

Biota International Symposium on Phylogeography



Comparative phylogeography of Atlantic Forest birds Filogeografia comparada de aves da Mata Atlântica

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Biomas neotropicais

- Florestas
 - Mata Atlântica
 - Floresta Amazônica
 - Floresta de terras baixas a oeste dos Andes
- Separação por vegetação seca
 - Diagonal seca (Chaco, cerrado e caatinga)
 - Norte (Llanos)

Alta diversidade

Quais os processos que a geraram?
Qual a relação entre os biomas?
Existem padrões biogeográficos?



Mata Atlântica



Brasil, Argentina e Paraguai

Isolada das demais florestas da AS

Hoje: 11% a 16% da cobertura

Elevação: 0 a 1700 m

Latitude: 1° a 30°

Vegetação seca a úmida



Um dos 5 *hotspots* de biodiversidade

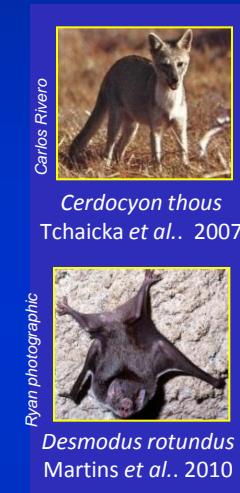
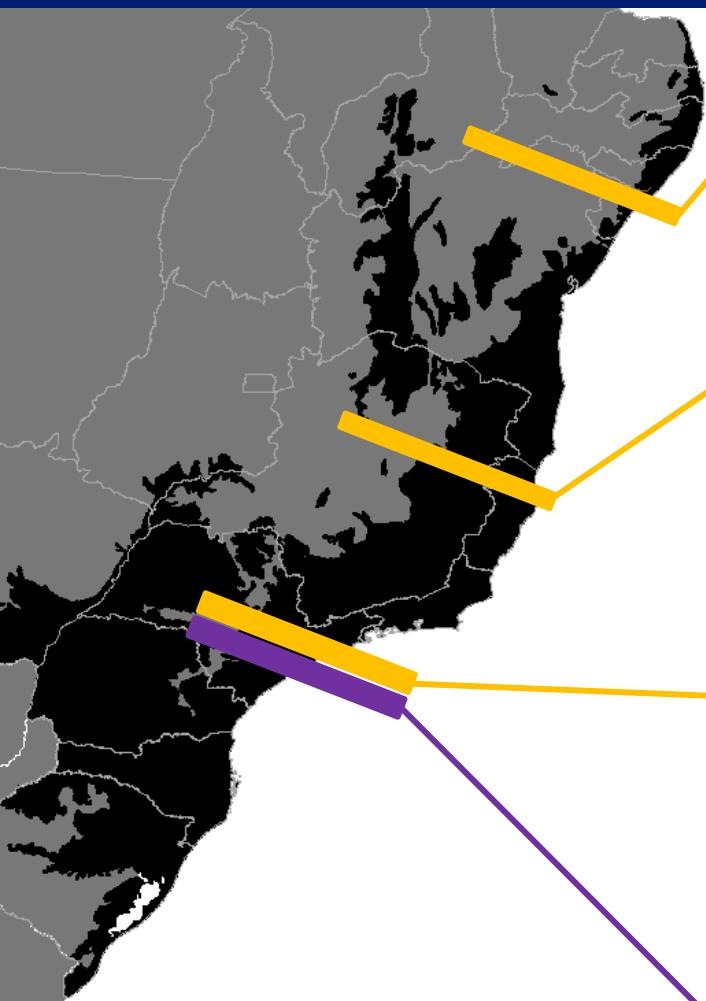
Muitas espécies endêmicas

Mata Atlântica

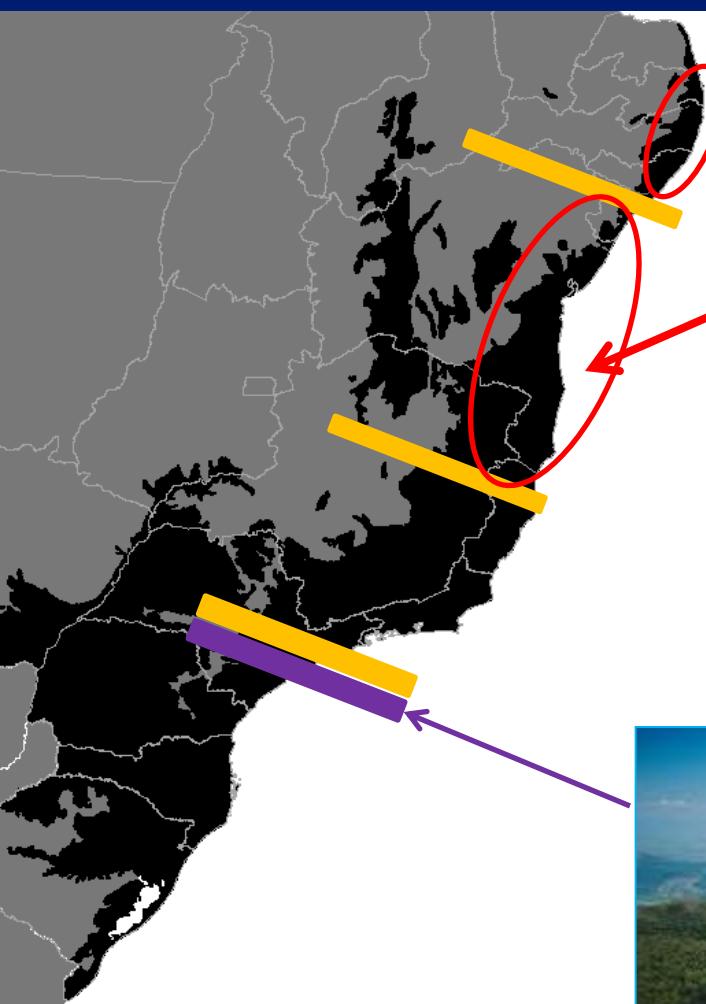
Existem padrões biogeográficos gerais?
Quais os processos que geraram sua alta diversidade?



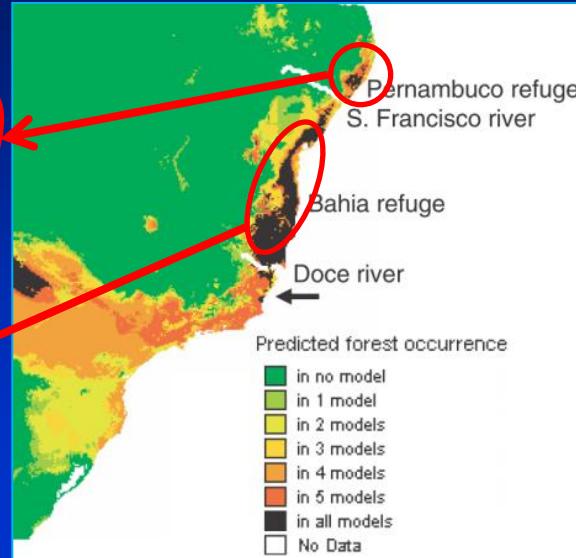
Filogeografia de organismos da Mata Atlântica



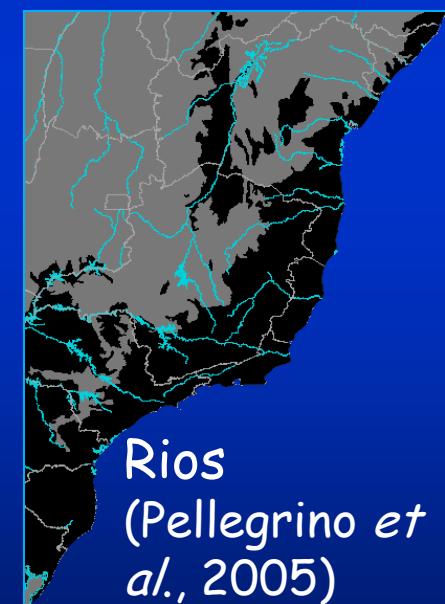
Possíveis processos causadores das quebras



Dinâmica geológica no Quaternário
(ex. vale do rio Paraíba do Sul;
Silva & Straube, 1996)



Florestas estáveis no
Pleistoceno
Carnaval & Moritz,
2008



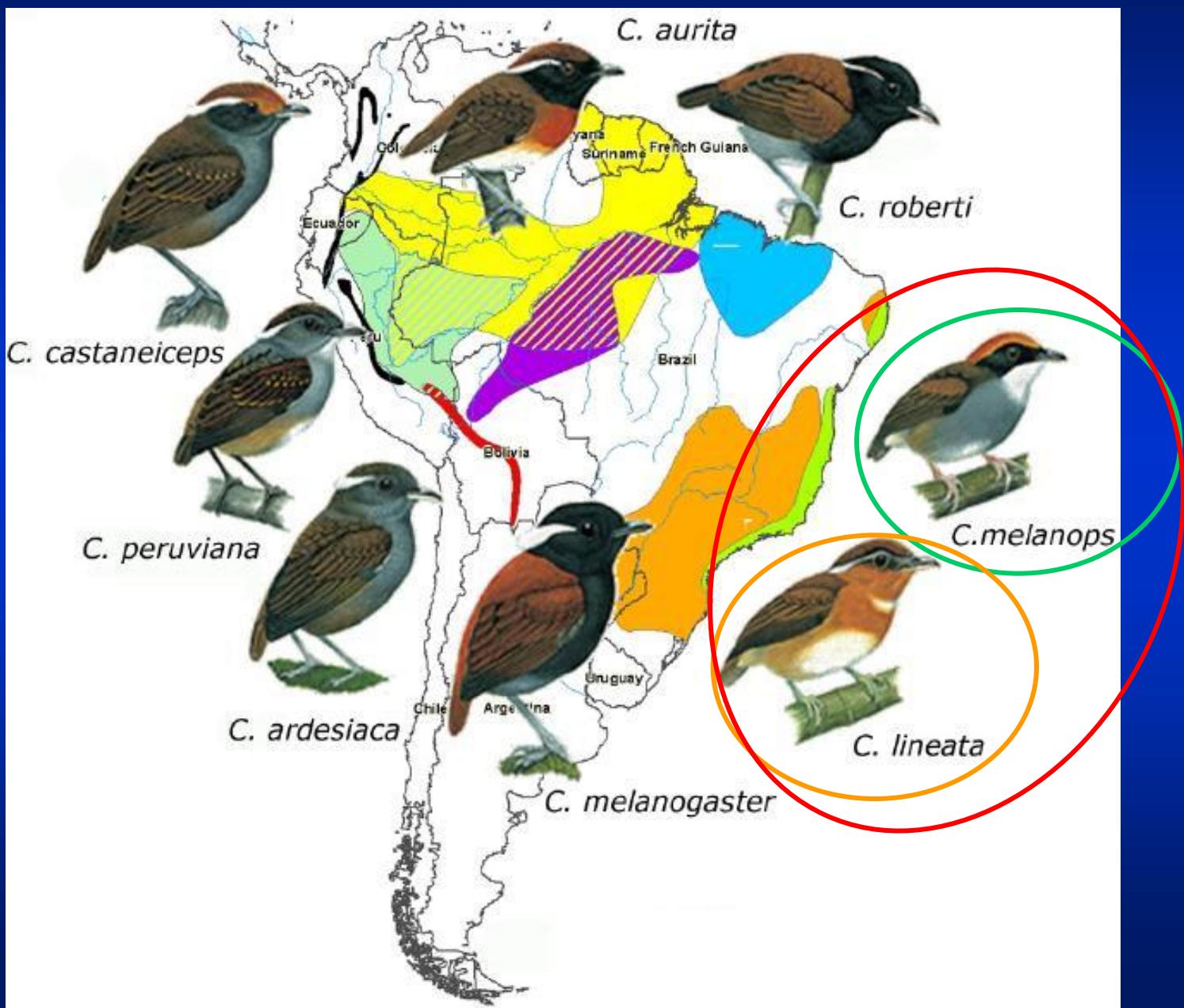
Aves como modelos

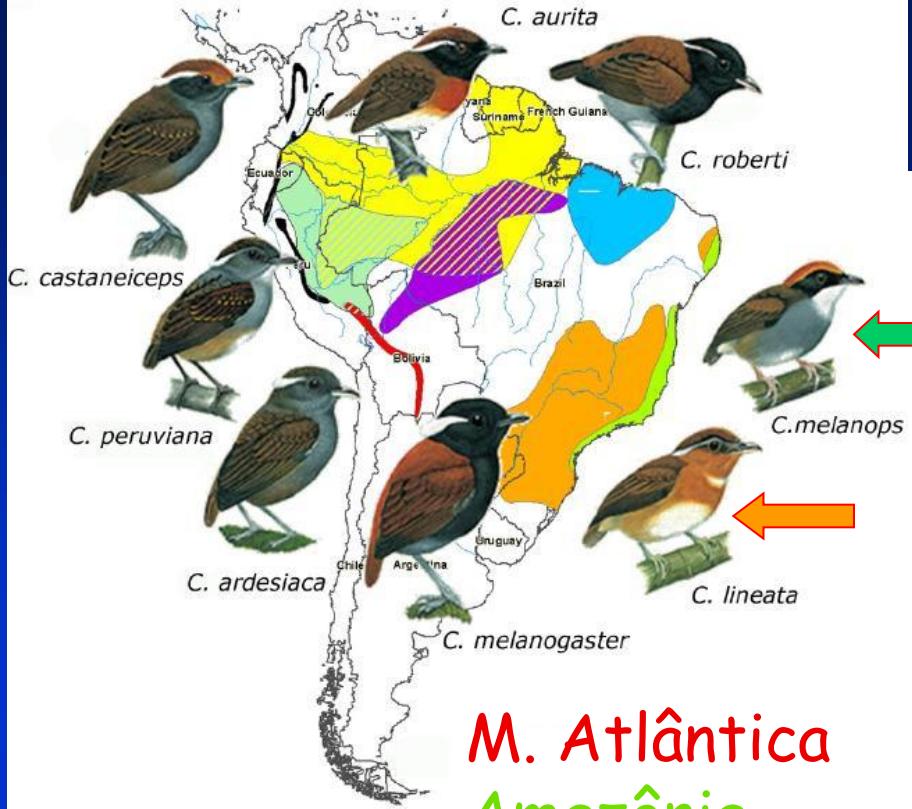


Espécies de aves da Mata Atlântica são monofiléticas?



Gênero *Conopophaga*



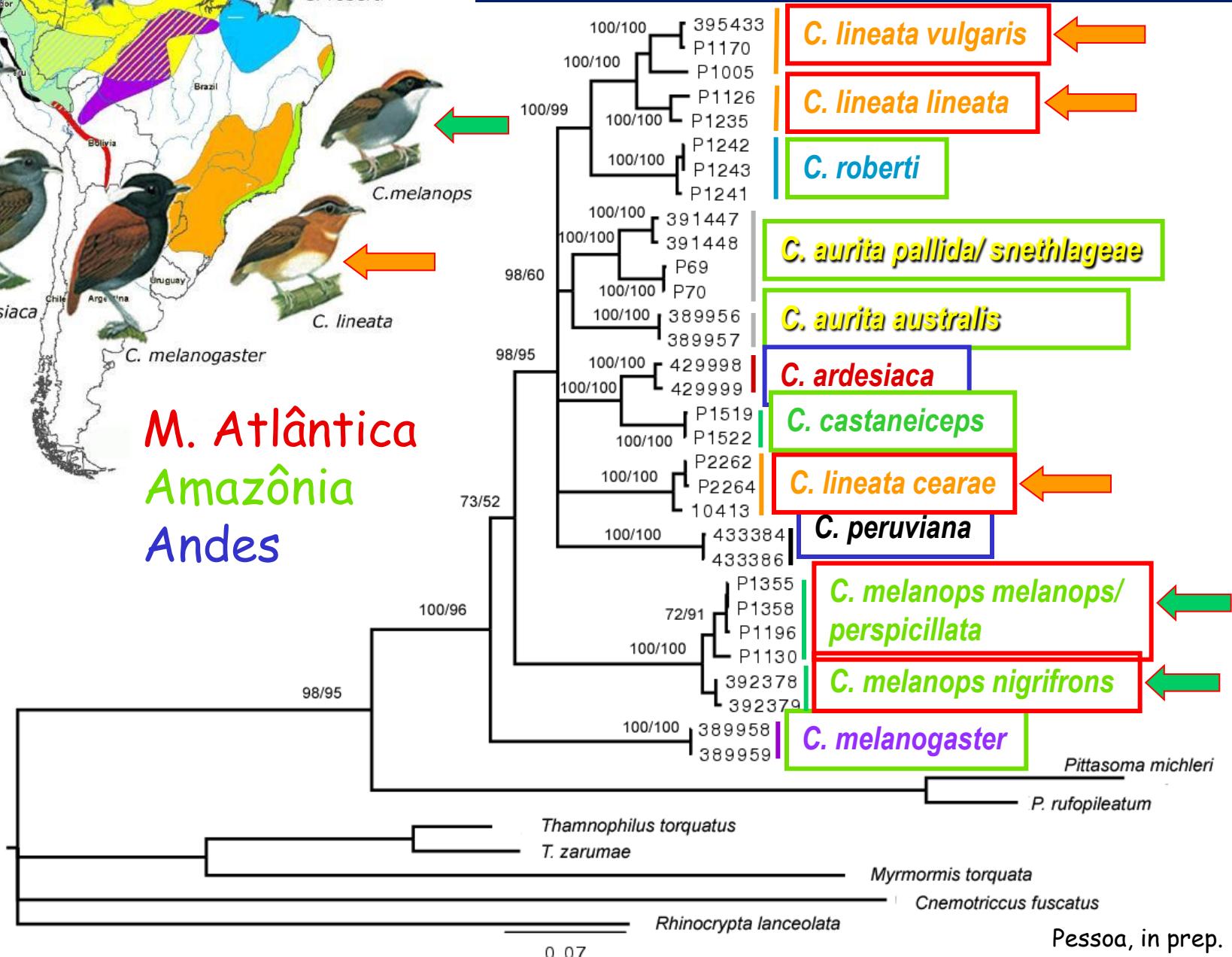


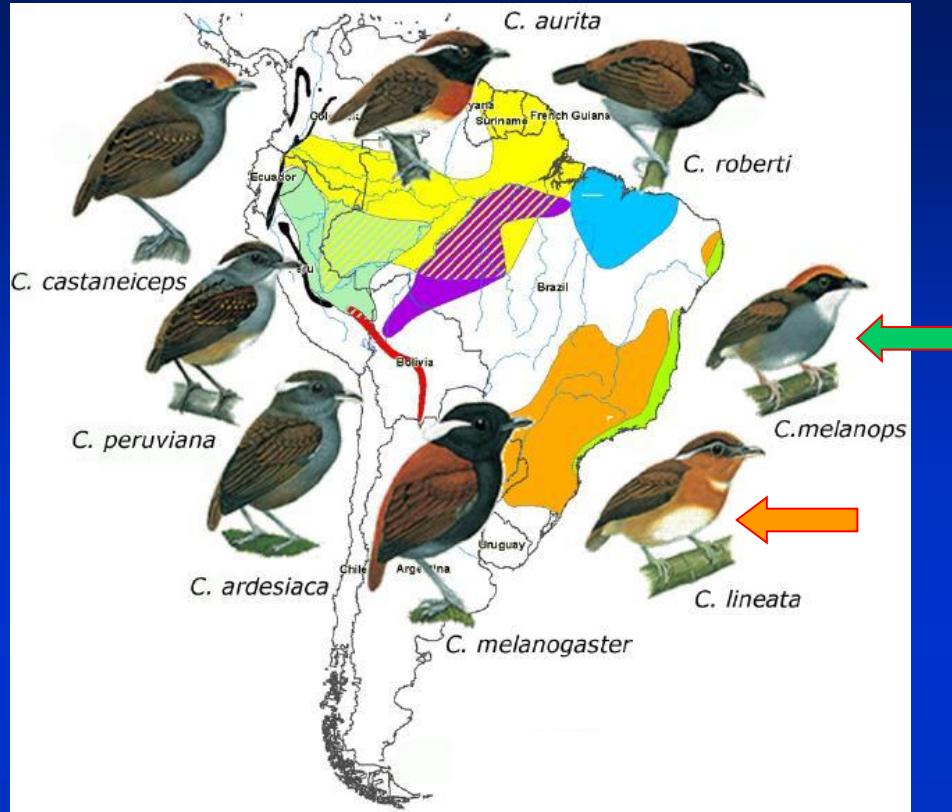
M. Atlântica

Amazônia

Andes

Gênero *Conopophaga* 270 pb de ND2, ND3 e cit b





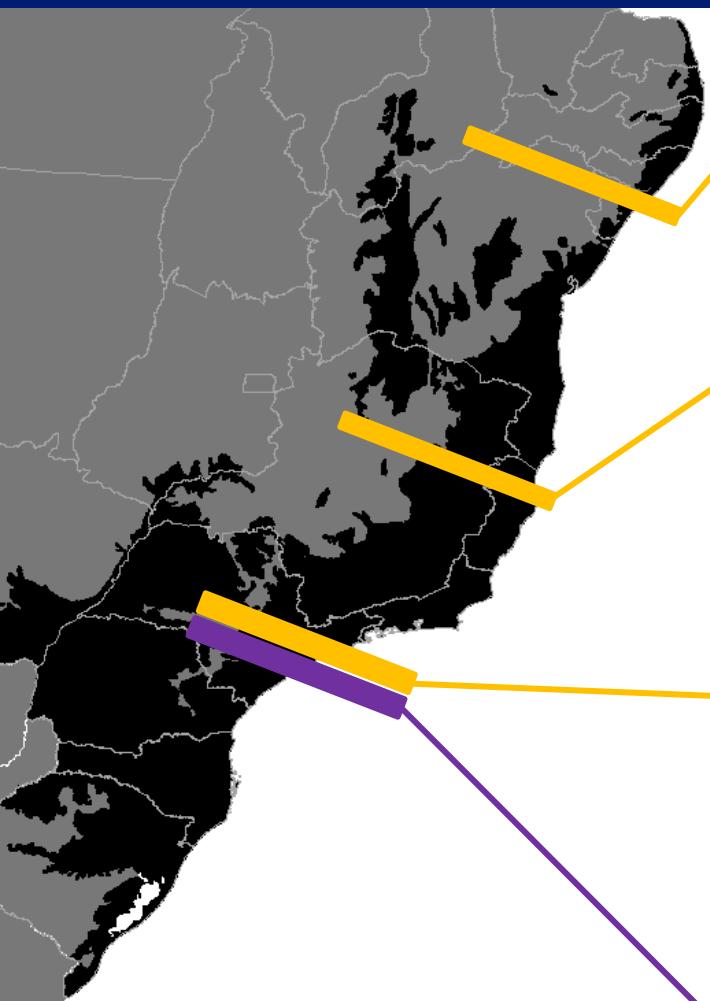
Conclusão 1 - aves da Mata Atlântica

- *Conopophaga melanops* é monofilética.
- *Conopophaga lineata* não é monofilética.
- História evolutiva na FA é complexa.

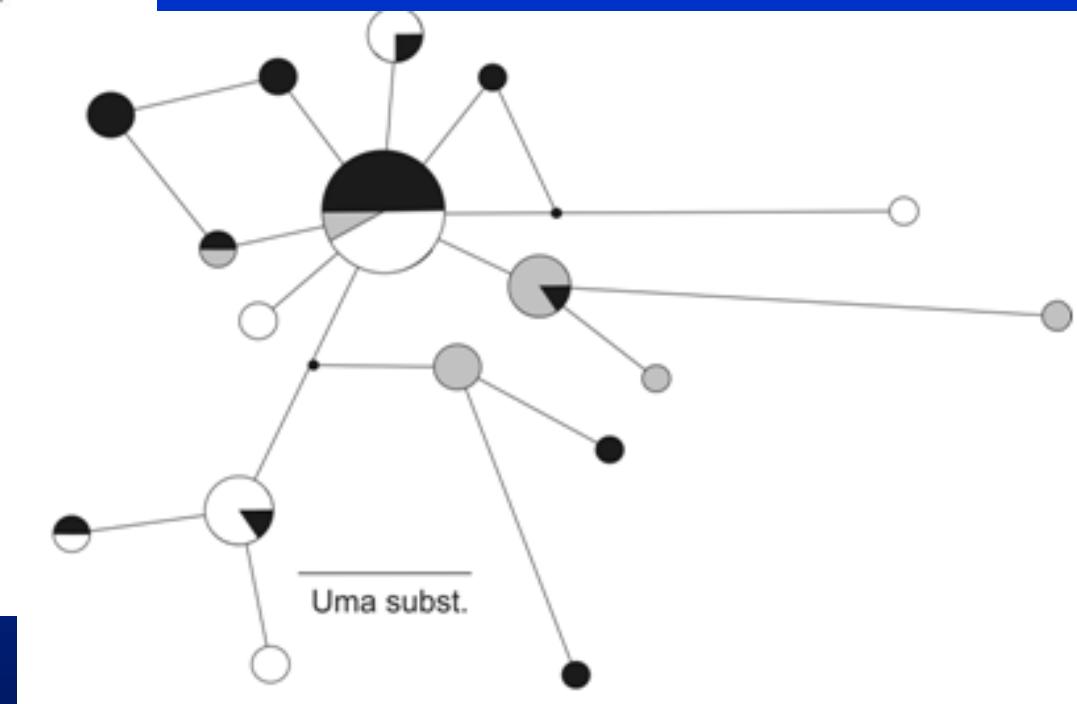
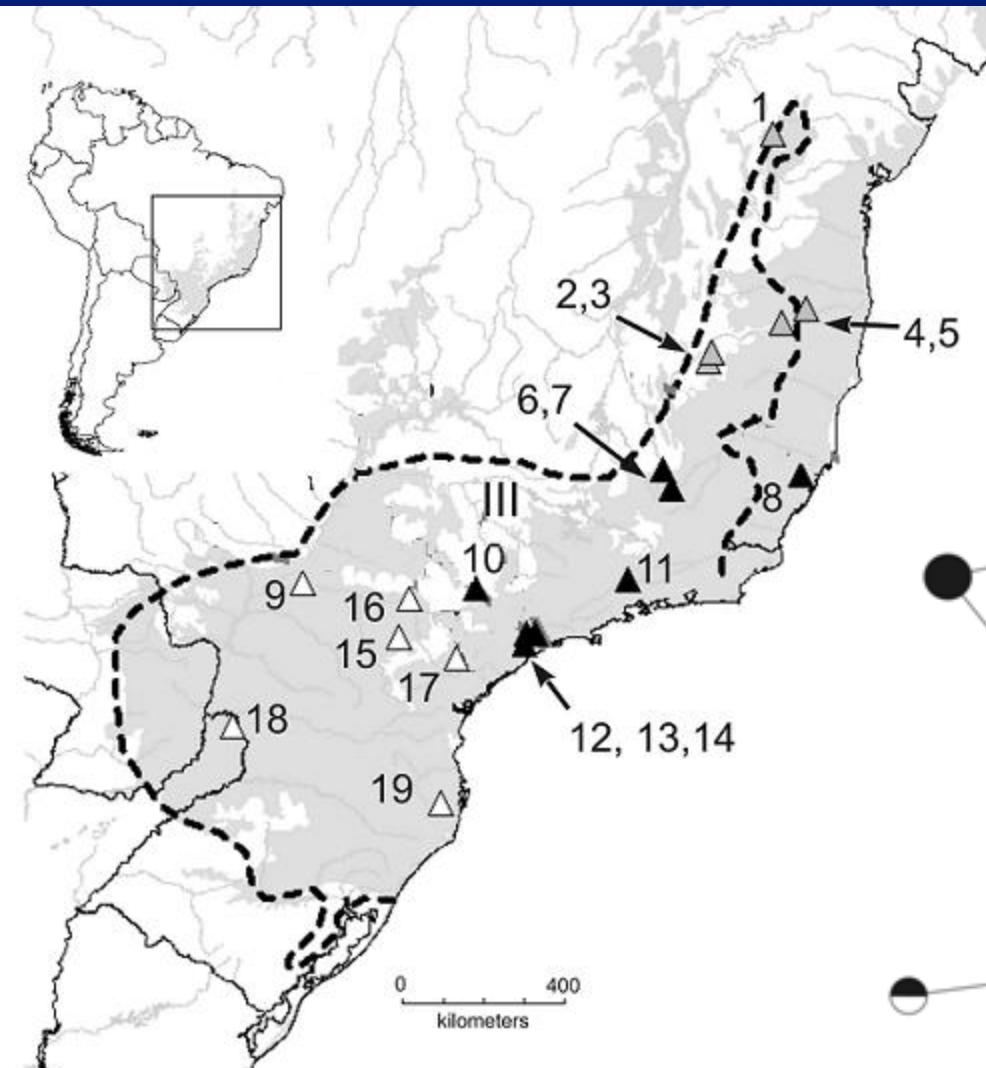
Filogeografia de Aves da Mata Atlântica



Filogeografia de organismos da Mata Atlântica



Schiffornis virescens 476 pb região controladora



Tachyphonus coronatus

1000 pb cit b

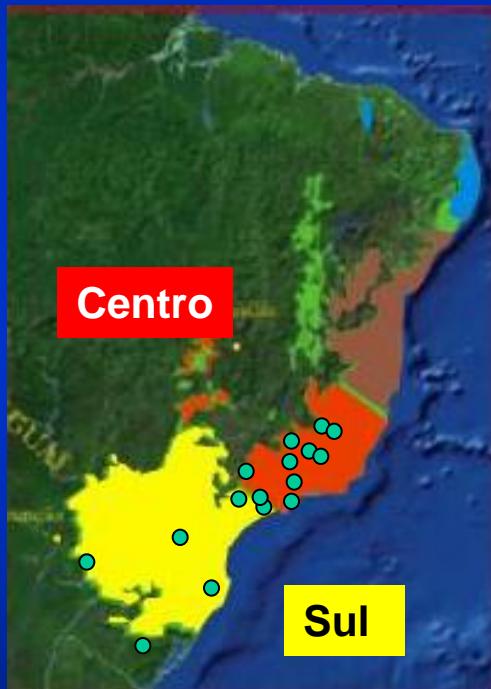
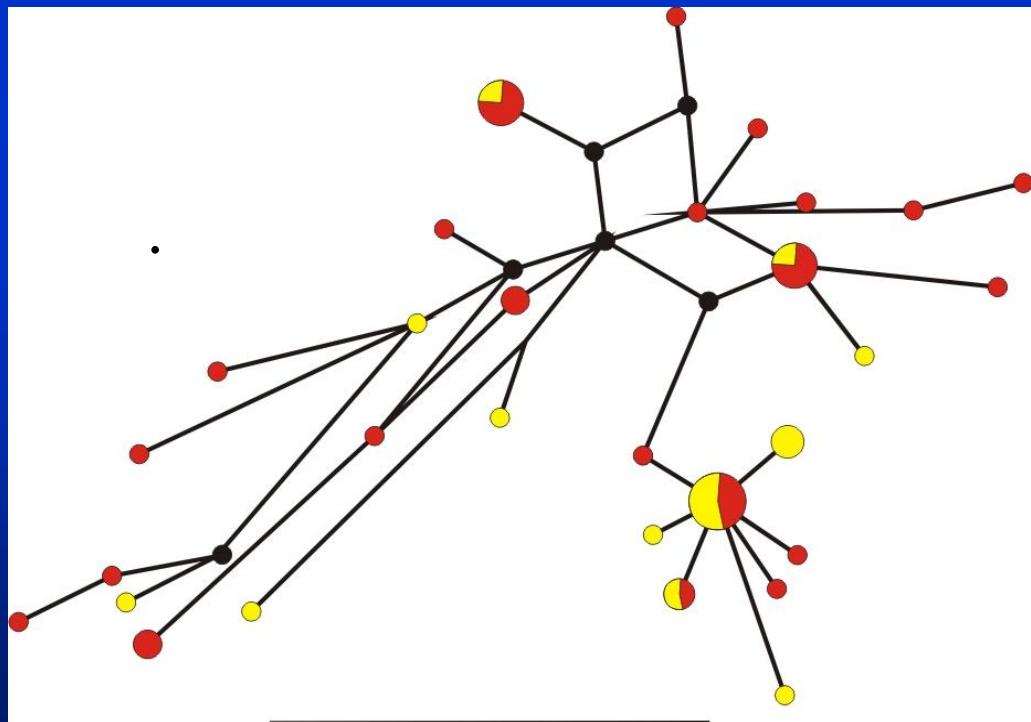
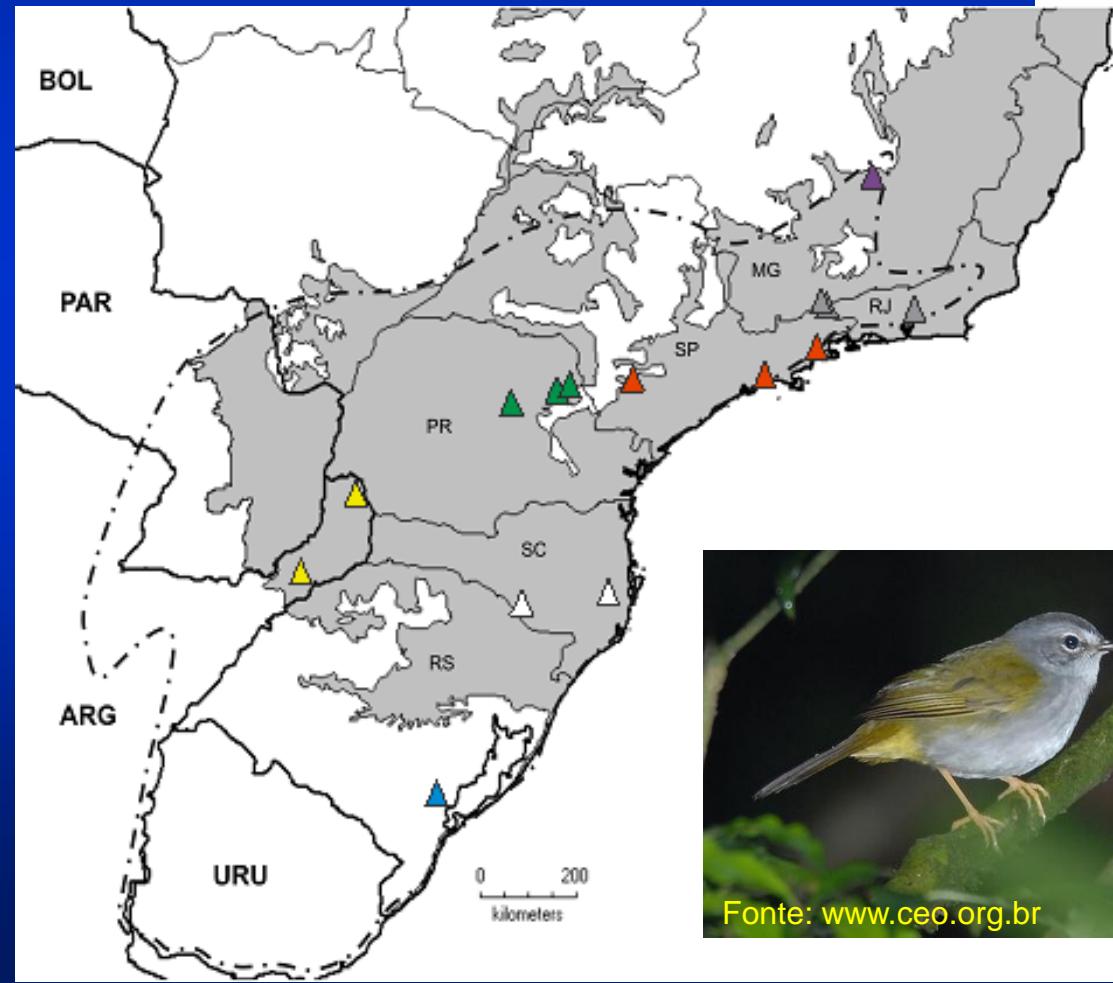


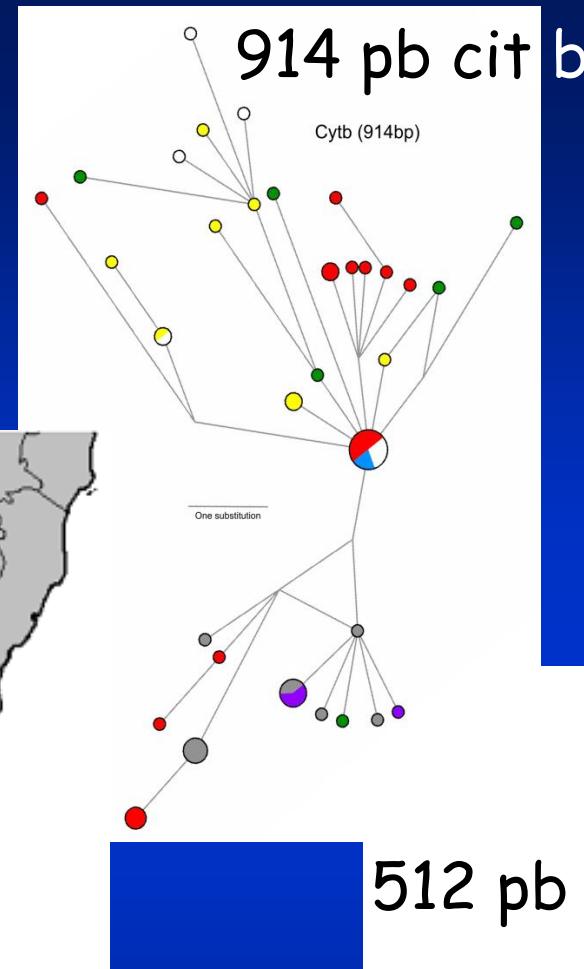
FOTO G. S. Cabanne



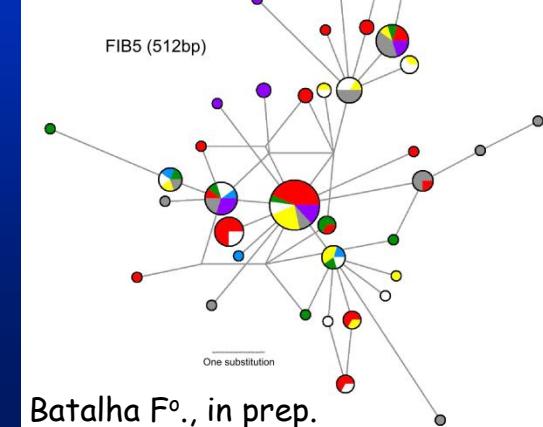
Basileuterus leucoblepharus



Fonte: www.ceo.org.br

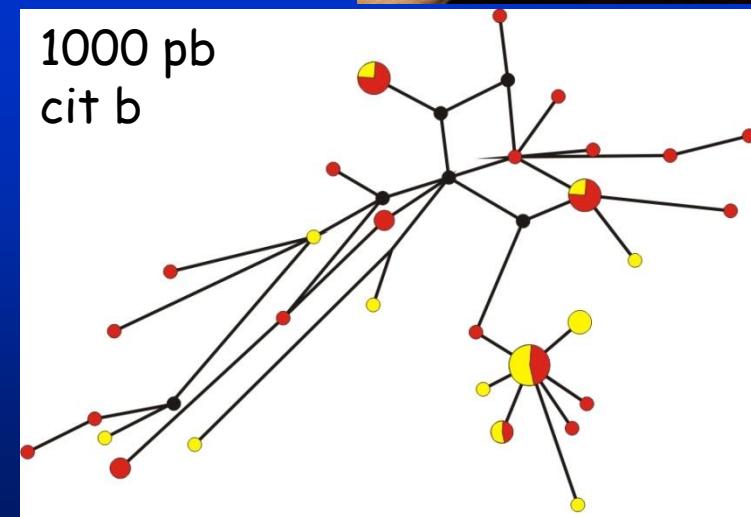
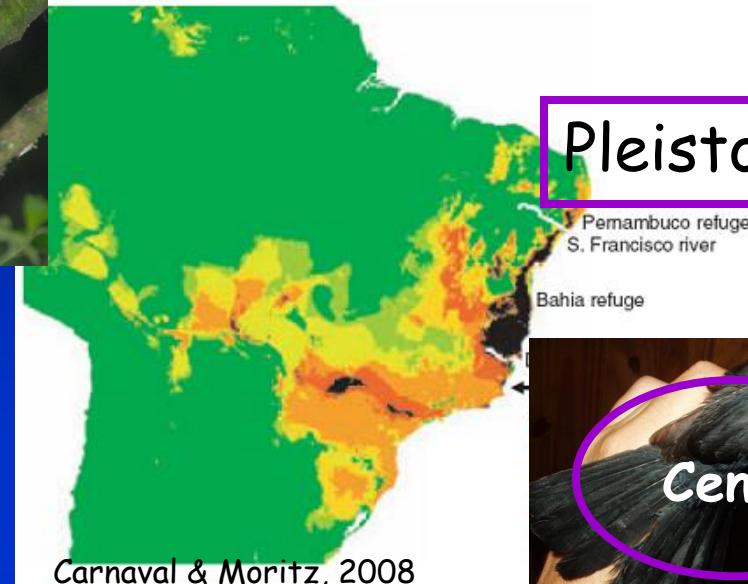
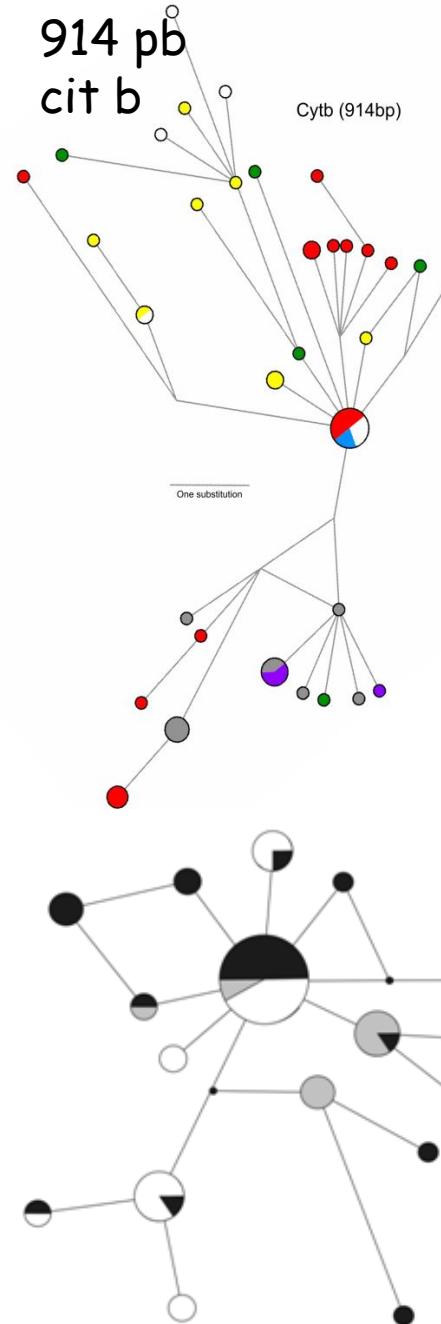


512 pb FIB5



Batalha Fº., in prep.

Expansão populacional

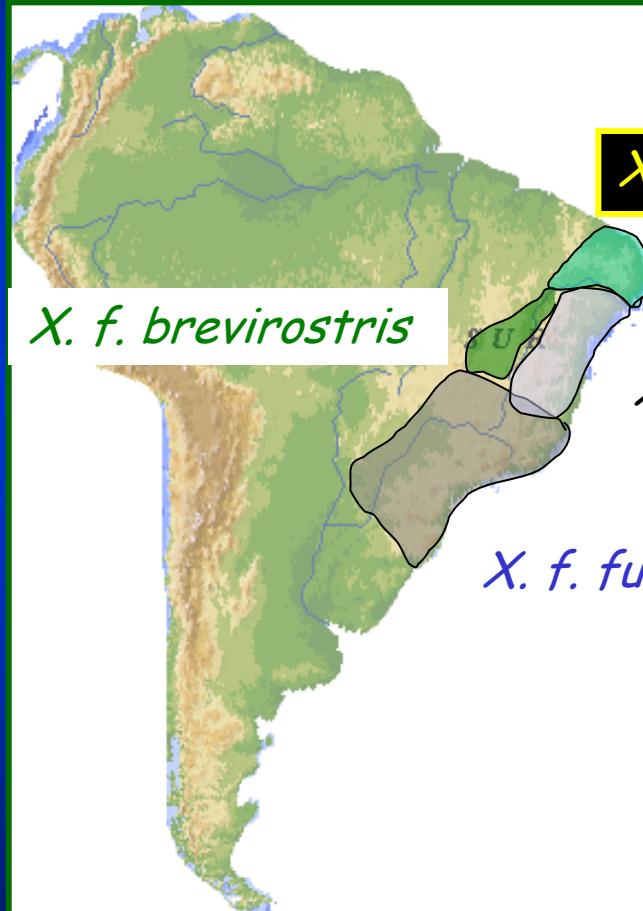


Cabanne, in prep.; Batalha Fº., in prep.

Conclusão 2 - aves da Mata Atlântica

- Há espécies sem estrutura genética populacional com sinal de expansão populacional durante o Pleistoceno.
- E outras espécies???

Xiphorhynchus fuscus



X. f. atlanticus

X. f. brevirostris

X. f. tenuirostris

X. f. fuscus



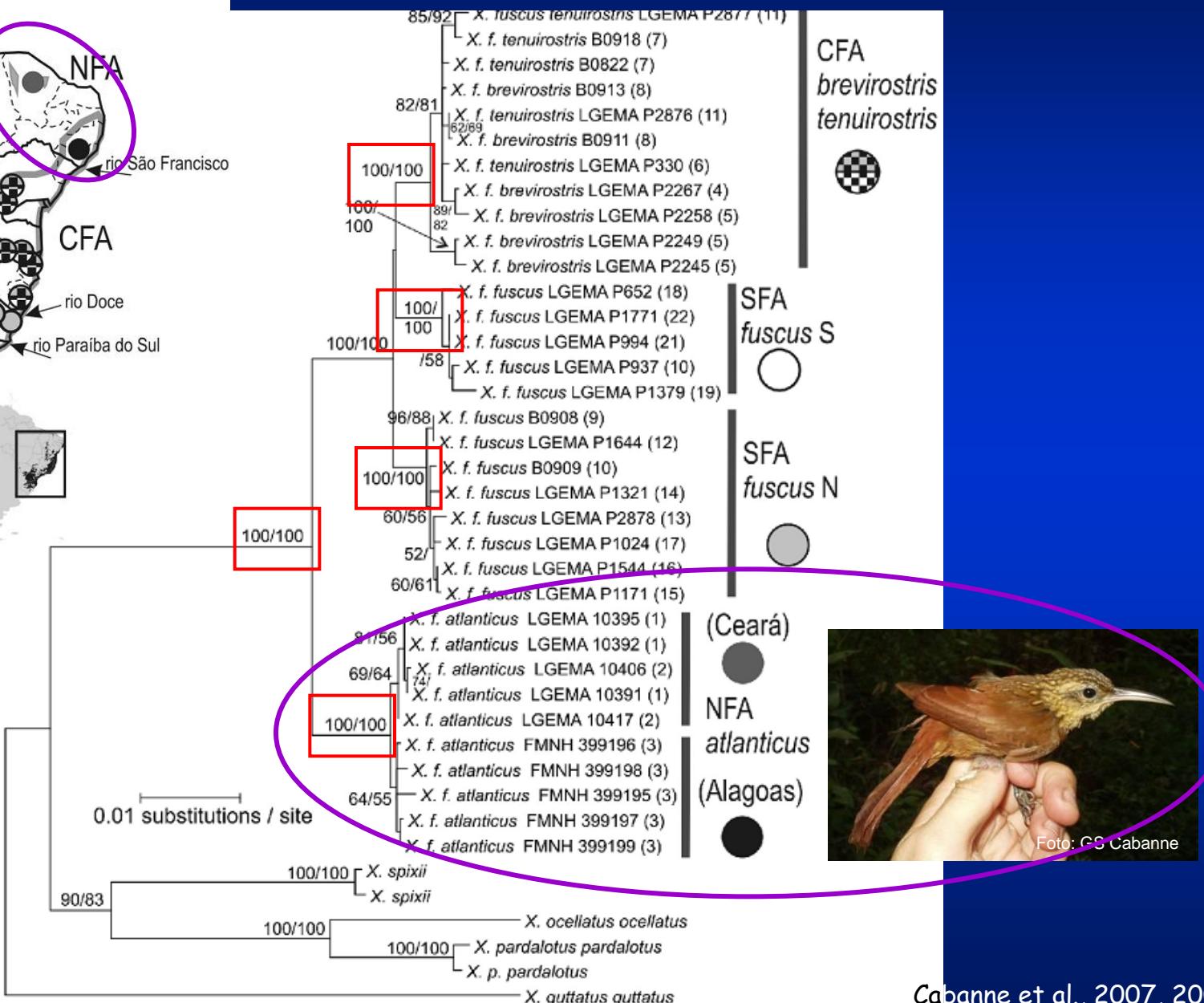
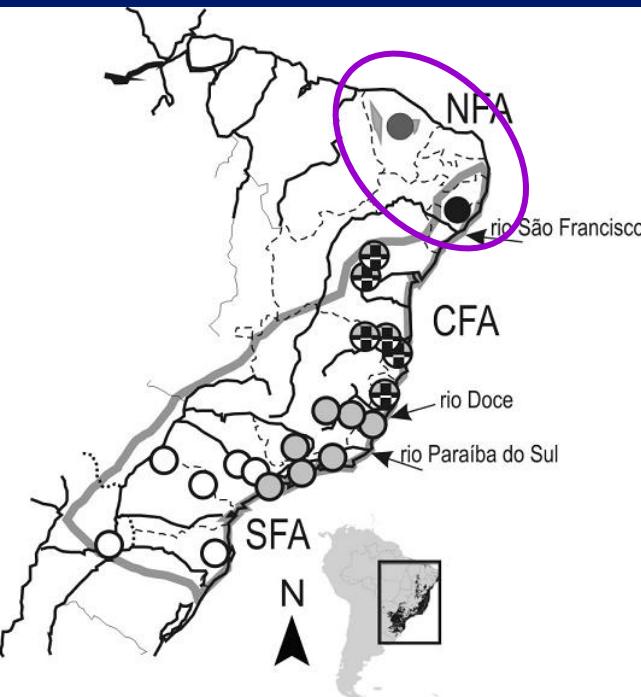
Foto: GS Cabanne

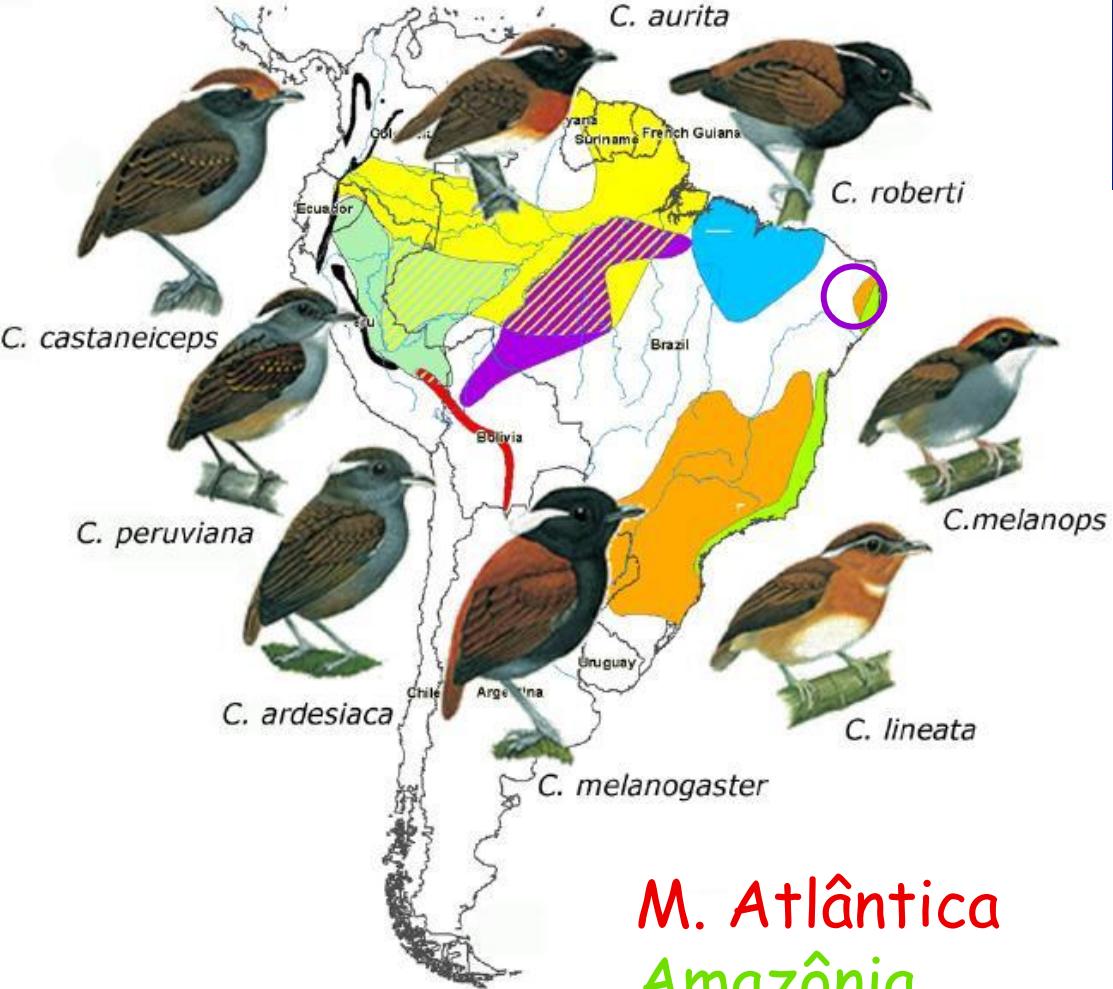


Foto: GS Cabanne

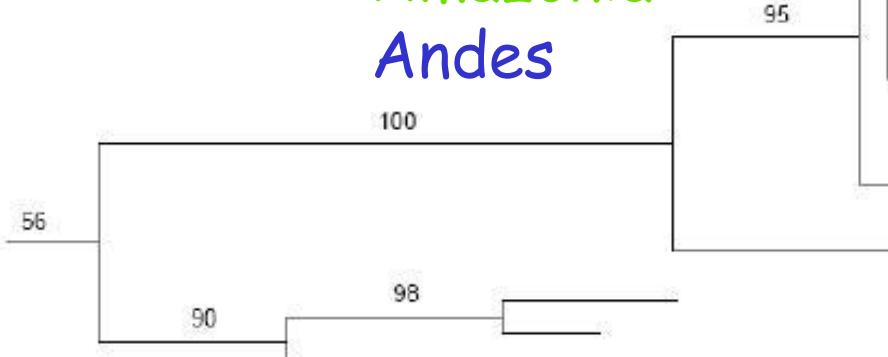
Xiphorhynchus fuscus

3046 pb ND2, ND3, cit b, Fib5



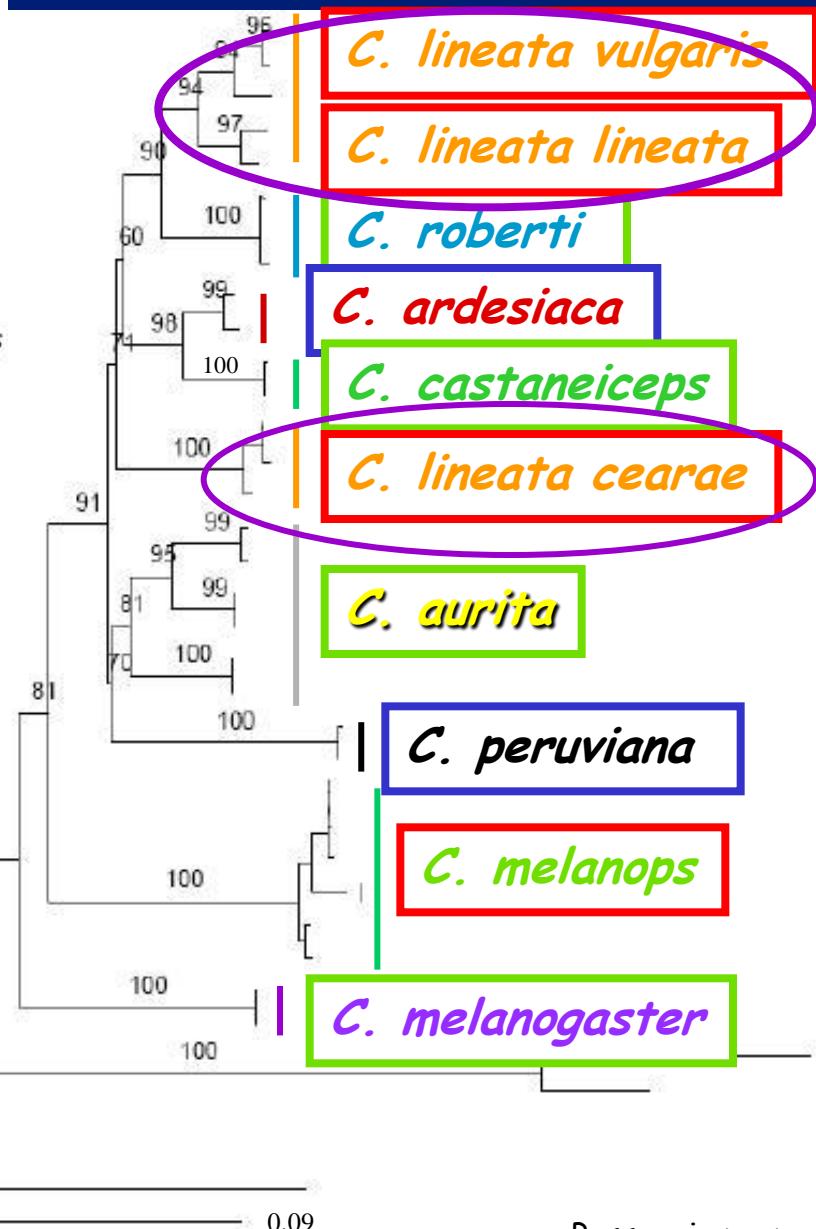


M. Atlântica
Amazônia
Andes



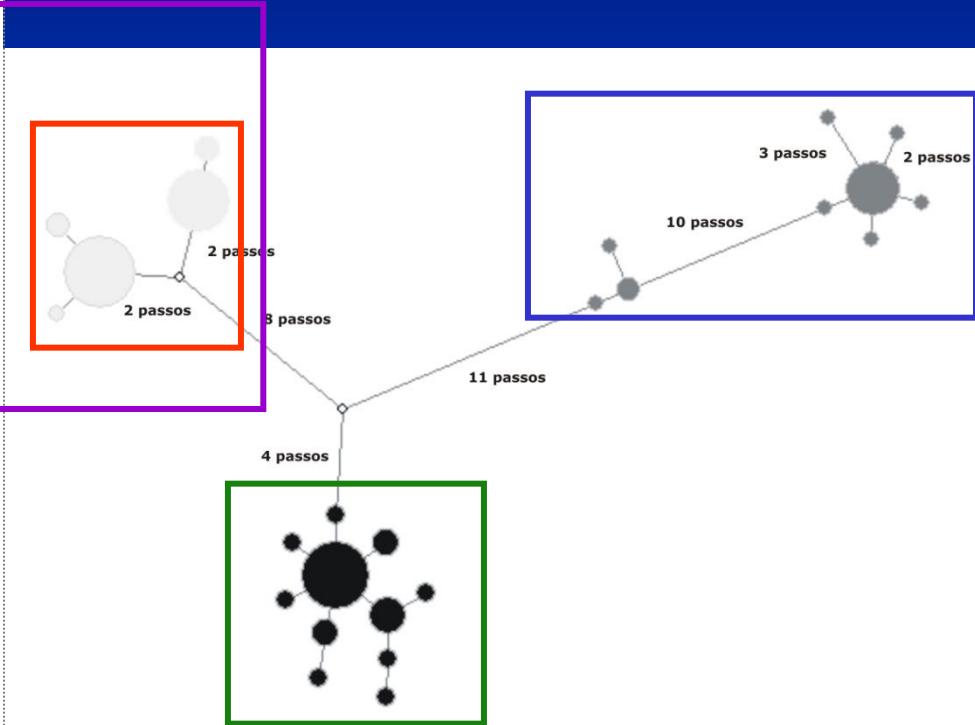
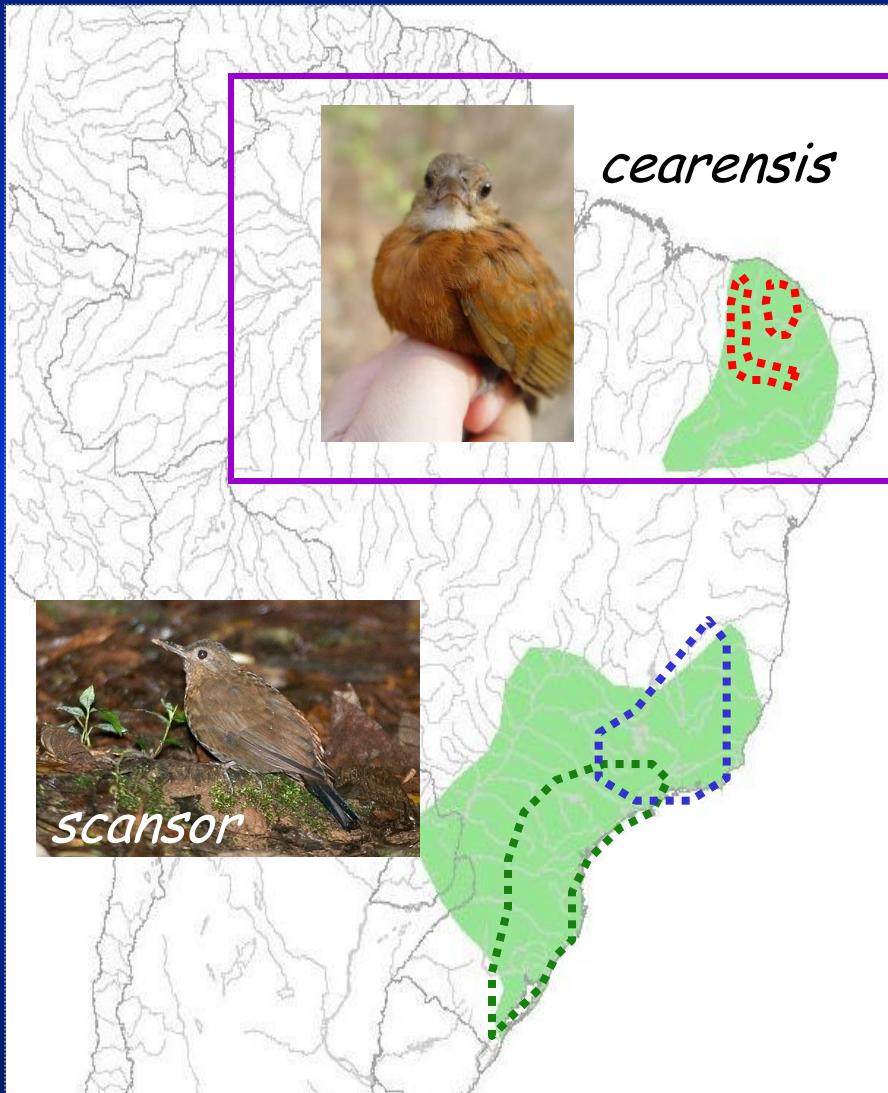
Gênero *Conopophaga*

878 pb de ND2 e cit b

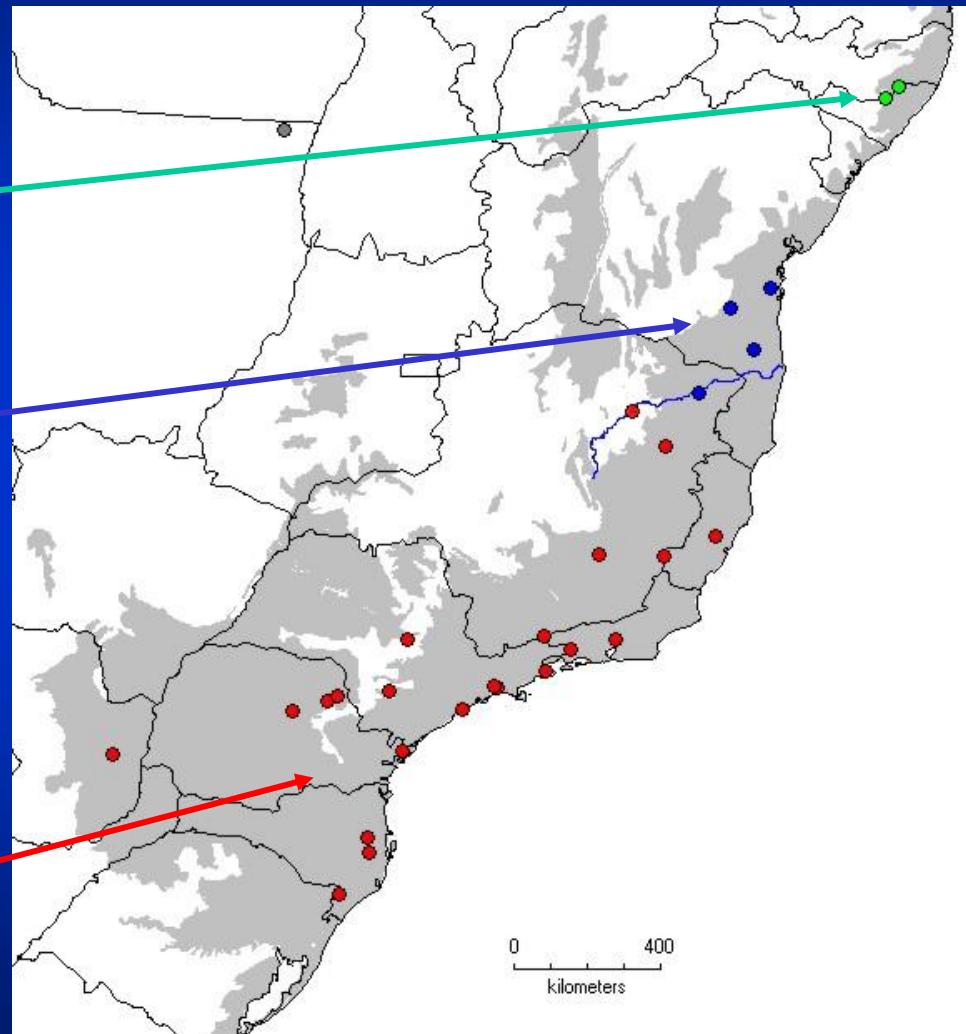
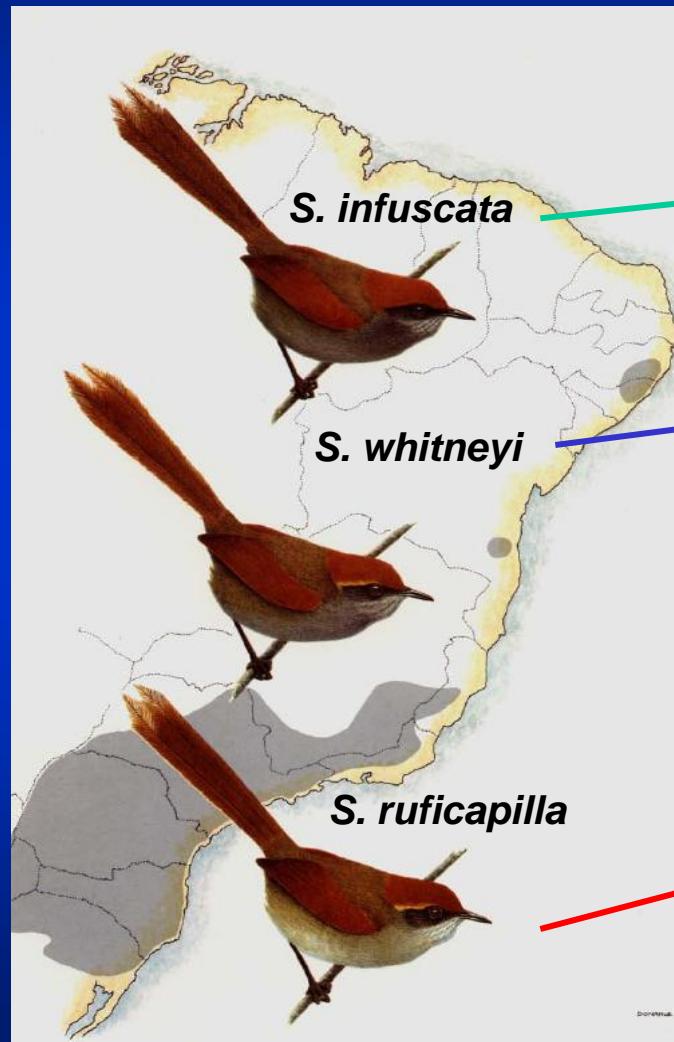


Linhagens de *Sclerurus scansor*

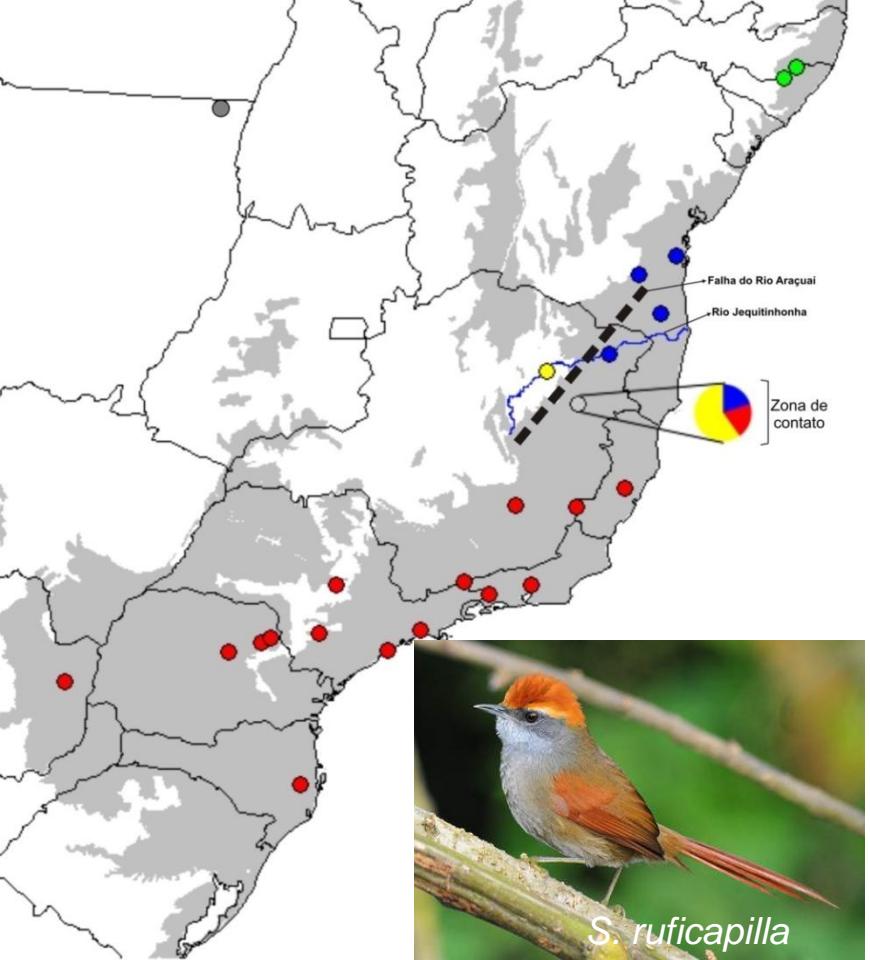
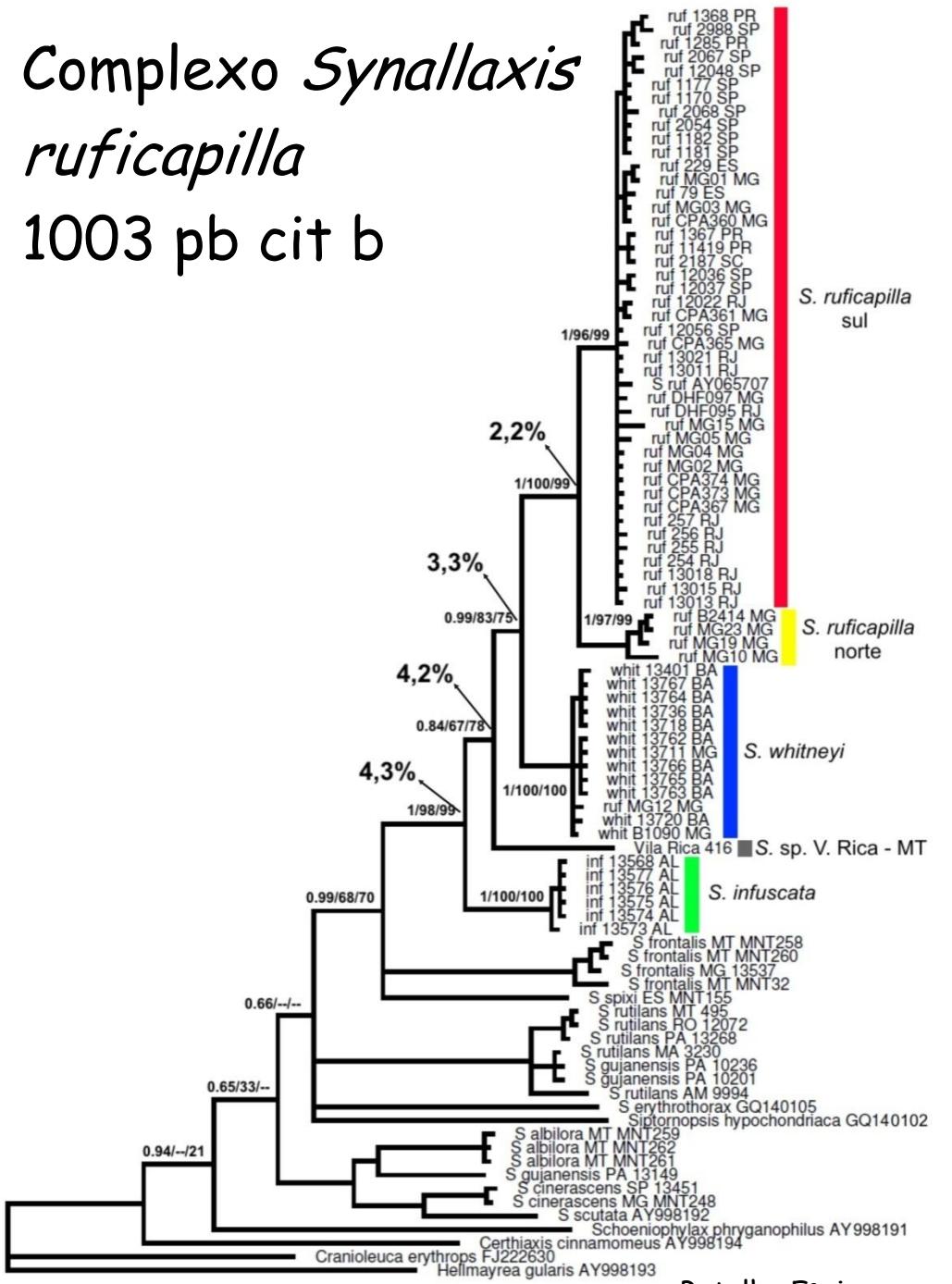
1041 pb ND2



Complexo *Synallaxis ruficapilla*



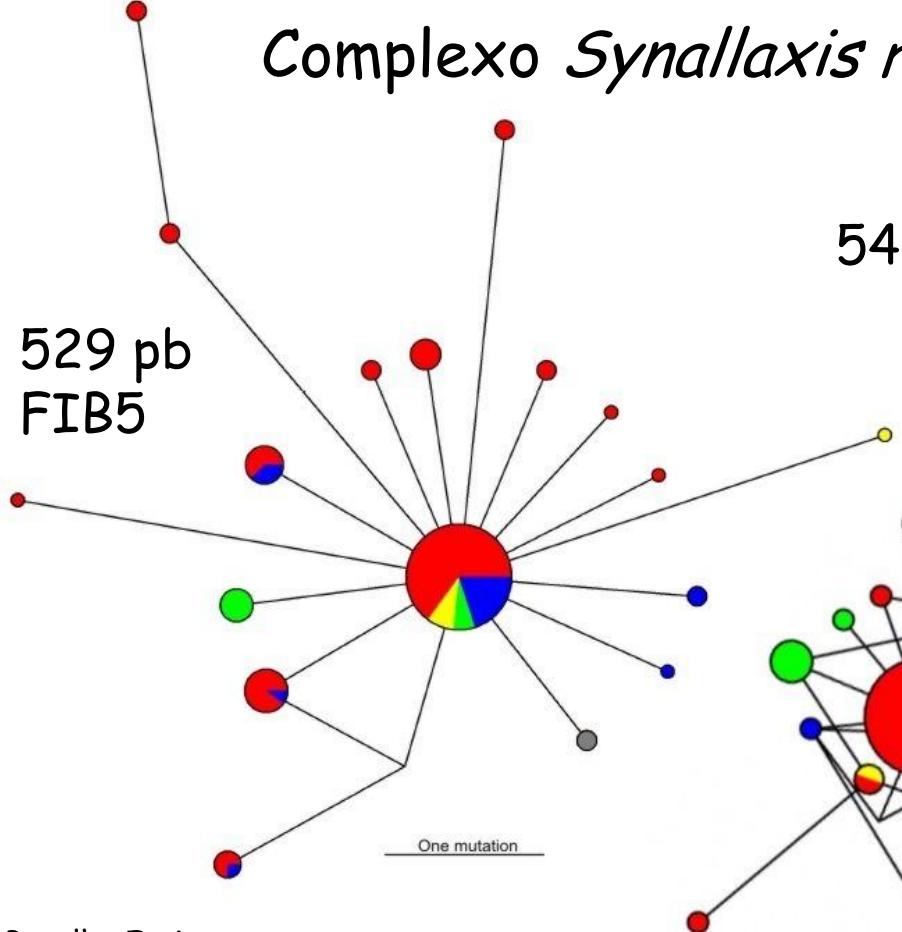
*Complexo Synallaxis
ruficapilla*
1003 pb cit b



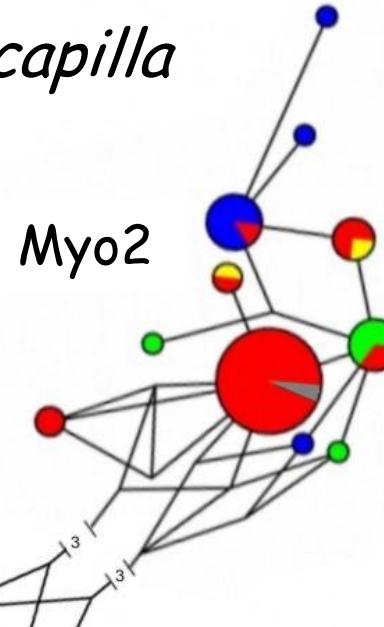
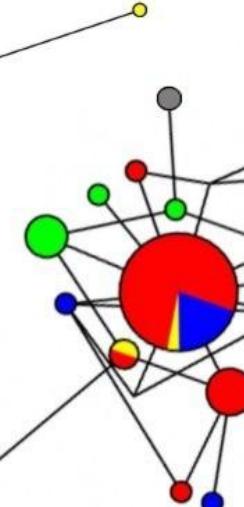
Batalha Fº, in prep.

Complexo *Synallaxis ruficapilla*

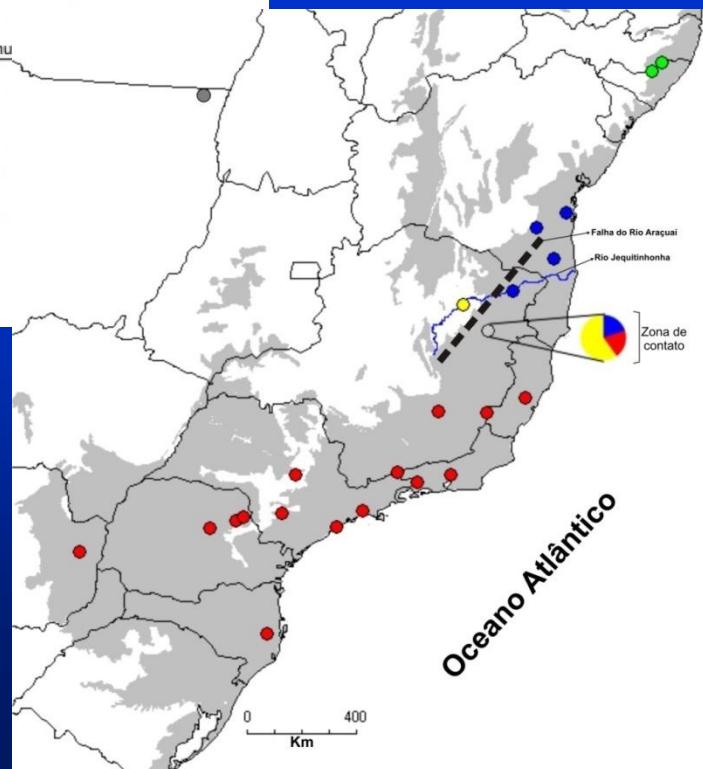
529 pb
FIB5



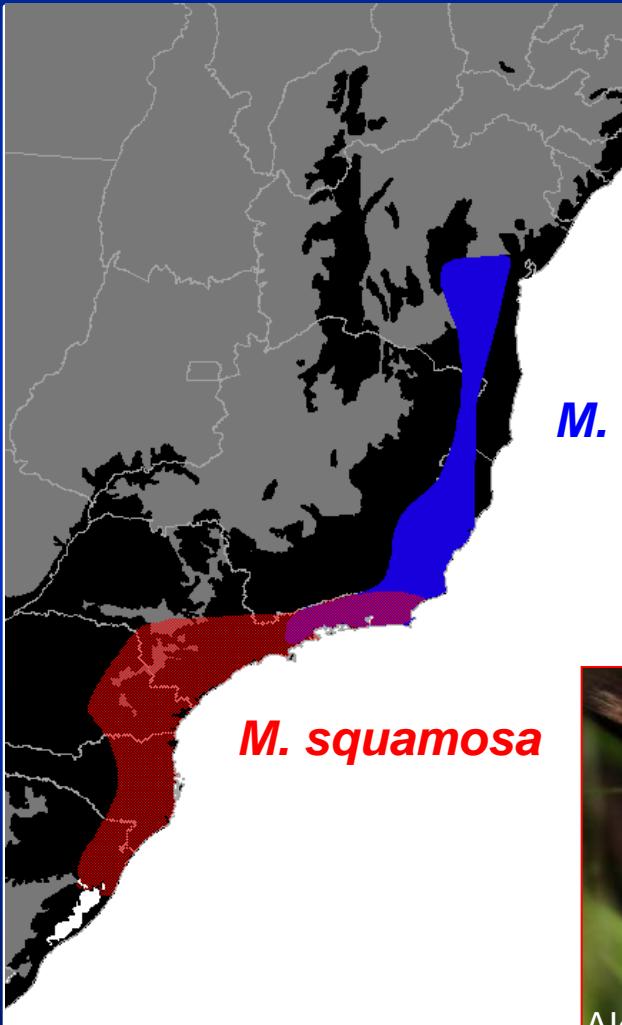
547 pb Myo2



Batalha Fº, in prep.



Myrmeciza loricata e *M. squamosa*

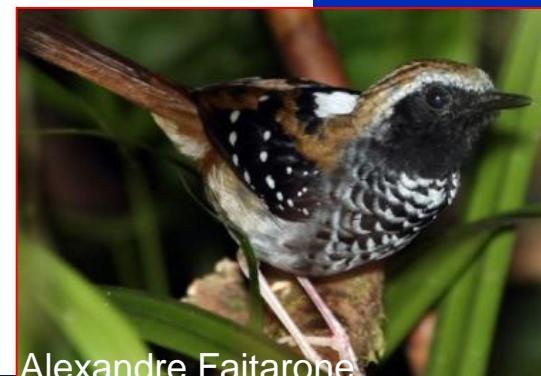


M. loricata

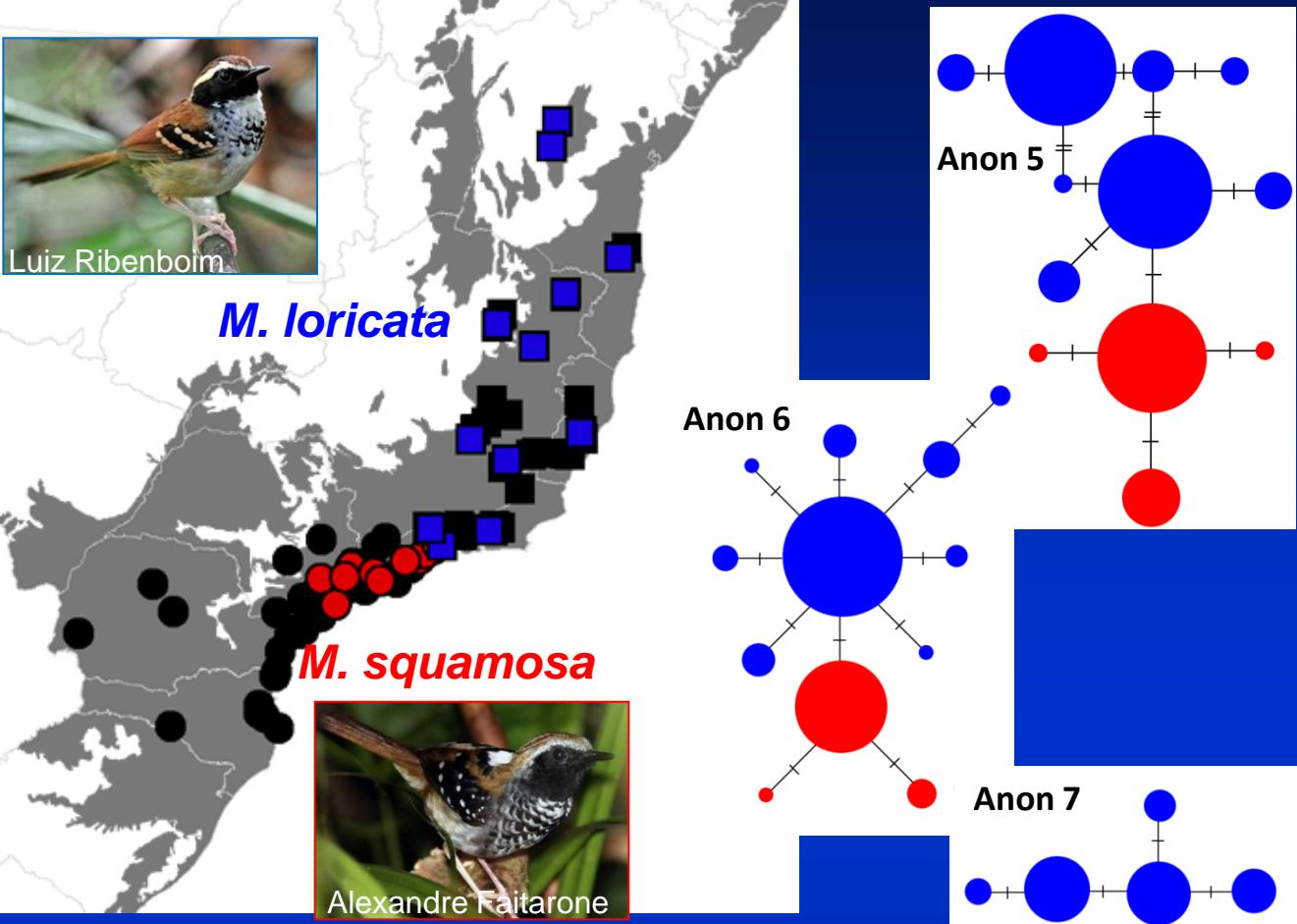
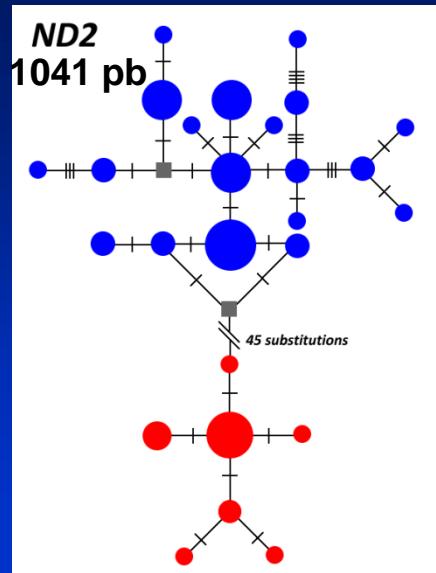
M. squamosa



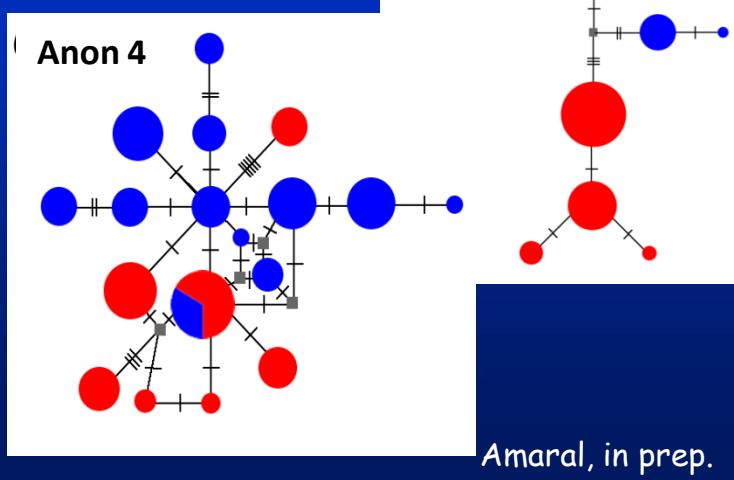
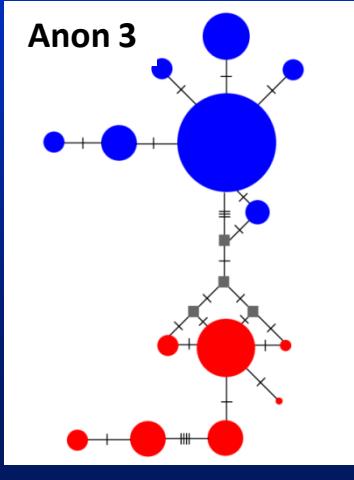
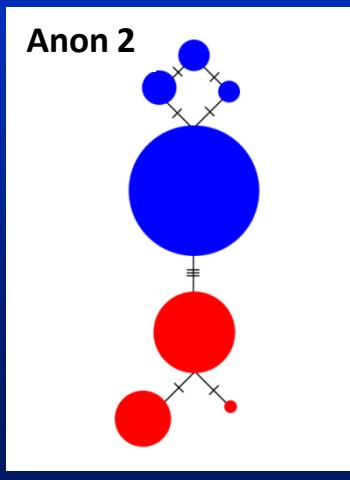
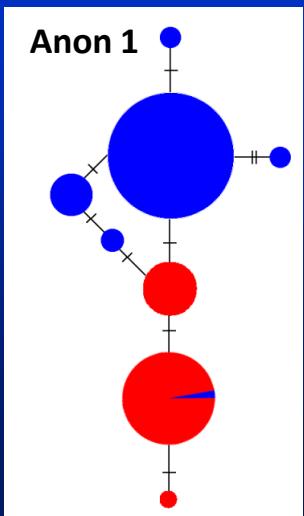
Luiz Ribenboim



Alexandre Faitarone



Marcadores anônimos
(SNPs): 50 a 456 pb

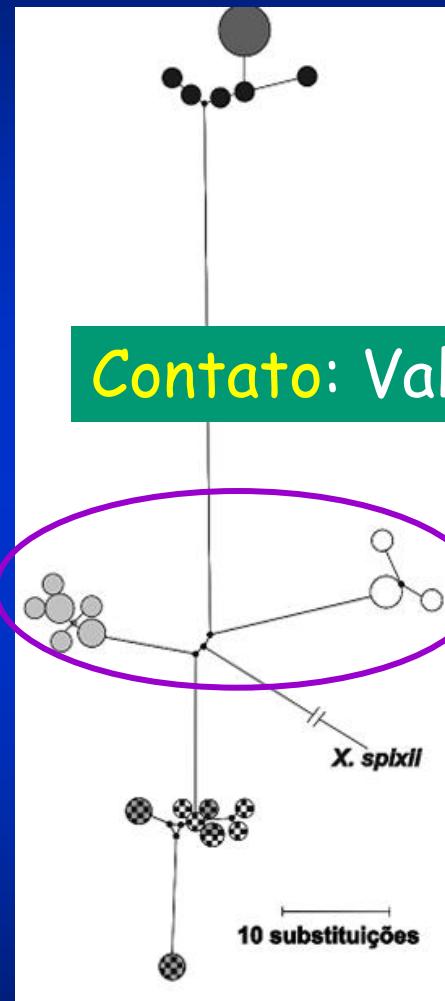


Amaral, in prep.

Conclusão 3 - aves da Mata Atlântica

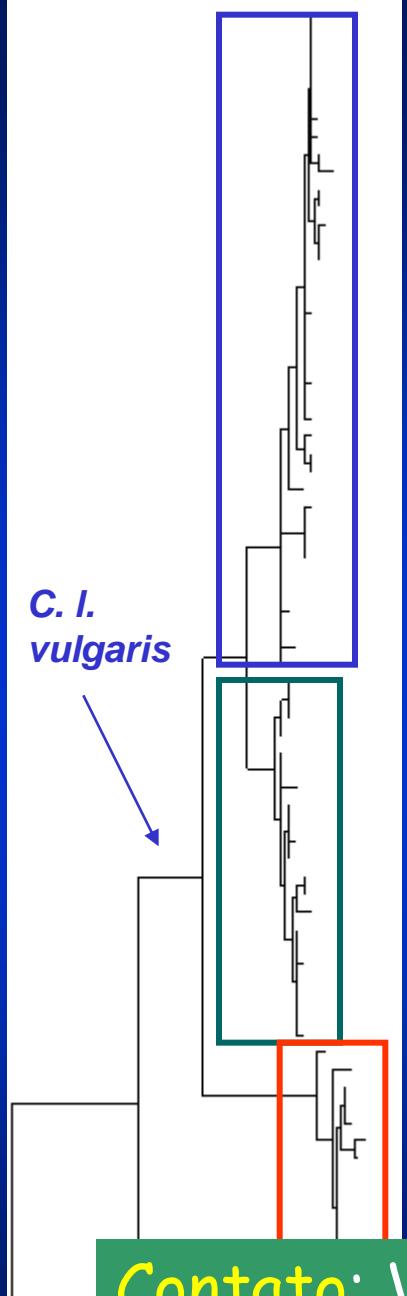
- Há espécies e complexos de espécies de aves florestais da MA com estrutura populacional.
- Brejos de altitude (florestas relictuais) no Ceará abrigam uma avifauna geneticamente distinta do restante da MA.

Linhagens de *X. fuscus fuscus* no sul da Mata Atlântica



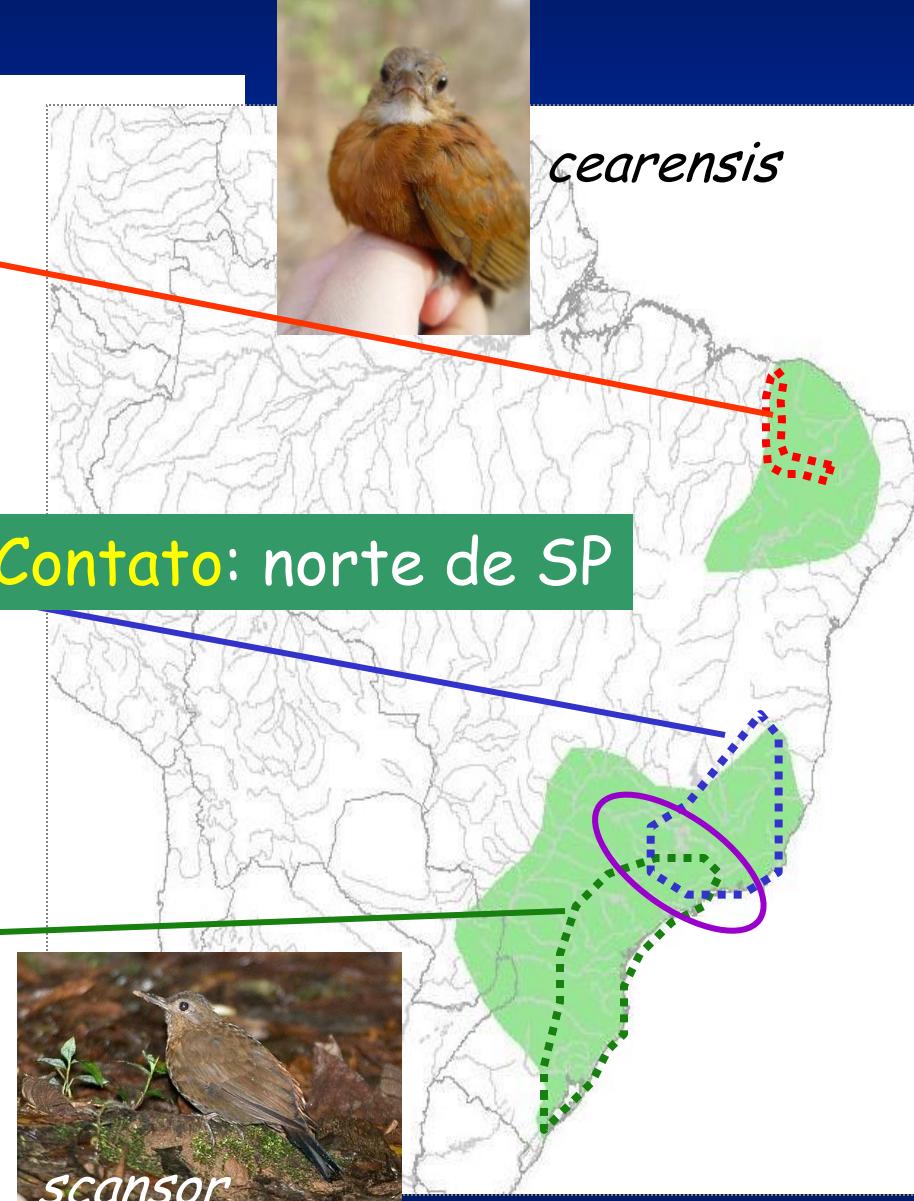
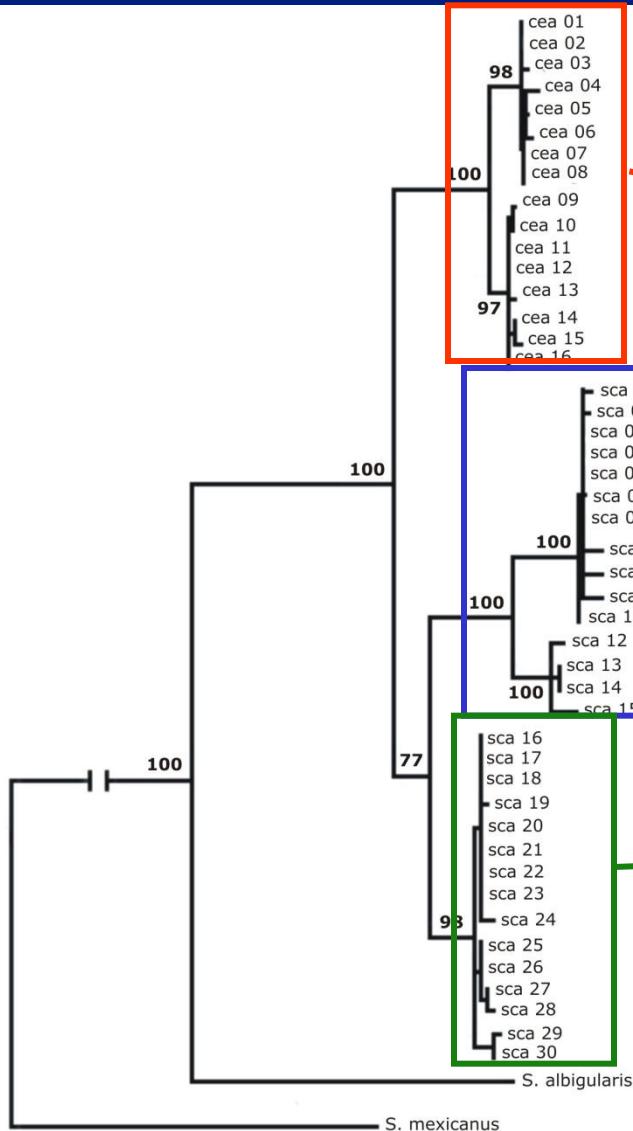
Linhagens de *Conopophaga lineata vulgaris*

467 pb região controladora



Contato: Vale do rio Paraíba do Sul (tempo incongruente)

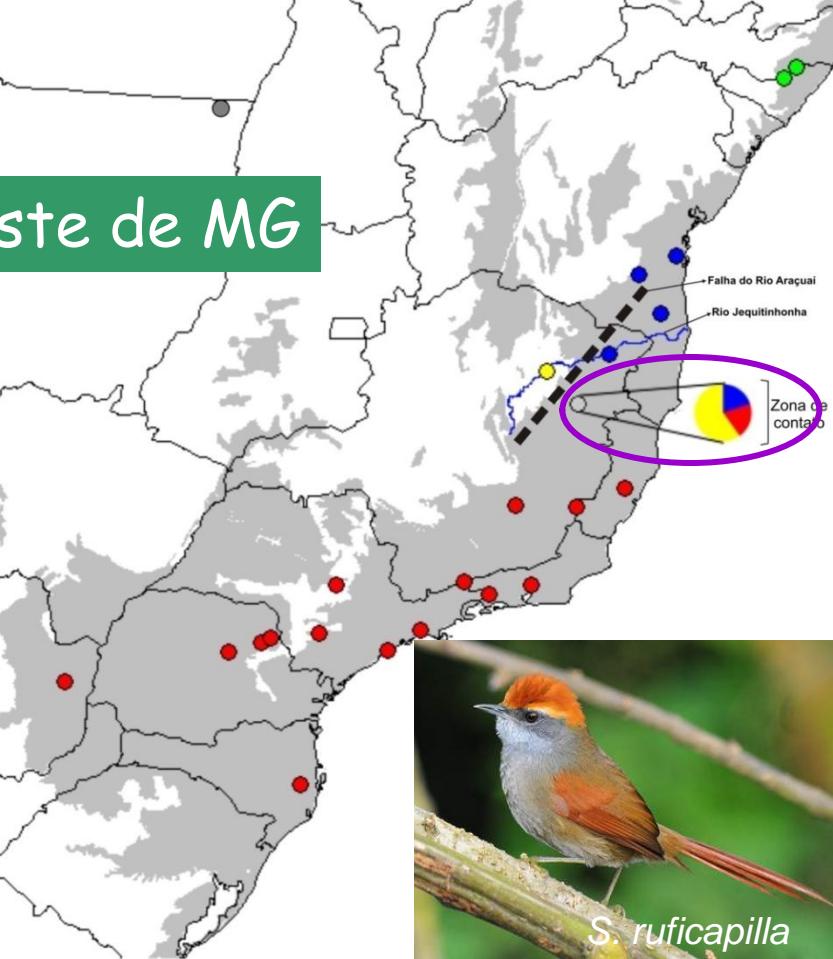
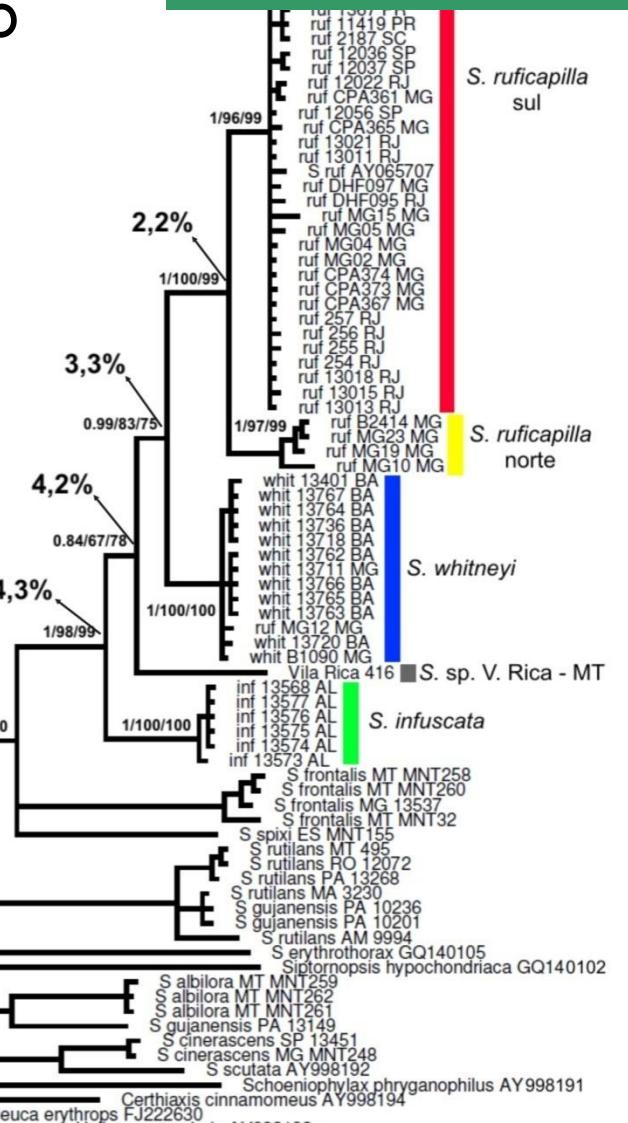
Linhagens de *Sclerurus scansor* 2432 pb ND2, ND3, cit b



Complexo *Synallaxis ruficapilla* 1003 pb cit b

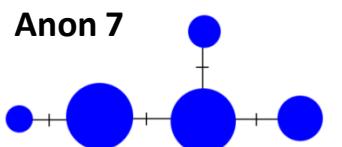
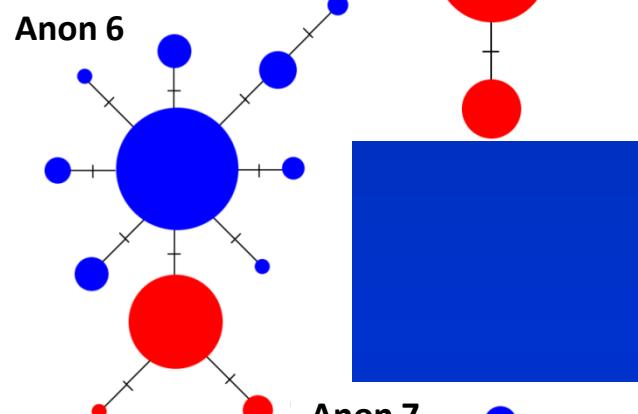
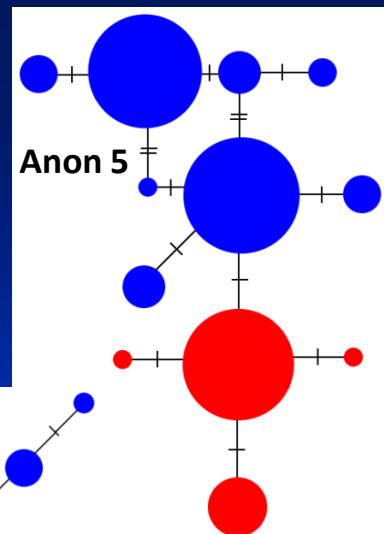
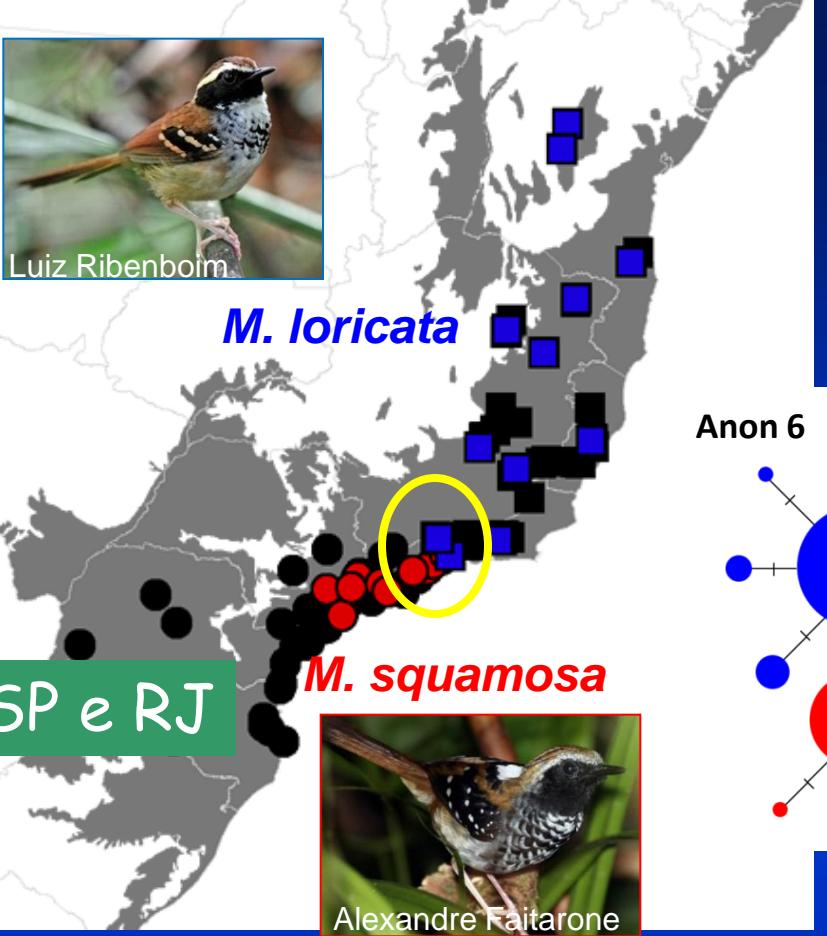
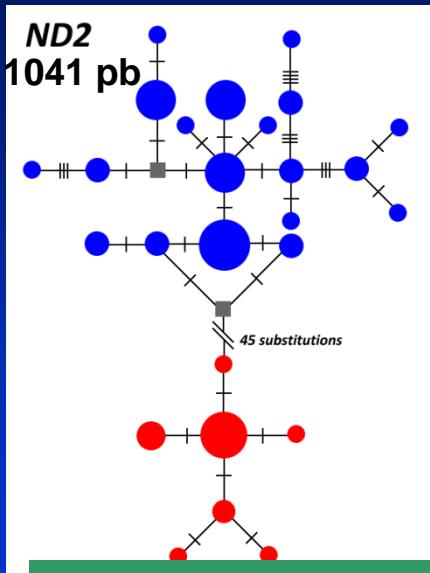
ruf 1368 PR
ruf 2988 SP
ruf 1285 PR
ruf 2067 SP
ruf 12048 SP
ruf 1177 SP
ruf 1170 SP
ruf 2068 SP
ruf 2054 SP
ruf 1182 SP

Contato: nordeste de MG

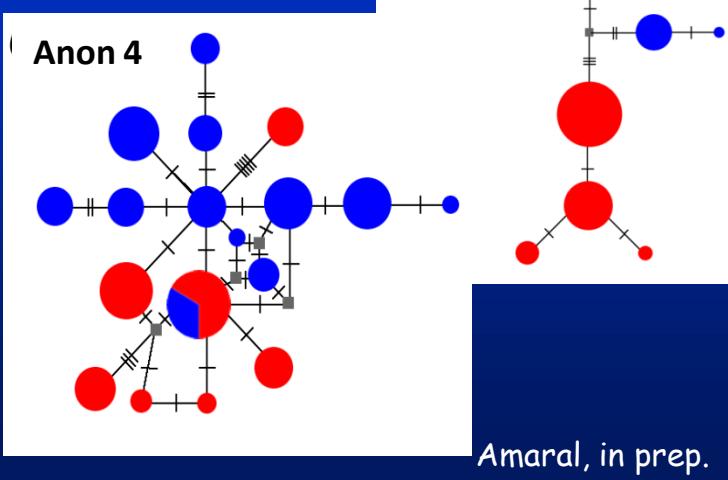
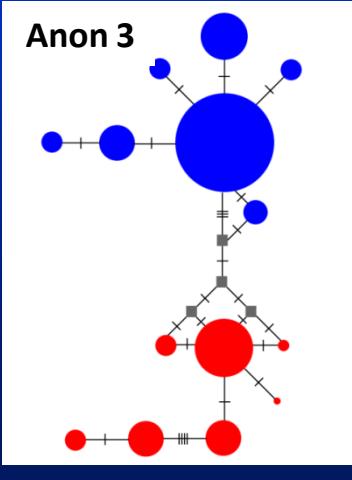
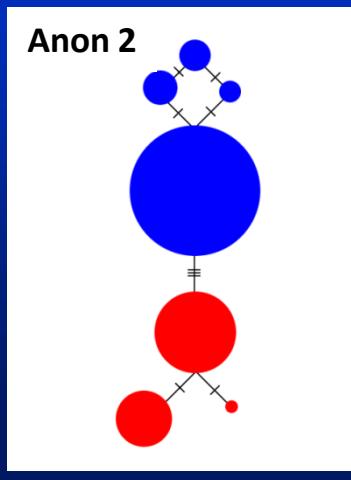
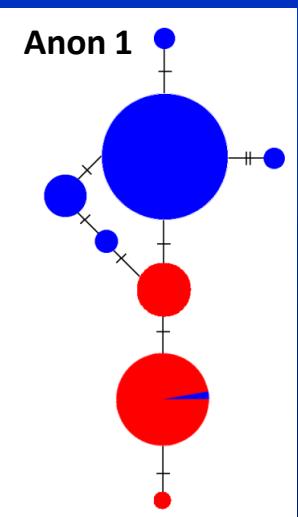


S. ruficapilla





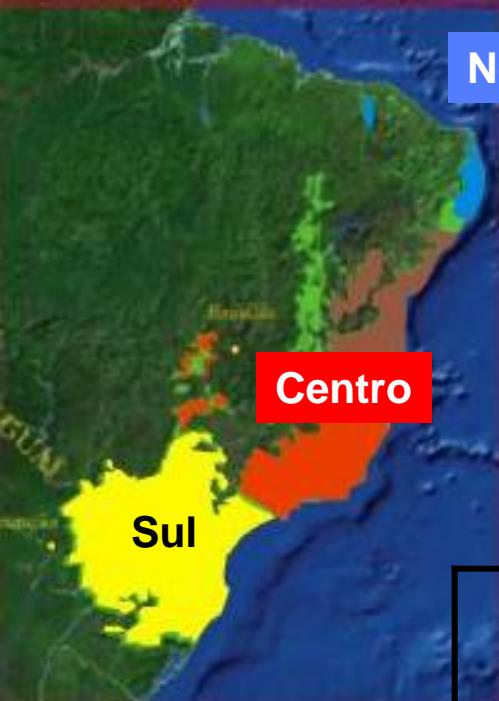
Marcadores anônimos
(SNPs): 50 a 456 pb



Amaral, in prep.

Conclusão - aves da Mata Atlântica

- Há padrões congruentes de estrutura populacional que indicam pelo menos dois componentes na MA .
- Há congruência de contato de linhagens no ou próximo ao estado de SP.



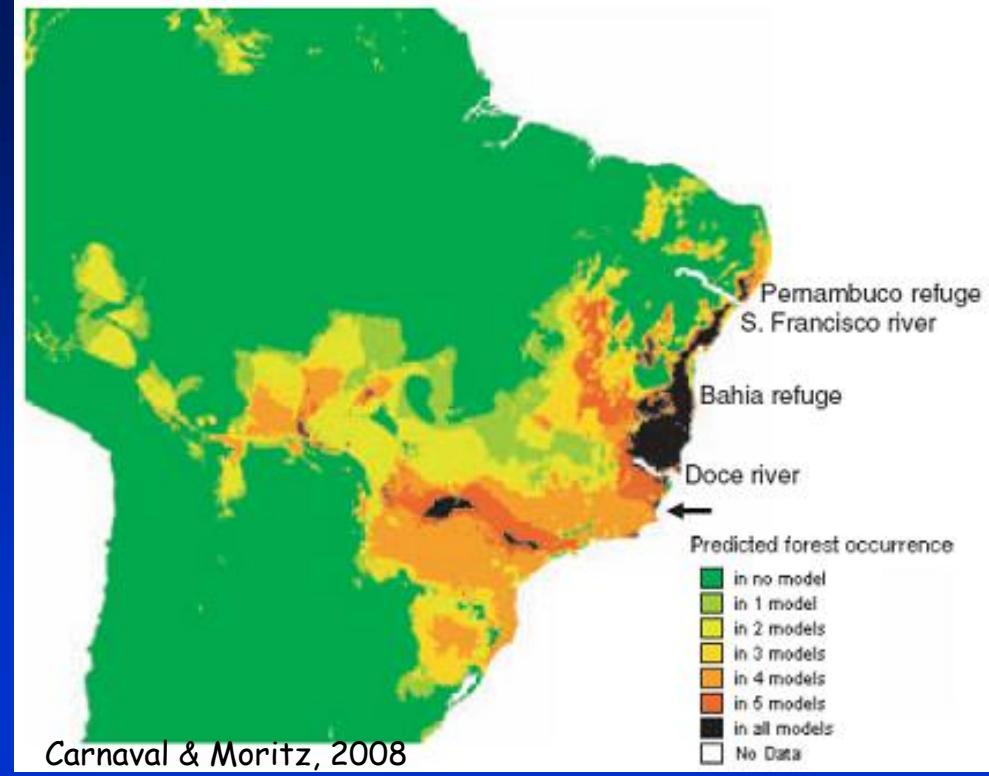
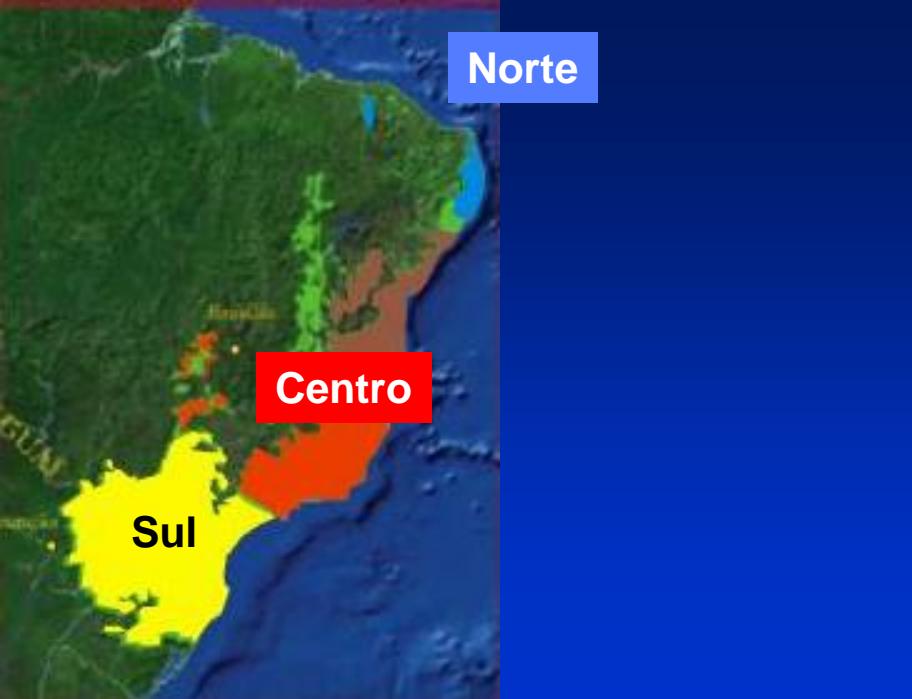
Norte

Centro

Sul

Datas de divergência (mil anos)

	Norte vs. demais	Centro vs. sul
<i>X. fuscus</i>	500-800	400-440 (3)
<i>C. lineata</i>	n.a.	320-420 (3)
<i>S. scansor</i>	550-600	86 (2)
<i>S. ruficapilla</i>		715-1.300 (2)
<i>Myrmeciza</i> (2 sp)		2.500-6.500

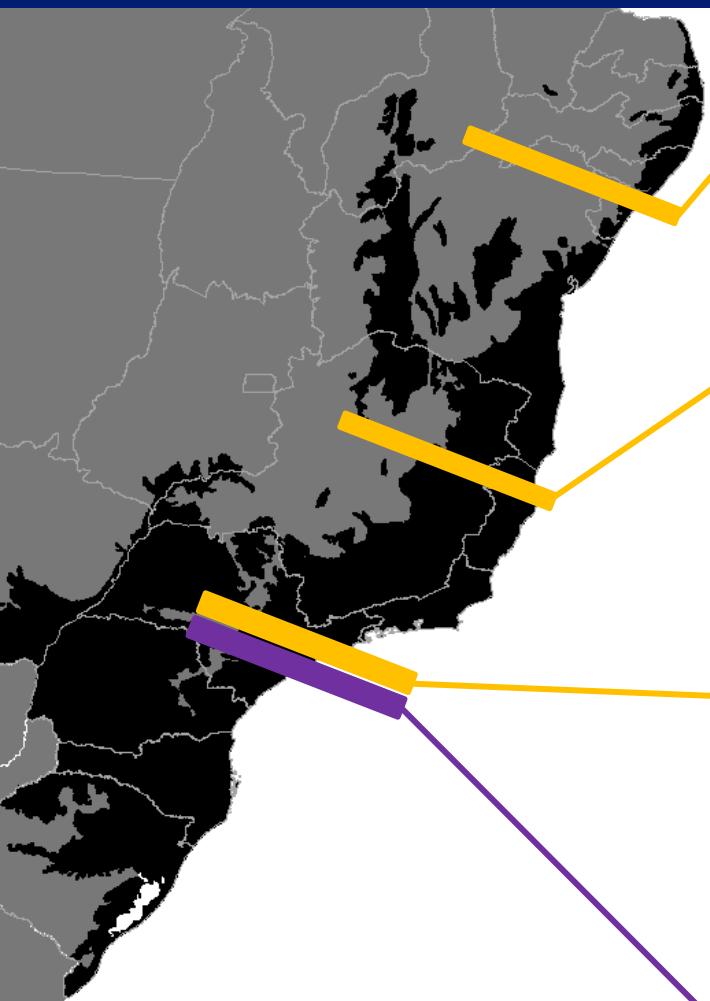


Expansão populacional

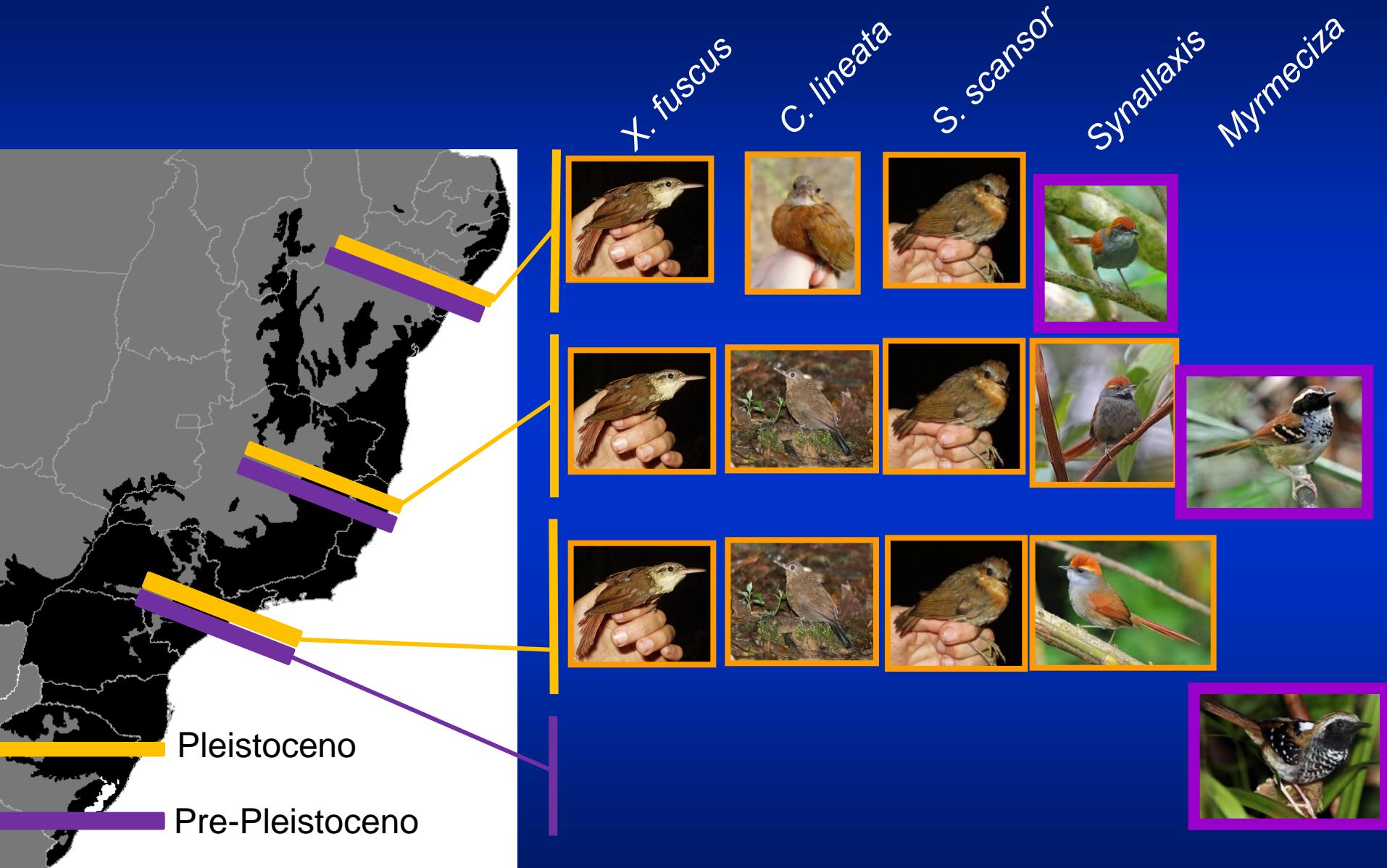
	Sim	Não
<i>X. fuscus</i>	<i>S, C?</i>	<i>atlanticus</i>
<i>C. lineata</i>	<i>S, C</i>	
<i>S. scansor</i>	<i>S, C</i>	<i>cearensis</i>
<i>S. ruficapilla</i>	<i>S/C</i>	
<i>Myrmeciza</i> (2 sp)	<i>M. loricata?</i>	

Cabanne et al., 2007, 2008
 Pessoa, in prep.
 D'Horta, in prep.
 Batalha Fo. in prep.:
 Amaral in prep.

Filogeografia de organismos da Mata Atlântica



Filogeografia de aves da Mata Atlântica



Conclusões Finais

- História dos organismos da MA: complexa no espaço e no tempo.
- Espécies distintas = resultados diferentes
 - ✓ estrutura populacional
 - ✓ expansão populacional
- Conservação: brejos do Ceará

Mata Atlântica

Existem padrões biogeográficos gerais?
Quais os processos que geraram sua alta diversidade?



Agradecimentos

- organizadores Biota *International Symposium on Phylogeography*
- IBUSP: A. Wajntal, D. Meyer, F.S.R. Amaral, alunos (F.M. D'Horta, F. Nodari, G.S. Cabanne, H. Batalha Fº, R.O. Pessoa)
- colaboradores de Universidades (Brasil e exterior)
- Zoológicos e outras instituições públicas, criadores, programas de conservação, colaboradores de campo

