

Cover photo: The cover pictures show examples of knowledge sharing between practitioners, students and researchers in India (Kodagu district, top left), Namibia (Impalila Island, top right), Brazil (São João do Jaburu, central; Acre, bottom left), and the USA (Florida, bottom right). See Special Section (photo credit: top left: Carla Barlagne; top right: Deborah Wojcik; central: Oberaldo Brilhante; bottom left: Amy Duchelle; bottom right: Meg Lowman.).

Contents

EDITORIAL

- 531 **Responsibilities of 21st-Century Scientists**
Thomas E. Lovejoy

SPECIAL SECTION: SHARING ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE: CONQUERING THE RESEARCH-IMPLEMENTATION GAP

- 532 **Sharing Ecological Knowledge: Opportunities and Barriers to Uptake**
Virginie Boreux, Julia Born, and Michael J. Lawes
- 535 **Out of the Loop: Why Research Rarely Reaches Policy Makers and the Public and What Can be Done**
Patricia Shanley and Citlalli López
- 545 **Canopy Walkways for Conservation: A Tropical Biologist's Panacea or Fuzzy Metrics to Justify Ecotourism**
Margaret Lowman
- 549 **Bridging the Gap: How Can Information Access and Exchange Between Conservation Biologists and Field Practitioners be Improved for Better Conservation Outcomes?**
Terry Sunderland, Jacqueline Sunderland-Groves, Patricia Shanley, and Bruce Campbell
- 555 **Partnering for Greater Success: Local Stakeholders and Research in Tropical Biology and Conservation**
Karen A. Kainer, Maria L. DiGiano, Amy E. Duchelle, Lúcia H. O. Wadt, Emilio Bruna, and Jonathan L. Dain
- 563 **Beyond Just Research: Experiences from Southern Africa in Developing Social Learning Partnerships for Resource Conservation Initiatives**
Charlie M. Shackleton, Georgina Cundill, and Andrew T. Knight
- 571 **Transformative Knowledge Transfer Through Empowering and Paying Community Researchers**
Stephen T. Garnett, Gabriel M. Crowley, Hmalan Hunter-Xenie, Witness Kozanayi, Bevyne Sithole, Carol Palmer, Richard Southgate, and Kerstin K. Zander
- 578 **Graduate Students and Knowledge Exchange with Local Stakeholders: Possibilities and Preparation**
Amy E. Duchelle, Kelly Biedenweg, Christine Lucas, Arika Virapongse, Jeremy Radachowsky, Deborah J. Wojcik, Marina Londres, Wendy-Lin Bartels, Diana Alvira, and Karen A. Kainer
- 586 **Synthesis: Sharing Ecological Knowledge—The Way Forward**
Julia Born, Virginie Boreux, and Michael J. Lawes

COMMENTARY

- 589 **The Emerging Era of Novel Tropical Forests**
Ariel E. Lugo

REVIEW

- 592 **Seed Dispersal Distances and Plant Migration Potential in Tropical East Asia**
Richard T. Corlett

PAPERS

Tropical Biology

- 599 **Distance Decay of Tree Species Similarity in Protected Areas on Terra Firme Forests in Colombian Amazonia**
Álvaro Duque, Juan Fernando Phillips, Patricio von Hildebrand, Carlos Alberto Posada, Adriana Prieto, Agustín Rudas, Mabel Suescún, and Pablo Stevenson
- 608 **Rapid Recovery of Biomass, Species Richness, and Species Composition in a Forest Chronosequence in Northeastern Costa Rica**
Susan G. Letcher and Robin L. Chazdon
- 618 **Effects of Logging on the Diversity of Lianas in a Lowland Tropical Rain Forest in Hainan Island, South China**
Yi Ding and Runguo Zang
- 625 **Local Variation in Shredder Distribution can Explain their Oversight in Tropical Streams**
Regina Camacho, Luz Boyero, Aydeé Cornejo, Alicia Ibáñez, and Richard G. Pearson
- 633 **Impact of Flooding on the Species Richness, Density and Composition of Amazonian Litter-Nesting Ants**
Amy L. Mertl, Kari T. Ryder Wilkie, and James F. A. Traniello
- 642 **Recognition of Host Plant Volatiles by *Pheidole minutula* Mayr (Myrmicinae), an Amazonian Ant-Plant Specialist**
Wesley F. C. Dáttilo, Thiago J. Izzo, Brian D. Inouye, Heraldo L. Vasconcelos, and Emilio M. Bruna

ANNOUNCEMENT

- 647 **2009 Biotropica Award for Excellence in Tropical Biology and Conservation**



WILEY-BLACKWELL

BIOTROPICA

41(5), September 2009

PP. 531–648

BIOTROPICA

THE JOURNAL OF TROPICAL BIOLOGY AND CONSERVATION

Volume 41 • Number 5 • September 2009

Special Section: Sharing Ecological Knowledge: Conquering the Research-Implementation Gap



The Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation Inc.

Wiley-Blackwell

Responsibilities of 21st-Century Scientists

Thomas E. Lovejoy

MOST OF US WERE ATTRACTED TO SCIENCE BY A FASCINATION with nature and the excitement of inquiry. In my case that started with temperate ecosystems and biodiversity, but clearly intensified the moment I set foot in the tropics. My aim in life was to have scientific adventures in far away places and return to my institutional base only with sufficient frequency to justify continued support.

But then I grew up, not only in the sense of realizing there was public responsibility involved in sharing the knowledge I was gaining, but also in recognizing human impact on the biosphere was gaining in momentum and magnitude. We are the ones with, in effect, 'stethoscopes' closest to the pulse of the tropics and hence the most recent and in-depth knowledge.

We are at the moment of ultimate reconciliation between humanity and the living world. Biology is changing all over the planet because of climate change and other human impacts. That changes both our science and how we should share our insights—the subject of this special section of *Biotropica*.

One level of knowledge sharing is of course built into the scientific enterprise, namely standard publication in peer-reviewed journals. That is taken as a given, but the point of this special issue is we need to share knowledge beyond professional colleagues, and for that matter, the students who brighten our lives and our science.

We certainly have a responsibility to share knowledge with public officials and other leaders. Otherwise how can we possibly expect policies that logically derive from the work? That requires very different language, *i.e.*, simple and straightforward, whereas our normal implication is to present things with great complexity with all kinds of ifs, buts and maybes.

For example, when I talk about the implications of habitat fragmentation, I tell people fragments lose or leak species and be-

come simpler once they are no longer part of a continuous forest. Or I give them the very concrete result that fragments of 100 ha lose half of the forest interior bird species in < 15 yr. In other words I save the complications for the technocrats.

Public officials are more likely to do the right thing if they have a sense that the larger public is supportive, so we need to spend time sharing knowledge with the general public. That is most easily done through the media, print and electronic. That, of course, is a world that is changing rapidly, and so to invest time and energy well we need to understand that dynamic. This kind of communication requires art as well as science and is certainly not something we are trained for. There are programs like the Aldo Leopold program started by the Ecological Society of America, which can help develop those skills.

Almost all coverage helps. An exception is the deliberately incorrigible contrarian. In my view trying to address or correct their misstatements often draws more attention to them.

Lastly it is important to share our knowledge with people who live in the vicinity of our research. They in the end have a very personal stake in our results and can often be great advocates once the work and implications are understood. Dan Janzen's work over the decades in Guanacaste is a classic example as is Pat Wright's work in Madagascar.

Most of us are better at some kinds of knowledge sharing than others, and some are better at it overall than others. But at the very heart of this matter of whether we devote some of our time and energy to knowledge sharing is that very sense of adventure and excitement in science that attracted us to start with. It would seem just natural to share that thrill: what better way to make the knowledge itself even more appealing?

Canopy Walkways for Conservation: A Tropical Biologist's Panacea or Fuzzy Metrics to Justify Ecotourism

Margaret Lowman^{1,2,3}

¹ New College of Florida, 5800 Bayshore Road, Sarasota, FL 34243-2197, U.S.A.

² TREE Foundation, PO Box 48839, Sarasota, FL 34230-5839, U.S.A.

DESPITE EXTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH undertaken in tropical ecosystems over the last few decades, approximately half of tropical forests have been destroyed and rates of deforestation continue to accelerate worldwide (Curran *et al.* 2004). Thousands of indigenous cultures and millions of local people need these deteriorating forest resources for their livelihoods, and the challenges of tropical forest conservation looms as a global priority (Laurance & Perez 2006). Meanwhile, the conventional metric used to gauge the success of professional academics in tropical biology is the publication of technical papers, which seems all too disconnected from the metrics of forest conservation. A new consciousness is sorely needed (Leisewitz & Fernandez 2008; but see Webb 2005, Büscher 2008). Most tropical biologists admittedly enter the profession with a hope to contribute to conservation of these systems, but their hundreds of thousands of hours dedicated to field research and publications do not seem proportional to reversing conservation. If conventional business formulae were applied to tropical research, a likely outcome would be downsizing the industry. New metrics that incorporate conservation benchmarks and facilitate sharing best practices between professional scientists and local stakeholders could foster forest conservation through actions that create sustainable economies.

Canopy research appeared to offer an ideal case study to examine the socioeconomic plus scientific metrics of success, with its spin-off ecotourism operations such as skywalks and ziplines providing data sets to quantify their benefits to local stakeholders (Lowman 2004a). In short, can canopy access tools contribute to local economies and stimulate forest conservation? And second, can projects that promote forest conservation provide acceptable metrics to gauge success among scientific researchers (see also Garnett *et al.* 2009, Sunderland *et al.* 2009)?

Canopy ecology is a relatively new component of tropical forest research, with a toolkit of creative access techniques developed over the last two decades (Lowman 2004b). Business ventures involving canopy exploration are often incorporated into large-scale eco-developments that include bird-watching, education-based nature tours, spas, and holistic medicine (Weaver 2001). These ecotourism opportunities usually meet with generic approval under the guise of 'green businesses'. In this commentary, I grapple with the apparent oxymoron of working as a biological researcher yet build-

ing canopy walkways to achieve conservation. Such structures are not the conventional metrics of academic success, but can conservation actions gain traction as metrics of success in our admittedly rigorous academic community of scientists?

Ranging in cost from US\$100 to US\$3000/m, canopy walkways generate revenues for local stakeholders, and provide ecology education to a broad visitorship (Lowman & Bouricius 1995, Lowman 2004b). Over 20 canopy walkways currently operate in tropical forests around the world serving research, education, and ecotourism (Lowman 2009). Most sites are operated by local stakeholders without sophisticated spreadsheets to quantify their operations. Some sites received initial grants from NGOs or other well-meaning organizations in developed countries to undertake construction in the name of conservation, and others attract 'operators' from developed countries that spawn additional ecotourism activities, thereby making the metrics of the canopy attraction impossible to analyze in isolation.

The first canopy walkway in the world was built in Lamington National Park, Queensland, Australia, at O'Reillys Rain Forest Lodge (Lowman *et al.* 2006). In a developed country such as Australia, one would expect a rigorous business plan calculating the economic success of this structure. However, when asked to provide metrics about the economic success of his skywalk, owner Peter O'Reilly commented, 'I am certain that the canopy walkway contributed greatly to the increase in visitors to our lodge. But it is impossible to isolate the walkway from other amenities that were built simultaneously—improvements to the road, our liquor license, expanding the dining services, and better marketing. We could not create metrics to assess it (canopy walkway) in isolation, but we locals felt strongly that it was critical to our ecotourism success'.

In short, the Australians could not generate enough data to satisfy even a brief note in a journal, but yet they are intuitively confident that their walkways aided conservation. If an expertly run business in a developed country cannot provide accurate metrics about the exact formulae for commercializing rain forest conservation, then how can indigenous villages do so?

Today, over 1.6 billion people from all cultures and all walks of life participate in different avenues of tourism, spending over US\$2 trillion (Hawkins & Lamoureux 2001). On a global scale, ecotourism is growing because of its international appeal, educational opportunities, and social appeal to advocate a conservation ethic. As human-dominated ecosystems become the norm,

Received 12 January 2009; revision accepted 23 January 2009.

³Corresponding author; e-mail: canopymeg@aol.com

ecological research and its education outreach through ecotourism become critical at both continental and local scales to inspire the sustainability of earth's dwindling resources (Palmer *et al.* 2005, Peters *et al.* 2008). Canopy research promotes forest conservation at three scales: through biological discoveries published in the scientific literature, by offering innovative sustainable economic opportunities for local stakeholders such as canopy walkways, and through educating a broader visitorship through ecotourism. Despite the existence of over 20 canopy walkways around the world for research and education, and several dozen more for ecotourism alone, accurate records are not often kept by local operators. In addition, local labor and materials mask the true costs of the structure; other amenities cloud the ability to isolate economic metrics; and the broader-scale impact of educating a global audience of visitors is not easy to quantify. Although Büscher (2008) reminded conservation biologists not to ignore their 'rigorous empirical research' training, should we sometimes rejoice about conservation 'wins' such as canopy walkways despite a lack of rigorous data sets to justify their existence (see also Sunderland *et al.* 2009)?

AMAZON CASE STUDY

In the Amazon, tropical rain forests are disappearing at unprecedented rates. But the Amazon provides essential ecosystem services on a global scale: pollination, flood control, carbon sequestration, regulation of fresh water, regulation of atmosphere, amelioration of disease, genetic libraries that include food and other biodiversity, and prevention of soil erosion (Foley *et al.* 2007). Almost 10 yr ago, nearly 15 percent of the Amazon basin was already cleared (Nepstad *et al.* 1999). Perhaps more urgently than other tropical forests, economic incentives for local stakeholders to conserve forests in the Amazon represent a win-win.

In 1993, a canopy walkway was constructed along the Sucasari tributary of the Rio Napo downstream from Iquitos, Peru (Table 1). Hardwood canopy trees were utilized as supports for a series of 13 connected bridges, at a cost of approximately US\$100/m (P. Jensen, pers. comm.). With the use of local labor and materials, this cost was significantly less expensive than structures built on telephone poles or other imported structures that can cost up to US\$3000/m (<http://www.canopyconstruction.com>). Explorama Lodges, partnering with CONEPEC (a Peruvian conservation group), maintains this canopy walkway as an ecotourism and research destination called Amazon Conservatory for Tropical Studies (ACTS). In 2007, 2625 eco-tourists paid US\$150 to tour the canopy, totaling US\$393,750 (with approximately US\$30/person distributed to travel agents). The remaining profit (estimated at US\$315,000) and associated services provided jobs for approximately 212 local villagers representing over 100 families (P. Becur & P. Jensen, owners of Explorama Lodge, pers. comm.). Over 8000 visitors come to Explorama annually; by rough calculations at US\$150 per visitor, gross revenues for the walkways exceed US\$1 million. This not only employs local people but also provides career livelihoods from ecotourism instead of logging (Fig. S1). Even more difficult to quantify, this cadre of international visitors return to their home countries with a first-hand education about the complexity of tropical rain forests. The ACTS walkway also inspired a major science education program called the Jason Expedition, where approximately 3 million middle school students around the world studied canopy ecology via satellite technologies (Lowman *et al.* 2006; <http://www.jason.org>). As a consequence, the ACTS walkway is now the destination of choice of countless teachers, families, and school groups (<http://www.environmentalexpeditions.org>). The metrics are fuzzy, but the conservation success is evident.

TABLE 1. Metrics for three canopy walkways illustrating the variability with regard to obtaining accurate metrics from which to gauge success. Potential benefits: 1 = conservation education; 2 = income; 3 = employs locals; 4 = reduced logging or clearing pressure. Potential drawbacks: 1 = destruction of local ecosystems; 2 = extinction of species; 3 = addition of human infrastructure; 4 = no drawbacks observed.

Site	Samoa	Peru	Florida
Initial cost	US\$75,000	US\$250,000	US\$120,000
Visitors	~240/yr	> 8000/yr	> 298,749/yr
Revenue/yr	~US\$12,000 ^a	US\$1.2 million ^b	~US\$750,000 ^c
Major benefits	2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 4
Drawbacks	4	4	3
Reference	Elmqvist <i>et al.</i> (1993)	P. Jensen & P. Betencur, pers. comm.	Lowman <i>et al.</i> (2006)

^aWalkway organizer Paul Cox estimated a revenue of US\$12,000/yr. With a fee of US\$50 per visitor, the estimated number of visitors was calculated based at 240.

^bExplorama charges US\$150 for a one-day trip to their walkway. If 8000 lodge visitors paid this fee, the revenue would be US\$1.2 million. But again, this revenue has many ancillary costs attached. A better metric might be to cite employees, '200 families who do not earn their living by cutting down trees to provide their food or earn their money to survive' (Peter Jensen, co-owner of Explorama Lodges).

^cApproximately 300,000 visitors come to the park in 2005; if each car holds two visitors, the revenue (at US\$5/carload) is estimated at US\$750,000. Obviously many factors such as weather and family size and marketing will influence these estimates. Hence, even at a state park in a developed country, it is difficult if not impossible to calculate the isolated economic benefits of one ecotourism operation in the midst of a region with existing tourism. In short, rigorous metrics are hard to come by.

FLORIDA CASE STUDY

North America's first public canopy walkway was constructed in Florida in 2000 (Table 1). Similar to tropical rain forests, the subtropical hammocks of Florida are declining due to human activities, and hence conservation education was an important goal. Built in 10 d, the Myakka River Canopy Walkway cost US\$90,000 for a 33 m bridge (approximately US\$3000/m) connecting two platforms, plus approximately US\$30,000 for a tower (Lowman *et al.* 2006). Maintenance has been minimal with the exception of graffiti cleaning (P. Benschoff, pers. comm.). Perhaps the biggest success of the Florida canopy project was a significant increase in park visitorship. During a decade where visitors to both state and national parks declined precipitously (Louv 2005), the Myakka state park visitorship increased by at least 26 percent from 236,552 in 1995 to 298,749 in 2005, including repeated visits by local schools, churches, and other citizen groups to the walkway. On weekends, volunteers have logged up to 200 canopy visitors/h (totaling over US\$500 in gate fees at US\$5/car and assuming two people/carload). Despite best efforts, even Florida state government math was fuzzy for the skywalk. Issues such as staff shortfalls, weather, cutbacks in park infrastructure, and inability to separate walkway visitors from fisherman or boaters precluded a rigorous analysis. Like its Australian counterpart, the Myakka walkway has proven enormously successful in education outreach (<http://www.treefoundation.org>).

Despite its shortfall in rigorous metrics, canopy access has been embraced by local stakeholders as an economic opportunity for forest conservation. Two priorities are important as tropical forests continue to undergo deterioration: (1) promote a new ethic, whereby biologists are encouraged to contribute their tools and discoveries to inspire sustainable economic ventures for local stakeholders; and (2) configure metrics for success in conservation activities in terms of socioeconomic as well as scientific acceptance. When constructed and operated locally, canopy access systems may inspire useful outcomes: to facilitate critical ecological research, to bolster local economy, to inspire environmental education, and ultimately to encourage forest conservation at both local and global scales.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due to the operators of the canopy access sites in Western Samoa, Peru, and Florida who scrambled to collect some metrics for their ecotourism operations, despite the enormity of this request. Also, thanks to the following community foundations: TREE, Triad, Gulf Coast, Selby, Schoenbaum, and Seacology, who have funded canopy walkways and outreach to foster conservation and education in local communities.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

FIGURE S1. Willy Sanchez Flores, a local villager from the Rio Napo region in Peru, supports his family with employment as a

fulltime guide for a growing local ecotourism industry centered around the canopy walkway.

Please note: Wiley-Blackwell are not responsible for the content or functionality of any supporting materials supplied by the authors. Any queries (other than missing material) should be directed to the corresponding author for the article.

LITERATURE CITED

- BÜSCHER, B. 2008. Conservation, neoliberalism, and social science: A critical reflection on the SCB 2007 annual meeting in South Africa. *Conserv. Biol.* 22: 229–231.
- CURRAN, L. M., S. N. TRIGG, A. K. McDONALD, D. ASTIANI, Y. M. HARDIONO, P. SIREGAR, I. CANIAGO, AND E. KASISCHKE. 2004. Lowland forest loss in protected areas of Indonesian Borneo. *Science* 303: 1000–1003.
- ELMQVIST, T., P. A. COX, W. E. RAINEY, AND E. D. PIERSON. 1993. The rain forest and the Flying foxes. Fa'asao Savai'i, The Conservation Society, Savai'i, Western Samoa.
- FOLEY, J. A., G. P. ASNER, M. H. COSTA, M. T. COE, R. DEFRIES, H. K. GIBBS, E. A. HOWARD, S. OLSON, J. PATZ, N. RAMANKUTTY, AND P. SNYDER. 2007. Amazonia revealed: Forest degradation and the loss of ecosystem goods and services in the Amazon Basin. *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 5: 25–32.
- GARNETT, S. T., G. M. CROWLEY, H. M. HUNTER-XENIE, W. KOZANAYI, B. SIT-HOLE, C. PALMER, R. SOUTHGATE, AND K. K. ZANDER. 2009. Transformative knowledge transfer through empowering and paying community researchers. *Biotropica* 41: 571–577.
- HAWKINS, D. E., AND K. LAMOUREUX. 2001. Global growth and magnitude of ecotourism. In D. B. Weaver (Ed.). *The encyclopedia of ecotourism*, pp. 63–72. CABI Publishing, New York, New York.
- LAURANCE, W. F., AND C. A. PEREZ. 2006. *Emerging threats to tropical forests*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.
- LEISEROWITZ, A. A., AND L. O. FERNANDEZ. 2008. *Toward a new consciousness: Values to sustain human and natural communities*. Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, Publication Series, New Haven, Connecticut.
- LOUV, R. 2005. *Last child in the woods—Saving our children from nature-deficit disorder*. Algonquin Books, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
- LOWMAN, M. D. 2004a. Ecotourism and the treetops. In M. D. Lowman and H. B. Rinker (Eds.). *Forest canopies*, pp. 465–474. Elsevier Publishers, San Diego, California.
- LOWMAN, M. D. 2004b. Tarzen or Jane? A short history of canopy biology. In M. D. Lowman and H. B. Rinker (Eds.). *Forest canopies*, pp. 453–465. Elsevier Publishers, San Diego, California.
- LOWMAN, M. D. 2009. Biodiversity in tropical forest canopies as a “hook” for science education outreach and conservation. *J. Trop. Ecol.* 50: 125–136.
- LOWMAN, M. D., AND B. BOURICIUS. 1995. The construction of platforms and bridges for forest canopy access. *Selbyana* 16: 179–184.
- LOWMAN, M. D., E. BURGESS, AND J. BURGESS. 2006. *It's a jungle up there—more tales from the treetops*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- NEPSTAD, D. C., A. VERISSIMO, A. ALENCAR, C. NOBRE, E. LIMA, P. LEFEBVRE, P. SCHLESINGER, C. POTTER, P. MOUTINHO, E. MENDOZA, M. COCHRANE, AND V. BROOKS. 1999. Large-scale impoverishment of Amazonian forests by logging and fire. *Nature* 398: 505–508.
- PALMER, M. A., E. S. BERNHARDT, E. A. CHORNESKY, S. L. COLLINS, A. P. DOBSON, C. S. DUKE, B. D. GOLD, R. B. JACOBSON, S. E. KINGSLAND, R. H. KRANZ, M. J. MAPPIN, M. L. MARTINEZ, F. MICHELI, J. L. MORSE, M. L. PACE, M. PASCUAL, S. S. PALUMBI, O. J. REICHMAN, A. R. TOWNSEND, AND M. G. TURNER. 2005. Ecological science and sustainability for the 21st century. *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 3: 4–11.

- PETERS, D. P. C., M. GROFFMAN, K. J. NDELHOFFER, N. B. GRIMM, S. L. COLLINS, W. K. MICHENER, AND M. A. HUSTON. 2008. Living in an increasingly connected world: A framework for continental-scale environmental science. *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 6: 229–238.
- SUNDERLAND, T., J. SUNDERLAND-GRIVES, P. SHANLEY, AND B. CAMPBELL. 2009. Bridging the gap: How can information access and exchange between conservation biologists and field practitioners be improved for better conservation outcomes? *Biotropica* 41: 549–554.
- WEAVER, D. B. 2001. *The encyclopedia of ecotourism*. CABI Publishing, New York, New York.
- WEBB, C. O. 2005. Engineering hope. *Conserv. Biol.* 19: 275–277.