

ISSN (impresso) 0103-5657

ISSN (on-line) 2178-7875

# Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia

Volume 19

Número 2

Junho 2011

[www.ararajuba.org.br/sbo/ararajuba/revbrasorn](http://www.ararajuba.org.br/sbo/ararajuba/revbrasorn)



Publicada pela

**Sociedade Brasileira de Ornitologia**

São Paulo - SP

# Birds of an Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone in southern Pará, Brazil, and the efficiency of associating multiple methods in avifaunal inventories

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Recebido em 02/03/2011. Aceito em 28/05/2011.

**RESUMO: Avifauna de um ecótono Amazônia-Cerrado no sul do Pará, Brasil, e a eficiência do uso associado de múltiplas metodologias em inventários ornitológicos.** A região sudeste do Pará é ainda muito pouco conhecida e apenas recentemente passou a contar com alguns inventários representativos. Apresentamos aqui o resultado do levantamento de aves da Fazenda Fartura, na divisa dos Estados do Pará e Mato Grosso, caracterizada pela transição entre os biomas Amazônia e Cerrado. A área foi inventariada em quatro viagens de campo (duas na estação seca, duas na chuvosa) entre 2009 e 2010, totalizando 509 espécies de aves registradas, a maioria das quais documentada por vouchers. Adicionalmente, outras sete espécies foram computadas através de registros secundários, o que faz desta localidade a segunda em número de espécies no Brasil. Discutimos brevemente também a importância da associação de diversos métodos de amostragem para a eficiência de inventários de curto prazo.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Ecótono Amazônia-Cerrado; Inventário; Associação de Metodologias.

**ABSTRACT: Birds of an Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone in southern Pará, Brazil, and the efficiency of associating multiple methods in avifaunal inventories.** The southeastern Pará remains little known, and has only recently been covered by a few representative surveys of its avifauna. Herein, we present the results of a bird survey in Fazenda Fartura (Fartura Farm), located on the border between the states of Pará and Mato Grosso, in the transition of the Amazonia and Cerrado biomes. The area was sampled in four field trips (two in the dry season, two in the rainy season) between 2009 and 2010. As a result, we recorded 509 species, most of them documented through vouchers. Seven additional species were recorded by indirect evidence, rendering Fartura Farm the second most diverse Brazilian locality regarding bird species. We also briefly discuss the importance of applying diverse sampling methods to achieve efficiency in short-term inventories.

**KEY-WORDS:** Amazonia-Cerrado Ecotone; Inventory; Methods.

Amazonia is characterized as being a heterogeneous region, with the most diverse avifauna on the planet (Stotz *et al.* 1996). Its largest rivers usually delimit biogeographical regions or distinct areas of endemism (Haffer 1974, Cracraft 1985, Silva *et al.* 2005). Despite these areas being well delimited, the role of these rivers as causal agents (or merely maintainers of this diversity) depends on more detailed and multi-taxonomic studies. Estimates on Amazonian bird diversity are clearly conservative, and there is a considerable degree of taxonomic uncertainty regarding many of the bird species occurring in the biome.

The southeastern region of Pará is still little known from the ornithological point of view. Most inventory efforts therein are concentrated in the Carajás area, where long-term studies that began in the 1980s have registered up to 575 bird species (Pacheco *et al.* 2006); such an

extensive checklist of species renders Carajás the greatest local bird richness known to date in Brazil.

Southeasternmost Pará may be considered to belong to the poorly delineated “Campo Cerrado Center” of endemism, defined as an enormous area of open and savannastic formations limited to the north and west by the Amazonia Forest, to the east by *Caatinga*, to the south by the Atlantic Forest, and also by Chaco to the southwest (Cracraft 1985). However, the surrounding areas also deserve consideration; specifically the adjacent “Xingu Center” (*sensu* Silva *et al.* 2005) or, more broadly defined, the “Pará Center” (*sensu* Cracraft 1985), both limited to the east by the Tocantins River and extending southward to the limits of the Amazonia Forest. These two centers of endemism (Xingu/Pará and Campo Cerrado) are interesting due to the presence of subspecies such as the Opal-crowned Manakin (*Lepidothrix iris eucephala*), the

Pearly Parakeet (*Pyrrhura [lepida] anerythra*), and the Cinnamon-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis nattereri/maranhaoensis*; Cracraft 1985) which, amongst others, should have their taxonomic status reevaluated. Furthermore, the geographic limits of the Xigu/Pará and Campo Cerrado centers of endemism depend on a more precise definition, especially in light of the distributional patterns of the species occurring within its boundaries and composition of the bird community in their region of contact.

The complex ecotonal region of Amazonia and Cerrado in southeastern Pará and northeastern Mato Grosso is still little explored. Only one locality along the right bank of the Araguaia River in the state of Tocantins has been studied in a more systematic way (Pinheiro and Dornas, 2009). Herein, we present the results of an ornithological inventory performed throughout two consecutive years at a locality situated in the ecotonal region between Amazonia and the Cerrado in southeastern Pará, discussing the importance of applying diverse sampling methods to short-term avifaunal inventories.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted at Fazenda Fartura (09°40'S, 50°23'W), with headquarters in the municipality of Santana do Araguaia, state of Pará. Its southernmost portion lies in the state of Mato Grosso and is limited to the east by the Araguaia River (Figure 1). This farm holds an area of 53,078 ha, of which 35,108 ha are preserved areas including forest, Cerrado and seasonally flooded environments. The remaining 17,970 ha consist of pastures.

We undertook four expeditions in the study area: two in rainy seasons (17-27 January 2009 and 07-21 February 2010), and two in dry seasons (29 August to 13 September 2009, and 30 August to 12 September 2010), comprising 47 effective sampling days.

Since collection methods vary with respect to efficiency and specificity, combination of distinct methods ensure comprehensiveness of sampling. Therefore, our inventory relied on the simultaneous application of four methods: direct observations with the aid of binoculars, recognition of vocalizations, capture with mist-nets, and collection with shotguns. The records were documented whenever possible by means of recording vocalizations, photographs, and the collection of voucher specimens.

The equipment used in documenting vocalizations consisted of the following recorders: Marantz PMD, Sony PCMD50, Sony PCMM10, Marantz PMD660, and Sennheiser ME66 microphones. Collected specimens were taxidermized, and their carcasses preserved in 70% v/v ethanol. All voucher material (specimens, photographs and recordings) were deposited at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP).

Fieldwork began around 5:00 in the morning and extended until 20:00 in order to survey nocturnal birds. Mist-nets were opened at 6:00 in the morning and closed at 12:00, the afternoon period being set aside for sampling by unlimited-radius linear transects. In each expedition, 40 nets were used (12 × 2.40 m, 30 mm mesh), divided in two sets of 20, and aligned along two transects with a distance of at least 3 km between them. The nets of each set were opened simultaneously, in three consecutive days. Through this method, 21 areas were sampled, for a total of 5,760 net-hours. Records attained while moving between sampled localities were also considered.

The vegetal formations listed below were sampled proportionally to their presence in the farm:

- *Terra-Firme* Forest: the predominant forestal formation (moist broadleaf forest) in the entire farm region, found in varying degrees of conservation; sampled in all expeditions.
- *Várzea* Forest: seasonally flooded forests found at the margins of the Araguaia and Santana Rivers; sampled rammdmly in the rainy and dry seasons.
- Flooded grasslands (“*varjão*”): seasonally inundated grasslands; due to difficulty of access, these formations were sampled only during the dry seasons.
- Pastures: pasture areas destined for cattle-raising and mainly composed of exotic grasses; not systematically sampled.
- Transitional environments and water bodies: ecotonal regions of the Amazonia and Cerrado biomes, and natural ponds, small dams and creeks; not systematically sampled.

Complementary to our fieldwork, we also used a list of species collected in the area by the staff of Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi in 1992 (MPEG, unpublished data). The taxonomic sequence follows CBRO (2011).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the 47 fieldwork days we recorded 509 species of birds belonging to 23 Orders and 71 Families. Among these, 381 were documented by photographs and/or audio recordings, with 351 out of these having voucher specimens deposited in the MZUSP collections. This number rises to 516 (Appendix) when secondary data is also considered, including four species collected exclusively by the team of MPEG, along with three species recorded by Gerard Baudet and Wilson L. M. Neto.

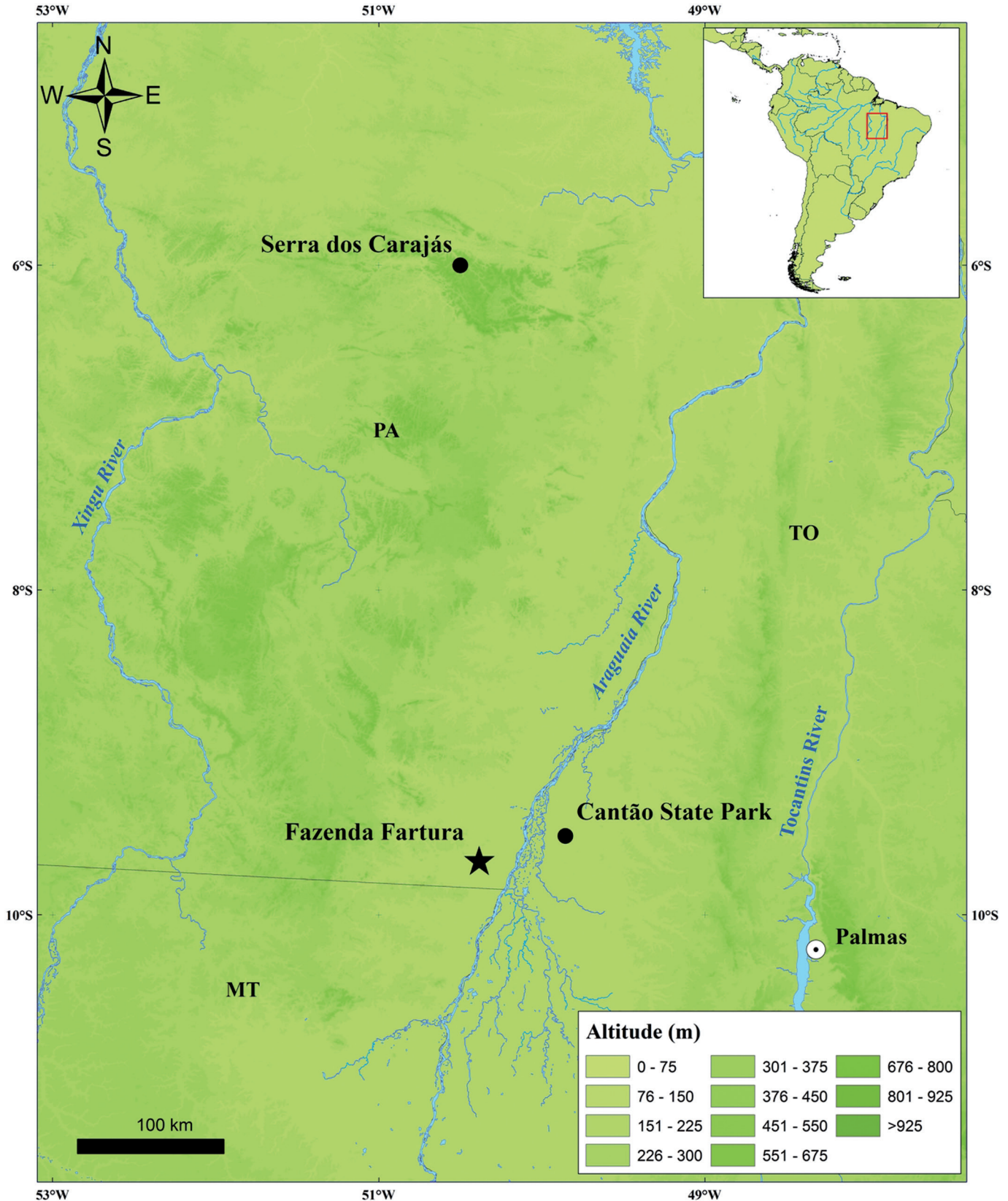
The curve of species accumulation shows that asymptote has not yet been attained (Figure 2), indicating that the number of species occurring at this locality is even greater. Bird diversity at Fazenda Fartura is very high, being the second locality with the greatest number of bird



species in Brazil, after Carajás (575 species; Pacheco *et al.* 2007), approximately 400 km to the north of the Farm.

Inventories that draw upon different and complementary methods tend to survey bird communities more

efficiently in a shorter time span. Sampling with a high number of mist-nets and researchers allows simultaneous evaluation of many different vegetal formations. Documenting all species recorded minimizes the possibility of



**FIGURE 1:** Location of Fazenda Fartura in extreme southeastern Pará, near Serra dos Carajás and Cantão State Park. Acronyms refer to Brazilian States: PA: Pará, MT: Mato Grosso, TO: Tocantins.

**TABLE 1:** Threatened species at national (MMA 2003) or regional (SEMA 2007) level recorded at Fazenda Fartura. VU: Vulnerable; EN: Endangered.

Taxon	English name	SEMA	MMA
<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>	Chestnut-bellied Guan		VU
<i>Harpyhaliaetus coronatus</i>	Crowned Eagle	VU	VU
<i>Primolius maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	VU	
<i>Cercomacra ferdinandi</i>	Bananal Antbird	VU	VU
<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus araguayae</i>	Glossy Antshrike	VU	
<i>Synallaxis simoni</i>	Araguaia Spinetail		VU
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa trumaii</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper		VU
<i>Procnias averano</i>	Bearded Bellbird		VU
<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Marsh Seedeater		EN

errors allowing revision, corrections, and posterior independent confirmation of identifications (see Piacentini *et al.* 2010).

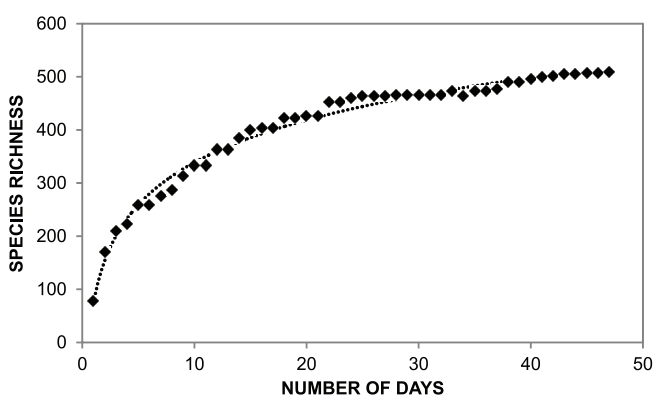
The efficiency of this combined and intensive approach becomes evident by comparing its results to those of other studies consisting of much longer sampling periods. As an example, Pacheco *et al.* (2007) presents an avifaunal list from Carajás, compiled during more than 20 years of research in an area that also has a great diversity of habitat. The results computed during an incomparably longer period than the one of our study differ in 66 species from the list presented here. A similar comparison can be made with the locality of Cantão State Park, in the same region of and very similar to our study site regarding habitat structure. In a period of about 180 days, Pinheiro and Dornas (2009) recorded 382 bird species. It is important to emphasize that the studies mentioned above surveyed birds mainly with observations and audio recordings, while the use of mist-nets was reduced and comparatively fewer researchers were acting in the field.

Besides our study, Rego *et al.* (2011) provides another example of short-term inventories with expressive results. In that study, 254 species were registered during 17 days of fieldwork and mist-netting in the Cerrado of the Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station (EESGT), whereas Santos (2001), who spent 83 days and used mist-nets as well, recorded about the same number

of species in Chapada das Mangabeiras, a locality with habitat diversity similar to EESGT and located only 100 km north of that station. The sampling effort of both studies was proportionately similar, including mist-netting hours (calculated from Santos [2001]’s information), which indicate that the association of different methods, in conjunction with the presence of a greater number of researchers in the field, may rapidly and sensibly improve the efficiency of bird inventories of a given locality, independently on the environment and habitat structure present in the area (*i.e.* forest, savanna, flooded grasslands). The examples cited above suggest that intensive inventories based on the combined application of distinctive sampling methods produce a significant amount of data in short periods of time, which is crucial in the face of constant threats to natural habitat remnants. Nonetheless, the simultaneous application of several methods depends on many researchers working together in field, a fact that implies higher expenses.

The presence of 99 species that are highly sensitive to environmental alterations (*sensu* Stotz *et al.* 1996, see Appendix), together with a large number of game species imply a good conservation state of the area. One must also notice that Fazenda Fartura holds populations of nine threatened taxa at national and state levels (Table 1), which would qualify it as an Important Bird Area (IBA; see De Luca *et al.* 2009).

The present study has revealed some important findings related to the limits of distribution of some species. New southern/southeastern limits have been set for the Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus rufipileatus*), the Short-billed Honeycreeper (*Cyanerpes nitidus*) and the Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor pyr-rhodes*). Meanwhile, for the Olivaceous Elaenia (*Elaenia mesoleuca*), the Marsh Seedeater (*Sporophila palustris*), the Dark-throated Seedeater (*Sporophila ruficollis*) and the Eastern Slaty-Thrush (*Turdus subalaris*) – all septentrional migrants – a new northern limit was established. The records of the Crowned Eagle (*Harpyhaliaetus coronatus*) and of the Araguaia Spinetail (*Synallaxis simoni*) are the first for the state of Pará, and the register of the Bearded Bellbird (*Procnias averano*) is the first for the state of Mato



**FIGURE 2:** Accumulated species richness by days sampled at Fazenda Fartura, southeastern Pará.

Grosso and also represents its new westernmost distribution. Furthermore, the population of *Pyrrhura (Iepida) anerythra*, a poorly known endemism of the Xingu/Araguaia-Tocantins interfluvium (Somenzari and Silveira in prep.), is quite expressive, with numerous flocks seen in terra-firme forest in virtually all days of fieldwork. Details on these records and further information on these species will be published elsewhere (Somenzari *et al.* in prep.).

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Wilson L. M. Neto, Inabel, Edson Lima, Tomas Sigrist, Gerard Baudet, Belém, José Leite, Fabio and Raimundo, for the support provided during the field trips. Anna Ferraroni, Fernanda Bocalini, Gláucia Cristina Del Rio, Léo Signorini Novaes e Rafael Marcondes for the help during fieldwork. MS, MAR and VC thank the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Ensino Superior (CAPES) for a Masters fellowship; VQP thanks the Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) for a Doctoral fellowship (process n. 06/603004). LFS receives a grant from Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq). UPS Brasil (Bruno Ehlers) provided field and laboratory equipments”.

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**APPENDIX:** Species recorded at Fazenda Fartura, southeastern Pará. Sensitivity according to Stotz *et al.* (1996): L: low; M: medium; H: high.  
*Type of evidence:* V: visual record (\*: records by third parties); H: heard only; P: photograph; R: sound recording; C: collected specimen;  
 MPEG: species collected only by MPEG team.

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<b>Struthioniformes</b>			
<b>Rheidae</b>			
<i>Rhea americana</i>	Greater Rhea	L	V
<b>Tinamiformes</b>			
<b>Tinamidae</b>			
<i>Tinamus tao</i>	Gray Tinamou	H	R
<i>Tinamus major</i>	Great Tinamou	M	R
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	Cinereous Tinamou	L	C
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Little Tinamou	L	R
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Undulated Tinamou	L	C
<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i>	Brazilian Tinamou	H	C
<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Tinamou	L	V
<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	Tataupa Tinamou	L	V
<b>Anseriformes</b>			
<b>Anhimidae</b>			
<i>Anhima cornuta</i>	Horned Screamer	M	C
<b>Anatidae</b>			
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck	L	V
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	L	P
<i>Neochen jubata</i>	Orinoco Goose	M	C
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck	M	V
<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Teal	L	V
<b>Galliformes</b>			
<b>Cracidae</b>			
<i>Ortalis motmot</i>	Little Chachalaca	M	R
<i>Penelope superciliaris</i>	Rusty-margined Guan	M	C
<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>	Chestnut-bellied Guan	H	C
<i>Aburria kujubi</i>	Red-throated Piping Guan	H	C
<i>Pauxi tuberosa</i>	Razor-billed Curassow	H	V
<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	Bare-faced Curassow	M	C
<b>Ciconiiformes</b>			
<b>Ciconiidae</b>			
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru	M	C
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	L	C
<b>Suliformes</b>			
<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>			
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Neotropic Cormorant	L	V
<b>Anhingidae</b>			
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga	M	V
<b>Pelecaniformes</b>			
<b>Ardeidae</b>			
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	M	C
<i>Agamia agami</i>	Agami Heron	M	V
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Boat-billed Heron	H	C
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	L	C
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron	L	C
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	L	C
<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Cocoi Heron	L	V
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	L	P
<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	Whistling Heron	M	C
<i>Ptilerodius pileatus</i>	Capped Heron	M	P
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	L	V
<b>Threskiornithidae</b>			
<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Green Ibis	M	V
<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Bare-faced Ibis	M	C

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	Buff-necked Ibis	L	C
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	M	P
<b>Cathartiformes</b>			
<b>Cathartidae</b>			
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	L	C
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	M	V
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	M	C
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	L	P
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture	M	C
<b>Accipitriformes</b>			
<b>Pandionidae</b>			
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	M	V
<b>Accipitridae</b>			
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	M	V
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Pearl Kite	L	V
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite	L	V
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite	M	C
<i>Circus buffoni</i>	Long-winged Harrier	L	V
<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	Gray-bellied Goshawk	H	V
<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	Tiny Hawk	H	C
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Bicolored Hawk	L	C
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite		C
<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Black-collared Hawk	L	V
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite	L	V
<i>Genanospiza caeruleascens</i>	Crane Hawk	M	V
<i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i>	Savanna Hawk	L	C
<i>Urubitinga urubitinga</i>	Great Black-Hawk	M	V
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk	L	C
<i>Genanoaetus albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk	L	V
<i>Leucopternis kubli</i>	White-browed Hawk	H	V
<i>Harpyhaliaetus coronatus</i>	Crowned Eagle	M	P
<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Gray Hawk	M	C
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk	M	V
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk	M	V
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Crested Eagle	H	V*
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	H	V*
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	M	P
<b>Falconiformes</b>			
<b>Falconidae</b>			
<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Black Caracara	L	C
<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	Red-throated Caracara	H	C
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Southern Caracara	L	V
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara	L	C
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon	L	V
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest-Falcon	M	C
<i>Micrastur mintoni</i>	Cryptic Forest-falcon	H	C
<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon	M	C
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Collared Forest-Falcon	M	V
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	L	V
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon	L	C
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Aplomado Falcon	L	C
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	M	V
<b>Eurypygiformes</b>			
<b>Eurypygidae</b>			
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern	M	C
<b>Gruiformes</b>			
<b>Aramidae</b>			
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin	M	V



Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<b>Psophiidae</b>			
<i>Psophia dextralis</i>	Brown-winged Trumpeter	H	R
<b>Rallidae</b>			
<i>Aramides ypecaba</i>	Giant Wood-Rail	M	C
<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	H	C
<i>Laterallus viridis</i>	Russet-crowned Crake	L	R
<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	Rufous-sided Crake	L	H
<i>Porzana albicollis</i>	Ash-throated Crake	M	C
<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule	L	V
<b>Heliornithidae</b>			
<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	Sungrebe	M	V
<b>Cariamiformes</b>			
<b>Cariamidae</b>			
<i>Cariama cristata</i>	Red-legged Seriema	M	V
<b>Charadriiformes</b>			
<b>Charadriidae</b>			
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	Pied Lapwing	M	C
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Southern Lapwing	L	C
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Collared Plover	H	V*
<b>Scolopacidae</b>			
<i>Gallinago paraguatae</i>	South American Snipe	L	C
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	L	V
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	L	C
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	L	V
<b>Jacanidae</b>			
<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Wattled Jacana	L	C
<b>Sternidae</b>			
<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	Yellow-billed Tern	H	V
<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Large-billed Tern	H	C
<b>Rynchopidae</b>			
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	H	V
<b>Columbiformes</b>			
<b>Columbidae</b>			
<i>Columbina minuta</i>	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	L	V
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground-Dove	L	C
<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Scaled Dove	L	C
<i>Columbina picui</i>	Picui Ground-Dove	L	V
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Blue Ground-Dove	L	V
<i>Uropelia campestris</i>	Long-tailed Ground-Dove	M	C
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon	M	C
<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	Picazuro Pigeon	M	V
<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Pale-vented Pigeon	M	C
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon	H	R
<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Ruddy Pigeon	H	C
<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Eared Dove	L	V
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove	M	C
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Gray-fronted Dove	M	C
<i>Geotrygon violacea</i>	Violaceous Quail-Dove	H	MPEG
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove	M	C
<b>Psittaciformes</b>			
<b>Psittacidae</b>			
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	M	V
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	M	R
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Red-and-green Macaw	H	V
<i>Ara severus</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	M	C
<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	Red-bellied Macaw	M	V
<i>Primolius maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	M	V
<i>Primolius auricollis</i>	Yellow-collared Macaw	M	C

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered Macaw	M	C
<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	White-eyed Parakeet	L	C
<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	Peach-fronted Parakeet	M	C
<i>Pyrrhura lepida</i>	Pearly Parakeet	H	C
<i>Pyrrhura amazonum</i>	Hellmayr's Parakeet	H	C
<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	M	C
<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Parakeet	M	C
<i>Touit huetii</i>	Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet	H	R
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Parrot	M	C
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot	L	C
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Blue-fronted Parrot	M	V
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Parrot	M	C
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot	M	V
<i>Deroptryus accipitrinus</i>	Red-fan Parrot	H	C
<b>Opisthocomiformes</b>			
<b>Opisthocomidae</b>			
<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	Hoatzin	M	C
<b>Cuculiformes</b>			
<b>Cuculidae</b>			
<i>Coccyua minuta</i>	Little Cuckoo	L	V
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	L	C
<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied Cuckoo	H	C
<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Greater Ani	M	C
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani	L	C
<i>Guira guira</i>	Guira Cuckoo	L	C
<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Striped Cuckoo	L	C
<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	Pheasant Cuckoo	M	C
<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Cuckoo	H	R
<i>Neomorphus</i> sp.		H	H
<b>Strigiformes</b>			
<b>Tytonidae</b>			
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	L	C
<b>Strigidae</b>			
<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Tropical Screech-Owl	L	R
<i>Megascops usta</i>	Austral Screech-Owl	H	C
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl	M	H
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	L	V
<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>	Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	H	R
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	L	C
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	M	R
<b>Caprimulgiformes</b>			
<b>Nyctibiidae</b>			
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo	M	H
<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>	Large-tailed Potoo	H	R
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo	L	R
<b>Caprimulgidae</b>			
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Poorwill	M	C
<i>Antrostomus rufus</i>	Rufous Nightjar	L	H
<i>Antrostomus sericeocaudatus</i>	Silky-tailed Nightjar	M	C
<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	Short-tailed Nighthawk	M	C
<i>Hydrosalis leucopyga</i>	Band-tailed Nighthawk	M	V
<i>Hydrosalis nigrescens</i>	Blackish Nightjar	M	C
<i>Hydrosalis albicollis</i>	Pauraque	L	C
<i>Hydrosalis parvula</i>	Little Nightjar	L	C
<i>Hydrosalis maculicauda</i>	Spot-tailed Nightjar	M	H
<i>Hydrosalis torquata</i>	Scissor-tailed Nightjar	L	C
<i>Podager nacunda</i>	Nacunda Nighthawk	L	V
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	M	V

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>	Sand-colored Nightjar	M	C
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk	L	V
<b>Apodiformes</b>			
<b>Apodidae</b>			
<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	Band-rumped Swift	L	V
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift	L	V
<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	L	V
<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	M	P
<b>Trochilidae</b>			
<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	Rufous-breasted Hermit	L	C
<i>Phaethornis maranhaoensis</i>	Maranhão Hermit	M	C
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Reddish Hermit	M	C
<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Long-tailed Hermit	H	C
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	Gray-breasted Sabrewing	M	C
<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>	Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	L	C
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin	L	C
<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Mango	L	C
<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	L	C
<i>Lophornis gouldii</i>	Dot-eared Coquette	L	V
<i>Chlorostilbon notatus</i>	Blue-chinned Sapphire	L	C
<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	M	C
<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>	White-chinned Sapphire	L	C
<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>	White-tailed Goldenthrout	M	C
<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>	Versicolored Emerald	L	C
<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	Glittering-throated Emerald	L	C
<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>	Black-eared Fairy	M	C
<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Long-billed Starthroat	M	C
<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>	Amethyst Woodstar	L	V
<b>Trogoniformes</b>			
<b>Trogonidae</b>			
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon	M	C
<i>Trogon viridis</i>	White-tailed Trogon	M	C
<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Violaceous Trogon	M	H
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Blue-crowned Trogon	M	V
<i>Trogon rufus</i>	Black-throated Trogon	M	R
<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon	M	V
<b>Coraciiformes</b>			
<b>Alcedinidae</b>			
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	L	C
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher	L	C
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	American Pygmy Kingfisher	M	C
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher	L	V
<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	M	V
<b>Momotidae</b>			
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Blue-crowned Motmot	M	C
<b>Galbuliformes</b>			
<b>Galbulidae</b>			
<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	Brown Jacamar	L	V
<i>Galbula cyanicollis</i>	Blue-cheeked Jacamar	H	C
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	L	C
<i>Galbula dea</i>	Paradise Jacamar	M	C
<b>Bucconidae</b>			
<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>	White-necked Puffbird	M	C
<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Pied Puffbird	M	V
<i>Bucco tamatia</i>	Spotted Puffbird	M	C
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i>	Striolated Puffbird	M	R
<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	White-eared Puffbird	M	V
<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>	Spot-backed Puffbird	M	V



Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Malacoptila rufa</i>	Rufous-necked Puffbird	H	C
<i>Nonnula ruficapilla</i>	Rufous-capped Nunlet	M	C
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird	M	R
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	White-fronted Nunbird	H	C
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Swallow-wing	M	C
<b>Piciformes</b>			
<b>Ramphastidae</b>			
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco Toucan	M	C
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	Red-billed Toucan	H	R
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan	H	C
<i>Selenidera gouldii</i>	Gould's Toucanet	M	C
<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	Lettered Aracari	M	C
<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Black-necked Aracari	M	C
<b>Picidae</b>			
<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i>	Bar-breasted Piculet	M	C
<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	White-wedged Piculet	L	C
<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	White Woodpecker	L	C
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	L	C
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	Red-stained Woodpecker	M	C
<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	Little Woodpecker	L	C
<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	H	C
<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	Golden-green Woodpecker	M	C
<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	Green-barred Woodpecker	L	C
<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	Campo Flicker	L	H
<i>Celeus undatus</i>	Waved Woodpecker	H	C
<i>Celeus flavescens</i>	Blond-crested Woodpecker	M	C
<i>Celeus flavus</i>	Cream-colored Woodpecker	M	C
<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	Ringed Woodpecker	H	C
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker	L	C
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	Red-necked Woodpecker	H	C
<b>Passeriformes</b>			
<b>Thamnophilidae</b>			
<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	Spot-winged Antshrike	H	MPEG
<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>	Black-throated Antbird	L	C
<i>Epinecrophylla leucophthalma</i>	White-eyed Antwren	H	C
<i>Epinecrophylla ornata</i>	Ornate Antwren	H	C
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	Pygmy Antwren	L	C
<i>Myrmotherula multistriata</i>	Amazonian Streaked-Antwren	L	C
<i>Myrmotherula hauxwelli</i>	Plain-throated Antwren	H	C
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren	M	C
<i>Formicivora grisea</i>	White-fringed Antwren	L	C
<i>Formicivora rufa</i>	Rusty-backed Antwren	L	C
<i>Thamnomanes caesi</i>	Cinereous Antshrike	H	C
<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>	Large-billed Antwren	M	C
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antwren	M	C
<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i>	Glossy Antshrike	M	C
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	L	C
<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antshrike	M	H
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike	H	C
<i>Thamnophilus stictocephalus</i>	Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike	L	C
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	White-shouldered Antshrike	H	C
<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>	Amazonian Antshrike	L	C
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Fasciated Antshrike	M	C
<i>Sclateria naevia</i>	Silvered Antbird	M	C
<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	Band-tailed Antbird	M	C
<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>	Spot-backed Antbird	H	C
<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>	Dot-backed Antbird	M	C
<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>	White-backed Fire-eye	H	C

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	White-browed Antbird	M	C
<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	Black-faced Antbird	H	C
<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Gray Antbird	H	C
<i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i>	Blackish Antbird	M	C
<i>Cercomacra ferdinandi</i>	Bananal Antbird	M	C
<i>Hypocnemis striata</i>	Spix's Warbling-Antbird	M	C
<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>	Scale-backed Antbird	M	C
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	Black-spotted Bare-eye	M	C
<b>Conopophagidae</b>			
<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>	Chestnut-belted Gnateater	H	C
<b>Formicariidae</b>			
<i>Formicarius colma</i>	Rufous-capped Antthrush	H	C
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black-faced Antthrush	M	C
<b>Scleruridae</b>			
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	Tawny-throated Leaftosser	H	C
<i>Sclerurus rufigularis</i>	Short-billed Leaftosser	H	MPEG
<b>Dendrocolaptidae</b>			
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	White-chinned Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	M	C
<i>Certhiasomus stictolaemus</i>	Spot-throated Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	M	C
<i>Nasica longirostris</i>	Long-billed Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Hylexetastes brigidai</i>	Brigida's Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Xiphorhynchus spixii</i>	Spix's Woodcreeper	H	C
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	L	R
<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	M	V
<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>	Lineated Woodcreeper	H	C
<b>Furnariidae</b>			
<b><i>Incertae sedis</i></b>			
<i>Xenops milleri</i>	Rufous-tailed Xenops	H	C
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops	M	C
<i>Furnarius figulus</i>	Wing-banded Hornero	L	C
<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	Pale-legged Hornero	L	C
<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	Rufous Hornero	L	C
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	M	C
<i>Automolus paraensis</i>	Pará Foliage-gleaner	M	C
<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner	M	C
<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	H	C
<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	H	C
<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	Greater Thornbird	L	V
<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	M	C
<i>Certhiaxis</i> sp.			C
<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Pale-breasted Spinetail	L	C
<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>	Ruddy Spinetail	H	C
<i>Synallaxis cherriei</i>	Chestnut-throated Spinetail	M	MPEG
<i>Synallaxis simoni</i>	Araguaia Spinetail	L	C
<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Rusty-backed Spinetail	M	C
<b>Pipridae</b>			
<i>Neopelma pallescens</i>	Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin	M	C
<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	H	C
<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	Band-tailed Manakin	M	C
<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i>	Red-headed Manakin	H	C
<i>Lepidothrix iris</i>	Opal-crowned Manakin	M	C
<i>Manacus manacus</i>	White-bearded Manakin	L	C
<i>Heterocercus linteatus</i>	Flame-crested Manakin	M	C

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>	Fiery-capped Manakin	M	C
<i>Xenopipo atronitens</i>	Black Manakin	M	C
<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>	Blue-backed Manakin	H	C
<b>Tityridae</b>			
<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	Royal Flycatcher	H	C
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	M	C
<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>	Thrush-like Schiffornis	H	C
<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>	White-browed Purpletuft	M	C
<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Black-crowned Tityra	M	C
<i>Tityra cayana</i>	Black-tailed Tityra	M	C
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra	M	C
<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>	Green-backed Becard	M	V
<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Becard	M	V
<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	White-winged Becard	L	C
<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	Black-capped Becard	H	C
<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>	Pink-throated Becard	H	C
<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>	White-naped Xenopsaris	M	C
<b>Cotingidae</b>			
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha	H	C
<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	M	C
<i>Procnias averano</i>	Bearded Bellbird	H	C
<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	Spangled Cotinga	H	C
<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	M	C
<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	Amazonian Umbrellabird	M	V
<b>Incertae sedis</b>			
<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	White-throated Spadebill	H	H
<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>	White-crested Spadebill	H	C
<i>Piprites chloris</i>	Wing-barred Piprites	H	H
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	M	C
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	M	C
<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>	Ringed Antpipit	H	C
<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	Olivaceous Flatbill	H	V
<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	M	R
<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	Gray-crowned Flycatcher	M	C
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Common Tody-Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	M	C
<i>Poecilatriccus sylvia</i>	Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	M	C
<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>	Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant	H	C
<i>Hemitriccus griseipectus</i>	White-bellied Tody-Tyrant	H	C
<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i>	Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant	M	C
<b>Tyrannidae</b>			
<i>Inezia subflava</i>	Amazonian Tyrannulet	M	C
<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>	Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	L	C
<i>Ornithion inermis</i>	White-lored Tyrannulet	M	C
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	L	C
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	L	C
<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	White-crested Elaenia	L	C
<i>Elaenia mesoleuca</i>	Olivaceous Elaenia	L	C
<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	Plain-crested Elaenia	M	C
<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Lesser Elaenia	L	C
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia	M	C
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Greenish Elaenia	M	C
<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	L	R
<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	L	V
<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>	Planalto Tyrannulet	M	V



Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>	Sooty Tyrannulet	L	C
<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Attila	H	H
<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Bright-rumped Attila	M	C
<i>Legatus leucophaius</i>	Piratic Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Ramphotricon ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Flatbill	M	C
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Flycatcher	L	MPEG
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>	Sirystes	M	C
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	Grayish Mourner	H	C
<i>Rhytipterna immunda</i>	Pale-bellied Mourner	M	C
<i>Casiornis fuscus</i>	Ash-throated Casiornis	M	C
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee	L	C
<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	Lesser Kiskadee	L	C
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher	L	V
<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird	L	C
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird	L	C
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variegated Flycatcher	L	V
<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Bran-colored Flycatcher	H	V
<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	Euler's Flycatcher	M	C
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	Black-backed Water-Tyrant	M	V
<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	White-headed Marsh-Tyrant	M	C
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher	L	C
<i>Contopus</i> sp.			V
<i>Knipolegus poecilocercus</i>	Amazonian Black-Tyrant	M	C
<i>Knipolegus orenocensis</i>	Riverside Tyrant	M	C
<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>	Gray Monjita	L	V
<i>Xolmis velatus</i>	White-rumped Monjita	M	V
<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	H	H
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	L	C
<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>	Gray-chested Greenlet	L	C
<i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i>	Dusky-capped Greenlet	H	C
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	M	MPEG
<b>Corvidae</b>			
<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>	Curl-crested Jay	M	V
<b>Hirundinidae</b>			
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	L	C
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Brown-chested Martin	L	C
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	L	P
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Grey-breasted Martin	L	C
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow	L	C
<i>Tachycineta leucorrohoa</i>	White-rumped Swallow	L	V
<b>Troglodytidae</b>			
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Scaly-breasted Wren	H	MPEG
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	Southern House-Wren	L	V
<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	Thrush-like Wren	L	C
<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>	Moustached Wren	L	H
<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>	Coraya Wren	L	C
<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>	Buff-breasted Wren	L	C
<b>Donacobiidae</b>			
<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Donacobius	M	C

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<b>Poliotilidae</b>			
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Long-billed Gnatwren	L	C
<i>Poliotila dumicola</i>	Masked Gnatcatcher	M	C
<b>Turdidae</b>			
<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Pale-breasted Thrush	L	V
<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	Creamy-bellied Thrush	L	V
<i>Turdus subalaris</i>	Eastern Slaty-Thrush	L	C
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	White-necked Thrush	M	C
<b>Mimidae</b>			
<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	L	C
<b>Motacillidae</b>			
<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	Yellowish Pipit	L	V
<b>Coerebidae</b>			
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit	L	C
<b>Thraupidae</b>			
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Slate-colored Grosbeak	M	MPEG
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator	L	C
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Grayish Saltator	L	C
<i>Saltator atricollis</i>	Black-throated Saltator	M	C
<i>Compsothraupis loricata</i>	Scarlet-throated Tanager	H	V
<i>Nemosia pileata</i>	Hooded Tanager	L	C
<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	Orange-headed Tanager	L	C
<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>	White-rumped Tanager	H	V
<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	White-lined Tanager	L	C
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager	L	C
<i>Lanio penicillata</i>	Gray-headed Tanager	M	V
<i>Lanio cristatus</i>	Flame-crested Tanager	M	C
<i>Lanio surinamus</i>	Fulvous-crested Tanager	M	V
<i>Lanio luctuosus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager	M	C
<i>Tangara sayaca</i>	Sayaca Tanager	L	C
<i>Tangara palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager	L	C
<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Turquoise Tanager	M	C
<i>Tangara punctata</i>	Spotted Tanager	H	C
<i>Tangara cayana</i>	Burnished-buff Tanager	M	C
<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Blue-necked Tanager	L	C
<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>	Masked Tanager	M	C
<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>	White-banded Tanager	M	V
<i>Schistochlamys melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Tanager	L	C
<i>Paroaria baeri</i>	Crimson-fronted Cardinal	M	C
<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Swallow Tanager	L	C
<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Black-faced Dacnis	M	V
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis	L	C
<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>	Short-billed Honeycreeper	H	C
<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Purple Honeycreeper	M	C
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper	L	V
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper	M	C
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Guira Tanager	L	V
<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Yellow-backed Tanager	M	MPEG
<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	Chestnut-vented Conebill	L	C
<b>Emberizidae</b>			
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Rufous-collared Sparrow	L	C
<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	Grassland Sparrow	L	C
<i>Sicalis columbiana</i>	Orange-fronted Yellow-finch	L	C
<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	L	C
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit	L	C
<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Seedeater	M	C
<i>Sporophila collaris</i>	Rusty-collared Seedeater	L	C
<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	Lined Seedeater	L	C

Taxon	English Name	Sensit.	Evidence
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	L	C
<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>	White-bellied Seedeater	L	C
<i>Sporophila bouvreuil</i>	Capped Seedeater	M	C
<i>Sporophila hypoxantha</i>	Tawny-bellied Seedeater	M	V
<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Seedeater	M	C
<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Marsh Seedeater	M	C
<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	L	C
<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	Pectoral Sparrow	M	C
<b>Cardinalidae</b>			
<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>	Rose-breasted Chat	M	C
<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	Yellow-green Grosbeak	M	V
<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i>	Blue-black Grosbeak	M	C
<b>Parulidae</b>			
<i>Basileuterus flaveolus</i>	Flavescent Warbler	M	C
<i>Phaeothlypis rivularis</i>	Neotropical River Warbler	M	C
<b>Icteridae</b>			
<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	Green Oropendola	H	C
<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>	Olive Oropendola	M	C
<i>Procacicus solitarius</i>	Solitary Cacique	L	C
<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	Red-rumped Cacique	L	V
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique	L	C
<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	Epaullet Oriole	M	C
<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	Orange-backed Troupial	L	V
<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	Chopi Blackbird	L	C
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird	L	V
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird	L	V
<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	Red-breasted Blackbird	L	V
<b>Fringillidae</b>			
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia	L	C
<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	Violaceous Euphonia	L	V
<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	White-lored Euphonia	M	C
<i>Euphonia minuta</i>	White-vented Euphonia	M	C
<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	M	C
<b>Passeridae</b>			
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	L	V