

Increased resource availability prevents the disruption of key ecological interactions in disturbed habitats

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© 2017 Fontúrbel et al. Anthropogenic disturbance can modify habitat structure and resource availability, potentially disrupting ecological interactions. This issue may be critical for pollination and seed dispersal, which determine natural regeneration. The mistletoe *Tristerix corymbosus* is almost exclusively pollinated by a hummingbird (*Sephanoides sephanioides*) and dispersed by a marsupial (*Dromiciops gliroides*). We examined the extent to which human-induced habitat change and resource availability influence the interaction rate of this plant-pollinator-seed disperser system, along a forest transformation gradient (from native forest to exotic plantations). We estimated visitation rates of *S. sephanioides* and *D. gliroides* on 70 *T. corymbosus* mistletoes using camera traps. We related visitation rates to habitat structural features and resource availability (flowers and fruits of the mistletoe and the neighborhood) using spatially explicit models. *Sephanoides sephanioides* and *D. gliroide*