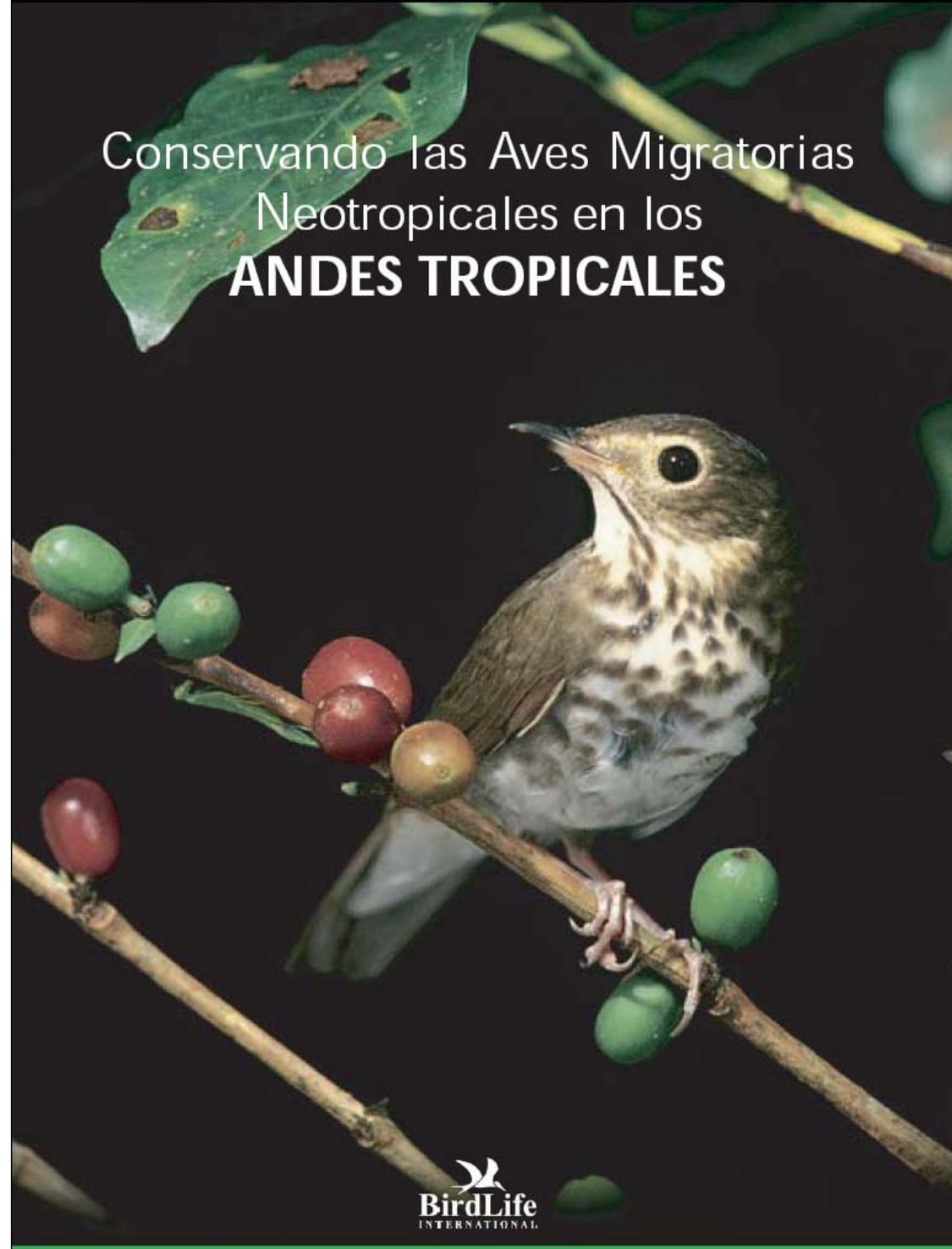


Conservando las Aves Migratorias
Neotropicales en los
ANDES TROPICALES



<http://americas.birdlife.org>

**IBAS AS TOOLS TO LINK
CONSERVATION PRIORITIES
FOR MIGRATORY AND
RESIDENT SPECIES**

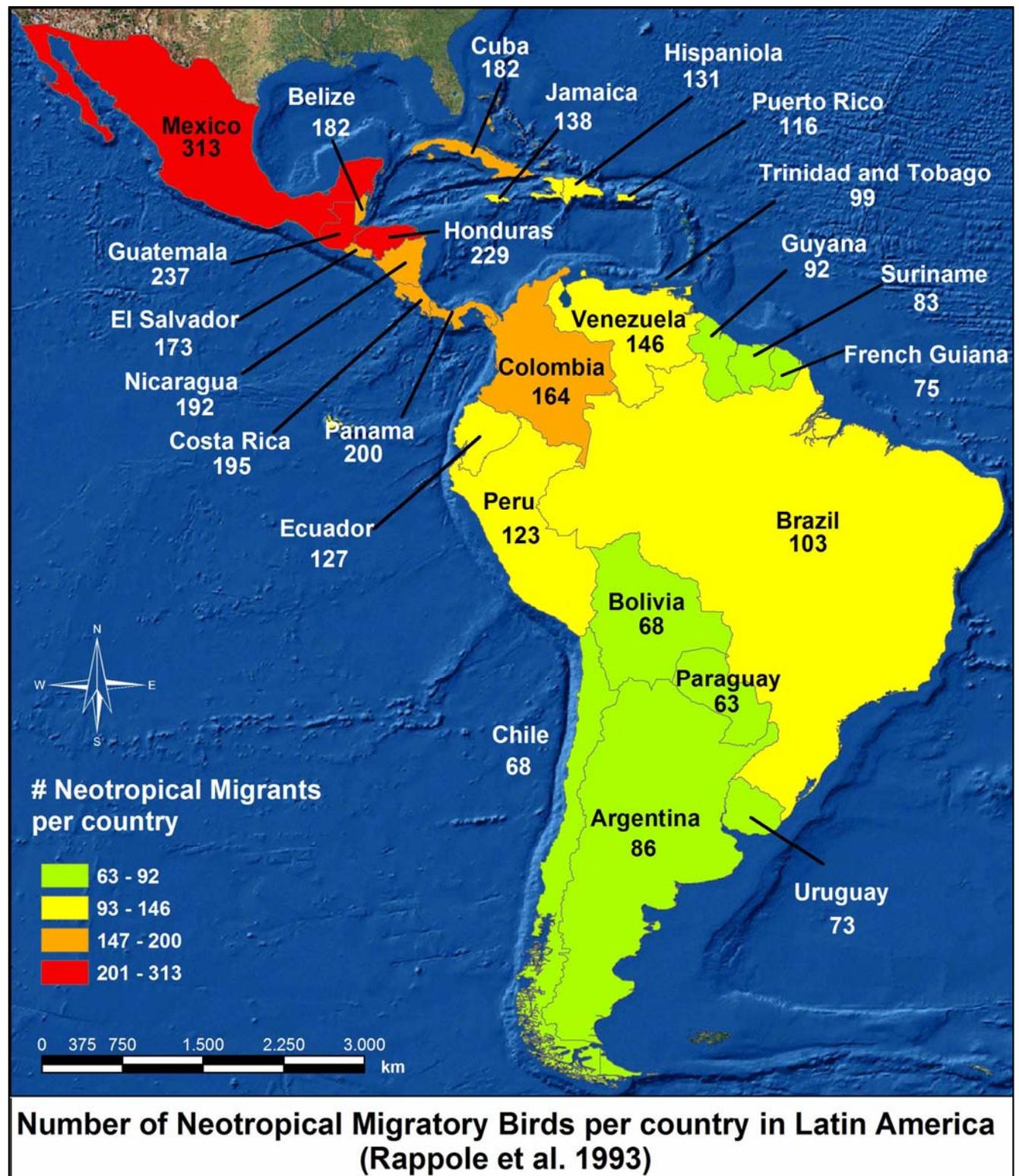
David F. Díaz Fernández, Rob P.
Clay & Ian J. Davidson



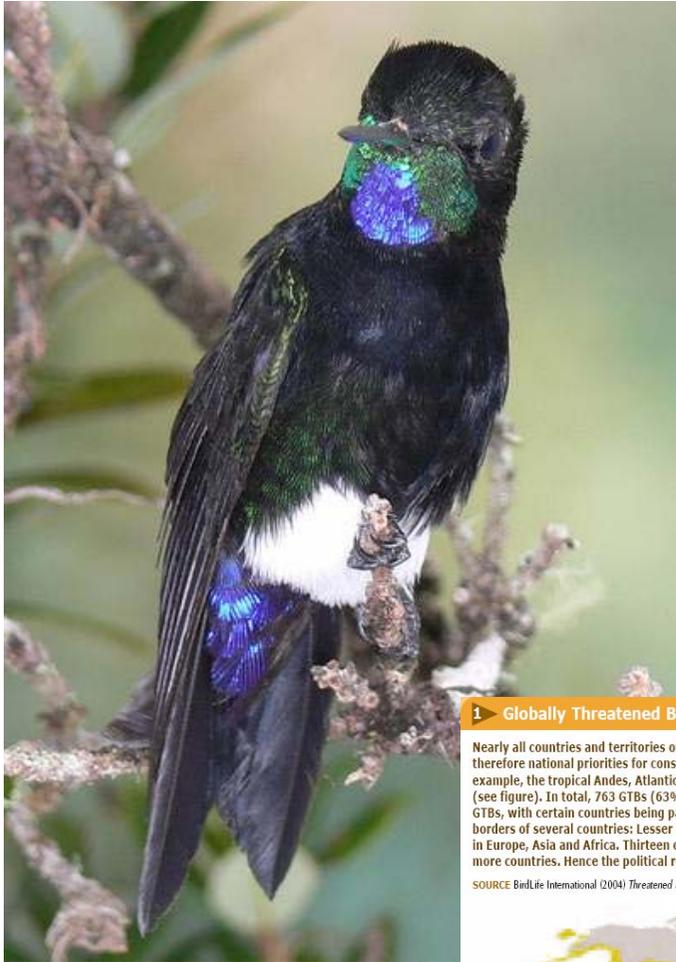
Neartic-Neotropical migrants (340spp.) are widely distributed through almost any country of Latin-America during the wintering period.

Many of them has been considered as species of conservation concern under one or more North America initiatives (PiF, Audubon Watch List, etc.)

Funds exists to conserve those species of conservation concern



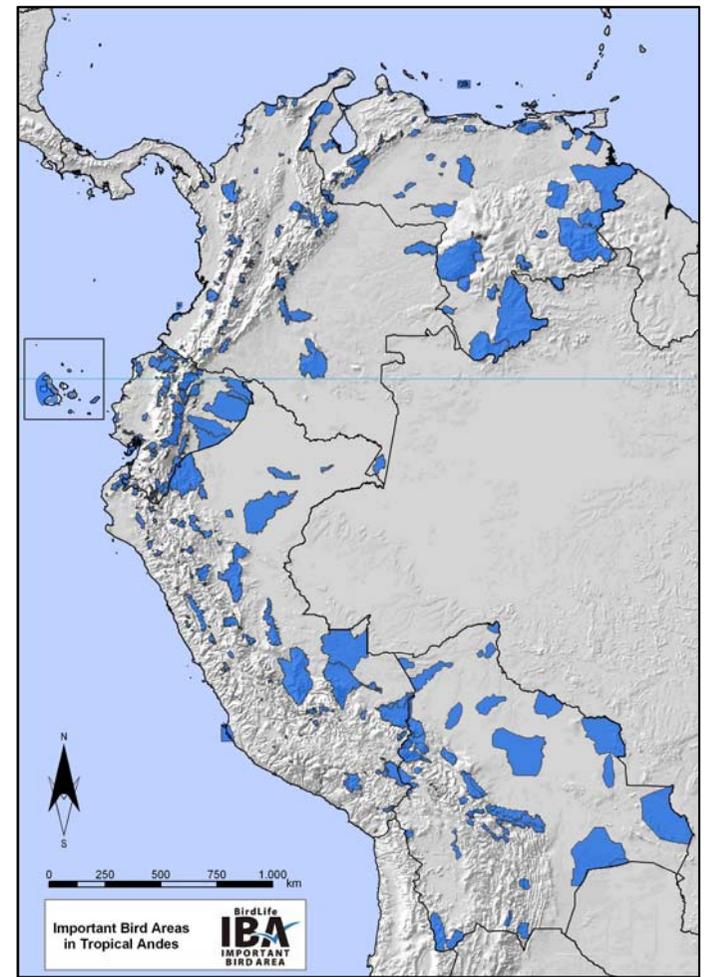
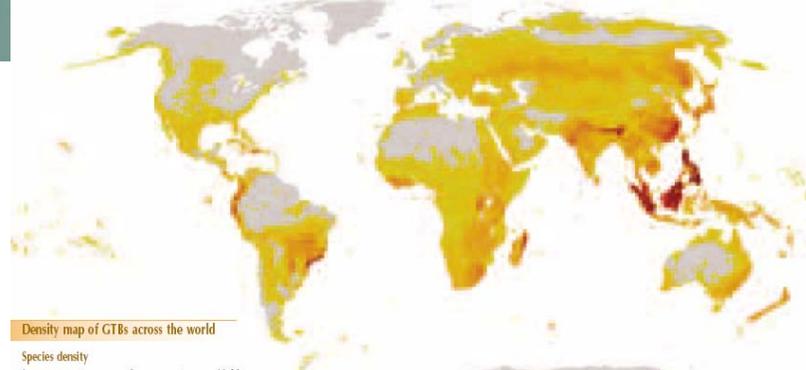
However, in wintering grounds other “priorities” exists:
Globaly Threatened Species, endemic species...



1 Globally Threatened Birds are distributed across the world

Nearly all countries and territories of the world (220, or 92%) hold one or more Globally Threatened Bird species (GTBs), which are therefore national priorities for conservation action. Some regions and countries stand out as having particularly high densities of GTBs, for example, the tropical Andes, Atlantic Forests of Brazil, the eastern Himalayas, eastern Madagascar, and the archipelagos of South-East Asia (see figure). In total, 763 GTBs (63%) have ranges confined to just one country, and 80 countries (33%) have one or more such 'endemic' GTBs, with certain countries being particularly important for these endemics (box 3). Conversely, the ranges of some GTBs may cross the borders of several countries: Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* tops the list, occurring regularly in 92 countries (and as a vagrant in 14 others) in Europe, Asia and Africa. Thirteen other species have ranges that encompass 30 or more countries, and 132 species are found in five or more countries. Hence the political responsibility for saving GTBs rests both nationally and, as a shared effort, internationally.

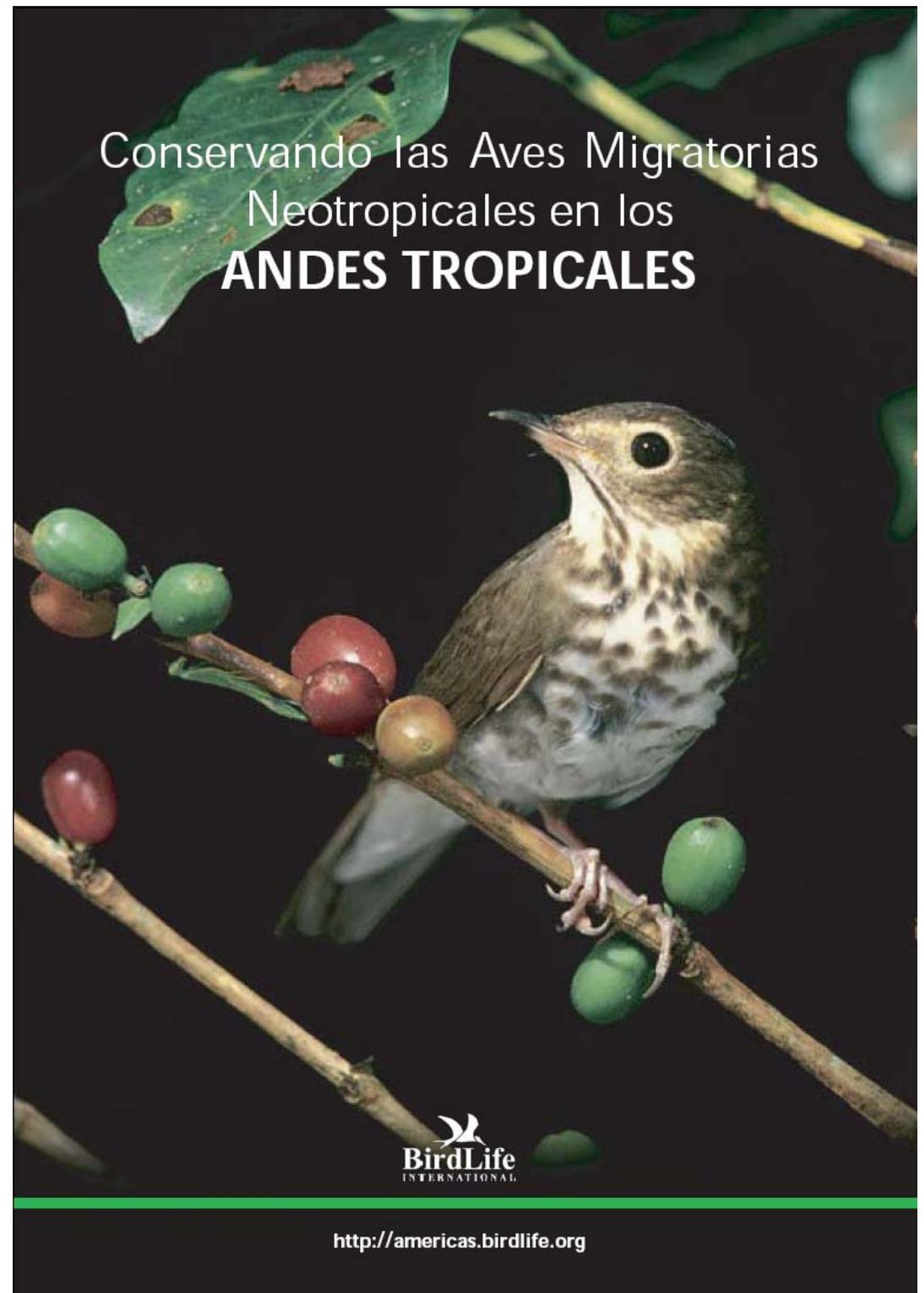
SOURCE BirdLife International (2004) *Threatened birds of the world 2004*. CD-ROM. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.



Funds for conservation are very limited, and many of them came from North America...

Can these priorities be linked?
... why not?

Conserving migratory species through the IBAs = conserving the North American priorities in Latin Americas in priority sites for “resident” species.



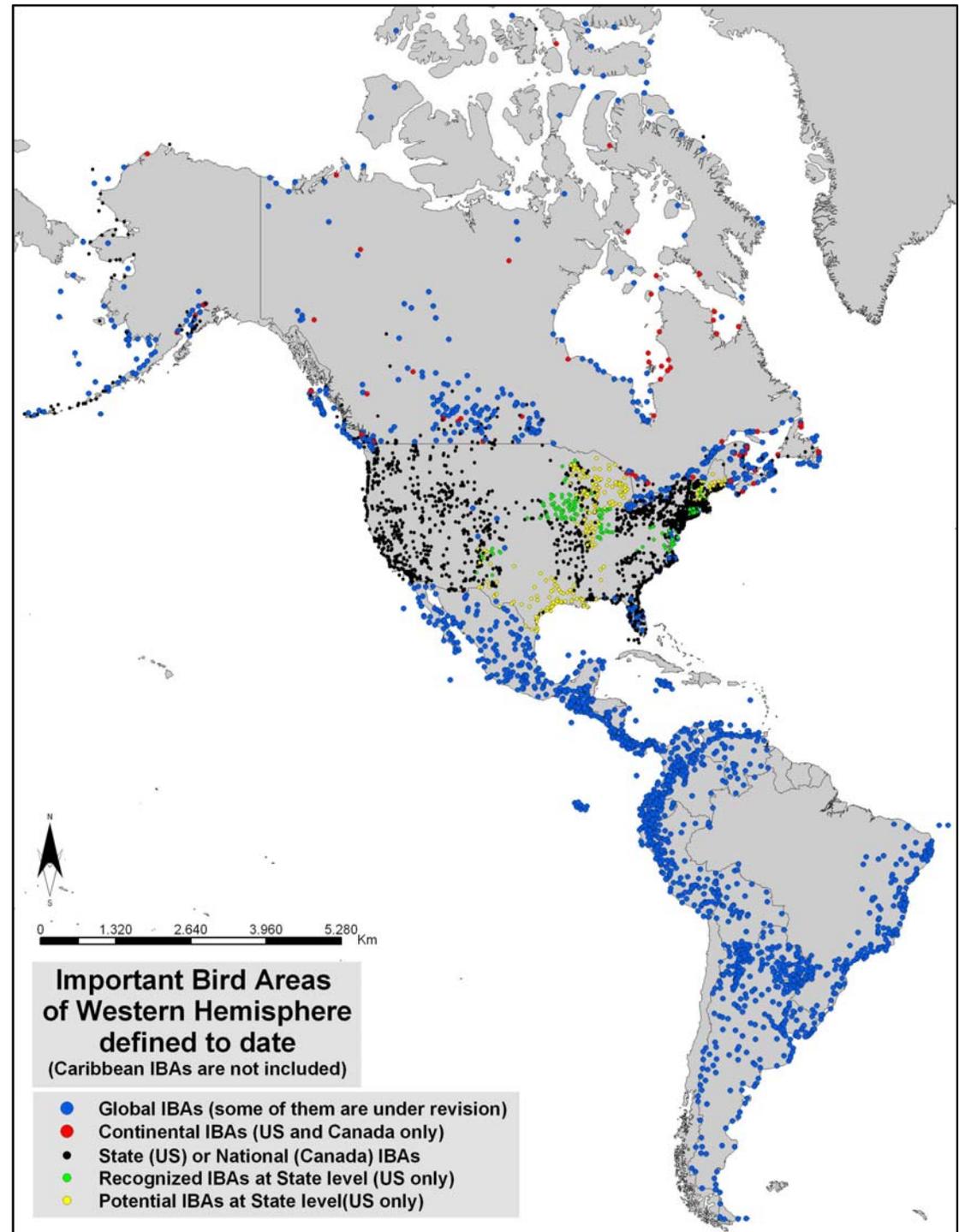
The Important Bird Areas Programme

The function of the IBA Programme is to identify and protect a network of sites, at a biogeographic scale, critical for the long-term viability of naturally occurring bird populations, across the range of those bird species for which a sites-based approach is appropriate.

Identifying and protecting a network of key sites worldwide to conserve those birds for which the sites are particularly important.

Some migrants (non congregatory) could be no well covered by the network of IBAs...

<http://www.birdlife.org>



The experience in Northern Andes

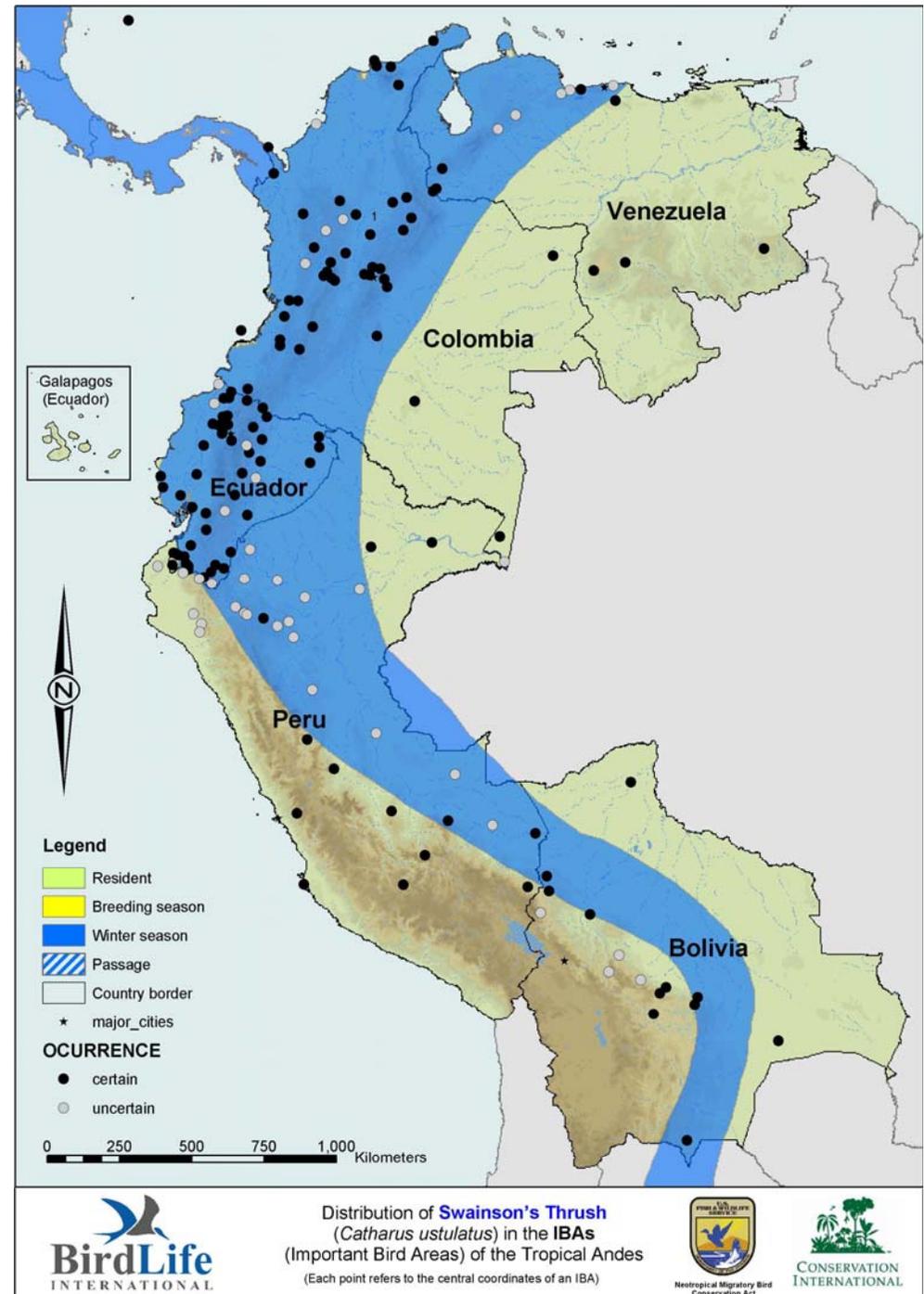
The occurrence of nearctic-neotropical migrants was compiled for each IBA

>6500 “records” within IBAs

159 species (passage-wintering)

A Knowledge index for migrants where developed

- GAPs for migrants within IBAs where identified
- IBAs with acceptable KI were prioritized for landbirds waterbirds
 - # of species of conservation concern
 - Migrants of wintering range restricted to the region



Knowledge index for migrants where developed

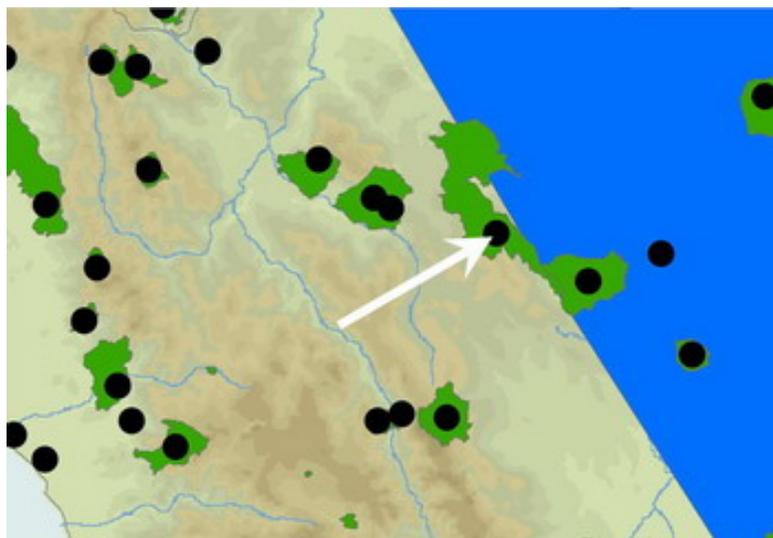
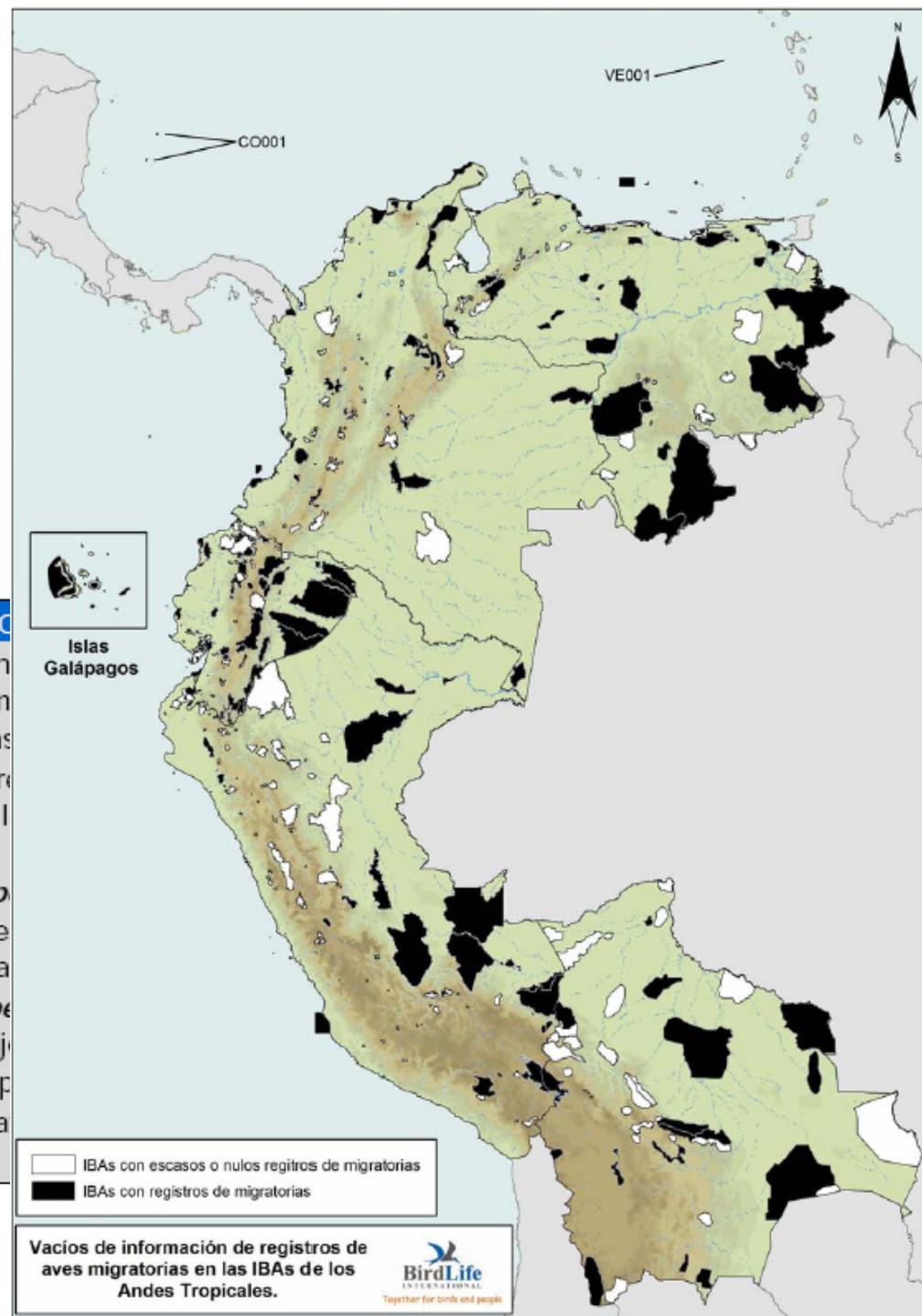


TABLA I: CÁLCULO DEL ÍNDICE DE CONOCIMIENTO DE AVES MIGRATORIAS

- **Excelente:** la mayoría de las especies *esperadas* ($\geq 75\%$) han sido registradas en el área la presencia de nuevas especies de aves migratorias.
- **Buena:** más de la mitad de las especies *esperadas* (entre 50% y 75%) han sido registradas. Se considera que se cuenta con un buen conocimiento de la zona y que nuevas especies sean registradas en el sitio.
- **Aceptable:** aproximadamente la mitad de las especies *esperadas* han sido registradas en la IBA. Se considera que se cuenta con un conocimiento medio de la zona y que nuevas especies de aves migratorias regulares sean registradas en el sitio.
- **Deficiente:** menos de la mitad ($<40\%$) de las especies *esperadas* han sido registradas. El conocimiento sobre la presencia de especies es muy bajo y pocas especies nuevas han sido registradas. Sería deseable realizar inventarios de la zona para mejorar el conocimiento.
- **Sin datos:** no hay registros confirmados de especies migratorias en la zona para aves migratorias.



Landbirds neotropical migrants of conservation concern in North America:

Aves terrestres:

- IBAs que mantienen un **componente significativo** de especies de **distribución invernal restringida** a los Andes Tropicales
- IBAs que mantienen un **componente significativo** de especies de **preocupación para la conservación** (basados en categorías de Norte América).

TABLA II: ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS DE DISTRIBUCIÓN INVERNAL RESTRINGIDA O CASI RESTRINGIDA A LOS ANDES TROPICALES.		
Familia	Nombre común (inglés)	Nombre científico
ACCIPITRIDAE	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
CUCULIDAE	Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>
APODIDAE	Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
TYRANNIDAE	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>
	Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
	Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
	Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
	Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>
	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
TURDINAE	Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>
	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
CARDINALINAE	Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>
THRAUPINAE	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
	Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
PARULIDAE	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>
	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>
	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
	Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
	Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>
	Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
VIREONIDAE	Yellow-green Vireo	<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>

TABLA III: LISTA DE DE AVES MIGRATORIAS TERRESTRES DE PREOCUPACIÓN PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN.				
Familia	Nombre común (inglés)	Nombre científico	BCC ¹	PIF ²
ACCIPITRIDAE	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	x	x
	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	x	x
FALCONIDAE	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	x	
CUCULIDAE	Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	x	
	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	x	
CAPRIMULGIDAE	Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	x	
TYRANNIDAE	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	x	x
	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>		x
TURDINAE	Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	x	x
CARDINALINAE	Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>	x	x
PARULIDAE	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	x	x
	Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	x	x
	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>		x
	Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	x	x
	Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	x	x
	Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	x	X
	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	x	
	Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	x	x
	Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	x	x

¹ Sólo se señalan las Aves de Preocupación para la Conservación a nivel nacional (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2002)

² Únicamente se señalan las especies catalogadas como de Preocupación Continental ("Continental Concern: Watch List Species, Dunn *et al.* 2005)

Waterbird neotropical migrants of conservation concern in North America: BCC, USSCP & WCP

Aves acuáticas:

- IBAs que mantienen un **componente significativo** de especies de **preocupación para la conservación** (basados en categorías de Norte América).

TABLA IV: LISTA DE AVES MIGRATORIAS ACUÁTICAS DE PREOCUPACIÓN PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN.					
Familia	Nombre común (inglés)	Nombre científico	BCC ¹	USShCP ²	WCP ³
CHARADRIIDAE	American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	x		
SCOLOPACIDAE	Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	x		
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	x		
	Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	x		
	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	x		
	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	x		
	Surfbird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>	x		
	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	x	x	
	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	x		
	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	x	x	
	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Steganopus tricolor</i>	x		
LARIDAE	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			x
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	x		
	Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	x		x

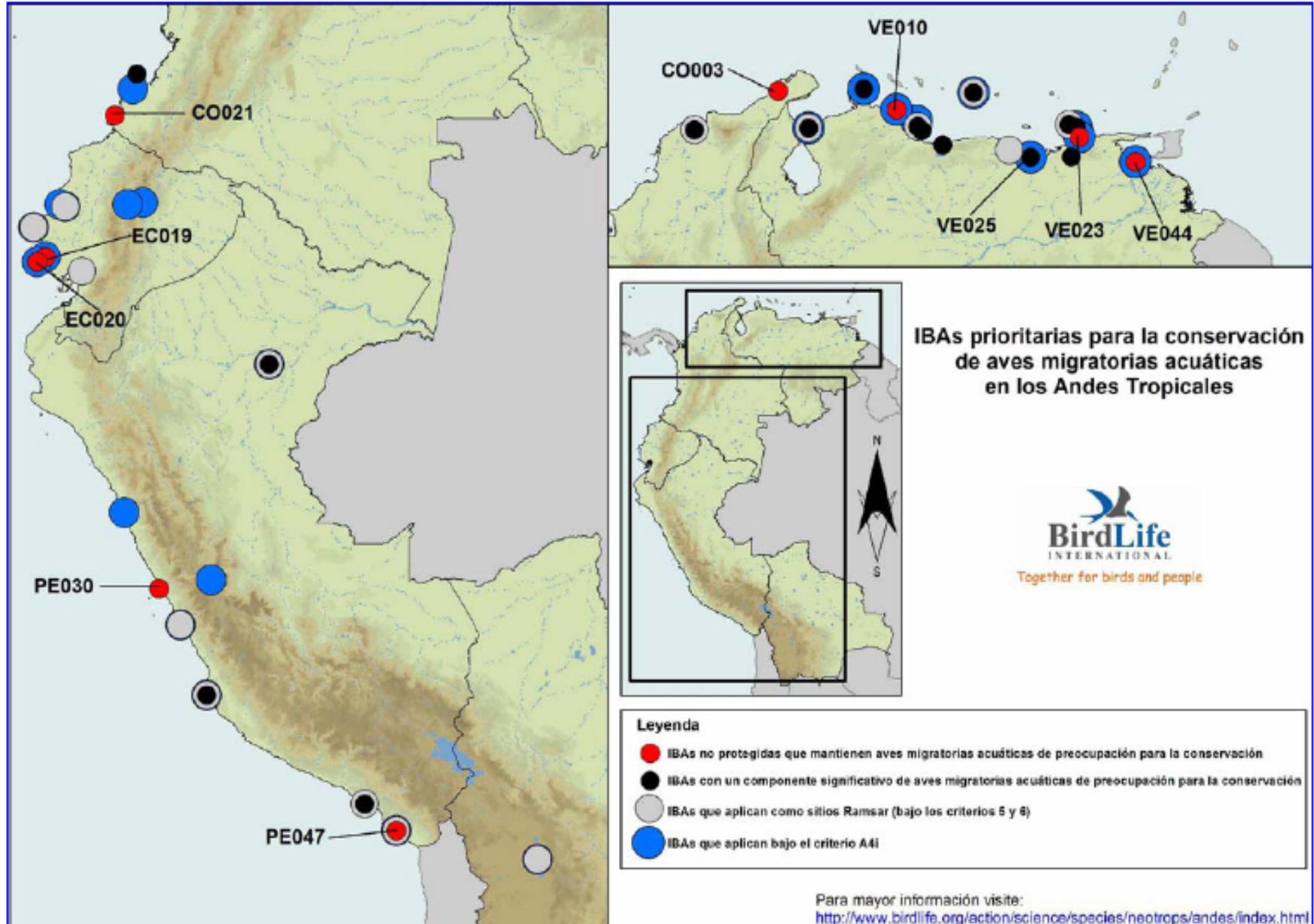
1 Sólo se señalan las Aves de Preocupación para la Conservación a nivel nacional (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2002)
 2 Únicamente se señalan las especies de Alta Preocupación ("High Concern", U. S. Shorebirds Conservation Plan 2004)
 3 Únicamente se señalan las especies de Alta Preocupación ("High Concern", Kushlan *et al.* 2002)

Priority sites for neotropical migratory landbirds conservation in Tropical Andes

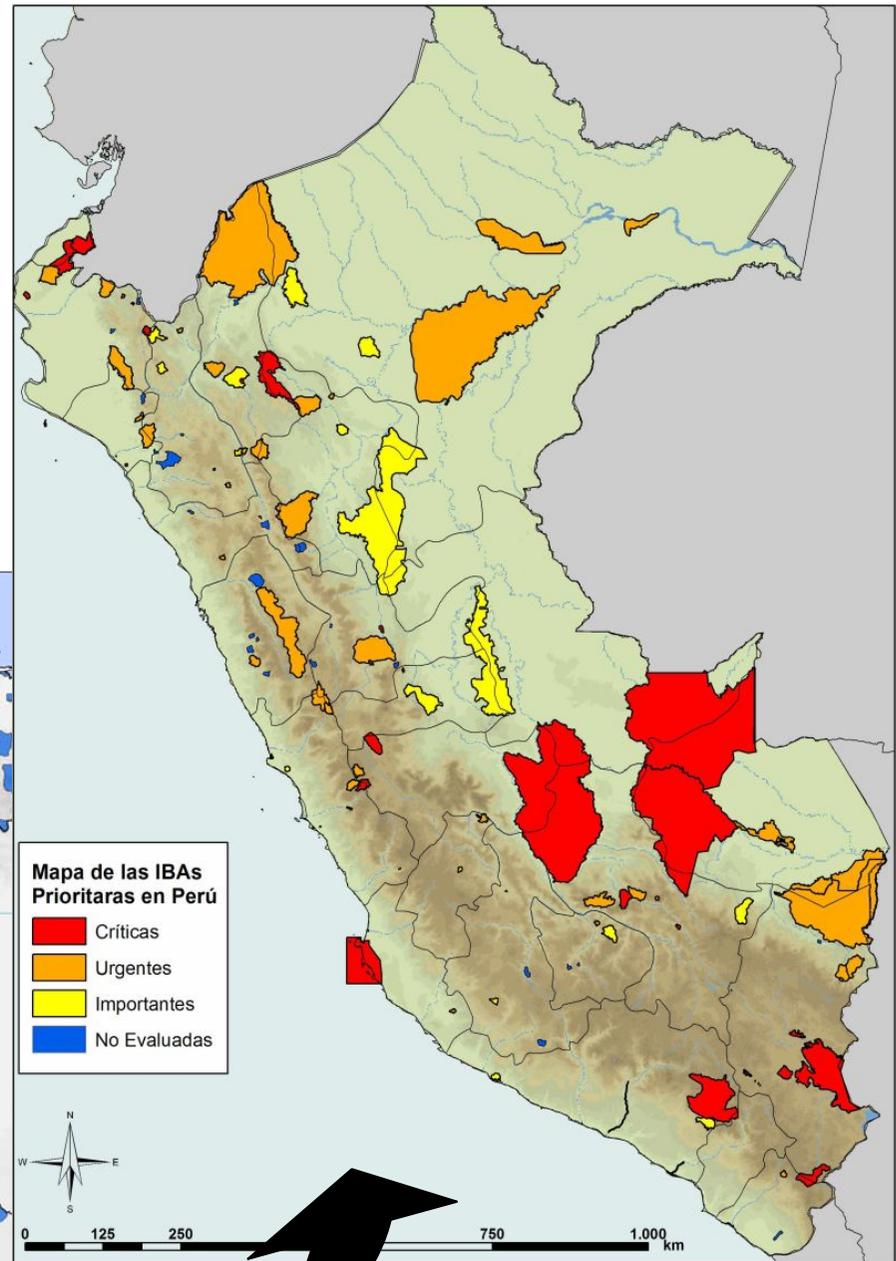
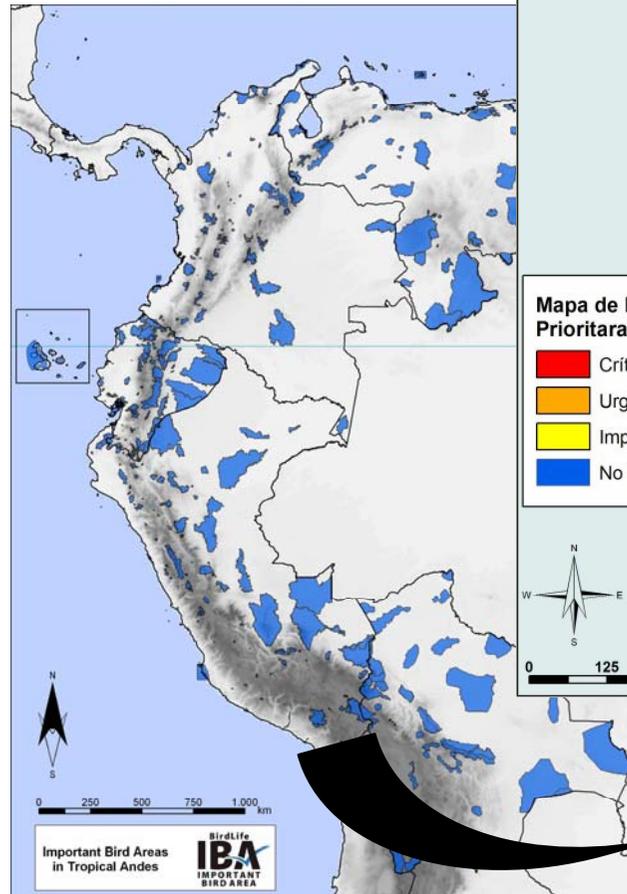
- 92 sites important for neotropical migrants of wintering distribution restricted range
- 34 of them for neotropical migrants of conservation concern



25 IBA for waterbird migrants of conservation concern (9 unprotected)



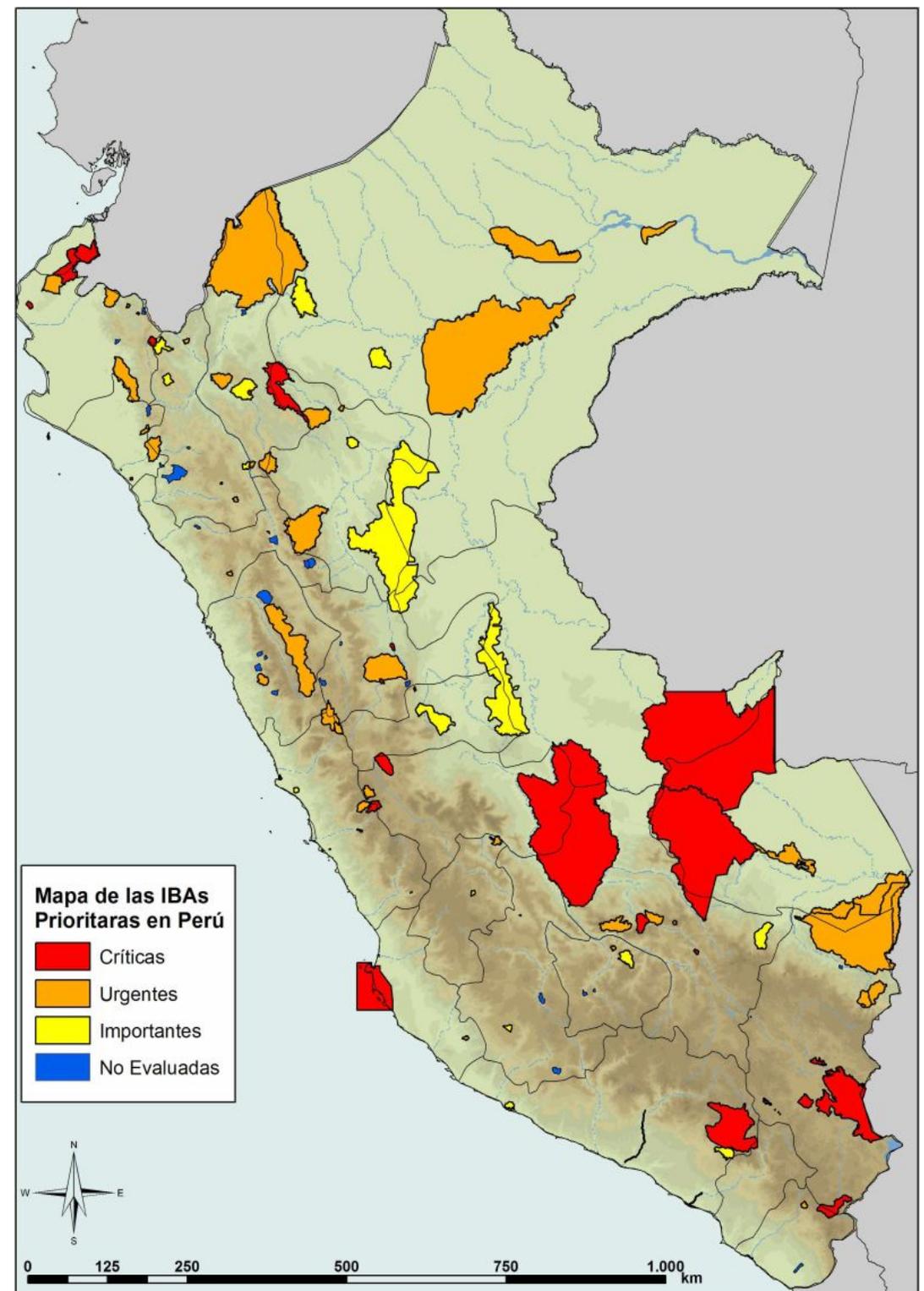
Priority-Setting Experience in Peru: (July 2006)



Prioritization of Conservation Actions:

- Biological Value (A1-A4)
- Threat Score

4	UR	UR	CR	CR
3		UR	UR	CR
2			UR	CR
1			UR	CR
BV/Threat	1	2	3	4



In Peru all IBAs where prioritized for conservation actions, and those sites where overlapped with priority sites for migrant conservation

Resident species

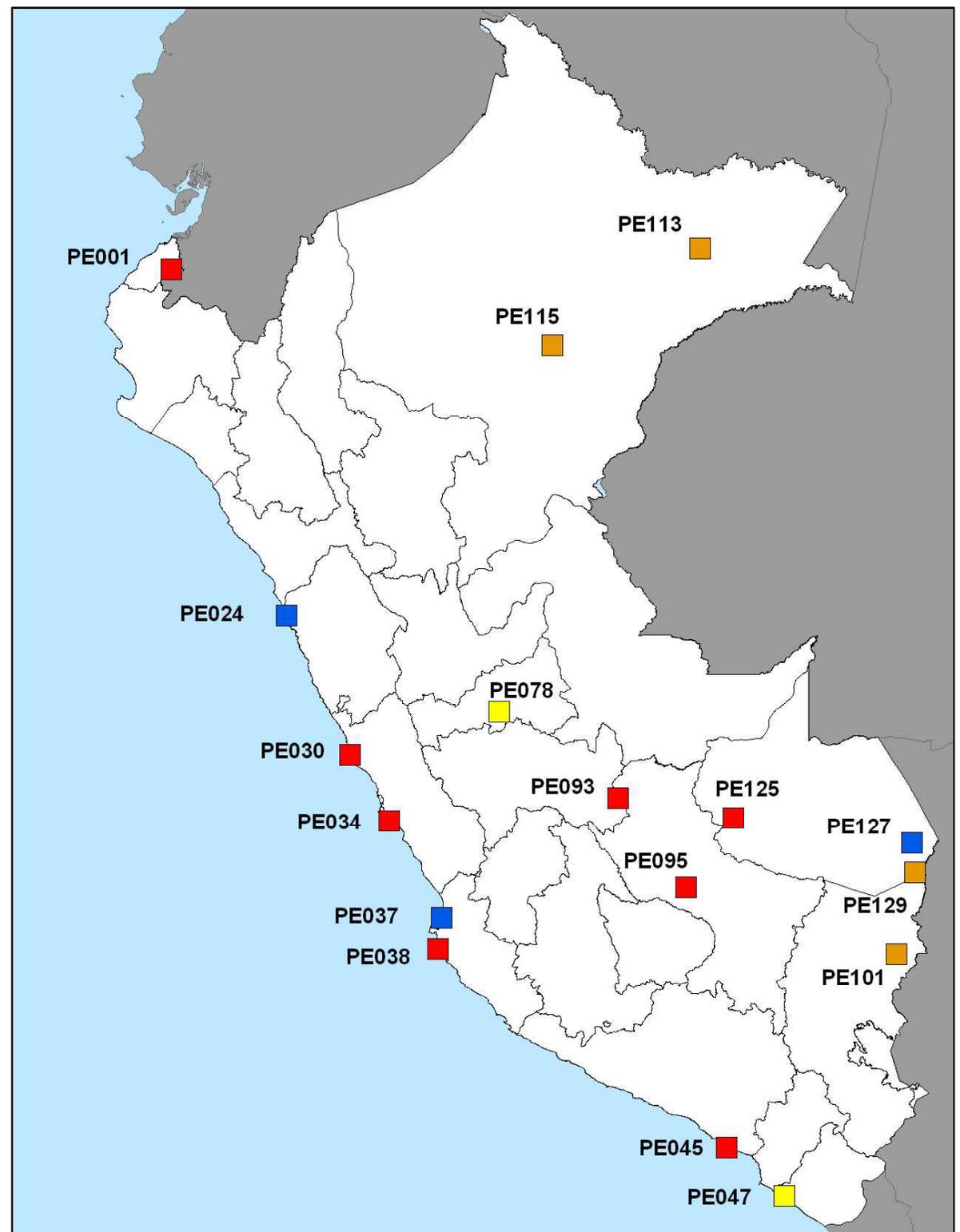
63 GTB + NT species

85 endemic species

5 Congregatory species

Migrant species

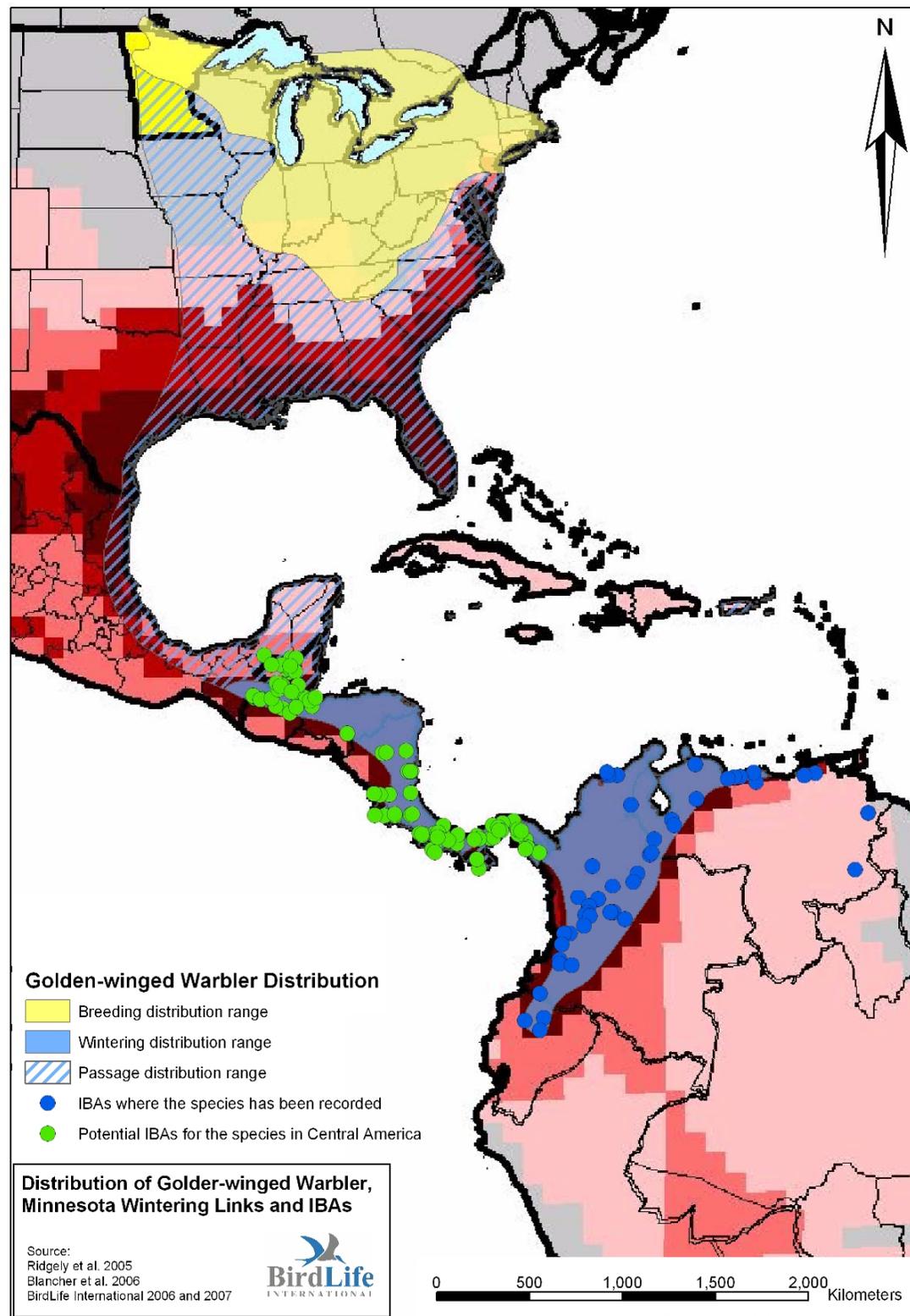
25 Birds of Conservation Concern
(landbirds + waterbirds)



Summary & Conclusions

However:

- A site approach to conserve migrants in their wintering ranges is urgently needed
- The discussed limitations will be the same for any regional site approach
- IBA area and habitat coverage is bigger than any other site approach (i.e. Protected Areas systems)
- Funds for neotropical migratory species should be focus to those areas where N-S priorities are the same.
- This methodology can be easily replicated (Central America & Caribbean and Grasslands IBAs)



Agradecimientos:

A los organizadores del simposio (especialmente Paul Hamel) y los organizadores del NOC

A todos los que participaron en la identificación de IBA y al taller de priorización en Perú, así como todas las personas que aportaron información sobre aves migratorias.

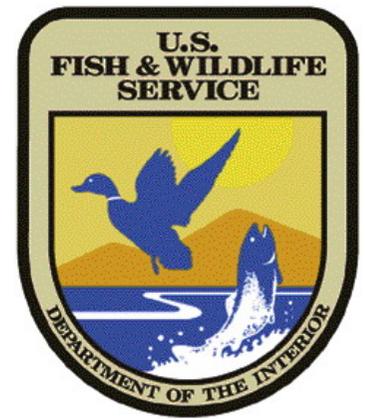
A los coordinadores del proyecto en los Andes Tropicales:
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María Isabel Moreno (ProAves - Colombia)

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Rob Williams (Asociación Naylamp - Perú)

Bennett Hennessey (Asociación Armonía – Bolivia)



Neotropical Migratory
Bird Conservation Act



CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL

Coordinadores Nacionales

Bolivia



Asociación Armonía

Colombia



Fundación ProAves

Ecuador



Aves & Conservación

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Museo de Historia
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Asociación Naylamp

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Sociedad
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