



XIII Congresso de ECOLOGIA

III International Symposium of Ecology and Evolution

Múltiplas ecologias: evolução e diversidade

08 a 12 de outubro de 2017 • UFV - VIÇOSA | MG

BIRD OCCURRENCE AND HABITAT SELECTION IN THE MASSANGANO RIVER ISLAND, PETROLINA, PE

Flávia de Campos Martins^{1*}, Maria Madalena da Silva Soares²

1. Assistant Professor; Laboratory of Ecology and Geology, State University of Pernambuco (UPE), Petrolina *campus*, Pernambuco, Brazil; 2. Graduate Student, State University of Pernambuco (UPE), Petrolina *campus*, Pernambuco, Brazil; *Corresponding author; flavia.martins@upe.br

Tema/Meio de apresentação: Ecologia de Comunidades/Painel

The Massangano Island is one of the many islands of the São Francisco River that suffered impacts with the construction of the Sobradinho dam, BA. The island is home to about 150 human families in an area of less than 3,0 km². Birds that occur in the river islands are subject to variations in food supply, and in the river flows. Our objective was to investigate the occurrence of bird species in different types of habitats in the island. Five different types of habitat were identified: secondary vegetation dominated by “algaroba” (*Prosopis juliflora*); Open area; local community; Plantations and secondary vegetation dominated by “jatobá” (*Hymenaea courbaril*). From October 2016 to June 2017, 80 species of birds were recorded on and around the island. It was notorious the presence of *Picumnus pygmaeus*, an endemic species of Caatinga, together with *Paroaria dominicana*, *Pseudoseisura cristata* and *Sporophila albogularis*. *P. pygmaeus* was recorded in secondary vegetation. Of these birds, 17 are aquatic, among them *Phaetusa simplex*, which has high sensitivity to anthropic disturbances according to Silva et al. (2003). *Cranioleuca vulpina*, *Furnarius figulus*, *Certhiaxis cinnamomea*, *Synallaxis albescens*, *Thlypopsis sordida* and *Tachycineta albiventer* are considered dependent on habitats dwelling in rivers, according to Remsen and Parker (1983). The species with average sensitivity to anthropogenic disturbances account for 20% of the total, among them: *Nystalus maculatus*, *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*, *Stigmatura budyoides* and *Arundinicola leucocephala*. Most birds occurred in more than two environments. The results show that the variety of habitats on the island contributes to the diversity of species, and are important refuges for biodiversity. In addition, most species are not sensitive to anthropic disturbances, reflecting a great modification by anthropic action.