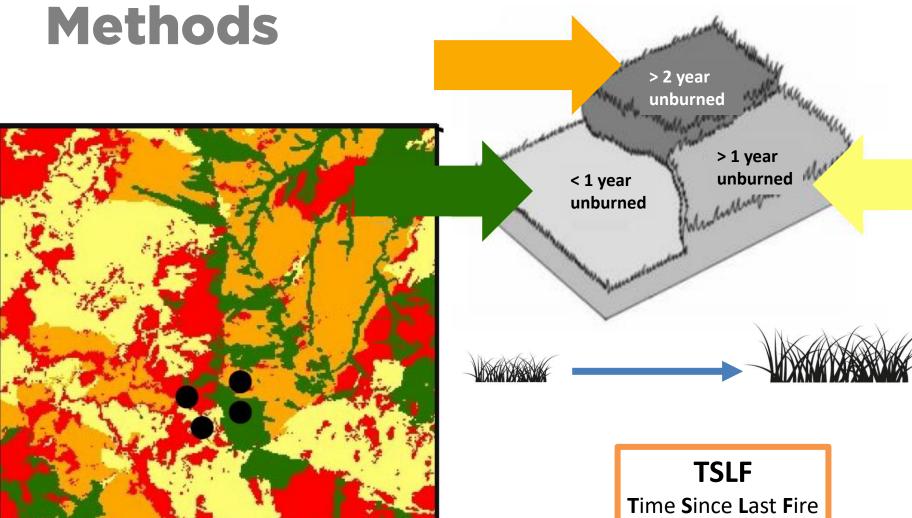




TSLF
Time Since Last Fire

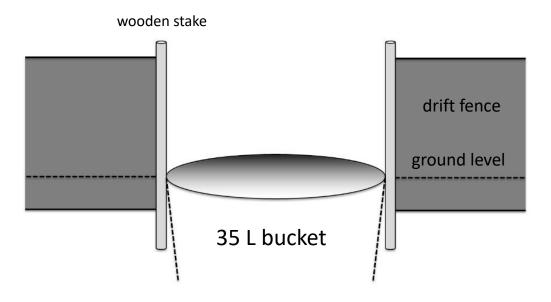








Methods



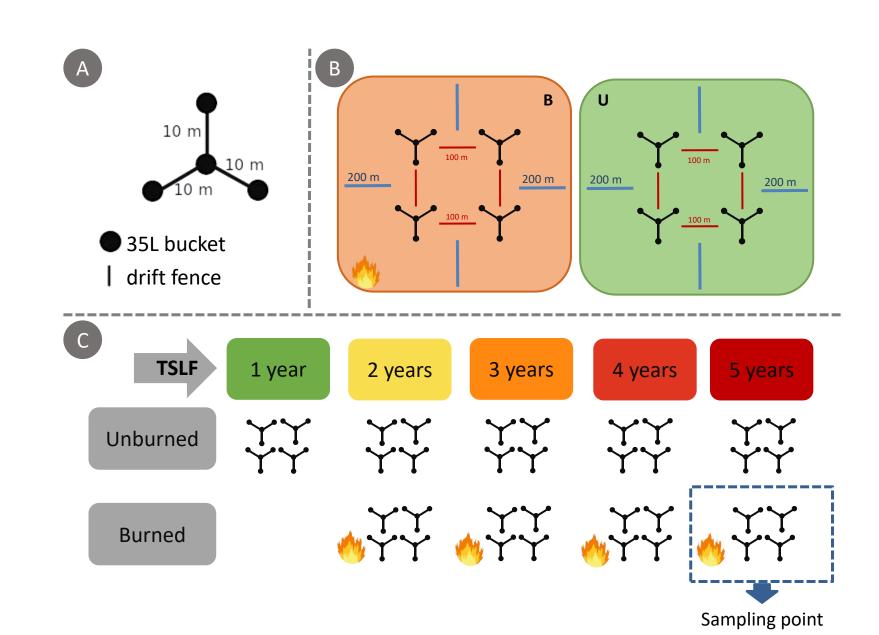




Pitfall traps











Prescribed burn in SGTES.













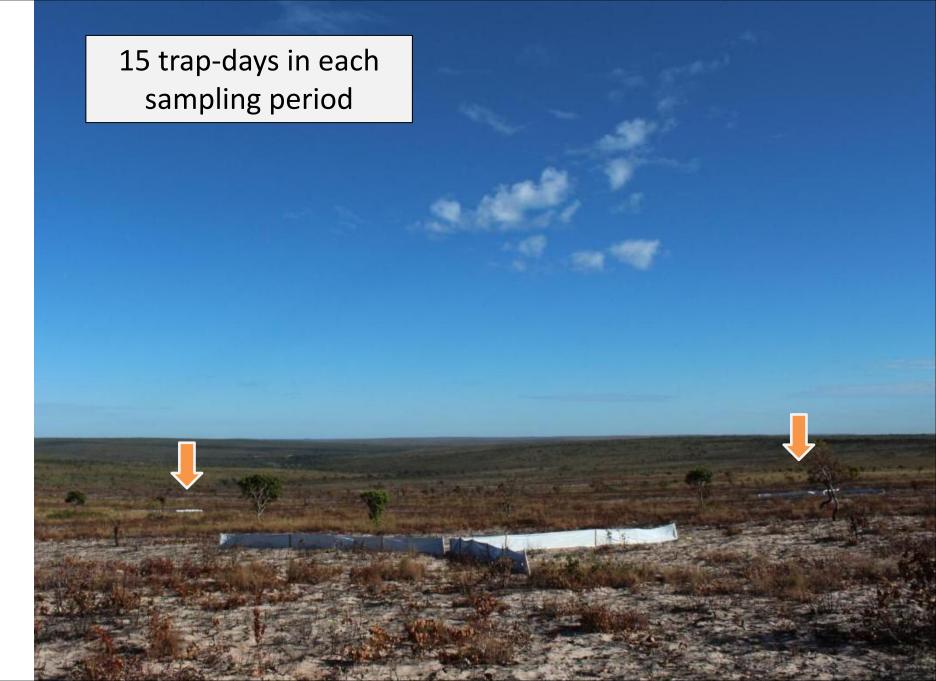














Methods







Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (SGTES) -10.4 **-**Sampling period ∇ C1 -10.6 **-**0 \Diamond -10.8 **-**⊞ latitude **TSLF** -11.0 -The areas were chosen -11.2 together with the SGTES managers. -47.2 -46.8 -46.4 -46.0

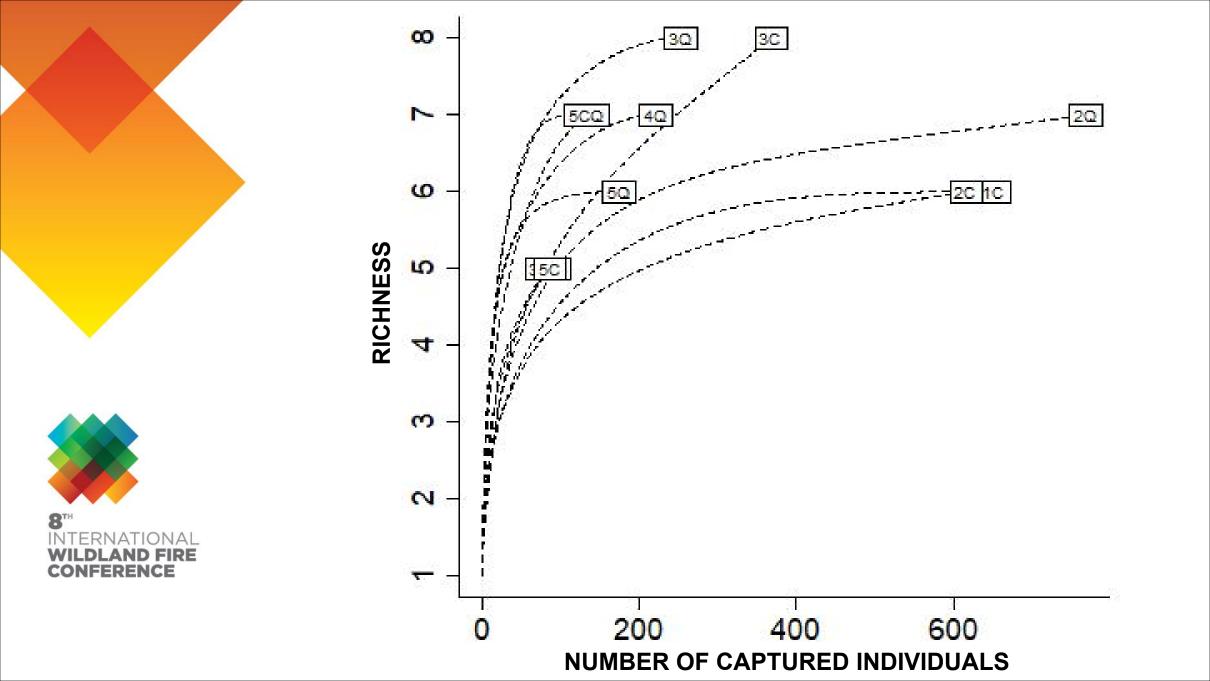
longitude

C3 C4

C6

camp

camp







Richness and abundance of lizards

Specie	1U	2 U	2B	3U	3B	4U	4B	5U	5B	TOTAL	%	% acum
Tropidurus oreadicus	433	433	597	195	120	80	119	73	66	2116	65%	65%
Ameivula jalapensis	181	146	115	134	73	23	43	8	70	793	24%	89%
Vanzossaura savanicola	23	24	12	27	28	9	21	1	12	157	5%	94%
Brasiliscincus heathi	0	0	5	5	9	4	29	3	16	71	2%	96%
Hemidactylus brasilianus	7	8	30	1	11	3	2	0	3	65	2%	98%
Bachia oxyrhina	4	3	7	4	7	4	6	2	8	45	1%	99%
Ameiva ameiva	3	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	10	0%	100%
Anolis meridionalis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0%	100%
Copeoglossum nigropunctatum	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0%	100%
Salvator duseni	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0%	100%
Sampling points (<i>n</i>)	9	5	7	5	4	3	5	1	2			
Richness	7	7	8	9	9	8	7	6	7			

T. oreadicus: most abundant specie







65% of all captures











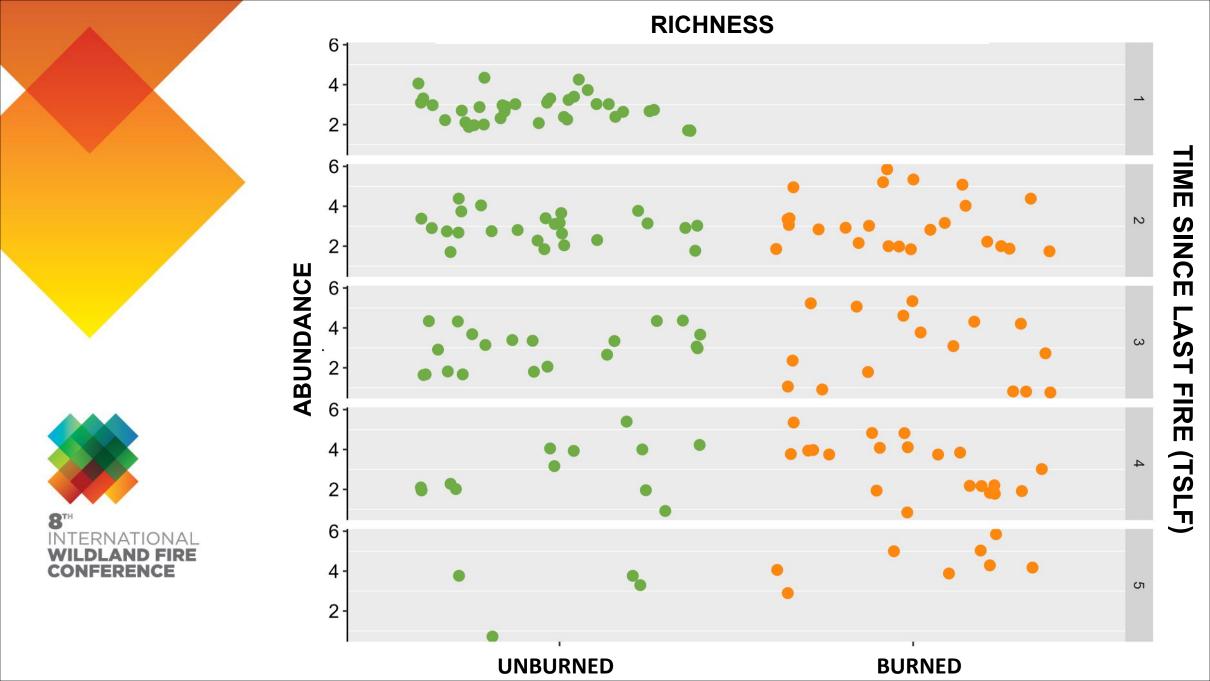




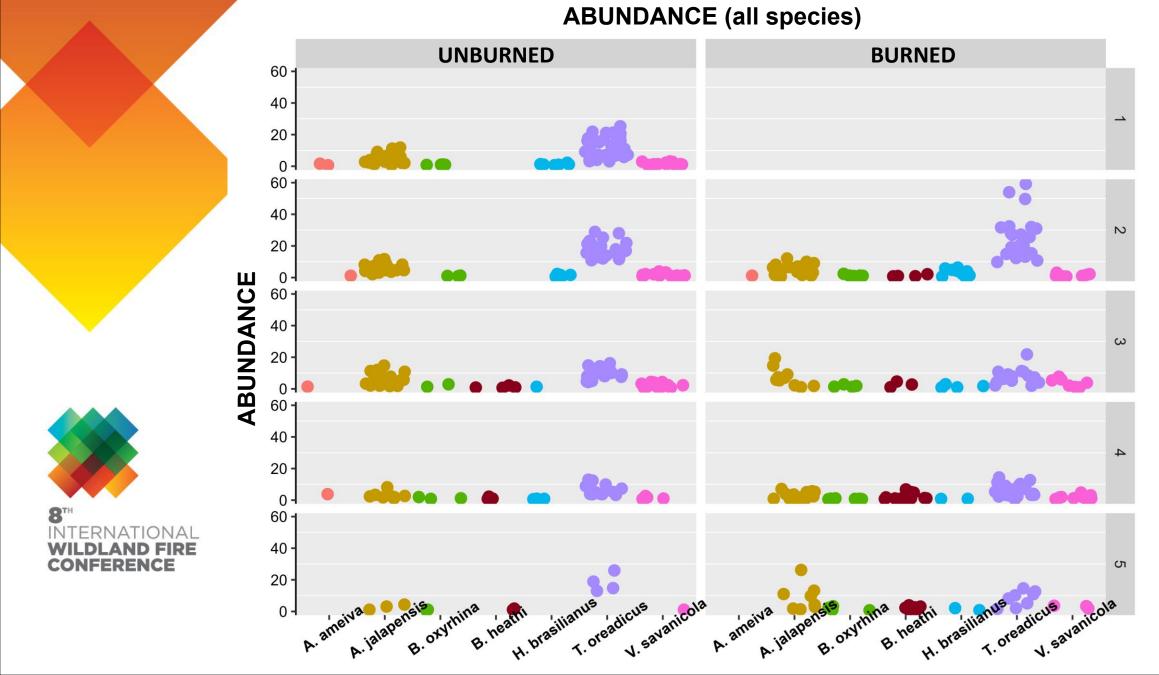






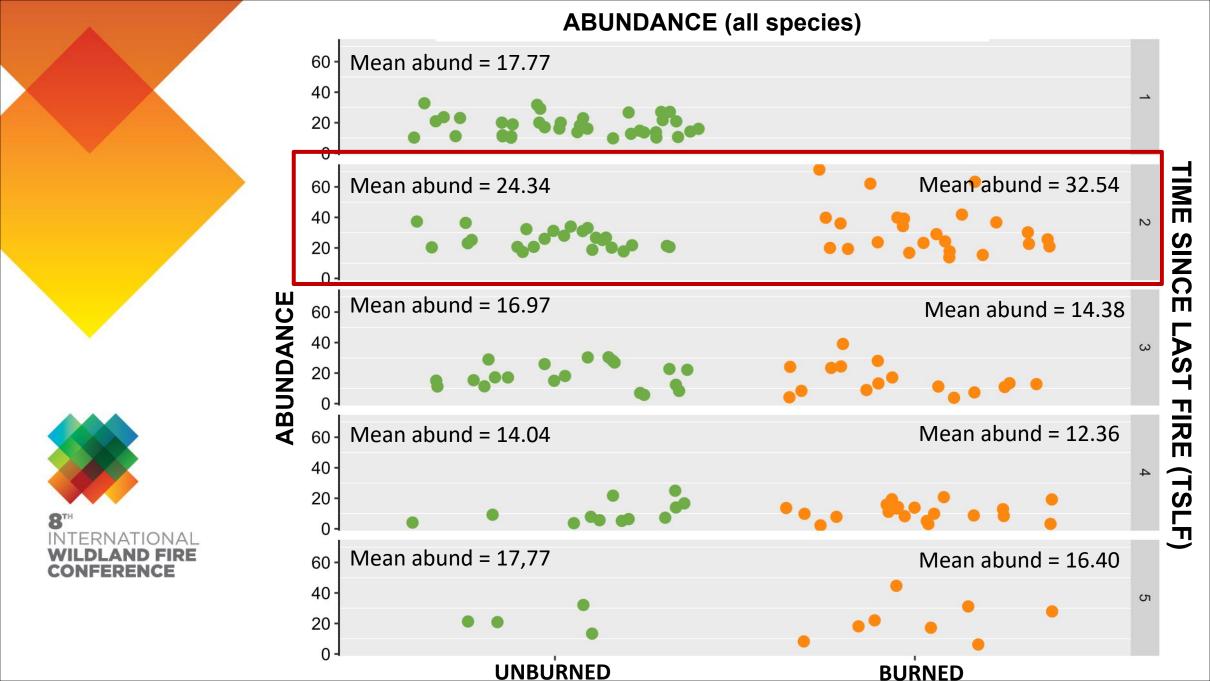


TIME SINCE FIRE (TSLF)



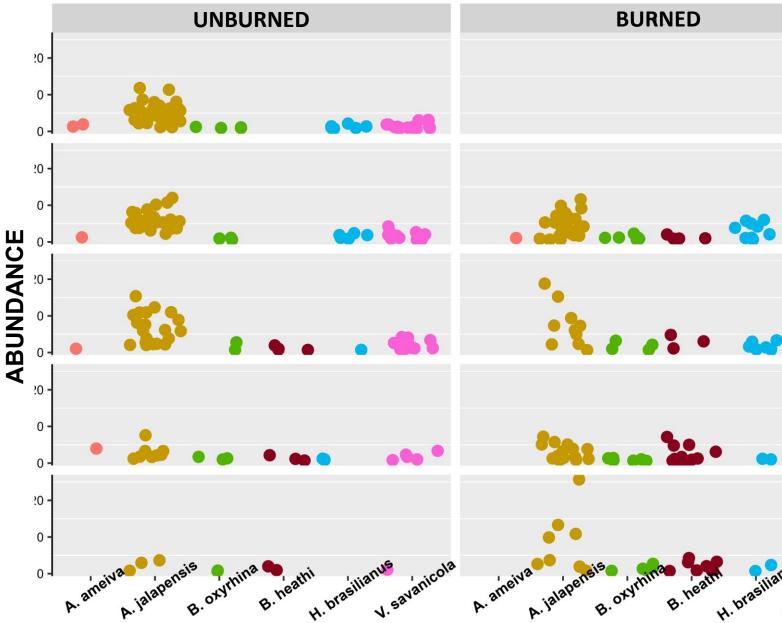
ABUNDANCE (all species) **UNBURNED BURNED** 60 -40 20 0 -TIME 60 40 SINC 20 0 -**ABUNDANCE** 60 -П 40 20 60 1 FIRE 40 (TSLF) 20 0 -60 -40 -20 0 -

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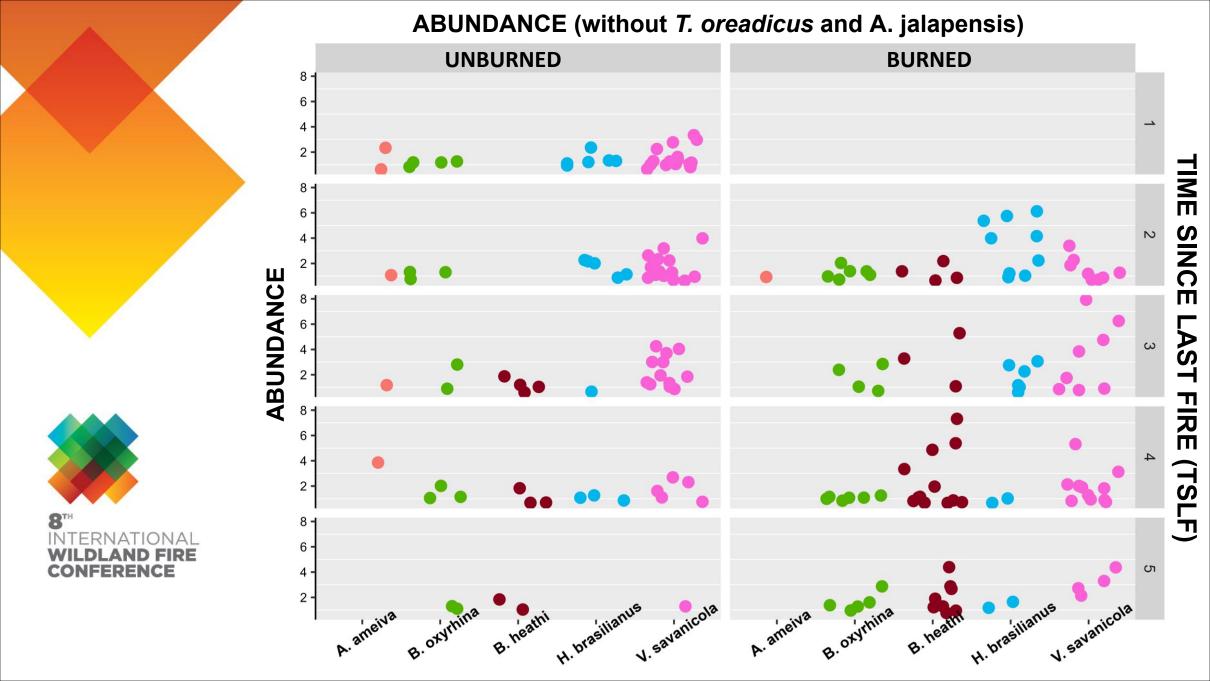


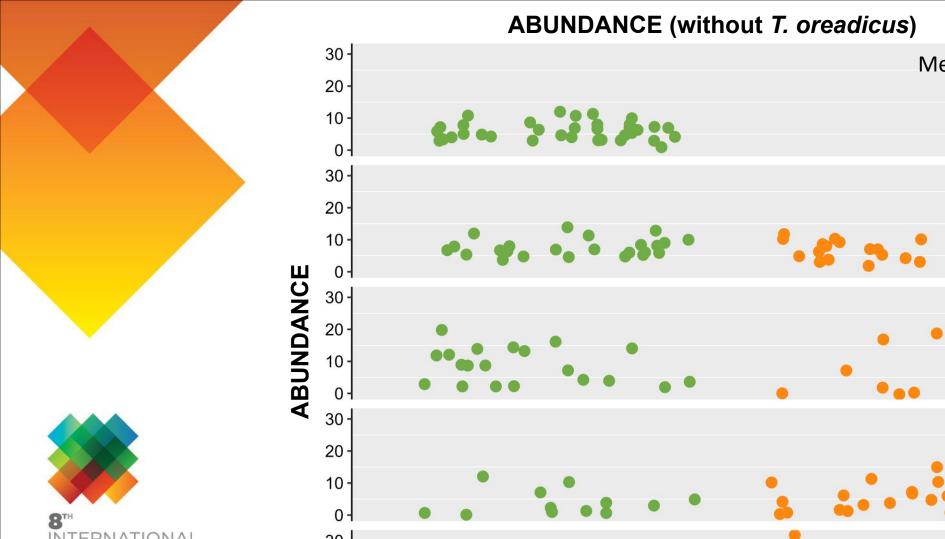
ABUNDANCE (without *T. oreadicus*) **BURNED** TIME FIRE

(TSLF)

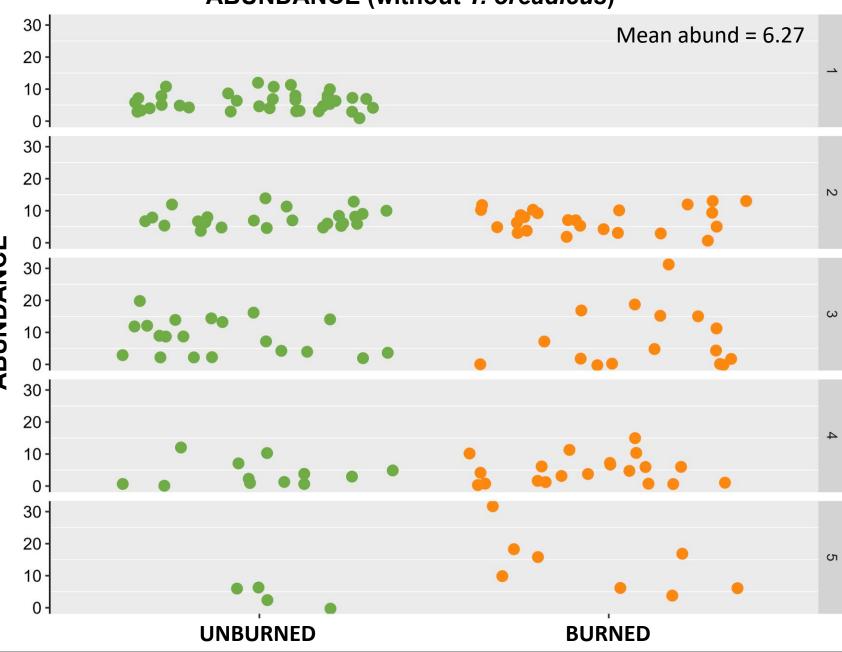


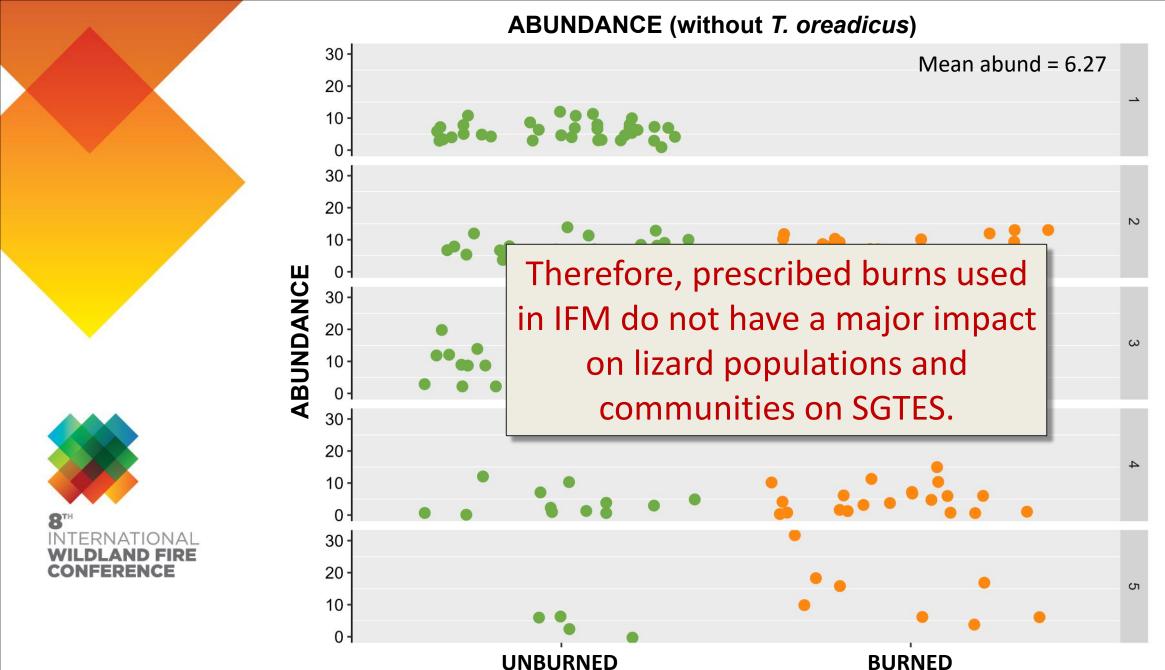






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THANK YOU!!

brugomes@ib.usp.br



