



Fig. 9.10. Six types of landscape based on predominant spatial pattern. Adapted from Forman (1990b).

Forman, Richard T. T. 1995. *Land Mosaics: The ecology of landscapes and regions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p309.

Patches

Large patches: protect aquifers and lakes, connectivity of a headwaters low-order stream network, habitat for patch-interior species, habitat for large-home-range species, sources of species dispersing through the matrix, natural disturbance regime

Small patches: habitat and stepping stones for species dispersal and for recolonization after local extinction of interior species, enhancing matrix heterogeneity, thus decreasing fetch (distance w/o obstructions) and erosion, habitat for occasional small-patch-restricted species

Connections

High corridor connectivity: enhance recolonization following frequent local extinctions, enhance gene flow to combat inbreeding depression in a patch, reduce fetch and erosion in the matrix

Low corridor connectivity: decrease the spread of pests, non-native species and disturbances, decrease the mortality effect on interior species

Boundaries

More boundary and edge: enhances game and other species of the edge. If the increased boundary length results from convolution rather than a longer straight edge, probably fewer animals move along the boundary, more animals cross the boundary between habitats, erosion along the boundary typically is less

Less boundary length: decreases edge area and non-native species. If the reduced boundary length results from straightening, probably more animals move along the boundary, fewer cross it, and erosion may increase

Forman, Richard T. T. 1995. *Land Mosaics: The ecology of landscapes and regions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p426-428.