

Resumo 1.21

**Diversity and trophic guild of the avifauna at Northern Paraná State University
Campus Luiz Meneghel (UENP-CLM), Brazil**

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The Atlantic Forest, considered one of the five most important hotspot areas for biodiversity conservation in the world, with an approximate area of 1.300.000 km². Studies by SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation/INPE, considering only fragments with 100 or more hectares, observed that remains only 7.26% of the original total forest area. Studies, which included fragments smaller than 100 ha, concluded that there, are remaining just 11.4 to 16% of the initial area, with about 83% of those fragments have less than 50 ha. The main causes of fragmentation in Brazil were overexploitation of forest resources, mainly logging and conversion of forest areas to agriculture, livestock and urbanization. The habitat destruction caused by the anthropic exploitation, causes deleterious consequences for the environment. The forests were reduced to small and distant fragments. Even so, small fragments can be of fundamental importance for the movement of birds inside the urban matrix, working as a link between forest fragments. The community of birds suffered and still suffering consequences caused by disturbances, can be considered as bioindicators of environmental conditions because they are sensitive to environmental changes. This study aimed to know the richness of avifauna through an inventory as well a classification of the trophic guild of birds at Northern Paraná State University Campus Luiz Meneghel (UENP-CLM), southern Brazil (23°06'35"S; 50°21'37"W – Figure 1). The area was classified as seasonal semi-deciduous forest, belonging to Atlantic Forest biome. Observation and recording activities of bird community were performed in the two periods of highest bird activity: 6:30 am to 7:30 am and 5:30 pm to 7:00 pm, twice a week for 12 months, 204 observation hours (September / 2017 to September / 2018). Following the qualitative sampling method (presence/absence), the bird community were recorded through visual and/or acoustic records. The trail was performed slowly all over the Campus. For observation of bird community, a Nikon 7294 Monarch III 8x42 binocular was used, which allows the bird's image to be enlarged and the visualization of details to assist the identification by photographic recording. A Nikon d3200 camera, 70-300mm F/4-5.6g lens was used as well. The trophic guilds were classified based on literature. Sixty-three (63) species (15 orders and 28 families) were recorded. The families with the highest species richness were: Tyrannidae (23.81%), Thraupidae (9.52%), Picidae (7.94%), Psittacidae (6.35%), Columbidae (6.35%), Trochilidae (4.76%). Seven trophic guilds were found it, with insectivores (36%) and omnivores (30%) being the most abundant. Despite the campus conditions, fragmented and isolated with evident anthropic exploitation, it acts an important area, providing shelter and food for the birdlife, allowing the movement in the urban matrix towards forest fragments. A reforestation project and use of environmental restoration techniques to improve the environmental quality of the site are indicated to attract more richness of species and trophic guilds.

Keywords: Atlantic forest, Birds, Diversity, Fragmentation, Stepping Stones.

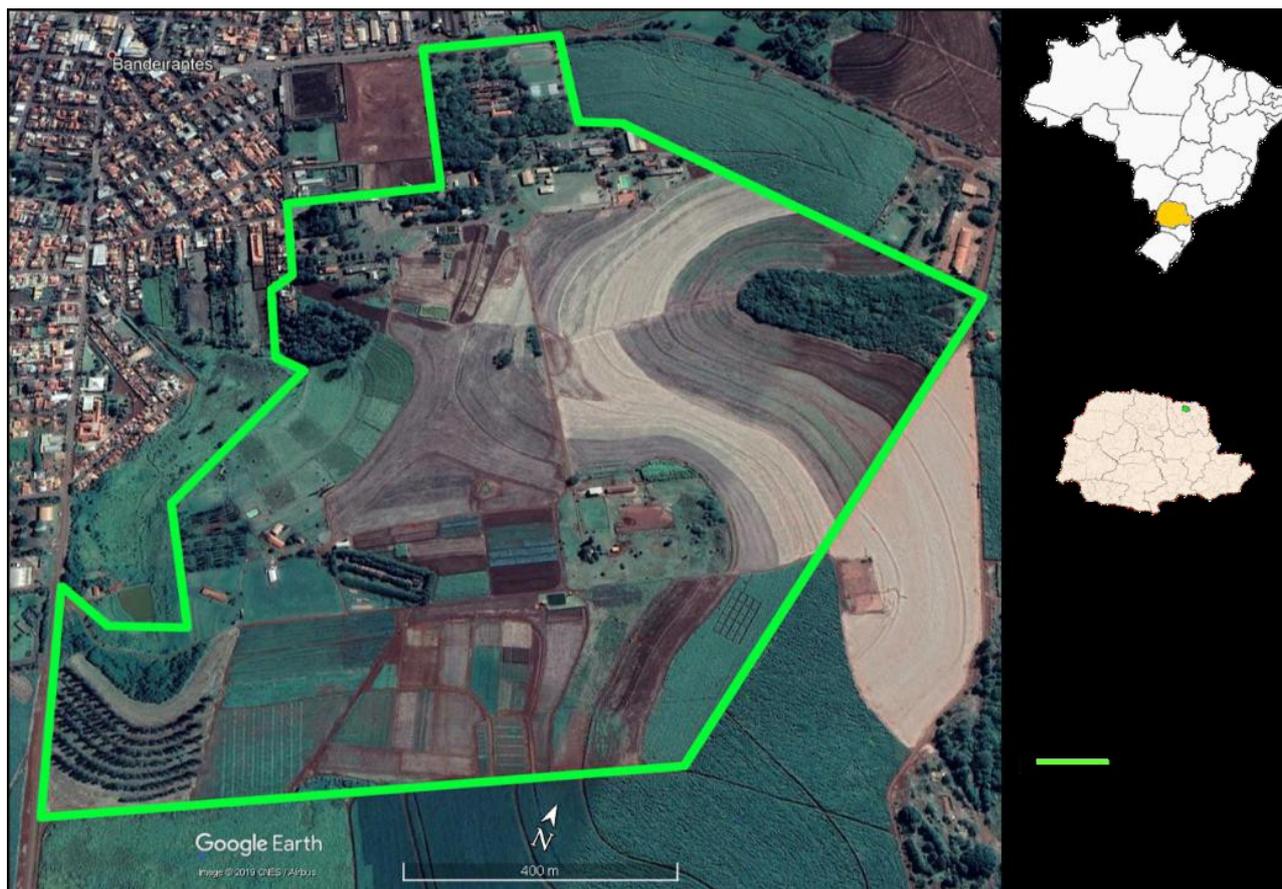


Figure1: Northern Paraná State University - Campus Luiz Meneghel (UENP-CLM), southern Brazil, 2019.