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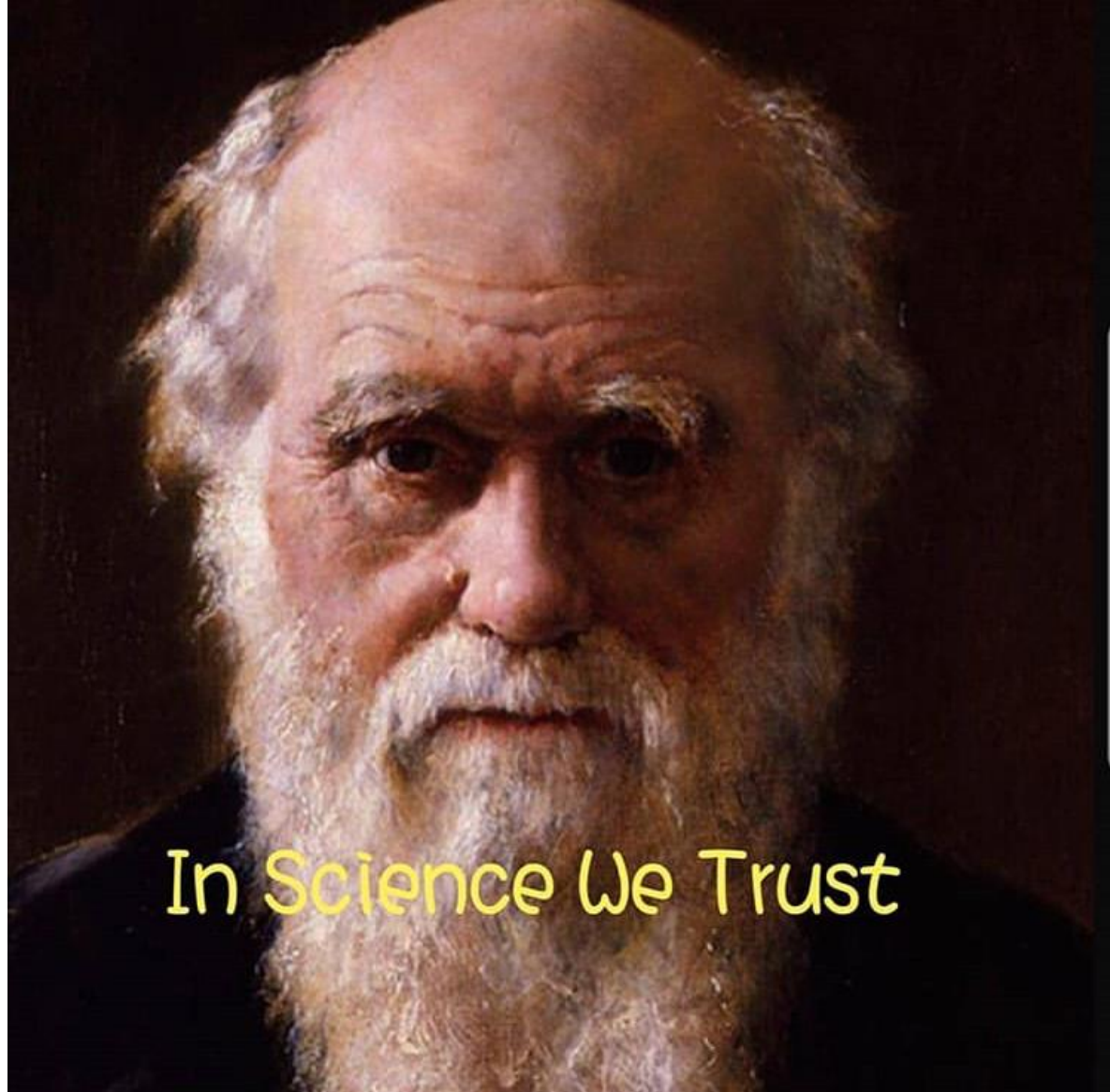
31º Congresso Nacional
de Saneamento e
Meio Ambiente

Biodiversidade e o *Homo sapiens*: cenários inglórios no século XXI

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In Science We Trust

Unidades de tempo					Desenvolvimento de plantas e animais			
Eon	Era	Período	Ma	Época				
Fanerozoico	Cenozoico	Quaternário	1,8	Holoceno	Desenvolvimento do Homem			
				Pleistoceno				
		Terciário		Plioceno		"Idade dos Mamíferos"		
				Mioceno				
				Oligoceno				
				Eoceno				
				Paleoceno				
	Mesozoico	Cretáceo	65,5	"Idade dos Répteis"	Extinção dos dinossauros e muitas outras espécies			
		Jurássico	145,5					
		Triásico	199,6					
		Paleozoico	Permiano			245	"Idade dos Anfíbios"	Extinção de trilobitas e muitos animais marinhos
			Carbonífero			299		
			Devoniano			359		
	Siluriano		416					
Ordoviciano	443							
Cambriano	488	"Idade dos Invertebrados"	Primeiras plantas terrestres					
Proterozoico	Pré-Cambriano		542		Primeiros peixes			
					Trilobitas			
Arqueano	Pré-Cambriano		542		Primeiros organismos com conchas			
					Primeira fauna de metazoários grandes			
					Primeiros organismos multicelulares			
			2500		Primeiros organismos unicelulares			
			4030		Idade mínima da crosta			
			4566		Origem do Sistema Solar			

Carneiro et al. 2005. A determinação da idade das rochas. TerrAE Didatica, 1(1): 6-35. <<http://www.ige.unicamp.br/terraedidatica/>>



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nature
climate change

Article | Published: 08 April 2019

Climate damages and adaptation potential across diverse sectors of the United States

Jeremy Martinich  & Allison Crimmins


Nature Climate Change **9**, 397–404 (2019) | [Download Citation](#) 



nature
climate change

Review Article | Published: 20 December 2013

Pervasive transition of the Brazilian land-use system

David M. Lapola , Luiz A. Martinelli, Carlos A. Peres, Jean P. H. B. Ometto, Manuel E. Ferreira, Carlos A. Nobre, Ana Paula D. Aguiar, Mercedes M. C. Bustamante, Manoel F. Cardoso, Marcos H. Costa, Carlos A. Joly, Christiane C. Leite, Paulo Moutinho, Gilvan Sampaio, Bernardo B. N. Strassburg & Ima C. G. Vieira

Nature Climate Change **4**, 27–35 (2014) | [Download Citation](#) 



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<https://www.brasil247.com/oasis/destruicao-do-habitat-natural-a-verdadeira-causa-da-pandemia>





Arte de Beatriz Abdalla/Jornal da USP sobre fotos de Peter Neumann/Unsplash e Pixabay

Família Phyllostomidae
Subfamília Desmodontinae
Morcegos vampiros



Incisivos afiados
Variedade de presas
Saliva anticoagulante
Formam colônias de milhares de indivíduos



O vírus pode persistir por vários anos através de interações (compartilhar alimento, limpeza, creches)



O sinal inicial em morcegos é uma diminuição no consumo de sangue levando à desidratação. Nenhuma agressão foi observada, embora os sinais neurológicos incluam paralisia das asas, tremores e dificuldade em andar

Só pra comprovar que a culpa não é do morcego 😊



Só pra comp
culpa não é do



COMO O SARS-COV-2 SURTIU E PORQUE ISSO É IMPORTANTE?

Um vírus muito parecido geneticamente (~96%) com o SARS-CoV-2 foi encontrado em morcegos e pangolins. Mas o vírus da Covid-19 mesmo nunca foi encontrado nesses animais.

Uma hipótese sugere que esse coronavírus parecido dos morcegos e pangolins pode ter **ORIGINADO** o SARS-CoV-2.



MAS COMO ISSO ACONTECEU?

@MORCEGOSDOBASIL

@ROBERTOLEONAN

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culpa não é do



COMO O SURTIU ISSO É

Um vírus muit
(~96%) com o S
em morcegos
Covid-19 me
ne

Uma hipó
coronavírus
pangolins

MAS COM

@MORCEGOSD

COMO O SARS-COV-2 SURTIU E PORQUE ISSO É IMPORTANTE?

DUAS HIPÓTESES

1

O vírus parecido sofreu uma mutação no animal hospedeiro **ANTES** de ser transmitido para humanos. Nesse caso, esse vírus está circulando em animais na natureza e nós ainda não descobrimos.



2

O vírus parecido foi transmitido para uma pessoa e **DEPOIS** sofreu uma mutação. Ou seja, o SARS-CoV-2 é um vírus de humanos (que está transmitindo para animais domésticos e felídeos de zoológico).



@MORCEGOSDOBASIL

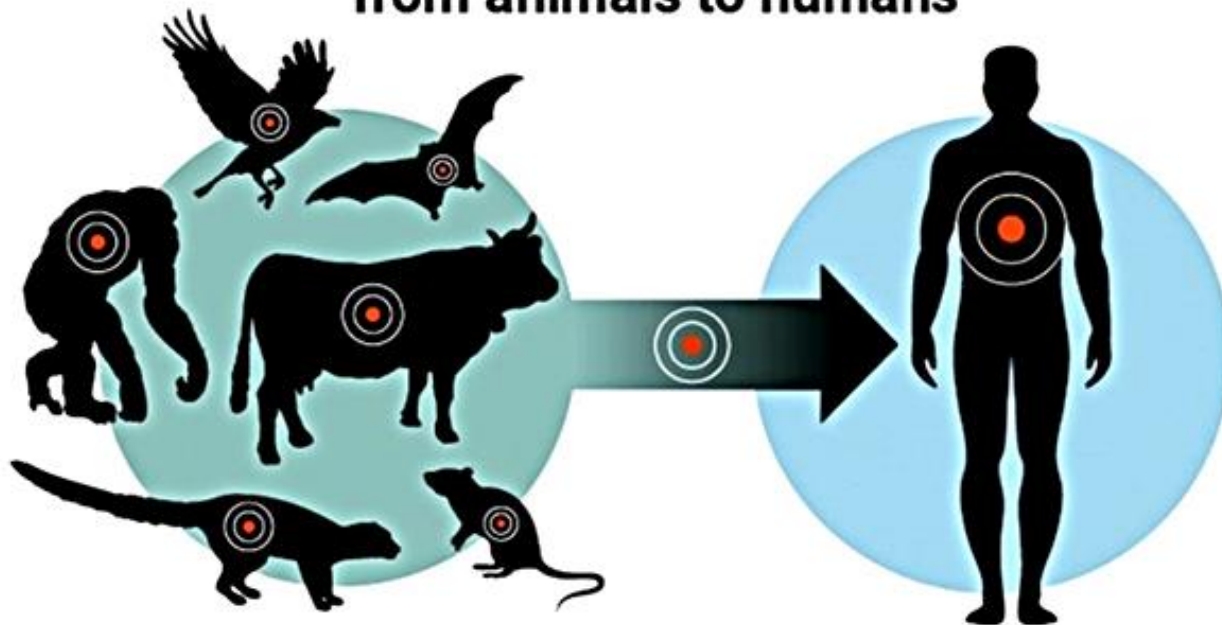
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What are zoonoses and how prevalent are they?

Zoonoses are diseases transmitted from animals to humans



They comprise:

60%
of all infectious diseases in humans

75%
of all emerging infectious diseases

Source: UNEP Frontiers 2016 Report

#COVID19



- 1967: Marburg (África Central)
- 1976: Ebola (África Central)
- 1994: Hendra (Austrália)
- 1998-1999: Nipah (Malásia, Singapura)
- 2001: Nipah (Índia, Bangladesh)
- 2002-2004: SARS (China +29 p/t; +8000/774)
- *2009: Influenza H1N1/09 (207 p/t; 11-21% população mundial/+7.800)
- 2013: MERS (Oriente Médio)
- *2015: Zika (Hemisfério Sul)
- 2014-2016: Ebola (África Ocidental, Europa, AN; +28.600/+11.300)
- 2018: Ebola (África Central)
- 2019-?: COVID-19 (215 p/t; +29 milhões/+931.321)
- **Haverá uma próxima pandemia? Sim, só não sabemos qual vírus a causará!**

- Dengue
- Febre chicungunha
- Hantavirose
- Doenças por outros patógenos desconhecidos



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AQUECIMENTO GLOBAL






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Letter | Published: 24 July 2019

No evidence for globally coherent warm and cold periods over the preindustrial Common Era

Raphael Neukom , Nathan Steiger, Juan José Gómez-Navarro, Jianghao Wang & Johannes P. Werner

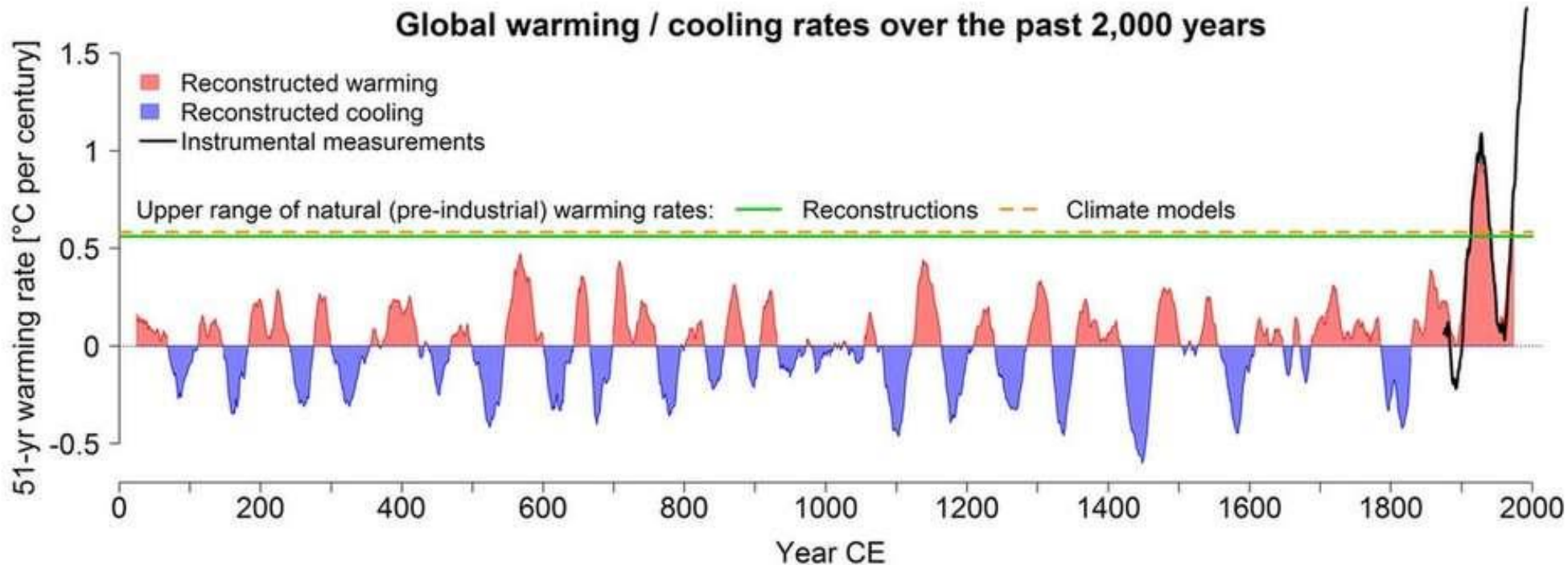
Nature **571**, 550–554 (2019) | [Download Citation](#) ↓

Article | Published: 24 July 2019

Consistent multidecadal variability in global temperature reconstructions and simulations over the Common Era

PAGES 2k Consortium

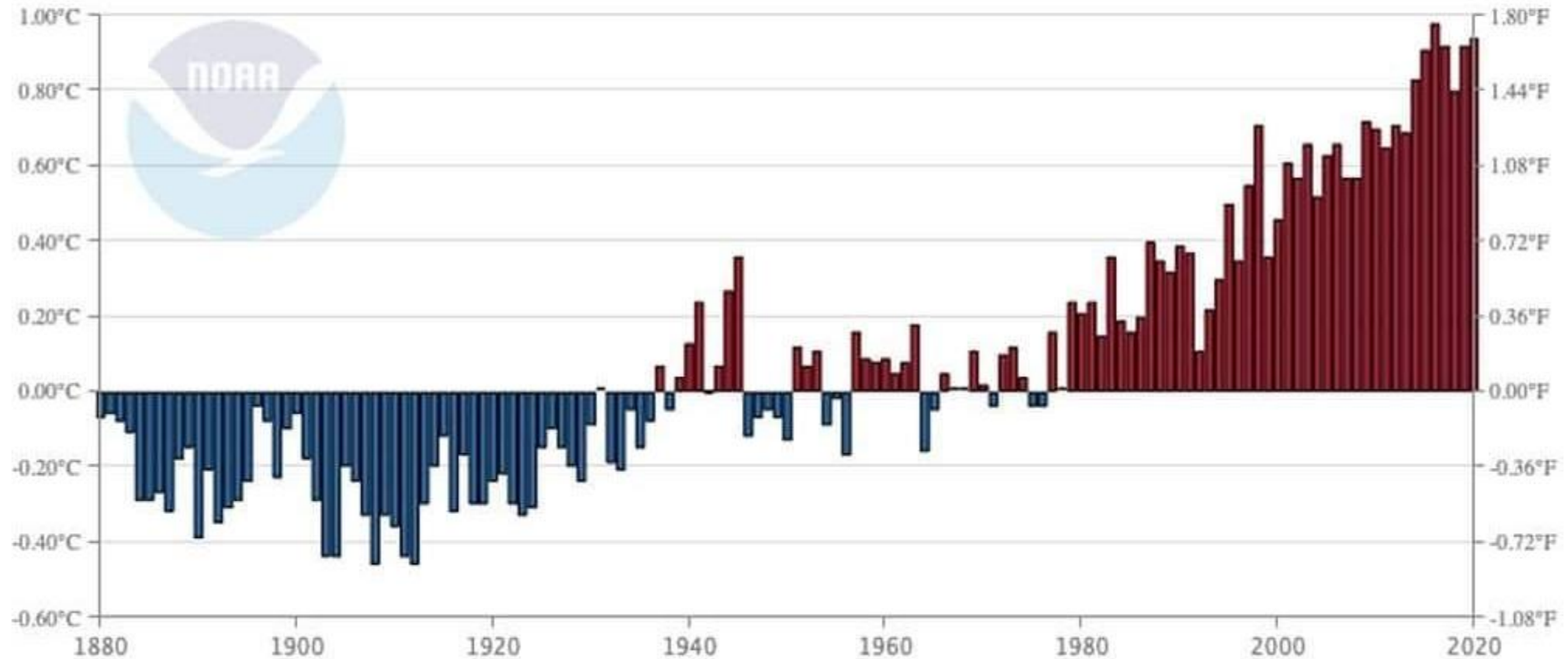
Nature Geoscience **12**, 643–649 (2019) | [Download Citation](#) ↓



Anomalias da temperatura média global (continentes e oceanos) de agosto 2020!

Agosto/2020 = segundo mais quente da série (+0,96°C)

Agosto/2016 = mais quente da série (+0,98°C)






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<https://maps.esri.com/globalriskofdeadlyheat/>

nature
climate change

Letter | Published: 19 June 2017

Global risk of deadly heat

Camilo Mora , Bénédicte Dousset, Iain R. Caldwell, Farrah E. Powell, Rollan C. Geronimo, Coral R. Bielecki, Chelsie W. W. Counsell, Bonnie S. Dietrich, Emily T. Johnston, Leo V. Louis, Matthew P. Lucas, Marie M. McKenzie, Alessandra G. Shea, Han Tseng, Thomas W. Giambelluca, Lisa R. Leon, Ed Hawkins & Clay Trauernicht

Nature Climate Change **7**, 501–506 (2017) | [Download Citation](#) 

Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signaled by vertebrate population losses and declines

Gerardo Ceballos^{a,1}, Paul R. Ehrlich^{b,1}, and Rodolfo Dirzo^b

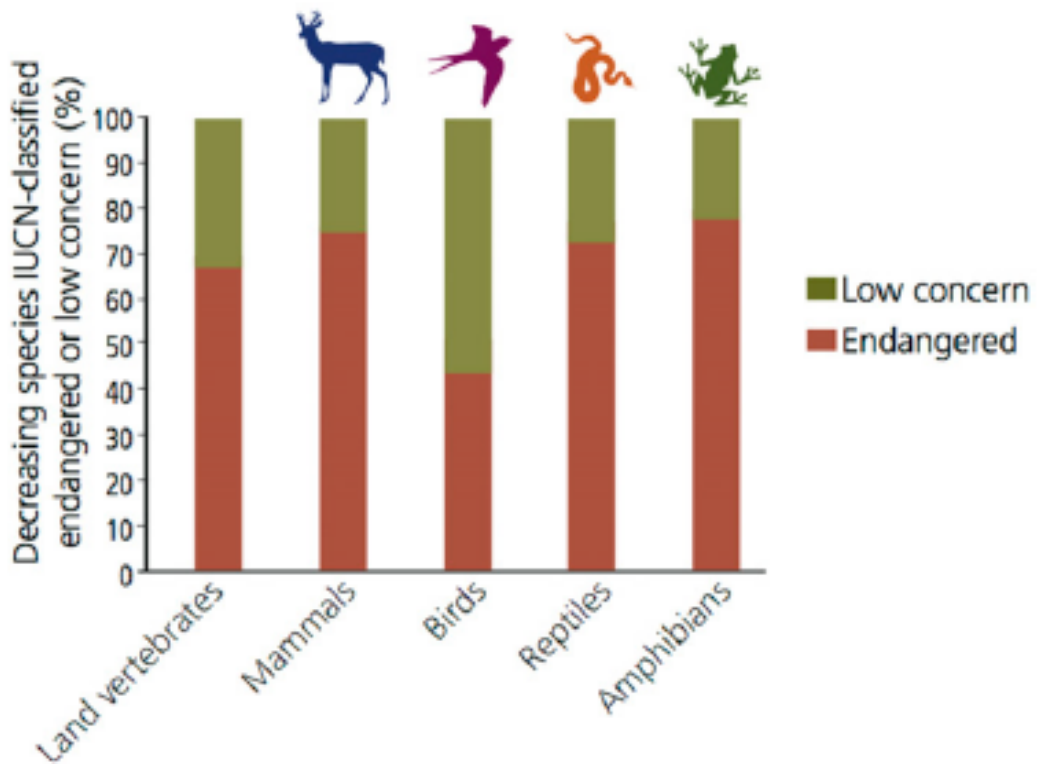
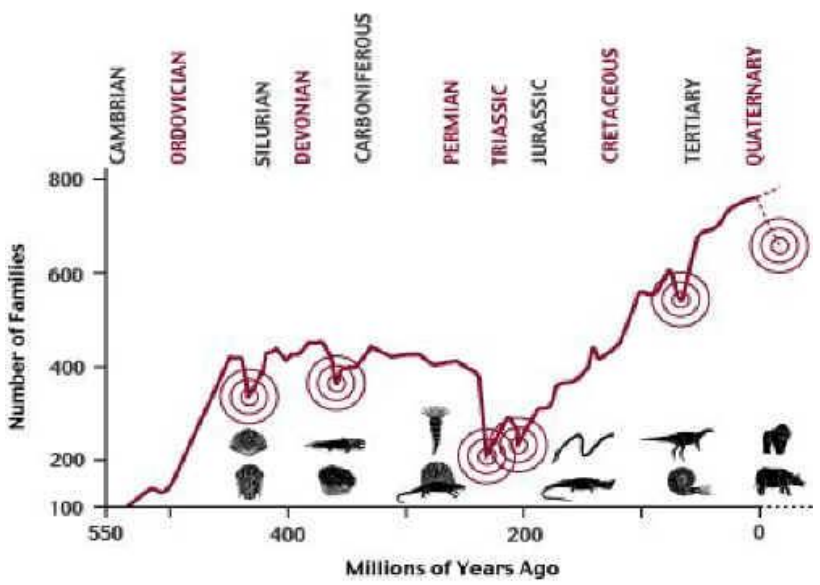
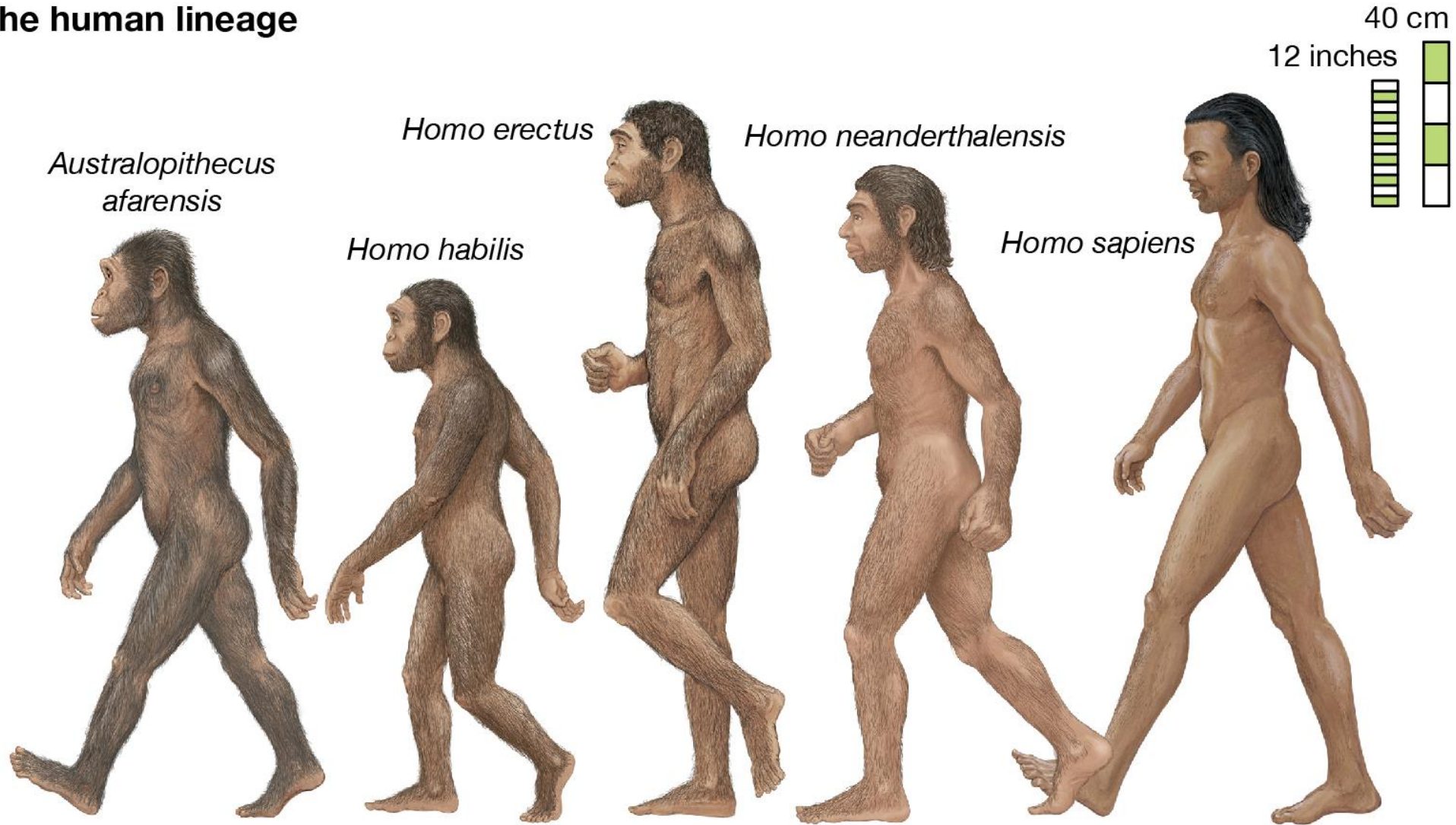


Fig. 4 The percentage of decreasing species classified by IUCN as “endangered” (including “critically endangered,” “endangered,” “vulnerable,” and “near-threatened”) or “low concern” (including “low concern” and “data-deficient”) in terrestrial vertebrates. This figure emphasizes that even species that have not yet been classified as endangered (roughly 30% in the case of all vertebrates) are declining. This situation is exacerbated in the case of birds, for which close to 55% of the decreasing species are still classified as “low concern.”

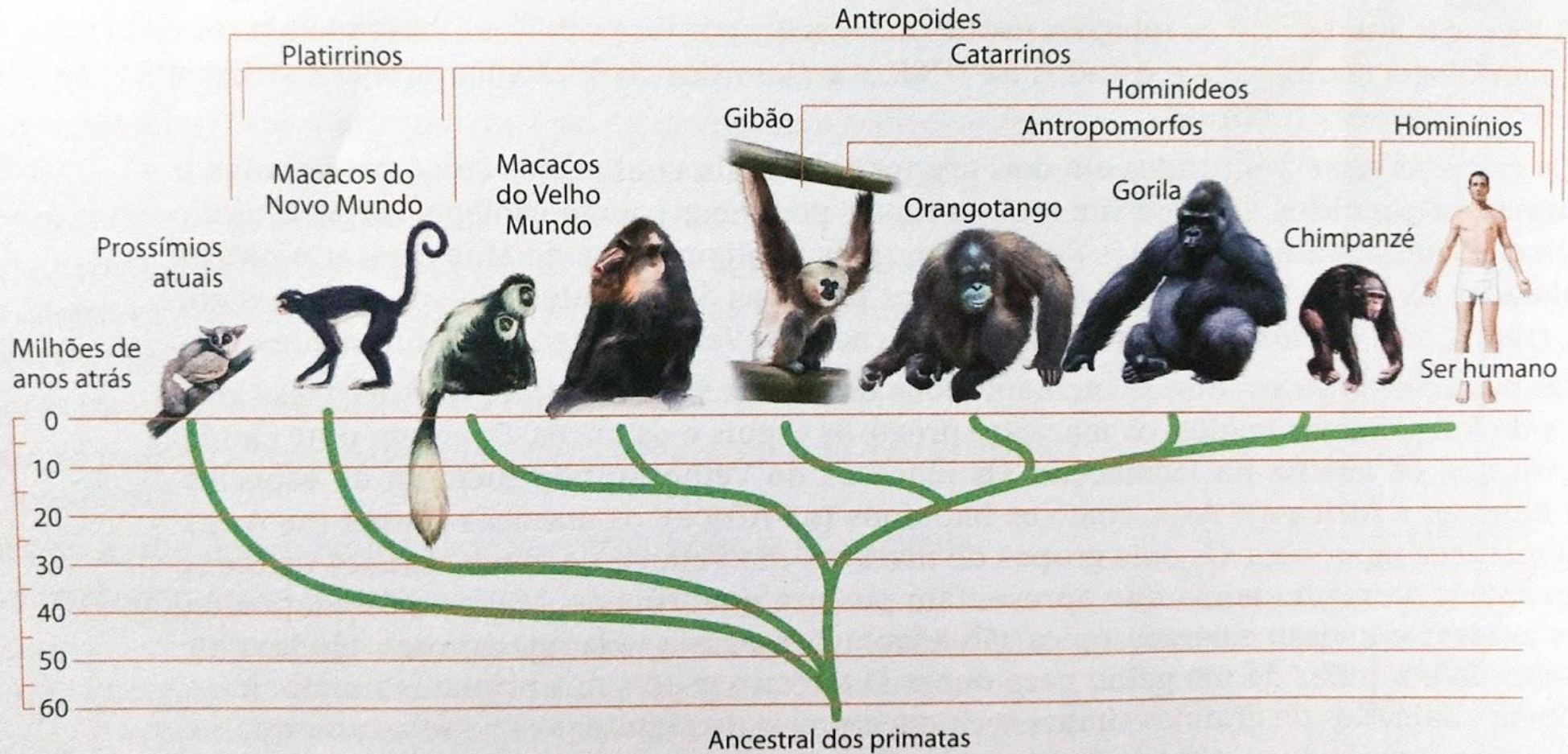
www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1704949114
 PNAS | Published online July 10, 2017 | E6089–E6096

The human lineage



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Evolução dos primatas, incluindo os seres humanos



CARLOS MALASQUEZ

Árvore filogenética representando uma hipótese da relação evolutiva entre os principais grupos de primatas atuais.

Fonte: KLEIN, R. G. *The human career: human biological and cultural origins*. 3. ed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2009.



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sciencesetfree The size of a 1956 5 MB hard drive 🤔





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Ecological Restoration and Global Climate Change

James A. Harris,^{1,5} Richard J. Hobbs,² Eric Higgs,³ and James Aronson⁴

Abstract

There is an increasing consensus that global climate change occurs and that potential changes in climate are likely to have important regional consequences for biota and ecosystems. Ecological restoration, including (re)-afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded land, is included in the array of potential human responses to climate change. However, the implications of climate change for the broader practice of ecological restoration must be considered. In particular, the usefulness of historical eco-

system conditions as targets and references must be set against the likelihood that restoring these historic ecosystems is unlikely to be easy, or even possible, in the changed biophysical conditions of the future. We suggest that more consideration and debate needs to be directed at the implications of climate change for restoration practice.

Key words: climate change, ecosystem change, ecosystem function, historical ecosystem, restoration goals.

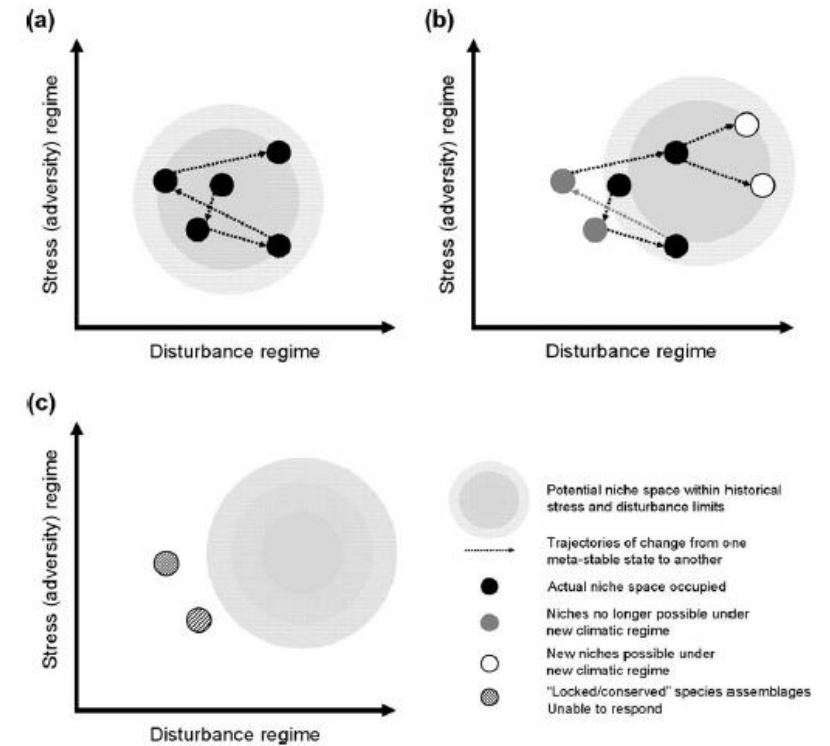


Figure 1. (a) Impact of normal climatic shifts on available niche space; (b) change in available niche space in response to changing climate; (c) "locked" assemblages unable to change in response to changing climate.

PERSPECTIVE

Ecological Restoration in the Light of Ecological History

Stephen T. Jackson^{1*} and Richard J. Hobbs^{2*}

Ecological history plays many roles in ecological restoration, most notably as a tool to identify and characterize appropriate targets for restoration efforts. However, ecological history also reveals deep human imprints on many ecological systems and indicates that secular climate change has kept many targets moving at centennial to millennial time scales. Past and ongoing environmental changes ensure that many historical restoration targets will be unsustainable in the coming decades. Ecological restoration efforts should aim to conserve and restore historical ecosystems where viable, while simultaneously preparing to design or steer emerging novel ecosystems to ensure maintenance of ecological goods and services.

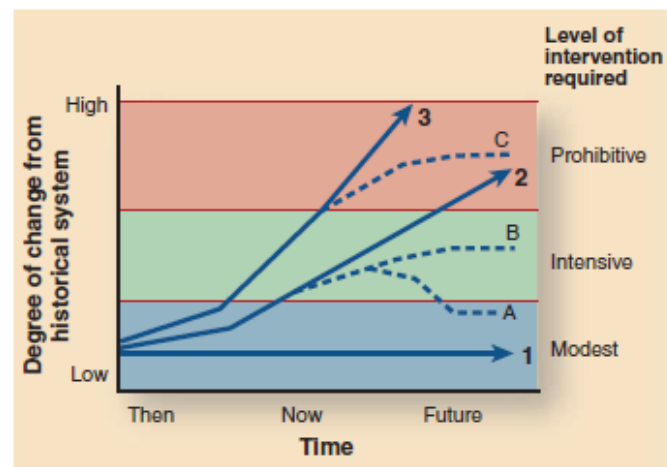


Fig. 2. Contrasting ecosystem trajectories from historic through present to future configurations, indicating degree of change from the historic ecosystem (e.g., physical environment and species pool). Trajectories 1 to 3 indicate systems in three different states today: relatively unchanged (1), moderately altered (2), and severely altered (3). Colored bands indicate costs of restoration to the approximate historic state. Dotted lines represent realistic interventions for each trajectory; pursuit of A is more difficult and expensive than B. For trajectory 3, the only viable option is to slow the rate of change and direct the system to maintain or improve its value in terms of ecosystem services (C). Paleoecology can help assess viability of different levels of intervention by identifying historical states and their range of variability, determining how far existing systems have drifted from these historic states, assessing the thresholds between required levels of intervention, and guiding design of novel and sustainable ecosystems capable of providing ecological goods and services.

Enhancement of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services by Ecological Restoration: A Meta-Analysis

José M. Rey Benayas,^{1,2*} Adrian C. Newton,³ Anita Diaz,³ James M. Bullock⁴

Ecological restoration is widely used to reverse the environmental degradation caused by human activities. However, the effectiveness of restoration actions in increasing provision of both biodiversity and ecosystem services has not been evaluated systematically. A meta-analysis of 89 restoration assessments in a wide range of ecosystem types across the globe indicates that ecological restoration increased provision of biodiversity and ecosystem services by 44 and 25%, respectively. However, values of both remained lower in restored versus intact reference ecosystems. Increases in biodiversity and ecosystem service measures after restoration were positively correlated. Results indicate that restoration actions focused on enhancing biodiversity should support increased provision of ecosystem services, particularly in tropical terrestrial biomes.

www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 325 28 AUGUST 2009

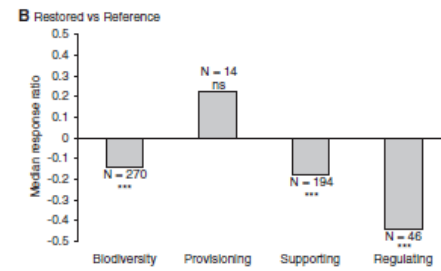
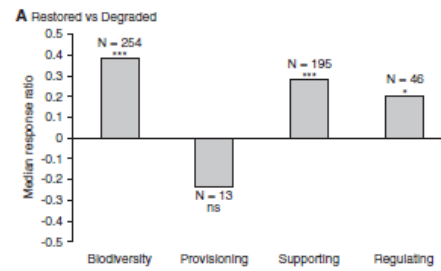


Fig. 1. Response ratios of biodiversity and ecosystem services in (A) restored compared with degraded ecosystems and (B) restored compared with reference ecosystems. All response ratios differed significantly from zero (Wilcoxon signed rank tests, *** $P < 0.001$, * $P < 0.05$), except those for provisioning services (not significant

(ns) $P > 0.05$). Significant differences were found between the response ratios for biodiversity and the three ecosystem service categories with the use of Kruskal-Wallis tests [restored versus degraded: H (the K-W test statistic) = 11, N (sample size) = 508, $P < 0.05$; restored versus reference: $H = 15$, $N = 524$, $P < 0.01$].

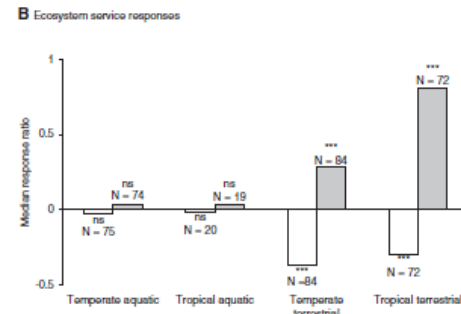
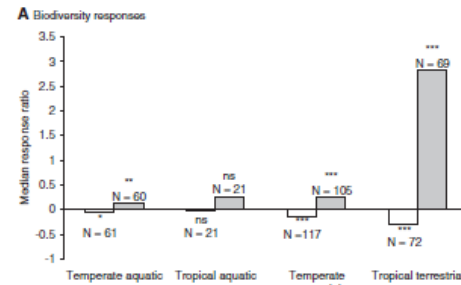


Fig. 2. Response ratios of (A) biodiversity and (B) amalgamated measures of ecosystem services in restored versus reference ecosystems and restored versus degraded ecosystems classified according to broad biome types. Except for biodiversity in the tropical aquatic biome and for ecosystem services in both temperate and tropical aquatic biomes, response ratios were significantly different from zero (Wilcoxon signed rank tests, *** $P < 0.001$,

** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$, ns $P > 0.05$) in each biome type. Kruskal-Wallis tests showed significant differences among the biomes in the response ratios for biodiversity (restored versus reference: $H = 11$, $N = 271$, $P < 0.05$; restored versus degraded: $H = 61$, $N = 255$, $P < 0.001$) and ecosystem services (restored versus reference: $H = 25$, $N = 253$, $P < 0.001$; restored versus degraded: $H = 46$, $N = 251$, $P < 0.001$).

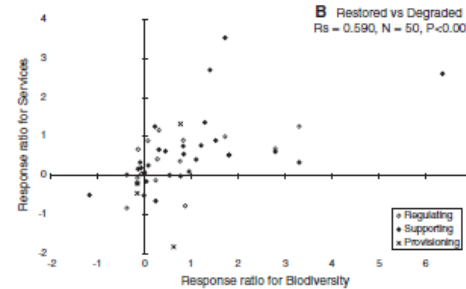
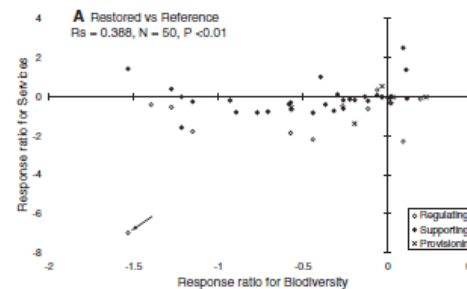


Fig. 3. Spearman rank (R_s) correlations between response ratios for biodiversity and for provision of ecosystem services in (A) restored versus reference ecosystems and (B) restored versus degraded ecosystems. The restored versus reference correlation remained significant after removing the outlier (indicated with an arrow) ($R_s = 0.353$, $P < 0.05$). Where multiple measures of biodiversity or

of a service were made in a study, pseudo-replication was avoided by averaging the response ratios to provide a single pair of values for biodiversity and each ecosystem service for analysis. To achieve a reasonable sample size, the different service types were combined, but here they are indicated by different symbols to illustrate the lack of systematic differences among them.



O PROJETO

O que é o projeto



O projeto **Água para o Futuro** é uma iniciativa do Ministério Público em conjunto com o Instituto Ação Verde e a Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, com o objetivo de identificar, preservar e recuperar as nascentes prioritariamente, garantir a segurança hídrica de Cuiabá e o abastecimento da cidade. Para isso, a equipe do projeto, composta por geólogos, hidrogeólogos, engenheiros florestais, engenheiros ambientais, entre outros profissionais, realizam trabalhos de campo, monitoramento remoto, entre outras atividades científicas diversas (identificação, caracterização, mapeamento, entre outras) previstas no seu plano de ação.

Objetivo geral

Identificar, caracterizar, monitorar, preservar e recuperar as nascentes urbanas de Cuiabá.

Objetivos específicos

- Mapeamento georreferenciado das nascentes urbanas de Cuiabá;
- Localização e caracterização fisiográfica das nascentes;
- Caracterização físico-química e biológica atual das nascentes;
- Identificação da origem das águas exfiltradas;
- Delimitação física da bacia de drenagem a montante da nascente (talvegue), com a respectiva área impermeabilizada;
- Determinação do número mínimo de parâmetros de qualidade das águas;
- Diagnóstico dos impactos ambientais;
- Criação de um banco de dados (post grea) plataforma

PARTÍCIPES



Imprensa

- Galerias
- Publicações
- Noticias
- Palavra do Coordenador
- Interação com a comunidade

Baixe nosso aplicativo



Entre em contato

Edifício Procurador de Justiça
José Eduardo Faria - Av.
Desembargador Milton
Figueiredo Ferreira Mendes,
s/nº. Setor "D", Centro Político





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O QUE MEUS AMIGOS PENSAM



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