

Birds From the Wetland Coastal Plains of Tabasco, Mexico

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Justificaction for Study

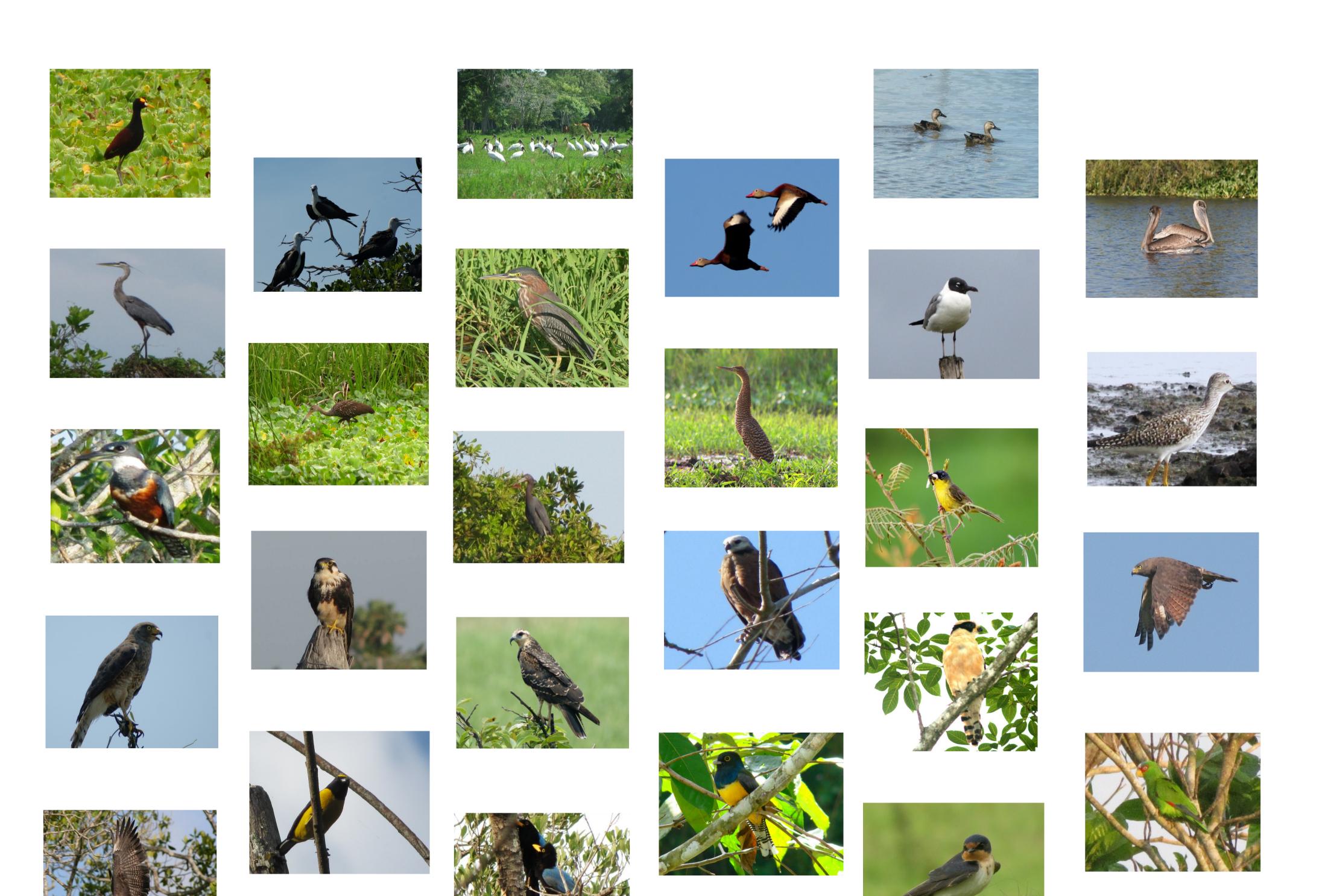
The large extensions of lowlands of Tabasco are composed by different types of wetlands like mangroves that have an important role on maintaining local wildlife, particularly birds.

These areas offer shelter, food and nesting for a variety of species.



Objetive

The objective of the research was to study the structure and composition of the bird species in different habitats on this area.



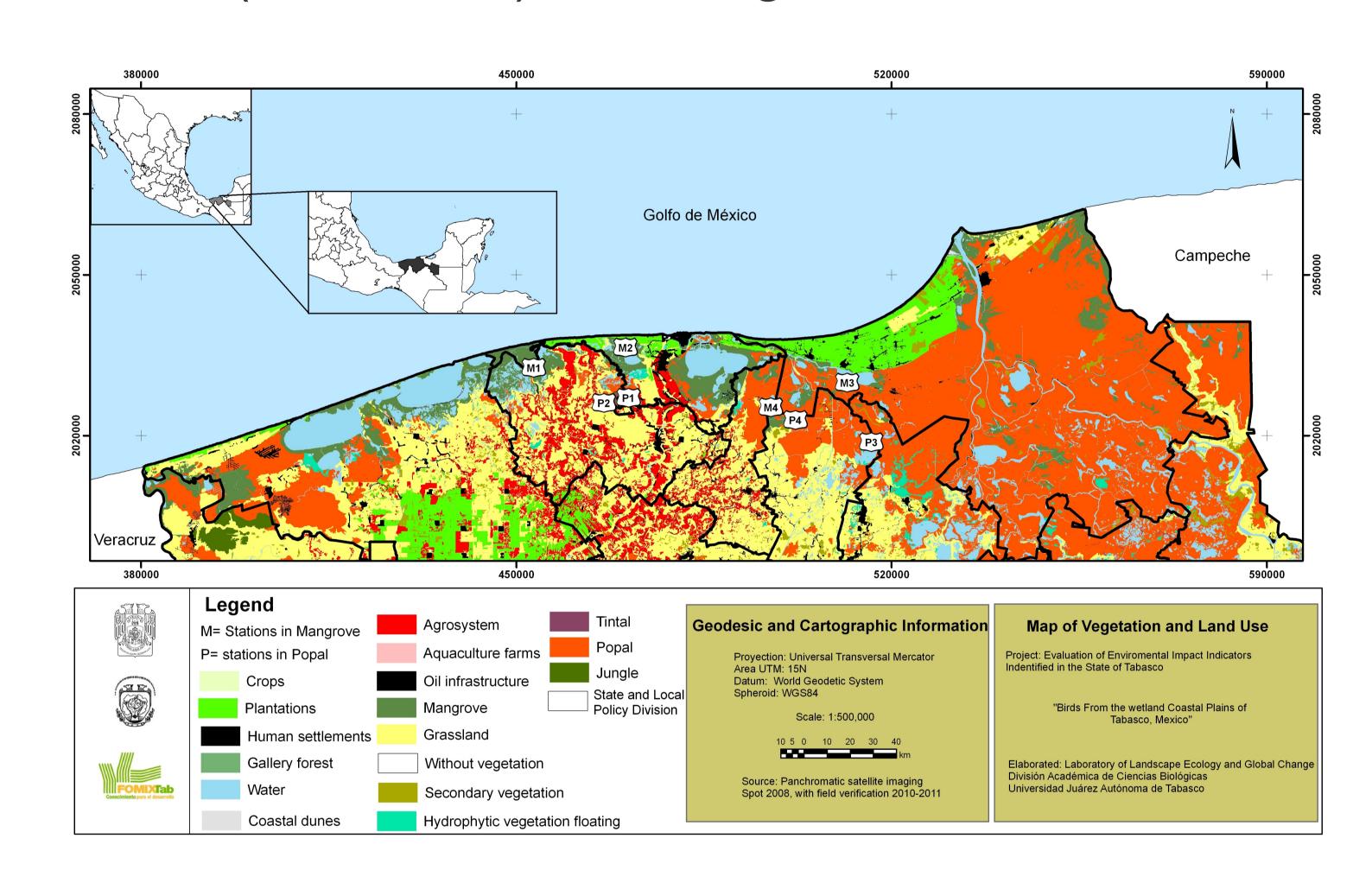
Metodology

Sampling locations were established on four mangroves and four on popal vegetation (*Thalia geniculata*).

Sample were done four times on the rainy season of 2008 and 2009, and on the dry season of 2009 and 2010.

Three days samplings were done per station on eight points on cicles with fixed radios.

Observations were made on mornings (6:00-8:30 hours) and afternoons (16:30-19:00 hours). The records of made by direct observation (binoculars) and songs.

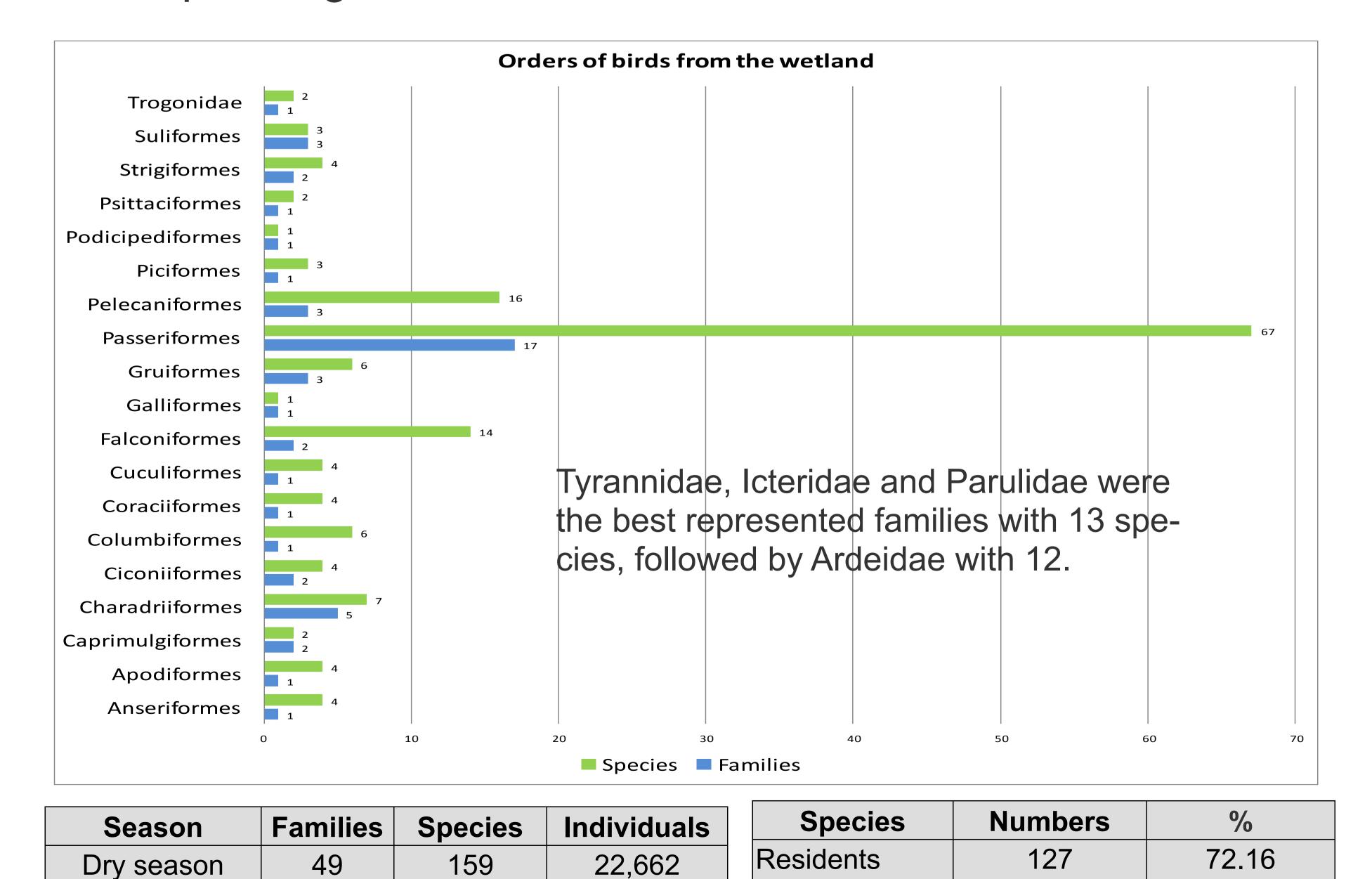


Results

Rainy season

Total

A total of 41,326 individuals of 176 bird species corresponding to 19 orders from 57 families.



18,694

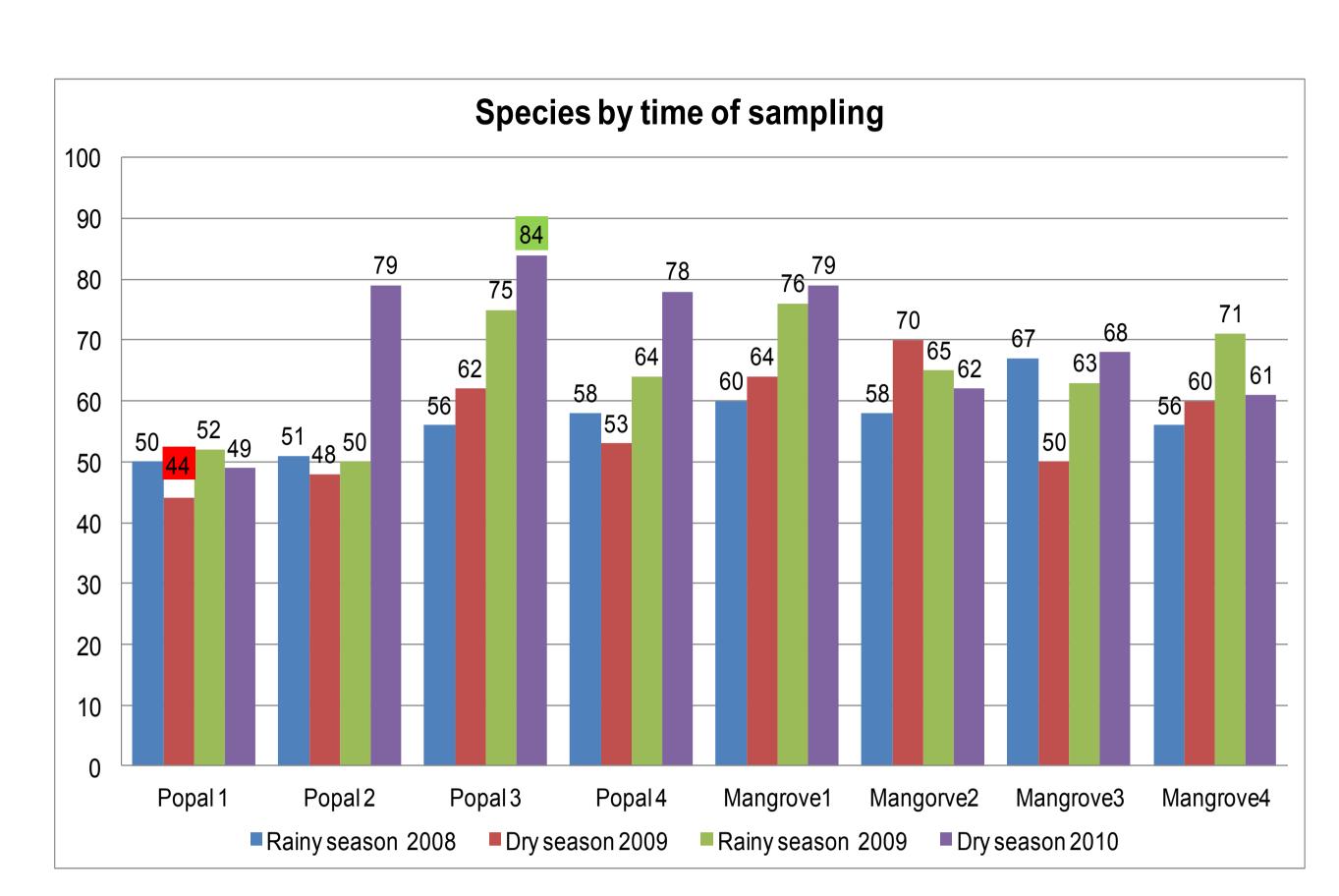
41,356

On Transit

176

21.02

6.82

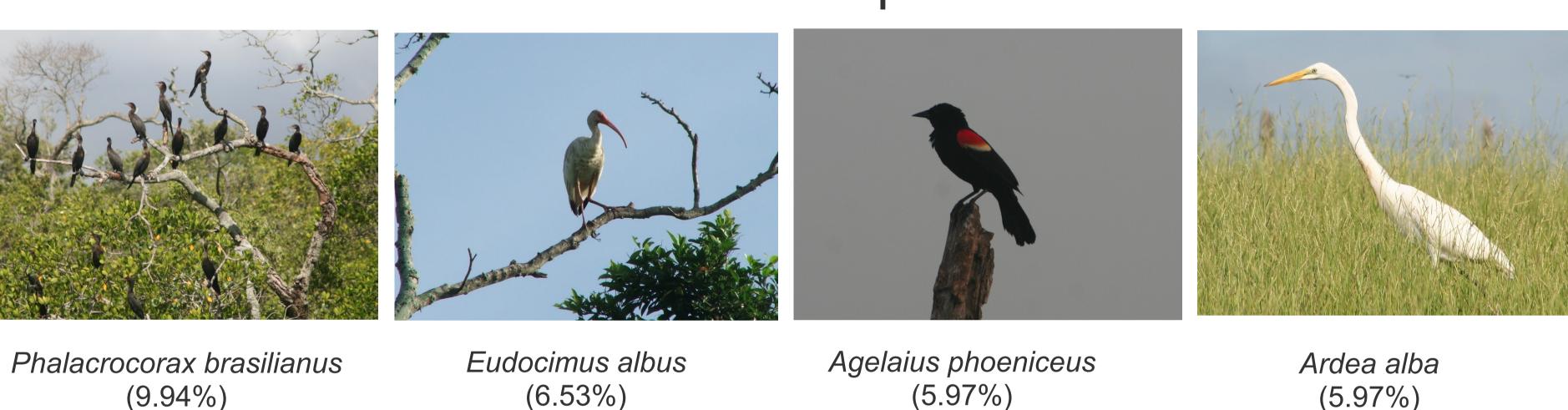


Shannon-Weiner diversity index for birds on these lowland areas was 4.0.

Two mangroves had high values diversity index(3.78 and 3.73).

4 species appear in all the seasons sampled and in all the samples. 21 species are reported on the risk category list (NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010).

The most abundant species



Conclusions

Wetlands occupy a very important habitat for species of migratory (37%) and resident birds as shelter, food and reproduction.

The loss of wetlands in the coastal area of Tabasco, lad because human activities such as deforestation, landfills, livestock, can cause a decrease in species diversity

These results show the ecological role importance of this taxa in lowland environments, as well as the importance of preserving the natural characteristics of Tabasco wetlands

Acknowledgments

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