



Bibliografía – Buenas Prácticas en Agroecosistemas

Compilado por Simón Quintero

Para más información visitar <https://www.selva.org.co/buenaspracticass/>



Cultivos
con sombrío



Árboles
para sombrío



Siembra de árboles
nativos aislados en áreas
o cultivos sin sombrío



Conservación/
recuperación de
nacimientos de agua
y vegetación ribereña



Uso de biopreparados
para controlar plagas y
abonos compostados



Protección/
recuperación de zonas
con vegetación nativa

- [1] I. Araújo-Santos *et al.* (2021) Seed rain in cocoa agroforests is induced by effects of forest loss on frugivorous birds and management intensity. *Agric. Ecosyst. Environ.* 313. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2021.107380>
- [2] I. Armbrrecht y M. C. Gallego (2007) Testing ant predation on the coffee berry borer in shaded and sun coffee plantations in Colombia. *Entomol. Exp. Appl.* 124:261–267. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1570-7458.2007.00574.x>
- [3] J. Avelino, A. Romero-Gurdián, H. F. Cruz-Cuellar, and F. A. J. Declerck (2012) Landscape context and scale differentially impact coffee leaf rust, coffee berry borer, and coffee root-knot nematodes. *Ecol. Appl.* 22: 584–596. <https://doi.org/10.1890/11-0869.1>
- [4] L. Bravo-Monroy, J. Tzanopoulos, y S. G. Potts (2015) Ecological and social drivers of coffee pollination in Santander, Colombia. *Agric. Ecosyst. Environ.* 211: 145–154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2015.06.007>
- [5] J. P. Cabral, D. Faria, and J. C. Morante-Filho (2021) Landscape composition is more important than local vegetation structure for understory birds in cocoa agroforestry systems. *For. Ecol. Management* 481. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2020.118704>
- [6] D. A. Cardona-Calle and S. Sadeghian-Kh (2005) Beneficios del sombrío de guamo en suelos cafeteros. *Cenicafé* 335: 1–8. <https://www.cenicafe.org/es/publications/avt0335.pdf>

- [7] J. N. Hernandez-Aguilera, J. M. Conrad, M. I. Gómez, and A. D. Rodewald (2019) The economics and ecology of shade-grown coffee: a model to incentivize shade and bird conservation. *Ecol. Econ.*, 159: 110–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.01.015>
- [8] A. Chain-Guadarrama, A. Martínez-Salinas, N. Aristizábal, and T. H. Ricketts (2019) Ecosystem services by birds and bees to coffee in a changing climate: a review of coffee berry borer control and pollination. *Agric. Ecosyst. Environ.* 280: 53–67. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2019.04.011>
- [9] R. E. Jezeer, M. J. Santos, R. G. A. Boot, M. Junginger, and P. A. Verweij (2018) Effects of shade and input management on economic performance of small-scale Peruvian coffee systems. *Agric. Syst.* 162: 179–190. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agry.2018.01.014>
- [10] M. D. Johnson, J. L. Kellermann, and A. M. Stercho (2010) Pest reduction services by birds in shade and sun coffee in Jamaica. *Anim. Conserv.* 13: 140–147. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-1795.2009.00310.x>
- [11] J. L. Kellermann, M. D. Johnson, A. M. Stercho, and S. C. Hackett (2008) Ecological and economic services provided by birds on Jamaican Blue Mountain coffee farms. *Conserv. Biol.* 22: 1177–1185. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2008.00968.x>
- [12] B. Maas, Y. Clough, and T. Tscharntke (2013) Bats and birds increase crop yield in tropical agroforestry landscapes. *Ecol. Lett.* 16: 1480–1487. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12194>
- [13] A. Martínez-Salinas et al. (2016) Bird functional diversity supports pest control services in a Costa Rican coffee farm. *Agric. Ecosyst. Environ.* 235: 277–288. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2016.10.029>
- [14] I. Perfecto et al. (2004) Greater predation in shaded coffee farms: the role of resident neotropical birds', *Ecology*. 85: 2677–2681. <https://doi.org/10.1890/03-3145>
- [15] L. Rivera and I. Armbrrecht (2005) Diversidad de tres gremios de hormigas en cafetales de sombra, de sol y bosque de Risaralda. *Rev. Colomb. Entomol.* 31: 89–96. <https://doi.org/10.25100/socolen.v31i1.9422>
- [16] S. A. Van Bael et al. (2008) Birds as predators in tropical agroforestry systems. *Ecology* 89: 928–934. <https://doi.org/10.1890/06-1976.1>
- [17] A. Williams et al. (2021) Tapping birdwatchers to promote bird-friendly coffee consumption and conserve birds, *People Nat.* 3: 312–324. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pan3.10191>
- [18] R. E. Jezeer, P. A. Verweij, M. J. Santos, and R. G. A. Boot (2017) Shaded coffee and cocoa - Double dividend for biodiversity and small-scale farmers. *Ecol. Econ.* 140: 136–145. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2017.04.019>
- [19] S. S. Atallah, M. I. Gómez, and J. Jaramillo (2015) A bioeconomic model of ecosystem services provision: coffee berry borer and shade-grown coffee in Colombia. *Ecol. Econ.* 144: 129–138. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2017.08.002>
- [20] M. E. McDermott, A. D. Rodewald, and S. N. Matthews. (2015) Managing tropical agroforestry for conservation of flocking migratory birds. *Agrofor. Syst.* 89: 383–396. <https://t.ly/B2Gs>
- [21] A. Waldron, R. Justicia, L. Smith, and M. Sanchez (2012) Conservation through Chocolate: a win-win for biodiversity and farmers in Ecuador's lowland tropics. *Conserv. Lett.* 5: 213–221. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1755-263X.2012.00230.x>
- [22] F. J. J. A. Bianchi, C. J. H. Booi, and T. Tscharntke (2006) Sustainable pest regulation in agricultural landscapes: a review on landscape composition, biodiversity and natural pest control. *Proc. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci.* 273: 1715–1727. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2006.3530>
- [23] D. S. Karp et al. (2013) Forest bolsters bird abundance, pest control and coffee yield', *Ecol. Lett.* 16: 1339–1347. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12173>
- [24] T. H. Ricketts, G. C. Daily, P. R. Ehrlich, and C. D. Michener (2004) Economic value of tropical forest to coffee production. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 101: 12579–12582. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0405147101>
- [25] M. R. Rao, P. K. R. Nair, and C. K. Ong (1997) Biophysical interactions in tropical agroforestry systems. *Agrofor. Syst.* 38: 3–50. <https://t.ly/Z6Ji>

- [26] R. Espinosa and A. M. López (2019) Árboles nativos importantes para la conservación de la biodiversidad: propagación y uso en paisajes cafeteros. Cenicafe. <https://biblioteca.cenicafe.org/bitstream/10778/1087/1/Arboles%20nativos%20importantes.pdf>
- [27] D. L. Narango, D. W. Tallamy, K. J. Snyder, and R. A. Rice (2019) Canopy tree preference by insectivorous birds in shade-coffee farms: Implications for migratory bird conservation. *Biotropica* 51: 387–398. <https://doi.org/10.1111/btp.12642>
- [28] M. H. Bakermans, A. D. Rodewald, A. C. Vitz, and C. Rengifo (2012) Migratory bird use of shade coffee: the role of structural and floristic features. *Agrofor. Syst.* 85: 85–94. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10457-011-9389-0>
- [29] F. F. Farfan V (2018) Árboles con potencial para ser incorporados en sistemas agroforestales con café. Cenicafé. <https://biblioteca.cenicafe.org/bitstream/10778/746/1/lib37949.pdf>
- [30] R. Greenberg (2008) Biodiversity in the cacao agroecosystem: shade management and landscape considerations. SMBC, Washington, D.C. <https://repositorio.catie.ac.cr/handle/11554/542>
- [31] R. M. Dahlquist et al. (2007) Incorporating livelihoods in biodiversity conservation: a case study of cacao agroforestry systems in Talamanca, Costa Rica. *Biodivers. Conserv.* 16: 2311–2333. https://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/files_mf/dahlquist2007.pdf
- [32] R. J. Johnson, J. A. Jedlicka, J. E. Quinn, and J. R. Brandle (2011) Global perspectives on birds in agricultural landscapes. Integrating agriculture, conservation and ecotourism: Examples from the field, Dordrecht: Springer, pp. 55–140. <https://t.ly/8wd->
- [33] G. J. Popotnik and W. M. Giuliano (2000) Response of birds to grazing of riparian zones. *J. Wildl. Manage* 64: 976–982. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3803207>
- [34] R. E. Bennett, W. Leuenberger, B. B. Bosarreyes Leja, A. Sagone Cáceres, K. Johnson, and J. Larkin (2018) Conservation of Neotropical migratory birds in tropical hardwood and oil palm plantations. *PLoS One*, 13: e0210293. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0210293>
- [35] G. Pavlidis and V. A. Tsihrintzis (2018) Environmental benefits and control of pollution to surface water and groundwater by agroforestry systems: a review. *Water Resour. Manag.* 32: 1–29. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11269-017-1805-4>
- [36] J. H. Waddle et al. (2010) A new parameterization for estimating co-occurrence of interacting species. *Ecol. Appl.* 20: 1467–1475. <https://doi.org/10.1890/09-0850.1>
- [37] J. F. Casanova Olaya, J. Rodríguez Salcedo, and M.-C. Ordoñez (2019) Impact of nutritional management on available mineral nitrogen and soil quality properties in coffee agroecosystems. *Agriculture* 9: 260. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture9120260>
- [38] H. Shaji, V. Chandran, and L. Mathew (2021) Organic fertilizers as a route to controlled release of nutrients. *Controlled Release Fertilizers for Sustainable Agriculture*, Elsevier, pp. 231–245. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819555-0.00013-3>
- [39] G. Schroth, J. Lehmann, M. R. L. Rodrigues, E. Barros, and J. L. Macêdo (2001) Plant-soil interactions in multistrata agroforestry in the humid tropics., *Agrofor. Syst.* 53: 85–102. <https://t.ly/QmCDE>
- [40] P. Cannavo, J.-M. Harmand, B. Zeller, P. Vaast, J. E. Ramírez, and E. Dambrine (2013) Low nitrogen use efficiency and high nitrate leaching in a highly fertilized *Coffea arabica*–*Inga densiflora* agroforestry system: a 15N labeled fertilizer study. *Nutr. Cycl. Agroecosystems* 95: 377–394. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10705-013-9571-z>
- [41] V. Byrareddy, L. Kouadio, S. Mushtaq, and R. Stone (2019) Sustainable production of Robusta coffee under a changing climate: a 10-Year monitoring of fertilizer management in coffee farms in Vietnam and Indonesia. *Agronomy* 9: 499. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy9090499>
- [42] D. Capa, J. Pérez-Esteban, and A. Masaguer (2015) Unsustainability of recommended fertilization rates for coffee monoculture due to high N₂O emissions. *Agron. Sustain. Dev.* 35: 1551–1559. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13593-015-0316-z>

- [43] L. I. Babbar and D. R. Zak (1994) Nitrogen cycling in coffee agroecosystems: net N mineralization and nitrification in the presence and absence of shade trees. *Agric. Ecosyst. Environ.* 48: 107–113. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-8809\(94\)90081-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-8809(94)90081-7)
- [44] A. C. Imbach, H. W. Fassbender, R. Borel, J. Beer, and A. Bonnemenn (1989) Modelling agroforestry systems of cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) with laurel (*Cordia alliodora*) and cacao with poro (*Erythrina poeppigiana*) in Costa Rica. *Agrofor. Syst.* 8: 267–287. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00129654>
- [45] M. Keller, E. Veldkamp, A. M. Weitz, and W. A. Reiners (1993) Effect of pasture age on soil trace-gas emissions from a deforested area of Costa Rica. *Nature* 365: 244–246. <https://doi.org/10.1038/365244a0>
- [46] R. V Renderos Durán, J. M. Harmand, F. Jiménez Otárola, and D. Kass (2002) Contaminación del agua con nitratos en microcuencas con sistemas agroforestales de *Coffea arabica* con *Eucalyptus deglupta* en la Zona Sur de Costa Rica. *Agroforestería en las Américas* 9: 81–85. <https://repositorio.catie.ac.cr/handle/11554/5957>
- [47] J. Beer, R. Muschler, D. Kass, and E. Somarriba (1997) Shade management in coffee and cacao plantations', *Agrofor. Syst.* 38: 139–164. http://cadenacacaoca.info/CDOC-Deployment/documentos/Shade_management_in_coffee_and_cacao_plantations.pdf