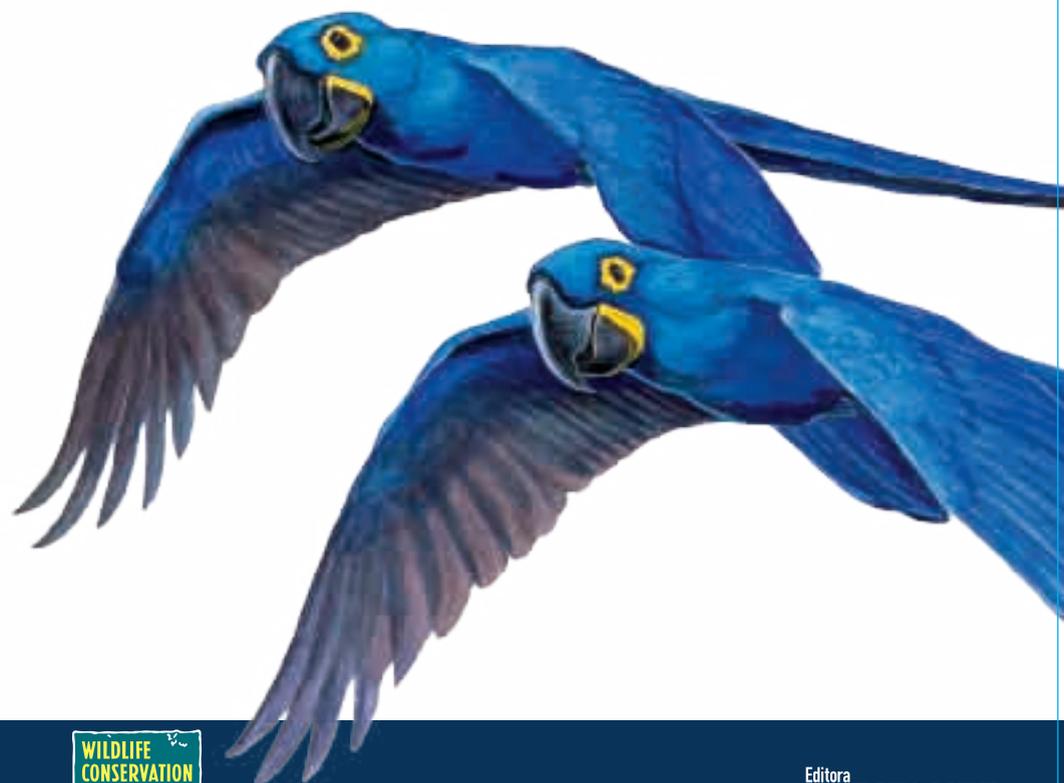


WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

BIRDS OF BRAZIL

THE PANTANAL & CERRADO OF CENTRAL BRAZIL

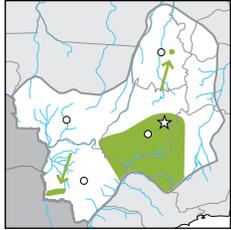
JOHN A. GWYNNE • ROBERT S. RIDGELY • GUY TUDOR • MARTHA ARGEL



Editora
HORIZONTE

Key to Maps, Symbols, & Abbreviations

Species Map



Map colors indicate distribution within our region:

- Range of bird breeding in Brazil
- Isolated area of distribution
- Vagrant occurrence
- Range of boreal migrant (breeding to the north)
- Range of austral migrant (breeding to the south)
- City (see map on page facing Key for identification)
- Brasília

Plumages

- ♂ Male
- ♀ Female
- juv Juvenile
- imm Immature

Endemics

- Endemic species (found only in Brazil)
- Near-endemic species (found primarily in Brazil)

Status (IBAMA*)

- CR Critically endangered
- EN Endangered
- VU Vulnerable

Compass Points

- N, NE, NW North, northeast, northwest
- S, SE, SW South, southeast, southwest

Websites

www.avesdobrasil.org
www.wcs.org.br

*Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis



Pantanal & Cerrado

National Parks:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Pantanal Matogrossense | 7 Brasília | 11 Grande Sertão Veredas |
| 2 Chapada dos Guimarães | 8 Chapada dos Veadeiros | 12 Cavernas do Peruaçu |
| 3 Serra da Bodoquena | 9 Serra da Canastra | 13 Sempre-Vivas |
| 4 Ilha Grande | 10 Nascentes do Rio Parnaíba | 14 Serra do Cipó |
| 5 Emas | | 15 Serra das Confusões |
| 6 Araguaia | | 16 Chapada das Mesas |

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BIRDS OF BRAZIL
PANTANAL & CERRADO
OF CENTRAL BRAZIL

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PANTANAL & CERRADO

Protecting Wild Brazil



PANTANAL & CERRADO

Protecting Wild Brazil

The Pantanal is a seasonally flooded wetland covering more than 80,000 square miles. Except for small extensions into Paraguay and Bolivia, the Pantanal is a Brazilian landform. When the Paraguay River and its tributaries flood their banks, the region becomes one of the world's most extensive wetlands. This rich floodplain supports one of the world's largest inland concentrations of waterbirds. The global significance of the Pantanal has been acknowledged under the Ramsar Convention and by its designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

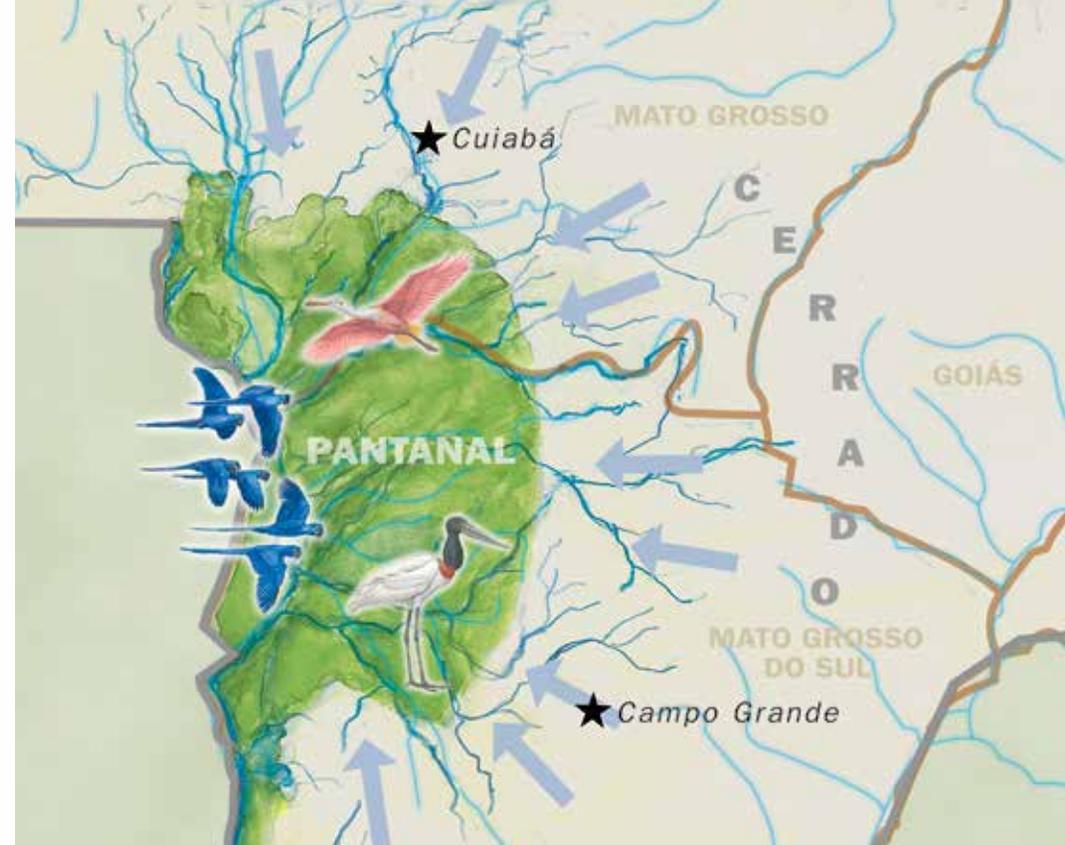
After the Amazon, the Cerrado encompasses Brazil's largest biome—740,100 square miles of Brazil, also with small extensions into Paraguay and Bolivia. The Cerrado plateau is a major source of water for the three main basins in Brazil: the Amazon in the north; the Paraná in the south and west; and the São Francisco in the east. Occupying fully one-quarter of Brazil, the Cerrado is a distinctive Brazilian habitat as well as one of the planet's biologically richest savannas. Once underappreciated as wasteland, the Cerrado is beginning to be known as an important biome in its own right. To date, approximately 694 bird species have been found in the southern and central Cerrado, of which 51 are endemic to Brazil and 33 near endemic. Plant diversity is even higher: 4,400 of the Cerrado's plant species are found only here.

Brazil's high bird diversity results from its wealth of different habitats, each of which supports a different array of birds. Species do not exist randomly. Over time they have evolved in specific environments to which they have adapted. There are many subhabitats in both the Pantanal and Cerrado, each with its own landscape and composition of birds. This is why these places are so rich for birds and birders.

Nature, Cows, and Crops

In recent decades, two very different approaches to land use have emerged in central Brazil. Cattle ranches dominate the landscape of the Pantanal, but many of them support the recovery of several previously over-exploited species. Hyacinth Macaw, Jacaré Caiman, Giant Otter, and even Jaguar populations are coming back in some areas because of the far-sighted work of certain private landowners, science researchers, and environmental agencies.

Most of the Cerrado, however, has been cleared and plowed. A generation ago the wild Cerrado seemed limitless. Now more than three-quarters of it has been converted to some form of agricultural use. To protect the last remaining wild Cerrado, it is incumbent upon government and private entities to set aside and protect a significant fraction of what remains. Much less than 5% of the Cerrado receives legal protection at present. Many of these protected "islands" may already be too small to prevent losing many of their rarer species. Most are too isolated for birds to disperse between them. The more fragmented they become, the less they can sustain populations of many of Brazil's most special bird species.



Pantanal Waters Derive from the Cerrado

The Pantanal is a mosaic of habitats created by water, but few people realize that it would not exist but for the abundant waters that flow into it annually from the southern Cerrado. Without this flooding the Pantanal would be covered by more grassland, with an aspect not dissimilar from the Cerrado. Each wet season, Cerrado rainwater pours from Brazil's central plateau (the *planalto*) down the Paraguay, Cuiabá, Piquiri, and Taquari rivers, and many other smaller affluents. As their levels rise, these rivers inundate the Pantanal's grasslands and gallery forests with nutrient-rich waters, creating a vast temporary wetland.

Flood timing varies. The rainy season usually begins in November, but it may take as many as two months for Cerrado rainwater to begin to reach the northern Pantanal. Flooding progresses slowly southward, requiring fully four months to reach the southern Pantanal, where highest flood levels can occur during what is actually the peak of the local dry season. The gradual movement of water provides the Pantanal with an influx of nutrients that insure a lush growth of annual plants; it also supports a surge of fish consumed by local inhabitants (*pantaneiros*) and waterbirds alike.

Heavy herbicide and fertilizer use, and erosion in the dense agricultural zones of the Cerrado, are beginning to have a negative effect on water quality in the Pantanal. The reduction of chemical input and the preservation of natural vegetation next to streams, which act as natural filters, are both critical to protect the Pantanal.



The Cerrado is the Pantanal's water source.

PHOTO: D. DE GRANVILLE



The Pantanal is famed for flocks of the fabulous Hyacinth Macaw: these macaws and cattle-ranching can

coexist in harmony here.

PHOTO: L. CANDISANI

PANTANAL

A Conservation Success

Once there were many more Hyacinth Macaws in the Pantanal, but by the 1980s their population had declined to only about 1500 individuals, this after thousands had been trapped and sold as cage birds. Today, however, there are more than 5,000 (most of Brazil's population), an exciting recovery of one of the world's most spectacular birds. The Hyacinth Macaw Project (Projeto Arara Azul), which began in the 1990s, has helped to more than triple the species' local population in fifteen years. In the Pantanal the Hyacinth Macaw eats the hard seeds within the fruits of acuri and *bocaiúva* palms. Flocks feed in the palm trees but they also forage on the ground for seeds, some of which have passed through cattle stomachs, the cows having digested the fleshy outer fruits and dropped the hard, inner seeds.

Cattle and Hyacinth Macaws can coexist, but cows become a problem when they eat or trample young *bocaiúva* palms and manduvi seedlings. Cattle ranchers who want to increase local populations of this iconic bird need to plant seedlings within fenced enclosures to prevent cows from damaging them.



Protect palms for macaws.



Palm seeds are prime food.

Hyacinth Macaw populations are also limited by the natural scarcity of their preferred nesting trees. Seventy percent nest in manduvis that are more than eighty years old and have flat-bottomed hollows large enough to accommodate macaws and their nest. Old manduvis are fragile and vulnerable to strong winds if exposed by forest clearing. Keeping smaller trees around old manduvis can create a protective barrier. Installing man-made nest boxes is a proven way to increase nest-site availability.

Pantanal ecotourists can join Projeto Arara Azul staff in season to see macaw chicks in their natural nests or nest boxes. Among the project's field bases are Refúgio Ecológico Caiman, Pousada Xaraes, and Pousada Araraúna (check the Internet for current information). An increasing number of fazendas welcome tourists in Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso state. Smaller lodges are also springing up to serve the growing market, both domestic and international.

The restoration of the Hyacinth Macaw population in the Pantanal is a notable Brazilian environmental success story that can be repeated with other species in central Brazil. Similar projects are starting for Golden-collared Macaws and Turquoise-fronted Amazons. Other successes have been the Wildlife Conservation Society-Brazil's Jaguar Conservation Program and an ongoing Pantanal/Cerrado initiative, both of which are parts of a larger program partnering with landowners to promote sustainable ranch management practices that are profitable alternatives to deforestation and habitat conversion.



Macaws nest in manduvis.



Nest boxes increase numbers.



There is an urgent need to protect more of the Cerrado's wild places, a unique heritage for Brazil.

PHOTO: A. GAMBARINI

CERRADO

Beautiful but Unknown

Though barely known to foreigners or even many Brazilians, the Cerrado is a national treasure. It has one of the greatest plant diversities of any savanna in the world and, next to the Amazon and Mata Atlântica, boasts one of Brazil's richest bird biomes. Among the bird species endemic here are the Collared Crescentchest, Sharp-tailed Grass Tyrant, Campo Miner, and Coal-crested and Blue Finches.

There are approximately 10,000 plant species in the Cerrado (with even more plant families than in the Amazon), and the Cerrado supports the greatest variety of large land mammals in South America, once having been a stronghold for many of their populations. Maned Wolf, Giant Anteater, Pampas Deer, White-lipped Peccary, Puma, Jaguar, Brazilian Tapir, and even the rare Giant Armadillo can still be seen in and around protected areas. For a short period at the onset of the rains, the Cerrado's termitaria glow at night with the mysterious light of bioluminescent glowworms. But all will vanish if the march of industrial agriculture is permitted to continue across all of what was once the wild Cerrado.



PHOTO: JENNY BOWMAN

The Cerrado's Maned Wolf



PHOTO: F. COLOMBINI

The Cerrado's hidden treasures

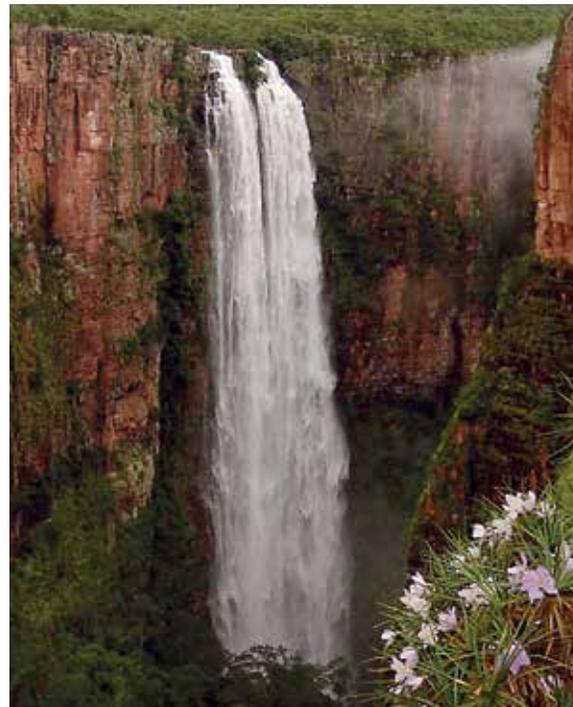


PHOTO: M. FRIEDLANDER

Chapada dos Guimarães: legally protected but ecologically threatened



The subtle but powerful beauty of the Cerrado landscape—where the wild cries of the seriema greet the dawn and silence envelops vast mid-day vistas of gnarled trees, rolling grasslands, cliffs, and cascading waterfalls—is uniquely Brazilian.



Protection of national parks like Chapada dos Guimarães requires ongoing management and support.

PANTANAL & CERRADO

Support Parks

Parks protect biodiversity and maintain the myriad complex interactions between species, from microorganisms to great trees and vertebrates. Parks protect the purity of watersheds, preserve species of potential value to people, and provide sites for leisure opportunities. Parks inspire us by nurturing our sense of wonder and beauty; they remind us of our responsibilities as stewards of our planet to care for all forms of life. Parks are for everyone—poor and rich. They enhance the quality of our lives in an increasingly urbanized world.

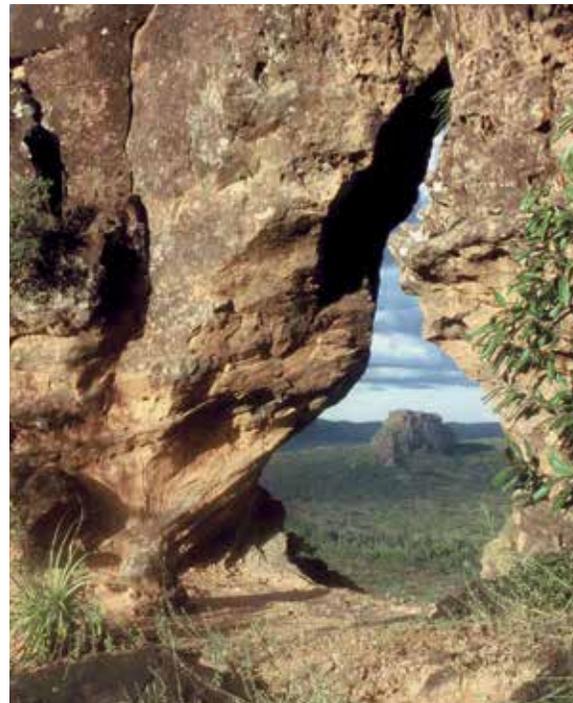
Brazil's existing parks struggle with insufficient budgets, poor infrastructure, and the need for greater government support. To become more than just parks "on paper," they must connect with their greater constituencies, find innovative links with local communities, and explore new methods of protection. Some can't even afford staff to enable them to be open to the public (though visitors could generate needed revenue) and to train existing staff to enforce laws. Many parks even have unresolved land titles within their borders.

Central Brazil's parks—Emas, Serra da Canastra, Chapada dos Guimarães, Chapada das Mesas, Serra do Cipó, Chapada dos Veadeiros, Brasília, Pantanal, and Araguaia—should be among the most famous in the world, but they are not. They are filled with magnificent landscapes and abundant wildlife, including rare birds. But they need our support to fulfill their potential—a potential as yet unmet.



There is a desperate need to expand the boundaries of Emas National Park to protect the habitat of the Cone-billed Tanager. Unknown for seventy years after initial discovery in the 1930s, fewer than 250 Cone-billed Tanagers currently survive in only two places—one of them partially protected at the edge of Emas, the other at risk of being flooded by a hydroelectric scheme on the Juruena River, Mato Grosso.

PHOTO: D. BUZZETTI



Chapada das Mesas National Park

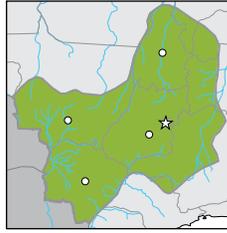


PHOTO: J. QUENTAL

AMERICAN VULTURES (Cathartidae) are superficially eagle-like large birds whose small *heads and necks are featherless*, apparently to stay clean while feeding on carrion, their main food. Bills are hooked for ripping into flesh, but their *feet are relatively weak*, not suited for carrying food. Vultures regularly perch in the open, often on snags, usually looking “hunched.” Eggs are laid on the ground in a secluded recess, often a hollow in a tree or bank. Their relationships are still debated, some considering them closest to diurnal raptors, others to storks.

TURKEY VULTURE *Cathartes aura*

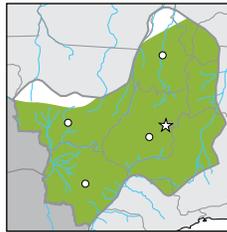
66-76 cm | 26-30°



Very common and widespread in open lands and borders of forest and woodland. Bare head reddish and warty with a whitish nape band. Plumage brownish black, wing-coverts edged brown. In flight wings long and fairly broad, tail fairly long. Pale shafts on outer primaries show from above; from below wings are two-toned, with silvery gray flight feathers and dark coverts. Immature has grayish head and bill, browner upperparts. Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture is slightly smaller and blacker. It favors more open terrain and adults have head mainly yellow-orange. Whitish shafts of outer primaries form patch as seen from above. Turkey Vultures are familiar birds that are often seen in flight, typically tilting side to side with wings held in a marked V-shaped dihedral, flapping infrequently but deeply. Sometimes they soar very high. They locate carrion mainly by their keen sense of smell and can even find food beneath forest canopy. Black and King Vultures, lacking a sense of smell, watch for their descent, then follow.

LESSER YELLOW-HEADED VULTURE *Cathartes burrovianus*

57-64 cm | 23-25°

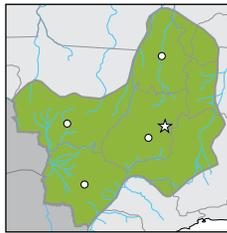


Locally fairly common in grassland, including campos and cerrado; often most numerous where marshy. Bare head and neck mostly orange-yellow with blue on crown. Plumage black. In flight wings as in Turkey Vulture but shafts of outer primaries whitish, from above forming a conspicuous patch. Immature has dusky head. Sometimes joins Turkey Vulture at carrion, but never as numerous. Lesser Yellow-headed rarely fly high, more typically sailing low above the grass, almost harrier-like.

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture (*C. melambrotus*) occurs locally in forest along N edge of our area, e.g., Serra das Araras. Resembles Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture but substantially larger. In flight from below note blackish inner primaries contrasting with other silvery flight feathers. Wings are held flatter, so profile is less V-shaped than Turkey Vulture's.

BLACK VULTURE *Coragyps atratus*

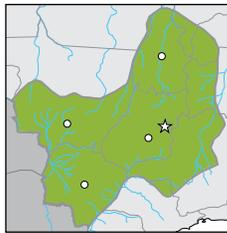
56-63.5 cm | 22-25°



Very common, widespread, and familiar in open terrain; most numerous in settled areas (especially around garbage dumps), fewer where forest is extensive. Bill blackish with pale tip. Bare head and upper neck dark gray. Plumage dull black. In flight has broad, fairly long wings, short tail; outer primaries have whitish base conspicuous from above and below. Immature King Vulture is much larger, shows white mottling on underwing-coverts. Great Black Hawk has similar broad wings and short tail, but its larger, feathered head protrudes more and it shows prominent white in tail, none in primaries. Black Vultures are often tame around towns, roosting in large groups in trees; they mainly feed on refuse and carrion, but also capture live prey. They hop on the ground with some agility (Turkey Vultures just shuffle). Unlike *Cathartes* vultures, which it dominates at food sources, the Black Vulture has no sense of smell. In flight its shallow, stiff, fast wingbeats typically alternate with short bouts of sailing, but it can also soar to great heights.

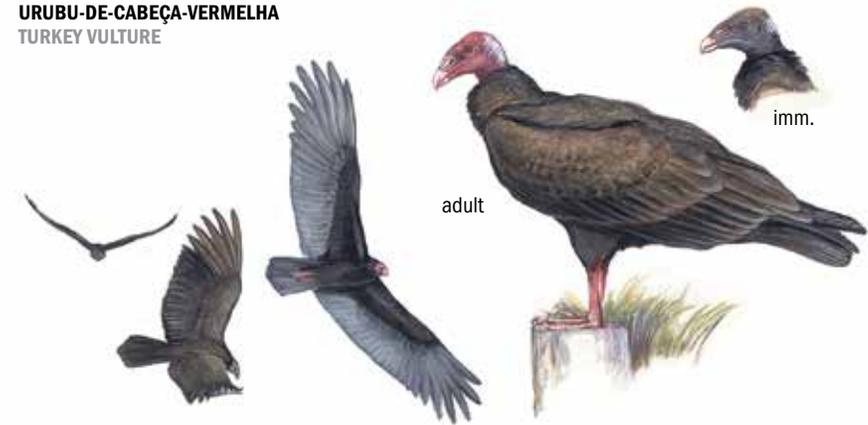
KING VULTURE *Sarcorampus papa*

71-81 cm | 28-32°



Uncommon and now rather local in wilder, mainly forested, areas; rare in more open areas. Large; unmistakable. Bill caruncles orange red; bill tip red. Spectacular adult mostly white. Head and neck bare and multi-colored; wrinkled head mostly purplish gray; lower neck ruff dusky. Flight feathers, rump, and short tail black. In flight long broad wings are held flat. Immature sooty gray with whitish mottling on underwing-coverts, grayish head. Adult features are acquired over four-plus years. Adult only to be confused, and only at great distances, with Wood Stork (which has a similar flight pattern). Immature King can be confused, in distant flight (when size difference can be unclear), with much smaller Black Vulture (but Black has pale patch on outer primaries, no mottling on underwing-coverts). Solitary or in pairs, circling high in the sky on broad flat wings, generally not associating with “lesser” vultures, Kings dominate other vultures at carcasses. Unlike the others, only infrequently is it seen perched in open.

URUBU-DE-CABEÇA-VERMELHA
TURKEY VULTURE



URUBU-DE-CABEÇA-AMARELA
LESSER YELLOW-HEADED VULTURE



URUBU-PRETO
BLACK VULTURE



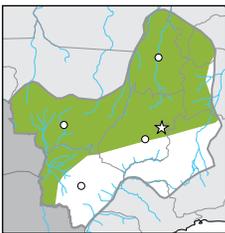
URUBU-REI
KING VULTURE



HOOK-BILLED KITE *Chondrohierax uncinatus*

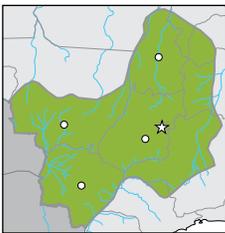
38-43 cm | 15-17"

Rare and local in more humid forest and woodland in N and W of our area. Iris whitish; bare crescent above eye greenish yellow; heavy and strongly hooked bill with greenish cere and facial skin. Complex plumage variation. Light-morph adult ♂ slaty gray to slaty black above; below barred gray and whitish or pale buff; tail black with two broad whitish bands. In flight distinctive broad, rounded wings are held somewhat forward and narrowing at base, mainly grayish with primaries banded blackish. Light-morph adult ♀ dark brown above with gray face; prominent rufous nuchal collar; below coarsely barred rufous brown and creamy whitish; in flight shows rufous-banded underwing-coverts, banded flight feathers. Scarce dark-morph adult more or less uniform brownish black, including underwing; tail bands as in light morph. Light-morph immature brown above with blackish crown; creamy white nuchal collar, sides of neck, and underparts, the latter with variable coarse dusky barring (sometimes extensive); tail with three gray bands, narrower than adult's. Dark-morph immature as in adult but tail bands narrower. This infrequently seen kite is often best recognized by characters such as bill shape, facial skin, and the unique patch above eye (the latter, in concert with the lack of a ridge over eye, imparts an odd visage), rather than by plumage. The "paddle-shaped" wings on flying birds are diagnostic (cf. especially Roadside and Gray Hawks). A sluggish raptor, often perching for long periods as it searches for its primary prey, land snails; also eats small lizards, frogs. Soars regularly, though usually not for long or very high. Not very vocal, but perched birds occasionally give a fast chattered "weh-keh-eh-eh-eheheh."

**SNAIL KITE** *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

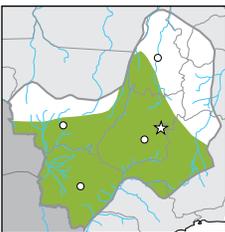
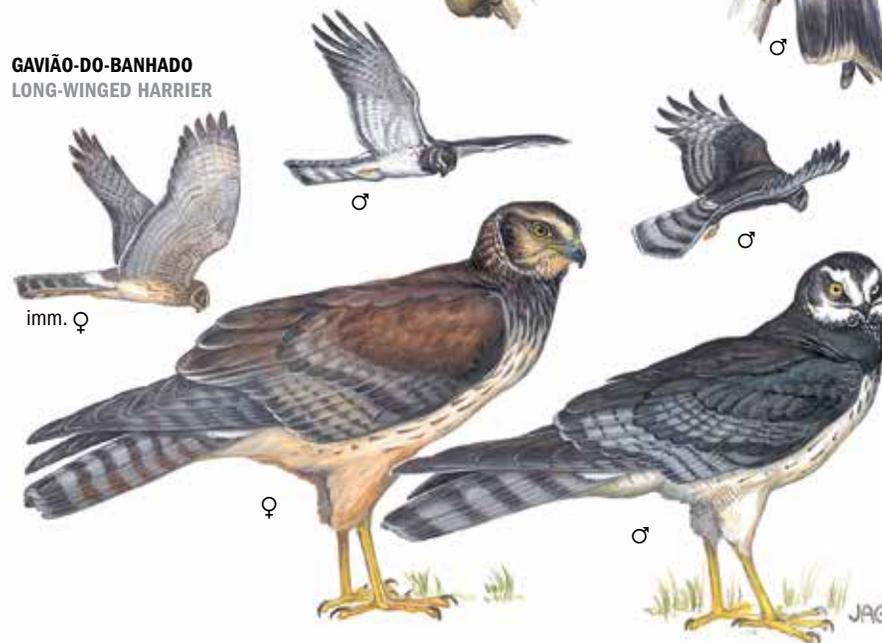
40.5-45 cm | 16-17.75"

Locally common in marshes, ponds, and wet pastures; most numerous in Pantanal. Iris red; bill slender and very sharply hooked, with cere, lores, and orbital ring yellow-orange (duller in juveniles); legs orange-red. Adult ♂ slaty black; uppertail-coverts, crissum, basal half of tail, and tail-tip white. Adult ♀ blackish brown above with buffy whitish forehead and superciliary; throat buffy whitish; below heavily mottled and streaked creamy buff and dark brown; tail as in ♂. Immature like ♀ but browner above, more streaked below. In flight wings broad and rounded; ♂ underside blackish; ♀ and immature's browner; flight feathers mottled whitish (whitest in primaries). Immature Great Black Hawk has prominent tail barring. Dark-morph Hook-billed Kite has very different soft-part coloration, tail pattern. The Snail Kite's behavior is normally diagnostic. This conspicuous, marsh-loving kite is notably gregarious, gathering in groups where feeding conditions are good, and roosting and nesting communally. Usually perches in the open, often on fence posts or the ground, even on wires. Flight surprisingly agile, quartering slowly low over water and marsh on somewhat bowed wings, searching for the *Pomacea* snails that comprise the majority of its diet; it eats crabs and turtles when snails are in short supply. The bill is used to pry out snails at regularly-used feeding perches. The Snail Kite wanders (perhaps migrates?), shifting around in response to fluctuating water levels. Usually quiet, but perched birds occasionally give a raspy "kahhrrrr."

**LONG-WINGED HARRIER** *Circus buffoni*

♂ 48-50 cm | 19-20" ♀ 55-57 cm | 20-22.5"

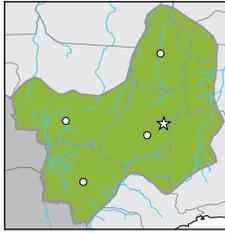
Rare to uncommon and local in campos, cerrado, and agricultural areas, apparently preferring dry habitats in our area (elsewhere often in marshes). Plumage variable, but always shows contrasting silvery gray flight feathers with black barring. Light-morph ♂ black above with white forehead and eye-stripe, white below with black band across upper chest; rump white, tail with several gray bands. In flight wings long and narrow, upper wing-coverts black, underwing uniformly barred. Light-morph ♀ browner above, facial markings buff, breast and belly pale buff lightly streaked brown. Rare dark morph (both sexes) mostly sooty black but wings and tail as in light morph. Flying birds are striking and not likely confused, but perched dark-morph birds can be confused with Zone-tailed Hawk. Rarely seen perched. Most often seen in flight as it glides over open areas, wings held in a dihedral and tilting from side to side; it usually remains close to the ground. When prey is spotted, it pulls up, circles, and plunges feet-first to the ground. Generally silent, but nesting birds occasionally emit a rather *Milvago* caracara-like high-pitched scream "kreeeyr, kreeeyr, kreeeyr."

**CARACOLEIRO**
HOOK-BILLED KITE**GAVIÃO-CARAMUJEIRO**
SNAIL KITE**GAVIÃO-DO-BANHADO**
LONG-WINGED HARRIER

BLUE GROUND DOVE *Claravis pretiosa*

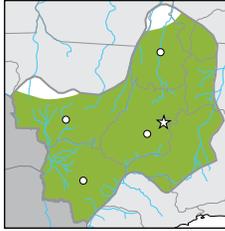
21 cm | 8.25"

Uncommon but widespread in lower growth and borders of gallery and deciduous woodland and forest. Legs pink. Unmistakable ♂ *bluish gray*, paler on face and underparts. Wing-coverts with black spots, tertials with two black bars; tail mainly black. ♀ brown above, *rump and most of tail rufous* (conspicuous in flight), lateral feathers black. *Wing-coverts with shiny purplish spots and two bars on tertials*. Breast pale grayish brown, belly whitish. ♀ of smaller Ruddy Ground Dove lacks the purplish wing markings, rufous rump, and uppertail. Less conspicuous than *Columbina* ground doves; generally in pairs that feed on the ground, rarely emerging too far from cover. Far-carrying song a distinctive slow-paced series of abrupt "boop" or "whoop" notes given from a hidden perch.

**EARED DOVE** *Zenaida auriculata*

26 cm | 10.25"

Locally common in semiopen and agricultural areas. Legs coral pink. Above brown with bluish gray crown, *two dark spots on ear-coverts*, and a purple sheen on neck. Wings with *large black spots on tertials*; *tail graduated, outer feathers with broad white tips and edging* (conspicuous in flight). Below pale vinaceous, lower belly pale buff. All the ground doves are markedly smaller. The larger and heavier White-tipped Dove lacks Eared's obvious head and wing spots. Conspicuous in settled areas, and sometimes quite tame. Potters about on the ground, head nodding, most often in small groups; larger flocks sometimes feed on open fields (and are locally considered an agricultural pest). Flight strong and fast. Not especially vocal, but has a subdued, low-pitched cooing, "whooh, whooh-whooh, whooh."

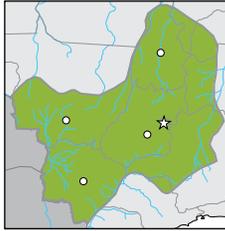


LEPTOTILA are large, plump terrestrial doves of *wooded habitats*. They have coral pink legs, rufous underwing-coverts, and *distinctive white tail-tipping*.

WHITE-TIPPED DOVE *Leptotila verreauxi*

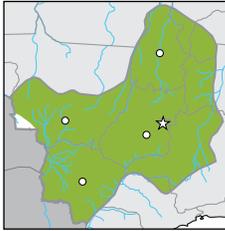
26.5-28 cm | 10.5-11"

Common and widespread on or near ground in deciduous forest and woodland, borders, and clearings. Red orbital ring (blue in far SE). Grayish brown above, whitish on forehead; tail blackish, *outer tail feathers white-tipped* (in flight looks like a narrow terminal band). Throat white; *below pale vinaceous*, whitish lower belly. Gray-fronted Dove has a blue-gray forecrown, distinctive buff tinge on face and sides of neck, and is a more forest-based bird. Cf. also Eared Dove. Usually found singly, walking on ground, head bobbing, most often just inside cover but coming into the open much more often than Gray-fronted, especially soon after dawn. Flushed birds sometimes land on low perch where they may nod, dip their tail, and pace nervously. Flight fast and strong, almost always low. Song a soft, hollow "wh-whooh" with distinct 2-noted effect (Gray-fronted's is single-noted).

**GRAY-FRONTED DOVE** *Leptotila rufaxilla*

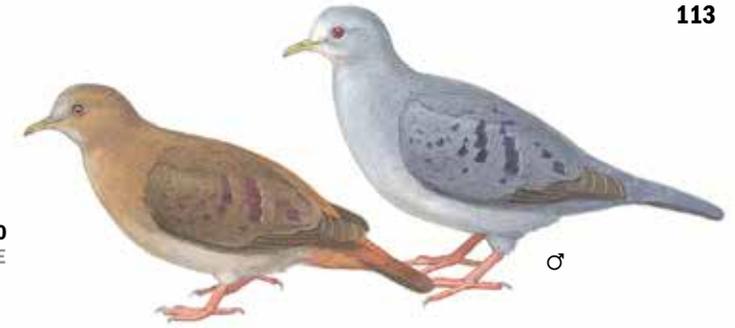
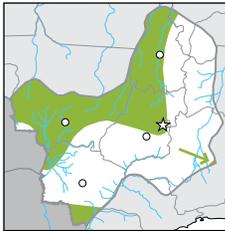
26-27.5 cm | 10.25-10.75"

Fairly common on or near ground in forest and woodland, *especially near water*. Red orbital ring. Above olive brown with *forecrown pale grayish and midcrown blue gray*; tail blackish, *outer tail feathers white-tipped*. *Face and sides of neck buff*; throat white, underparts pale vinaceous, lower belly whiter. White-tipped Dove is plainer, lacks gray on crown, buff on face; despite its name, the extent of its white tail-tipping is similar. Behavior similar to White-tipped but seems shyer, favoring such dense habitats that it is much less often seen; only occasionally does it emerge into the semiopen. Heard much more often than seen. Song an abrupt and mournful single-noted cooing, "whooh."

**RUDDY QUAIL-DOVE** *Geotrygon montana*

23 cm | 9"

Uncommon on or near ground in forest and woodland, mainly in N of our area. *Bill, loral line, orbital ring, and legs purplish red*. ♂ *above rufous-chestnut glossed with purple; prominent pinkish buff stripe across lower face bordered below by a reddish brown malar stripe*; breast pale vinaceous, belly dull buff; *often shows a whitish bar in front of wing*. ♀ much duller with *facial stripe pale cinnamon, malar stripe brown*; above dark olive brown. Breast brownish to grayish, belly dull buff. Juvenile like ♀ but feathers of upperparts have cinnamon edging. ♂♂ can be known from their overall ruddy coloration, unique among our pigeons, while ♀♀ show enough facial pattern to be recognizable. Usually found singly inside forest, foraging for seeds and fallen fruit; shy and not often seen. Unlike *Leptotila* doves, Ruddy Quail-Doves flush quietly without noisy wing-flapping. Song a soft, descending "oooh" given from a hidden perch.

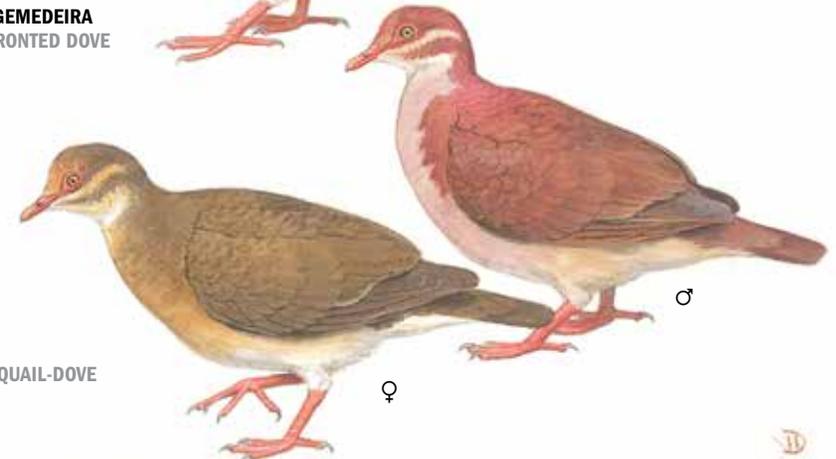
**POMBA-DE-ESPELHO**
BLUE GROUND DOVE

♀

♂

AVOANTE, POMBA-DE-BANDO
EARED DOVE

♂

JURITI-PUPU
WHITE-TIPPED DOVE**JURITI-GEMEDEIRA**
GRAY-FRONTED DOVE**PARIRI**
RUDDY QUAIL-DOVE

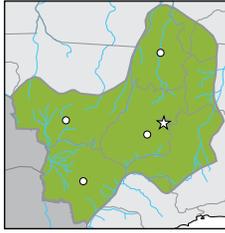
♀

♂

TROPICAL SCREECH OWL *Megascops choliba*

23.5 cm | 9.25"

Fairly common and widespread in woodland and groves around buildings. Formerly in genus *Otus*. Short fairly conspicuous ear-tufts; iris yellow. Grayish to cinnamon above, lightly streaked blackish and mottled buff; brow and facial area whitish, face outlined by black rim; large white spots on scapulars. Below whitish to pale buff with herringbone pattern of black streaks. Rufous morph rare. The only screech owl in most of our area. Strictly nocturnal; roosts by day in foliage, often pressed against a trunk to escape detection. Feeds mainly on large insects. Frequent song a short trill ending with an abrupt "ook!" or "ook!-ook!" Mate sometimes answers with a soft series of hoots, "tu-tu-tú-tú-tu-tu."

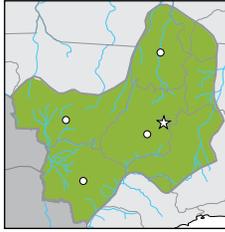


Tawny-bellied Screech Owl (*M. watsonii*), sometimes treated as separate species, Usta Screech Owl (*M. usta*), occurs in forest lower growth in N of our area. Small; dark-eyed, browner, and more uniform than Tropical, it lacks the pale facial area; pattern below less evident. Song a quavering trill that swells, then fades; some songs are slower.

FERRUGINOUS PYGMY OWL *Glaucidium brasilianum*

16.5 cm | 6.5"

Widespread and generally common in woodland and forest borders and semiopen areas. Very small with a yellow iris, no ear-tufts, and a pair of black "false eyes" on back of head. Color variable (brown, rufescent, and intermediate morphs). Above grayish to rufous brown, crown with fine pale streaking; scapulars and wing-coverts with white spots. White below with chest band, breast and belly streaking. Tail brown barred whitish to buff. The only pygmy owl in most of our area. Often perches in the semiopen, where routinely mobbed by the small birds on which it frequently preys. Flight fast and direct. Commonest song, given day and night, a long series of "pu" notes repeated steadily and rapidly for a minute or more, sometimes starting with a few sharper "wik" notes. Easily whistled; responding birds fly in swiftly, glaring at the "intruder." Also gives various "chirruping" calls.

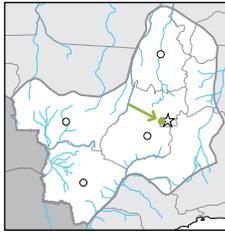


Amazonian Pygmy Owl (*G. hardyii*) occurs in canopy and borders of forest in N of our area, e.g., Serra das Araras. Resembles Ferruginous, but head and nape dotted white. Song a fast, high-pitched series of whistled notes lasting approximately 2 seconds.

BUFF-FRONTED OWL *Aegolius harrisii*

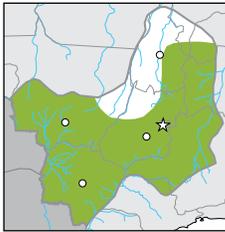
19-20 cm | 7.5-8"

Rare and local in woodland lower growth. Recorded from our region only in Brasília area but likely more widespread. Unmistakable. Iris yellowish. Above dark brown with bold white spots on wings, buff spots on scapulars. Large area on forecrown, facial area, and underparts orange-buff, the facial area outlined with black; chin and irregular line across chest also black. Singing birds can be responsive to recordings of their song, a fast, quavering, rather high-pitched trill.

**BURROWING OWL** *Athene cunicularia*

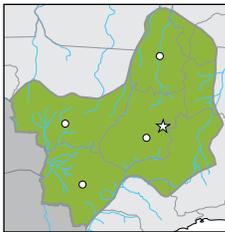
23 cm | 9"

Widespread and locally fairly common in campos and cerrado. Long whitish (feathered) legs. Iris yellow. Brown above, crown streaked whitish, back and wings spotted white. Buffy whitish below, with irregular brown spotting and barring. The only truly terrestrial owl; nearly unmistakable. Mainly diurnal, but also active in evening. More or less colonial at some sites, with pairs digging burrows into soft, often sandy soil. Frequently perches on the ground (also on fence posts), often adjacent to its burrows, bobbing when approached, and staring intently at the intruder. Not too vocal; occasionally gives a shrieking "kreeey, kik! kik! kik! kik! kik!" with distinctive rhythm; also various cackles.

**BARN OWL** *Tyto alba*

35.5-40.5 cm | 14-16"

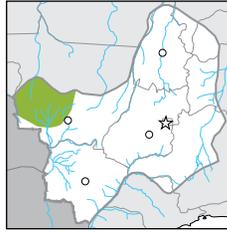
Widespread but only locally common in semiopen and agricultural areas. Classified in separate family, Tytonidae. Iris dark brown. Distinctive heart-shaped facial disk white outlined by dark rim. Light morph (illustrated) is grayish and golden buff above, white below; usually dotted black and white. Less numerous dark morph grayer above; buff below, usually dotted. Underwing whitish, imparting a ghostly appearance to flying birds at night. ♂♂ are paler than ♀♀. Perched birds have a narrow profile, large head, and slender body. In flight cf. Short-eared and Striped Owls. Mostly nocturnal but sometimes active in late afternoon or early morning, Barn Owls hunt while slowly flapping and gliding low over ground, legs often dangled; feeds mainly on rodents, also birds, large insects. Most numerous around houses, sheltering in dark recesses of a barn or tree cavity. Flying birds give a loud raspy shriek or hiss, "sh-h-h-h-h-h!"

**CORUJINHA-DO-MATO**
TROPICAL SCREECH OWL**CABURÉ**
FERRUGINOUS PYGMY OWL**CABURÉ-CANELA**
BUFF-FRONTED OWL**CORUJA-BURAQUEIRA**
BURROWING OWL**SUINDARA**
BARN OWL

TROGONS (Trogonidae) are colorful birds with soft lax plumage, short legs, heavy bills that are slightly hooked at tip, and long, graduated, square-tipped tails. They range in a variety of forest and woodland habitats, where they perch upright and (in spite of their often gorgeous coloration) are rather inconspicuous aside from their frequently given vocalizations. Many species gather in singing assemblies, both sexes participating. Their diet consists of a mixture of fruit and larger insects, both usually captured on the wing. They nest in cavities, often dug into arboreal termitaries.

BLACK-TAILED TROGON *Trogon melanurus*

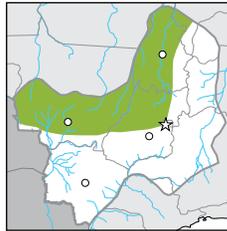
30.5 cm | 12"



Uncommon in forest and borders in NW of our area, e.g., Serra das Araras. A large, red-bellied trogon. ♂ has bright yellow bill and red eye-ring; ♀'s bill yellow below. ♂ shining bluish green above, bluest on rump and upper-side of tail, with black-and-white vermiculated wing-coverts. Underside of tail black. Face and upper throat black, lower throat and chest shining green with narrow white chest band; breast and belly bright red. ♀ gray above and on throat and chest, breast and belly red, sometimes with a little white separating the gray and red. Underside of tail blackish, outer feathers often with white tips and some barring. Blue-crowned Trogon is smaller, has obvious black-and-white barring on tail. Surucua Trogon occurs only in the SE. A phlegmatic bird, tending to remain well above the ground; usually inconspicuous, heard more often than seen. Mostly ranges in pairs, perching on larger limbs, often motionless for long periods but periodically hurtling out to pluck a fruit or pick off a large insect, continuing on to another perch. Sometimes gathers in small groups that displace and chase each other, the ♂♂ singing and the ♀♀ calling softly. Song a long-continued series of up to 20-30 resonant, quite low-pitched "cow" notes that starts softly: "cuh-cuh-cuh-cow-cow-ców-ców-ców..." Call a soft clucking, often given as the bird raises and lowers its tail.

AMAZONIAN WHITE-TAILED TROGON *Trogon viridis*

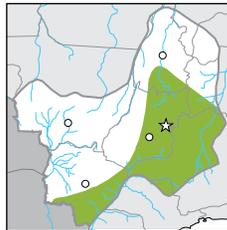
28 cm | 11"



Common in midlevels and subcanopy of forest and borders in NW of our area. Pale blue eye-ring in both sexes, unique among our trogons. ♂ mostly shining bluish green above, hindcrown and nape more violet-blue; forehead, face, and throat black. Underside of tail black, but appearing mostly white because outer feathers are so broadly white-tipped. Chest violet-blue; breast and belly rich yellow. ♀ gray above and on throat and chest, with some faint white vermiculations on wing-coverts and barring on inner flight feathers. Underside of tail blackish, outer feathers barred and broadly tipped white. Breast and belly yellow. ♀'s undertail like that of smaller Violaceous, but latter differs in its whitish eye crescents and whitish band separating gray and yellow on underparts. Often in pairs, usually staying well above the ground but coming lower at edge; there they can be tame, peering around sluggishly. Small groups gather during courtship. Song a fast, fairly even series of 15-20 "cow" or "cowp" notes, higher-pitched than in Black-tailed Trogon. Both sexes also give soft "chuk" notes and a nasal scolding: "kwa kwa kwo-kwo-kwo-kwo-kwo" often accompanied by raising and lowering tail.

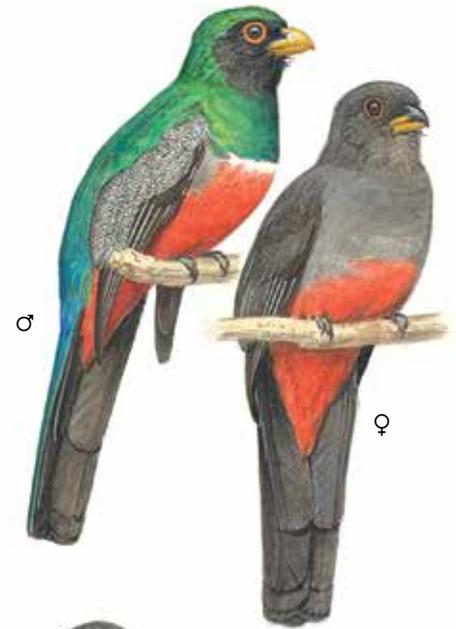
SURUCUA TROGON *Trogon surrucura*

27 cm | 10.5"



Locally fairly common in deciduous and gallery forest and woodland in SE of our area. ♂ has red eye-ring; ♀ has feathered white crescents in front and behind eye. ♂ has shining violet-blue head, neck, and chest with black forehead, face, and throat; shining green above with black-and-white vermiculations on wing-coverts and inner flight feathers. Underside of tail looks mostly white. Breast and belly bright red. ♀ gray above with narrow white barring on wing-coverts and inner flight feathers. Underside of tail blackish with outer feathers broadly tipped and edged white. Throat dark gray, becoming paler on breast; belly red. Blue-crowned Trogon is smaller; ♂ has orange eye-ring, underside of tail boldly barred, and a white chest band; ♀ also has white chest band and shows some barring on outer tail feathers. Black-tailed Trogon occurs only in far northwest. Behavior similar to Amazonian White-tailed Trogon. Song a measured series of up to 20-30 "cow" notes, in the second half their pitch sometimes dropping and the pace slightly speeding up. Also gives various "cluk's" and "chirr's."

SURUCUÁ-DE-RABO-PRETO
BLACK-TAILED TROGON



SURUCUÁ-GRANDE-DE-BARRIGA-AMARELA
AMAZONIAN WHITE-TAILED TROGON



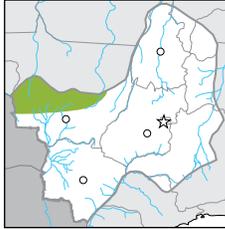
SURUCUÁ-VARIADO
SURUCUA TROGON

TOUCANS (Ramphastidae) are spectacular large birds that use their *long, laterally compressed, usually colorful bills* to stretch for fruit, their primary diet. The bills are hollow and light. They mainly range in the canopy of forest and woodland, the Toco in much more open country. Most toucans are *quite vocal*, and give a variety of croaking, grunting, or even squeaky sounds.

GOULD'S TOUCANET *Selenidera gouldii*

33 cm | 13"

Rare and local in canopy and midlevels of forest in NW of our area. Iris yellow with a "horizontal" pupil; large bare ocular area bluish green. Outer bill orange-yellow; base of maxilla black, of mandible whitish. ♂ has head, neck, and underparts black with conspicuous tuft of golden feathers on ear-coverts and a yellow nuchal collar. Olive green above, tail dusker with central feathers tipped rufous. Flank patch mixed yellow and rufous, crissum red. ♀ has rufous replacing ♂'s black, and ear-tufts duller. In its limited range nothing really resembles this *ornately plumaged* small toucan. Unlike most toucans, this toucanet is furtive and inconspicuous, tending to remain hidden in foliage and rarely perching in the open. It usually ranges in pairs, less often small (family?) groups. Distinctive call a low-pitched guttural growl, almost frog-like, "groww-groww-groww-groww...", repeated at a rate of about one note per second for 8-10 seconds; calling birds often seesaw up and down, bowing head and raising tail up over back.

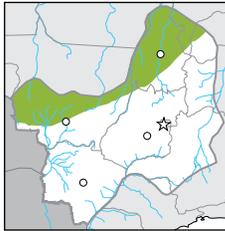


ARAÇARIS are slender, boldly patterned, *long-billed* toucans with *long, graduated tails*. They range widely in forest and woodland, usually in small groups, and are noisy and conspicuous. Nests are placed in tree cavities (sometimes in holes made by woodpeckers). They roost communally, sometimes in the same holes where nesting occurs.

LETTERED ARAÇARI *Pteroglossus inscriptus*

34 cm | 13.5"

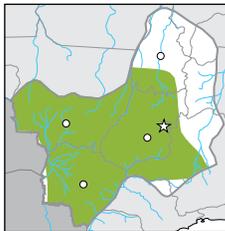
Fairly common in canopy and borders of forest and woodland in N of our area (including Chapada dos Guimarães). Iris dark red; bare ocular area mostly turquoise, darker below eye. Bill brownish yellow with dark culmen, tip, and vertical "tooth" marks on the maxilla (the "letters"). ♂ dark green above with black head, neck, and throat; rump red (hidden at rest). Below pale yellow (no bands); thighs mainly brown. ♀ differs in its chestnut brown face and throat. Lettered is our only araçari without a red band on underparts. Usually in groups, sometimes up to 6-8 birds, that forage in canopy, subcanopy, and borders where they hop on larger branches. They often perch in the open early in the morning, less so at other times, and feed mainly on fruit (also some insects, small lizards, eggs, and nestlings). Flight is level on rapidly beating wings, ending with a short glide just before landing; often a group straggles along single file, following much the same flight path. Quiet for an araçari, with call consisting of an often long-continued series of guttural "cha" notes.



CHESTNUT-EARED ARAÇARI *Pteroglossus castanotis*

44 cm | 17.5"

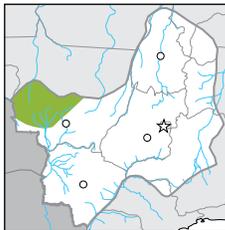
Fairly common and widespread in canopy and borders of forest and woodland; the only araçari occurring in the majority of our region, including Pantanal. Maxilla orange-yellow deepening to rich brown basally, culmen black; mandible black. Iris white, bare ocular area blue. Dark olive above with red rump (hidden at rest) and black crown; sides of head, throat, and nuchal collar maroon-chestnut. Chest patch black; below yellow crossed by a broad red band; thighs brown. Behavior similar to Lettered Araçari but as Chestnut-eared occurs in more open habitats, it tends to be a more conspicuous bird. Call a harsh, querulous squeal: "skreeyip!" often repeated many times.



RED-NECKED ARAÇARI *Pteroglossus bitorquatus*

37 cm | 14.5"

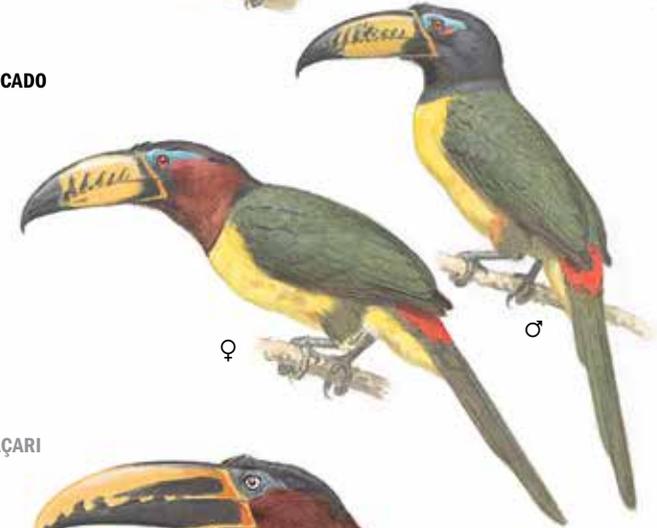
Rare in canopy and borders of forest in NW of our area (Serra das Araras). A colorful araçari. Maxilla greenish yellow, mandible mostly black. Bare ocular area red with a little blue in front of eye. Head and throat black, nape and upper back red; otherwise olive above with red rump (hidden at rest). Broad breast band bright red; lower underparts yellow. No other araçari shows anywhere near as much red as this rather small and beautiful species. Its behavior is similar to the others, though Red-necked is more a forest-based bird and hence can be inconspicuous. Most frequent call a loud, repeated "kree-yeéik, kree-yeéik, kree-yeéik...;" also various chatters and bill clappings.



ARAÇARI-DE-GOULD
GOULD'S TOUCANET



ARAÇARI-DE-BICO-RISCADO
LETTERED ARAÇARI



ARAÇARI-CASTANHO
CHESTNUT-EARED ARAÇARI

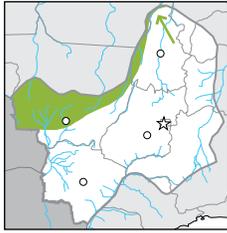


ARAÇARI-DE-PESCOÇO-VERMELHO
RED-NECKED ARAÇARI

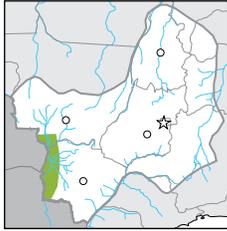
YELLOW-TUFTED WOODPECKER *Melanerpes cruentatus* 19 cm | 7.5"

Common in canopy and borders of forest and adjacent clearings in NW of our area. Mainly black; pale yellow eye-ring extends back as a white postocular stripe reaching a golden yellow nuchal band; midcrown red (lacking in ♀). Rump white, midbreast and belly red, flanks and crissum barred black and whitish. Colorful and not likely confused. No other woodpecker is so fond of dead trees and snags. Conspicuous and social, usually in groups of 3-5 birds (sometimes 12 or more); nesting is communal. Generally perches high, often in the open, even at mid-day. Feeds mainly by probing wood like other woodpeckers, but also sallies for insects and eats fruit. Upon alighting, usually holds wings outstretched for a moment. Noisy. Most frequent call a distinctive "krr-rr-rr-rr-kréh-kréh" with variants, but always with the rolled beginning. Sometimes several birds call together, their wings flaring and heads bowing.

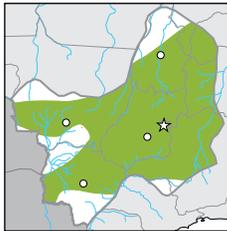
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*M. flavifrons*) occurs locally in forest and borders in S Goiás and W Minas Gerais. Even gaudier than the Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, with yellow forecrown and throat, bright red crown and nape (lacking in ♀).

**WHITE-FRONTED WOODPECKER** *Melanerpes cactorum* 18 cm | 6.75"

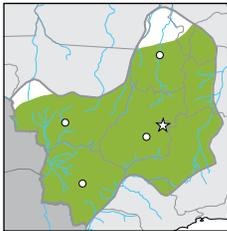
Uncommon and local in deciduous woodland and scrub in Pantanal, often (but not always) in association with cactus. Previously thought an austral migrant here, but recent evidence confirms resident status. Mostly black above; prominent white forecrown and nape patch, red spot on forecrown (lacking in ♀); midback striped whitish, wings boldly barred white. Throat pale yellow, white malar stripe; below grayish, flanks and crissum barred dusky. Not likely confused, especially not in the semiopen scrub this species favors, where there are few woodpeckers. Conspicuous, often perching in the open, even on cactus. Quite social, most often in groups of 3-5 (presumably related?) birds. Calls are less forceful than in many woodpeckers and have an odd, almost squeaky quality: "skwee-kyup." As with the Yellow-tufted, calling birds often raise their wings and bow their heads.

**CHECKERED WOODPECKER** *Veniliornis mixtus* 15 cm | 6"

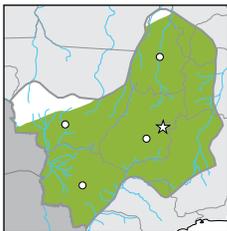
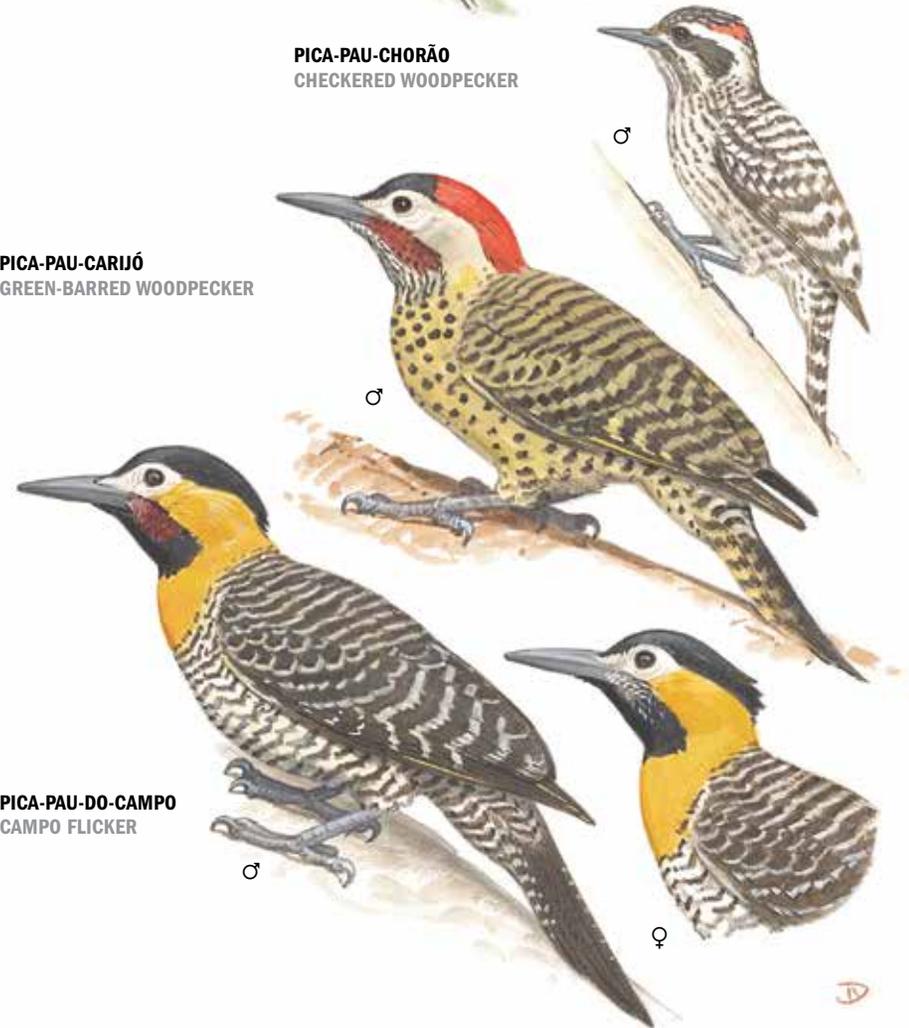
Uncommon and local in cerrado and light woodland, but only very locally in Pantanal. Small. Above blackish spotted and barred white, with a long white superciliary and malar stripe and small red area on hindcrown (lacking in ♀). Below whitish, breast with sparse and narrow blackish streaking. Only possible confusion is with Little Woodpecker (plain above, etc.). Occurs at inexplicably low densities and not often encountered even in seemingly "perfect" habitat. Forages by gleaning and tapping on smaller branches and twigs in low trees. Infrequently heard call a fairly loud, descending series of sharp notes: "kweh-weh-weh-weh-weh."

**GREEN-BARRED WOODPECKER** *Chrysotilus melanochloros* 28 cm | 11"

Fairly common and widespread in deciduous and gallery woodland, cerrado, and clearings with scattered trees. Sometimes placed in the genus *Colaptes*. Above golden olive boldly barred black; forecrown black, hindcrown and malar stripe red (the latter black in ♀), face creamy whitish. Throat whitish streaked black; below yellowish with prominent black spotting. Campo Flicker is larger, shows no red on crown, has bright yellow face and chest. This fancy woodpecker is found singly or in pairs, foraging in trees and also on the ground (but less often on ground than Campo Flicker); apparently feeds primarily on ants. Most frequent call a loud ringing "kip!" often repeated several times; song, often given from a commanding perch, a faster series of "keeu" notes.

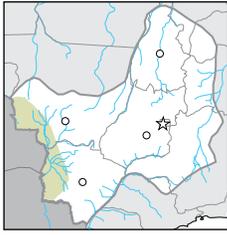
**CAMPO FLICKER** *Colaptes campestris* 31 cm | 12"

Common and widespread in open terrain. More than most birds found originally in campos and cerrado, this species has adapted well to agricultural terrain. Crown and throat black; face, sides of neck, and chest bright yellow; inconspicuous malar streak flecked reddish (♂) or whitish (♀). Above boldly barred black and whitish; below whitish with black scaling. Not likely confused, but cf. Green-barred Woodpecker (with spotted breast, whitish face, etc.). A very conspicuous bird, foraging primarily on the ground for ants and termites; also perches freely in low trees and often rests for long periods on fence posts or termite mounds. Nests in holes dug into banks, trees, or sometimes termite mounds. Gives various loud ringing calls, often in repetition: "kyu! kyu! kyu-kyu," frequently accompanied by wing flaring.

**PICA-PAU-DE-TESTA-VERMELHA**
YELLOW-TUFTED WOODPECKER**PICA-PAU-DE-TESTA-BRANCA**
WHITE-FRONTED WOODPECKER**PICA-PAU-CHORÃO**
CHECKERED WOODPECKER**PICA-PAU-CARIJÓ**
GREEN-BARRED WOODPECKER**PICA-PAU-DO-CAMPO**
CAMPO FLICKER

BLACK-BACKED GROSBEEK *Pheucticus aureoventris* 21.5-22 cm | 8.25-8.5"

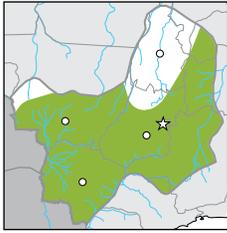
Uncommon austral migrant to deciduous woodland and scrub in Pantanal, mainly to W Mato Grosso do Sul. Massive bill blackish, paler below. ♂ mostly black above and on throat and breast, wings with bold white markings and outer tail feathers white-tipped. Belly bright yellow. ♀ like ♂ but browner and more or less speckled yellow above; below yellow speckled black. Hardly to be confused: no other similar bird in our area has such a heavy bill. Found singly or in pairs, often perching in the open, sometimes allowing a close approach; not with flocks. Both sexes often give a metallic "pink" call. ♂'s song, given from an exposed perch, is a rich and melodic caroling; infrequently heard here. Breeds mainly in Andes.



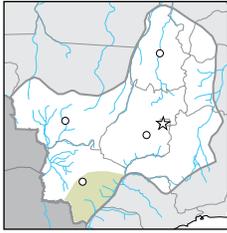
The "BLUE GROSBEEKS" are mainly blue (♀♀ brown) with heavy to very heavy bills. They range in woodland, and usually are hard to see.

ULTRAMARINE GROSBEEK *Cyanocompsa brissonii* 15.5 cm | 6.25"

Rare to uncommon in undergrowth of lighter woodland, scrub, and thickets near water. Very heavy bill blackish. ♂ dark blue with forehead, brow, malar area, and shoulders paler and brighter blue. ♀ cocoa brown above, paler and brighter fulvous brown below. Glaucous-blue Grosbeak is smaller with a stubbier bill and its ♂ shows a grayish suffusion on the blue. ♀ Ultramarine also resembles ♀ Great-billed Seedfinch, but the latter's brown is somewhat less rich and more olivaceous, and its bill even more massive. Ultramarine Grosbeaks occur in pairs and are reclusive, generally remaining inside heavy cover though singing ♂♂ can perch in the open. Song fairly loud and musical, typically starting slowly and ending in a warble. In many areas heavily trapped for the cagebird market.

**GLAUCOUS-BLUE GROSBEEK** *Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea* 15 cm | 5.5"

Rare austral migrant to lower growth of forest and woodland borders in Mato Grosso do Sul; only a few records from our area. Bill shorter and stubbier than in Ultramarine Grosbeak, with a curved culmen more like that of *Sporophila*. ♂ uniform glaucous blue, slightly brighter on brow. ♀ resembles ♀ Ultramarine Grosbeak though somewhat paler. Ultramarine Grosbeak is larger with a much more massive bill; ♂ is a notably darker blue. Behavior much as in Ultramarine, tending to be equally or even more shy. Song, likely not often heard here, a fast, jumbled warbling, higher-pitched than the Ultramarine's and with a more even tempo (lacking the Ultramarine's slow start). Breeds in SE Brazil region.

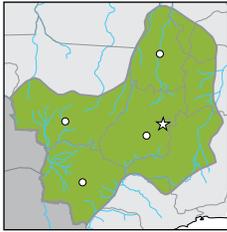


EMBERIZINE FINCHES (Emberizidae) comprise a large and diverse group of small birds found widely in the Neotropics. Most have deep conical bills adapted for eating seeds; most inhabit open or lightly wooded terrain.

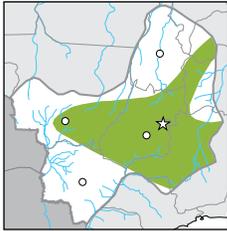
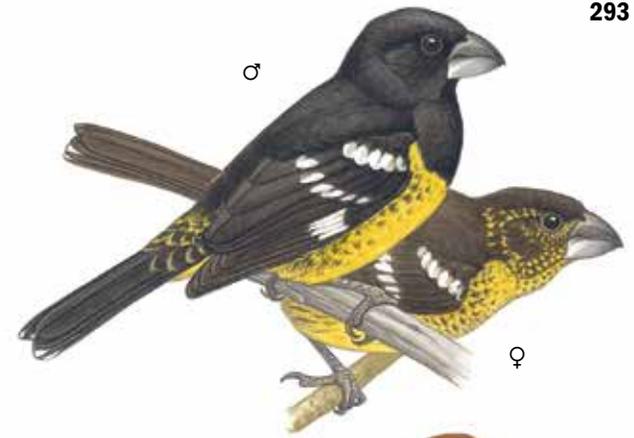
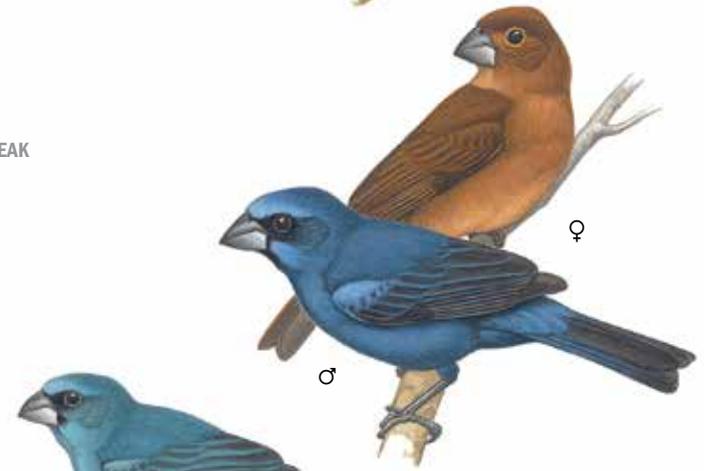
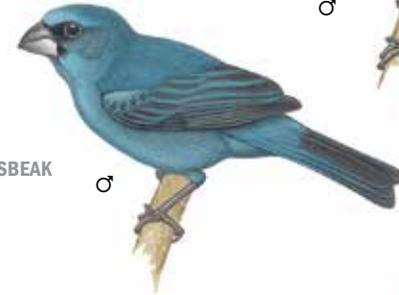
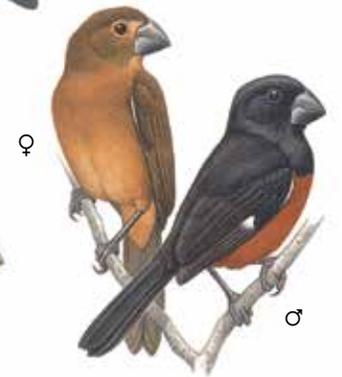
ORYZOBORUS seedfinches resemble seedeaters but have much more massive bills. ♂♂ are black or mostly black. Because of their popularity as cagebirds, both our species have been heavily trapped.

LESSER SEEDFINCH *Oryzoborus angolensis* 12.5 cm | 5"

Now rare in shrubby clearings, woodland, and forest borders. Very heavy, squared-off black bill. ♂ glossy black with chestnut breast and belly. Small wing speculum and underwing-coverts white. ♀ brown above, fulvous brown below; underwing-coverts white, but shows no speculum. The much rarer Great-billed Seedfinch is larger and has a more massive bill, but ♀ especially can be confused. Cf. also ♀ seedeaters, all of which have considerably stubbier and rounder bills. Found singly or in pairs, sometimes associating with seedeaters but in general less tied to grassy areas and much less prone to flock. Song (the reason this bird is so popular a cagebird in Brazil) an attractive and prolonged series of musical whistled notes that gradually becomes more jumbled and twittery.

**GREAT-BILLED SEEDFINCH** *Oryzoborus maximiliani* 16 cm | 6.25"

CR Now very rare and local in vicinity of marshy areas with luxuriant grass and shrubby clearings; a few have been recently recorded from Emas NP. Bill enormously thick, chalky whitish in ♂, blackish in ♀. ♂ glossy black with conspicuous wing-speculum and underwing-coverts white. ♀ brown above, fulvous brown below; underwing-coverts white. This finch has been so reduced in numbers by trappers for the cagebird market that it remains very poorly known in the wild. Found singly or in pairs, not associating with other finches. Its canary-like song is individually variable but always complex and highly melodic, a lovely series of notes, trills, and rattles.

**REI-DO-BOSQUE**
BLACK-BACKED GROSBEEK**AZULÃO**
ULTRAMARINE GROSBEEK**AZULINHO**
GLAUCOUS-BLUE GROSBEEK**CURIÓ, AVINHADO**
LESSER SEEDFINCH**BICUDO**
GREAT-BILLED SEEDFINCH



“This landmark guide represents a major milestone for birding and conservation in the American tropics. Avian abundance and diversity combine magically in the Pantanal and Cerrado region of Brazil’s interior. Finally we have a field guide covering all the birds of this region, richly illustrated by the best in the business and complete with detailed notes and photographs describing the unique ecology and conservation issues of this captivating piece of paradise. Birding in Brazil just became a whole lot easier and more rewarding.”

— **John W. Fitzpatrick**

Louis Agassiz Fuertes Director, Cornell Lab of Ornithology

Brazil, the fifth largest nation in the world, is one of the planet’s richest places for avian diversity and endemism. With the Birds of Brazil field guide series, the Wildlife Conservation Society brings together a top international team to do justice to the incredible diversity of Brazil’s avifauna. This first guide of the planned five-volume series features the 740 bird species of the Pantanal and Cerrado regions of Central Brazil. This compact modern field guide’s unparalleled color artwork throughout, identification points, and range map for each species enable easy identification of all the birds normally found in these vibrant and critically important areas of Brazil.

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Martha Argel is a widely known Brazilian ornithologist and translator of the Portuguese edition of this work.

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