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# Applying camera trapping to detect and monitor introduced predators on oceanic islands

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Biological invasions are one of the most important biodiversity erosion drivers. Island ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to impacts of introduced species. Particularly, the introduction and spread of non-native mammal predators has caused the extinction and decline of several oceanic island species and dramatically altered islands communities composition and structure. The Azores were uninhabited until the Portuguese arrival in the XV century, and since then, several mammal predator species have been introduced to the islands. The introduction of mammal predators in the Azores caused the disappearance and decline of several seabirds and terrestrial bird species. Eradication is often the preferred methodology to minimize the negative impacts of introduced species, but such strategy could generate unpredictable chain effects on local communities trophic structures. Therefore, wildlife managers need tools that provide reliable information about ecological patterns and impacts of introduced species, crucial for the success of management programs.

**Thursday, November 25, 2021**

**12h00-13h00**