

**PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF SPECIES ON THE APPENDICES OF THE CONVENTION
ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS**

A. PROPOSAL; To include the total population of *Sporophila ruficollis* in Appendix II

B. PROPONENT: Government of Paraguay

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxon

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| 1.1 | Clas: | Aves |
| 1.2 | Order: | Passeriformes |
| 1.3 | Family: | Emberizidae |
| 1.4 | Species: | <i>Sporophila ruficollis</i> |
| 1.5 | Common names: | Guyra juru tu'i pytâ, Capuchino garganta café, Dark-throated Seedeater |

2. Biological data

2.1 Distribution

In Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz, La Paz, and Tarija), southern Brazil (southern Mato Grosso, southern Goiás, western Minas Gerais, western Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay (in the Región Oriental and the Chaco), northern Uruguay (Artigas and Paysandú), and northern Argentina (southern Tucumán, northern Córdoba, Santa Fé and very occasionally the north of Buenos Aires). In Argentina, probably in Uruguay, and in the Región Oriental of Paraguay it is a migratory species, arriving in October-November. The range of the migratory populations is not well known during the wintering season, but they are likely to stay in central-southern Brazil, and perhaps also in the extreme north of the Región Oriental in Paraguay (Concepción).

2.2 Population

It is estimated that the population has suffered a serious decline, expected to continue. Though relatively common in northern Bolivia, and also in Concepción, Paraguay, the species has become very scarce in the north of Argentina.

2.3 Habitat

The species inhabits different types of grasslands, areas with secondary herbaceous vegetation, and scrublands and xeromorphic savannahs, not necessarily near water surfaces. In Bolivia, it inhabits grasslands up to an altitude of 1200 m.

3. Threat data

Listed in the “almost threatened” category by UICN due to a serious decrease in population.

3.1 Direct threats to the population

The species is threatened by capture of individuals for sale as pets.

3.2 Habitat destruction

Extensive conversion of grasslands for agriculture and plantations of *Pinus* and *Eucalyptus*, especially in the southern parts of its range, have decreased the available habitat. Use of pesticides, and annual fire clearance in neighbouring lands have had a negative impact on breeding grounds.

3.3 Indirect threats

Not known

3.4 Threats connected especially with migrations

The species is threatened by conversion of habitat all over its range. It therefore depends on conservation actions for its survival, both in nesting areas and in those used during migration and wintering.

3.5 National and international utilization

Individuals of the species are kept as pets

4. Protection status and needs

4.1 National protection status

The species is present in several protected areas all over its range (such as, in Paraguay: Parque Nacional San Luís, Parque Nacional Paso Bravo, Reserva Natural del Bosque Mbaracayú, Área Reservada para Parque Nacional San Rafael).

4.2 International protection status

The species is not listed in the appendices to CMS or to CITES.

4.3 Additional protection needs

To prohibit, and to enforce the prohibition of, trapping and commercial sales of the species.

5. Range States

Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

6. Comments from Range States

None

7. Additional remarks

None

8. Referencias

BirdLife International (2000) *Threatened Birds of the World*. Barcelona & Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International.