Scheda

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Titolo del lavoro	*Analisi degli effetti della frammentazione ambientale sull'avifauna forestale e ipotesi di pianificazione di una rete ecologica: un caso di studio in provincia di Terni*
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Abstract	The patterns of richness and abundance of four forest interior bird species (Picus viridis, Picoides major, Sitta europea, Garrulus glandarius), known as sensitive to habitat fragmentation, have been investigated in 12 fragment and 3 largest forest sites in a mosaic landscape of Central Italy using the line transect method. Fragment area and their isolation affected in different ways the patterns of richness and abundance of the studied species, except for Picus viridis. Tree mean diameter in the fragments does not seem to explain the general patterns of the interior species in the study area, even though the uneven aged forest stand management of the fragment might, at least locally, sustain the presence of the species. Probably, the populations of the selected species may show a "patchy structure" in the study area and forest fragments could be functionally acting as stepping stones for local dynamics of individuals at landscape scale. These preliminary results seem to confirm partially previously published data on these forest interior species (poor disperser, area-, isolation- and habitat quality-sensitive). Studied species (particularly, Sitta europaea and Garrulus glandarius) may be proposed as "target/indicator" of fragmentation process, at least in the hilly fragmented landscape mosaics of Central Italy. Although, abundance of individual target species could be affected by stochasticity if referred to small sample of forest fragment, total abundance of these species may be a useful dependent variable able to give rapid quantitative information for landscape planning strategies at local scale (e.g. selection of nature reserves, Gap analysis, ecological network planning).