

POPULATIONS OF THREATENED BIRDS OF GRASSLAND IN MARSHES OF WESTERN IBERÁ WETLAND, CORRIENTES, ARGENTINA

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INTRODUCTION

Grasslands environments in Argentina are highly transformed and poorly represented in protected areas. Particularly, northeastern grasslands contain 23 threatened bird species, which highlights the need to assess the status of their local populations.

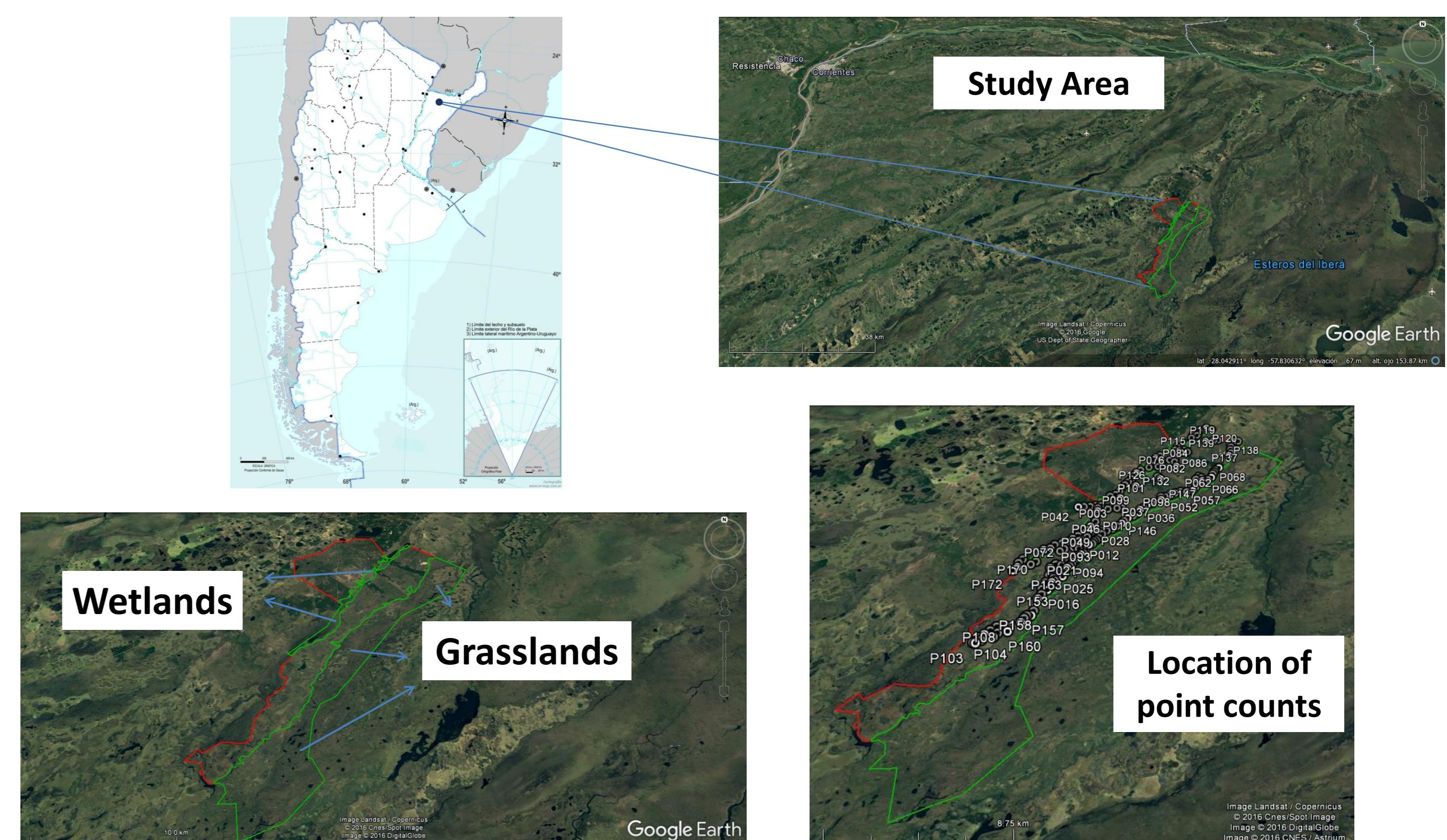
The objective of this study was to provide updated information on richness, abundance and density of threatened birds species of grasslands in the western Iberá wetland (Corrientes, Argentina), at the Empresas Verdes Argentina S.A. property ($28^{\circ} 12'S$, $57^{\circ} 33'W$) (Fig 1).



Grasslands: predominance of grasses



Wetlands: predominance of marsh and aquatic plants



METHODS

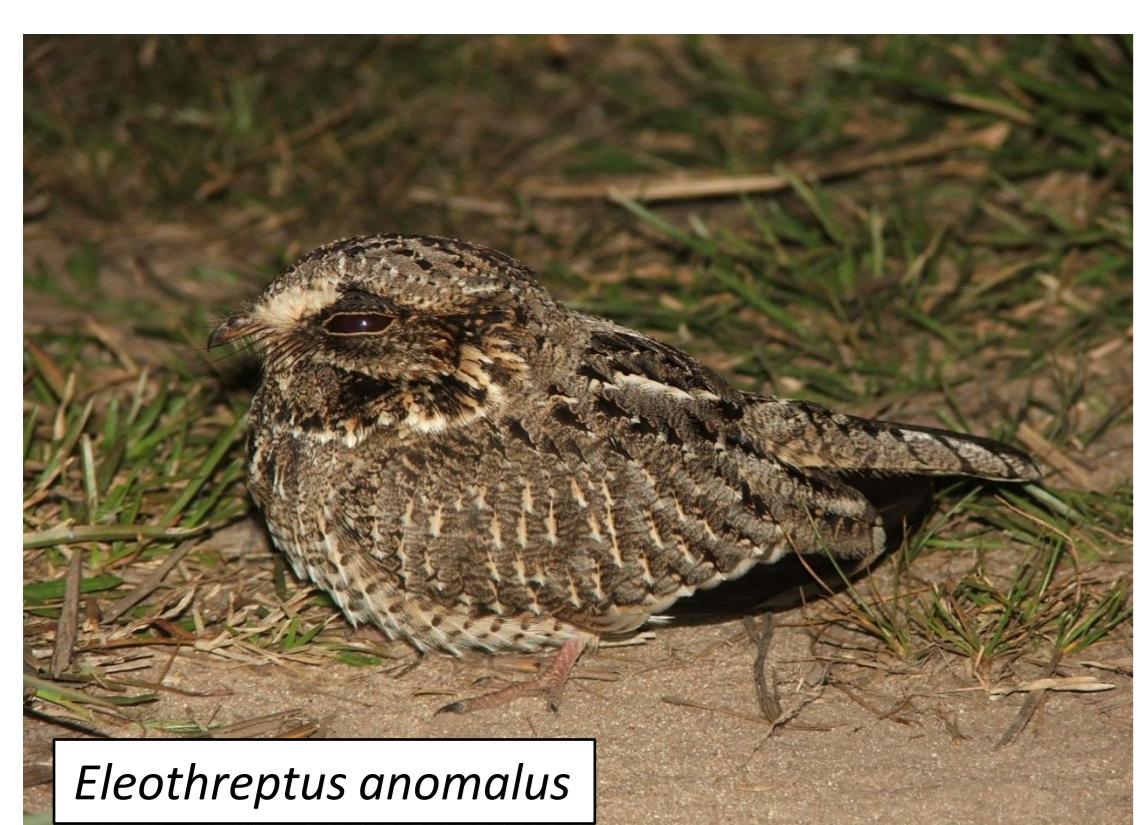
We recorded global and national threatened species with 136 point counts (10 minutes, 200m radius) in grassland and wetlands during breeding season. Richness of threatened birds species was obtained from field work and bibliographical review, while mean richness, mean abundance and density were calculated based on the systematized records

Table 1	Species	Grasslands		Wetlands		Threatened National	Globally
		AM ± DE	Den	AM ± DE	Den		
	<i>Rhea americana</i> (Nandú)	0.04 ± 0.21	0.007			AM	NT
	<i>Cairina moschata</i> (Pato Real)	0.01 ± 0.11	0.002	0.72 ± 2.89	0.115	AM	
	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (Jabirú)	0.01 ± 0.11	0.002	0.02 ± 0.15	0.003	VU	
	<i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i> (Atajacaminos ala negra) ^{a,b,c}					EN	NT
	<i>Alectrurus risora</i> (Yetapá de Collar)	0.25 ± 0.63	0.039			EN	VU
	<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i> (Yetapá Grande) ^b					VU	
	<i>Tachurí Coludo</i> (Culicivora caudacuta) ^b					EN	
	<i>Xolmis dominicanus</i> (Monjita Dominicana)	0.20 ± 0.55	0.032			EN	VU
	<i>Anthus nattereri</i> (Cachirla dorada) ^{b,c}					VU	
	<i>Emberizoides ypiranganus</i> (Coludo Chico)	0.26 ± 0.49	0.041				
	<i>Sporophila pileata</i> (Capuchino Boina Negra)	0.01 ± 0.11	0.002			AM	
	<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i> (Capuchino Corona Gris)	0.03 ± 0.24	0.005			EN	VU
	<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i> (Capuchino Castaño)	0.16 ± 0.45	0.025			EN	NT
	<i>Sporophila hypoxantha</i> (Capuchino Canela) ^b	0.57 ± 0.89	0.091	0.02 ± 0.15	0.003	VU	
	<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i> (Capuchino Garganta Café) ^{a,b}					VU	NT
	<i>Sporophila iberaensis</i> (Capuchino Iberá)	0.02 ± 0.21	0.004			EN	
	<i>Sporophila palustris</i> (Capuchino Garganta Blanca) ^b					EN	EN
	<i>Sporophila</i> spp (Capuchinos)	0.35 ± 0.80	0.055				
	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i> (Federal)	0.10 ± 0.40	0.016	0.70 ± 1.06	0.112	VU	

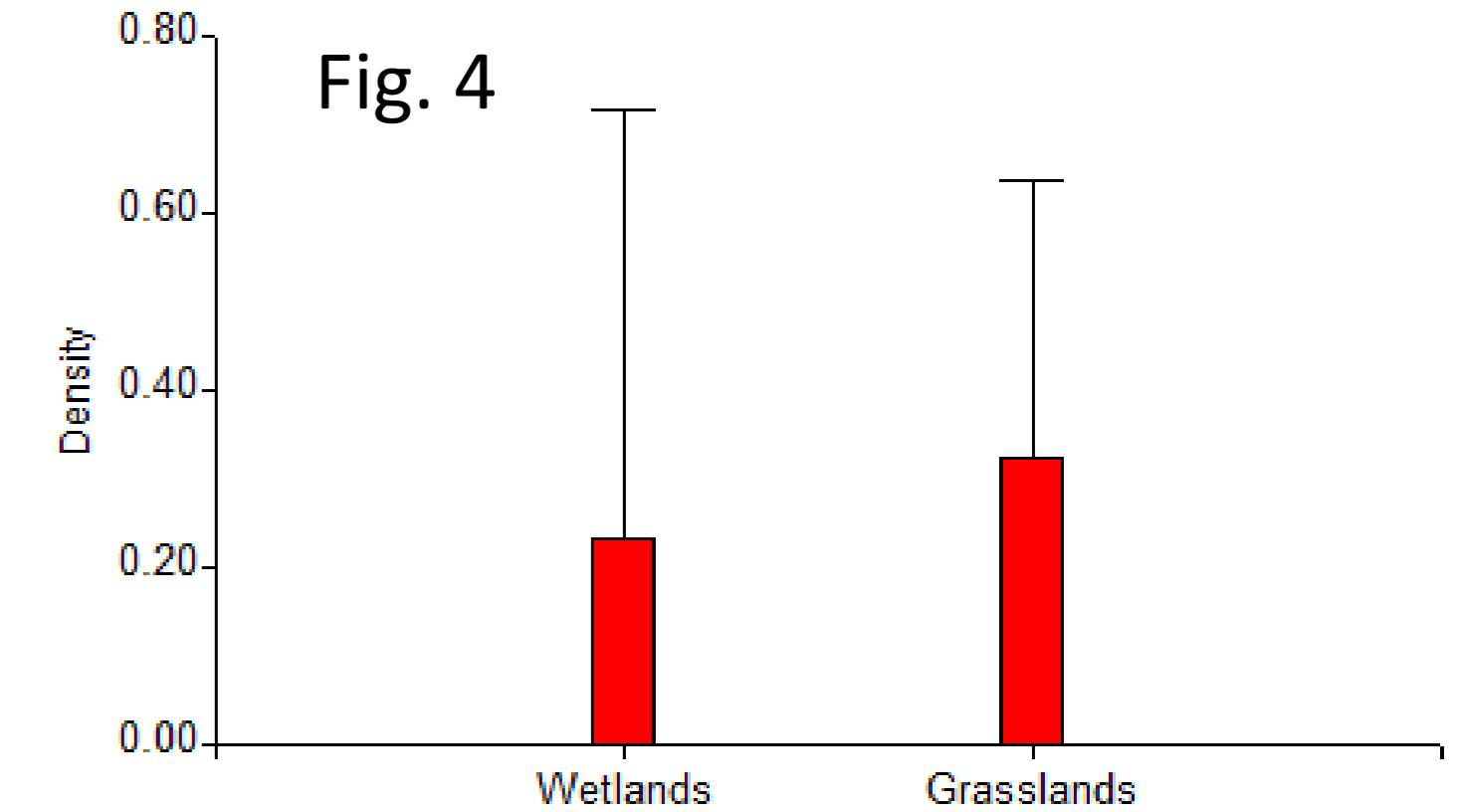
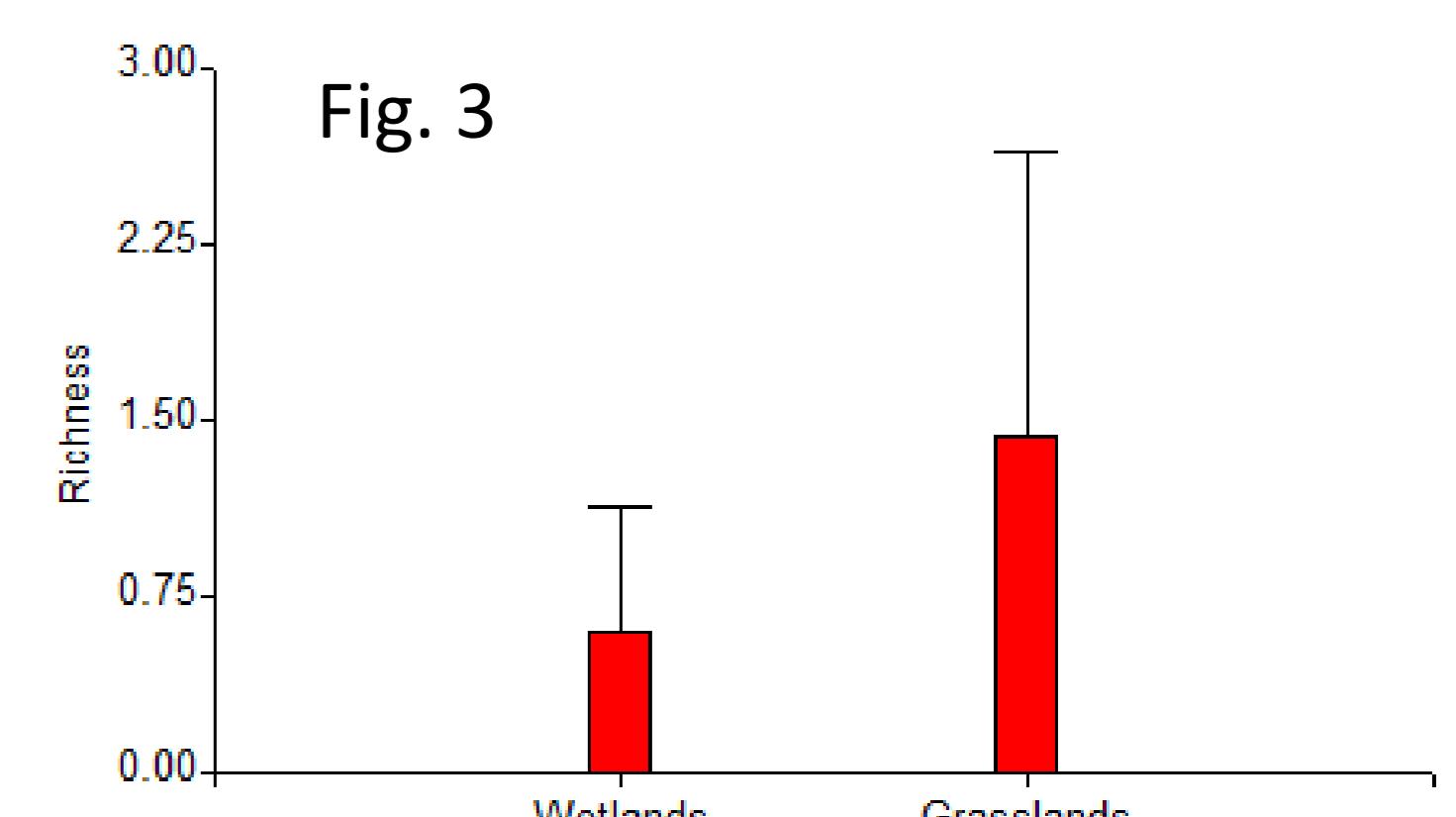
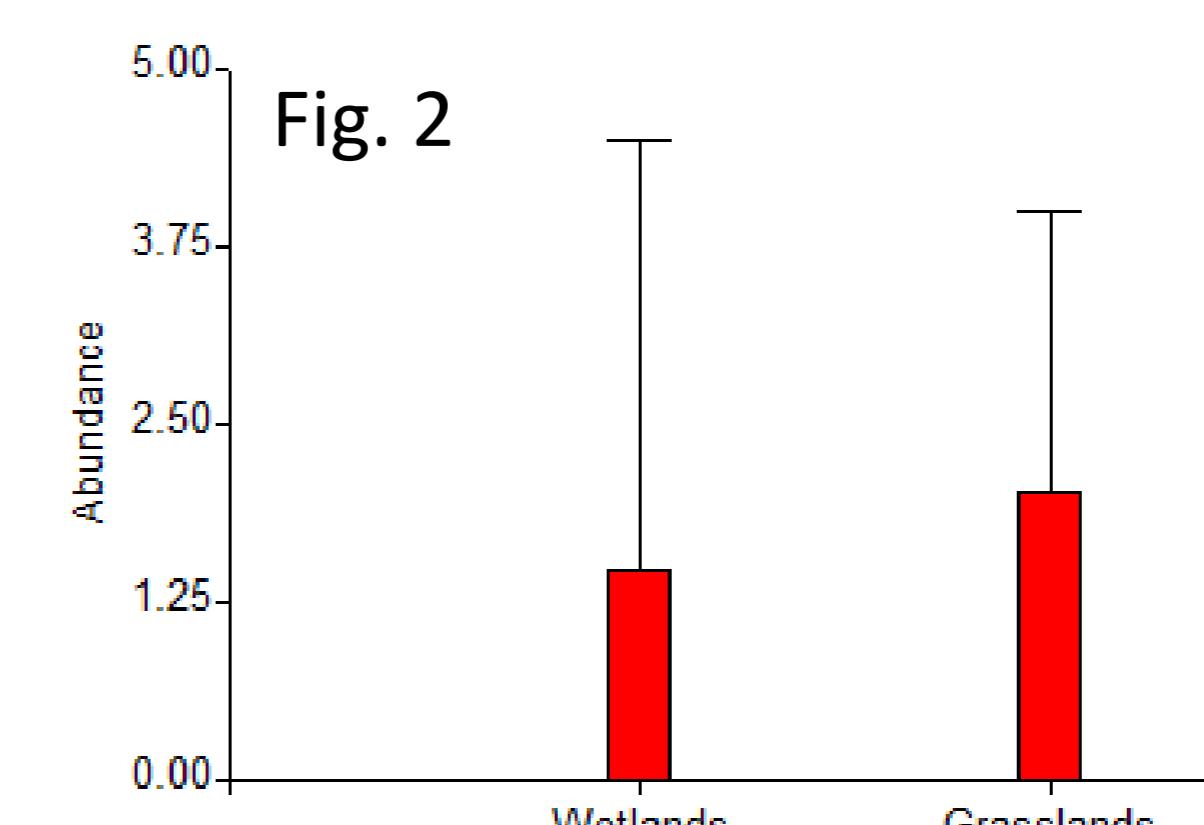
^a Registered outside census. ^b Krauczuk & Correa (2012). ^c Fandiño (2012). AM ± DE = Mean Abundance ± Standard Deviation. Den = density (Ind./ha.)

RESULTS

- We recorded 249 individuals y a total richness of 18 threatened species (Table 1)
- Significant differences were found between grasslands and wetlands in mean abundance (2.02 ± 1.98 vs. 1.47 ± 3.03 , $p = 0.0162$) (Fig 2) mean richness (1.43 ± 1.22 vs. 0.6 ± 0.54 , $p = 0.0002$) (Fig 3) and density (0.322 ind./ha vs. 0.234 ind./ha, $p = 0.0162$) (Fig 4).
- *Cairina moschata*, *Jabiru mycteria* and *Amblyramphus holosericeus* are more abundant in wetlands, and *Alectrurus risora*, *Xolmis dominicanus*, *Sporophila* spp (*pileata*, *cinnamomea*, *hypochroma*, *hypoxantha*, *iberaensis*) in grasslands (Table 1).



These results reinforce the conservation commitment in the west of the Iberá wetland.



References: 1) AVES ARGENTINAS/AOP & SECRETARÍA DE AMBIENTE Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE. 2008. Categorización de las aves de la Argentina según su estado de conservación. Aves Argentinas/AOP y Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, Buenos Aires. 2) BIRD LIFE INTERNATIONAL. 2017. IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org>. 3) FANDIÑO B & LA LEIVA. 2015; 2016. Parámetros poblacionales de aves amenazadas en pastizales naturales de la forestal Las Misiones S.A. (San Miguel, Corrientes, Argentina). Informe de campañas. Informe para Fundación Hábitat y Desarrollo. 4) FANDIÑO B. 2012. Avifauna de los predios forestales Santa Julia, Santa Bárbara, La Bertha, Tres Camba y La Celina, Corrientes (Argentina). Informe para la Fundación Hábitat & Desarrollo, 26 pág. 5) KRAUCZUK E & CORREA G. 2012. Caracterización de vertebrados tetrapodos: anfibios, reptiles, aves y macromamíferos en los predios forestales Santa Julia, Celina, Tranquerita I y II y Lovera. Informe Final 98 pag. FOTOS: Blas Fandiño.