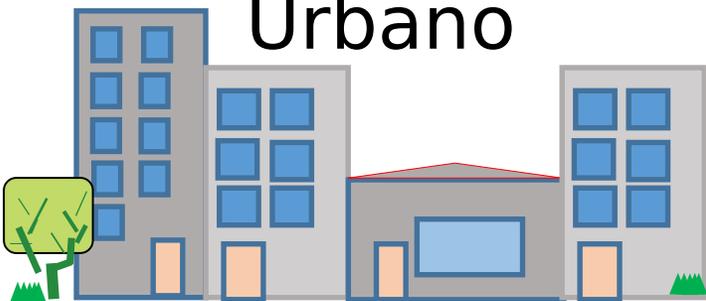


Hemoparásitos aviáres en el desierto del Monte central, Mendoza, Argentina

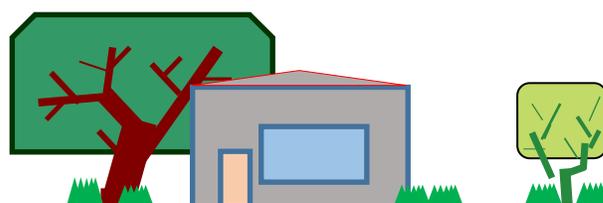
Quero, Ángel Arnoldo Martín, Baztán, Ma. Dulce, Caballero, Sofía, Godoy, Dayana, Marinozzi, Anabella, Mera y Sierra, Roberto, Neira, Gisela, Puebla, Belén, Vercesi, Antonella, Zarco, Agustín

CIPaR Umaza

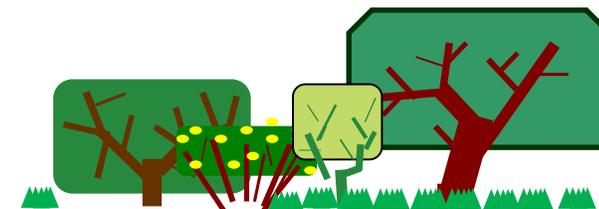
Ambiente Urbano



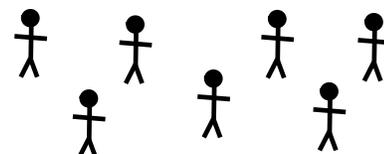
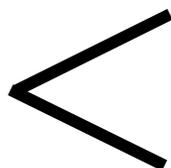
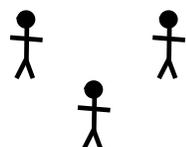
Ambiente Rural



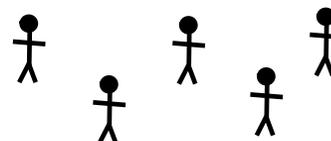
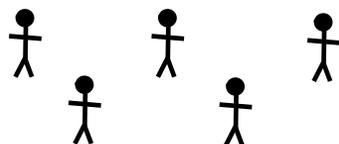
Ambiente “Natural”



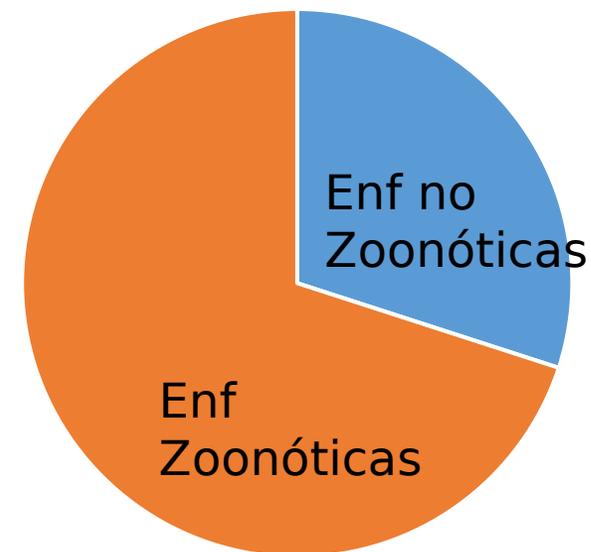
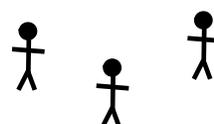
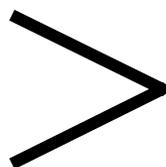
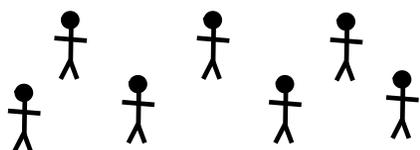
1960



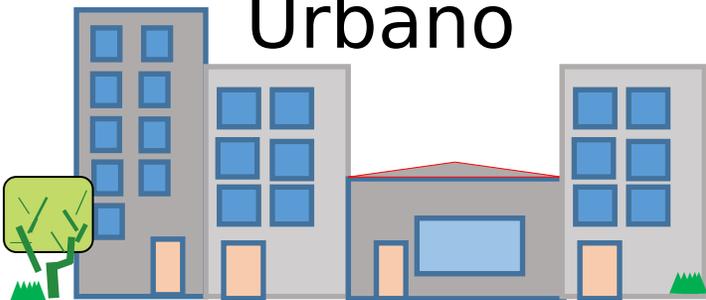
2010



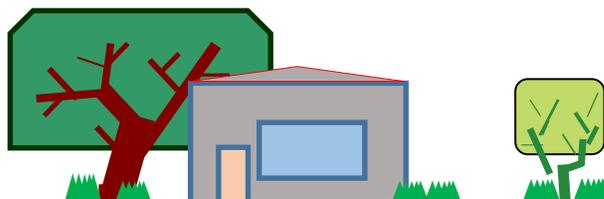
2040



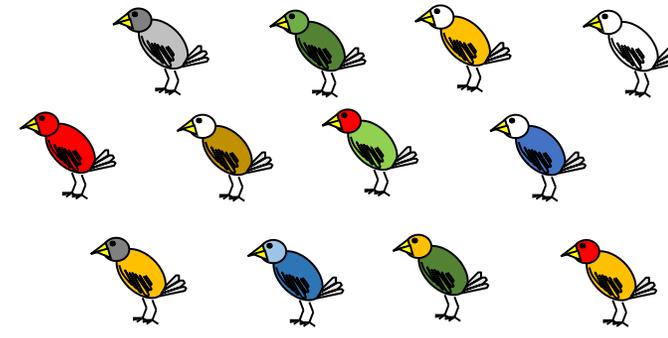
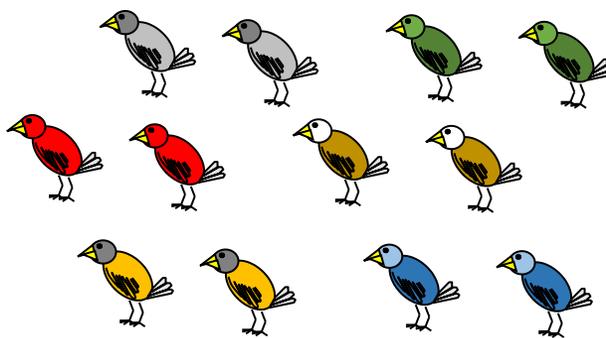
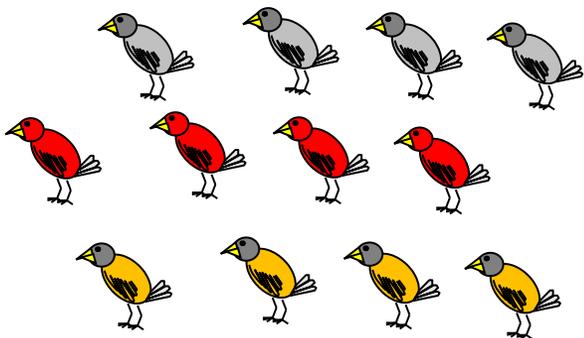
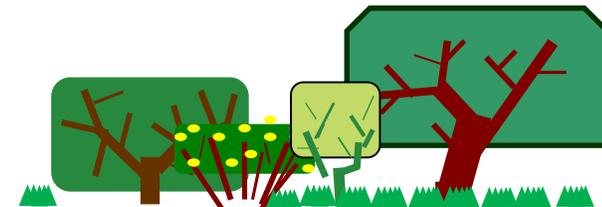
Ambiente Urbano



Ambiente Rural



Ambiente “Natural”



(-)

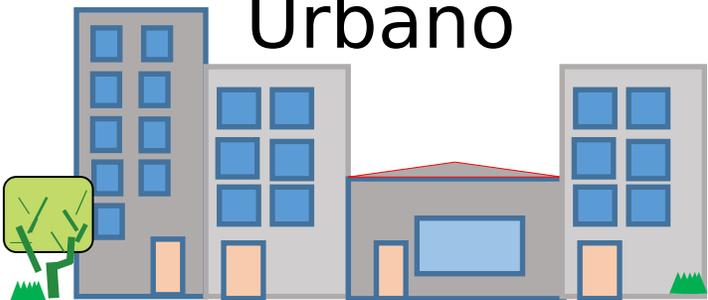


Riqueza aviar

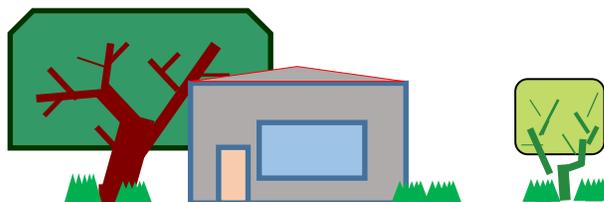


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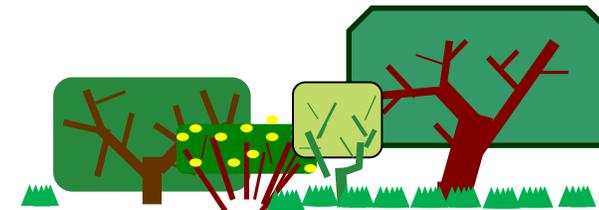
Ambiente Urbano



Ambiente Rural



Ambiente “Natural”



(-)

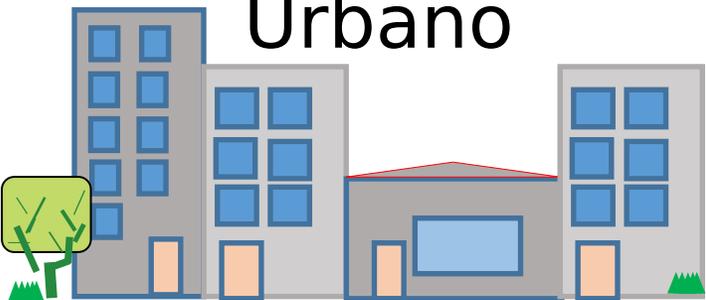


Riqueza Parasitaria
(en la Comunidad)

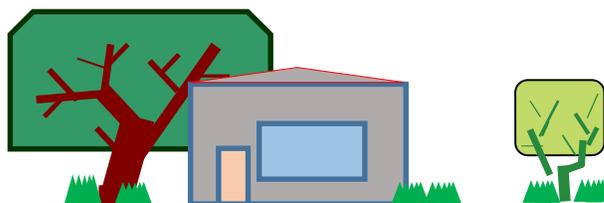


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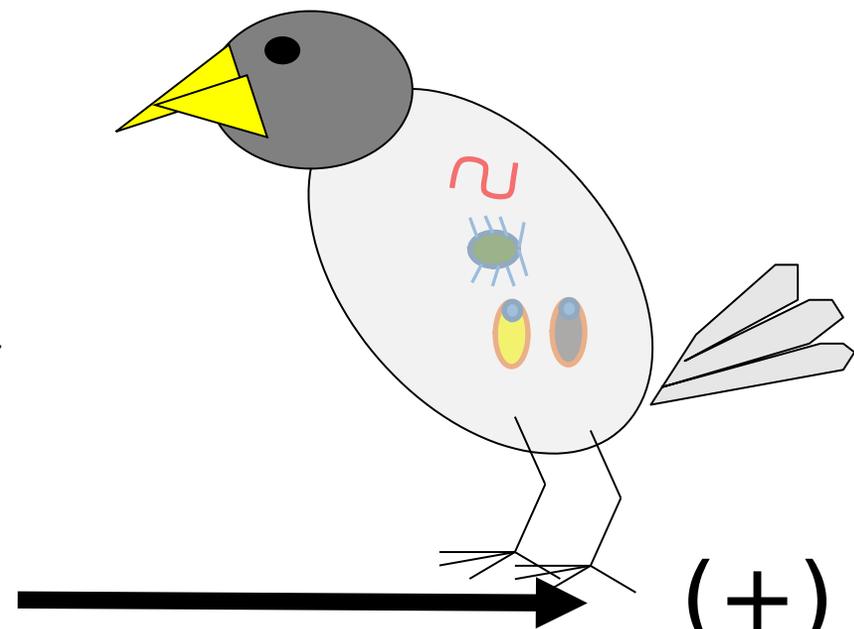
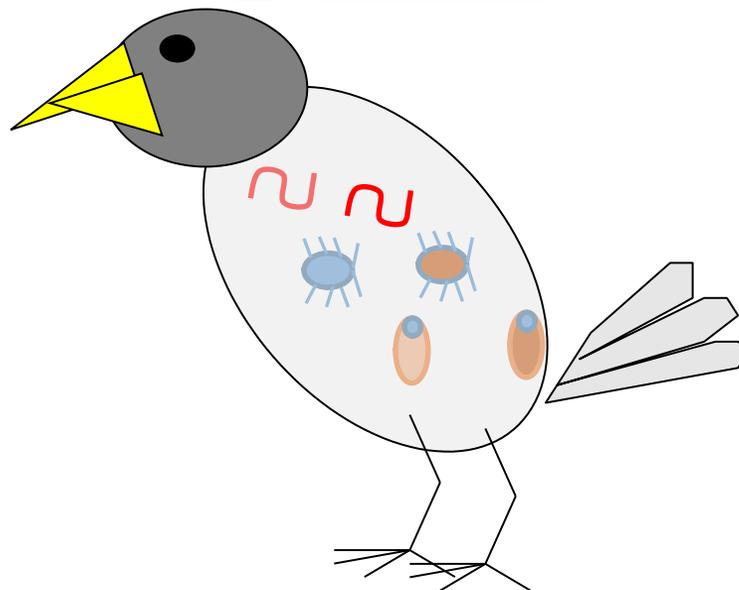
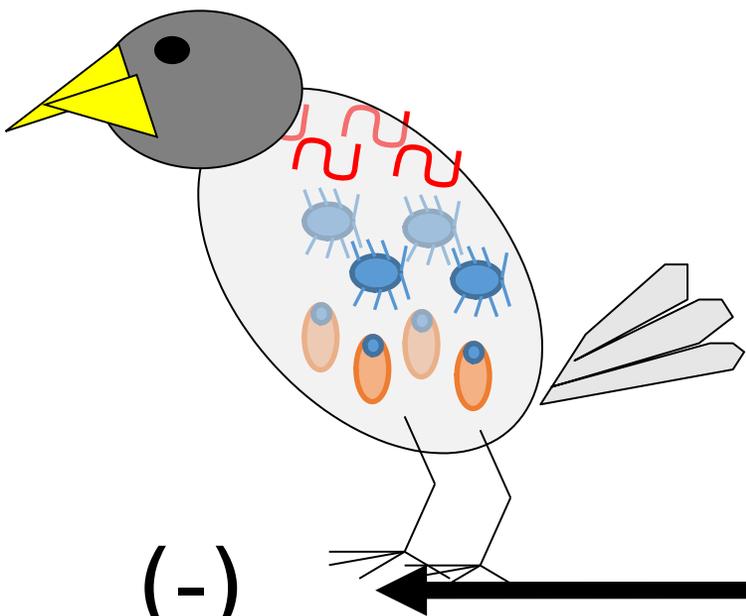
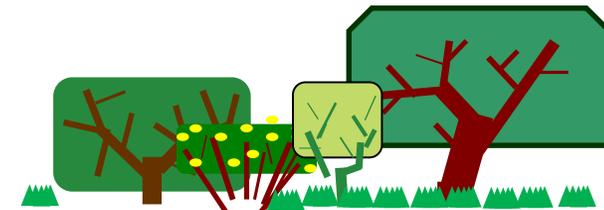
Ambiente Urbano



Ambiente Rural



Ambiente “Natural”



Riqueza Parasitaria (Individuo)

Objetivo general: Estimar las riquezas parasitarias en diversas especies de aves silvestres en áreas urbanas, rurales, y naturales de la provincia de Mendoza





2012-2020

660 individuos

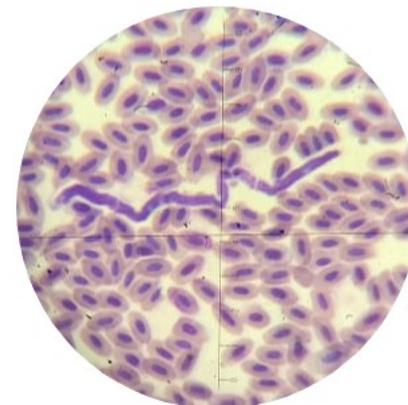
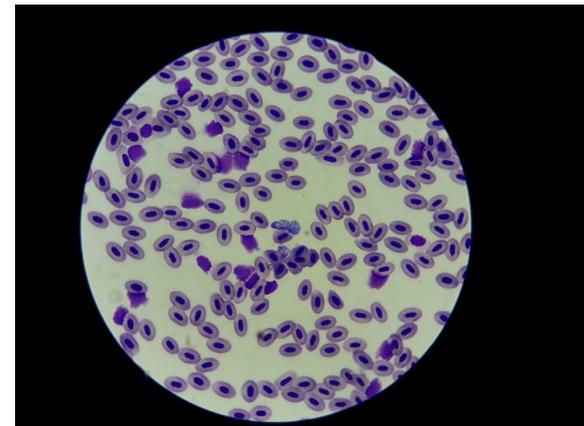
393 provenientes de ambientes “naturales”

199 de ambientes rurales

68 de ambientes urbanos

No se encontraron individuos positivos a hemoparásitos en aves urbanas, y sólo el 0,5 % de las rurales dió positivo a *Haemoproteus*. El 9,6% de las aves de ambientes naturales dieron positivos a algún hemoparásito.

Nuestros resultados sugieren que la hipótesis de relación entre riquezas parasitarias y el uso del suelo se cumpliría para los sitios estudiados a nivel del ensamble aviar.





Gracias