Checklist of birds from the municipal dam of São José do Rio Preto, São Paulo state, with a new record of the recently rediscovered and potentially critically endangered chachalaca *Ortalis remota* (Galliformes: Cracidae) and ways to promote local biodiversity conservation

César Cestari

Abstract. The artificial municipal dam of São José do Rio Preto provides several ecosystem services including birdwatching that contribute significantly to local human welfare. However, there is no published paper evidencing the local biodiversity of birds at the municipal dam. Here, I produced a checklist of the birds inhabiting the Córrego da Onça, one part of the dam area that probably presents a higher richness of birds due to the heterogeneity of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Eighteen surveys where sporadically conducted between 2013 and 2015. A total of 96 species of birds was registered in the region, including one individual of the recently rediscovered and potentially critically endangered chachalaca *Ortalis remota*. Given the results, I propose an urban re-planning with the restoration of native vegetation and proper infrastructure for visitors interested in birdwatching. These measures will increase the individual and collective knowledge of people about bird biology and conservation at the same time that they enjoy local ecosystem services.

Introduction

The flying habits of birds, together with their varied plumage coloration, diversity, and ease of visualization in natural and anthropogenic habitats, may comprise a surplus cultural ecosystem service that birds provide to humanity (Sekercioglu 2002). Birds also influence numerous ecological functions such as pollination, seed dispersal, controlling of prey populations, and they may be easily used as a basis for disseminating ecological education (Wenny et al. 2011). In Brazil, birdwatching activity is increasing exponentially, meaningfully putting people in contact with nature (Athiê 2007, Farias 2007). However, due to the continental expanse of the Brazilian territory and lack of appropriate infrastructure to support birdwatchers (Olmos 2017), areas with high potential of biodiversity might be underestimated, including anthropogenic ecosystems where birds may be easily seen (Pena et al. 2017). Biodiversity losses due to intensive degradation of ecosystems are also occurring worldwide (Johnson et al. 2017) which may put local bird richness at risk. According to the United Nations (2014), by the year 2050 approximately two thirds of people will live in cities. This advancing urbanization process is causing negative impacts on biological taxa (McDonald et al. 2013). The knowledge of local biodiversity by people is of primary importance to the promotion of educational activities aiming ecological sustainability (Rands et al. 2010). It follows that the production of checklists, including paper lists and web-based...
bird databases are the first steps in the process to promote sustainability (Lebbin 2009). In addition, checklists may fill the so-called Wallacean shortfall and improve data about the dynamics of species distribution on Earth (Neto & Loyola 2016).

The municipal dam of São José do Rio Preto provides an array of ecological services to people, such as water for consumption, recreational and cultural activities, and local temperature moderation. Despite the scarcity of published studies, the dam apparently maintains relatively high levels of biodiversity of aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates (Andrade 2003, Coelho 2008, Ramires 2017, Prefeitura Municipal de São José do Rio Preto 2018). In the present paper, I provide a checklist of birds that includes the frequency of species per habitat, based on bird surveys that I conducted between 2013 to 2015 in a specific portion of the dam with a high heterogeneity of habitats. I also present a strategy to help develop educational activities toward ecological sustainability in the area.

Material and methods

Study area

The municipal dam of São José do Rio Preto (20°49’34.04”S and 49°20’27.80”W) was inaugurated in 1956. It is composed of three connected lakes (named Lakes “one”, “two”, and “three”) 0.65 km² in area and with a maximum water depth of 3.5 m (Figure 1). Nearly 7000 people visit the municipal dam on weekends to enjoy the ecosystem services in the area, such as water for consumption, recreational and cultural activities, and local temperature moderation (Prefeitura Municipal de São José do Rio Preto 2018). The municipal dam is responsible for 30-40% of water supply to local inhabitants. However, despite its ecological importance, the lack of vegetation along the three lakes contributes to increases in silting that compromise the water supply. Also, it receives a diffuse source of pollutants from flooding, domestic sewage, and agricultural runoffs (Melo et al. 2009). There are few studies about the biodiversity in the municipal dam (Andrade 2003, Pinheiro & Taddei 2005, Coelho 2008, Ramires 2017). Some of them as yet unpublished and others currently in the process of being published (i.e., Andrade 2003, Coelho 2008, Ramires 2017). Pinheiro & Taddei (2005) studied the biology of the freshwater crab Dilocarcinus pagei. Andrade (2003) registered 31 species of fish in the dam. More recently, Ramires (2017) registered 24 species of fish with an increase abundance of non-native fish compared to the Andrade’s checklist. The unique checklist of birds of the municipal dam indicates 88 species (Coelho 2008). Several populations of capybara (Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris) inhabit the three lakes (Prefeitura Municipal de São José do Rio Preto 2018). Also, coatis (Nasua nasua) and broad-snouted caimans (Caiman latirostris) are frequently seen in the dam, mainly the Córrego da Onça tributary (C.C., pers. obs.).

The Córrego da Onça is the main tributary of the Rio Preto river that supplies the municipal dam (Figure 2). It is composed mainly of aquatic vegetation Eichhornia crassipes Mart. (Siums) and Thypa dominguensis (Pers.). Riparian forest bordering the water channel from Córrego da Onça is scarce due to deforestation. When present, the riparian vegetation is a mix of exotic and native species that do not exceed 15 species of plants (author, pers. obs.). Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi, and Ceiba speciosa (A. St.-Hil.) are some common native plant species in the area. Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) is an exotic shrub species that predominates in the area. The grassland is located between riparian forest and the water and it is composed basically of exotic grasses (Brachyaria spp., Melinis spp.) and shrubs.

Bird surveys

I conducted 18 sporadic bird surveys between 2013 and 2015 in the interconnecting region between Córrego da Onça and Lake “three” (Figures 1 and 2). In 2013 surveys were conducted in March (3 surveys), April (1), July (3), and August (2). In 2014 surveys were conducted in January (1), September (1), and Oc-
In the region (Silveira et al. 2017), the riparian forest encompasses one of the most degraded regions in São Paulo state; scarce and small fragments of woodlands and riparian forest is probably contributing (together with hunting activity) to the decline of birds that depend of those ecosystems to survive (Silveira et al. 2017, Olmos 2018).

Human impacts in cities frequently decrease with appropriate planning and management of urban vegetation (Pena et al. 2017). Birdwatching supported by an appropriate infrastructure of trails, restoration of vegetation along these trails, and information about bird biology would likely promote conservation and tourist visitation to the dam. It would also increase income to the municipality thus helping to make it sustainable. Despite the high human impact in the region, the dam and its surroundings areas have a great potential for sustained bird diversity. This wide variety of birds potentially will attract more birdwatchers and visitors to the city, and the money raised from tourist activities can be used to maintain infrastructure associated with the sustainable development of the municipality. This model of self-maintenance is broadly used in cities around the world that contemplate prosperity of biodiversity associated with human welfare (Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2012). In figure 2 I propose a sketch of what would be a simple tour with trails and platform observations with information kiosks about bird species that could be used to spread ecological knowledge among visitors.

Acknowledgments

The data collected in this manuscript would be impossible without the grant supported by Fapesp (2012/20593-3). I also thanks Dr. Lilian Casatti for sending valuable studies about the biodiversity of the municipal dam of São José do Rio Preto.

References

Table 1. Checklist of birds in the *Córrego da Onça*, São José do Rio Preto municipal dam, São Paulo, Brazil. Habitats where birds were recorded include: water (W), aquatic vegetation (AV), riparian forest (RF), and grassland (G). Migratory status: * indicates partially migratory species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order, Family and bird species</th>
<th>Common name (Portuguese/ English)</th>
<th>Frequency of occurrence</th>
<th>Ecosystem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anseriformes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendrocygna viduata</td>
<td>Irêre/White-faced Whistling-Duck</td>
<td>10/18 (55.5%) – regular</td>
<td>W, AV, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendrocygna autumnalis</td>
<td>Marreca-cabocla/Black-bellied Whistling-Duck</td>
<td>14/18 (77.8%) – regular</td>
<td>W, AV, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairina moschata</td>
<td>Pato-do-mato/Muscovy Duck</td>
<td>5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic</td>
<td>W, AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazonetta brasiliensis</td>
<td>Ananai/Brazilian Teal</td>
<td>13/18 (72.2%) – regular</td>
<td>W, AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galliformes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortilis remota</td>
<td>Araçuá guarda-faca/Chachalaca</td>
<td>1/18 (5%) – accidental</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciconiiformes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciconiidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myteria americana</td>
<td>Cabeça-seca/Wood Stork</td>
<td>2/18 (11.1%) – accidental</td>
<td>W, AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suliformes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalarocoracidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nannopterum brasilianus</td>
<td>Biguá/Neotropic Cormorant</td>
<td>17/18 (94.4%) – regular</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhingida</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhinga anhinga</td>
<td>Biguatinga/Anhinga</td>
<td>6/18 (33.3%) – sporadic</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecaniformes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardeidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigrisoma lineatum</td>
<td>Socó-boi/Rufescent Tiger-Heron</td>
<td>12/18 (66.7%) – regular</td>
<td>W, AV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1Departamento de Zoologia, Unesp. Av. 24A, 1515, Bela Vista, Rio Claro, SP, CEP 13506-900. Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brasil. E-mail: cesar_cestari@yahoo.com.br
**Nycticorax nycticorax**  
Socó-dorminhoco/Black-crowned Night-Heron  
3/18 (16.2%) – accidental  
AV, RF

**Butorides striata**  
Socozinho/Striated Heron  
11/18 (61.1%) – regular  
W, AV, RF, G

**Bubulcus ibis**  
Garça-vaqueira/Cattle Egret  
12/18 (66.7%) – regular  
RF, G

**Ardea cocoi**  
Garça-moura/Cocoi Heron  
10/18 (55.5%) – regular  
W, AV, RF

**Ardea alba**  
Garça-branca/Great Egret  
17/18 (94.4%) – regular  
W, AV, RF, G

**Egretta thula**  
Garça-branca pequena/Snowy Egret  
7/18 (38.9%) – sporadic  
W, AV, RF, G

**Threskiornithidae**

**Mesembrinibis cayennensis**  
Coró-coró/Green Ibis  
8/18 (44.4%) – sporadic  
RF

**Phimosus infuscatus**  
Tapicuru/Bare-faced Ibis  
8/18 (44.4%) – sporadic  
W, AV

**Platalea ajaja***  
Colhereiro/Roseate Spoonbill  
1/18 (5.5%) – accidental  
W

**Cathartiformes**

**Cathartidae**

**Coragyps atratus**  
Urubu/Black Vulture  
5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic  
RF

**Accipitriformes**

**Accipitridae**

**Busarellus nigricollis**  
Gavião-belo/Black-collared Hawk  
2/18 (11.1%) – accidental  
RF

**Rostrhamus sociabilis***  
Gavião-caramujeiro/Snail Kite  
16/18 (88.9%) – regular  
W, AV, RF

**Gruiformes**

**Aramidae**

**Aramus guarauna**  
Carão/Limpkin  
18/18 (100.0%) – regular  
W, AV, RF

**Rallidae**

**Laterallus melanophaeus**  
Sanã-parda/Rufous-sided Crake  
3/18 (16.2%) – accidental  
AV

**Gallinula galeata**  
Galinha-d’água/Common Gallinule  
17/18 (94.4%) – regular  
W, AV

**Porphyrio martinicus***  
Frango-d’água-azul/Purple Gallinule  
10/18 (55.5%) – regular  
W, AV

**Charadriiformes**

**Charadriidae**

**Vanellus chilensis**  
Quero-quero/Southern Lapwing  
17/18 (94.4%) – regular  
G

**Recurvirostridae**

**Himantopus melanurus**  
Pernilongo-de-costas-brancas/White-backed Stilt  
7/18 (38.9%) – sporadic  
W, AV

**Jacanidae**

**Jacana jacana**  
Jacana/Wattled Jacana  
18/18 (100.0%) – regular  
W, AV

**Rhyncopidae**

**Rynchops niger***  
Talha-mar/Black Skimmer  
1/18 (5.5%) – accidental  
W

**Columbiformes**

**Columbidae**

**Columbina talpacoti**  
Rolinha/Ruddy Ground-Dove  
15/18 (83.3%) – regular  
RF, G

**Columbina squammata**  
Fogo-apagou/Scaled Dove  
11/18 (61.1%) – regular  
RF, G

**Patagioenas picazuro**  
Asa-branca/Picazuro Pigeon  
18/18 (100.0%) – regular  
RF, G

**Zenaida auriculata**  
Avoante/Eared Dove  
15/18 (83.3%) – regular  
RF, G

**Cuculiformes**

**Cuculidae**

**Crotophaga ani**  
Anű-preto/Smooth-billed Ani  
13/18 (72.2%) – regular  
RF, G

**Strigiformes**

**Strigidae**

**Athene cunicularia**  
Coruja-buraqueira/Burrowing Owl  
11/18 (61.1%) – regular  
G
### Apodiformes

**Trochilidae**

- **Eupetomena macroura**
  - Beija-flor-tesoura/Swallow-tailed Hummingbird
  - 5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic
  - RF

- **Chlorostilbon lucidus**
  - Besourinho-de-bico-vermelho/Glittering-bellied Emerald
  - 5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic
  - RF

- **Amazilia sp.**
  - 5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic
  - RF

### Coraciiformes

**Alcedinidae**

- **Megaceryle torquata**
  - Martim-pescador-grande/Ringed Kingfisher
  - 10/18 (55.5%) – regular
  - RF, AV

- **Chloroceryle amazona**
  - Martim-pescador-verde/Amazon Kingfisher
  - 10/18 (55.5%) – regular
  - RF, AV

### Piciformes

**Ramphastidae**

- **Ramphastos toco**
  - Tucanuçu/Toco Toucan
  - 3/18 (16.2%) – accidental
  - RF

**Picidae**

- **Colaptes campestris**
  - Pica-pau-do-campo/Campo Flicker
  - 7/18 (38.9%) – sporadic
  - G

- **Colaptes melanochloros**
  - Pica-pau-verde-barrado/Green-barred Woodpecker
  - 1/18 (5.5%) – accidental
  - RF

- **Melanerpes candidus**
  - Pica-pau-branco/White Woodpecker
  - 3/18 (16.2%) – accidental
  - RF, G

- **Veniliornis passerinus**
  - Pica-pau-pequeno/Little Woodpecker
  - 2/18 (11.1%) – accidental
  - RF

### Falconiformes

**Falconidae**

- **Caracara plancus**
  - Carcará/Southern Caracara
  - 5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic
  - RF, G

- **Herpetotheres cachinnans**
  - Acauã/Laughing Falcon
  - 1/18 (5.5%) – accidental
  - RF

- **Falco femoralis**
  - Falcão-de-coleira/Aplomado Falcon
  - 1/18 (5.5%) – accidental
  - RF

### Psittaciformes

**Psittacidae**

- **Psittacara leucophthalmus**
  - Periquitão/White-eyed Parakeet
  - 7/18 (38.9%) – sporadic
  - RF, G

- **Aratinga auricapillus**
  - Jandaia-de-testa-vermelha/Golden-capped Parakeet
  - 7/18 (38.9%) – sporadic
  - RF, G

- **Eupsittula aurea**
  - Periquito-rei/Peach-fronted Parakeet
  - 8/18 (44.4%) – sporadic
  - RF, G

- **Forpus xanthopterygius**
  - Tuim/Blue-winged Parrotlet
  - 8/18 (44.4%) – sporadic
  - RF, G

- **Brotogeris chiriri**
  - Periquito-de-encontro-amarelo/Yellow-chevroned Parakeet
  - 16/18 (88.9%) – regular
  - RF

- **Amazona aestiva**
  - Papagaio/Turquoise-fronted Parrot
  - 2/18 (11.1%) – accidental
  - RF

### Passeriformes

**Furnariidae**

- **Furnarius rufus**
  - João-de-barro/Rufous Hornero
  - 12/18 (66.7%) – regular
  - RF, G

- **Phacellodomus ruber**
  - Graveteiro/Greater Thornbird
  - 7/18 (38.9%) – sporadic
  - RF

- **Certhiaxis cinnamomeus**
  - Curutié/Yellow-chinned Spinetail
  - 16/18 (88.9%) – regular
  - AV, G

### Tyrannidae

- **Todirostrum cinereum**
  - Ferreirinho-relógio/Common Tody-Flycatcher
  - 10/18 (55.5%) – regular
  - RF

- **Campstoma obsoletum**
  - Risadinha/Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet
  - 5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic
  - RF

- **Elaenia flavogaster**
  - Guaracava-de-barriga-amarela/Yellow-bellied Elaenia
  - 5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic
  - RF

- **Serpophaga subcristata**
  - Alegrinho/White-crested Tyrannulet
  - 5/18 (27.8%) – sporadic
  - RF

- **Pitangus sulphuratus**
  - Bem-te-vi/Great Kiskadee
  - 18/18 (100.0%) – regular
  - RF, AV, G

- **Macquetornis rixosa**
  - Suiriri-cavaleiro/Cattle Tyrant
  - 6/18 (33.3%) – sporadic
  - G

- **Tyrannus melancholicus**
  - Suiriri/Tropical Kingbird
  - 17/18 (94.4%) – regular
  - RF, G

- **Tyrannus savana**
  - Tesourinha/Fork-tailed Flycatcher
  - 2/18 (11.1%) – accidental
  - RF, G
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Family</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Occurrence Count</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyrocephalus rubinus*</td>
<td>Príncipe/Vermilion Flycatcher</td>
<td>2/18 (11.1%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluvicola nengeta</td>
<td>Lavadeira-mascarada/Masked Water-Tyrant</td>
<td>4/18 (22.2%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gubernetis yetapa</td>
<td>Tesoura-do-brejo/Streamer-tailed Tyrant</td>
<td>8/18 (44.4%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vireonidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclarhis gujanensis</td>
<td>Pitiguari/Rufous-browed Peppershrike</td>
<td>2/18 (11.1%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirundinidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progne tapera</td>
<td>Andorinha-do-campo/Brown-chested Martin</td>
<td>7/18 (38.9%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progne chalybea</td>
<td>Andorinha-grande/Gray-breasted Martin</td>
<td>11/18 (61.1%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachycineta albiventer</td>
<td>Andorinha-do-rio/White-winged Swallow</td>
<td>15/18 (83.3%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>AV, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troglydytidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troglydotes musculus</td>
<td>Corruíra/Southern House Wren</td>
<td>8/18 (44.4%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donacobiidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donacobius atricapilla</td>
<td>Japacanim/Black-capped Donacobius</td>
<td>13/18 (72.2%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polioptilidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polioptila dunicola</td>
<td>Balança-rabo-de-máscara/Masked Gnatcatcher</td>
<td>10/18 (55.5%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus amaurochalinus*</td>
<td>Sabiá-poca/Creamy-bellied Thrush</td>
<td>5/18 (27.8%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimus saturninus</td>
<td>Sabiá-do-campo/Chalk-browed Mockingbird</td>
<td>10/18 (55.5%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motacillidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthus lutescens</td>
<td>Caminheiro-zumbidor/Yellowish Pipit</td>
<td>15/18 (83.3%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passerellidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonotrichia capensis</td>
<td>Tico-tico/Rufous-collared Sparrow</td>
<td>10/18 (55.5%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parulidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</td>
<td>Piá-cobra/Masked Yellowthroat</td>
<td>7/18 (38.9%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icteridae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icterus cayanensis</td>
<td>Inhapim/Epaulet Oriole</td>
<td>5/18 (27.8%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amblyramphus holosericeus</td>
<td>Cardeal-do-banhado/Scarlet-headed Blackbird</td>
<td>3/18 (16.2%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysomus ruficapillus</td>
<td>Garibaldi/Chestnut-capped Blackbird</td>
<td>13/18 (72.2%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudoleistes guirahuro</td>
<td>Chopim-do-brejo/Yellow-rumped Marshbird</td>
<td>1/18 (5.5%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thraupidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangara sayaca</td>
<td>Sanhaço-cinzento/Sayaca Tanager</td>
<td>13/18 (72.2%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicalis flaveola</td>
<td>Canário-da-terra/Saffron Finch</td>
<td>5/18 (27.8%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tersina viridis*</td>
<td>Sai-andorinha/Swallow Tanager</td>
<td>2/18 (11.1%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coereba flaveola</td>
<td>Cambacica/Bananaquit</td>
<td>6/18 (33.3%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila lineola*</td>
<td>Bigodinho/Lined Seedeater</td>
<td>2/18 (11.1%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila collaris</td>
<td>Coleiro-do-brejo/Rusty-collared Seedeater</td>
<td>3/18 (16.2%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>AV, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila caerulescens*</td>
<td>Coleirinho/Double-collared Seedeater</td>
<td>10/18 (55.5%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>RF, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila leucoptera</td>
<td>Chorão/White-bellied Seedeater</td>
<td>2/18 (11.1%)</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thlypopsis sordida</td>
<td>Sai-canário/Orange-headed Tanager</td>
<td>1/18 (5.5%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatinia jacarina</td>
<td>Tiziu/Blue-black Grassquit</td>
<td>12/18 (66.7%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringillidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphonia chlorotica</td>
<td>Fim-fim/Purple-throated Euphonia</td>
<td>11/18 (61.1%)</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estrildidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estrilda astrild</td>
<td>Bico-de-lacre/Common Waxbill</td>
<td>1/18 (5.5%)</td>
<td>accidental</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>