

AVIFAUNA IN A REMNANT OF SEMIDECIDUOUS SEASONAL FOREST IN WEST OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO: ENDANGERED SPECIES, ENDEMIC AND CONSERVATION

Theme: Biodiversity Information Systems

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In the countryside of the state of São Paulo the lack of information about bird species distribution, richness, abundance, migration and biology contributed for the decision to point out this region as a conservation priority by the “Guidelines for the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the state of São Paulo (Biota/FAPESP). In this study I inventoried the avifauna in a remnant semideciduous seasonal forest (approximately 2.500 hectares) located on the farm Jacarezinho, municipality of Valparaíso (20°59’44”S, 50°51’22”W), western region, state of São Paulo. I present the results and proposals for conservation of birds in local and regional scale. Altogether 95 species were recorded in the remnant forest over seven months of sampling. From the 95 species recorded, 12 of them have some degree of threat, on state list: *Crypturellus undulatus* (EN), *Ara ararauna* (CR), *Crax fasciolata* (CR), *Penelope superciliaris* (NT), *Amazona aestiva* (NT), *Asio flammeus* (EN), *Pteroglossus castanotis* (CR), *Campephilus melanoleucos* (VU), *Herpsilochmus longirostris* (EN), *Casiornis rufus* (NT), *Antilophia galeata* (NT) and international: *Aratinga auricapillus* (NT). Considering the centers of endemism proposed by Cracraft, four species were treated as endemic: *Penelope superciliaris* (Serra do Mar/Paraná), *Trogon surrucura* (Serra do Mar/Paraná), *Herpsilochmus longirostris* (Campo Cerrado) and *Antilophia galeata* (Campo Cerrado). Two additional species recorded here, *Melanerpes flavifrons* and *Synallaxis frontalis*, are treated as endemic from Atlantic rain forest by Antunes and Uezu, respectively, bringing to six the number of endemic species recorded in the forest. The measures proposed here, included: (i) intensive supervision against hunting and trapping species of commercial value; (ii) encouraging studies related to reproductive biology, ecology and distribution of species cited; (iii) preventing the entry of domestic animals in the remnant, especially cats, dogs and cattle; (iv) creation of reserves and forest corridors linking this area in order to allow the dispersal of more gregarious species; (v) identifying plant species that can act as keystone species in the maintenance of frugivores, mainly; (vi) monitoring of forest fire on the site, preventing the entry of fire into the forest edge and (vii) creation of buffer zones around the edges of remnant forest in order to reduce the impacts caused by the edge effect (eg., increasing nest predation). I believe these measures are effective in the conservation and long-term maintenance of species cited.

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