

PHOTO PLATES

With these photographs, you may take a trip through the various and distinct regions in the central lowlands of tropical South America. You can readily note the differences in topography, vegetation, climate, and soils and see some of the traditional land-use systems.

Amazon Basin

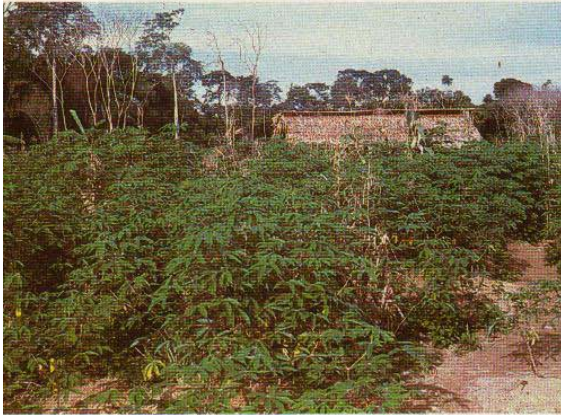


Plate 1 Colonist intercultivating cassava, maize, and beans (barely noticeable), 50 km south of Santarém in eastern Amazonas, Brazil.



Plate 2 Poorly drained savannas of the Isla de Marajó, Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon.



Plate 3 Tropical semi-evergreen seasonal forest near Altamira, southeast Amazonas, Brazil.



Plate 4 The Amapá well-drained savannas near the mouth of the Amazon, Brazil.

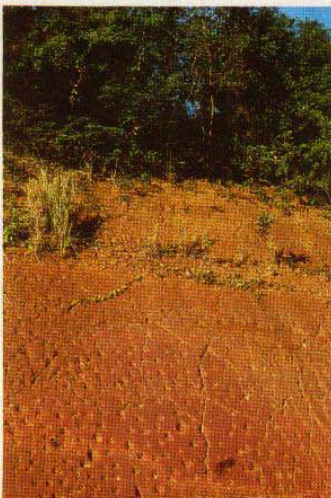


Plate 5 An Oxisol (Haplustox) 45 km south of Santarém in eastern Amazonas, Brazil.

Plate 6 Varseas, or seasonally flooded lands, near Manaus, Brazil. Junction of the Negro River with the Amazon River in the background.



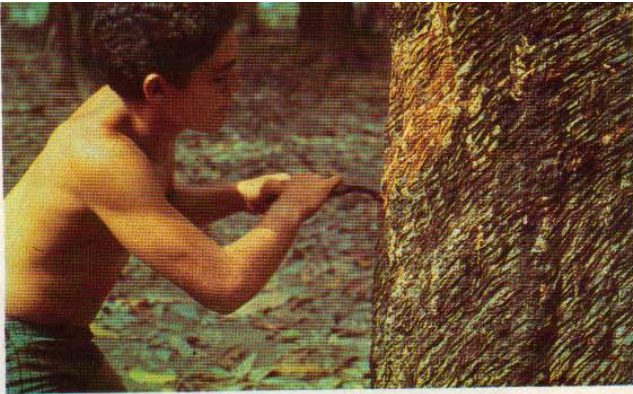


Plate 7 Tapping rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) in Amazonas, Brazil. Contrary to what is recorded in some literature, rubber-tapping techniques have been used only by local Indians since pre-colonial times to extract latex from the giant *Hevea* trees.



Plate 8 Tropical rain forest, Tefe, Brazil; junction of Tefe River with Amazon River in western Amazonia.

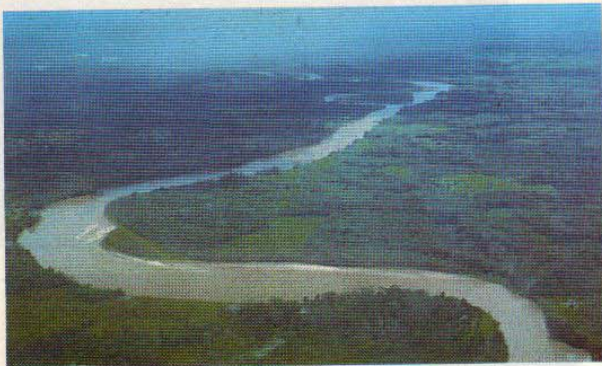


Plate 9 Tropical rain forest, largely cutover, near Yurimaguas, Peru.



Plate 10 Indian cultivation near the Huallaga River near Yurimaguas, Peru.



Plate 11 River transport of Pôrto Velho, Rondônia State, Brazil.



Plate 12 Colonization in Rondônia State, southwest Amazonia, Brazil. Unnecessary destruction of productive natural rubber and Brazil nut groves has taken place in recent years by overzealous colonists clearing land for food-crop (mainly rice) production.



Plate 13 The Humaita wetland savannas near Pôrto Velho, Brazil.

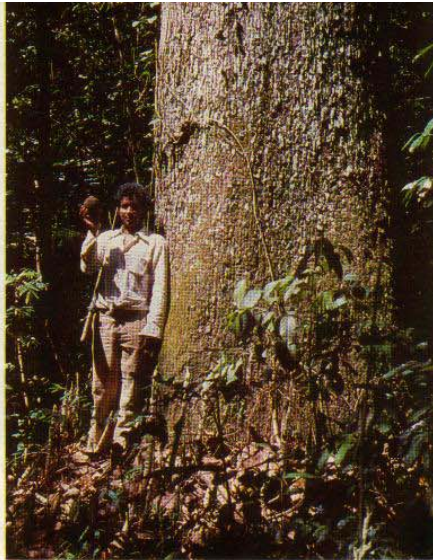


Plate 14 A mature nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) in semi-evergreen forest near Riberalta in northeast Bolivia.



Plate 15 Well-drained savannas in southern Amazonia.

Brazilian Shield

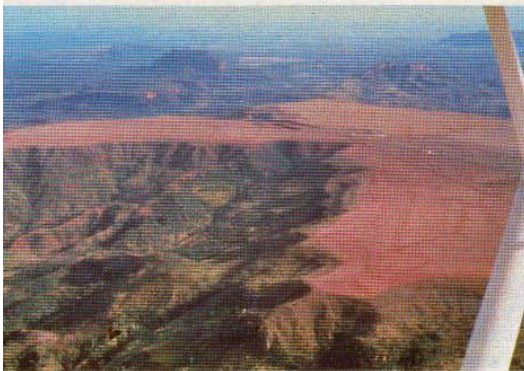


Plate 16 The Alcantillados tablelands showing the red Oxisols, about 100 km east of Rondopolis, Central-West Brazil.



Plate 17 The Central Brazilian highland plateau near Anápolis, 160 km south of Brasília.

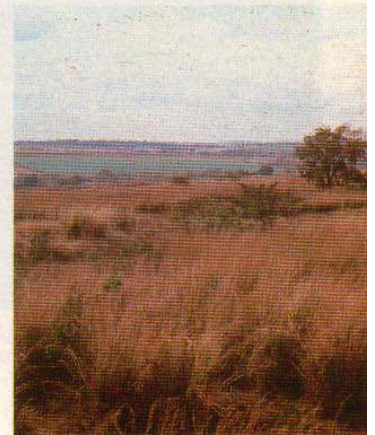


Plate 18 Looking across the rolling plateau surface of Land System No. 49 from the airport at Rio Verde, central Brazil.



Plate 19 On-the-ground view of tropical (semi-)deciduous forest 200 km west of Imperatriz in western Amazonas, Brazil.

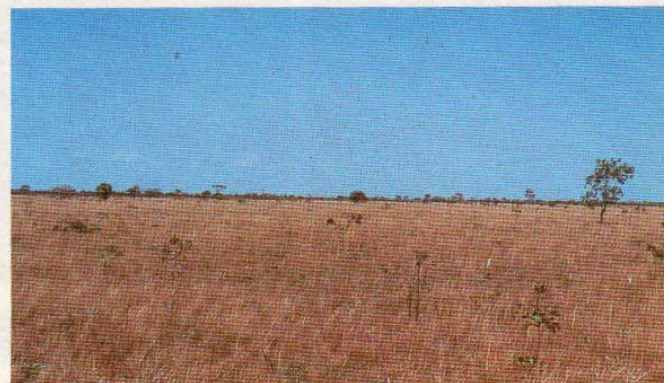


Plate 20 Campo limpo (almost pure grass savanna) on the central plateau, Brazil.

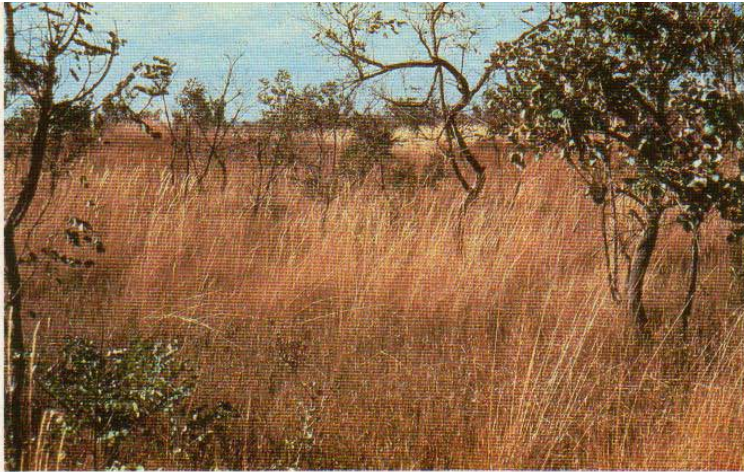


Plate 21 Campo cerrado (open savanna) near Anápolis, central Brazil.



Plate 22 Cerrado (intermediate savanna) near Planaltina, central Brazil.



Plate 23 Cerradão (closed savanna) near Planaltina, central Brazil.

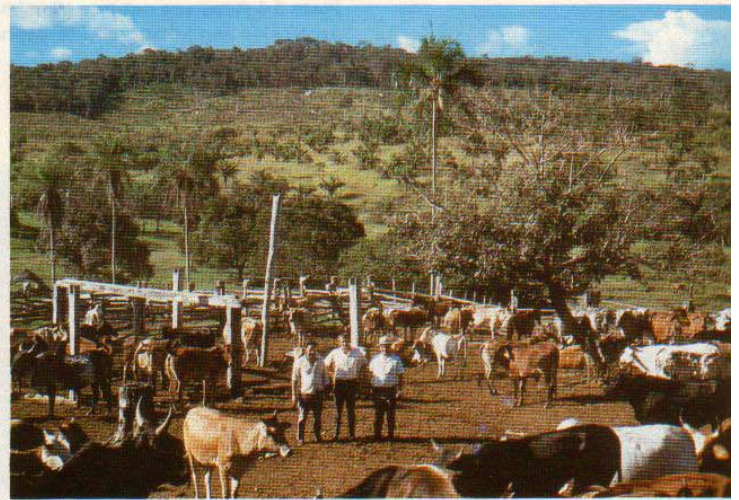


Plate 24 Cattle ranching near San Javier, Bolivia, on the Brazilian shield.

Plate 25 An Acrustox profile, Centro de Pesquisa Agropecuária dos Cerrados, Central Brazil.

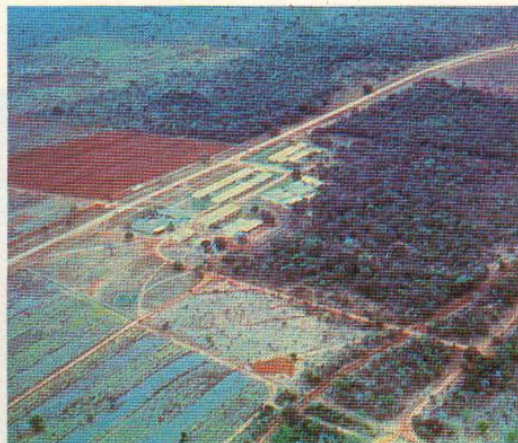
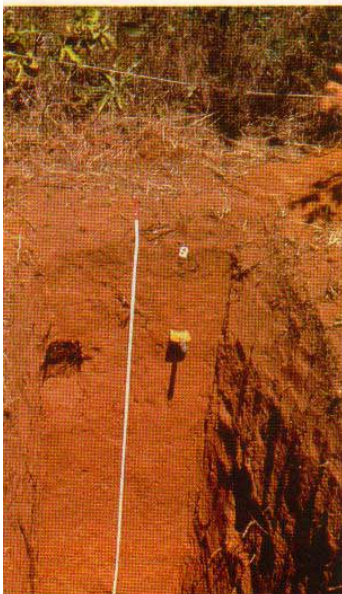


Plate 26 The Cerrados Center, Centro de Pesquisa Agropecuária dos Cerrados, Central Brazil.



Plate 27 Agriculture on the Brazilian shield near Rio Verde.

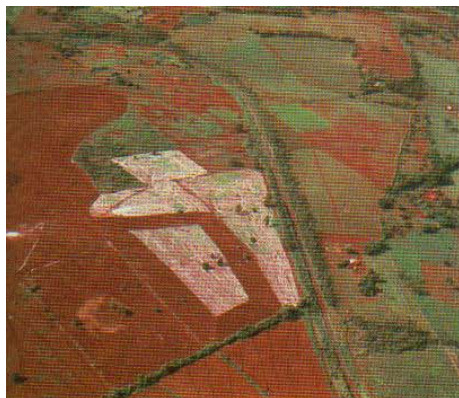


Plate 28 Excessive lime applications in south Mato Grosso, Brazil.



Plate 29 Caatinga vegetation in western Bahia, Brazil.



Plate 30 The Entisol (sandy) savanna lands of the Parecis tableland of western Brazil.

Andean Foothills

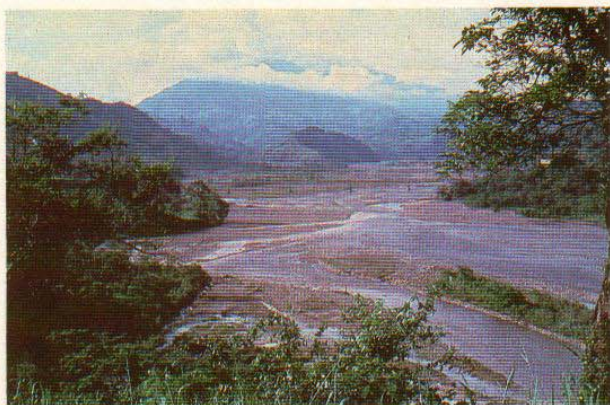


Plate 31 Andean foothills near Villavicencio, eastern Colombia.



Plate 32 Phosphorus deficiency in Dwarf Cavendish bananas growing with coffee, near Pereira, Colombia.

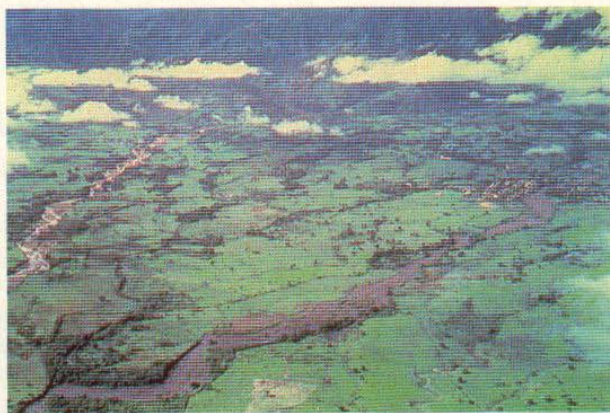


Plate 33 Andean foothills forming a backdrop of the eastern Colombian plains, or Llanos, near Villavicencio, Colombia.

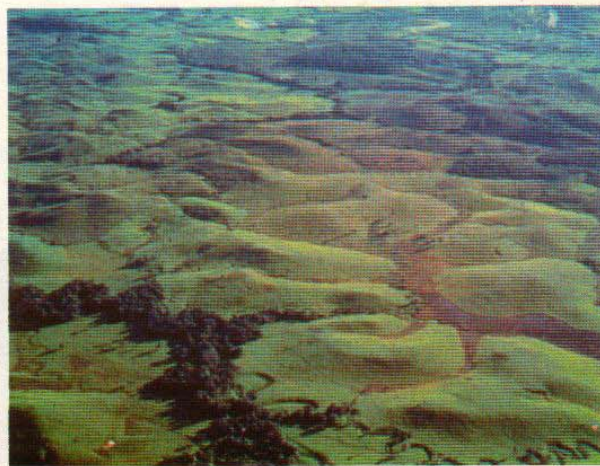


Plate 34 Rolling foothills, mainly cleared of tropical rain forest, near Florencia, eastern Colombia.

Mojos Pampas



Plate 35 The Mojos Pampas of eastern Bolivia showing typical "square" lakes, a little north of the city of Trinidad.



Plate 36 Studying Ultisols near Reyes, Mojos Pampas, Bolivia. In the background, a typical island of forest on higher ground may be noted.

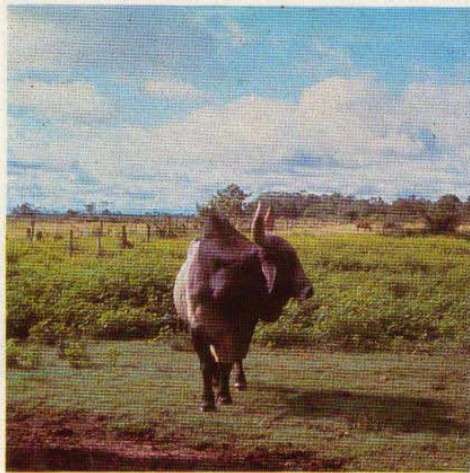


Plate 37 Cattle doing well near Reyes in the Mojos Pampas of Bolivia.



Plate 38 An aerial view of the "raised beds" used by pre-Columbian inhabitants of the Mojos Pampas, Bolivia, to elevate crop production above the wet-season water table.

Orinoco Basin

Plate 39 Farming with irrigation on the Orinoco plains 60 km south of San Tomé toward Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela.



Plate 40 Savanna lands on Oxisols near San Tomé, Orinoco plains, Venezuela.

Plate 41 The well-drained (*altillanura*) savannas of eastern Colombia near Carimagua, as seen on the ground.





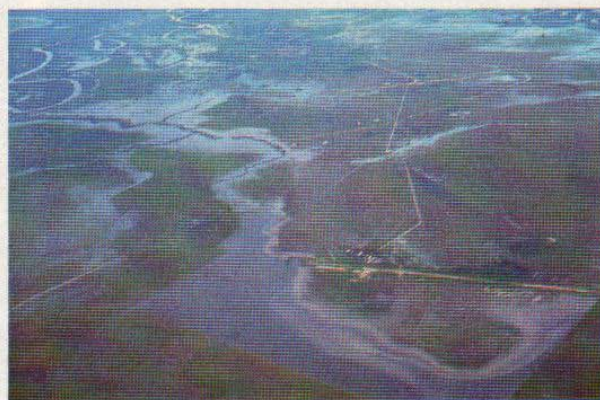
Plate 42 Carimagua in the eastern Colombian Llanos, showing the lowland (isohyperthermic) savanna site of ICA-CIAT. Note the presence of lower, poorly drained lands.

Plate 44 Laterite (hardened plinthite) outcrop near Carimagua, eastern "high" plains (*altillanuras*), Colombia.



Plate 43 A more broken part of the well-drained savannas of eastern Colombia, south of the Muca River.

Plate 45 The Casanare wetland (Ultisol) savanna in Orocué, eastern Colombia.



Pantanal



Plate 46 Junction of the poorly drained and better drained lands in northeast Pantanal, Brazil.

Plate 47 The Brazilian "Pantanal," 50 km northeast of Corumba.

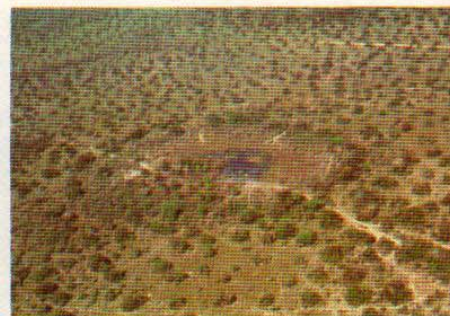


Plate 48 Better drained lands (but still hydromorphic) in the northern Pantanal, 50 km west of Rondonópolis, western Brazil.

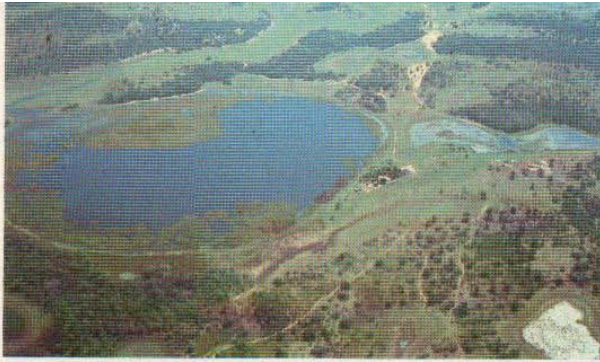


Plate 49 The Brazilian "Pantanal," 150 km northeast of Corumbá, showing the typical "colored lakes". The colors are attributed to differences in the lake's microflora.



Plate 50 Close-up view of the "colored lakes" of the Pantanal, Brazil.

Paraná Basin



Plate 51 Burning Cerrados on sandy soils (Entisols) 150 km of Três Lagoas, Brazil.



Plate 52 The Paraná River, Brazil, 100 km upstream from the Paranaíba dam, flanked by Eutruxox soils.

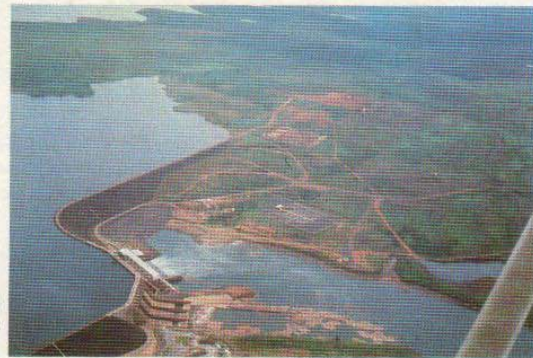


Plate 53 The Paranaíba hydroelectric dam on the Paraná River, Brazil.

Plate 54 At Foz do Iguaçu, the color of the water is indicative of the excessive erosion occurring in southern Brazil.

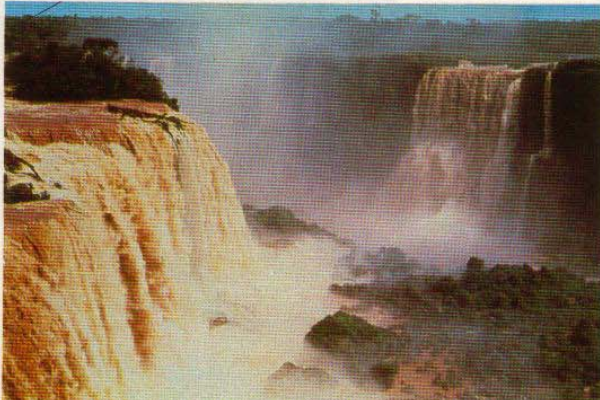


Plate 55 The Mearim River, near its junction with the Paraná River, passing through an area of good agricultural lands in Brazil, mainly Alfisols.

