

The bird community in naturally regenerating *Myracrodruon urundeuva* (Anacardiaceae) forest in Southeastern Brazil

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Abstract: *Comunidad de aves en un bosque de Myracrodruon urundeuva (Anacardiaceae) en regeneración natural del sureste de Brasil.* Conservation and restoration projects involving abandoned cattle pastures pose several challenges. Restoration ecologists recognize that natural restoration is possible, but few species can successfully colonize degraded pastures. The aim of the present study was to evaluate whether land colonized by the tree *Myracrodruon urundeuva* increase the amount of habitat available for bird communities in Southeastern Brazil. We used fixed point counts within a 50m radius to compare the richness and composition of the bird community inhabiting naturally regenerated *M. urundeuva* with that an adjacent native forest remnant and a forest restored with planted *Acacia* spp. We recorded a total of 68 bird species. The *M. urundeuva* forest was able to provide valuable habitat for bird species, including more forest species, in comparison with the *Acacia* planting. These results indicate that *M. urundeuva* is a useful species for the ecological restoration of degraded pasture land. Rev. Biol. Trop. 61 (4): 1585-1595. Epub 2013 December 01.

Key words: *Acacia mangium*, *A. auriculiformis*, passive restoration, forest dependence, habitat strata.

The conversion of forest to pasture for cattle grazing is by far the most common practice contributing to deforestation and degradation of Latin America (Parsons, 1976; FAO, 2005). This process is common in the Atlantic Forest of Brazil, where the conversion of the original dense forest has produced abandoned and non-productive pastures: due to deforestation, only 10% of the original forest remains in a reasonable approximation of its original state (Ribeiro et al., 2009). As a current initiative with the aim of reducing human damage, efforts are being made to restore this degraded landscape (Choi, 2004; Florentine & Westbrooke; 2004, Rodrigues et al., 2009). In general, restoration practices involve two broad strategies. First, planting trees is a common and successful practice, primarily in small degraded areas. Second, natural succession occurs on its own in areas without further disturbance (Morrison & Lindell, 2011).

Restoration ecologists recognize that passive restoration (i.e., natural regeneration: Clewell et al., 2005) is possible, especially in sites where residual trees remain and where seed banks consist primarily of native species (Aide et al., 2000, Lamb et al., 2005). In abandoned cattle pastures soil degradation and compaction tend to decrease the presence of seed banks and favor the dominance of exotic grasses. These factors impede the establishment of native species and natural regeneration and few species can successfully colonize degraded pasture (Zimmerman et al. 2000; Guariguata & Ostertag, 2001; Holl, 2002). Under these circumstances, few species can successfully colonize degraded pasture. In Vale do Rio Doce region, Minas Gerais State, Southeastern Brazil, abandoned cattle pasture has been colonized by a single species of tree: *Myracrodruon urundeuva* Fr. All. The *M. urundeuva* is a native deciduous tree, belonging to

the family Anacardiaceae, with anemocoric dispersion and propagation by seeds; it is vegetatively classified as late secondary, but *M. urundeuva* is a pioneer species in pasture and degraded land (Bertoni & Dickfeldt, 2007). *M. urundeuva* occurs naturally from Mexico to Paraguay, and in Brazil it is widely distributed in the Northeast, Southeast and Midwest (Santini & Leitão-Filho, 1991; Lorenzi, 1992). The expansion and dominance of *M. urundeuva* in Vale do Rio Doce region (Minas Gerais State), Southeastern Brazil, on degraded pasture land was a result of land use practices that involved a change from a state marked by an extreme amount of soil degradation resulting from the use of pasture for cattle grazing and a reduction of productivity, as well as economic changes (Oliveira, 2011). However, the colonization of land by *M. urundeuva* may inhibit the addition of species in later successional stages (Oliveira, 2011). Baruqui et al. (1985) described that during winter, *M. urundeuva* leaves fall down being rapidly decomposed and not forming a layer of biomass: in such specific sites, the soil is not covered, facilitating erosion and compaction, and suppressing any vegetation growth. For this reason, management interventions may be necessary to increasing structural complexity of land colonized by *M. urundeuva* (Zimmerman et al., 2000).

In the present study, bird communities were used to provide basic information about the ways in which *M. urundeuva* regeneration can provide habitats for birds in Southeastern Brazil. Whether the land colonized by *M. urundeuva* can increase the amount of habitat available for wildlife is the fundamental question. The main objective of the study was to compare the richness and composition of the bird community in naturally regenerating *M. urundeuva* forest to that of an adjacent remnant of native forest and a forest restored with rapidly-growing exotic trees. The results of this study have useful implication for the ecological restoration of degraded pasture land.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study sites: Our study was conducted in Instituto Terra (19°22'45" S - 41°25'45" W), Aimorés, Minas Gerais State, Southeastern Brazil. Instituto Terra is a 676ha Private Conservation Unit (Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural) and its cover was originally composed by semideciduous Atlantic interior forest (Oliveira-Filho & Fontes, 2000). Precipitation year average is 953mm and evaporation year average is 1224mm (Bastos, 2010). Instituto Terra was founded in 1999 with the goal of promoting ecosystem restoration on this land. Before 1999, the area was occupied by a cattle farm dominated by plains bristlegass (*Setaria vulpisetata* (Lam.) Roem. & Schult.) and African grass (*Urochloa decumbens* (Stapf) R.D.Webster) (which are both exotic grasses), and a small and degraded forest remnant. Since 2000, Instituto Terra has used different restoration techniques to control land degradation, exotic grass expansion and soil erosion.

The site is currently a mosaic of distinct restored secondary forests. For this study, we selected three sites in this mosaic: secondary forest formed by the natural regeneration of *M. urundeuva*, a natural forest remnant and a forest established by planting *Acacia mangium* Willd. and *A. auriculiformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth., hereafter referred to as of *M. urundeuva* forest, Natural forest and *Acacia* plantation, respectively. In the first forest types, *M. urundeuva* showed good development (up to 45 years) in a degraded and sloping terrain of 20ha and has established a dominant canopy (6-9m tall). In 2001, *M. urundeuva* individuals were subjected to shelterwood cutting to reduce the species dominance, while other native tree species such as *Joanesia principles* Vell., *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (Vell.) Mattos, and *Ceiba speciosa* (A. St.-Hil.) Ravenna were planted at a spacing of 2m. From 2005 to 2008, *M. urundeuva* decreased from 58% to 34%, and the Shannon-Wiener index increased from 1.54

to 3.16 (Souza & Vieira, 2010, unpublished data). The exotic plains bristlegrass dominated the understory and was grazed and mowed extensively. Natural forest consisted of a small remnant of 25ha that was degraded by selective logging in the past but has not been exploited for 35-40 years. Despite its degradation, this site is characterized by a complex structure with canopy and understory cover and is the best reference site to represent the natural forest. The Shannon-Wiener index for NF was 3.34 (Souza & Vieira 2010, unpublished data). In the *Acacia* plantation, *Acacia mangium* and *A. auriculiformis* were planted at a spacing of 3m on a 40ha area of pasture land in 2002. *Acacia* spp. constituted 29.3% of the trees in this site. The shrub layer was scarce, and the understory was dominated by plain bristlegrass that was continuously cut (Souza & Vieira, 2010, unpublished data; Bastos, 2010). *M. urundeuva* forest is located adjacent to Natural forest and at least 1km apart from *Acacia* plantation.

Bird sampling: In each of the three study sites, the bird censuses were conducted using fixed 50m radius point-counts (Bibby et al., 1992). We located six points, each 200m apart, in each study site. The points in each study site were sampled consecutively, starting with the first point, in the early morning when the vocal activities of diurnal birds began (about 6:00am-9:00am). Six points were sampled each morning, for a total of one site per day. The selected study sites were sampled on consecutive days. At each point, we recorded all bird species that were seen and/or heard during a 15min period, with a 15min break between the points. At a single sampling point, each pair or flock was counted as one detection. Precautions were taken to avoid counting the same pair or group more than once, particularly in the case of highly mobile species. Birds flying overhead were noted separately but not included in the analyses. Poor weather conditions such as rain, strong wind and fog were avoided. The point-counts were performed from August 2010 to June 2011, with a total of five surveys at each study site.

We calculated the Chao 1 index with the 95% confident intervals using EstimateS8.0 (Colwell, 2006) to compare bird richness between the three sites. A non-overlapping confidence interval implies significant differences in bird richness. We used Sorenson index to estimate similarities of bird community among selected sites types (Magurran, 2004). Species classification was conducted according to the Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos (CBRO, 2011). Based on field observations and the literature (Zurita et al., 2006; Volpato et al., 2010), we classified species into three groups according to their forest dependence: (1) forest specialist, found primarily in the interior of native forests subjected to little disturbance; (2) forest generalist, found in many forest types, including disturbed and secondary forests; and (3) edge and open areas species, found primarily along borders and in non-forest habitats, but rarely found in forests.

We also divided species into three groups, according to their usual occupation in the vertical strata (Parker et al., 1996): (1) canopy species, which are mostly forage and reproduce in the canopy; (2) midstory species, which are mostly found below the canopy and 2m or more above the ground; and (3) understory species, which live and breed on the ground and in vegetation up to 2m above the ground.

We evaluated differences in the mean number of bird species detected by point-count between three study sites, using repeated-measures ANOVA. In cases where the ANOVA was significant, LSD post hoc tests were used. Data were log-transformed to meet the assumptions of the ANOVA. We also evaluated differences in the number of bird species segregated by forest dependence and strata occupation. All analyses were conducted with Statistica 7.0 software (StatSoft Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA).

The composition of the bird communities was compared among bird census points at three study sites (six points at each site) with a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) in PC-ORD4 software (McCune & Mefford, 1999). To avoid distortion, 19 species were removed because they were recorded at low frequencies

(one or two points). A total of 49 species were included in the analysis.

RESULTS

We recorded a total of 68 bird species: 55 in *M. urundeuva* forest, 48 in Natural forest and 33 in *Acacia* plantation. The Chao 1 method estimated a total of 72.5 (confidence interval 60.1-114.8) species in *M. urundeuva* forest, 50.8 (48.5-62.5) in natural forest and 42 (35-73.4) in *Acacia* plantation. Comparisons from 95% confident intervals showed greater species richness in *M. urundeuva* forest than in Natural forest and *Acacia* plantation.

The Sorenson similarity index showed that the species composition was different especially between Natural forest and *Acacia* plantation (0.59: 25 species common to both sites) and *M. urundeuva* forest and *Acacia* plantation (0.68: 30 species common to both sites). The similarity index was higher between *M. urundeuva* forest and Natural forest (72%: 37 species common to both sites). Of the 68 recorded species, 23 were found exclusively in a specific study type with 12 species in *M. urundeuva* forest, nine in Natural forest and two in *Acacia* plantation (Appendix).

The average number of bird species (per point) in *M. urundeuva* forests was twice the recorded number of species in *Acacia* plantation (Table 1). This result was similar for forest generalist and edge and open area bird species. Number of generalist and edge and open area

bird species was significantly higher in *M. urundeuva* forest (Table 1). The number of forest specialist birds was higher in Natural forest than in *Acacia* plantation, but the number in natural forest did not differ significantly from that in *M. urundeuva* forest (Table 1).

The analyses for foraging strata showed that the number of canopy and understory species was significantly higher in *M. urundeuva* forest than in Natural forest and *Acacia* plantation (Table 1). The number of midstory species was significantly lower in *Acacia* plantation than in *M. urundeuva* forest and natural forest (Table 1). The sampling site plot of the two first axes of the PCA is shown in Fig. 1. The first ordination axis (explaining 23.3% of the total variance) clearly separated *M. urundeuva* forest from *Acacia* plantation and natural forest. The species with higher negative loadings (Fig. 1, left area of the graph) were five canopy generalist forest birds (*Elaenia flavogaster*, *Pachyrhamphus polychopterus*, *Euphonia chlorotica*, *Megarynchus pitangua* and *Pitangus sulphuratus* and one bird that lives and breeds in the understory (*Synallaxis frontalis*). All three bird species with higher positive loadings (Fig. 1, right area of the graph) were canopy species, but two were forest generalist species (*Tangara sayaca* and *Tyrannus melancholicus*) and one was an edge species (*Rupornis magnirostris*). The second axis explained an additional 13.6% of the total variance and primarily separated *Acacia* plantation from five plots of natural forest. One point in natural forest (NF1) was

TABLE 1

Bird species records by mean \pm standard errors of each group during the point-count in *M. urundeuva* forest, Natural forest and *Acacia* plantation in Minas Gerais State, Southeastern Brazil

Bird groups	<i>M. urundeuva</i> forest	Natural forest	<i>Acacia</i> plantation	F _(2,15)	p
All species	11.3 \pm 0.7 ^a	7.3 \pm 0.7 ^b	5.2 \pm 0.5 ^c	28.8	<0.001
Forest specialist species	1.5 \pm 0.2 ^a	1.5 \pm 0.2 ^a	0.6 \pm 0.1 ^b	11.5	<0.001
Forest generalist species	6.6 \pm 0.4 ^a	4.0 \pm 0.5 ^b	2.4 \pm 0.3 ^c	22.7	<0.001
Edge and open area species	3.1 \pm 0.2 ^a	2.2 \pm 0.2 ^b	1.8 \pm 0.3 ^b	4.7	<0.02
Canopy	6.1 \pm 0.4 ^a	4.3 \pm 0.5 ^b	2.9 \pm 0.3 ^c	11.9	<0.001
Midstory	0.9 \pm 0.2 ^a	0.8 \pm 0.1 ^a	0.2 \pm 0.1 ^b	6.2	<0.01
Understory	4.3 \pm 0.4 ^a	2.3 \pm 0.3 ^b	2.1 \pm 0.3 ^b	21.5	<0.001

Different letters indicate significant differences (repeated measures ANOVA; LSD post hoc test, p<0.05).

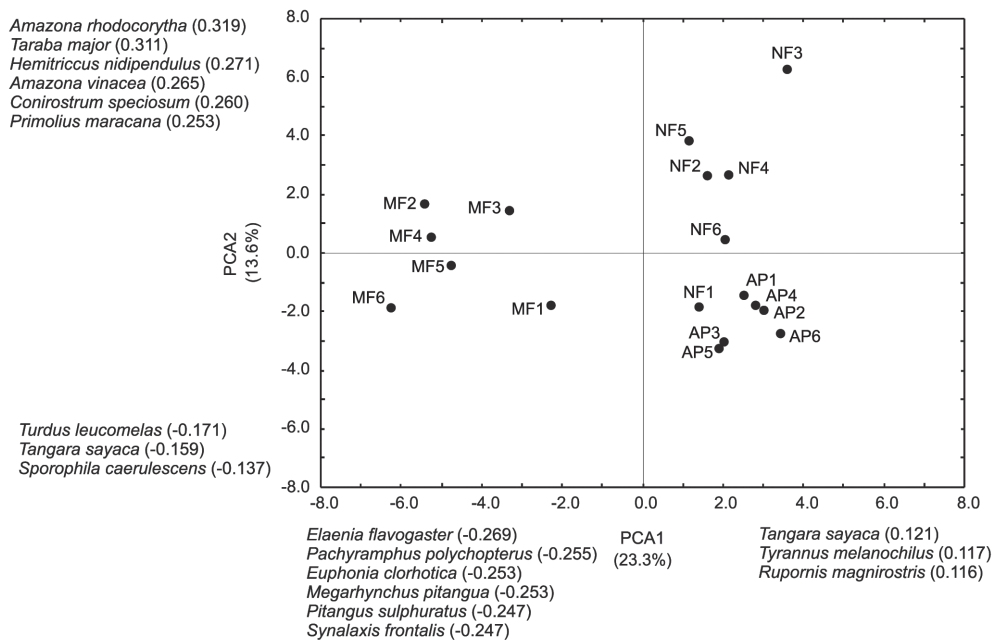


Fig. 1. Principal Component Analysis of six points-counts in *M. urundeuva* forest (MF1-MF6), natural forest (NF1-NF6) and *Acacia* plantation (AP1-AP6) in Minas Gerais State, Southeastern Brazil. The characteristic bird species are indicated on each axis with their loadings in brackets.

located among the *Acacia* plantation points. The three species with higher negative loadings (Fig. 1, left bottom area of the graph) were two birds that live and breed in the understory (*Turdus leucomelas* and *Sporophila caerulescens*) and one canopy generalist forest bird (*T. sayaca*). Among the six species with higher positive loadings (Fig. 1, left up area of the graph) and consequently a stronger association with the natural forest plots, one specialist forest birds that live and breed in the midstory (*Hemitriccus nidipendulus*) and where generalist forest bird that forage and reproduce in the understory (*Taraba major*), and four species were canopy generalist forest birds (*Amazona rhodocorytha*, *A. vinacea*, *Conirostrum speciosum* and *Primolius maracana*).

DISCUSSION

Our study showed that avian species richness in the *M. urundeuva* forest was greater than the one found in the natural forest and

in the *Acacia* plantation. The highest species number for all ecological groups was found at this site. Furthermore, the PCA analyses showed that the *M. urundeuva* forest included a bird community that was distinct from those of the other study sites. The ecological restoration techniques applied in the *M. urundeuva* forest, including the logging of this tree species and native tree planting in the past, appeared to have produced a higher level of bird richness in this managed forest. This improvement can be attributed to the efforts to remove the dominance of *M. urundeuva* and to improve the structure of the vegetation (Souza & Vieira 2010, unpublished data). Most previous studies have shown that bird richness in planted or naturally regenerated forests is related to the structure and composition of the habitat. For example, in Australia, Munro et al. (2011) showed that the number of bird species increased with the amount of structurally complex vegetation in restoration planting. In contrast, a sparse understory is the

principal reason for a lower level of bird richness in tree plantations in Argentina (Zurita et al., 2006) and Southeastern Brazil (Marsden et al., 2001). For this reason, the management of the *M. urundeuva* forest allows the coexistence of many bird species and favors an increase in bird richness, including the richness of forest species (specialist and generalist forest birds). These same characteristics can favor occupancy by the sub-canopy species (species that occupy the midstory and the understory). However, the higher richness of understory birds in the *M. urundeuva* forest, due primarily to the edge species, suggests that certain characteristics of the vegetation are attractive for these birds, which are often present in open and disturbed sites (species such as *Guira guira*, *Crotophaga ani*, *Furnarius rufus*, *Machetornis rixosa* and *Columbina talpacoti*, Appendix). Previous studies have shown that structural complexity tends to increase with age (Munro et al., 2009; Munro et al., 2011). Thus, changes in bird community composition with increasing age and structural complexity can be expected in *M. urundeuva* forest, resulting in a decrease in edge species and an increase in specialist and generalist birds.

Bird richness in the natural forest was lower than in the *M. urundeuva* forest, although specialist forest species did not show significant differences between these two sites. However, PCA analyses showed that community composition were distinct between the study sites. The second axis separated the Natural forest points from *M. urundeuva* forest and *Acacia* plantation that were characterized by a set of canopy forest species, including two bird species (*A. rhodocorytha* and *A. vinacea*) classified as “Endangered”, and one (*P. maracana*) classified as “Nearly Threatened”, according the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN, 2012). Furthermore, the second axis of the PCA did not isolate one point count (NF1) from the points for the *Acacia* plantation (AP1-AP6). This point (NF1) was the nearest to the forest edge. This location could explain the occurrence of generalist forest species (*T. sayaca* and *T. melancholicus*) and edge and

open area species (*R. magnirostris* and *T. leucomelas*) in this site.

The most common strategy for the restoration of degraded areas is to plant tree seedlings (Lamb et al., 2005). In abandoned pastures, restoration by planting rapidly growing trees may be the preferred choice due to their effectiveness in the rehabilitation of the soil (D’Antonio & Meyerson, 2002), their rapid production of a canopy cover and their ability to reduce soil degradation and catalyze ecological succession (Parrotta et al., 1997; Parrotta & Knowles, 1999; Ewel & Putz, 2004; Lee et al., 2005; Schlaepfer et al., 2011). Exotic tree species such as *Acacia* have been planted in restoration areas throughout the tropics (Parrotta & Knowles, 1999; Passell, 2000; Gebrekirstos et al., 2006) due to their ability to survive in degraded soil and to rapidly produce a canopy cover. Despite the improvement of the canopy layer by the *Acacia* plantation, Bastos (2010) showed that regenerated vegetation was scarce in this plantation and that the understory was dominated by plains bristlegrass. In our study, the lower richness found for sub-canopy bird species (midstory and understory birds) appears to be a response to this vegetation structure, as previously observed by Kwok & Corlett (2000) in *Lophostemon confertus* (R.Br.) Peter G. Wilson & J. T. Waterh. plantation and by Zurita et al. (2006) in a *Pinus* plantation. In contrast, Volpato et al. (2010) observed that the dense mid-story in an exotic tree plantation (*Pinus* spp.) favored occupancy by sub-canopy bird species.

Our results represent the first evaluation of the natural restoration by *M. urundeuva* in degraded pasture land. The habitat value of *M. urundeuva* forest could provide valuable habitat for several bird species, including forest species (specialist and generalist birds). These results indicate that *M. urundeuva* is certainly a useful species for weakening the barriers of exotic pastures to tree regeneration. In abandoned cattle pastures, soil degradation and compaction, a decrease in soil seed banks and exotic grass dominance usually represent barriers to the establishment of native species and natural regeneration (Guariguata &

Ostertag, 2001; Holl, 2002; Zimmerman et al., 2000). Under these circumstances, few species can successfully colonize degraded pasture. Previous studies have demonstrated the ability of certain species to colonize abandoned and degraded land, and evaluating their relevance for restoration (Zimmerman et al., 2000; Aide et al., 2000; Griscom et al., 2009; Griscom & Ashton, 2011). Bertoni & Dickfeldt (2007) demonstrated that *M. urundeuva* tree seedlings represent an efficient approach to the recovery of degraded areas. Due to its tolerance of low soil conditions, broadcast sowing and ability to foster the recovery of land from harsh soil erosion, *M. urundeuva* is one attractive option for restoration application in areas that have suffered extreme soil degradation. Tree species that regenerate naturally in degraded land, such as *M. urundeuva*, should be managed to produce an efficient and inexpensive method of ecological restoration. In addition, considering the expansion and dominance of *M. urundeuva* in some degraded land in Southeastern Brazil, further investigation is required to evaluate how homogeneous *M. urundeuva* forests can be managed to resemble the composition of natural forest and increase the amount of available habitat for wildlife.

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RESUMEN

La conservación y restauración de pastizales abandonados representan diversos retos. Los ecologistas reconocen que la restauración natural es posible, pero algunas especies pueden colonizar con éxito los pastizales degradados. El objetivo de este estudio fue evaluar si una zona de pastos colonizada por *M. urundeuva* puede aumentar la cantidad de hábitat disponible para las comunidades de aves en el sureste de Brasil. La metodología utilizada fue la de conteo de puntos en un radio de 50m para comparar la riqueza y composición de comunidades de aves en un pastizal regenerado por *M. urundeuva* con un remanente de bosque nativo y bosque restaurado mediante la plantación de *Acacia* spp. Se registró un total de 68 especies de aves. El área colonizada por *M. urundeuva* representa un hábitat importante para las aves, incluyendo especies forestales, en comparación con la plantación de *Acacia* spp. Estos resultados indican que *M. urundeuva* es una especie útil para la restauración ecológica de los pastizales degradados.

Palabras clave: *Acacia mangium*, *A. auriculiformis*, restauración pasiva, bosque dependencia, estratos de hábitat.

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APPENDIX

Bird species detected in *M. urundeuva* forest (MF), natural forest (NF) and *Acacia* plantation (AP) in Minas Gerais State, Southeastern Brazil

Bird species	MF	NF	AP	Forest dependence	Strata occupation
<i>Amazilia lactea</i> (Lesson, 1832)	x	x	-	FD	MI
<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i> (Salvadori, 1890)	x	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Amazona vinacea</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	x	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Attila rufus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	x	x	-	FS	MI
<i>Campephilus robustus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1818)	x	x	-	FS	MI
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> (Temminck, 1824)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Campylorhamphus falcularius</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	x	x	-	FS	MI
<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	x	-	-	FD	UN
<i>Cariama cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	-	x	ED	UN
<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i> (Shaw, 1812)	x	x	x	ED	UN
<i>Colaptes campestris</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	x	x	x	ED	CA
<i>Columbina picui</i> (Temminck, 1813)	x	-	-	ED	UN
<i>Columbina squammata</i> (Lesson, 1831)	x	x	x	ED	UN
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i> (Temminck, 1811)	x	-	x	ED	UN
<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i> (Temminck, 1824)	x	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Crotophaga ani</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x	-	-	ED	UN
<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i> (Wagler, 1827)	x	x	x	FD	UN
<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i> (Temminck, 1815)	x	-	-	FD	UN
<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	-	-	ED	UN
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i> (Thunberg, 1822)	x	-	-	FD	CA
<i>Empidonomus varius</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	x	-	-	FD	CA
<i>Eupetomena macroura</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	-	-	x	ED	MI
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i> Wied, 1831	x	-	-	FD	UN
<i>Furnarius rufus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	x	-	-	ED	UN
<i>Geranospiza caeruleascens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	-	-	x	FD	MI
<i>Guira guira</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	x	-	x	ED	UN
<i>Hemitriccus nidipendulus</i> (Wied, 1831)	x	x	-	FS	MI
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Icterus jamacaii</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	x	-	x	ED	CA
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	-	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Lanio pileatus</i> (Wied, 1821)	x	x	x	ED	UN
<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i> (Cabanis, 1868)	x	x	-	FS	MI
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> Bonaparte, 1855	x	x	-	FD	UN
<i>Machetornis rixosa</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	x	-	-	ED	UN
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Milvago chimachima</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	x	x	x	ED	CA
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	x	-	x	FD	CA
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Myiornis auricularis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	x	x	x	FS	MI
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i> (Spix, 1825)	x	-	x	FD	MI
<i>Pachyrhamphus polychopterus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Parula pitayumi</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	x	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i> (Temminck, 1813)	x	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Penelope superciliaris</i> Temminck, 1815	-	x	-	FD	UN

APPENDIX (Continued)

Bird species	MF	NF	AP	Forest dependence	Strata occupation
<i>Piaya cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Picumnus cirratus</i> Temminck, 1825	-	x	-	FD	MI
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Primolius maracana</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	-	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	-	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	x	x	x	ED	CA
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	x	-	ED	UN
<i>Syrstes sibilator</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	-	x	-	FS	CA
<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1823)	x	-	x	ED	UN
<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i> Pelzeln, 1859	x	x	x	FD	UN
<i>Synallaxis spixi</i> Sclater, 1856	-	x	-	ED	UN
<i>Tangara sayaca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Tapera naevia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	x	-	ED	UN
<i>Taraba major</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	-	x	-	FD	UN
<i>Thamnophilus ambiguus</i> Swainson, 1825	x	x	x	FS	UN
<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	-	x	-	FS	MI
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i> (Wied, 1831)	x	x	x	FS	CA
<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i> (Spix, 1825)	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i> Naumann, 1823	x	x	x	ED	UN
<i>Turdus leucomelas</i> Vieillot, 1818	x	x	x	ED	UN
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> Vieillot, 1819	x	x	x	FD	CA
<i>Veniliornis maculifrons</i> (Wagler, 1827)	-	x	-	FD	CA
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x	-	-	FD	CA

Species are classified according to dependence for forest habitat (FS: Forest specialist, FD: Forest dependent; ED: Edge and open area species) and strata occupation (CA: Canopy, MI: Midstory, UN: Understory).

