

Human infrastructure can alter the ecosystem services provided by a migratory ungulate

Andrea Corradini^{1,2}, Kristy Ferraro³, Vivian Hawkinson⁴, Federico Ossi^{1,2}, Francesca Cagnacci^{1,2}

¹ Animal Ecology Unit, Research and Innovation Centre (CRI), Fondazione Edmund Mach, San Michele all'Adige, Italy

² National Biodiversity Future Center (NBFC), Palermo, Italy

³ Yale School of the Environment, New Haven, USA

⁴ School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, USA

Introduction

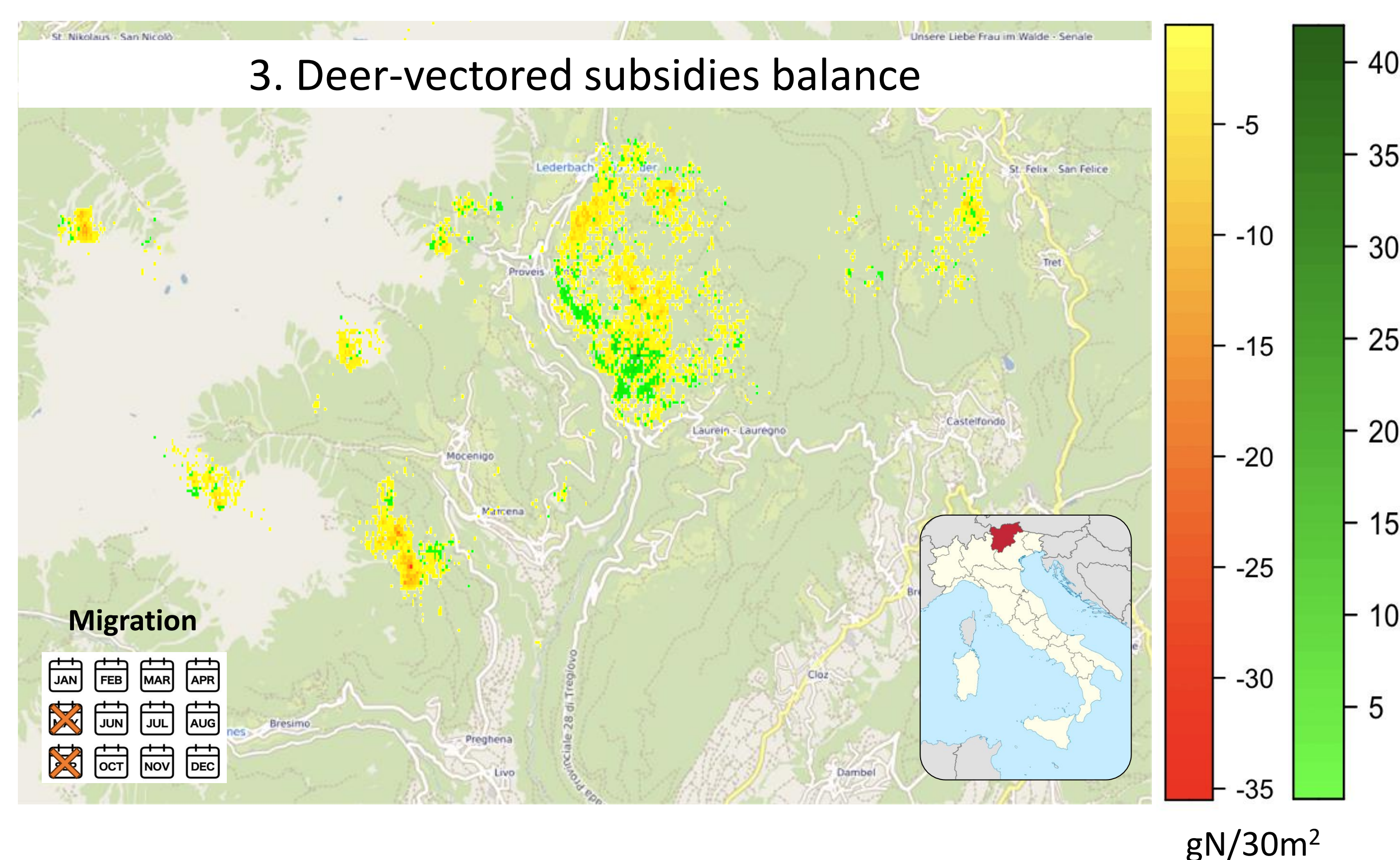
- Wild ungulates, through their movement, provide **key ecosystem functions** → soil productivity, seed dispersal, and C sequestration
- Loss of migratory routes** due to expanding human infrastructure networks and climate change can affect ecosystem functionality
- Human activities** generally have a **negative impact** on the quality, quantity, and dynamics of soil nutrients, particularly N
- Wild ungulates**, with their movement and space use, **can offset some of these impacts** by restoring nutrient concentrations, but also deplete them when local density is high, or connectivity is lacking

AIM: Map the **nitrogen (N)** flow derived by large migrating ungulates, and discuss **services/disservices** provided

Material and Methods

ECOLOGICAL SETTING — Agent-Based Modelling

- Layer **NDVI** (10m-cell matrix), proxy for vegetation
- Agents **15 GPS-tracked wild red deer** (2 years) + **60 simulated deer** (4 per wild deer, 15 groups)
Daily defecation rate → 10-12 dungs per deer/day
Body mass (w/ loss) → 111 kg ♀, 177 kg ♂

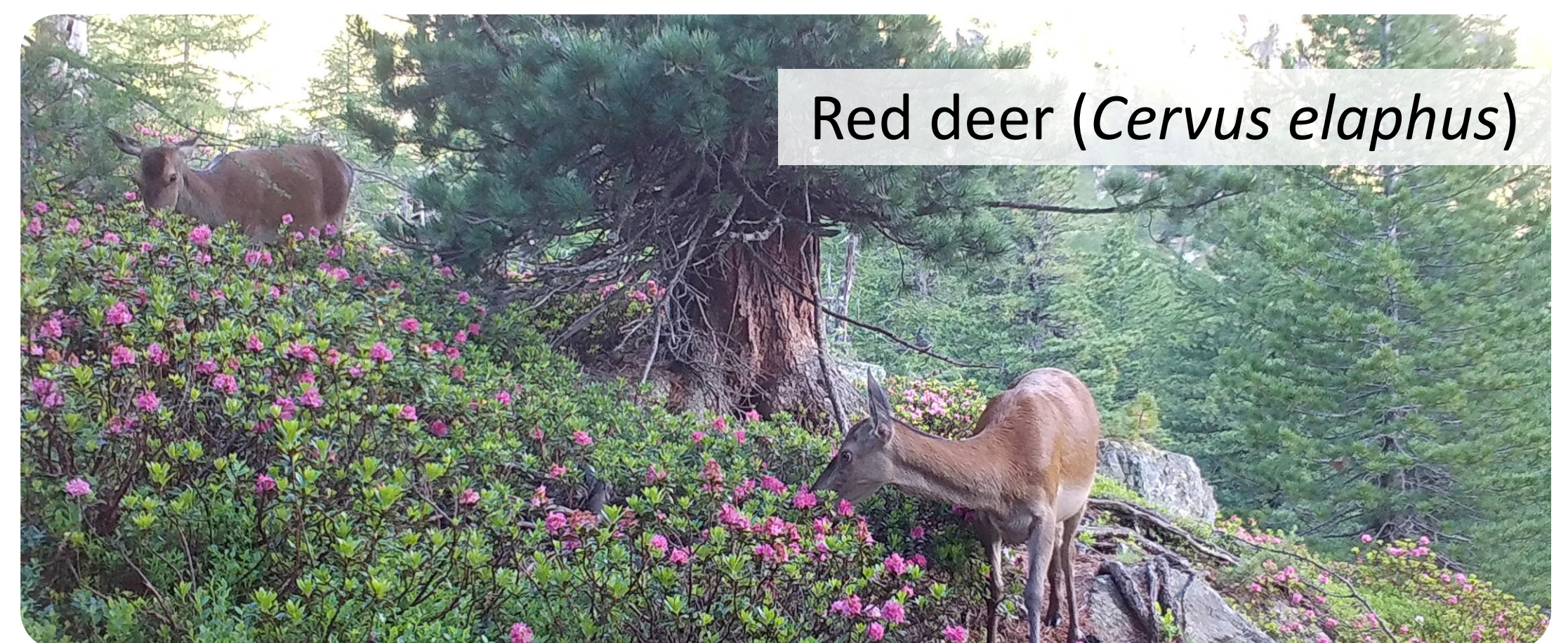


Discussion

- Zoogeochemical processes** modulated by free-ranging animals and anthropogenic activities → infrastructure networks and barrier to movement of animals affect ecosystem functionality
- Next steps:** Quantitative analysis of the nutrient balance resulting from the **landscape of fear** generated by the naturally recolonizing wolf

2EcoChange project

- Reconcile the knowledge of **Ecological science** and **Economics** related to regional/local systems
- Provide a **resilience model** accounting for both biodiversity and socio-economic value of the Alpine space



Preliminary results

- Stoichiometric map:** spatially-explicit understanding of nitrogen **consumed** and **deposited** by wild ungulates (see Figure)
- Migration** of ungulates (movement between winter and summer ranges) affects nutrient concentrations
- Human infrastructure** networks and land use **shape** red deer movement → hotspots of N intake and uptake

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES guidelines)

- Regulation of environmental process
- Materials and assistance
- Non-materials