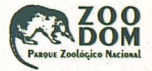


Resultados Del Taller Nacional De
Planificación Para La Conservación
De La Avifauna De
La República Dominicana

Results Of The National Planning
Workshop For Avian Conservation
In The Dominican Republic

Edmundo A.



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Dirección Nacional de Parques



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Taller Nacional De Planificación Para La
Conservación De La Avifauna De
La República Dominicana

24-25 Abril 1998



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República Dominicana

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Publicado por Direccion Nacional de Parques, Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana.

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April 2000

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Prologo

La Dirección Nacional de Parques tiene el placer de presentarle a la comunidad científica y público en general la publicación de los resultados del **Taller Nacional de Planificación para la Conservación de la Avifauna de la República Dominicana**, como esfuerzo conjunto de las instituciones gubernamentales, no gubernamentales, investigadores Dominicanos y extranjeros, observadores de aves y amantes de la naturaleza en general.

Las aves constituyen un recurso muy importante, por ser un grupo de animales relativamente fácil de observar, oír e identificar. Por tal motivo atraen no solamente los ecoturistas especializados, llamados “observadores de aves,” sino también a cualquier otro turista. Las aves y sus cantos son percibidos como parte esencial de nuestros recursos naturales, parte de la vida de los Dominicanos y los visitantes extranjeros. Pero no podemos olvidar que las aves además de ser hermosas tienen muchas funciones dentro de los ecosistemas, por ejemplo la de controlar las poblaciones de insectos y de algunos roedores, lo que contribuye a eliminar las plagas. También sirven de comida a otros animales que por mucho tiempo han servido al ser humano.

Promoviendo la protección de las aves necesariamente estamos promoviendo la protección de sus hábitats. Como la mayor parte de las muestras importantes de todos los ecosistemas, y naturalmente la mayor parte de las poblaciones de aves residentes, se encuentran dentro del Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas, la Dirección Nacional de Parques se siente responsable por su conservación.

Esperamos que esta publicación sirva de apoyo a todos los que trabajamos en el sector de recursos naturales para la toma de decisiones, a los estudiantes a la hora de escoger temas para sus tesis y también a los educadores.

Lic. Omar Ramírez Tejada
Director Nacional de Parques
Vicepresidente para la Región del Caribe
De la Comisión Mundial de Areas Protegidas - UICN

Reseña Retrospectiva

Gracias al soporte económico de la National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) y a la voluntad del grupo de organizaciones dominicanas y norteamericanas y de otras nacionalidades que participan en el proceso de desarrollar una estrategia nacional para la conservación de las aves, fue posible llevar a cabo este **Taller Nacional de Planificación para la Conservación de la Avifauna de la República Dominicana**.

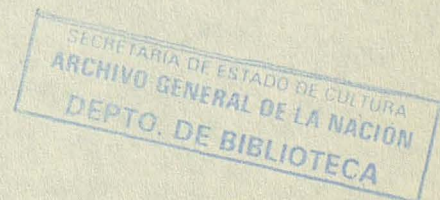
El propósito fundamental de esta publicación es recoger las conclusiones, sugerencias y recomendaciones a las que arribaron los grupos de trabajo formados durante los días 24 y 25 de abril del 1998, en el Jardín Botánico Nacional Rafael Ma. Moscoso.

El proceso que culminó en este taller fue iniciado debido a la necesidad de conocer las prioridades en cuanto a conservación, estudio y educación sobre las aves en el país e impulsados por la preocupación de un grupo de individuos reunidos en marzo de 1997, en Pedernales, se acordó la realización de un taller que aclarara estas prioridades.

Con constantes reuniones de trabajo encabezadas por el Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc.; el Departamento de Vida Silvestre; la Dirección Nacional de Parques; el Parque Zoológico Nacional; el Club de Observadores de Aves Annabelle Dod; la University of Missouri – Columbia, y el Vermont Institute of Natural Science nos planteamos los siguientes objetivos a alcanzar:

Objetivos Del Taller

- Incrementar la comunicación y cooperación entre todas las partes interesadas en la conservación de la avifauna de la República Dominicana.
- Promover el concepto de planes de conservación de la avifauna, planes de manejo de especies, y monitoreo a largo plazo de la avifauna.
- Evaluar los medios por los cuales la investigación ornitológica, la educación ambiental, la política pública y el manejo de la tierra pueden promover la conservación de la avifauna y el desarrollo de una estrategia para promover la conservación de las aves en la República Dominicana.
- Familiarizar a los participantes con los recursos pertinentes a la conservación de las aves que están disponibles para individuos, organizaciones y agencias gubernamentales.
- Incrementar la comunicación entre los investigadores ornitológicos que trabajan con las aves de la Hispaniola.
- Incrementar la comunicación entre los investigadores y directores de proyectos.
- Fomentar la transferencia de información de los investigadores extranjeros a los dirigentes y biólogos dominicanos.
- Esparcir los resultados a través de una publicación y distribución de un reporte final.



Programa Del Taller

VIERNES 24 DE ABRIL DEL 1998

*Moderador: David Hernández Martich, Ph.D.,
Instituto de Ecología de la Universidad de Georgia*

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. | Registro de participantes |
| 8:30 a.m. - 8:40 a.m. | Palabras de apertura Ing. Francisco T. Rodríguez <i>Secretario de Estado de Agricultura</i> |
| 8:40 a.m. - 9:25 a.m. | Situación de la avifauna en la República Dominicana Dr. Ramón Ovidio Sánchez Peña <i>Director Departamento de Vida Silvestre (SEA)</i> José Alberto Ottenwalder, Ph.D. <i>Coordinador Nacional Proyecto Biodiversidad Costero Marina (GEF-PNUD-ONAPLAN)</i> |
| 9:25 a.m. - 10:10 a.m. | ¿Qué es un plan de conservación de aves? Dr. Herbert Raffaele <i>Servicio de Pesca y Vida Silvestre de los Estados Unidos</i> |
| 10:10 a.m. - 10:55 a.m. | ¿Qué es un plan de manejo de una especie? Dr. Francisco Vilella <i>Universidad Estatal de Mississippi</i> |
| 10:55 a.m. - 11:05 a.m. | Refrigerio |
| 11:05 a.m. - 11:50 a.m. | Sistemas de monitoreo de aves Dr. John Faaborg <i>Universidad de Missouri</i> |
| 11:50 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. | El cazador deportivo y su compromiso de contribuir con la conservación de la avifauna Dr. Nelson Franco <i>Asociación Nacional de Cazadores Deportivos, Inc.</i> |
| 12:15 p.m. - 12:35 p.m. | Presentación de consulta previa sobre conservación, investigación, educación y política pública en relación a la avifauna Teodoro Lara Castillo <i>Departamento de Educación Ambiental, Dirección Nacional de Parques</i> |
| 12:35 p.m. - 12:55 p.m. | Formación de grupos de trabajo por áreas: investigación, educación, política pública y manejo |
| 12:55 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | Almuerzo |
| 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. | Trabajo en grupos por temas |

SÁBADO 25 DE ABRIL 1998

Moderador: Lic. Francisco Núñez
Fundación PROGRESSIO

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Presentación y discusión en plenaria de resultados de trabajo: Grupo de investigación Relator del Grupo |
| 10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. | Refrigerio |
| 10:15 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. | Presentación y discusión en plenaria de resultados de trabajo: Grupo de educación Relator del Grupo |
| 11:15 a.m. - 12:15 a.m. | Presentación y discusión en plenaria de resultados de trabajo: Grupo de manejo Relator del Grupo |
| 12:15 p.m. - 1:45 p.m. | Almuerzo |
| 1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. | Presentación y discusión en plenaria de resultados de trabajo: Grupo de política Relator del Grupo |
| 2:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | Recuento de los productos alcanzados durante el taller Lic. Sixto Incháustegui <i>Grupo Jaragua, Inc.</i> |
| 4:00 p.m. - 4:10 p.m. | Palabras de clausura Rafael Lorenzo <i>Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc.</i> |

Situación De La Avifauna En La República Dominicana

Dr. Ramón Ovidio Sánchez Peña

Director Departamento de Vida Silvestre. Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura

El Departamento de Vida Silvestre está amparado por la ley No. 8 del año 1965, la cual le otorga atribuciones a la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura. El objetivo principal de dicho Departamento consiste en *estudiar, desarrollar, administrar y conservar la vida silvestre a nivel nacional, en consonancia con las actuales necesidades del país.*

A finales de los años 70's y a principio de los 80's la discusión sobre la protección de especies o protección de hábitats fue objeto de mucha importancia. Así surgen como prioridad los estudios de ecosistemas, como forma de proteger a las especies. Estos estudios iniciaron con la formulación del proyecto *Inventario y evaluación de diferentes tipos de ecosistemas para el desarrollo y uso de la vida silvestre.* Este proyecto contemplaba en principio el estudio de 22 áreas silvestres y se ejecutó hasta el año 1990. Para la ejecución del mismo se contó con la colaboración del Servicio Alemán de Cooperación Social-Técnica (DED). Entre los resultados principales de este proyecto cabe destacar:

- ◆ Estudios a nivel de reconocimiento de unas 15 áreas silvestres
- ◆ Declaración de varias de estas zonas estudiadas como áreas protegidas:
 - Parque Nacional Jaragua
 - Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco
 - Reserva Científica Loma Quita Espuela

En el año 1990 se inició también *Un compendio sobre el estado de conservación de la biodiversidad en República Dominicana.* Este trabajo fue auspiciado por el World Wildlife Found (WWF-USA) y consistió en:

- ◆ Analizar la representatividad de las distintas formaciones vegetales y hábitats para la fauna del país, en el sistema nacional de áreas protegidas.
- ◆ Recomendar la inclusión de nuevos ecosistemas como componentes de las áreas protegidas, incluyendo:
 - Parque Nacional Sierra de Neiba.
 - Parque Nacional Nalga de Maco.
 - Parque Nacional Bahoruco Oriental.

- ◆ Analizar el estado de conservación de la fauna: anfibios, reptiles, aves y mamíferos:
 - Unas 57 especies de aves fueron consideradas con algún grado de amenaza.
 - 3 especies de aves fueron consideradas en peligro de extinción.
- ◆ Sugerir estrategias a seguir a favor de la conservación de la vida silvestre nacional:
 - Formulación de una política nacional del uso sostenible de los recursos naturales.
 - Modificación de la legislación vigente.
 - Revisión y actualización de la infraestructura estatal.
 - Inclusión de las ONGs en el manejo de los recursos naturales.
 - Reforzamiento de la investigación.
 - Capacitación y entrenamiento del personal técnico en el área de los recursos naturales.
 - Conversión de la agricultura migratoria en una agricultura permanente.

Dentro del Programa de Conservación Ambiental, auspiciado por HELVETAS, también se estudiaron varias áreas a nivel de reconocimiento de sus recursos flora y fauna. Algunas de estas áreas forman ya parte del actual sistema de áreas protegidas:

- ◆ Parque Nacional Loma Barbacoa.
- ◆ Parque Nacional La Humeadora.
- ◆ Parque Nacional Nalga de Maco.

En busca de un mayor apoyo y eficiencia en la conservación de los recursos de vida silvestre se ha reconocido la importancia de la integración de las comunidades humanas a las labores a realizar. Así, dicho enfoque incluye el desarrollo de trabajos referentes a:

- ◆ Formación de comités de vigilancia comunitaria.
- ◆ Esfuerzos de coordinación con sectores involucrados.
- ◆ Participación de la gente local.
- ◆ Participación de autoridades.
- ◆ Coordinación y ejecución de cursos sobre aspectos de educación ambiental.

Los principales obstáculos para el logro de la conservación de la avifauna nacional están relacionados con:

- ◆ La gran complejidad del uso de la tierra.
- ◆ Deficiencia en asuntos legales e institucionales.
- ◆ Debilidades en capacitación técnica e inspectoría a nivel de campo.

La carencia de una ley actualizada sobre vida silvestre ha conllevado a la emisión de decretos tendentes a la regulación del uso y conservación de este recurso. Actualmente se cuenta con el decreto 55-92, el cual dispone veda permanente para todas las especies a nivel nacional.

Otro aspecto carente de regulaciones actualizadas lo constituye la introducción de especies exóticas. En este sentido cabe mencionar la existencia de dos resoluciones internas de la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura. Una de ellas trata acerca de especies de aves con restricciones para su entrada a territorio dominicano. La otra se refiere a disposiciones para el establecimiento de zoocriaderos.

Una Visión Retrospectiva A Los Problemas De Conservación De La Avifauna Dominicana: Cuáles Han Sido Las Lecciones Aprendidas

José Alberto Ottenwalder, Ph.D.

Coordinador Nacional Proyecto Biodiversidad Costero Marina (GEF-PNUD-ONAPLAN)

En el año 1973 se formó un grupo de trabajo para realizar una propuesta de modificación a la ley de caza, enfocando los problemas concernientes a la protección y conservación de las aves. De esto resultó un reporte llamado *Algunas Sugerencias para la Conservación de Nuestra Fauna*.

Como fruto de ese reporte empezaron a aparecer los *Decretos de Veda* anuales que, otorgaban protección a las especies nativas, y regulaba la cacería de las especies en ese entonces consideradas "deportivas", especialmente columbidos nativos y anátidos migratorios.

Sería útil que nos hagamos algunas preguntas y reflexionemos sobre una serie de aspectos claves:

¿Qué ha pasado desde entonces?

Definitivamente hemos avanzado en algunos aspectos de la conservación, disponibilidad de información, investigación y manejo, pero estamos todavía muy rezagados.

¿Han mejorado nuestras leyes y regulaciones?

- ◆ Todavía la ley de caza N° 85 está vigente.
- ◆ Todavía estamos regulando la protección con decreto de veda.
- ◆ Tenemos posiblemente más regulaciones de las que podemos cumplir, hacer cumplir, y divulgar.
- ◆ Se han ratificado tratados internacionales como CITES, que gradualmente han incrementado su efectividad con el tiempo.
- ◆ No tenemos políticas ni estrategias adecuadas a la información disponible ni actualizadas a los nuevos tiempos.
- ◆ No hemos adoptado criterios claros para establecer categorías de amenaza.
- ◆ No hay estrategias especiales de manejo para especies endémicas, amenazadas, o grupos de especies amenazadas.
- ◆ No tenemos programas de investigación y compilación de datos para establecer con certidumbre cuáles especies realmente están amenazadas.
- ◆ No tenemos planes de recuperación para especies que requieren de un manejo especial.

- ◆ No existen programas de monitoreo.
- ◆ No hay programas de erradicación para especies introducidas que están afectando especies y grupos de especies sensitivas a sus impactos.
- ◆ No hay planes de erradicación para poblaciones de especies introducidas que se encuentran en Parques Nacionales y Reservas.

¿Se hacen cumplir esas regulaciones?

La cacería deportiva ha sido eliminada como actividad legal hace ya muchos años, pero no han desaparecido los problemas completamente, y existe una gran presión para que se restablezca, y no tenemos suficiente información para establecer regulaciones de caza ni cuotas, ni estamos preparados para monitorear sus impactos bajo un esquema de manejo adaptativo. Los recursos humanos y materiales para hacer cumplir las regulaciones tienen capacidad limitada.

¿Han mejorado nuestras instituciones ambientales?

Las agencias responsables de la protección y manejo de la biodiversidad han venido mejorando lentamente, pero su efectividad ha estado limitada por falta de apoyo material, recursos humanos, solapamiento de funciones y falta de políticas institucionales claras.

¿Tenemos un mejor conocimiento sobre nuestra avifauna? ¿Hemos protegido su hábitat?

Hemos continuado perdiendo mucho de nuestros hábitats naturales; especialmente bosques de montaña tan importantes para los especialistas de hábitat y endémicas, y de humedales para la gran diversidad de especies acuáticas. La población humana a crecido a 7.8 millones, con una tasa de incremento anual del 1.9%, y una densidad de 161.7 personas/km².

¿Existen programas de investigación y conservación? ¿Existen políticas claras de manejo de la vida silvestre? ¿Hay presupuestos adecuados para apoyar estos programas? ¿Ha existido voluntad política para llevar a cabo esas políticas? ¿Tenemos profesionales mejor entrenados y en número suficiente?

Hay más profesionales pero no en número suficiente. Necesitamos mejorar el entrenamiento. Muchas buenas ideas en nuestras mentes en forma colectiva, pero poco a nivel formal y en planes acordados.

¿Tenemos un mejor conocimiento sobre nuestra avifauna?

- ◆ Estamos todavía en la etapa de los inventarios y reconocimiento de áreas.
- ◆ La única información disponible sobre muchas especies consiste en registros de distribución, y parte de esos datos tienen sólo importancia histórica.
- ◆ Con pocas excepciones nuestro conocimiento sobre la historia natural, ecología, y situación poblacional de las especies es limitado.
- ◆ La mayor parte de los esfuerzos de investigación e inventario han estado concentrados en áreas protegidas, pero poco se sabe fuera de éstas.
- ◆ Una gran parte de los estudios en ese período de 25 años han sido realizados por investigadores extranjeros. Ha habido un incremento en la cantidad de información generada por investigadores dominicanos. La cantidad de información puede ser mejorada. Y más importante aún, la naturaleza de la información a recoger debería obedecer a las prioridades de conservación.

¿Qué Es Un Plan De Manejo De Una Especie?

Dr. Francisco Vilella

Universidad Estatal de Mississippi

Para poder lograr un buen plan de manejo de una especie, lo primero que hay que tomar en cuenta es la gente, utilizando los siguientes criterios:

A) Destrezas para la interacción

- Calidad de relaciones interpersonales
- Utilizar los recursos humanos
- Habilidad para desarrollar la colaboración
- Hacer presentaciones formales e informales
- Escritura / computación

B) Destrezas no-interactivas

- Calidad de trabajo de campo
- Organización
- Automatización
- Creatividad
- Mantener el conocimiento
- Mejorar la educación

A. PROPOSITOS DEL PLAN DE MANEJO

- Mejorar la habilidad de la comunicación profesional.
- Clasificar y delinear metas y objetivos de manejo
- Sirve como contrato - "récord de entendimiento".
- Documenta protocolos de manejo y trayectoria de prácticas.
- Sirve de plan de trabajo - "récord de progreso".
- Provee referencia para desarrollar planes futuros.
- Publicaciones y presentaciones profesionales transferencia de información.

B. PLAN PARA ESPECIES EN PELIGRO DE EXTINCION

Para implementar un plan de manejo es indispensable la utilización del método científico:

- Observación (campo, experiencia, referencia).
- Formulación de hipótesis (razonamiento inductivo).
- Prueba de hipótesis (experimentar).
- Rechazo o aceptación de la hipótesis (en base a resultados).
- Conclusiones (comparando con otras hipótesis).
- Teoría o concepto aceptado (comparado a otras conclusiones).

Si se va a evaluar un plan para especies en peligro de extinción:

- Tomar en cuenta en que grado de recuperación la especie se considera recuperada.
- ¿Cómo se alcanza esa meta?
- ¿Qué cosas específicas hay que lograr?
- ¿Qué necesidades de manejo se han identificado para garantizar la recuperación?

C. EJEMPLO DE UN PLAN DE RECUPERACION

INTRODUCCION

- Status de la especie
- Causas del problema
- Dinámica demográfica
- Esfuerzos de conservación
- Perspectiva

RECUPERACION

- Objetivos de recuperación
- Bosquejo de metas
- Narrativa
- Literatura citada

ITINERARIO DE IMPLEMENTACION DEL PLAN

- Metas de manejo
- Objetivos de manejo
- Descripción del área
- Herramienta de manejo
- Resultados anticipados
- Mantenimiento y evaluación
- Costo estimado
- Referencias

APENDICES

Las notas bibliográficas son importantes en el plan de manejo, ejemplo:

- Hacer un breve resumen de las metas y objetivos del estudio o plan de manejo citado.
- Una descripción del lugar donde se propuso el plan de manejo.
- Una lista de técnicas y métodos usadas en el estudio.
- Un récord de los métodos específicos, ideas o conceptos que sean pertinentes a su plan o estudio.

DOCUMENTOS DE APOYO

- “Notas de servilletas”
- Notas de campo
- Bibliografía anotada
- Cartas de introducción

BIBLIOGRAFIA

(Mínimo 20 referencias)

Sistemas De Monitoreo De Aves

Dr. John Faaborg

Universidad de Missouri - Columbia

RESUMEN

El monitoreo de aves tiene dos objetivos principales:

- A. El monitoreo debe investigar el estado de un sistema no-perturbado para determinar cuáles especies tienen poblaciones estables y para cuales especies hace falta manejo o acciones de conservación.
- B. El monitoreo debe acompañar acciones de conservación y de manejo para investigar la reacción de la especie a las acciones para saber si las acciones tienen efecto.

Los métodos que usamos para el monitoreo de aves varían con los objetivos del programa de monitoreo, las especies que se quieren monitorean, y el área geográfica que se quiere incluir. Aunque no hay un solo sistema para todos los programas de monitoreo, puede dividirse los sistemas de monitoreo en dos parámetros:

- A. El monitoreo puede ser a *gran* escala o *local* en lo que se refiere a la región geográfica incluida.
- B. El monitoreo puede ser *rápido* o *intensivo* por lo que se refiere al esfuerzo que se aplica en cada lugar y a las medidas que se hacen.

Entonces, para diseñar un sistema de monitoreo de aves, debe tenerse en cuenta cuatro clases de monitoreo:

1. **Monitoreo a gran escala y rápido.**- Esta clase de monitoreo tiene las ventajas de un alcance geográfico grande y muestras grandes con poco costo de tiempo o mano de obra. Un ejemplo es el Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) de U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Con la ayuda de muchos voluntarios, cuentan aves en conteos en puntos en 50 paradas en cada uno de más de 3500 rutas en todo norteamérica. Se hacen una vez cada año en la primavera para contar el número de aves nidificando. Con esta clase de monitoreo tenemos muchísimos datos sobre las tendencias de poblaciones en una escala grande.
2. **Monitoreo local y rápido.**- Esta clase de monitoreo tiene las ventajas de que requiere poco tiempo y la mínima de mano de obra, pero puede enlazar los datos de aves con datos de vegetación y hábitat. El ejemplo más común de esta clase de monitoreo es el Breeding Bird Census en que voluntarios determinan todas las aves que están nidificando en un lugar pequeño. Otro ejemplo es el proyecto de John Faaborg y Wayne Arendt en el Bosque de Guánica, Puerto Rico. Ellos

ponen redes ornitológicas en lo mismos lugares durante el mismo tiempo cada enero para hacer comparaciones de las aves capturadas desde un año al otro. Ya tienen 26 años de datos de esta clase de monitoreo.

3. **Monitoreo local e intensivo.**- Las ventajas de esta clase de monitoreo proveen una muy buena medida de la población, buenos datos de la demografía y sobrevivencia, y puede enlazarse estos datos a las medidas de la vegetación. Pero, para hacerlo bien, hace falta mucha gente trabajando y bastante tiempo. Esta clase de monitoreo esta basado en la búsqueda de nidos para determinar la producción de pichones y la sobrevivencia de adultos y juveniles. Este es muy importante porque la abundancia de aves puede ser muy engañosa en lo que se refiere a la tendencia de la población. Esta clase de monitoreo es muy popular ahora porque ayuda a entender no sólo las tendencias de las poblaciones, sino también las razones para las tendencias (parasitismo, cambios en el hábitat, cambios en la vegetación, etc).
4. **Monitoreo ancho e intensivo.**- Es la clase de monitoreo más difícil pero puede ser muy importante, porque es el único en que hay una combinación de estudios locales de la demografía y sobrevivencia que están duplicados en varios lugares por todo el país. Esta clase de monitoreo da la oportunidad de entender como los factores que afectan el paisaje también afectan las poblaciones locales. Los programas de MAPS y de BBIRD son ejemplos del monitoreo ancho e intensivo. Estos programas dependen de la cooperación de muchos investigadores en norteamérica.

Cada clase de monitoreo tiene ventajas y desventajas. Para desarrollar un plan de monitoreo en la República Dominicana, se necesita balancear las metas del programa, el tamaño del área, la mano de obra que hay, y el costo del trabajo. Una posibilidad es combinar el monitoreo ancho y rápido con el monitoreo local e intensivo. Por ejemplo, se puede tener un sistema de conteos en puntos, que es relativamente fácil para hacer, y puede darse un entendimiento de la tendencia de poblaciones del país en una escala larga. También, se puede hacer investigaciones locales que utilicen redes cada año y el monitoreo de nidos para entender las demografías y sobrevivencia de poblaciones y proveer información sobre las razones en los cambios que se encuentren.

Los métodos del monitoreo están descritos en el libro de C. J. Ralph et al. (Handbook of field methods for monitoring landbirds. PSW-GTR-152. U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Albany, CA.) que está disponible en español.

El texto completo de este artículo por J. Faaborg esta disponible en inglés en pagina 89 de esta publicación.

El Cazador Deportivo y Su Compromiso De Contribuir Con La Conservación De La Avifauna

Dr. Nelson Franco

Asociación Nacional de Cazadores Deportivos, Inc. (ANACADE)

La exposición del Lic. Nelson Franco tenía como tema central la preservación de la avifauna de República Dominicana, y quien cuestionó reiteradamente la prohibición total que durante más de diez años ha regido para la cacería deportiva. El cuestionamiento del expositor se centró en tratar de obtener una respuesta sobre los efectos de la prohibición total de caza, si ha repercutido positiva o negativamente en las poblaciones de especies susceptibles de ser cazadas en República Dominicana. El Lic. Franco consideró un gran error mantener alejado de las áreas de cacería a los cazadores deportivos, lo que ha dejado el campo abierto a los cazadores comerciales y a los cazadores furtivos, quienes de manera indiscriminada practican la cacería durante todo el año sin respeto alguno a las épocas de reproducción y sin observar un mínimo de respeto por especies realmente en peligro de extinción.

Independientemente de esto el Lic. Franco piensa, y así lo expone que las causas adicionales que amenazan nuestra avifauna, deben ser buscadas en el deterioro de los hábitats, comenzando con la deforestación acelerada en nuestras montañas y valles, la contaminación de todas las fuentes de agua, el uso de agroquímicos altamente tóxicos, algunos de ellos de uso prohibido en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, y finalmente la práctica criminal de colocar granos envenenados en extensiones de cultivos, y en lagos y lagunas que como resultado han causado la muerte de millares y millares de patos y tortólas, principalmente.

El Lic. Franco pone en su exposición el ejemplo de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, donde resalta la contribución de organizaciones conservacionistas como Ducks Unlimited, cuyo trabajo se ha centrado en proteger, conservar y mejorar más de siete millones de acres de hábitat de vida salvaje en los cincuenta estados y en cada una de las provincias de Cánada, dónde más de seiscientas especies de vida salvaje viven.

Independientemente de lo anterior las leyes que rigen para las épocas de caza, el número de piezas a coleccionar, los días permitidos para la cacería, etc., son de estricto cumplimiento, gracias a una celosa vigilancia y a la aplicación de severas leyes que imponen multas, suspensiones provisionales o definitivas de las licencias de caza, y hasta prisión para los reiterados violadores.

Gracias a todas esas medidas en su conjunto, la población de aves acuáticas migratorias ha ido en aumento en los últimos años. Un ejemplo de esto es el cálculo del vuelo otoñal que se estimó en el año 1993 en 71 millones de patos, elevándose a 80 millones en el año 1995 y a 92 millones en el año 1997. United States Fish and Wildlife Service y el Canadian Wildlife Service aseveraron que la reproducción de patos del año 1997 fue la mejor desde que se comenzaron a realizar encuestas en el año 1955, registrándose aumentos en algunas especies de hasta un 37%, como fue el caso de la

American Wigeon, y el Pintail el cual registró un aumento de un 30%, seguido del Mallard, con un aumento de un 25%. Debido a ese incremento las autoridades norteamericanas extendieron el período de cacería hasta 107 días y aumentaron el límite de piezas por cazador. El expositor presentó también un material interesantísimo de Ducks Unlimited que se refiere a la colecta de caza en Estados Unidos, Cánada y México de aves acuáticas. Ducks Unlimited menciona el estudio hecho por United States Fish and Wildlife Service, el cual estimó que menos de cien mil patos son cazados cada año en México, en comparación con cerca de 8 millones en los Estados Unidos y 1.5 millones en Cánada. Pese a toda esa colecta la población de patos ha ido en aumento gracias a esos dos factores, es decir: (1) conservación y mejoramiento de los hábitats, y (2) reglas rígidas y vigilancia continúa para el cumplimiento de los régimenes de caza.

El expositor también citó lo que está ocurriendo en Norteamérica con el crecimiento de la población de gansos, población que debe ser reducida antes del año 2005 a un 50% antes que los daños a 130,000 acres de hábitat en la Bahía James y la Bahía Hudson en Cánada sufran daños irreversibles.

El Lic. Franco también hizo mención de los efectos de control y vigilancia que han repercutido favorablemente sobre la población de venados cola blanca, cuya población hace dos años, a nivel nacional, se estimaba en 29 millones y aún después de una recolecta de dos temporadas de 12,100,000, este otoño la población a nivel nacional se estimaba en treinta millones. En todo Estados Unidos hay 12,400,000 norteamericanos que se dedican a la caza deportiva del venado de cola blanca y eso representa un poder humano mayor en un millón de personas que las diez fuerzas armadas más grande del mundo y el denominador común en ellos es el respeto irrestricto a las leyes que regulan el deporte de la caza.

Por todas esas razones el expositor concluyó presentando la proposición de la Asociación Nacional de Cazadores Deportivos, la cual se resume de la manera siguiente:

PROPUESTA DE "ANACADE"

En adición al control estricto de los problemas básicos citados anteriormente, proponemos:

1. Legislar permitiendo la cacería deportiva.
2. Establecer como requisito el previo otorgamiento de la licencia de caza, para lo cual se requerirá.
 - a) Poseer licencia al día del porte del arma de que se trate.
 - b) Ser miembro de un club o asociación de cazadores deportivos con personería Jurídica.
 - c) Que cada solicitante de una licencia de cacería, previo a la obtención de la misma, sea sometido a un programa de concientización respecto de la conservación y protección de la fauna, su identificación, etc., mediante cursillos que esa Secretaría impartiría de tiempo en tiempo.
 - d) Que el costo de la licencia de cacería, esté asequible a los propietarios de los diferentes tipos de armas de cacería, tales como escopetas de cartuchos, rifles de aire comprimido, escopetas de pistón o de ataque, de tal modo que la cacería deportiva no sea convertida, por el alto costo de las licencias, en un privilegio de los económicamente más pudientes.
 - e) Que esa Secretaría de Estado establezca una escala de sanciones adicionales a las estipuladas por la ley, que comience con una simple amonestación hasta la cancelación temporal o de por vida de la licencia de cacería, para aquellos cazadores que incumplan con la ley y/o las regulaciones establecidas, dependiendo de la gravedad de la falta, y que se contemplen multas de cierta significación y confiscación de armas. Contando con la computadora, éste es un récord y control individual por cazador fácil de llevar.

3. Establecer una línea telefónica 1-200.

Sugerimos la instalación de una línea 1-200 de modo que a los cazadores, inspectores de esa Secretaría o a simples ciudadanos se les facilite, previa identificación, denunciar violaciones a la ley y/o reglamentaciones vigentes. Dentro de ese tenor, reiteramos nuestra oferta de actuar, como "Inspectores Honoríficos", en defensa de nuestra fauna.

4. Que se permitan e incentiven los cotos privados de caza en los que se permitiría la caza deportiva regida por las mismas disposiciones.
5. Que se prohíba la caza comercial.
6. Que se establezcan los períodos de caza, las especies permitidas, los días de caza y los límites de piezas.
7. Que se consignen penas y sanciones drásticas a los violadores.
8. Que se prohíba el porte de armas de caza, en zonas y períodos de veda.
9. Que se escojan inspectores idóneos dotados de transporte y medios de comunicación que les permita cumplir su misión.
10. Que la remuneración de esos inspectores sea adecuada contemplando la posibilidad de asignarle un porcentaje de las multas que se impongan como consecuencia de sus actuaciones.

Resultados De Cuestionario

A. INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS

1. Prioridades para la investigación científica (rango 1-3):

Más importante:

| | |
|--|--------|
| -Conocer el status de especies | (1.07) |
| -Determinar abundancia de especies | (1.13) |
| -Determinar distribución de especies | (1.27) |
| -Determinar tendencias de poblaciones | (1.67) |
| -Conocer efectos de la deforestación y fragmentación | (1.67) |

Medio importante:

| | |
|---|--------|
| -Conocer la ecología de especies particulares | (2.13) |
| -Implementar monitoreo de poblaciones | (2.13) |
| -Determinar selección de hábitat | (2.20) |

Ménos importante:

| | |
|--|--------|
| -Conocer el impacto de animales introducidos | (2.40) |
| -Conocer el impacto de aves introducidas | (2.53) |
| -Conocer efectos de otros tipos de degradación | (2.60) |

2. ¿De cuáles especies tenemos suficientes conocimientos para diseñar planes de manejo, monitoreo y conservación (porcentaje de respuestas)?

| | |
|---|-------|
| Ninguno | (53%) |
| <i>Amazona ventralis</i> (Cotorra) | (35%) |
| <i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> (Perico) | (29%) |
| Columbidae | (18%) |
| Aves acuáticas | (6%) |
| <i>Priotelus roseigaster</i> (Papagayo) | (6%) |
| <i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> (Golondrina) | (6%) |

3. ¿Cuáles grupos tienen más especies amenazadas (rango 1-3)?

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Aves endémicas | (1.13) |
| Aves residentes nativas | (2.00) |
| Aves migratorias | (2.13) |

4. ¿Cuál grupo tiene más especies amenazadas (rango 1-5)?

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Palomas | (2.56) |
| Aves acuáticas | (2.56) |
| Aves rapaces | (2.94) |
| Playeros | (3.12) |
| Aves marinas | (3.19) |

B. EDUCACION

1. Prioridades para la educación (rango 1-3):

Más importante:

| | |
|--|--------|
| -Educación ambiental en comunidades periféricas a las áreas protegidas | (1.07) |
| -Campaña en medios de comunicación | (1.13) |
| -Programas educativos dirigidos a la educación básica e intermedia | (1.13) |

Medio importante:

| | |
|---|--------|
| -Educación de niños y niñas | (1.27) |
| -Educación de guardaparques y forestales | (1.33) |
| -Educación de militares y policías | (1.40) |
| -Entrenamiento ornitológico para biólogos | (1.40) |

Ménos importante:

| | |
|--|--------|
| -Educación a nivel superior, técnico y profesional | (1.60) |
| -Programa de maestría en ornitología | (2.00) |

C. POLITICAS

1. Prioridades para las políticas (rango 1-3):

Más importante:

| | |
|---|--------|
| -Control de deforestación | (1.00) |
| -Legislación ambiental | (1.00) |
| -Degradación de humedales, manglares, y charcos | (1.13) |

Medio importante:

| | |
|--|--------|
| -Control de cazadores | (1.40) |
| -Control de contaminación de las aguas | (1.47) |
| -Control de uso de pesticidas | (1.47) |
| -Control de polución del aire | (1.47) |
| -Control de fuegos | (1.53) |

Ménos importante:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| -Uso de la tierra | (1.60) |
| -Control de basura | (1.67) |
| -Tenencia de la tierra | (1.80) |
| -Control de inmigración | (2.00) |

D. USO DE LA TIERRA

1. Prioridades para el uso de la tierra (rango 1-3):

| | |
|--|--------|
| - Orientación de las prácticas agrícolas compatibles con la conservación | (1.19) |
| - Más guardaparques | (1.31) |
| - Hacer mapas del uso de la tierra | (1.44) |
| - Más áreas protegidas | (1.94) |

2. ¿Hay hábitats importantes para la conservación de la avifauna, que no están representados en áreas protegidas? ¿Cuáles (porcentaje de respuestas)?

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| - Ninguno | (100%) |
|-----------|--------|

3. El nivel de peligro para hábitats (rango 1-3):

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| - Bosque nublado (húmedo) | (1.27) |
| - Manglares | (1.45) |
| - Lagunas | (1.54) |
| - Bosque seco | (1.64) |
| - Bosque de pino | (1.91) |
| - Bosque de transición | (2.00) |
| - Bosque ribereño | (2.00) |
| - Playas | (2.09) |
| - Charcos | (2.64) |

Resultados De La Discusión Del Grupo De Investigación

A. PRIORIDADES

CORTO PLAZO

1. Estudios de campo de la distribución y abundancia.
2. Estudios de la ecología e historia natural, incluyendo:
 - Demografía
 - Selección del hábitat
 - Efectos de la deforestación y otros tipos de degradación
3. Hábitats con prioridades incluyen:
 - Bosque nublado
 - Bosque húmedo

MEDIANO Y LARGO PLAZO

1. El monitoreo del estatus y tendencias de poblaciones.
2. Estudios del impacto de animales introducidos (por monitoreo y estudios autecológicos).

B. PRIORIDADES DE ESPECIES

1. Aves endémicas que están potencialmente en peligro de extinción:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Buteo ridgwayi</i> | (Gavilán de los bosques) |
| <i>Hyetornis ruficularis</i> | (Cúa) |
| <i>Turdus swalesi</i> | (Zorzal de LaSelle) |
| <i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> | (Patico chirrí) |
| <i>Calyptophilus tertius</i> | (Patico chirrí) |
| <i>Xenoligea montana</i> | (Ciguita aliblanca) |
| <i>Loxia leucoptera megaplaga</i> | (Pico cruzado) |

2. Otras aves amenazadas

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> | (Diablotín) |
| <i>Mycteria americana</i> | (Faisan) |
| <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> | (Yaguaza) |
| <i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> | (Búcaro) |
| <i>Columba squamosa</i> | (Paloma turca) |
| <i>Columba leucocephala</i> | (Paloma coronita) |
| <i>Columba inornata</i> | (Paloma ceniza) |
| <i>Geotrygon chrysia</i> | (Perdía) |
| <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> | (Perdíz coquito blanco) |
| <i>Geotrygon montana</i> | (Perdíz colorada) |
| <i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> | (Perrico) |
| <i>Amazona ventralis</i> | (Cotorra) |
| <i>Asio stygius</i> | (Lechuza orejita) |
| <i>Siphonorhis brewsteri</i> | (Torico) |
| <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i> | (Don Juan grande) |
| <i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> | (Cuervo) |
| <i>Corvus palmarum</i> | (Cao) |
| <i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> | (Golondrina verde) |

C. SISTEMA DE MONITOREO

CORTO PLAZO

1. Establacer un sistema de monitoreo local e intensivo en la Sierra de Bahoruco, incluyendo:
 - Un sistema de conteos en puntos; dos veces por año.
 - El uso de redes ornitológicas en enero; anualmente
2. Desarrollar métodos de entrenamiento para duplicar el sistema de monitoreo en otros lugares en el futuro.

MEDIANO Y LARGO PLAZO

1. Sistema de conteos en puntos por todo el país:
 - Desarrollar conteos en puntos al lado de caminos y senderos (hace falta recursos y entrenamiento).
2. Duplicar el sistema de monitoreo local e intensivo en:
 - Parque Nacional Los Haitises
 - Parque Nacional del Este
 - Cordillera Central (Parque Nacional Bermúdez)
 - Parque Nacional Jaragua

D. BASE DE DATOS

Hace falta una base central de datos; los grupos tienen que discutir donde van a mantener la base de datos.

Resultados De La Discusión Del Grupo De Educación

A. PRIORIDADES

- Educación ambiental dirigida a personas que habitan en las comunidades cercanas a las zonas protegidas.
- Planes de educación informal.
- Planes de integración de ejes transversales en áreas interdisciplinarias del conocimiento.
- Capacitación para los profesores de educación ambiental.

B. PROPUESTAS

IMMEDIATO

1. Formar equipo de seguimiento.
2. Escribir un plan educativo dirigido a la conservación de aves en peligro y sus hábitats.
3. Incorporar planes educativos de emergencia.

CORTO PLAZO

1. Programar jornadas de capacitación en educación ambiental y metodologías para agentes multiplicadores.
2. Sistematización y difusión de experiencias en el campo de la educación ambiental
3. Diseñar un plan de capacitación y ecoturismo como fuente de recursos económicos.

MEDIANO PLAZO

1. Diseñar programas educativos conducidos por las propias comunidades
2. Introducir en el curriculum la protección a las aves.
3. Permear la educación ambiental en todas las áreas del conocimiento.
4. Introducir el manejo de ejes transversales del medio ambiente en universitarios (profesores en servicio).
5. Incorporar el concepto de desarrollo sostenible en la educación ambiental.
6. Promover como símbolo nacional las aves características de cada región y adoptar como símbolo patriótico nuestra ave nacional y su hábitat.
7. Utilizar los medios de comunicación para la difusión y promoción de la educación ambiental.

¿COMO? ¿QUIENES?

1. ONG's y instituciones gubernamentales forman comité pro-organización de talleres/cursos de educación ambiental, y toman responsabilidad para:
 - Recaudar experiencias.
 - Sistematizar de metodologías.
2. Encuentro de las instituciones formadoras y promotoras de ecoturismo con el fin de crear un plan de educación conjunto para guías turísticos.
3. Buscar voluntarios para apoyar las investigaciones y censos.
4. Fomentar y publicar cursos:
 - Someter a las instituciones financiadoras un orden de prioridades con relación a proyectos y acciones.

IDEAS PARA LOGRAR EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

1. Crear cultura nacional con miras a proteger el medio ambiente.
2. Introducir las aves en el curriculum educativo.
3. Identificar las amenazas que enfrentamos.
4. Desarrollar el papel de la educación al enfrentar la problemática.
5. Reconocer las causas de falta del desarrollo sostenible:
 - Pobreza
 - Falta de educación
 - Identidad nacional
6. Buscar una solución usando múltiples receptores y acciones interdisciplinarias.

Resultados De La Discusión Del Grupo De Manejo

El grupo de manejo hizo un ejercicio de evaluar los aspectos positivos y aspectos negativos de las instituciones y grupos presentes en el taller con respecto a la conservación de aves. También, en el grupo de manejo decidió que no existen todavía la información, los datos, ni los recursos para manejar especies de aves. Porque faltan datos, el grupo hizo una lista de *ejemplos* de proyectos pequeños que los managers pueden hacer hasta que los datos y recursos estén disponibles para empezar con proyectos más ambiciosos.

A. ACCIONES

Ejemplos de proyectos pequeños que los managers pueden iniciar:

1. Monitorear la incidencia de enfermedades en aves migratorias, especialmente la incidencia de influenza avícola en anátidos migratorios. Esto se puede hacer con un muestro de sangre.
2. Regular el numero de visitantes al Lago Enriquillo para controlar los efectos de visitación en los flamencos. Se puede utilizar la información ya obtenida en una investigación en Yucatan, Méjico para determinar la capacidad de acarreo de visitantes, distancias críticas, y estacionalidad.
3. Maximizar la capacidad del Jardín Botánico como proveedor de hábitat para la avifauna. Por ejemplo, pueden reforestar de parte de Bermuda, y mejorar la calidad de agua de la Gran Cañada para las aves acuáticas.

Resultados De La Discusión Del Grupo De Política Pública

SITUACIÓN ACTUAL

1. Ley obsoleta.
2. No hay participación pública en la creación de leyes.

A. OBSTACULOS

1. Legislación atrasada.
2. Debilidad institucional.
3. Falta de participación del público en la formulación de proyectos de ley.
4. Falta de Educación Ambiental.
5. Falta de coordinación, comunicación y educación interinstitucional.

B. PROPUESTAS

1. Crear una ley de vida silvestre.
2. Fomentar la participación pública en la formulación de proyectos de ley.
3. Fomentar política de intercambio interinstitucional.
4. Desarrollar campañas de información y educación a la población sobre la legislación.

C. ACCIONES

1. Crear comité que organice reunión abierta para construir comisión creación de "Ley de Vida Silvestre", este comité estaría formado por:
 - Departamento de Vida Silvestre (DVS)
 - Dirección Nacional de Parques (DNP)
 - Parque Zoológico Nacional (ZOODOM)
 - Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc.
 - Asociación Nacional de Cazadores Deportivos, Inc. (ANACADE)
 - Jardín Botánico Nacional (JBN)
 - Grupo Jaragua, Inc.

El coordinador es Simón Guerrero,

El comité contemplará la búsqueda de fondos a nivel nacional e internacional.

2. Establecer el Departamento de Estudios de Impacto Ambiental.
3. Fomentar vistas públicas.
4. Crear una base de leyes complementarias.
5. Establecer mecanismos para la difusión de información y educación a la población.

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(En orden alfabético por grupo/afiliación)

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Apéndice B: Lista De Las Aves De La Española

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DEFINICIONES

STATUS

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Residente Permanente | RP |
| Migratoria: Nidificando | MN |
| Migratoria: No-nidificando | M |
| Pasajera | P |
| Endémica | E |
| Introducida | I |

ABUNDANCIA

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Abundante (>5 cada viaje) | A |
| Común (1-5 cada viaje) | C |
| Común Localizada | CL |
| Frecuente | F |
| Ocasional | O |
| Raro (<10 notas) | R |
| Errante (1-2 notas) | E |
| Hipotético | H |
| Amenazada | * |

HABITAT

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Mar | M |
| Charco, Laguna, Río | CH |
| Bosque Espinoso | BE |
| Bosque Seco | BS |
| Bosque Húmedo | BH |
| Bosque de Pino | BP |
| Muchos Ambientes | MA |
| Pueblos, Parques, Agricultura | P |

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AVES DE LA ESPAÑOLA

| ESPECIE | INGLES | LOCAL | STAT | ABUN | HABIT |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|-------|
| <i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i> | Least Grebe | Tígua | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> | Pied-billed Grebe | Zaramagullón | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> | Cory's Shearwater | | P | H | M |
| <i>Puffinus gravis</i> | Greater Shearwater | | P | R | M |
| <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> | Manx Shearwater | | P | R | M |
| <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i> | Audubon's Shearwater | Diablotín | P | R | M |
| <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> | Black-capped Petrel | Diablotín | MN | R* | M,BP |
| <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> | Leach's Storm-petrel | Diablotín | P | R | M |
| <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> | Wilson's Storm-petrel | Diablotín | P | R | M |
| <i>Phaethon lepturus</i> | White-tailed Tropicbird | Rabijunco | MN | O | M |
| <i>Phaethon aethereus</i> | Red-billed Tropicbird | Rabijunco | P | R | M |
| <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> | Brown Pelican | Alcatraz, Pelicano | RP | A | M |
| <i>Sula leucogaster</i> | Brown Booby | Bubí | RP | F | M |
| <i>Sula sula</i> | Red-footed Booby | Bubí de patas coloradas | P | R | M |
| <i>Sula dactylatra</i> | Masked Booby | Bubí de cara azul | P | R | M |
| <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> | Neotropic Cormorant | Corúa | P | H | M,CH |
| <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> | Double-crested Cormorant | Corúa de mar | P | R | M,CH |
| <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> | Anhinga | Corúa real | P | R | M,CH |
| <i>Fregata magnificens</i> | Magnificent Frigatebird | Tijereta | RP | C | M |
| <i>Ardea herodias</i> | Great Blue Heron | Garzón cenizo, Garcilote | M,RP | F | CH |
| <i>Casmerodius albus</i> | Great Egret | Garza real | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Egretta thula</i> | Snowy Egret | Garza de rizos | RP | A | CH |
| <i>Egretta rufescens</i> | Reddish Egret | Garza rojiza | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Egretta tricolor</i> | Tricolored Heron | Garza pechiblanco | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Egretta caerulea</i> | Little Blue Heron | Garza azul | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | Cattle Egret | Garza ganadera | RP | CL | P |
| <i>Butorides striatus</i> | Green-backed Heron | Cra-crá, Martinete | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | Black-crowned Night Heron | Rey congo | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Nyctanassa violaceus</i> | Yellow-crowned Night Heron | Rey congo, Yaboa | M,RP | F | CH |
| <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> | American Bittern | Guanabá Rojo | P | R | CH |
| <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> | Least Bittern | Martinetico | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Mycteria americana</i> | Wood Stork | Faisán | RP | R* | CH |
| <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | Glossy Ibis | Coco prieto | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Eudocimus albus</i> | White Ibis | Coco blanco | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Ajajia ajaja</i> | Roseate Spoonbill | Cuchareta | RP | CL | CH |
| <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> | Greater Flamingo | Flamenco | RP | CL | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> | West Indian Whistling Duck | Yaguasa | RP | R* | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> | Black-bellied Whistling Duck | | P | E | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> | Fulvous Whistling Duck | Yaguasín | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> | White-faced Whistling Duck | Yaguasa | P | E | CH |
| <i>Branta canadensis</i> | Canada Goose | | P | E | CH |
| <i>Aix sponsa</i> | Wood Duck | | M | R | CH |
| <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard | Pato inglés | M | E | CH |
| <i>Anas strepera</i> | Gadwall | | M | H | CH |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|----|------------|
| Anas acuta | Northern Pintail | Pato guineo | M | O | CH |
| Anas bahamensis | White-cheeked Pintail | Pato de la orilla | RP | F | CH |
| Anas crecca | Green-winged Teal | Pato Serrano | M | O | CH |
| Anas discors | Blue-winged Teal | Pato de la Florida | M | A | CH |
| Anas cyanoptera | Cinnamon Teal | | M | H | CH |
| Anas americana | American Wigeon | Pato cabecilargo | M | O | CH |
| Anas penelope | European Wigeon | | M | E | CH |
| Anas clypeata | Northern Shoveler | Pato cuchareta | M | O | CH |
| Aythya valisineria | Canvasback | | M | E | CH |
| Aythya americana | Redhead | | M | E | CH |
| Aythya collaris | Ring-necked Duck | Pato negro | M | R | CH |
| Aythya affinis | Lesser Scaup | Pato turco | M | O | CH |
| Oxyura jamaicensis | Ruddy Duck | Pato espinoso | RP | O | CH |
| Oxyura dominica | Masked Duck | Pato criollo | RP | R | CH |
| Mergus cucullatus | Hooded Merganser | | M | E | CH |
| Mergus serrator | Red-breasted Merganser | | M | E | CH |
| Cathartes aura | Turkey Vulture | Aura tiñosa, Maura | I | C | MA |
| Buteo swainsoni | Swainson's Hawk | | P | E | P, BH |
| Buteo jamaicensis | Red-tailed Hawk | Guaraguao | RP | C | MA |
| Accipiter striatus | Sharp-shinned Hawk | Guaraguaíto de sierra | RP | O | BP, BH, BS |
| Buteo platypterus | Broad-winged Hawk | Gavilán bobo | P | E | |
| Buteo ridgwayi | Ridgway's Hawk | Gavilán de los bosques | E | R* | BS, BH |
| Circus cyaneus | Northern Harrier | Gavilán sabanero | M | R | CH |
| Pandion haliaetus | Osprey | Guincho | M | O | M |
| Falco peregrinus | Peregrine Falcon | Halcón de patos | M | O | MA |
| Falco columbarius | Merlin | Halcón, Halconcito | M | O | MA |
| Falco sparverius | American Kestrel | Cuyaya, Cernícalo | RP | A | MA |
| Colinus virginianus | Common Bobwhite | Codorniz | I | O | BP, BH, P |
| Numida meleagris | Helmeted Guineafowl | Guinea | I | CL | MA |
| Aramus guarauna | Limpkin | Carrao | RP | CL | MA |
| Rallus longirostris | Clapper Rail | Pollo de manglar | RP | O | CH |
| Laterallus jamaicensis | Black Rail | | M | R | CH |
| Pardirallus maculatus | Spotted Rail | Pollo manchado | RP | R | CH |
| Porzana carolina | Sora | Gallito | M | O | CH |
| Porzana flaviventer | Yellow-breasted Crake | Guineíta | RP | O | CH |
| Porphyryla martinica | Purple Gallinule | Gallareta pico azul | RP | F | CH |
| Gallinula chloropus | Common Moorhen | Gallareta pico rojo | RP | A | CH |
| Fulica americana | American Coot | Gallareta pico blanco | RP, M | C | CH |
| Fulica caribea | Caribbean Coot | Gallareta pico blanco | RP | C | CH |
| Jacana spinosa | Northern Jacana | Gallito de agua | RP | F | CH |
| Haematopus palliatus | American Oystercatcher | Caracolero | RP | O | CH |
| Charadrius semipalmatus | Semipalmated Plover | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| Charadrius melodus | Piping Plover | Playerito | M | R | CH |
| Charadrius alexandrinus | Snowy Plover | Playero corredor | RP | C | CH |
| Charadrius wilsonia | Wilson's Plover | Corredor | RP | C | CH |
| Pluvialis dominicus | Lesser Golden Plover | Playero | P | R | CH, P |
| Pluvialis squatarola | Black-bellied Plover | Playero | M | F | CH |
| Charadrius vociferus | Killdeer | Tiito | M, RP | C | CH, P |
| Arenaria interpres | Ruddy Turnstone | Playero turco | M | F | CH |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----|----|------|
| <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> | Black-necked Stilt | Viuda | RP | A | CH |
| <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | Common Snipe | Guineita Grande | M | O | CH |
| <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | Whimbrel | | M | O | CH |
| <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> | Upland Sandpiper | | M | H | P |
| <i>Actitis macularia</i> | Spotted Sandpiper | Playerito manchado | M | F | CH |
| <i>Tringa solitaria</i> | Solitary Sandpiper | Playero solitario | M | F | CH |
| <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> | Greater Yellowlegs | Patas amarillas mayor | M | A | CH |
| <i>Tringa flavipes</i> | Lesser Yellowlegs | Patas amarillas menor | M | A | CH |
| <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i> | Willet | Chorlo | M | O | CH |
| <i>Calidris canutus</i> | Red Knot | Playerito | M | R | CH |
| <i>Calidris melanotos</i> | Pectoral Sandpiper | Playerito | M | O | CH |
| <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> | White-rumped Sandpiper | Playerito | M | R | CH |
| <i>Calidris minutilla</i> | Least Sandpiper | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| <i>Calidris pusilla</i> | Semipalmated Sandpiper | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| <i>Calidris mauri</i> | Western Sandpiper | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| <i>Calidris alba</i> | Sanderling | Playerito | M | F | CH,M |
| <i>Calidris himantopus</i> | Stilt Sandpiper | Playerito patas largas | M | F | CH |
| <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> | Long-billed Dowitcher | Costurero | M | O | CH |
| <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> | Short-billed Dowitcher | Costurero | M | O | CH |
| <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> | Buff-breasted Sandpiper | Playero | M | R | CH |
| <i>Limosa fedoa</i> | Marbled Godwit | Playero | M | H | CH |
| <i>Limosa haemastica</i> | Hudsonian Godwit | Playero | M | R | CH |
| <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> | Red-necked Phalarope | | M | R | CH |
| <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> | Wilson's Phalarope | | M | R | CH |
| <i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> | Double-striped Thick-knee | Búcaro | RP | O* | P,BS |
| <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> | Parasitic Jaeger | | P | R | M |
| <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> | Pomarine Jaeger | | P | R | M |
| <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> | Long-tailed Jaeger | | P | R | M |
| <i>Larus argentatus</i> | Herring Gull | Gaviota | M | O | M |
| <i>Larus delawarensis</i> | Ring-billed Gull | Gaviota | M | O | M |
| <i>Larus fuscus</i> | Lesser Black-backed Gull | Gaviota | M | E | M |
| <i>Larus atricilla</i> | Laughing Gull | Gaviota cabecinegra | MN | C | M |
| <i>Larus pipixcan</i> | Franklin's Gull | Gaviota | P | E | M |
| <i>Larus marinus</i> | Great Black-backed Gull | Gaviota | M | R | M |
| <i>Larus philadelphia</i> | Bonaparte's Gull | Gaviota | M | E | M |
| <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> | Black-legged Kittiwake | Gaviota | M | E | M |
| <i>Sterna nilotica</i> | Gull-billed Tern | Gaviota pico corto | MN | O | M |
| <i>Sterna forsteri</i> | Forster's Tern | Gaviota | M | R | M |
| <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | Common Tern | Gaviota | M | O | M |
| <i>Sterna dougallii</i> | Roseate Tern | Gaviota palometa | MN | O | M |
| <i>Sterna anaethetus</i> | Bridled Tern | Gaviota monja | MN | F | M |
| <i>Sterna fuscata</i> | Sooty Tern | Gaviota oscura, Bubí | MN | C | M |
| <i>Sterna antillarum</i> | Least Tern | Gaviotica | RP | F | M |
| <i>Sterna maxima</i> | Royal Tern | Gaviota real | RP | A | M |
| <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> | Sandwich Tern | Gaviota pico agudo | M | O | M |
| <i>Sterna caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | Gaviota | M | F | M |
| <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | Black Tern | Gaviota negra | M | O | CH |
| <i>Anous stolidus</i> | Brown Noddy | Severo, Bubí | M | CL | M |
| <i>Rynchops nigra</i> | Black Skimmer | Pico de tijera | M | R | M |

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----|----------|
| <i>Columba leucocephala</i> | White-crowned Pigeon | Paloma coronita | RP | C* | CH,BS,BE |
| <i>Columba squamosa</i> | Scaly-naped Pigeon | Paloma turca o morada | RP | C* | BH,BP |
| <i>Columba inornata</i> | Plain Pigeon | Paloma ceniza | RP | CL* | BP,BH |
| <i>Columba livia</i> | Rock Dove (Pigeon) | Paloma domestica | I | C | P |
| <i>Zenaida macroura</i> | Mourning Dove | Tortola fifi | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Zenaida aurita</i> | Zenaida Dove | Rolon, Rolon turco | RP | C | BE,BS |
| <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> | White-winged Dove | Tortola aliblanca | RP | C | BE,BS |
| <i>Columbina passerina</i> | Common Ground Dove | Rolita | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> | Gray-headed Quail Dove | Perdiz coquito blanco | RP | O* | BH |
| <i>Geotrygon montana</i> | Ruddy Quail Dove | Perdiz colorada | RP | F* | BH |
| <i>Geotrygon chrysis</i> | Key West Quail Dove | Perdia | RP | F* | BS |
| <i>Amazona ventralis</i> | Hispaniolan Parrot | Cotorra | E | C* | MA |
| <i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> | Hispaniolan Parakeet | Perico | E | F* | BH,BP,P |
| <i>Aratinga nana</i> | Olive-throated Parakeet | Perico amargo | I? | F | BS |
| <i>Brotopogon versicolor</i> | Canary-winged Parakeet | | I | | P |
| <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> | Yellow-billed Cuckoo | Pajaro bobo pico amarillo | RP | O | BE,BS |
| <i>Coccyzus minor</i> | Mangrove Cuckoo | Pajaro bobo menor | RP | F | CH,BE,BS |
| <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> | Black-billed Cuckoo | | M | R | BS,P |
| <i>Hyethornis rufigularis</i> | Bay-breasted Cuckoo | Cua | E | O* | BS |
| <i>Saurothera longirostris</i> | Hispaniolan Lizard Cuckoo | Pajaro bobo, Taco | E | C | MA |
| <i>Crotophaga ani</i> | Smooth-billed Ani | Judio | M,RP | A | P |
| <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl | Lechuza comun | RP | O | MA |
| <i>Tyto glaucops</i> | Ashy-faced Barn Owl | Lechuza cara ceniza | E | O | MA |
| <i>Athene cucularia</i> | Burrowing Owl | Cu-cu | RP | C | BS |
| <i>Asio flammeus</i> | Short-eared Owl | Lechuza de sabana | RP | F | MA |
| <i>Asio stygius</i> | Stygian Owl | Lechuza orejita | RP | R* | BP,BH |
| <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i> | Common Potoo | Don Juan grande, Bruja | RP | O* | BS |
| <i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i> | Chuck-wills-widow | Don Juan | M | F | BH,BS |
| <i>Caprimulgus cubanensis</i> | Greater Antillean Nightjar | Pitangua | RP | C | BH,BS |
| <i>Siphornis brewsteri</i> | Least Pauraque | Torico | E | R* | BS |
| <i>Chordeiles minor</i> | Common Nighthawk | | M | R | |
| <i>Chordeiles gundlachi</i> | Antillean Nighthawk | Querebebe | RP | F | P,BS |
| <i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i> | White-collared Swift | Vencejo de collar | RP | O | BP,BH,P |
| <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> | Chimney Swift | | M | R | |
| <i>Cypseloides niger</i> | Black Swift | Vencejo negro | M,RP | O | MA |
| <i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i> | Antillean Palm Swift | Vencejito palmar | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Chlorostilbon swainsonii</i> | Hispaniolan Emerald | Zumbador mediano | E | A | BP,BH |
| <i>Anthracothonax dominicus</i> | Antillean Mango | Zumbador grande | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Mellisuga minima</i> | Vervain Hummingbird | Zumbadorcito | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | | M | H | |
| <i>Priotelus roseigaster</i> | Hispaniolan Trogon | Papagayo | E | C | BH,BP |
| <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> | Belted Kingfisher | Martin Pescador | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Todus angustirostris</i> | Narrow-billed Tody | Chi-cui | E | A | BH,BP |
| <i>Todus subulatus</i> | Broad-billed Tody | Barrancoli | E | A | BS,BP |
| <i>Nesocites micromegas</i> | Antillean Piculet | Carpintero de sierra | RP | C | BS,BP |
| <i>Melanerpes striatus</i> | Hispaniolan Woodpecker | Carpintero | E | A | MA |
| <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> | Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | Carpintero migratorio | M | O | BH,BP,P |
| <i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i> | Gray Kingbird | Petigre | RP | C | MA |
| <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i> | Loggerhead Kingbird | Manjuila | RP | O | BP,BH,BS |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|----------|
| Tyrannus forficatus | Scissor-tailed Flycatcher | | M | E | |
| Myiarchus crinitus | Great-crested Flycatcher | | M | E | |
| Myiarchus stolidus | Stolid Flycatcher | Manuelito | RP | C | MA |
| Contopus hispaniolensis | Hispaniolan Pewee | Maroíta | E | C | BS,BP |
| Elaenia fallax | Greater Antillean Elaenia | Maroíta canosa | RP | C | BP,BH |
| Tachycineta euchrysea | Golden Swallow | Golondrina verde | E | F* | BP,BH |
| Tachycineta bicolor | Tree Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Riparia riparia | Bank Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Hirundo rustica | Barn Swallow | Golondrina | M | O | CH,P |
| Hirundo fulva | Cave Swallow | Golondrina de cueva | RP | C | CH,P |
| Stelgidopteryx serripennis | Rough-winged Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Petrochelidon pyrrhonata | Cliff Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Progne subis | Purple Martin | Golondrina grande | M | O | |
| Progne dominicensis | Caribbean Martin | Golondrina grande | RP | F | BP,CH,P |
| Corvus leucognaphalus | White-necked Crow | Cuervo | RP | CL* | MA |
| Corvus palmarum | Palm Crow | Cao | E | CL* | MA |
| Mimus polyglottos | Northern Mockingbird | Ruiseñor | RP | A | MA |
| Margarops fuscatus | Pearly-eyed Thrasher | Zorzal pardo | RP | CL | BS |
| Dumetella carolinensis | Gray Catbird | Zorzal gato | M | R | BS |
| Regulus calendula | Ruby-crowned Kinglet | | M | E | |
| Turdus swalesi | LaSelle Thrush | Zorzal de LaSelle | E | O* | BH |
| Turdus migratorius | American Robin | | M | E | |
| Turdus plumbea | Red-legged Thrush | Chua-chuá | RP | C | MA |
| Hylocichla mustelina | Wood Thrush | Zorzal | M | E | |
| Catharus bicknelli | Bicknell's Thrush | Zorzal migratorio | M | F | BH |
| Catharus ustulatus | Swainson's Thrush | Zorzal migratorio | M | H | |
| Catharus fuscescens | Veery | | M | R | |
| Myadestes genibarbis | Rufous-throated Solitaire | Jilguero | RP | C | BH,BP |
| Bombycilla cedorum | Cedar Waxwing | | M | E | |
| Dulus dominicus | Palmchat | Cigua palmera | E | CL | MA |
| Vireo nanus | Flat-billed Vireo | Ciguíta Juliana | E | O | BS |
| Vireo altiloquus | Black-whiskered Vireo | Julián Chiví | MN | A | BS,BH,P |
| Vireo flavifrons | Yellow-throated Vireo | Ciguíta | M | R | |
| Vireo griseus | White-eyed Vireo | Ciguíta | M | R | |
| Mniotilta varia | Black-and-White Warbler | Pega palo | M | C | MA |
| Protonotaria citrea | Prothonotary Warbler | Ciguíta cabeza amarilla | M | O | CH |
| Helminthos vermivorus | Worm-eating Warbler | Ciguíta cabeza rayada | M | O | BS,BH |
| Limnothlypis swainsonii | Swainson's Warbler | Ciguíta | M | R | BH |
| Vermivora pinus | Blue-winged Warbler | Ciguíta ala azul | M | R | BH |
| Vermivora chrysoptera | Golden-winged Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | BE |
| V. pinus x chrysoptera | "Brewster's Warbler" | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| Vermivora peregrina | Tennessee Warbler | Ciguíta Tenesí | M | O | BH |
| Vermivora ruficapilla | Nashville Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| Parula americana | Northern Parula | Ciguíta parula | M | C | BS,P,BH |
| Dendroica petechia | Yellow Warbler | Canario de manglar | RP,M | A | CH |
| Dendroica magnolia | Magnolia Warbler | Ciguíta magnolia | M | O | BH |
| Dendroica kirtlandii | Kirtland's Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | BS |
| Dendroica tigrina | Cape May Warbler | Ciguíta tigrina | M | A | MA |
| Dendroica caerulescens | Black-throated Blue Warbler | Ciguíta azul | M | A | BH,BP,BS |

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----|------------|
| <i>Dendroica coronata</i> | Yellow-rumped Warbler | Ciguíta mirta | M | CL | BP, BE |
| <i>Dendroica virens</i> | Black-throated Green Warbler | Ciguíta pechinegro | M | O | BP |
| <i>Dendroica fusca</i> | Blackburnian Warbler | Ciguíta del frío | M | R | BS |
| <i>Dendroica dominica</i> | Yellow-throated Warbler | Ciguíta garganta amarilla | M | F | BP, P |
| <i>Dendroica pinus</i> | Pine Warbler | Ciguíta del pinar | RP, M | A | BP |
| <i>Dendroica pensylvania</i> | Chestnut-sided Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Dendroica castanea</i> | Bay-breasted Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Dendroica striata</i> | Blackpoll Warbler | Ciguíta casco prieto | P | A | BE |
| <i>Dendroica discolor</i> | Prairie Warbler | Ciguíta de los prados | M | A | BE, BP |
| <i>Dendroica palmarum</i> | Palm Warbler | Ciguíta del palmar | M | A | BE, BP |
| <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i> | Ovenbird | Patico | M | C | BH, BS, BP |
| <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> | Northern Waterthrush | Ciguíta del agua | M, RP | C | CH |
| <i>Seiurus motacilla</i> | Louisiana Waterthrush | Ciguíta del río | M | O | BH, BP |
| <i>Oporornis formosus</i> | Kentucky Warbler | Ciguíta de Kentukí | M | R | |
| <i>Oporornis agilis</i> | Connecticut Warbler | Ciguíta de lentes | M | R | CH, BE |
| <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> | Mourning Warbler | Ciguíta triste | M | R | |
| <i>Wilsonia citrina</i> | Hooded Warbler | Ciguíta gorra negra | M | R | BS, P |
| <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> | Wilson's Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> | Canada Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> | American Redstart | Candelita, Bijirita | M | C | BH, BS, P |
| <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> | Common Yellowthroat | Ciguíta enmascarada | M | C | BP, P |
| <i>Microligea palustris</i> | Ground Warbler | Ciguíta cola verde | E | C | BE, BH |
| <i>Xenoligea montana</i> | White-winged Warbler | Ciguíta aliblanca | E | CL* | BH |
| <i>Coereba flaveola</i> | Bananaquit | Ciguíta comun | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Euphonia musica</i> | Antillean Euphonia | Jilguerrillo | RP | C | BH, BS |
| <i>Spindalis dominicensis</i> | Stripe-headed Tanager | Cigua amarilla | E | CL | BH, BP |
| <i>Piranga rubra</i> | Summer Tanager | Tanagra del paso | M | H | |
| <i>Piranga olivacea</i> | Scarlet Tanager | | M | H | |
| <i>Phaenicophilus palmarum</i> | Black-crowned Palm Tanager | Cuatro ojos | E | A | MA |
| <i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i> | Gray-crowned Palm Tanager | Cuatro ojos cabeza gris | E | E | BS, BH |
| <i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> | Chat Tanager | Patico Chirrí | E | CL* | BH |
| <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> | Shiny Cowbird | Pájaro vaquero | RP | F | P |
| <i>Agelaius humeralis</i> | Tawny-shouldered Blackbird | Mayito | E | H | BS, P |
| <i>Quiscalus niger</i> | Greater Antillean Grackle | Chinchilín | RP | F | CH, P |
| <i>Icterus dominicensis</i> | Black-cowled Oriole | Cigua canaria | RP | F | P |
| <i>Icterus galbula</i> | Baltimore Oriole | | M | R | |
| <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> | Bobolink | | M | E | |
| <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow | Gorrión doméstico | I | C | P, BS |
| <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> | Village Weaver | Madam sagá | I | CL | P |
| <i>Amandava amandava</i> | Red Avadavat | | I | ? | |
| <i>Lonchura malacca</i> | Chestnut Mannikin | Monjita tricolor | I | CL | P |
| <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> | Nutmeg Mannikin | Ciguíta pechijabao | I | CL | P |
| <i>Carduelis dominicensis</i> | Antillean Siskin | Canario | RP | CL | BP |
| <i>Loxia megalaga</i> | White-winged Crossbill | Pico cruzado | RP | CL* | BP |
| <i>Loxigilla violacea</i> | Greater Antillean Bullfinch | Gallito prieto | RP | A | BE, BS |
| <i>Tiaris olivacea</i> | Yellow-faced Grassquit | Ciguíta de hierba | RP | C | BP, P |
| <i>Tiaris bicolor</i> | Black-faced Grassquit | Juana Maruca | RP | O | BP, P, BS |
| <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> | Rose-breasted Grosbeak | Degollado | M | R | BS, BH |
| <i>Guiraca caerulea</i> | Blue Grosbeak | Azulejón | M | R | BS, P |

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|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----|---|---------|
| Passerina cyanea | Indigo Bunting | Azulejo | M | R | BS,P |
| Sicalis flaveola | Saffron Finch | | I | ? | |
| Melospiza melodia | Song Sparrow | | M | E | |
| Melospiza lincolnii | Lincoln's Sparrow | | M | H | BS,BH,P |
| Ammodramus savannarum | Grasshopper Sparrow | Tumbarrocío | RP | F | P |
| Zonotrichia capensis | Rufous-collared Sparrow | Cigua de Constanza | RP | F | BP,BH |
| D. magnolia x coronata | | | M | E | |

TOTAL DE AVES = 296 ESPECIES

Apéndice C: Definiciones De Las Áreas Protegidas De La República Dominicana

DEFINICIONES

PARQUE NACIONAL

Son áreas que encierran características naturales espectaculares o únicas de interés nacional o internacional. Estas áreas incluyen ejemplos muy representativos de las principales regiones biogeográficas del país, tales como bosques lluviosos o bosques secos que pueden manejarse en su estado natural o casi natural.

RESERVA CIENTIFICA

Son áreas que contienen formaciones naturales y especies de flora y fauna muy significativas para la ciencia y el medio ambiente natural.

PARQUE HISTORICO

Áreas protegidas por su valor histórico o arqueológico, en las que el principal interés suele estar ligado a edificios, monumentos u otras construcciones, que se encuentran en aldeas, poblaciones o ciudades.

VIA PANORAMICA

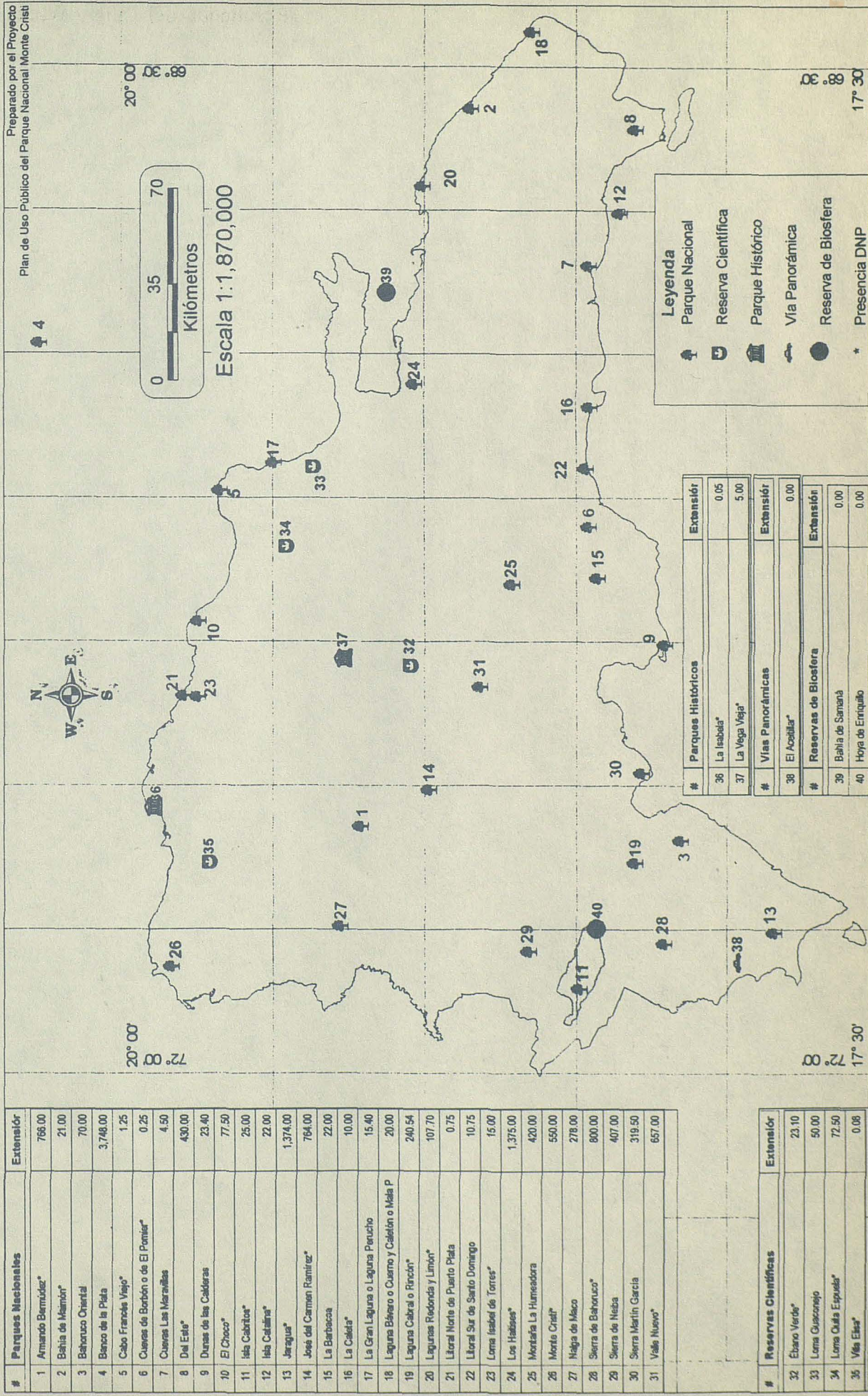
Son áreas relativamente grandes que cuentan con un paisaje natural o seminatural sobresaliente y con potencial físico para su conversión en zonas recreativas al aire libre, de importancia nacional o internacional. Estas áreas se encuentran generalmente junto a las costas de los mares y lagos o en las montañas, ofreciendo vistas panorámicas y una variedad de clima.

RESERVA DE BIOSFERA

Se trata de áreas protegidas, seleccionadas por tratarse de áreas ecológicas representativas correspondientes a ejemplos típicos de un ecosistema. Generalmente coinciden con áreas protegidas existentes o previstas. El rasgo característico de las Reservas de Biosfera es el hecho de que dentro de un marco conceptual único, se permite la combinación de la conservación de la naturaleza con investigación científica, vigilancia ambiental, formación, educación, y la participación de la población local, aspecto éste último de gran importancia puesto que el ser humano es parte integrante del ecosistema que habita.

Apéndice D:
Mapa De Las Áreas Protegidas
De La República Dominicana

Dirección Nacional de Parques Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas



Apéndice E: Guía De Trabajo En Grupo

Con miras a un trabajo productivo suministramos las siguiente directrices:

- A. Tratar únicamente asuntos relacionados con el tema específico del grupo en cuestión. Pues durante las plenarias tendremos oportunidad de hacer nuestros aportes sobre los otros temas.
- B. Propiciar discusiones/intercambio de ideas que conduzcan al conocimiento de la situación actual sobre el tema en cuestión, identificando los factores que limitan el desarrollo de actividades referentes a dicho tema.
- C. Una vez identificados los factores que limitan el desarrollo de las actividades del tema, hacer propuestas de acciones que propicien el mejoramiento de su situación.
- D. Definir estrategias para la implementación de las propuestas de acción. Para la definición de una estrategia es necesario considerar los aspectos siguientes:

¿Qué actividad se propone?

¿Para qué la desarrollaremos?

¿Cuándo la desarrollaremos?

¿Cómo la desarrollaremos?

¿Quiénes deben participar?

¿Con qué recursos la desarrollaremos?

Prologue

The Directorate of National Parks is pleased to present to the scientific community and to the general public the publication of the results of the **National Planning Workshop for Avian Conservation in the Dominican Republic**, a joint effort of governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, Dominican and foreign researchers, birdwatchers, and general lovers of nature.

Birds are a very important resource because they are a group of animals that are relatively easy to observe, hear, and identify. For just such reasons, birds attract not only the specialized ecotourists, the birdwatchers, but also many other tourists. The birds and their songs are perceived as an essential part of our natural resources, part of the life of Dominicans and of foreign visitors. But we should also not forget that birds, in addition to being beautiful, have many functions within ecosystems. For example, birds control populations of insects and some rodents and thereby contribute to eliminating pests. They also serve as food for other animals which have served humans for many years.

By promoting the protection of birds we are by necessity promoting the protection of their habitats. The Directorate of National Parks feels responsible for the conservation of birds because large and important examples of all of our ecosystems, and naturally, a large part of our resident bird populations, are found within the National System of Protected Natural Areas.

We hope that this publication serves to support decision-making among all of those that work in natural resources, that it helps students in selecting themes for their thesis', and that it also serves the educators.

Lic. Omar Ramírez Tejada

Director of National Parks

Vice President for the Caribbean Region

For the World Commission of Protected Areas - IUCN

Retrospective Outline

Thanks to the economic support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), and the volunteer efforts of a group of Dominicans, North Americans, and others who formulated a process for developing a strategy for the conservation of birds, we were able to successfully organize the **National Planning Workshop for Avian Conservation in the Dominican Republic**.

The fundamental purpose of this publication is to bring together in a single document the conclusions, suggestions, and recommendations which the working groups made at this workshop, which was held at the Rafael Moscoso National Botanical Garden on April 24 -25, 1998.

The process that culminated in this workshop began with a meeting of individuals in Pedernales in March of 1997 who were concerned with the need to set priorities for avian conservation, research, and environmental conservation. At this meeting they agreed to proceed with organizing a workshop to clarify these conservation goals.

After numerous meetings between representatives from the Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc., Department of Wildlife, Directorate of National Parks, National Zoological Park, Annabelle Dod Birdwatching Club, University of Missouri - Columbia, and Vermont Institute of Natural Science we arrived at the following objectives for the workshop:

Workshop Objectives

- Increase communication and cooperation between all parties interested in avian conservation in the Dominican Republic.
- Promote the concepts of avian conservation plans, species management plans, and long term monitoring of birds.
- Evaluate means by which ornithological research, environmental education, public policy, and land management are able to promote avian conservation, and develop a strategy to promote the conservation of birds in the Dominican Republic.
- Familiarize participants with resources pertinent to the conservation of birds that are already available to individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies.
- Increase communication between ornithologists who pursue research in the country.
- Increase communication between investigators and directors of projects.
- Facilitate the transfer of information from foreign researchers to Dominican biologists and managers.
- Distribute results of the workshop through publications and a final report.

Workshop Program

FRIDAY, 24 APRIL 1998

*Modérator: David Hernández Martich, Ph.D.,
Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia*

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. | Registration of participants |
| 8:30 a.m. - 8:40 a.m. | Opening remarks Francisco T. Rodríguez <i>Secretary of State for Agricultura</i> |
| 8:40 a.m. - 9:25 a.m. | The present state of birdlife in the Dominican Republic Dr. Ramón Ovidio Sánchez Peña <i>Director, Department of Wildlife (SEA)</i> José Alberto Ottenwalder, Ph.D. <i>Coordinator, National Coastal Marine Biodiversity Project (GEF-PNUD-ONAPLAN)</i> |
| 9:25 a.m. - 10:10 a.m. | What is an avian conservation plan? Dr. Herbert Raffaele <i>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</i> |
| 10:10 a.m. - 10:55 a.m. | What is a species management plan? Dr. Francisco Vilella <i>Mississippi State University</i> |
| 10:55 a.m. - 11:05 a.m. | Break |
| 11:05 a.m. - 11:50 a.m. | Avian monitoring systems Dr. John Faaborg <i>University of Missouri - Columbia</i> |
| 11:50 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. | The sport hunter and his commitment to contribute to avian conservation Dr. Nelson Franco <i>National Association of Sport Hunters, Inc.</i> |
| 12:15 p.m. - 12:35 p.m. | Questionnaire results concerning research, education, management and public policy Teodoro Lara Castillo <i>Department of Education, Directorate of National Parks</i> |
| 12:35 p.m. - 12:55 p.m. | Formation of working groups: research, education, public policy, management |
| 12:55 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | Lunch |
| 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. | Meeting of working groups |

SATURDAY, 25 APRIL 1998

Moderator: Francisco Núñez
PROGRESSIO Foundation

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Presentation and plenary discussion of the results of the research working group <i>Group Presenter</i> |
| 10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. | Break |
| 10:15 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. | Presentation and plenary discussion of the results of the education working group <i>Group Presenter</i> |
| 11:15 a.m. - 12:15 a.m. | Presentation and plenary discussion of the results of the management working group <i>Group Presenter</i> |
| 12:15 p.m. - 1:45 p.m. | Lunch |
| 1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. | Presentation and plenary discussion of the results of the public policy working group <i>Group Presenter</i> |
| 2:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | Summary report <i>Sixto Incháustegui</i> <i>Grupo Jaragua, Inc.</i> |
| 4:00 p.m. - 4:10 p.m. | Closing words <i>Rafael Lorenzo</i> <i>Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc.</i> |

The Present State of Birdlife in the Dominican Republic

Dr. Ramón Ovidio Sánchez Peña

Director Department of Wildlife, Secretary of State for Agriculture

The Department of Wildlife was created by Law No. 8 in 1965, the law which also granted authority to the Secretary of State for Agriculture. The principal objective of the Department consists of *studying, developing, administering, and conserving the wildlife at a national level, in rhythm with the actual needs of the country.*

At the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, discussion about the protection of species and the protection of habitats was a subject of considerable importance. In this way, the study of ecosystems arose as a priority as a means to protect species. Ecosystem studies began with the formation of the project entitled, "*Inventory and evaluation of different types of ecosystems for the development and use of wildlife*". This project initially planned to study 22 wildlife areas and continued until 1990. For the completion of this large project we relied on the collaboration of the German Service for Social-Technical Cooperation (DED). Among the principal results of this project it is worth highlighting:

- ◆ Completed the reconnaissance of 15 wildlife areas.
- ◆ Some of these areas of study were declared as protected areas, including:
 - Jaragua National Park
 - Sierra de Bahoruco National Park
 - Loma Quita Espuela Scientific Reserve

In 1990 we also began *A compendium of the state of biodiversity conservation in the Dominican Republic*. This work was sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-USA) and included:

- ◆ Analysis of whether all distinct vegetation formations and wildlife habitats are represented in the national system of protected areas.
- ◆ Recommendations for the inclusion of new ecosystems as components of protected areas, including:
 - Sierra de Neiba National Park
 - Nalga de Maco National Park
 - Bahoruco Oriental National Park

- ◆ Analysis of the state of the conservation of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals:
 - Some 57 species of birds were considered to be under some level of threat.
 - 3 species of birds were considered to be in danger of extinction.
- ◆ Strategic suggestions to follow in support of the conservation of our national wildlife:
 - Formation of a national policy for the sustainable use of natural resources.
 - Modification of the legislation currently in-force.
 - Revision of the state infrastructure.
 - Inclusion of NGO's in the management of natural resources.
 - Strengthening of research.
 - Training of technical personnel in the area of natural resources.
 - Conversion of slash-and-burn agriculture to permanent agriculture.

Within the Environmental Conservation Program, under the auspices of HELVETAS, we also surveyed various areas for flora and fauna. Some of these surveyed areas already form part of the system of protected areas, including:

- ◆ Loma Barbacoa National Park.
- ◆ La Humeadora National Park.
- ◆ Nalga de Maco National Park.

In the search for greater support and efficiency in the conservation of wildlife resources, we have recognized the importance of the integration of the human communities in the work that we do. For this reason we have also included a focus on:

- ◆ Formation of community vigilance committees.
- ◆ Efforts at coordinating with local community groups.
- ◆ Participation of local citizens.
- ◆ Participation of local authorities.
- ◆ Coordination and execution of environmental education courses.

The principal obstacles for success in avian conservation are related to:

- ◆ The great complexity in land uses.
- ◆ A deficiency in legal and institutional affairs.
- ◆ Weaknesses in technical and inspectorial abilities in the countryside.

The lack of an updated wildlife law has resulted in the issuance of a series of decrees to regulate the use and conservation of this resource. Actually, we rely on the decree N° 55-92, which directs the permanent closure of hunting seasons for all species at the national level.

Another aspect of up-to-date regulations which we lack concerns the introduction of exotic species. In this regard, I will mention the existence of two internal resolutions of the Secretary of State for Agriculture. One of these restricts the importation of bird species into the country; the other refers to arrangements for the establishment of breeding facilities for exotic animals.

A Look Back at the Problems of Avian Conservation in the Dominican Republic: What Lessons Have Been Learned?

José Alberto Ottenwalder, Ph.D.

Coordinator, National Coastal Marine Biodiversity Project
(GEF-PNUD-ONAPLAN)

In 1973, a working group was formed to complete a proposal to modify the hunting law, focusing on problems concerning the conservation and protection of birds. This working group completed a report entitled, "*Some Suggestions for the Conservation of Our Fauna*".

As a result of this report, annual *Decrees of Hunting Prohibition* began to appear that conferred protection on native species and regulated the hunting of species then considered "sport" species, especially native pigeons, doves, and migratory waterfowl.

It would be useful to ask some questions and reflect upon a series of key questions:

What has happened since then?

Definitely we have advanced in some aspects of conservation, in the availability of information, and in some aspects of research and management, but we are still very much lagging behind where we should be.

Have our laws and regulations improved?

- ◆ The law of hunting N° 85 is still in force.
- ◆ We still regulate protection with decrees prohibiting hunting.
- ◆ We probably have more regulations than we are able to comply with or popularize.
- ◆ We have ratified international treaties such as CITES, and with time these have gradually increased in their effectiveness.
- ◆ We don't have policies or strategies suitable for the available information and they have not been brought up-to-date.
- ◆ We have not adopted clear criteria to establish categories of threats to birds.
- ◆ There are no special strategies for the management of endemic species, threatened species, or groups of threatened species.
- ◆ We don't have research programs or the compilation of data to establish with certainty which species really are threatened.
- ◆ We don't have recovery plans for species that require special management.
- ◆ There are no monitoring programs.
- ◆ There are no eradication programs for introduced species that are affecting sensitive

species or groups of sensitive species.

- ◆ There are no plans for the eradication of populations of introduced species that are found in National Parks or reserves.

Are we able to comply with these regulations?

Sport hunting has been eliminated as a legal activity for many years now, but the problems have not disappeared completely, and a lot of pressure exists to re-establish legal hunting. We have insufficient information to establish hunting regulations or quotas, and we are not prepared to monitor the impact of hunting under an adaptive management plan. We have only a limited capacity in terms of human resources and materials to comply with the regulations we have in force.

Have our environmental institutions improved?

The agencies responsible for the protection and management of biodiversidad have been slowly improving, but their effectiveness has been limited by a lack of material support, human resources, overlapping functions, and the need for clear institutional policies.

Do we have a better knowledge about our birdlife? Have we protected their habitat?

We have continued to lose much of our natural habitat, especially montane forests that are extremely important for habitat specialists and endemics, as well as wetlands that are important for large numbers of aquatic species. The human population has increased to 7.8 million, under an annual growth rate of 1.9% with a density of 161.7 people/km².

Do programs of research and conservation exist? Do clear wildlife management policies exist? Are there adequate budgets to support these programs? Does the political will exist to realize these policies? Do we have the best trained professionals and are there a sufficient number of them?

There are more professionals now than in the past, but their numbers are still insufficient. We need to improve training of our biologists. We have many good ideas in our collective minds of what ought to be done, but we have few formal plans that we have agreed upon.

Do we have an improved knowledge of our avifauna?

- ◆ We are still in the stage of making inventories and completing the reconnaissance of areas.
- ◆ The only available information about many species consists of distribution records, and some of these data have importance only for historical reasons.
- ◆ With few exceptions our knowledge of natural history, ecology, and status of populations of most species is limited.
- ◆ The major part of research efforts and inventories have been concentrated in protected areas, but very little is known outside of these.
- ◆ A great part of these studies in the last 25-years has been contributed by foreign researchers. There has been an increase in the quantity of information generated by Dominican investigators, but the quantity of information should be increased. And most important, the nature of the information which we collect in the future should be in keeping with our conservation priorities.

What is a Species Management Plan?

Dr. Francisco Vilella

Mississippi State University

In order to achieve a good management plan for a species, the first thing to take into account is the personnel, utilizing the following criteria:

A) Interactive Skills

- Quality of interpersonal relations
- Ability to utilize human resources
- Ability to develop collaborative efforts
- Ability to make formal and informal presentations
- Writing and computation skills

B) Non-interactive Skills

- Quality of fieldwork
- Organization
- Creativity
- Knowledgeability
- Educational improvement

A. PURPOSES OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Increase the ability for professional communication.
- Classify and delineate goals and objectives of management.
- Serves as a contract or "record of understanding".
- Documents management protocols and study plans.
- Serves as a work plan or "record of progress".
- Provides a reference for the development of future plans.
- Allows publications and presentations for the transfer of information.

B. PLANNING FOR SPECIES THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

To implement a management plan it is indispensable to utilize the scientific method:

- Observation (fieldwork, experience, reference)
- Formulation of hypotheses (inductive reasoning)
- Proof of hypotheses (experimental)
- Rejection or acceptance of hypothesis (based on results).
- Conclusions (comparing with other hypotheses)
- Theory or concept accepted (compared to other conclusions).

If you are going to evaluate a plan for a species threatened with extinction:

- Take into account at what degree of recovery the species will in fact be considered recovered.
- How will you reach this goal?
- What specifically is there to achieve?
- What management actions have been identified to guarantee the recovery?

C. EXAMPLE OF A RECOVERY PLAN

INTRODUCTION

- Status of the species
- Causes of the problem
- Demographic dynamics
- Conservation efforts
- Outlook

SPECIES RECOVERY

- Objectives of recovery
- Searching for goals
- Narrative
- Literature Cited

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

- Management goals
- Objectives of management
- Site description
- Management tools
- Anticipated results
- Maintenance and evaluation
- Estimated costs
- References

APPENDICES

The bibliographic notes are important in the management plan; for example:

- Make a brief summary of the goals and objectives of the study or management plan.
- A site description of where you propose the management plan.
- A list of techniques and methods to be used in the study.
- A list of the specific methods, ideas, or concepts that will be pertinent to the plan or study.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- "Scratch notes"
- Field notes
- Annotated bibliography
- Letters of introduction

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Minimum of 20 references)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

- Management costs
- Objectives of management
- Strategic planning
- Management tools
- Organizational chart
- Management and evaluation
- Financial costs
- Resources

APPENDICES

The bibliography does not appear in the manuscript, but the experts

- Make a brief summary of the book and objectives of the study on management
- A description of what you found in the management
- A list of techniques and methods to be used in the study
- A list of the specific methods, research methods that will be pertinent to the plan of study

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- Spanish text
- Field notes
- Annotated bibliography
- Letters of introduction

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Minimum of 8 references)

Avian Monitoring Systems

Dr. John Faaborg

University of Missouri - Columbia

INTRODUCTION

Virtually all conservation and management activities are related in some fashion to the population size of a species. For game species, the goal is to understand populations well enough to allow a harvest which does not affect future reproduction and population levels. For endangered species, the goal is to determine the number of individuals remaining, their distribution, and their population trend. For species that are neither harvested nor endangered, monitoring activities should be good enough to note population trends so that declining species can be recognized while they are still relatively abundant and certainly before they are restricted to small populations in limited locations.

Given these goals, we can state that monitoring has two major purposes:

- 1. Monitoring should investigate the state of an unperturbed system to determine which species have stable populations within that system and which may need management or conservation activities focused on them.**
- 2. Monitoring should accompany management/conservation activities to investigate the responses of species to these activities to determine if they are working.**

If monitoring is so important, you would think that there would be many long-term, high-quality, well-funded monitoring programs, particularly in a country as wealthy and well-educated as the United States. A recent symposium on monitoring discussed a wide variety of programs, but the truth is that most have severe limitations in terms of geographic coverage, species coverage, or the quality of the population data being gathered. In many ways, this is not surprising, for birds include species with highly variable abundances, habitat distributions, observability characteristics, and habits. A system for hawks will probably not work for herons, or anything other than hawks, and this raptor system may work well during migration but be a failure during the breeding season. Additionally, the validity of any single migratory monitoring station with regard to actual population patterns relies upon a variety of assumptions about the area from which migrants come, movement patterns (both daily and annually), weather conditions, etc. Some monitoring methodologies may cover large groups of species well, as is probably true for most songbird methodologies, but a single monitoring methodology for all bird species is an impossibility.

BASIC APPROACHES TO MONITORING

The methods used to monitor birds will vary depending upon the goals of the monitoring program, the species being monitored, and the geographic coverage desired. Although no system will cover all possible monitoring programs, I feel that monitoring systems can be categorized along two basic parameters:

1. Monitoring can be either broad scale or local in terms of the geographical region covered. At the extreme, broad scale monitoring attempts to cover many populations across a large area, perhaps a whole country or continent. Many habitats are usually involved in broad scale monitoring, with assumptions needed to make sure that the methodologies used are equally applicable in each habitat. The number of species recorded in broad scale studies is often impressive, although many of these may not be sampled often or well. In North America, the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) is the best example of a broad scale monitoring program, as it includes up to 3500 randomly-selected points across the US and Canada.

At the other extreme, local studies deal with populations at either a single site or a small number of locations, often, but not always, within a single habitat type. This often entails relatively small species lists, but the data are often stronger due to more effort per area studied; also, relationships between populations and habitat are usually clearer because there are fewer census sites. Included in this category are Breeding Bird Censuses (BBC), many of which have been operated in a single location by a single observer for decades.

2. Monitoring can be either quick or intensive in the amount of effort put into a particular census site and the types of measures made. At the extreme, monitoring may involve as little as a single annual 3-minute point count in a specific location that records all birds seen or heard within some distance of the point. Obviously, many of these are possible in a single morning and sample sizes of points over a breeding season can be impressive. The 3-minute point count with 50 stops per morning is the methodology of the BBS discussed above; the combination of 50 points and 3500 possible routes yields a spectacular total number of census points.

In contrast, intensive sampling may include multiple point counts of a duration longer than 3 minutes (or even more intensive activities such as spot-mapping), nest monitoring to determine local reproductive success, estimates of survival rates through banding studies, and detailed habitat measures. Such an effort undoubtedly would involve at least several workers in a small number of study sites. The Breeding Biology Research and Monitoring Database (BBIRD) of the USGS:BRD is a good example of an intensive effort that involves point counts, nest monitoring, and extensive vegetation measures within a small number of study sites at each study location.

Obviously, determining which monitoring methodology is appropriate depends upon a variety of factors, including the goals of the monitoring, the region covered, available manpower, and available funds. Using BBIRD protocols at all of the BBS points in the US and Canada would employ more ornithologists than currently exist in both countries, but relying on data from 3-minute point counts to make important

decisions about conservation of species is also unsatisfactory. A survey of examples from the four general categories of monitoring (broad, quick; local, quick; broad, intensive; and local, intensive) gives us an idea of what the trade-offs involved in selecting a particular monitoring system may be.

Broad, quick monitoring: This form of monitoring has the advantages of potentially great geographic coverage and large sample sizes with a minimal cost of manpower and time. Unfortunately, with many observers involved, observer variability is a problem, as is the short time spent at each observation point. With many sites, there often is minimal linkage with the vegetation of the site. Finally, the potentially enormous data set can be hard to analyze.

The Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) was developed in the 1960s following the apparent decline of many common bird species due to the effects of the insecticide DDT (Robbins et al. 1986). Without data on bird populations prior to the use of DDT, it was nearly impossible to argue that the chemical had caused declines. To prevent the reoccurrence of such a situation, Chandler Robbins and other biologists then with the US Fish and Wildlife Service came up with the idea of BBS.

As noted earlier, BBS is massive in extent, with 3500 routes across the US and southern Canada. The starting point for each route was selected randomly within degree blocks, with the direction determined by odd-even characteristics of the point selected. Each route is 24.5 mi long along county roads, with a stop each 1/2 mile (50 stops). Routes are run in June, start 1/2 hour before dawn, are run only under decent weather conditions, and are operated by volunteers approved by a regional coordinator to try to achieve some sort of minimal quality control. At each point, the observer records everything he/she sees or hears within 1/4 mile of the point over a 3-minute period.

Data are submitted to a central location where they are analyzed and trends determined. Generally, trends are done by physiographic province, an area with similar habitats and other ecological factors at work, but trends also can be done by state, nation, or for all of North America. Declining trends in bird populations, particularly for Neotropical migrants, were detected by analyses of BBS routes in 1989 for the period 1979-1988 (Robbins et al. 1989). These perceived declines were instrumental in stimulating the development of the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Program (Partners in Flight; PIF), although some have repeatedly argued that the evidence for these declines has been overstated (James 1998).

Despite the simplicity of determining population change by having the same people count birds in the same place at the same time each year, analysis of the BBS is not a simple task. The methods used by statisticians at the BBS office have been criticized, with some arguing that alternative methods should be used (James et al. 1996). In many cases, these alternative methods do not show the same patterns of decline as those done by the BBS biologists. In fact, it has been shown that any number of methods can be used for analysis, each of which has somewhat different assumptions. Depending upon the model used, any number of trends may occur with the same set of data (Thomas 1996).

The BBS has also been criticized because it has not had accompanying habitat information taken along with the census data. Since the BBS has been operational now for over 30 years, in many cases the habitats around census points have changed, with concomitant change in bird communities. As a result, regional or even national trends may not reflect declines due to loss of habitat quality on either the breeding or wintering grounds, but they may reflect habitat change through natural processes like succession. For example, declines in the Prairie Warbler in part of its range in the SE US appear to be due to the maturation of forests there (James et al. 1992). While the declines are real, they reflect what may be a healthier ecosystem in that region, which makes it problematic to start sounding general ecological alarms. When one region shows strong declines due to factors such as this, these may affect national averages, leading to the suggestion that a species is declining on a broader scale than it really is.

It is likely the BBS would not exist were all of its activities funded by a governmental agency, as manpower costs would be excessive. Fortunately, it is a cooperative program done by volunteers. As noted above, most of these have been approved by state or regional coordinators for their birding skills, but individual observer variation is a major variable in determining population trends.

Despite its weaknesses, the BBS is an excellent monitoring tool for its purpose, which is to serve as a first warning to population change across a broad region. The development and continuation of the PIF program is testimony that this monitoring system served its purpose, even if it was not correct about the status of every species.

Local, quick monitoring: Local, quick monitoring has the advantages of short time investment with minimal manpower and good linkage with the habitat or vegetation of the study site. Because the observer knows the site well, he/she may be able to understand possible reasons for any population changes that are seen. On the other hand, with one or just a few study sites, one cannot generalize to larger geographic scales. Studies with very short periods in the field may also be susceptible to short term disturbances such as bad weather.

Literally hundreds of local, quick monitoring programs exist, many of them as Breeding Bird Censuses. These censuses generally involve spotmapping (sometimes point counts) within a single study area, with replicated effort over a period of years. BBCs started under the supervision of the National Audubon Society, but are currently published as a supplement of the *Journal of Field Ornithology*.

I have been involved in a local, quick monitoring program using different methodology in the Guanica Forest of Puerto Rico since 1973. Here we use a line of mist nets as our sampling tool and the total captures of birds over a 3-day period (dawn to dusk) in January or early February as our population measure (Faaborg, in press). We have used 16, 12-m nets with 36 mm mesh set in a line in the exact same location each year. By running this line for 3 consecutive days, we feel we have captured most of the birds using that area at that time of year. (We feel this way because capture rates of new birds for a fourth or subsequent days are very low.) By comparing captures from year to year, we can monitor population change.

We have been able to learn much about the Guanica Forest bird community in this process (see Faaborg and Arendt 1992a for a recent review). Populations vary dramatically, which is not surprising in a very seasonal environment. It appears that the presence and amount of rain that occurs in April-May to end the breeding season is instrumental in affecting resident bird breeding success, which affects populations measured the next January. If these rains do not occur until later in the summer, little breeding occurs and populations decline. The amount of rain that occurs in August through November has little bearing on populations, as it occurs after the birds breed. It is important in affecting survival rates, though (Faaborg and Arendt 1995, Faaborg and Dugger 1994).

In 26 years of monitoring we have seen some major changes in population levels which are not a function of shorter term climatic patterns. The Caribbean Elaenia (*Elaenia martinica*) was not a member of the Guanica Forest bird community during 1972-1977, but appeared in 1978 and became one of the most abundant birds in the forest within a few years. This was the culmination of its expansion across Puerto Rico, and it is interesting to note that it invaded Guanica Forest at the end of the most severe drought period on record.

In 1989 we first noted the occurrence of the Lesser Antillean Pewee (*Contopus latirostris*) in Guanica. This species had never been seen or netted by us, but several were seen and two netted in 1989. This species remains widespread but uncommon within the forest, and several individuals have been caught repeatedly at the same site during the past few years.

While analyzing data for the first 15 years of monitoring at Guanica, we noted a distinct decline in the number of winter resident warblers captured. This pattern was reported both in a paper (Faaborg and Arendt 1989) and as part of John Terborgh's "Where have all the birds gone?" as possible evidence of widespread declines in Neotropical migrants. Further analysis has suggested that this decline had two components, the decline of the once common Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) and Northern Parula (*Parula americana*) in the 1970s then a general decline during 1986-88 (Faaborg and Arendt 1992b). The latter decline seemed to reflect breeding season failure due to widespread drought across the Eastern US, while the local decline of the Prairie Warbler and parula may have been due to their moving into old cattle pastures elsewhere in Puerto Rico. Recent work has shown that these two species simply love regenerating cattle pastures, so we think they left the undisturbed Guanica situation for newly appearing habitat just to the west.

A more recent decline that we have discovered is one that has occurred in the endemic Puerto Rican Vireo (*Vireo latimeri*) since 1989; it does not have as satisfying an explanation (Faaborg et al. 1997). We have seen this species decline to about 1/3 its original density in the past decade. Independent work at the same time found that this species was being greatly impacted by parasitism from the Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*), which we believe only invaded Guanica Forest in the past 15 years or so (Woodworth 1997). As Guanica Forest's 4000 ha is one of the largest remaining lowland habitats that supports this species, it is frightening to think that parasitism may be

driving it to at least local, if not island-wide, extinction.

The Guanica habitat is exceptionally well-suited to monitoring bird populations by mist netting. Other, taller habitats would require a combination of mist nets and point counts to get adequate coverage of all species. Certainly, the Guanica experience personifies the value of a good, long-term monitoring program in understanding local changes in bird communities.

Local, intensive monitoring: This form of monitoring is advantageous because it provides both good population measures (through point counts or other means) plus demographic data (survival, nest success, parasitism rates, etc.), with all of this related to solid measures of vegetation. The disadvantage of such work is that it takes many people many months to do the work properly. To the extent that only local factors are measured, the study may ignore landscape level measures which have been shown to be important (Robinson et al. 1995) and a single site may not allow one to note or understand any regional/national trends that are occurring.

As suggested earlier, intensive monitoring is distinctive because it involves more than just censuses. Rather, it should incorporate measures of avian productivity (nest monitoring, measurements of young birds, etc.) and possibly survival. Censuses (either point counts or spotmaps) are required to keep track of population trends, while the other activities allow a researcher to almost immediately get a feeling for why any particular trends might be occurring. Nest searching and monitoring is becoming a standard part of most good field studies, as just counting birds can be very misleading in situations where nest predation or parasitism is very high. Banding studies allow one to get possible productivity measures (as ratios of young birds to adults) and allow one to measure possible return rates among breeders and, eventually, local survival rates of marked birds. Finally, it is critical in the intensive studies to have good measures of vegetation, in part so that one can understand the overall relationship between bird community structure and vegetation but also to monitor how vegetation change and bird population change may be linked.

Obviously, local intensive studies take much time and manpower, which generally means that fewer study sites are possible unless nearly unlimited funding is available. These studies are essential, though, in allowing us to really understand which sites or habitats are actually producing enough offspring to maintain avian populations and which may have breeding birds that show low reproductive success. Such measures are critical to modern ideas about population "sources" and "sinks", recent ideas that some regions with high reproductive success may maintain populations over much larger areas where birds do not breed at a replacement level but continue to exist because of dispersal from the sources (Pulliam 1988; Donovan et al. 1995).

Broad, intensive monitoring: This last form of monitoring has the potential to be exceedingly important because it may combine strong local data in a way that allows regional or national comparisons that may also explain demographic patterns. Massive data sets are possible, which is necessary for conservation conclusions but which also can

be very difficult to analyze. By combining studies from many regions, one can often understand landscape or other large scale factors which may affect local results. The cost of all of this, though, is very large in terms of manpower and time.

Any good local intensive study should provide data on population trends, reproductive success, and vegetation that are comparable in a general way to other studies. Unfortunately, though, there are alternative methodologies available for all of the above measures, so that comparisons are general and not always quantitatively comparable. In addition, if the local intensive studies are only situated in a few locations, they provide little information about broad scale trends or their causes.

Two programs have been developed in recent years with the goal of developing broad scale intensive monitoring programs by getting a large set of cooperators using identical protocols for their local, intensive studies. Both attempt to combine censusing techniques with demographic measures to document both changes in populations and their possible causes.

The Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program is a constant-effort mist netting program that attempts to measure populations, reproductive success, and survival through mist netting throughout the summer in study sites across the country (DeSante et al. 1995). In its pilot program, it has been shown to provide data that correlate well with other measures of population and demography in its study sites, although there are some concerns with the emphasis on netting data only in this program.

The BBIRD program mentioned earlier provides standardized methodologies for censusing (point counts of standard separation and duration), nest monitoring, and vegetation measures (Martin et al. 1997). It also provides some treatment effects, as study sites often include fragmented vs. contiguous habitat or clear-cuts vs. selection cuts. To date, cooperators have worked at 27 sites, with 360 plots and over 3000 nests of more than 200 bird species. A nationwide analysis of landscape level forest cover and parasitism rates showed strong relationships between the two, as was shown by another regional study, but no relationship appeared between nest predation rates and forest cover (Hochachka et al. In press). Other analyses of the combined data are currently underway.

Obviously, broad, intensive studies such as MAPS or BBIRD have tremendous potential for providing accurate monitoring that includes both populations and demography. Unfortunately, they require cooperators willing to conform to the system protocol with an effort that is fairly costly in terms of manpower and money. Some funding has been provided to some of the BBIRD cooperators, but many have entered the program as volunteers. To the extent that monitoring programs require consistent effort in all locations annually, the only way to ensure the large amount of high quality data that will be needed to ensure the quality of these programs is for someone to provide continuous funding, which is difficult. At a minimum, the accumulation and analysis of the massive data sets gathered by the cooperators requires a small full-time office staff at some central location.

OVERVIEW

Each of the above approaches to monitoring has its strengths and weaknesses. In developing a monitoring program for a country such as the Republica Dominicana, one would need to balance the goals of the monitoring program and the area where monitoring is desired with more practical considerations such as available manpower with the ability to do monitoring and the costs of these efforts. To the extent that island endemics are the focus of preservation efforts and emphasis for this preservation will occur in nature reserves or relatively undisturbed habitats within the RD, one might consider a combination of semi-broad, quick censuses, perhaps roadside counts within areas of decent habitat, plus some local, intensive study sites such as run in Guanica Forest. The roadside counts could give the broad scale view of what populations are doing over longer periods of time and could be done in a relatively few mornings each year; the local studies would not only monitor populations, but if intensive enough could provide insight into possible causes of any changes being seen over time. At a minimum, one needs several of these sites within each large nature reserve to record the ability of that reserve to maintain populations and avian biodiversity.

DEVELOPING A MONITORING METHODOLOGY

Fortunately, a recent booklet was developed which describes all the major methodologies for avian monitoring very well (Ralph et al. 1993). This is also available in a Spanish language version. This booklet describes the various protocols for different techniques well, and it references the original literature in a complete fashion. Despite its completeness, the booklet cannot make the final decision about which monitoring technique is appropriate for any particular study. To do this, one needs to balance the conservation goals of the study and the methods that can achieve those goals with such factors as time, manpower availability, and funding availability.

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The Sport Hunter and His Commitment to Contribute to Avian Conservation

Dr. Nelson Franco

National Association of Sport Hunters, Inc. (ANACADE)

The central theme of the presentation by Dr. Nelson Franco of the National Association of Sport Hunters, Inc. (ANACADE), was the preservation of the avifauna of the Dominican Republic. Dr. Franco repeatedly questioned the total prohibition against hunting that has been in force for more than ten years. Dr. Franco sought to obtain a response to the question of what effects the total prohibition of hunting has had on bird populations, and whether there have been positive or negative impacts on those species susceptible to hunting in the Dominican Republic. Dr. Franco considered it a great error to keep sport hunters out of remote areas, when in fact the countryside is left open to commercial hunters and poachers who hunt indiscriminately year-round without respect for reproductive seasons and without a minimum of respect for those species which really are threatened with extinction.

Dr. Franco suggested that additional threats to our avifauna should be examined, including the deterioration of habitat, beginning with the accelerated deforestation in the mountains and valleys, the contamination of all of the water sources, the use of highly toxic agrochemicals, some of which are prohibited from use in the USA, and the criminal practice of distributing poisoned grain in agricultural fields, lakes and lagoons that has resulted in the death of thousands and thousands of birds – primarily ducks and doves.

As an example of what sport hunters can accomplish, Dr. Franco cited the USA and the contribution of conservation organizations such as Ducks Unlimited, whose work has centered on the protection, conservation, and improvement of more than 7 million acres of habitat for wildlife in the fifty states and in each of the Canadian provinces where more than 700 wildlife species live. What's more, the laws that regulate the hunting seasons, the number of birds one is allowed to take, the days when hunting is permitted, etc. are complied with strictly, thanks to zealous vigilance and the application of severe laws that impose fines, temporary or permanent suspensions of hunting licenses, and even prison for repeat offenders. Thanks to a combination of all of these means, the population of aquatic migratory birds has increased in the last years. An example of this is the autumn 1993 flight of an estimated 71 million ducks, which increased to 80 million ducks in 1995 and to 92 million in 1997. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service declared that the reproduction of ducks in 1997 was the best since they began to take surveys in 1955; they recorded increases of up to 37% in some species such as the American Wigeon, 30% for the Pintail, and 25% for the Mallard. Because of these increases, the North American authorities extended the hunting season to 107 days and increased the number of ducks a hunter could take.

Dr. Franco also presented interesting material from Ducks Unlimited that referred to the taking of ducks through hunting in the USA, Canada, and Mexico. Ducks

Unlimited mentioned a study done by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service which estimated that less than 100,000 ducks are hunted each year in Mexico, in comparison with the close to 8 million ducks hunted in the USA, and the 1.5 million taken in Canada. In spite of all of this shooting of ducks, the population of ducks has increased thanks to two factors: (1) conservation and improvement of habitats, and (2) strict rules and continuous vigilance to assure compliance with the hunting regulations.

Dr. Franco also cited what is occurring now in North America with the growth of the goose population. It is estimated that the goose population needs to be reduced some 50% before the year 2005 before the damage caused by the large goose population to 130,000 acres of habitat in Canada's James Bay and Hudson Bay become irreversible.

Dr. Franco also mentioned the effects of control and vigilance that have had favorable repercussions for the population of white-tailed deer whose population nationally is estimated at 29 million. Even though 12,100,000 deer were harvested in two hunting seasons, this fall the national population is estimated to be 30 million. In the entire USA there are 12,400,000 sport hunters of white-tailed deer which represents a greater level of manpower than the ten largest armed forces in the world; but the common denominator among them is a strict respect for the laws that regulate sport hunting.

For all of these reasons, Dr. Franco concluded that sport hunting should be resumed and presented this plan proposed by the National Association of Sport Hunters, Inc.:

PROPOSAL FROM "ANACADE"

In addition to the strict control of the basic problems cited above, we propose:

1. Legislation to permit sport hunting.
2. Establish prerequisites for the granting of a hunting license, including:
 - a) One must possess a license for the weapon that you carry.
 - b) One must be a member of a legal club or association of sport hunters.
 - c) Prior to obtaining a hunter's license, each applicant should enroll in a program of consciousness raising with respect to conservation and protection of the fauna, their identification, etc., by means of courses that the Secretary will give from time to time.
 - d) The cost of the hunting license should be assessed to the owners of different types of hunting weapons, such as cartridge shotguns, compressed air rifles, and attack or piston shotguns, in such a way that sport hunting will not be converted by the high cost of the licenses into a privilege only for the most economically well-off.

- e) The Secretary of State should establish a scale of additional sanctions to those stipulated by law, ranging from a simple admonition to the temporary or permanent cancelation of the hunting license for those hunters that don't comply with the law, and/or the established regulations depending on the gravity of the infractions. Sanctions should also consider significant fines and the confiscation of weapons. By relying on the computer, this is a record and individual control of each hunter that is easy to carry out.

3. Establishment of a telephone line 1-200:

We suggest the installation of a 1-200 telephone line in a way that hunters, inspectors from the Secretary, or simple citizens are able to access to report violations of the law and/or statutes that are in force. In accord with this suggestion, we reiterate our offer to act as "Honorary Inspectors" in defense of our fauna.

4. Permit and create incentives for private hunting reserves to allow sport hunting governed by the same arrangements.
5. Prohibit commercial hunting.
6. Establish hunting seasons, the species permitted to be hunted, the days for hunting, and the limit in number of birds taken.
7. Set forth drastic punishment and sanctions for violators.
8. Prohibit the carrying of hunting weapons in closed seasons and in areas closed to hunting.
9. Choose suitable inspectors equipped with transportation and the means of communication which will allow them to complete their mission.
10. Consider the possibility that the remuneration for the inspectors could be a percentage of the fines that they impose in performing their work.

Questionnaire Results

A. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

1. Priorities for scientific research (scored 1-3):

Most important:

| | |
|--|--------|
| -Know the status of species | (1.07) |
| -Determine the abundance of species | (1.13) |
| -Determine the distribution of species | (1.27) |
| -Determine population trends | (1.67) |
| -Know the effects of deforestation and fragmentation | (1.67) |

Medium importance:

| | |
|---|--------|
| -Know the ecology of particular species | (2.13) |
| -Begin population monitoring | (2.13) |
| -Determine habitat selection of species | (2.20) |

Least important:

| | |
|---|--------|
| -Know the impact of introduced animals | (2.40) |
| -Know the impact of introduced bird species | (2.53) |
| -Know the effects of other types of habitat degradation | (2.60) |

2. Which species do we have sufficient knowledge to design management plans (percentage of respondents)?

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| None | | (53%) |
| <i>Amazona ventralis</i> | (Hispaniolan Parrot) | (35%) |
| <i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> | (Hispaniolan Parakeet) | (29%) |
| Columbidae | | (18%) |
| Aquatic species | | (6%) |
| <i>Priotelus roseigaster</i> | (Hispaniolan Trogon) | (6%) |
| <i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> | (Golden Swallow) | (6%) |

3. Which groups have the most threatened species (ranked 1-3)?

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Endemic species | (1.13) |
| Native resident species | (2.00) |
| Migratory species | (2.13) |

4. Which groups have the most threatened species (ranked 1-5)?

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Pigeons and doves | (2.56) |
| Aquatic species | (2.56) |
| Raptors | (2.94) |
| Shorebirds | (3.12) |
| Marine birds | (3.19) |

B. EDUCATION

1. Educational priorities (ranked 1-3):

Most important:

- Environmental education in communities surrounding protected areas (1.07)
- Mass media campaign (1.13)
- Educational campaign directed at elementary and intermediate-level schools (1.13)

Medium importance:

- Education of young children (1.27)
- Education of park and forest guards (1.33)
- Education of police and military (1.40)
- Ornithological training for biologists (1.40)

Least important:

- Upper-level education for technicians and professionals (1.60)
- Masters program in ornithology (2.00)

C. PUBLIC POLICY

1. Priorities in public policy (ranked 1-3):

Most important:

- Control of deforestation (1.00)
- Environmental legislation (1.00)
- Degradation of wetlands, mangroves, etc. (1.13)

Medium importance:

- Control of hunters (1.40)
- Control water pollution (1.47)
- Control of pesticide use (1.47)
- Control of air pollution (1.47)
- Control of wildfires (1.53)

Least important:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| -Land use issues | (1.60) |
| -Control of solid wastes | (1.67) |
| -Land ownership issues | (1.80) |
| -Control of immigration | (2.00) |

D. MANAGEMENT

1. Management priorities (ranked 1-3):

| | |
|---|--------|
| - Redirection of agricultural practices to be more compatible with conservation | (1.19) |
| - More park guards | (1.31) |
| - Construction of land-use maps | (1.44) |
| - More protected areas | (1.94) |

1. Which habitats important for avian conservation are not represented within protected areas (percentage of respondents)?

| | |
|--------|--------|
| - None | (100%) |
|--------|--------|

3. Which habitats are most endangered (ranked 1-3)?

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| - Cloud forest (moist forest) | (1.27) |
| - Mangroves | (1.45) |
| - Lagoons | (1.54) |
| - Dry forest | (1.64) |
| - Pine forest | (1.91) |
| - Transitional broadleaf forest | (2.00) |
| - Riverside forest | (2.00) |
| - Beaches | (2.09) |
| - Wetlands | (2.64) |



Results of the Research Discussion Group

A. PRIORITIES

SHORT TERM

1. Field studies of distribution and abundance of species.
2. Studies of ecology and natural history, including:
 - Demography
 - Habitat selection
 - Effects of deforestation and other types of habitat degradation.
3. Priority habitats include:
 - Cloud forest
 - Moist, broadleaf forest

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM

1. Monitoring the status and population trends of species.
2. Studies of the impact of introduced species (through monitoring and autecological studies).

B. PRIORITY SPECIES

1. Endemic species that are potentially at risk of extinction:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Buteo ridgwayi</i> | (Ridgway's Hawk) |
| <i>Hyetornis ruficularis</i> | (Bay-breasted Cuckoo) |
| <i>Turdus swalesi</i> | (LaSelle Thrush) |
| <i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> | (Eastern Chat-Tanager) |
| <i>Calyptophilus tertius</i> | (Western Chat-Tanager) |
| <i>Xenoligea montana</i> | (White-winged Warbler) |
| <i>Loxia megaplaga</i> | (Hispaniolan Crossbill) |

2. Other species considered threatened:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> | (Black-capped Petrel) |
| <i>Mycteria americana</i> | (Wood Stork) |
| <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> | (West Indian Whistling Duck) |
| <i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> | (Double-striped Thick-knee) |
| <i>Columba squamosa</i> | (Scaly-naped Pigeon) |
| <i>Columba leucocephala</i> | (White-crowned Pigeon) |
| <i>Columba inornata</i> | (Plain Pigeon) |
| <i>Geotrygon chrysia</i> | (Key West Quail Dove) |
| <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> | (Gray-headed Quail Dove) |
| <i>Geotrygon montana</i> | (Ruddy Quail Dove) |
| <i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> | (Hispaniolan Parakeet) |
| <i>Amazona ventralis</i> | (Hispaniolan Parrot) |
| <i>Lechuza orejita</i> | (Stygian Owl) |
| <i>Siphonorhis brewsteri</i> | (Least Pauraque) |
| <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i> | (Northern Potoo) |
| <i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> | (White-necked Crow) |
| <i>Corvus palmarum</i> | (Palm Crow) |
| <i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i> | (Golden Swallow) |

C. MONITORING SYSTEM

SHORT TERM

1. Establish a local, intensive monitoring effort in the Sierra de Bahoruco:
 - System of fixed-radius point counts; count twice annually.
 - Constant effort mist-netting in January each year.
2. Develop training methods to duplicate monitoring system elsewhere.

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM

1. Nationwide system of point counts:
 - Develop along roads and trails (currently lack funding/resources and training).
2. Duplicate local, intensive monitoring efforts from the Sierra de Bahoruco in:
 - Los Haitises National Park
 - Parque del Este National Park
 - Cordillera Central (Bermúdez National Park).
 - Jaragua National Park

D. DATA BASE MANAGEMENT

1. Centralized data base is needed; groups need to discuss further where the database will be located.

Results of the Education Discussion Group

A. PRIORITIES

- Environmental education directed at persons that live in communities near protected areas.
- Writing an environmental education curriculum.
- Integration of environmental education curricula in related courses of study.
- Training of environmental education teachers.

B. PROPOSALS

IMMEDIATE

1. Form a committee for follow-up work.
2. Write an educational plan concerning endangered birds and their habitats.
3. Incorporate emergency environmental education plans in curricula.

SHORT TERM

1. Design training programs in environmental education and methodologies for community educators.
2. Systematize and distribute previous experiences in the field of environmental education.
3. Design a training program around ecotourism as an economic resource.

MEDIUM TERM

1. Design educational programs for community use.
2. Introduce a school curriculum on the protection of birds.
3. Seek to introduce environmental education into all areas of knowledge.
4. Introduce environmental education in a multidisciplinary manner in the universities.
5. Emphasize the teaching of environmental education outside of the classroom.
6. Promote as national symbols special birds of each region, and adopt our national bird and his habitat as a patriotic symbol.
7. Utilize the means of communication to promote environmental education.

WHO? HOW?

1. Non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies should form a committee for the organization of workshops and environmental education courses, and:
 - Gather past experiences in environmental education.
 - Systematize methodologies.
2. Locate the institutional developers and promoters of ecotourism with the goal of designing and introducing an environmental education plan for tour guides.
3. Seek volunteers and trainees to help in research and census efforts.
4. Promote and publicize courses:
 - Submit to financial institutions a list of priorities in regard to projects and actions in environmental education.

IDEAS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Create a national culture which supports environmental protection.
2. Introduce the birds into educational curricula.
3. Identify the threats that the environment faces.
4. Identify or design the curricula that will address the problem.
5. Recognize causes of a lack of sustainable development:
 - Poverty
 - Lack of education
 - National identity
6. Seek a solution through multiple means and interdisciplinary actions.

Results of the Management Discussion Group

The management discussion group made an exercise of noting the positive and negative aspects of each group or institution present at the workshop with respect to avian conservation. The management group also decided that as of yet we have insufficient knowledge, lack data, and lack resources to properly manage the avifauna. Because so much is lacking, the management group made a list of *examples* of small, do-able projects that managers could undertake until the data and resources are available for more ambitious projects.

A. ACTIONS

Examples of small projects that managers can initiate:

1. Monitor the incidence of illness in migratory birds, especially the incidence of avian influenza in migratory ducks. This can be done by taking small samples of blood from wintering ducks.
2. Regulate visitors to Lake Enriquillo in order to control the effects of visitors on the flamingo colony. Managers can use data already collected in a study in Yucatan, Mexico to determine where visitors can go and how many visitors can be accommodated.
3. Maximize the capacity of the Botanical Garden to provide habitat for birds. For example, areas could be revegetated with Bermuda grass, and the water in the Gran Cañada can be improved for waterbirds.

Results of the Public Policy Discussion Group

A. ACTUAL SITUATION

1. The wildlife law is obsolete.
2. There is no public participation in the creation of laws.

B. OBSTACLES

1. Legislation is slow.
2. There are institutional weaknesses.
3. There is no public participation in the writing of bills.
4. There is a need for environmental education.
5. There is an inter-institutional lack of coordination, communication, and education.

C. PROPOSALS

1. Write a new wildlife law.
2. Seek broader public participation in public policy regarding the environment.
3. Encourage policies of inter-institutional interchange.
4. Develop informational and educational campaigns around environmental legislation which targets common citizens.

D. ACTIONS

1. Create a Committee to organize an open meeting to create a Commission to write a new "Wildlife Law". This Committee will be formed by representatives from:
 - Wildlife Department (DVS)
 - Directorate of National Parks (DNP)
 - National Zoological Park (ZOODOM)
 - Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc.
 - National Association of Sport Hunters, Inc. (ANACADE)
 - National Botanical Garden (JBN)
 - Grupo Jaragua, Inc.

The Coordinator will be Simon Guerrero of ZOODOM.

The Committee will consider searching for funds to support their efforts at both the national and international levels.

2. Establish a Department of Environmental Impact Studies.
3. Encourage public review.
4. Create a base of complimentary laws.
5. Establish mechanisms for diffusion of information and public education.

Closing Words

Rafael Lorenzo

Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc.

In the name of Grupo Ecologista Tinglar, Inc. I would like to thank all of the people who have helped to successfully conduct this two-day workshop, including: Francisco Núñez of Fundación PROGRESSIO, David Hernández Martich of the Institute of Ecology of the University of Georgia, and Sixto Incháustegui of Grupo Jaragua, Inc.

We want to equally thank the personnel from the National Botanical Gardens, especially Mirta who has facilitated the work of the workshop. Of course we should also mention the backing of Grupo Jaragua, Inc. and the Program for Environmental Conservation for their support with supplies and funding.

A deep and special “thank you” must go to the “Titans” of the coordinating committee representing the Wildlife Department of the Secretary of State for Agriculture (SEA/DVS), the National Park Directorate (DNP), the National Zoological Park (ZOODOM), the Vermont Institute of Natural Science, the University of Missouri – Columbia, and Tomás Vargas. For the members of Grupo Tinglar and the Birdwatching Club, I offer a sincere and fervent ‘thank you’.

Also, I wish to thank USAID and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) for making the funds available which made this event possible.

Finally, so that we permanently remember this event, I am going to compare the process that we have finished with four images:

1. The beginning of a snowball that begins with a single snowflake;
 2. The first link of a chain; what we seek is its entirety;
 3. The tip of an iceberg; we know that the tip only signals that the greatest part is yet to be seen;
 4. A strong spiral that begins with only one circle; this workshop represents a single pass in the development of a national strategy for the birds of our nation.
-

Appendices

A. LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

B. LIST OF THE BIRDS OF HISPANIOLA

C. DEFINITIONS OF PROTECTED AREAS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

D. MAP OF PROTECTED AREAS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

E. GUIDE FOR WORKING GROUPS

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Appendix B: List of the Birds of Hispaniola

Steven C. Latta

University of Missouri – Columbia

DEFINITIONS

STATUS

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Permanent Resident | RP |
| Migratory: Nesting | MN |
| Migratory: Non-nesting | M |
| Passage Migrant | P |
| Endemic | E |
| Introduced | I |

ABUNDANCE

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Abundant (>5 each trip) | A |
| Common (1-5 each trip) | C |
| Locally Common | CL |
| Frequent | F |
| Occasional | O |
| Rare (<10 records) | R |
| Vagrant (1-2 records) | E |
| Hypothetical | H |
| Threatened | * |

HABITAT

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Ocean | M |
| Lakes, Lagoons, Rivers | CH |
| Thorn Forest | BE |
| Dry Forest | BS |
| Humid Forest | BH |
| Pine Forest | BP |
| Many Habitats | MA |
| Towns, Parks, Agricultural Areas | P |

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BIRDS OF HISPANIOLA

| SPECIES NAME | ENGLISH | LOCAL NAMES | STAT | ABUN | HABIT |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|-------|
| <i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i> | Least Grebe | Tígua | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> | Pied-billed Grebe | Zaramagullón | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> | Cory's Shearwater | | P | H | M |
| <i>Puffinus gravis</i> | Greater Shearwater | | P | R | M |
| <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> | Manx Shearwater | | P | R | M |
| <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i> | Audubon's Shearwater | Diablotín | P | R | M |
| <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> | Black-capped Petrel | Diablotín | MN | R* | M,BP |
| <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> | Leach's Storm-petrel | Diablotín | P | R | M |
| <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> | Wilson's Storm-petrel | Diablotín | P | R | M |
| <i>Phaethon lepturus</i> | White-tailed Tropicbird | Rabijunco | MN | O | M |
| <i>Phaethon aethereus</i> | Red-billed Tropicbird | Rabijunco | P | R | M |
| <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> | Brown Pelican | Alcatraz, Pelicano | RP | A | M |
| <i>Sula leucogaster</i> | Brown Booby | Bubí | RP | F | M |
| <i>Sula sula</i> | Red-footed Booby | Bubí de patas coloradas | P | R | M |
| <i>Sula dactylatra</i> | Masked Booby | Bubí de cara azul | P | R | M |
| <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> | Neotropic Cormorant | Corúa | P | H | M,CH |
| <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> | Double-crested Cormorant | Corúa de mar | P | R | M,CH |
| <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> | Anhinga | Corúa real | P | R | M,CH |
| <i>Fregata magnificens</i> | Magnificent Frigatebird | Tijereta | RP | C | M |
| <i>Ardea herodias</i> | Great Blue Heron | Garzón cenizo, Garcilote | M,RP | F | CH |
| <i>Casmerodius albus</i> | Great Egret | Garza real | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Egretta thula</i> | Snowy Egret | Garza de rizos | RP | A | CH |
| <i>Egretta rufescens</i> | Reddish Egret | Garza rojiza | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Egretta tricolor</i> | Tricolored Heron | Garza pechiblanco | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Egretta caerulea</i> | Little Blue Heron | Garza azul | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | Cattle Egret | Garza ganadera | RP | CL | P |
| <i>Butorides striatus</i> | Green-backed Heron | Cra-crá, Martinete | RP | C | CH |
| <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | Black-crowned Night Heron | Rey congo | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Nyctanassa violaceus</i> | Yellow-crowned Night Heron | Rey congo, Yaboa | M,RP | F | CH |
| <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> | American Bittern | Guanabá Rojo | P | R | CH |
| <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> | Least Bittern | Martinetico | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Mycteria americana</i> | Wood Stork | Faisán | RP | R* | CH |
| <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | Glossy Ibis | Coco prieto | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Eudocimus albus</i> | White Ibis | Coco blanco | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Ajajia ajaja</i> | Roseate Spoonbill | Cuchareta | RP | CL | CH |
| <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> | Greater Flamingo | Flamenco | RP | CL | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> | West Indian Whistling Duck | Yaguasa | RP | R* | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> | Black-bellied Whistling Duck | | P | E | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> | Fulvous Whistling Duck | Yaguasín | RP | O | CH |
| <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> | White-faced Whistling Duck | Yaguasa | P | E | CH |
| <i>Branta canadensis</i> | Canada Goose | | P | E | CH |
| <i>Aix sponsa</i> | Wood Duck | | M | R | CH |
| <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard | Pato inglés | M | E | CH |
| <i>Anas strepera</i> | Gadwall | | M | H | CH |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|----|------------|
| Anas acuta | Northern Pintail | Pato guineo | M | O | CH |
| Anas bahamensis | White-cheeked Pintail | Pato de la orilla | RP | F | CH |
| Anas crecca | Green-winged Teal | Pato Serrano | M | O | CH |
| Anas discors | Blue-winged Teal | Pato de la Florida | M | A | CH |
| Anas cyanoptera | Cinnamon Teal | | M | H | CH |
| Anas americana | American Wigeon | Pato cabecilargo | M | O | CH |
| Anas penelope | European Wigeon | | M | E | CH |
| Anas clypeata | Northern Shoveler | Pato cuchareta | M | O | CH |
| Aythya valisineria | Canvasback | | M | E | CH |
| Aythya americana | Redhead | | M | E | CH |
| Aythya collaris | Ring-necked Duck | Pato negro | M | R | CH |
| Aythya affinis | Lesser Scaup | Pato turco | M | O | CH |
| Oxyura jamaicensis | Ruddy Duck | Pato espinoso | RP | O | CH |
| Oxyura dominica | Masked Duck | Pato criollo | RP | R | CH |
| Mergus cucullatus | Hooded Merganser | | M | E | CH |
| Mergus serrator | Red-breasted Merganser | | M | E | CH |
| Cathartes aura | Turkey Vulture | Aura tiñosa, Maura | I | C | MA |
| Buteo swainsoni | Swainson's Hawk | | P | E | P, BH |
| Buteo jamaicensis | Red-tailed Hawk | Guaraguao | RP | C | MA |
| Accipiter striatus | Sharp-shinned Hawk | Guaraguaito de sierra | RP | O | BP, BH, BS |
| Buteo platypterus | Broad-winged Hawk | Gavilán bobo | P | E | |
| Buteo ridgwayi | Ridgway's Hawk | Gavilán de los bosques | E | R* | BS, BH |
| Circus cyaneus | Northern Harrier | Gavilán sabanero | M | R | CH |
| Pandion haliaetus | Osprey | Guincho | M | O | M |
| Falco peregrinus | Peregrine Falcon | Halcón de patos | M | O | MA |
| Falco columbarius | Merlin | Halcón, Halconcito | M | O | MA |
| Falco sparverius | American Kestrel | Cuyaya, Cernicalo | RP | A | MA |
| Colinus virginianus | Common Bobwhite | Codorniz | I | O | BP, BH, P |
| Numida meleagris | Helmeted Guineafowl | Guinea | I | CL | MA |
| Aramus guarauna | Limpkin | Carrao | RP | CL | MA |
| Rallus longirostris | Clapper Rail | Pollo de manglar | RP | O | CH |
| Laterallus jamaicensis | Black Rail | | M | R | CH |
| Pardirallus maculatus | Spotted Rail | Pollo manchado | RP | R | CH |
| Porzana carolina | Sora | Gallito | M | O | CH |
| Porzana flaviventer | Yellow-breasted Crake | Guineíta | RP | O | CH |
| Porphyryula martinica | Purple Gallinule | Gallareta pico azul | RP | F | CH |
| Gallinula chloropus | Common Moorhen | Gallareta pico rojo | RP | A | CH |
| Fulica americana | American Coot | Gallareta pico blanco | RP, M | C | CH |
| Fulica caribea | Caribbean Coot | Gallareta pico blanco | RP | C | CH |
| Jacana spinosa | Northern Jacana | Gallito de agua | RP | F | CH |
| Haematopus palliatus | American Oystercatcher | Caracolero | RP | O | CH |
| Charadrius semipalmatus | Semipalmated Plover | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| Charadrius melodus | Piping Plover | Playerito | M | R | CH |
| Charadrius alexandrinus | Snowy Plover | Playero corredor | RP | C | CH |
| Charadrius wilsonia | Wilson's Plover | Corredor | RP | C | CH |
| Pluvialis dominicus | Lesser Golden Plover | Playero | P | R | CH, P |
| Pluvialis squatarola | Black-bellied Plover | Playero | M | F | CH |
| Charadrius vociferus | Killdeer | Tiíto | M, RP | C | CH, P |
| Arenaria interpres | Ruddy Turnstone | Playero turco | M | F | CH |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----|----|------|
| <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> | Black-necked Stilt | Viuda | RP | A | CH |
| <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | Common Snipe | Guineita Grande | M | O | CH |
| <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | Whimbrel | | M | O | CH |
| <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> | Upland Sandpiper | | M | H | P |
| <i>Actitis macularia</i> | Spotted Sandpiper | Playerito manchado | M | F | CH |
| <i>Tringa solitaria</i> | Solitary Sandpiper | Playero solitario | M | F | CH |
| <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> | Greater Yellowlegs | Patas amarillas mayor | M | A | CH |
| <i>Tringa flavipes</i> | Lesser Yellowlegs | Patas amarillas menor | M | A | CH |
| <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i> | Willet | Chorlo | M | O | CH |
| <i>Calidris canutus</i> | Red Knot | Playerito | M | R | CH |
| <i>Calidris melanotos</i> | Pectoral Sandpiper | Playerito | M | O | CH |
| <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> | White-rumped Sandpiper | Playerito | M | R | CH |
| <i>Calidris minutilla</i> | Least Sandpiper | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| <i>Calidris pusilla</i> | Semipalmated Sandpiper | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| <i>Calidris mauri</i> | Western Sandpiper | Playerito | M | C | CH |
| <i>Calidris alba</i> | Sanderling | Playerito | M | F | CH,M |
| <i>Calidris himantopus</i> | Stilt Sandpiper | Playerito patas largas | M | F | CH |
| <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> | Long-billed Dowitcher | Costurero | M | O | CH |
| <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> | Short-billed Dowitcher | Costurero | M | O | CH |
| <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> | Buff-breasted Sandpiper | Playero | M | R | CH |
| <i>Limosa fedoa</i> | Marbled Godwit | Playero | M | H | CH |
| <i>Limosa haemastica</i> | Hudsonian Godwit | Playero | M | R | CH |
| <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> | Red-necked Phalarope | | M | R | CH |
| <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> | Wilson's Phalarope | | M | R | CH |
| <i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> | Double-striped Thick-knee | Búcaro | RP | O* | P,BS |
| <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> | Parasitic Jaeger | | P | R | M |
| <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> | Pomarine Jaeger | | P | R | M |
| <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> | Long-tailed Jaeger | | P | R | M |
| <i>Larus argentatus</i> | Herring Gull | Gaviota | M | O | M |
| <i>Larus delawarensis</i> | Ring-billed Gull | Gaviota | M | O | M |
| <i>Larus fuscus</i> | Lesser Black-backed Gull | Gaviota | M | E | M |
| <i>Larus atricilla</i> | Laughing Gull | Gaviota cabecinegra | MN | C | M |
| <i>Larus pipixcan</i> | Franklin's Gull | Gaviota | P | E | M |
| <i>Larus marinus</i> | Great Black-backed Gull | Gaviota | M | R | M |
| <i>Larus philadelphia</i> | Bonaparte's Gull | Gaviota | M | E | M |
| <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> | Black-legged Kittiwake | Gaviota | M | E | M |
| <i>Sterna nilotica</i> | Gull-billed Tern | Gaviota pico corto | MN | O | M |
| <i>Sterna forsteri</i> | Forster's Tern | Gaviota | M | R | M |
| <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | Common Tern | Gaviota | M | O | M |
| <i>Sterna dougallii</i> | Roseate Tern | Gaviota palometa | MN | O | M |
| <i>Sterna anaethetus</i> | Bridled Tern | Gaviota monja | MN | F | M |
| <i>Sterna fuscata</i> | Sooty Tern | Gaviota oscura, Bubi | MN | C | M |
| <i>Sterna antillarum</i> | Least Tern | Gaviotica | RP | F | M |
| <i>Sterna maxima</i> | Royal Tern | Gaviota real | RP | A | M |
| <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> | Sandwich Tern | Gaviota pico agudo | M | O | M |
| <i>Sterna caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | Gaviota | M | F | M |
| <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | Black Tern | Gaviota negra | M | O | CH |
| <i>Anous stolidus</i> | Brown Noddy | Severo, Bubi | M | CL | M |
| <i>Rynchops nigra</i> | Black Skimmer | Pico de tijera | M | R | M |

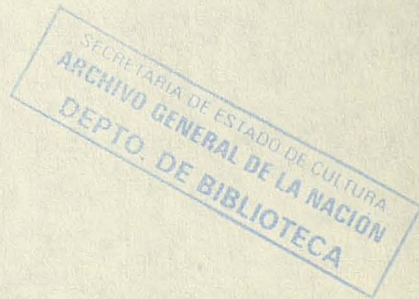
| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------|-----|----------|
| <i>Columba leucocephala</i> | White-crowned Pigeon | <i>Paloma coronita</i> | RP | C* | CH,BS,BE |
| <i>Columba squamosa</i> | Scaly-naped Pigeon | <i>Paloma turca o morada</i> | RP | C* | BH,BP |
| <i>Columba inornata</i> | Plain Pigeon | <i>Paloma ceniza</i> | RP | CL* | BP,BH |
| <i>Columba livia</i> | Rock Dove (Pigeon) | <i>Paloma domestica</i> | I | C | P |
| <i>Zenaida macroura</i> | Mourning Dove | <i>Tortola fifi</i> | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Zenaida aurita</i> | Zenaida Dove | <i>Rolon, Rolon turco</i> | RP | C | BE,BS |
| <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> | White-winged Dove | <i>Tortola aliblanca</i> | RP | C | BE,BS |
| <i>Columbina passerina</i> | Common Ground Dove | <i>Rolita</i> | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> | Gray-headed Quail Dove | <i>Perdiz coquito blanco</i> | RP | O* | BH |
| <i>Geotrygon montana</i> | Ruddy Quail Dove | <i>Perdiz colorada</i> | RP | F* | BH |
| <i>Geotrygon chrysis</i> | Key West Quail Dove | <i>Perdia</i> | RP | F* | BS |
| <i>Amazona ventralis</i> | Hispaniolan Parrot | <i>Cotorra</i> | E | C* | MA |
| <i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> | Hispaniolan Parakeet | <i>Perico</i> | E | F* | BH,BP,P |
| <i>Aratinga nana</i> | Olive-throated Parakeet | <i>Perico amargo</i> | I? | F | BS |
| <i>Brotopogon versicolor</i> | Canary-winged Parakeet | | I | | P |
| <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> | Yellow-billed Cuckoo | <i>Pajaro bobo pico amarillo</i> | RP | O | BE,BS |
| <i>Coccyzus minor</i> | Mangrove Cuckoo | <i>Pajaro bobo menor</i> | RP | F | CH,BE,BS |
| <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> | Black-billed Cuckoo | | M | R | BS,P |
| <i>Hyethornis rufigularis</i> | Bay-breasted Cuckoo | <i>Cua</i> | E | O* | BS |
| <i>Saurothera longirostris</i> | Hispaniolan Lizard Cuckoo | <i>Pajaro bobo, Taco</i> | E | C | MA |
| <i>Crotophaga ani</i> | Smooth-billed Ani | <i>Judio</i> | M,RP | A | P |
| <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl | <i>Lechuza comun</i> | RP | O | MA |
| <i>Tyto glaucops</i> | Ashy-faced Barn Owl | <i>Lechuza cara ceniza</i> | E | O | MA |
| <i>Athene cucularia</i> | Burrowing Owl | <i>Cu-cu</i> | RP | C | BS |
| <i>Asio flammeus</i> | Short-eared Owl | <i>Lechuza de sabana</i> | RP | F | MA |
| <i>Asio stygius</i> | Stygian Owl | <i>Lechuza orejita</i> | RP | R* | BP,BH |
| <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i> | Common Potoo | <i>Don Juan grande, Bruja</i> | RP | O* | BS |
| <i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i> | Chuck-wills-widow | <i>Don Juan</i> | M | F | BH,BS |
| <i>Caprimulgus cubanensis</i> | Greater Antillean Nightjar | <i>Pitangua</i> | RP | C | BH,BS |
| <i>Siphornis brewsteri</i> | Least Pauraque | <i>Torico</i> | E | R* | BS |
| <i>Chordeiles minor</i> | Common Nighthawk | | M | R | |
| <i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i> | Antillean Nighthawk | <i>Querebebe</i> | RP | F | P,BS |
| <i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i> | White-collared Swift | <i>Vencejo de collar</i> | RP | O | BP,BH,P |
| <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> | Chimney Swift | | M | R | |
| <i>Cypseloides niger</i> | Black Swift | <i>Vencejo negro</i> | M,RP | O | MA |
| <i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i> | Antillean Palm Swift | <i>Vencejito palmar</i> | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Chlorostilbon swainsonii</i> | Hispaniolan Emerald | <i>Zumbador mediano</i> | E | A | BP,BH |
| <i>Anthrocothorax dominicus</i> | Antillean Mango | <i>Zumbador grande</i> | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Mellisuga minima</i> | Vervain Hummingbird | <i>Zumbadorcito</i> | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | | M | H | |
| <i>Priotelus roseigaster</i> | Hispaniolan Trogon | <i>Papagayo</i> | E | C | BH,BP |
| <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> | Belted Kingfisher | <i>Martin Pescador</i> | RP | F | CH |
| <i>Todus angustirostris</i> | Narrow-billed Tody | <i>Chi-cui</i> | E | A | BH,BP |
| <i>Todus subulatus</i> | Broad-billed Tody | <i>Barrancoli</i> | E | A | BS,BP |
| <i>Nesocittes micromegas</i> | Antillean Piculet | <i>Carpintero de sierra</i> | RP | C | BS,BP |
| <i>Melanerpes striatus</i> | Hispaniolan Woodpecker | <i>Carpintero</i> | E | A | MA |
| <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> | Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | <i>Carpintero migratorio</i> | M | O | BH,BP,P |
| <i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i> | Gray Kingbird | <i>Petigre</i> | RP | C | MA |
| <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i> | Loggerhead Kingbird | <i>Manjuila</i> | RP | O | BP,BH,BS |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|----------|
| Tyrannus forficatus | Scissor-tailed Flycatcher | | M | E | |
| Myiarchus crinitus | Great-crested Flycatcher | | M | E | |
| Myiarchus stolidus | Stolid Flycatcher | Manuelito | RP | C | MA |
| Contopus hispaniolensis | Hispaniolan Pewee | Maroíta | E | C | BS,BP |
| Elaenia fallax | Greater Antillean Elaenia | Maroíta canosa | RP | C | BP,BH |
| Tachycineta euchrysea | Golden Swallow | Golondrina verde | E | F* | BP,BH |
| Tachycineta bicolor | Tree Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Riparia riparia | Bank Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Hirundo rustica | Barn Swallow | Golondrina | M | O | CH,P |
| Hirundo fulva | Cave Swallow | Golondrina de cueva | RP | C | CH,P |
| Stelgidopteryx serripennis | Rough-winged Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Petrochelidon pyrrhonata | Cliff Swallow | Golondrina | M | R | CH,P |
| Progne subis | Purple Martin | Golondrina grande | M | O | |
| Progne dominicensis | Caribbean Martin | Golondrina grande | RP | F | BP,CH,P |
| Corvus leucognaphalus | White-necked Crow | Cuervo | RP | CL* | MA |
| Corvus palmarum | Palm Crow | Cao | E | CL* | MA |
| Mimus polyglottos | Northern Mockingbird | Ruiseñor | RP | A | MA |
| Margarops fuscatus | Pearly-eyed Thrasher | Zorzal pardo | RP | CL | BS |
| Dumetella carolinensis | Gray Catbird | Zorzal gato | M | R | BS |
| Regulus calendula | Ruby-crowned Kinglet | | M | E | |
| Turdus swalesi | LaSelle Thrush | Zorzal de LaSelle | E | O* | BH |
| Turdus migratorius | American Robin | | M | E | |
| Turdus plumbea | Red-legged Thrush | Chua-chuá | RP | C | MA |
| Hylocichla mustelina | Wood Thrush | Zorzal | M | E | |
| Catharus bicknelli | Bicknell's Thrush | Zorzal migratorio | M | F | BH |
| Catharus ustulatus | Swainson's Thrush | Zorzal migratorio | M | H | |
| Catharus fuscescens | Veery | | M | R | |
| Myadestes genibarbis | Rufous-throated Solitaire | Jilguero | RP | C | BH,BP |
| Bombycilla cedorum | Cedar Waxwing | | M | E | |
| Dulus dominicus | Palmchat | Cigua palmera | E | CL | MA |
| Vireo nanus | Flat-billed Vireo | Ciguíta Juliana | E | O | BS |
| Vireo altiloquus | Black-whiskered Vireo | Julián Chiví | MN | A | BS,BH,P |
| Vireo flavifrons | Yellow-throated Vireo | Ciguíta | M | R | |
| Vireo griseus | White-eyed Vireo | Ciguíta | M | R | |
| Mniotilta varia | Black-and-White Warbler | Pega palo | M | C | MA |
| Protonotaria citrea | Prothonotary Warbler | Ciguíta cabeza amarilla | M | O | CH |
| Helminthos vermivorus | Worm-eating Warbler | Ciguíta cabeza rayada | M | O | BS,BH |
| Limnothlypis swainsonii | Swainson's Warbler | Ciguíta | M | R | BH |
| Vermivora pinus | Blue-winged Warbler | Ciguíta ala azul | M | R | BH |
| Vermivora chrysoptera | Golden-winged Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | BE |
| V. pinus x chrysoptera | "Brewster's Warbler" | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| Vermivora peregrina | Tennessee Warbler | Ciguíta Tenesí | M | O | BH |
| Vermivora ruficapilla | Nashville Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| Parula americana | Northern Parula | Ciguíta parula | M | C | BS,P,BH |
| Dendroica petechia | Yellow Warbler | Canario de manglar | RP,M | A | CH |
| Dendroica magnolia | Magnolia Warbler | Ciguíta magnolia | M | O | BH |
| Dendroica kirtlandii | Kirtland's Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | BS |
| Dendroica tigrina | Cape May Warbler | Ciguíta tigrina | M | A | MA |
| Dendroica caerulescens | Black-throated Blue Warbler | Ciguíta azul | M | A | BH,BP,BS |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----|------------|
| <i>Dendroica coronata</i> | Yellow-rumped Warbler | Ciguíta mirta | M | CL | BP, BE |
| <i>Dendroica virens</i> | Black-throated Green Warbler | Ciguíta pechinegro | M | O | BP |
| <i>Dendroica fusca</i> | Blackburnian Warbler | Ciguíta del frío | M | R | BS |
| <i>Dendroica dominica</i> | Yellow-throated Warbler | Ciguíta garganta amarilla | M | F | BP, P |
| <i>Dendroica pinus</i> | Pine Warbler | Ciguíta del pinar | RP, M | A | BP |
| <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> | Chestnut-sided Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Dendroica castanea</i> | Bay-breasted Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Dendroica striata</i> | Blackpoll Warbler | Ciguíta casco prieto | P | A | BE |
| <i>Dendroica discolor</i> | Prairie Warbler | Ciguíta de los prados | M | A | BE, BP |
| <i>Dendroica palmarum</i> | Palm Warbler | Ciguíta del palmar | M | A | BE, BP |
| <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i> | Ovenbird | Patico | M | C | BH, BS, BP |
| <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> | Northern Waterthrush | Ciguíta del agua | M, RP | C | CH |
| <i>Seiurus motacilla</i> | Louisiana Waterthrush | Ciguíta del río | M | O | BH, BP |
| <i>Oporornis formosus</i> | Kentucky Warbler | Ciguíta de Kentukí | M | R | |
| <i>Oporornis agilis</i> | Connecticut Warbler | Ciguíta de lentes | M | R | CH, BE |
| <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> | Mourning Warbler | Ciguíta triste | M | R | |
| <i>Wilsonia citrina</i> | Hooded Warbler | Ciguíta gorra negra | M | R | BS, P |
| <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> | Wilson's Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> | Canada Warbler | Ciguíta | M | E | |
| <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> | American Redstart | Candelita, Bijirita | M | C | BH, BS, P |
| <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> | Common Yellowthroat | Ciguíta enmascarada | M | C | BP, P |
| <i>Microligea palustris</i> | Ground Warbler | Ciguíta cola verde | E | C | BE, BH |
| <i>Xenoligea montana</i> | White-winged Warbler | Ciguíta aliblanca | E | CL* | BH |
| <i>Coereba flaveola</i> | Bananaquit | Ciguíta comun | RP | A | MA |
| <i>Euphonia musica</i> | Antillean Euphonia | Jilguerillo | RP | C | BH, BS |
| <i>Spindalis dominicensis</i> | Stripe-headed Tanager | Cigua amarilla | E | CL | BH, BP |
| <i>Piranga rubra</i> | Summer Tanager | Tanagra del paso | M | H | |
| <i>Piranga olivacea</i> | Scarlet Tanager | | M | H | |
| <i>Phaenicophilus palmarum</i> | Black-crowned Palm Tanager | Cuatro ojos | E | A | MA |
| <i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i> | Gray-crowned Palm Tanager | Cuatro ojos cabeza gris | E | E | BS, BH |
| <i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i> | Chat Tanager | Patito Chirrí | E | CL* | BH |
| <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> | Shiny Cowbird | Pájaro vaquero | RP | F | P |
| <i>Agelaius humeralis</i> | Tawny-shouldered Blackbird | Mayito | E | H | BS, P |
| <i>Quiscalus niger</i> | Greater Antillean Grackle | Chinchilín | RP | F | CH, P |
| <i>Icterus dominicensis</i> | Black-cowled Oriole | Cigua canaria | RP | F | P |
| <i>Icterus galbula</i> | Baltimore Oriole | | M | R | |
| <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> | Bobolink | | M | E | |
| <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow | Gorrión doméstico | I | C | P, BS |
| <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> | Village Weaver | Madam sagá | I | CL | P |
| <i>Amandava amandava</i> | Red Avadavat | | I | ? | |
| <i>Lonchura malacca</i> | Chestnut Mannikin | Monjita tricolor | I | CL | P |
| <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> | Nutmeg Mannikin | Ciguíta pechijabao | I | CL | P |
| <i>Carduelis dominicensis</i> | Antillean Siskin | Canario | RP | CL | BP |
| <i>Loxia megaplaga</i> | White-winged Crossbill | Pico cruzado | RP | CL* | BP |
| <i>Loxigilla violacea</i> | Greater Antillean Bullfinch | Gallito prieto | RP | A | BE, BS |
| <i>Tiaris olivacea</i> | Yellow-faced Grassquit | Ciguíta de hierba | RP | C | BP, P |
| <i>Tiaris bicolor</i> | Black-faced Grassquit | Juana Maruca | RP | O | BP, P, BS |
| <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> | Rose-breasted Grosbeak | Degollado | M | R | BS, BH |
| <i>Guiraca caerulea</i> | Blue Grosbeak | Azulejón | M | R | BS, P |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----|---|---------|
| Passerina cyanea | Indigo Bunting | Azulejo | M | R | BS,P |
| Sicalis flaveola | Saffron Finch | | I | ? | |
| Melospiza melodia | Song Sparrow | | M | E | |
| Melospiza lincolni | Lincoln's Sparrow | | M | H | BS,BH,P |
| Ammodramus savannarum | Grasshopper Sparrow | Tumbarrocío | RP | F | P |
| Zonotrichia capensis | Rufous-collared Sparrow | Cigua de Constanza | RP | F | BP,BH |
| D. magnolia x coronata | | | M | E | |

TOTAL SPECIES = 296



Appendix C: Definitions of Protected Areas of The Dominican Republic

DEFINITIONS

NATIONAL PARK

These are areas that enclose spectacular natural characteristics or unique areas of national or international importance. These areas include representative examples of the principal biogeographic regions of the country, such as rainforests or dry forest, that may be managed in a natural state or a virtually natural state.

SCIENTIFIC RESERVE

These are areas that contain natural formations and species of flora and fauna that are very significant for science and the natural environment.

HISTORICAL PARK

These areas are protected for their historical or archaeological importance, and are principally buildings, monuments, or other structures found in towns, villages and cities.

PANORAMIC VIEW

These are relatively large areas of national or international importance that form a natural landscape or outstanding seminatural area with the potential for outdoor recreation. These areas are generally found near seacoasts and lakes, and in the mountains, and offer panoramic views and variable climates.

BIOSPHERE RESERVE

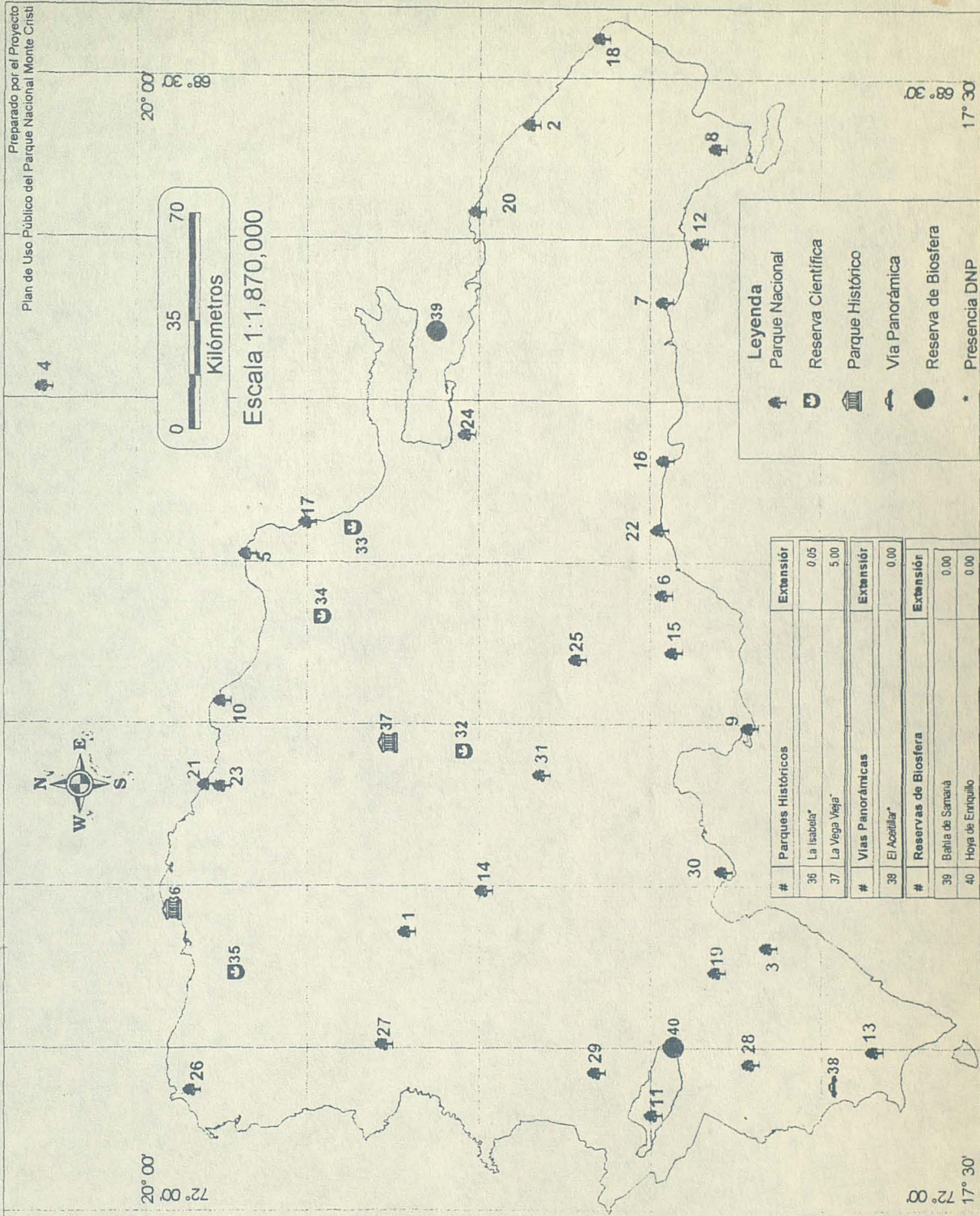
These protected areas represent typical examples of complete ecosystems and generally coincide with already existing protected areas. The most distinctive characteristic of Biosphere Reserves is that in their conception they are formed so as to permit a combination of activities, including environmental conservation, scientific investigation, environmental education, and the participation of the local population. This last aspect is of great importance because it affirms that humans are an integral part of the ecosystem.

Appendix D:
Map of the Protected Areas of
the Dominican Republic

Dirección Nacional de Parques Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas

| # | Parques Nacionales | Extensión |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1 | Aramando Bermúdez* | 766.00 |
| 2 | Bahía de Maamón* | 21.00 |
| 3 | Bahruco Oriental | 70.00 |
| 4 | Banco de la Plata | 3,748.00 |
| 5 | Cabo Francés Viejo* | 1.25 |
| 6 | Cuevas de Borbón o de El Pomier* | 0.25 |
| 7 | Cuevas Las Marañillas | 4.50 |
| 8 | Del Esté* | 430.00 |
| 9 | Dunas de las Calderas | 23.40 |
| 10 | El Chocó* | 77.50 |
| 11 | Isla Cabritos* | 25.00 |
| 12 | Isla Catedral* | 22.00 |
| 13 | Jaraguá* | 1,374.00 |
| 14 | José del Carmen Ramírez* | 764.00 |
| 15 | La Barbacoa | 22.00 |
| 16 | La Culebra* | 10.00 |
| 17 | La Gran Laguna o Laguna Perucho | 15.40 |
| 18 | Laguna Bateo o Cuerno y Cabelón o Mala P | 20.00 |
| 19 | Laguna Cabral o Rincón* | 240.54 |
| 20 | Lagunas Redonda y Limón* | 107.70 |
| 21 | Litoral Norte de Puerto Plata | 0.75 |
| 22 | Litoral Sur de Santo Domingo | 10.75 |
| 23 | Loma Isabel de Torres* | 15.00 |
| 24 | Los Hladises* | 1,375.00 |
| 25 | Montaña La Huesadora | 420.00 |
| 26 | Monte Cristal* | 550.00 |
| 27 | Najá de Mico | 278.00 |
| 28 | Sierra de Bahoruco* | 800.00 |
| 29 | Sierra de Nieba | 407.00 |
| 30 | Sierra Martín García | 319.50 |
| 31 | Valle Nuevo* | 657.00 |

| # | Reservas Científicas | Extensión |
|----|----------------------|-----------|
| 32 | Ebano Verde* | 23.10 |
| 33 | Loma Guaconejo | 50.00 |
| 34 | Loma Onda Espuña* | 72.50 |
| 35 | Villa Eliza* | 0.08 |



Appendix E: Guide for Working Groups

With the goal of working productively within these groups, we make the following recommendations:

- A. Try to discuss only matters related to the theme of your group. During the plenary session you will have the opportunity to make contributions concerning the other themes.
- B. Favor discussions and the interchange of ideas based on actual knowledge of the situation regarding the theme in question, and identify the factors that limit the development of activities relevant to that theme.
- C. Once you have identified the factors that limit the development of activities relevant to the theme, make action proposals that might improve the situation.
- D. Define strategies for the implementation of the action proposals. In order to define a strategy it is necessary to consider the following aspects:

What activity is proposed?

Why is it to be developed?

When will it be developed?

How will it be developed?


Who should participate?

With what resources will it developed?

Resultados Del
Taller Nacional De Planificación Para La
Conservación De La Avifauna De
La República Dominicana

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