

CONSERVATION WITHOUT BORDERS

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**ABSTRACTS:
CONTRIBUTED POSTER
PRESENTATIONS**

CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE ARARIPE MANAKIN (*ANTILOPHIA BOKERMANNI*), A CRITICALLY ENDANGERED BIRD FROM NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL, 10 YEARS AFTER ITS DISCOVERY

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Almost ten years after the discovery of the Araripe Manakin, we present a reevaluation of its conservation status, including population estimates, increased range, genetic data related to variability, habitat evaluation, ecology, reproductive biology and major threats in order to support a Conservation Plan for the species. The Araripe Manakin is a Critically Endangered bird endemic to the moist forests in the slopes of the Araripe Chapada (plateau), in Ceara State, northeastern Brazil. Four years of systematic research and fieldwork have doubled the previous population estimates of less than 250 individuals, and increased the known range from 1 km² to 20 km². Genetic analyses of the mitochondrial genes of 46 individuals have shown a low variability in a non fragmented population. Nests were found and monitored for the first time, always above running water, mainly in plants present in the Manakin's diet, and nidification showed a strong synchrony with the rains regime. The reproductive cycle has shown a typical piprid pattern, and incubation period was 22 days. Major threats to the Manakin's habitat are related to moist forest suppression and degradation, and water resource channeling and pollution. A Conservation Plan is being produced with local stakeholders and environmental authorities.

SYNCHRONY BETWEEN THE NIDIFICATION OF ARARIPE MANAKIN (*ANTILOPHIA BOKERMANNI*) AND THE RAINS REGIME

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The third consecutive year of monitoring the reproductive period of the Araripe Manakin, a Critically Endangered bird endemic to northeastern Brazil, has shown a three-month delay relative to the same period in 2004–2005 and 2002–2003. In 2005, the average rainfall between July and November was the lowest observed value in the 1974–2004 interval in the study area. Although monitoring was performed only for three years, the synchrony with the dry season was evident, and was also observed for other bird species. Climatic catastrophes were observed around the world in 2005, with unprecedented series of hurricanes in the Atlantic, and the worst drought in the eastern Amazonian region in the past 100 years. There is a possibility that the temperature increase in the planet, mainly related to the emissions of greenhouse gases, may be leading to extreme climatic events, with consequences to the conservation of biodiversity.