Cruzeiro do Sul-AC, 20 de março de 2018.

[Dr Ricardo Massato Takemoto](javascript:openRTWindow('http://periodicos.uem.br/ojs/index.php/ActaSciBiolSci/about/editorialTeamBio/1190')),

Editor chefe

Acta Scientiarum

Dear [Dr Ricardo Massato Takemoto](javascript:openRTWindow('http://periodicos.uem.br/ojs/index.php/ActaSciBiolSci/about/editorialTeamBio/1190')),

The Amazon rainforest is recognized as the largest and most diversified tropical forest in the world, which would justify a concentrated effort for its conservation, but the reality is that the anthropic destruction is increasingly present. One of the main consequences of these anthropogenic disturbances is the fragmentation of natural ecosystems, reaching riparian vegetation, mainly due to the increase of the opening of cattle pastures. In this sense, the present study shows the effect of riparian vegetation removal on the distribution of the fish community, in a region of forest fragment. Usually aquatic communities tend to be highly diversified with numerous endemic species, according to some studies. Our study showed that limitations caused by the fragmentation of the environment are probably the main factor that maintains the low diversity of species, in regions of the brooks located in the border and pasture. In this sense our study brings the relationship between ecological characteristics, diversity and distribution of freshwater organisms to assist in the conservation strategies of streams.

 We look forward to hearing from you about our submission.

Best regards,

Lucena Rocha Virgilio

Federal University of Acre