

Project Update: June 2018

I started my field work in the municipality of Una in Bahia State, Brazil. The word Una is of indigenous origin that is used to define something dark, as the rivers in the region where I am working Una is still characterized by large remnants of Atlantic Forest that harbour great biodiversity. The conservation of these forest remnants is mainly due to the type of land use in the region, where the agroforestry systems known as "cabruca" predominates, in which the understory of the forest is thinned for planting cocoa seedlings (*Theobroma cacao*). Later, I went to the municipalities of Santa Luzia, Mascote and Belmonte, where *Eucalyptus* plantations, cattle raising and few areas of cabrucas.

The first campaign, a total of 265 individuals of 46 species distributed in 20 families were registered. The most abundant species were red-headed manakin (*Ceratopipra rubrocapilla*) and white-crowned manakin (*Pseudopipra pipra*), species of the family Pipridae. I have observed that in the most anthropogenic landscapes, the capture rate of bird specialists is lower than that the generalist bird species, as well as the species richness and abundance. I was able to capture in the mist nets two very rare and vulnerable species: channel-billed toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus*), a large frugivore that only occurs nowadays in areas of more conserved forests, and band-tailed antwren (*Myrmotherula urosticta*) an understory insectivore.



Figure 1. Species Eastern Striped Manakin (*Machaeropterus regulus*) captured in mist nets being removed by researcher Icaro Menezes.



Figure 2. Channel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus*) captured in mist nets.