

# A importância da conectividade funcional

Jean Paul Metzger  
Universidade de Sao Paulo

**1. O que é conectividade?**

**2. Exemplos de importância da conectividade funcional**

- *Corredores em Caucaia*
- *Percepção de corredores*
- *Capacidade de deslocamento na matriz*
- *Translocações*

# Landscape ecology

Landscape  
structure



Ecological  
processes

Landscape ecology is an ecology of spatial interactions among landscape units

# Landscape ecology

Landscape structure

- Habitat cover
- Patch proximity
- Corridors
- Matrix composition



Ecological processes

Landscape connectivity



# LANDSCAPE CONNECTIVITY

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“Capacity of the landscape to facilitate biological fluxes among habitat fragments”

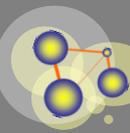
(Taylor et al. 1993)

Isolation

Corridors

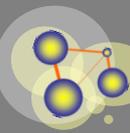
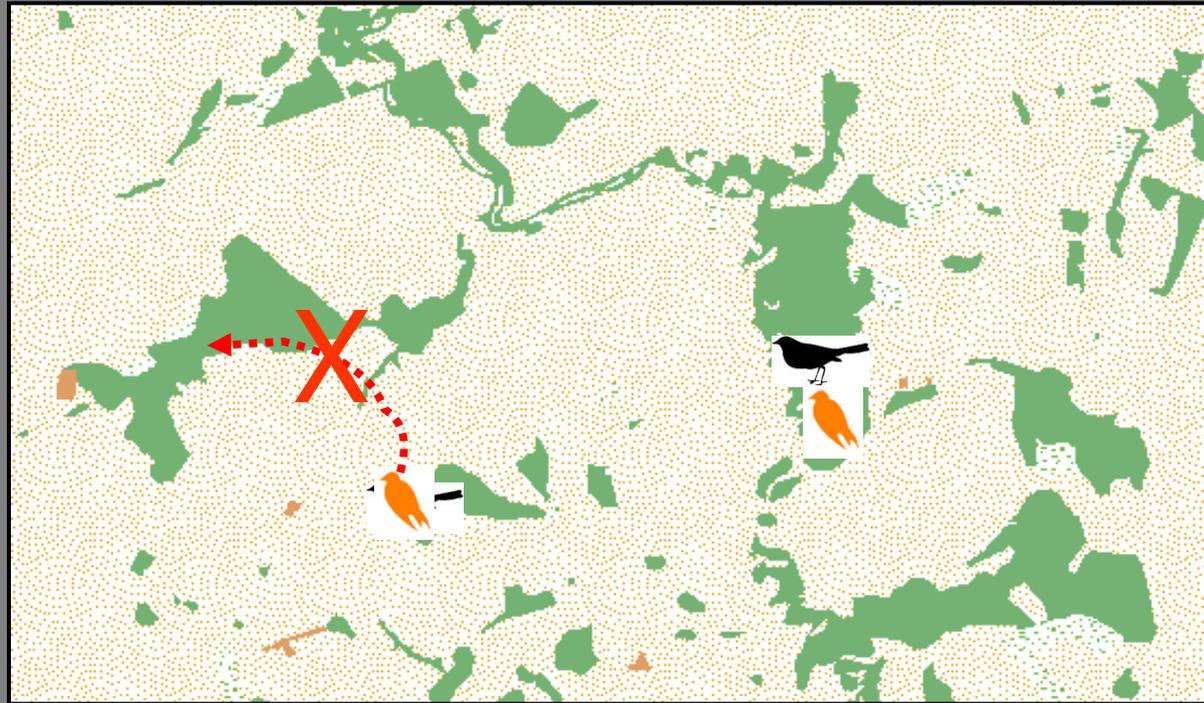
Stepping stones

Matrix permeability



# LANDSCAPE CONNECTIVITY

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# LANDSCAPE CONNECTIVITY

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“Capacity of the landscape to facilitate biological fluxes among habitat fragments”

(Taylor et al. 1993)

Structural

Isolation

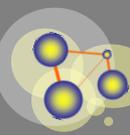
Corridors

Stepping stones

Matrix

Functional

Species movement

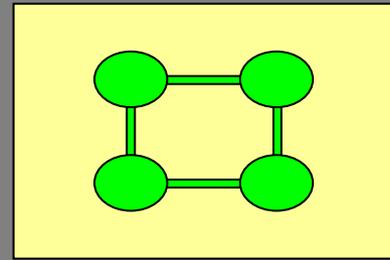
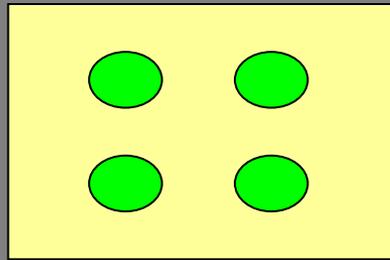


# Structural connectivity

Low



High



And functionally (i.e., biological fluxes) ?

Depends on:

- Capacity to use corridors
- Gap-crossing capacities
- Matrix permeability

# A importância da conectividade funcional

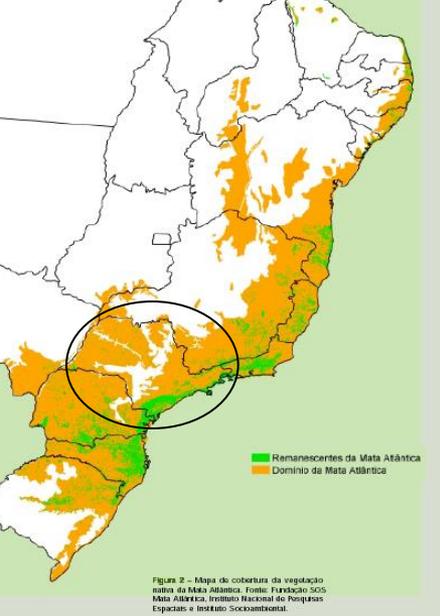
An aerial photograph showing a landscape with agricultural fields. A prominent feature is a long, narrow strip of dense green forest that runs diagonally across the frame, acting as a natural corridor between different areas of land. The fields are a mix of green and reddish-brown, suggesting different crops or soil types. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

1. O que é conectividade?

2. Exemplos de importância da conectividade funcional

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# Área de estudo



Plateau de Ibiúna

50  
km

**Fragmentos com  
diferentes tamanhos e  
conectividades**

**Reserva do Morro  
Grande**

# Área de estudo

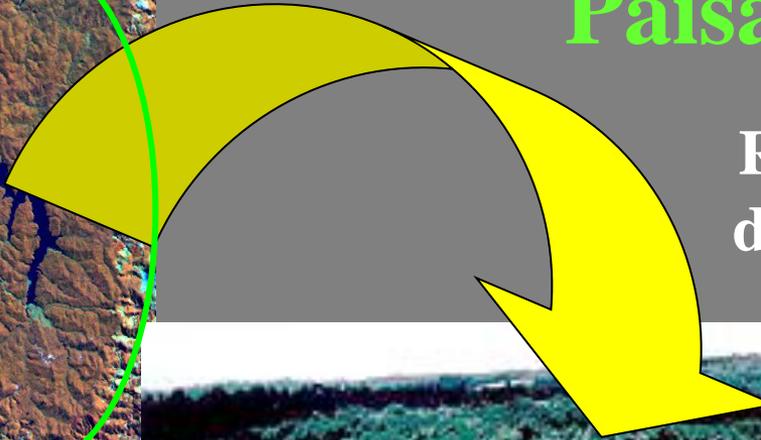
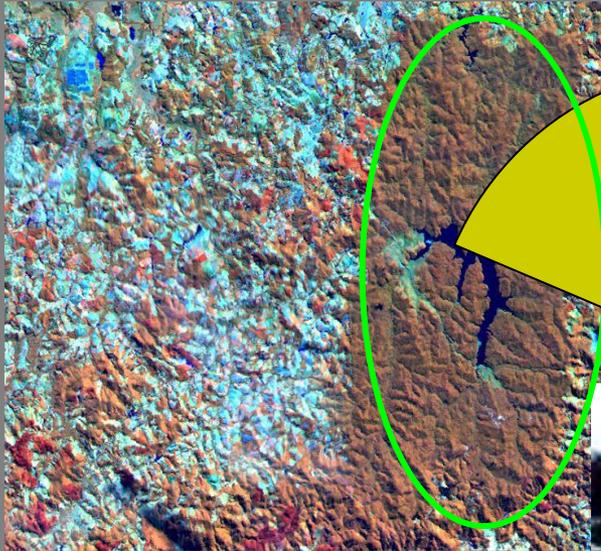
## Principais causas do desmatamento :

- Plantações de batata
- Produção de carvão
- Horticultura
- Expansão imobiliária



# Paisagem Florestal

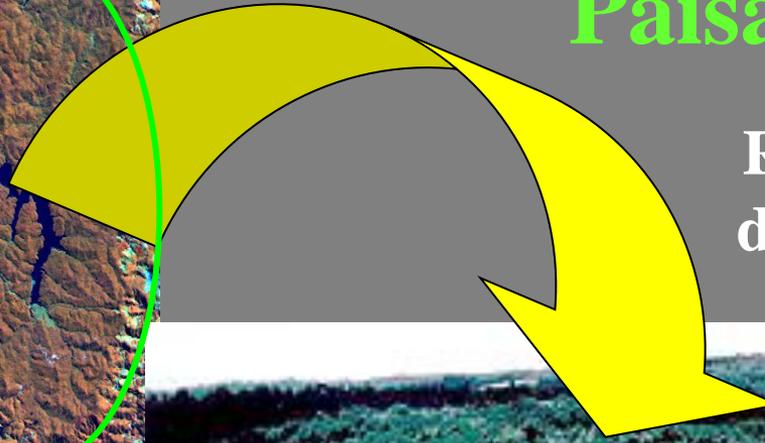
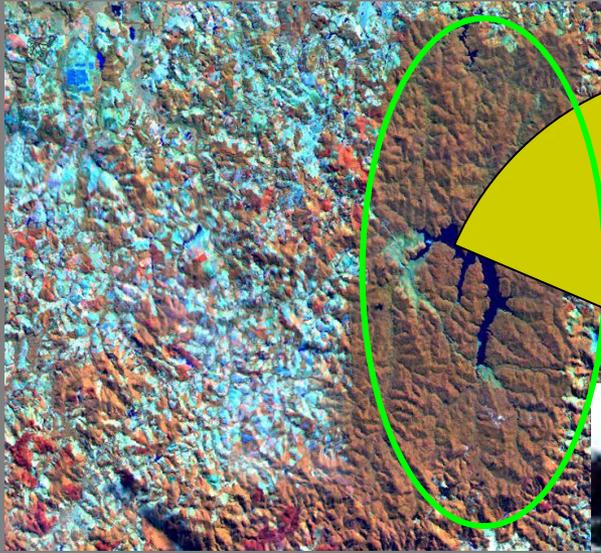
Reserva Estadual  
do Morro Grande



10.000 ha de  
florestas  
(CONTROL)

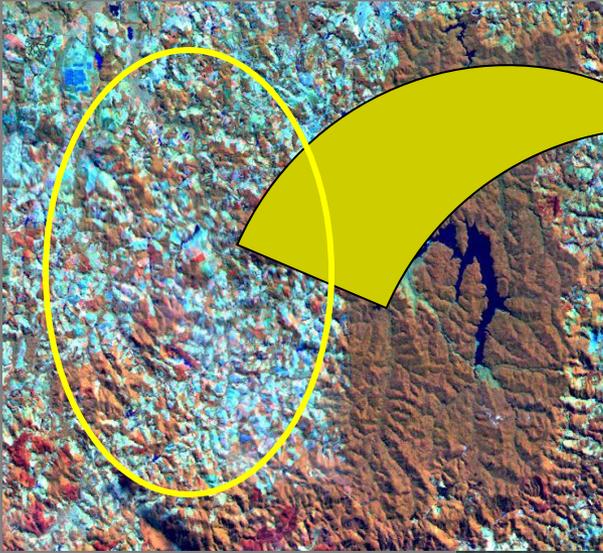
# Paisagem Florestal

Reserva Estadual  
do Morro Grande



- Florestas secundárias (50- 80 anos)
- “Floresta ombrófila densa montana”

# Paisagem Agrícola



Fragmentos e  
corredores de  
mata

**Matriz**  
Horticultura



**Região de Caucaia** (municípios de Cotia e Ibiúna)

# Paisagem Agrícola

- Corredores “antrópicos”
- Corredores ripários



# Objetivos específicos

Testar o efeito do **tamanho** e do grau de **conectividade** dos fragmentos :

- *riqueza de comunidades de diferentes grupos taxonômicos*
- *processos ecológicos relacionados com a regeneração florestal*
- *possibilidades de sobrevivência de populações fragmentadas mais ou menos sensíveis à perda de habitat*
- *variabilidade genética de espécies com diferentes características biológicas*

# Processos ecológicos

- **Demografia de espécies** (Daniela Ferraz, Daniela Bertani, Dr. Flavio dos Santos)
- **Chuva de sementes** (Dr. Vania Pivello, Daniela Petenon, Regina Alonso, Flavia Jesus, Mariana Vidal, Ana Camila Alfano, Mariana Faria, Dra. Luciana Alves)
- **Polinização** (Luciano E.Lopes, Dr. Silvana Buzato)
- **Mortalidade de plântulas** (Rita Portela, Dr. Flávio dos Santos)
- **Produção de serrapilheira** (Mariana Vidal)

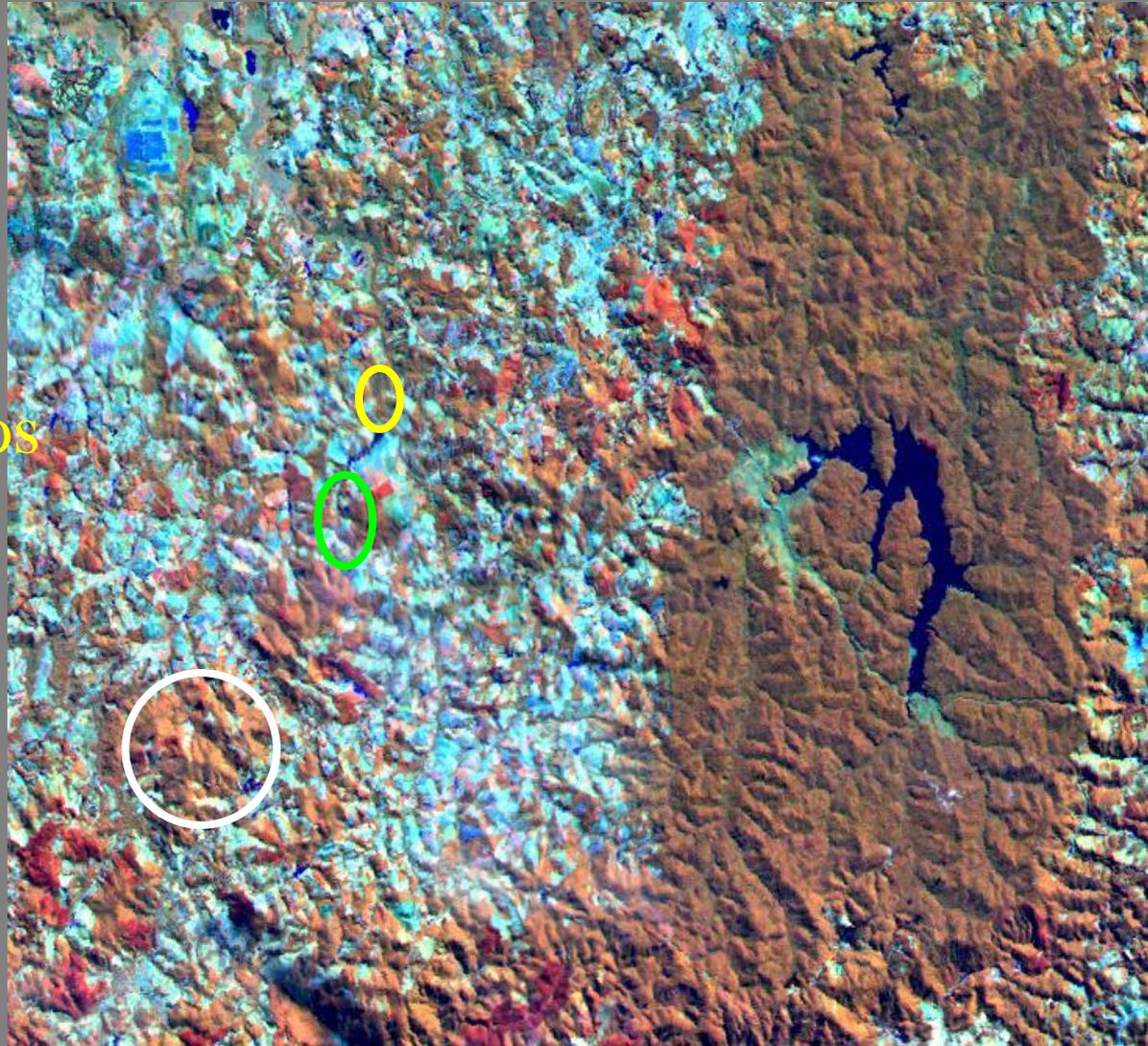
## Grupos taxonômicos

- **Árvores** (Dr. Luis Bernacci Dr. Giselda Durigan, Eduardo Catharino, Geraldo Franco)
- **Plântulas** (Dr. Luciana Alves)
- **Borboleta** (Marcio Uehara, Dr. Andre de Freitas, Dr. Keith Brown)
- **Formigas** (André Nogueira, Ricardo Pinto)
- **Sapos e lagartos** (Marianna Dixo)
- **Aves** (Alexandre Uezu, Danilo Boscolo, Pedro Develey, Alexandre Martensen)
- **Pequenos mamíferos** (Dr. Renata Pardini, Sergio Marques de Souza Ricardo Braga Neto)
- **Grandes mamíferos** (Mônica Negrão, Claudio Pádua)

# MÉTODOS - Delineamento

- Tamanho

- 8 fragmentos pequenos (1-5 ha)
- 8 fragmentos médios (10-40 ha)
- 5 fragmentos grandes (50-275 ha)



# MÉTODOS

## Delineamento

- Conectividade

Fragmento  
conectado

(8)

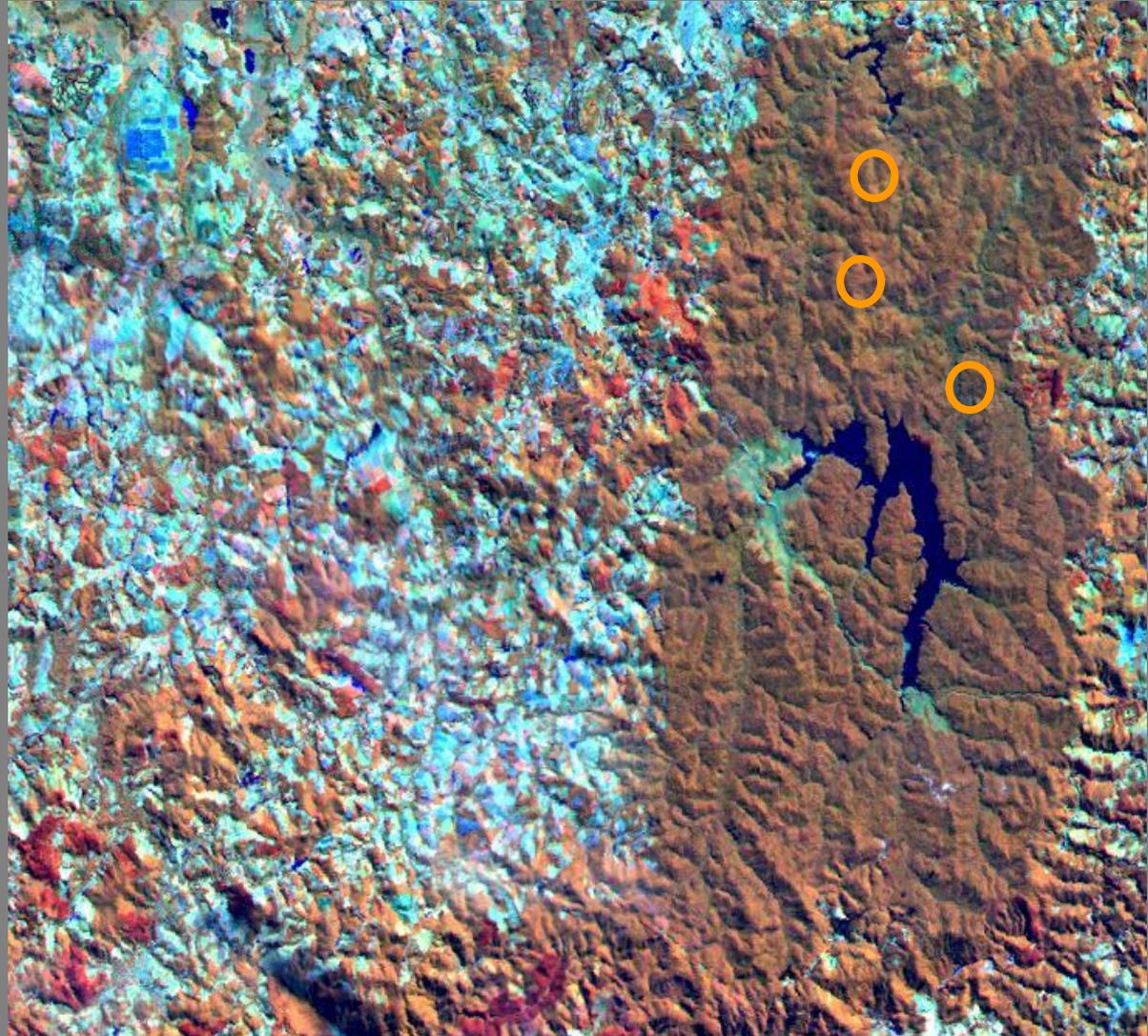
Fragmento  
grande (5)

Fragmento isolado (8)



# MÉTODOS - Delineamento

3 áreas  
controles de  
floresta  
secundária  
(Reserva do  
Morro  
Grande)



## ■ Aves

- 10 redes (2.5X12m; 36mm)
- 17 fragmentos
- 540 horas rede /fragmento



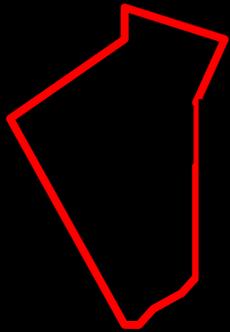
## ■ Sapos e pequenos mamíferos

- 11 pitfalls de 60L, em linha de 100 m
- 21 fragmentos + 5 áreas no Morro Grande
- 2 anos



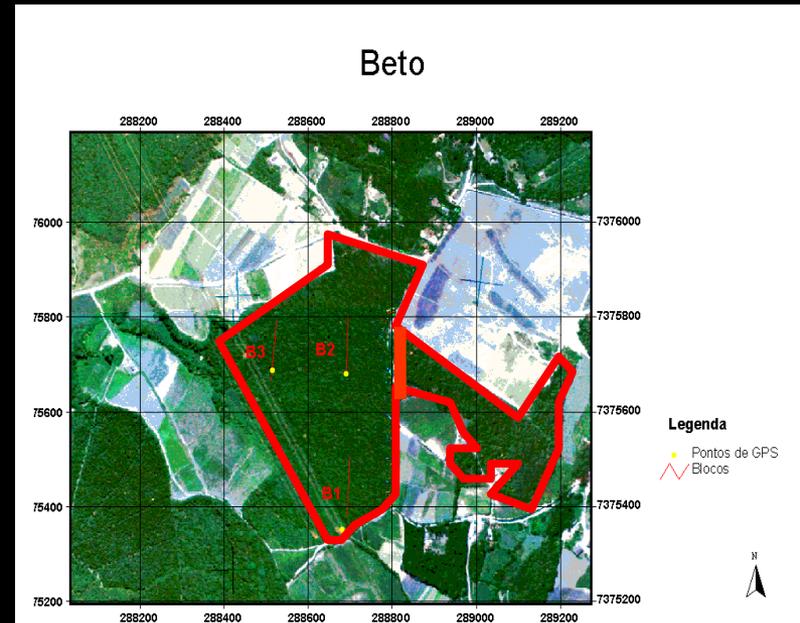
# Variáveis de paisagem

CA00 => CA40



Área

CA00



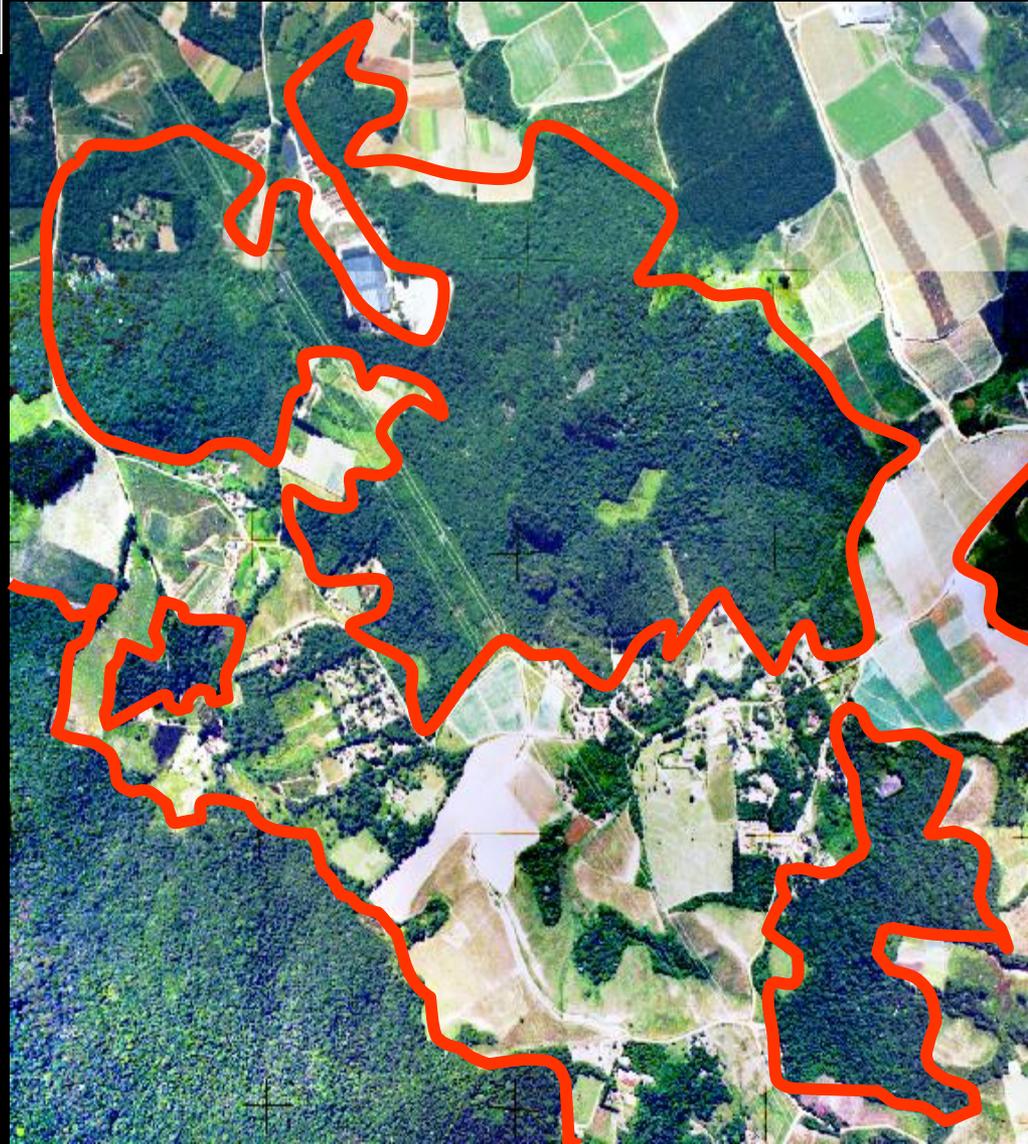
# Variáveis de paisagem

CA00 => CA40

CA00 + Área

CA20

CA40



available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon)

## Relative effects of fragment size and connectivity on bird community in the Atlantic Rain Forest: Implications for conservation

Alexandre C. Martensen\*, Rafael G. Pimentel, Jean Paul Metzger

Department of Ecology, Bioscience Institute, University of São Paulo, Rua do Matão 321, Travessa 14, 05509-900 São Paulo, SP, Brazil

**Table 3 – Models of bird community abundance variation in the 17 studied forest fragments from the Ibiúna Plateau (SE Brazil)**

Number of model	Area variable	Connectivity variables	AICc	$\Delta$ AICc	wAIC	Evidence ratio
1		CA000	186.11	0.00	0.51	1.00
2	AREA	CA000	187.51	1.40	0.25	2.01
3	AREA	CA020	187.66	1.55	0.23	2.18
4	AREA	CA010	196.46	10.35	0.00	176.64
5		CA020	197.37	11.26	0.00	278.95
6	AREA	CA030	198.95	12.85	0.00	615.72
7		CA030	203.46	17.35	0.00	>5800
8		CA010	203.60	17.49	0.00	
9	AREA	CA040	206.42	20.31	0.00	
10	AREA	CA050	207.22	21.12	0.00	
11	AREA		212.33	26.22	0.00	
12		CA040	219.67	33.56	0.00	
13		CA050	233.62	47.51	0.00	

Models are ranked from best to worst according to Akaike's Information Criterion weight (wAICc).  $\Delta$ AICc is the difference between AICc from a considered model to the model with the lowest AICc value.

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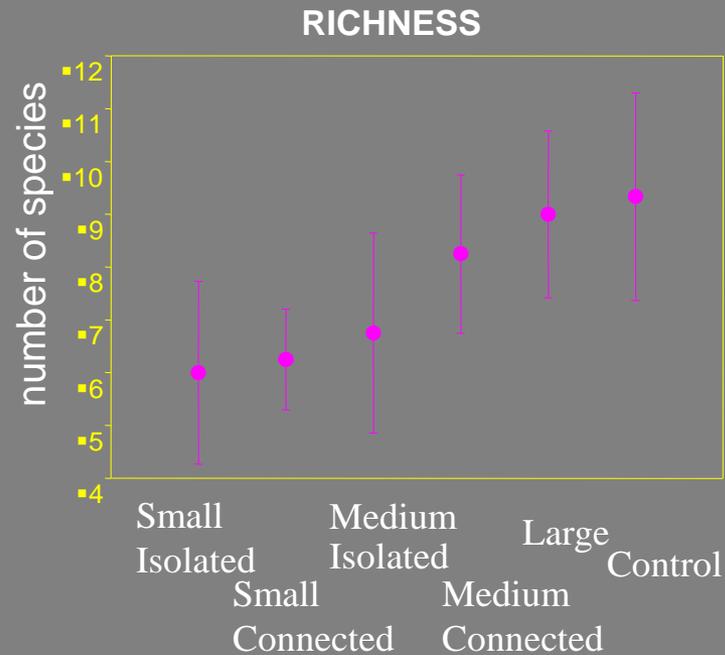
**Table 2 – Models of bird community richness variation in the 17 studied forest fragments from the Ibiúna Plateau (SE Brazil)**

Rank	Area variable	Connectivity variables	AICc	$\Delta$ AICc	$w$ AIC	Evidence ratio
1		CA10	98.79	0.00	0.19	1.00
2		CA20	98.98	0.19	0.17	1.10
3		CA00	99.21	0.42	0.15	1.23
4		CA40	99.76	0.97	0.11	1.62
5		CA30	100.47	1.68	0.08	2.32
6	AREA	CA20	101.08	2.29	0.06	3.15
7	AREA	CA10	101.18	2.40	0.06	3.31
8	AREA	CA00	101.80	3.01	0.04	4.51
9	AREA	CA40	101.92	3.13	0.04	4.79
10		CA50	102.45	3.66	0.03	6.24
11	AREA		102.76	3.98	0.03	7.31
12	AREA	CA30	102.85	4.06	0.02	7.61
13	AREA	CA50	103.05	4.27	0.02	8.45

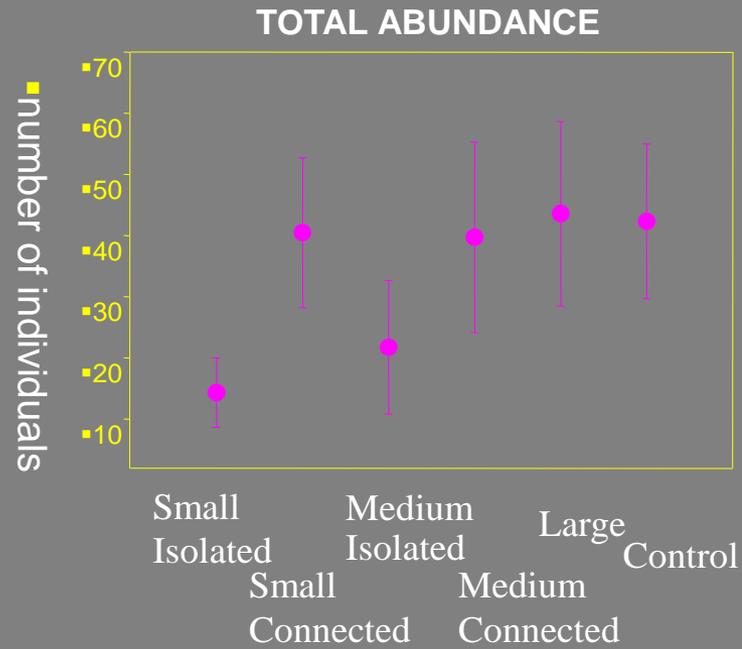
Models are ranked from best to worst according to Akaike's Information Criterion weight ( $w$ AICc).  $\Delta$ AICc is the difference between AICc from a considered model to the model with the lowest AICc value.

# Pequenos mamíferos

- 1503 indivíduos
- 27 espécies
- 19 roedores
- 8 marsupiais

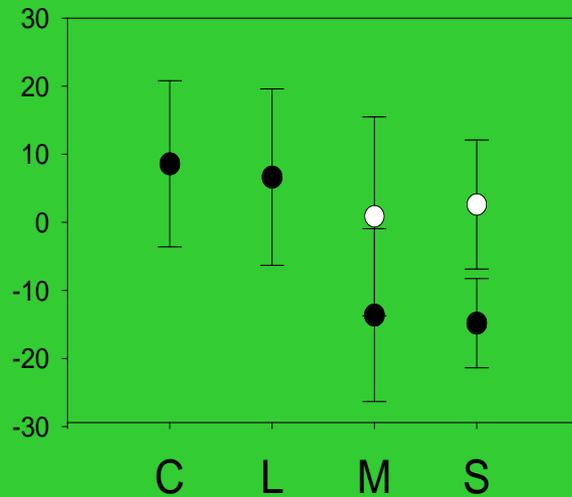


# Pequeños mamíferos

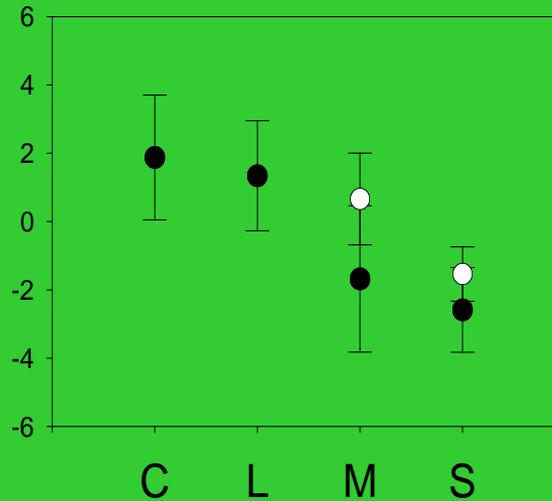


# COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO FRAGMENT SIZE AND CORRIDORS

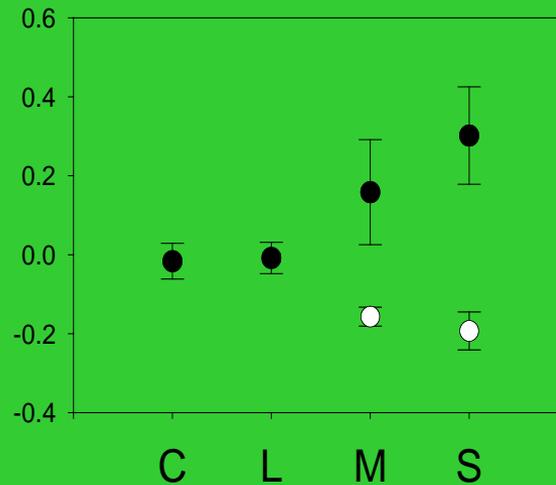
Abundance



Alpha diversity



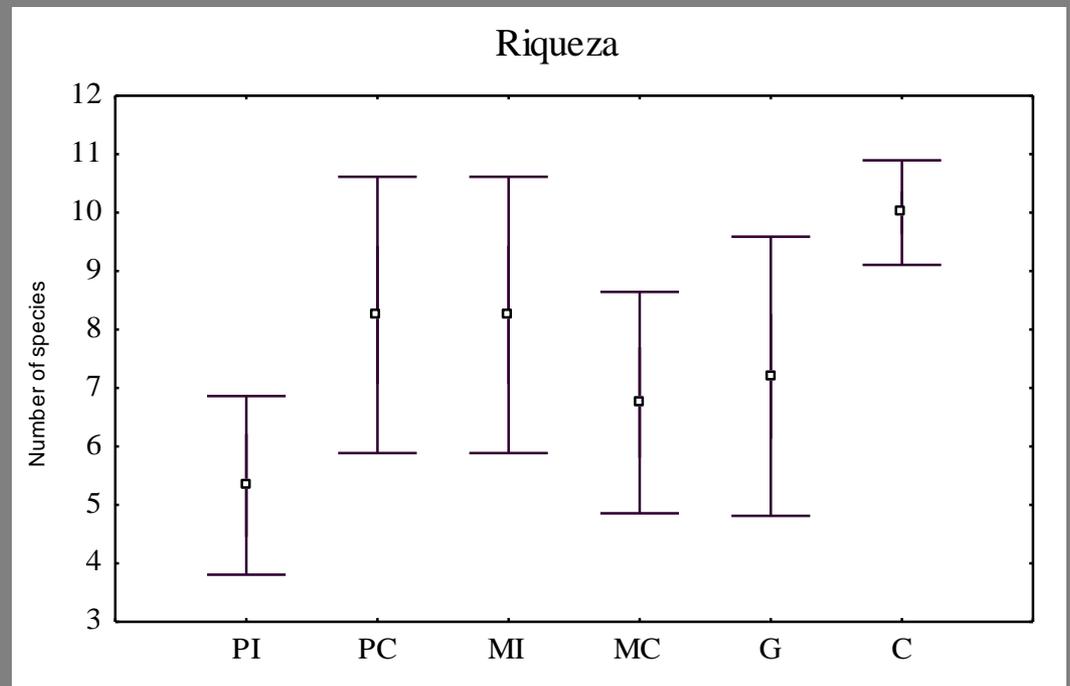
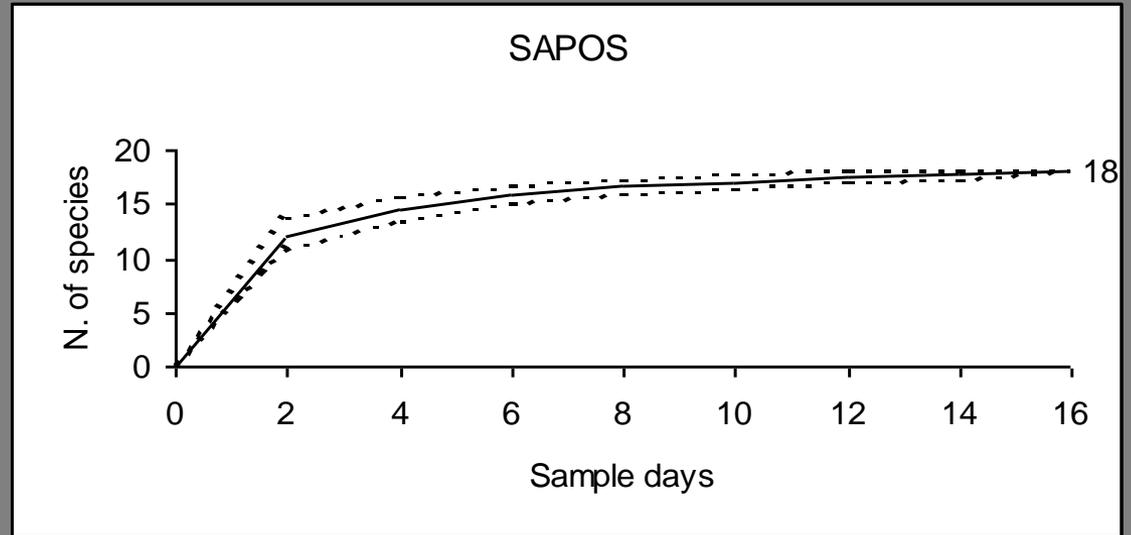
Beta diversity



● connected patches  
● isolated patches

# Sapos

- 9.152 trap days
- 5.108 indivíduos
- 18 espécies de sapos
- 20 - 344 indivíduos/  
amostra/sítio
- 4 - 11  
espécies/amostra/  
sítio



## Conclusão: Projeto de Caucaia

### Efeito de corredor:

- Efeito de corredor é muito diferente de um grupo taxonômico para o outro;
- Parece haver limiares de ação;
- Há ainda um efeito na variação temporal: redução das variações anuais e na diversidade beta.

# A importância da conectividade funcional

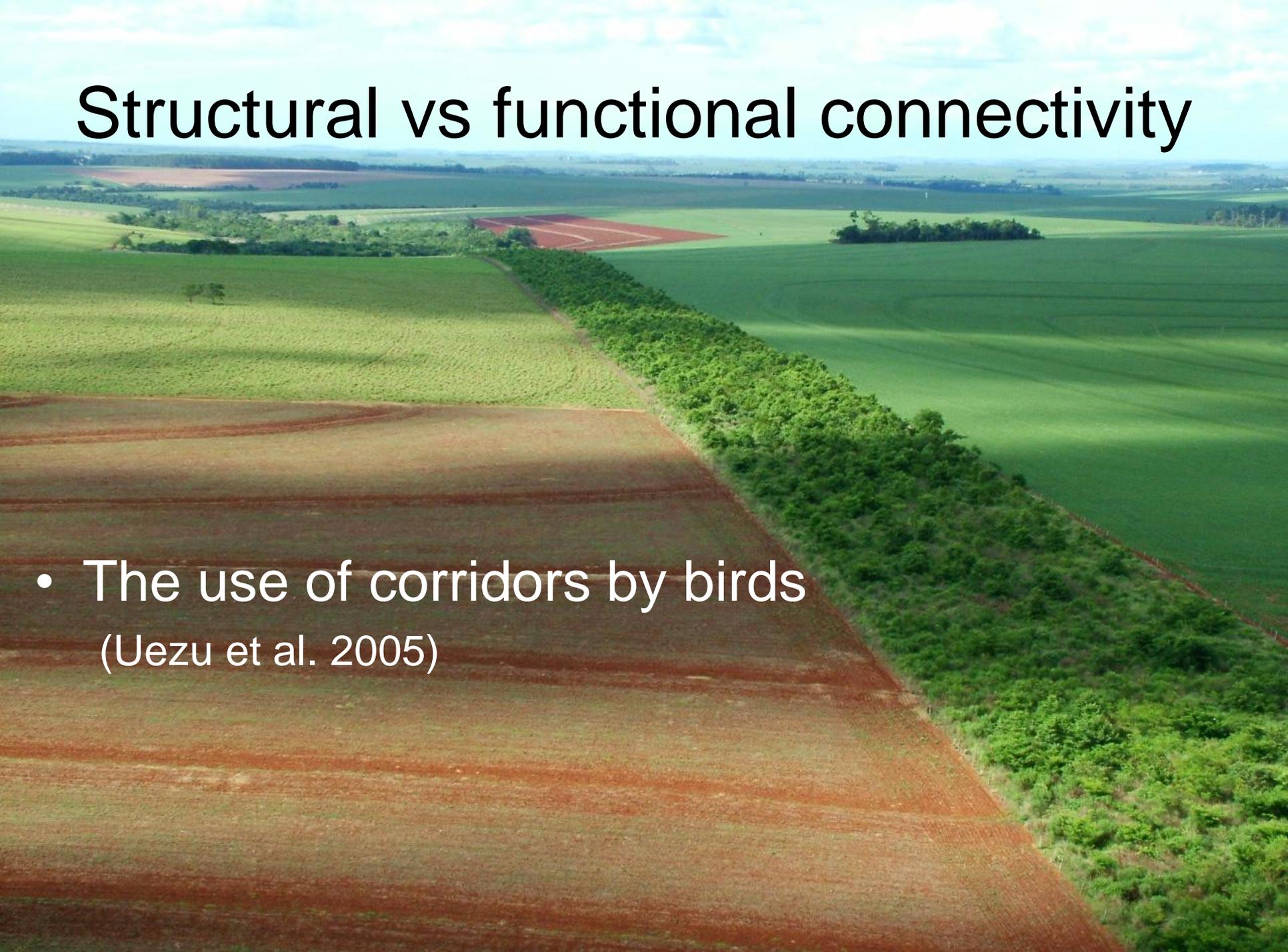
An aerial photograph showing a landscape with a prominent green forest corridor running diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right. To the left of the corridor is a large, flat, brown field, likely a soybean field. To the right is a large, flat, green field, likely a cornfield. The background shows rolling hills and more agricultural fields under a blue sky with light clouds.

**1. O que é conectividade?**

**2. Exemplos de importância da conectividade funcional**

- *Corredores em Caucaia*
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# Structural vs functional connectivity

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. A prominent feature is a long, narrow strip of dense green trees and shrubs that runs diagonally across the frame, acting as a corridor between different agricultural fields. The fields are various colors: some are bright green, some are a darker green, and some are brown, suggesting different crops or stages of land use. The background shows a vast, flat landscape under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

- The use of corridors by birds  
(Uezu et al. 2005)

## Fragment selection



# Bird Sampling

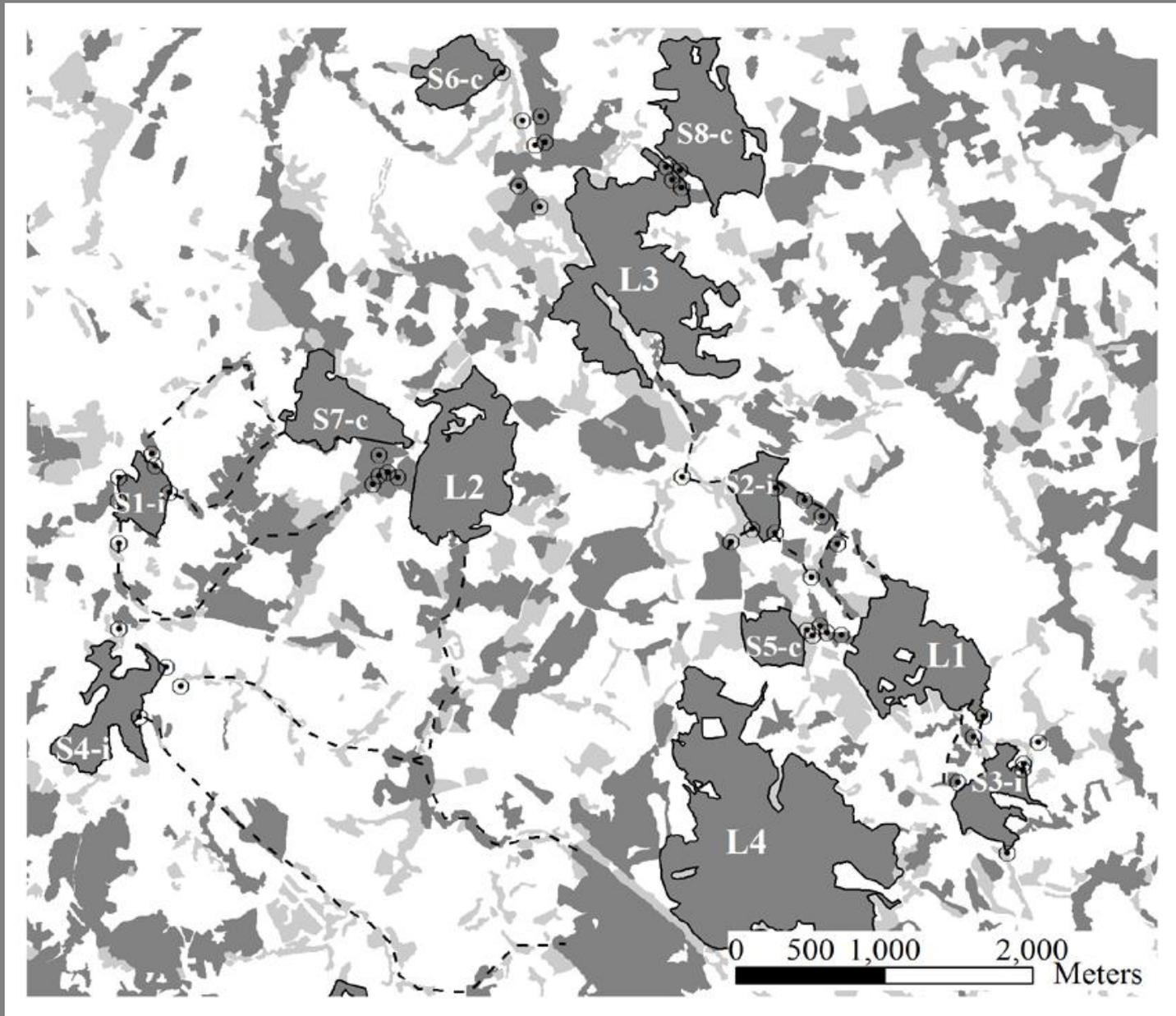
“Play-back”

➤ Around isolated fragments

➤ Along corridors

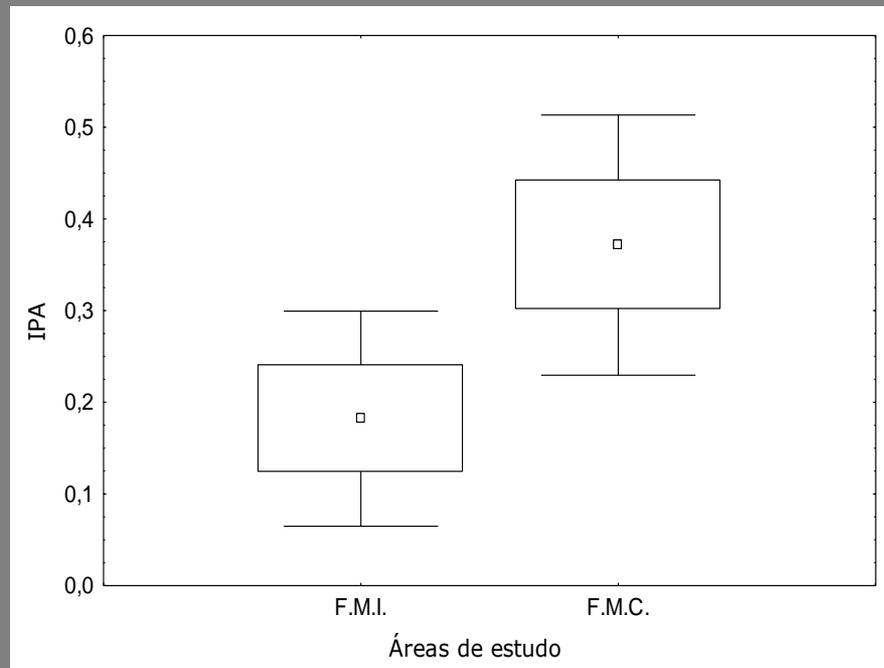


## ■ Birds – functional connectivity



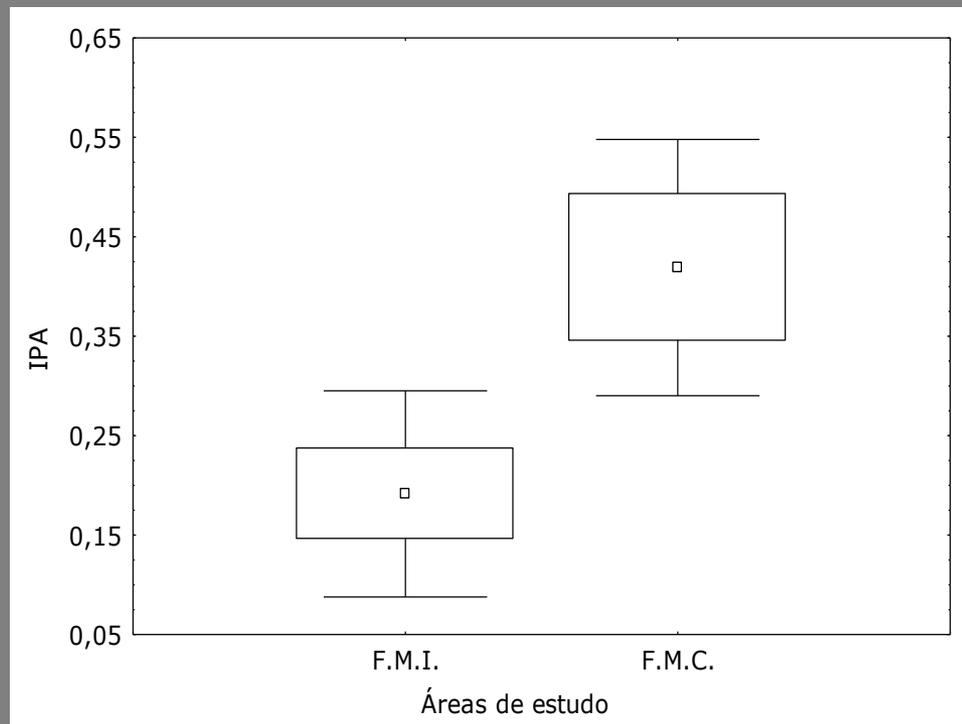
# *P. leucoptera*

**Effect of structural conexions** ( $t_6 = -2,06$  ;  $p = 0,085$ )



## *P. leucoptera*

**Effects of functional conexions** ( $t_6 = -2,76$  ;  $p = 0,016$ )



(Uezu et al. 2005,  
Biological  
Conservation)

**→ Structural connectivity  $\neq$  Functional connectivity**

# A importância da conectividade funcional

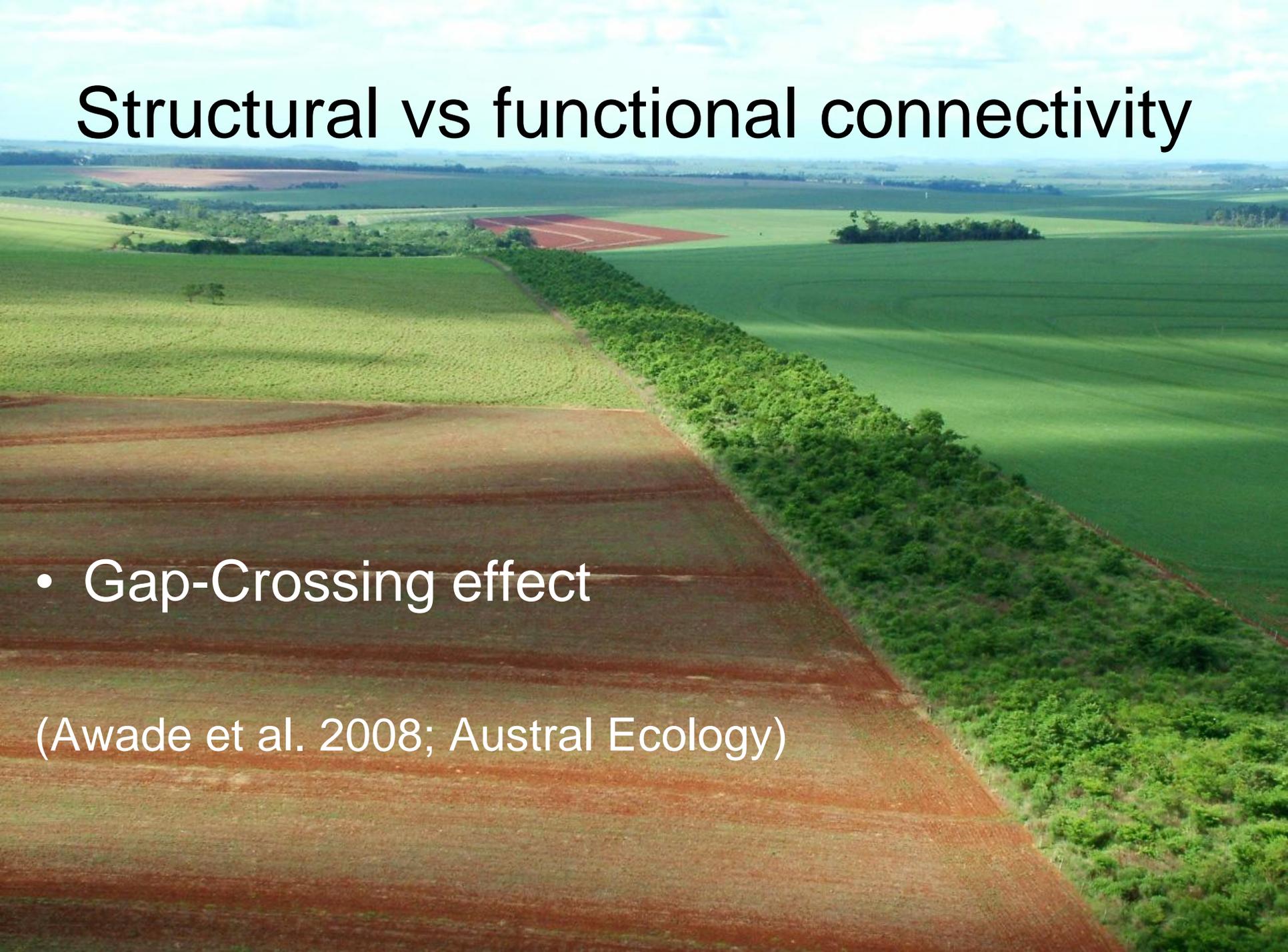
An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, there is a large field of reddish-brown soil, possibly a fallow field or a specific crop. A dense, green, linear strip of vegetation, likely a riparian forest or a planted corridor, runs diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right, separating the reddish field from the surrounding green agricultural fields. The background shows more green fields and distant hills under a blue sky with light clouds.

1. O que é conectividade?

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# Structural vs functional connectivity

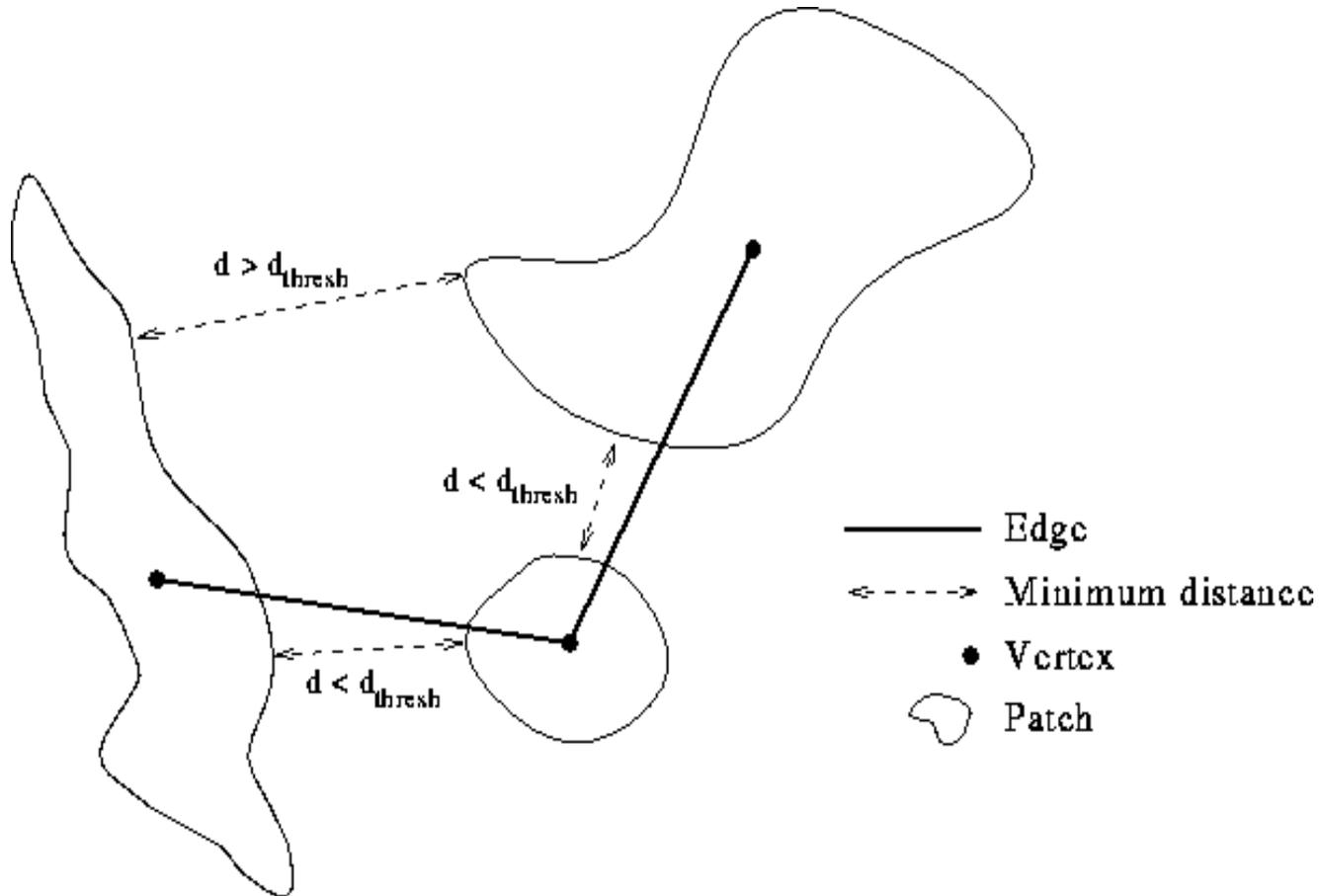
An aerial photograph showing a landscape of agricultural fields. A prominent feature is a long, narrow strip of dense green trees and shrubs that runs diagonally across the frame, separating a large, reddish-brown field in the foreground from other green fields. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

- Gap-Crossing effect

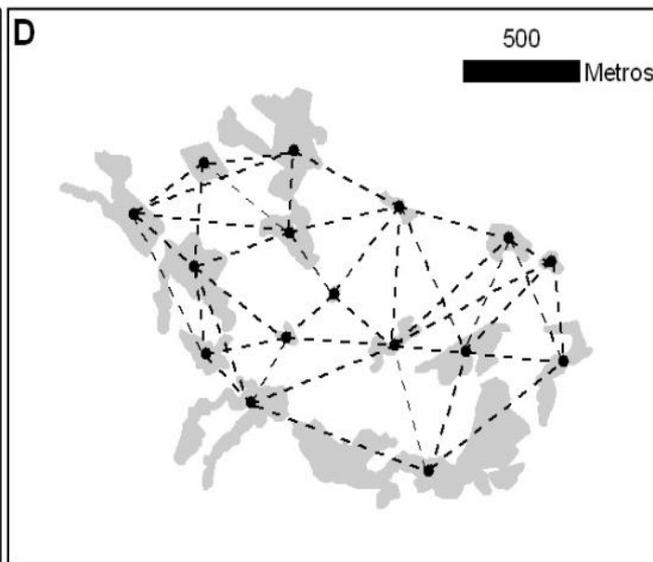
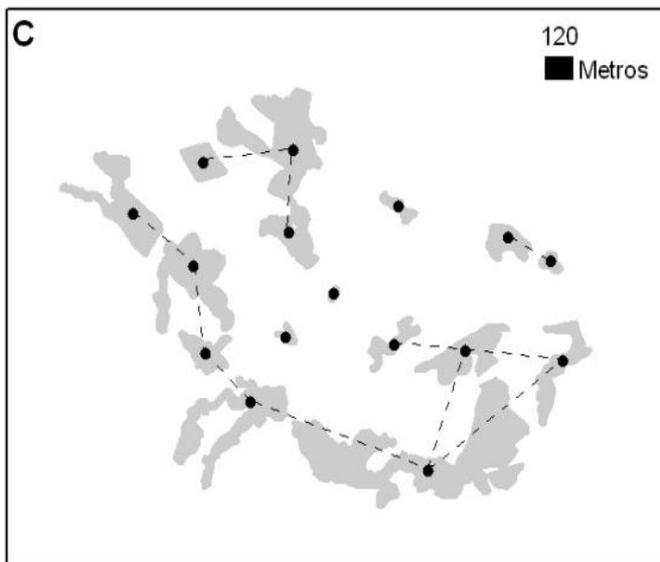
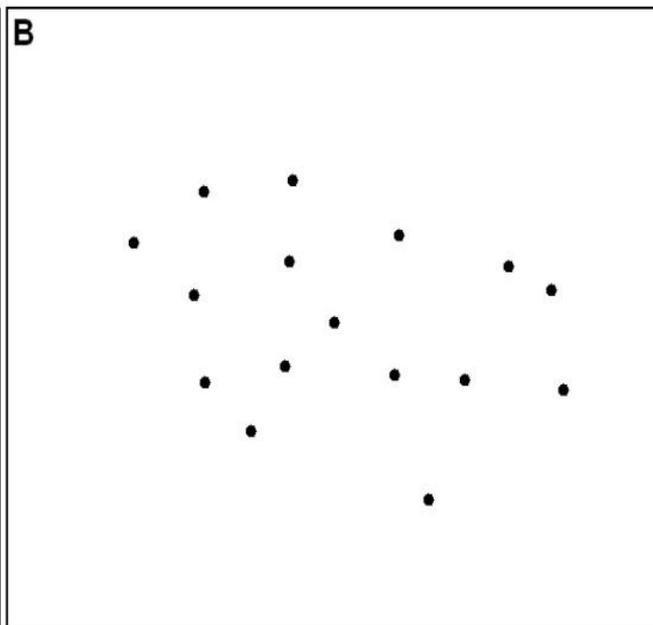
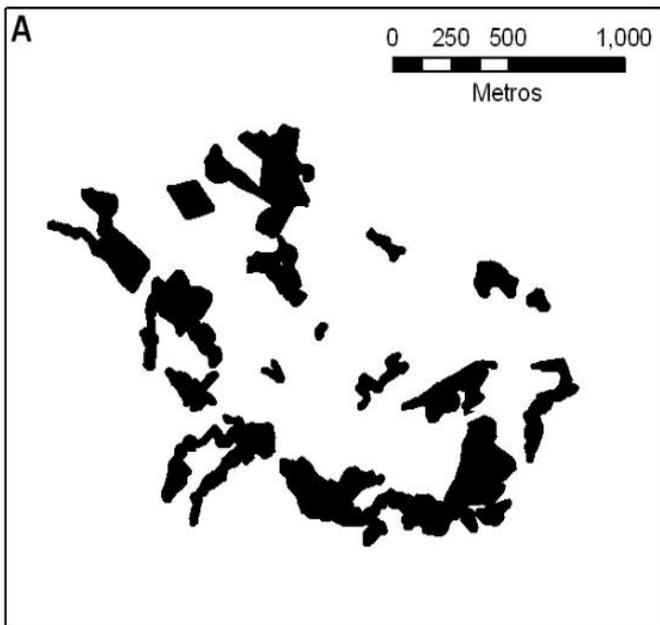
(Awade et al. 2008; Austral Ecology)

# Quantification– functional connectivity

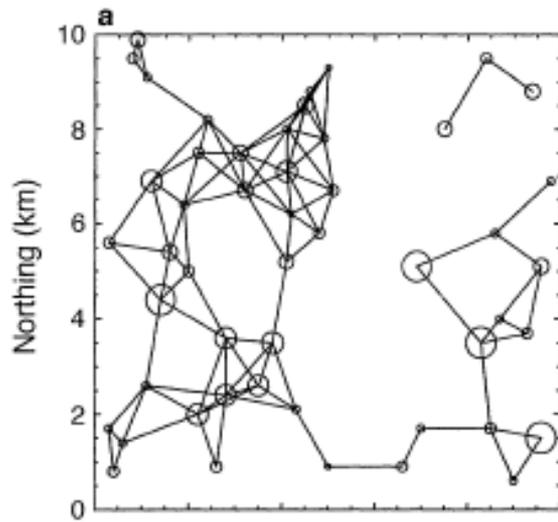
## Graph Theory



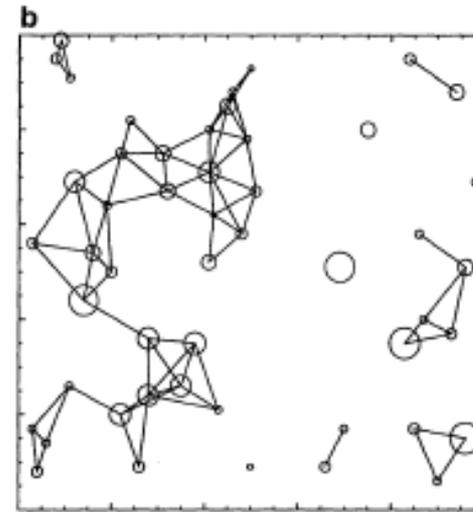
(Keitt et al. 1997)



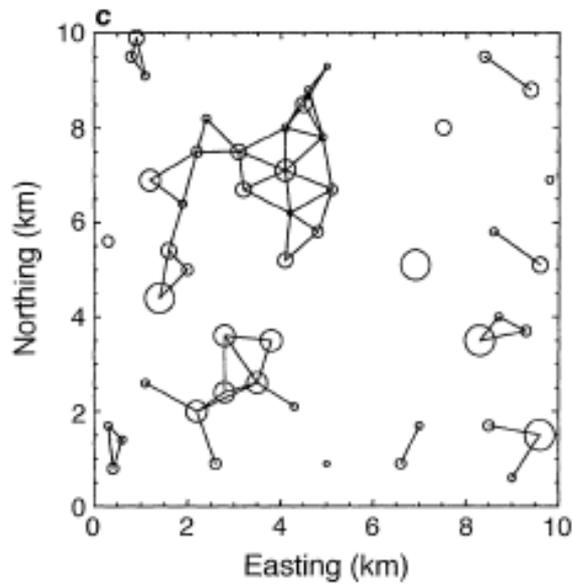
1500 m



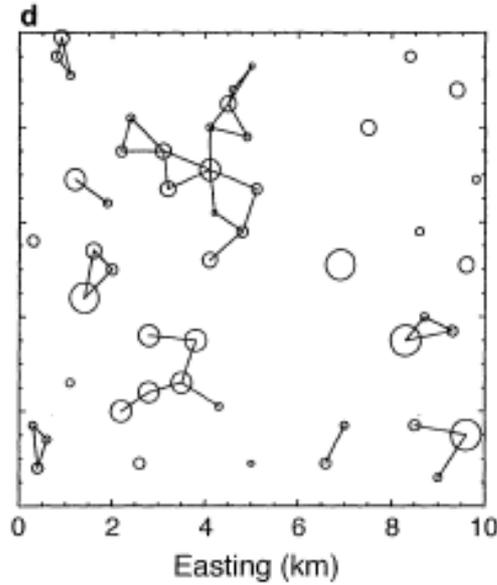
1250 m



1000 m



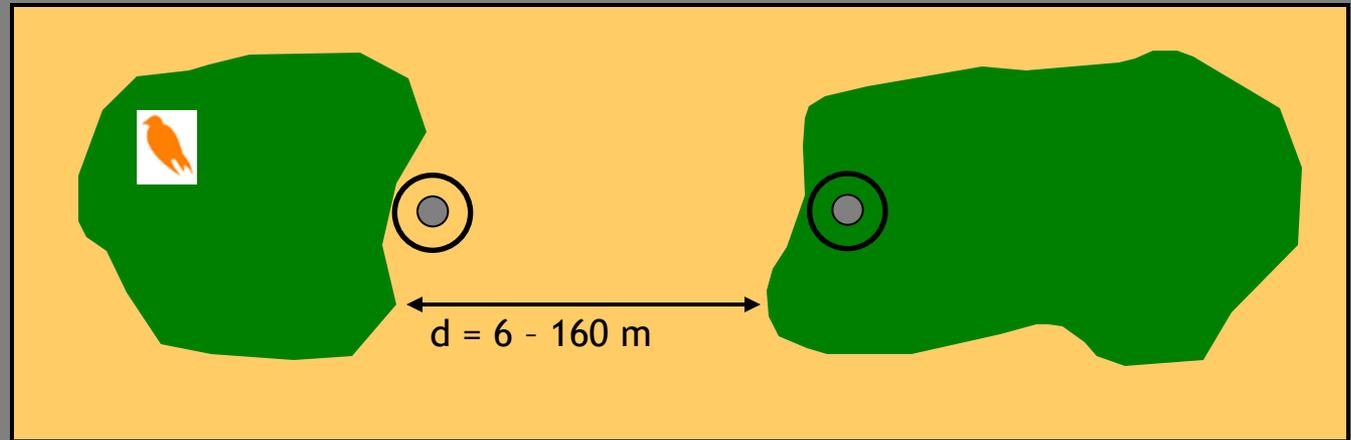
750 m



Urban & Keitt 2001

# Playback technique

38 pairs of fragments



Playback: 4 seq. of vocalization (1 min) + 30 s of silence  
→ total 5.5 min

Negative Response: No movement  
(5.5 min + 5 min of silence)



# SPECIES



*D. mentalis*

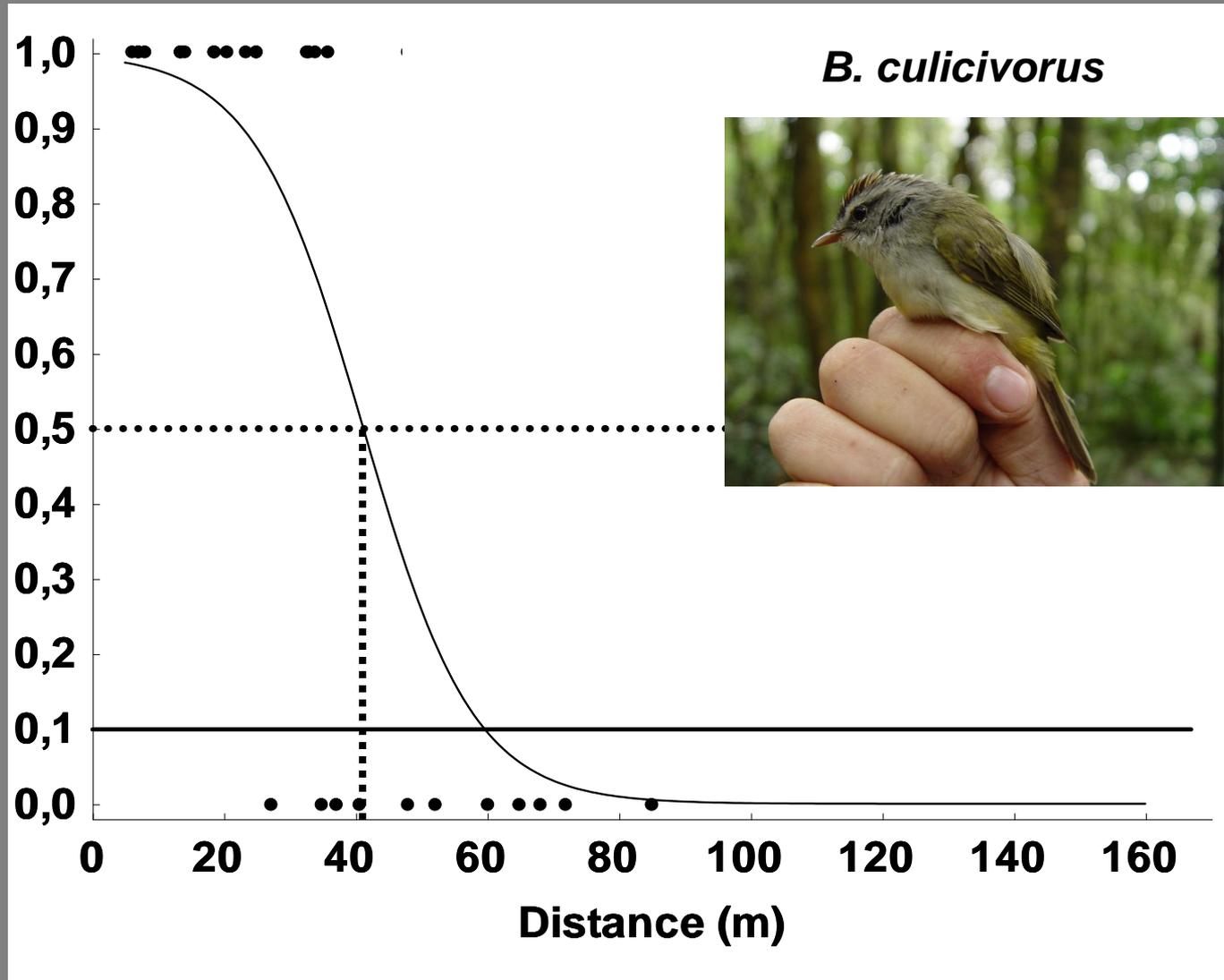


*T. caerulescens*



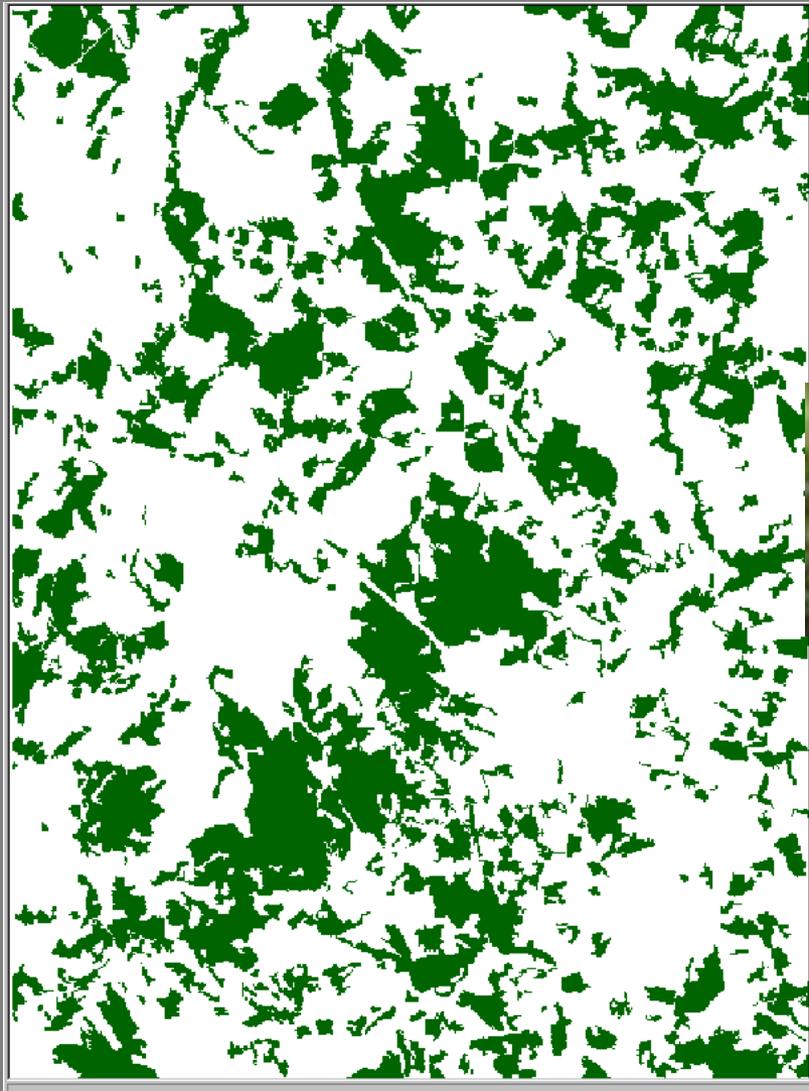
*B. culicivorus*

Gap-Crossing  
Probabilities

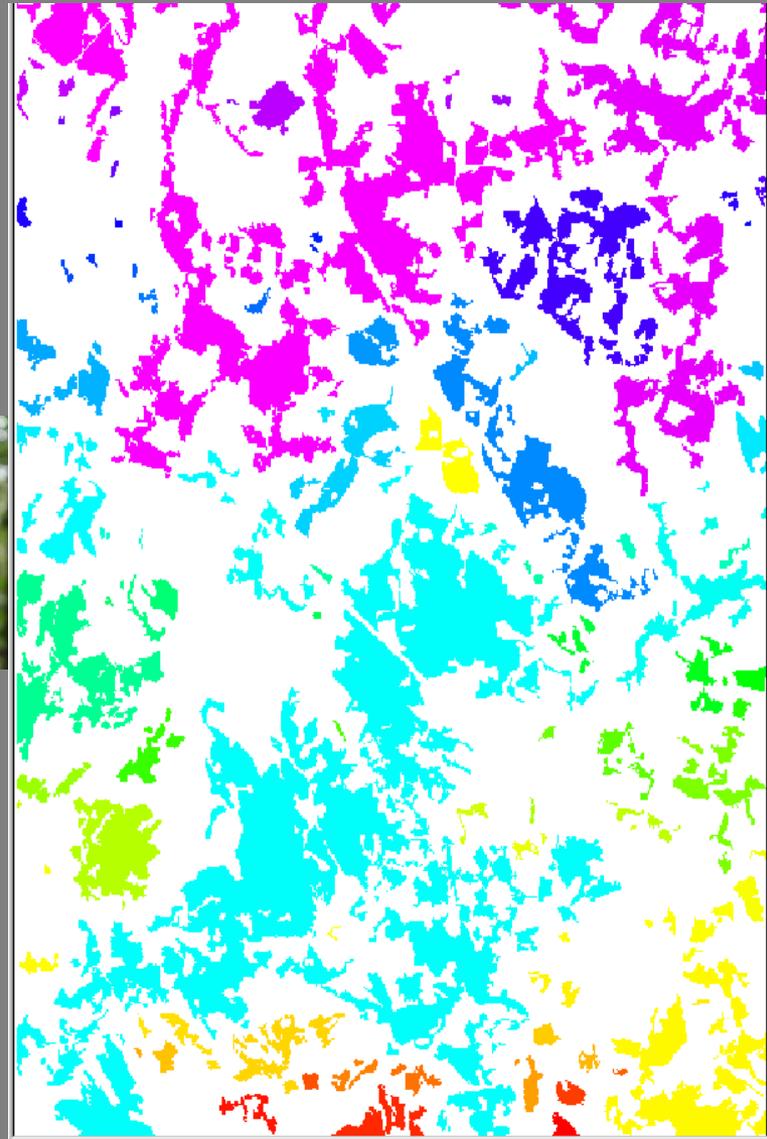


$p < 0,0001$

# Functional connectivity



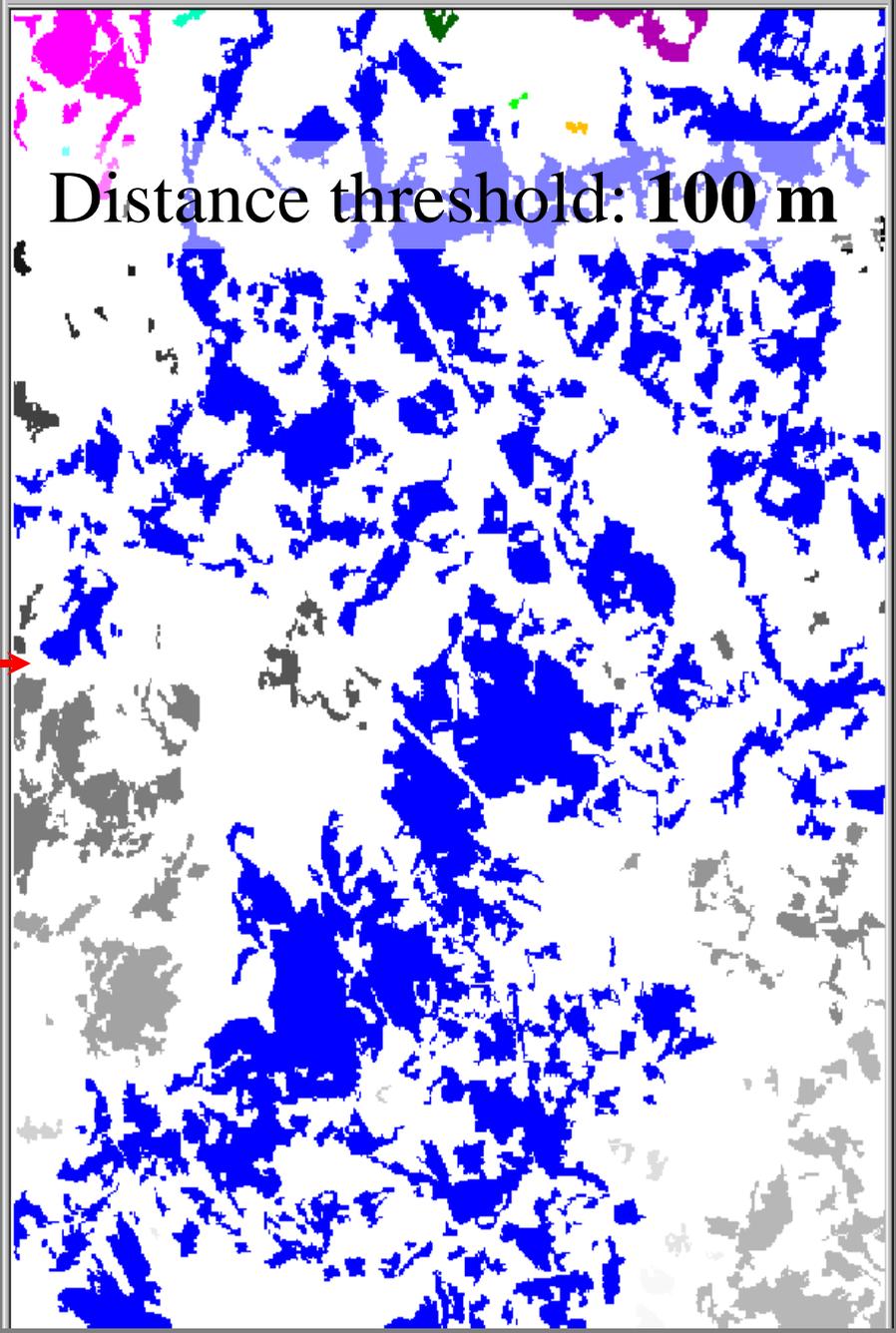
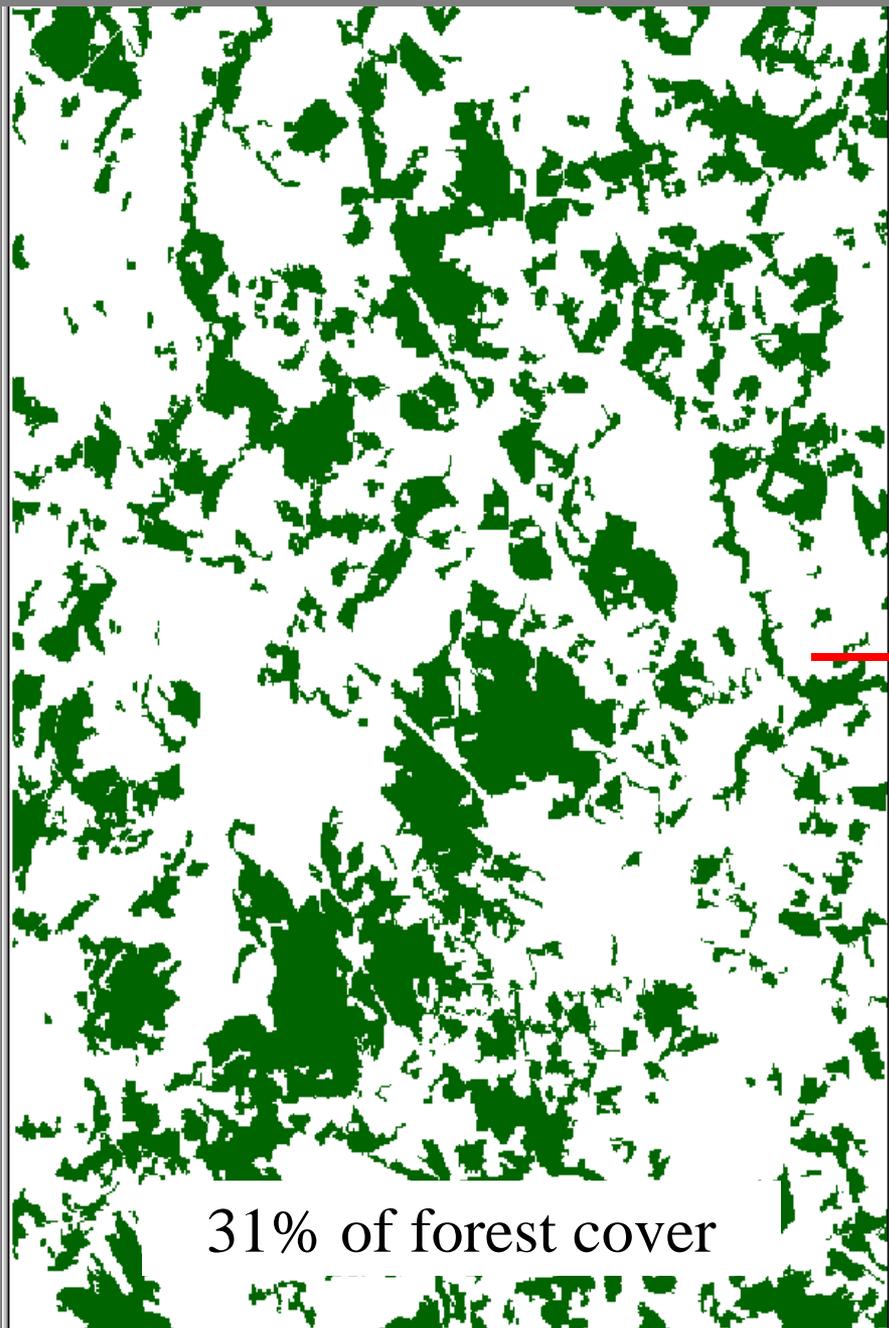
40 m

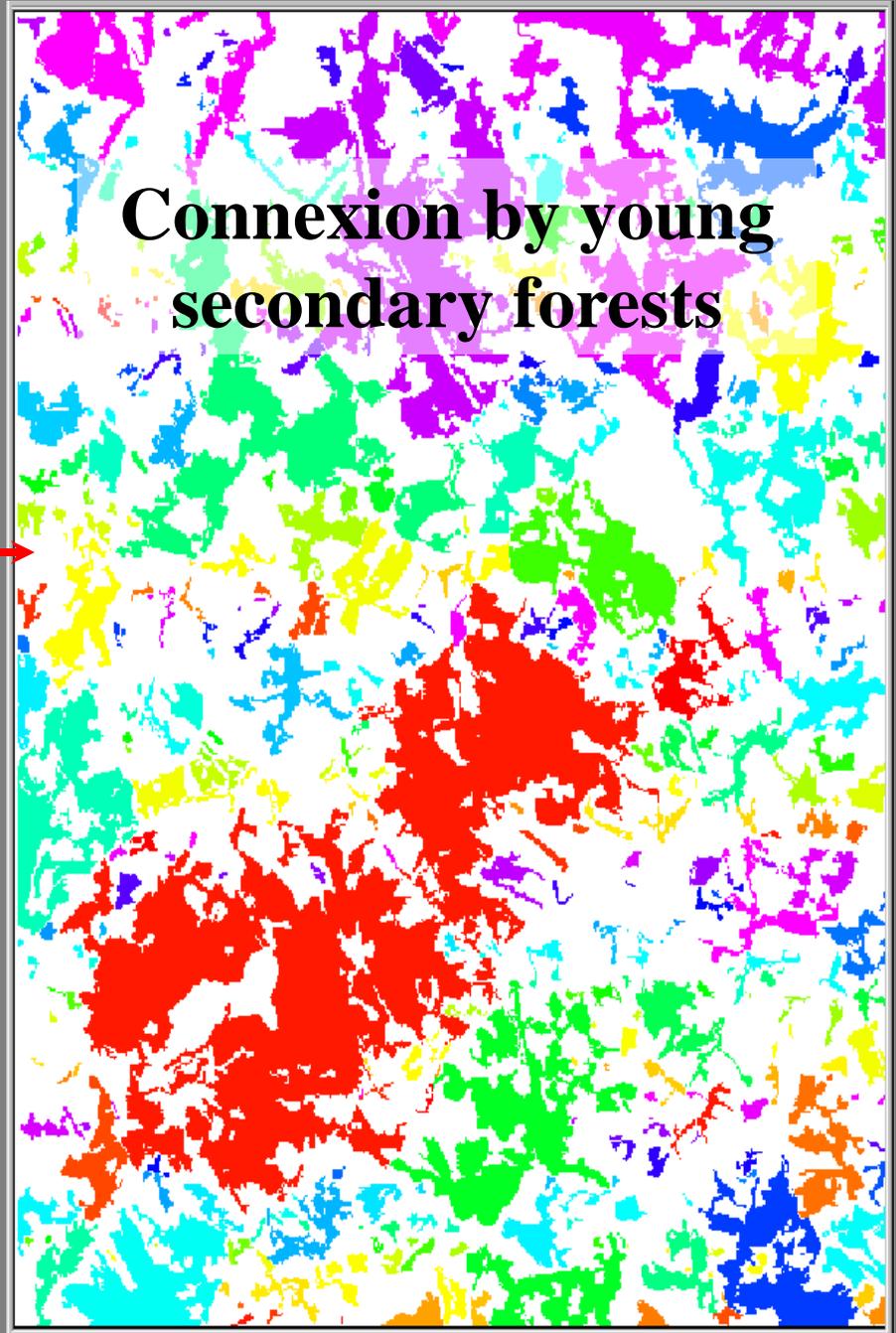
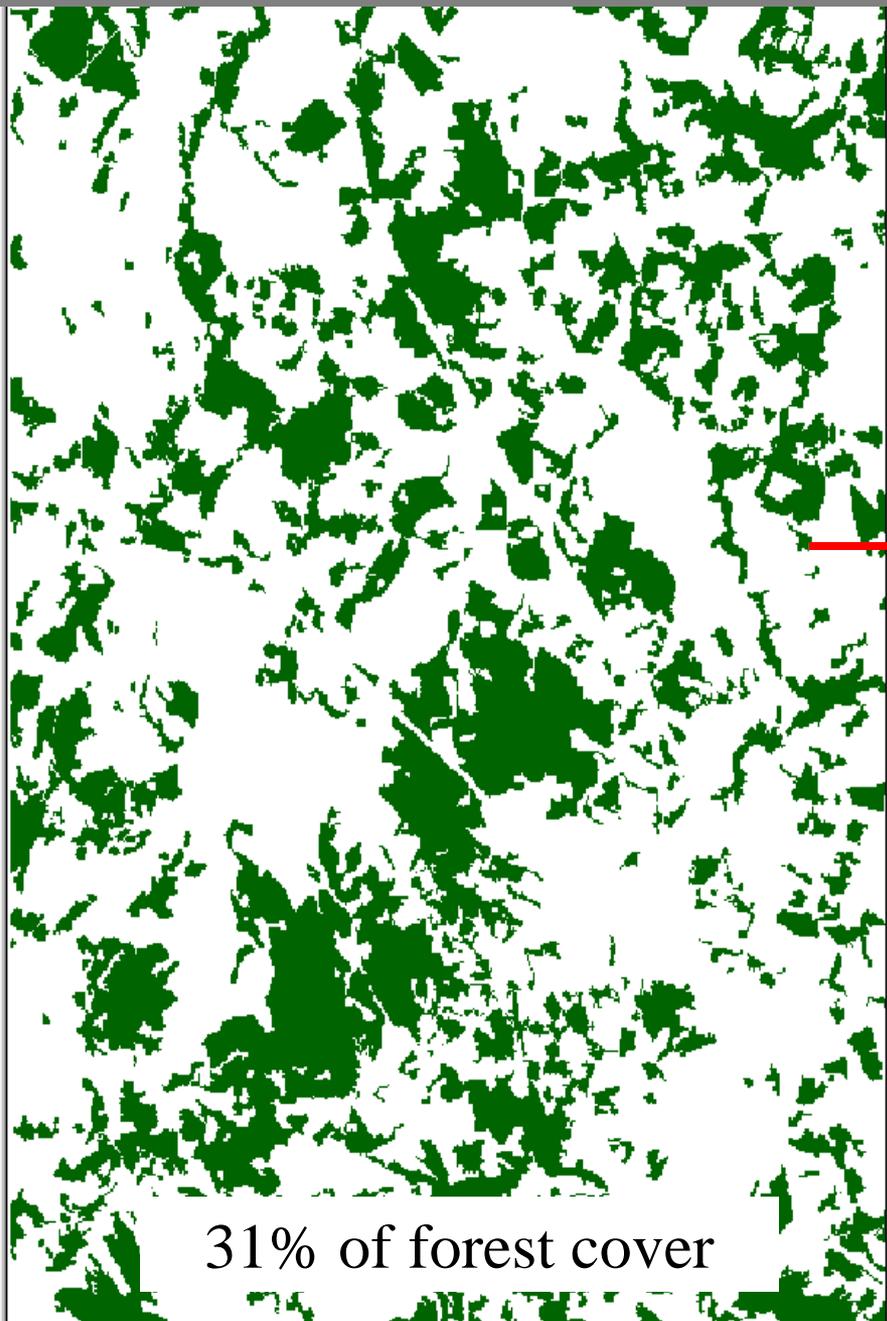


## Functional connectivity: gap-crossing capacity

	Fragment area (structural)			Graph area (functional)		
	$\beta_1$	$R^2$	$p$	$\beta_1$	$R^2$	$p$
<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	-0,71	0,176	0,041	-0,740	0,41	0,0007
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	0,070	0,002	0,843	-0,378	0,12	0,104
<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	0,245	0,018	0,533	-0,633	0,26	0,01

→ Structural connectivity  $\neq$  Functional connectivity





## MAIN CONCLUSION

→ It is necessary to consider functional connectivity for the understanding of the fragmentation effects

# A importância da conectividade funcional

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. A prominent feature is a long, narrow strip of dense green forest that runs diagonally across the frame, acting as a natural corridor. To the left of this corridor is a large, rectangular field of reddish-brown soil, which appears to be a recently plowed or fallow field. To the right of the corridor is a vast, flat green field, likely a crop field. In the background, there are rolling hills and more agricultural fields under a clear blue sky with some light clouds.

**1. O que é conectividade?**

**2. Exemplos de importância da conectividade funcional**

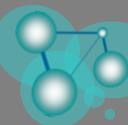
- *Corredores em Caucaia*
- *Percepção de corredores*
- *Capacidade de deslocamento na matriz*
- *Translocações*

# Influência de uma matriz não-florestal na capacidade dispersiva de duas espécies de aves da Mata Atlântica

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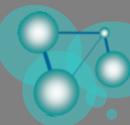
Marcelo Awade

- *Modelar os efeitos da distância entre os fragmentos florestais e do sexo para dispersão desta espécie em paisagens fragmentadas*



# ESPÉCIE ESTUDADA

- Endêmica da Mata Atlântica
- Insetívora de subosque
- Dimorfismo sexual  
(Sick, 1997)
- Pesa cerca de 30 g
- Sensibilidade mediana  
(Stotz *et al.*, 1995)
- Território  $\approx$  2 ha  
(Duca *et al.*, 2006)
- Área de uso = 15.4 ha  
(Hansbauer *et al.*, 2008)
- Responde muito bem à técnica de *playback*  
(Boscolo *et al.*, 2006)



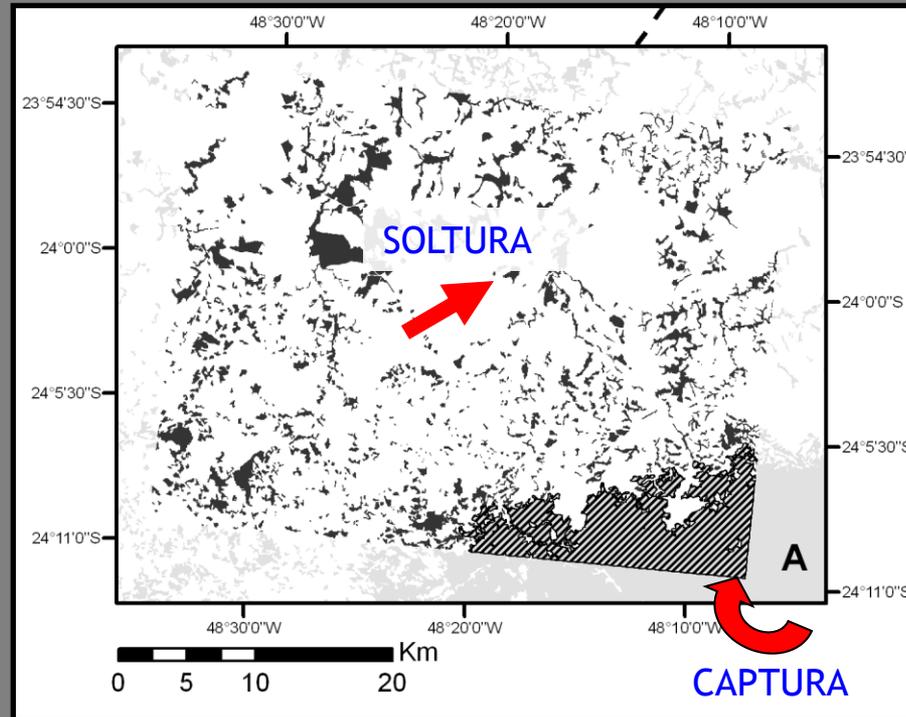
# TRANSLOCAÇÕES

## An Experimental Test of Matrix Permeability and Corridor Use by an Endemic Understory Bird

TRACI D. CASTELLÓN\* AND KATHRYN E. SIEVING

Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, 303 Newins-Ziegler Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-0430, U.S.A.

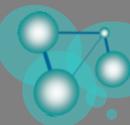
Conservation Biology Volume 20, No. 1, 135–145



### PONTOS DE CAPTURA

mínimo 2.5 km da  
borda das áreas  
contínuas

mínimo 10 km de  
distância dos locais de  
soltura



# CAPTURA

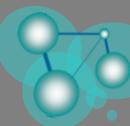
Entre o nascer do sol e as 14:00

Evitou-se dias chuvosos

**PLAYBACK PARA AUMENTAR  
EFICIÊNCIA**



Fonte: José Roberto S. Mello



# FIXAÇÃO DOS TRANSMISSORES

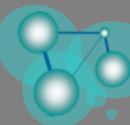
BASEADO EM  
RAIM (1978)



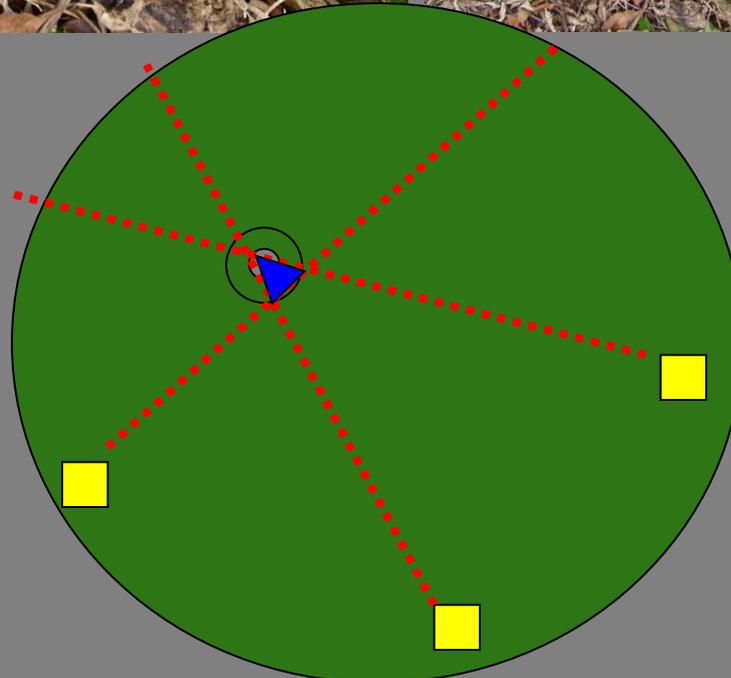
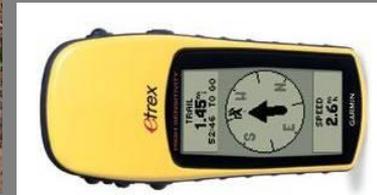
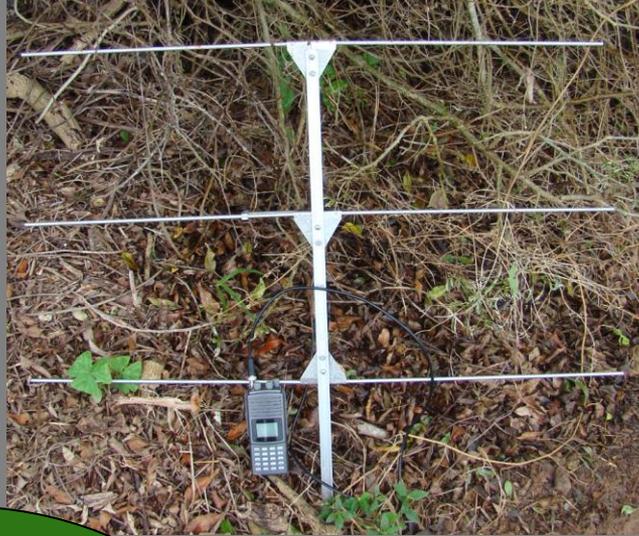
# PAISAGENS EXPERIMENTAIS



- 14 paisagens experimentais (10 em CB e 4 em PI)
- Área dos fragmentos de soltura → 0.16 a 3.15 ha ( $\mu = 1.15$  ha)
- Ausência de um co-específico residente
- Distâncias variaram entre 25 e 340 m
- Matriz → Áreas abertas

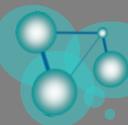


# TELEMETRIA



## MÉTODO DE TRIANGULAÇÃO

*Padrões de movimentação de Pyrglena leucoptera em paisagens fragmentadas*



# MONITORAMENTO

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## ACOMPANHAMENTO

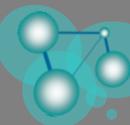
- 5 dias consecutivos ou até sair do fragmento de soltura

## DELINEAMENTO PAREADO

- Total = 27 indivíduos
- 14 machos e 13 fêmeas

## PERÍODO

- JAN - AGO de 2008 e FEV de 2009



# VARIÁVEIS RESPOSTA

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## Ímpeto emigratório (EM)

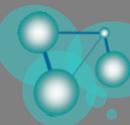
- Binária
- Saiu ou não do fragmento de soltura
- Primeira etapa

## Tempo de permanência no fragmento de soltura (TP)

- Contínua
- Tempo, em dias, de permanência no fragmento de soltura
- Primeira etapa

## Ocorrência de movimento entre fragmentos florestais (MOV)

- Binária
- Eficiência do movimento dispersivo
- Resume as duas primeiras etapas
- Informação sobre a primeira fase da imigração

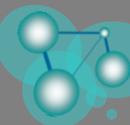


# RESULTADOS - ÍMPETO EMIGRATÓRIO

- 22 dos 27 animais monitorados (81.5%) emigraram
- ♀ → 12 / 13
- ♂ → 10 / 14

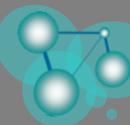
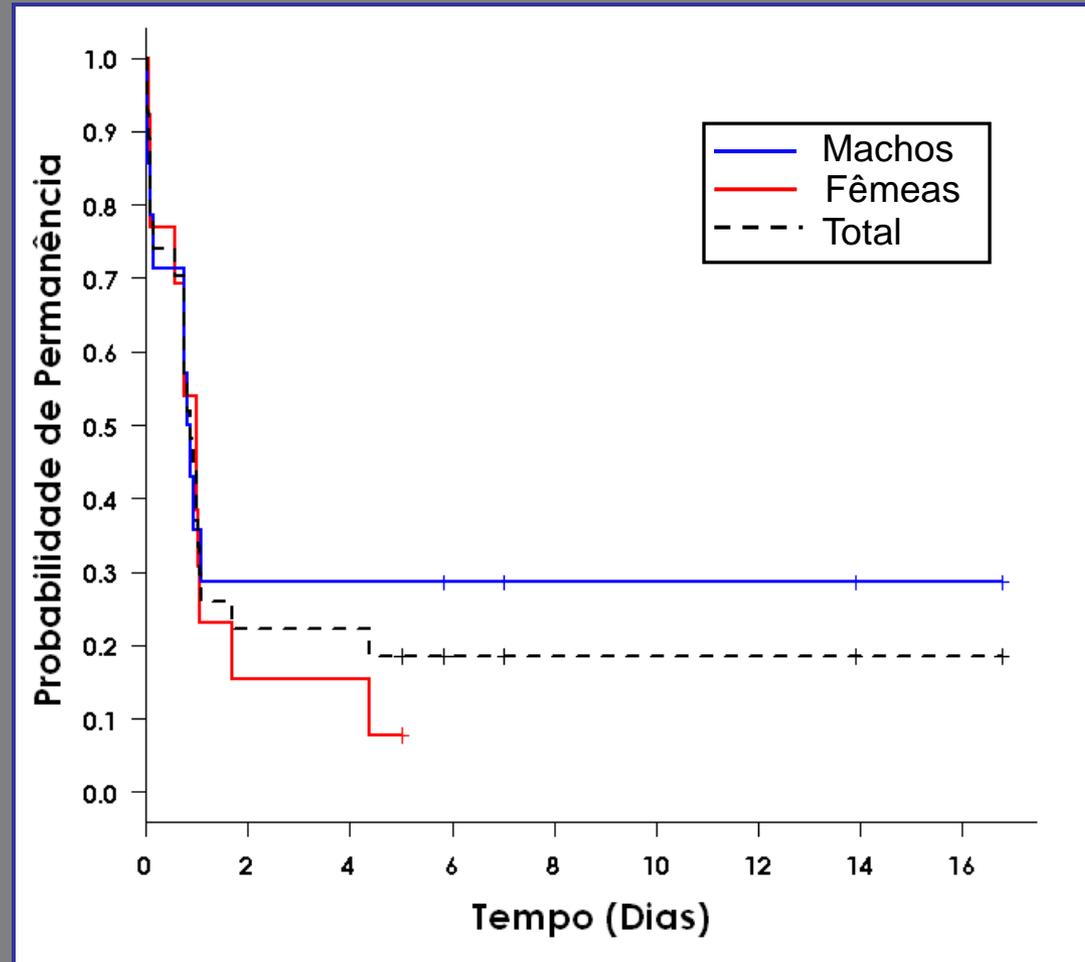
Modelo	- LL	k	AICc	$\Delta$ AICc	$\omega_i$
<i>DVP + SEXO</i>	9.17	3	25.4	0	0.370
<i>DVP</i>	10.49	2	25.5	0.1	0.353
<i>nulo</i>	12.94	1	28.0	2.7	0.098
<i>DVP</i> × <i>SEXO</i>	9.17	4	28.1	2.8	0.093
<i>SEXO</i>	11.90	2	28.3	2.9	0.086

Modelo	$\omega_i$	parâmetros ponderados		
		$b_0'$	$b_1'$	$b_2'$
<i>DVP + SEXO</i>	0.512	3.901	- 0.013	- 2.134
<i>DVP</i>	0.488	—	—	—



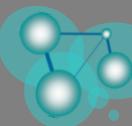
# RESULTADOS - TEMPO DE PERMANÊNCIA

- 5 dias de monitoramento foram suficientes
- Alguns indivíduos saíram muito rápido (menos de 1 h)
- ♀ permaneceu por 4.39 dias

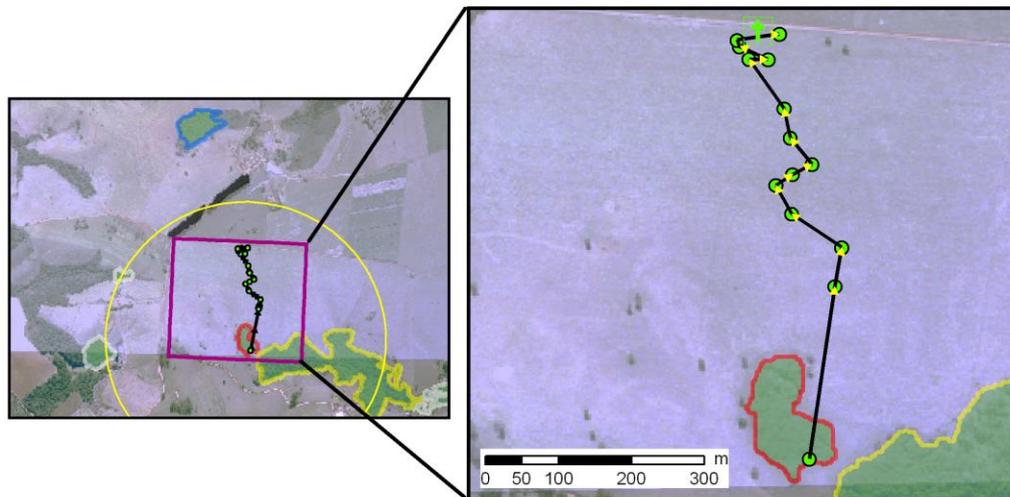


# RESULTADOS - TEMPO DE PERMANÊNCIA

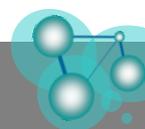
Modelo	Distribuição	$\omega_i$	parâmetros ponderados		
			$b_0'$	$b_1'$	$b_2'$
<i>DVP</i>	<i>Weibull</i>	0.572	1.651	- 0.611	0.011
<i>DVP + SEXO</i>	<i>Weibull</i>	0.243	—	—	—
<i>DVP × SEXO</i>	<i>Weibull</i>	0.094	—	—	—
<i>nulo</i>	<i>Weibull</i>	0.051	—	—	—
<i>SEXO</i>	<i>Weibull</i>	0.040	—	—	—



# RESULTADOS - MOV (PREDAÇÃO)



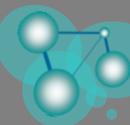
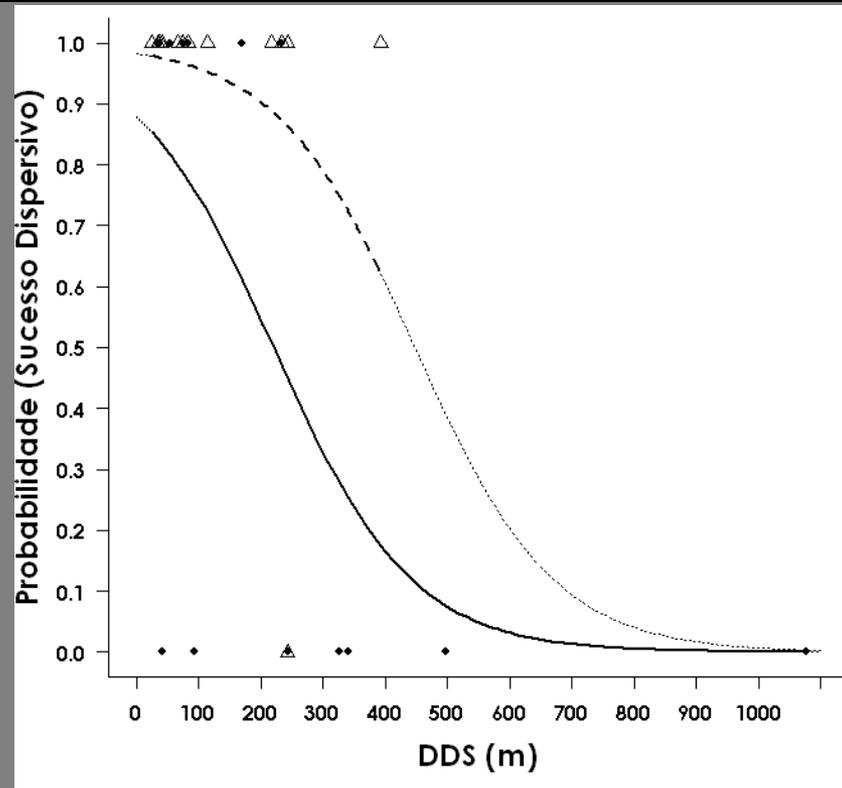
Padrões de movimentação de *Pyriglena leucoptera* em paisagens fragmentadas



# RESULTADOS - MOV

Modelo	$k$	AICc	$\Delta$ AICc	$\omega_i$
<i>DDS + SEXO</i>	3	26.5	0	0.600
<i>DDS</i>	2	29.0	2.5	0.170

Modelo	$\omega_i$	parâmetros ponderados		
		$b_0'$	$b_1'$	$b_2'$
<i>DDS + SEXO</i>	0.779	4.044	- 0.010	- 2.046
<i>DDS</i>	0.221	—	—	—



# DISCUSSÃO - EFEITOS DA DISTÂNCIA

Distância → muito importante em todos os modelos selecionados

↑  
DISTÂNCIA

↑  
RELUTÂNCIA À  
DISPERSÃO

Evita se deslocar por mais que 80 m em área aberta, podendo permanecer por mais de 30 dias em fragmentos menores que 1 ha

(CASTELLÓN & SIEVING, 2006)



*Scelorchilus rubecula*

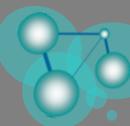
[www.arthurgrosset.com/sabirds/chucaotapaculo.html](http://www.arthurgrosset.com/sabirds/chucaotapaculo.html)

↑  
DISTÂNCIA

↑  
GASTO  
ENERGÉTICO

↓  
PERCEPÇÃO DA  
PAISAGEM

↓  
ÍMPETO  
EMIGRATÓRIO



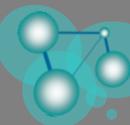
# DISCUSSÃO - EFEITOS DO SEXO

## MOVIMENTOS DISPERSIVOS ENTRE FRAGMENTOS

Fortemente enviesado  
para fêmeas

maior propensão à  
emigração

maior eficiência durante  
movimentação pela  
matriz



# DISCUSSÃO - RISCO DE PREDAÇÃO

## RISCO DE PREDAÇÃO NA MATRIZ É ENVIESADO PARA MACHOS

↑ TEMPO DE EXPOSIÇÃO NA  
MATRIZ  
(movimentos desorientados)

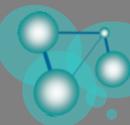
↑ RISCO DE PREDAÇÃO (apenas  
para machos)

Freqüente em vertebrados e insetos predados por aves de rapina e por morcegos

### HIPÓTESE:

Diferenças sexuais na coloração → machos mais conspícuos

*A predação na matriz é, no mínimo, um fator tão importante quanto o ímpeto dispersivo para explicar o menor êxito de machos na efetivação de movimentos entre fragmentos florestais*

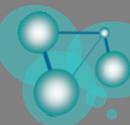


# CONCLUSÃO

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- A dispersão é motivada por causas diversas (e.g. natal vs condicional)
- Afetada pelas características espaciais da paisagem (e.g. isolamento entre os fragmentos)
- A habilidade dispersiva não é um atributo fixo da espécie

O comportamento dispersivo também pode variar conforme a idade (*i.e.* jovem vs adulto) e/ou a origem (*i.e.* área de habitat contínuo vs área fragmentada) do animal, dentre muitos outros fatores



## CONCLUSÃO GERAL

→ É necessário considerar a conectividade funcional para o entedimento do efeito da fragmentação