
BOLETÍN DE GRUPO ESPECIALISTAS EN CRACIDOS
BOLETIM DO GRUPO DE ESPECIALISTAS EM CRACÍDEOS
BULLETIN OF THE CRACID SPECIALIST GROUP

VOL. 33 - Spring 2012

ISSN#: 1096-7168



ATENCIÓN: Contribuciones y puntos de vista publicados en el Bol. del CSG no necesariamente reflejan la opinión de los Editores, Birdlife, IUCN, ni el Grupo de Especialistas en Crácidos.

ATENÇÃO: Contribuições e opiniões publicadas no Bol. CSG não refletem necessariamente a opinião dos Editores, da Birdlife, da IUCN, e nem de todo o Grupo de Especialistas em Cracídeos.

PLEASE NOTE: Contributions and views published in Bull. CSG do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Editors, Birdlife, IUCN, nor the entire Cracid Specialist Group.

CSG website - <http://www.cracids.org>

CONTENIDO
CONTEÚDO
CONTENTS

NOTICIAS Y NOTAS / NOTÍCIAS E NOTAS / NEWS AND NOTES

3 - EL XI SIMPOSIO DE CRÁCIDOS
5 - THE XI CRACID SYMPOSIUM

6 - MI HISTORIA FINAL DE CRACIDOS...
7 - MINHA ÚLTIMA HISTÓRIA DE CRACÍDEOS...
9 - MY FINAL CRACID STORY...

10 - UN NUEVO ALGUACIL EN EL PUEBLO...
11 - UM NOVO XERIFE NA CIDADE...
12 - A NEW SHERIFF IN TOWN...

- 13 - NOTICIAS DE ALREDEDOR DEL MUNDO
- 15 - NOTÍCIAS AO REDOR DO MUNDO
- 17 - NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

ARTICULOS / ARTIGOS / ARTICLES

19 - Carlos A. Delgado-V., Juana C. Correa-H, Andrés Arias-Alzate and Sebastián Botero - DUSTBATHING BEHAVIOR OF THE SICKLE-WINGED GUAN (*Chamaepetes goudotii*)

23 - Harold F. Greeney, Jose Simbaña, Luis Salagaje, Wilmer Simbaña, Hugo Jati, Andrés Reyes, Janina Zambrano, Darwin Miphut, Christian Cumanicho, Lucia Salazar and Victor Quinchimbla - PROYECTO PAVO: RESULTS OF A COMMUNITY-BASED STUDY ON THE STATUS AND HABITAT USE OF THE WATTLED GUAN *Aburria aburri*

30 - PUBLICACIONES RECIENTES / PUBLICAÇÕES RECENTES / RECENT PUBLICATIONS

33 - CONGRESOS / CONGRESSOS / MEETINGS

33 - ¿ESTA INTERESADO EN APUNTARSE? / INTERESSADO EM ASSINAR O BOLETIM ? / INTERESTED IN SIGNING UP?

33 - INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS AUTORES / INSTRUÇÕES PARA COLABORADORES / INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

34 - COORDINADORES REGIONALES / COORDENADORES REGIONAIS / REGIONAL COORDINATORS



A frame from the video depicting a Sickie-winged Guan (*Chamaepetes goudotii*) perched on the bump, next to the dust bath bowl (photo by aburranatural.org)

Dustbathing behavior of the Sickie-winged Guan (*Chamaepetes goudotii*)

Carlos A. Delgado-V.^{#^} Juana C. Correa-H.[^], Andrés Arias-Alzate^{^*} and Sebastián Botero^{*}

[#]*Inst. Cons. Biol. and Env. Mgmt., School of Biol. Sci., Univ. Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia - cadv943@uowmail.edu.au*

[^]*aburranatural.org*

^{*}*Grupo de Mastozoología CTUA, Inst. Biología, Univ. Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia*

RESUMEN – COMPORTAMIENTO DEL BANIO DE ARENA DE LA PAVA MARAQUERA (*Chamaepetes goudotii*). Basados en 14 videos obtenidos con un esfuerzo de 994 cámaras trampa-día, describimos el comportamiento del baño de arena de una especie montana de Crácido, la pava *Chamaepetes goudotii* en una reserva pequeña que se encuentra aproximadamente a 30 km al sureste de Medellín, Colombia.

RESUMO – COMPORTAMENTO DE BANHO DE AREIA DE (*Chamaepetes goudotii*). Com base em 14 vídeos obtidos com 994 câmeras-armadilha, descrevemos o comportamento de banho em areia de uma espécie de cracídeo, *Chamaepetes goudotti*, em uma pequena reserva a 30 Km ao sudeste de Medellín, Colômbia.

The Sickie-winged Guan *Chamaepetes goudotii* ranges throughout the northern Andes, from Venezuela through Colombia and Peru, and northern Bolivia (Delacour and Amadon 2004). Its extensive geographic distribution is perhaps a result of this species occurrence in native forest patches around some Andean urban centers (SAO 1999).

C. goudotii is mostly arboreal, roosting, nesting and feeding primarily in trees, and preferentially moving in the middle forest strata to forage (Greeney 2005, Greeney and Erazo 2005, Londoño et al. 2007). However, it is also detected on the forest floor (Delacour and Amador 2004), where nothing is known of its natural history. Londoño et al. (2007) suggests this species visits the forest floor to capture terrestrial invertebrates because its ability to capture arboreal insects or other arboreal animals is limited. Greeney (2005) reports guans descending to the ground to drink from standing water along roadsides.

C. goudotii at our study site has been observed primarily in arboreal strata, however it has also been recorded on the ground with automatic video cameras. Herein, we describe one of the activities that *C. goudotii* performs on the forest floor, which helps to understand its natural history and terrestrial behavior exhibited by this species in the forest understory.

METHODS

The study site was the reserve San Sebastián-La Castellana (SSLC hereafter), an Important Bird Area located in the peri-urban area of Medellín, the second largest urban center in Colombia (see Delgado-V. 2002 for details and habitat description). Dustbathing behavior was observed through the use of camera traps running in video mode. The automatic video cameras used were Bushnell Infrared and Motion Activated Trophy Cams with the following settings: 5MP high-quality full color resolution, day/night autosensor, programmable trigger interval of 1-2 sec, 1 image per trigger, and 60 sec video length. One to three cameras (one camera per station) were set parallel from the main trail (3-5 m apart) in secondary native forest. Cameras were used from December 2009 - February 2011 (one camera from 11 December 2009 - 11 April 2010, two from 12 April - 9 May 2010 and three from 10 May 2010 - 7 February 2011). Cameras were installed facing the ground in tree trunks ~50–80 cm from the ground.

RESULTS

An edited video clip of the dustbathing behavior can be viewed at http://aburranatural.org/index.php?p=1_59. Fourteen video clips (see Acknowledgements) were captured of at least one individual bathing alone, probably a female (based on the weak blue coloring around eyes and bill). All video clips were taken in a single camera station located at 2800 m and set 5 m from the main trail that crosses the reserve. Although the specific bathing spot was partially out of range (usually just half or one-third of the body was completely visible on videos), we were able to offer a brief description of the dustbathing behavior, as well as date, time of day, and approximate duration of each event, which is summarized below.

The first dustbathing event was recorded on 5 February 2010 from 16:21-16:28 hrs. An individual approached the spot and after pecking the ground ~10 times, laid down on the ground. It then scratched the ground with its feet, moving fallen leaves and forming a shallow depression in the earth such that it came in close contact with the bare ground. Then it made small turns while laying down in the depression, tossing up soil with feet and wings. After 7 min the individual stood up and walked slowly and cautiously until reaching a small bump on the ground where it perched and stretched its body slightly. Apparently the same individual returned at 16:58 and dustbathed until 17:29 hrs. Once

finished it vigorously shook then perched at the same spot, where it shook its body three times and stretched its body and wings again.

On 7 February 2010 (two days after the first dustbath) a single individual was recorded coming from the same direction. It stopped briefly at 17:18 hrs on the same spot but did not dustbathe. Finally, on 13 February 2010 a shorter dustbath took place at 16:42 hrs lasting 2 min. As the first event, it perched on the same bump.

DISCUSSION

Dustbathing is characteristic behavior of many Cracids (Ochoa-Quintero et al. 2005). It is considered important in ectoparasite defense, keeps feathers in good condition, and maintains the adequate amount of oil on the plumage (Clayton et al. 2010). In species such as the Horned Guan (*Oreophasis derbianus*), dustbathing seems to be an important factor during courtship as male-female pairs bathe together (González-García 1994). As no other individual was observed dustbathing, we assume the video recorded a single individual for reasons other than courtship. Londoño et al. (2007) detected sickle-winged guans dustbathing on the forest floor, however no other details were provided so the reason remains unknown.

González-García (1994) reports that dustbathing for the Horned Guan in Central America takes place when the sun penetrates the canopy and reaches the ground. Despite this fact both bathing sessions were late in the afternoon; the time likely coincided with strong sun exposure since the slope of the forest where the camera was set was partially facing the sun's descent.

Although camera traps running in video mode were kept on for 24 hrs at the same location for > 1 yr after the recorded dustbathing, additional records of this behavior were not recorded. This situation suggests that guans change dustbathing sites.

We hope this note motivates others to carry out long-term video trapping projects which could offer a more complete picture of the frequency and role of dustbathing for this species and other Cracids. Although great strides in our knowledge of Cracid behavior and ecology have taken place the last three decades, this avian family remains one of the most challenging to study (Brooks and Fuller 2006). Indeed, Cracids are one of the best candidates to detect and monitor by camera trapping, a technique still barely used by Neotropical ornithologists (Delgado-V. et al. in prep.).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Results presented are part of the urban nature initiative called www.aburranatural.org, where scientists and naturalists compile, publish and diffuse natural history and biodiversity information of the Valle de Aburrá and San Nicolás regions where the reserve is located. The objective of the project is to provide many video clips of the reserve's fauna to promote conservation of the region's biodiversity and raise awareness of the fauna still present near an important urban area. We wish to thank Idea Wild for providing support, and to D.M. Brooks for his valuable comments.

REFERENCES

Brooks, D.M. and R.A. Fuller. 2006. Chapter 1: Biology and Conservation of Cracids. Pp. 9-21 In: *Conserving Cracids: the most Threatened Family of Birds in the Americas* (D.M. Brooks, Ed.). Misc. Publ. Houston Mus. Nat. Sci., No. 6, Houston, TX.

Clayton, D.H., J.A.H. Koop, C.W. Harbison, B.R. Moyer and S.E. Bush. 2010. How birds combat ectoparasites. *Open Ornith. J.* 3: 41-71.

Delacour, J. and D. Amadon. 2004. *Curassows and Related Birds*. Lynx Edic. and Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Barcelona, Spain and NY, USA.

Delgado-V., C.A. 2002. Food habits and habitat of the Crab-eating Fox *Cerdocyon thous* in the highlands of eastern Antioquia Dept., Cordillera Central, Colombia. *Mammalia* 66: 603-605.

González-García, F. 1995. Behavior of horned guans in Chiapas, Mexico. *Wils. Bull.* 106: 357-365.

Greeney, H.F. 2005. The nest, eggs and incubation behaviour of Sickle-winged Guan *Chamaepetes goudotii fagani* in western Ecuador. *Bull. Br. Orn. Cl.* 125: 113-116.

Greeney, H.F. and S.L. Erazo. 2005. Nido de *Chamaepetes goudotii tschudii* en Ecuador oriental. *Bol. CSG* 21: 38-46.

Londoño, G.A., M.C. Muñoz and M.M. Rios. 2007. Density and natural history of the Sickle-winged guan (*Chamaepetes goudotii*) in the Central Andes, Colombia. *Wils. J. Ornith.* 119: 228-238.

Ochoa-Quintero, J.M., I. Melo-Vásquez, J.A. Palacio-Vieira and A.M. Patiño. 2005. Nuevos registros y notas sobre la historia natural del paujil colombiano *Crax alberti* al nororiente de la Cordillera Central colombiana. *Orn. Col.* 3: 42-50.

SAO, Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología. 1999. *Aves del Valle de Aburrá. Área Metropolitana*. Ed. Colina. Medellín, Colombia.
