



Perdida de la biodiversidad

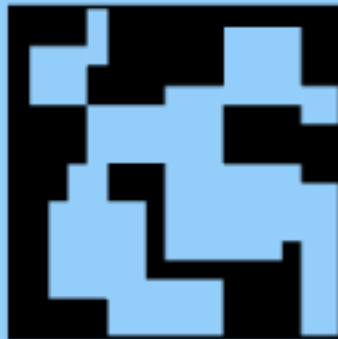




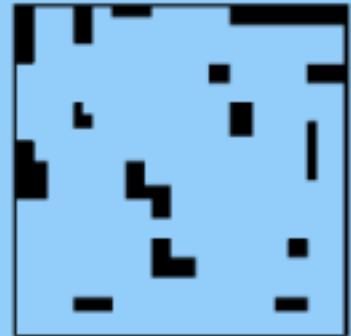
Transformación del hábitat



1



2

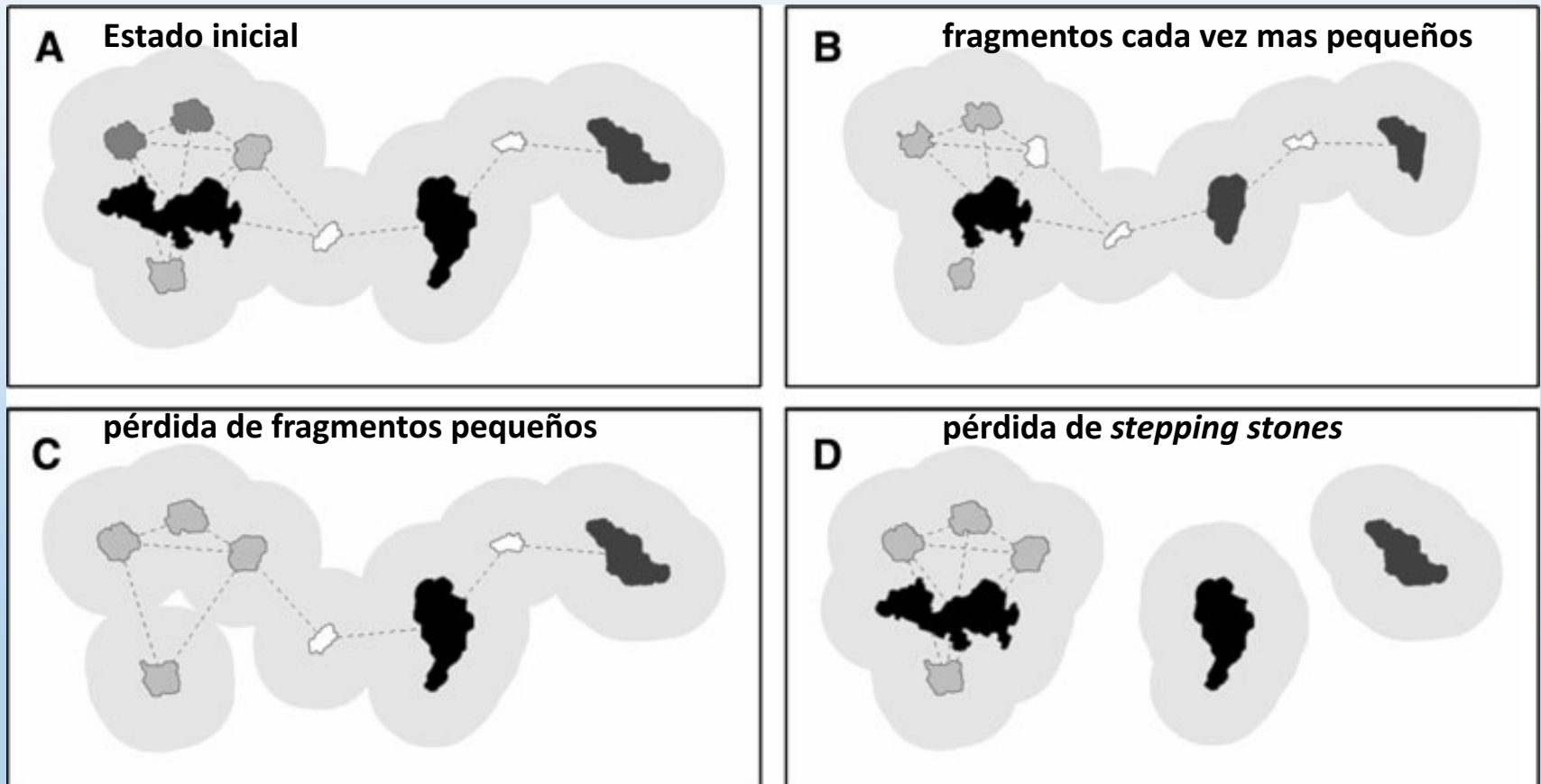


3

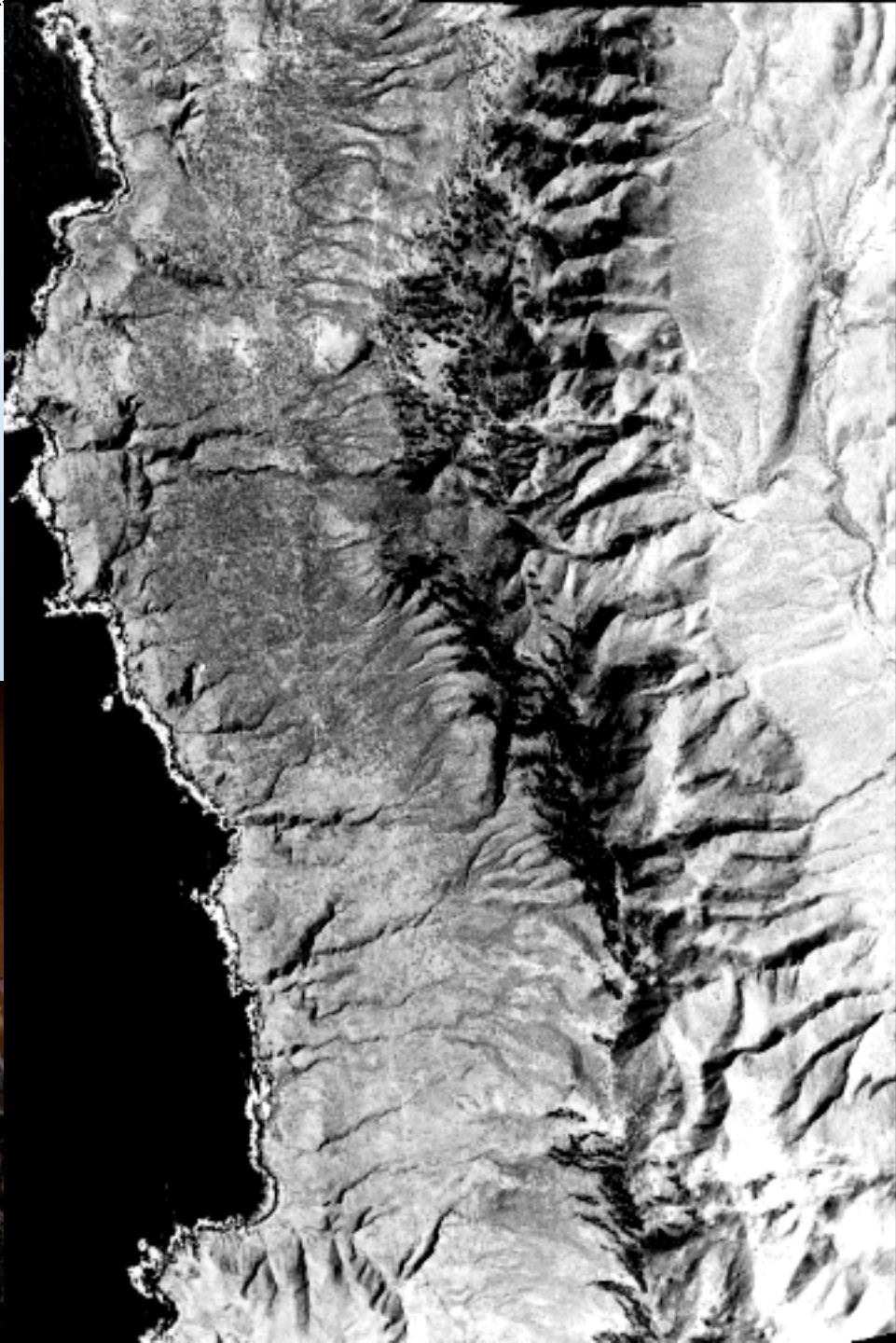
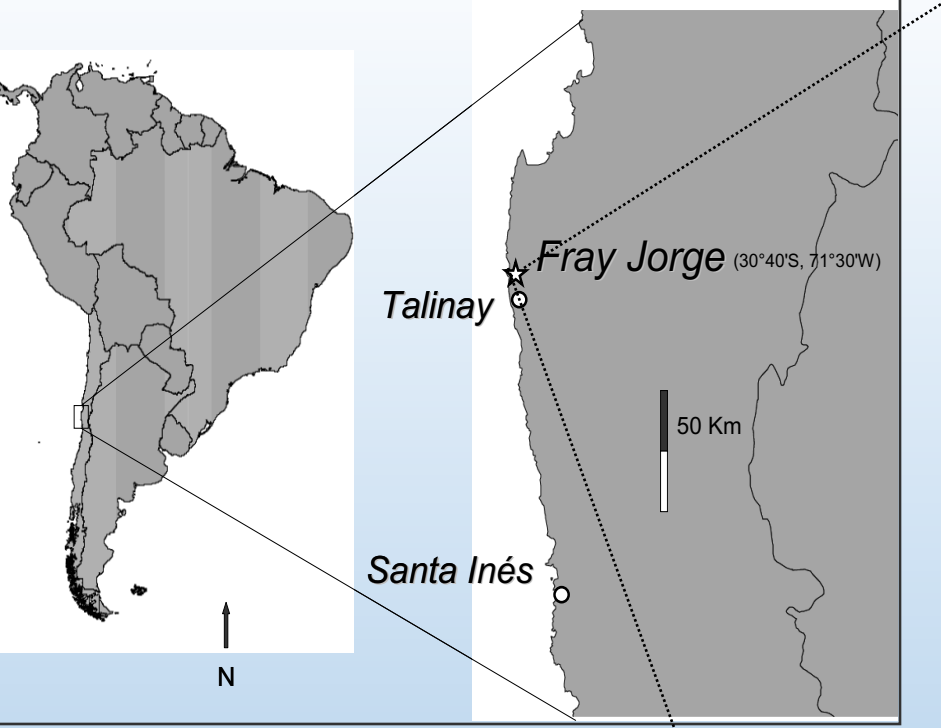


time

...pero el hábitat puede cambiar de diferentes formas al mismo tiempo*ij*



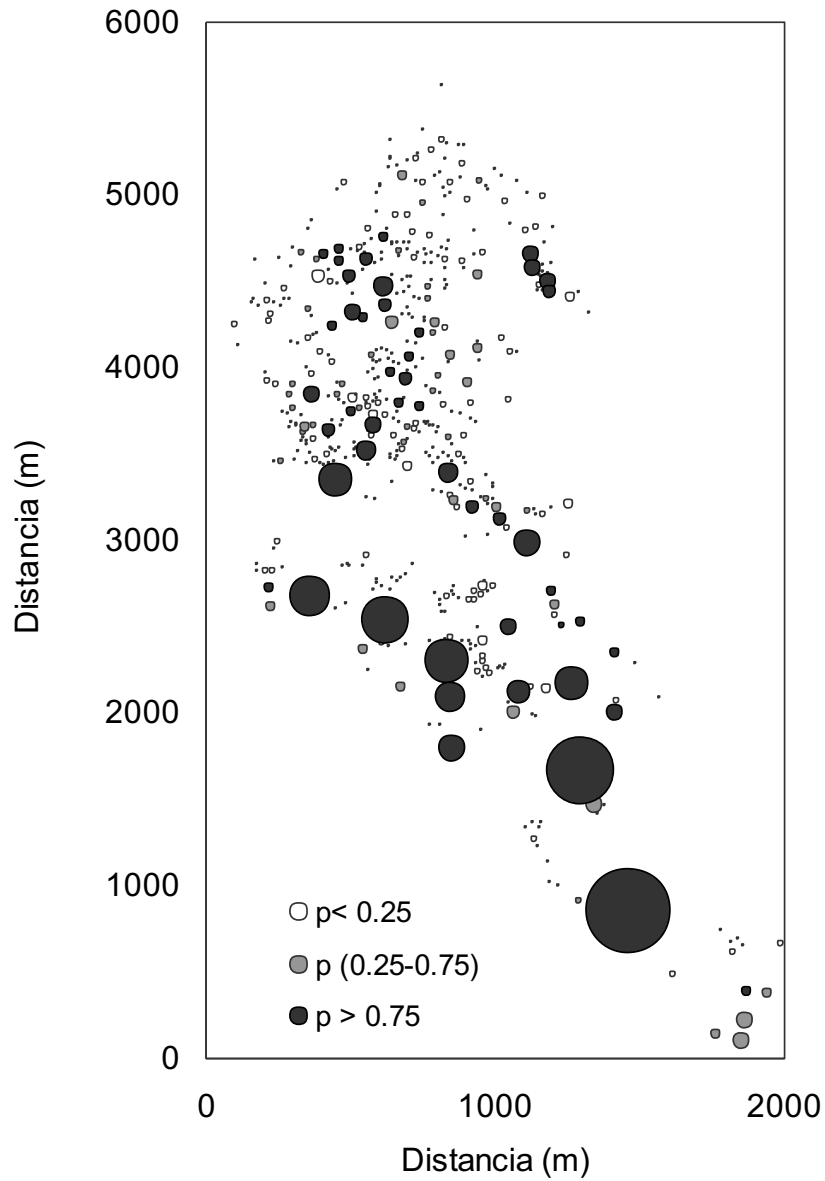
...y las especies responden de diversas formas a estos cambios*ij*



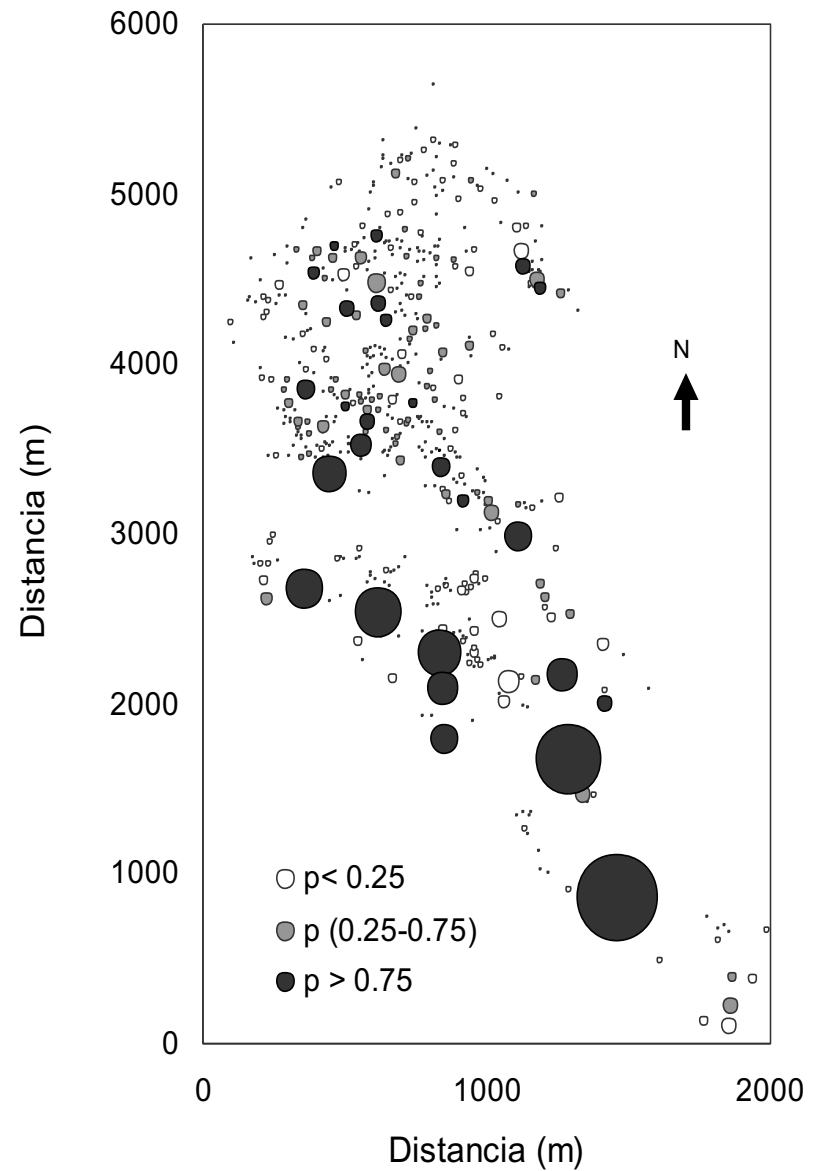
Rayadito
(*Aphrastura spinicauda*):



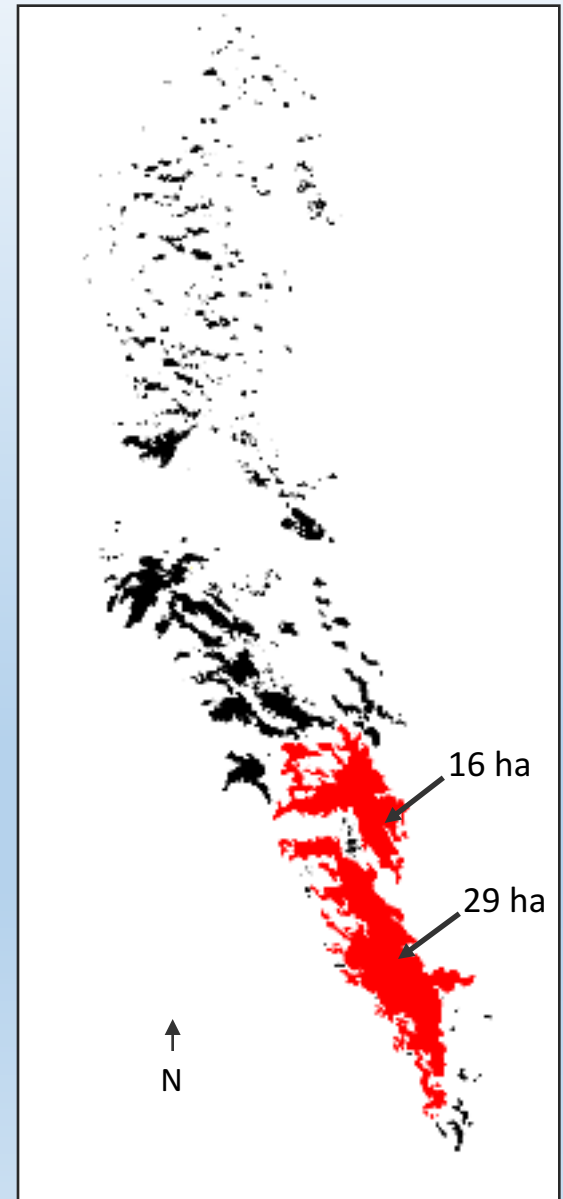
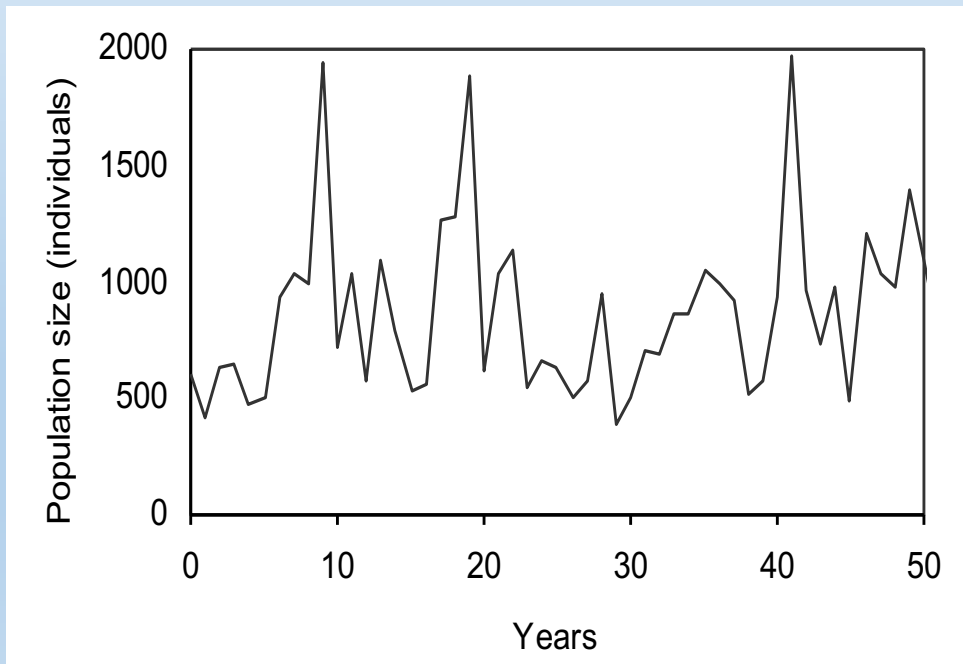
Estación reproductiva



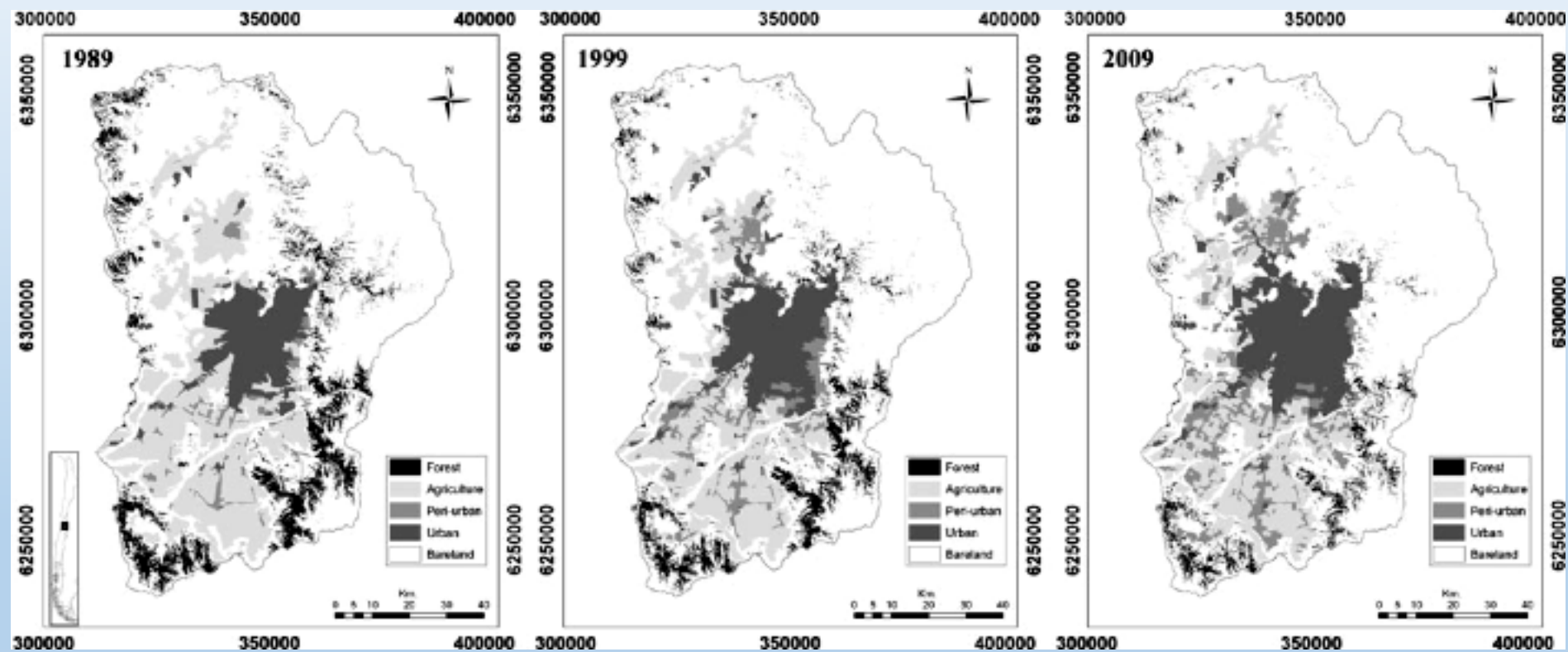
Estación no reproductiva



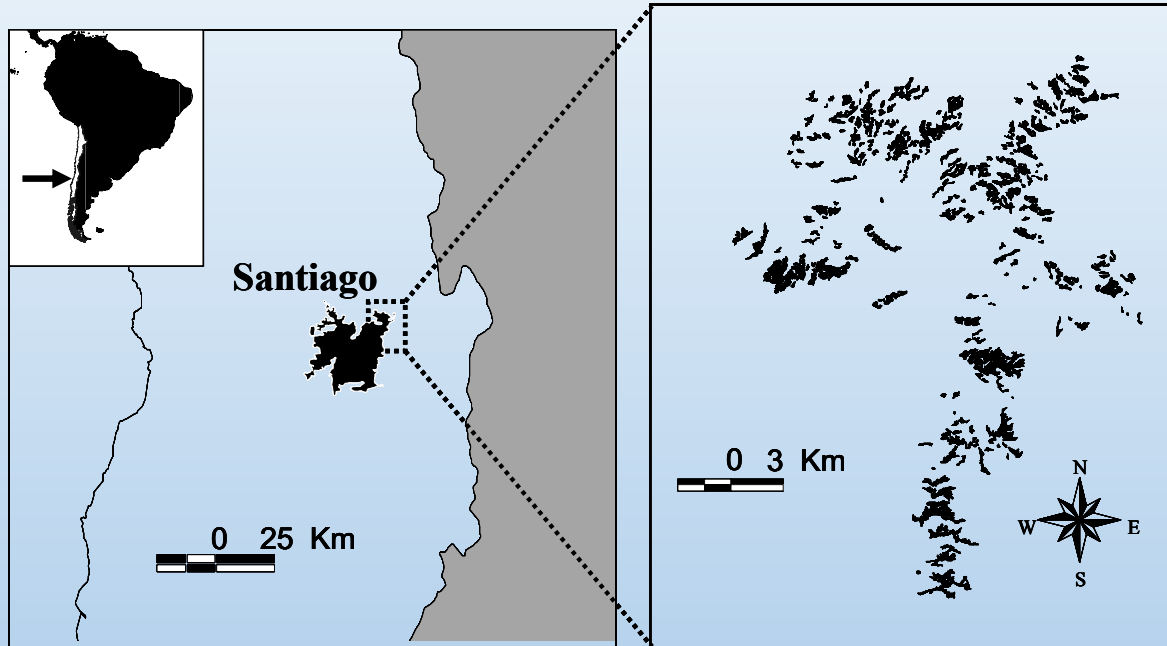
Pérdida de hábitat vs. fragmentación del hábitat



Crecimiento urbano → menos bosque

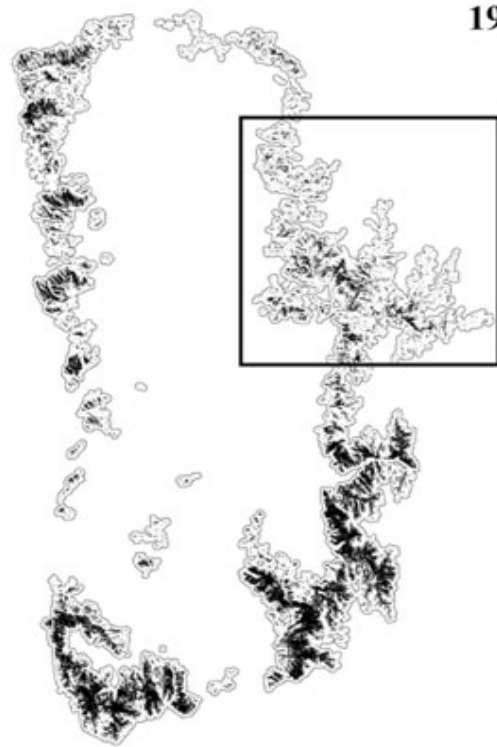


Pérdida del bosque esclerófilo causa declinación de la conectividad

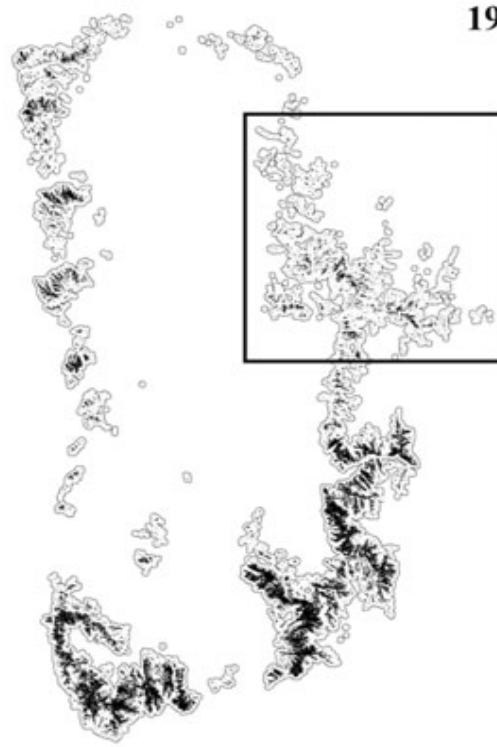


Rayadito
Aphrastura spinicauda

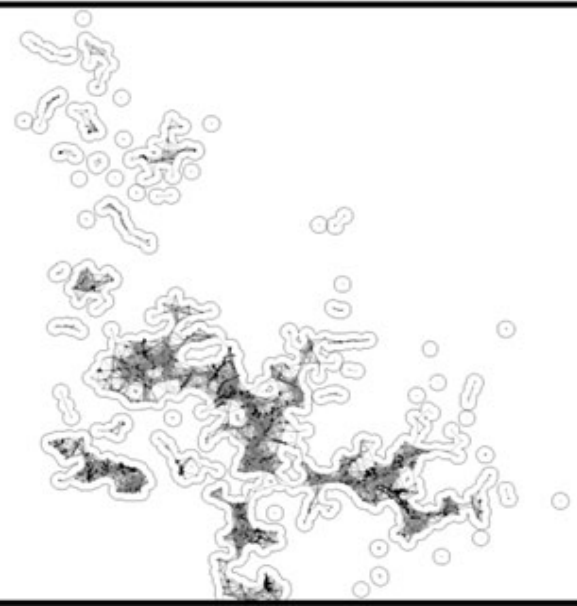
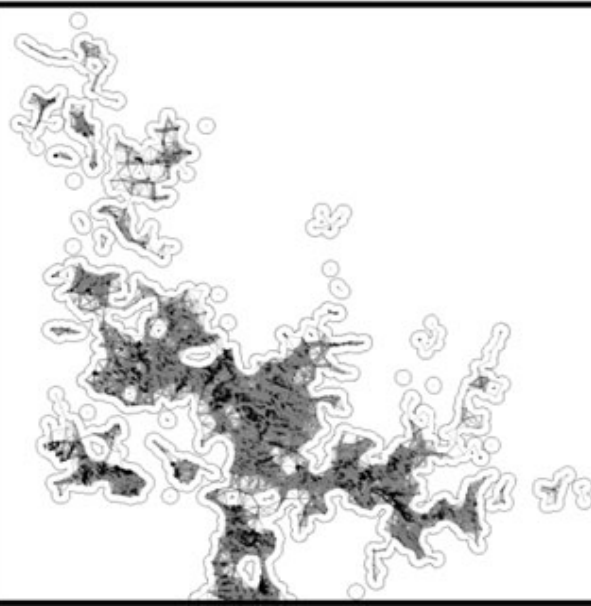
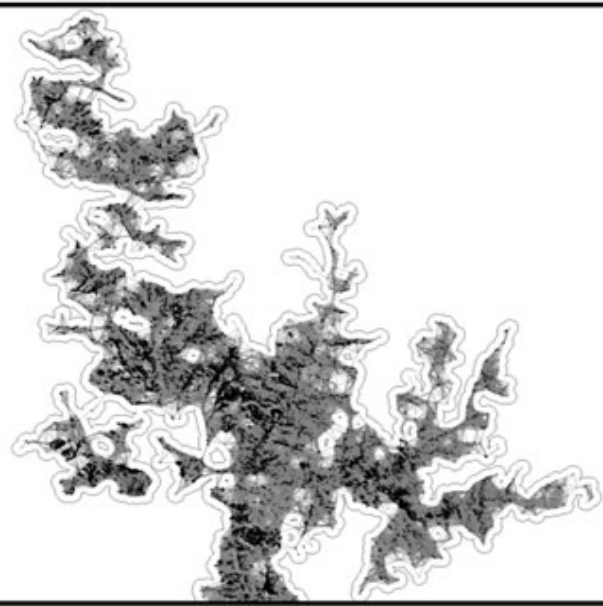
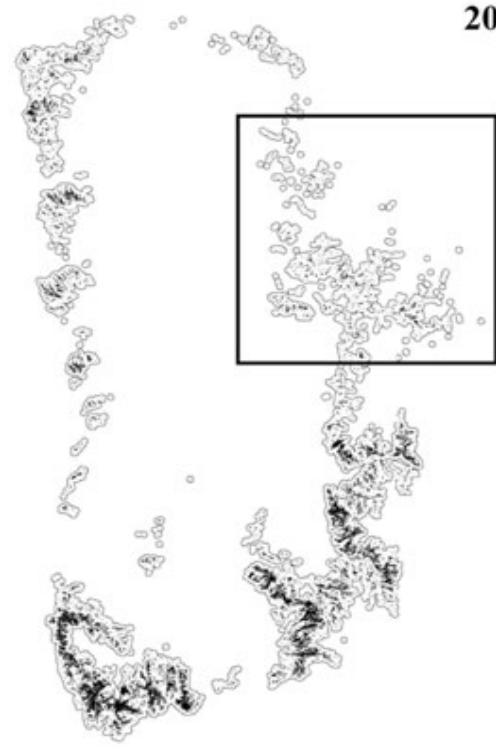
1989



1999

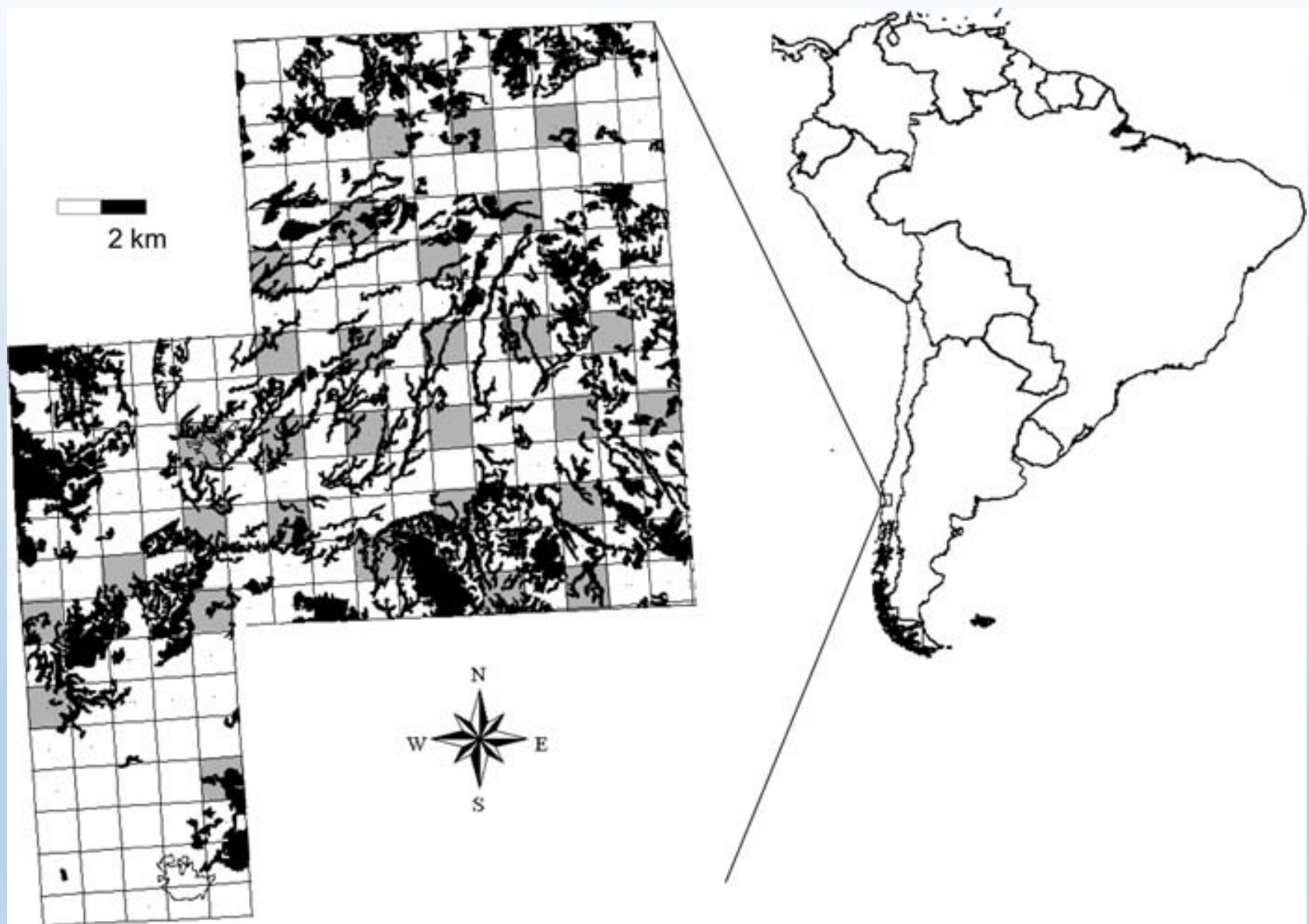


2009

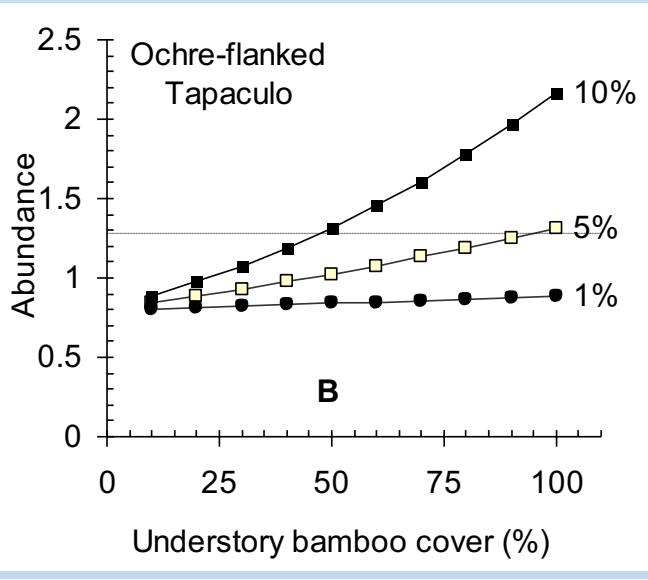
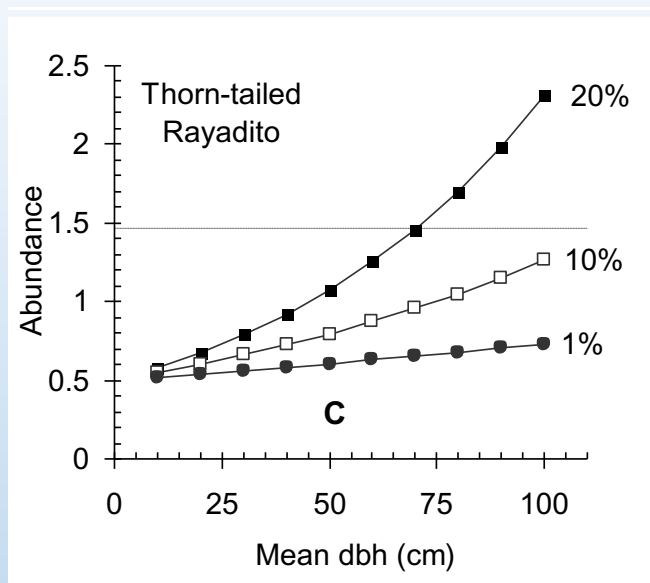
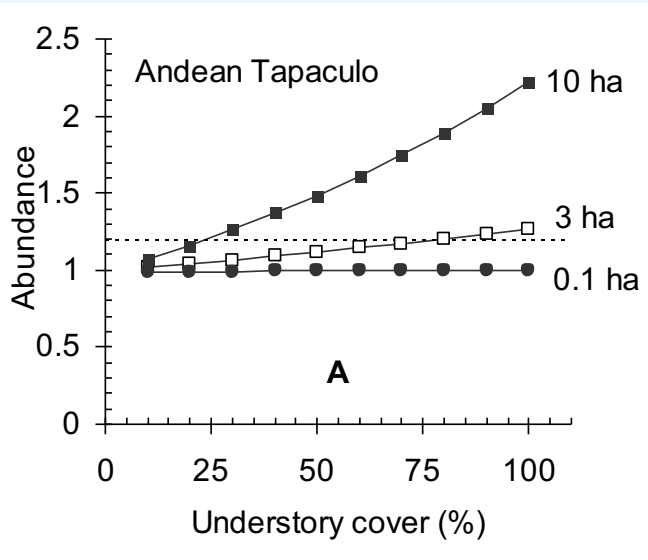




Bosque siempreverde templado



Múltiples procesos a diferentes escalas: abundancia de aves



Bosques subantárticos





F

Isla Tierra del Fuego

19

18

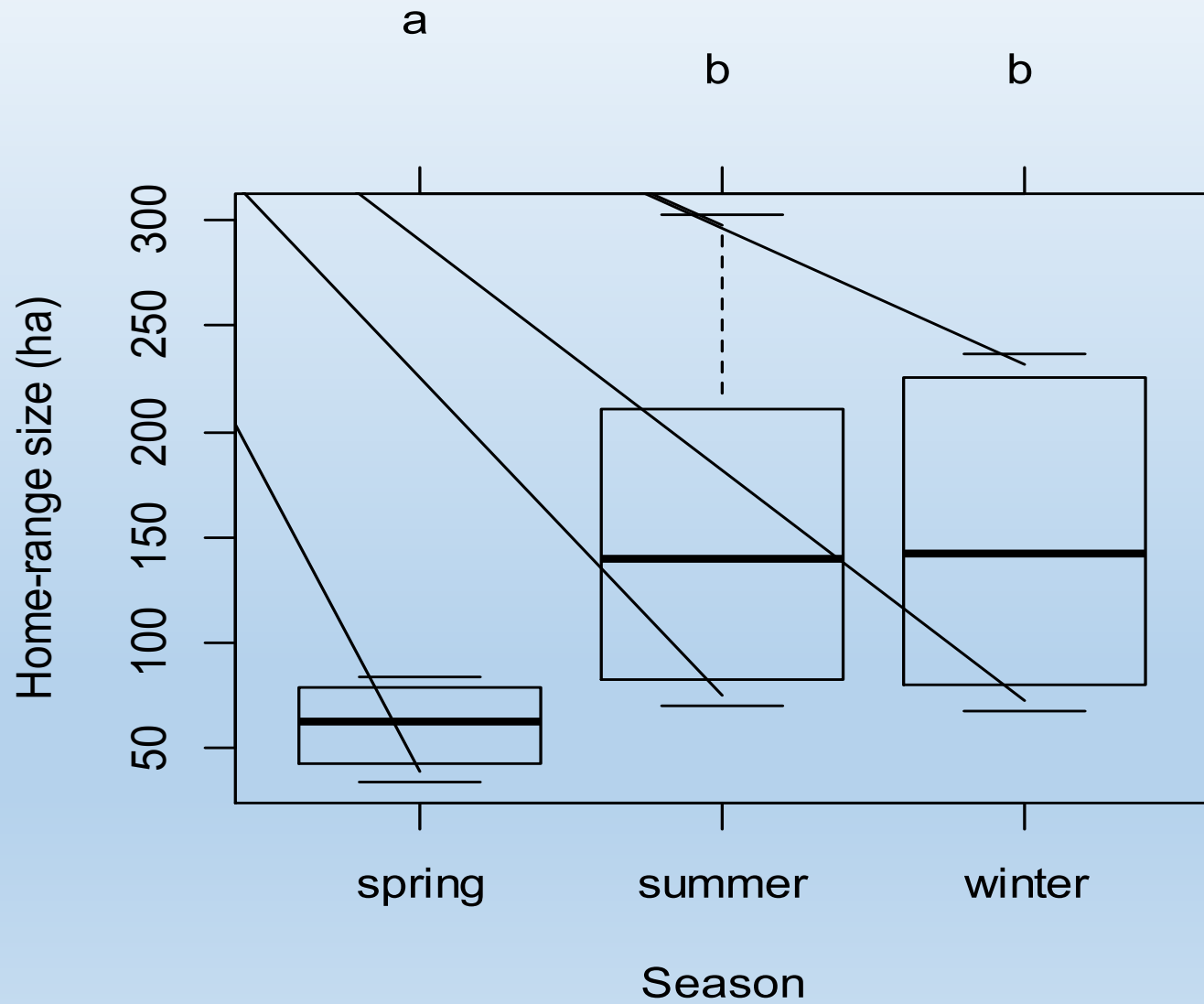
Isla Navarino (Pto. Williams)

Campephilus magellanicus

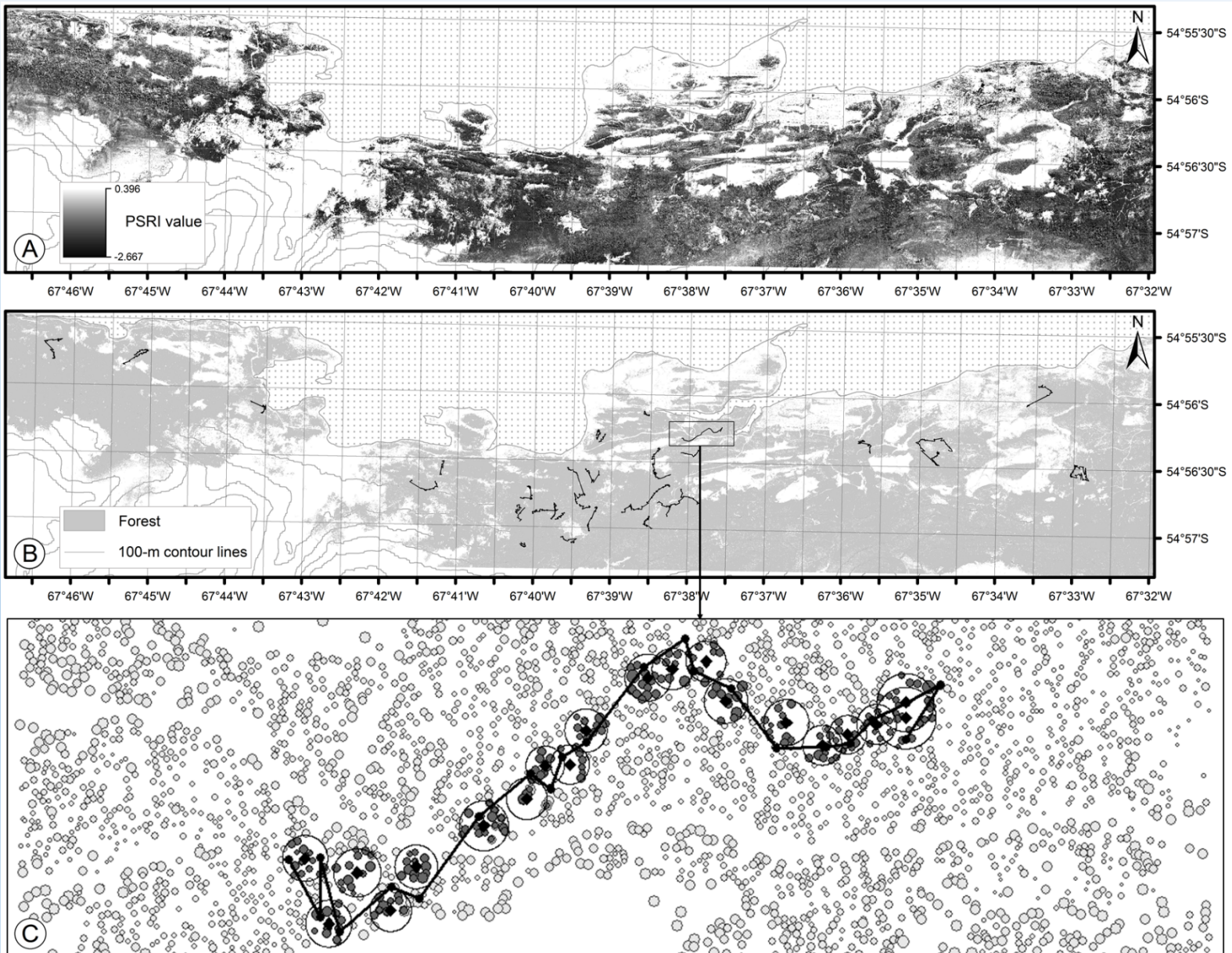


Telemetría





Arboles maduros guían el movimiento





Degradación del bosque *Castor canadensis*



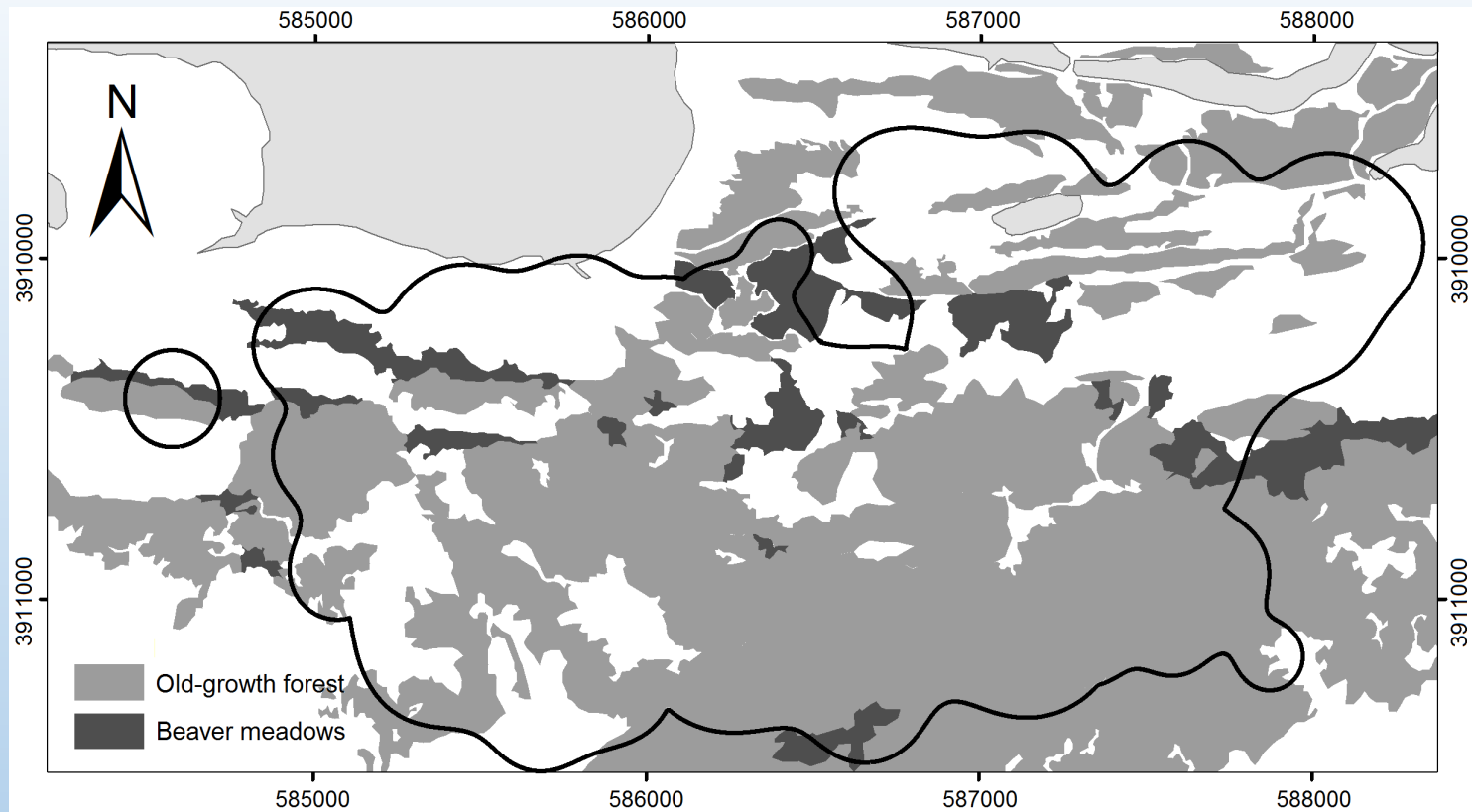


Table 2. Coefficients, adjusted standard errors, p values and importance values from models explaining the selection of buffer areas around beaver meadows by woodpeckers.

Variable	Coefficient	Adjusted SE	P	Importance
Old-growth forest	0.689	0.338	0.041	0.94
Meadow areas	-0.010	0.005	0.036	0.84

Reintroducción de 31 lobos (*Canis lupus*) en 1996 Yellowstone National Park



Castor canadensis



Cervus canadensis





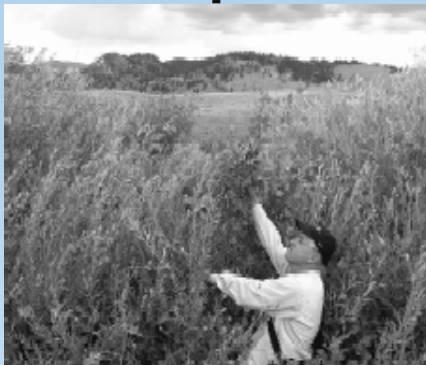
Reintroducción de 31 lobos (*Canis lupus*) en 1996 Yellowstone National Park

+



Castor canadensis

+



+



1994

2002

1995

2004



↑
Reintroducción
lobos (1996)

↑
Reintroducción
lobos (1996)



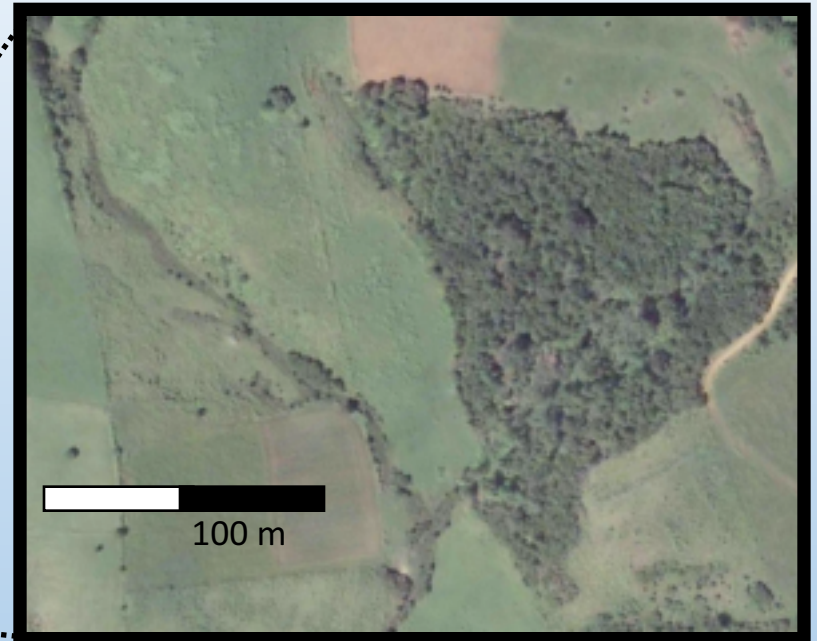
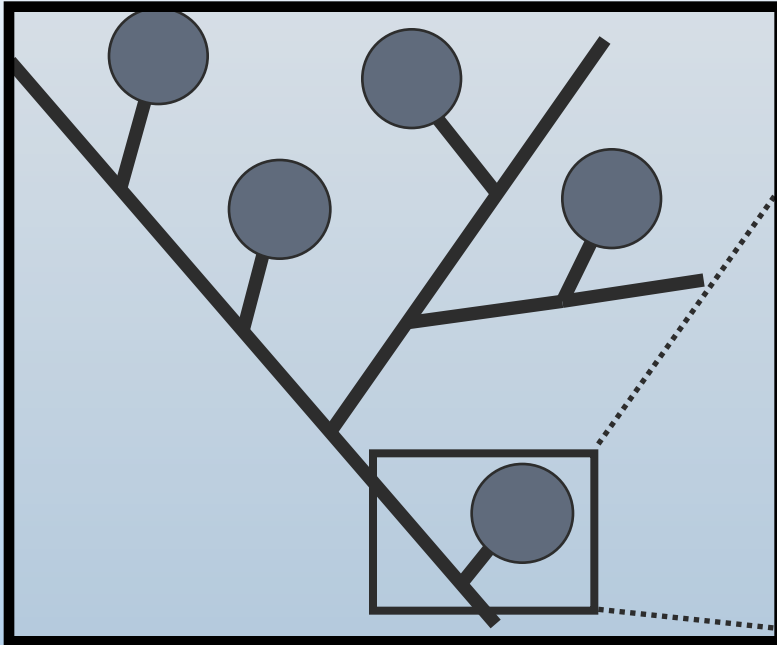
Corredores

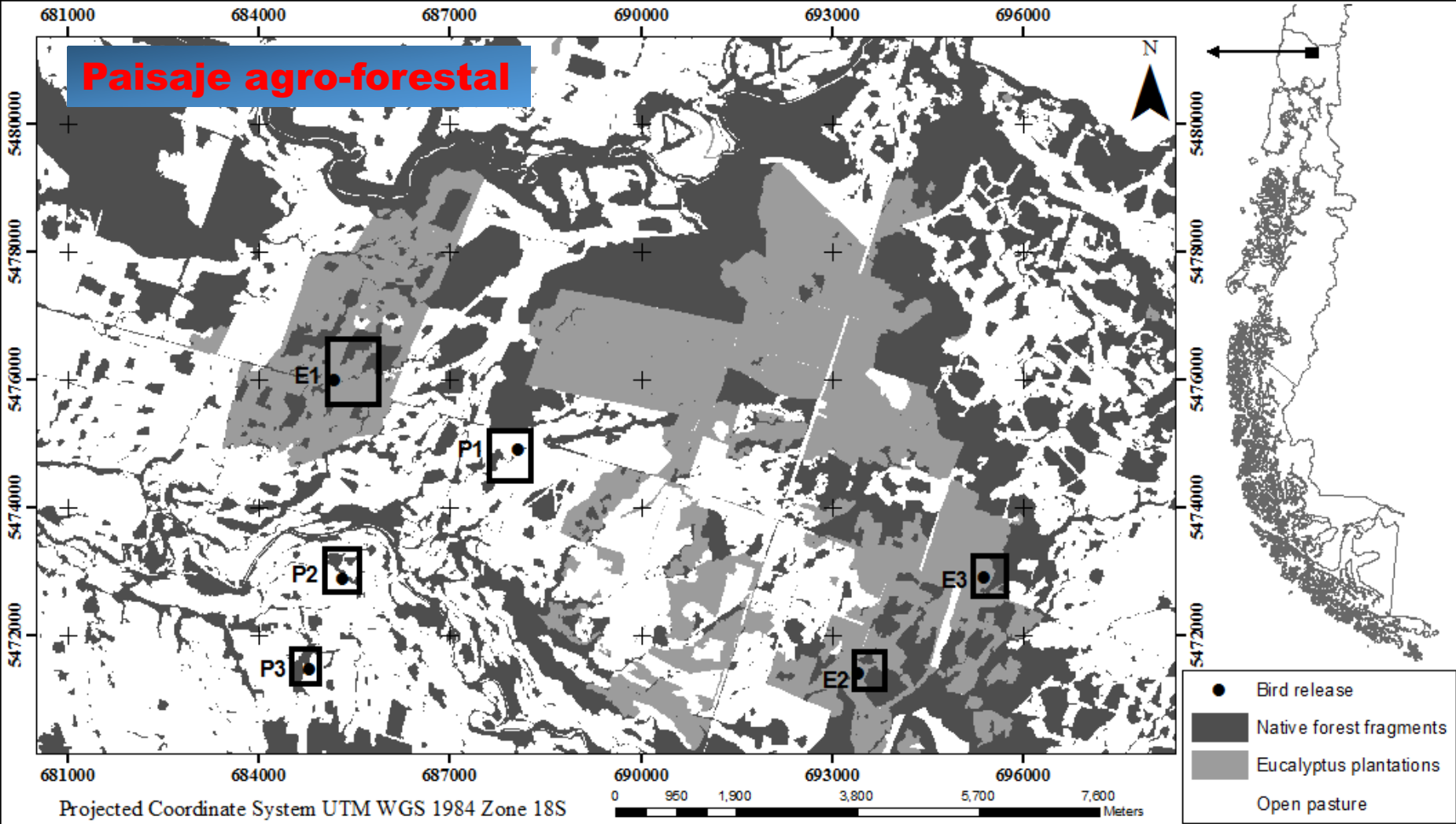


Tipos de elementos del paisaje que califican como “corredores”

Corridor type	Scale	Organisms
Riparian networks	Landscape	Riparian dispersing species
Edge-rows	Landscape	Forest-agricultural biodiversity
Unpaved roads	Landscape	Forest-agricultural biodiversity
Stream networks	Landscape	Aquatic species (fishes, shrimp)
Greenways	Landscape	Urban/peri-urban biodiversity
Wildlife overpasses	Landscape	Sensitive to roads (barriers)
Mountain chains	Landscape / Regional	High mountain biodiversity
Conservation Area Corridors	Regional / continental	Regional biodiversity / large animal (carnivores, ungulates)
Trans-oceanic corridor	Continental / global	Marine wildlife
Migratory corridors	Regional / continental /global	Migratory species

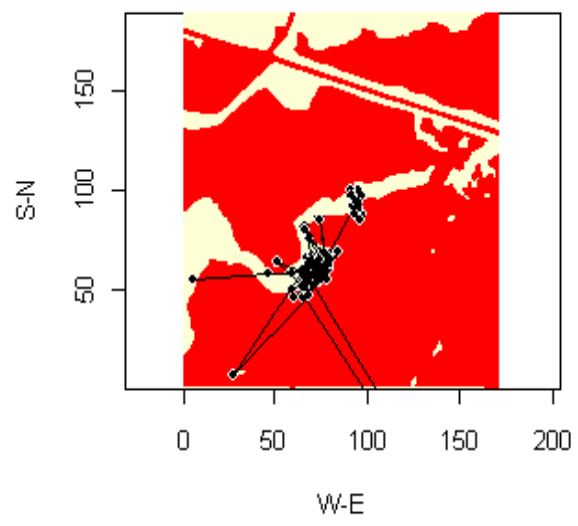
Corredores para dispersores de semillas



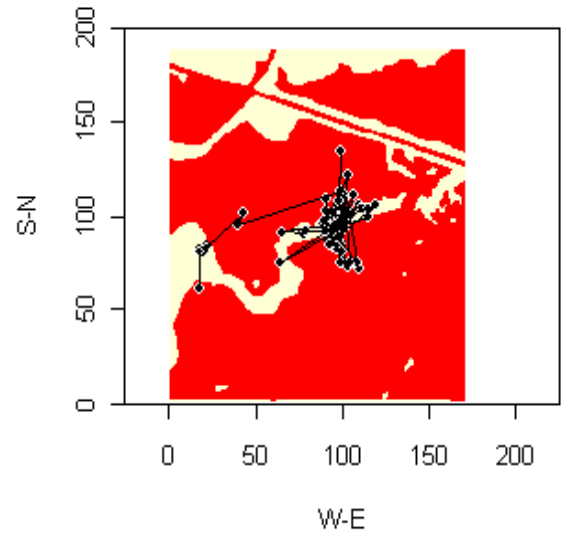


Hard matrix (open pasture)

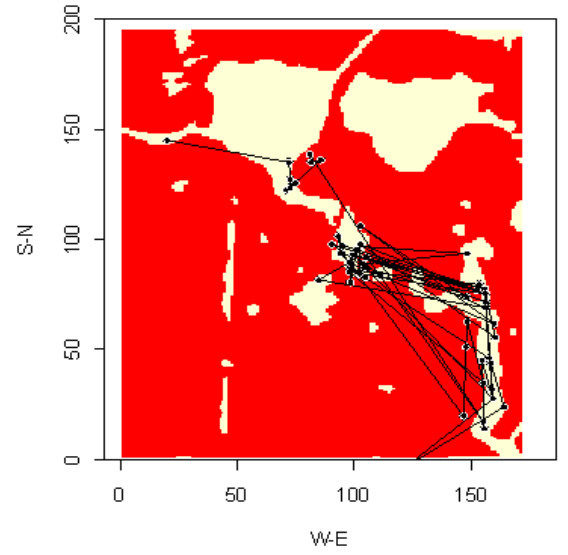
Austral thrush #Z40



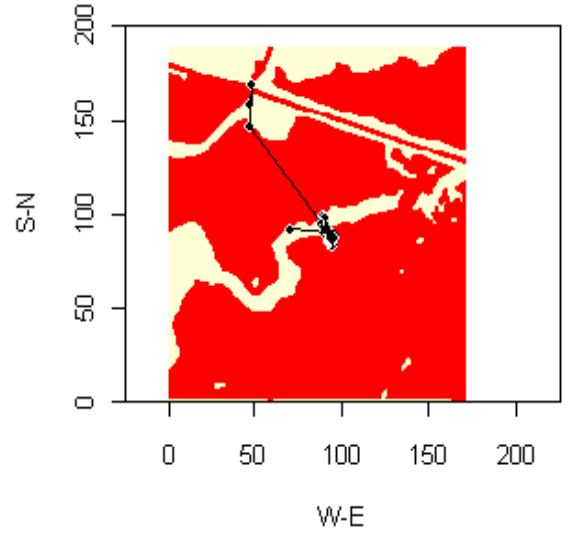
Austral thrush #Z301



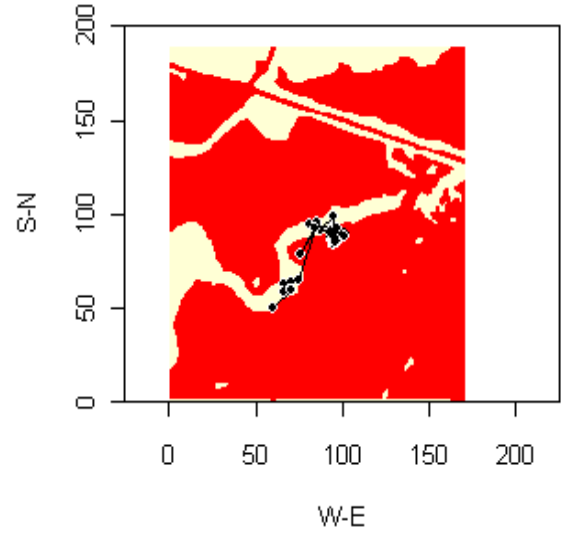
Austral thrush #Z499



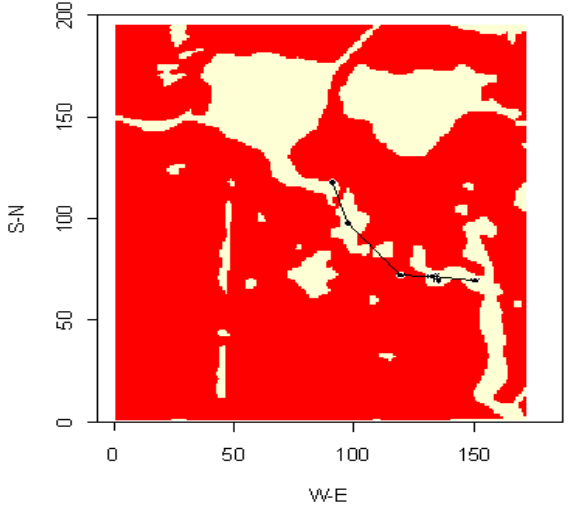
Fire-eyed Diucon #D99

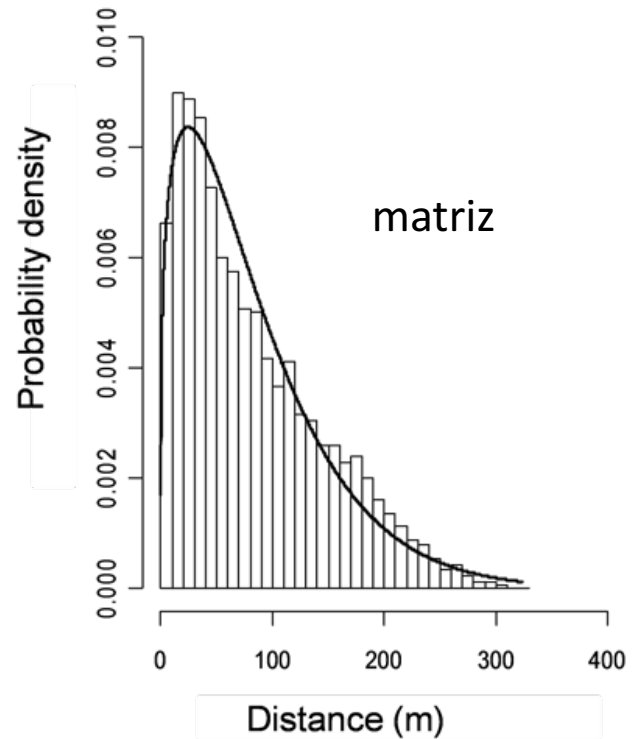
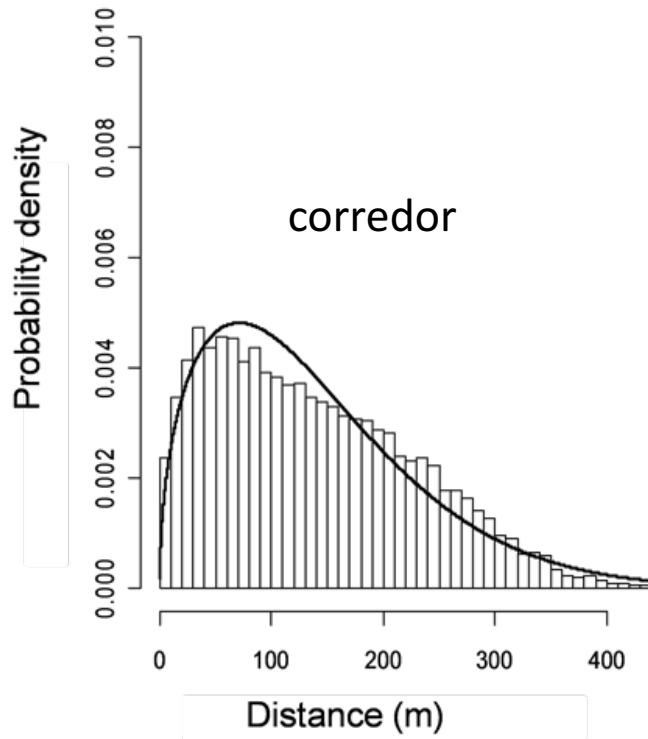


Austral thrush #Z560



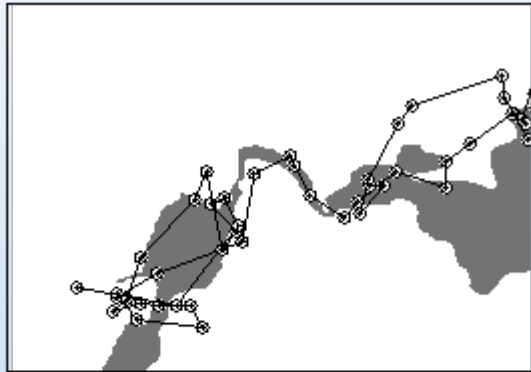
Austral thrush #Z358





Agricultural landscape

S-N



W-E

Eucalyptus landscape

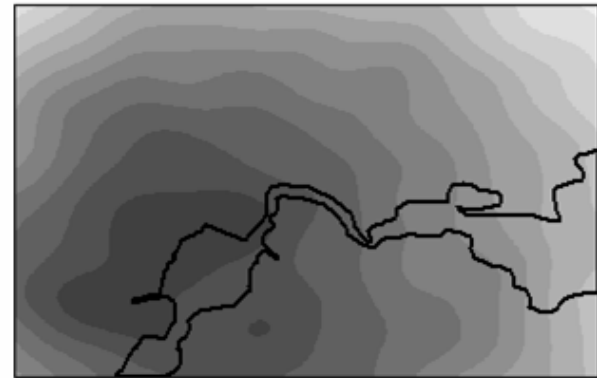
S-N



W-E

Agricultural landscape

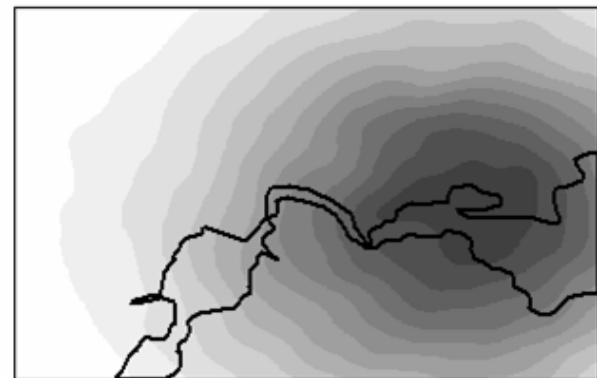
N-S



W-E

Eucalyptus landscape

N-S

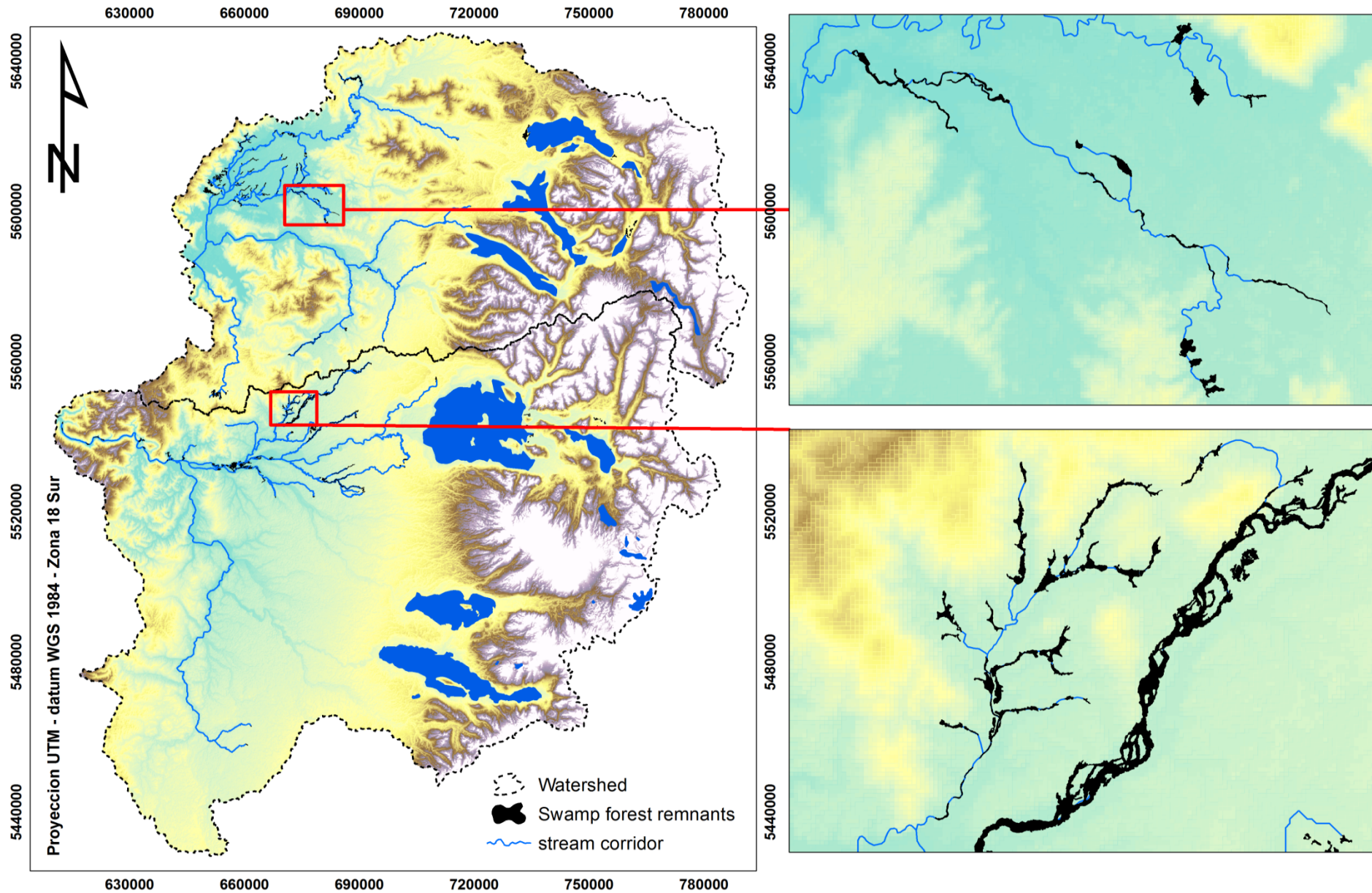


W-E

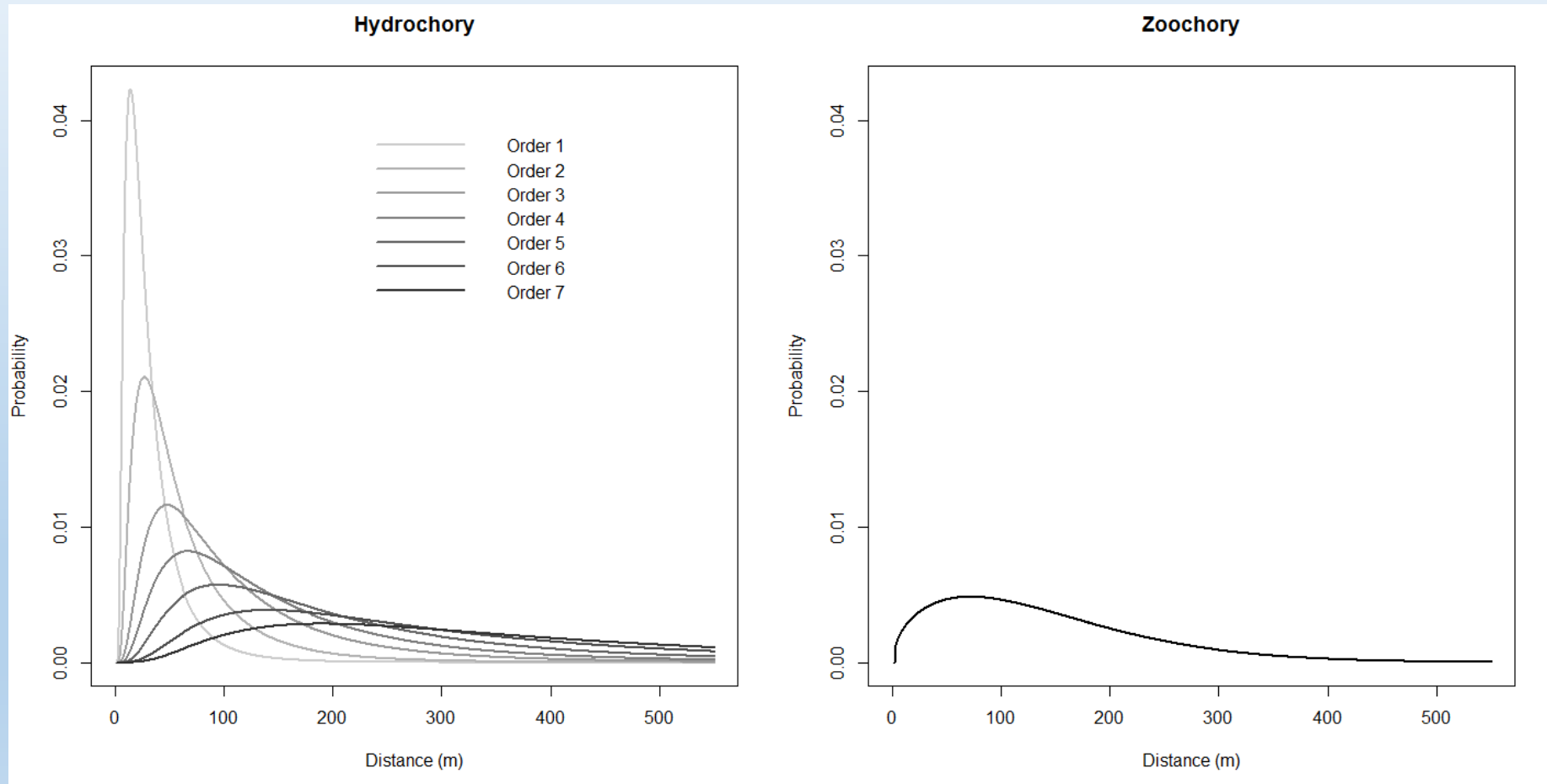
Hualves: bosques pantanosos



Dendritic networks



Comparing two dispersal mechanisms throughout riparian networks



Pérez-Hernández et al. Seed dispersal in swamp forest networks of southern Chile, Zoochory vs. hydrochory *in preparation*

Mil gracias