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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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and represent the most important areas for the species along the corridor. These areas represent the last relatively preserved forest refuges in the study area. Hunting and deforestation are the main deleterious factors for this species in the region.

10603 HOW MUCH DO PENGUINS TAKE CARE OF THEIR HABITAT? POPULATION REGULATION IN MAGELLANIC PENGUIN, *Spheniscus magellanicus*, AT MARTILLO ISLAND, BEAGLE CHANNEL, TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

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Habitat degradation is one of the major threats to wildlife populations. Several factors have been found responsible for this degradation. Can a species degrade its own habitat? Between years 2004-2016 we performed censuses of Magellanic penguins (MP) at a colony on Martillo Island. The point-transect methodology was used to estimate nest density (Dn: nests/ha) at each point of a permanent grid, registering new areas colonized over years. In 2016 the degree of erosion was estimated at the same points and then extrapolated to the entire colony area, identifying areas with high, medium and low percentage of degradation (aH, aM, aL, respectively) on the island. Reproductive success, adult body indexes and foraging characteristics were compared among areas. The population increased over years in accordance with nest density, being larger to the east of the island and expanding towards the west on aL areas. In areas with higher Dn the erosion degree was higher (GLM $p < 0.0001$). Particularly, in the aH, the Dn increased until 2012 and then decreased. The reproductive success was similar in the different zones (aH = 1.31 ± 0.91 , $n=51$, aM = 1.4 ± 0.84 , $n=163$, aL: 1.30 ± 0.67 , $n=10$, $H=0.58$, $gl=2$, $p=0.68$) and trophic parameters and body indexes differed between zones without a defined pattern. The MP colony of Martillo Island has been increasing during the last years although evidence suggests a deterioration of habitat with potential implications for population regulation.

10661 CLASSIFYING EDGE TOLERANCE IN UNDERSTORY BIRDS IN AMAZONIAN FOREST ISLANDS: A QUANTITATIVE APPROACH

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Species distributions in forest fragments are affected by their tolerance to edge habitats. Here we estimated the extent of edge effects for understory birds to assign them into four categories: (1) edge-associated, (2) edge-tolerant and (3) edge-intolerant and (4) rare to classify. We sampled 38 sites at different distances to the edge (15–2,950m) at five continuous forest sites and 33 forest islands at the Balbina Hydroelectric Reservoir, Brazilian Amazonia. In each site, we used 16 mist-nets from 06:00 to 15:00 over two days in both 2015 and 2016 between July and December, totalling 2,115 captures of 130

species during 21,888 net-hours. Species composition, represented by a multivariate axis (NMDS), along the gradient of increasing distance from forest edges were highly variable up to 100m, converging into a similar pattern from this distance. Species were then classified according to their distribution between edge (<100m, n=19) and forest interior habitats (>100m, n=19) based on a multinomial model. Three species were classified as edge-associated, 19 as edge-tolerant, eight as edge-intolerant, and 100 as rare to classify. Of the 30 species classified, most (n=17) corroborate Parker et al. 1996, apart from 13 intolerant species which were not expected to occur within edge habitats, such as *Dixiphia pipra* and *Xiphorhynchus pardalotus*. We show that, although species' habitat associations assigned based on qualitative data from the literature can be generally accurate, this can be substantially improved using a quantitative approach.

RECORDS AND INVENTORIES

10331 THE BANDING STATION OF THE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF THE HORCO MOLLE EXPERIMENTAL RESERVE

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During the creation of the Botanical Garden (JB) of the Horco Molle Experimental Reserve (REHM), it was decided to establish a semi-permanent bird monitoring station in the same area, using mist netting and marking with metal and color bands. The objective was to create a banding station that follows international parameters and rules for monitoring and catching birds, unifying biometric measurements, banding, number of nets and hours of operation, molt and feather wear analysis, determination of reproductive condition, sexing and ageing. The station was operated with 10 nets, 9 m long by 2 m high, placed randomly at the site. Nets were opened from 9:00 to 16:00, totaling 70 net-hours per day. Sampling was conducted from June 2016 to May 2017, over a total of 18 days. A worksheet was designed for data collection. Metal rings provided by the National Banding Center (CeNAA) were used. In this sampling period, 139 birds from 11 families and 24 species were captured, of which the two most frequent were *Turdus rufiventris* and *Arremon flavirostris*. Seventy-seven percent were adults. The most abundant trophic group was insectivorous birds, which made up 27% of records. The most abundant birds are Residents - Frequent (76%) and secondly Migratory - Altitudinal (20%). Twenty-four birds were recaptured at the site, with one being recaptured 5 km away, in the Sierra de San Javier Park. These activities are carried out through volunteer ornithologists of the (REHM). These activities are also open to the general public who visit the botanical garden. Banding activities have also been carried out, aimed at the general public, using this activity as an environmental education tool.

10332 AVIFAUNA OF THE SAN PABLO PRIVATE RESERVE, TUCUMÁN, ARGENTINA

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