

Spatial distribution of *Echinolittorina peruviana* (Lamarck, 1882) for intertidal rocky shore in Antofagasta (23° S, Chile)

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Abstract

The intertidal rocky shores in continental Chile have high species diversity mainly in northern Chile (18-27° S), and one of the most widespread species is the gastropod *Echinolittorina peruviana* (Lamarck, 1822). The aim of the present study is do a first characterization of spatial distribution of *E. peruviana* in along rocky shore in Antofagasta town in northern Chile. Individuals were counted in nine different sites that also were determined their spectral properties using remote sensing techniques (LANDSAT ETM+). The results revealed that sites without marked human intervention have more abundant in comparison to sites located in the town, also in all studied sites was found an aggregated pattern, and in six of these sites were found a negative binomial distribution. The low density related to sites with human intervention is supported when spectral properties for sites were included. These results would agree with other similar results for rocky shore in northern and southern Chile.