

Série Técnica IPEF (ISSN 0100-8137)
v.15, n. 35, september, 2005

**Proceedings of the
3rd Iberian American Symposium on
Forest Management and Economics
and
11th Symposium on System
Analysis in Forest Resources**

**Luiz Carlos Estraviz Rodriguez,
(Coord.)**

Instituto de Pesquisas
e Estudos Florestais



How government preferences and interest group interaction can affect policy choice in the Brazilian forestry sector

WMB2-01

Bauch, S.C. (sibauch@yahoo.com.br)

Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia – IMAZON, Brazil

ABSTRACT: The choice of policies to be implemented is a problem faced by the governments that has several influencing factors. In the environmental regulation literature, several models try to explain government behavior, single interest group behavior, interaction among interest groups, and efficiency result relating to welfare, losers and winners, and tax deadweight loss. In our paper we argue that government preferences in relation to the source and use of revenue determine the decision of which public policies are implemented. Consequently, interest groups that support the policy of choice are favored and others are not. Setting this as background, we construct a game theoretical model with three players: government, and two interest groups. We argue that the objective of all players is to maximize their individual profit, and apply the results of this maximization to verify possible behavior by interest groups. We assume that the interest groups earn a percentage of the government's profits according to their support of the chosen policy portfolio. Sequentially, we apply this model to analyze the interaction of interest groups in determining policy choice in the Brazilian forestry sector, in specific, the approval of the forest concession legislation. We verify in the case of conflicting interests, interest groups do not cooperate, a result that mimics reality. Finally, we argue that this non-cooperation leads to efficiency, since it allows the dissemination of information to all players.

Assessment of the vegetation structure influence on bird communities' occurrence in Iberian agro-forestry systems

WMB2-02

Quinta-Nova, L.C.B. (lnova@esa.ipcb.pt)

Fernandes, J. P.

Escola Superior Agrária de Castelo Branco, Portugal

ABSTRACT: The main objective of this study is to identify the vegetation/habitat measures having a greater influence on the presence of avian species in two types of agrossystems located in the South of Portugal. This approach for classifying habitat types allows a consistent development of wildlife management strategies. Four line transects were defined. Two were located near Évora (Santa Sofia and Valverde) and the other two in Apostiça (Lagoa do Golfo and Marco do Grilo). Several variables were measured to describe the vegetation as a habitat. The linear transect technique was used in the bird sampling. Multivariate statistics were used to analyse the relation between the presence/absence of avian communities and the different vegetation cover measures. These include vegetation vertical structure, percentage of vegetation cover types, and vegetation diversity measures. The relation between avian diversity and vegetation structure descriptors, as well as the vegetation diversity, was analysed using simple regression methods. Physiognomic gradients were identified based on structural variables. The bird communities seem to respond to the above mentioned structural differences. Moreover, the diversity of these communities is related to the percent cover of shrub and tree layers.
