

to determine the frequency and variety of AIV in Anseriformes species of Argentina. Data was collected from 2008-2012 and 2016 in ten different sites located in Entre Ríos, Corrientes, Santa Fe and Buenos Aires Provinces. A total 2119 individuals were sampled of 17 wild duck species. Using Real Time PCR we obtained 42 AIV positive detections from cloacal swabs. Here we report the first isolates of six different AIV subtypes in South America, the first AIV isolates obtained from *Anas cyanoptera*, *Anas flavirostris* and *Anas georgica* in Argentina, and particularly, from *Anas versicolor* and *Sarkidiornis melanotos* in South America. Our results summarized the AIV data obtained from wild duck species in Argentina, making a valuable contribution to the understanding of the ecology of AIV in South America, and providing baseline information to facilitate decision making processes for wildlife conservation management.

### **10658 BACTERIAL RESISTANCE TO ANTIBIOTICS IN PROCELLARIIFORMES: THREATS FOR ENDANGERED OCEANIC BIRDS OR SIGNS OF COEVOLUTION?**

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Albatrosses and Petrels are among the most endangered seabirds and rarely approach land, except for breeding. Only two species nest in Brazilian territory, the others are migratory birds. Mortality from industrial fisheries bycatch is one of the greatest threats. The main objective of this study was to identify cloacal and oropharyngeal microbiota resistance to antibiotics for these birds. Sampling for this study was carried out in partnership with the Beach Monitoring Project in Santa Catarina (Associação R3 Animal) and material from nesting areas were obtained by field expedition to the Fernando de Noronha archipelago. A total of 69 cloacal and oral samples were analysed from *Puffinus ilhermieri*, *Puffinus puffinus*, *Puffinus griseus*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Colonectris diomedea*, *Procellaria conspicillata* and *Puffinus gravis*. 72 colonies were isolated, culminating in the identification of eleven bacteria: *Citrobacter diversus*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Escherichia coli*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Bacillus sp*, *Streptococcus sp*, *Serratia sp*, *Estafilococos sp* and, *Enterobacter sp*. Antibiotic resistance patterns were observed. Albatrosses and Petrels are sentinels of oceans health and these microbiological tools studied potentially can be used on population and environment monitoring.

### **ECOLOGICAL MODELS AND SURVEY METHODS, USE OF TECHNOLOGY**

#### **10230 SPECTRORADIOMETRIC QUANTIFICATION OF THE COLOR VARIATION IN SPECIMENS FROM *Myioborus bruniceps* DEPOSITED IN THE ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE FML, TUCUMÁN, ARGENTINA**

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