

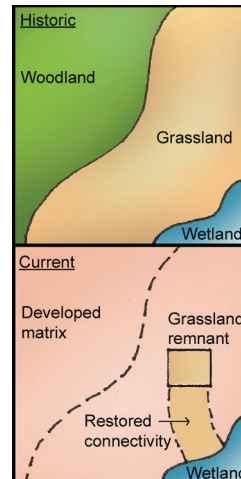
2.3 Corridors and connectivity

Connecting patches with corridors can benefit biodiversity by providing access to other areas of habitat, increasing gene flow and population viability, enabling recolonization of patches, and providing habitat.

Connectivity can be undesirable or unsuccessful in some cases. Corridors can be dominated by edge effects, can increase risk of parasitism and disease, and can facilitate dispersal of invasive species (see section 2.10). Corridors can be unsuccessful if they do not meet the movement or habitat requirements for the target species.

Key design considerations

- Design corridors at several spatial and temporal scales.
- Provide quality habitat in a corridor whenever possible.
- Locate corridors along dispersal and migration routes.
- Corridors, particularly regional corridors, should not be limited to a single topographic setting.
- Similarity in vegetation between corridors and patches is beneficial.
- Restore historical connections and generally avoid linking areas not historically connected.



2.3 Biodiversity

2.3 References

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