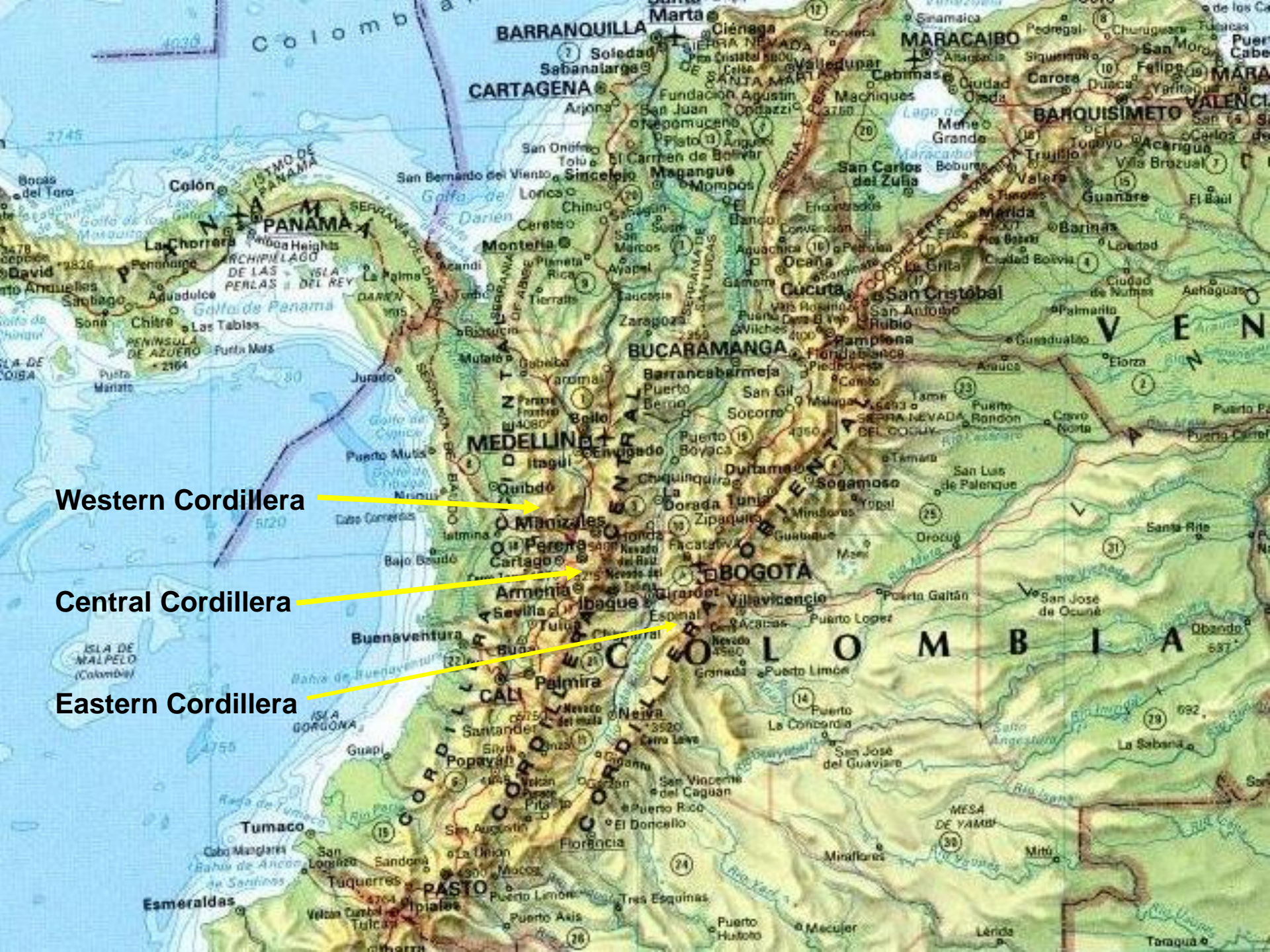


Aroid distribution in Colombia- the consequences of Climatic Change and Deforestation

Thomas B. Croat

Missouri Botanical Garden



Western Cordillera

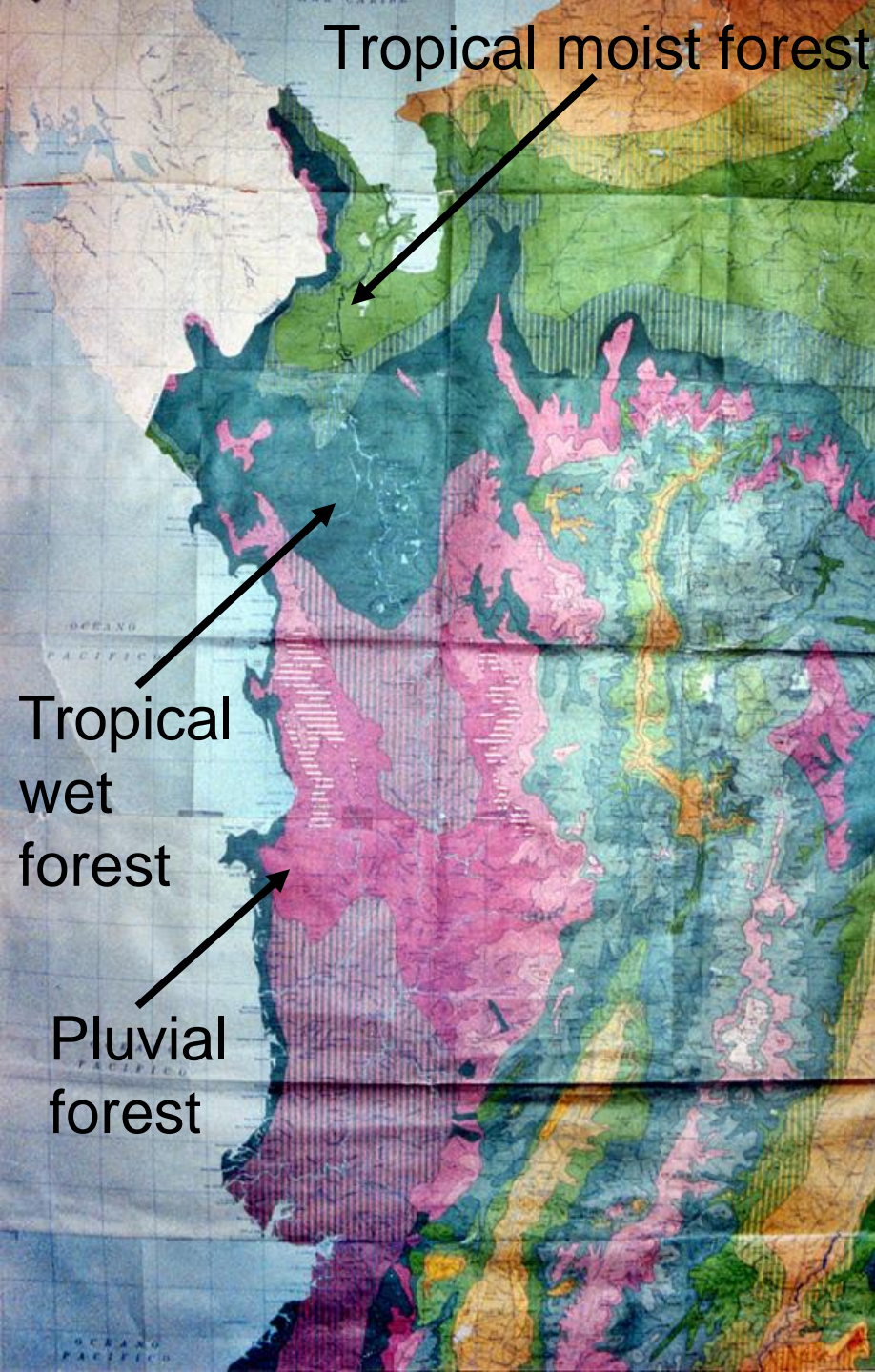
Central Cordillera

Eastern Cordillera

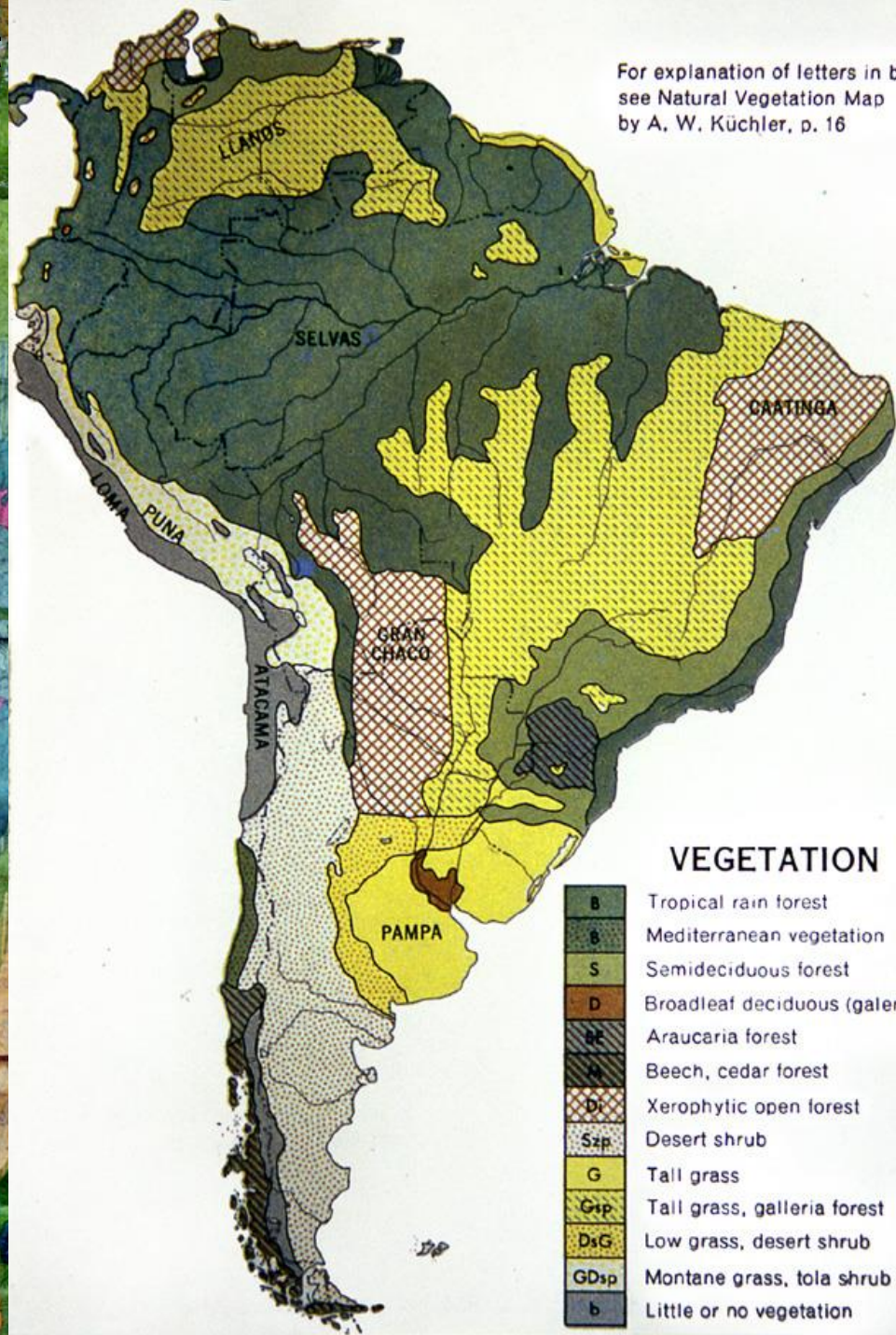
Tropical moist forest

Tropical wet forest

Pluvial forest



For explanation of letters in boxes see Natural Vegetation Map by A. W. Kuehler, p. 16



VEGETATION

B	Tropical rain forest
b	Mediterranean vegetation
S	Semideciduous forest
D	Broadleaf deciduous (galera) forest
Bf	Araucaria forest
A	Beech, cedar forest
Di	Xerophytic open forest
Szp	Desert shrub
G	Tall grass
Gsp	Tall grass, galleria forest
DsG	Low grass, desert shrub
GDsp	Montane grass, tola shrub
b	Little or no vegetation

Areas of Interest Western Cordillera



ando

Curunso

San Isidro

Plaza de

R. Caripato

PATO

RIO QUITO

Villaeonto

Road to Iro

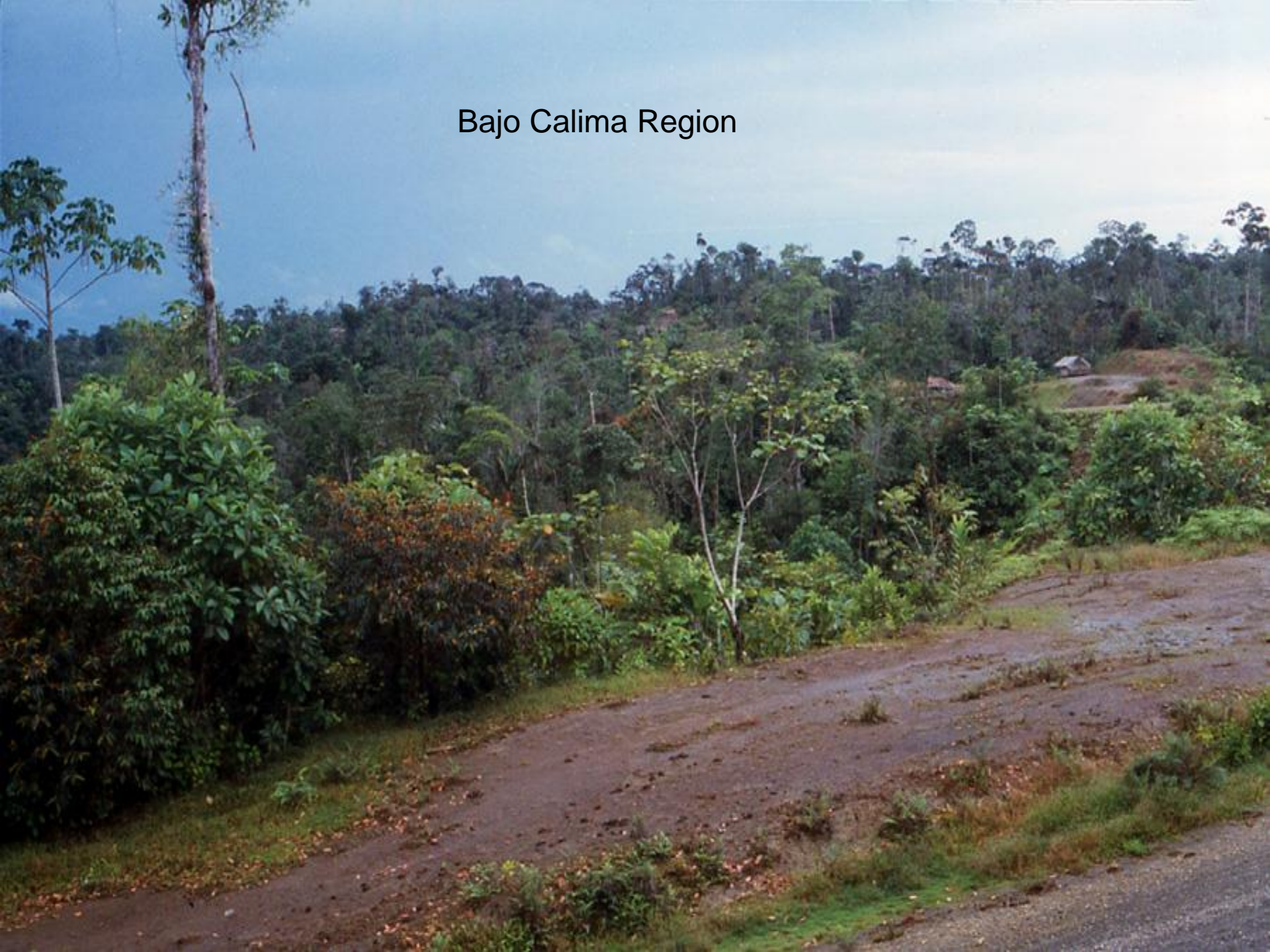
NW Colombia

Chocó: Cabo
Corrientes, El
Amargal Field
Station





Bajo Calima Region



Dagua

gonar

Salado

Queremal

La Cumbre

Bitaco

El Carmen

Sn. Bernardo

CALI

YU





Queremal- Anchicaya Road, Valle del Cauca

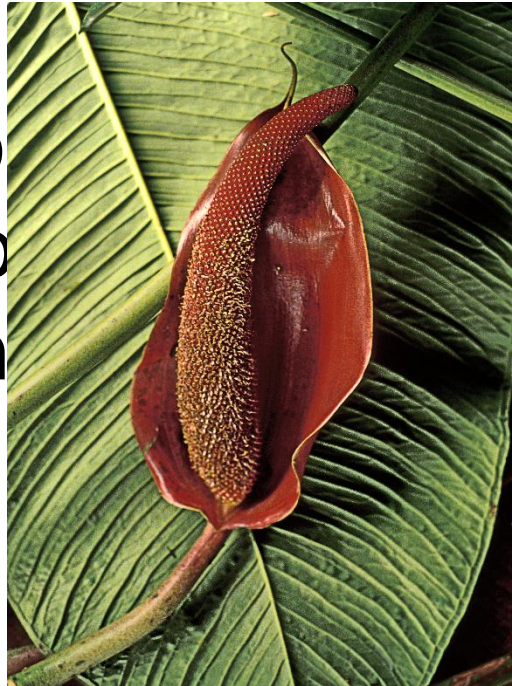




Araceae of La Planada



A
breviscapum



A protrudens



a. ricourtense

Flora de las Araceae de La Planada

- 82 especies; 7 genera
- 1300-2100 m (1700-1900 m)
- 43% especies nueva
- 9 especies endemica

Rio Imbi

Get images taken there when I collected there, including some new specise

Rio Ñambí



Areas of Interest Central Cordillera

ANTIOQUIA



Medellin



Ibagué

TOLIMA

Central cordillera



A. glaucospadix



A. morelianum



A. scandens

A wide, shallow river with a rocky bed, surrounded by dense green forest on a hillside. The water is clear and flows over a bed of small stones and pebbles. The banks are covered in lush green vegetation, including tall trees and dense shrubs. The sky is overcast and grey.

**Cordillera Central-Valle
del Río Medellín, Vereda
de Santa Clara, Antioquia**

Rio Claro,
Antioquia

21 4 2007



San Rapael-Guatepe Region



A. antioquense



A. (cardiolonchium)



Philodendron sp

Santa clara



Cordillera Central: Valley of Río Combeima

Valley of Río Combeima, Ibagué, Tolima



Valley of Río Combeima



Areas of Interest Eastern Cordillera



Santa Maria to Boyacá



a. formosum



p. Gloriosum



Xanthasoma sp.



Cordillera Oriental: Florencia-Neiva

Florencia-Huil
Eastern slope
Cordillera Orie





Cordillera Oriental above Florencia, ca. 1000 m.

Quebrada Caraño, Caquetá



P, caranoense



A. (belolonchium)



A. oxybelium

Quebrada Caraño



Villavicencio

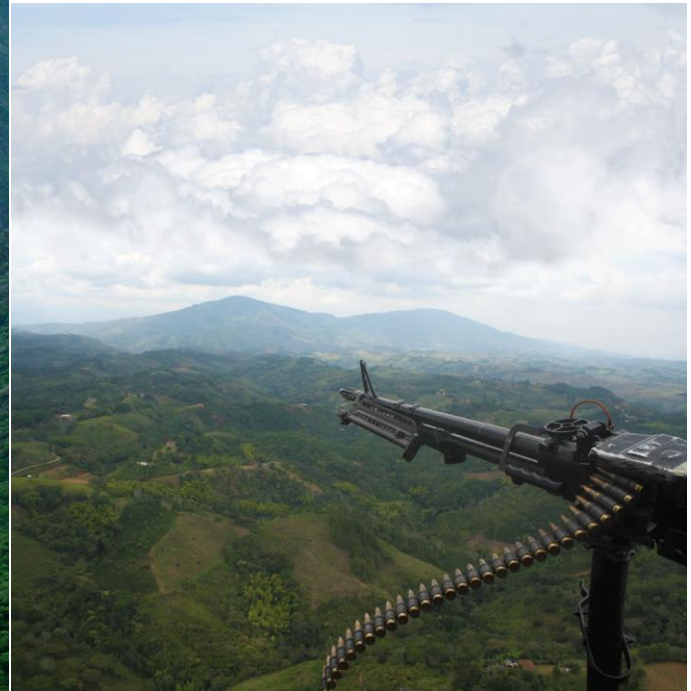


A photograph of several large, dark green, heart-shaped leaves of Philodendron gloriosum. The leaves have prominent, light-colored veins that create a striking contrast against the dark green leaf surface. The leaves are arranged in a cluster, with some showing signs of wear, such as small holes and yellowish spots. The background is a dense, dark green forest floor.

*Philodendron
gloriosum* André

Near Villavicencio, Meta Department

Cauca River Valley showing deforestation





Eastern slope of Cordillera Occidental South of Medellín



Cordillera Central Manizales-Rio Cauca

Eastern slope of Cordillera Occidentale between
Medellín & Cali, Antioquia Department,
Colombia



Conclusions

- Highly endemic areas are endangered owing to having unique sets of species
- Climate changes, even slight changes can create an increase of invading fires
- Extinction has already taken place in such areas as the Cordillera Central, the Cauca River valley and other areas.
- Special emphasis must be placed on more study of families such as Araceae which are so prone to extinction.





villavicencio



M. lechleriana



xanthasoma



A. longistrorsum

Eastern cordillera



A. fendleri

Tolima Colombia



A. crystallinum



A. corrugatum



Philodendron sp

Valle, Colombia



Syngonium sagittatum



Anthurium sp.

