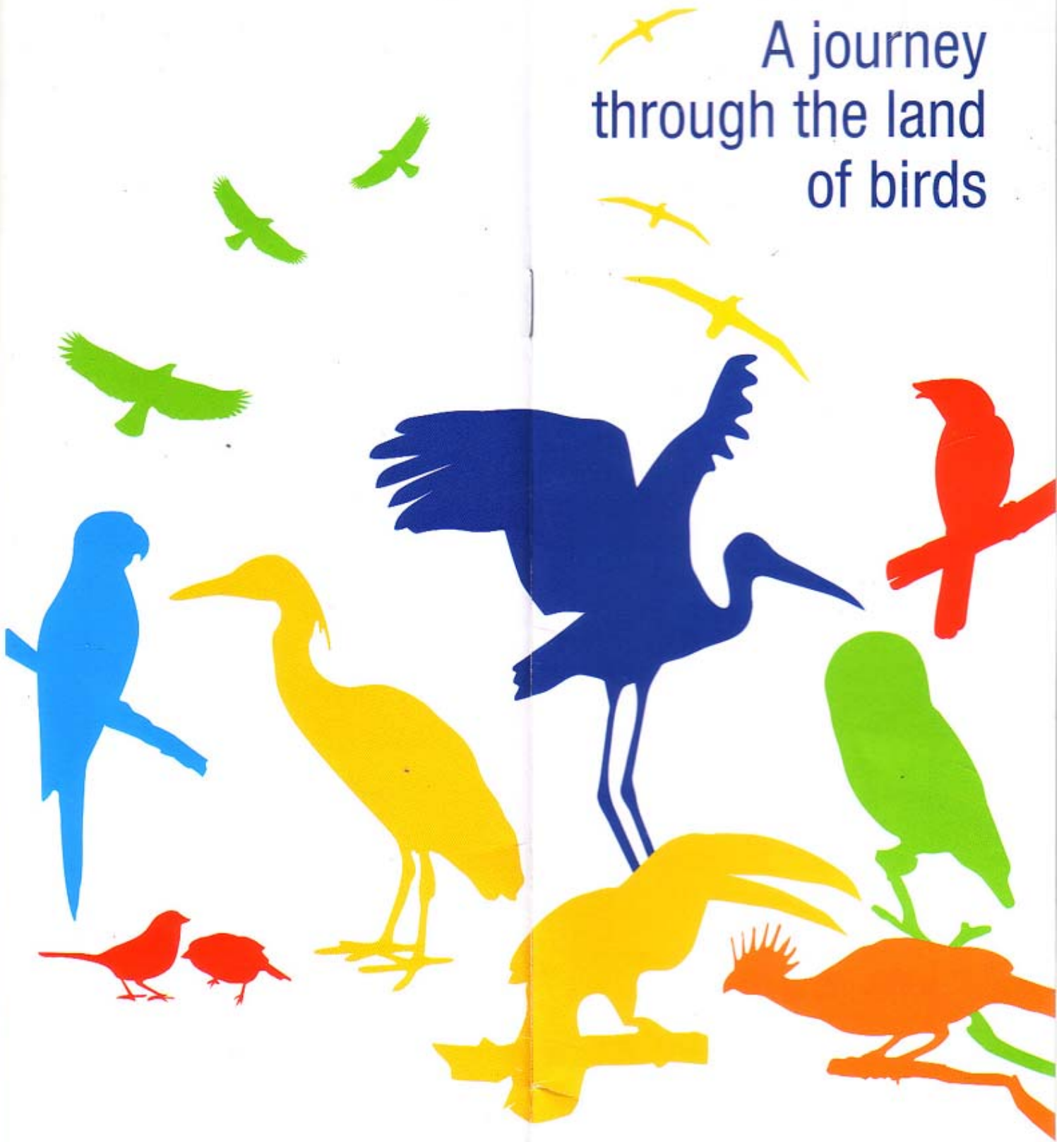


A journey through the land of birds



Produced by



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Associação Brasileira das Empresas
de Ecoturismo e Turismo de Aventura

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Sensational!



Brasil: One of the richest avifaunas in the World

In a recent study Brasil was found to have **1801 species of birds**, which is about half of all South American species and 20% of the World's species.



Brasil has more than 222 endemics, species that live exclusively within its borders.

Some of the most characteristic Brazilian birds are the noisy and beautiful parrots, macaws and parakeets, the antbirds, and the majestic toucans and toucanets.

Part of the Brazilian avifauna is composed of non-resident species, or migrants, from the northern hemisphere (about 80 species) or from the extreme south of the continent (about 50 species).

The importance of Brazilian birds

Brasil is known throughout the World as a country of huge biological diversity and, with its wealth of colourful birds with their beautiful songs, is in an especially strong position to awaken the ecological conscience of the World to the need for preserving the environment for these winged creatures, so fundamental to the biodiversity balance.





Endemics

The large number of endemic species makes Brasil a very important country for bird conservation.

Around three quarters of Brazilian endemics are forest birds, specialising in different types of woodland and exploiting different ecological niches.

The Cerrado, Caatinga and the Southern Grasslands all contain a considerable number of endemic species.

Among Brazilian endemics there are psittacids (macaws, parrots and parakeets), hummingbirds and a great number of passerines, all of great interest for their beauty and uniqueness.

222+ endemics

Conservation

The best way to help bird conservation is to preserve the natural environment and, where necessary, regenerate it. However, in order to conserve, it is necessary to know what it is that we would like to protect.

Birdwatching helps conservation.

Watching birds in their natural habitat unites science, leisure, economic activity and environmental education and is an important factor in the fight to preserve the environment.

Brasil has the best program on standards for certification of Sustainable Tourism in Latin America.

Birding In Brasil

The extreme diversity of endemic, rare and colourful birds, with their beautiful songs, makes Brasil one of the most important destinations for birders, along with its **spectacular natural landscape and good tourism structure.**

Few places in the World can provide you the opportunity to watch birds in their natural environment at sites with **hundreds of species** even near cities like São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Good tourism structure and top birding guides take you into a **journey through the land of birds** to find rare and little known species.

Birding in Brasil is also an important stimulus to sustainable development, leading to the creation of **private nature reserves**, lodges and birding tour companies.

In each region and biomes, you'll find key destinations for birdwatching always with nice options for lodging in **charming hotels, lodges or ecolodges.**

Brasil has 1801 species and new species found every year.



Brazilian Biomes



- Amazonia
- Caatinga
- Southern Grasslands
- Cerrado
- Atlantic Forest
- Pantanal



The huge size of Brazil and its privileged geographical position in the tropics makes the country unique in its diversity of natural environments, having within its borders everything from dense rainforest to open grasslands, Cerrado and Caatinga.





Amazonian Rainforest

The great forest.

The biggest body of forest on the planet, the Amazon has the **richest known regional avifauna** permitting hundreds of species to exist in the same area.

The Amazon rainforest includes various types of wet forest, each with its own characteristics. Terra Firme forest is a formation found in areas that are not subjected to periodic flooding. It always has a **high diversity of species**, but few individuals per species.



Flooded Amazon forest comprises periodically flooded forests that follow the great river courses and plains. The flooded forests are divided into two principal types: Várzea and Igapó Forests.

The avifauna of the flooded forests is very rich, but it has few terrestrial species. Some species are characteristic of these environments, like Hoatzin, Sunbittern and various Herons.

Destinations: Alta Floresta, Alter do Chão, Anavilhanas, Belém, Boa Vista, Carajás, Ilha de Marajó, Manaus, Santarém, São Gabriel da Cachoeira.

1300 species



Pantanal

A world of land, water, colour and sound.

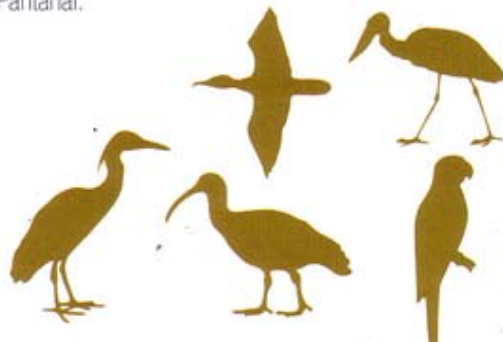


Occupying an area of 75.000 km² the Pantanal of the Mato Grosso is a plain that is flooded for a good part of the year (December to May). The vegetation of the Pantanal (like the fauna) is greatly influenced by the Amazon (to the north), the Cerrado (to the east) and the Atlantic forest (to the south). **The Pantanal has one of the biggest concentrations of aquatic and marshland birds in the World** due to the abundance of nutrients found in the food chain created by the floods.

Among the great number of species of bird, the best-known elements of the Pantanal avifauna are the Jabiru, American Woodstork, Roseate Spoonbill, Neotropical Cormorant, the Herons and the Hyacinth Macaw.

Destinations: Bonito, North Pantanal, South Pantanal.

650 species





Atlantic Forest

Exuberance and Richness.

Distributed in the east of Brasil and also in part of Argentina and Paraguay, the Atlantic Forest extends for more than 2,500 km in Brazilian territory from the state of Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul.



The natural vegetation of this region is predominantly rainforest, but includes distinct types that vary from lowland and mountain forests to coastal Restingas and Araucaria forests (on the southern plateau). The diversity of birds is very high and **the region has one of the richest assemblages of birds on the planet.**

Various species of birds in these forests are also found in the Amazon, revealing an ancient connection between these two forest masses.

The mountain forests are to be found along the coastal range in eastern Brasil. They have high rainfall, humidity and exuberant vegetation.

The avifauna is very rich, with many endemic species, predominantly antbirds, tanagers, flycatchers, cotingas and hummingbirds.

Destinations: Bertioga, Florianópolis, Iguassu Falls, Itacaré, Itatiaia, Itanhaém, Linhares, Peruipe, Rio de Janeiro, São Miguel Arcanjo, São Paulo State Parks, Serra dos Órgãos National Park, Ubatuba.

1020 species



Cerrado

The Cerrado of central Brasil.

The second largest South American biome.

The vegetation of the Cerrado varies from fairly dense woodland (cerradão) to open grasslands (campos limpos) that are sometimes flooded.

The soil is poor in nutrients and the climate has two seasons, one very wet, and the other very dry. There are sparsely scattered low trees and bushes, with gnarled branches, thick bark and leathery leaves. Fires, man-made or natural, are common. The birds of the gallery woodlands (woods that follow river courses) of central Brasil are strongly influenced by the avifauna of the Atlantic Forest.



Approximately 12% of the species associated with the Cerrado are endemic.

Most of these endemic species are widespread throughout the Cerrado but a few, like Hyacinth Visorbearer, Cipó Canastero, Grey-backed Tachuri and Pale-throated Serra-Finch are restricted to rocky grasslands in the Espinhaço mountain range.

Destinations: Bonito, Chapada Diamantina, Chapada dos Guimarães, Chapada dos Veadeiros, Emas National Park, Jalapão, Palmas, Serra do Cipó.

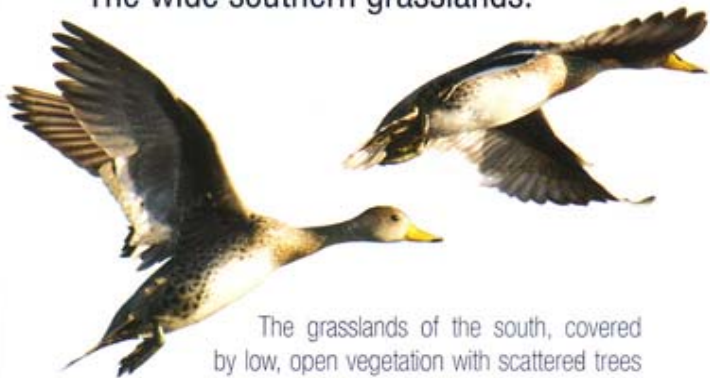
837 species





Southern Grasslands

The wide southern grasslands.



The grasslands of the south, covered by low, open vegetation with scattered trees and bushes, form savannahs that are extensively distributed over the River Plate basin.

Their wealth of wetlands, lakes and lagoons makes the southern grasslands **one of the best regions for aquatic and marsh birds**, especially wildfowl, with good numbers of herons, cranes and rails, seedeaters, plovers and shorebirds.

Destinations: Aparados da Serra, Mostardas, Porto Alegre, São Francisco de Paula e Taim.

476 species



Caatinga

The dry forest of northeast Brasil.

The Caatinga is found in the interior of northeast Brasil, with vegetation that grows in shallow soils and is subjected to long periods of drought. When the rains come the Caatinga undergoes a surprising transformation and a profusion of foliage emerges in various shades of green with colourful flowers.

A significant number of species of birds live in the Caatinga,

about half the number that is dependent or semi-dependent on the forests.

The most numerous species in the Caatinga are flycatchers, hummingbirds, raptors, tanagers, thornbirds and antbirds.



The white-naped Jay is one of the most characteristic birds of the Caatinga.

Destinations: Chapada do Araripe, Delta do Parnaíba, Fortaleza, Raso da Catarina, Serra da Capivara.

510 species



Brazilian Regions

- North
- Northeast
- Central West
- Southeast
- South



For more information access
www.brazilnature.travel



Photos Ary Bassous*, Carlos Henrique Almeida, Ciro Albano, Daniel De Granville, Edson Endrigo, Fabio Colombini, J. Quental, James Faraco Amorim, Joaquim Gersier de Lima*, Marcelo Ismar Santana*, Octavio Campos Sales, Rodolfo Elier*, Roland Gabriel, Rudimar Narciso Cipriani. **Family icons** based on Sick 97. **Text** F. Mallet-Rodrigues. **Design** Rafael Gentile. **Translation** Rick Simpson, Jeremy Minns. **Concept** dedoverde. *Concurso Avistar Itaju BBA 2007.