

soccer team and a pet vaccination project, and 3.- guided field trips for children and adults to a confiscated-parrot facility and a forest nature trail.

DEFORESTATION IN MEXICO: IMPACTS ON GLOBAL CARBON DYNAMICS.

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A preliminary assessment reveals a significant impact of Mexican deforestation on global carbon emissions to the atmosphere. Approximately 668,000 ha are being deforested annually, resulting in a net annual release of 54×10^6 tC. Deforestation contributes 53% of Mexico's total annual carbon emissions. Land use change in Mexico contributes 6% of the net global forest ecosystem emissions of 900×10^6 tC/yr, although there exists a great deal of uncertainty in the magnitude of the annual release. Approximately 26% of Mexico's 191 million ha land area, or 49.7 million ha, is presently covered with closed forests, another 16% is in open forests, over 40% is in pasture and 14% is devoted to agriculture. However, estimates of closed forest cover range from 44.2 million ha to 61.8 million ha. Between 18 million ha and 24 million ha is considered disturbed, usually a result of shifting cultivation. Ranges of published figures on forest cover and land-use disturbance illustrate the uncertainty in estimating Mexico's forest carbon emissions. Mexican forests have been reduced in extent from their original area, particularly since the late 1960s. The current deforestation rate is 1.3% and for the tropical evergreen forests of southeastern Mexico, the rate is as high as 2.0%. The principle cause of deforestation in Mexico, as in the rest of Latin America, is land clearing for cattle pasture and other agricultural development, while shifting cultivation, timber and mineral extraction play lesser roles. Fuelwood collection, fires and hurricanes also constitute significant factors. Mexico's forests are a declining resource, resulting in multiple local, regional and global impacts, including increased greenhouse gas emissions.

APPROACHES TO CONSERVING AND MANAGING NATURAL FORESTS IN THE OSA PENINSULA IN COSTA RICA

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This paper describes the main social, economic and political factor related with past and current land use practices in the Osa Peninsula on the Pacific Coast of Southwestern Costa Rica, a region remarkable for its biological diversity and importance for the conservation efforts in the country. It describes the approaches and experiences of the BOSCOA project, as a interdisciplinary and integrated model initiated in 1988 by the Neotropica foundation and WWF-US, aiming at conciling development with conservation needs and interests. The paper presents a series of recommendations regarding, research needs in terms of the effect of policies in the use of forests, development of benign technologies that would increase the value of forests and at the same time reduce the impact to the environment, and at the macroeconomic level, demonstrate the true role of wise forest use in the nation's economy.

EL BERRENDO PENINSULAR: ¿QUÉ HAY DESPUÉS DE CASI VEINTE AÑOS DE CENSOS?

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El berrendo en México se considera en peligro de extinción casi desde principios del presente siglo: su cacería fué prohibida a nivel nacional en 1922. En particular para la subespecie peninsular se han desarrollado acciones que pueden considerarse iniciadas con los primeros "inventarios faunísticos" desarrollados a mediados de los años 70's. A partir de 1977 se cuenta con reportes, casi año tras año, del número mínimo de berrendos que habitan el Desierto de Vizcaino. Sin embargo, a pesar de que se han desarrollado algunas otras acciones, no se ha logrado la implementación de un Plan de Recuperación. En este trabajo se presentan las variaciones en el tamaño mínimo de la población de berrendo peninsular en el