



The ATBC is an international entity that promotes research, education, conservation, and communication in the field of tropical biology. To this end, annual meetings are organized with diverse academic institutions in different countries of the globe, representing various cultures and environmental settings.

MADAGASCAR ATBC 2019 aims to gather researchers, students, and professionals in a range of scientific disciplines from around the world in order to provide an effective tool towards this common effort to harmonize biodiversity conservation and human well-being.

The meeting will provide an important and effective learning platform by addressing a wide range of topics and methods applied in the fields of tropical biodiversity, conservation, and environmental and social safeguarding. It will also be an opportunity for Malagasy researchers to disseminate their research findings and to highlight Madagascar's uniqueness biodiversity. In addition, Malagasy stakeholders will benefit from cutting-edge capacity building, through mutual sharing of knowledge and experiences at a global scale.

It will also be an occasion to raise awareness and draw the attention of Malagasy political leaders, civil society, private sectors, and the public about the need to preserve Madagascar's unique biodiversity, especially given that biodiversity is an important economic source that can increase the country's revenues in a sustainable development perspective.

Importance of wind-dispersal in the invasion success of *Pinus kesiya* in *Tapia* forests in Madagascar

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Malagasy endemic biodiversity is subject to several pressures that threaten their perennality. The endemic sclerophyll *Tapia* woodland at Arivonimamo is one of those ecosystems threatened by the invasion of exotic reforestation trees, *Pinus kesiya*. In order to better preserve the *Tapia* woodland, the present study aims to determine the factors influencing the invasion of these species in this ecosystem to counter it. For achieving this purpose, 125 transects contained three plots of 100 m² each have been inventoried. In each plot, dendrometry and environmental data were recorded. The geographic coordinates of *Pinus* source trees have also been noted in this area. The analysis of the main factors of invasion was carried out with the generalized linear model. The result shows that the installation of source trees nearby and spread by wind has the greatest influence on the various stages of *Pinus* invasion in the *Tapia* forest. Forest landscape management is then necessary to reconcile the need of the population and the conservation of this endemic biodiversity.