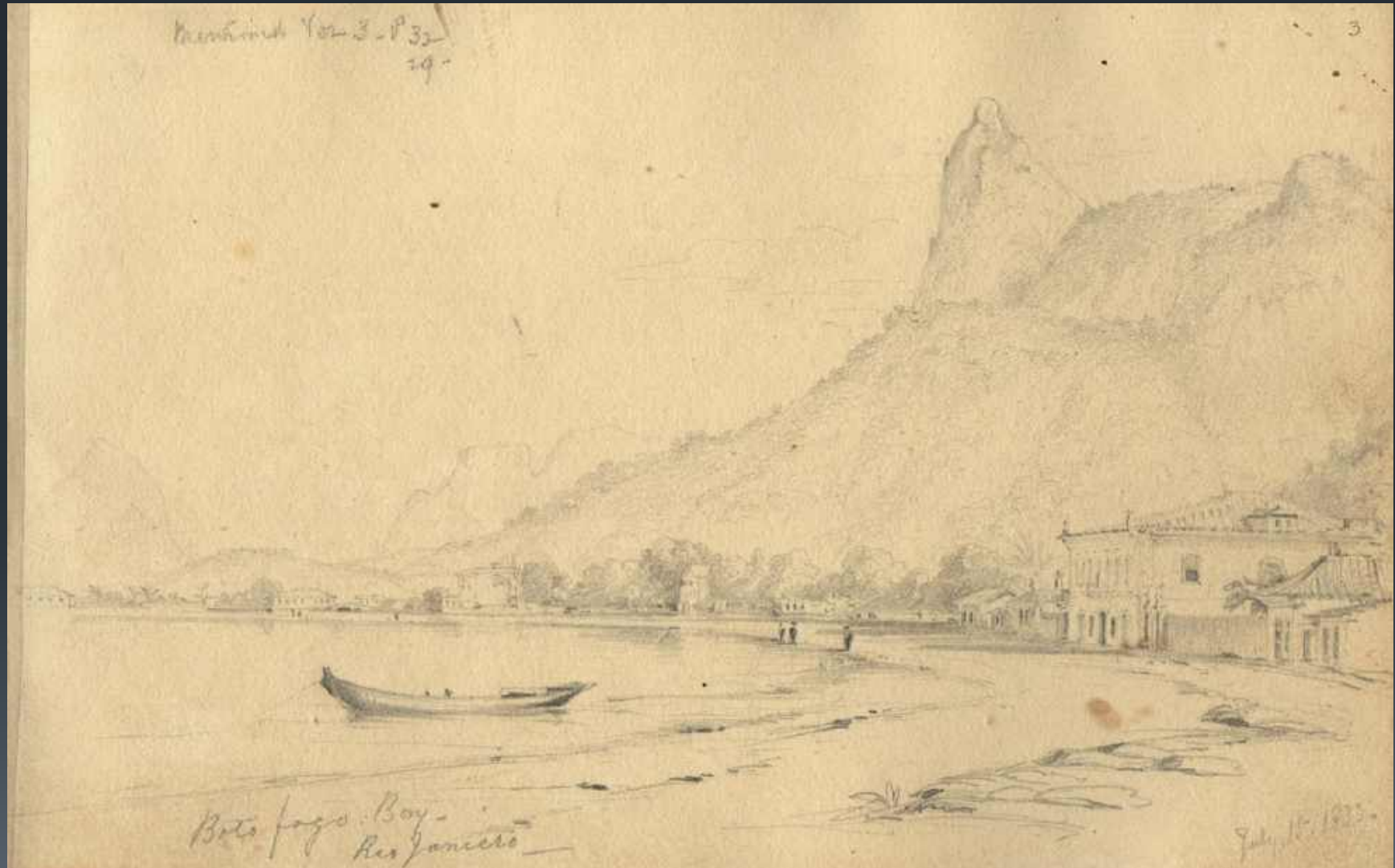




The way forward, a case study in ecological restoration of the Guapiaçu watershed/RJ"

Nicholas Locke, president of the
Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu



Câmara de Comercio e Industria Japonesa do RJ/ Oct 11th



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The Atlantic rainforest and Rio de Janeiro: An inspiration for so many early naturalists





Welcome to the REGUA: An inspiration for so many of us !





A little bit of history!





Welcome to Guapiaçu!











Consequences





Challenges





Getting ever more complex





Needing urgent plan





Where and how can we start repairing our landscape?





Welcome to The Guapiáçu catchment, a 450km² watershed that provides water to 2.5m people, 60% forested



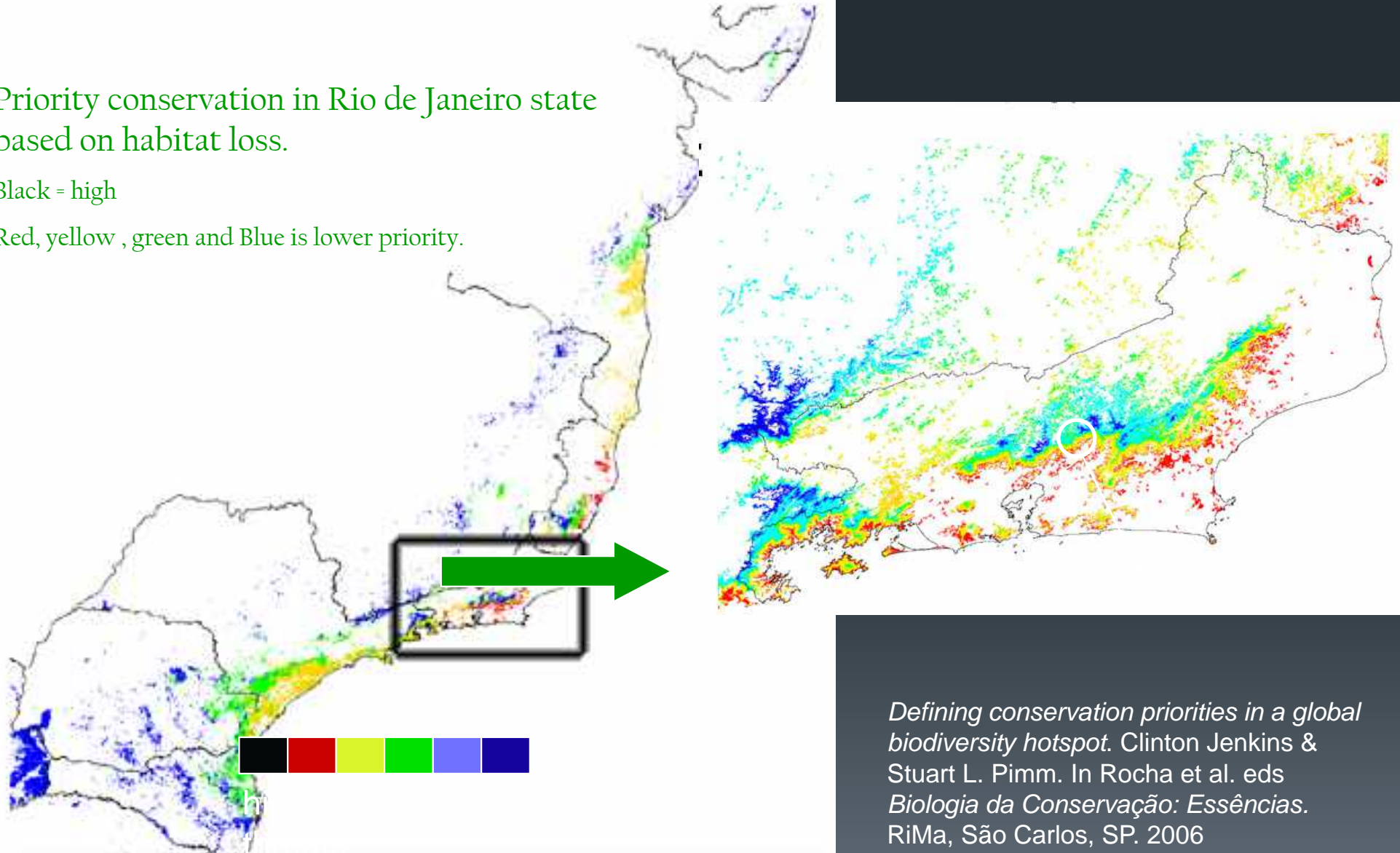


Rio de Janeiro Biodiversity “Hotspot”

Priority conservation in Rio de Janeiro state based on habitat loss.

Black = high

Red, yellow, green and Blue is lower priority.



Defining conservation priorities in a global biodiversity hotspot. Clinton Jenkins & Stuart L. Pimm. In Rocha et al. eds *Biologia da Conservação: Essências*. RiMa, São Carlos, SP. 2006



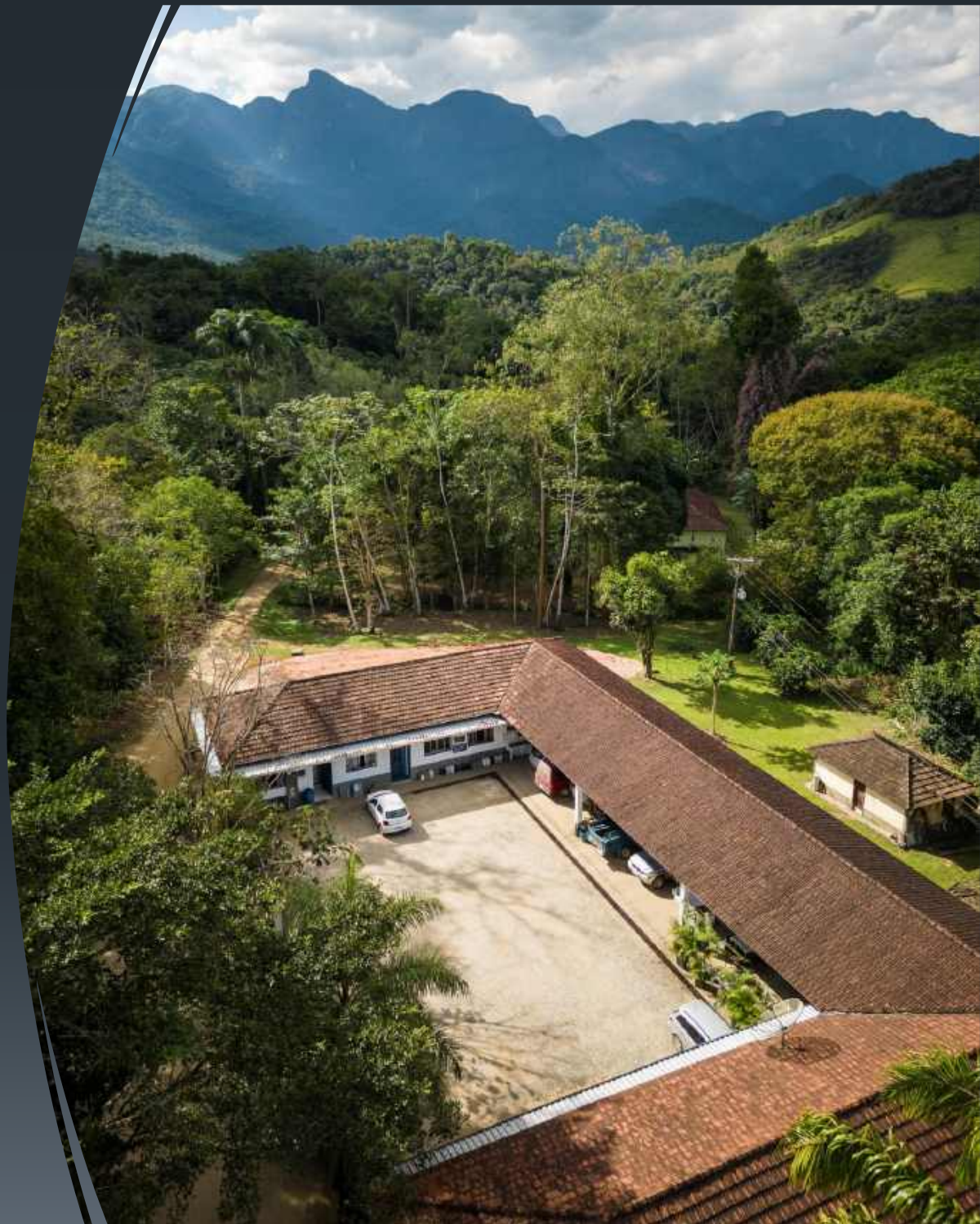
REGUA starts in 2001





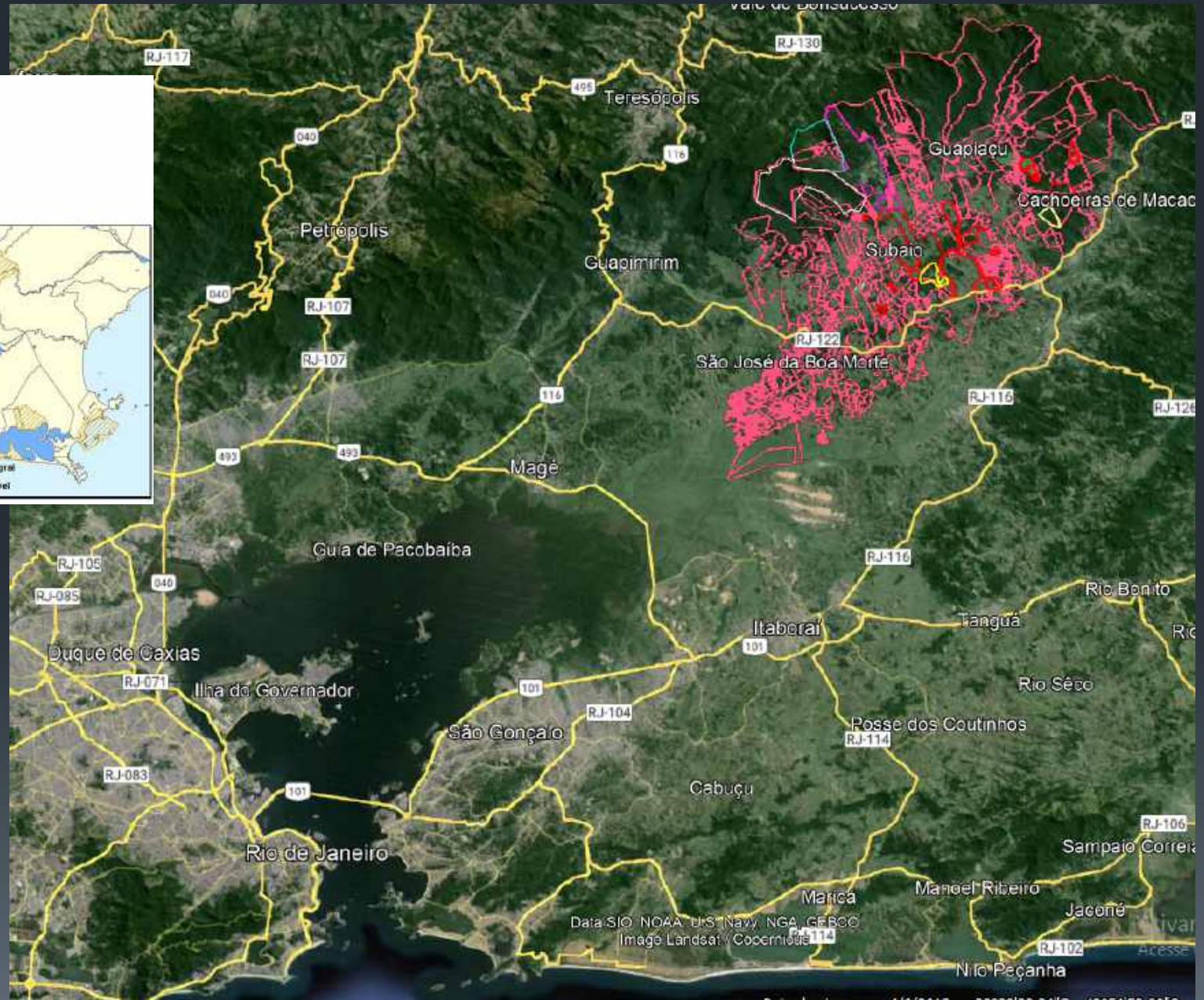
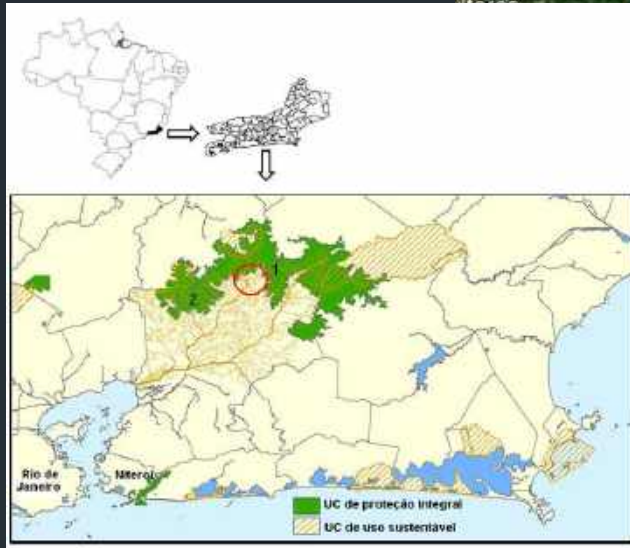
Objectives

- 1) The protection of the biodiversity found in the Guapiaçu catchment
- 2) Working with local Community for them to understand the importance of their Atlantic Rainforest
- 3) Restoring degraded areas, filling in and connecting existing forest fragments
- 4) Offering opportunities for research through partnerships with Universities
- 5) Sustainable activities to create income opportunities





Located in the Rio Guapiaçu catchment total área 450km²





REGUA's first efforts





Environmental education

- School visits
- Young ranger
- Strengthening links to the community

CERVEJARIA
ambev





Second principle activity: REGUA restoration :
750 mil tree planted on average 250 espécies p.a





Phenological studies



LEVANTAMENTO FLORÍSTICO E MARCAÇÃO DE MATRIZES EM REMANESCENTE FLORESTAL DA ÁREA DE CAPTAÇÃO DE ÁGUA DA BRASIL KIRIN: PROPOSTA PARA ESTUDO FENOLÓGICO E COLETA DE SEMENTES COMO SUBSÍDIO EM PROJETOS DE RECUPERAÇÃO DE ÁREAS DEGRADADAS

Aline Damasceno de Azevedo – Reserva Ecológica de Guapiáçu
 Thiago de Azevedo Amorim – Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro
 Juan Carlos Resende de Moraes – Reserva Ecológica de Guapiáçu

Resumo

A restauração dos ecossistemas florestais está diretamente relacionada à preservação e manutenção da biodiversidade e dos recursos naturais de uma determinada região. Dessa forma, se torna necessária a de um adequado projeto que englobe toda a cadeia produtiva da restauração, da das espécies, até a produção da sementes a mudas florestais nativas da bjetivo apresentar uma proposta de planejamento para a coleta e produção r da marcação de matrizes e estudos fenológicos, a fim de subsidiar a i degradadas nos limites da captação de água da empresa Brasil Kirin no iacuí, RJ. Foi realizado levantamento florístico, com seleção, descrição e rceles florestais arbóreas em um fragmento florestal preservado na área de . Buscou-se especialmente espécies constataadas como ameaças de extinção m. Foram registradas 252 matrizes, distribuídas em 100 espécies, 83 gêneros ica Fabaceae apresentou a maior riqueza total de espécies e abundância de rtância das características ambientais dessas espécies na propagação e lógicos em ecossistemas florestais equilibrados, como também naqueles ram encontradas 15 espécies que constam no Livro Vermelho da Flora do gão e/ou de relevante interesse para pesquisa e conservação. Dessas gylthum imperiale destacou-se por ser endêmica da Mata Atlântica e se como "em perigo". Constatou-se que foi possível, através do levantamento tal do fragmento florestal em considerável estágio de conservação, bem rervação e propagação de espécies endêmicas e ameaçadas de extinção i forma, possibilitou conhecer as características ambientais das espécies erendo dados para futuros trabalhos de planejamento de produção e florestais em quantidade e qualidade genética satisfatória, contribuindo lo a restauração da Mata Atlântica.

statal, levantamento florístico, marcação de matrizes





Propagation of tree species





Transport to the field





Including the community!





Results



2005



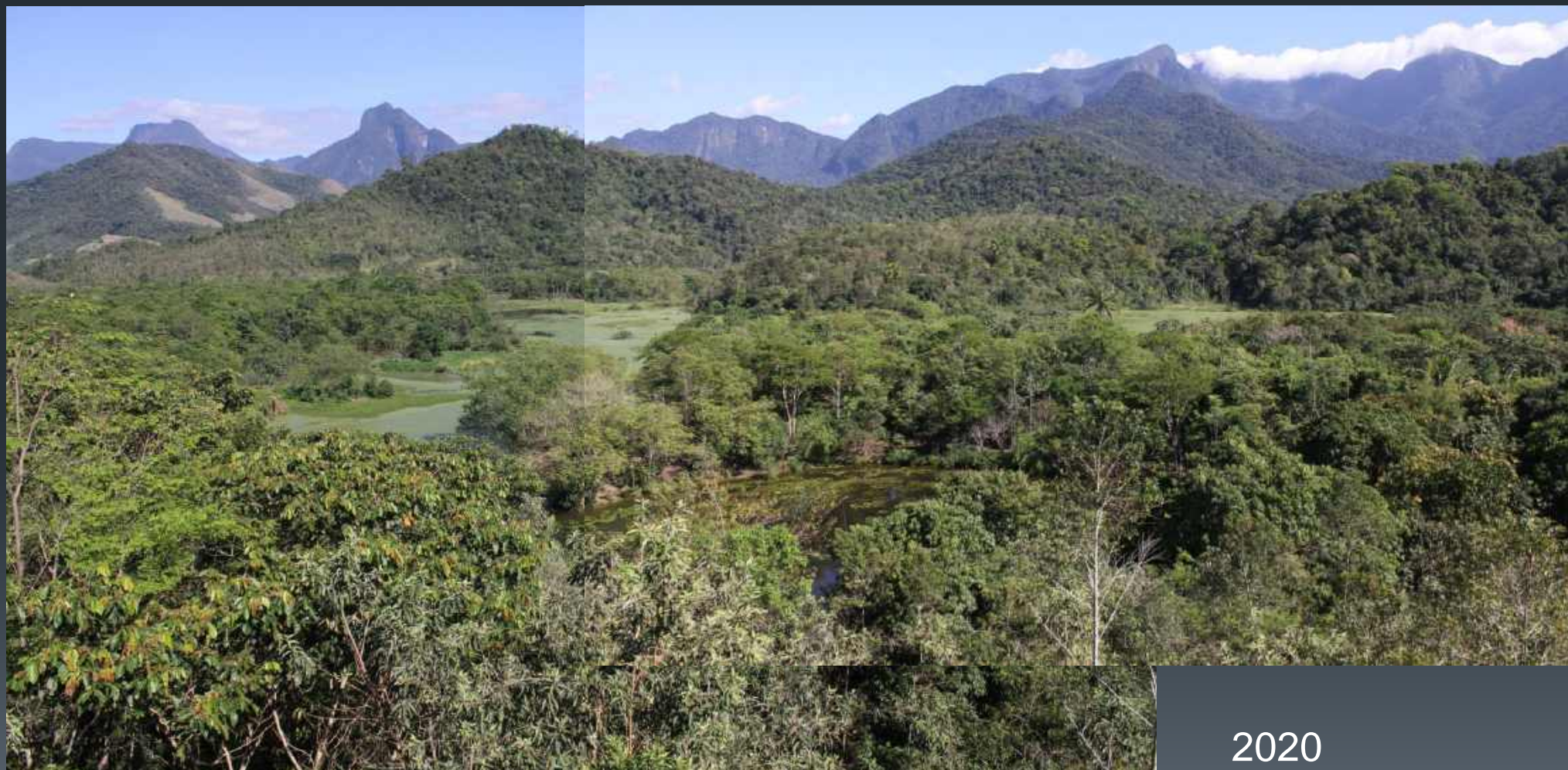
Results



2005



Results



2020

Results





Results



2010



Attracting partners



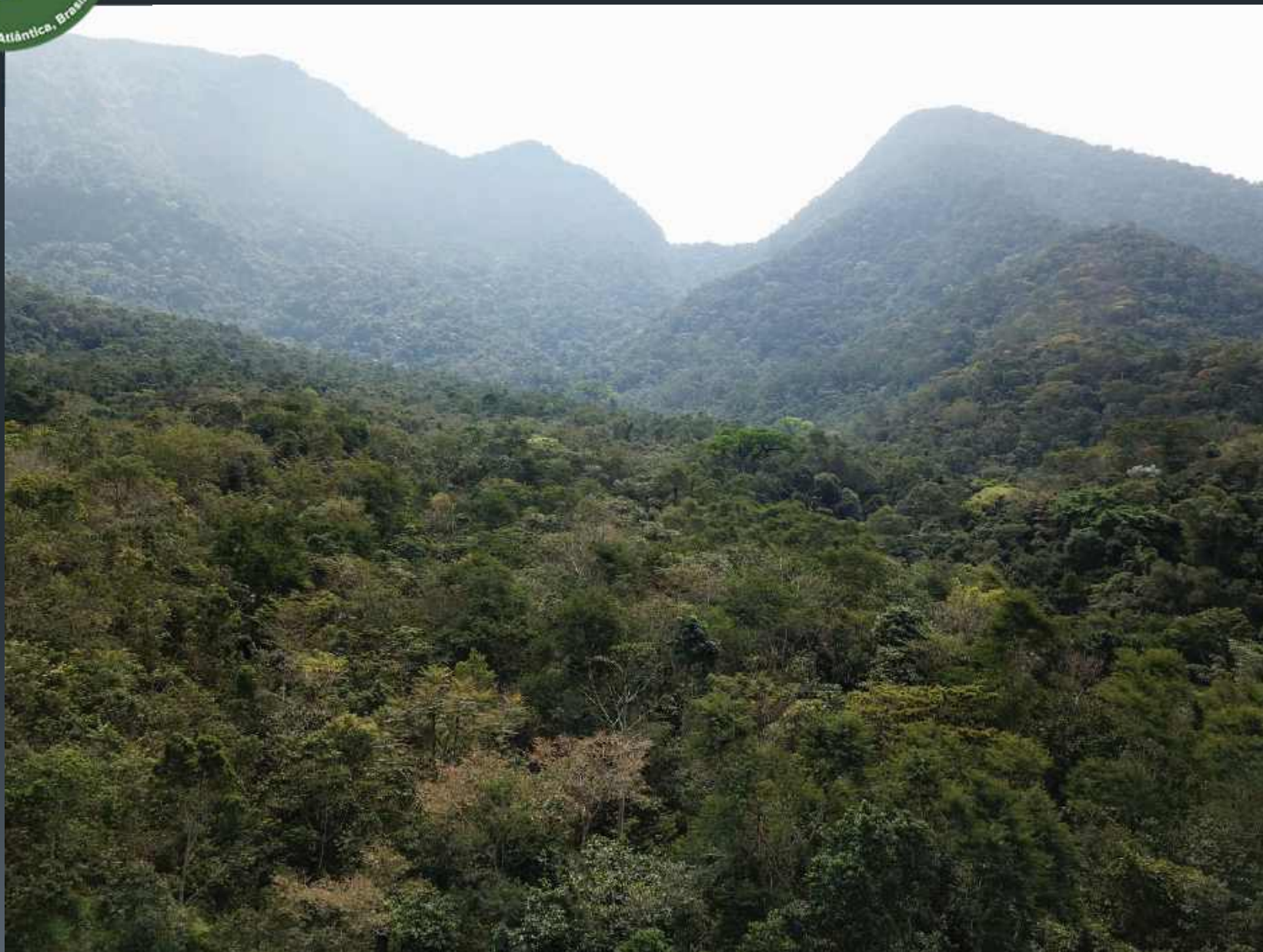
INICIATIVA VERDE



2009



Results



2021



Attracting partners

Set/2005





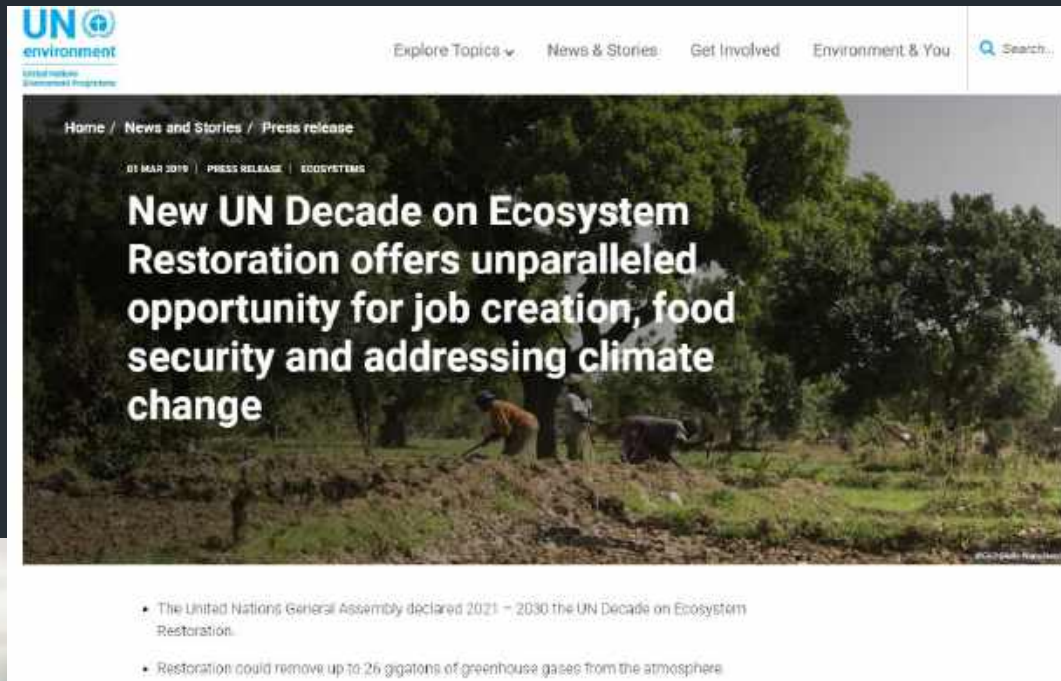
Results

Abr/2024





Preservation and restoration... 2 main principles





Monitoring





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🕒 This article is more than 4 years old

Birth of wild tapir offers hope for Brazil's endangered ecosystem

Researchers believe the calf was born in January and a second may be on its way

The Guardian



📷 The images of the pig-like calf with a characteristic prehensile snout were captured by a camera trap in the Guapiaçu Ecological Reserve Photograph: Maron Galliez

Hopes for a recovery of **Brazil's** most endangered ecosystem have been given a boost by the first birth of a wild tapir in Rio de Janeiro's Atlantic Forest for more than a century.

Benefitting our education programme



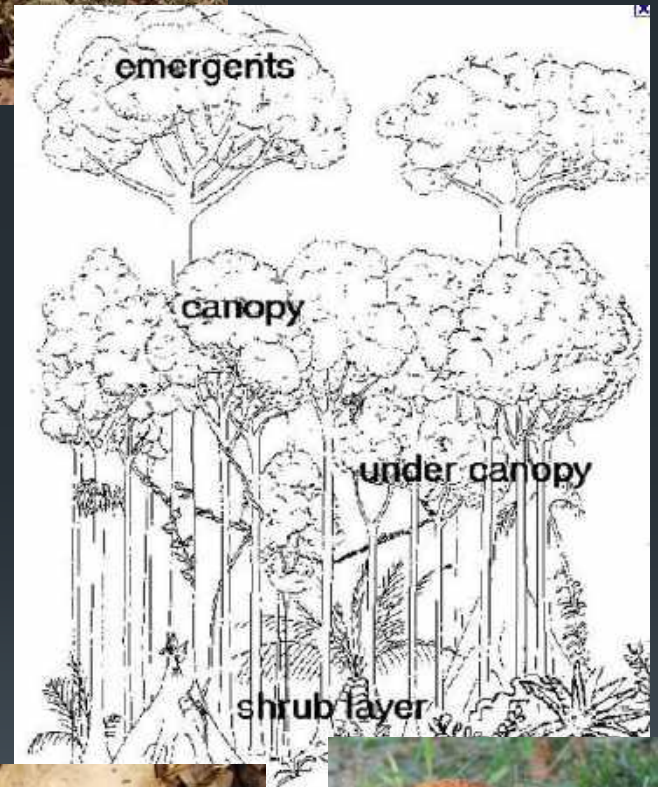


And Research programme





To understand how forests work



"The influence of environmental factors, dispersal and seed predation on the altitudinal stratification of populations of Atlantic Rainforest palms". Rita Portela and UFRJ





- Tourism



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
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>> BIRDING SITES BIRDING REGUA'S ATLANTIC FOREST

Seeking out Atlantic Forest specialities at Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu

Lee Dingain

Neotropical Birding

THE BIRDING MAGAZINE OF THE NEOTROPICAL BIRD CLUB

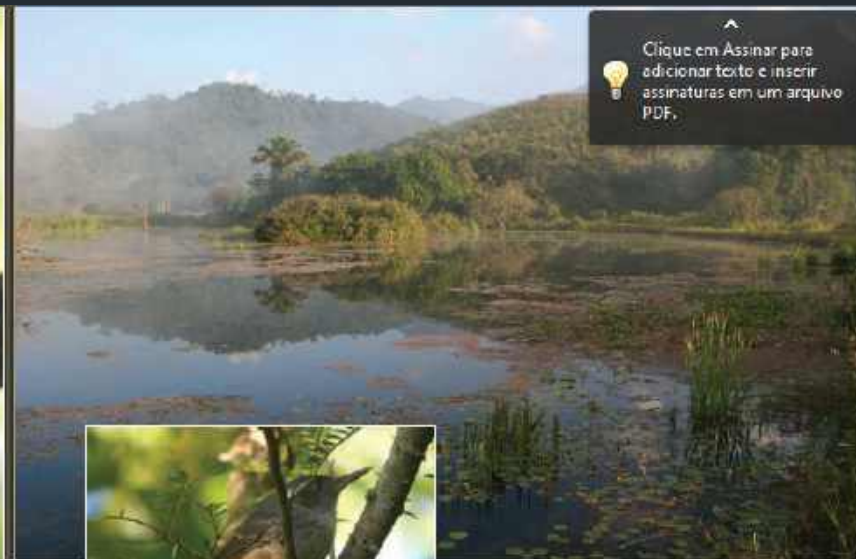


Reader 8 • Spring 2023

the most
rare:
Lanius
in/ww
com

Most Brazilian endemics are concentrated in the coastal Atlantic Forest, severely threatened by urbanisation and deforestation. Birders visiting REGUA will contribute to the conservation of this ecosystem and its unique birds, learning at the same time why this reserve is ranked among the top South American birding sites

80 Neotropical Birding 8



⬆
Clique em Assinar para
adicionar texto e inserir
assinaturas em um arquivo
PDF.



The Atlantic Forest is high on the list of places to visit for many birders. Stretching for over 2,500 km along Brazil's Atlantic coastline, from the state of Rio Grande do Norte in the north to the border with Uruguay in the south, and inland into north-east Argentina and eastern Paraguay¹, the Atlantic Forest comprises a variety of habitats including humid evergreen forest, dry forest, montane pine and restinga¹. Geographic isolation from other great expanses of forest in South America has resulted in a highly biodiverse ecoregion characterised by high levels of endemism: 199 bird species are endemic to the biome² and around 80% of all Brazilian endemics are found here!

All photographs were taken at Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil.

Top to bottom:

The REGUA wetland (Lee Dingain/www.leadingain.blogspot.com)

Middle left: The elusive Spotted Bambiowren *Psittanopus guttatus* is regular on the Efin Forest Trail (Adriel Carvalho da Cunha)

Eastern Striped Manakin *Machaeropenus regulus* is on the southern edge of its range at REGUA (Lee Dingain/www.leadingain.blogspot.com)

The Sixty Breasted Merulian is another Atlantic Forest endemic to be encountered in the Efin Forest Trail (Leonardo Pinheiro/avetstone.multiply.com)

Neotropical Birding 8 81



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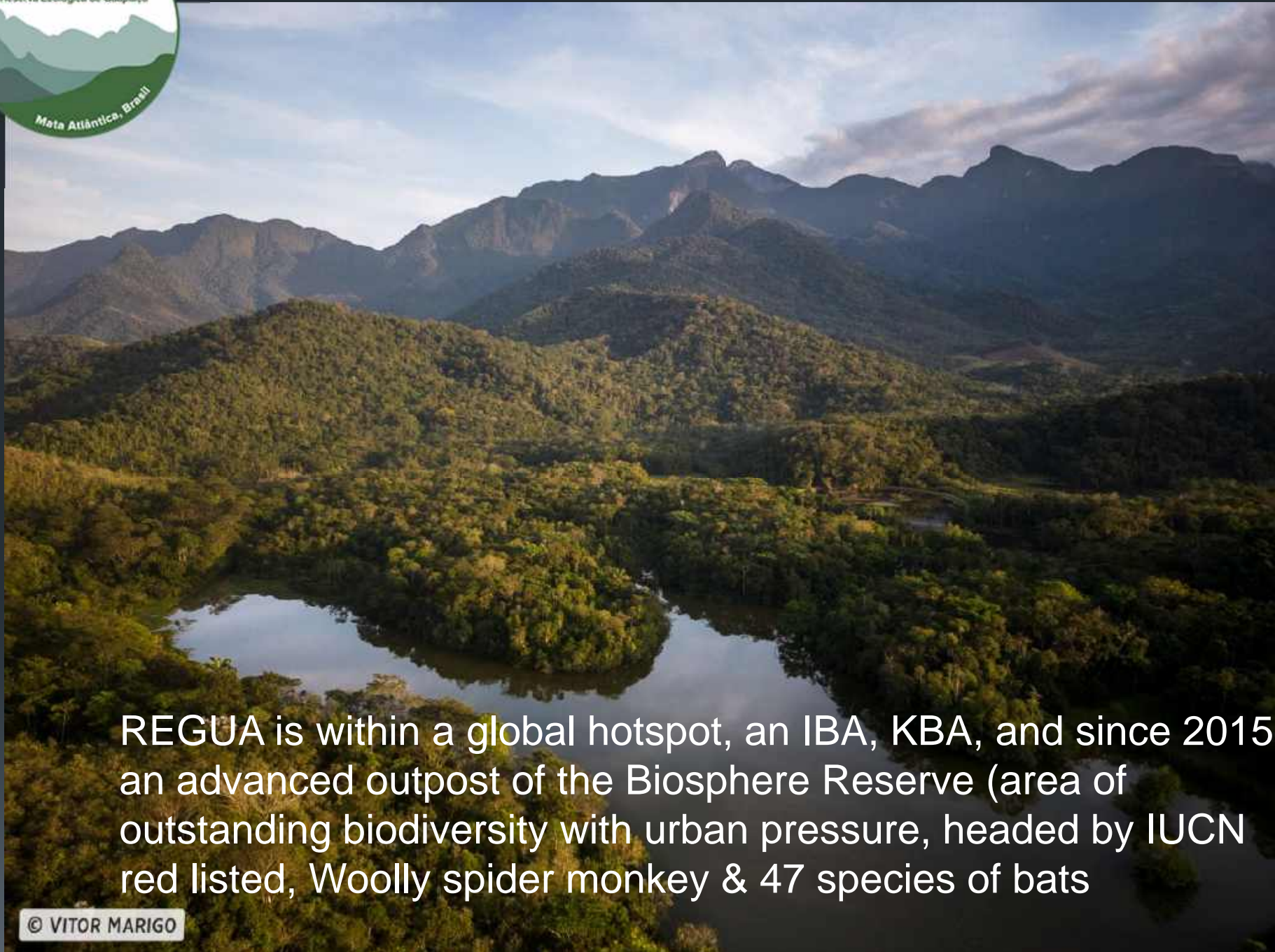
Resultados

Guapi Assu Bird Lodge Atlantic Forest, Brazil



www.quapiassubirdlodge.com





REGUA is within a global hotspot, an IBA, KBA, and since 2015 an advanced outpost of the Biosphere Reserve (area of outstanding biodiversity with urban pressure, headed by IUCN red listed, Woolly spider monkey & 47 species of bats

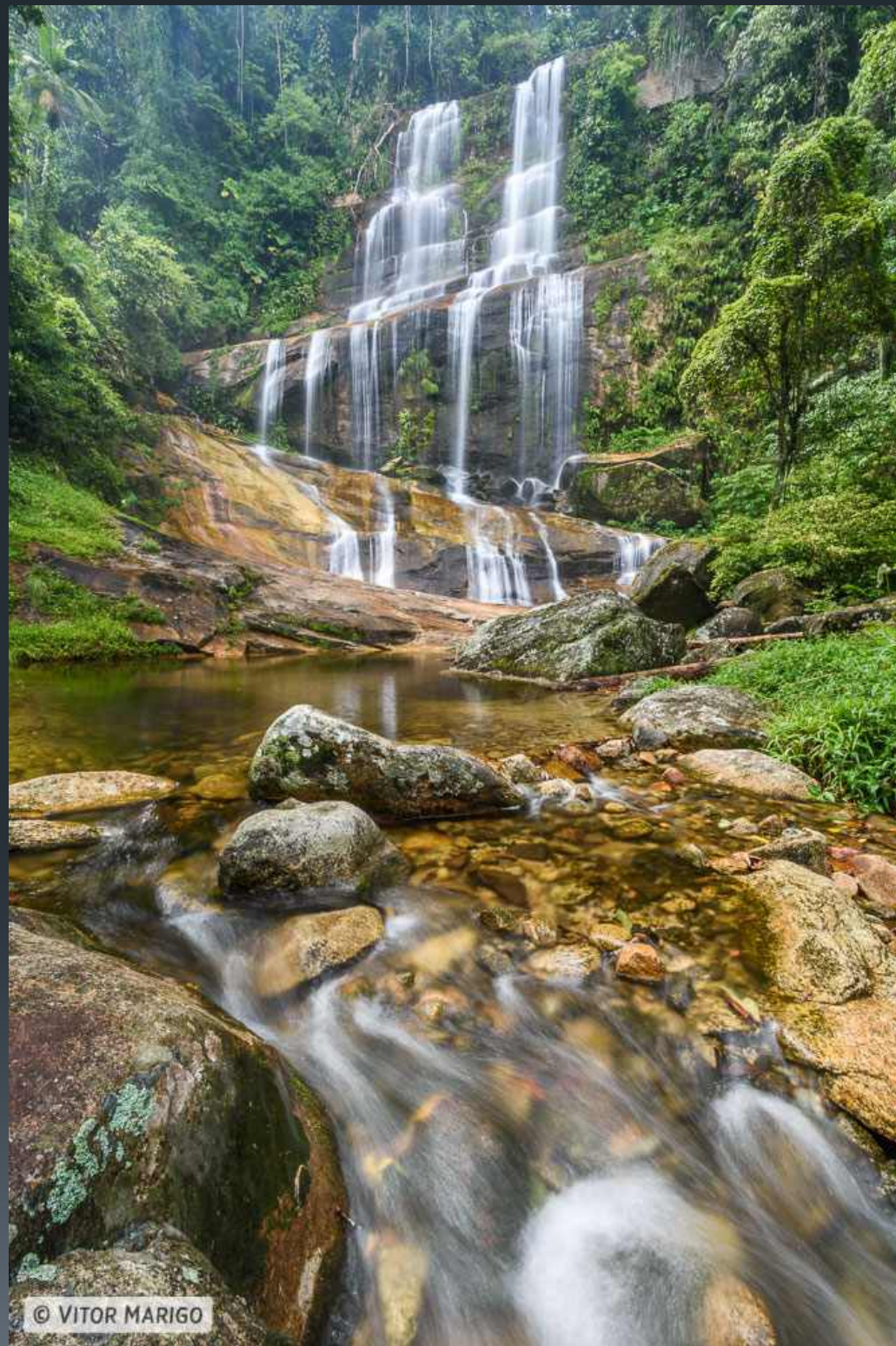


We see ourselves as na organization preserving life systems





Supporting ecosystem services



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2021-2030



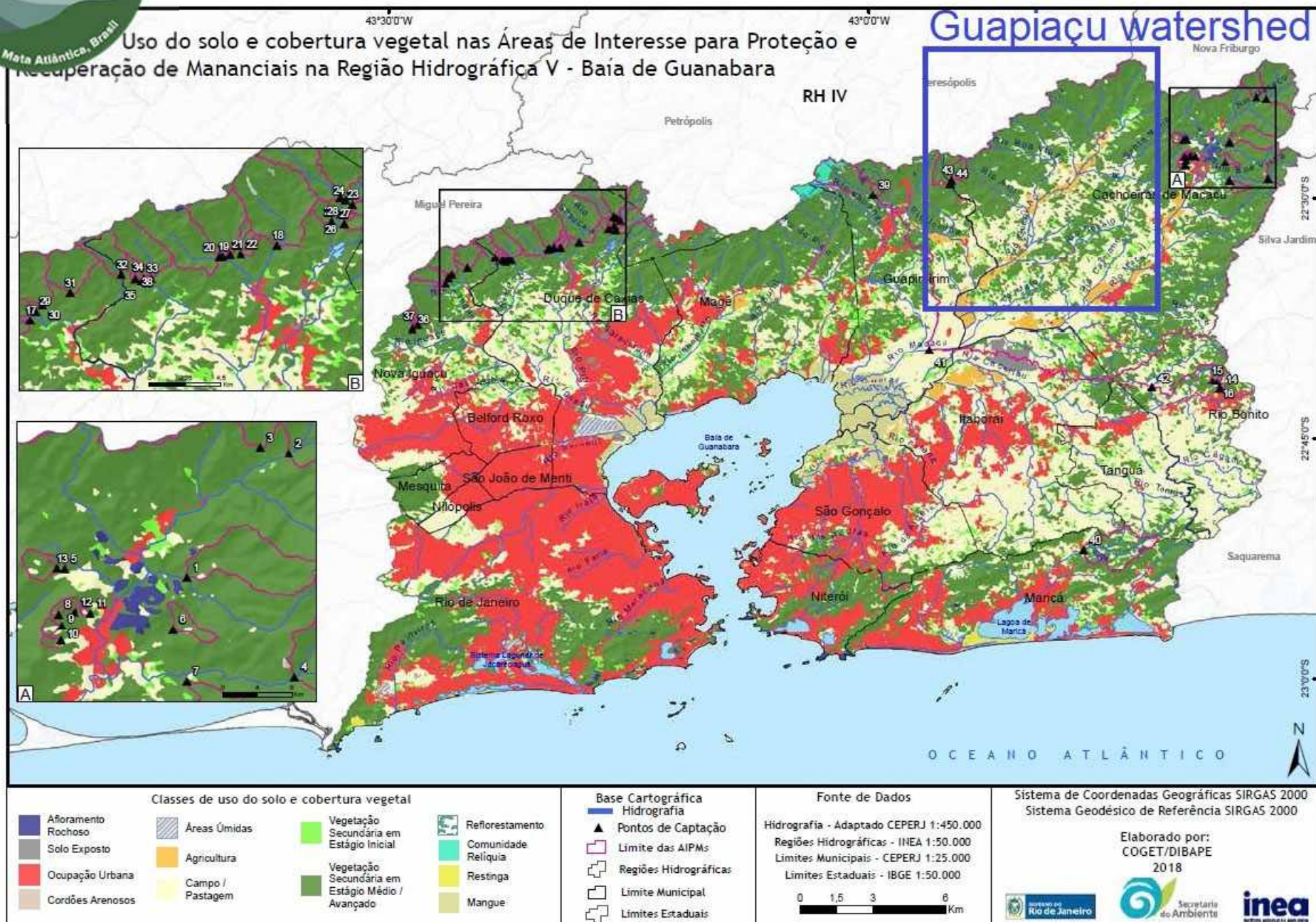
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REGUA, located partly within the Três Picos State Park (PETP) considered a priority área for water security and restoration





Rio de Janeiro has the possibility of becoming a global reference in forest restoration



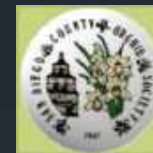


We can do this together!













120 species at the REGUA orchid house





To share with the children



Márcio Mendes



What does REGUA give back to Society?

1. Supports biodiversity conservation,
2. Produces new habitat for biodiversity
3. Increases tourism and research opportunities
4. Generates local employment
5. Strengthens Environmental services
6. Empowers local population



© Gustavo Pedro



@reguabr

www.regua.org

aregua@terra.com.br

Thank you

