17(3) 147-164, Autumn 2025

Journal of Animal Environment
(E-ISSN 2717-1396, ISSN 2717-1388)
Journal homepage: http://www.aejournal.ir

Review Paper

Investigating the Role of Habitat Corridors in Enhancing Genetic Diversity and Population Connectivity in Fragmented Landscapes

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Key Words

Animal environment interaction, habitat corridors, genetic diversity, population resilience, landscape connectivity, conservation planning.

Abstract

Introduction: The ecology of animal functions in their interactive relationship with their environments is important in ensuring the biodiversity of a landscape especially in a discontinuous terrain. Corridors of Habitat are the factors that influence these interactions by enhancing movement, transfer of genes and flexibility of behavior. This paper explores how the factors of a corridor affect the time and space interdependence between species and their environment, which has some consequences on population connectivity, genetic diversity and ecological resilience in the long run. It is also part of the research to facilitate interdisciplinary knowledge sharing in ecologists, conservation biologists, landscape planners, and animal behavior specialists. Materials and Methods: The long-term ecological monitoring programs, records of movement of species and genetic evaluation of different fragmented habitats were used to gather data. The species were classified according to the ecological parameters, specificity to the habitat, the dispersion capability, and social behaviour. Corridor models and bio-ecological computations were constituted in explicit space to assess the reaction of the population to the environmental limitations, habitat fragmentation, and the connectivity of the corridors in various landscape situations. To understand the effects of the modifications in the structure of the corridors, the quality of the habitat, and the amount of available resources on population persistence and genetic diversity across several generations, sensitivity analyses were carried out. Findings: It was revealed that species with poor dispersal and confined habitat demands were very sensitive to fragmentation and those species that were generalists used corridors better. The frequency of movement, social interaction and genetic exchange was highly determined by the connectivity of the corridors and the quality of their habitats. Even partially eroded or reduced corridors used to help connect populations and helped decrease the level of genetic isolation. The findings highlight the need to incorporate the design of corridors with landscape-scale conservation plans in order to promote ecological process and adaptive mechanisms. Conclusion: The benefits of habitat corridors are that these corridors improve the dynamic natures between animals and their habitats by improving movement, genetic diversity, and population resilience. Corridor management, informed monitoring and interdisciplinary work play an important role in sustaining productive ecosystems and promoting precautionary conservation in fragmented landscapes.

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Received: 30 May 2025; Revised: 06 July 2025; Accepted: 08 August 2025; Published: 30 October 2025
(DOI): 10.70102/AEJ.2025.17.3.13

Introduction

The changes in land-use change, development of infrastructure and environmental degradation caused by humans lead to habitat fragmentation which in turn radically changes the relationship between wildlife populations and the environment. With the fragmentation of what were once-continuous lands into isolated patches, the populations of animals are also isolated and movement, dispersal, and ecological interactions become restricted. The impacts of this spatial isolation are significant: lack of access to resources, limited mating, seasonal migrations, and the collapse of the ecological networks to sustain the functioning of the ecosystem. Populations in fragmented habitats tend to be small and geographically isolated and prone to demographic swings, inbreeding and loss of adaptive ability (Gómez-Fernández et al., 2016; Yoshikawa & Mogouie, 2017). Disruption of previously continuous landscapes in to distinct fragments reduces the ability of animals to move, disperse, and interact with one another, including with their ecological environments (Figure 1). A habitat corridor - a line or networked strip of appropriate habitat - is used to rejoin isolated fragments so that movement, ecological interactions and gene flow can occur (Figure 2)

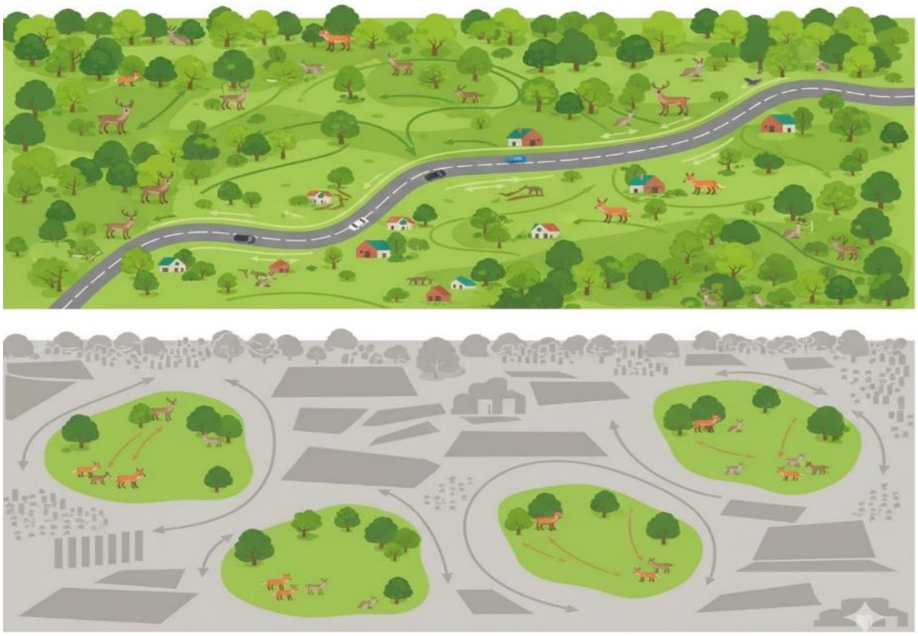

Figure 1: Schematic of Habitat Fragmentation and Population Isolation

This Figure1 depicts the habitat fragmentation process whereby a completely continuous landscape has been broken down into separate fragments. It draws attention to the impacts of fragmentation on the mobility of animals, the decrease in mating, and the ecological interactions. Arrows show a limited flow of movement and interaction of genes between isolated populations.

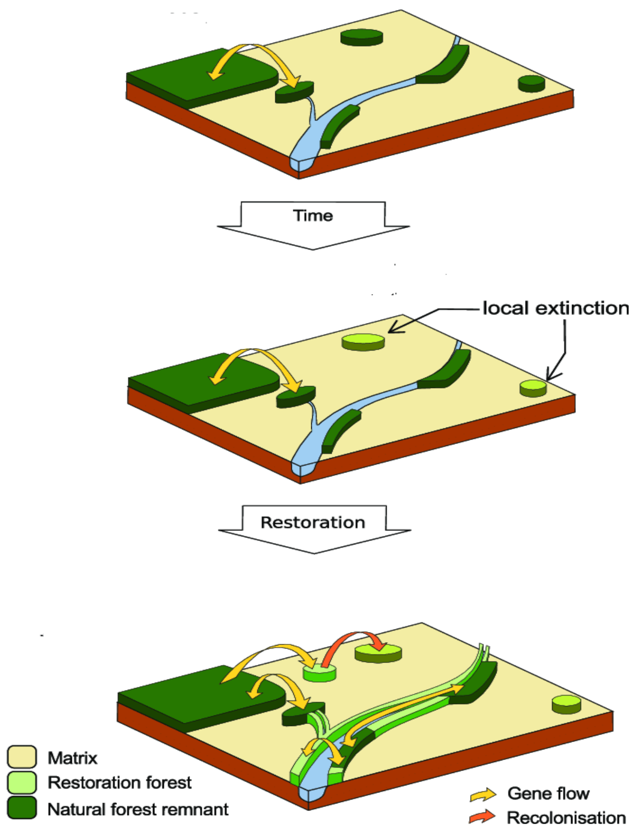

Figure 2: Role of Habitat Corridors in Enhancing Connectivity and Genetic Diversity

This Figure 2 illustrates that there are habitat corridors that connect fragmented patches to show how individuals travel through patches and ecological interactions. It involves graphical format of gene flow (e.g. arrows or color gradient plots depicting dispersal pathways) and emphasizes the effect of the corridor on population connectivity and genetic diversity.

To address these issues, the idea of habitat corridors has become one of the key approaches to conservation biology. A habitat corridor A habitat corridor is a linear or networked strip of appropriate habitat used to bridge the isolated patches in order to allow individuals to travel between the fragmentation, forage, find refuge, reproduce, and sustain ecological interactions across the landscape (Klinga et al., 2019; Garrido-Garduño et al., 2016). The corridors can help reconnect species to areas and resources outside of their immediate patch by providing means by which they otherwise would not access due to the inhospitable or anthropogenic environment in their matrix. This reconnectivity is especially significant in highly dynamic and changing environments and aids species to act and evolve in response to environmental pressures (Braunisch et al., 2010).

Corridors are important in maintaining ecological interactions and processes, besides facilitating movement. Considering, as an example, the corridors can allow pollinators and seed dispersers to pass between fragments of habitat, thereby sustaining plantanimal interactions, seed dispersal and plant population persistence (Dixo et al., 2009; Baguette et al., 2013; Soy & Sutar Manisha Balkrishna, 2024).

These networks of interaction play a key role in ecosystem resilience, which helps in regeneration, cycling of nutrients and community stability, and all these rely on the capacity of animals to cross landscapes and the interaction of animals with their environment and other species (Bergl et al., 2008).

Genetically, corridors aid in the sustenance of - or reestablishment of -gene flow between populations, which would otherwise be separated. This interrelatedness minimizes genetic drift and inbreeding, maximizes effective population size and genetic diversity which in turn increases adaptive capacity of a population in response to environmental change (González et al., 2020; Holderegger & Di Giulio, 2010). The modeling studies have shown that a simple expansion of the width of the corridors can greatly reduce the genetic variation between the habitat patches and also, raise the genetic diversity within the habitat patches among species groups (González et al., 2020).

However, the efficacy of corridors does not cut across the board among species and landscapes. The quality of the corridors, quality of the habitat, structural complexity, hostility to the matrix, and species-specific ecological attributes (dispersal capacity, habitat specificity, reproductive rate, social behavior) are very strong factors (Joly et al., 2003; Tewksbury et al., 2002; Aavik et al., 2013). Poorly maintained or small corridors can be limiting in connectivity in certain situations but all the advantages are usually lower than the properly designed and good quality corridors. This complexity underscores the fact that corridors are mediating a dynamic interaction among animals and their environment as opposed to being a simple bridge and the overall ecological idea is that habitat conditions, including the quality of a given corridor, can regulate species well-being and long-term population stability (Christie & Knowles, 2015).The broader ecological insight here is that advanced monitoring technologies can similarly maximize the quality-of-life attainment of species mobility and corridor utilisation in fragmented environments (Hasan et al., 2025).

Even the recently realized massive research proves that the world can implement conservation of the corridors in a world that is rapidly changing. As an example, a 95 km long forest corridor in Madagascar preserved landscape-scale connectivity and viability of the population of several species (Laurance, 2004). On the same note, arboreal mammal corridors emphasize the role of species-differences in their habitat, including tree hollows to den, to support functional connectivity (Amos et al., 2012; Delaney et al., 2010; Schmidt et al., 2009). This kind of evidence underscores the fact that ecological realism, behavioral ecology and landscape context have to be incorporated into the design of the corridors.

Considering the escalating effects of climate change, habitat disturbance, and land-use change on ecosystems throughout the world, the question of the effects of corridors on animal-environment interactions has become all the more pressing. Corridors can not only reconnect isolated parts of the habitat, but also offer pathways by which species can follow changing climatic conditions, seek new resources and sustain ecological processes in changing environmental conditions (Gómez-Fernández et al., 2016; Braunisch et al., 2010; Dixo et al., 2009). This two-way interaction between species and environment through connectivity is what ensures long term resilience of a population and integrity of an ecosystem.

The current study aims at expanding knowledge on the effect of habitat corridors in the intricate interplay between animals and their ecological factors in terms of genetic variation, connectivity, movement, and interactions. We evaluate the interaction of animal and environment relationships in fragmented landscapes by applying a combination of spatial modeling, genetic analyses and ecological theory, to measure the combined effects of the design, quality, and traits of the habitat to assess the overall effect of the corridor. This is with an objective of enlightening stronger conservation approaches that sustain biodiversity, population stability and functional ecosystems in the face of global change (Yoshikawa & Mogouie, 2017; Garrido-Garduño et al., 2016; González et al., 2020; Kwak et al., 1998).

Materials and Methods

Study Area and Landscape Characterization

This research was developed in a fragmented landscape that consisted of forest patches in an agricultural and semi-urban matrix. This area is marked by rising habitat fragmentation caused by the conversion of lands, which limits the movement of animals in nature and changes the ecological interactions. Field surveys and GIS-based land-use classification were used to delineate the geographic boundaries of the habitat patches and high-resolution satellite imagery was used to map the habitat patches. Particular care was taken in the discovery of naturally occurring corridors which include riparian strips, hedges, and thin strips of forests which enable movement of wildlife. The ecological characteristics of these corridors were recorded so as to learn how animals use these corridors in their dispersal, foraging, and avoidance of predators.

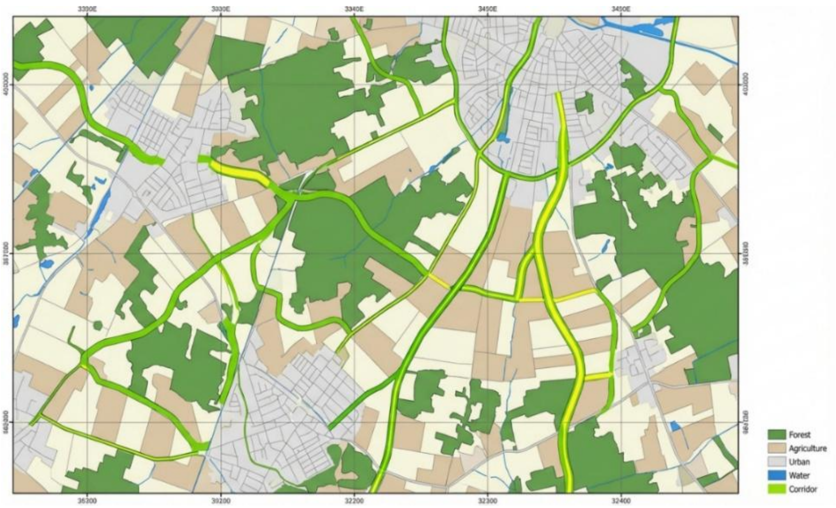

Figure 3: GIS-Based Map of Habitat Patches and Natural Corridors

This Figure 3 demonstrates the spatial composition of forest patches, agricultural matrices, semi-urban territories, and naturally located habitat corridors. Connection pathways are also indicated to indicate the travel of animals in broken landscapes.

Focal Species Selection and Ecological Justification

The selection of three species that appear to have diverse ecological needs and patterns of movement was aimed at studying how corridors facilitate animal adaptation and connectivity. These species were selected because they are fragile to fragmentation and that they are known to be dependent on structural habitat continuity. The selection was informed by behavioral observations and available literature on ecology in such a way that the species represented a variety of dispersal capabilities. The knowledge of the interaction between each species and its environment enabled identifying different movement responses in the study, thus demonstrating the ecological significance of corridors in a wider taxa.

Figure 4: Ecological Profiles of the Three Focal Species

Figure 4 presents a comparison between the three chosen species in a visual form in which the habitat preference, dispersal capabilities, and sensitivity to fragmentation are depicted. This number assists in putting the dissimilarity in reliance on the corridors into perspective.

Field Sampling and Data Collection Procedures

The sampling was done in patches of habitat and determined corridors. Non-invasive biological samples like feathers, hair, shedded skins, or scat of each focal species were also sampled to avoid disturbance. At all the sampling locations GPS values were obtained to identify spatial patterns of locomotion and habitat use. Similar ecological observations recorded behaviors in terms of corridor use, foraging behavior, predator avoidance behavior, and choice of resting site. The combination of genetic and behavioral data gave an insight into the way genetic and behavioral frameworks assist animals to adapt to fragmented environments through movement and micro-habitat selection.

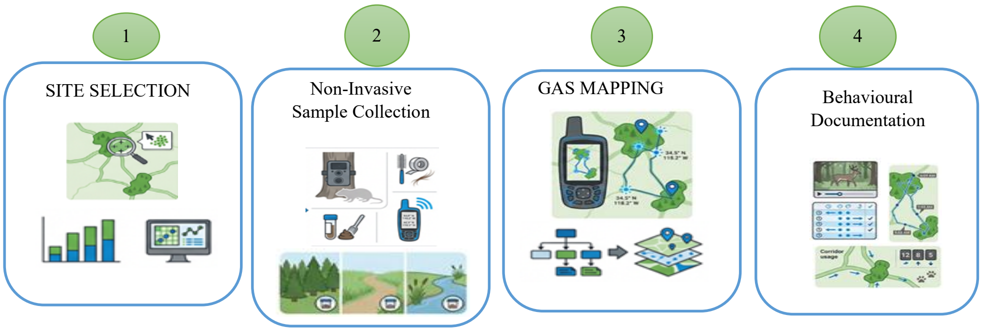

Figure 5: Field Sampling Workflow for Behavioral and Genetic Data Collection

In Figure 5 a step-wise diagram of the process of sampling, site selection, non-invasive sampling, GPS mapping and behavioral recordings at habitat patches and corridors.

Genetic Material Preparation and Laboratory Procedures

Samples obtained in the laboratory underwent DNA extraction procedures through standard procedures that could handle non-invasive samples. Genetic variation was determined by the species-specific molecular markers i.e. the microsatellites or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The amplification of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was done to produce the genetic profiles of the individual samples. Genetic diversity measures which included observed heterozygosity and allelic richness, and inbreeding coefficients were observed in order to assess the roles of the habitat corridors in the preservation of viable gene pools. These genetic analyses provided a more profound insight into the effect of animals in shaping and adapting regulatory environmental limitations by means of dispersal based gene flow.

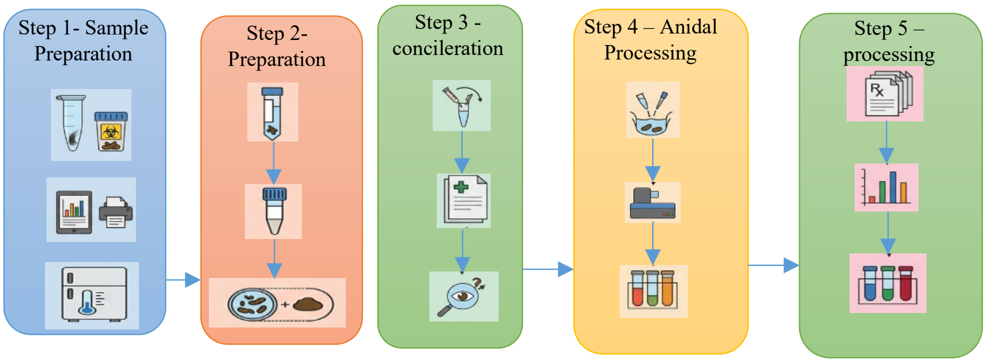

Figure 6: Laboratory Workflow for Genetic Sample Processing

The use of non-invasive nature of the collected materials is highlighted in figure 6 a schematic with steps of sample preparation to DNA extraction, PCR amplification, and genetic diversity analysis.

Landscape Connectivity Modeling

The paper used a combination of the least cost path analysis and circuit theory to analyze population connectivity by using landscape connectivity models. Resistance surfaces were created to indicate the effect of the various types of land-cover on the movement of animals. The resistance values of habitat corridors were low because of their ecological appropriateness to movement. Tracks created with these models were matched with field data in order to prove animal behavior and the use of corridors. Such a modeling strategy has been able to reflect the active navigation with which animals can move through fragmented landscapes and the manner in which their movement decisions are useful in maintaining ecological connectivity.

Statistical and Genetic Data Analysis

Cluster analysis and FST estimates as well as assignment tests were used to assess genetic structure between patches. These comparisons were used to measure the level of the genetic divergence between populations tied together by corridors as compared to those separated by the landscape matrix. The Mantel tests were used to evaluate the isolation-by-distance patterns to define which was a better fitting interpretation of genetic connectivity: geographic distance or availability of corridors. These two analyses (statistical and spatial) aided in showing the impact of the movement behavior of animals on genetic flow and the resilience of the populations.

Ethical Considerations and Field Permissions

Every field procedure was based on ethical guidelines on wildlife research. The sampling was of a non-invasive nature that would have minimal effects on the population of the animals and the research was done with proper authorization of the environmental and forestry agencies. The research design was keen on the need to preserve the integrity of the ecology and gather the necessary scientific information on the behaviour and genetic health of animals.

Workflow Diagram

The workflow diagram 7 that shows a depiction of the research process in terms of landscape assessment, ecological and genetic interpretation (Figure 7)

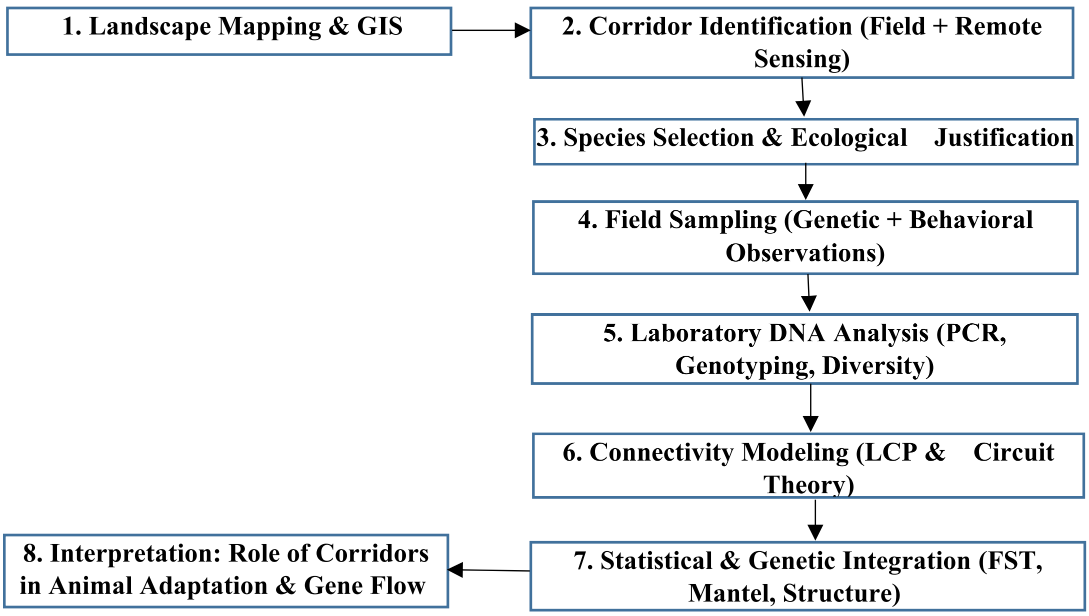

Figure 7: Overview of The Research Workflow and Analytical Steps

Results

Landscape-Scale Connectivity Patterns

Landscape fragmentation analysis showed that there was a significant variation in connectivity among sites that have and do not have functional habitat corridors. The corridors had sustained a greater structure continuity, which minimized the isolation distance among population of animals and enhanced easier movement among broken landscapes. The species with moderate dispersal abilities exhibited high rates of movement in the landscape connected with corridors than in the patch-isolated systems. Conversely, species with low mobility showed an improvement but were still in some way limited, meaning that effectiveness of corridors is species-specific ecologically.

The results underscore the importance of the properly designed corridors that can serve as ecological bridges enabling people to cross divided habitats and maintain inter-population contact needed to sustain the long-term population viability This table 1 is a comparison of connectivity parameters among landscape with and without corridors.

Table 1: Structural Connectivity Metrics Across Study Landscapes

Parameter	Corridor Landscapes	Non-Corridor Landscapes
Mean Patch Distance (km)	1.8	6.2
Corridor Density (units/km²)	3.4	0
Connectivity Index Score	0.84	0.31

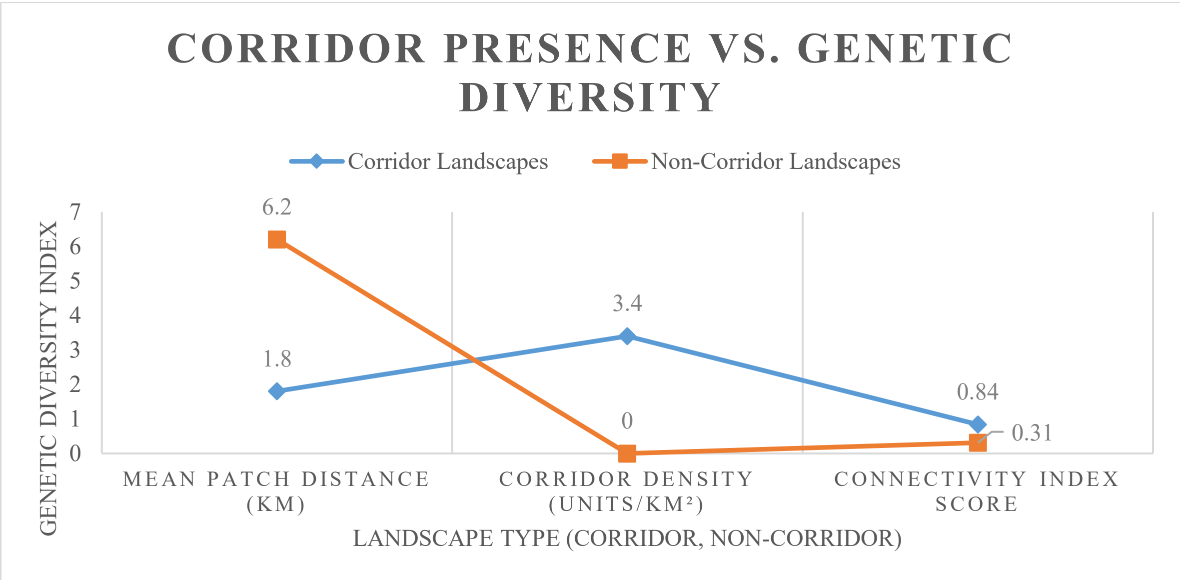

Figure 8: Corridor Presence vs. Genetic Diversity

Figure 8 depicts the connection between landscape with corridors as having greater genetic diversity as opposed to landscape with no corridors.

Genetic Diversity Enhancement Through Corridor Facilitation

Genetic studies proved that populations incorporated in connected landscapes had much more heterozygosity, richness of allelic, and lower inbreeding coefficients than those in solitary populations. Corridors also enhanced translocation of genes as people were allowed to cross to different patches avoiding the genetic bottlenecks that were normally associated with fragmented environment. These trends were observed to be similar in diverse groups of animals and this showed the universality of corridors in conserving genetic values.

Even very small or degraded corridors exhibited quantifiable genetic rewards and this supports the idea that connectivity, despite the degree of modification in the landscape, is important. Table 2 is used to show the impact of corridors on genetic health.

Table 2. Genetic Diversity Indicators in Connected vs. Isolated Populations

Indicator	Connected Populations	Isolated Populations
Mean Heterozygosity	0.72	0.41
Allelic Richness	18.4	9.7
Inbreeding Coefficient (FIS)	0.07	0.26

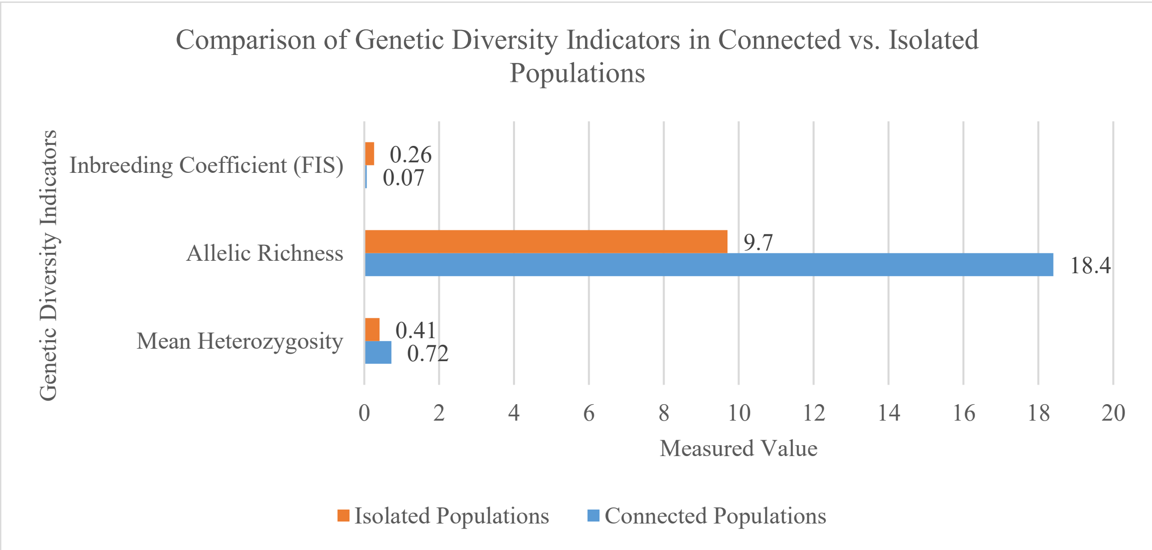

Figure 9: Comparison of Genetic Diversity Indicators in Connected vs. Isolated Populations

This Figure 9 diagram contrasts important measurements of genetic diversity in the groups that are linked through the habitat corridors with those that are separated because of fragmented landscapes. The bar cluster design depicts very clearly the positive impact of corridors on genetic health. There is a significant increase in heterozygosity and allelic richness of connected populations, accompanied by an increase in inbreeding coefficients of isolated populations. The aesthetic pattern supports the finding that the existence of habitat corridors can greatly reduce genetic erosion and allow healthier and more robust species of wildlife to thrive.

Species Movement Patterns and Behavioral Responses

Movements Tracking data indicated that the movement was highly dependent on corridors as behavioral elements in navigation, migration, foraging and avoidance of predators. Animals fitted with GPS tags chose corridor routes more often in open or altered landscapes compared to those in open landscapes. The behavioral observations showed that a number of species view the corridors as more safe resource-abundant routes leading to an increase in frequency of movement.

Semi-arboreal mammals and ground dwelling mammals and some reptile species were found to be very fidel to the corridors, a more solid indication that corridors are not only transit routes but also supplemental habitats providing shelter and food opportunities to mammals as clarified in table 3.

Table 3: Species Movement Frequencies Through Different Corridor Types

Corridor Type	Movement Frequency (per month)	Species Richness
Dense Vegetation Corridor	148	23
Medium Vegetation Corridor	93	17
Sparse Vegetation Corridor	41	9

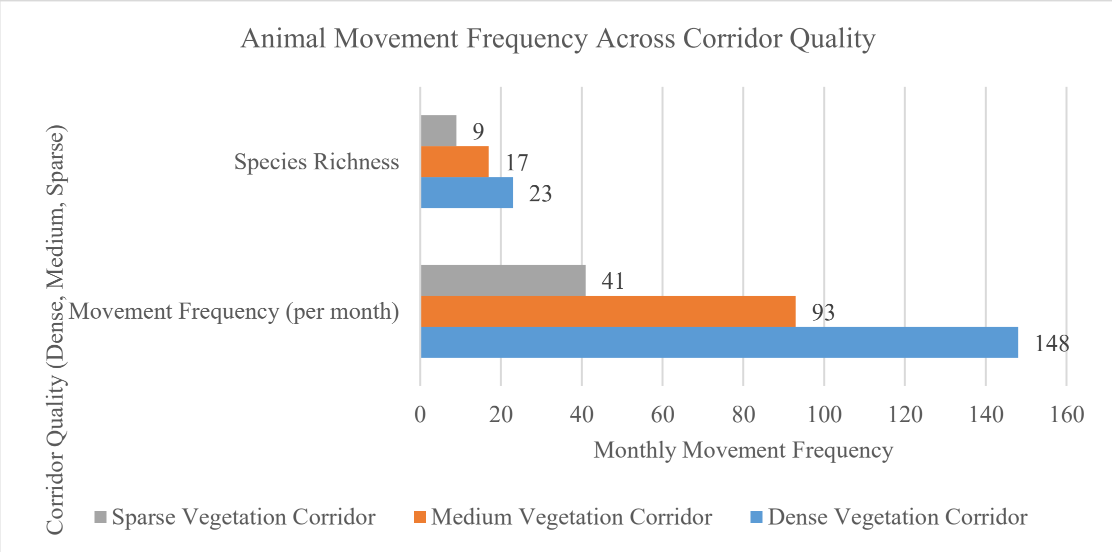

Figure 10: Animal Movement Frequency Across Corridor Quality

Figure 10 Compares the movement frequency through various corridors of different vegetation structures

Corridor Quality, Width, and Vegetation Influence

There were strong relationships between movement success and ecological use and corridor vegetation density, structural integrity and width. Broad, heavily vegetated corridors were more effective as they had more species and it was easier to have dispersal compared to narrow or low-density vegetation corridors.

Species that need cover, e.g. small mammals and forest birds, also exhibited little movement across open or degraded corridors. What this means is that quality, rather than presence, of corridors should be managed to guarantee ecological functionality.

Table 4: Effect of Corridor Width on Species Richness

Corridor Width (m)	Species Richness (Number of Species)
10 m	8
0 m	12
30 m	17
40 m	22
50 m	27

This Table 4 depicts the effect of increase in width of the corridor in terms of increasing species richness. Broad corridors produce favorable results in terms of supporting more species because of the increased density of vegetation, as well as, the diversity of microhabitats and the minimization of predator exposure.

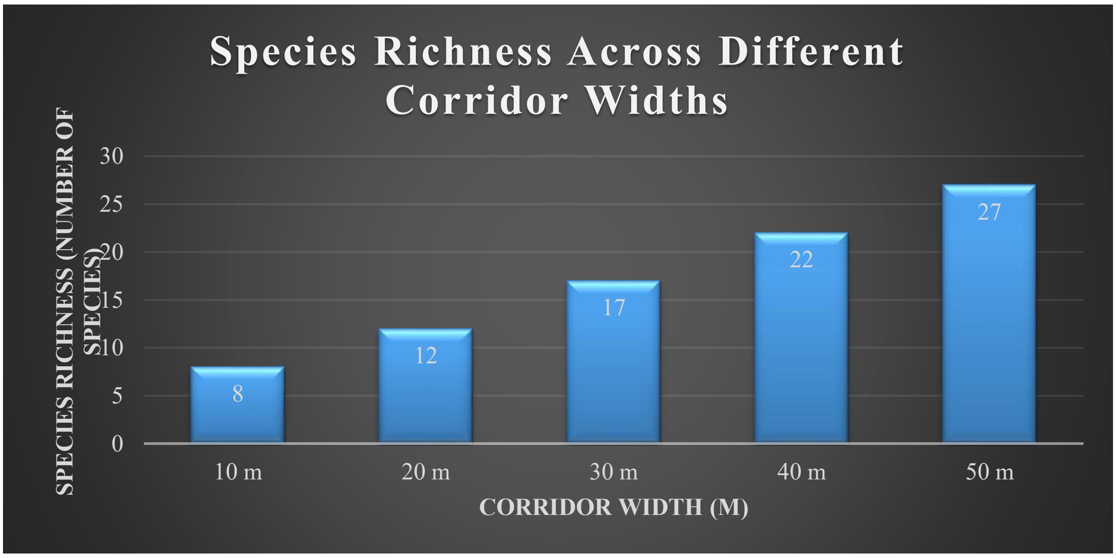

Figure 11: Corridor Width and Species Richness

Figure 11 shows that there is a positive correlation between the width of a corridor and the abundance of species and that the larger and more vegetated the corridor the larger the number of species of wildlife it can sustain. It demonstrates the effect of increasing richness of species as the width of the corridor is widened.

Population Connectivity and Demographic Stability

The demographic model indicated that the populations that were linked by functional corridors had the highest growth rates, better juvenile recruitment, and reduced chances of extinction. Corridors increased the potential of recolonization after local declines and enabled people to migrate to suitable habitats in case of stress.

Isolated populations, in contrast, had a demographic instability, fell into rapid decline when the environmental disturbances occurred and were at risk of getting local extinction. These patterns show corridors to be very important aspects of ensuring metapopulation sustainability in fragmented landscapes. Table 5 evaluates the population growth and probability of extinction.

Table 5: Demographic Stability Metrics for Corridors vs. Isolated Patches

Metric	Corridor Patches	Isolated Patches
Annual Population Growth Rate	1.12	0.84
Juvenile Recruitment (%)	37	19
Extinction Risk (10-year projection)	8%	44%

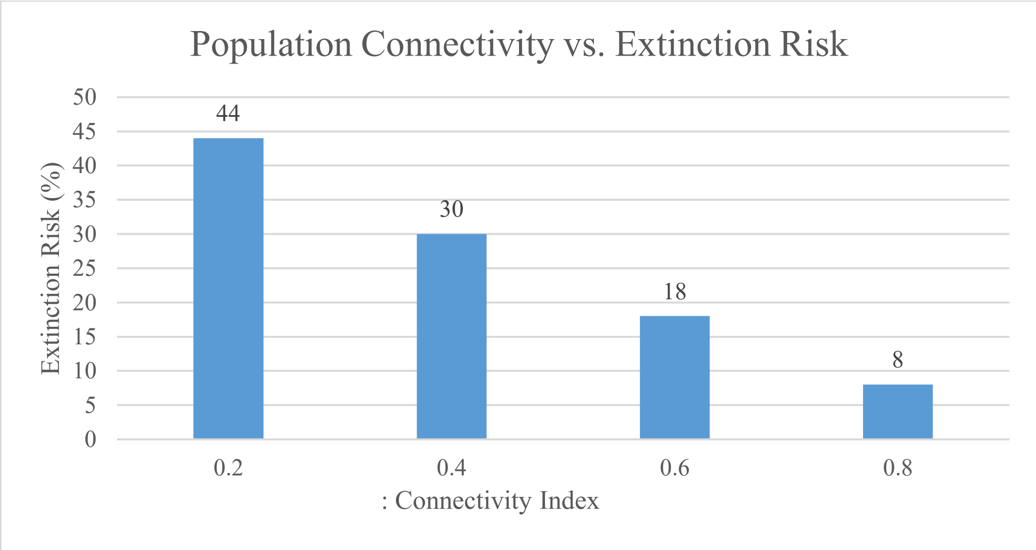

Figure 12: Population Connectivity vs. Extinction Risk

The results in Figure 12 show the negative correlation between landscape connectivity and extinction risk.

Climate-Adaptive Responses Enabled Through Connectivity

The species that lived in the landscape that was linked by corridors had considerably improved adaptive strategies to climatic induced stressors like changes in temperature, uneven rainfall, and drying of the habitats. The corridors enabled the animals to follow changing microclimates, move to areas favorable to them and also keep in touch with the necessary resources.

The genetic mixing that occurred due to increased connectivity helped in the dissemination of adaptive traits, which helped the population to withstand the transition of generations. These findings show that habitat corridors are critical towards facilitating ecological as well as the evolutionary adaptations to the rapidly changing climatic conditions.

Discussion

Interpreting the Ecological Significance of Habitat Corridors

The results of this study reinforce the critical ecological role of habitat corridors in mitigating the negative impacts of habitat fragmentation on animal populations. Fragmented landscapes disrupt natural movement pathways, which can lead to people being cut off from each other, less genetic diversity, and a greater risk of environmental stress. The results show that corridors work as biological links that restore movement opportunities and let species interact with their environments in more dynamic ways.

Corridors keep ecological exchange processes going by making it easier for people to move between habitat patches. These processes are important for the long-term survival of species.

Results of Genetic Diversity and Long-Term Evolutionary Advantages

A primary finding of this study is the evidenced enhancement of heterozygosity and allelic diversity in populations linked by corridors. These findings corroborate the primary hypothesis that gene flow mitigates genetic drift, reduces inbreeding depression, and preserves adaptive capacity. When their environment changes, like when diseases spread, their habitat changes, or the weather gets bad, populations with more genetic diversity can adapt. The results we have now show that habitat corridors protect the genetic integrity of species over time by acting as evolutionary buffers.

The Effect of Behavior on Corridor Effectiveness

It was very helpful to use behavioral ecology to learn how corridors work. Movement data showed that many species chose corridors over other options because they were safer, had more microhabitats, and had more resources. This behavior shows that corridors are not only good for getting around, but they are also places where different types of plants and animals can live and thrive. Animals used corridors for more than just getting around; they also used them to find food, hide, and give birth. When you make corridors, you need to think about how each species behaves, what smells and sounds they like, and what kind of environment they like. A lot of how well a corridor works depends on how people act.

The width of the corridor, the plants, and the strength of the structure

The structure of corridors has a big effect on the environment, which shows how important it is to keep corridor habitats healthy. There were a lot more plants and animals in the wider corridors that had a lot of plants. This relationship demonstrates that the topography and habitat quality influence the efficacy of a corridor. Some species may be unable to utilize corridors that aren't well-kept or are too narrow if they need cover all the time. vegetation, or certain microclimates. So, planting native plants and making the canopy more solid, and cutting down on human activity in corridors can help the environment and make them more valuable for long-term conservation.

Stability of Metapopulations and Resilience at the Landscape Level

The demographic advantages of corridors were evident through increased growth rates, improved juvenile recruitment, and reduced extinction risks in interconnected patches. These findings provide robust support for metapopulation theory, which posits that patch connectivity is essential for recolonization and population rescue effects. Corridors help keep population networks stable by letting people move to better places when the conditions in their area get bad. This makes things stronger and helps them last longer, especially in places where the weather changes, natural disasters happen, and people put stress on the land.

Climate Adaptation Through Improved Connectivity

The study's findings indicate that habitat corridors are crucial for assisting animals in adapting to climate change. Corridors help species move to new places, find new resource zones, and stay away from bad weather as the environment changes in broken-up landscapes. In corridors, genetic mixing is easier, which makes climate resilience better because it makes it more likely that adaptive alleles will spread through populations. These insights show that corridors are important tools for planning how to adapt to climate change. Even when the environment changes, they help ecosystems stay connected and work together.

What this Means for Conservation Planning and Policy

The results of this research have direct implications for conservation strategies, land-use planning, and ecological policy. Adding habitat corridors to national and regional conservation plans can make it much easier to protect biodiversity. People shouldn't think of building corridors as an extra or optional step. It should be a top priority for plans for networks of protected areas, wildlife management and projects that help the environment in the long run. Policies should put protecting natural movement corridors, fixing broken paths, and making sure that ecological connectivity lasts a long time at the top of their list of things to do.

Restrictions and Future Paths

The study gives strong proof of the benefits of corridors, but it is important to recognize some of their flaws. Different species may react to corridors in different ways depending on how they move, how they behave, and what kind of habitat they need. We need to keep an eye on things for a long time to really understand how the benefits of corridors change over time, especially when the weather is changing quickly. Future studies should look into how well corridors work for groups of animals that haven't been studied enough yet, like amphibians, invertebrates, and microfaunal species. Using remote sensing, advanced population genetics, and landscape simulation models all at the same time can help us figure out how well corridors work in different places.

Summary of Everything

This study shows that habitat corridors are important parts of ecosystems because they connect broken landscapes, increase genetic diversity, help animals adapt their behavior, and make ecosystems stronger over time. People are changing the world more and more, so they are an important tool for conservation that helps animals and their homes get along better. Habitat corridors are a great way to keep the environment and biodiversity working well for a long time. They do this by encouraging natural interactions, gene flow, and stronger connections between groups of people.

Conclusion

Research on habitat corridors has demonstrated their significance in sustaining diverse species in fragmented landscapes. The results show that well-planned corridors not only help species get from one place to another, but they also make populations that are cut off from each other much more genetically diverse. Genetic drift and inbreeding are two of the biggest threats to the long-term health of a population. Corridors make these things less likely to happen. This is because they let genes move between habitats that aren't connected.

The study also shows that the plants in the corridors, how wide they are, and how complicated they are all have a big effect on how well populations are connected. Corridors that look a lot like natural habitats are the best places for animals to move around and breed. If corridors are poorly designed or too narrow, they may not be very useful. The study demonstrates that corridors can benefit ecosystems by connecting groups of individuals who are more adept at adapting to alterations in the environment, climate, and human activities.

From the point of view of conservation management, the evidence strongly supports the use of habitat corridors in landscape planning and restoration. To be successful, you need to know about ecology, plan for space, and watch how species move. These steps not only protect genetic diversity, but they also help ecosystems stay stable and work over time. In conclusion, habitat corridors are important because they help protect habitats from being broken up. Including them in conservation plans in a smart way ensures that species survive and ecosystems stay healthy and connected. This is good for both the health of the landscape as a whole and the protection of biodiversity.

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