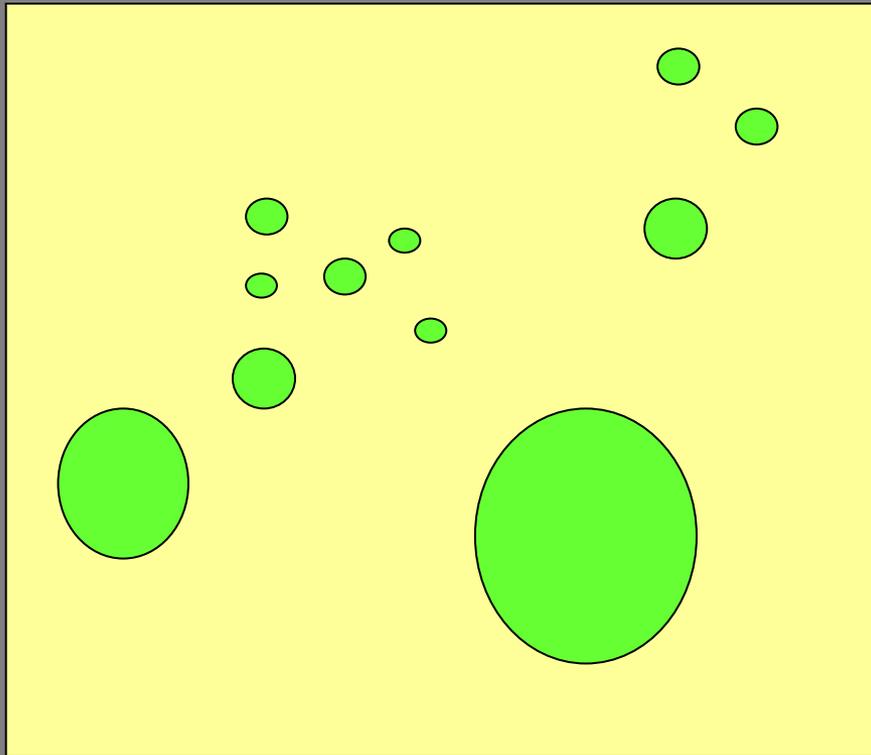


# Fragmentação e limiaries



- Limiaries estruturais
- Limiaries de extinção
- Limiaries de fragmentação

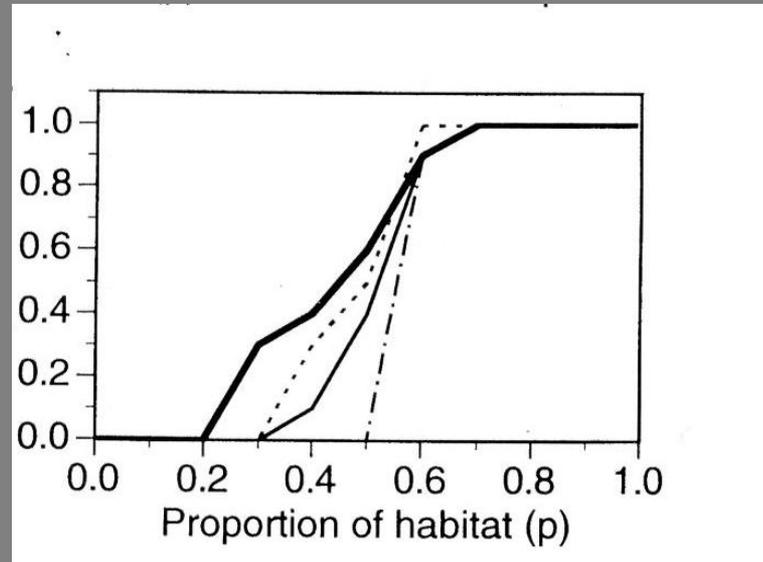
# 1. Limiares estruturais



- Quantidade de habitat
- Tamanho dos fragmentos
- Conectividade dos fragmentos
- Isolamento entre os fragmentos
- Número de fragmentos
- Borda habitat/não-habitat

# Limiares estruturais - paisagens simuladas

Conectividade

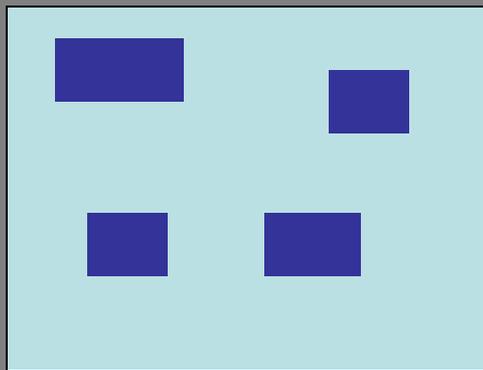


Proporção de habitat

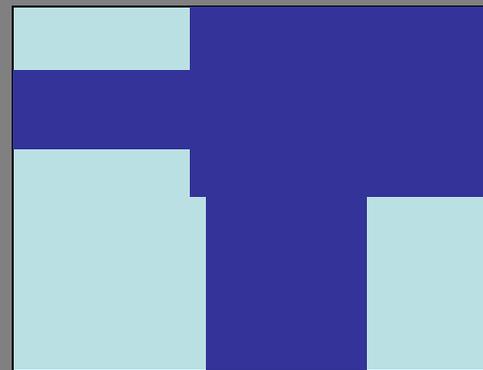
(With & King 1999 - Landscape Ecology)

# Evidências de limiares na paisagem: a percolação em modelos neutros

- A percolação é uma propriedade utilizada inicialmente para descrever propriedades físicas de gels, polímeros, vidros, tornando-se a base para o estudo do fluxo de líquidos numa grande quantidade de matérias.
- O principal interesse estava relacionado à porosidade destas matérias heterogêneas.

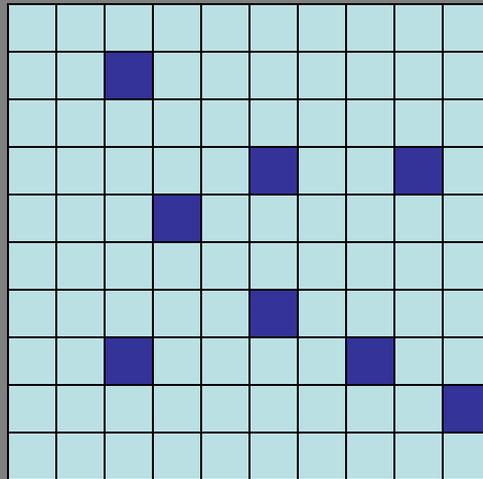


Não-Percola



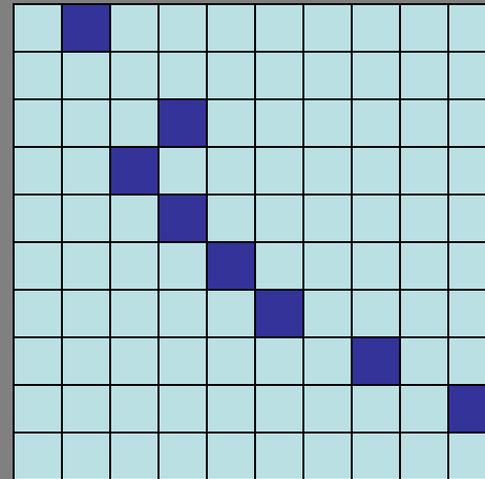
Percola

- A percolação foi inicialmente aplicada em paisagens “neutras”, obtidas por modelos neutros.
- Os modelos neutros podem ser definidos como um conjunto de regras para se criar um padrão espacial na ausência de um determinado processo sob estudo.



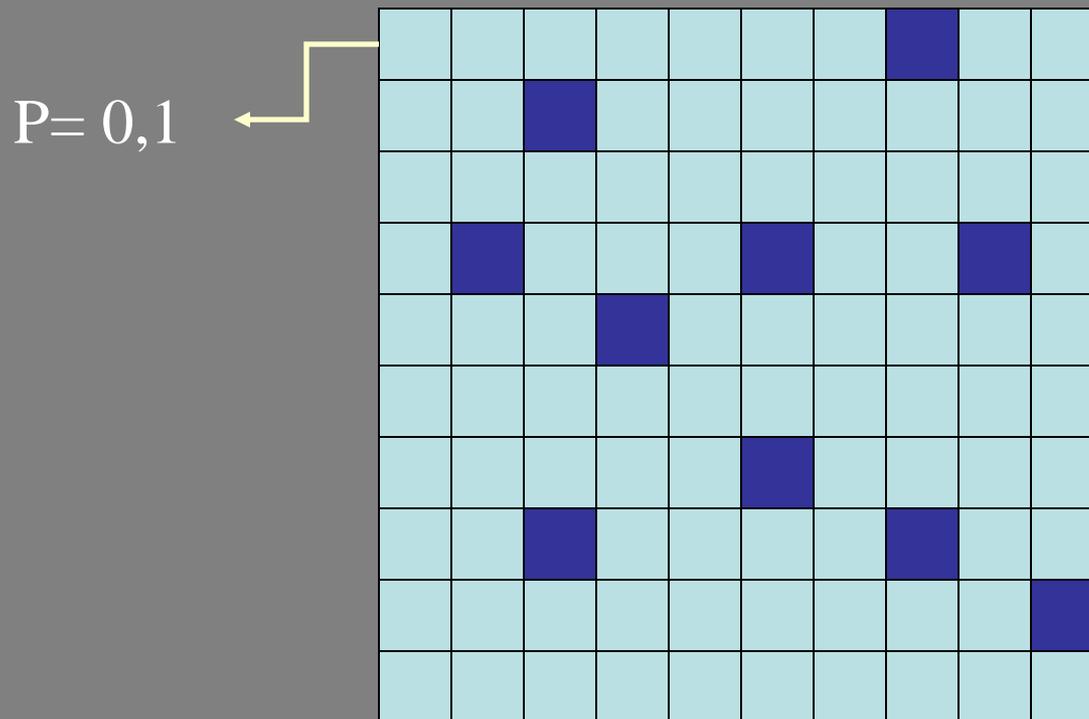
Paisagem neutra

vs

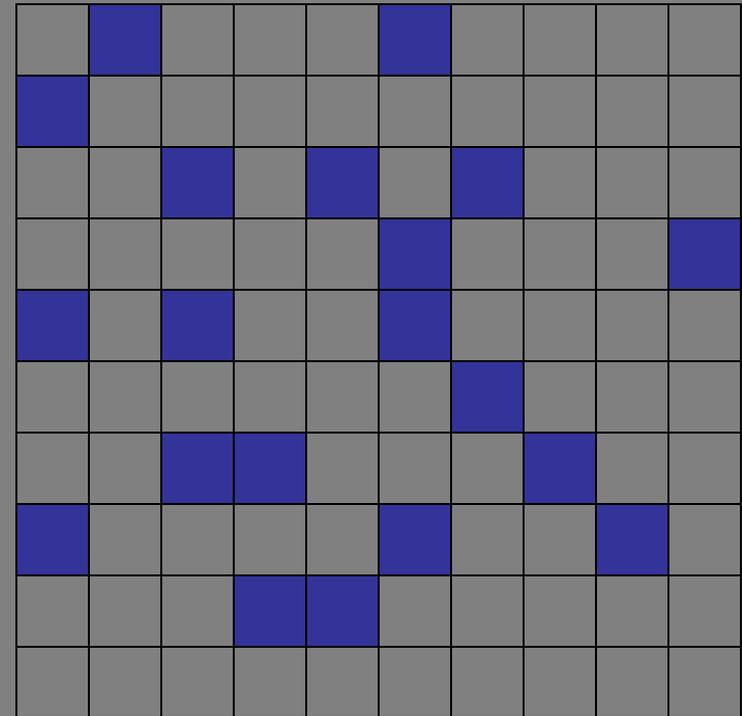
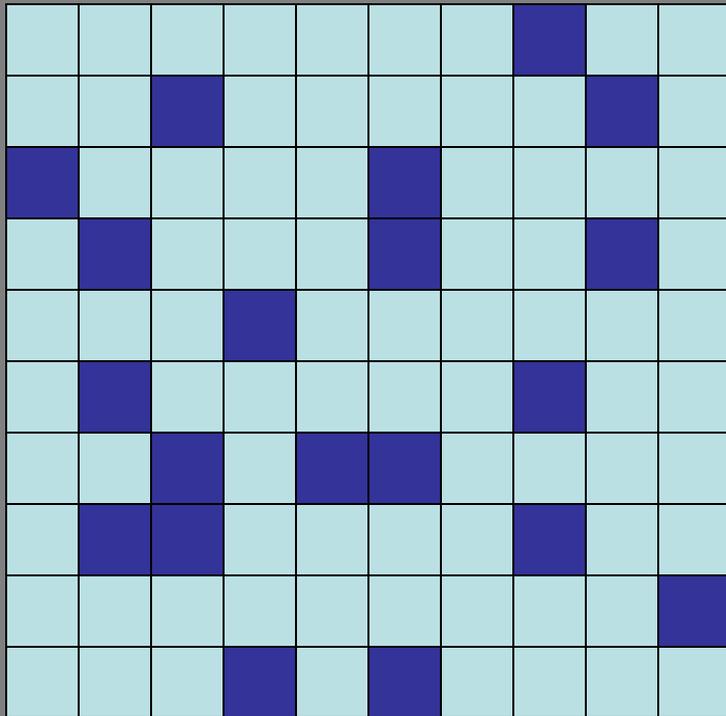


Paisagem real

Um exemplo de paisagem neutra é uma paisagem onde as unidades se distribuem de forma totalmente aleatória.

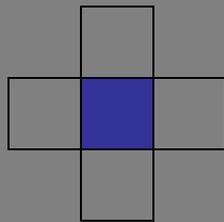


Paisagem neutra com 10% de habitat

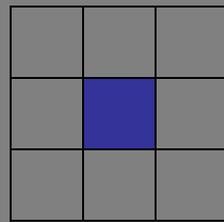


Paisagens neutras com 20% de habitat

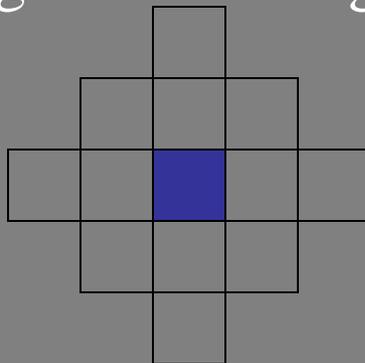
# Regras para a definição de patches (manchas)



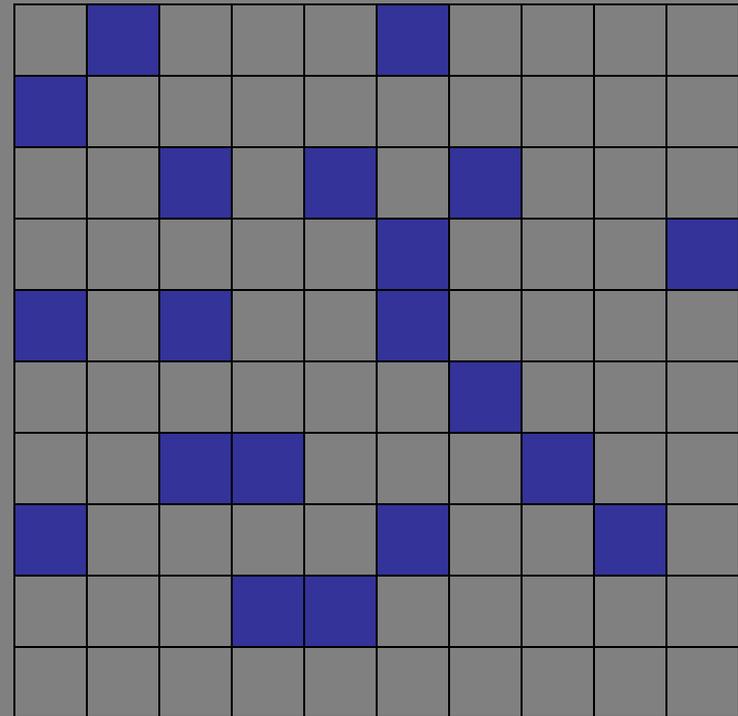
Regra 1

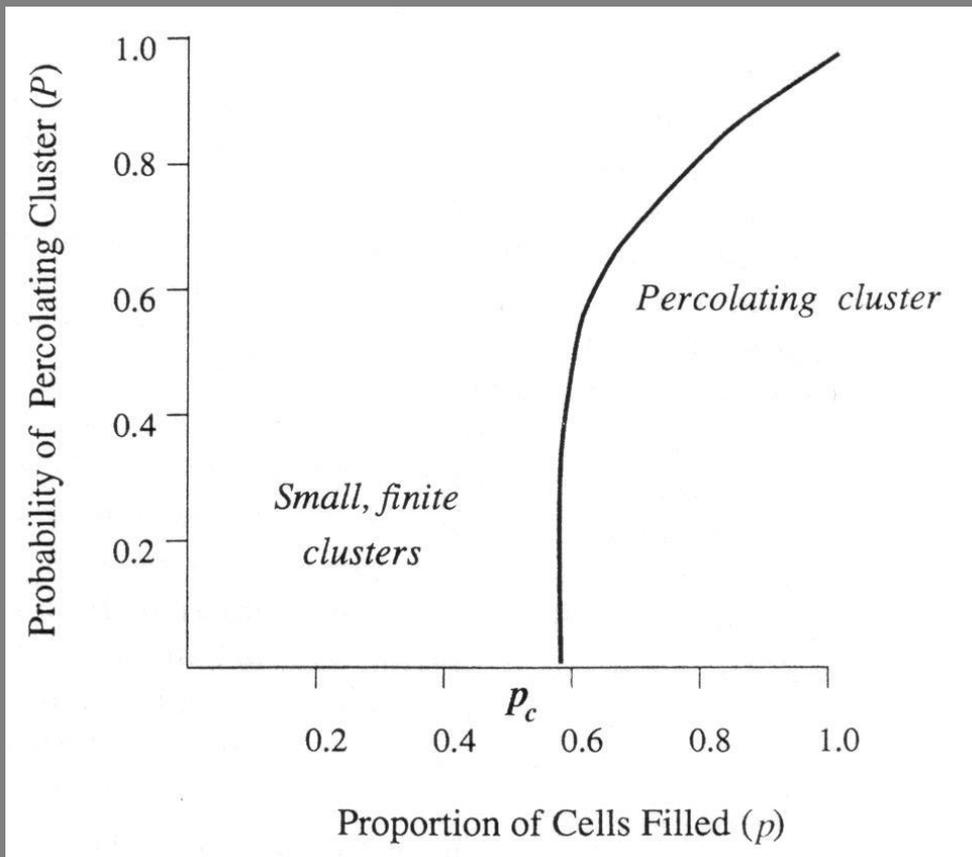


Regra 2



Regra 3





Limiar de percolação,  $P_{\text{lim}}$ , em paisagens neutras:

$P_{\text{lim}} = 0,5928$   
para a *regra 1*.

# Outras paisagens neutras

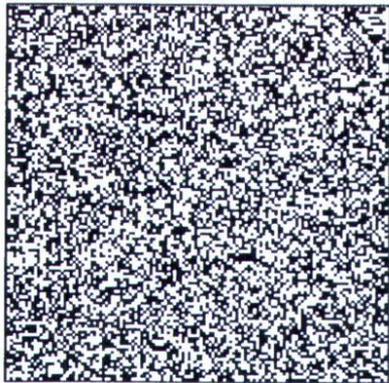
## *paisagens hierárquicas*

P= 0,3	P= 0,4	P= 0,2	P= 0,15	P= 0,05	P= 0,1
	P= 0,2	P= 0,4	P= 0,05	P= 0,15	
P= 0,1	P= 0,15	P= 0,05	P= 0,4	P= 0,2	P= 0,3
	P= 0,05	P= 0,15	P= 0,2	P= 0,4	

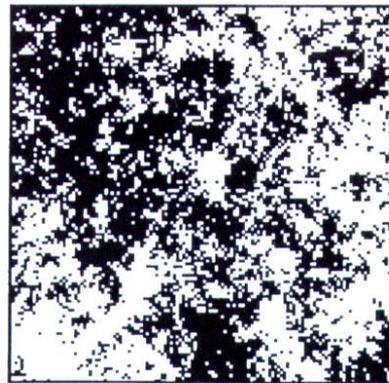
Paisagem neutra com 20% de habitat

# Outras paisagens neutras: *fractais*

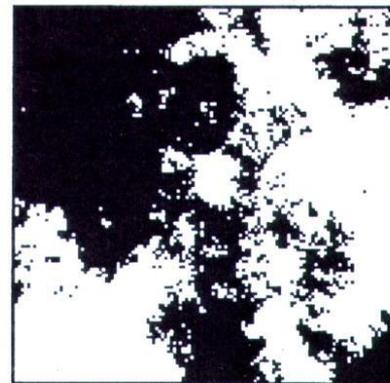
Random



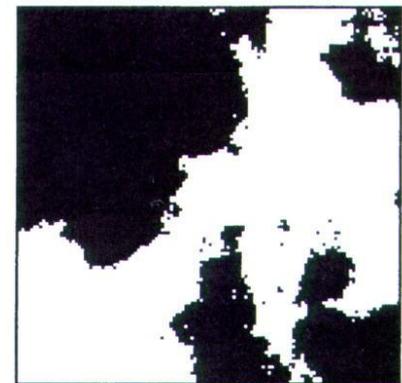
$H = 0.0$

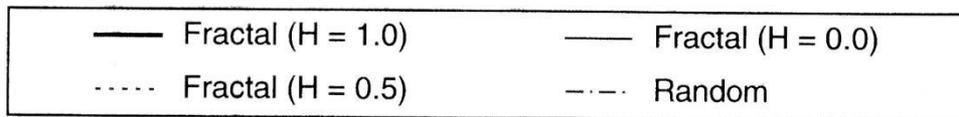
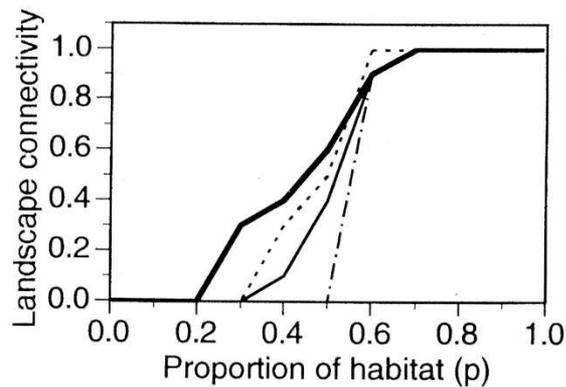
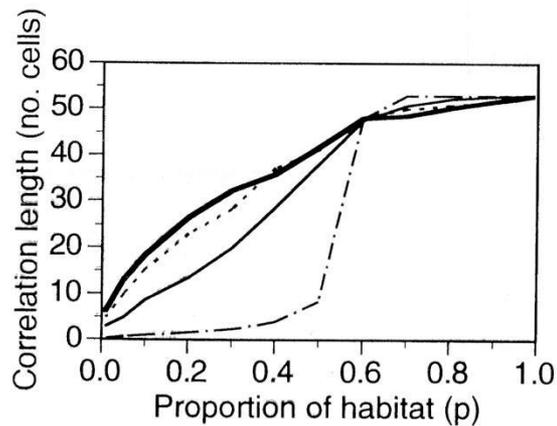
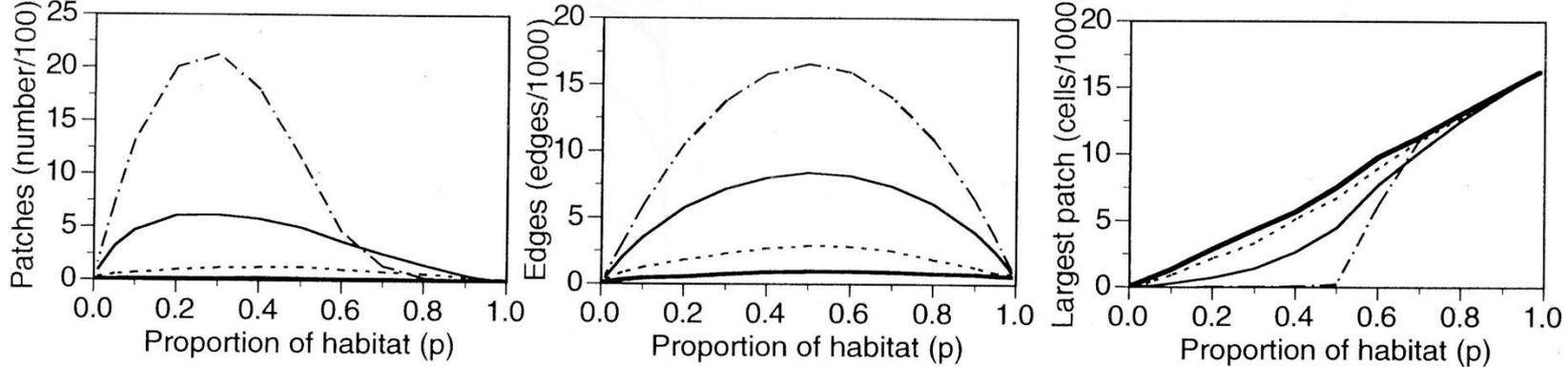


$H = 0.5$



$H = 1.0$



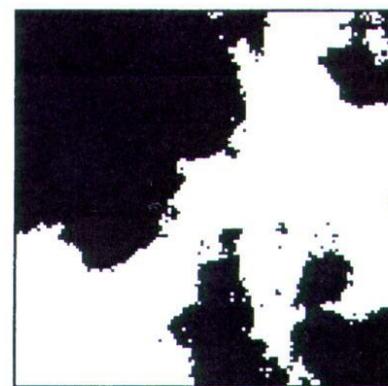
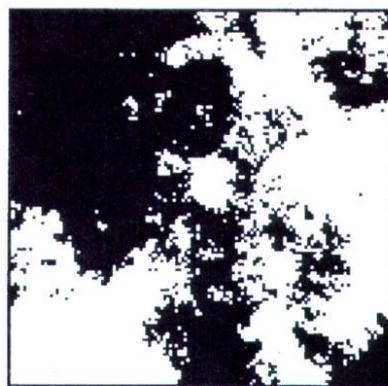
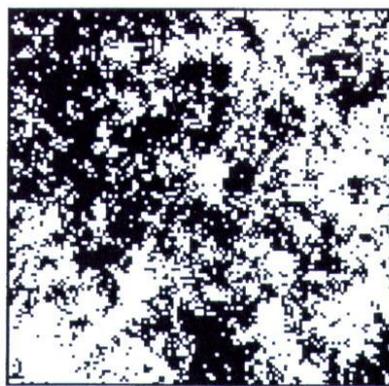
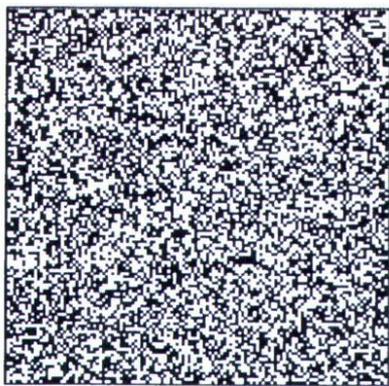


Random

$H = 0.0$

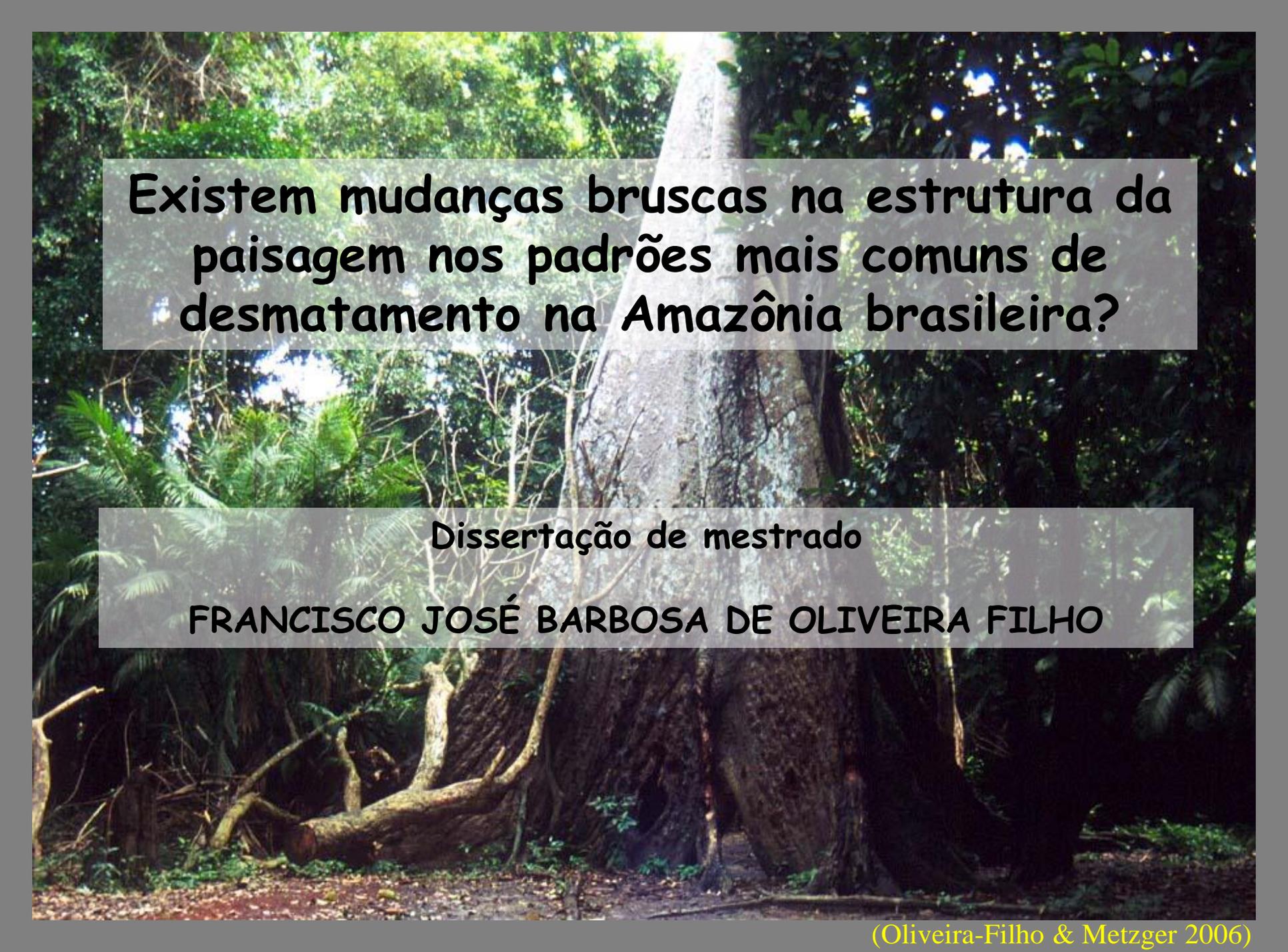
$H = 0.5$

$H = 1.0$



# Limiares estruturais

- As mudanças na estrutura da paisagem caracterizam-se por serem ***não-lineares***.
- ***Limiares críticos*** podem ser definidos como faixas de transição nas quais pequenas mudanças na estrutura espacial da paisagem produzem mudanças bruscas nas respostas ecológicas.



**Existem mudanças bruscas na estrutura da paisagem nos padrões mais comuns de desmatamento na Amazônia brasileira?**

**Dissertação de mestrado**

**FRANCISCO JOSÉ BARBOSA DE OLIVEIRA FILHO**

# Área de estudo

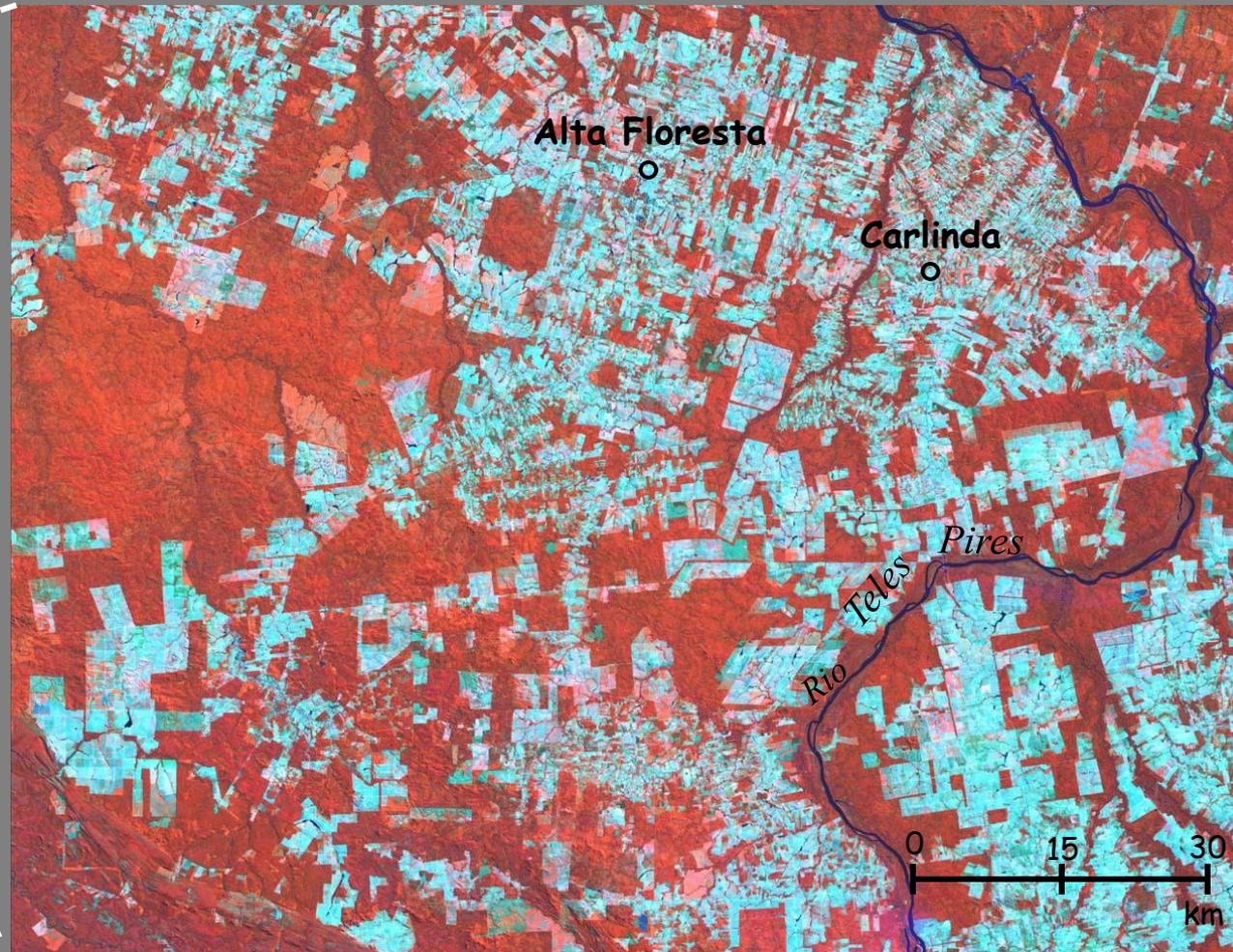
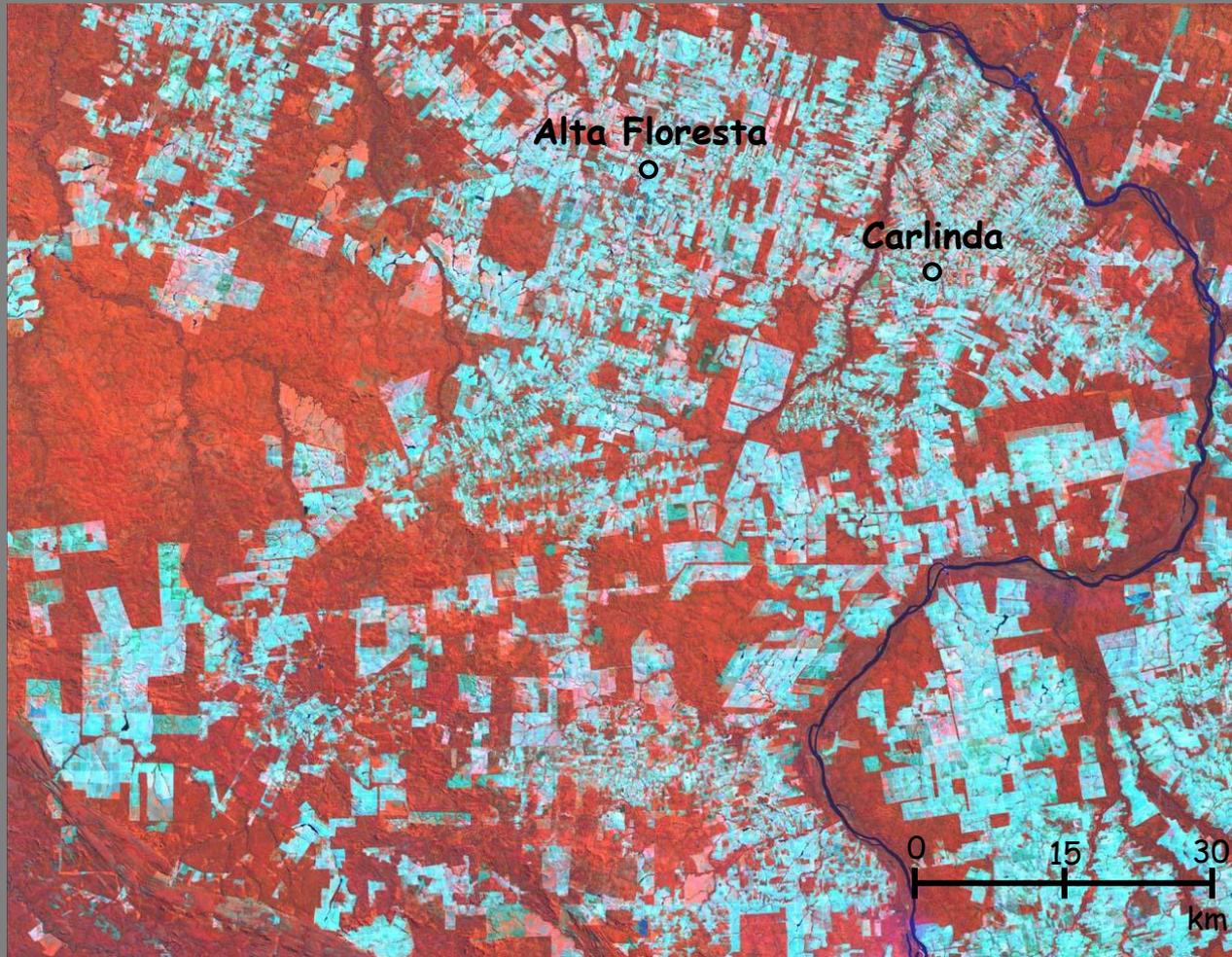


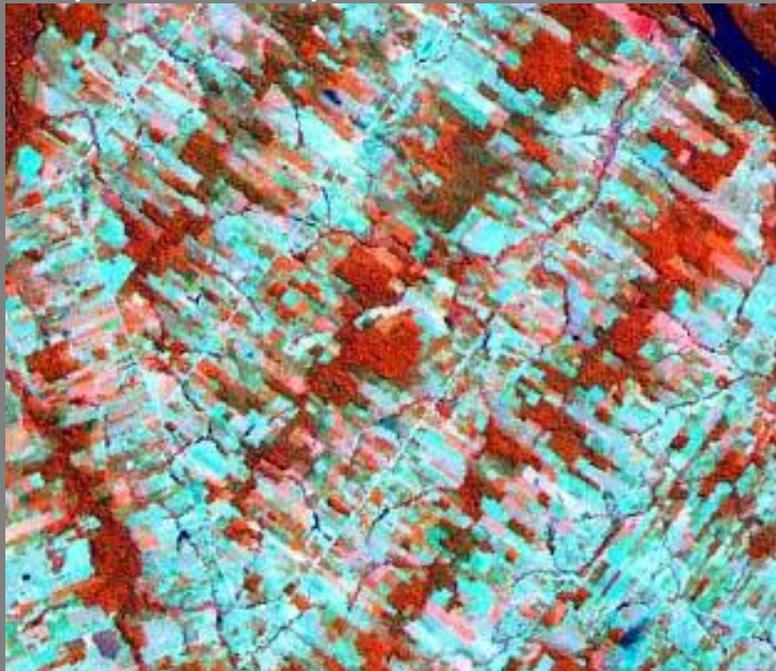
Imagem TM-LANDSAT WRS 227\_067 de 28/06/1998

# Por que escolhemos Alta Floresta ?



1984 —————> 1998

Espinha-de-peixe (EP)



Agricultura



# Exploração de ouro



Desordenado (DE)



# Grandes Propriedades (GD)



## Pecuária



# Seleção das áreas de estudo

## Padrões de desmatamento

■ Desordenado (DE)

□ Espinha de peixe (EP)

■ Grandes prop. (GD)

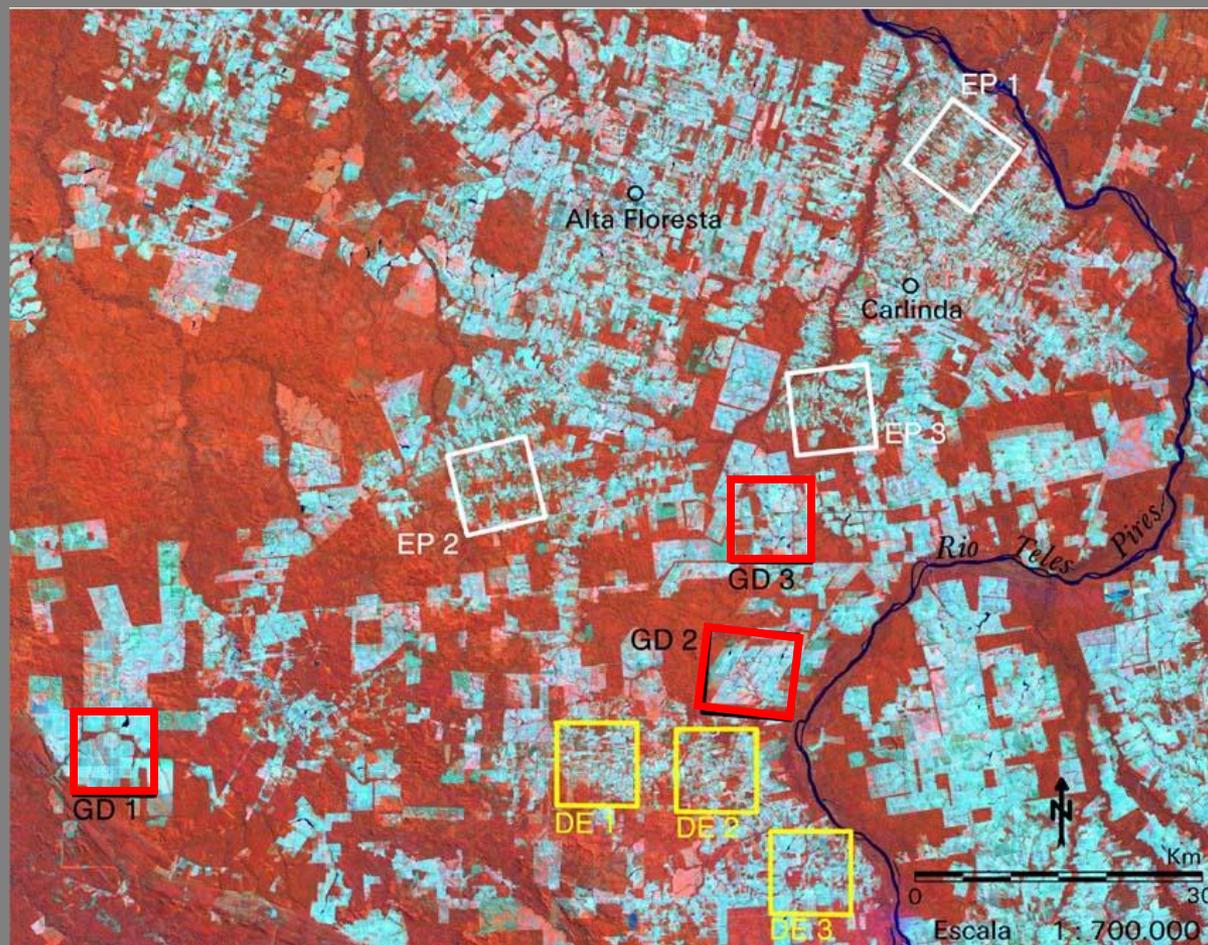
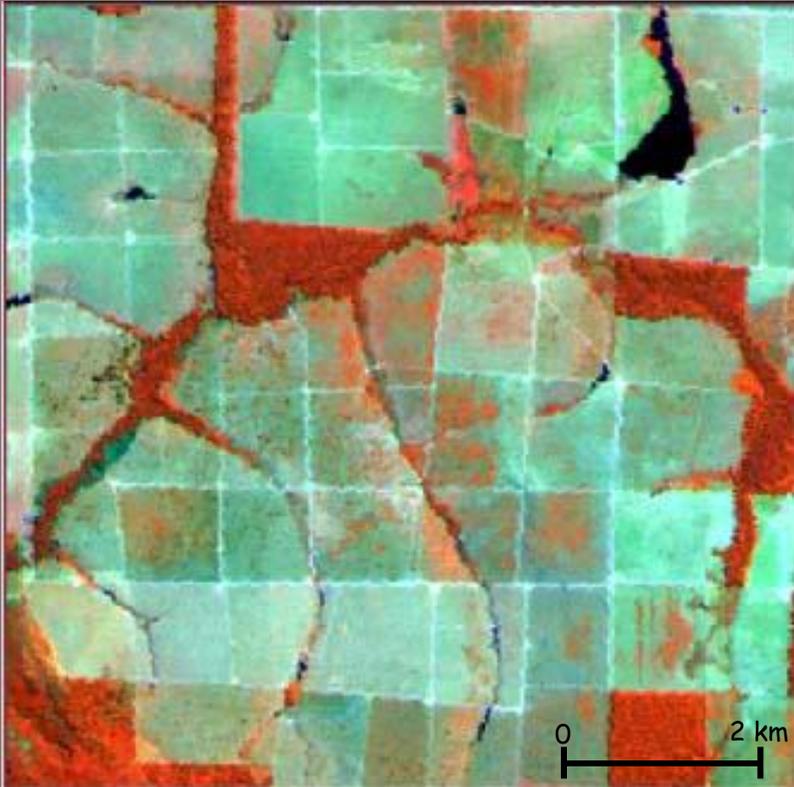


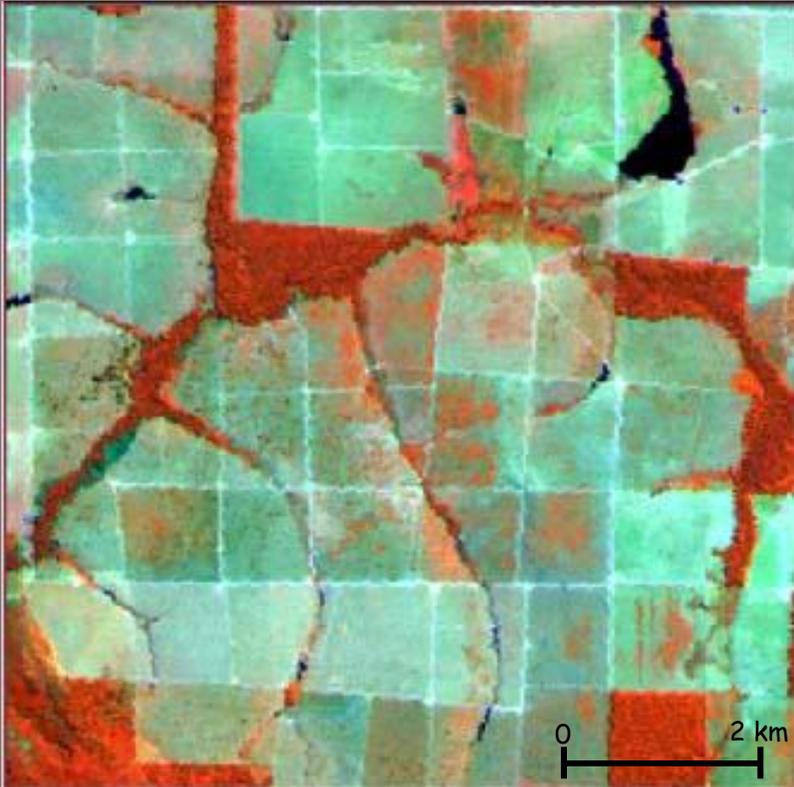
Imagem TM-LANDSAT WRS 227\_067 de 28/06/1998 .

# Classificação das Imagens

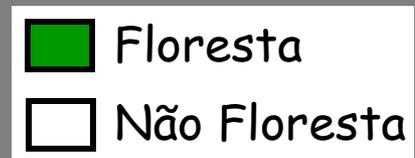
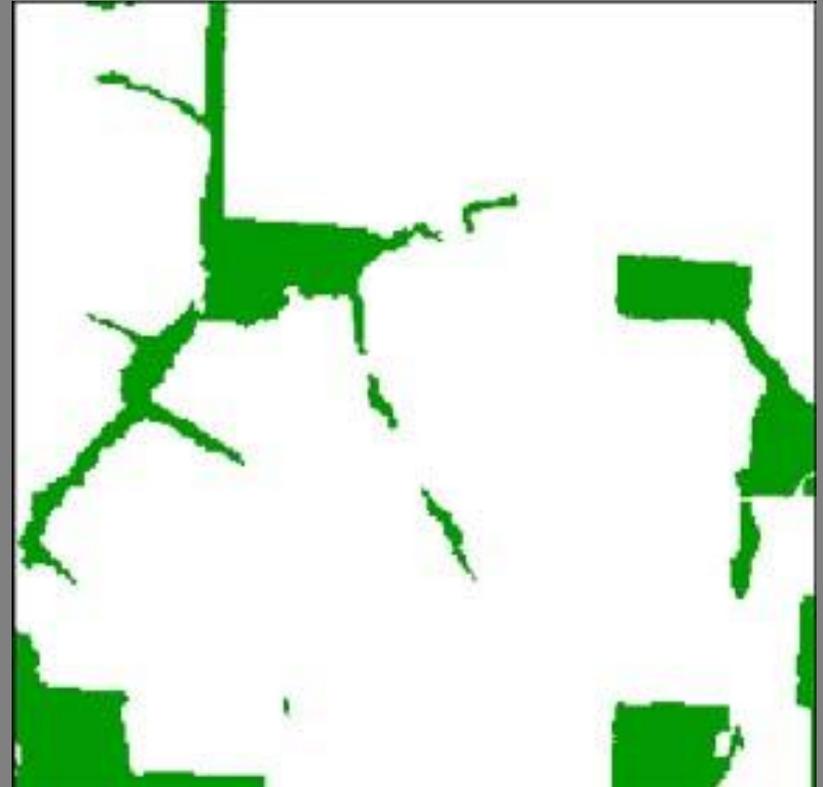


Área de estudo (GD 1)

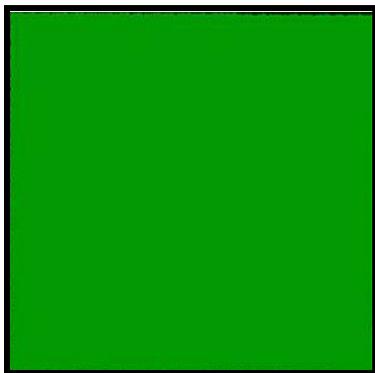
# Classificação das Imagens



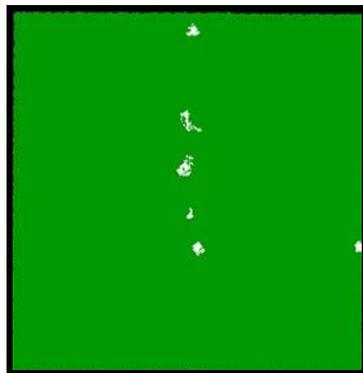
Área de estudo (GD 1)



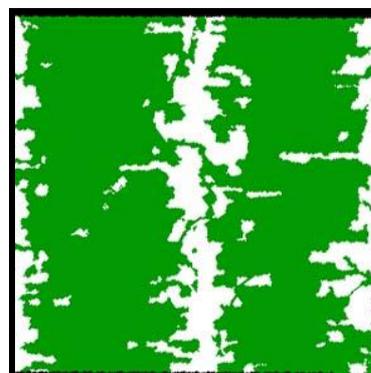
# Evolução do desmatamento - Espinha de peixe (EP)



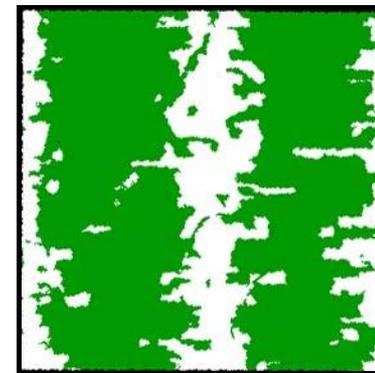
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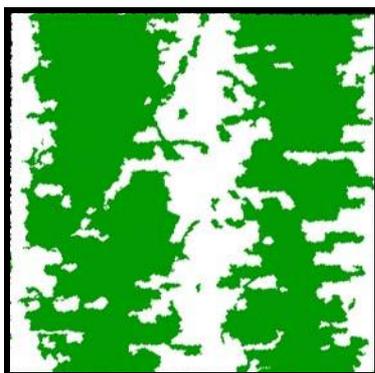
1986



1988



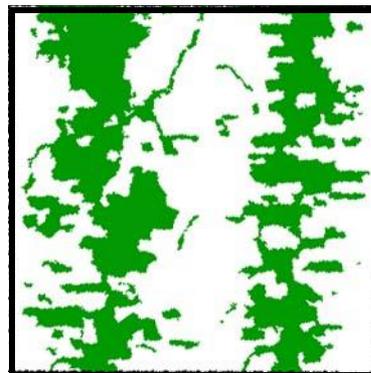
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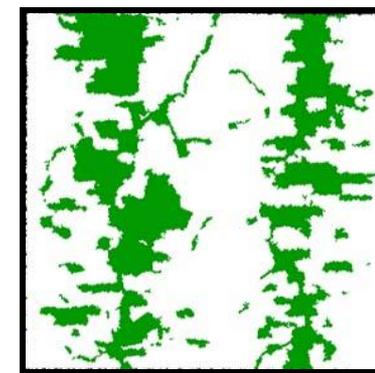
1992



1994

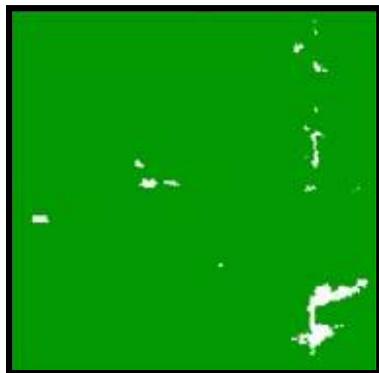


1996

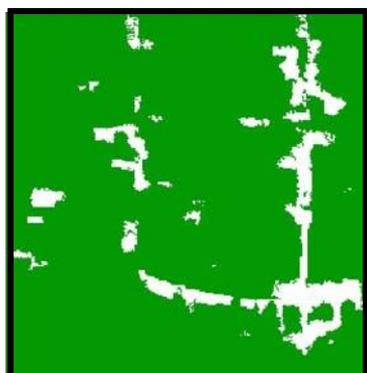


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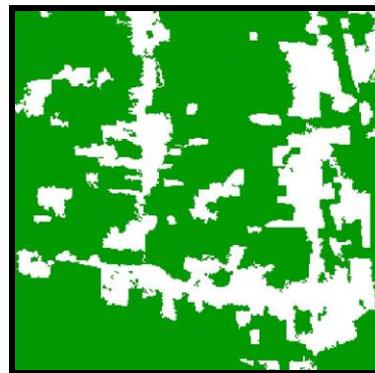
# Evolução do desmatamento - Desordenado (DE)



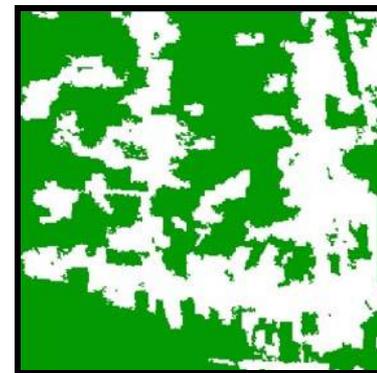
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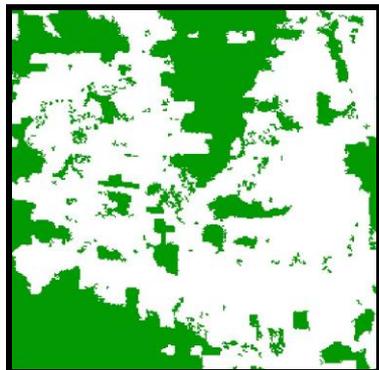
1986



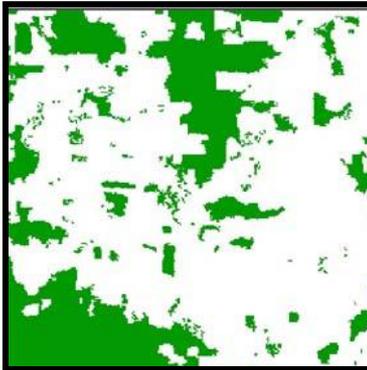
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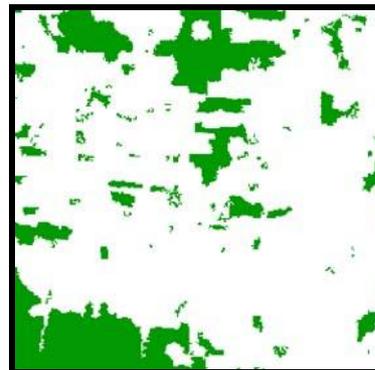
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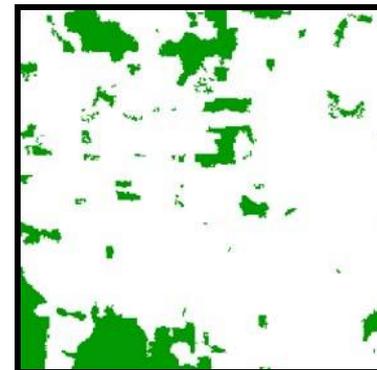
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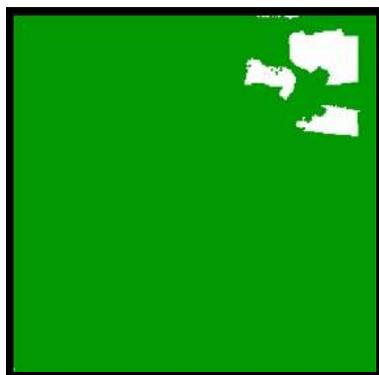


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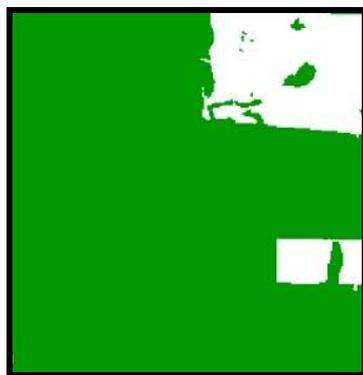


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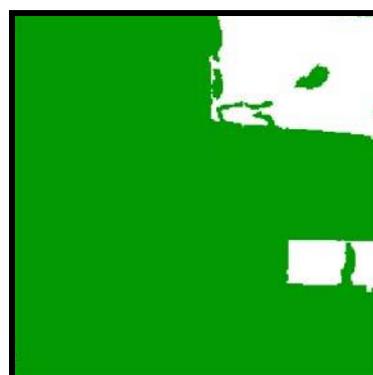
# Evolução do desmatamento - Grandes Propriedades (GD)



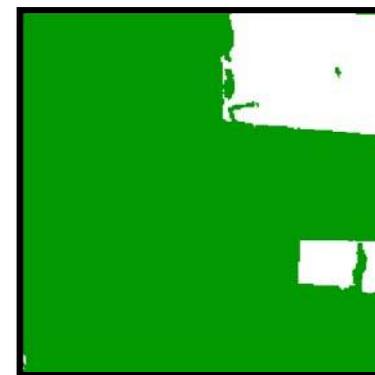
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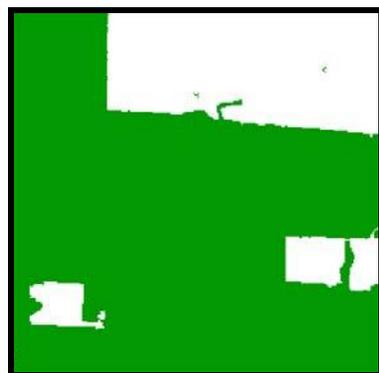
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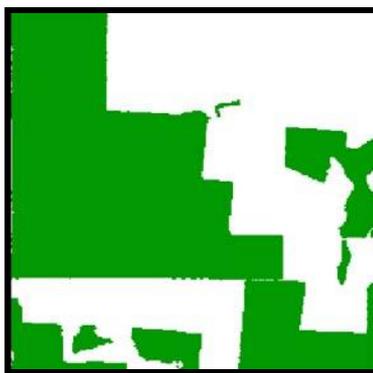
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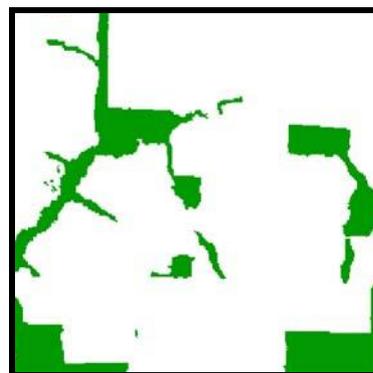
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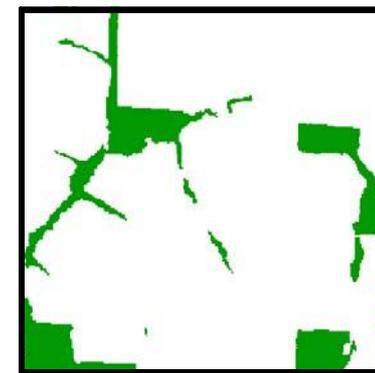
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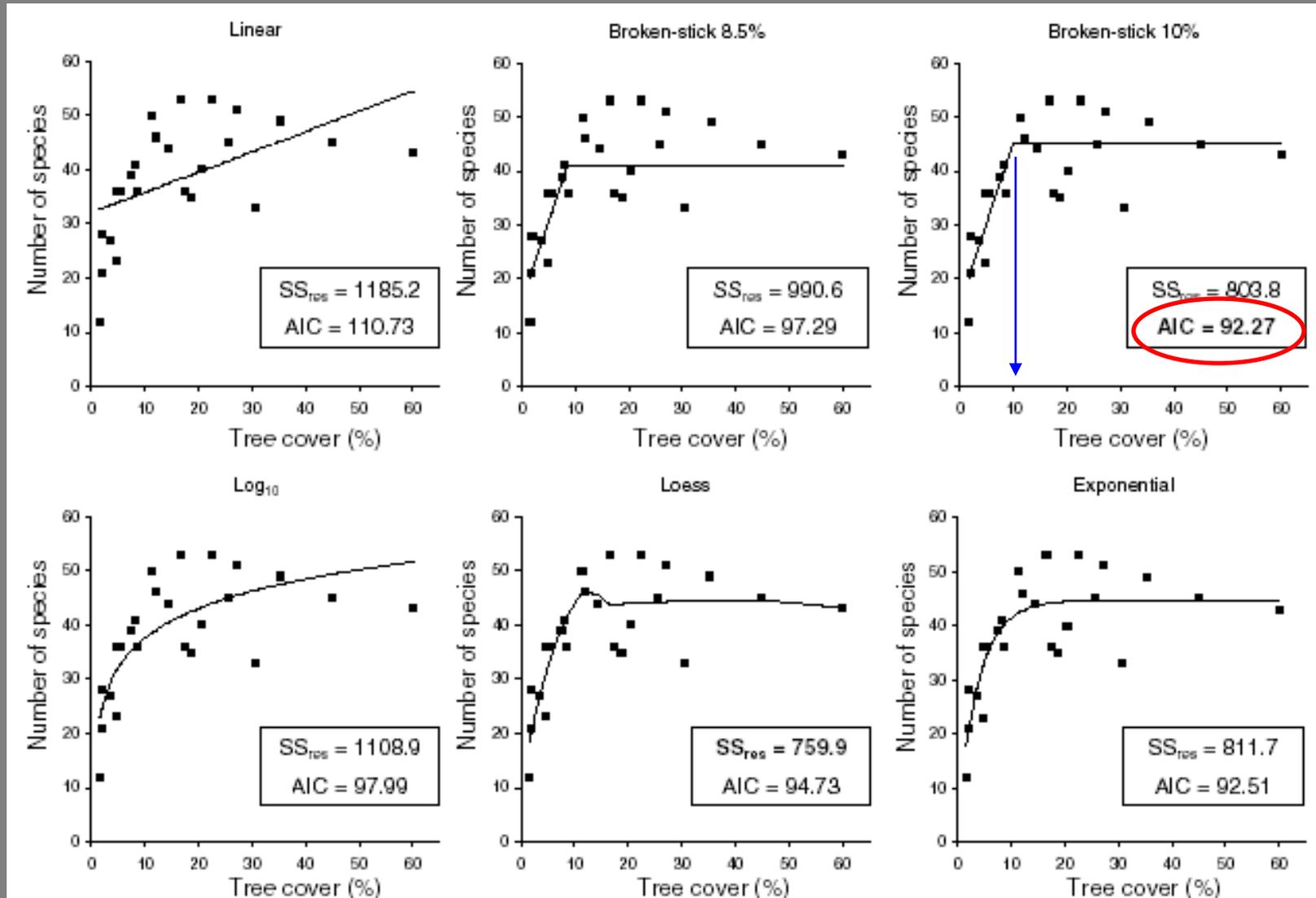


1996



1998

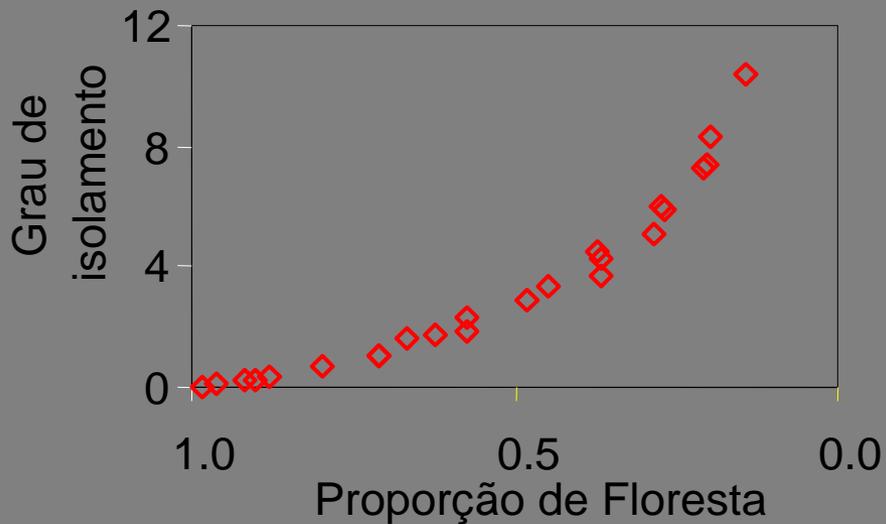
# O que são Limiares?



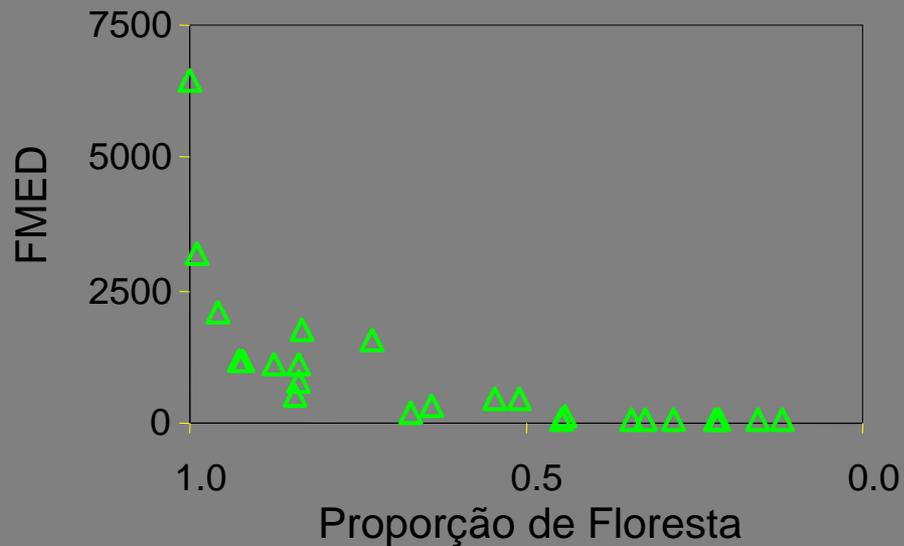
*Radford & colaboradores: Biological Conservation 124 (2005)*

# Evoluções não-lineares

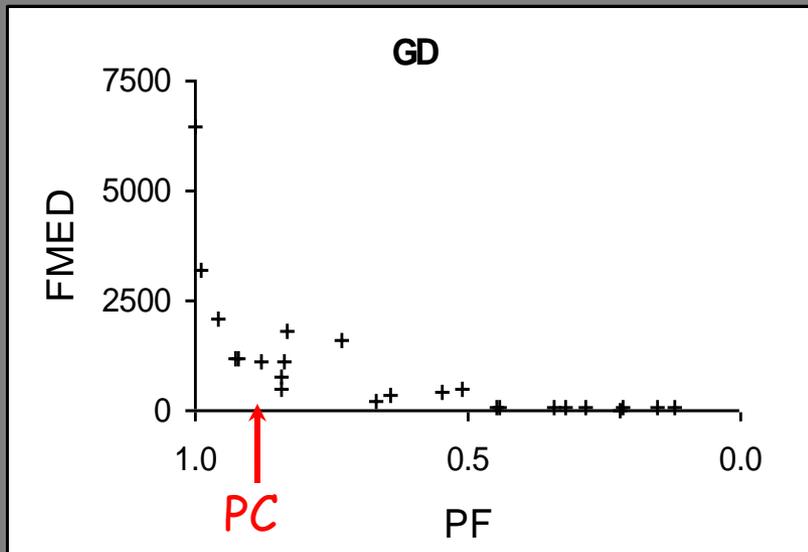
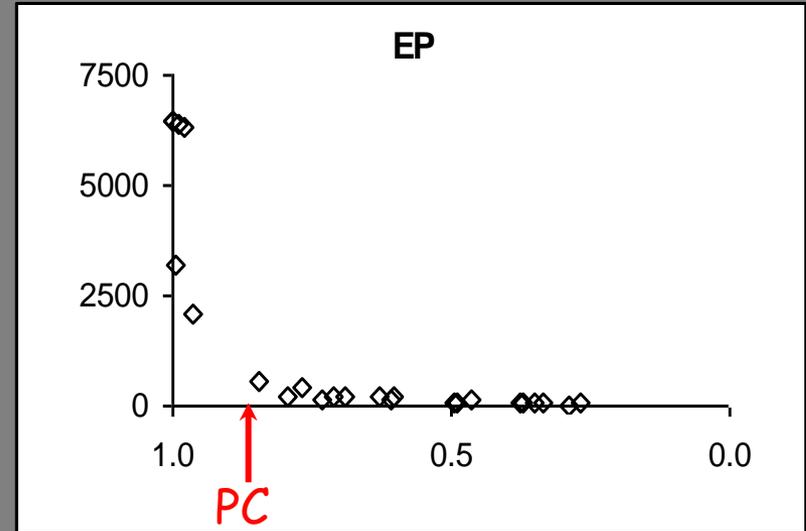
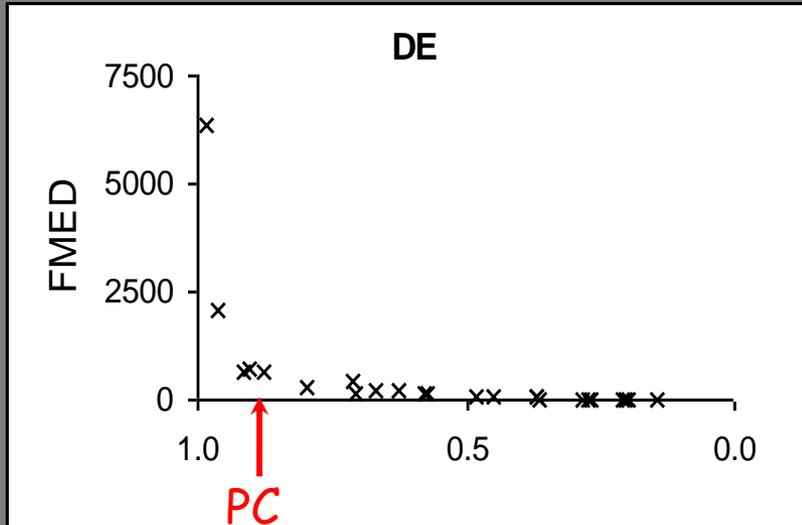
## Grau de isolamento - DE



## Tamanho médio dos fragmentos - GD



# Momento das mudanças bruscas



→ Toda paisagem varia de forma não-linear

# A Influência da Estrutura da Paisagem para a Conectividade Funcional de Diferentes Grupos Ecológicos.

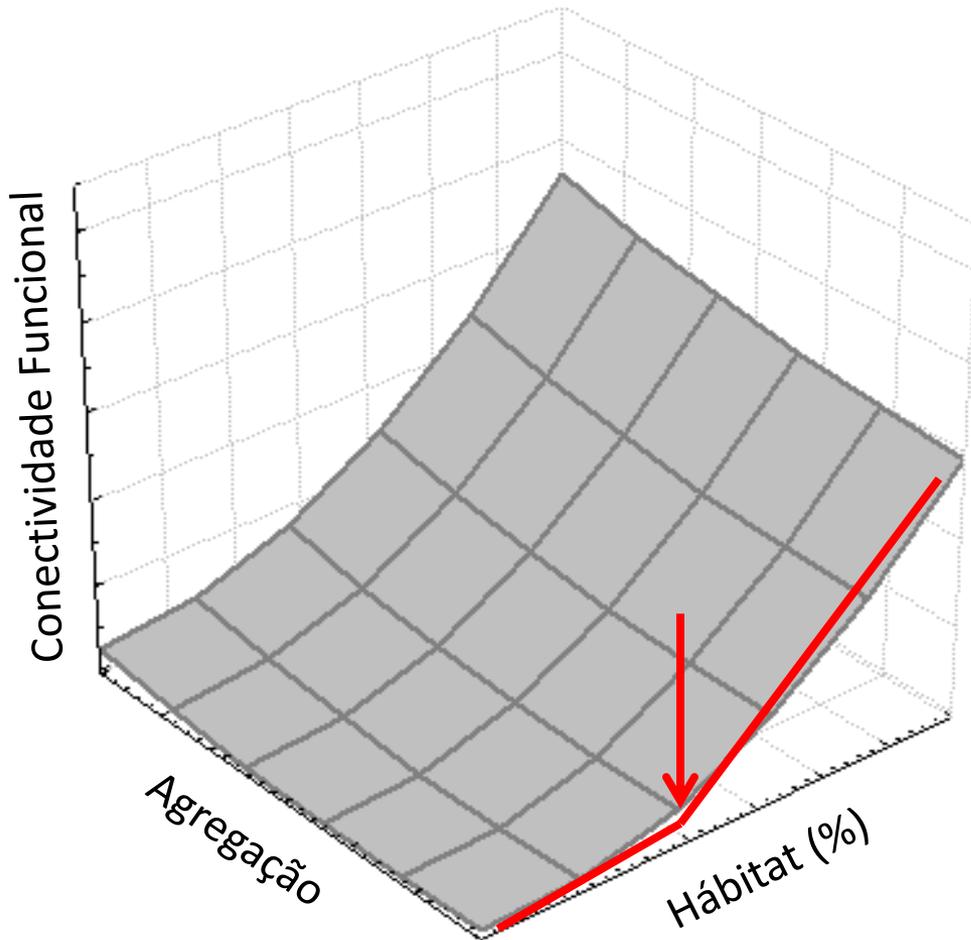
Guilherme Sylvio Abdalla

Orientador: Prof. Dr. Jean Paul Metzger

LEPaC – Laboratório de Ecologia da Paisagem e Conservação

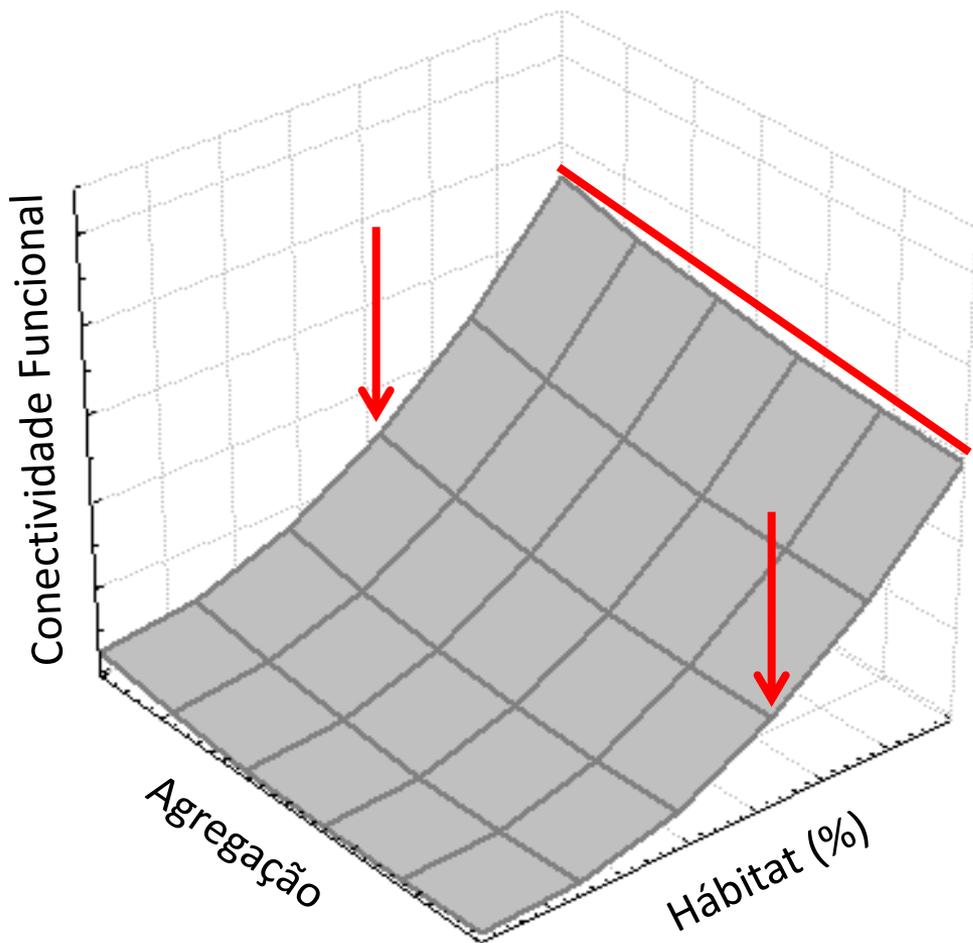


# Hipóteses



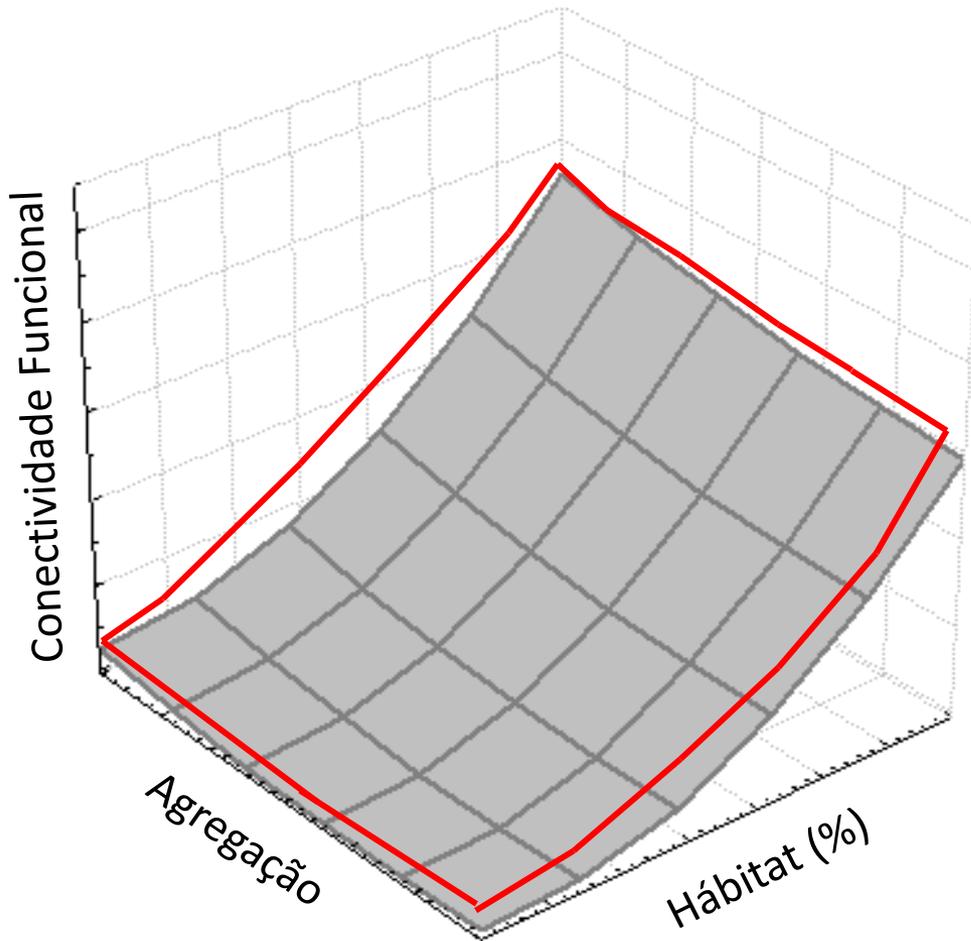
1. Presença de limiares da conectividade funcional em função da porcentagem de hábitat.
2. Relação positiva entre agregação e conectividade funcional.
3. Deslocamento do limiar e variação da conectividade funcional em função da capacidade de deslocamento.

# Hipóteses



1. Presença de limiares da conectividade funcional em função da porcentagem de hábitat.
2. **Relação positiva entre agregação e conectividade funcional.**
3. Deslocamento do limiar e variação da conectividade funcional em função da capacidade de deslocamento.

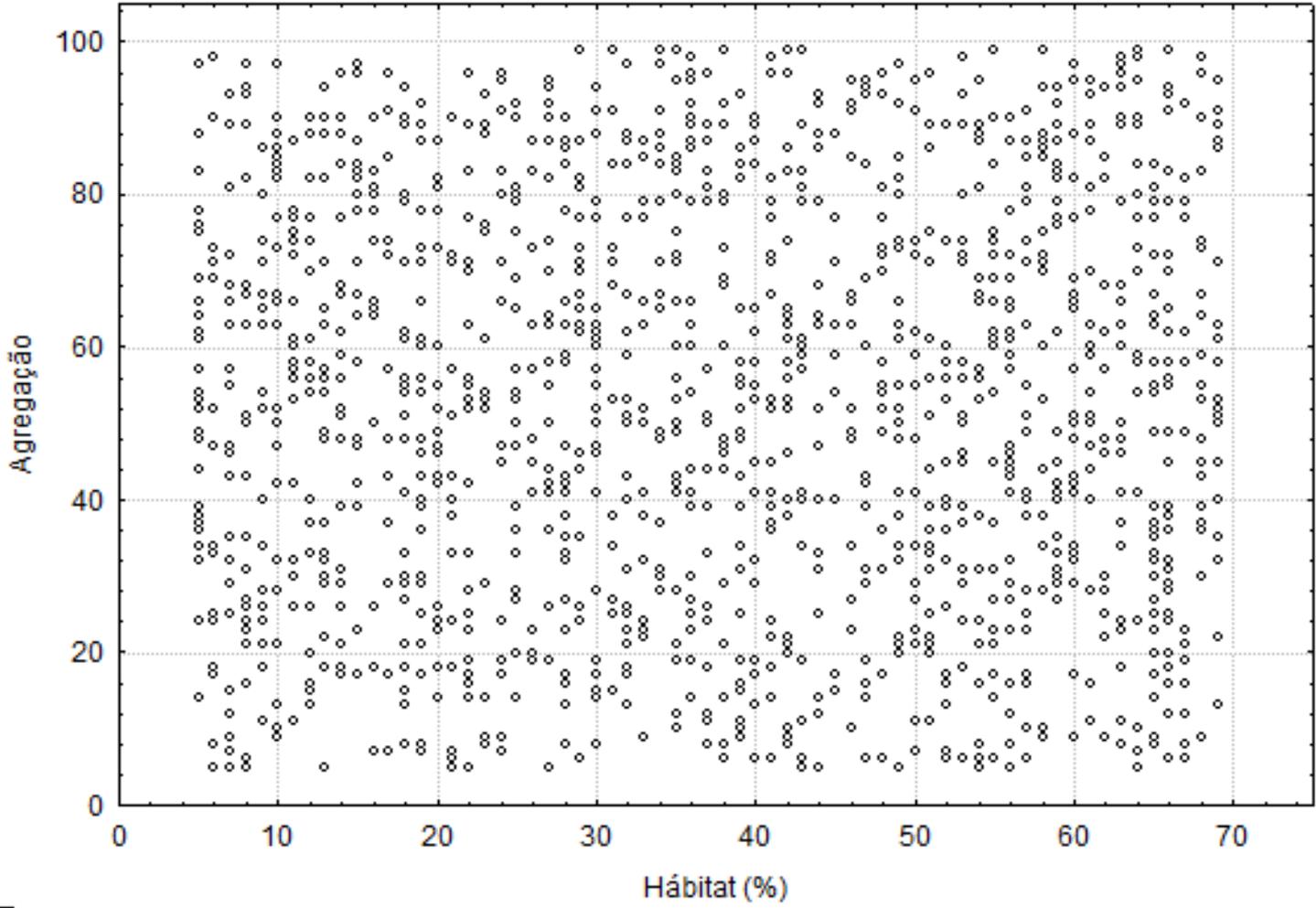
# Hipóteses



1. Presença de limiares da conectividade funcional em função da porcentagem de hábitat.
2. Relação positiva entre agregação e conectividade funcional.
3. Deslocamento do limiar e variação da conectividade funcional em função da capacidade de deslocamento.

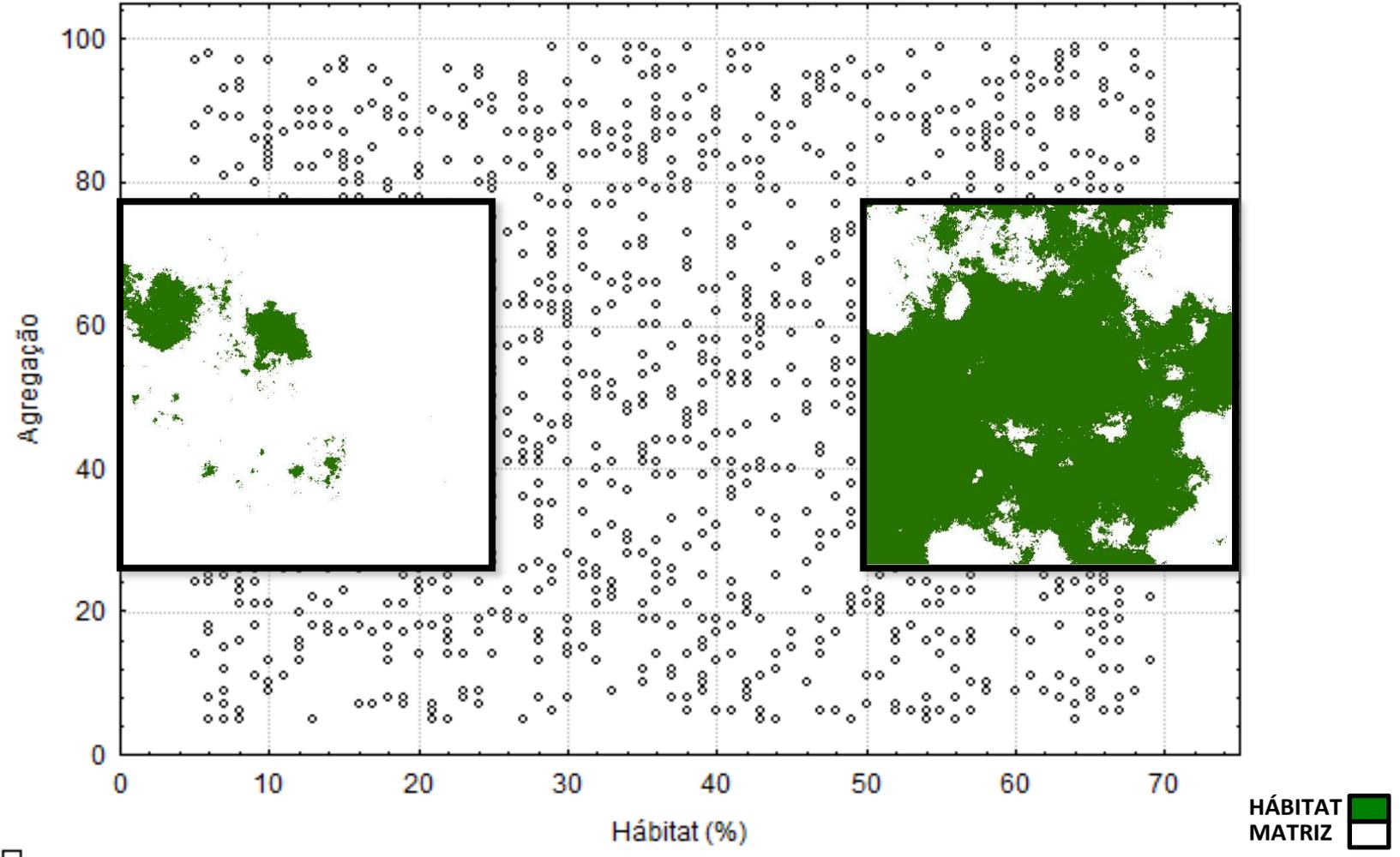
# Paisagens

Distribuição das Paisagens



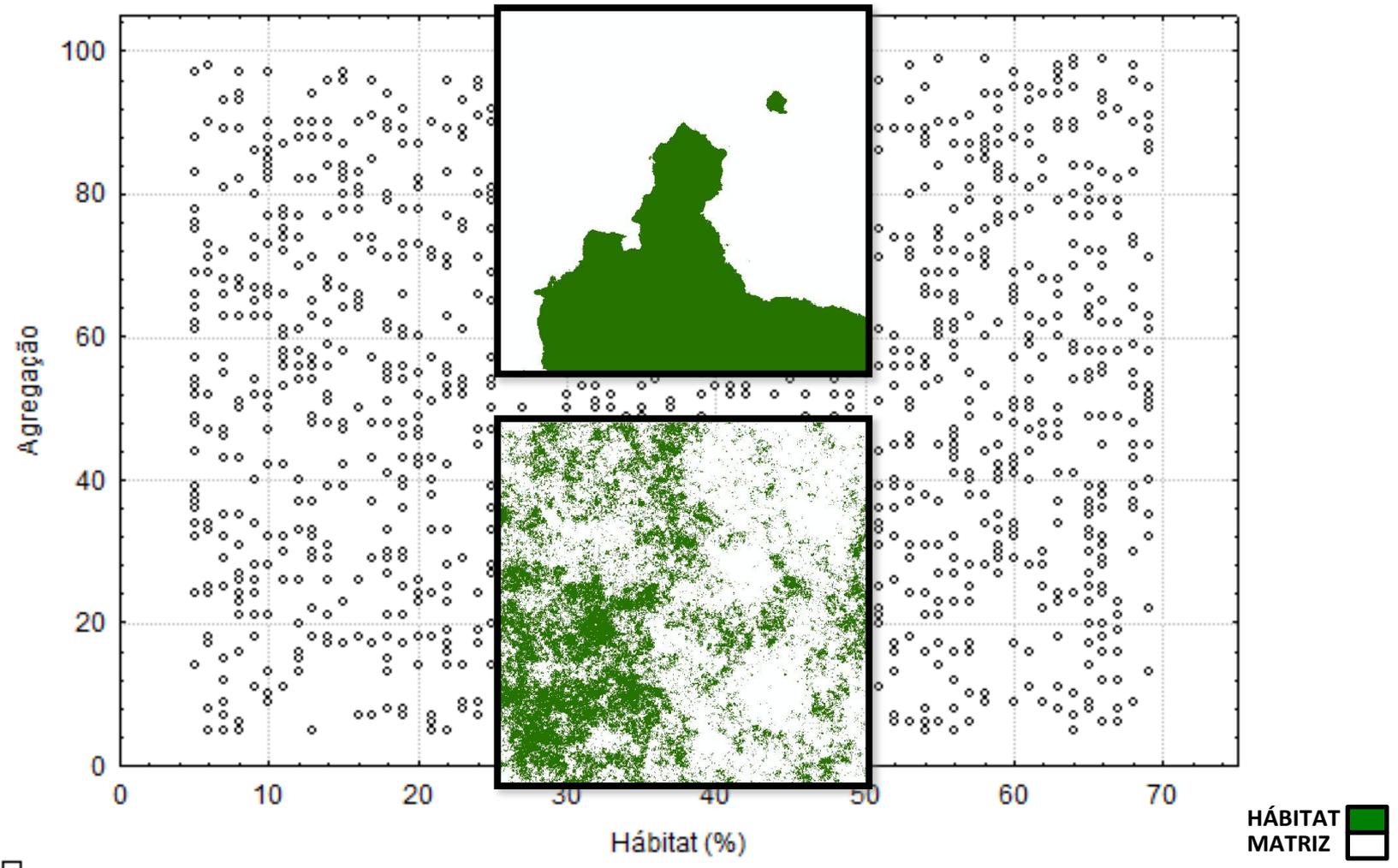
# Paisagens

Distribuição das Paisagens



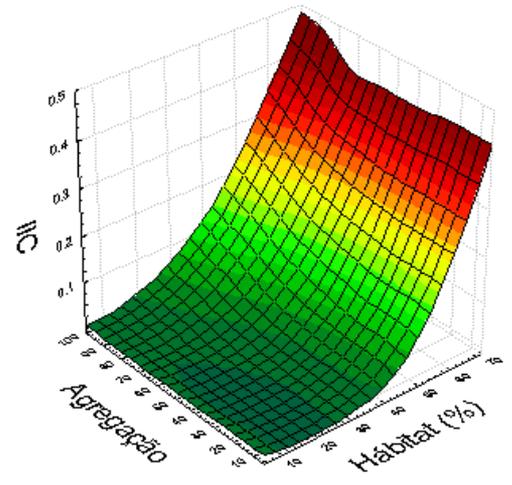
# Paisagens

Distribuição das Paisagens

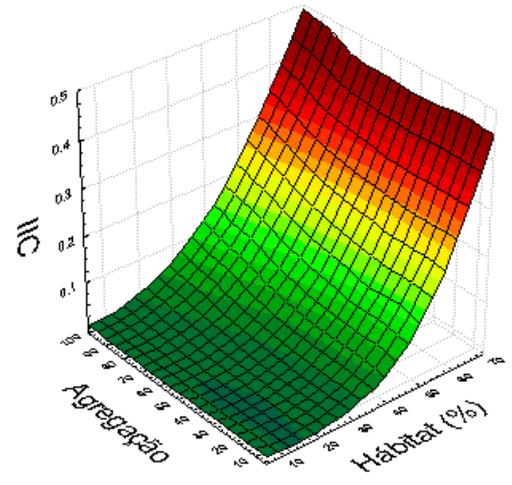


# Resultados e Discussão

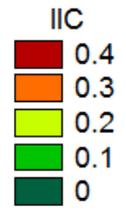
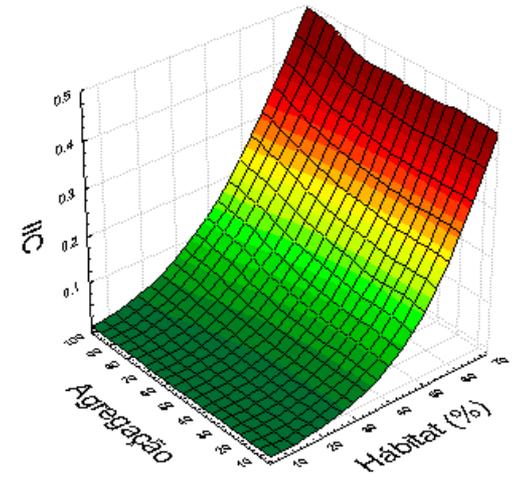
0m



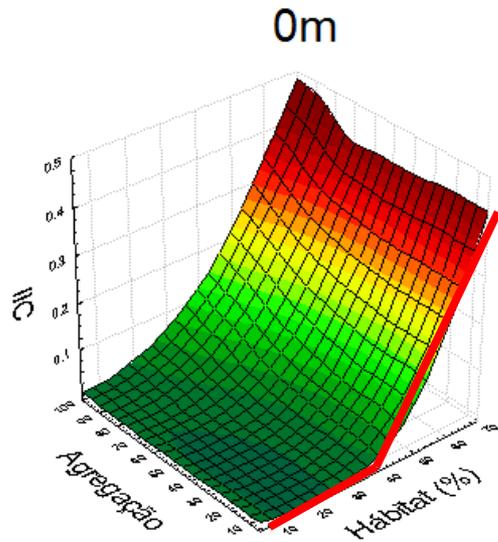
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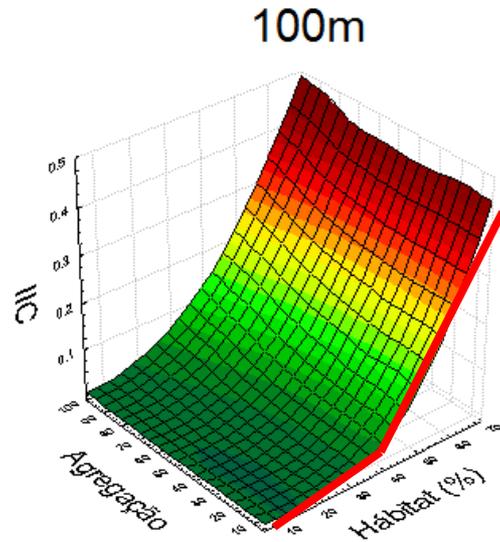
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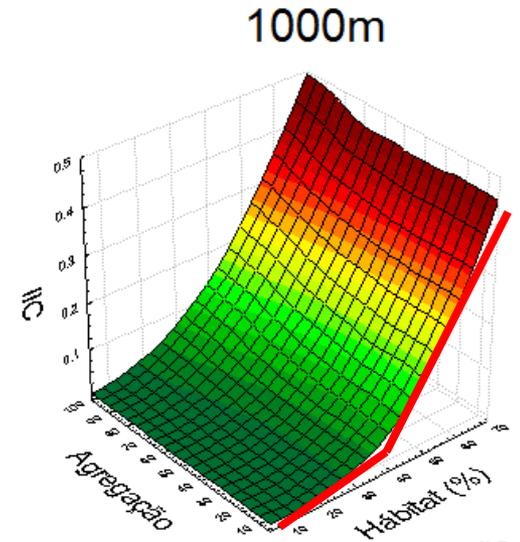
# 1 - Presença de Limiares



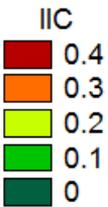
Picewise  
Quebra: 45% hábitat  
 $r^2 = 0,917$   
 $p < 0.001$



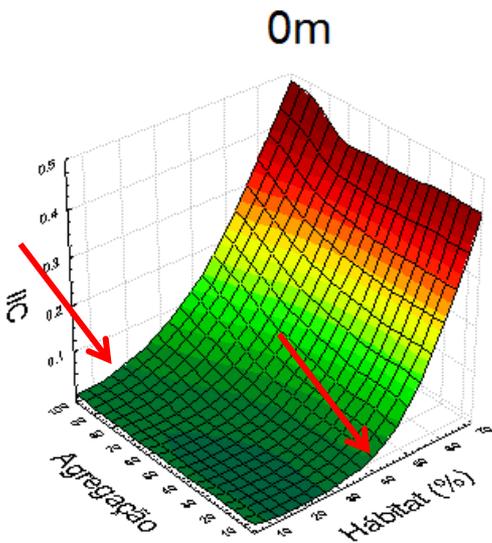
Picewise  
Quebra: 43% hábitat  
 $r^2 = 0,953$   
 $p < 0.001$



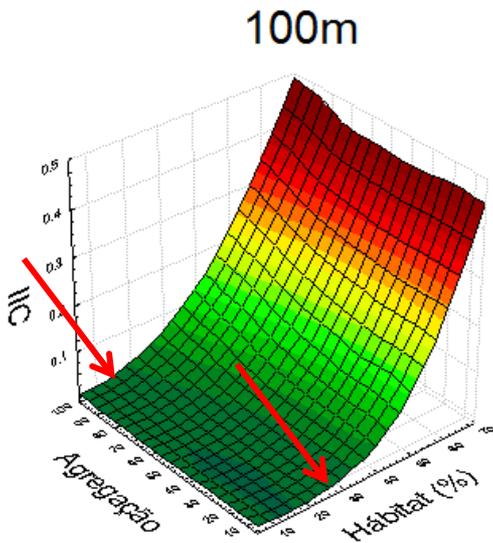
Picewise  
Quebra: 43% hábitat  
 $r^2 = 0,966$   
 $p < 0.001$



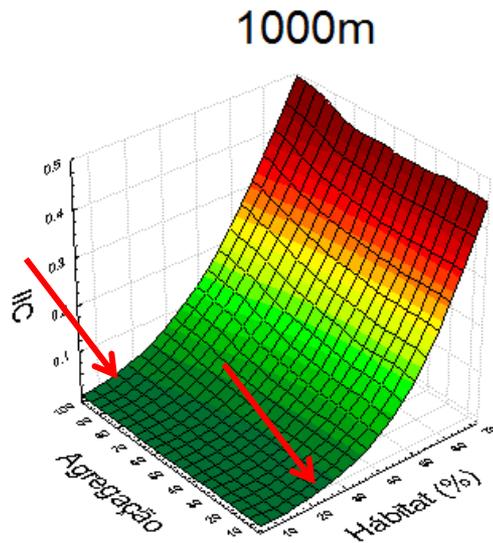
# 2 - Influência da Agregação



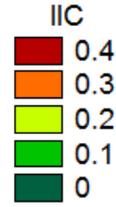
GLM:  
 $p(\text{Agreg}) < 0,05$   
 $p(\text{HÁbitat}) < 0,0001$



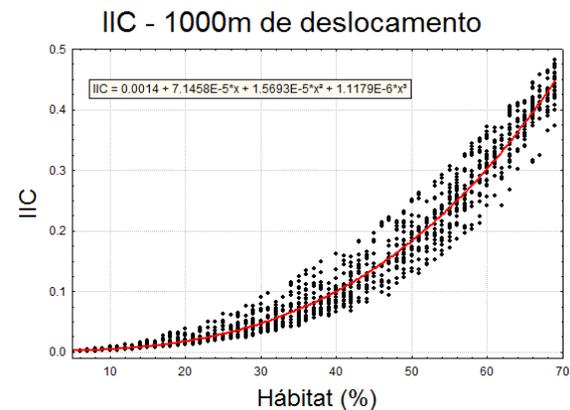
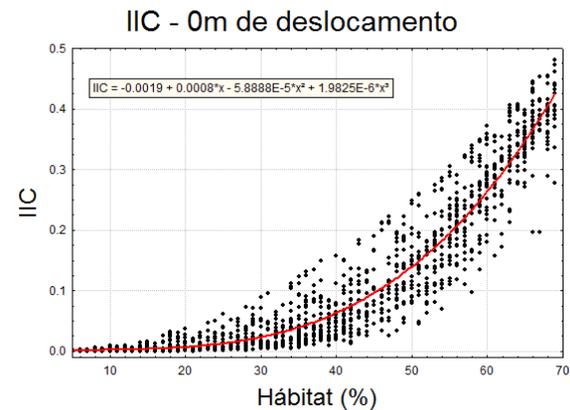
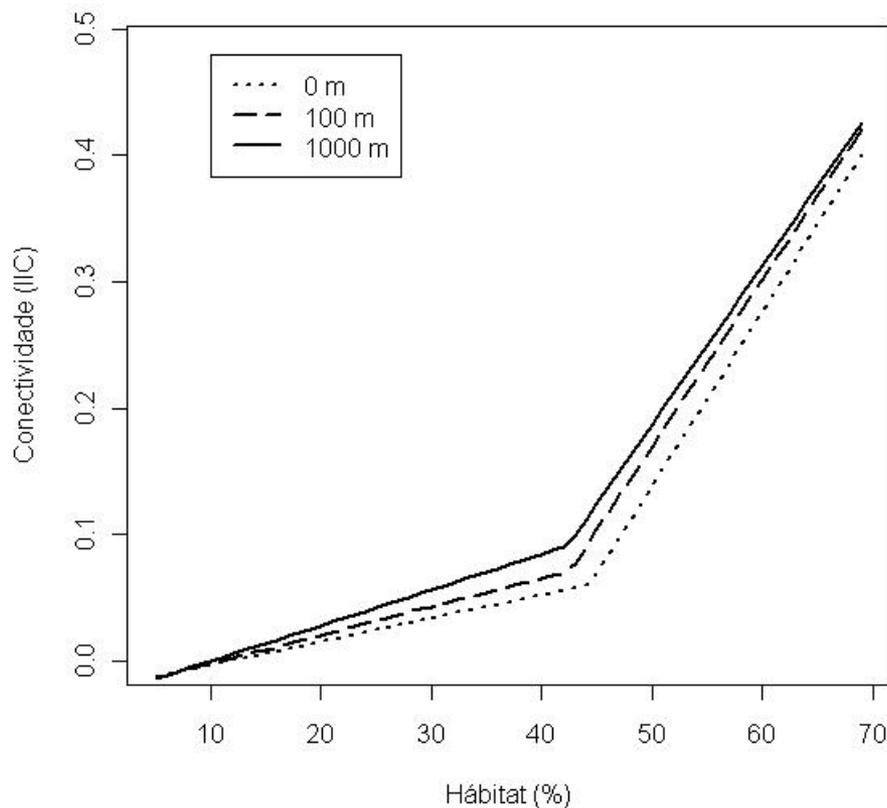
GLM:  
 $p(\text{Agreg}) = 0,12$   
 $p(\text{HÁbitat}) < 0,0001$



GLM:  
 $p(\text{Agreg}) = 0,28$   
 $p(\text{HÁbitat}) < 0,0001$



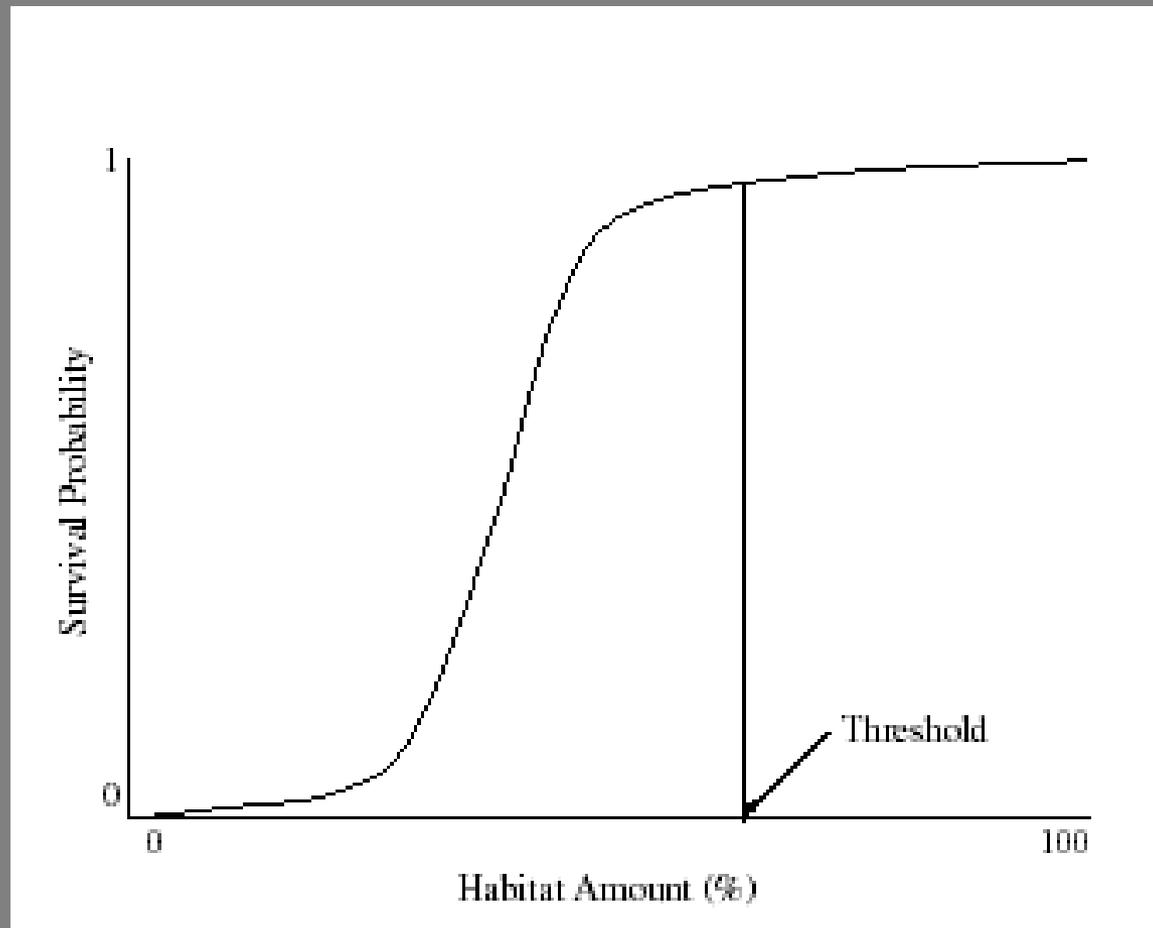
# 3 - Maiores índices em função da capacidade de deslocamento



# Conclusões

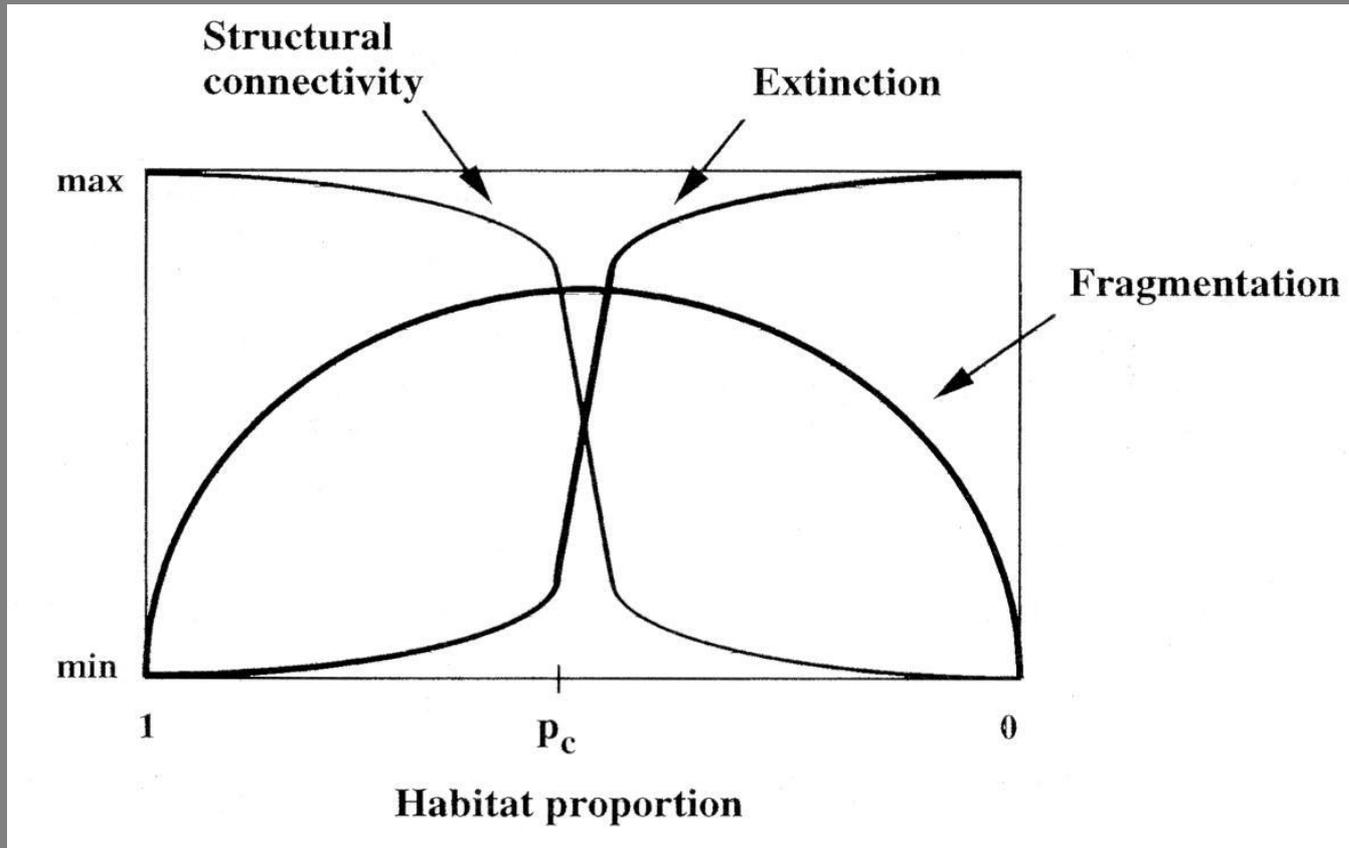
1. As paisagens variam de forma não-linear
2. Há Influência da agregação apenas para grupos com menores capacidades de deslocamento
3. A conectividade funcional não é significativamente diferente entre os grupos

## 2. Limiares de extinção

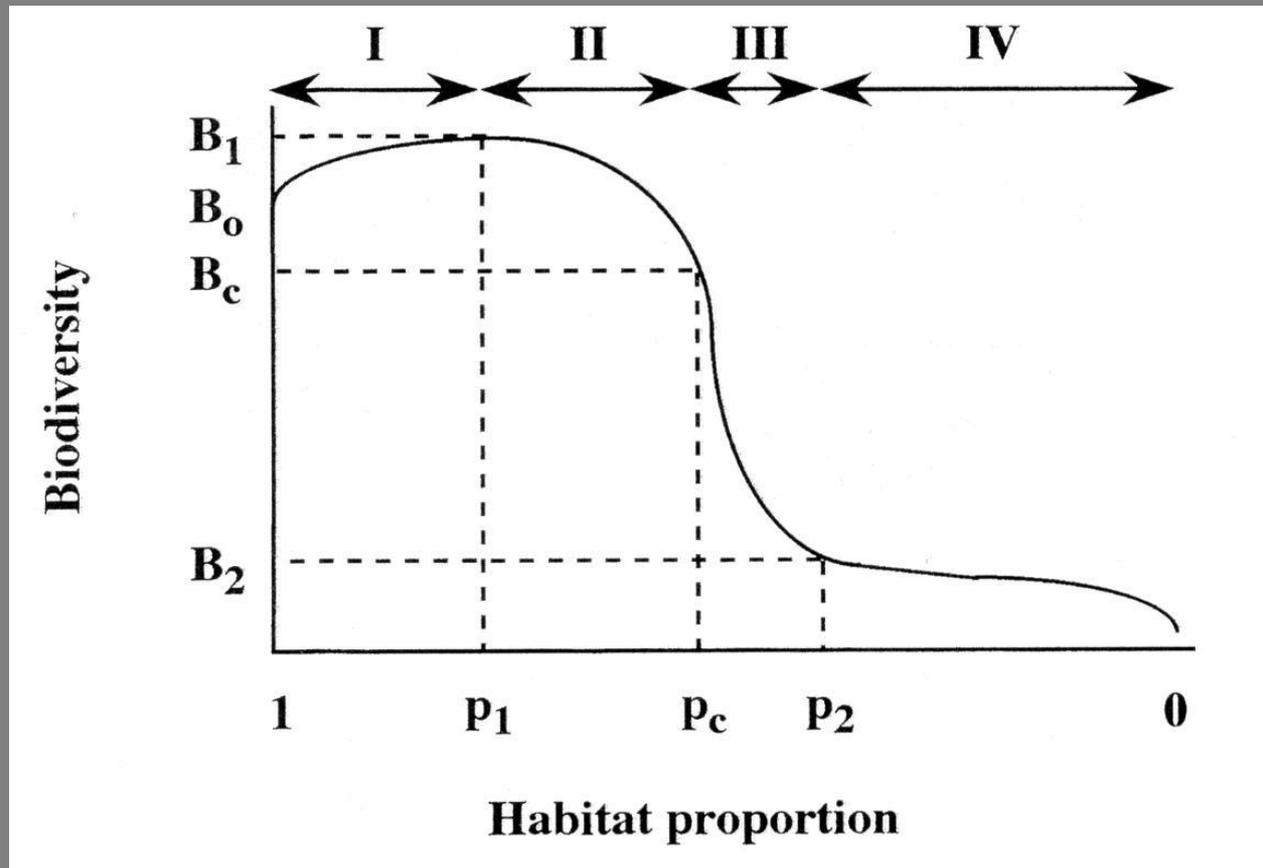


(Fahrig 2001)

# Relação entre conectividade estrutural, fragmentação e risco de extinção

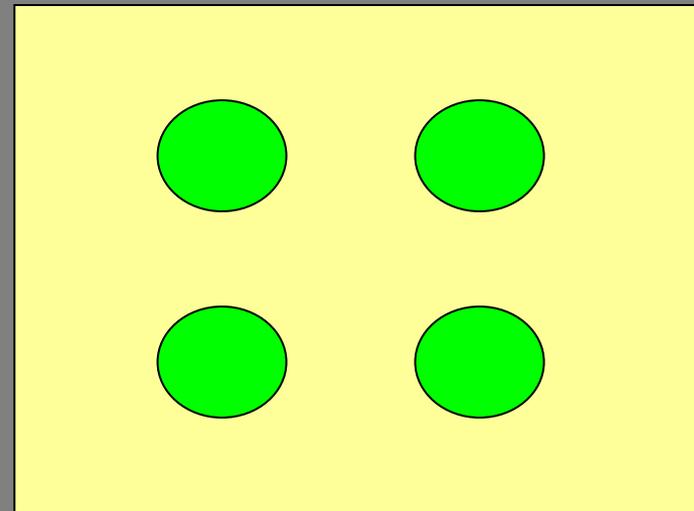
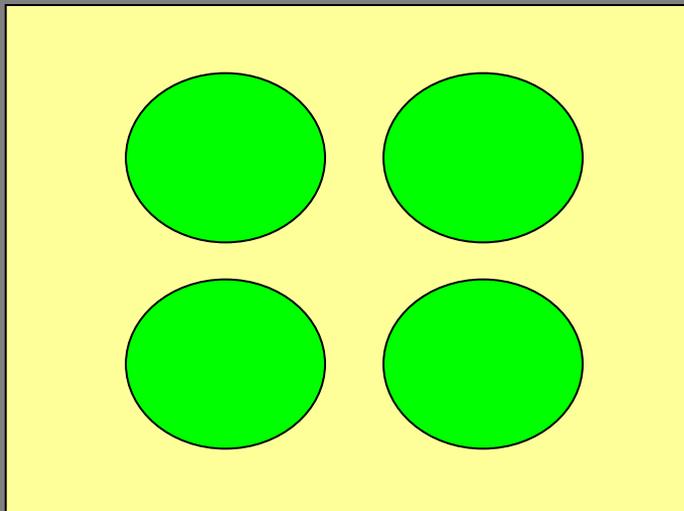


# Modelo conceitual relacionando diversidade de espécies e proporção de habitat



# 3. Limiar de fragmentação

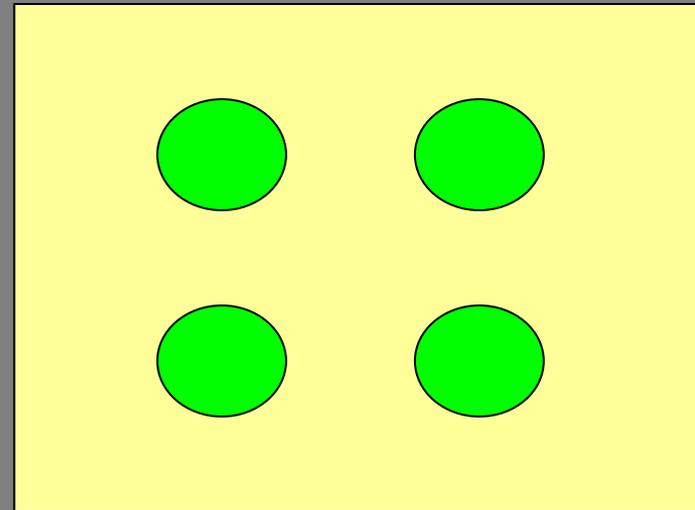
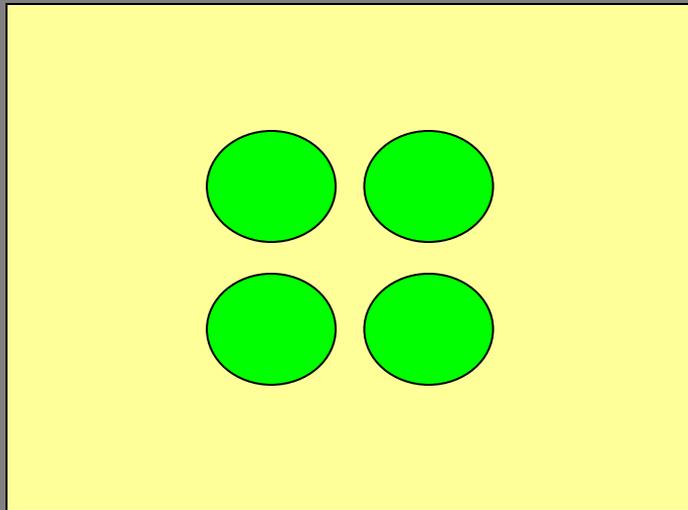
Fragmentação  $\neq$   
Redução no tamanho dos fragmentos



Grande

Pequeno

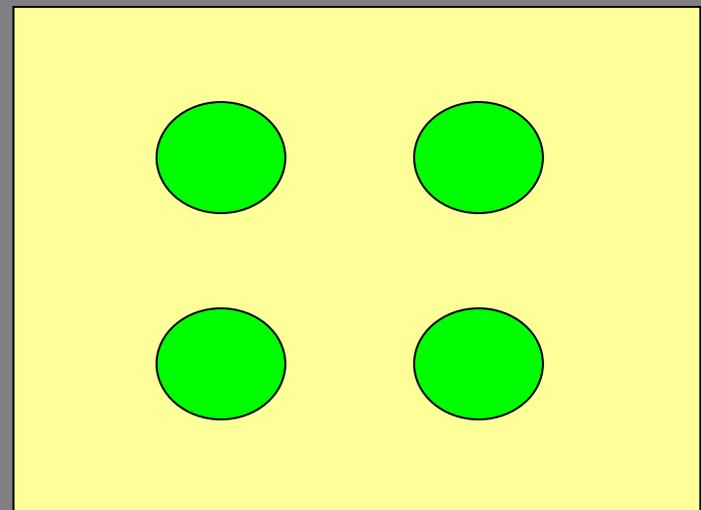
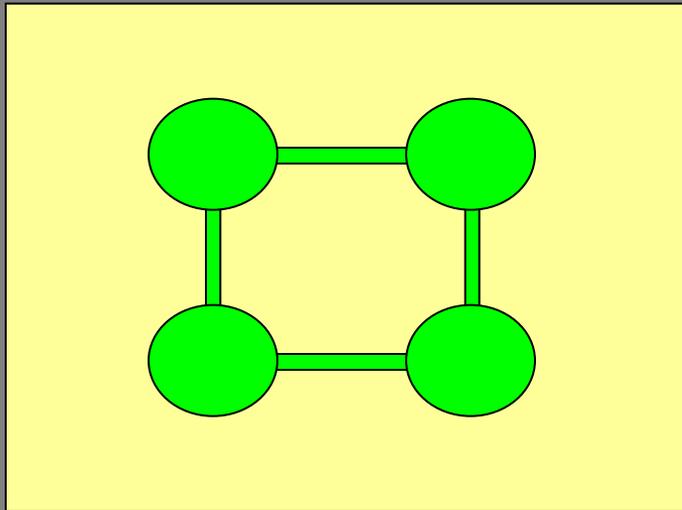
Fragmentação  $\neq$   
Aumento do isolamento



Baixo

Alto

# Fragmentação $\neq$ Redução da conectividade

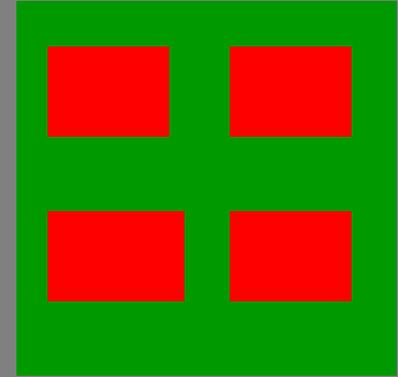
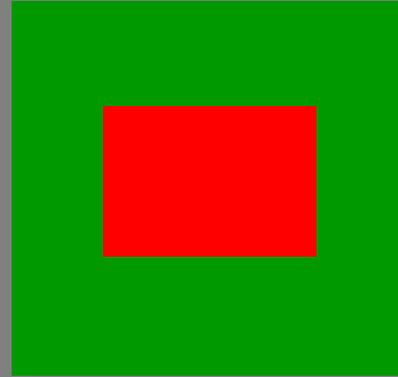
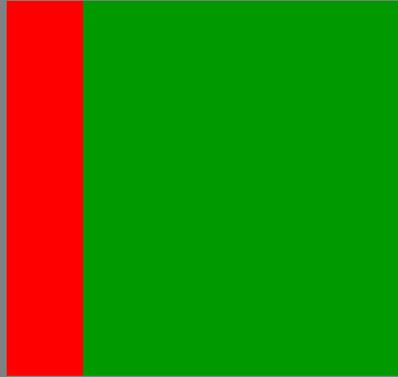
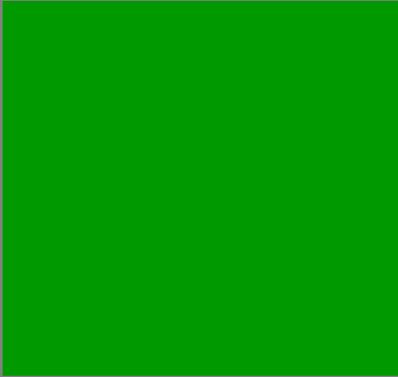


Alta

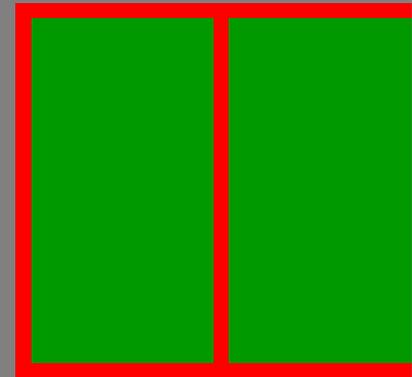
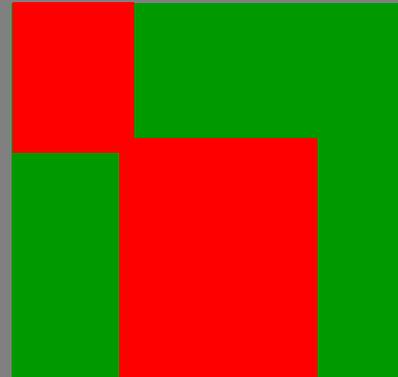
Baixa

# FRAGMENTAÇÃO X DESMATAMENTO

Perda de habitat **SEM** fragmentação

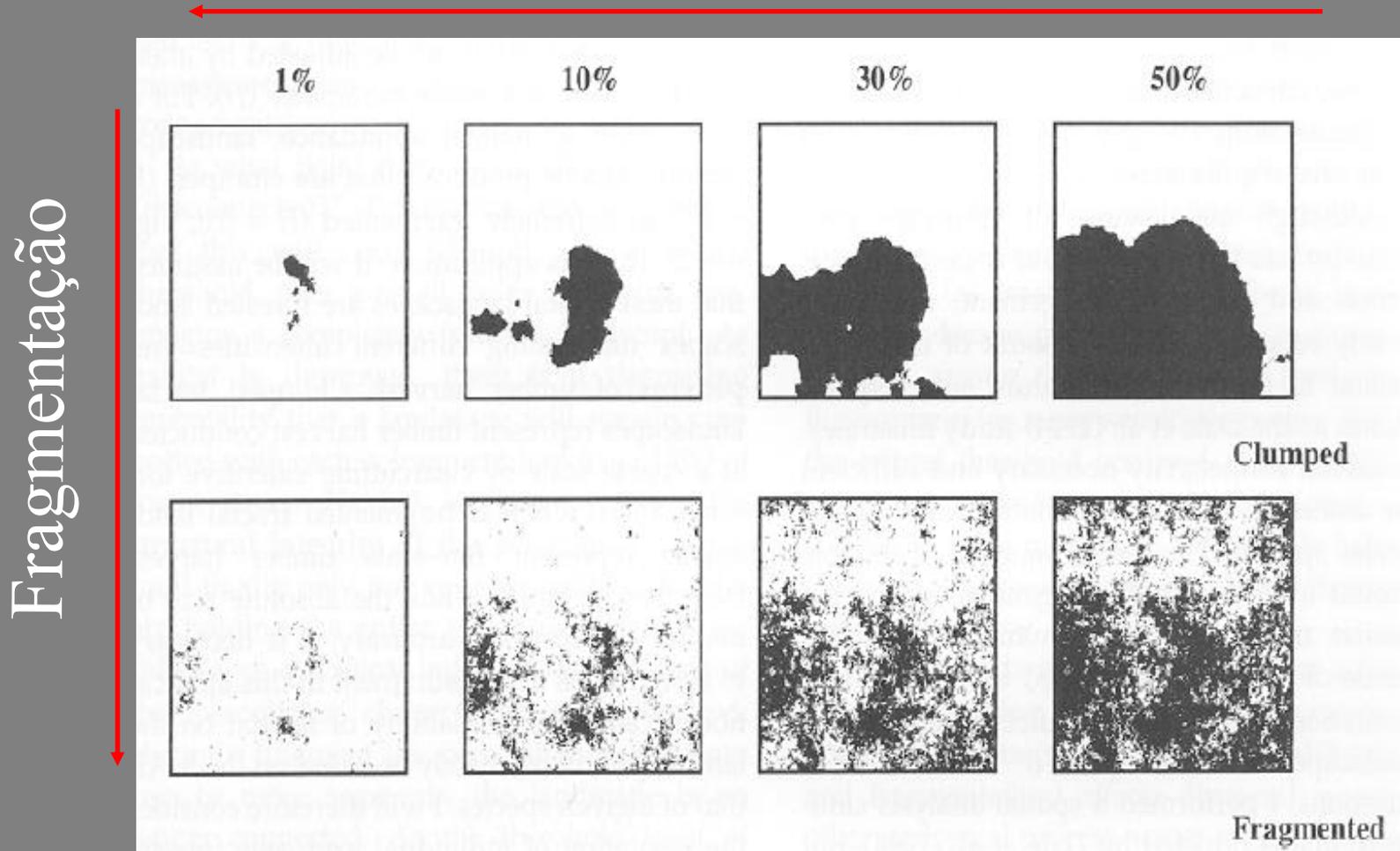


Perda de habitat **COM** fragmentação



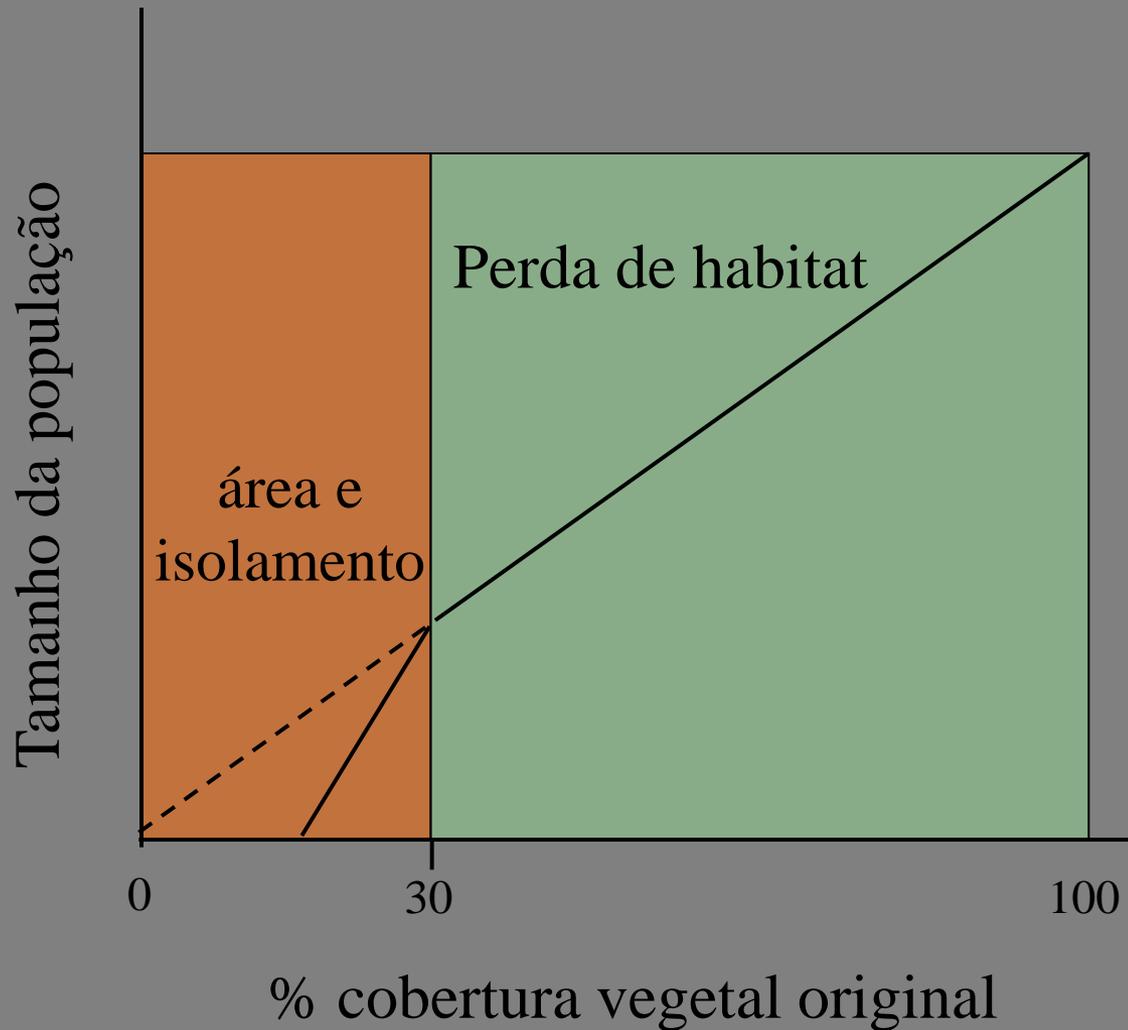
# Limiar de fragmentação

Perda de habitat



(Fahrig 2003)

# Limiar de fragmentação



(Andrén 1994)

# Limiar de fragmentação

Segundo **Fahrig (2003)** :

1. PERDA DE HABITAT



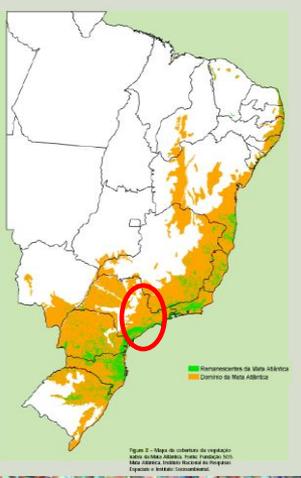
FRAGMENTAÇÃO

2. Não há evidências de limiar  $\approx$  20-30% de habitat  
(Andrén 1994)

**Lenore Fahrig 2003.** Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Biodiversity

*Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*

# Projeto BIOTA-Caucaia



Plateau de Ibiúna

50  
km

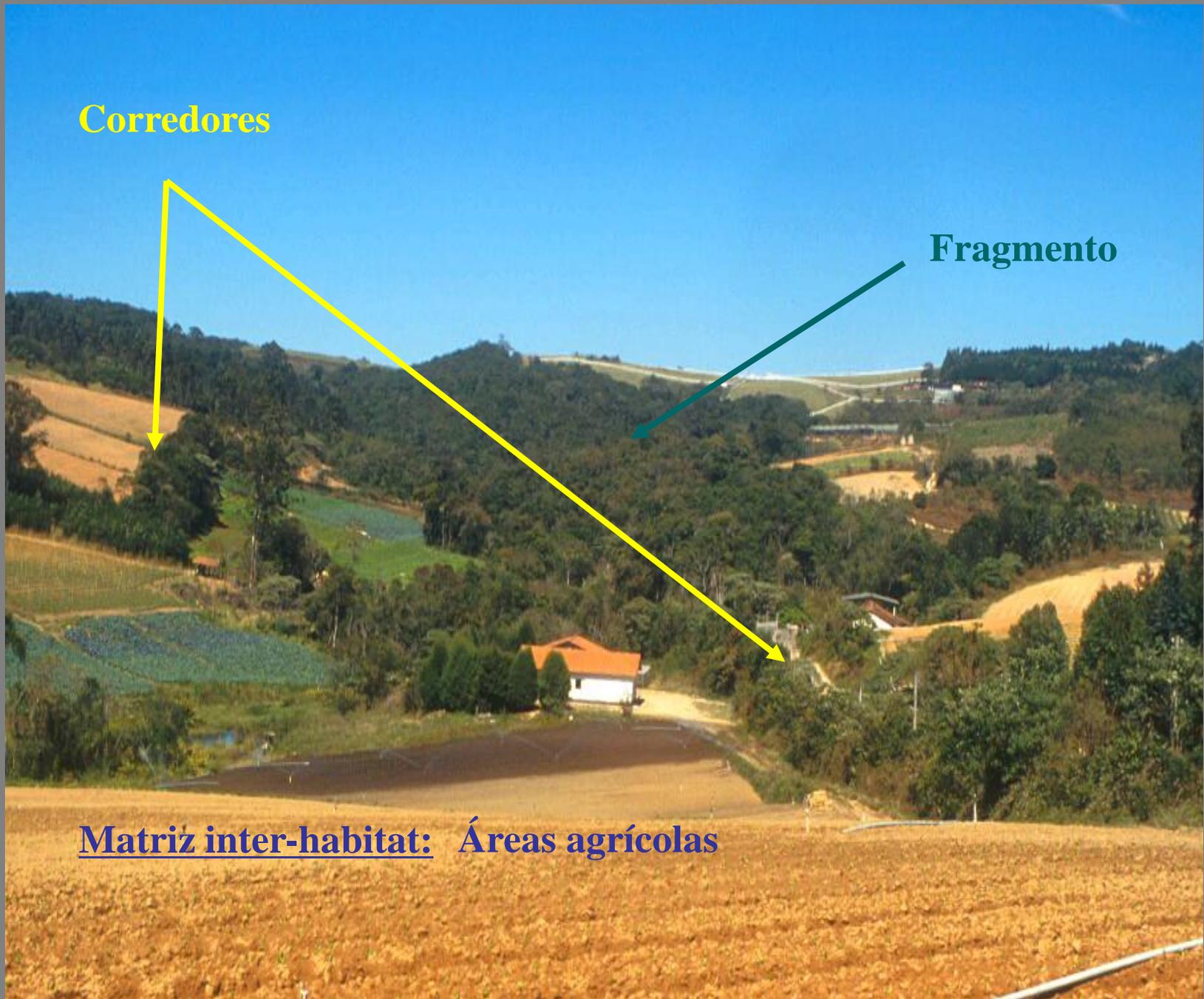
Paisagem fragmentada de Caucaia

Reserva Florestal do Morro Grande

**Corredores**

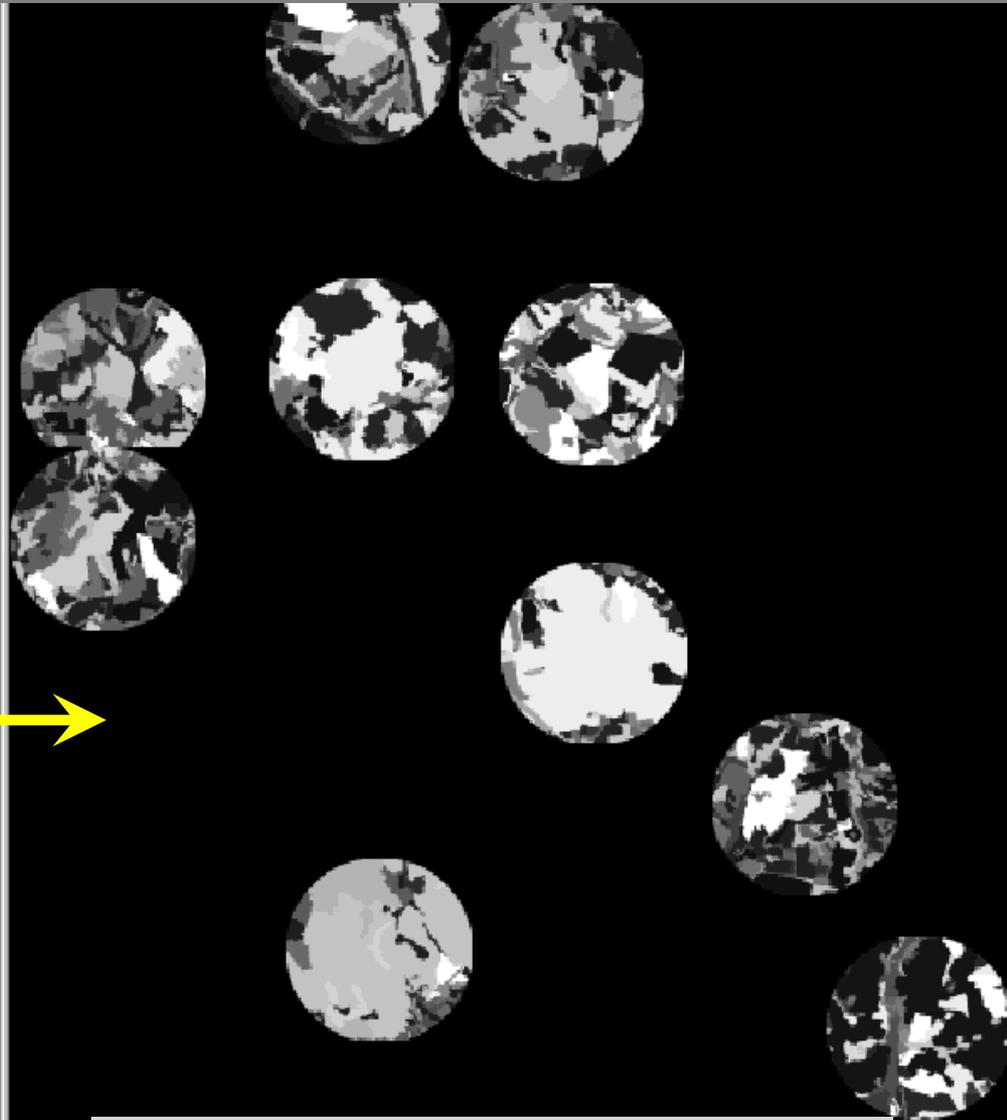
**Fragmento**

**Matriz inter-habitat: Áreas agrícolas**



# Cobertura e configuração florestal

Paisagem de Caucaia



Paisagem no entorno  
(800 m) do ponto de  
coleta

# Cobertura e configuração florestal

No entorno (800 m) do ponto de coleta

Índice de Cobertura (**COVER**)  $\approx$  proporção de florestas

Índice de Configuração (**CONFIG**): fragmentação e  
proximidade florestal

# Limiares de fragmentação - Caucaia do Alto

<b>COBERTURA</b>		<b>CONFIGURAÇÃO</b>	Significância
Aves	Composição		1
<b>COBERTURA</b>		<b>CONFIGURAÇÃO</b>	
Aves	Riqueza total, insetívoros		3
Pq mamíferos	Riqueza estritamente florestais		
<b>COBERTURA</b>		<b>CONFIGURAÇÃO</b>	
Aves	Riqueza sp de borda, beija-flores		5
Pq mamíferos	Riqueza sp terrestres, roedores, pequeno porte		
<b>SEM EFEITO DE COBERTURA E CONFIGURAÇÃO</b>			
Sapos	Composição, riqueza total		8
Pq mamíferos	Composição, riqueza sp arbóreas, marsupiais, escansoriais, que usa a matriz e de grande porte		

# Conclusão

Dados de **Caucaia 2000 - 2006:**

1. **ÁREA DO FRAGMENTO**  **CONFIGURAÇÃO**

2. Não há limiar

# Limiares: conclusões

- Paisagens reais apresentam limiares estruturais, que podem alterar de forma brusca a probabilidade de ocorrência das espécies;
- Não encontramos evidências de limiares de fragmentação: a configuração pode ser tão importante quanto a quantidade de habitat para a ocorrência de espécies em paisagens fragmentadas;
- A maior sensibilidade à quantidade ou à configuração do habitat depende das espécies consideradas.

# **The fragmentation paradox: habitat amount and configuration as foci of conservation planning and research**

Marc-André Villard<sup>1</sup> and Jean Paul Metzger<sup>2</sup>

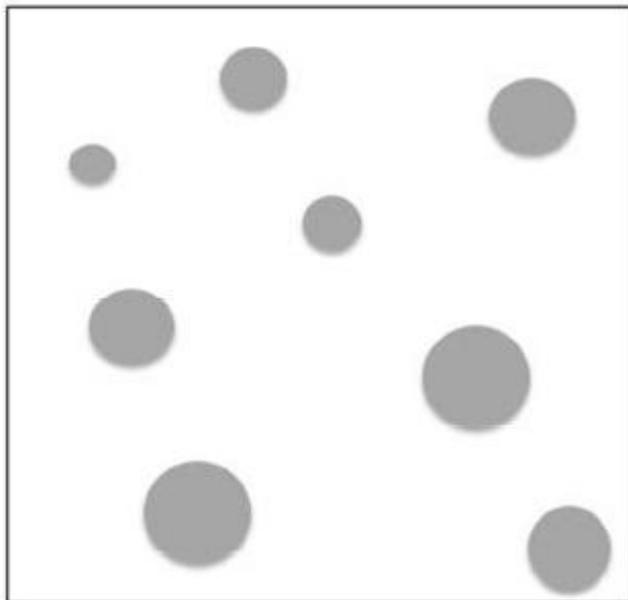
<sup>1</sup>Département de biologie, Université de Moncton, Moncton, NB E1A 3E9 Canada

Email : [marc-andre.villard@umoncton.ca](mailto:marc-andre.villard@umoncton.ca)

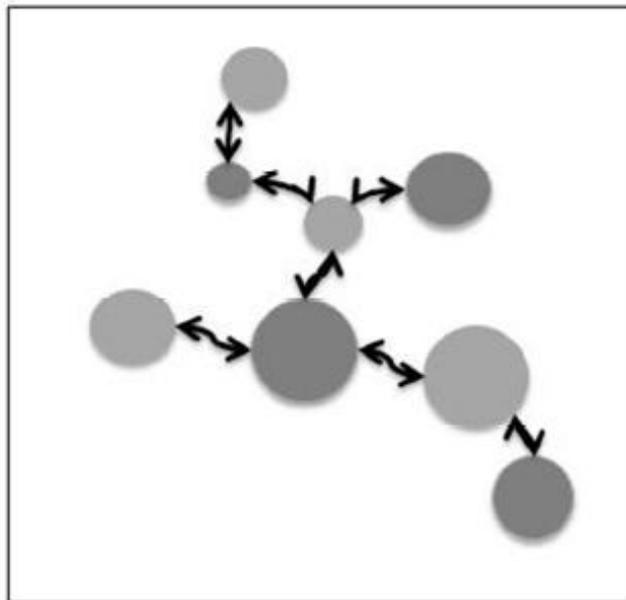
<sup>2</sup>Departamento de Ecologia, Instituto de Biociências – USP, Rua do Matão, 321,

travessa 14, 05508-900, São Paulo, SP, Brazil. Email : [jpm@ib.usp.br](mailto:jpm@ib.usp.br)

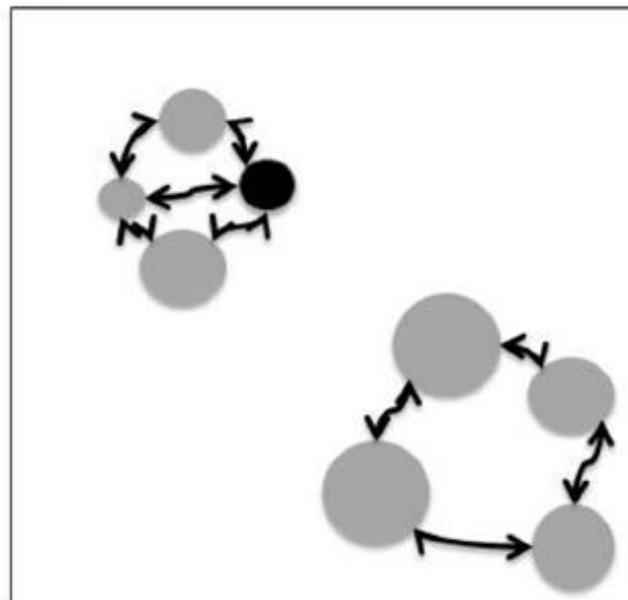
A



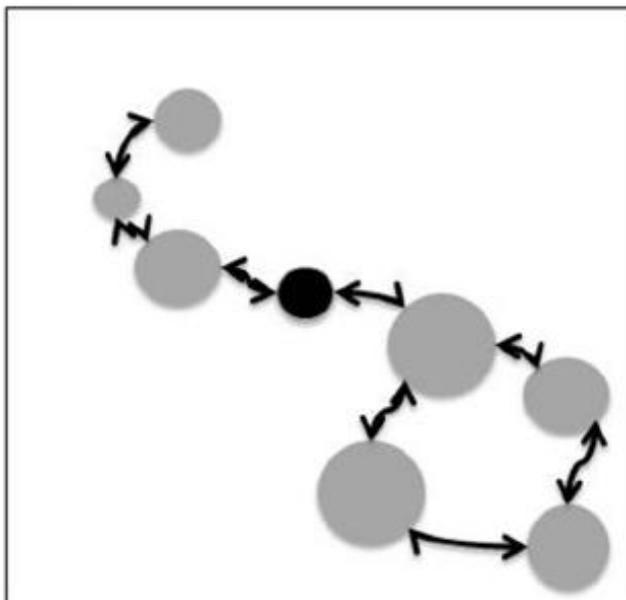
B



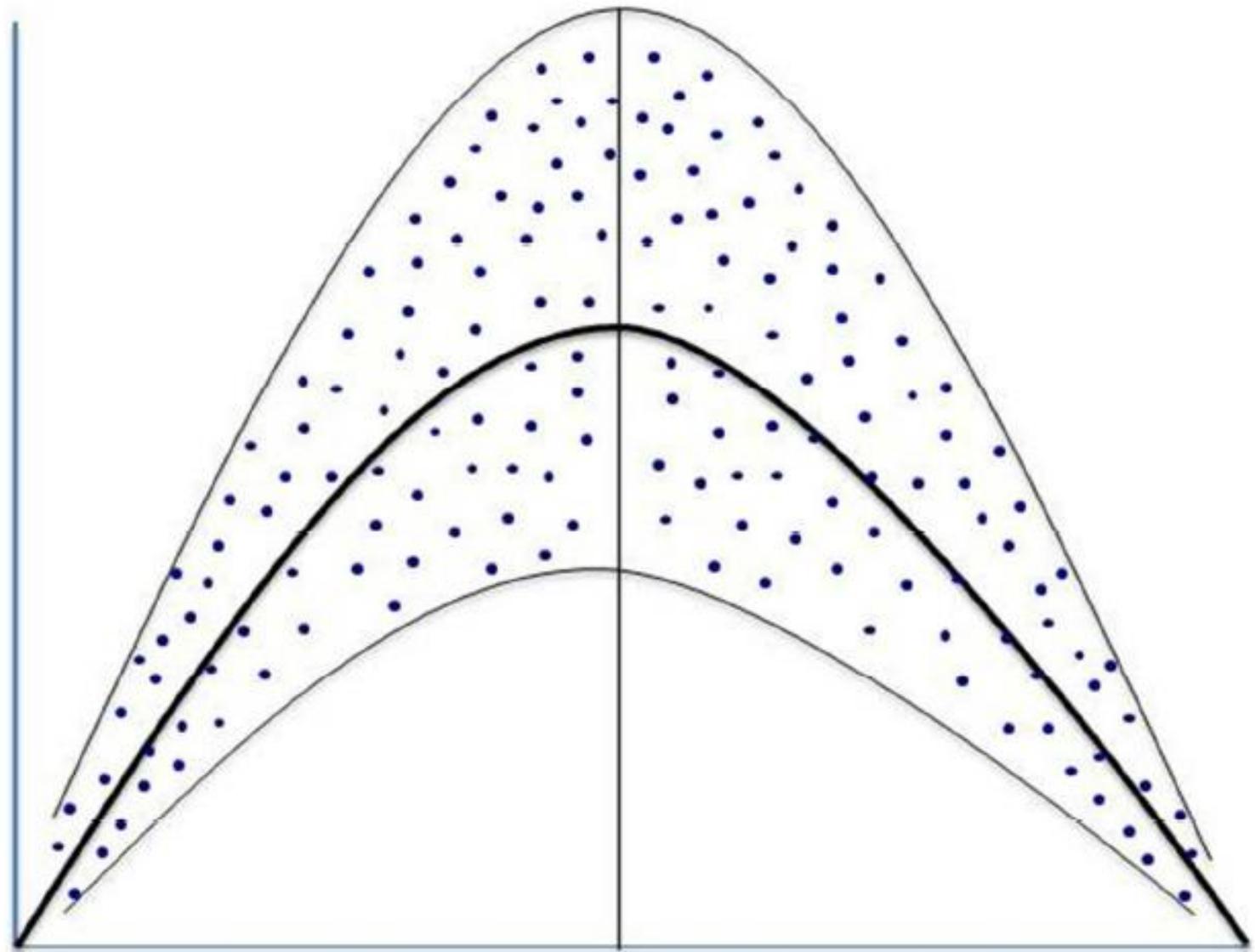
C



D

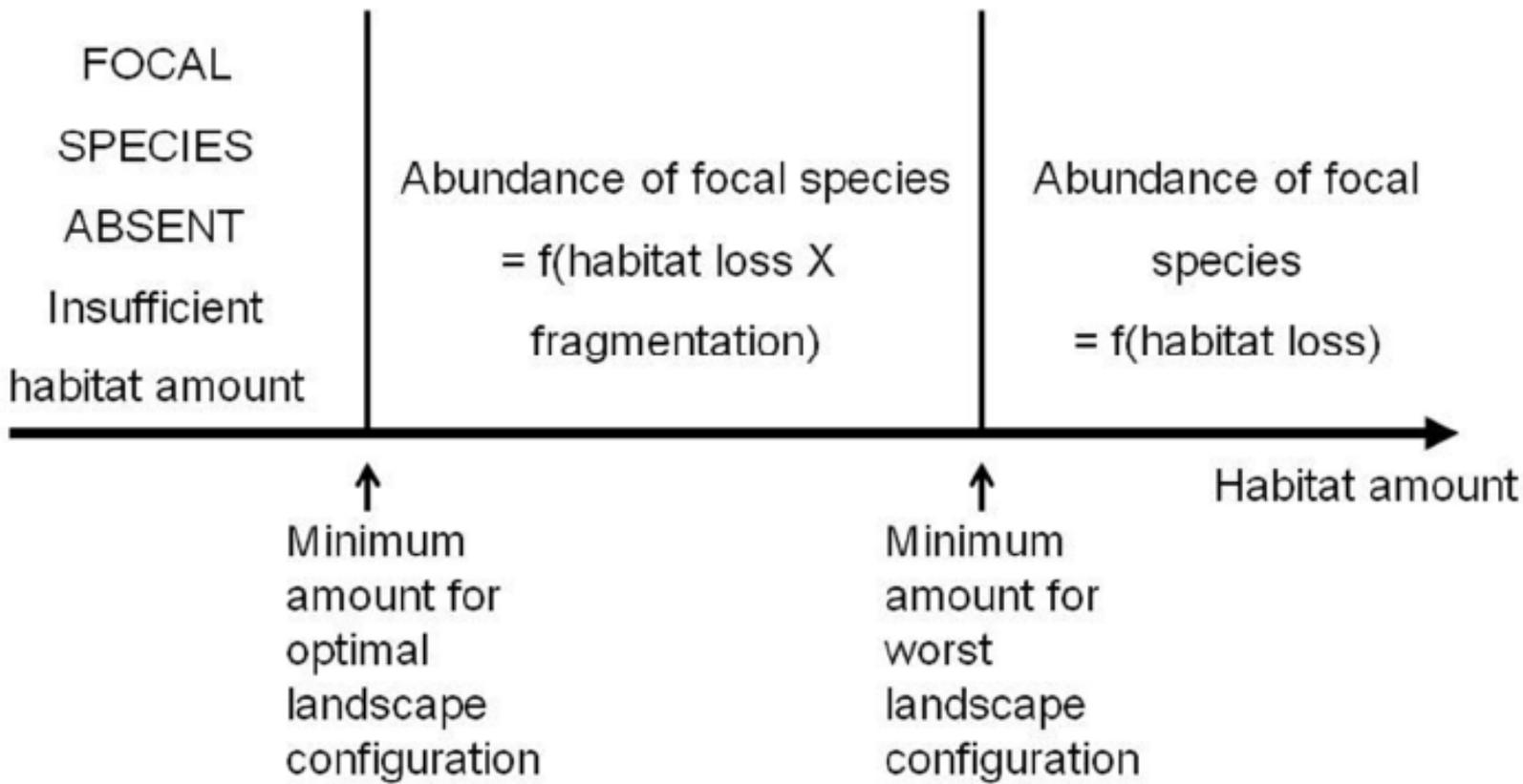


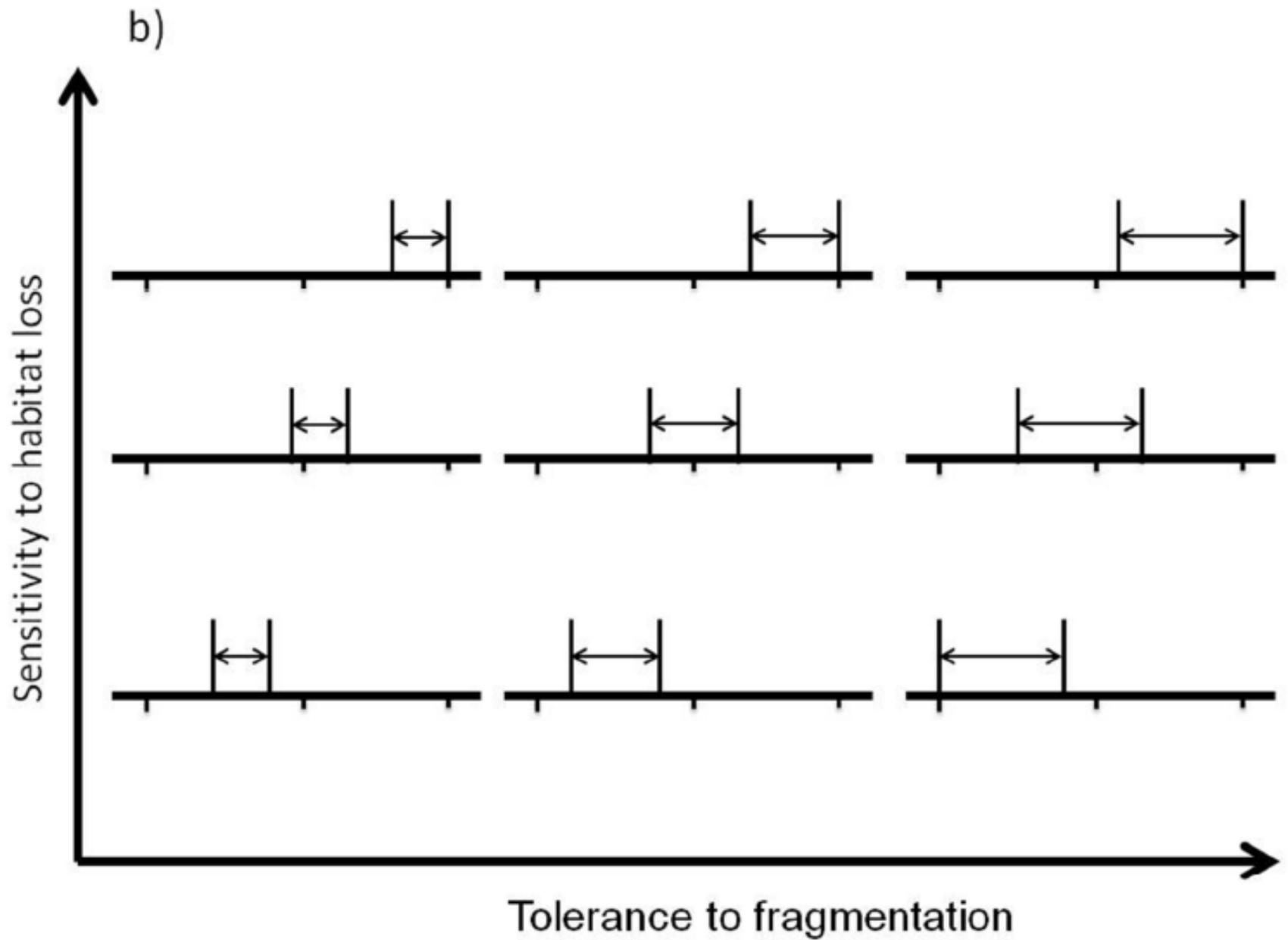
Habitat fragmentation

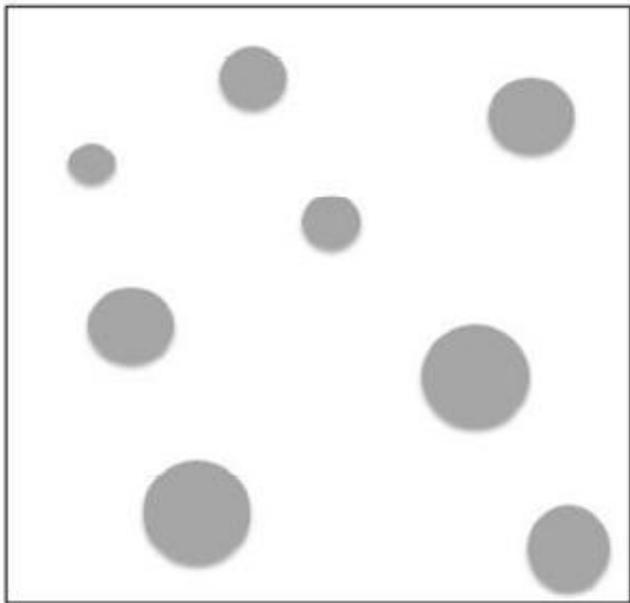
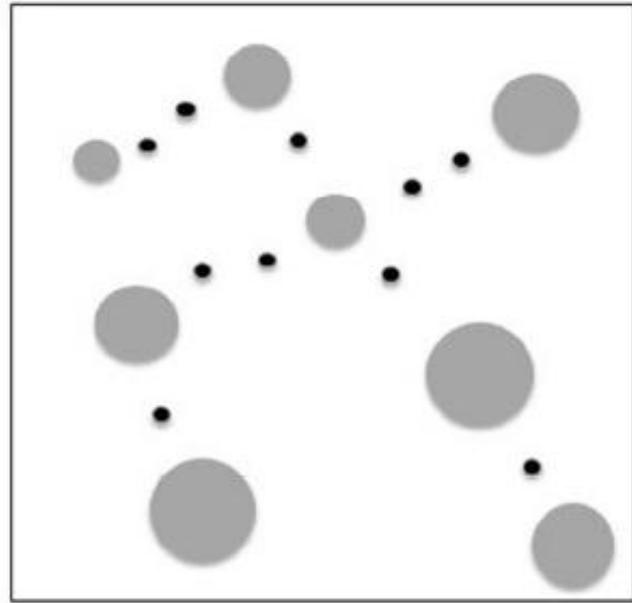
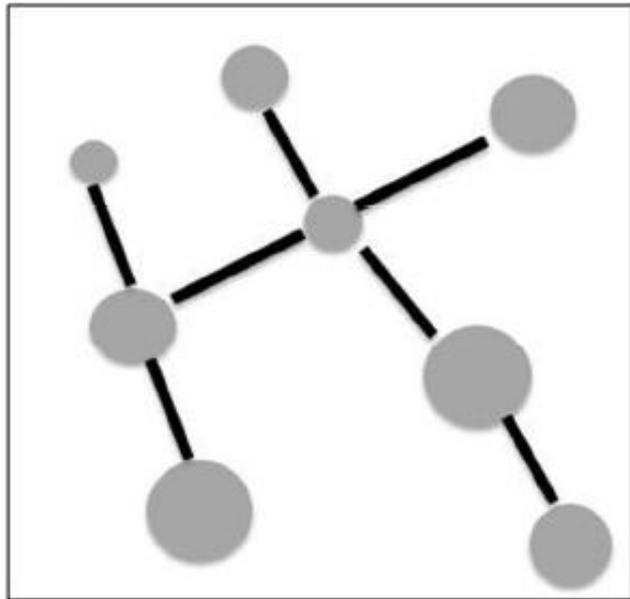
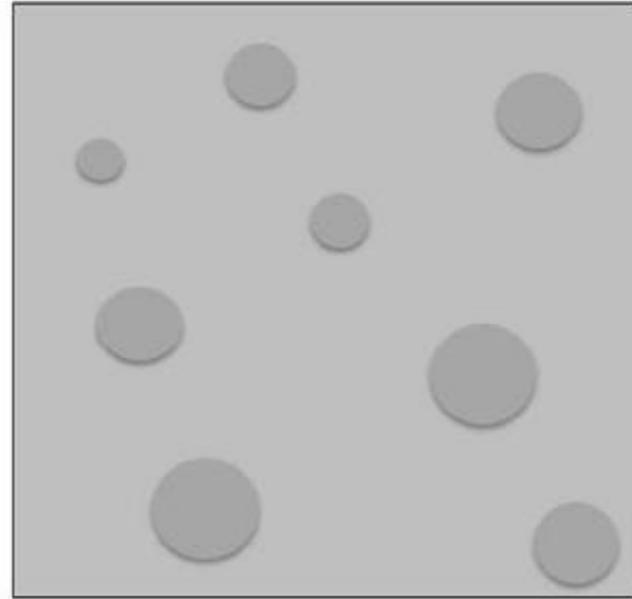


Habitat amount

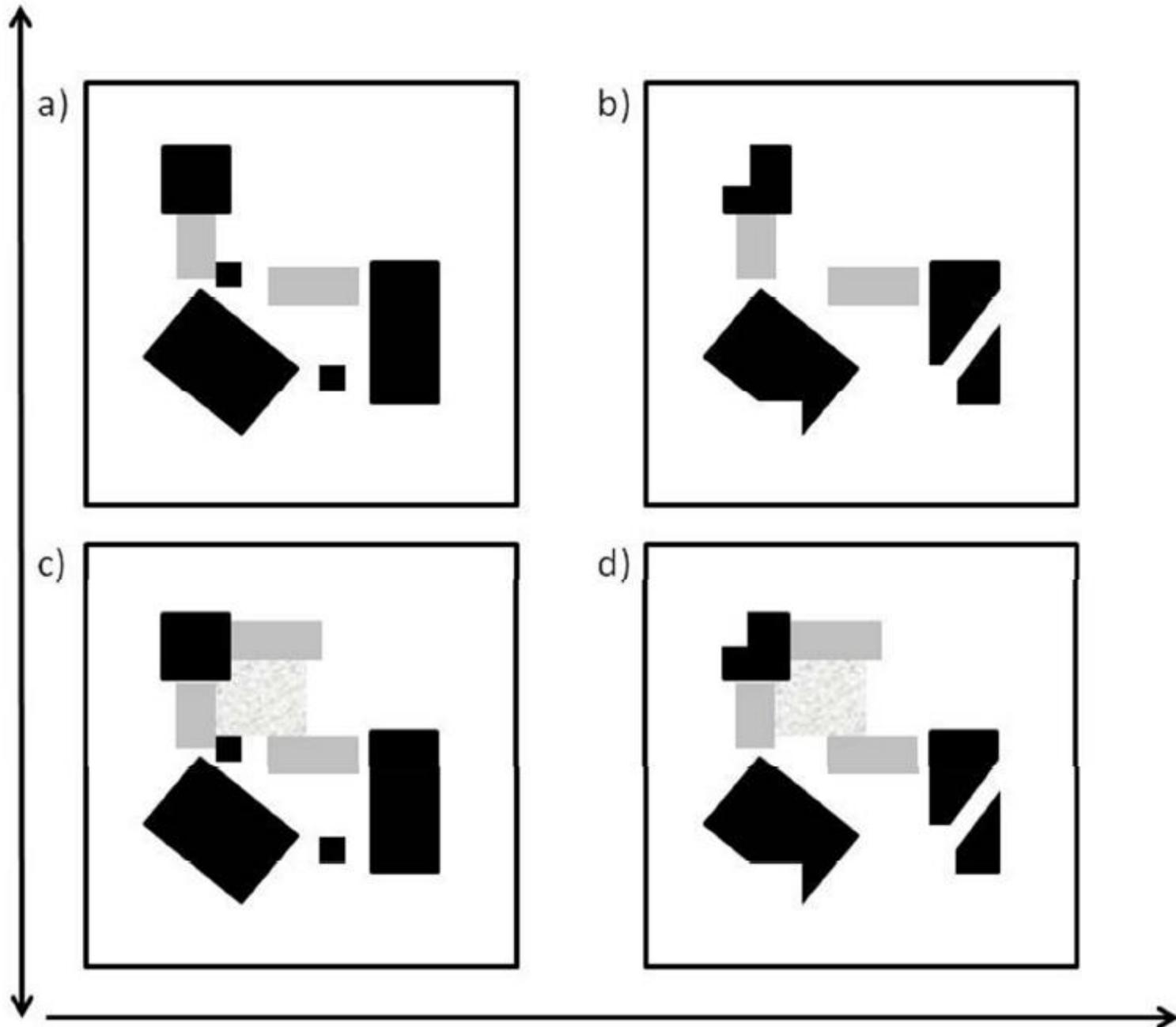
a)





**A****B****C****D**

Variation in landscape composition



Habitat loss and fragmentation