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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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10472 CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AVIFAUNA IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF A PLANTED FOREST IN THE BRAZILIAN CERRADO

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The high demand for timber resources led to an increase of plantation forests, which currently cover a large portion of the Cerrado. Due to this, the effect and importance of eucalyptus and pine forests on bird communities has aroused great interest. We aim to characterize the avifauna in a Cerrado area surrounded by plantation forests. The survey was conducted in Nova Ponte Farm (property of Duratex S.A.) in Central Brazil. Brazilian Cerrado is the dominant phytophysiognomy in the region, but most of the land-use in the farm is eucalyptus and pinus forest. Between May 2016 and February 2017 an 8km transect was sampled weekly. Each species found by visual or sound record were classified according with their trophic guild, endemism in Brazilian Cerrado, sensibility to habitat disturbance and conservation status. We registered 154 bird species, in 20 orders and 45 families. Insectivores were the most frequent (n=53), followed by omnivorous (n=37). Six endemic species, *Alipiopsitta xanthops, Herpsilochmus longirostris, Melanopareia torquata, Antilophia galeata, Cyanocorax cristatellus* and *Saltatricula atricollis* were registered, representing about 20% of the endemic species in the Cerrado. Two species *Aramide scajanea* and *Urubitinga coronata* are considered highly sensitive to anthropogenic disturbances and three threatened species, *Ara ararauna*, *Alipiopsitta xanthops* and *Urubitinga coronate,* were found in the area. Forest plantations present better support for plants and animals compared to pastures and other types of monoculture, and may be important mechanisms for the conservation of biodiversity when associated with the management and preservation of natural areas in surrounding.

10473 WATERBIRDS IN THE JUNGLE?! 25 YEARS OF CENSUSES

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Within the framework of the Neotropical Waterbird Census (Wetlands International), 31 winter and summer censuses were conducted, by canoeing at three sites in the Iguazú National Park, Misiones, Argentina. The sites differ in terms of flow and physiognomy: the Iguazu River with and without islands and the Yacuy stream. Seventeen species of aquatic birds and three species of Alcedinidae were detected; 2-10 species were observed per season of the year and no one season had greater richness. Between seasons of the same year, there were increases from zero to six species, with turnover. In the summer some species are much more frequent and abundant: *Butorides striatus*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Megaceryle torquata* and *Chloroceryle americana*, and in winter: *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*. The richest summers were in 1993 and 2015 (10 spp) and

the winter of 2012 (nine spp), the richest year was 2013 (11 spp). The richest site was the Iguazu River with islands, with an average of four spp/10 Km, then the Yacuy stream, with two spp/10 Km and the Iguazú River without islands with 1.1 spp/10 Km. The Iguazú River without islands was the only site where *Egretta thula*, *Cochlearius cochlearius* and *Amazonetta brasiliensis* were recorded. In the Iguazú NP, the most abundant species were *Phalacrocorax brasiliensis* with an average of 11 ind./10 Km; *Chloroceryle amazona* with 1.7 ind./10 Km and *Butorides striatus* with 1.1 ind./10 Km. Other frequent but less abundant species were: *Anhinga anhinga, Mesembrinibis cayennensis, Cairina moschata, Megaceryle torquata* and *Chloroceryle americana*.

10512 THE BIRDS OF THE URUGUA-Í-FOERSTER BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR: CURRENT INVENTORY AND RELEVANT RECORDS

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The Urugua-í-Foerster Biological Corridor is located in the northeast of Misiones, Argentina. This corridor is an area of great importance for the conservation and study of birds in the Atlantic Forest. The area presents a mosaic of propierties with different degrees of transformation, used for both traditional agriculture and the application of agroecological models, ecotourism projects and scientific research during the last 15 years. With the objective of generating basic information for future studies and contributing to the knowledge of the bird comunity of the area, this work presents all the species of birds recorded in the period 2002-2017 through the use of two standarizaed sampling techniques: Mist netting and point counts and *ad libitum* records made by the authors and collaborators. Species with different degrees of threat were recorded, both at national and international level.

10552 STRIGIFORMES OF THE URBAN AREA OF CAMPO GRANDE, MATO GROSSO DO SUL, BRAZIL

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The order Strigiformes, represented by owls, has species with very characteristic patterns of behavior, morphology and anatomy. These birds provide a number of important ecosystem services, control the prey population, and assist in the stability of ecosystems and, consequently, maintain high levels of biological diversity. Strigiformes are found in the most diverse environments, from dense forests, savannas, to urban wooded areas. The objective of this study was to determine the composition of Strigiformes in the urban area of Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, central-western Brazil. The municipality is part of the Cerrado biome, with significant afforestation in the urban area, providing shelter and / or food for different bird species. Night sampling was carried out in the main parks of the municipality: Prosa State Park, Matas do Segredo