



IRACAMBI
ATLANTIC RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION CENTER

BIRDS
OF
FAZENDA IRACAMBI

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BY Fung Yee Lam and Jennifer Wilkening

ABSTRACT

Fazenda Iracambi is a working farm situated in the Atlantic Rainforest, near the village of Rosaria da Limeira, in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The fazenda encompasses a total of 500 hectares with habitats ranging from open grassland to Atlantic rainforest. Between the months of January-April 2001, data was collected in order to compile an inventory of the bird species found existing at Iracambi. The researchers catalogued a total of 153 species, belonging to 41 families, including 21 species that are considered threatened or endangered. The rainforest contained the richest species diversity, with the riparian and grassland areas coming in second, and then the Eucalyptus forest. Species were fairly evenly distributed throughout the entire area and differing environments of the fazenda.

INTRODUCTION

South America is a continent of birds with some 2,645 species making their home here. An additional 275 species are occasional visitors, which put the total count to 2,920 different species of birds. This number is not equaled in any other region of the world and makes South America the most populated place on the planet for bird species.

Brazil alone possesses 1,590 species of birds, comprised of 86 families and 23 orders. In addition to the sheer quantity, Brazil claims a wide variety of bird species, some of them unique. The largest bird in the world, the Ema, can be found here, right alongside with the smallest, the hummingbird. The Ema has forsaken the use of its wings in exchange for a larger size with a terrestrial existence while the hummingbirds have radiated into a more unusual insect-like role as important pollinators. In Brazil one can also find the fastest flying birds in the world, the falcons, and also the most powerful bird-of-prey on the planet, the gavião-real.

The Atlantic Rainforest, or Mata Atlântica, situated between Rio Grande do Norte to Rio Grande do Sul, extending up to the eastern coast of Brazil, is home to many endemic species of birds (roughly 40% of the total bird species). This rainforest differs from the more famous Amazon basin rainforest in 2 main ways. Firstly, while the Amazon rainforest is very hot and the temperature rarely fluctuates, it is slightly cooler in the Mata Atlântica and the forest is exposed to a much wider range of temperatures. Secondly, the Amazon basin is relatively flat while the Mata Atlântica occupies a more mountainous region and this variation in altitude results in several different classes of rainforest. Partly because of these differences, the biodiversity of the Mata Atlântica is considered to be higher than that of the Amazon rainforest.

The Iracambi Rainforest Research Center is located on the Fazenda Iracambi, a working farm in the Atlantic Rainforest of southeastern Minas Gerais, Brazil. Iracambi believes that it is possible to farm sustainably while at the same time preserving the Mata Atlântica. Their goal is to stop rainforest destruction and reverse the degradation of the land thereby preventing local farmers from having to clear more forest. The farm is run in an environmentally conscious manner and is actively involved in educating other farmers and the surrounding community about many of the sustainable farming techniques they use, as well as relevant environmental issues. These include such topics as: better land management practices and methods of land preparation, erosion control, soil fertility management, water distribution and cycles, reforestation practices, and environmental conservation. At the same time, research in a variety of scientific disciplines is conducted in the hopes that some of it will eventually provide guidance for sustainable forest use and preservation. The entire area of Iracambi consists of 500 hectares while the region reserved specifically for research covers 200 hectares of forested land. The altitude ranges from 800-1,500 meters, which classifies the rainforest as lower montane. This type of tropical rainforest is characterized by thinner canopy 12-25 meters high, very dense undergrowth, large trees often heavily laden with epiphytes (bromeliads, orchids, mosses, etc), and a high level of biological diversity.

Although over 80% of the species classified as endangered in Brazil come from the Mata Atlântica, very little is known about the plant and wildlife of this region. There

have been only a small handful of bird studies done in the area surrounding Fazenda Iracambi. Adjacent to Iracambi is the 13,200 hectare Serra do Brigadeiro State Park, which was the site of a 10-year bird inventory conducted by researchers from the University of Viçosa between the years 1990-1999. The researchers catalogued a total of 276 bird species, including several taxa that are globally or regionally threatened with extinction. The forest contained the highest number of species, with the areas of pasture coming in second, and then the marshes and ponds. Other existing bird inventories include a list of 135 bird species for the village of Rosário da Limeira, which is located 8 km away, and several lists compiled by ornithologists visiting at Iracambi.

Prior to this project, the bird species found at Iracambi had never before been studied in depth. The purpose of this study was to compile as complete an inventory as possible, which would then add to any existing scientific databases for the Mata Atlântica. Since birds are highly mobile, the researchers planned to compare their findings with those of previous inventories in order to provide a good overall picture of birds living in the area. Additionally, any rare or threatened bird species were to be given special consideration as their presence indicated a more environmentally sensitive area that could serve as a focus of conservation. All information was gathered in order to contribute to the further understanding of Mata Atlântica bird species, which would ultimately aid in their protection and preservation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fazenda Iracambi consists of 500 hectares of land and encompasses a variety of environments, with the altitude ranging from 800-1,500 meters. Approximately 200 hectares is composed of rainforest in different stages of regeneration; either partially logged primary forest, older regrowth of over 25 years on partially cleared land, or recent regrowth on cleared land less than 15 years old. Eucalyptus forest, which is grown for sustainable commercial harvest, counts for another 53 hectares of land. An additional 20 hectares of land is used for agricultural purposes and consists of crops of fodder grass sugarcane, or macadamia. The remaining 227 hectares of land is under pasture interspersed with corridors of forest and riparian areas, and is used for grazing animals.

For this study, data was collected from all of these areas except the agricultural regions. The most concentrated regions of data collection were the rainforest areas, with the eucalyptus forest providing the second largest amount of data. The remaining data comes from areas comprised of grassland, either riparian environments or forest edges bordering the pasture.

In order to ensure a thorough sampling of the bird species found here, a total of three different methods were employed to collect data. The first method consisted of walking on the trails and roads throughout the fazenda while observing bird activity. Data was recorded using this method at various times throughout the day between sunrise and sunset, for a total of 31 days. As the purpose of the study was to obtain as complete an inventory as possible, this method was utilized for two reasons. The first was that the many trails and roads of the fazenda went through the entire area of the study and this enabled the researchers to collect a good overall sample for the whole of Iracambi. The second reason is that the researchers were able to observe birds with less difficulty and less disturbance along the roads and trails since they provided a clear path through the jungle.

The remaining two methods of data collection were employed by the researchers in order to gather more specific data pertaining to the different environments that can be found in Iracambi. For both methods, 6 regions of the fazenda were chosen to serve as data collection sites. The rainforest surrounding the high trail was the site of the first two areas. The third region was created in the eucalyptus forest, which also has some native species of plants and trees that take root and slowly invade. A fourth area was set up in the forest around Casa Sosinha and the fifth area consisted of the forest behind Casa Grande. The final region of data collection was a riparian area comprised of grassland and gallery forest, which are the strips of forest along watercourses. Within each of these regions, a standard compass and tape measure were used to calculate an area 200 meters square, which was then roped off. The coordinates of each square were entered into a GPS unit. This made it possible for the researchers to wander freely within each squared area while at the same time knowing their exact position when recording data.

For the second method of data collection, one full day was spent within each area between the hours of 6:00-10:00 AM and then again between 4:00-6:00 PM. During this time, researchers observed and recorded bird activity while walking very slowly or remaining in one spot. If it were too rainy or windy, the researchers would have to return to the specific area until the weather was clear. This way ensured that each of the 6 areas

received one full day of good data collection and was equally represented in the overall data compilation.

The third method consisted of laying a 20 meter long transect line 10 times within each area. A total of 3 days were spent in each of the 6 areas walking along the line at specified times. On the first day, the researcher followed the transect line in the morning at 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, and 9:00; the second day the line was walked in the morning at 7:30, 8:30, and 9:30; and on the third day in the afternoon at 4:00, 5:00, and 5:30. Data was collected while following the transect line and compiled for each individual area.

With all 3 methods, researchers recorded all birds identified by either sight or sound. If the bird was unknown to the researchers, a careful sketch was made and it was later identified using the 7 reference books that are part of the Iracambi library. After identifying the species, the researchers recorded where the bird was found, what time of day it was, and counted the number of individuals. When possible, the bird was identified as either male or female.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Three different tables were compiled to display the data collected from this study and to compare the results with other bird inventories that have been completed in the area. Figure 1, called Birds of Iracambi, is a complete listing of all the bird species that have been found here at Fazenda Iracambi. It includes the 153 species recorded by this study and an additional 61 species that were recorded by other ornithologists at different periods of time. This puts the total count at 214 different bird species with 32 species that are considered threatened or endangered. Robins' list, indicated by the column heading "R", is a listing of all the birds identified here over the last ten years by the owner of the fazenda, Robin Le Breton. The following 2 column headings, titled "D" and "M", display the species found here by 2 visiting ornithologists, Didier Moreau Mauro Guimaraes Diniz. The final column heading, represented by the letter "S", refers to the data collected specifically for this study by Fung Yee Lam and Jennifer Wilkening.

Figure 2, Location of Bird Sightings, is a list displaying only the data collected for this particular study. The information in the first column heading, "RA", comes from another existing bird list and relates whether the species is endemic or migrant. The following column heading refers to the status of the species and the key is given at the end of the table. The next 9 column headings, beginning with the letters "BH" and ending with the heading "C", represent different areas of the fazenda and again the key is given at the bottom of the last page. For more specific detail and a pictorial representation, refer to the overall map of bird sightings shown in Figure 6. The column heading titled "No." displays the total number of individuals seen by the researchers. The final column, titled "FR", pertains to the frequency of bird sightings for each species that exists at Iracambi. The number 5 is the highest rating and was given to the most common species found here while the less common species received a lower rating with the number 1 being given to the most rare.

The final table shown by Figure 3, which is called Birds of Rosaria da Limeira and Vicinity, displays the above mentioned lists found in Figure 1 and also includes data collected in the surrounding areas by 2 other groups of ornithologists. The Revista *Árvore*, represented in the column titled "RA", is a list of the 276 bird species found in the "Parque Estadual da Serra do Brigadeiro" during a ten year study conducted by researchers from the University of Viçosa. This 13,200-hectare park is adjacent to Fazenda Iracambi and is one of the most important remaining areas of the Mata Atlântica. The other additional list, shown in the column titled "N", displays the 135 bird species found around the village of Rosário da Limeira, which is located 8 km from Iracambi. Professor Jorge B. Nacinovic compiled this list, between the years 1990-1999. The combination of these various lists gives a total count of 330 bird species for the area, as shown in Figure 3.

BIRD COMPOSITION

As a result of the various different uses of land, the birds in the area also varies greatly from habitat to habitat. The proportional abundance for each bird family found here at Iracambi is displayed in Figure 4, Abundance of Bird Families. A total of 214 different species are represented in the pie graph, belonging to 44 different families.

There are 6 families of waterbirds found here (i.e. Anatidae, Charadriidae, Jacanidae, Ardeidae, Rallidae, Podicipedidae) with 13 species and accounting for 6% of

the overall bird composition. 5 families (i.e. Alcedinidae, Cariamidae, Icteridae, Mimidae, Bucconidae) represent the mainly open grassland and water-related birds with 9 different species making up 4% of the total bird species. Fringillidae, the only family of birds mainly farmland-related, is represented by 15 species making them one of the most abundant families. This family alone accounts for 7% of the species total. The remaining 32 families are comprised mostly of forest birds with the majority of the bird species, 182 different ones, being found here. The largely frugivorous forest bird families (i.e. Coerebidae, Estrildidae, Thraupidae, Parulidae, Turdidae, Vireonidae, Pipridae) contain a combined total of 36 species, accounting for 16% of the total. It is interesting to note that the family of Thraupidae contains the second largest number of species. This family is comprised mostly of tanagers and is represented by 19 different species, accounting for 8% of the overall bird composition.

The family of Tyrannidae is the most abundantly represented with the highest amount of species belonging to this family. This family is composed of insectivorous birds and is represented by 33 species, or 15% of the total found here at Iracambi. Another bird family that is represented by a large amount of species is Furnariidae. There are 18 species of these foliage-gleaning birds accounting for 8% of the species composition. Birds of prey belonging to the order of Falconiformes are well represented: there are altogether 16 species, accounting for 7% of the bird composition, with 7 species of Accipitridae, 2 species of Cathartidae and 7 species of Falconidae. Woodpeckers, belonging to the family of Picidae, are also fairly well represented with 8 species and making up 4% of the total. Owls seem to be rather poorly represented though, with only 3 species belonging to the 2 families of Strigidae and Tytonidae. Another poorly represented family is that of Psittacidae, which includes Macaws, Parakeets, and Parrots, with only 5 species found here and accounting for 2% of the overall species abundance. For a pictorial representation of the above-mentioned data, refer to Figure 4, Abundance of Bird Families.

BIRDS OF INTEREST

Of the 215 species found at Fazenda Iracambi, 32 are listed as threatened in the bird study of the Parque Estadual da Serra do Brigadeiro (See Figure 3). Out of this, 2 are considered to be 'presumably extinct'; the Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus rufiventris*) and the Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*). Another 2, the White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis lacernulata*) and the Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*), are classified as endangered. An additional 4 species are considered to be 'vulnerable'; the Red-bellied Macaw (*Ara manilata*), the Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*), the Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) and the Cinereous Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza cinerea*). A final 3 are listed as 'presumably threatened' and these are the Ferruginous Antbird (*Leucopternis lacernulata*), the Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*), and the Plumbeous Pigeon (*Colomba plumbea*). There are 20 endemic species and 21 migrant species existing here at Iracambi. The list of the respective species is as follows:

Endemic species: Dusky-throated Hermit

White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis lacernulata*)
 Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*)
 Yellow-bellied Seedeater
 Pectoral Sparrow

Cinereous Warbling-Finch
Brassy-breasted Tanager
Brazilian Tanager
Cinnamon Tanager
Gilt-edged Tanager
Red-headed Tanager
Ferruginous Antbird (*Crymophila ferruginea*)
White-collared Foliage-Gleaner
Rufous Hornero
Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*)
Pin-tailed Manakin
Grey-hooded Attila
Grey-headed Tody-Flycatcher
Black Jacobin

Migrant species: Swallow-tailed Kite

Blue-black Grassquit
Brown-chested Martin
Grey-breasted Martin
Blue-and-white Swallow
Chestnut-capped Blackbird
Shiny Cowbird
Swallow Tanager
Creamy-bellied Thrush
Chivi Vireo
Cliff Flycatcher
Fork-tailed Flycatcher
Short-crested Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Streaked Flycatcher
Variegated Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird
Grey Monjita
White-rumped Monjita
Cattle Tyrant
Streamer-tailed Flycatcher

It is worth noting that the endangered White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis lacernulata*) is listed among the 20 endemic species, and two other species that are considered to be 'presumably threatened' – the Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) and the Ferruginous Antbird (*Leucopternis lacernulata*). All these species have been sighted on the High Trail within this period of study, more or less by the rocky patch.

EUCALYPTUS FOREST

A point of interest here centers on the eucalyptus forest. There is a total of 53 hectares of Eucalyptus forest, accounting for 10.79% of the whole of Iracambi. This type of forest has been planted in the area for three main reasons. The first is so that the trees can be sustainably harvested for the commercial purpose of making charcoal. Secondly, a Eucalyptus forest can possibly act as a 'forest corridor' in which mammals and/or birds may use to go from one fragmented piece of forest in the area to the other. And finally, it can serve as a buffer zone in which native plant and tree species of the Mata Atlântica may grow into and eventually reclaim the lost forest. While the

eucalyptus tree provides neither fruits nor flowers, there are a surprisingly high number of birds seen in and around the forest - 41 species. In the 3-day transect line research into the area alone, there were 26 species of birds seen in the area. However, out of the 26 species, only 4 species were actually seen perching on any of the Eucalyptus trees. The rest of the species were seen still in the area, but on other trees, indicating a possible native species of trees growing into the eucalyptus-dominated area. The presence of those species, which are found in the relatively smaller area of native forest within the eucalyptus, suggests that those species require a smaller habitat for either movement or food.

Figure 5, Comparison of Species Richness, is a representation of the land of Fazenda Iracambi being divided into 3 main areas. The graph shows what percentage of land each area claims, based on the acreage size, and also displays the bird species richness, or number of different species, for each of the three areas. While the species richness of the Eucalyptus forest is relatively high, in comparison to the other 2 areas, it is still lower. However, the species richness of an area appears to increase along with the size of the area, as seen in Figure 5. The eucalyptus forest occupies the smallest area and this could explain in part why the bird species richness is the lowest for this forest.

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

Figure 6, Bird Species Distribution at Fazenda Iracambi, is a scaled map of the entire fazenda divided up into 9 different areas and displaying where each of the 153 bird species were sighted. The greatest amount of bird species, 71, was seen on the High Trail. The second highest areas of species concentration were those around Casa Grande, Casa Graminha (which is primarily Eucalyptus forest), and the forest surrounding the road to the center. Between 60-65 of the bird species were identified in each of these 3 areas. Bird species that were sighted uniformly throughout the fazenda include: the Turkey and Black vulture (*Cathartes aura*, *Coragyps atratus*), the White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*), the Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*), the Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*), the Planalto Hermit (*Phaethornis pretri*), and the Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*). Other bird species that were relatively evenly distributed (i.e. sighted within 5-8 of the areas) include such species as: the Chestnut-vented Conebill (*Conirostrum speciosum*), the Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*), the Pectoral Sparrow (*Arremon taciturnus*) and the Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) both of which are endangered, the Yellow-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila nigricollis*), the Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*), the White-collared Foliage-Gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*), the Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Euptomena macroura*), the Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*), the Spot-winged Antbird, and several species of Tanagers and Flycatchers.

Of the 21 endangered and threatened bird species recorded for this study, the majority of them, 10 species, were seen only on the High Trail. Two other endangered species, the Sooty Grassquit (*Tiaris fuliginosa*) and the Blue Ground Dove (*Claravis pretiosa*), were seen only along the main road to the center. The area around Casa Grande and the Eucalyptus forest each claim one other endangered species, the Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) and the Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*). The remaining 7 species were seen in more than only one region, with both the Green-winged Saltator and the Yellow-bellied Seedeater having been sighted in 5 of the areas, as mentioned above. Other threatened or endangered bird species and their location

sightings include: the Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) identified around Casa Grande and the center, the Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) and the Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) which were seen on the High Trail and around Casa Graminha, and the Reddish Hermit (*Phaethornis ruber*) and the Grey-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) which were both sighted on the High Trail and the Secret Valley forest.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Now that a basic inventory of the existing bird species has been completed, there are many other studies that could be conducted to further the understanding of the birds found here. One suggestion is to undergo a long-term mark and recapture study. This way the researchers could gather information for different bird species regarding such things as population size, density, and structure and use this data to assess the health of the particular ecosystem they inhabit. The results could also be used to determine biological parameters (i.e. what is the optimum state for the ecosystem to be in) and carrying capacity and could serve as a model for other forest areas throughout the Mata Atlântica. Another suggestion is to more intensively study the relationships between different bird species and their habitats in order to ascertain their specific role in the environment. This could serve as a way of identifying indicator species, or those that are vital to the functioning of the ecosystem. A final suggestion is to gather more data pertaining to the endangered species in order to gain more insight as to how to protect them.

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LOCATION MAP



Rosário da Limeira, Minas Gerais, Brazil
April 2001

Birds of Iracambi

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Order	Portuguese Name	St	R	D	M	S
1	Duck, Brazilian	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	Anatidae	Anseriformes	Marreca-pe-vermelho		x	x		x
2	Emerald, Glittering-bellied	<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Besourinho-do-bico-vermelho		x	x	v	x
3	Emerald, Sapphire-spangled	<i>Amazilia lactae</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Beija-flor-de-peito-azul		x	x		vz
4	Hermit, Dusky-throated	<i>Phaethornis squalidus</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Rabo-branco-miudo					x
5	Hermit, Planalto	<i>Phaethornis pretri</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Rabo-branco-de-sobre-amarelo		x	x		vz x
6	Hermit, Reddish	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Besourinho-da-mata	4	x	x		x
7	Hummingbird, Swallow-tailed	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Tesourao		x	x	v	x
8	Hummingbird, White-throated	<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Papo-branco					vz x
9	Jacobin, Black	<i>Melanotrochilus fuscus</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Beija-flor-preto-e-branco		x	x	v	x
10	Woodnymph, Long-tailed	<i>Thalurania watertonii</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes						x
11	Woodnymph, Violet-capped	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Beija-flor-de-fronte-violeta		x	x		x
12	Woodstar, Amethyst	<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>	Trochilidae	Apodiformes	Estrelinha					x
13	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albiocollis</i>	Caprimulgidae	Caprimulgiformes	Curiango			x		x
14	Lapwing, Southern	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Charadriidae	Charadriiformes	Quero-quero		x	x		vz x
15	Jacana, Wattled	<i>Janaca janaca</i>	Jacaniidae	Charadriiformes			x	x		x
16	Egret, Cattle	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ardeidae	Ciconiiformes			x			vz
17	Egret, Great	<i>Casmerodius alba</i>	Ardeidae	Ciconiiformes			x	x		
18	Heron, Capped	<i>Piloherodius pileatus</i>	Ardeidae	Ciconiiformes			x	x		x
19	Heron, Striated	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Ardeidae	Ciconiiformes			x	x		vz x
20	Dove, White-tipped	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Columbidae	Columbiformes	Juriti					z x
21	Ground-Dove, Blue	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Columbidae	Columbiformes	Pomba-de-espelho	4				x
22	Ground-Dove, Ruddy	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Columbidae	Columbiformes	Rolinha		x	x		vz x
23	Pigeon, Picazuro	<i>Columba picazuro</i>	Columbidae	Columbiformes						vz x
24	Pigeon, Plumbeous	<i>Colomba plumbea</i>	Columbidae	Columbiformes	Pomba-amargosa	2pa; 4				x
25	Kingfisher, Pygmy	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	Alcedinidae	Coraciiformes			x	x		
26	Kingfisher, Ringed	<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Alcedinidae	Coraciiformes	Martim-pescador-grande		x	x		vz x
27	Ani, Smooth-billed	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Cuculidae	Cuculiformes	Anu-preto		x	x	x	x
28	Cuckoo, Guira	<i>Guira guira</i>	Cuculidae	Cuculiformes	Anu-branco		x	x		z x
29	Cuckoo, Squirrel	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Cuculidae	Cuculiformes	Alma-de-gato		x	x		vz x
30	Cuckoo, Striped	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Cuculidae	Cuculiformes	Peixe-frito					z
31	Hawk, Grey	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-pedres	4				x
32	Hawk, Roadside	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-carijo					vz x
33	Hawk, Savana	<i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-caboclo					v x
34	Hawk, Swainson's	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes			x	x		x
35	Hawk, White-necked	<i>Leucopternis lacermulata</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-pomba	2ep; 3; 4				x
36	Hawk, White-tailed	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-de-rabo-branco					x
37	Kite, Pearl	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes						v
38	Vulture, Black	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Cathartidae	Falconiformes	Urubu					v x
39	Vulture, Turkey	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Cathartidae	Falconiformes	Urubu-de-cebeca-vermelha			x		v x
40	Caracara, Crested	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	Falconidae	Falconiformes	Caracara		x	x		v x
41	Caracara, Yellow-headed	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Falconidae	Falconiformes	Carrapateiro, Pinhe					vz x
42	Falcon, Bat	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	Falconidae	Falconiformes						v
43	Falcon, Laughing	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Falconidae	Falconiformes	Acaua	4				z h
44	Forest-Falcon, Barred	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Falconidae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-cabure	4				vz
45	Forest-Falcon, Collared	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Falconidae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-relogio	4				z
46	Hawk, Sparrow	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Falconidae	Falconiformes	Quiriquiri				x	vz
47	Guan, Dusky-legged	<i>Penelope obscura</i>	Cracidae	Galliformes	Jacuacu, Jacu	2vu;4	?	x		vz*
48	Seriema, Red-legged	<i>Cariama cristata</i>	Cariamidae	Gruiformes	Seriema			x	z	x

Figure 1
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	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Order	Portuguese Name	St	R	D	M	S
49	Gallinule, Common	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Rallidae	Gruiformes			x	x	VZ	x
50	Rail, Blackish	<i>Rallus nigricans</i>	Rallidae	Gruiformes	Saracura-sana					x
51	Rail, Grey-headed Wood-	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Rallidae	Gruiformes					v	
52	Rail, Slaty-breasted Wood-	<i>Aramides saracura</i>	Rallidae	Gruiformes	Saracura-do-mato					x
53	BananaQuit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Coerebidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Cambacica		x	x	VZ	x
54	Conebill, Chestnut-vented	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	Coerebidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Figuinha-de-crisso-castanho				v	x
55	Dacnis, Blue	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Coerebidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sai-azul		x	x	VZ	x
56	Blackbird, White-browed	<i>Leistes superciliaris</i>	Estrildidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Polícia-inglesa-do-sul		x	x		
57	Finch, Pileated	<i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Galinho-da-serra					x
58	Finch, Saffron	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Canario-da-terra	2vu; 4	x	x	VZ	x
59	Grass-Finch, Wedge-tailed	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Canario-do-campo					x
60	Grassquit, Blue-black	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tiziu		x	x	VZ	x
61	Grassquit, Sooty	<i>Tiaris fuliginosa</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Cigarra-do-coqueiro	4				x
62	Pampa-Finch, Great	<i>Embernagra platensis</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sabia-do-banhado		x	x		x
63	Saltator, Green-winged	<i>Saltator similis</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Trinca-ferro-verdadeiro	4				VZ x
64	Seedeater, Blackish-blue	<i>Amaurospiza moesta</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines						v*
65	Seedeater, Double-collared	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Coleirinho		x	x	v	x
66	Seedeater, White-bellied	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines						x
67	Seedeater, Yellow-bellied	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Baiano				v	x
68	Sparrow, Grassland	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tico-tico-do-campo-verdadeiro					VZ x
69	Sparrow, Pectoral	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tico-tico-do-mato-de-bico-preto	4				x
70	Sparrow, Rufous-collared	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tico-tico		x	x	VZ	x
71	Warbling-Finch, Cinereous	<i>Poospiza cinerea</i>	Fringillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Capacinho-do-oco-do-pau	2vu; 3; 4				x
72	Martin, Brown-chested	<i>Phaeoprogne tapera</i>	Hirundinidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Andorinha-serrador					VZ
73	Martin, Grey-breasted	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Hirundinidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Andorinha-domestica-grande				v	
74	Swallow, Blue-and-white	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Hirundinidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Andorinha-pequena-de-casa		x		v	x
75	Swallow, Rough-winged	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Hirundinidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Andorinha-serrador		x	x	v	x
76	Blackbird, Chestnut-capped	<i>Agelaius ruficapillus</i>	Icteridae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Garibaldi		x	x	VZ	x
77	Cowbird, Shiny	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Icteridae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Chopim			x	VZ	
78	Meadowlark, Lesser Red-breasted	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	Icteridae	Passeriformes - Oscines					v	
79	Donacobius, Black-capped	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>	Mimidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Japacanim		x	x	z	x
80	Mockingbird, Chalk-browed	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	Mimidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sabia-do-campo				VZ	x
81	Pipit, Yellowish	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	Motacillidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Caminheiro-zumbidor					x
82	Warbler, Golden-crowned	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Parulidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Pula-pula				z	x
83	Yellowthroat, Masked	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	Parulidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Pia-cobra					x
84	Tanager, Swallow	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Tersinidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sai-andorinha		x	x	VZ	x
85	Euphonia, Blue-naped	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Gaturamo-rei					x
86	Tanager, Black-goggled	<i>Thrichthraupis melanops</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tie-de-topete				VZ	x
87	Tanager, Brassy-breasted	<i>Tangara desmaresti</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Saira-lagarta				v	x
88	Tanager, Brazilian	<i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tie-sangue	4	x	x		x
89	Tanager, Brown	<i>Orchesticus abeillei</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines						x
90	Tanager, Burnished-buff	<i>Tangara cayana</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Saira-amarelo		x	x	VZ	x
91	Tanager, Cinnamon	<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Bico-de-veludo		x	x		x
92	Tanager, Gilt-edged	<i>Tangara cyanoventris</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Douradinha		x	x	v	x
93	Tanager, Golden-chevroned	<i>Thraupis ornata</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sanhaco-de-encontro-amarelo				v	x
94	Tanager, Hepatic	<i>Piranga flava</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sanhaco-de-fogo	4	x	x		x
95	Tanager, Magpie	<i>Cissopsis leveriana</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tietinga	4			VZ	x
96	Tanager, Orange-headed	<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Saira-canario				v	x

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Order	Portuguese Name	St	R	D	M	S
97	Tanager, Palm	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sanhaco-de-coqueiro				v	
98	Tanager, Purple-throated	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines					z	
99	Tanager, Red-shouldered	<i>Tachyphonus phoenicius</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines			x	x		
100	Tanager, Rubby-crowned	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Tie-preto		x	x		x
101	Tanager, Rufous-headed	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Saira-da-mata	4			z	
102	Tanager, Sayaca	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	Thraupidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sanhaco-de-fogo				vz	x
103	Wren, House	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Troglodytidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Corruira				vz	x
104	Thrush, Creamy-bellied	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	Turdidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sabia-poca				v	x
105	Thrush, Pale-breasted	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Turdidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sabia-barranco				vz	x
106	Thrush, Rufous-bellied	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	Turdidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sabia-leranjeira				vz	x
107	Thrush, White-necked	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	Turdidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Sabia-coleira				v	x
108	Greenlet, Rufous-crowned	<i>Hylophilus poicilotis</i>	Vireonidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Verdinho-coroado				z	x
109	Pepper-shrike, Rufous-browed	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Vireonidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Pitiguari				z	x
110	Vireo, Chivi	<i>Vireo chivi</i>	Vireonidae	Passeriformes - Oscines	Juruviara				z	x
111	Becard, Black-capped	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	Cotingidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines						x
112	Becard, Green-backed	<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>	Cotingidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Caneleiro-verde					x
113	Becard, White-winged	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	Cotingidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Caneleiro-preto				z	
114	Tityra, Black-crowned	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Cotingidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines			x	x		
115	Antbird, Ferruginous	<i>Drymophila ferruginea</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Trovoada	2pa; 4				x
116	Antshrike, Great	<i>Batara cinerea</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Matracao				z	
117	Antshrike, Rufous-capped	<i>Thamnophilus ruficapillus</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Choca-de-chapeu-vermelho					x
118	Antshrike, Slaty	<i>Thamnophilus punctatus</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines					vz	
119	Antshrike, Tufted	<i>Mackenziaena severa</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Borralhara					x
120	Antshrike, Variable	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Choca-da-mata					x
121	Antshrike, White-shouldered	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines						x
122	Fire-Eye, White-shouldered	<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Papa-taoca				vz	
123	Foliage-Gleaner, Buff-fronted	<i>Philydor rufus</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Limpa-folha-testa-baia	4			v	
124	Foliage-Gleaner, White-collared	<i>Anabazenops fuscus</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Trepador-coleira					x
125	Foliage-Gleaner, White-eyed	<i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Barraqueiro-de-olho-branco				z	
126	Gatherer, Firewood	<i>Anumbius anumbi</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Cochicho					x
127	Hornero, Rufous	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Joao-de-barro		x	x	vz	x
128	Hornero, White-banded	<i>Furnarius figulus</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Casaca-de-couro-da-lama					x
129	Spinetail, Grey-bellied	<i>Synallaxis cinerascens</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Joao-tenenem-da-mata				z	x
130	Spinetail, Pale-breasted	<i>Synallaxis albenscens</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Ui-pi				z	
131	Spinetail, Pallid	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Arredio-palido	2pa; 4				x
132	Spinetail, Ruddy	<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines			?			
133	Spinetail, Rufous-capped	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Pichocho		x	x	z	x
134	Spinetail, Rusty-backed	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines						x
135	Spinetail, Spix's	<i>Synallaxis spixi</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Joao-tenenem				z	x
136	Streamcreeper, Sharp-tailed	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Joao-porca				z	x
137	Thornbird, Rufous-fronted	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Joao-de-pau		x	x	vz	x
138	Treeshunter, Sharp-tailed	<i>Heliolethus contaminatus</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines						x
139	Xenops, Streaked	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Furnariidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Bico-virado-carijo					x
140	Manakin, Greenish	<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>	Pipridae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Flautim	4			z	
141	Manakin, Pintailed	<i>Ilicura militaris</i>	Pipridae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Tangarazinho	4			vz	
142	Manakin, Swallow-tailed	<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>	Pipridae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Tangara				z	x
143	Manakin, Thrush-like	<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	Pipridae	Passeriformes - Suboscines						x
144	Tapaculo, Mouse-coloured	<i>Scytalopus speluncae</i>	Rhinocryptidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Tapaculo-preto					x

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Order	Portuguese Name	St	R	D	M	S
145	Antpitt, Southern	<i>Corythopsis delalandi</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines					Z	
146	Attila, Grey-hooded	<i>Attila rufus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Capitao-de-saira	4				Z
147	Black-Tyrant, Crested	<i>Knipolegus lophotes</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Maria-preta-de-penacho				V	X
148	Elaenia, Yellow-bellied	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Guaracavaode-barriga-amarela				Z	X
149	Flycatcher, Boat-billed	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Neinei		X	X	VZ	X
150	Flycatcher, Bran-coloured	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus (rufescens)</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Filipe					X
151	Flycatcher, Cliff	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Gibao-de-couro		X	X		X
152	Flycatcher, Euler's	<i>Empidonax euleri</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Enferrujado				Z	
153	Flycatcher, Fork-tailed	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Tesourinha				VZ	
154	Flycatcher, Grey-hooded	<i>Mionectes rufiventris</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Abre-asa-de-cabeca-cinza	4				X
155	Flycatcher, Piratic	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Bentevi-pirata	4				X
156	Flycatcher, Sepia-capped	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Cabecudo				V	
157	Flycatcher, Short-crested	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Maria-cavaleira				Z	
158	Flycatcher, Social	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Bentevizinho-penacho-vermelho					X
159	Flycatcher, Streaked	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Bentevi-rajado				VZ	X
160	Flycatcher, Variegated	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Peitica				V	
161	Flycatcher, Yellow-olive	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Bico-chato-de-orelha-preta				Z	
162	Kingbird, Tropical	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Suiriri				VZ	X
163	Kingbird, White-throated	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Suiriri-de-arganta-branca					X
164	Kiskadee, Great	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Bentevi				VZ	X
165	Marsh-Tyrant, White-headed	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines			X	X		X
166	Monjita, Grey	<i>Xolmis cinerea</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Maria-branca				V	
167	Monjita, White-rumped	<i>Xolmis velata</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Noivinha-branca				V	X
168	Pewee, Tropical	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Papa-moscas-cinzento					X
169	Spadebill, White-throated	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Patinho					X
170	Tody-Flycatcher, Grey-headed	<i>Todirostrum poliocephalum</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Ferreirinho		X	X	VZ	X
171	Tody-Flycatcher, Orche-faced	<i>Todirostrum plumbeiceps</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Ferreirinho-de-cara-canela					X
172	Tyrannulet, Planalto	<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Piolhinho				Z	
173	Tyrannulet, Southern Beardless	<i>Campostoma obsoletum</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Risadinha				Z	X
174	Tyrant, Cattle	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Suiriri-cavaleiro				V	
175	Tyrant, Eared Pygmy	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Miudinho					X
176	Tyrant, Streamer-tailed	<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Tesoura-do-brejo		X	X	VZ	X
177	Water Tyrant, Masked	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>	Tyrannidae	Passeriformes - Suboscines	Lavadeira-mascarada				X	VZ
178	Bellbird, Bare-throated	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	Cotingidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines	Arapongo	4pe			Z*	
179	Sharpbill	<i>Oxyruncus cristatus</i>	Cotingidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines					Z	
180	Scythebill, Black-billed	<i>Campylorhamphus falcularius</i>	Dendrocolaptidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines	Arapacu-de-bico-torto					X
181	Scythebill, Red-billed	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Dendrocolaptidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines				X		
182	Woodcreeper, Narrow-billed	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>	Dendrocolaptidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines						X
183	Woodcreeper, Olivaceous	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Dendrocolaptidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines	Arapacu-verde					X
184	Woodcreeper, Scaled	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>	Dendrocolaptidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines	Arapacu-escamado					X
185	Woodcreeper, White-throated	<i>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</i>	Dendrocolaptidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines	Arapacu-de-garganta-branca	4				X
186	Gnateater, Rufous	<i>Conopophaga lineata</i>	Formicariidae	Passeriformes -Suboscines	Chupa-dente					X
187	Puffbird, White-eared	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	Bucconidae	Piciformes	Joao-bobo		X	X		
188	Flicker, Campo	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Pica-pau-do-campo		X	X	VZ	X
189	Piculet, Golden-spangled	<i>Picumnus exilis</i>	Picidae	Piciformes						X
190	Piculet, White-barred	<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Pica-pau-anao-barrado					X
191	Woodpecker, Blond-crested	<i>Celeus flavescens</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Pica-pau-de-cabeca-amarela		X	X		
192	Woodpecker, Green-headed	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Pica-pau-verde-barrado				Z	

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Order	Portuguese Name	St	R	D	M	S
193	Woodpecker, Lineated	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Pica-pau-de-banda-branca					x
194	Woodpecker, Little	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	Picidae	Piciformes					v	
195	Woodpecker, Robust	<i>Campephilus robustus</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Pica-pau-rei	2ep; 3; 4				x
196	Woodpecker, White	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Birro		x	x	vz	
197	Woodpecker, White-browed	<i>Piculus rufentus</i>	Picidae	Piciformes	Pica-pau-dourado	4pe				x
198	Woodpecker, Yellow-throated	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	Picidae	Piciformes						x
199	Aracari, Black-necked	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Ramphastidae	Piciformes			x	x		
200	Grebe, Least	<i>Podiceps dominicus</i>	Podicipedidae	Podicipediformes	Mergulhao-pequeno					x
201	Macaw, Blue-winged	<i>Ara maracana</i>	Psittacidae	Psittaciformes						x
202	Macaw, Red-bellied	<i>Ara manilata</i>	Psittacidae	Psittaciformes	Maracana	1vu			vz	
203	Parakeet, White-eyed	<i>Aratinga leucopthalmus</i>	Psittacidae	Psittaciformes	Periquitao-maracana				z	x
204	Parrot, Scaly-headed	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>	Psittacidae	Psittaciformes	Maitaca-de-Maximiliano				vz	
205	Parrotlet, Blue-winged	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	Psittacidae	Psittaciformes	Tuim		x	x		x
206	Owl, Burrowing	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>	Strigidae	Strigiformes	Coruja-buraqueira		x	x	vz	x
207	Owl, Tropical Screech	<i>Otus choliba</i>	Strigidae	Strigiformes	Corujinha-do-mato				z	h
208	Owl, Barn	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	Strigiformes	Suindara		x	x	v	x
209	Tinamou, Brown	<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	Tinamidae	Tinamiformes	Inhambu-acu	4			z	
210	Tinamou, Small-billed	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>	Tinamidae	Tinamiformes	Inhambu-chororo				z	
211	Tinamou, Tataupa	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	Tinamidae	Tinamiformes	Inhambu-chinta				z	x
212	Trogon, White-tailed	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	Trogonidae	Trogoniformes					vz	x
213	Kite, Swallow-tailed	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Accipitridae	Falconiformes	Gaviao-tesoura		x			
214	Antshrike, Spot-winged									h