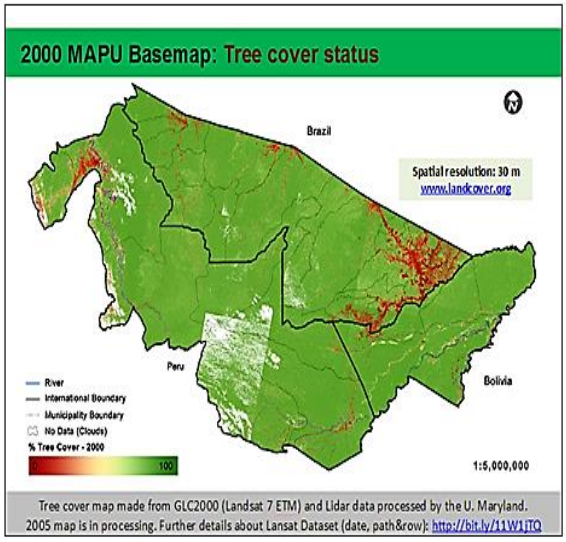
# Forests, Trees and Agroforestry
Sentinel Landscapes Theme

## Biophysical Baseline training in the Western Amazonia Sentinel Landscape (Brazil, Peru and Bolivia)

*by Norvin Sepúlveda (CATIE)* *August 2014*

## Introduction of LDSF in the Western Sentinel Landscape

As a part of the activities to support others landscape teams, the Sentinel Landscape Nicaragua-Honduras field coordinator Norvin Sepúlveda and Noel Ulloa technical assistant, traveled to Peru, in order to share the methodology, the experiences and lesson learned about the application of the LDSF (Land Degradation Survey Framework). Three presentations were done, the importance of Sentinel Landscape monitoring sites, The use of Methodology, and about potential problems and alternatives to how to solve them. Finally the use of GPS and how introduce data.




Ucayali, Madre de Dios, Pando, Acre

## Three LDSF sites to sample in the Western Amazonia Sentinel Landscape selected


Madre de Dios-Site 12 were the training was conducted


Western Amazonia SL

Three 100 km2 LDSF sites were selected to start working within The Western Amazonia Sentinel Landscape (Ucayali, Madre de Dios in Peru and Pando in Peru) based on an initial set of 20 sites representing areas with

varying land cover trend trajectories (see map on top). The sites were selected for their representativeness of the forest cover transition curve, presence of local partners in the area, accessibility and security to represent forested and forest-transition landscapes curve and currently include protected forest reserves, forest pasture mosaics and forest-agroforestry mosaic

## Working with Local Partners: IIAP-Peru (Madre de Dios and Ucayalli), and CESVI FONDAZIONE Bolivia (Pando)

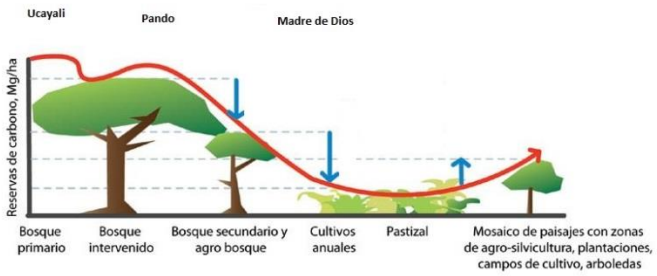
The Peru Team lead by Dr. Angel Salazar from IIAP, will samples both sites in Peru (Madre de Dios and Ucayali). The Bolivia team lead by Marco Albornoz Castro from CESVI FONDAZIONE will sample Pando.
Field training was extended to local staff, NGOs, CGIAR centres and others. 12 participants (5 from Madre de Dios, 3 from Pando, 2 from Ucayalli, 1 from ICRAF, 1 from IIAP) were trained in navigation with the GPS units to locate the randomly generated LDSF plots (160 per site); all aspects of the LDSF, including soil sample collection (including texture), tree and shrub measurements, erosion observations, infiltration among other variables; and electronic data entry. Preliminary data analysis was conducted on the newly collected data, including infiltration capacity curves. All the participants were able to use the materials and equipment, so that they are able to train other member of the local teams.

Norvin teaching the infiltration techniques

Team training in Madre de Dios

## Assessing Landscape variability

Madre de Dios is one of the most biodiversity regions in the world. Manu National Park has the record number of species of amphibians and reptiles. Madre de Dios depends heavily on natural products and raw materials for its economy. There is virtually no manufacturing industry. The main agricultural products are: Palm oil, Brazil nut, beans, sugar cane. Gold mining, is the only other large industry of the region Significant deforestation has resulted due to this activity, In addition, techniques for gold mining have been described as resulting in both a major environmental and public health problem. Pando in Bolivia still has some very important forest as well as Ucayalli, so that with those sites will be possible to cash up the landscape variability along de transition forest curve




Transition forest curve

Noel Ulloa teaching the use of GPS