

# ETHNO-ORNITHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE BY THE RESIDENTS OF CATUNI DA ESTRADA VILLAGE, CHAPADA DIAMANTINA-BA

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## INTRODUCTION

The set of interactions between humans and fauna can be traced through different scientific approaches, depending on the theoretical line (Begossi, 1993). Ethnozoology is responsible for understanding the relationships between peoples and animals (Alves e Souto, 2010).

Ethno-ornithology, a branch of ethnozoology, seeks to understand the cognitive, behavioral, and symbolic relationships between humans and wild birds, crossing knowledge from the understanding of these relationships under many cultural and ecological contexts.

It is very important to record the traditional ecological knowledge about wild birds, and studying the relationship of small villages with the local avifauna is essential to understand the culture and ecological state of wild birds.

## METHODOLOGY

This work was carried out between November and May 2020 in Catuni da Estrada village (10°20'39.9"S and 40°11'01.4"W, 500 m a.s.l.), county of Jaguarari - BA, located in the north of Chapada Diamantina, Brazil.

We interviewed 50 local residents, who know and use wild birds for different purposes. We chose the residents based on the snowball technique (Biernacki and Waldorf, 1981), locating the other interviewees based on the indication of the first ones.

Whenever necessary, we used a bird field guide (Sigrist, 2015) to help us identify the species with a scientific name according to the List of Birds of Brazil (CBRO, 2015).

We used Microsoft Excel 2013 to analyze the data and elaborate a list of birds of Catuni da Estrada village.

## OBJECTIVES

Identify the species known to the residents.

Uses of birds by residents: food, traditional medicine, and socio-affective interaction + trade.

The hunting techniques.

## THEORETICAL REFERENTIAL

When the fauna becomes important to a community, it also becomes part of the resident's culture, establishing many humans' relationships with animals. These relationships can be utilitarian (e.g., food, clothing, medicine, affective), symbolic (legends, myths), or illegal trade (Mason, 1899; Bennett et al., 1999; Alves et al., 2009; Corona, 2011).



Figure 1. (A) Smooth-Billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) (B) Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) (MARQUES, 2020); (C) King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*); (D) Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We identified 119 species in the interviews. People feed on 24 species. Residents use 11 species in traditional medicine. Twenty-two species are involved in socio-affective interactions (i.e., raised in cages as pets), and consequently, are also present in the illegal trade.

Residents mentioned 13 methods of bird hunting. Two species are in the Red Book of Endangered Brazilian Fauna. And people feed on one of them.



Figure 2. Birds used as food by the residents of Catuni da Estrada - BA, Brazil. (A) Squirrel cuckoo - *Piaya cayana*; (B) Ground dove - *Columbina picui*; (C) Gray-necked Wood-rail - *Aramides cajaneus*; (D) White-browed guan - *Penelope jacucaca* (BONFIM, 2020).



Figure 3. Species mentioned by the residents of Catuni da Estrada, Bahia, Brazil. (A) Swallow-tailed hummingbird - *Eupetomena macroura*; (B) Red-cowled cardinal - *Paroaria dominicana*; (C) Double-collared seedeater - *Sporophila caerulea*; (D) Campo troupial - *Icterus jamacaii*. (BONFIM, 2020).

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