

Project Update: September 2016

During the first semester of 2016, I did some exploratory analyses using the data collected in 2015. In addition, the team and I prepared all details to conduct the second and last year of fieldwork, which started in July and will end in December 2016. As the surveys with autonomous audio recordings were concluded in 2015, this year we surveyed 19 out of 38 sampling sites using mist nets. Thus, more than 75% of the whole fieldwork was accomplished successfully.

So far, we have 1,954 captures of 1,722 individuals belonging to 125 species, which represents an increment of 22 species in relation to the first year (e.g., ruddy spinetail and fasciated antshrike). We also recaptured 95 ringed birds, 85 of which ringed last year and 10 in previous research. The species accumulation curve based on the number of individuals, indicates that more species will probably be captured (figure 1a) and that we will not survey all species inhabiting the forest understory, underlining the high biological diversity in the study area. However, most species have been captured less than 10 times ($n = 83$), while only 23 more than 20 times (figure 1b).

As in 2015, I have been counting with a committed fieldwork team and a vital logistic and financial support from the Uatumã Biological Reserve, where the study site is fully embedded. Therefore, I am confident that the fieldwork will keep running smoothly and successfully.

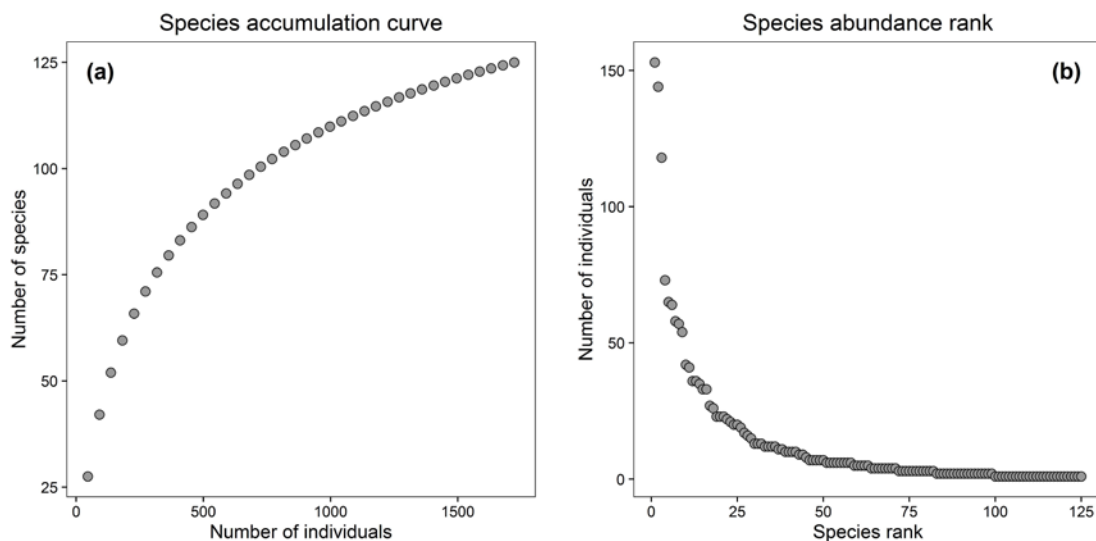


Figure 1. Expected mean number of species according to sampling effort measured in number of individuals (a), and number of individuals per species, where each number on the x-axis represents a different species (b).



Left: ruddy spinetail (*Synallaxis rutilans*). Right: fasciated antshrike (*Cymbilaimus lineatus*).



Left: Continuous forest site. Right: Forest interior.