

Vascular epiphytes and climbing plants diversity in an agroforestral landscape in southern Chile: A comparison among native forest fragments

Diversidad de plantas trepadoras y epífitas vasculares en un paisaje agroforestral del sur de Chile: Una comparación

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We compared the diversity of vines and vascular epiphytes among an evergreen forest fragment (*Laureliopsis philippiana* y *Eucryphia cordifolia*) and four fragments of secondary forest dominated for *Nothofagus obliqua* in an agro-forestry matrix landscape localized in the coastal range of Osorno, in Chile. Based on a sampling transects with ground-based observations, we obtained the species richness, floristic composition, frequency of occurrence (fo) and forest structure. The results showed that: (1) the richness was higher in the evergreen forest (19 species) and decreased in the fragments of *N. obliqua* (16 to 10 species), (2) the Hymenophyllaceae family (epiphytes) was the most diverse group (10 species), and presented more fo in the evergreen fragment, (3) vines increased their fo in the fragments of *N. obliqua*, (4) four and five species were found only in evergreen forest and *N. obliqua*, respectively, (5) floristic similarity ranged between 38% and 75%, (6) the state of forest develop