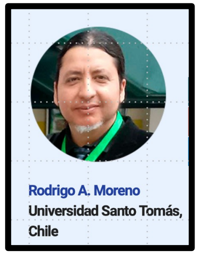

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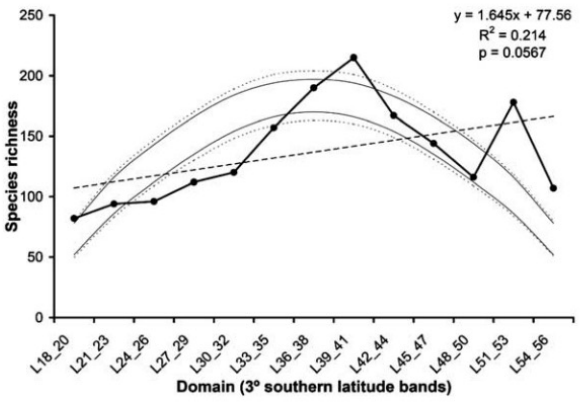
DOCTORADO EN CONSERVACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD

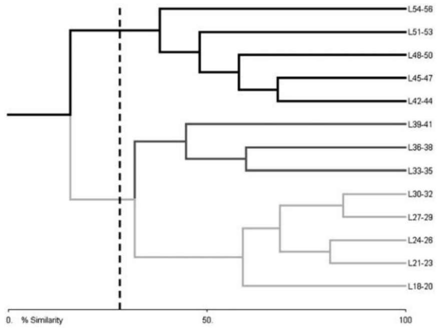
RA Moreno

ECOGRAPHY 28: 363–373, 2005

Biogeographical patterns and Rapoport's rule in southeastern Pacific benthic polychaetes of the Chilean coast

Cristián E. Hernández, Rodrigo A. Moreno and Nicolás Rozbaczylo



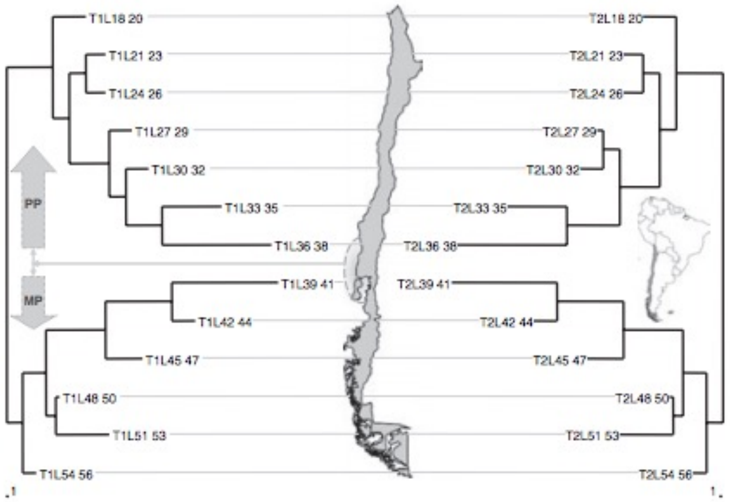


Journal of Biogeography (J. Biogeogr.) (2006) 33, 750–759

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

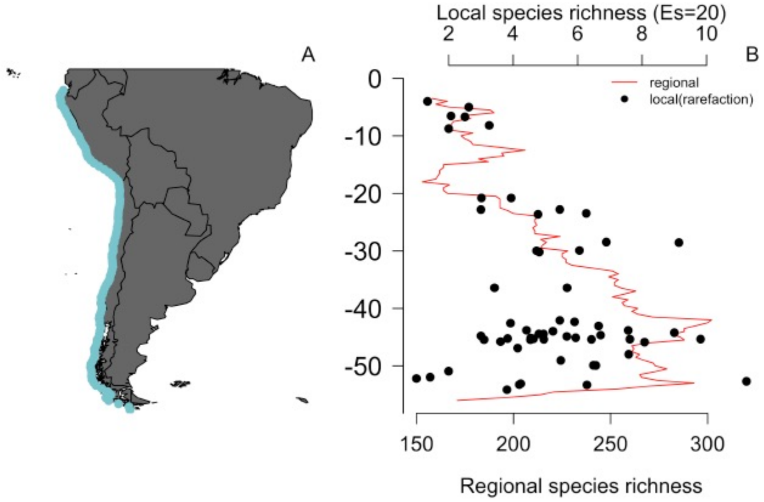
Patterns of endemism in south-eastern Pacific benthic polychaetes of the Chilean coast

Rodrigo A. Moreno[1]*, Cristián E. Hernández[1,2], Marcelo M. Rivadeneira[3], Marcela A. Vidal[4] and Nicolás Rozbaczylo[1]



Evolutionary drivers of the hump-shaped latitudinal gradient of benthic polychaete species richness along the Southeastern Pacific coast

Rodrigo A. Moreno[1,2], Fabio A. Labra[1,2], Darko D. Cotoras[3], Patricio A. Camus[4,5], Dimitri Gutiérrez[6], Luis Aguirre[7], Nicolás Rozbaczylo[8], Elie Poulin[9], Nelson A. Lagos[1,2], Daniel Zamorano[2,10] and Marcelo M. Rivadeneira[11,12,13]

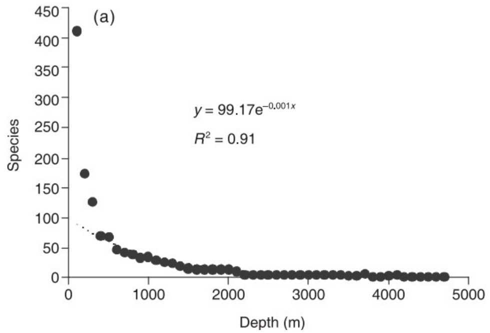


Global Ecology and Biogeography, (Global Ecol. Biogeogr.) (2008) 17, 415–423

RESEARCH PAPER

Do Rapoport's rule, the mid-domain effect or the source–sink hypotheses predict bathymetric patterns of polychaete richness on the Pacific coast of South America?

Rodrigo A. Moreno[1]*, Marcelo M. Rivadeneira[2], Cristián E. Hernández[3], Sandra Sampértegui[3] and Nicolás Rozbaczylo[4]



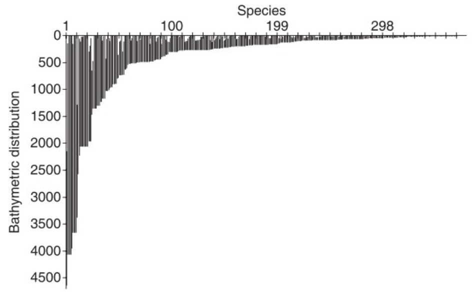


Figure 2 Bathymetric ranges of distribution of 498 polychaete species, from the intertidal zone to 4700 m in the south-eastern Pacific of the Chilean coast.

Assessing geographic patterns of spatial turnover in benthic polychaete species along the South-eastern Pacific coast

Modalidad: Oral

Labra Fabio A.[1,2], Moreno Rodrigo A.[1,2], Cotoras D. D.[3], Rivadeneira Marcelo[4,5,6]

Evaluar cual es el patrón de recambio de especies (o diversidad β) de poliquetos bentónicos a lo largo del Pacífico suroriental, y cuales son las variables ambientales que explican o da cuenta de este patrón de recambio de especies a lo largo de este gradiente biogeográfico.

Vol. 657: 147–159, 2021
https://doi.org/10.3354/meps13531
MARINE ECOLOGY PROGRESS SERIES
Mar Ecol Prog Ser
Published January 7

Biogeography of polychaete worms (Annelida) of the world

Joko Pamungkas[1,2,*], Christopher J. Glasby[3], Mark J. Costello[4,5]

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[2]Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Cibinong 16911, Indonesia
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[4]School of Environment, the University of Auckland, Auckland 1010, New Zealand
[5]Faculty of Biosciences and Aquaculture, Nord University, 8049 Bodo, Norway

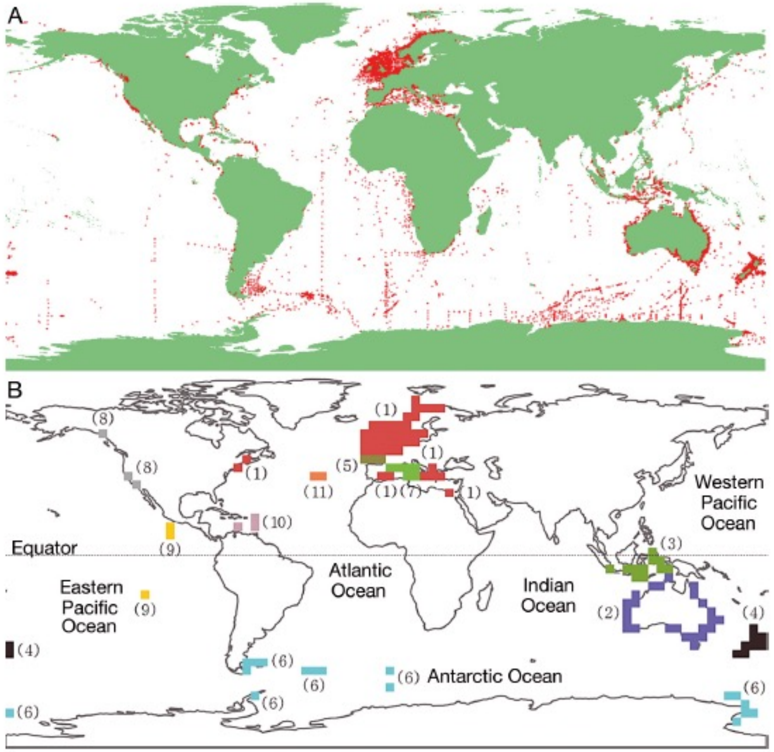


Fig. 1. (A) Polychaete occurrence records and (B) biogeographic regions. Species records were based on Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) datasets, plus our recently published checklist of Indonesian polychaete species (Pamungkas & Glasby 2019). Biogeographic regions were generated by uploading the records to the interactive web application 'Infomap Bioregions' (http://bioregions.mapequation.org) (see Table 1 for additional details)

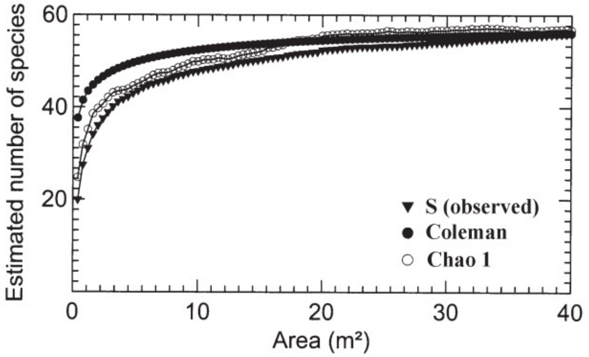
SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES IN POLYCHAETE RESEARCH
R. Sardá, G. San Martín, E. López, D. Martin and D. George (eds.)

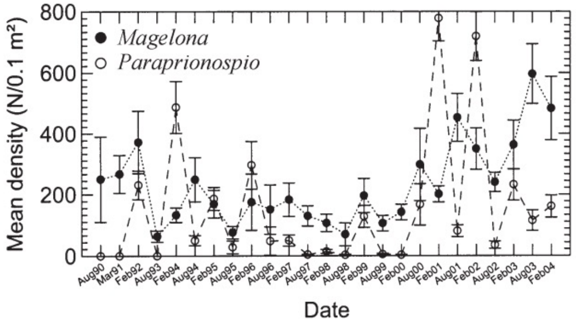
SCIENTIA MARINA 70S3
December 2006, 169-178, Barcelona (Spain)
ISSN: 0214-8358

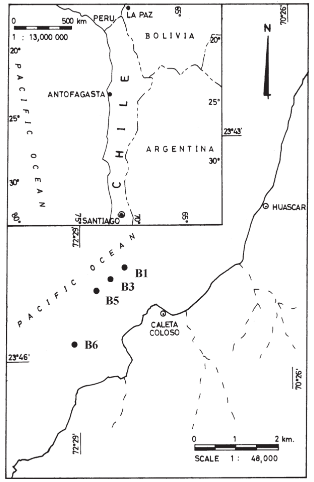
Long-term dynamics (1990 to 2004) of the polychaete fauna from the sublittoral soft-bottoms off Punta Coloso (Antofagasta), northern Chile

FRANKLIN D. CARRASCO and RODRIGO A. MORENO

Departamento de Oceanografía, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile. E-mail: fcarrasc@udec.cl







Mar Biodiv (2018) 48:1203–1212
DOI 10.1007/s12526-016-0569-z

SENCKENBERG

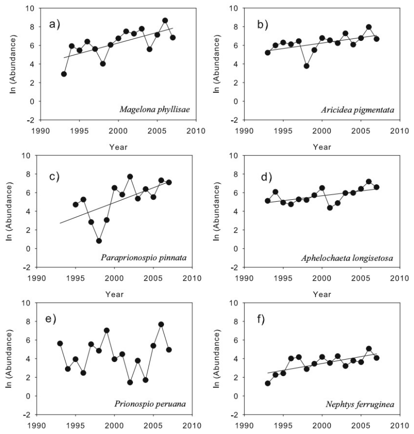
ORIGINAL PAPER

The relative role of ecological interactions and environmental variables on the population dynamics of marine benthic polychaetes

Fabio A. Labra[1] · Rodrigo A. Moreno[1] · Sergio A. Alvarado[2,3,4] · Franklin D. Carrasco[5] · Sergio A. Estay[6,7] · Marcelo M. Rivadeneira[8]

Table 1 Fitted population dynamic models for benthic polychaetes at Punta Coloso, Antofagasta, Chile. The table shows the four models fitted to each species, indicating the parameter values in the equations. The table also shows for each model fitted to each species the determination coefficient (R^2), as well as the Bayesian information criterion (BIC) and the Bayesian information criterion weights (BIC_w). For each species, the best population dynamic models were compared by using the BIC and BICw, with the optimal model selected highlighted in bold type

Species	Model	R^2	BIC	BIC_w
Group A: Models which include SSTW				
1) Magelona phyllisae	$R_t = 9.79 - 1.05X_{t-1} - 0.27X_{t-2}$	0.54	44.23	0.53
	$R_t = 17.25 - 1.10X_{t-1} - 0.24X_{t-2} - 0.45SSTW$	**0.63**	**44.16**	**0.55**
	$R_t = 19.21 - 0.99X_{t-1} - 0.2X_{t-2} - 0.48SSTS$	0.58	45.74	0.25
	$R_t = 10.78 - 1.13X_{t-1} - 0.31X_{t-2} + 0.52SOI$	0.57	46.13	0.20
2) Aricidea pigmentata	$R_t = 11.01 - 1.05X_{t-1} - 0.34X_{t-2}$	0.57	40.50	0.10
	$R_t = 20.5 - 1.06X_{t-1} - 0.35X_{t-2} - 0.58SSTW$	**0.75**	**36.24**	**0.83**
	$R_t = 18.94 - 0.94X_{t-1} - 0.21X_{t-2} - 0.45SSTS$	0.60	42.06	0.05
	$R_t = 11.04 - 1.06X_{t-1} - 0.33X_{t-2} + 0.10SOI$	0.57	43.03	0.03
3) Paraprionospio pinnata	$R_t = 6.04 - 0.73X_{t-1} - 0.33X_{t-2}$	0.51	47.50	0.01
	$R_t = 27.21 - 0.87X_{t-1} - 0.45X_{t-2} - 1.23SSTW$	**0.82**	**38.79**	**0.89**
	$R_t = 41.26 - 0.61X_{t-1} - 0.12X_{t-2} - 1.71SSTS$	0.73	43.22	0.10
	$R_t = 6.06 - 0.74X_{t-1} - 0.32X_{t-2} + 0.06SOI$	0.51	49.90	0.00
4) Kinbergonuphis lineata	$R_t = 2.69 - 0.82X_{t-1} - 0.09X_{t-2}$	0.35	43.19	0.05
	$R_t = -8.28 - 1.28X_{t-1} - 0.23X_{t-2} + 0.79SSTW$	**0.63**	**38.53**	**0.52**
	$R_t = -21.02 - 0.84X_{t-1} + 0.18X_{t-2} + 1.06SSTS$	0.61	38.95	0.42
	$R_t = 2.64 - 0.85X_{t-1} - 0.06X_{t-2} - 0.11SOI$	0.35	45.73	0.01
5) Nereis dorsolobata	$R_t = 2.27 - 1.00X_{t-1} + 0.40X_{t-2}$	0.60	35.17	0.19
	$R_t = -5.66 - 1.39X_{t-1} + 0.6X_{t-2} + 0.54SSTW$	**0.71**	**33.45**	**0.45**
	$R_t = -10.78 - 0.96X_{t-1} + 0.58X_{t-2} + 0.56SSTS$	0.68	34.86	0.22
	$R_t = 1.10- 0.84X_{t-1} + 0.52X_{t-2} - 0.68SOI$	0.66	35.71	0.14
6) Clymenella fauchaldi	$R_t = 1.4 - 0.18X_{t-1} - 0.36X_{t-2}$	0.33	37.84	0.23
	$R_t = -8.25 - 0.47X_{t-1} - 0.27X_{t-2} + 0.64SSTW$	**0.51**	**36.86**	**0.38**
	$R_t = -13.56 - 0.15X_{t-1} - 0.32X_{t-2} + 0.68SSTS$	0.47	37.68	0.25
	$R_t = 0.78 - 0.32X_{t-1} - 0.05X_{t-2} - 1.26SOI$	0.42	38.80	0.14
Group B: Models with no environmental variables				
7) Nephtys ferruginea	**$R_t = 4.91 - 1.07X_{t-1} - 0.00X_{t-2}$**	**0.53**	**34.47**	**0.45**
	$R_t = 7.93 - 0.83X_{t-1} + 0.05X_{t-2} - 0.27SSTW$	0.57	35.94	0.22
	$R_t = -0.76 - 1.27X_{t-1} + 0.00X_{t-2} + 0.30SSTS$	0.55	36.59	0.16
	$R_t = 5.52 - 1.21X_{t-1} + 0.03X_{t-2} + 0.41SOI$	0.56	36.30	0.18
8) Leitoscoloplos kerguelensis chilensis	**$R_t = 4.47 - 1.01X_{t-1} - 0.01X_{t-2}$**	**0.43**	**37.96**	**0.50**
	$R_t = 3.68 - 1.01X_{t-1} - 0.04X_{t-2} + 0.06SSTW$	0.43	40.47	0.14
	$R_t = 11.58 - 0.94X_{t-1} + 0.16X_{t-2} - 0.38SSTS$	0.46	39.70	0.21
	$R_t = 4.49 - 1.02X_{t-1} - 0.01X_{t-2} + 0.05SOI$	0.43	40.52	0.14
9) Mediomastus branchiferus	**$R_t = 2.14 - 0.75X_{t-1} - 0.01X_{t-2}$**	**0.31**	**53.95**	**0.50**
	$R_t = 1.16 - 0.76X_{t-1} - 0.04X_{t-2} + 0.07SSTW$	0.32	56.50	0.14
	$R_t = -13.54 - 0.98X_{t-1} - 0.09X_{t-2} + 0.76SSTS$	0.35	55.88	0.19
	$R_t = 2.29 - 0.74X_{t-1} - 0.03X_{t-2} + 0.57SOI$	0.34	56.08	0.17
10) Megalomma monoculata	**$R_t = 3.58 - 0.87X_{t-1} - 0.51X_{t-2}$**	**0.49**	**38.39**	**0.38**
	$R_t = 7.93 - 0.73X_{t-1} - 0.49X_{t-2} - 0.3SSTW$	0.53	39.95	0.18
	$R_t = -17.57 - 1.45X_{t-1} - 0.69X_{t-2} + 1.06SSTS$	0.56	39.17	0.26
	$R_t = 3.59 - 0.96X_{t-1} - 0.38X_{t-2} + 0.65SOI$	0.53	39.93	0.18
11) Cossura chilensis	**$R_t = 2.41 - 0.77X_{t-1} - 0.08X_{t-2}$**	**0.39**	**46.11**	**0.49**
	$R_t = 5.07 - 0.77X_{t-1} - 0.12X_{t-2} - 0.16SSTW$	0.40	48.38	0.16
	$R_t = 12.84 - 0.84X_{t-1} - 0.13X_{t-2} - 0.46SSTS$	0.41	48.08	0.18
	$R_t = 2.57 - 0.82X_{t-1} - 0.07X_{t-2} + 0.4SOI$	0.40	48.32	0.16



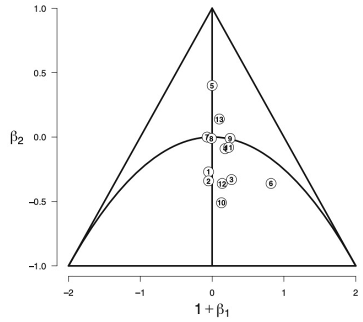


Fig. 4 Fitted autoregressive model coefficients within the same scheme as Fig. 1. The numbers indicate the fitted AR(2) model coefficients ($1+\beta_1$) and β_2, which estimate the strength of direct and delayed density dependence, respectively. Numbered circles indicate the fitted coefficient values for each of the species, with numbers corresponding to those for each species in Table 1. See text for details

Revista de Biología Marina y Oceanografía
Vol. 46, N°1: 35-42, abril 2011
Article

DNA barcoding of marine polychaetes species of southern Patagonian fjords

Barcoding de poliquetos marinos de los fiordos patagónicos del sur de Chile

Claudia S. Maturana[1], Rodrigo A. Moreno[1,2,3], Fabio A. Labra[2], Claudio A. González-Wevar[1], Nicolás Rozbaczylo[4], Franklin D. Carrasco[5] and Elie Poulin[1]

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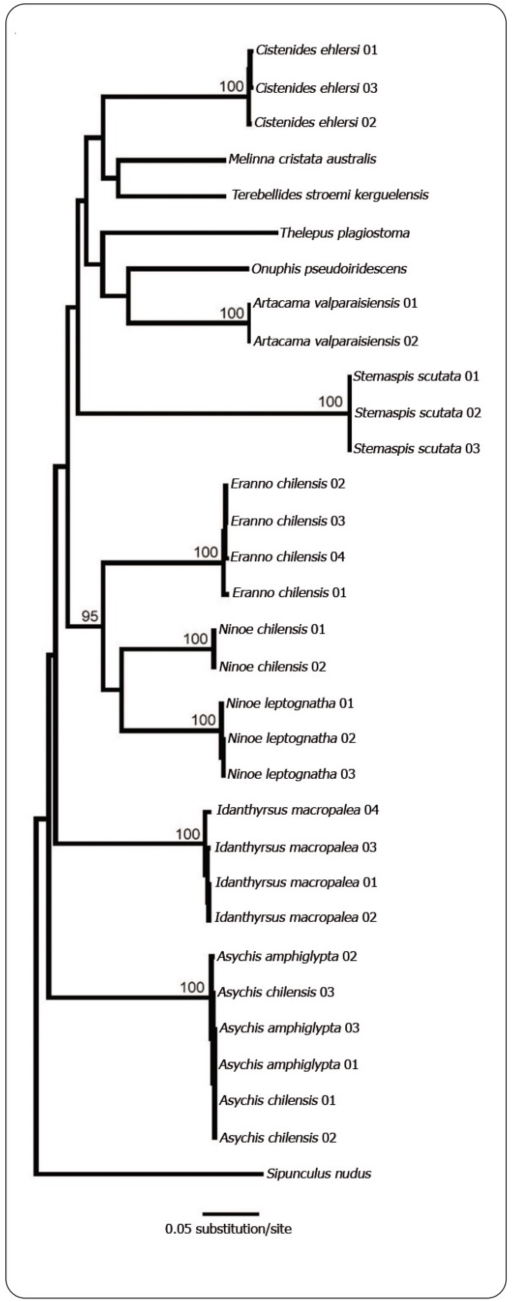
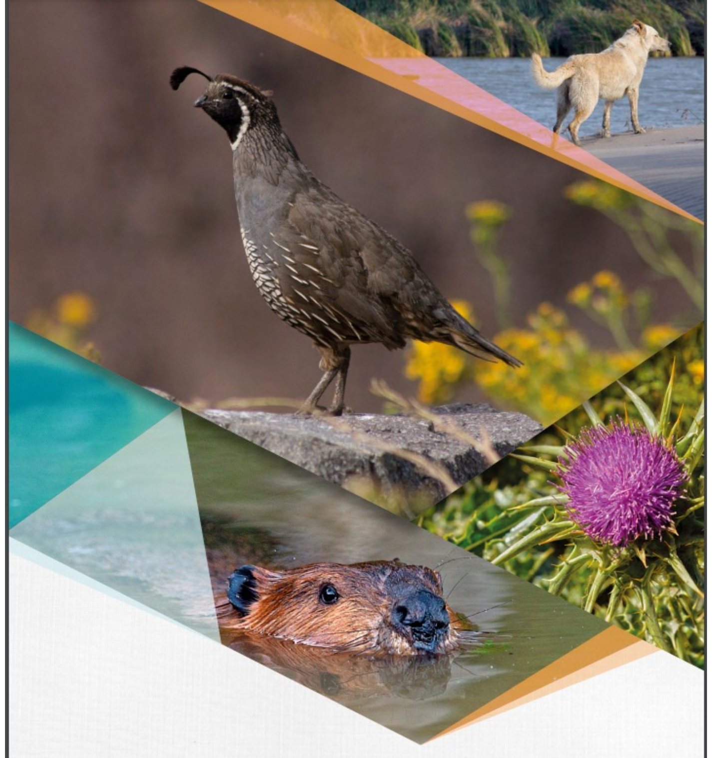


GEVOL Laboratorio de Genética y Evolución

Convenio 2023 con GEVOL, U. de Chile – UST para trabajar en Genómica evolutiva en poliquetos

Dr. Marco Méndez



CATÁLOGO DE LAS ESPECIES EXÓTICAS ASILVESTRADAS/NATURALIZADAS EN CHILE,
EN EL MARCO DEL PROYECTO GEF/MMA/PNUD EEI AJF

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF)
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MMA)

Proyecto Fortalecimiento de los Marcos Nacionales para la Gobernabilidad de las Especies Exóticas Invasoras: Proyecto Piloto en el Archipiélago Juan Fernández (Proyecto GEF EEI)

Autor:
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

Investigador Principal:
Dr. Aníbal Pauchard

Co-Investigadores:
Dra. Nicol Fuentes
Dra. Viviane Jerez
Dr. Juan Larraín
M Sc. Alicia Marticorena
Dr. Rodrigo Moreno
Dr. Juan Carlos Ortiz
Dr. Götz Palfner
Dr. Pedro Victoriano
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M Sc. Fernando Baeriswyl
Med. Veterinario Charif Tala
M Sc. Emma Elgueta
Ing. RRNN. Macarena Isla
Lic. Giuliana Furci

Edición:
PAUTA CREATIVA Comunicaciones

Diseño y diagramación:
Perezmeyer Diseño

PRIMER CATÁLOGO INTEGRAL DE ESPECIES EXÓTICAS DEL PAÍS

Alejandra Figueroa,
Jefa División Recursos Naturales y Biodiversidad, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente.

Paloma Toranzos,
Oficial de Medio Ambiente y Energía del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, PNUD Chile.

Tabla 4. Grupos taxonómicos incluidos en este catálogo y número de especies exóticas registradas por grupo.

GRUPO	ESPECIES
Plantas vasculares terrestres	755*
Plantas vasculares acuáticas	19
Plantas no vasculares (briófitas): musgos y hepáticas	29
Algas	21
Hongos	71
Mamíferos	23*
Aves	13*
Reptiles	2
Anfibios	1
Peces	28
Insectos	109
Invertebrados acuáticos (moluscos y poliquetos)	21
Invertebrados terrestres (solo moluscos)	27
Total especies catálogo	1119

* *incluye especies nativas naturalizadas/asilvestradas en algún territorio de Chile*

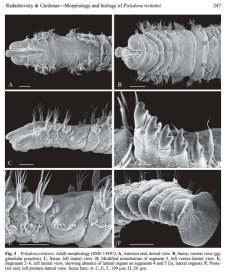
NeoBiota 60: 25–41 (2020)
doi: 10.3897/neobiota.61.55366
http://neobiota.pensoft.net

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A peer-reviewed open-access journal
NeoBiota
Advancing research on alien species and biological invasions

Multi-taxa inventory of naturalized species in Chile

Nicol Fuentes[1], Alicia Marticorena[1], Alfredo Saldaña[1], Viviane Jerez[2], Juan Carlos Ortiz[2], Pedro Victoriano[2], Rodrigo A. Moreno[3,4], Juan Larraín[5], Cristobal Villaseñor-Parada[6,7], Götz Palfner[1], Paulina Sánchez[6,8], Aníbal Pauchard[6,8]



Biological Invasions (2005) 7: 213–232

Down under the southeastern Pacific: marine non-indigenous species in Chile

Juan C. Castilla[1,*], Malva Uribe[1], Nibaldo Bahamonde[2], Marcela Clarke[3], Ruth Desqueyroux-Faúndez[4], Ismael Kong[3], Hugo Moyano[5], Nicolás Rozbaczylo[2], Bernabé Santelices[2], Claudio Valdovinos[6] & Patricio Zavala[2]
[1]*Center for Advanced Studies in Ecology & Biodiversity (CASEB), Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Casilla 114-D, Santiago, Chile;* [2]*Departamento de Ecología, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Casilla 114-D Santiago, Chile;* [3]*Facultad de Recursos del Mar, Departamento de Acuicultura, Universidad de Antofagasta, Antofagasta, Chile;* [4]*Museum d'histoire naturelle, Departement des Invertebres, P.O. Box 6434, Geneve 6, Switzerland;* [5]*Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas (Zoología), Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile;* [6]*Centro EULA, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile; *Author for correspondence (e-mail: jcastill@bio.puc.cl)*

Revista Chilena de Historia Natural
79: 263-278, 2006

Native and non-indigenous boring polychaetes in Chile: a threat to native and commercial mollusc species

Poliquetos perforadores nativos y no indígenas en Chile: una amenaza para moluscos nativos y comerciales

RODRIGO A. MORENO*, PAULA E. NEILL & NICOLÁS ROZBACZYLO

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Nº	Scientific name	Family	Native Range	Administrative regions occupied by the alien species in Chile	First year report	Type of introduction	Impacts
	Polychaeta						
1	*Boccardia tricuspa* (Hartman, 1939)	Spionidae	North Pacific, Central Pacific	5;8;10	No data	No data	Economic impact
2	*Dipolydora giardi* (Mesnil, 1896)	Spionidae	Europe, North Sea, North Atlantic, North Pacific, Central Pacific	5;10	No data	No data	Economic impact; competes with native species
3	*Polydora bioccipitalis* Blake & Woodwick, 1971	Spionidae	North Pacific, North Atlantic	15;1;4;5	No data	Accidental	Economic impact
4	*Polydora rickettsi* Woodwick, 1961	Spionidae	North Pacific	3;5;10	No data	Accidental	Economic impact
5	*Polydora hoplura* Claparède, 1868	Spionidae	North Pacific	4	No data	Accidental	Economic impact
6	*Terebrasabella heterouncinata* Fitzhugh & Rouse, 1999	Sabellidae	South Atlantic	10	2006	Accidental	Economic impact; competes with native species

Fuente:
https://especies-exoticas.mma.gob.cl