

The geography of tropical conservation research

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Editorial

The geography of tropical conservation research

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The current issue of Tropical Conservation Science includes 15 Research Articles. These are conservation-oriented studies conducted in Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Neotropics. A brief account of these contributions by geographic region is provided below.

Southeast Asia

Wohlfart *et al.* report on mapping threatened dry deciduous dipterocarp forest in Southeast Asia for conservation management. **Molotov** and coauthors studied the ecology and conservation of the endangered Indochinese freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera laosensis*) in Northern Laos. **Jenks** *et al.* document local people's attitudes and perceptions of dholes (*Cuon alpinus*) around protected areas in southeastern Thailand.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sedláček and coauthors report on edge effects on avian nest predation in fragmented afro-montane forests in the Bamenda-Banso Highlands, NW Cameroon. **Vranken** *et al.* tackled termite mound identification through aerial photographic interpretation in Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of the Congo. **Tchamba** and coauthors examined plant biomass density as an indicator of food supply for elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) in Waza National Park, Cameroon.

Mesoamerica

Rodgers and coauthors investigated the use of noninvasive genetics and camera trapping for estimating population density of ocelots (*Leopardus pardalis*) on Barro Colorado Island, Panama. **Chavez** *et al.* report on the rediscovery of the critically endangered streamside frog, *Craugastor Taurus*, in Costa Rica. **Oliva** and coauthors document local Mayan people's perceptions of subsistence hunting in a conservation conflict context in Los Petenes Biosphere Reserve in the Yucatan peninsula, Mexico.

South America

Sarmiento et al. report on the impact of invasive house rats on the viability of the red-billed tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*) in Abrolhos National Park, Brazil. **Gomes César** and coauthors studied whether native grass (*Imperata brasiliensis*) limits tropical forest restoration in Brazil. **Bleich** and coauthors document the effects of riparian deforestation on the structural dynamics of headwater streams in southern Brazilian Amazonia. **Cid et al.** report short-term success in the reintroduction of the red-humped agouti (*Dasyprocta leporine*) in a Brazilian Atlantic Forest reserve. **Simões** and coauthors document the value of intraspecific measures of biodiversity in environmental impact surveys of the Amazonian brilliant-thighed frog (*Allobates femoralis*). **Gonzales** investigated the phylogenetic position of the Masafuera Rayadito (*Aphrastura masafuera*), the most endangered Chilean bird.

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