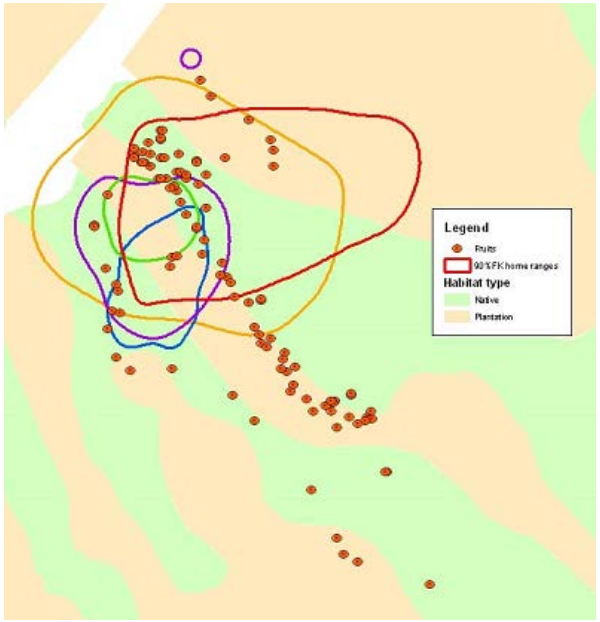
Project Update: July 2014



Home ranges (based on 90% fixed kernel estimators), fruiting plants and habitat types at the transformed site, composed by remnants of native secondary vegetation and Eucalyptus plantations.

We analysed the field data gathered during February 2014, processing telemetry locations for 10 individuals (five at each habitat type). We obtained an average of 56 effective locations for each individual (ranging from 37 to 71 locations). Home ranges at the transformed habitat were slightly larger than those from the native forest (0.87 ha vs. 0.56 ha based on the 90% fixed kernel estimators), however those differences were not statistically significant (t test P = 0.43). Now we are working on a statistical routine to relate the spatial distribution of the fruiting plants with the locations of each individual. On the other hand, we produced a series of educative materials (see section "2014 Education & Outreach" at http://sites.google.com/site/ecoevolutionary/community-involvement) that will be used in addition to a talk about the conservation of ecological interactions, intended for elementary school children. A more general goal of our project was the inclusion – based on our research results– of the mutualistic system composed by the mistletoe *Tristerix corymbosus*, the hummingbird *Sephanoides sephaniodes* and the marsupial *Dromiciops gliroides* as a priority conservation object in the new management plant of the Valdivian Coastal Reserve, which comprised ca. 50,000 ha of temperate rainforest (representing ~47% of the protected surface of this ecosystem in Chile).

Educative chart of ecological interactions (pollination and seed dispersal), using examples of native animals and plants.