

FUNDACIÓN VIDA SILVESTRE CELEBRA FESTIVAL DE LAS AVES

La Fundación Vida Silvestre celebró diversas actividades con motivo de celebrarse el Festival Mundial de las Aves, que auspicia cada año Birdlife International. Participaron estudiantes de la Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (UASD) y de la Universidad Católica de Santo Domingo (UCSD).

Los estudiantes realizaron un recorrido por el Jardín Botánico, con la finalidad de aprender a identificar las especies de aves endémicas y migratorias que se encuentran en dicho ambiente.

Las especies endémicas observadas fueron la Cigua Palmera (*Dulus dominicus*), nuestra ave nacional; el Cuatro Ojos (*Phaenicophylus palmarum*), el Carpintero (*Melanerpes striatus*), el barrancoli (*Todus subulatus*) y el Pájaro Bobo (*Saurothera longirostris*). Las migratorias observadas fueron: *Setophaga ruticilla*, *Seiurus aurocapillus*, *Seiurus noveboracensis*, *Actitis macularia*, *Tringa solitaria*, *Mniotilta varia* y *Dendroica tigrina*.

Como culminación del recorrido, el grupo sembró dos árboles nativos de la especie *Trema micrantha*, conocida por nuestros campesinos como memizo de paloma, la cual es una planta silvestre de cuyos frutos se alimentan muchas aves nativas y algunas migratorias. Dichas plantas fueron donadas por la Universidad Católica de Santo Domingo procedentes de su vivero de plantas nativas.

El profesor Simón Guerrero, presidente de la fundación Vida Silvestre, dijo que "dado que las aves silvestres son un elemento primordial en la conservación de nuestros ambientes naturales, es esencial educar a los habitantes de las zonas rurales y urbanas, sobre la importancia de utilizar plantas nativas que proporcionen alimento a nuestra ave fauna silvestre, en los proyectos nacionales de reforestación. de *Listin Diario*, República Dominicana, 2 de Noviembre de 1994

CORRECTION

In the Volume 7, Number 3, issue of the Society's bulletin, specifically in the article submitted by Mr. Jafet Vélez-Valentín, there is an incorrect statement, according to both official information disclosed in the monthly report to cooperating agencies by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, and according to information on file at the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources.

The second sentence of the fifth paragraph should read: "Twelve captive Puerto Rican Parrots were transferred to the Río Abajo Aviary during 1993, 1 non-producing breeding pair and 10 unpaired individuals, 5 males and 5 females to be pair-bonded on location. Two chicks fledged successfully under surrogate care at that facility."

I believe this correction is necessary to keep an accurate record that will help make future data gathering a less tedious process.

JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ-VÉLEZ, Project Leader, Río Abajo Aviary

El Pitirre 8(1)

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

BARBADOS—The first ornithological characterization of this strategically located West Indian island is in preparation. Information on neotropical migrants, palaeartic vagrants, seabirds in adjacent waters, systematic island censusing, fossil and subfossil taxa, and the location of Barbados study skins or mounts will be particularly appreciated, as will reprints and copies of manuscripts or other unpublished material. Individual observations from visiting ornithologists or birders, even if previously submitted to regional authorities or publications, will also be gratefully accepted. Full credit will be given to all contributors. Contact P. A. Buckley, Box 8, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, Rhode Island 02882, U. S. A. by 1 July 1995.

BICKNELL'S THRUSH in winter—Information is needed on the distribution, abundance, and habitat use of Bicknell's Thrush on its Caribbean wintering grounds. I would appreciate receiving reports of any unpublished records (or obscure published references) of Bicknell's (Gray-cheeked) Thrush in the Caribbean Basin (Bahamas, Greater and Lesser Antilles). For each record, please submit as much detail as possible, including exact location, date, number of birds, circumstance of encounter (sighting, hand-held), whether and how specimen determination was made, habitat association, and any behavioral observations. For hand-held birds, please provide demographic and morphometric data (especially wing chord). Ornithologists currently conducting field work in the Caribbean are urged to help document the status of this poorly known species by searching for birds and submitting details similar to those suggested above. Tapes of Bicknell's Thrush call notes are available to anyone willing to use them in searches employing playbacks. All contributions will be fully acknowledged. For more information or to report records, please contact Chris Rimmer, Vermont Institute of Natural Science, RR2 Box 532, Woodstock, Vermont 05091-9720, U.S.A.; Telephone (802) 457-2779; Fax (802) 457-4861.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Dr. Francisco J. Vilella has accepted a Research Wildlife Biologist position as Assistant Unit Leader for wildlife at the Mississippi Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Mississippi State University. Tito and Ana will be moving to Starkville, Mississippi early in 1995. After 22 January they can be reached at the following address and fax:

U. S. National Biological Survey
Mississippi Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit
P. O. Drawer BX
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762 U. S. A.
Fax: 601-325-8726

FINAL RESOLUTION

CONSIDERING that the conservation of neotropical migratory birds is a priority, since they form part of the avifauna of Latin America and the Caribbean, the participants of this workshop, *Assessment and Integration of Monitoring of Resident and Migratory Birds and Their Habitats with the Conservation Priorities of Latin America and the Caribbean*, held in San José, Costa Rica, from 31 January to 5 February 1994, have adopted the following resolution:

1. *Request* that the monitoring of birds and their habitats is included as one of the priorities of management and conservation plans at national and regional levels.
2. *Recommend* that during the initial phase of inventorying and monitoring projects a review be made of the information available about resident and migratory birds and their habitats to avoid unnecessary duplication of sampling efforts and use available data more effectively.
3. *Request* that the leaders of inventorying and monitoring projects produce final documents for the managers and administrators of natural protected areas with specific and practical management recommendations, considering the priorities of government and non-governmental organizations, and promoting the integration of monitoring efforts with the management programs of natural protected areas in Latin America and the Caribbean.
4. *Request* that programs such as *Partners in Flight* integrate their actions with the interamerican effort initiated in this workshop, sharing their experience with the fulfillment of cooperative agreements ("partnerships") and promoting the development of effective mechanisms to provide financial assistance and training at national and international levels.
5. *Request* that funding organizations increase assistance to projects dealing with endemic and threatened species, address local priorities, and provide adequate national and international coverage.
6. *Recommend* that the International Working Group of *Partners in Flight* increase the number of representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean region participating in their meetings.
7. *Recommend* that a work plan be generated by the International Working Group of *Partners in Flight* to coordinate, organize, and promote an action plan for birdlife conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean, assuring that the information pertaining to economic assistance reaches potential grantees, and emphasizing administrative procedures and criteria.
8. *Recommend* the establishment of regional coordinators for

South America that reside within the region. The regional coordinators should be in charge of the following tasks:

- A. Facilitate appropriate linkages between funding mechanisms for inventorying and monitoring projects.
 - B. Review proposals for inventorying and monitoring species.
 - C. Interchange and upgrade inventorying and monitoring information inside and outside the region.
9. *Emphasize* the need of improving current funding mechanisms to help developing multi-level training programs for researchers and managers in Latin America and the Caribbean.
 10. *Recommend* an evaluation of the proposal *Birdlife International* to serve as one of the communication channels for monitoring projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.
 11. *Recommend* that special sessions be dedicated to follow-up on the activities of this workshop during the next meeting of the *Society of Caribbean Ornithology* in Martinique (August 1994) and the *V Congress of Neotropical Ornithology* in Paraguay (August 1995).
 12. *Request* an increase in the number of studies conducted to determine the benefits derived from the establishment of biological corridors for biodiversity conservation at national and international levels.
 13. *Request* that inventorying and monitoring efforts be conducted seasonally, accounting for biological events of significance such as nesting and migratory peaks, including all resident and migratory bird species (either terrestrial or aquatic).
 14. *Recommend* that the leaders of management, monitoring, research, training, and education projects in government and non-government organizations receive training from interdisciplinary programs that are well-established and recognized both nationally and internationally.
 15. *Recommend* an assessment of the impacts of pesticides and other chemicals used in agricultural landscapes on the avifauna and its habitats, and stopping the importation of products that have been banned in the national market of the exporting countries.
 16. *Decide* that the *ad hoc* group, constituted as the Interamerican Working Group, shall meet again next year in Paraguay during the *V Congress of Neotropical Ornithology* to evaluate the results of the action plan, discuss existing problems, and propose further actions to successfully implement the plan.

RESOLUCION FINAL

CONSIDERANDO que la conservación de las aves migratorias neotropicales es una prioridad, ya que éstas han sido siempre parte importante de la avifauna de América Latina y el Caribe, los participantes del taller, *Evaluación e Integración de Monitoreo de las Aves Residentes y Migratorias y sus Hábitats con las Prioridades de Conservación de América Latina y el Caribe*, efectuado en San José, Costa Rica, del 31 de enero al 5 de febrero de 1994, han adoptado la siguiente resolución:

1. *Solicita* que el monitoreo de las aves y sus hábitats se incluya entre las prioridades de los planes de manejo y conservación a nivel nacional y regional.
2. *Recomienda* que durante las fase inicial de los proyectos de inventario y monitoreo se efectue una revisión de la información disponible sobre las aves residentes y migratorias y sus hábitats con el fin de evitar la duplicación de esfuerzos y utilizar más efectivamente los datos existentes.
3. *Pide* que los responsables de los proyectos de inventario y monitoreo produzcan documentos específicamente dirigidos a los administradores de las áreas naturales protegidas con recomendaciones prácticas de manejo, considerando las prioridades de las organizaciones gubernamentales y no-gubernamentales, las universidades, y promoviendo la integración de los esfuerzos de monitoreo a los programas de manejo en las áreas naturales protegidas de América Latina y el Caribe.
4. *Exhorta* a que programas tales como *Compañeros en Vuelo* se integren al esfuerzo interamericano que se origina en este evento, compartiendo su experiencia con el financiamiento de proyectos cooperativos, y promoviendo el desarrollo de mecanismos de apoyo económico y de capacitación a nivel interamericano.
5. *Solicita* que los organismos financieros nacionales e internacionales provean más fondos para proyectos que trabajen con especies endémicas y en peligro de extinción, que consideren las prioridades locales, y que provean una mejor cobertura nacional e internacional.
6. *Recomienda* que el grupo internacional de trabajo de *Compañeros en Vuelo* aumente el número de representantes de América Latina y el Caribe que participan en sus reuniones.
7. *Pide* que el grupo internacional de trabajo de *Compañeros en Vuelo* genere un esquema de trabajo para coordinar, organizar y promover un plan de acción para la conservación de la avifauna en América Latina y el Caribe, asegurando que la información relativa a la obtención de fondos esté disponible para los usuarios, poniendo énfasis en los procedimientos administrativos y criterios técnicos.
8. *Recomienda* el nombramiento de coordinadores regionales para América del Sur que radiquen en la región. Entre las funciones de estos coordinadores se deben incluir las siguientes:
 - A. Facilitar los mecanismos de financiamiento para los proyectos de inventario y monitoreo.
 - B. Revisar las propuestas de proyectos de inventario y monitoreo.
 - C. Canalizar y actualizar la información en la región.
9. *Hace énfasis* en la necesidad de buscar mecanismos alternos de financiamiento tanto a nivel nacional como internacional para iniciar y desarrollar programas de capacitación en América Latina y el Caribe.
10. *Recomienda* la evaluación de la propuesta de *BirdLife International* para funcionar como uno de los canales de comunicación para los programas de monitoreo en América Latina y el Caribe.
11. *Recomienda* que en la próxima reunión anual de la *Sociedad de Ornitología del Caribe* en Martinica (agosto de 1994), y en el *V Congreso de Ornitología Neotropical* en Paraguay (agosto de 1995), se efectúen sesiones especiales para dar seguimiento al trabajo de este taller.
12. *Solicita* aumentar el número de investigaciones para determinar los beneficios derivados del establecimiento de corredores biológicos para la conservación de la biodiversidad a nivel nacional y regional en América Latina y el Caribe.
13. *Pide* que los inventarios y monitoreos se realicen estacionalmente, considerando los ajustes asociados a eventos biológicos importantes tales como la migración y los picos de reproducción, e incluyendo dentro de los programas de monitoreo a todas las aves residentes y migratorias (tanto la terrestres como las acuáticas).
14. *Recomienda* que los responsables de los proyectos de manejo, monitoreo y capacitación sean especialistas que hayan recibido entrenamiento en programas reconocidos a nivel nacional e internacional.
15. *Decide* que se considere el análisis del impacto de los agroquímicos sobre la avifauna y sus hábitats, recomendando que se suspenda la importación de estos productos a los países latinoamericanos y caribeños, ya que su uso ha sido prohibido en los países que los exportan.
16. *Decide* que el grupo *ad hoc* de trabajo, que ha quedado constituido en este taller como el grupo de trabajo interamericano, se reúna nuevamente en Paraguay durante el *V Congreso de Ornitología Neotropical* para evaluar los resultados del plan de acción, discutir problemas existentes, y proponer los ajustes necesarios para concluir con éxito el plan.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST

11 April 1995—**Paradigms in Transition: Natural Resources Management in the New Century**, Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A. [Rick Knight (303-491-6714); Dan Brinkley (303-491-6519); or Joyce Berry (303-491-5405)].

4-7 May 1995—**Wilson Ornithological Society / Virginia Society of Ornithology** joint meeting, Fort Magruder Inn and Conference Center, Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A. (Ruth A. Beck, Department of Biology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia)

7-11 June 1995—**Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology**, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A. [Richard L. Knight, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, U.S.A.]

mid-June 1995—**The Second Mesoamerican Workshop on the Conservation and Management of Macaws**, Costa Rica. [Center for the Study of Tropical Birds, Inc., 218 Conway Dr., San Antonio, Texas 78209-1716, U.S.A.; Fax: 512-828-5911].

5-11 August 1995—**V Neotropical Ornithological Congress**, Asuncion, Paraguay. (Nancy Lopez de Kochalka, c/o Comité Organizador Local del V CON, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay, Sucursal 19, Campus, Central XI, Paraguay, South America; Telephone: 595-21-505075).

13-20 August 1995—**American Ornithologists' Union Annual Meeting**, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

NEW PUBLICATION

CENSUS METHODS FOR CARIBBEAN LAND BIRDS

BY JOSEPH M. WUNDERLE, JR.

1994

General Technical Report SO-98
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Southern Forest Experiment Station
26pp.



Various census methods used to survey the distribution of Caribbean land birds and to monitor population changes are presented. The reader is taken step-by-step through the process of defining objectives, selecting a study site, determining the appropriate number of sampling units, and other considerations, before a survey of methods and recommendations techniques best suited to varied situations and species.

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