

Falconry Journal Magazine

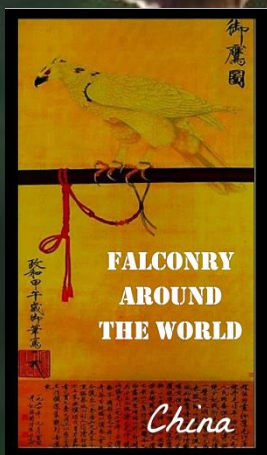
Revista Diário de Falcoaria

Free Digital Magazine - Issue 5 - English Edition



Observing a nest of **ORNATUS**

Geiser Trivelato describes his observation of a nest
of Ornate hawk-eagle in Iporanga-SP - Brazil.





More than 20 models of felt birds of prey
and parrots on key chains and mobiles.



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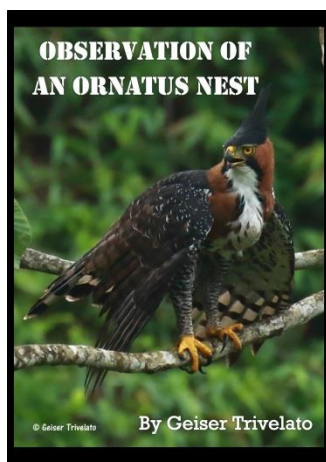
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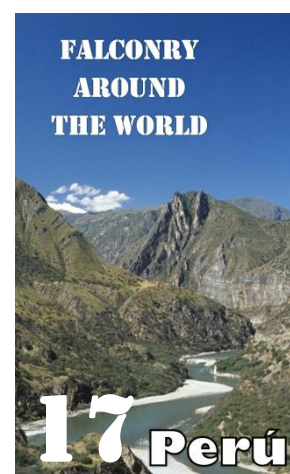
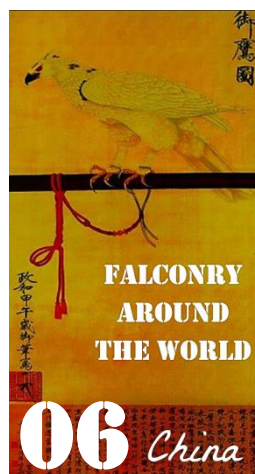
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felthawk@gmail.com
(+55 31) 9115-6041 - Kátia Boroni

Summary



20
COVER



28 Birdwatching
Interview Norton Santos

40 In favor of legal
breeding centers
by Kátia Boroni

33 Book *Corujas do Brasil*
Interview with Jefferson Silva
and Luiz Ribendoim

42 In favor of Zoos
by Kátia Boroni
and Marco Squeff

36 European Birds of prey
in Brazil

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Editorial



Democratic, universal, transcendent, Falconry is a way of living connected with nature, is based on creating a bond with the raptors, a connection between falconer and his bird, a partnership between two predators that can live alone, but decide to coexist for the benefit of both.

Through its historical study, one learns not only about the beginnings of Falconry, but above all about its importance. It is not by chance that falconry was considered as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity on November 16, 2010 by UNESCO. Falconry has a power, an admirable ability: to unite people.

Many people do not understand the magnitude of falconry; they think it is just hunting with a trained bird of prey in its natural environment. Of course, this definition is correct, but it is simple, short, summarized. Falconry goes far beyond that, it's an art that emerged in the beginnings of mankind for at least 3,000 years, and helped man to evolve into what he is today. Yes, a joint evolution; this is what falconry gives the falconer, a spiritual evolution, an evolution of behavior, a bigger environmental awareness, an evolution even in character. The birds of prey lift us up; the conviviality with them rescues us from ourselves. Human beings today are so caught up in savage capitalism, the vicious cycle of work and

consumption that causes the destruction of the planet at an ever-increasing rate, and when you decide to devote yourself to the birds of prey everything changes: your goals, responsibilities, routine, but above all the way of seeing life. You trade the big urban centers for the countryside; you start to conserve nonrenewable resources because you become more aware of them. You begin to see yourself small in the face of the greatness of nature and the food chain.

Birds of prey teach us, they are the greatest teachers I have ever had in my life. And above all, falconry rescues lives that were already lost; there are so many cases of people who have restarted in life thanks to the coexistence with a bird of prey.

Falconry unites falconers from different countries, cultures, religions, in a way that few arts or sports can do, making strangers in friends immediately. That is why today the Falconry Journal launches its newest edition of the Falconry Journal Magazine, believing in the importance of knowledge exchange among falconers around the world, through specialized and multilingual journalism.

Enjoy your Reading and fly high!
Kátia Boroni



Who am I

My name is Kátia Boroni, I am the journalist in charge of the websites *Diário de Falcoaria* and *Corujando por aí*, and since 2015 I write about Falconry and Environmental Education with birds of prey. My goal is to contribute to the exchange of knowledge and experience among falconers from all over the world, but above all to promote this noble art chosen in 2010 as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

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www.diariodefalcoaria.com

Journalist in charge: Kátia Boroni
MTB: 002.0435/MG

Contact: diariodefalcoaria@gmail.com
(+5531) 99115-6041

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Falconry around the world: China



It is fascinating to research and learn about the practice of Falconry throughout history. Although nobody knows for sure where Falconry first started, there are historical records of its practice in cultures as old as the Egyptian, and in the old Chinese dynasties.

Falconry in China has been practiced since its antiquity, with records dating back to 700 BC. It is portrayed in literature, painting and porcelain, showing its practice by the nobility and also by lower social classes. Historical records show that the falconry techniques practiced in ancient China were very similar to those used today, and they prove that falconry has existed for more than 3,000 years.

It is interesting to see how the local culture influenced the practice of falconry, although its techniques are somewhat universal, there are important differences in the management of birds of prey in each culture. In the case of Chinese Falconry, there are records of the use of phytotherapy and traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of birds of prey.

The choice of the main birds flown in falconry also varies according to each country and historical period. In ancient China the main birds used in falconry were the goshawks and saker falcons (*Falco cherrug*).

An art known as the sport of nobility was also a way of improving the lives of the poor, since by hunting with a trained bird of prey the amount of meat in the meals increased, thus providing a better quality of life for the falconers of the lower social classes.

To learn more about Falconry in China I interviewed the falconer Baoyong Zhang, general secretary of the China Falconry Association China Tian Dao, established in 2016

Interview Baoyong Zhan

Profile



My name is Baoyong Zhang, I was born in 1972 in Tianjin, China. When I was 9 years old I started to learn all the

traditional falconry skills from Master Mr. Deshui Yu and Mr. Wenkui Fan. Now I have 36 years of experience in training and hunting with hawks. I've trained eagles, falcons, sparrow hawks and merlins. I hunt hares and pheasants in open fields with eagles, and I also hunt hares with falcons and greyhounds in plains.

I basically follow the ancient Chinese tradition, in the spring after hunting with the falcon for 2 years I release it to nature, so it can breed. In a non-hunting season I don't keep falcons. I use my spare time to travel in China and observe the survival of the wild falcon. At the same time I also try

the falconry activities of different regions and different ethnic groups in China. In 2016, I set up the China Tian Dao falconry association. I am now the general secretary of the association.

Chinese Falconry Association Tian Dao



At present, China's government departments are preparing to set up the Chinese falconry committee, which is expected to hold a national conference in 2018, and many Chinese organizations will participate in this committee. The purpose of this committee is to integrate China's falconry organization, to promote falconry culture and to manage falconry's activities.

Falconry Practice in China

Currently in China, falconry is an illegal activity, and the establishment of the association is to change this situation and make falconry legal in China.

Saker protection Project in China

Saker protection in China is still in a preliminary investigation stage, there is no public and private institutions to join, in September 2017 I submitted to the IAF a detailed report on the saker research, I am now trying to collect more information to achieve partnerships.. ❁

Contact:

Baoyong Zhang

tianzhiyeyun@163.com

哈萨克族驯鹰人
Falconers of Kazakh.



信奉伊斯兰教的回族也有训练猎鹰的传统
The Muslim Hui also has the tradition of training falconry birds.

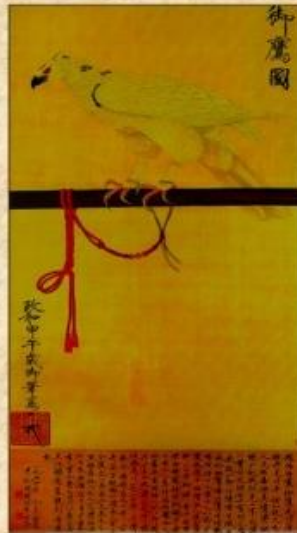


新疆维吾尔族驯鹰人
Falconers of Xinjiang Uyghur.



History of Chinese Falconry — text by Baoyong Zhang

It's has been over 2000 years since falconry became popular in China. There were very early records of Chinese Falconry from Qin Dynasty (221 BC) in the book < Shi Ji>



(Historical records). Then we find a growing interest in this sport during a long period of time: Han, Jin, Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing and today. There have always been articles, paintings and jade works of art related to Chinese falconry, which explains why this sport has been so popular and how important it is to the Chinese people and their history.

Falconry was then accepted by more people, among various ethnic groups in China. Today, we still have many falconers from Tianjin, Beijing, Hebei, Henan, Shanxi, Shandong, Gansu, Ningxia, Liaoning, Jilin, Xinjiang, Yunnan etc. Falconry in Han Dynasty was mostly about hunting with goshawks and saker falcons.

All elements of Falconry were practiced in ancient China, including selection, training, hunting, and some medical knowledge of the prey, which were seen as an obligation.

Many data on falconry have been recorded and kept in the history of different periods, some of them have been passed until nowadays, and the remaining records have high historical and research value. Especially in the period of great economic and cultural prosperity, the books on falconry were very comprehensive, and described in detail different species of birds of prey. Medical knowledge of birds of prey was based on theories of traditional Chinese medicine, and the physiological characteristics of the bird, using herbal medicine with herbs collected from nature, to recover and heal the body of birds, similar to traditional medicine Chinese.

Taking goshawk as an example, we can judge its quality through the shape of head, proportion of trunk, the color of claw and thin, and the structure of plumage, and then choose the best goshawk for falconry.

Some steps and specific terms about the training of a goshawk in China are the following:

Kaishi – feeding

Chuanglian - manning, take to the crowd to acclimate a goshawk to living and working with humans

Xiazhou - wrapping the indigestible fur, fiber, and other material in the meal of the bird to improve the peristaltic movements and make it have the sense of hunger

tiaoquan - the hawk jumps from the perch to the falconer's glove when it hears the calling, liter meaning jumping to the fist

jiaoyuan - calling the raptor from a distant place

an'ying - hunting the first prey

zhou - the indigestible fur, fiber and other material in the meal of the bird.

The falconer should know the hunger level of the bird before hunting, and adjust it properly to provide a better physical and



mental condition for the raptor, and this is determined based on the unconscious body language of the bird. Fortunately, the ancient Chinese adopted a summarized and simplified, although effective

terminology, to explain the state of the raptor.

Since ancient times falconry was popular in low social classes, since it was a way to improve the quality of life of falconers through hunting. However, it is a symbol of status and a specific way of life and entertainment of the noble class. Falconry with falcons, hawks and eagles have spread and improved in different places throughout the country, under various geographic conditions and wild resources, and all kinds of birds of prey have become popular in each location.

In some places the hawks are captured and trained in autumn and freed in spring, which helps the individual hawk survive the severe winter to adulthood, and to breed to some extent. Falconry is not only an entertainment; it's science and art, and provides plenty of opportunities to people connect to nature. Through falconry, people and hawks are bundled together; so the hawk gets more opportunities to hunt and let people learn how to explore the potentiality of the hawk and maximize it. Falconers need to observe carefully and

think it over and over again to grasp the rules, and to the further, to turn them into wisdom.

Today, as the Chinese government tries to protect wildlife, birds of prey are illegal to keep in captivity, although some places of China are allowed to continue falconry as the cultural heritage of ethnic minorities. We are hoping one day falconry will become legalized in China and we are going to work hard for this, too! ❀



在中国，鹰猎活动已经进行了2000多年，早在汉朝史书《史记》中就有关于秦朝（公元前221年）鹰猎的记载。这项活动在随后经历了汉、晋、隋、唐、宋等朝代后，一直延续到今天。

在悠久的中华文化历史中也有大量的与鹰猎活动相关的文章、字画、玉器等制作精美的艺术品，充分说明鹰猎文化在中国的历史文化长河中占有着重要的位置。

胡环（五代 公元907年）画 出猎图

Hu Huan (907 BC) painting of Hawking



It's been over 2000 years since falconry became popular in China. There was a very early record of Chinese falconry from Qin Dynasty (221 BC) in the book <Shi Ji> (Historical records). Then we find a growing interest in this sport during a long period of time: Han, Jin, Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing and today.

There has always been articles, paintings and jade works of art related to Chinese falconry, which explains why this sport has been so popular and how important it is to the Chinese and their history.

鹰猎活动在宋、元、明、清朝这几个朝代更是成为皇家贵族以及士大夫阶级重要的消遣娱乐内容。

此图为清代皇家狩猎图

This is a painting of Royal family of Qing Dynasty hunting



Falconry especially played an important role as the Royal family's entertainment during Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasty.

在民间鹰猎活动也广为流传，受到中国各民族的喜爱。

当今，在中国的天津、北京、河北、河南、山西、山东、甘肃、宁夏、辽宁、吉林、新疆、云南等省市，依旧有秉承着中国传统鹰猎文化和技术的鹰猎爱好者。

Falconry was then accepted by more people, among Various ethnic groups in China.

Today, we still have many falconers from Tianjin, Beijing, Hebei, Henan, Shanxi, Shandong, Gansu, Ningxia, Liaoning, Jilin, Xinjiang, Yunnan etc.



汉族的传统鹰猎活动，以苍鹰，猎隼为主。

Falconry was mostly about hunting with goshawks and saker falcons in Han Dynasty.

中国古代已经发展出一套完整的驯鹰术，它涉及相鹰、驯鹰、放鹰、笼鹰以及医疗救护方面的所有科目。这些在前人不断的总结下，在各个历史时期都形成了文字资料得以保存，尽管能留传至今的并不多，但是被保留下的部分仍然有很高的研究价值。尤其当中国处于经济与文化同时繁荣的鼎盛时代，更有针对不同鹰种驯养方法的系统专著，从小型个体到中大型个体，方法细节个不相同。古代中国的鹰猎医疗，是以中医理论为基础，根据猛禽本身的生理特点发展而来，治疗时主要以中草药为基础，药品大部分都从自然界采集，治疗时也为缓慢调理为主，特点与中医类似。

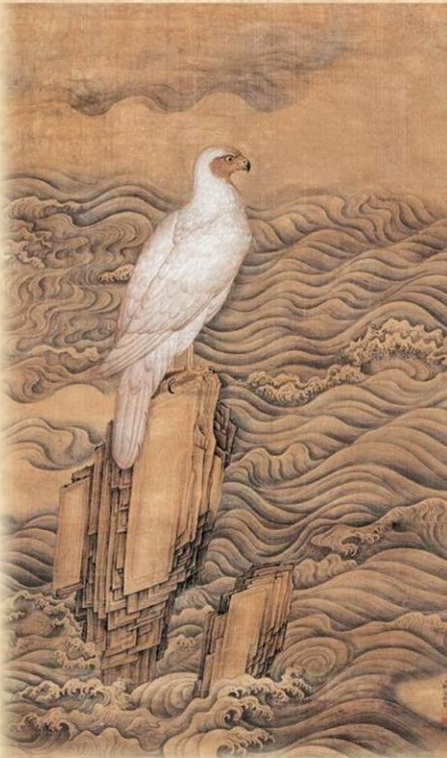
A complete set falconry was formed in the ancient China, including selection, training, hacking, and some medical knowledge for the prey as a must. Plenty of literal data for falconry was recorded and kept in history of different period, a few of them was passed till now, and however, the remnant had high practical research value. Especially in the period of great economic and cultural prosperity, the systematic books on falconry for different kinds of hawks were written in details with different body size of the birds of prey. The medical knowledge for hawks was based on the theories of traditional Chinese medicine and the physiological characteristics of raptor, using herbal medicine collected and gathered from nature to recuperate and heal the body, similar to TCM.

金、元（公元1115—1271年）两代玉器
玉器制作工艺师用精湛的技艺刻画出鹰隼捕捉天鹅的情景

Jin, Yuan (1115-1271AD) the two generation of jade
The jade craftsman successfully portrays how a gyrfalcon hunting a swan.



历代书画作品
Ancient calligraphy and paintings



驯养方面以苍鹰为例，我们可以通过苍鹰的头部的形状、躯干的比例、足胫的颜色，羽毛的纹理来判断一只苍鹰的品质，从而选择出最好的苍鹰用于训练。

苍鹰的训练从获得之日开始计算，经过开食、闯脸、下轴、跳拳、叫远、安鹰这几个环节，需要7-14天的训练时间，期间要根据鹰的状态做出训练时间和食量的调整。训练完成后，在野外捕捉第一只猎物叫做安鹰，此后进入日常放鹰的阶段，每天遛鹰，喂轴，称重仍要继续。

Taking goshawk as a example, we can judge its quality through the shape of head, proportion of trunk, the color of claw and thin, and the structure of plumage, and then choose the best goshawk for falconry.

The falconry of the goshawk is beginning on the date of falconer got it, with 7-14 day of training through several steps, including kaishi (feeding), chuanguan (manning, take to the crowd to acclimate a goshawk to living and working with humans), xiaozhou (wrapped the indigestible fur, fiber, and other material in the meal of the bird to improve the peristaltic movements and make it have the sense of hunger), tiaoguan (the hungry hawk jumps from perch to falconer's hand when it hears the calling, liter meaning jumping to fist), jiaoyuan (calling the raptor from a distant place) and an' ying (hunting the first prey), and adjust the training time and food intake according to the state of the goshawk. When the training finished, the goshawks should be hacked in regular daily training, and several other activities shall be continuous every day, such as walk the hawk, feed the zhou (the indigestible fur, fiber, and other material in the meal of the bird) and weigh.

鹰猎者不仅要知道猎鹰出猎时的饥饱情况，还须深谙它被人驯养以来的身体情况和精神状态随时做出调整。鹰猎者从鹰的肢体语音中得到信息，以此为依据做出判断，选择正确的方式把鹰各方面的状态调整到最佳。（通过长年累月的经验积累，中国的古人总结出了很多言简意赅，但又行之有效的特指词汇，用一两个字就可以说明鹰隼的当前状态）

从古至今，普通平民在秋冬季通过放鹰狩猎获取猎物，改善生活水平。更富裕的人群把鹰猎活动当成一种特有的生活方式和娱乐消遣，鹰猎、隼猎、雕猎都在不同的地域环境下得以流传和完善。在中国，从北到南，从东到西，因地域环境和野生猎物资源的不同，各种鹰隼都各自成为了当地的主流。

Falconer shall know the hunger state of the hawk before hunting and adjust it to the best according to the physical and mental condition, which was judged based on the unconscious body language of the bird. (Fortunately, the ancient Chinese summarized lots of simplified but effective terminology and vocabulary to explain the state of the raptor by using several words.)

Since the ancient times, falconry was populous in lower social class to improve the quality of their life by hunting. However it's a status symbol and a specific way of life and entertainment of noble class, the falconry of hawks, falcon and eagles was spread and perfected in different places through the whole country under various geographic conditions and wild resources and all sorts of hawks became the mainstream of the local place.

在一些地区，仍然保持着秋季捕获亚成鹰隼，春季将其放归自然的传统，这在某种程度上也帮助了亚成个体能够顺利度过第一个严苛的冬季，一些个体更有机会在野外存活到成年，去繁衍后代。

训鹰养鹰不仅是一种娱乐，它更是一门科学，一门艺术。它能够给人们提供更多融入自然的机会，放猎时人与鹰是一个整体，在这个过程中，人帮助鹰来获得更多更好的捕猎机会，鹰让人学会如何不断的发掘鹰自身的潜能，并发挥到极致。鹰猎者要通过不断的细心观察，反复思考并掌握其中规律，更进一步的去了解自然，将其升华为智慧。

In some place, the hawks are captured and trained in autumn and freed in spring, which helps the individual hawk survive the severe winter to adulthood and reproduce to some extent.

Falconry is not only an entertainment; it is a science and art, which provides plenty of opportunities to people connecting to nature. Through the falconry, the people and the hawk are bundled together; into which the hawk gets more opportunities to hunting and let people learn how to explore the potentiality of hawk and maximize it. The falconers need to observe carefully and think it over and again to grasp the rules, and to the further, turn them into wisdom.

现今中国政府出于对野生动物的保护，是禁止私自捕获及驯养的，在一些少数民族聚集的地区，当地政府为了保护少数民族的传统民俗，允许他们进行鹰猎活动，相信经过中国所有的鹰猎文化爱好者的努力及各国鹰猎爱好者的帮助，在不久的将来中国鹰猎也会走向合法的良性发展道路。

清末的猎隼贩子（1900年）

A saker falcon dealer from the late Qing Dynasty. (1900)



Today, as the Chinese government tries to protect wildlife, birds of prey are illegal to keep in captivity, although some places of China are allowed to continue falconry as the cultural heritage of ethnic minorities. We are hoping one day falconry will become legalized in China and we are going to work hard for this too!

FALCONRY AROUND THE WORLD



Perú

Interview Denis Cisneros

Denis Cisneros is from Mirasflores, one of the districts that are part of the province of Lima, Peru. It is a nice district close to the sea, and its beauty today does not resemble when he was a child, when there were many abandoned parks, poorly tended with bushes where there were many birds, so he and his friends hunted a lot there with their kestrels.



Falconry

Since he was born, Cisneros already lived surrounded by hawks. His uncle and his friend Lucho Bertocchi were the ones who taught him everything about falconry, when he was around 12 years old. His first bird was an American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), just because Lucho always said to him: "Look, if you want to be a good falconer, start with a kestrel, because it is a difficult bird for weight control, the kestrel will teach you a lot so after you can have other species of hawks." Cisneros trained eight kestrels that taught him a lot, and only after this experience he started to fly other birds of prey.

His biggest difficulty in falconry was the lack of information. In his country there were no books of falconry, the only book of falconry

was the "Art of falconry" by Felix Rodriguez de la Fuente, from his friend Lucho Bertocchi who lent it to him. In an era where there was no internet, and all communication was only through letters, things were very difficult.

Today things are different, books are accessible and there are many sites and groups to exchange information. Cisneros believes that falconry advanced a lot because of all that, and even by the new devices that help the falconer, such as the GPS and the telemetry. Today he likes reading the books of Nick Fox and Harry McElroy.

Do not ask him what his favorite species is, because he really says he does not have it. He loves all birds of prey, and today he flies harris's hawks (*Parabuteo unicinctus*), a bicolored hawk (*Accipiter bicolor*), an aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis*) and a peregrine falcon.

"If I had to choose a favorite or the one that best develops, that hunt everything is the Harris's hawk (Parabuteo unicinctus), the bicolored hawk hunts very fast, the aplomado falcon has the most beautiful flights, normally longer than the peregrines, on the other hand the harris's hawks do not need large spaces to go hunting, they hunt everything from birds to giant preys, I do not know, everything I want to hunt I can with the harris's hawk, of the preys found here in Lima, and in the hills I have also hunted partridges, where would I imagine hunting a partridge with a harris's hawk in the province of Julian Aca, 4380 meters above the sea level?"

He is very interested in flying the orange breasted falcon (*Falco deiroleucus*) and the gray-bellied hawk (*Accipiter poliogaster*).

"Here, acutally, this falcon has not been tried, I have made flights to the lure, but nothing else, but I wanted to see its evolution, I do not have it anymore, it died. And the other one I know that nobody has trained it is our goshawk, the gray-bellied hawk (Accipiter poliogaster). This species I would like to know, I do not know if it is like the bicolor but I would love to fly it. "

Fauna Control in the airport

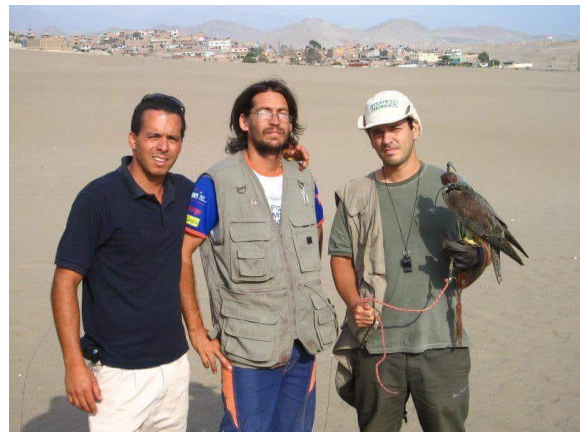
For seven years, his company was responsible for the biological control at the Jorge Chávez airport, the main airport in Peru. Today he no longer works there, but he tells us how his daily work with the birds of prey was:

"We won the proposal to work with biological control at Jorge Chávez airport in Lima, and we did it very seriously. We worked for seven years at this airport, which is the main airport in Peru, I manned and trained the birds with a partner, José Carlos, who is not a falconer, but a businessman who knew me before and invited me to work on this project. We worked with the animals from my breeding center and did the work at the airport, but, as it was the first time there were falconry there, with time the work improves. Now we are no longer working there, others have won the bid, after seven years, the problem is that when there are public bids those who win are those who offer lower prices, not those who have more knowledge.

I think we lacked better communication with the control tower, knowing where we should fly the birds. We also worked at Juliaca airport, where there were just a few flights

and it was a great experience. From one day to the next the airport landscape changed, because in the area of the lane there were many seagulls, ducks and herons, attracted by a nearby pond. The moment we released the hawks, the birds dissapeared, and the airport thereafter stayed clean.

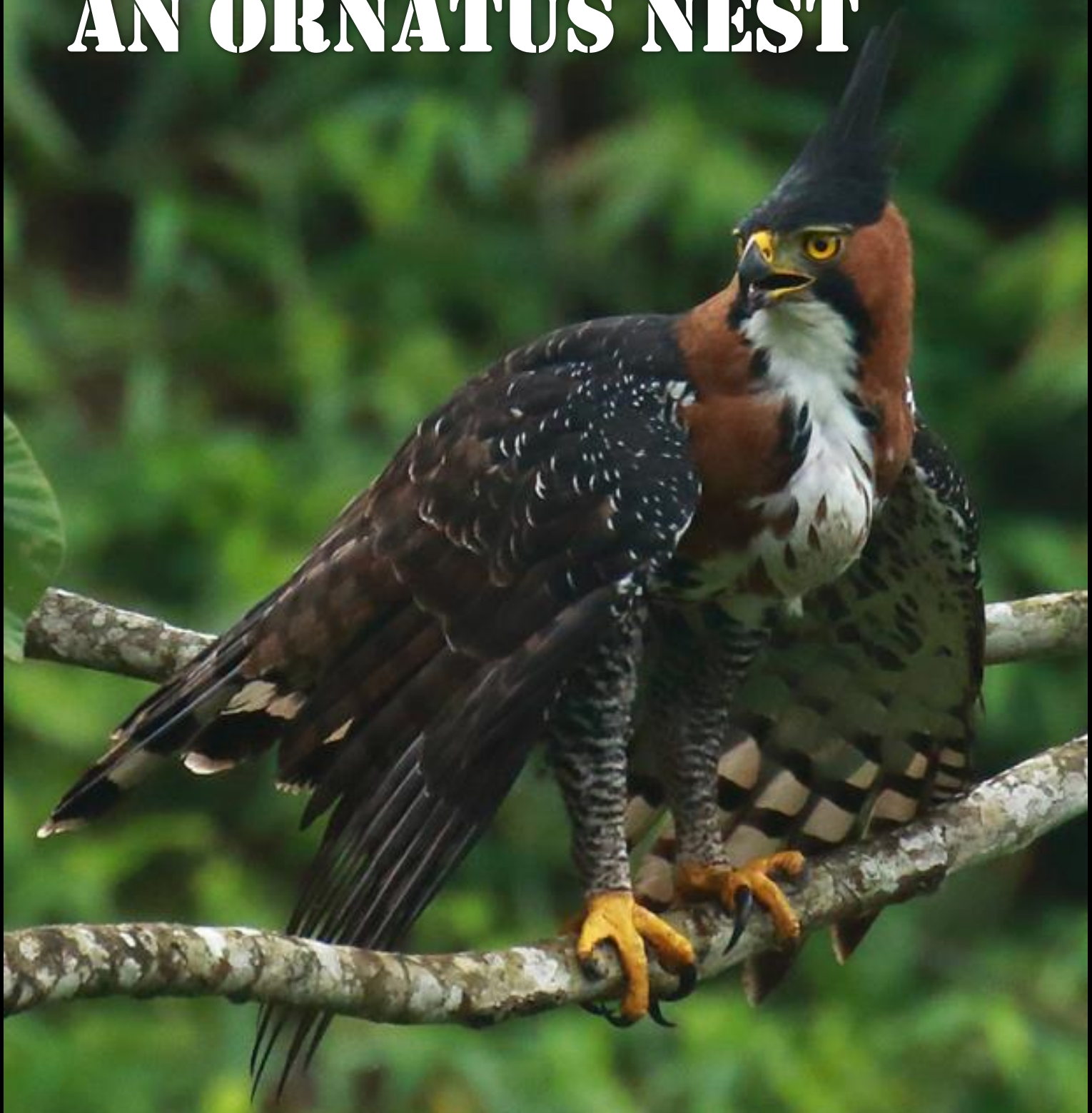
To start working at the airport every day we arrived early and we were searched. At the airport they had practically built a department for falconry, with a grassy area for the sunbathing of the birds, everything completely closed with mesh, with pallet, we made the project of this area. We took the birds that would be flown in a motocar (trimoto), later we had a van with which we would go all the way. We were also allowed to capture peregrine falcons, not only the birds were a problem, but also the hawks. During the summer, during the peregrination season of the peregrine falcons, there were many peregrine falcons attracted by the pigeons. "❖



Denis Cisneros and the Brazilian falconer
Alexandre Crisci

Contact:
[Denis Cisneros](#)

OBSERVATION OF AN ORNATUS NEST



© Geiser Trivelato

By Geiser Trivelato

Observation of an ornatus nest in Brazil.

Geiser Pereira Trivelato lives in Jacutinga MG, is 41 years old and is a guide for nature observers and photographers in Brazil. Passionate about his profession, he believes that the birdwatcher's community is growing every year in Brazil, thanks also to social networks like facebook, and to sites like wikiaves. He tells us about the experience of monitoring a nest of an Ornate Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*) next to PETAR, in the south of the state of São Paulo, within the municipality of Iporanga SP- Brazil.

Observations and photos of a nest of *Spizaetus ornatus* in Brazil.

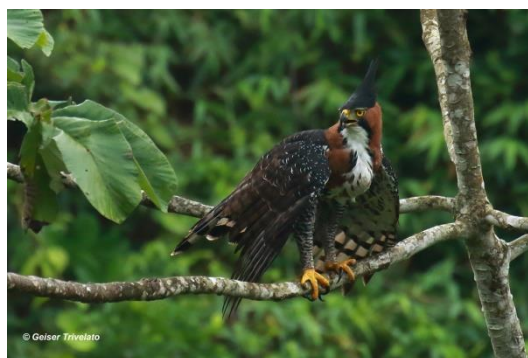
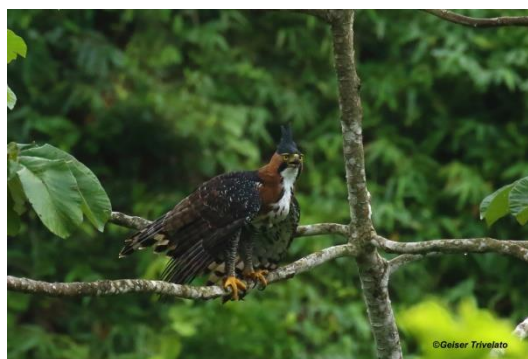
By Geiser Trivelato

This species of forest eagle is very rare and difficult to locate in the natural environment because it requires large areas of continuous forest to survive, and unfortunately this caused it and other large eagles to disappear from much of Brazil, being restricted to areas isolated from the central west and north of the country, mainly in the Amazon region.

However, contrary to statistics, the place where we took the photos and observed an adult couple and their eaglet is in the south of the state of São Paulo, being one of the last great remnants of the Atlantic forest of Brazil, and that's the reason why the Hawk eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*), and other endangered species such as the Black-and-white hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus melanoleucus*),

the black hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*), the mantled hawk (*Pseudastur polionotus*), the gray-bellied hawk (*Accipiter poliogaster*) and the white-necked hawk (*Amadonastur lacernulatus*) can still be seen frequently at this site. Even the very rare crested eagle (*Morphnus guianensis*) has been recorded recently there. As we had plenty of time during this trip, we were able to go to the nest site for several days in a row, and it was possible to register hundreds of photos and learn a little about the habits and behavior of this magnificent eagle species that I'll describe below.

In this environment in which I work as a guide, we have a community that is growing each year, there are thousands of people who have made photography of birds and animals a hobby in Brazil. With social networks like facebook and sites like wikiaves.com.br, the interested ones keep up to date quickly.



This hawk-eagle nest (*Spizaetus ornatus*) has been monitored for some months by the guides and friends Carlos Roberto da Silva Moraes (known as Duco) and Maicon

Pereira. They claim there are at least three different nests of this species being monitored in the region of PETAR (the state park “*Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira*”), and in the forests belonging to the municipalities of Iporanga and Eldorado, in the state of São Paulo, where they live in the southeast of Brazil, in the Atlantic Forest Biome. But since large-sized species such as the hawk-eagle usually have a long reproductive period, only once every two years these nests will be active.

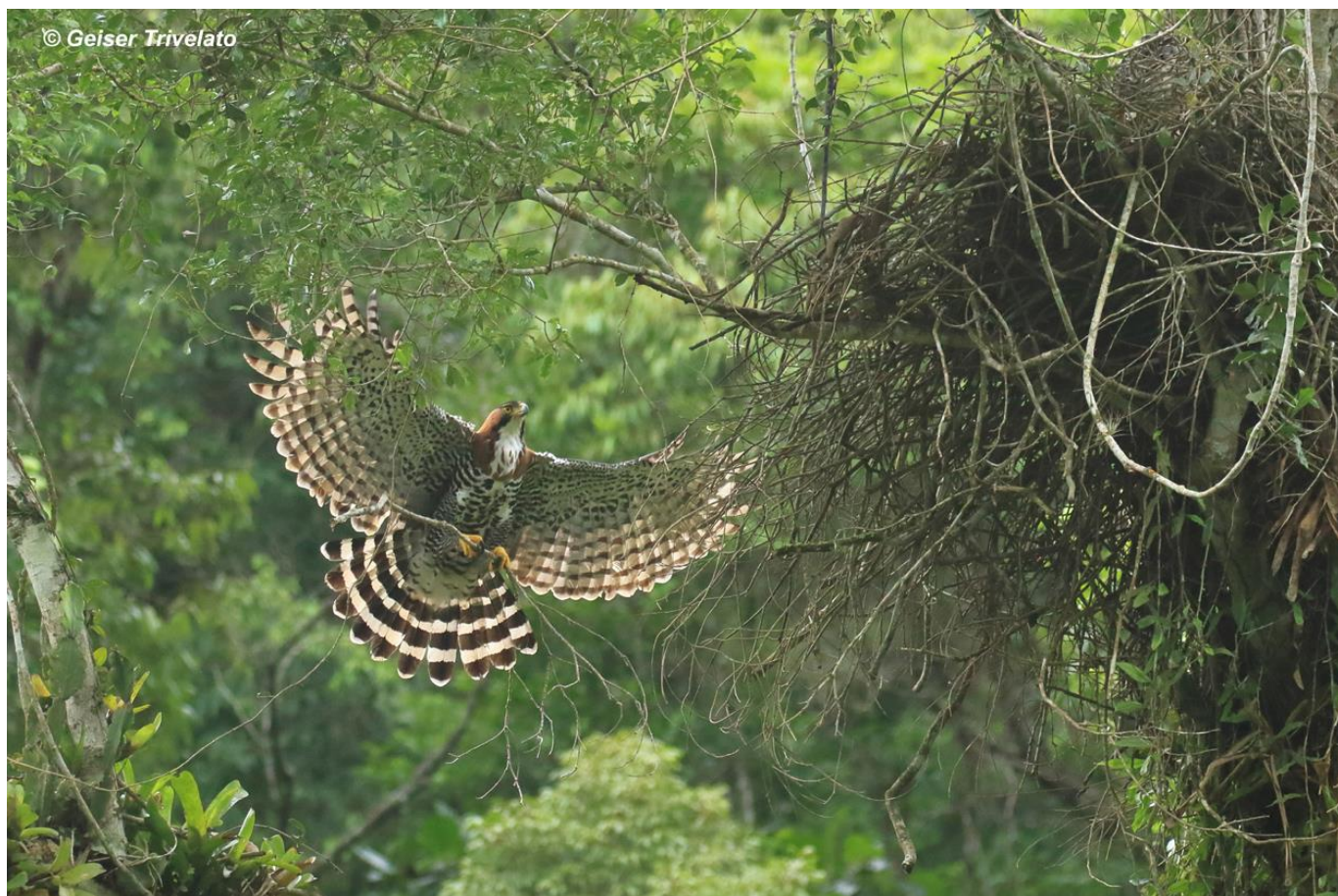
Another detail is that if an eagle like this one begins to breed in September, as it happened with this nest we’ve recorded, until the eaglet leaves the nest safely, it will take five to six months. Therefore, despite the information that the hawk eagle couple was already in this place in October 2017, it was possible to schedule better and only travel there in late December, 2017. At this time the eaglet had already acquired a good size and began to appear inside the nest, and so we believed that this was the exact time to take good pictures of them. In total, I and my photographer friend Luiz Carlos Ribenboim, followed the activities of this nest for 15 days between the end of December 2017 and the first half of January, 2018.

We had already been in this same region in the south of the state of São Paulo on two different occasions, the first one in 2013 and the other in 2016 photographing two other nests of *Spizaetus ornatus*, but they

were very fast trips and meetings, nothing that would allow us taking good images! However, this time it was quite different, the trip was scheduled for that, with many days to study the behavior of the birds and to take the photos, with much patience in waiting for the arrival of the adults in flight in the nest which was our main photographic objective, therefore just at the moment of landing the adults showed their beauty better, as the feathers of the wings and tail were spread wide!



We took a lot of rain, too much sun, there was even a flood on the road that led us to the nest, caused by the river *Ribeira de Iguape*, and mud barriers that collapsed preventing the passage of cars on the road. But I would do it all again! Sometimes I would catch myself thinking, during the hours and hours of waiting, as how I was privileged to be there at that moment, I couldn’t believe that one day in my life I would be awaiting the arrival in flight of a female with open wings and tail, about to land on the nest next to a hawk eagle eaglet, which for many is the most beautiful predator species in Brazil!



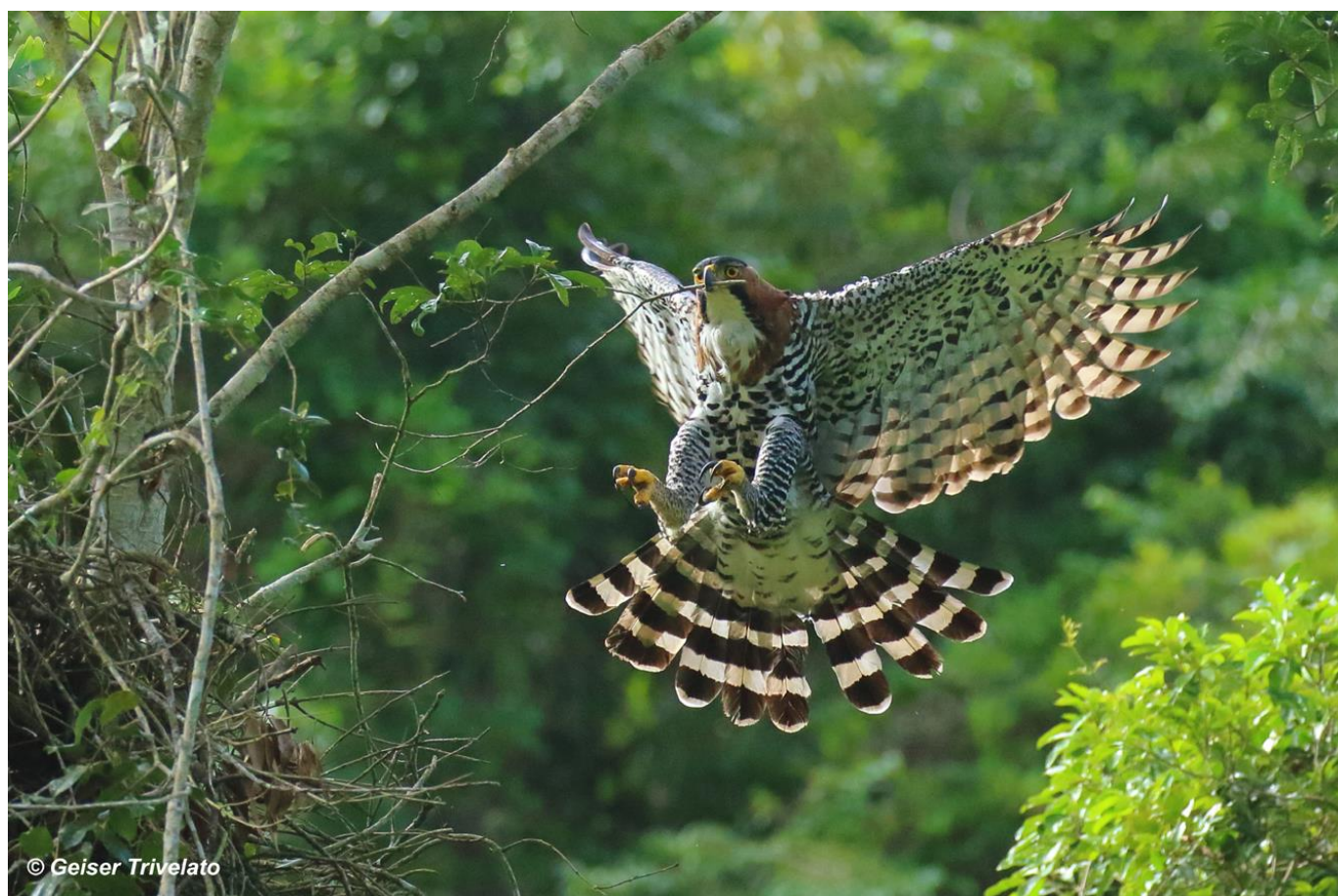
And you know what surprised me the most these days? It was to be able to affirm that yes, that there is wisdom, why not say intelligence, in these magnificent birds. I saw things happening there that were not by chance. Everything involving that nest has been thoroughly studied by the adults, I am convinced of that. The choice of the location of the nest building, the tree must have a series of requirements that allow the success of the reproduction. The place, the safety, the adult's angle of arrival, and then the eaglet being able to fly at the right time, for him to exercise the wings, the branches that served as protection for the eaglet against the sun and the rain just above the nest, also the branches that the eaglet would climb before leaving the nest for once, the big perches in the other trees nearby, so that the female will have the option of landing there to protect the nest, in fact, many details that will make the breeding a success or not.

During these days we saw that the female had the main function of being the guardian of the eaglet, because she never got far away from it. The male, on the other hand, was in charge of flying long distances for hunting and bringing back the food, not only for the eaglet, but also for the female. He arrived very quickly in the place and in seconds he disappeared again, leaving the prey most of the time in a tree near the nest, or rarely leaving it inside the nest itself. The female, besides being the guard, also fed the eaglet with the prey the male had brought, tearing it apart into small pieces.

The only hunting that was possible to identify during this period was a bird called here in Brazil of *jacuaçu* or Dusky-legged Guan in English, and *Penelope obscura* in

Latin. But on the days that we were near the nest, it was possible to notice that the forest had a huge variety of species that could very well serve as prey for the eagles, we saw and heard species of medium and large birds like toucans (*Ramphastos dicolorus*), Saffron toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) and spot-billed toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*), brown tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus*), Solitary tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*), among others. A family of primates, from the species brown howler (*Alouatta guariba*) with their infants were also observed in the vicinity of the Spizaetus nest, and the infants of these monkeys could be hunted.

An interesting observed behavior of the female is that, almost every day, she cut branches from nearby trees and put them into the nest. We came to the conclusion that this had two functions. The first is when she cut dry, leafless branches, which we believed to be to reform or reinforce the existing nest structure, yet we realized that one of the large dry branches that she placed inside served as a perch for the eaglet to climb and exercise its wings, especially when a strong gust of wind struck him. Secondly, when the female cut and brought branches with many green leaves, this probably had the function of hiding the prey underneath them, due to the strong scent of decomposing fowl that had already begun to attract many flies to the eaglet. Perhaps even these leaves have some repellent action against the troublesome insects. We noticed that the action of bringing green leaves occurred more often the day after the male had taken food to them. Anyway, after this experience, I only increased my deep admiration for this species and animals in general!



These photographs and observations were all made in the same active nest of the species *Spizaetus ornatus* very close to PETAR Park, in the south of the state of São Paulo (Brazil), within the municipality of Iporanga, between the dates of December 27th, 2017 until January 16th, 2018, with an interval of only six days in which we were absent from there.

I think it is very important to point out that this nest in question, despite the proximity, is outside the State Park, it is located in private lands. So I think that perhaps our most important activity in these days there were not even the photographs, but a work that we started to raise the awareness of the local population to the importance, including an economic importance, of having a rare and threatened breeding couple there.

We held a meeting with the owner of the land where the nest was, and we gave her a financial reward for keeping the hawk nearby. We explained that the bird can be another source of income for the place, because in the 15 days we were there several birdwatchers and photographers from Brazil also appeared, and consumed in restaurants, hotels, gas stations and supermarkets of the small city of Iporanga.

In this way, we decided that an environmental fee will be charged for the photographers who will photograph this and future nests in this place, and the money collected will be donated to the landowners where the nests are located. After all, it was not once that we heard reports from local people that these great eagles kill animals such as chickens, ducks, etc., of the small landowners in the region. Unfortunately it's a serious problem and the *Spizaetus ornatus* and other eagles are in great danger of being killed by people

who, for the most part, have a very low income. So it's fair that both sides get benefits from it, photographers and local residents, reinforcing that the way to preserve nature is by sustainable tourism! 🌿



Text and photos:

Geiser Pereira Trivelato

Photographer and nature guide

Translated by Kátia Boroni

Contact:

www.geisertrivelato.webs.com

www.facebook.com/geiser.trivelato



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X Ray: Ornatus

Order: Accipitriformes

Family: Accipitridae

Genus: Spizaetus

Species: *Spizaetus ornatus*.

Name in Portuguese: Gavião de penacho

Name in Spanish: águila crestuda real, águila azor blanca

Name in French: Aigle orné

Length: 58-65 cm

Weight: 964-1000 g (male) e 1389-1607 g (female)

Diet: birds and small mammals

Habitat: forests

Hunting technic: waits for prey on tall perches inside the forests, silently moves and catches prey on trees or on the ground.

Occurrence: Resident in Brazil

Status: (NT) Near Threatened

Major threats: deforestation in the Amazon basin, hunting and persecution.

References:

[Site Aves de Rapina do Brasil](#)

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22696197/0>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ornate_hawk-eagle

BIRDWATCHING



**Interview with
Norton Santos**



NORTON SANTOS
photography

Norton Santos was born in Jundiaí, in the countryside of São Paulo, in 1979. He has a



major in Computer Science and has worked in several areas such as Information Security and in the entire cycle of Software Development projects. Despite working with numbers by profession, he has always been interested in various other subjects and has always sought to dedicate to various hobbies, such as reading, photography and nature.



In the 1980s Norton, along with thousands of other children of this generation, was charmed and delighted with the animal cards that came inside the packages of "Surpresa" chocolate. He has always enjoyed watching wildlife documentaries from around the world that were broadcasted on TV channels such as National Geographic, BBC, Discovery Channel, Animal Planet and TV Cultura. They were and still are his favorite shows on TV.



A few years ago he bought photographic equipment to make his own photographic records, sound records and wildlife videos,

and began to travel around Brazil, documenting landscapes, plants and animals from the most varied ecosystems of our land. He started photographing landscapes and was also very interested in macro photography. Small flowers, insects and butterflies showed him a universe until now unknown.

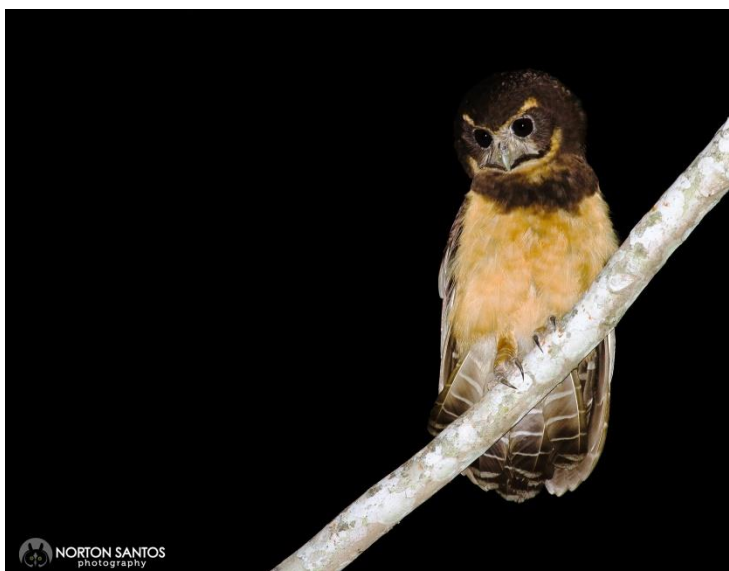


How did you become interested in Birdwatching?

My interest in birdwatching began because of the inspiration I had from the photos I saw of my coworker and friend Jefferson Silva, a long-time birdwatcher and creator of the website "Aves do Brasil", the first site on Brazilian birds and birdwatching. His beautiful photos of so different birds made me increasingly interested in the activity. At that moment I discovered that a new world existed, full of birds of all kinds, colors and shapes, and then I was one more who was infected by this "disease." I then began to study them, to learn about their habits, their distributions, the existing genera and families, and began to plan more and more trips to know and record them.

What are the biggest challenges for birdwatching in Brazil?

The activity of *birdwatching* is very widespread overseas, and it's growing every day in Brazil.



Every day the number of birdwatchers increases, the community nowadays is sharing more and more information and itineraries, there are many nature observation guides, places to practice and infrastructure such as restaurants, inns and hotels available. People of all ages and financial conditions can enjoy this wonderful activity, as we can observe birds even in our backyards, on the way to work or in the parks of our cities. But if I can point a challenge, I point the lack of security that plagues our country as a difficulty, interfering with not only birdwatching but with hundreds of other outdoor activities.



How was your participation in the book “Corujas do Brasil” (Owls of Brazil), and how do you evaluate the importance of this work?

Knowing that owls are one of my great passions, I was invited by the nature enthusiast and great friend Luiz Ribenboim to participate in one more of his books. Luiz has already provided a great service to our natural heritage by publishing a fantastic book about Brazilian hummingbirds, as well as bird guides from the Itatiaia National Park and the Serra da Bocaina. And this time the idea was to work together, from friends who share that same passion: Brazilian owls. In this book, we describe the main biological characteristics and the relationship of owls to humans, as well as providing texts and photos about each of

the owl species that occur in Brazil described so far. I had the pleasure of participating in this work as an organizer, producer and reviewer, as well as contribute with a text and several photos of our species of owls.



The idea was to make a work accessible to the public, with the goal of demystifying the view that many people have about owls. I believe that we have achieved this goal by showing the importance, both ecological and economic, that these wonderful birds represent for the human being. The book also includes detailed texts describing the main characteristics of Brazilian species, being complete and useful to advanced readers, but at the same time simple and direct to the general public. In addition, all the beauty and charisma of our winged friends are also shown to the public through beautiful photographs.



What was your first contact with a bird of prey?

The first real contact with a bird of prey that I had, and that changed my life, was a few years ago when my friend Gustavo Pinto

introduced me the short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), in Americana / SP. Being able to witness its majestic flight and observe its behavior in an area in which it is fully threatened was priceless. Since then my interest and passion for owls has grown more and more.



How do you participate in the project called “Mocho dos Banhados”?

I help my friend Gustavo Pinto with the project every year, trying to find

and identify possible areas with nests and trying to raise risks to these areas before they happen. I have also helped more effectively by helping to extinguish some fires that would have killed short eared owlets.

Is prejudice against the owls still very strong in your area? Why do you believe he still persists?

Yes, the prejudice against owls is still strong not only in my region, but also in Brazil and in the world. But I feel that this prejudice is diminishing more and more as people are learning about the biological and economic importance they represent to the environment and to man.

In addition, owls are captivating animals that enchant many people, given their great presence in illustrations, drawings and images, especially for children.

The book "*Corujas do Brasil*" and our group of birdwatchers always seek to educate local populations to change this unfair view and prejudice against owls.

What are your future plans?

I think of some future plans that may contribute to the conservation of our natural heritage, through the awareness of the population, such as the production of documentaries showing the importance of our fauna, flora and ecosystems, as well as the involvement with environmental education in my region. ✨

Contact:

www.facebook.com/nortondefeis
www.flickr.com/photos/nortondefeis
www.instagram.com/nortondefeis



Also read the interview with Gustavo Pinto, and his project *Mocho dos Banhados*, in the free digital magazine *Corujando por ai*, [download here.](#)

THE BOOK

CORUJAS DO BRASIL



Textos: Gloria Castiglioni, Luiz Pedreira Gonzaga e Norton Santos
Fotos: Jefferson Silva, Luiz Ribenboim, Norton Santos e amigos

*Interview with the authors
Jefferson Silva and Luiz Ribenboim*

Interview about the book *Owls of Brazil*

Owls are fascinating birds, since ancient times they inhabit the human imagination and are considered both as a symbol of wisdom and as bearers of evil omens. To help demystify the vision that some still have of owls as villains, thus contributing to environmental education, the book "*Corujas do Brasil* (Owls of Brazil)" has recently been launched.



The book *Corujas do Brasil* is a very important work, there are few publications on the birds of prey in Brazil, especially on the owls, the queens of the night. With texts by Gloria Castiglioni, Luiz Pedreira Gonzaga and Norton Santos, the book provides information on 22 of the 23 species recorded so far in Brazil. Throughout its 112 pages, we learn the characteristics of each species, its geographic distribution, voice, behavior, reproduction, habitat, diet and conservation status.

The book is richly illustrated with photos of Jefferson Silva, Luiz Ribendoim, Norton Santos and friends including Roberto Torrubia, Wagner Coppede, Gustavo Pinto among others. The language is accessible to all, from specialists to the general public, and has already become a work of reference to scholars and owllovers in

general. To find out more about this book, I interviewed Jefferson Silva and Luiz Ribenboim for the websites *Diário de Falcoaria* and *Corujando por aí*.



JEFFERSON SILVA

Brazilian, from the state of Minas Gerais, but currently living in Porto Alegre / RS, he was the responsible for the creation of the first bird photography site in Brazil, *Aves Brasil*, and the magazine *Passarinhando*. Graduated in Computer Science, he currently works at a R & D Institute in the city of Porto Alegre / RS. He acts as a manager responsible for the unit of Porto Alegre, and has had the hobby for bird watching and photography for almost 15 years.

**LUIZ CARLOS DA
COSTA RIBENBOIM**



Luiz Ribenboim is a lawyer, and worked helping his father in his company while he was alive. Today at 63 years of age, he is dedicated to his passions, and at the same time wishes to be useful to society. His passion for bird photography began in 2006, and he has published several books, among them *Beija Flores do Brasil*, with Edson Endrigo, and now *Corujas do Brasil*.

HOW DID YOU COME UP WITH THE IDEA OF WRITING A BOOK ABOUT OWLS? HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS WORK, AND WHAT WERE YOUR GOALS IN WRITING IT?

[Jefferson]

Well, I had the dream of one day publishing a book about all the owls species in Brazil. Luiz had already published other books, and then he invited me, as



well as other friends, to work together on the creation and publication of this “*Corujas do Brasil*”. I personally see it as a publicity work on all our owls, and in a way as an educational tool, as there are many myths still surrounding the owls. The book will allow the reader to know all species, with data on the biology of each species, as well as beautiful photos.

[Luiz] Actually I had a main goal. To return to Jefferson Silva a little of what he did for bird watching in Brazil, creating and taking care of the website *Aves Brasil*, where I met many friends between 2006 and 2008, and learned a lot. I knew Jefferson had the dream of doing this book one day, and then I helped him. I think the importance of the work is to be another book that shows all the species of a family of birds of our country.

WHAT IS THE TARGET AUDIENCE FOR THIS WORK? IS IT AIMED AT SPECIALISTS OR THE GENERAL PUBLIC?

[Jefferson] To both. We are already selling it, and I see among the buyers both laypeople and specialists from the area of observation and birds photography.

[Luiz] I think that both the experts and the lay public may appreciate the book. I particularly think more in the lay public,

who does not yet know the richness of our birdlife. And also because this lay public is much larger in number than those who have knowledge about birds. So, if we think about environmental conservation, it is necessary to make the population know what we have in our country, and with this to create a public opinion more favorable to the preservation of the environment.

OWLS HAVE A DICHOTOMY: THEY ARE CONSIDERED SYMBOLS OF WISDOM, BUT THEY ARE ALSO SEEN AS CARRIERS OF BAD OMEN. IN YOUR OPINION, IS PREJUDICE STILL VERY STRONG IN BRAZIL IN RELATION TO OWLS? HOW CAN WE REDUCE THIS PREJUDICE?

[Jefferson] I understand that there is still prejudice. We still hear cases of aggression. Unfortunately, prejudice and, especially, the lack of information are the causes of this behavior of some people. What needs to be done is the disclosure. And I hope the book can reach the maximum number of people, contributing as an environmental education material.

[Luiz] Exactly bringing knowledge of the beauty and usefulness of owls to the environment and to the human being. Showing that the owl can be an ally, because it feeds on rodents, even in the cities. And demystifying superstitions that its scream foreshadows death in the family of who listens to it.

WHAT WERE THE BIGGEST DIFFICULTIES YOU FACED IN COMPLETING THE BOOK?

[Jefferson] Well, as we gathered friends who are passionate about owls, I would say it was not difficult to get the experts to write about each species, as well as to get the photos. The difficulty was to choose the photos, from several we had available. I think the biggest effort was to make sure

the book had no mistakes, a painstaking job of reviewing every detail of the book.

[Luiz] Fortunately there was no relevant difficulty.

HOW WERE THE CORUJADAS (OWL WATCHING) ORGANIZED TO CARRY OUT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS?

[Jefferson] Well, we've all had photos of various species, we didn't organize any owl sightings. It was more a job of selecting the photos among the ones we had. I would say that the most difficult species to be seen / photographed is the screech owl (*Megascops guatemalae*), because it occurs in an extremely remote place of the country.

[Luiz] It was not necessary to organize owl sightings for the book. The group of invited friends had almost all the photos. And one or two we didn't have we could get easily with other photographers.

WHICH SPECIES ARE MOST AT RISK OF EXTINCTION?

[Jefferson] Well, according to the site [Aves de Rapina Brasil](#) there is not enough data on the degree of risk that the owls are facing. So, of the 22 species in the book, 20 are classified as "Least Concern (LC) one has no classification, and one, the rusty-barred owl (*Strix hylophila*), is classified as "Nearly threatened (NT)", the second degree of risk among the existing 7 levels.

WHAT MESSAGE WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEAVE FOR THOSE WHO LOVE OWLS?

[Jefferson] I would leave a message not only for those who love owls, but for wildlife and nature in general: help promoting the environmental education projects. If we who love nature can teach, as little as possible, we will be doing our work for preservation.

[Luiz] The message is that the owls are incredible birds, affectionate with their partners (there are photos in the book that show this). Owls are extremely useful for humans, as they feed on rats, snakes and other animals. They are by no means ominous, as it's still believed in the countryside of Brazil. And a good owl sightseeing is one of the exciting moments that are worth living! ✨



BOOK CORUJAS DO BRASIL

112 pages

Price R\$ 35,00 reais plus shipping

Orders: jeff.corujasdobrasil@gmail.com



New European birds of prey arrive in Brazil

Recently more European birds of prey have arrived in Brazil. Let's know a little more about them.

Goshawks from a comercial breeding center in Germany. Owned by Júnior Abreu of CEPAR (Center for the Preservation of Birds of Prey).



X Ray: Nothorn Goshawk

Order: Accipitriformes

Family: Accipitridae

Genus: *Accipiter*

Species: *Accipiter gentilis*

Name in Portuguese: Açor

Name in Spanish: Azor

Name in French: Autor des palombes

Size: Males 46 a 61cm – Females 58-69cm

Wingspan: Males: 89 a 105 cm – Females 108 a 127 cm

Weight: Males 762g and females can be up to 1.150g

*There is a lot of variation among its subspecies.

Diet: birds and mammals

Habitat: Forests

Hunting technic Very agile, with a powerful sprint, follows its prey in dense forests.

Occurrence: North Hemisphere

Status: (LC) Least concern

Major threats: persecution and deforestation, poisoning from pesticides and heavy metals, Eolic parks.

References:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_goshawk

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22695683/0>

Contact:

www.ceparambiental.com.br

Golden eagle, owned by Hilário Santos Jr.

Name Vera

Subspecies: *Daphanea x European*

Female born in Austria in 2016 and imported from Hungary. Parental, 5 kilos, she was introduced to hunting in Hungary.



X Ray: Golden eagle

Order: Accipitriformes

Family: Accipitridae

Genus: *Aquila*

Species: *Aquila chrysaetos*

Name in Portuguese: Águia dourada

Name in Spanish: Águila real

Name in French: Aigle royal

Subspecies:

- [*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*](#)
- [*Aquila chrysaetos chrysaetos*](#)
- [*Aquila chrysaetos daphanea*](#)
- [*Aquila chrysaetos homeyeri*](#)
- [*Aquila chrysaetos japonica*](#)

Length: 66 a 100cm

Wingspan: 150 a 250 cm

Weight: 2,5 a 12 kg

*There is variation among its subspecies

Diet: birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, mammal such as hares, rabbits, foxes and wolves.

Habitat: Open habitats, flat or mountainous. It is found in the Himalayas in an approximated altitude of 6.200m

Occurrence: Mostly northerly regions: Europe, Asia, North Africa and North America.

Status: LC – Least Concern

Major threats: Human presence, hunting, persecution, alteration of its natural habitat.

References:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_eagle

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/22696060/0>

Contact: [Hilário Santos Júnior](#)

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and wild and exotic animals?
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corujandoporaiea@gmail.com



corujandoporaiea.blogspot.com.br

A photograph of three Great Horned Owls perched on a thick, dark brown branch. The owls have mottled brown and white feathers and large, dark eyes. They are positioned in front of a chain-link fence, with green foliage and a blue sky visible in the background. The text "IN FAVOR OF LEGAL BREEDING CENTERS" is overlaid in large, white, serif capital letters with a purple shadow effect.

IN FAVOR OF LEGAL BREEDING CENTERS

By Kátia Boroni

© ParadijsVogel

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In favor of legal Breeding centers

The pages [Diário de Falcoaria](#) and [Corujando por aí](#) are in favor of legal breeding centers of birds of prey in Brazil. Breeding centers of birds of prey are very important, first for the work they do for conservation, secondly for placing legal birds of prey on the market to be bought as pet birds, or for wildlife control work with falconry.

At the moment there are six commercial breeding centers with authorization for the reproduction and commercialization of owls, hawks, falcons and eagles: **Fukui, Enfalco, Cerefalco, Hayabusa, Paradijs Vogel e Global Falcons.**

I know almost all the owners of the breeding centers personally, and I interviewed or wrote articles about five of the six centers, I'll leave the links at the end of the text so that you can read and know the work each one does.

Today the importation of birds of prey is becoming more and more common, it is a good option for European birds, whose species do not exist in Brazil and are not yet bred here. The importation process, however, is not so simple, besides the already famous bureaucracy (from Brazil and the country of origin), there are also factors that may delay or even make it impossible to send the bird within the stipulated deadline, such as the closure of sanitary barriers due to cases of diseases such as bird flu. In addition, the costs are very high. According to Hilário Santos Jr, who is now the intermediary of most imports of raptors to ordinary people, the importation of a bird of prey costs not less than 10 thousand reais, and two costs not less than 17 thousand reais. Another point to remember is that birds coming from overseas must undergo a process of acclimatization to adapt to our climate, and this requires much veterinary monitoring and knowledge.

National breeding centers do serious work, are frequently inspected by environmental agencies and try to comply with waiting lists. We can't buy a bird of

prey from one day to the other, it is necessary to wait for the breeding season. Each center works in a way, some ask for half the value of the bird before, while others ask for the total value in the moment of sending the bird, because only the birds that are born are sold.

Searching for information before buying is essential, as well as knowing very well what will be the handling and training of the bird you desire buying. But keep in mind that selling live animals is not the same as selling an object. Unfortunately the chicks may die and thus delay the delivery of the bird, I myself waited a year for the arrival of Sophia and a year and a half for Thot, but the important thing is that they arrived and are very well. 🌿



To know more about the breeding centers, here are the links:

[Interview with Ronivon Viana](#)
Breeding center Enfalco

[Interview with Leo Fukui](#)
Breeding center Fukui

[Interview with Gustavo Trainini](#)
Breeding center Hayabusa

[Interview with André Schuarts](#)
Breeding center Paradjis Vogel

[Bringing home an owl from](#)
Breeding center Carlos Leão

[Importation of birds of prey](#)
Interview Hilário Santos Jr.

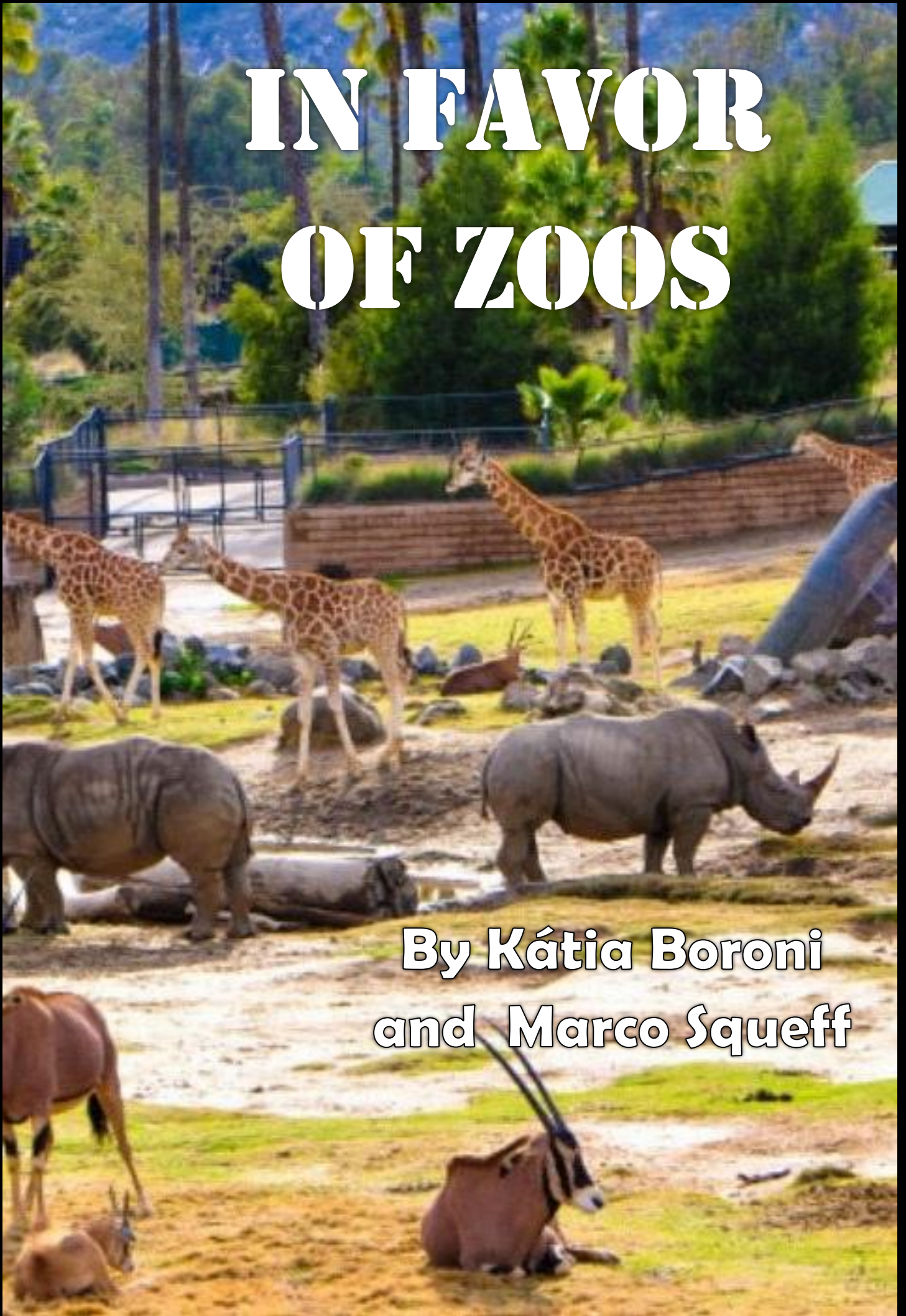
For more interviews:

www.diariodefalconaria.com



IN FAVOR OF ZOOS

By Kátia Boroni
and Marco Squeff



In favor of Zoos

We live, each day, more isolated from nature. Nature, distant and more and more destroyed, more and more forgotten, cries for help, but we do not hear her. Her cries of help are muffled by our boundless greed, by our lack of empathy, by our distance. Some people say that the place of animal is in nature, and I ask, what nature? Is it the forest increasingly fragmented, lacking food where animals either starve to death or are hunted by wildlife trafficking? Where animals die burned because of the irresponsibility and greediness of the human being?

I always say, "***We only love what we know, and we only protect what we love.***" Without the contact with the animals that the zoos promote, what will be the animal's future? Without the professionals who work there caring for species threatened with extinction by the cruelest being on this planet, OURSELVES, what future will we have? Yes, I defend zoos, legalized breeding centers, all the professionals who dedicate their lives to saving what remains of our native fauna and flora. And I defend above all that we should live surrounded by domestic, wild, and exotic animals, because they through their purity of soul and energy are the only ones who can still save us from ourselves.

The following text is by Marco Squeff, and relates the situation of the zoobotanical foundation of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

THE ZOO FROM BOTANICAL FOUNDATION OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRASIL.

Marco Squeff
13/03/2018.



Through State Law n. 14.982/2017 they extinguished six Foundations in Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil, among them the Zoo botanic Foundation of Rio Grande do Sul, together with its executive organs: Museum of Natural Sciences (sixty-three years old), Botanical Garden of Porto Alegre (sixty-three years old) and Zoo (fifty-six years old). With this extinction there will be great damage to the basic scientific research carried out by the Museum of Natural Sciences since the time of the scientist Father Balduino Rambo in 1955; botanical collections for the expansion of the collections of the arboretum and the seed bank, activities linked to the Botanical Garden - classified in category "A" by the National Commission of Botanical Gardens and the State Zoological Park (PZ), with the cancellation of services of the CETAS (Wild Animal Triage Center) that took care of animals victims of ill-treatment and trafficking. And also the dismissal of 192 servers only from FZB, since it is in the process of outsourcing, approved by the State Legislative Assembly and sanctioned by Governor José Ivo Sartori, through Law No. 14,982 of 01/16/2017.

The zoo has an area of 160 hectares, and has a stock of 1,024 animals of 125 species of native and exotic (foreign) fauna, we have 70 (seventy) enclosures for a better adaptation of these animals, according to

standards emanated by IBAMA. These enclosures have recommended areas, with adequate square footage so that the animals can enjoy wider sites, thus enabling improvements in the quality of life of them that live under human care.

The Zoological Park administers the Forestry Reserve Fr. Balduino Rambo created by Decree n. 41,891, dated October 16, 2002, with an area of 780 hectares, with the following characteristics: 304 hectares composed of forest garden, 316 hectares of flooded areas, and another 160 hectares of Zoological Park, strategically located in the center of the Reserve area



FILHOTES DO ZOO - MICO LEÃO DE CARA DOURADA - Foto: Sérgio Bavaresco

It is the responsible for the Wild Animals Triage Center (CETAS), which receives an annual average of 1,550 animals, mostly victims of trafficking or mistreatment, such as birds, reptiles, mammals and amphibians. These apprehensions are the result of the inspections of IBAMA, Environmental Patrol of the Military Brigade (Patram), Federal Highway Police (PRF) and City Halls, covering all of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. In addition to receiving medical treatment and veterinary treatment, the animals are reintroduced in nature, depending on the state of health and their recovery.

The Zoological Park is an extension of the school, it is here that courses are held for teacher training, from the municipal, state and private network, we attend about 300

teachers a year, in a course of 8 hours, (theory and practice) of the Project: "The Zoo as an Educational Space". After the training, these teachers become multipliers, reaching more than 40,000 students from public, municipal, state and private networks, transmitting the knowledge acquired in the courses, thus increasing the importance and respect for the environment and natural resources, and renewable energy sources.

In August 2016, the Zoological Park of the Rio Grande do Sul Zoobotanical Foundation hosted a Workshop on Environmental Education, in partnership with the Environmental Educators of Zoos and Aquariums of Brazil - FZB-SZB, as well as the Sapucaia do Sul City Hall, from August 18 to 20, with 42 participants from five States of Brazil.

The Zoological Park annually receives more than 400,000 visitors from Rio Grande do Sul and other states, such as: Santa Catarina, Paraná, and from abroad such as Uruguay and Argentina.



FILHOTES DO ZOO - CERVO VERMELHO - Foto: Sérgio Bavaresco

In 2017, we received 650 school excursions from the state, municipal and private network, totaling approximately 300 thousand students.

With the need of adaptation to the new times, the functional body mobilized and carried out actions, which begin to have positive effects for the maintenance of the

Park, such as the creation of the Association of servers of the Zoo, with the "Best Zoo" and "Zoo Action", through internal mobilizations of servers that dedicate their moments of leisure, giving information to visitors about the characteristics of each animal and manner in which they are treated, how is their manning during veterinary treatment, and in celebratory events, publicizing the importance and relevance of the Park to the community of the people from Rio Grande do Sul.



Central Lake of the Zoo Park of the Zoo botanical Foundation of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

We are a productive institution dedicated to environmental actions and the conservation and preservation of renewable natural resources, we form a small group, but with an immense productive potential, competent, trained and dedicated to this institution that we love so much. We do not want to be protagonists of a tragedy with the extinction of the FZB and the outsourcing of the zoo, we want to continue collaborating with the Public Organs and with the community in general.

We could not fail to mention that inside the Zoological Park, we have an exuberant vegetation with numerous species of flora of Rio Grande do Sul. There are over 100 tree and shrub species that embellish and enrich our park, creating a true thermal oasis, which provides a pleasant climate

with plenty of shade, for the realization of picnics, barbecues and outdoor games, dedicating these spaces to our visiting public.

In spring, visitors can contemplate the most varied flowering that occurs in our Park, in which we call the period of explosion and multiplication of animal and plant life.

Other achievements that we must mention, some of which are of great relevance: the production of food, with areas of crops and pastures, in a space of 12 hectares, reserved for this purpose where food is produced without the use of agrochemicals. Of the foods produced we highlight: oats (white and black), sugar cane, corn, elephant grass, alfalfa, Miletus, cabbage, radish, turnip, beetroot, pumpkin, carrot, and various types of greenery and large vegetables important for the diversification of animal feeding.

There are 1,300 kilograms of pasture for herbivores every day, and more, we have an orchard with more than 100 fruit trees (orange trees, lemon trees, persimmons, pear trees, guava trees, papaya trees and banana trees that help in the diversification of animals, captive animals and the ones living free in the zoo.

The Zoological Park belongs to all the people of Rio Grande do Sul, who with a vision of the future have designed it for future generations. mars. ✨

NEWS SOON...



Through our Falconry Journal, we would like to announce that on one of these days, Owldering around ... We found another friend and partner, the "Selvagem Urbano" from São Paulo, in the municipality of Carapicuíba, a town 20 km from the capital. Marcelo Costa started this work in 2009, identifying several species of wild animals living in urban areas, aiming to minimize conflicts between man and animals, through lectures on environmental education with topics such as: Selective collection, identification of venomous animals, urban pests, the plants of the cerrado paulista and citizenship. In our next edition of the magazine Owldering around (Corujando por aí) we will have a special article about our project "Selvagem Urbano Corujando por aí".

Follow everything
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Selvagem Urbano

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Diário de Falcoaria



Since 2015 bringing information and knowledge about Falconry, environmental education and conservation of birds of prey.

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