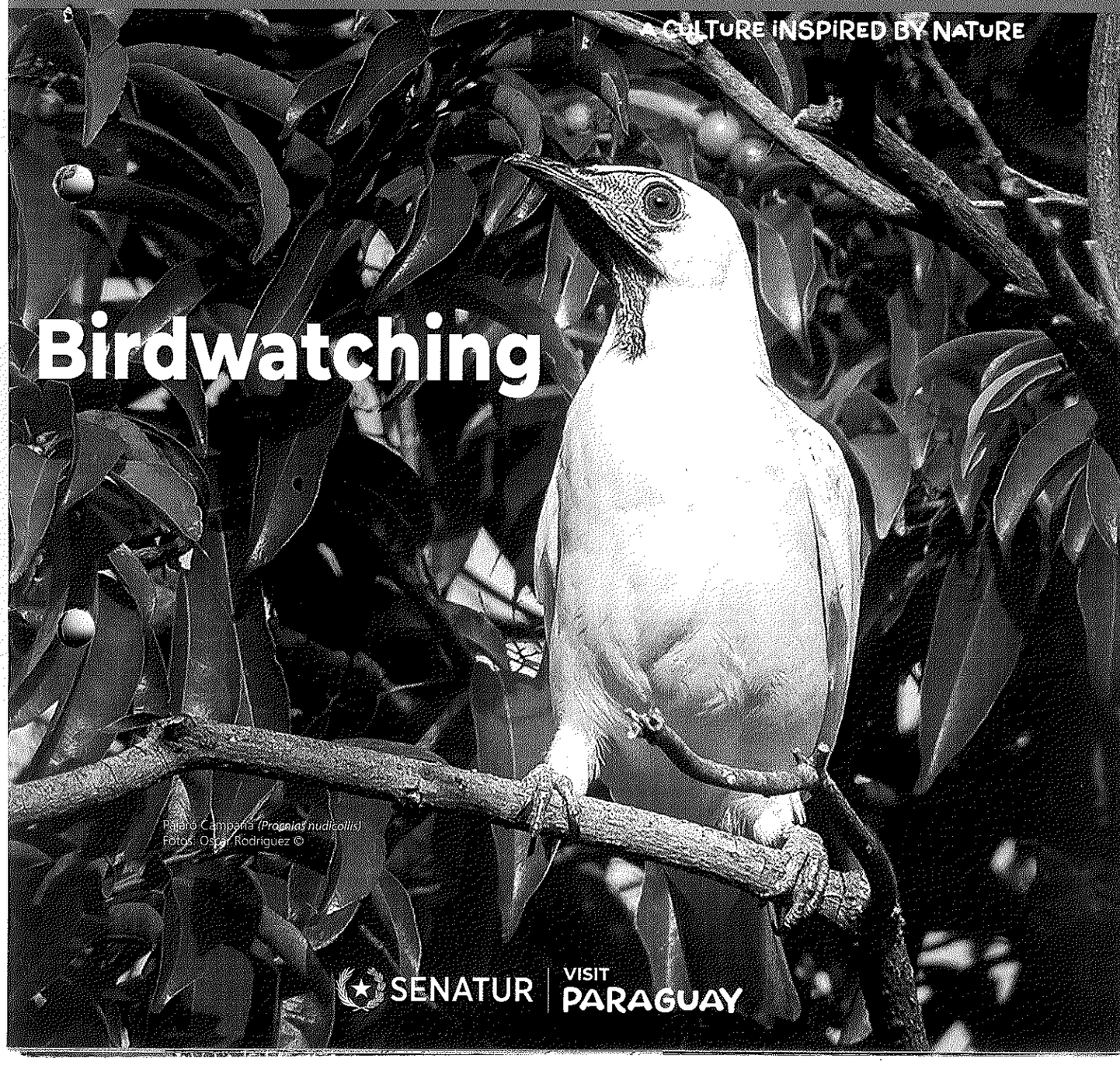
PARAGUAY

A CULTURE INSPIRED BY NATURE

Birdwatching



Pájaro Campana *(Procnias nudicollis)*
Fotos: Oscar Rodríguez ©

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Tordo Amarillo *(Xanthopsar flavus)*
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Asunción - Paraguay
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www.guyra.org.py

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

PARAGUAY Birding & Nature
www.paraguay-birding-nature.com

SECRETARÍA NACIONAL DE TURISMO
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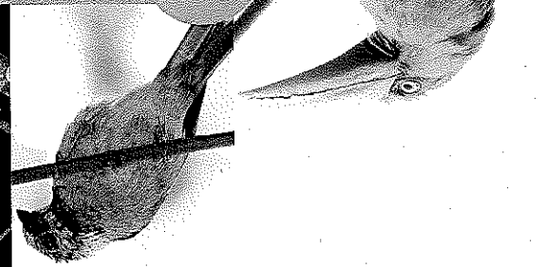


ATLANTIC FOREST

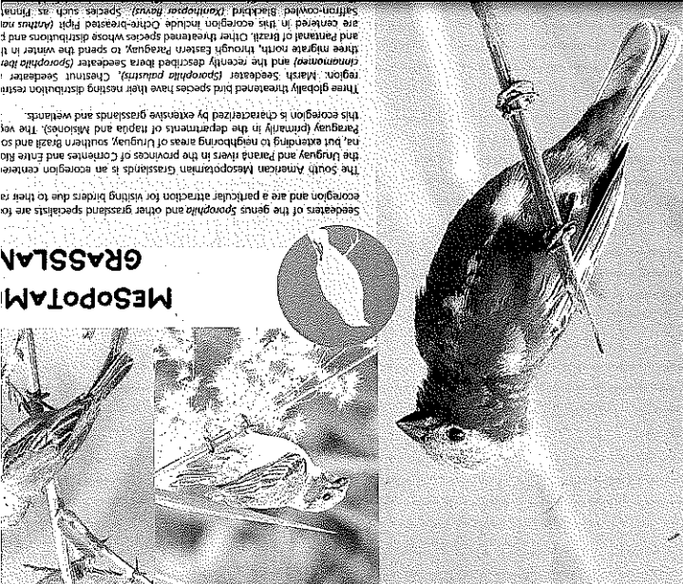
A paradise for birds and bird lovers, the Upper Parana Atlantic Forest (or BAAPA, for its name in Spanish) in Paraguay is the ecoregion with the highest levels of endemism and species threatened with extinction, both nationally and globally. It is the western extension of the Brazilian Atlantic coast rainforests, and is also found in the province of Misiones, Argentina. This ecoregion is home to the taller, most humid and structurally complex forests in the country.

Globally threatened species include Black-throated Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*), Purple-winged Ground-Dove (*Paraclaravis geoffroyi*), Vinaceous Amazon (*Amazona vinacea*), Helmeted Woodpecker (*Celeus galeatus*) and the Near Threatened Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) and Solitary Tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*). Some of the most characteristic species include toucans and woodpeckers, as well as Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*), Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*Aramides saracuara*), and Rusty-barred Owl (*Strix hylophila*), among many others.

CERRADO

The Cerrado is home to some of the most unique species in Paraguay. This ecoregion represents one of the largest assemblages of savannas, grasslands and dry forests in the world (covering 2 million km2). It is found in central Brazil, southeastern Bolivia and the north of the eastern region of Paraguay, as one continuous area in Concepción Department, and as natural islands in the departments of Amambay, San Pedro, Canindeyú and Caaguazú. In this ecoregion, pure grasslands ("campos limpios"), grasslands with some woody plants ("campos sucios", and cerrado senso stricto and dense forests of medium and low height ("cerradones") provide a rich mosaic of habitats.

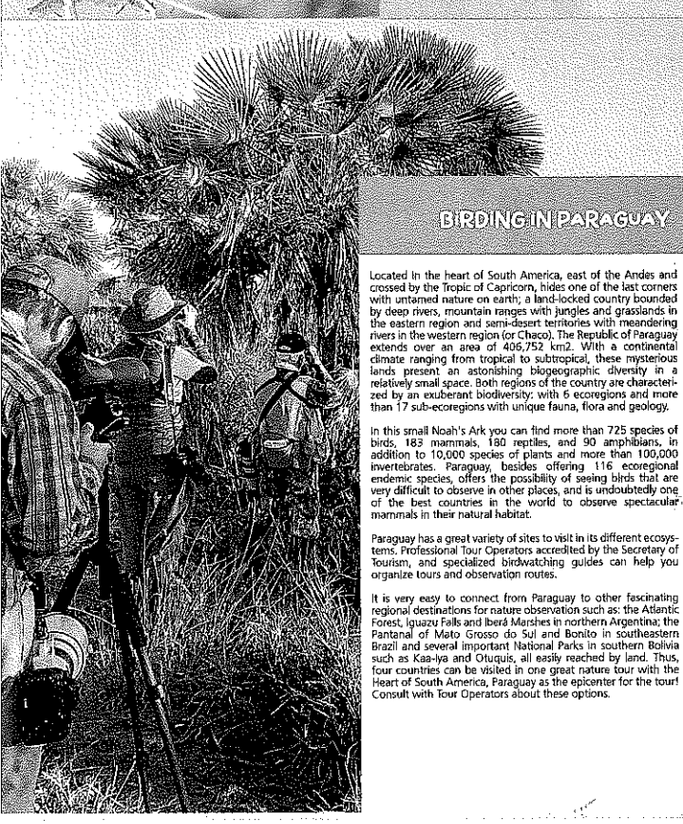
A total of 454 bird species has been recorded in this ecoregion in Paraguay, of which 12 are considered endemic to the ecoregion and several globally threatened. Among the endemic and threatened species are Lesser Nothura (*Nothura minor*) and White-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus candicans*), known from only one and two sites, respectively, in the country, and both typical of "campos". Other noteworthy species found in these habitats include Cock-tailed Tyrant (*Alectrurus tricolor*), Sharp-tailed



MESOPOTAMIC GRASSLAND

Seedeaters of the genus *Sporophila* and other grassland specialists are the South American Mesopotamian Grasslands is an ecoregion centered on the Uruguay and Parana rivers in the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios, but extending to neighboring areas of Uruguay, southern Brazil and southeastern Paraguay (primarily in the departments of Itapua and Misiones). The ecoregion is characterized by extensive grasslands and wetlands.

Three globally threatened bird species have their nesting distribution restricted to this region: Marsh Seedeater (*Sporophila palustris*), Chestnut Seedeater (*S. cinnamomea*) and the recently described Black Seedeater (*Sporophila iberaensis*) are resident in this ecoregion include Cotton-breasted Flycatcher (*Arundinicola leucocephala*), Saffron-crowned Blackbird (*Xanthopsar flavus*). Species such as Finnis-



BIRDING IN PARAGUAY

Located in the heart of South America, east of the Andes and crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn, hides one of the last corners with untamed nature on earth; a land-locked country bounded by deep rivers, mountain ranges with jungles and grasslands in the eastern region and semi-desert territories with meandering rivers in the western region (or Chaco). The Republic of Paraguay extends over an area of 406,752 km2. With a continental climate ranging from tropical to subtropical, these mysterious lands present an astonishing biogeographic diversity in a relatively small space. Both regions of the country are characterized by an exuberant biodiversity: with 6 ecoregions and more than 17 sub-ecoregions with unique fauna, flora and geology.

In this small Noah's Ark you can find more than 725 species of birds, 183 mammals, 180 reptiles, and 90 amphibians, in addition to 10,000 species of plants and more than 100,000 invertebrates. Paraguay, besides offering 116 ecoregional endemic species, offers the possibility of seeing birds that are very difficult to observe in other places, and is undoubtedly one of the best countries in the world to observe spectacular mammals in their natural habitat.

Paraguay has a great variety of sites to visit in its different ecosystems. Professional Tour Operators accredited by the Secretary of Tourism, and specialized birdwatching guides can help you organize tours and observation routes.

It is very easy to connect from Paraguay to other fascinating regional destinations for nature observation such as: the Atlantic Forest, Iguazu Falls and Iberá Marshes in northern Argentina; the Pantanal of Mato Grosso do Sul and Bonito in southeastern Brazil and several important National Parks in southern Bolivia such as Kaa-Iya and Otuquis, all easily reached by land. Thus, four countries can be visited in one great nature tour with the Heart of South America, Paraguay as the epicenter for the tour! Consult with Tour Operators about these options.

Tropic of Capricorn
Tropical Dry Forest
Tropical Moist Forest
Tropical Savanna
Temperate Grassland
Temperate Forest
Temperate Savanna
Temperate Wetland
Tropical Wetland
Tropical Grassland
Tropical Savanna
Tropical Dry Forest
Tropical Moist Forest
Tropical Wetland
Tropical Grassland
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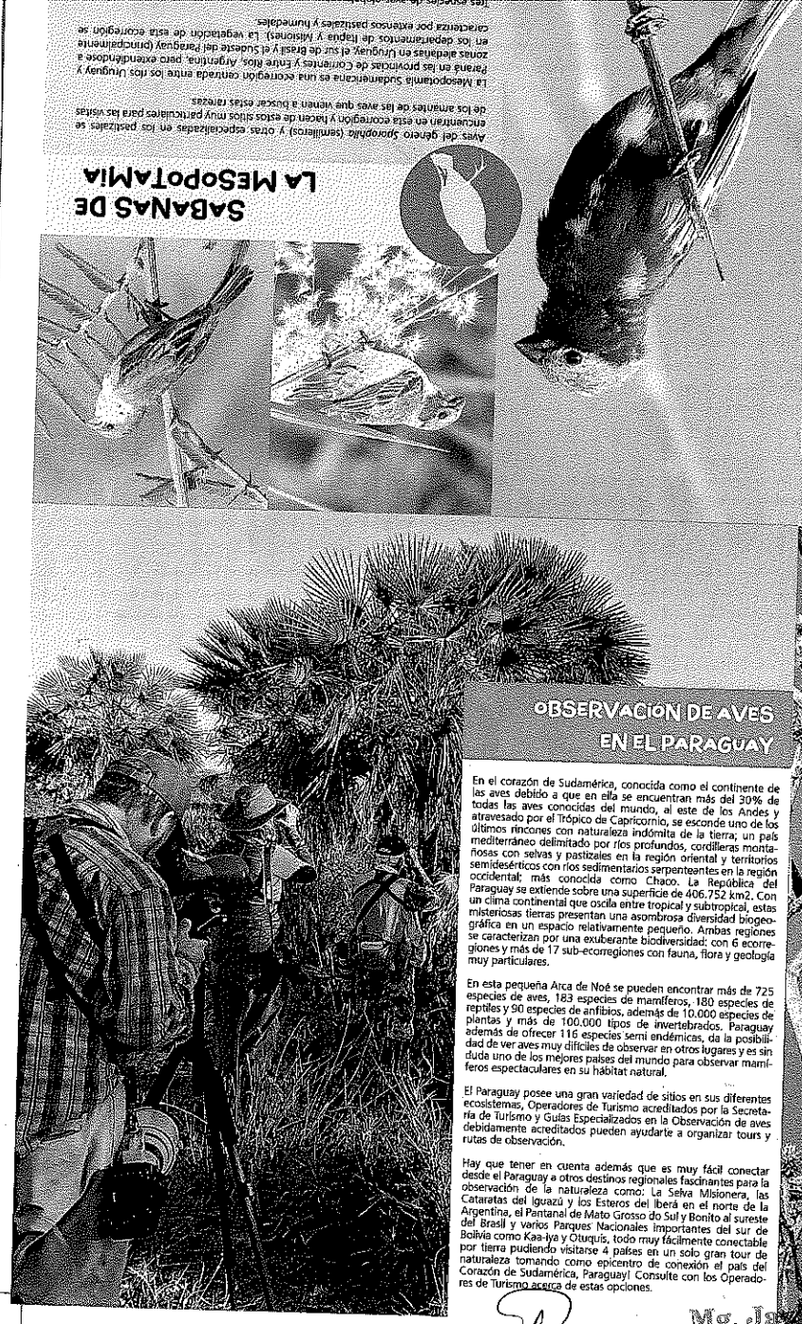
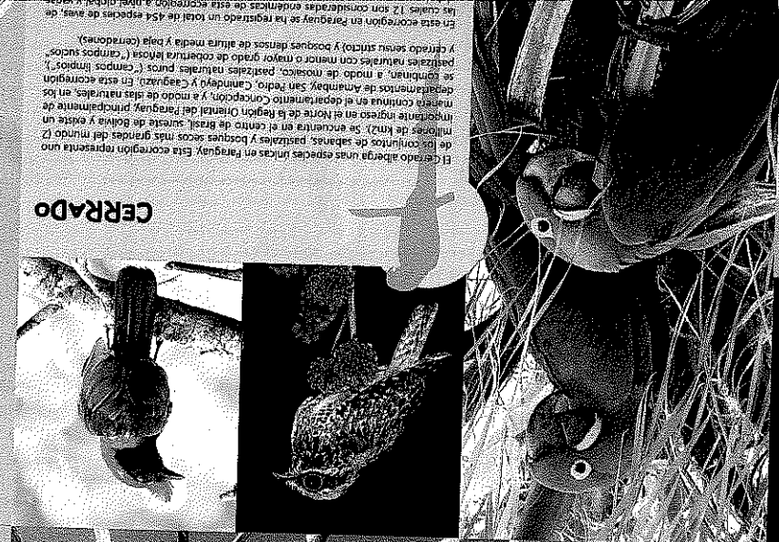
Tropical Wetland
Tropical Grassland
Tropical Savanna
Tropical Dry Forest
Tropical Moist Forest



SABANAS DE LA MESOPOTAMIA

Aves del género *Sporophila* (semillineros) y otras especializadas en los pastizales se encuentran en esta ecorregión y hacen de estos sitios muy particulares para las visitas de los amantes de las aves que vienen a buscar estas rareces.

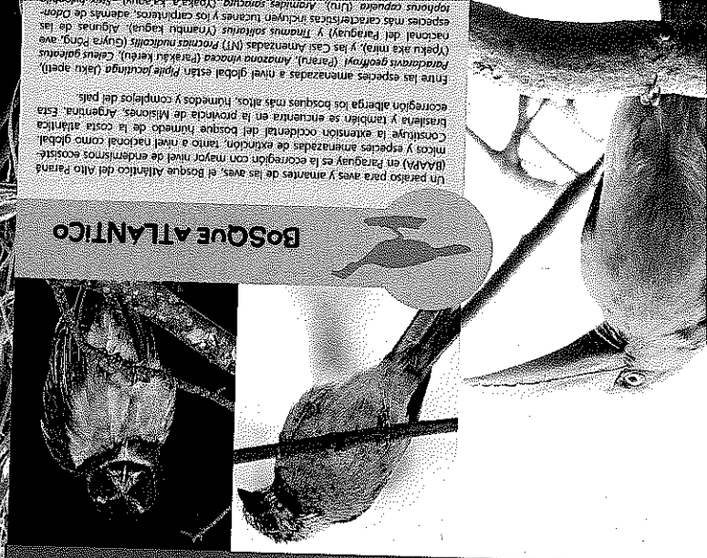
La Mesopotamia Sudamericana es una ecorregión ceñida entre los ríos Uruguay y Paraná en las provincias de Corrientes y Entre Ríos, Argentina, pero extendiéndose a zonas aledañas en Uruguay, el sur de Brasil y el Sudeste del Paraguay (principalmente en los departamentos de Itapúa y Misiones). La vegetación de esta ecorregión se caracteriza por extensos pastizales y humedales.



CERRADO

El cerrado alberga unas especies únicas en Paraguay. Esta ecorregión representa uno de los conjuntos de sabanas, pastizales y bosques secos más grandes del mundo (7 millones de km2). Se encuentra en el centro de Brasil, sureste de Bolivia y oeste un importante rugiero en el norte de la Región Oriental del Paraguay, principalmente de manera continua en el departamento Concepción, y a modo de islas naturales en los departamentos de Amambay, San Pedro, Canindeyú y Caaguazú. En esta ecorregión se combinan, a modo de mosaico, pastizales naturales, pues ("campos limpios") pastizales naturales con menor o mayor grado de cobertura leñosa ("campos sucios" y cerrado sensu stricto) y bosques densos de altura media y baja (cerradones).

En esta ecorregión en Paraguay se ha registrado un total de 454 especies de aves, de las cuales 12 son consideradas endémicas de esta ecorregión a nivel global, y más



BOSQUE ATLÁNTICO

Un paraíso para aves y amantes de las aves, el Bosque Atlántico del Alto Paraná (BAAPA) en Paraguay es la ecorregión con mayor nivel de endemismos aviares. Constituye la extensión occidental del bosque húmedo de la costa atlántica brasileña y también se encuentra en la provincia de Misiones, Argentina. Esta ecorregión alberga los bosques más altos, húmedos y complejos del país.

Entre las especies amenazadas a nivel global están *Pipile jacutinga* (Jacú pavón), *Paradoxornis geoffroyi* (Pinzón), *Amazona vinacea* (Parakeet Keiri), *Cariama galeata* (Yperú ave mía), y las Casi Amenazadas (NT) *Procnias nudicollis* (Guyra Pong, ave nacional del Paraguay) y *Tinamus solitarius* (Yrambu Kaguá). Algunas de las especies más características incluyen tucanes y los carpinteros, además de Dendrocolaptes *Platyrinchus* (Ju), *Aramides saracura* (Chiricá-Tapaquá), *Myiopsitta monachus* (Ñanday Hovy), *Ara chloroptera* (Guacamayo Rojo), *Ara ararauna* (Guacamayo Azul), *Ara militaris* (Guacamayo Militar), *Amazona aestiva* (Loro Hablador), *Amazona pretrei* (Loro Pecho Rojo), *Amazona rhodocorytha* (Loro Cabeza Roja), *Amazona tucumana* (Loro Tucumano), *Amazona ochrocephala* (Loro Frente Amarilla), *Amazona pretrei* (Loro Pecho Rojo), *Amazona rhodocorytha* (Loro Cabeza Roja), *Amazona tucumana* (Loro Tucumano), *Amazona ochrocephala* (Loro Frente Amarilla), *Pyrrhura frontalis* (Tiricica), *Pyrrhura leucotis* (Tiricica Cola Roja), *Pyrrhura hoffmanni* (Tiricica Cola Roja