

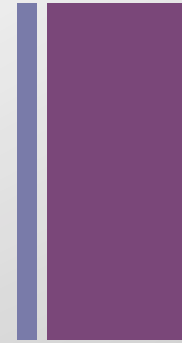


Jean Paul Metzger (USP)

**A fragmentação de habitats
como principal ameaça à
biodiversidade**



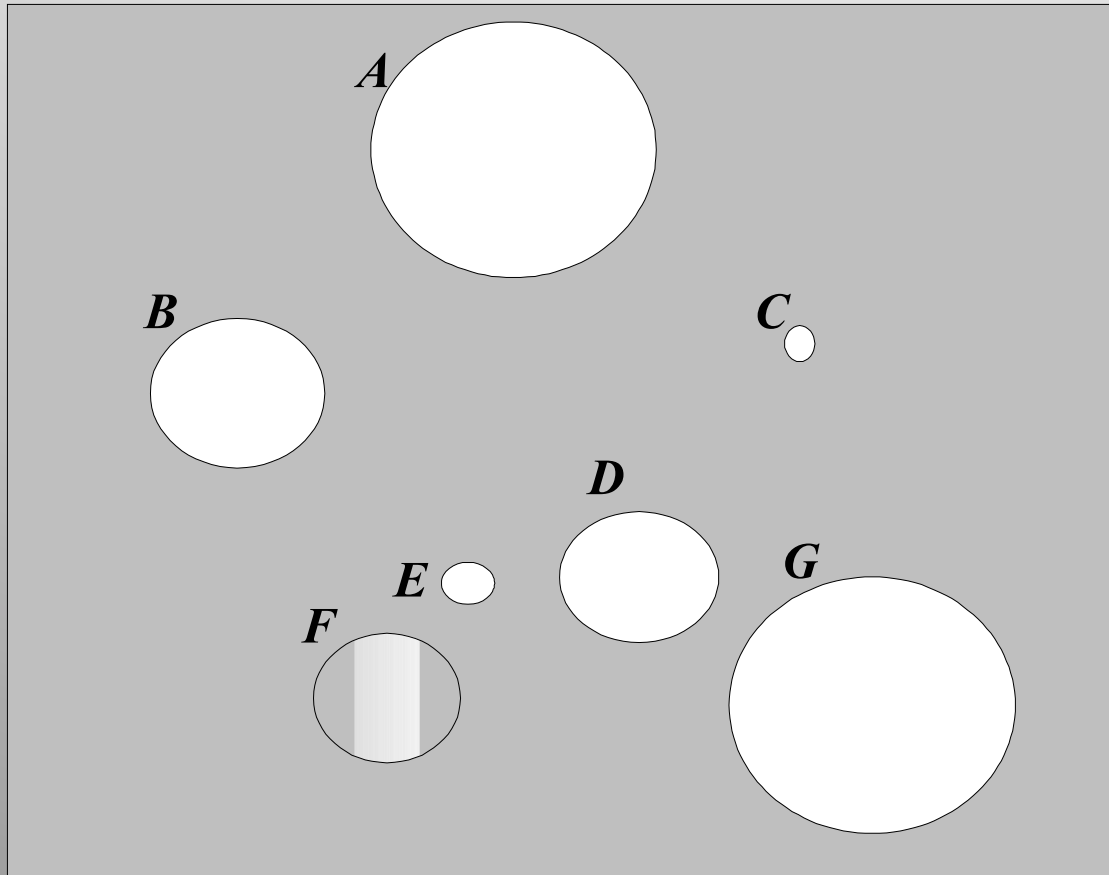
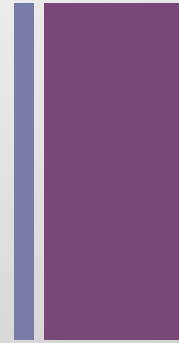
A fragmentação de habitats como principal ameaça à biodiversidade



- O que é fragmentação?
- Por que devemos nos preocupar com a fragmentação?
- Respostas no tempo
- Implicações para conservação

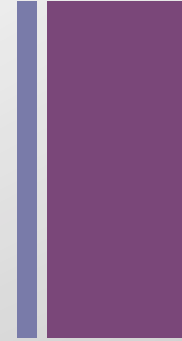


Onde conserver?

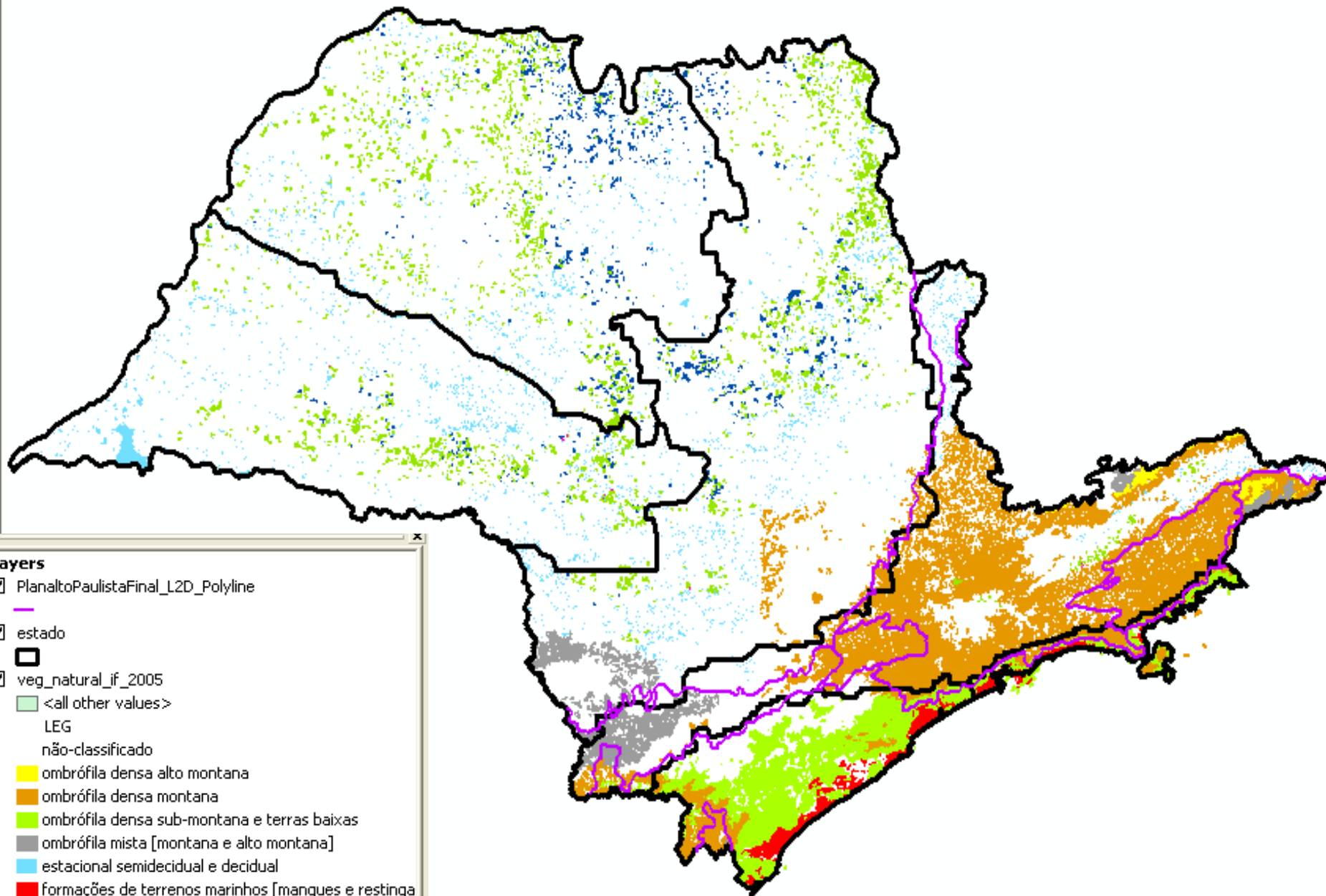




Onde conservar?



1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18



Layers

PlanaltoPaulistaFinal_L2D_Polyline



estado



veg_natural_if_2005



<all other values>

LEG

não-classificado



ombrófila densa alto montana



ombrófila densa montana



ombrófila densa sub-montana e terras baixas



ombrófila mista [montana e alto montana]



estacional semidecidual e decidual



formações de terrenos marinhos [mangues e restinga]



cerrados [savanas florestadas]



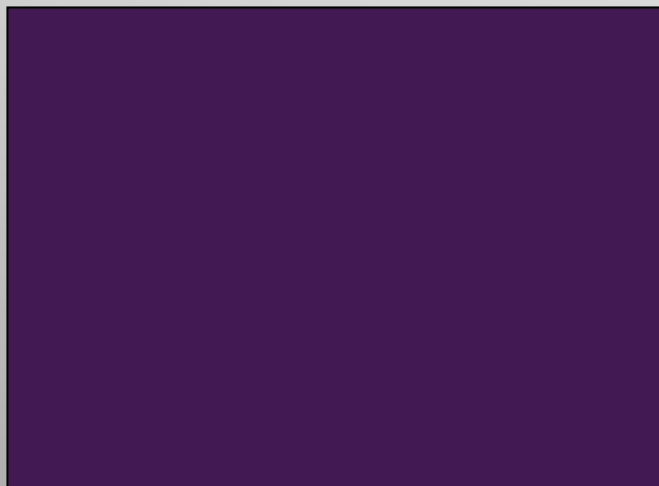
savanas arbóreas



savanas [IF]

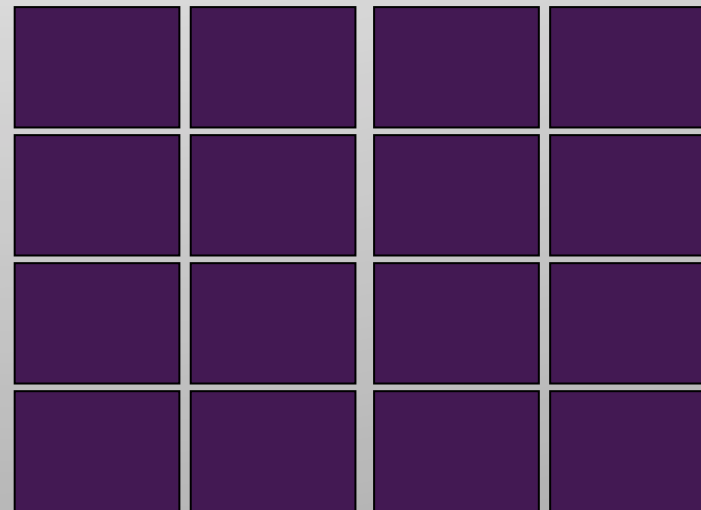


O debate do SLOSS (“single large or several small”)



single large

or



several small

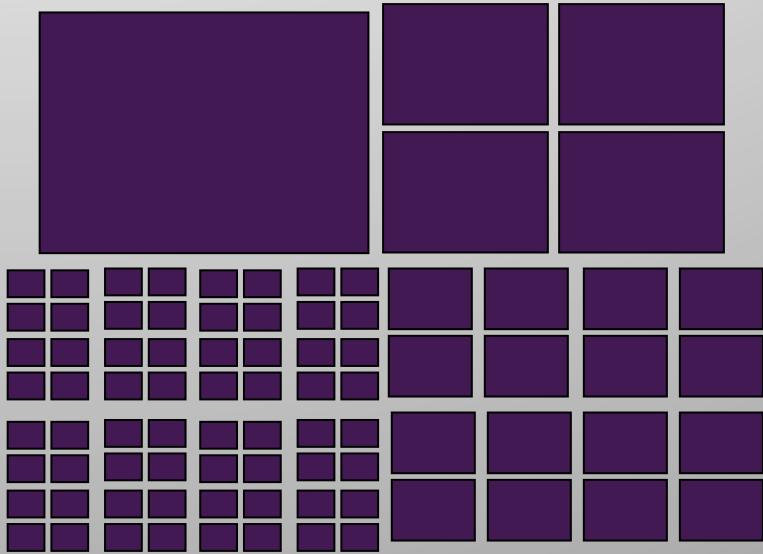


A pergunta do SLOSS não é espacialmente explícita:
diferentes graus de fragmentação



single large

or

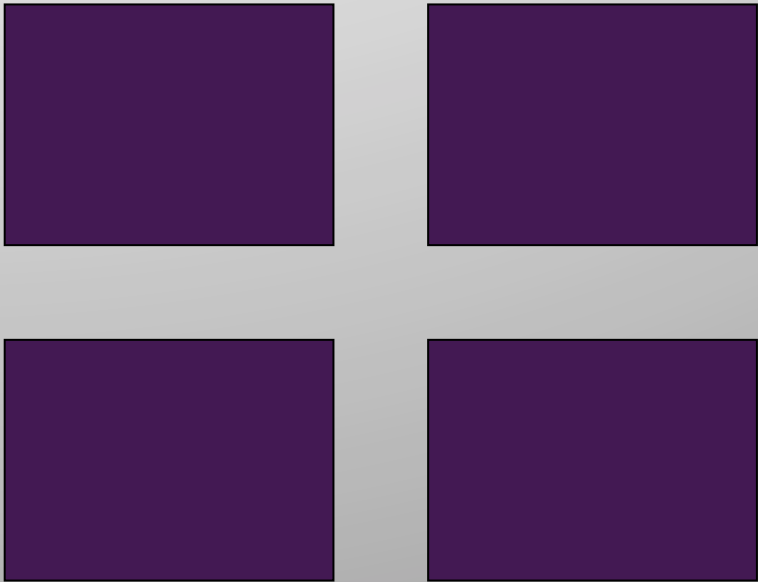
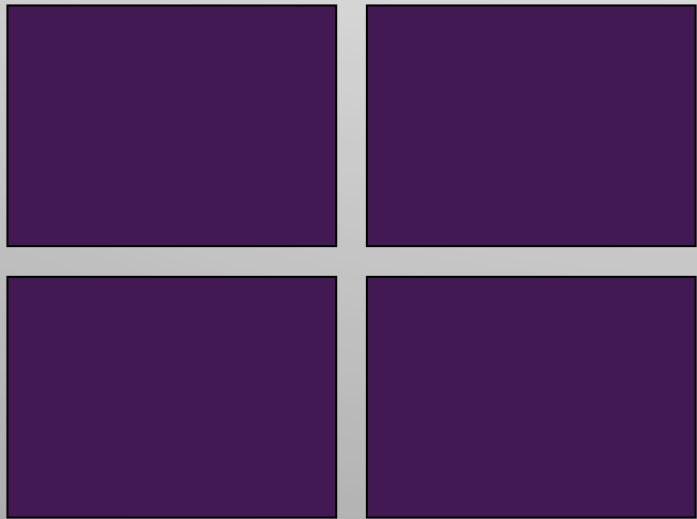


several small

Quantos “several smalls” ?



A pergunta do SLOSS não é espacialmente explícita:
diferentes isolamentos



several small

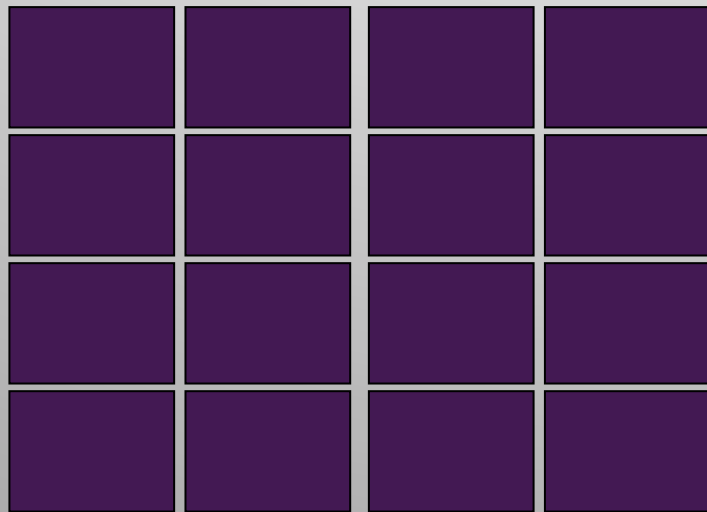
or

several small

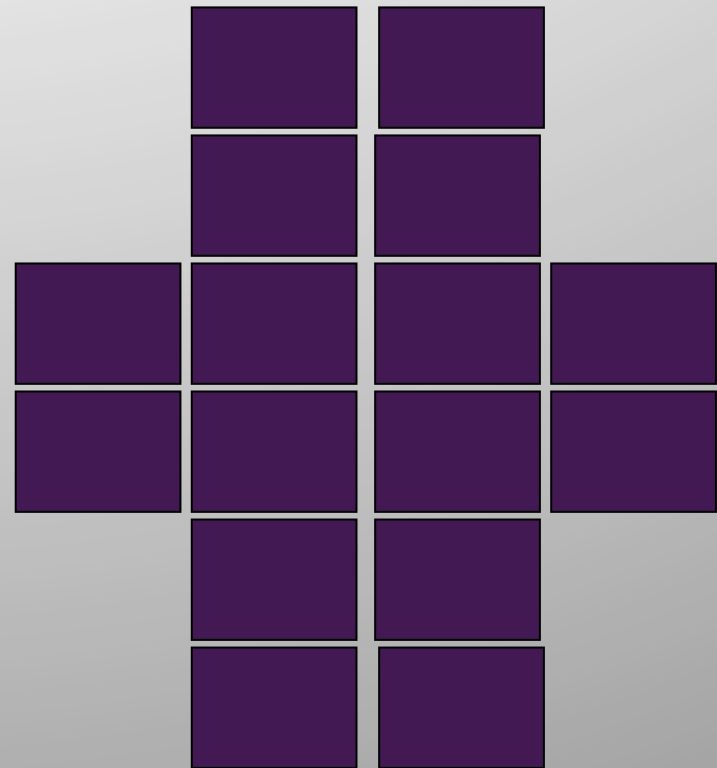
Qual distanciamento ?

A pergunta do SLOSS não é espacialmente explícita:

diferentes distribuições espaciais



several small



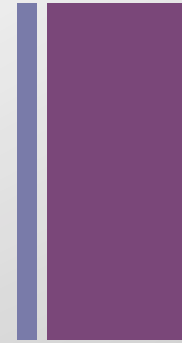
or

several small

Qual disposição?



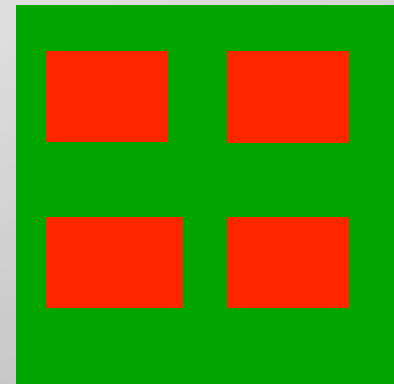
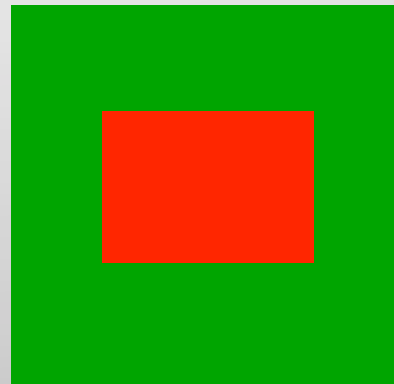
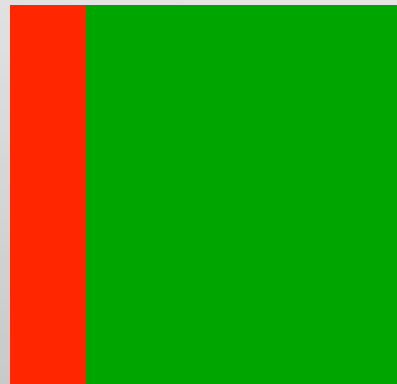
A fragmentação de habitats como principal ameaça à biodiversidade



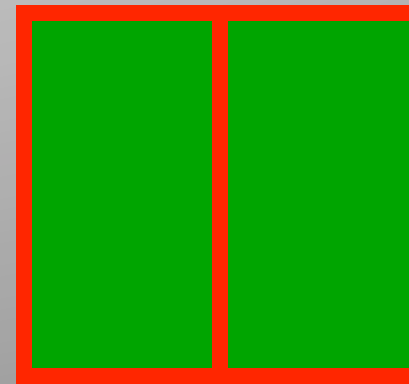
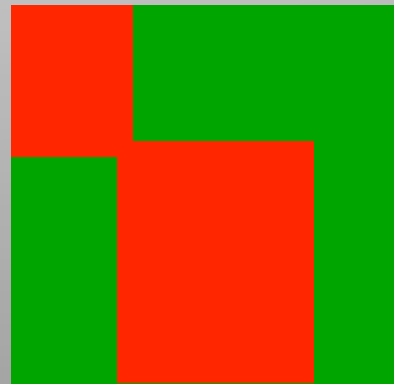
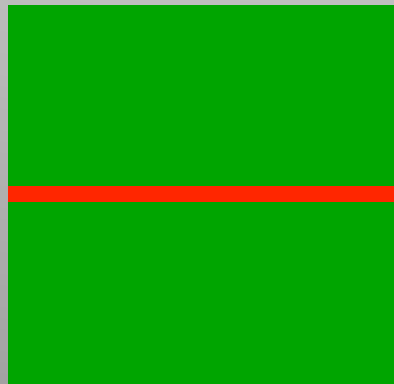
- **O que é fragmentação?**
- Por que devemos nos preocupar com a fragmentação?
- Respostas no tempo
- Implicações para conservação

FRAGMENTAÇÃO : ruptura na continuidade

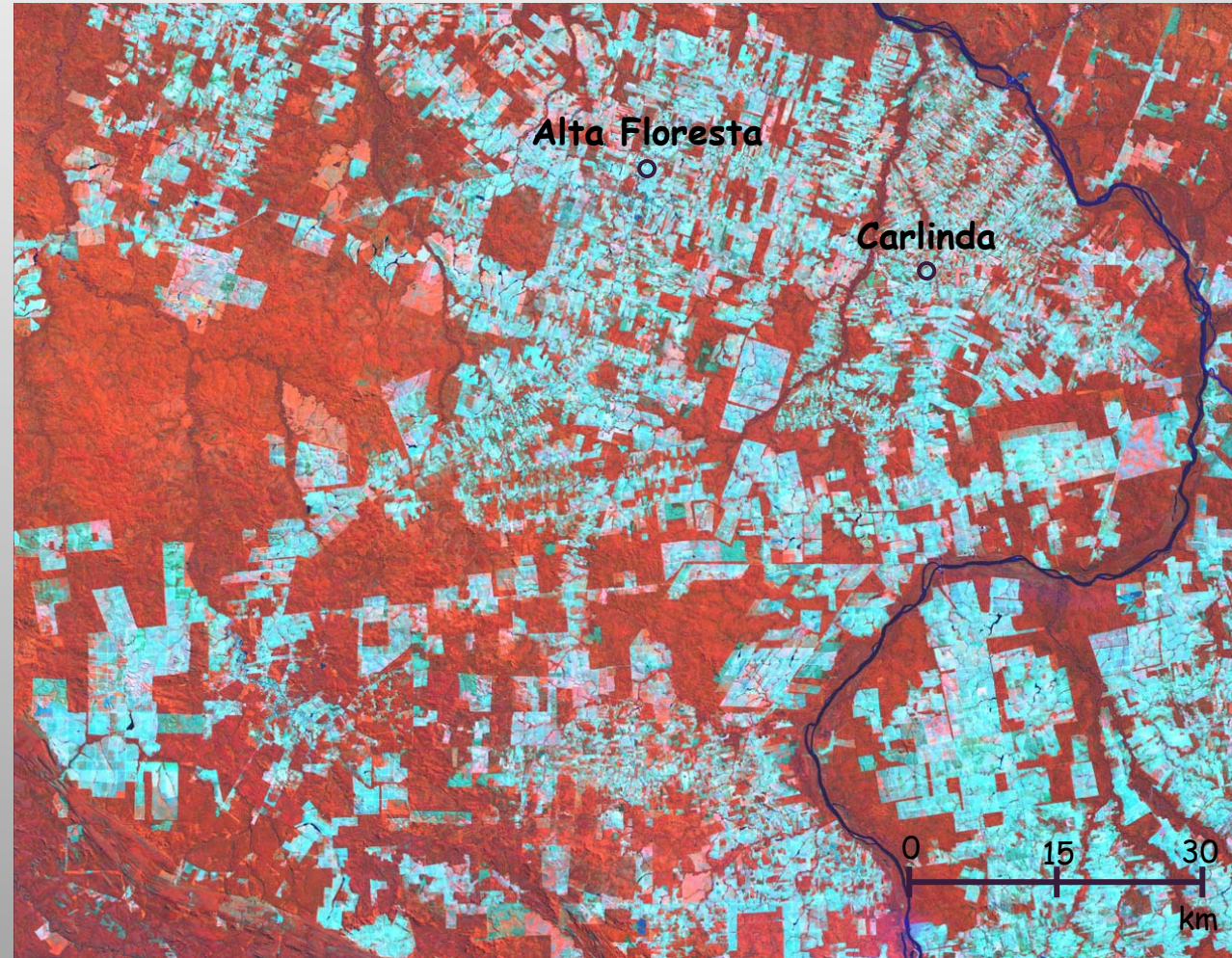
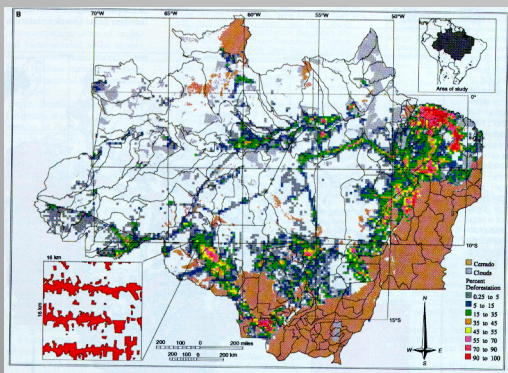
Perda de habitat **SEM** fragmentação



Perda de habitat **COM** fragmentação



Desmatamento e fragmentação concomitantes...



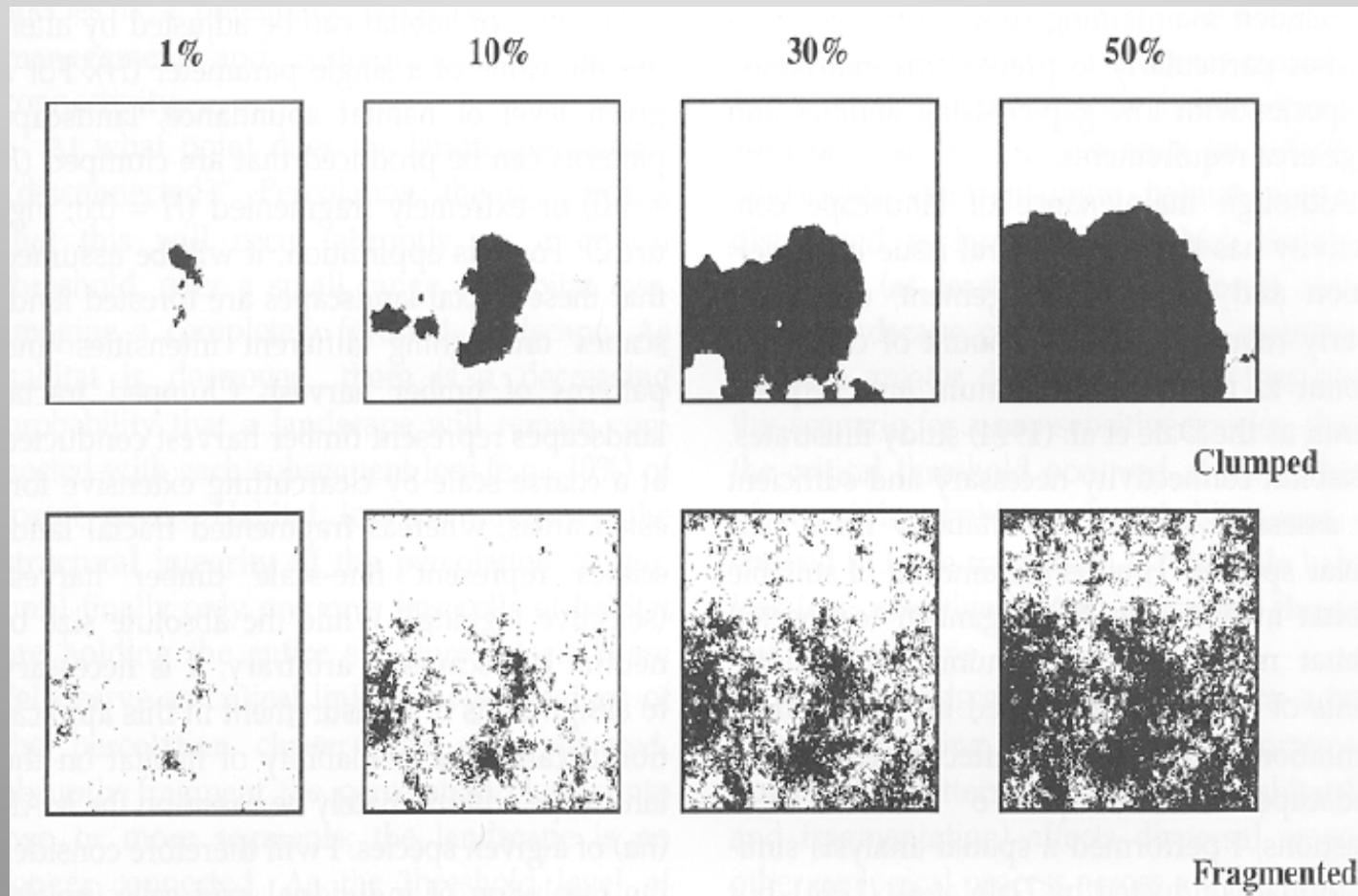
1984 → 1998

(Oliveira-Filho & Metzger 2006, Landscape Ecology)

Efeito conjunto de perda e fragmentação

Habitat loss

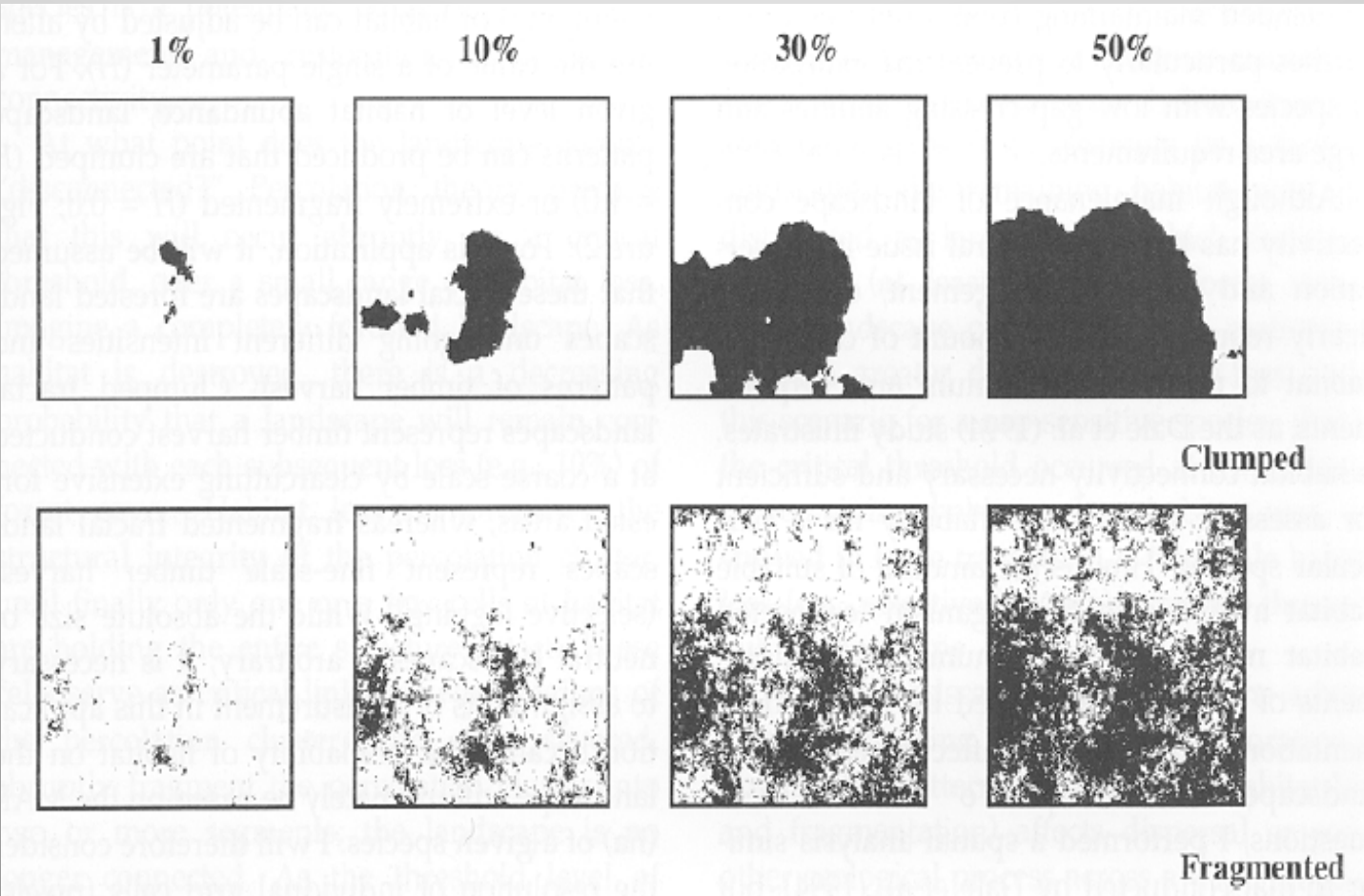
Fragmentation



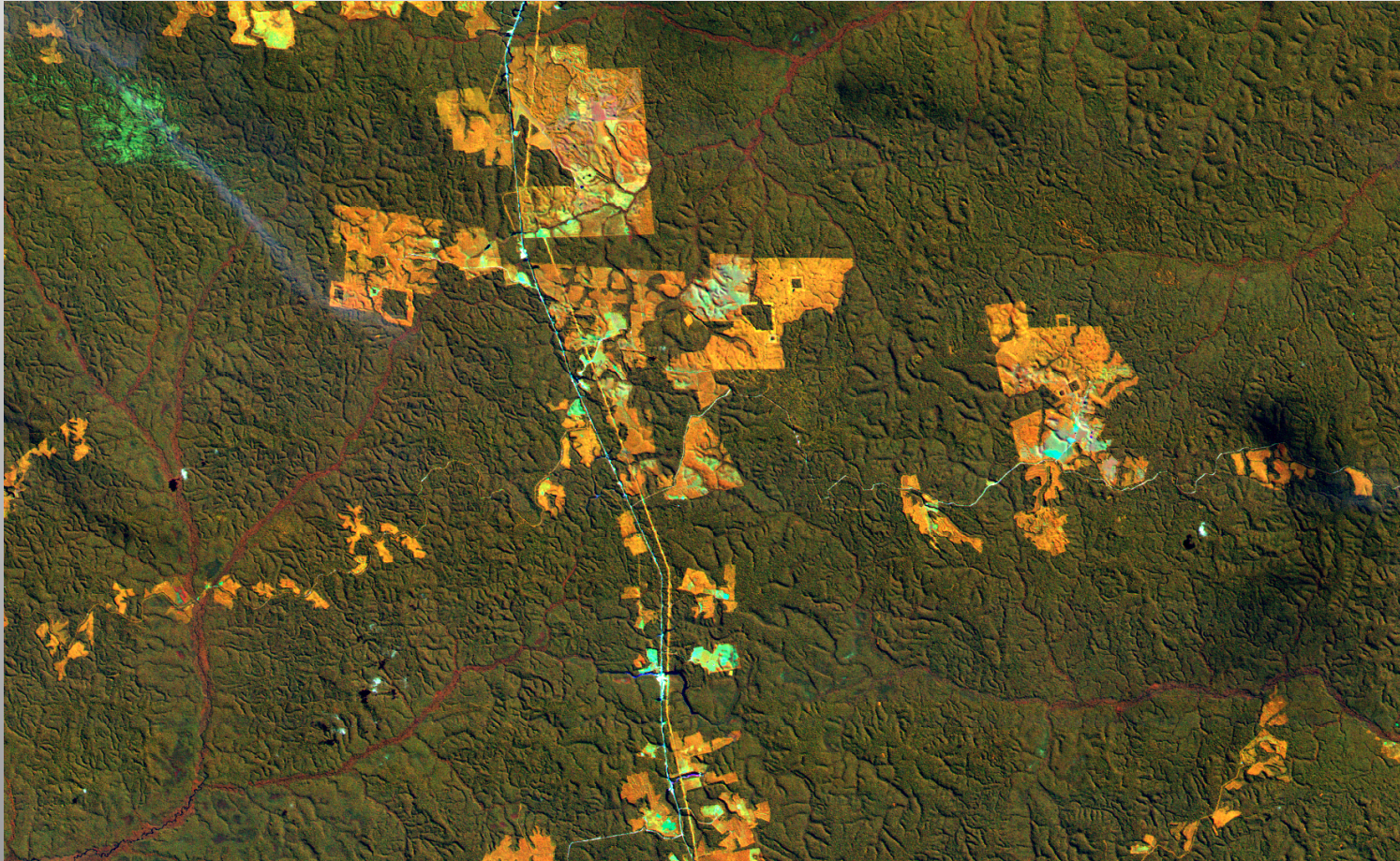
Como distinguir os efeitos de perda e fragmentação?

Habitat loss

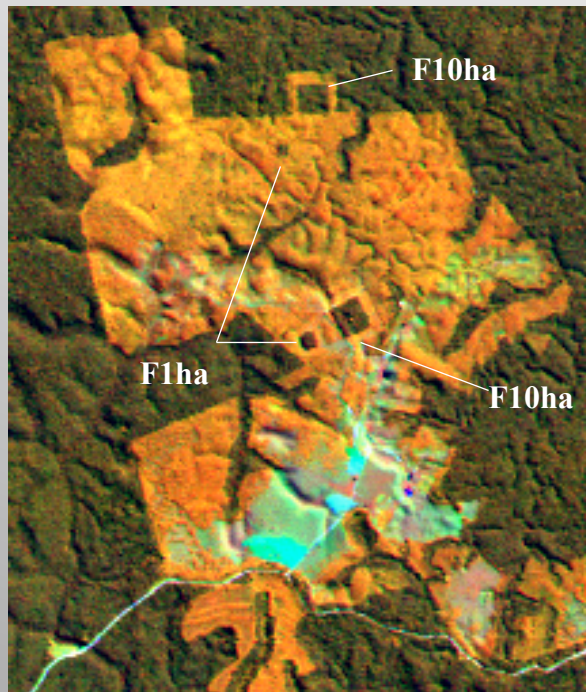
Fragmentation



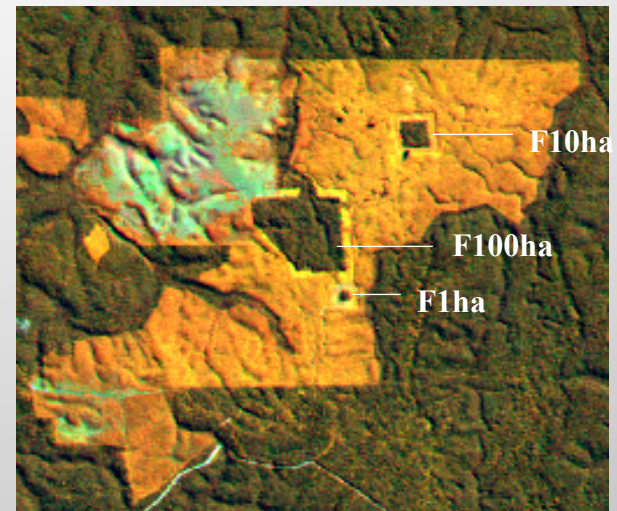
Projeto Dinâmica Biológica de Fragmentos Florestais (PDBFF)



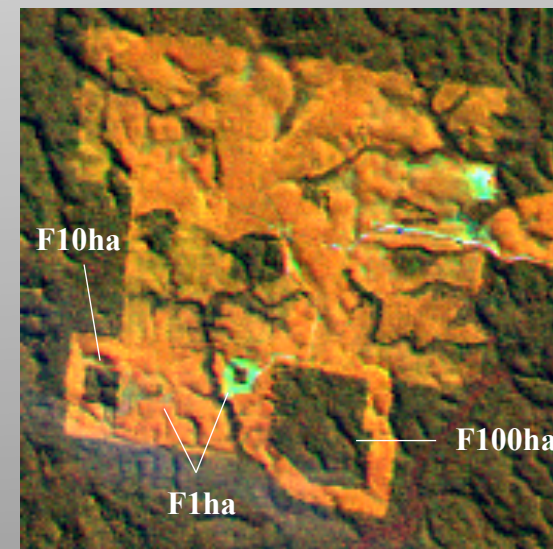
Fazenda Esteio



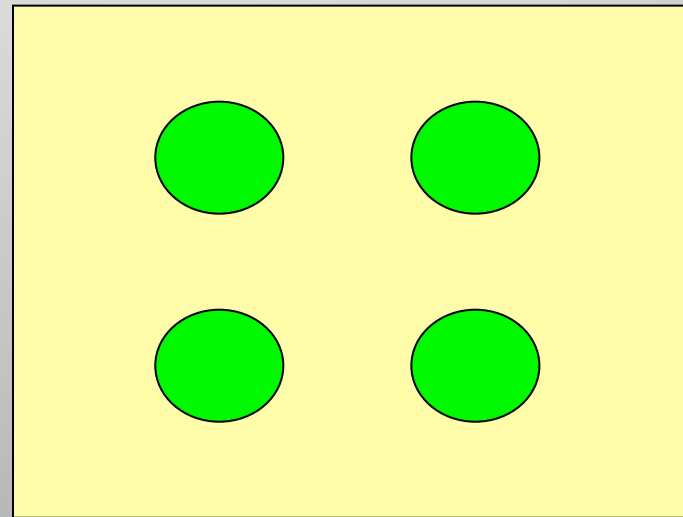
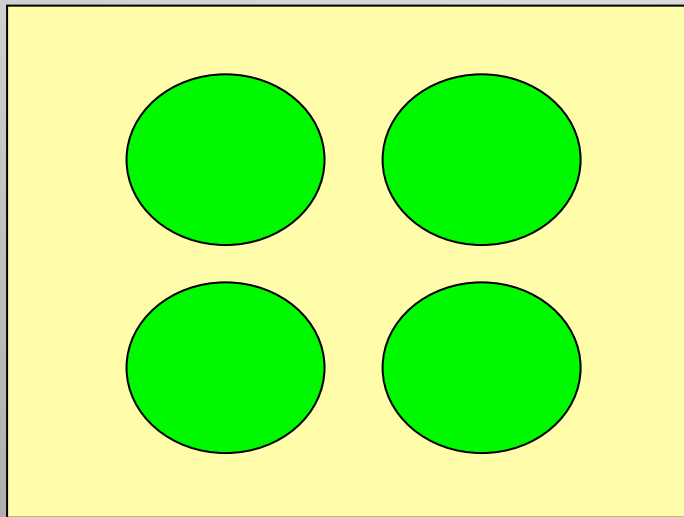
Fazenda Porto Alegre



Fazenda Dimona



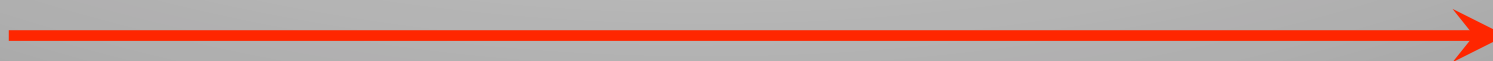
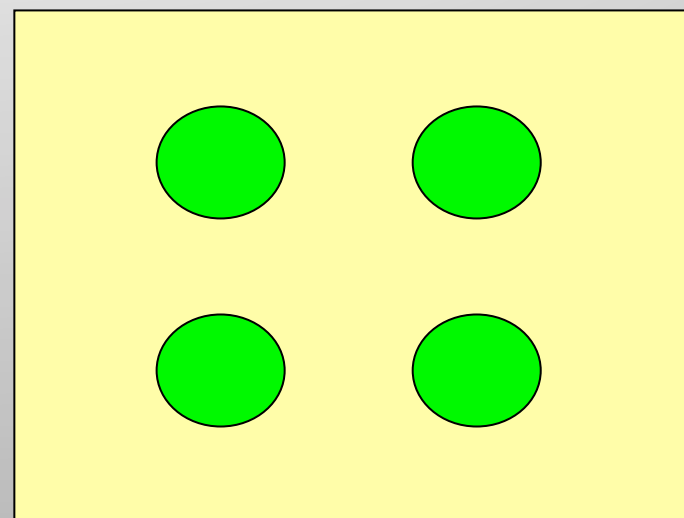
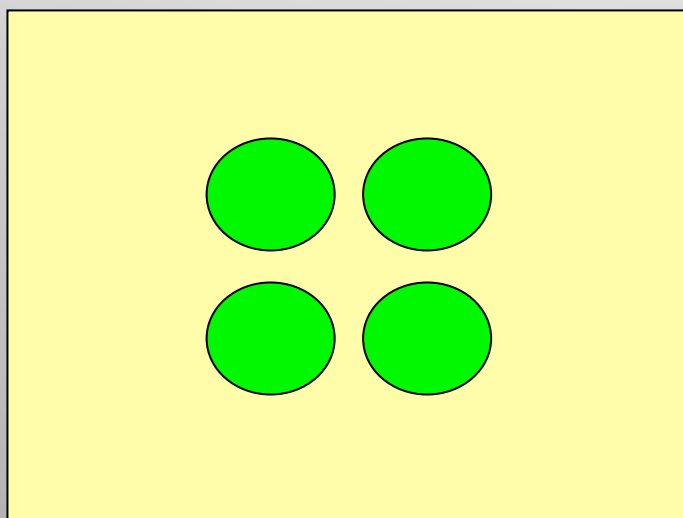
Fragmentação \neq
Redução no tamanho dos fragmentos



Grande

Pequeno

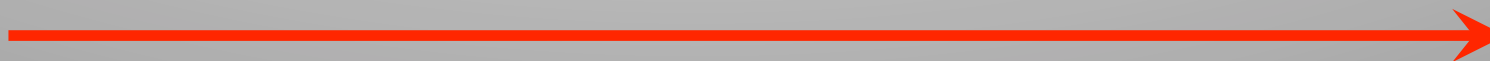
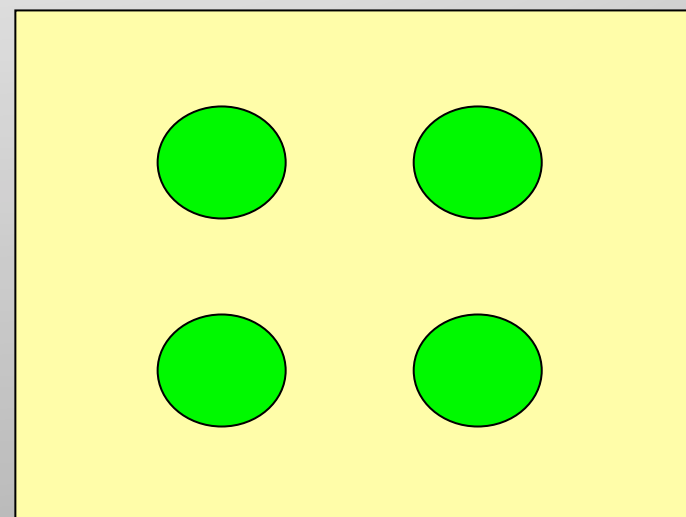
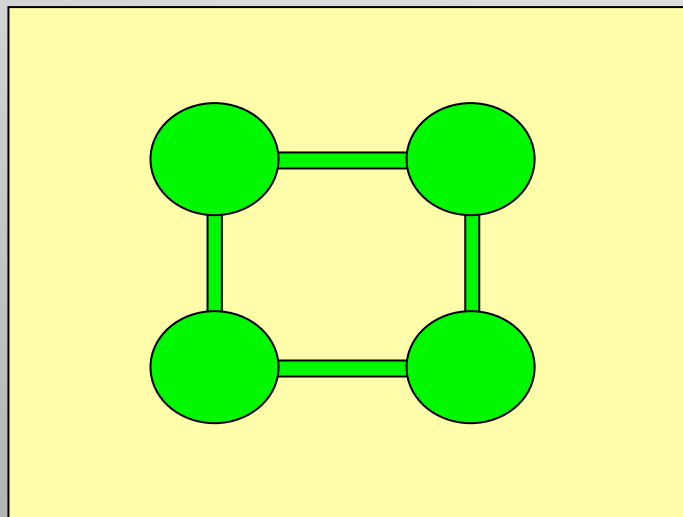
Fragmentação \neq
Aumento do isolamento



Baixo

Alto

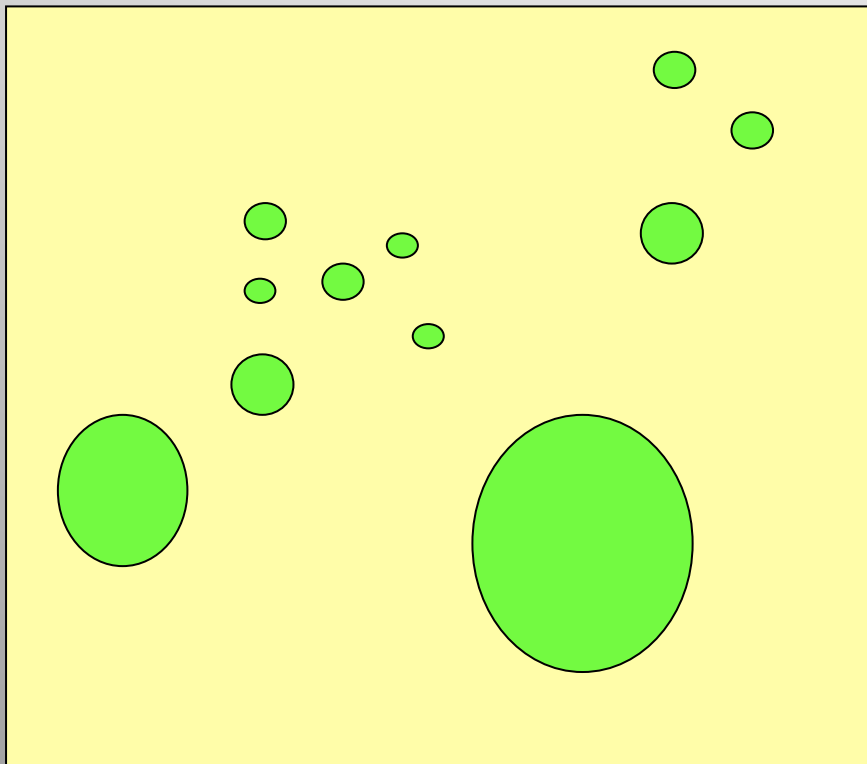
Fragmentação \neq Redução da conectividade



Alta

Baixa

Perda de habitat e fragmentação



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

Segundo **Fahrig (2003)** :

PERDA DE HABITAT



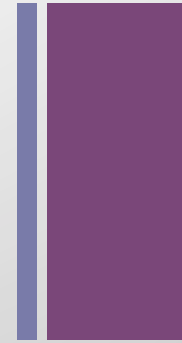
FRAGMENTAÇÃO

Lenore Fahrig 2003. Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Biodiversity

Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics



A fragmentação de habitats como principal ameaça à biodiversidade



- O que é fragmentação?
- **Por que devemos nos preocupar com a fragmentação? (e a perda da habitat)**
- Respostas no tempo
- Implicações para conservação

RESEARCH ARTICLE

APPLIED ECOLOGY

Habitat fragmentation and its lasting impact on Earth's ecosystems

Nick M. Haddad,^{1*} Lars A. Brudvig,² Jean Clobert,³ Kendi F. Davies,⁴ Andrew Gonzalez,⁵ Robert D. Holt,⁶ Thomas E. Lovejoy,⁷ Joseph O. Sexton,⁸ Mike P. Austin,⁹ Cathy D. Collins,¹⁰ William M. Cook,¹¹ Ellen I. Damschen,¹² Robert M. Ewers,¹³ Bryan L. Foster,¹⁴ Clinton N. Jenkins,¹⁵ Andrew J. King,⁹ William F. Laurance,¹⁶ Douglas J. Levey,¹⁷ Chris R. Margules,^{18,19} Brett A. Melbourne,⁴ A. O. Nicholls,^{9,20} John L. Orrock,¹² Dan-Xia Song,⁸ John R. Townshend⁸

We conducted an analysis of global forest cover to reveal that 70% of remaining forest is within 1 km of the forest's edge, subject to the degrading effects of fragmentation. A synthesis of fragmentation experiments spanning multiple biomes and scales, five continents, and 35 years demonstrates that **habitat fragmentation reduces biodiversity by 13 to 75% and impairs key ecosystem functions by decreasing biomass and altering nutrient cycles.** Effects are greatest in the smallest and most isolated fragments, and they magnify with the passage of time. These findings indicate an urgent need for conservation and restoration measures to improve landscape connectivity, which will reduce extinction rates and help maintain ecosystem services.

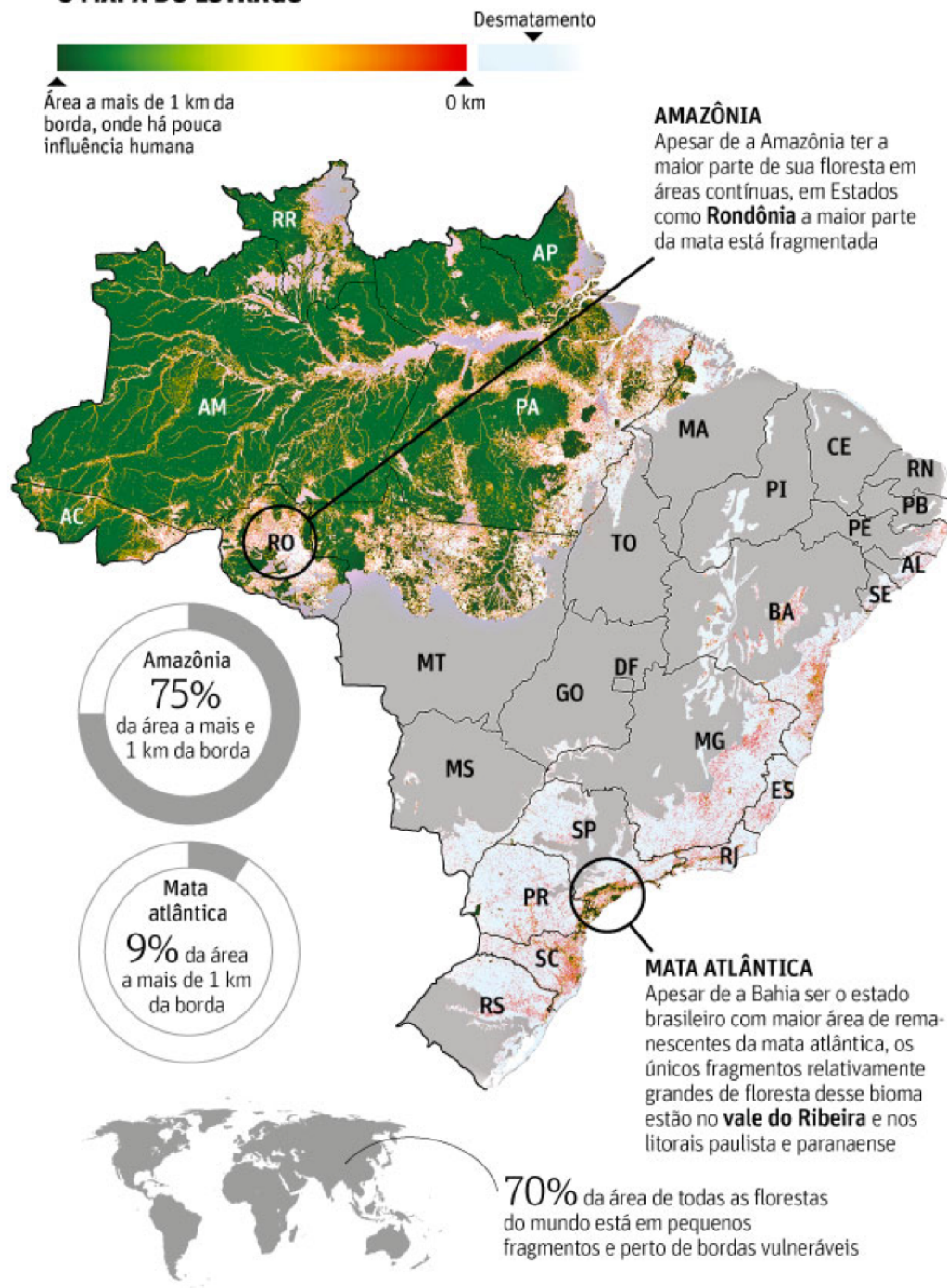
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10.1126/sciadv.1500052

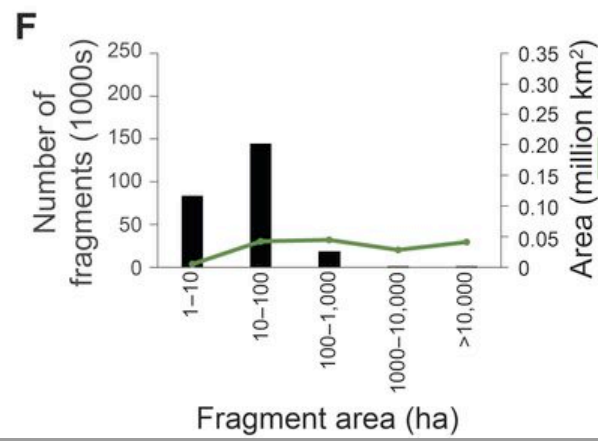
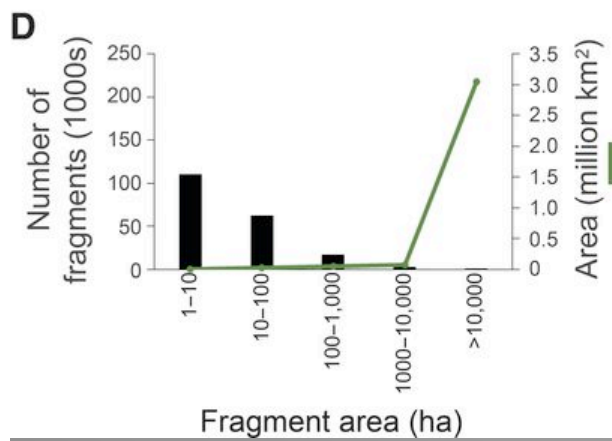
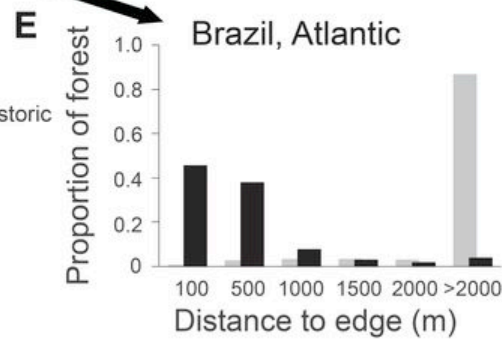
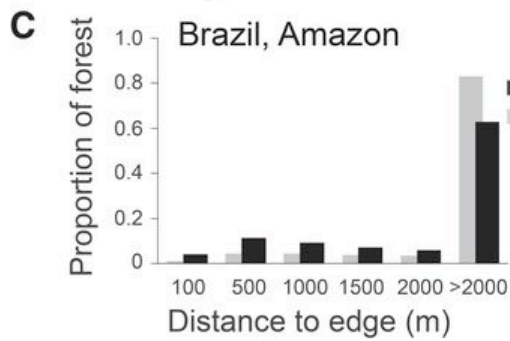
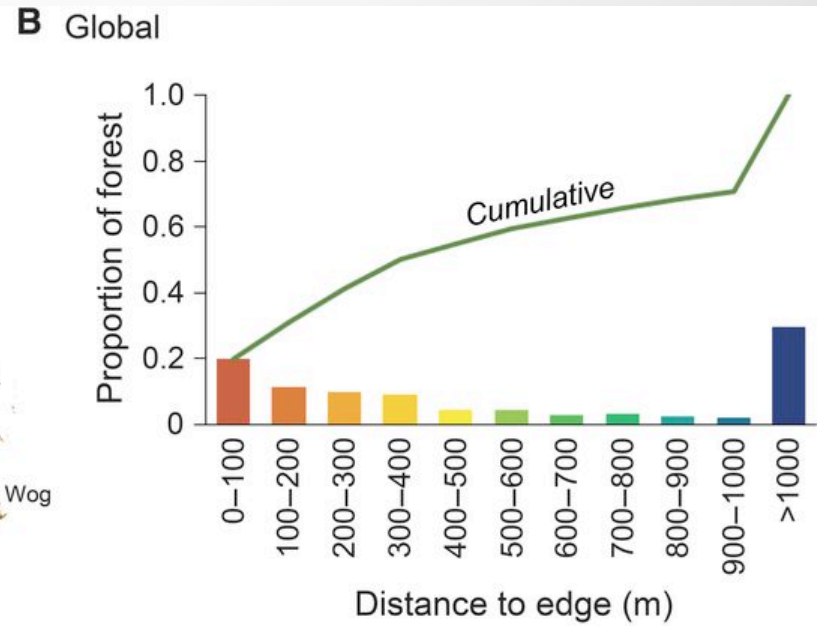
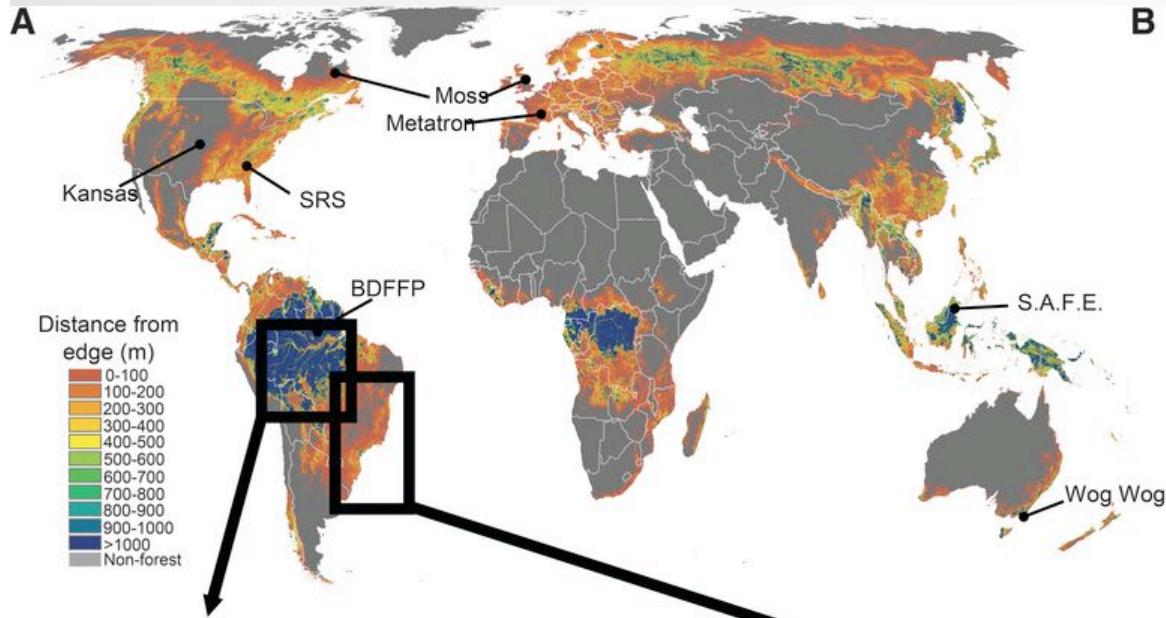
Fragmentação deixa 70% das florestas sob ameaça, aponta estudo

RAFAEL GARCIA
DE SÃO PAULO

23/03/2015 © 01h55

O MAPA DO ESTRAGO





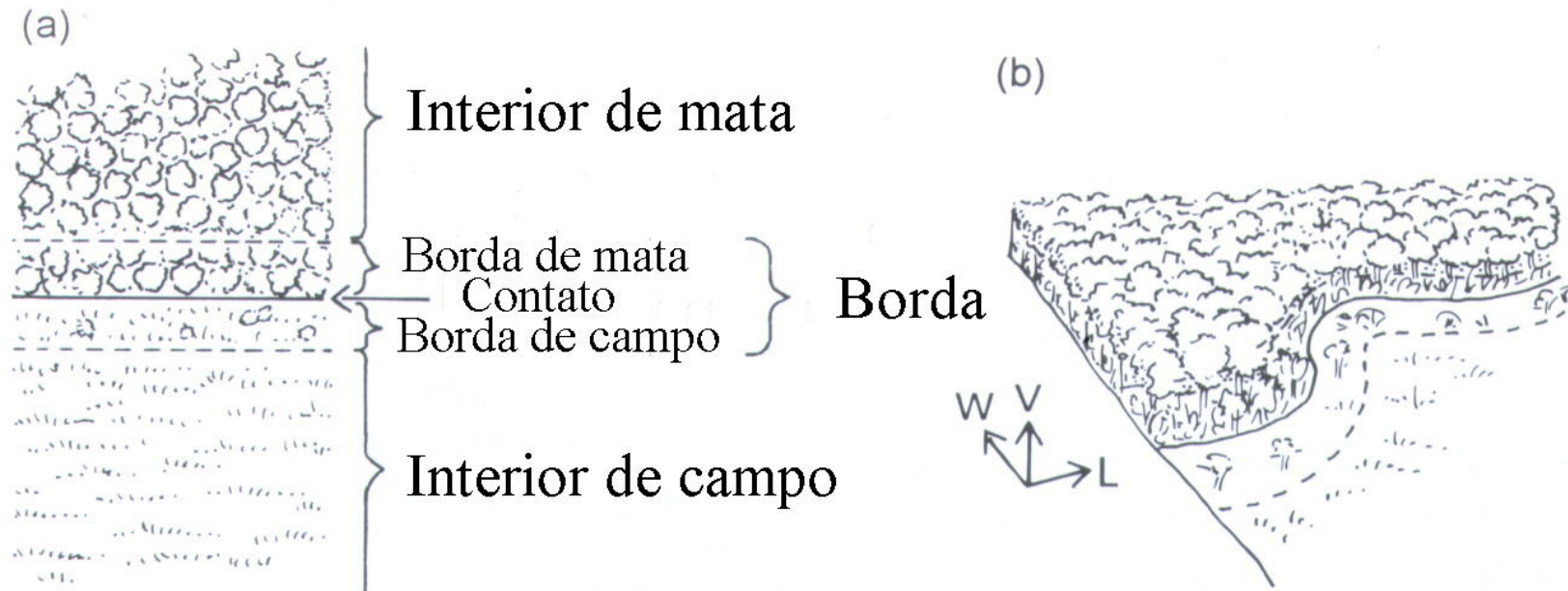
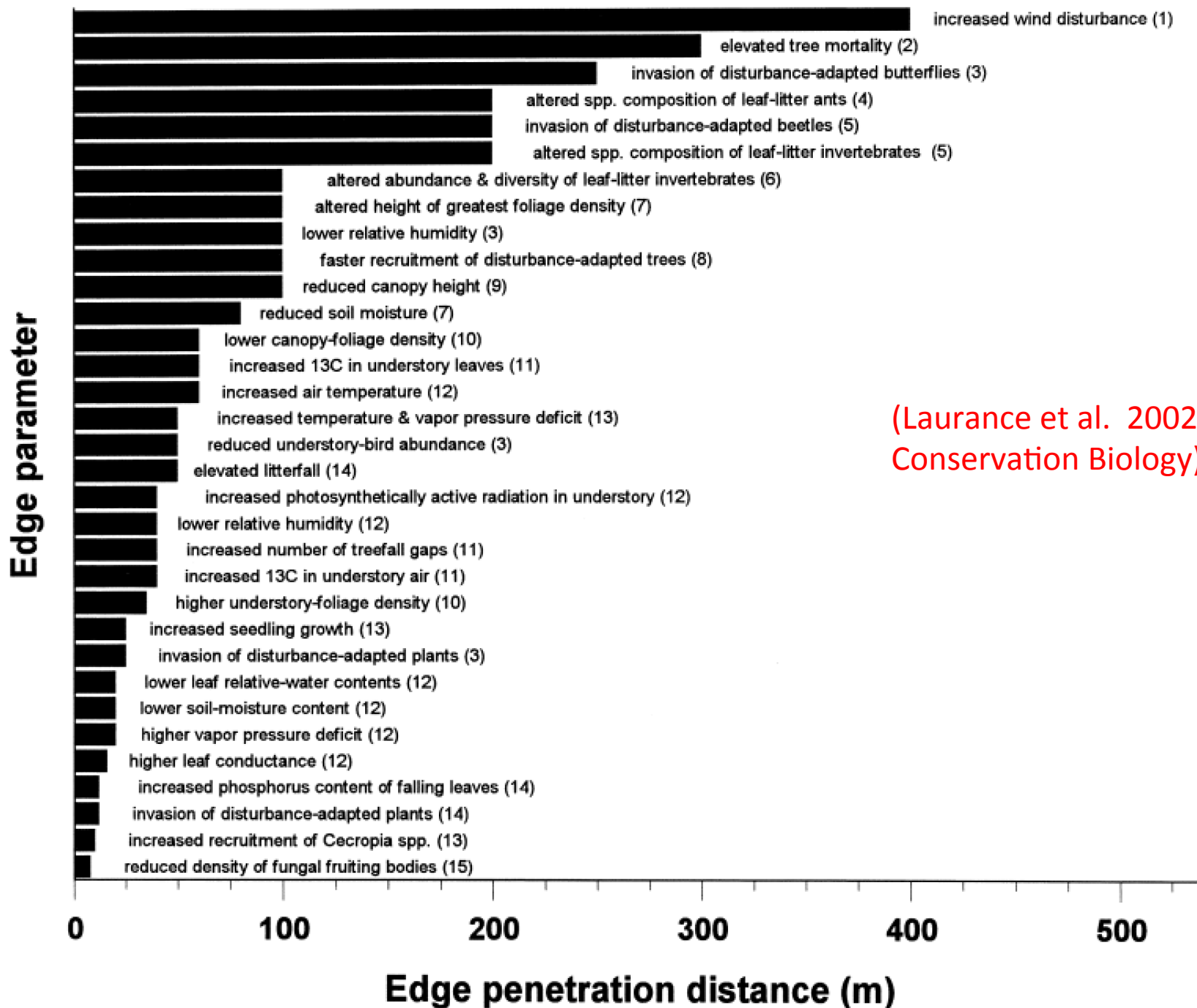


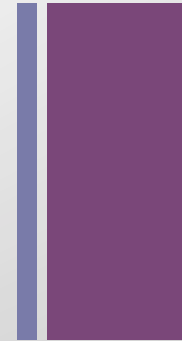
Fig. 3.4. Spatial relationships of boundary, border, and edges. Adapted from Forman & Moore (1992). W = width dimension of edge; V = vertical; L = length.



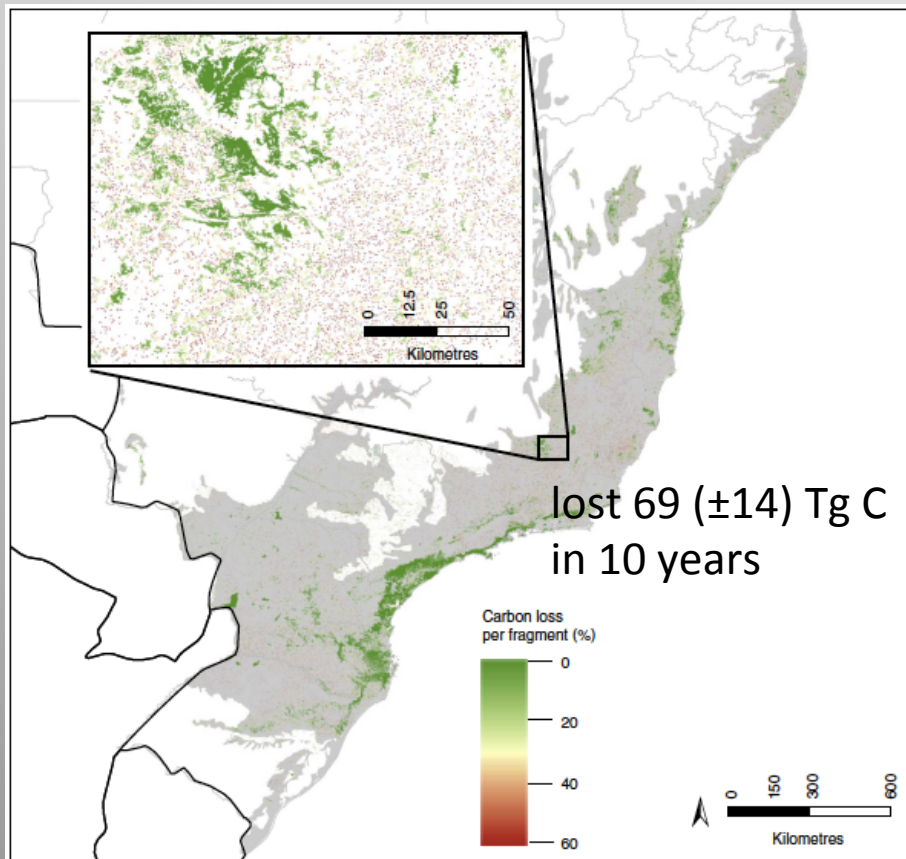
(Laurance et al. 2002, Conservation Biology)

Long-term carbon loss in fragmented Neotropical forests

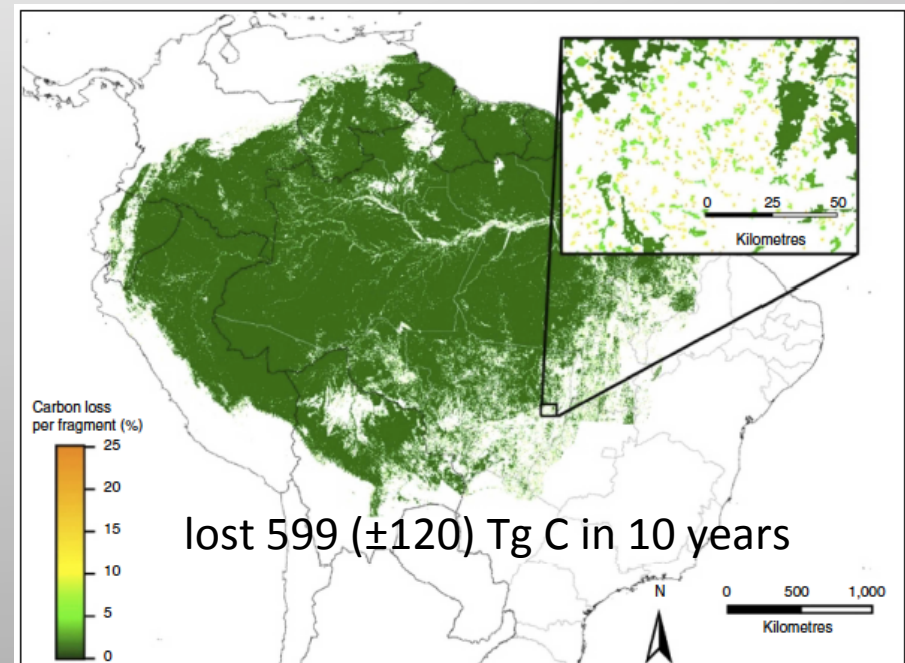
Sandro Pütz^{1,2,3}, Jürgen Groeneveld^{1,4}, Klaus Henle³, Christoph Knogge³, Alexandre Camargo Martensen⁵, Markus Metz⁶, Jean Paul Metzger⁷, Milton Cezar Ribeiro^{7,8}, Mateus Dantas de Paula¹ & Andreas Huth^{1,9,10}



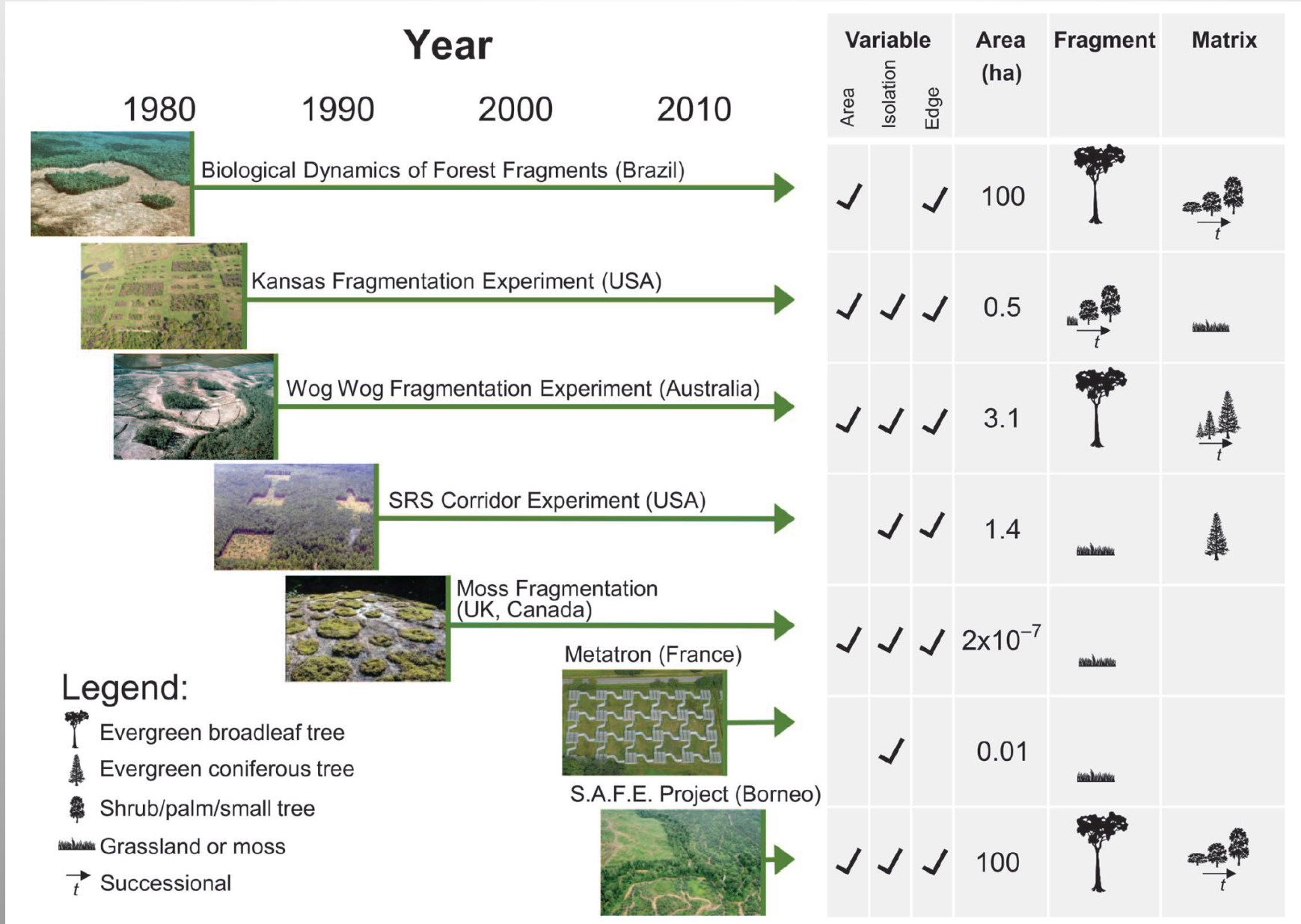
Atlantic Forest



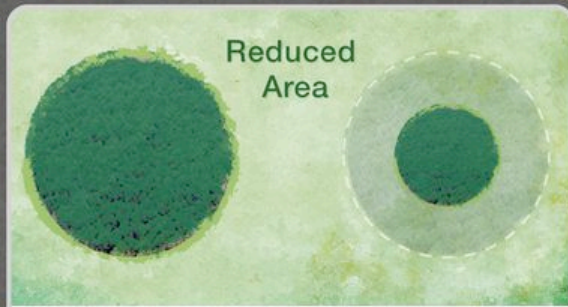
Amazonian Forest



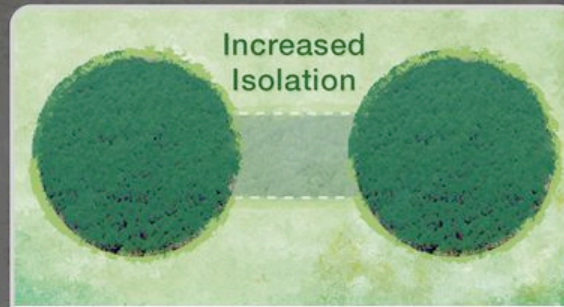
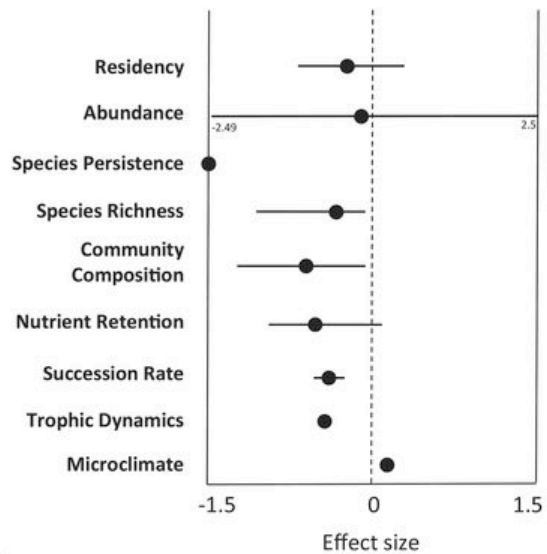
For all tropical forests, we estimate emissions up to 0.2 Pg Cy⁻¹ or **9 to 24% of the annual global C loss due to deforestation**



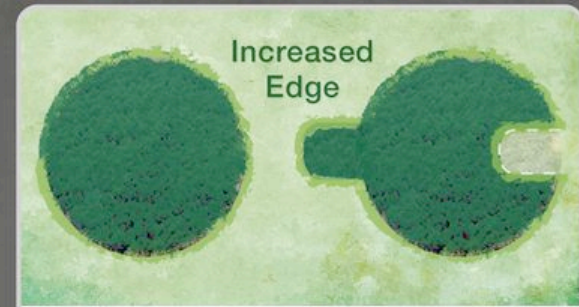
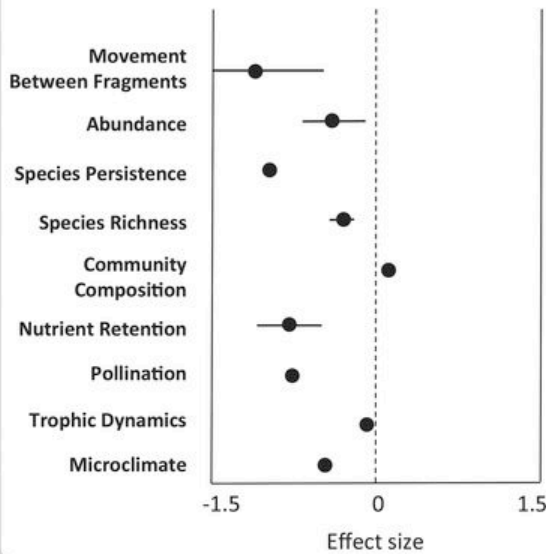
(Haddad et al. 2015)



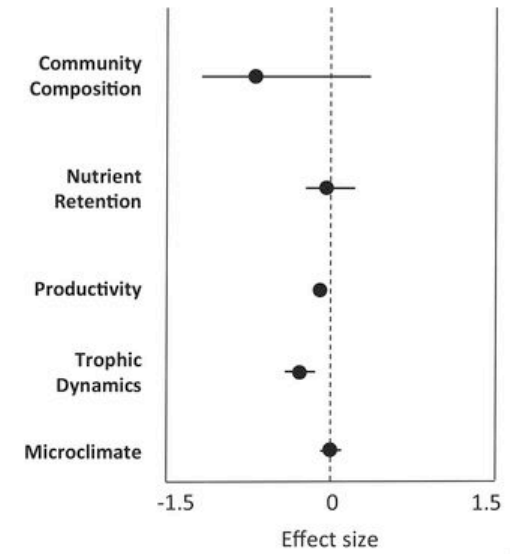
A Reduced Area



B Increased Isolation

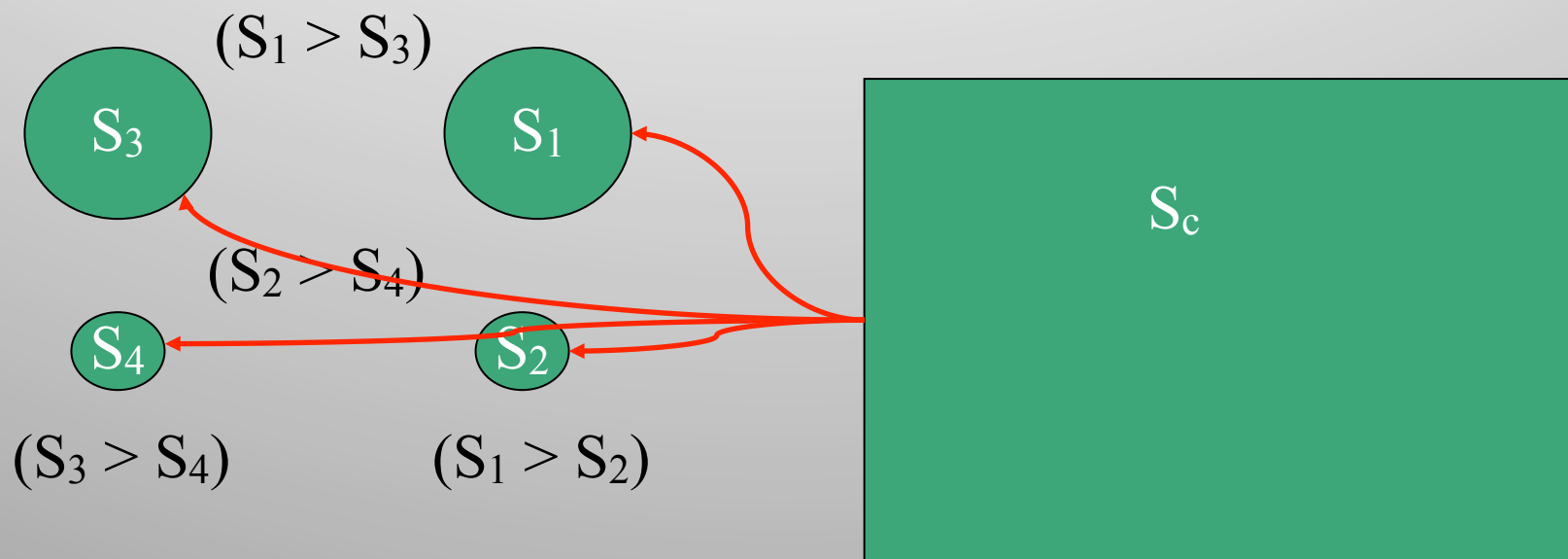


C Increased Edge



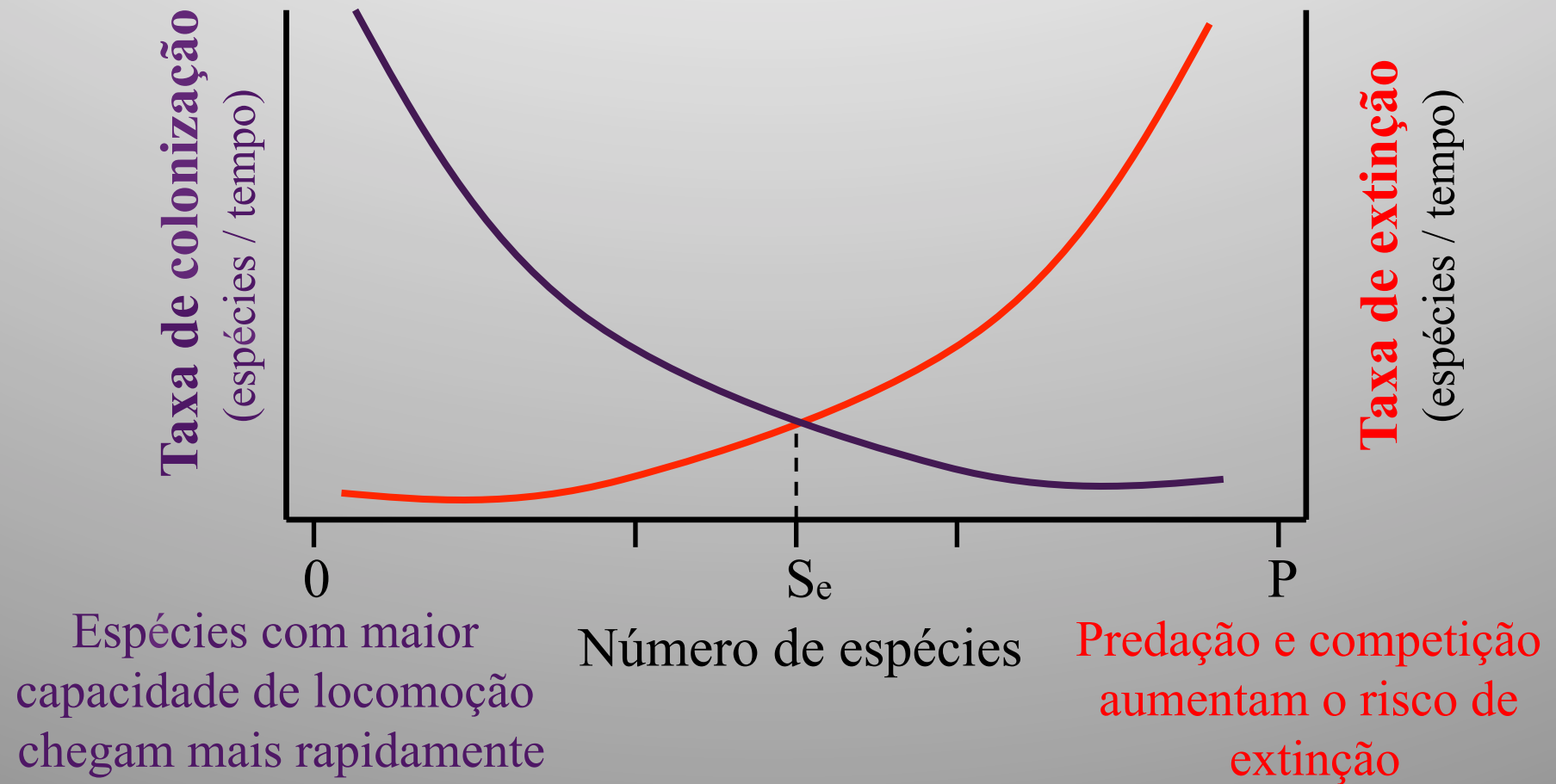
(Haddad et al. 2015)

A teoria da biogeografia das ilhas

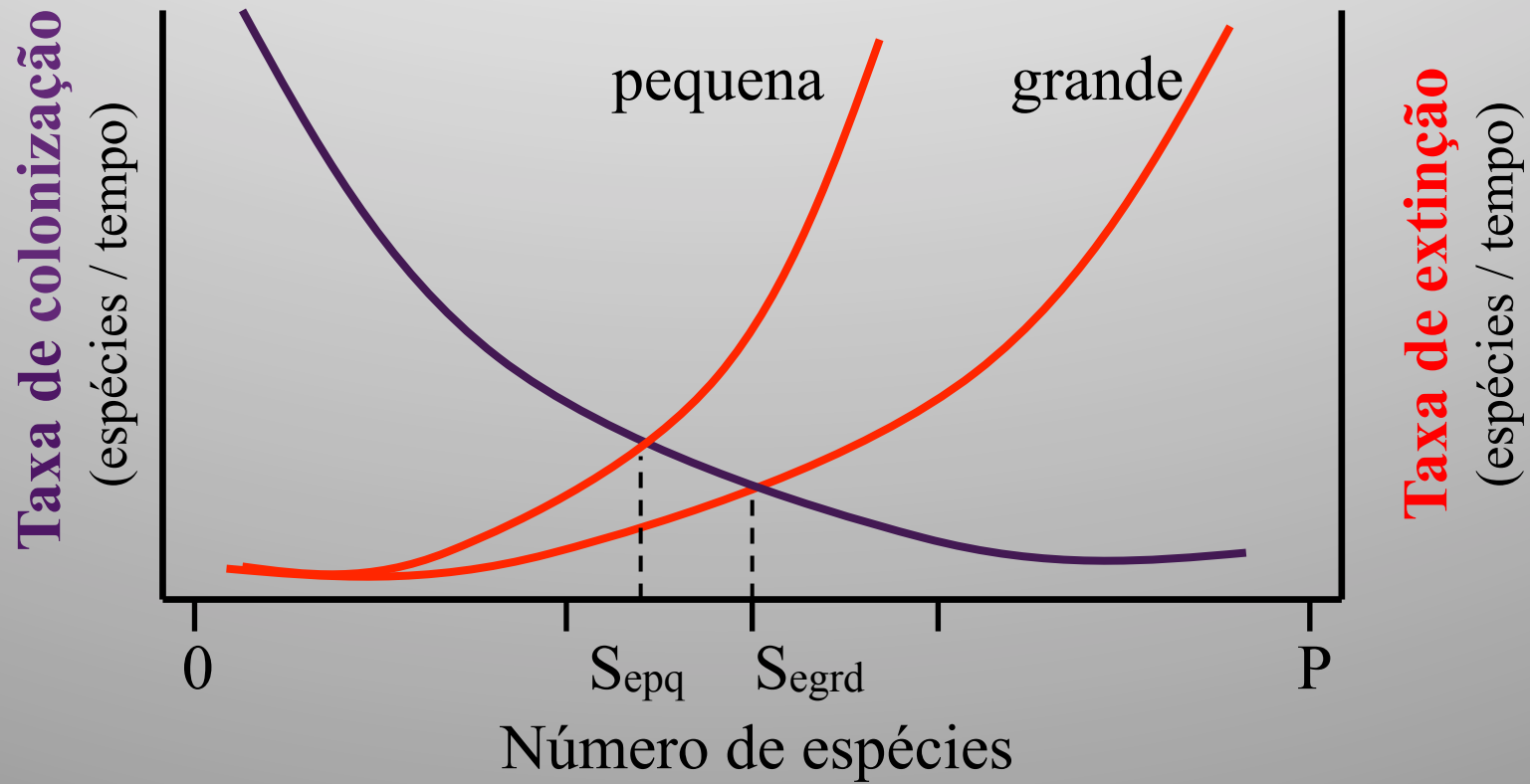


(MacArthur & Wilson 1967)

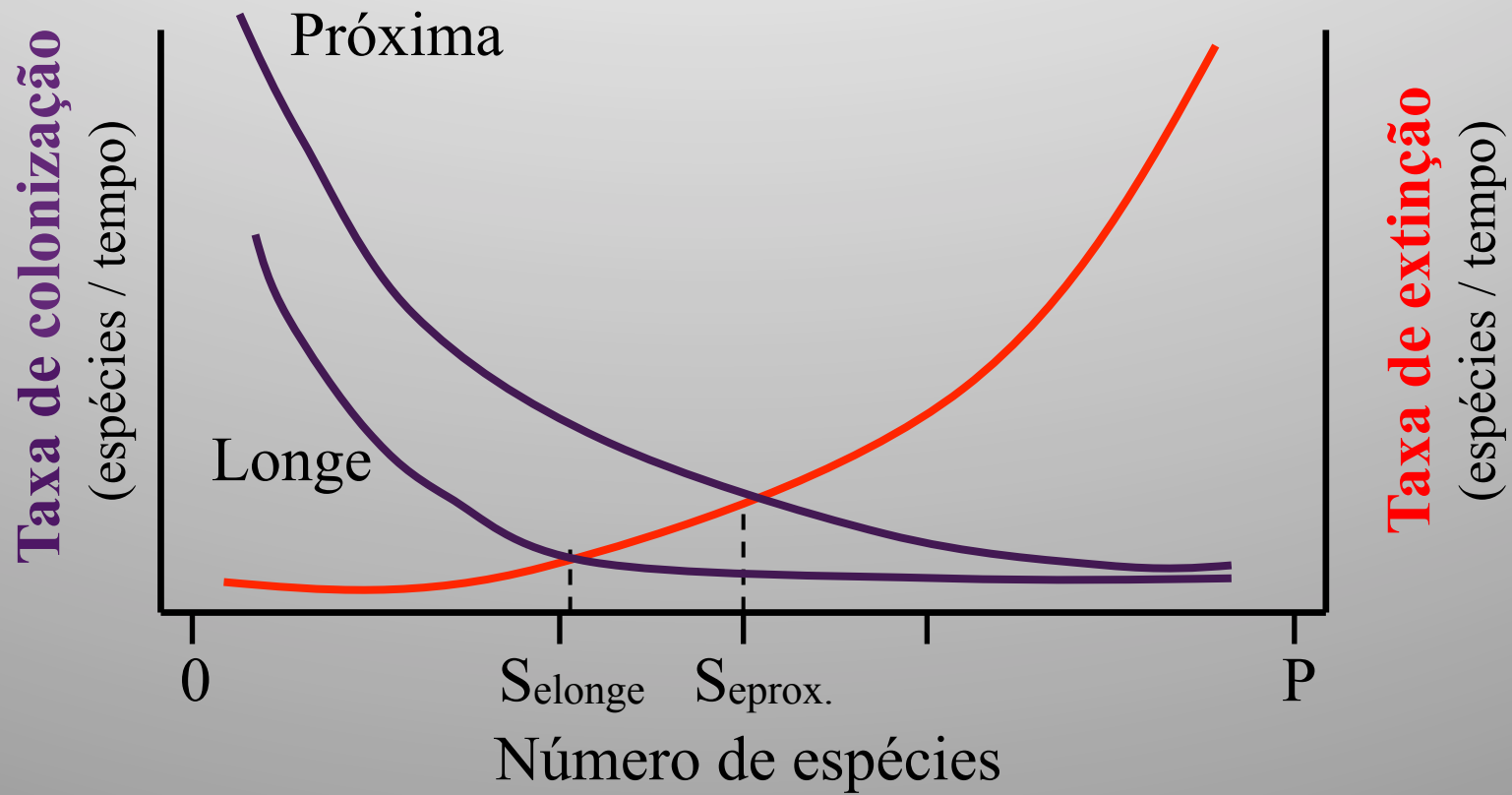
➔ Existe um **equilíbrio dinâmico** entre extinção e imigração



➔ Este **equilíbrio dinâmico** depende da área da ilha.



➔ Este **equilíbrio dinâmico** depende do isolamento da ilha.



Fragmentação



ESTRUTURAL

FUNCIONAL

Redução na
área do
fragmento



> Extinção local



Isolamento



< recolonização

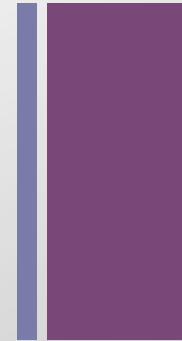


EXTINÇÃO





A fragmentação de habitats como principal ameaça à biodiversidade

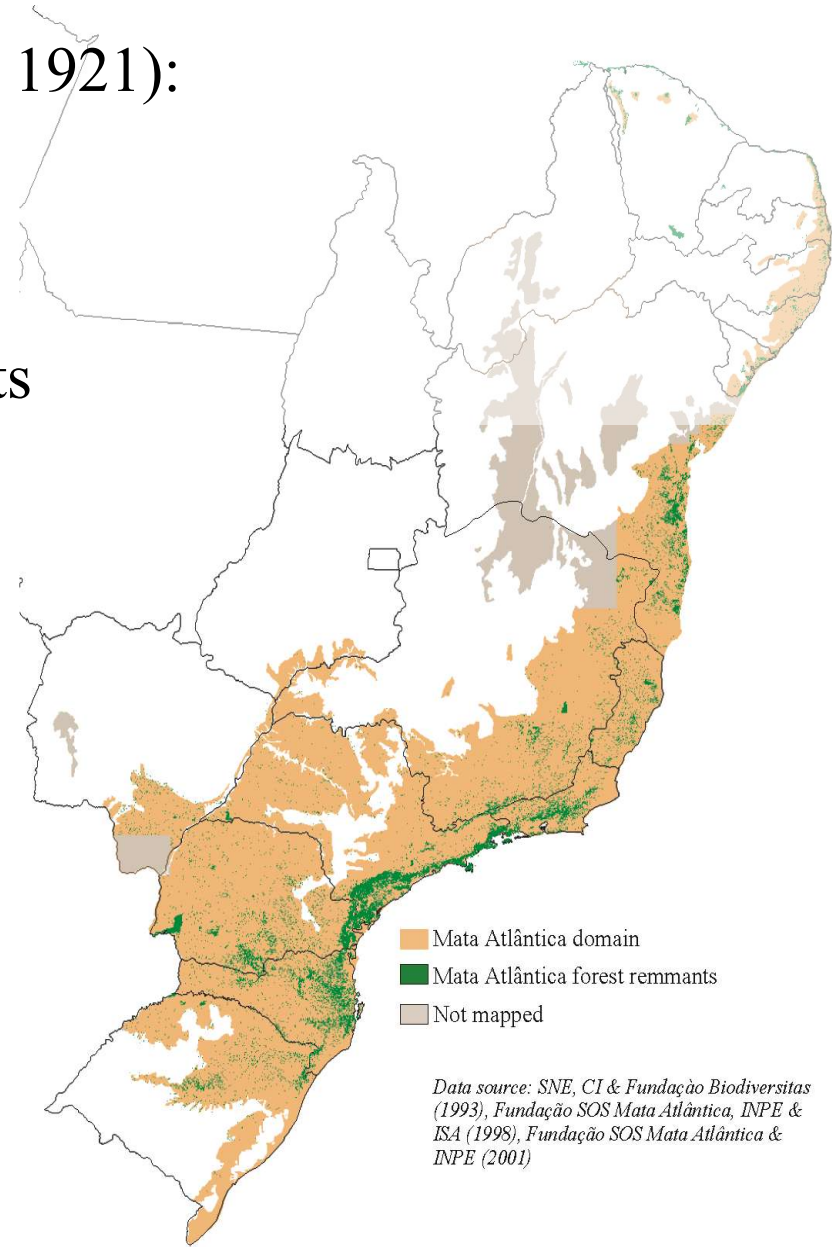
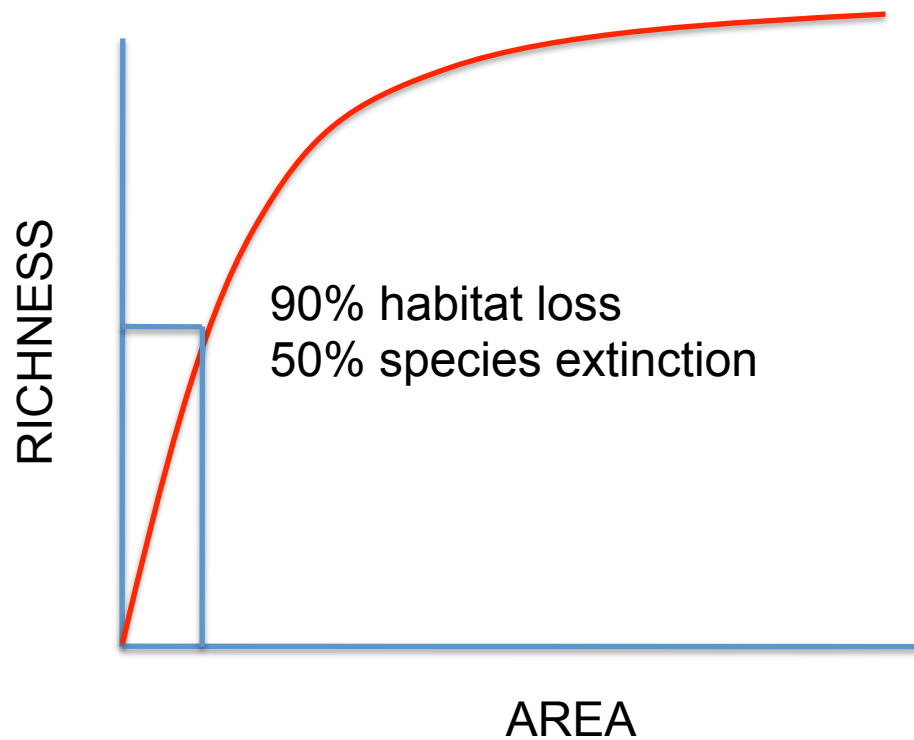


- O que é fragmentação?
- Por que devemos nos preocupar com a fragmentação?
- **Respostas no tempo**
- Implicações para conservação

Species-Area Relationship (Arrhenius 1921):

$$S = c A^z$$

where: S : richness
 A : area
 c and z constants

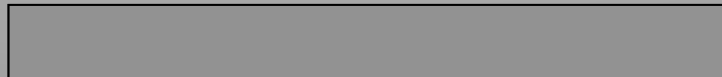


Atlantic Forest Extinction

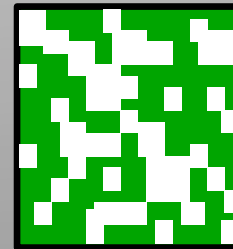
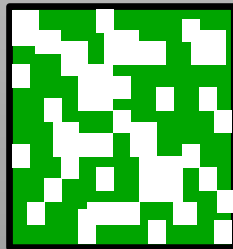
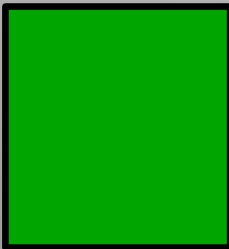
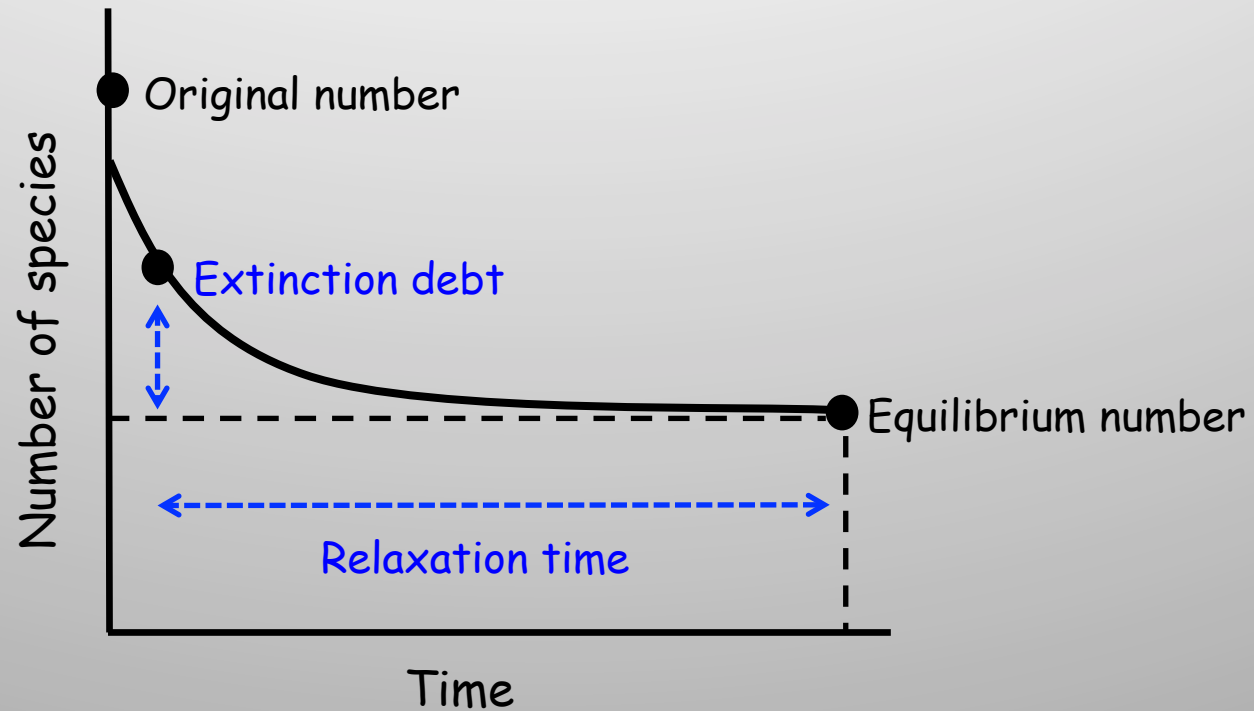
(Brooks & Balmford 1996, Nature)

Name of area	EBA code	Proportion of forest remaining (A_n/A_o)	Endemic bird species (S_o)	Extinctions predicted from forest losses (S_e)	Currently threatened species (S_t)
Alagoan Atlantic slope	B47	0.02	11	7	9
Bahian deciduous forest	B48	0.06	2	1	2
Brazilian lowlands	B51/52	0.12	57	24	27
Araucaria forest	B54	0.20	4	1	2
Whole region		0.12	214 (= 74+140)	88	60 (= 40+20)

Fragmentation and species extinction

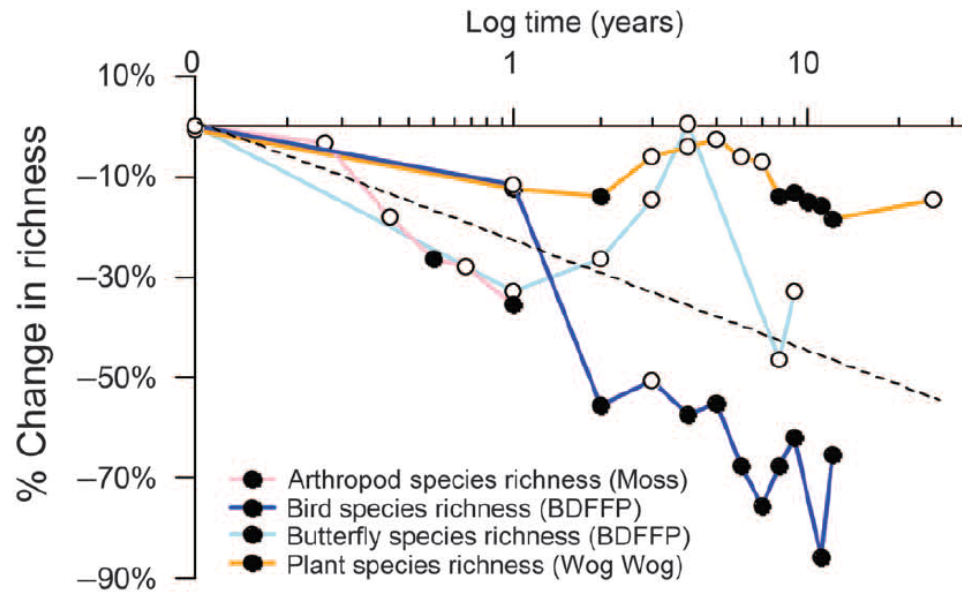


Débito de extinção

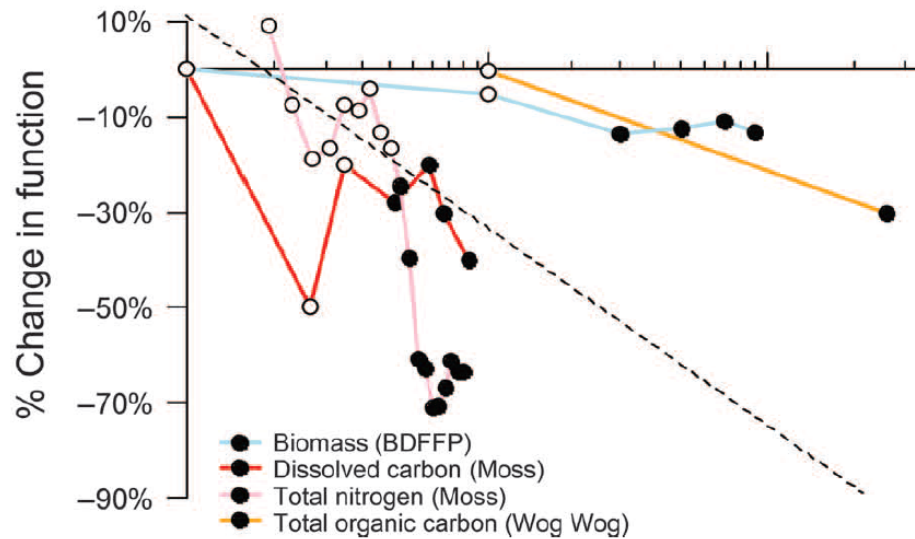




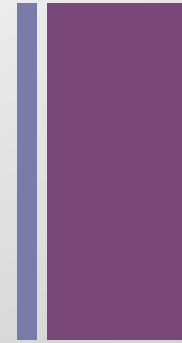
A Extinction debt



C Ecosystem function debt

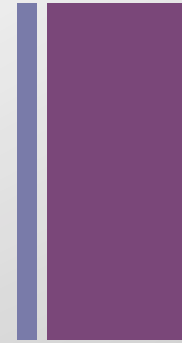


(Haddad et al. 2015)





A fragmentação de habitats como principal ameaça à biodiversidade



- O que é fragmentação?
- Por que devemos nos preocupar com a fragmentação?
- Respostas no tempo
- **Implicações para conservação**

CONECTIVIDADE DA PAISAGEM

“Capacidade da paisagem de facilitar fluxos biológicos entre fragmentos de habitat”

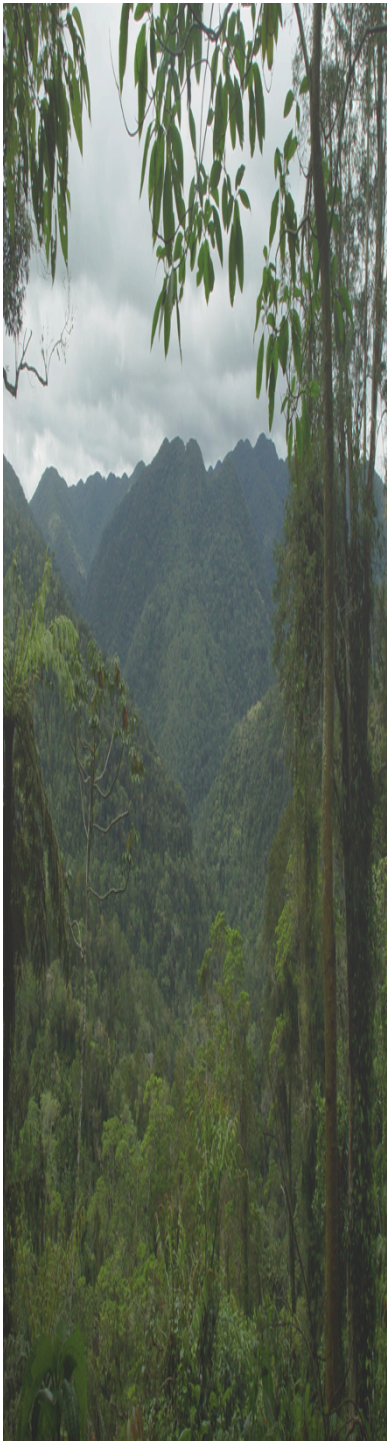
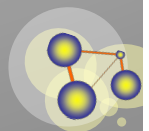
(Taylor et al. 1993)

Isolamento

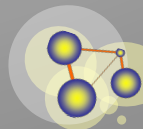
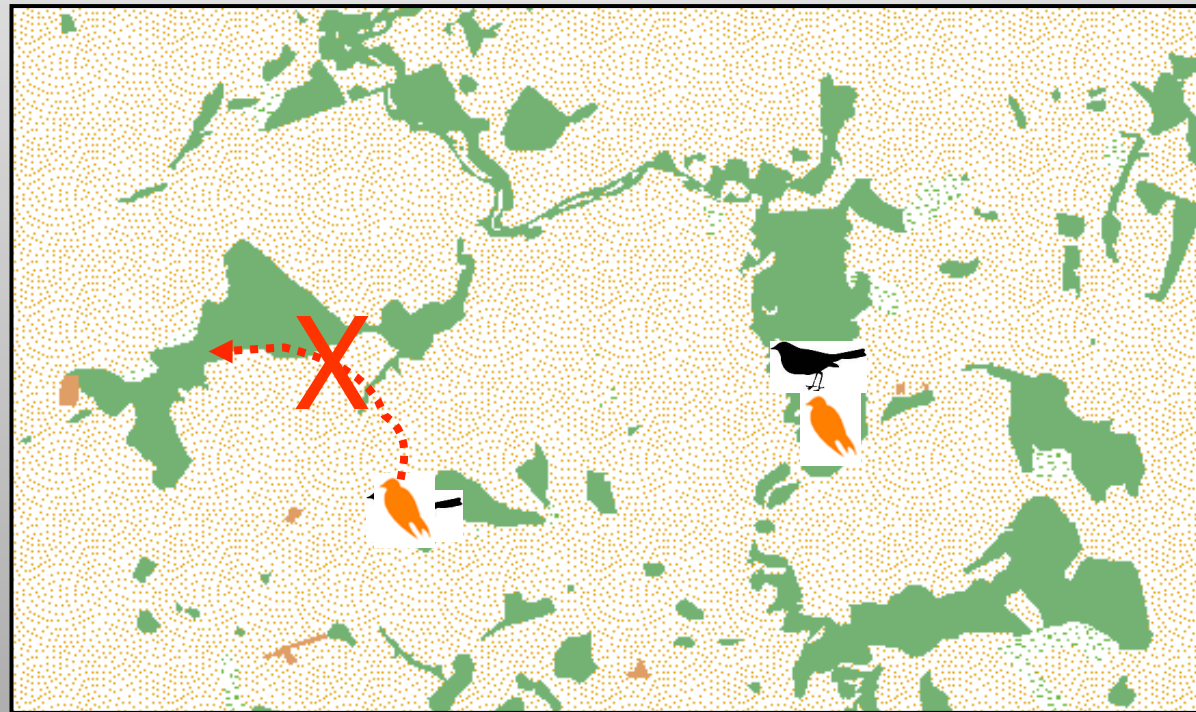
Corredores

Stepping stones

Permeabilidade da matriz



CONECTIVIDADE DA PAISAGEM



CONECTIVIDADE DA PAISAGEM

“Capacidade da paisagem de facilitar os fluxos biológicos entre fragmentos de habitat”

(Taylor et al. 1993)

Estrutural

Isolamento

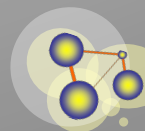
Corredores

Stepping stones

Matriz

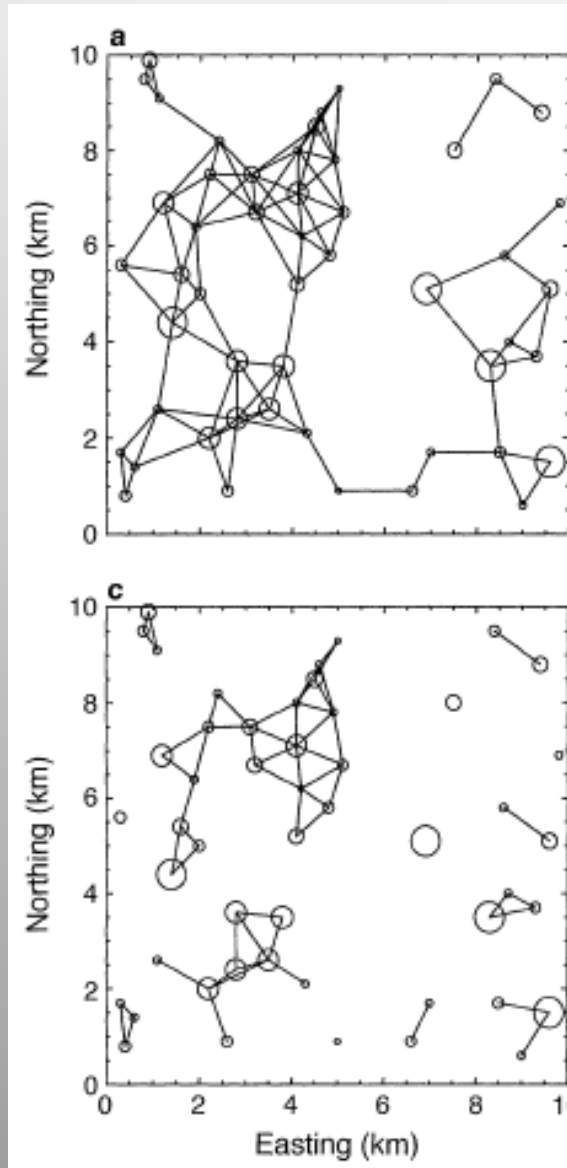
Funcional

Movimento das espécies

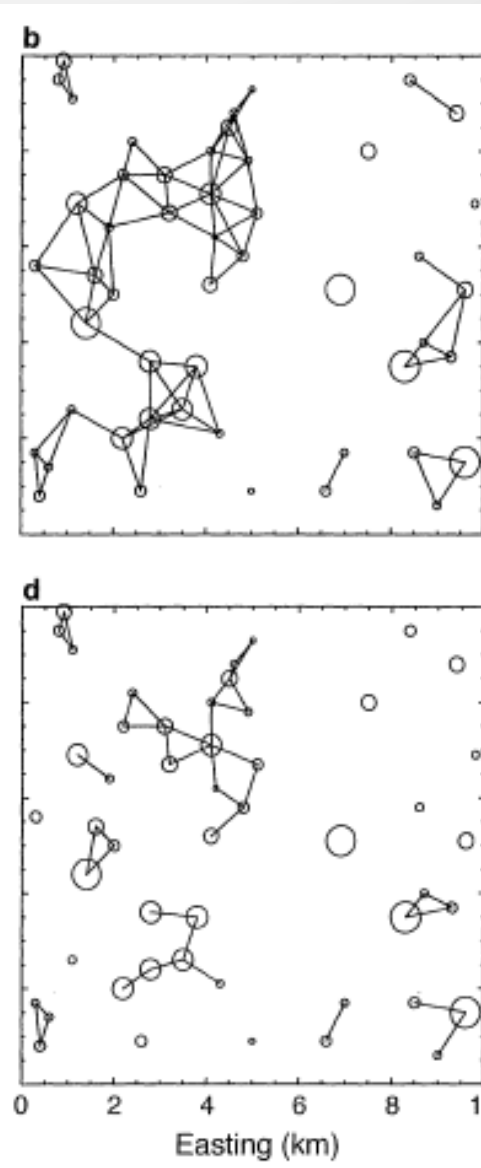


Conectividade funcional segundo a teoria dos grafos

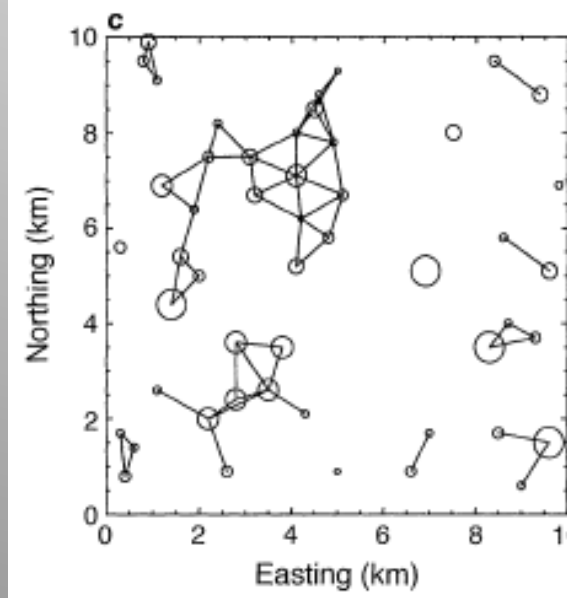
1500 m



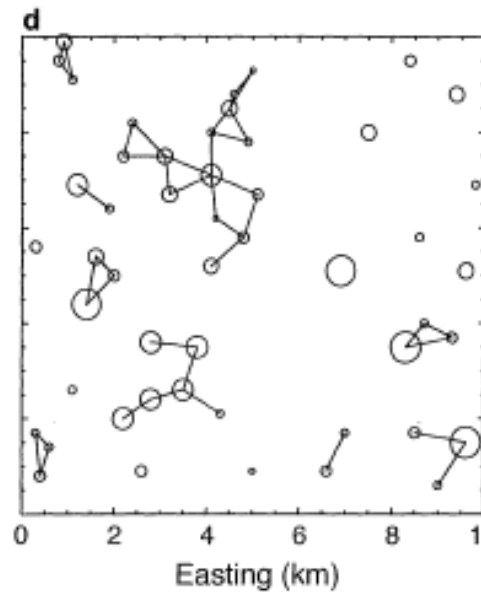
1250 m



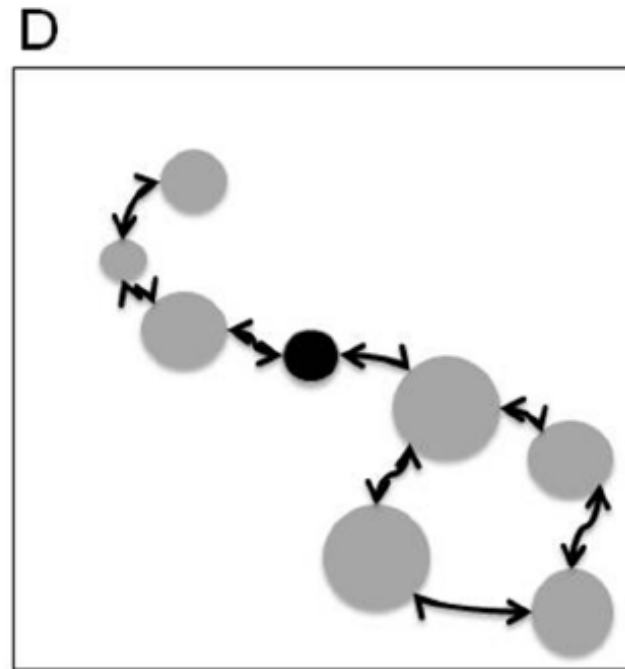
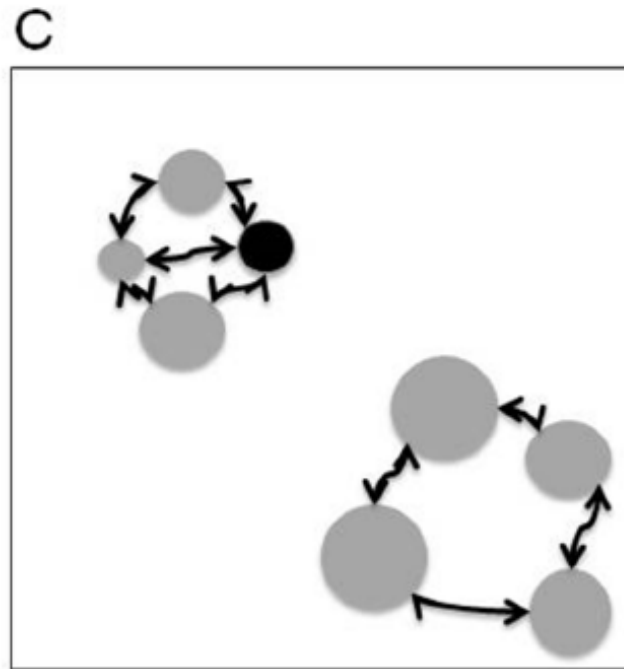
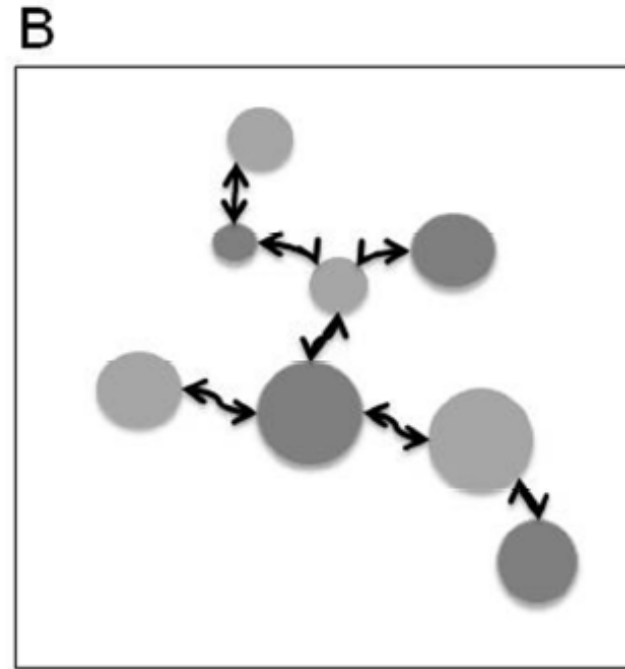
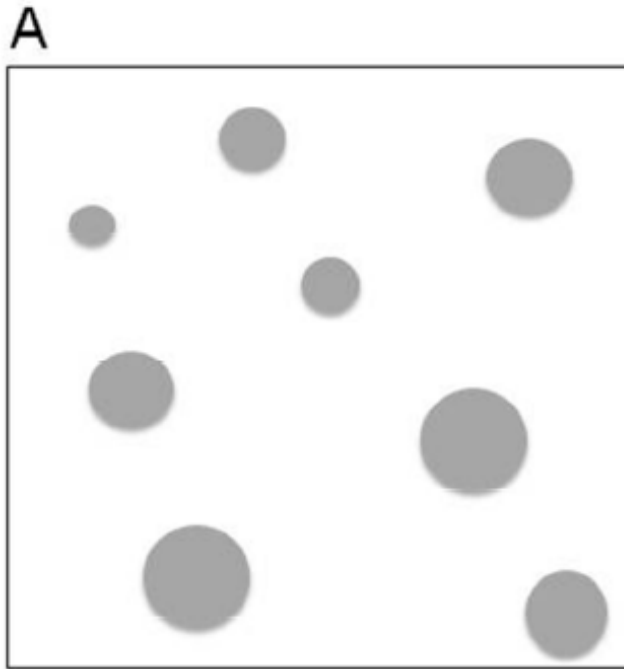
1000 m



750 m

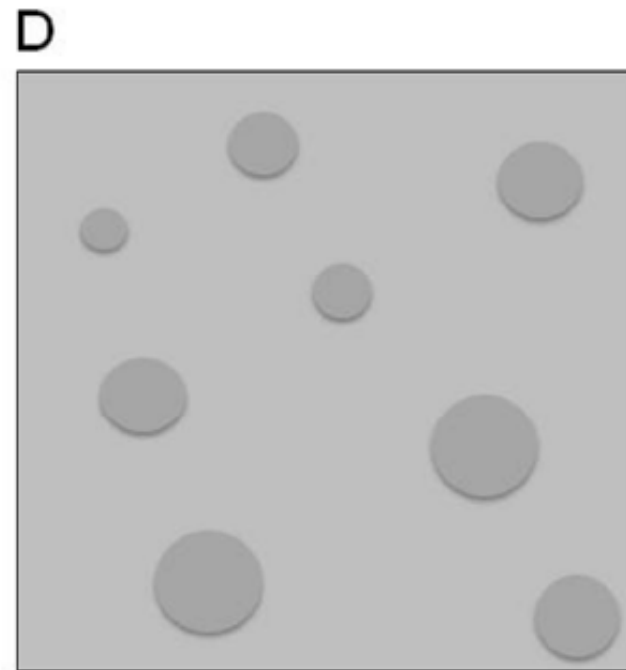
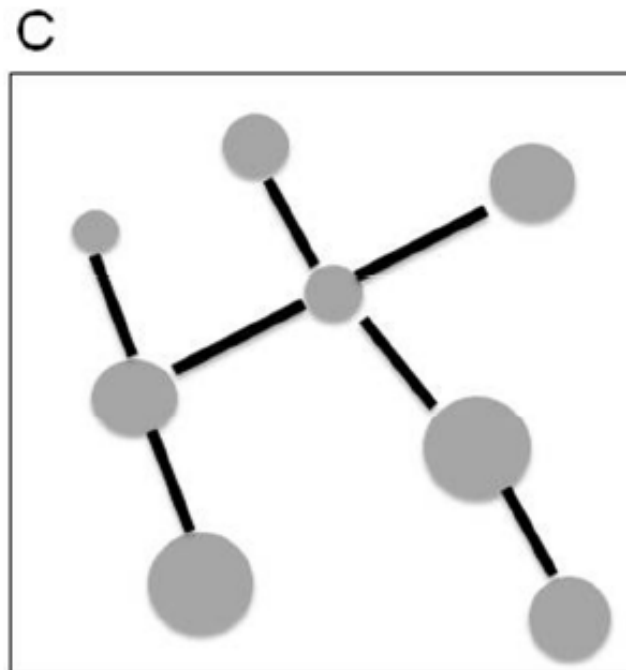
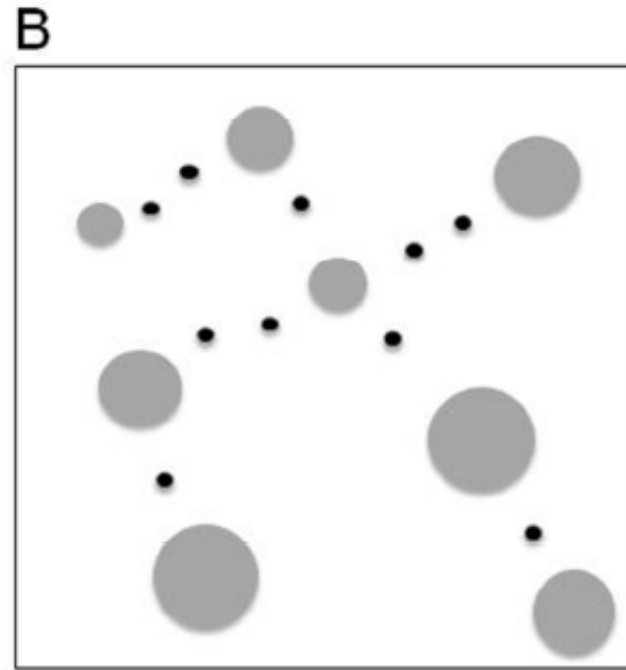
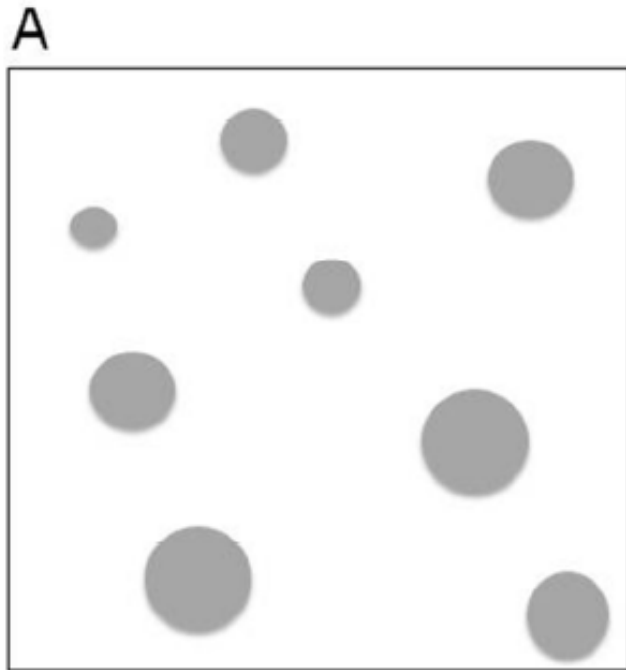


(Urban & Keitt 2001)

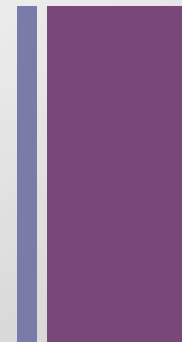


(Villard & Metzger 2014)

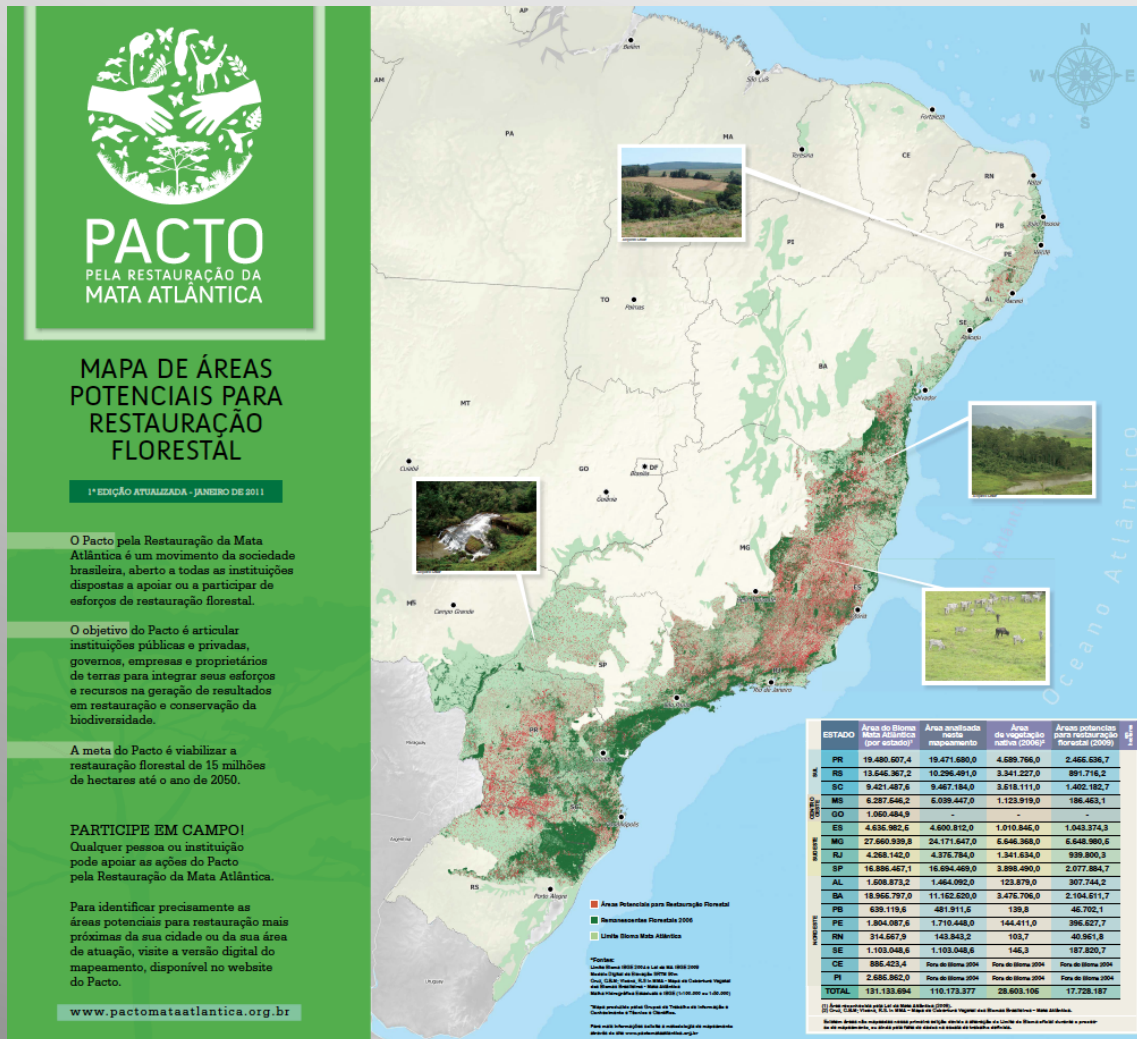
+



(Villard & Metzger 2014)



Demanda de restauração para a Floresta Atlântica



Adequação ao novo Código Florestal:
6 milhões ha

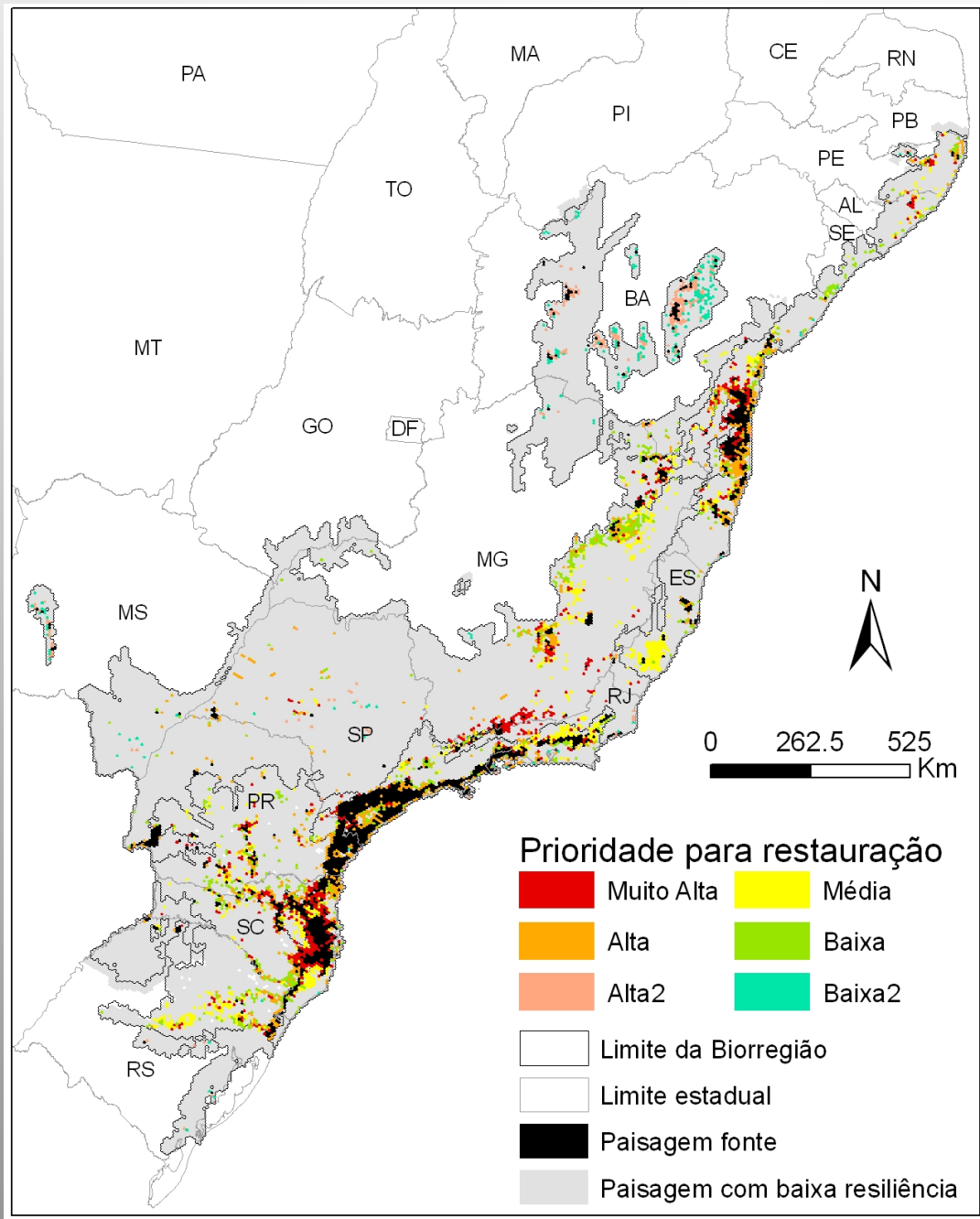
Pacto de restauração:
15 milhões ha até 2050

Cobertura atual:
16 milhões ha

Mapeamentos para a conservação e recuperação da biodiversidade na **Mata Atlântica**: em busca de uma estratégia espacial integradora para orientar ações aplicadas



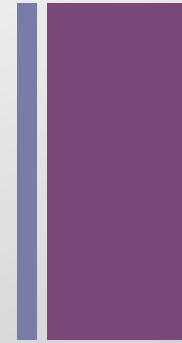
Projeto Proteção da Mata Atlântica II



(Tambosi et al. 2014,
Restoration Ecology)



A fragmentação de habitats como principal ameaça à biodiversidade



- Fragmentação – sub-divisão do habitat
- É uma das principais ameaças à biodiversidade
- É necessário considerar a escala temporal
- A noção de conectividade permite integrar aspectos estruturais e funcionais da fragmentação
- A pesquisa recente vem fomentando importantes subsídios para políticas de conservação



Obrigado!

Dept. de Ecologia— Universidade de São Paulo

jpm@ib.usp.br

<http://eco.ib.usp.br/lepac>