

**Segunda Reunión del Memorando de Entendimiento sobre la
Conservación de Aves Migratorias de Pastizales del Sur de
Sudamérica y de sus Hábitats**

(24 – 25 julio de 2018, Florianópolis, Brasil)

UNEP/CMS/MOS2/GRB/Doc.6

**PRESENCIA DE LAS ESPECIES DEL MEMORANDO DE ENTENDIMIENTO
SOBRE AVES DE PASTIZAL EN OTROS PAÍSES DE LAS AMÉRICAS**

(Preparado por la Secretaría)



POTENTIAL RANGE- STATES FOR SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE GRASSLAND BIRDS MOU

Information on Species/Potential Species to the 'Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Birds Species and their Habitats' that Occupy Non-party Territories.

GRASSLAND BIRDS MOU SPECIES PRESENCE IN NON-MOU COUNTRIES

MOU Species

***Polystictus pectoralis*; En. 'Bearded Tachuri'; Sp. Tachurí Barbado**



Figure 1 - (Collar & Wege, 1995). Sightings in N. SA.

Colombia

Described as 'very local' in Colombia and possibly extinct. Found in the western highland areas, the upper río Dagua valley (Valle del Cauca), the lowland eastern savannas, tepui and known from Bogotá swamp (Cundinamarca) and north-east Meta. It is also present in the Andean grasslands at two sites and a localized and disjunct distribution is present in the Andes, occupying lowland grasslands with scrubby vegetation, generally near water and savannas. The most threatened population is on the 'montane plateau', but in 1986 it was judged common in part of Meta. From Meta, the species is found in open savanna with scattered bushes and tall clumped grass and weeds.

Venezuela

Present in the tepui region of southern Venezuela, occupying the lowland and tepui grasslands. 'Very scarce' on the south-eastern Gran Sabana. Present from Barinas to Bolívar in the south and Carabobo. The only published account refers to "swampy places in low, open woodland, forest edge, savannas to 200 m north of the Orinoco, to 1,300 m on the slopes of the tepuis". It is suggested that the species may not be rare in the central Gran Sabana. The only known protected site is Canaima National Park (3,000,000 ha).

Guyana

Occupying the lowland and tepui grasslands, not encountered in the southern Rupununi savanna, which is wetter and perhaps more damaged by cattle. A higher representation of Guyanan specimens from Mount Roraima.

Surinam

Isolated populations in southern Surinam, occupying lowland and tepui grasslands, found in "tussock grassland and low scrub". Described as "scarce" in Sipaliwini, the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (100,000 ha) being important.

French Guyana

Occupying lowland and tepui grasslands in French Guyana the habitat is "high grass on wet soils in savannas". With isolated populations in northern French Guiana (Collar & Wege, 1995).

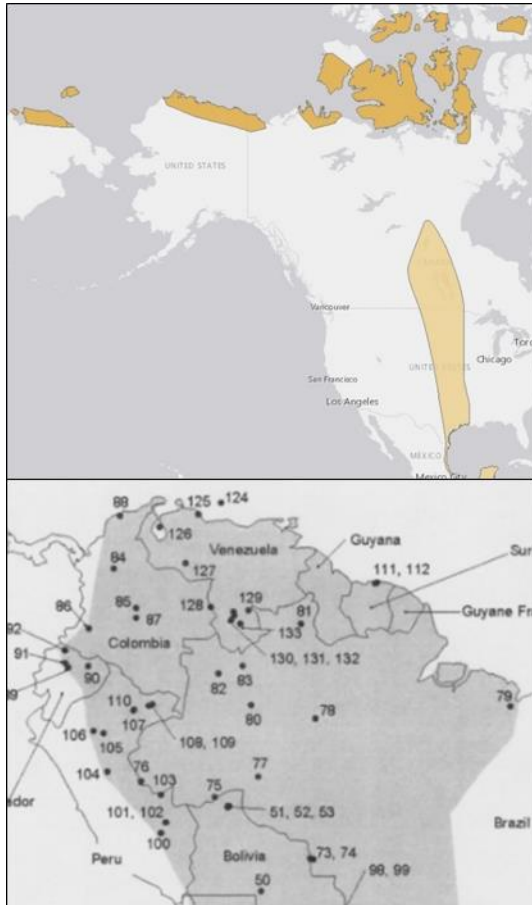
Calidris subruficollis; En. 'Buff-breasted Sandpiper'; Sp. 'Correlimos Canelo'

Figure 2 - (Lanctot et al, 2002). Sightings in N. SA.

USA, Canada and Russia,

Breeds sporadically along Arctic coasts from central Alaska, U.S.A., to Devon Island, Canada, with a population on Wrangel Island and west Chukotka, Russia. It has also been reported from St Pierre and Miquelon. In Alaska, this species breeds over most of the Beaufort Sea coast including the National Petroleum Reserve, the Kuparuk and Prudhoe Bay oil fields, and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Lanctot et al, 2010).

Migration (southbound),

Birds move through the Central US/Canadian Flyway, small numbers are also seen along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Rainwater Basin, Nebraska, is an important stopover point. Birds have been observed using agricultural fields and wetland habitats (Jorgensen, Mccarty & Wolfenbarger, 2007).

South America

In South America, the Central Amazonia/Pantanal flyway is the major migration route, which birds use to reach the MoU states.

Northern South America,

Migration studies suggest there is a yet undiscovered spring staging area in Northern South America (figure 2). This seems likely because of the long distances involved and the body condition of birds when first captured in the US (Ruiz-Guerra et al, 2013).

Venezuela, Surinam, Guyana, French Guyana, Perú, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago,

Anecdotal reports of presence including 200 reported at Hato El Cedrel (Venezuela) (Lanctot et al, 2002).

Colombia,

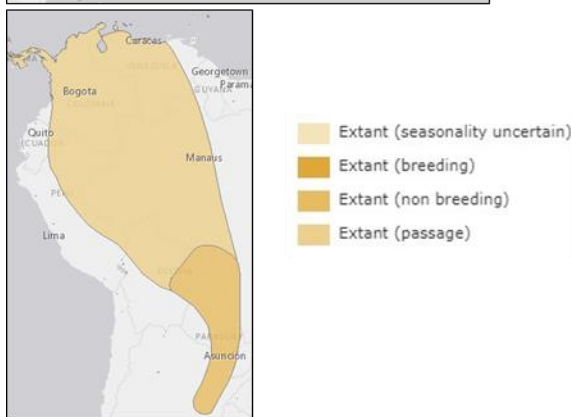
Presence in several lowland and highland locations: Meta, Casanare and Cesar, department records of Buff-breasted Sandpipers in Colombia: Ciénaga Morales, Hato Corozal, Victoria Ranch, Las Delicias Ranch, El Boral Ranch, Wisirare Ecotheme Park, Banco Largo Ranch, Maní and Carimata Ranch (Ruiz-Guerra et al, 2013). 500 reported at Hacienda La Corocora during migration.

Migration (northbound),

Northbound migrants reverse their travels, crossing the Gulf of Mexico to reach the US (Lanctot et al, 2010; Jorgensen, Mccarty and Wolfenbarger, 2007; Zachary et al, 2013).

Non-MOU Species

Dolichonyx oryzivorus; En. ‘Bobolink’; Sp. Tordo Charlatán



Breeding - US, Canada,

Breeds in the US and Canada, from British Columbia and Alberta in the west to west Newfoundland and as far south as West Virginia in the east as well as Colorado in the western part of its range. Seen as far north as Pt. Barrow, Alaska, but not known to nest in that state. Isolated breeding populations are found in central Washington, north east Nevada, north Utah, east Arizona, Kansas and central Kentucky. There is probably a small breeding population in west North Carolina.

Migration - Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola,

Migration through Central America appears to be uncommon with birds generally proceeding southward through Florida and across the Caribbean, with stopovers in Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, before flying to the South American mainland. Early in the twentieth century the fight over the Caribbean from Jamaica was called the “bobolink route”.

Venezuela, Colombia,

Southbound migration includes a multi-week stop in the Llanos grasslands of Venezuela or Colombia, followed by a final trip to the MoU states.

Peru, Chile,

Overwinters in the MoU States and there are a few records along the coast of Peru and as far as south Chile.

Spring Migration - Colombia, Venezuela, Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, USA,

Spring migration begins in late March and early April when birds are reported to be moving north through Bolivia and west Brazil (including the Pantanal) to east Colombia, along the east edge of the Andes, or west Venezuela. Leaving north Venezuela from between the Gulf of Venezuela and Caracas to continue north west through Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas, and/or Bermuda to Florida, Alabama, Georgia, or the Carolinas.

Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Chile Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Lesser Antilles,

Also recorded, as separate migration routes (Martin, et al, 2015; Howell, Unknown).

Compiled by Angus Montgomery-Baird (CMS Secretariat)**References**

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