

10649 FIRST RESULTS ON PARENTAL CARE OF THE BLACK-AND-CHESTNUT EAGLE IN THE YUNGAS AREA OF JUJUY

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Raptors play a key role as apex predators in the regulation of ecosystems. However, little is known about the reproductive biology of some of them, as it is the case of the black-and-chestnut eagle (*Spizaetus isidori*). We used a camera trap to perform a study on parental care of a pair that nests in the Yungas area of mountain forest (Jujuy). During pre-incubation period, the female spent more time preparing the nest than the male. Incubation was mainly performed by the female, whereas male was only responsible for hunting and covering the egg when the female was out of the nest. The female performed incubations every night. After hatching, the male kept bringing prey items to the nest, whereas the female mainly focused on two tasks: covering and feeding. The female decreased the time spent covering the chick as it grew, possibly suggesting that the female adjusts her covering behavior according to the ability of chicks to thermoregulate; in fact, the female covered the chick less time when the temperature was higher. On the other hand, the female spent more time feeding the chick as it grew up, possibly in order to meet higher energetic requirements. Further, we observed numerous contributions of green branches in the nest, as well as defense postures and vocalizations by the female. A more complete knowledge of umbrella species such as the black-and-chestnut eagle could help in the conservation of its ecosystem, due to the interest in it by laypeople.

10672 REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF THE BLUE-WINGED MACAW (*Primolius maracana*) IN THE REGION OF CURAÇÁ, BAHIA, BRAZIL

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The aim of this study was to evaluate the breeding characteristics of Blue-winged Macaw (*Primolius maracana*) in the region of Curaçá, Bahia. The nests were made in cavities of caraibeira (*Tabebuia aurea*, 90%) and mulungu (*Erythrina velutina*, 10%), along temporary streams. The trees presented the average of height 24.4 ± 4.7 m, nest height 8.2 ± 2.4 m, diameter of breast height 89.2 ± 22.1 cm, nest entrance on average of 13.1×9.7 cm and depth of 53.1 ± 25.9 cm. Only one couple were observed nesting in each tree. We recorded competition and predation, especially during the incubation period. The oviposition began in mid-November and the peak of egg laying was in December (57.9%). Egg hatching began in December and the majority (44.44%) was made in January. There were cases of egg laying isolated in March, with hatching failure. The

chicks fledged mainly in mid-February and March. From 25 clutches monitored, 15 were accessed by vertical ascending techniques, containing 48 eggs, ranging from one to six eggs per clutches, the majority (40%) of three eggs. Nine nests had 22 chicks. They fledged around 50 days-old and remain returning to the cavity at various times of the day, for more than 90 days after fledge. The females' fecundity rate was 3.2 eggs produced per female, the productivity rate was one chick per nest and the breeding rate was 1.9 chicks per breeding pair.

10676 MONITORING OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS OF *Spizaetus ornatus* (ACCIPITRIDAE) AT THE SERRA DE MARACAJU REGION, MATO GROSSO DO SUL, BRAZIL

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The Ornate Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*) is a bird of prey associated with forest habitats, with requirements for the extension and quality of environments for its survival and population stability. Although widely distributed in Brazil, their populations have declined as a result of the loss and fragmentation of habitats. It is considered to be Near Threatened at the global and national level, but several Brazilian states classify it as Endangered. This work has been developed since 2014 to monitor the reproductive success of *S. ornatus* in the Serra de Maracaju region, the eastern border of the Brazilian Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul. We provide information on nest activity from incubating period until successfully fledged of the juvenile, at the RPPN Vale do Bugio, a municipality of Corguinho/MS. We have registered the most relevant events: adult behaviors during egg incubation, parental care, feeding behavior, diet, and interaction with other birds. The nest is located in a semi-deciduous dry forest, on an emergent tree (*Hymenaea courbaril*), about 20 m high, occupying a valley area between sandstone outcrops, near a stream. Vertebrates of small and medium size were the items consumed, with greater importance for reptiles and birds. The male was responsible for bringing food to the nestling and the female remained most of the time in the nest, in protection of the nestling and also to the territory. We confirmed the reproduction of Ornate Hawk-Eagle in two consecutive years, 2014 and 2015, with a reproductive interval in 2016, being the first case of reproduction in consecutive years documented in Brazil.

10689 LACK OF REMOTE MONITORING OF NESTS MAY EXPLAIN WHY FEW NEOTROPICAL NEST PREDATORS ARE MAMMALS

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Knowing the identities of nest predators is critical to fully understand nest predation patterns. In 2014, we conducted a review of nest predation events reported in the Nearctic. Another, more comprehensive review was conducted in 2016 for Neotropical