

Aves como bioindicador de sustentabilidad en el piedemonte mendocino urbanizado

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The most important environmental transformations that occur on natural systems are urban settlements that expand disorderly, especially in the foothills of Mendoza. Urbanization implies clearing that affects the permanence of the birds that depend on this vegetation to fulfill their life cycle. With the objective of knowing the impact generated by the urban advance on the avifauna of the Mendoza piedmont, the avifauna was studied seasonally in a Control area, Urban area and Piedmont of Luján de Cuyo, where richness and abundance of birds were recorded, considering that the presence or absence of native species is a valid indicator to determine the alterations on the initial natural conditions of the ecosystem produced by urban advance. As a result, urbanphilic, urbanphobic and indifferent birds were identified; in addition, 16 species of birds with an indicator value of the environmental condition (bioindicator) were identified. In addition, the application of xeriscaping techniques is suggested, which consists of replanting native vegetation in degraded sectors and in fronts of houses, which facilitates the reintroduction of native birds.

Palabras clave: Piedemonte-urbanization-avifauna-bioindicators