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Vegetation on Natural and Anthropogenic Landslides at the east part of Podocarpus National Park

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Plant recovery after perturbations has few tradition research on Andes, this topic has been studied as an important roll at plant ecology environment, keeping biodiversity. Natural and anthropogenic landslides produce serious and continuous damage on Ecuadorian Andes, they are influenced by a series of factors like pendent, soil type, earthquake and principally roads building. Landslides are frequent, and their number in mountain regions around the eastern part of Podocarpus National Park at southern Ecuador is extremely high. Due principally by steep slopes favoring slides as well as heavy rain fall, furthermore anthropogenic factors as burning, logging, building roads combined with earthquakes are a stronger influence. The following summary show preliminary data of pioneer plants measurements on natural and anthropogenic landslides, as well as pre and post vegetation analysis around the eastern part of Podocarpus Park. Natural as anthropogenic landslides have been selected among 1900 to 2800 masl, (280 plots), taking account the altitudinal range for plots distribution, here the high percentage of landslides was found among 2200 to 2400 mals, while anthropogenic landslides was studied around the buffer zone (123 plots established), using perturbation by roads along the eastern side of Podocarpus Park, among 1900 masl to 2800 m. Cryptogams come at first stage, later appear herbs and finally shurbs. Specialist families are Asteraceae, Gleicheniaceae, Poaceae, Lycopodiaceae, Melastomataceae and Ericaceae among others, while at generic level are *Baccharis*, *Gaultheria*, *Stycherus*, *Viola* according the gradient. Plant diversity before landslides (19 plots from north to south along the gradient was stablished), found this area as extremely rich, with high endemism.

Consequences of Climate Change on Tropical Ecosystems

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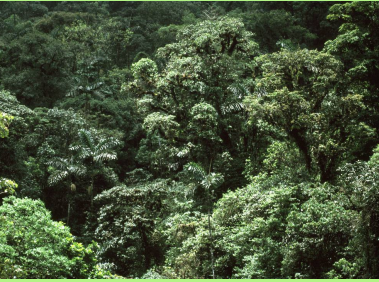
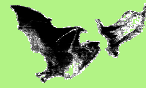
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