
Modelling landscape connectivity for earthworms shifting their range as a response to climate change

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Résumé

To persist under climate change, species must track the movement of their climatic niches, yet their dispersal is often constrained by the pace of climate shifts and by natural or human-made barriers. We model climatic connectivity for earthworms across France and Europe, integrating ensemble species distribution models with circuit theory to identify and map key dispersal corridors that enable range shifts and support effective biodiversity conservation planning.

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