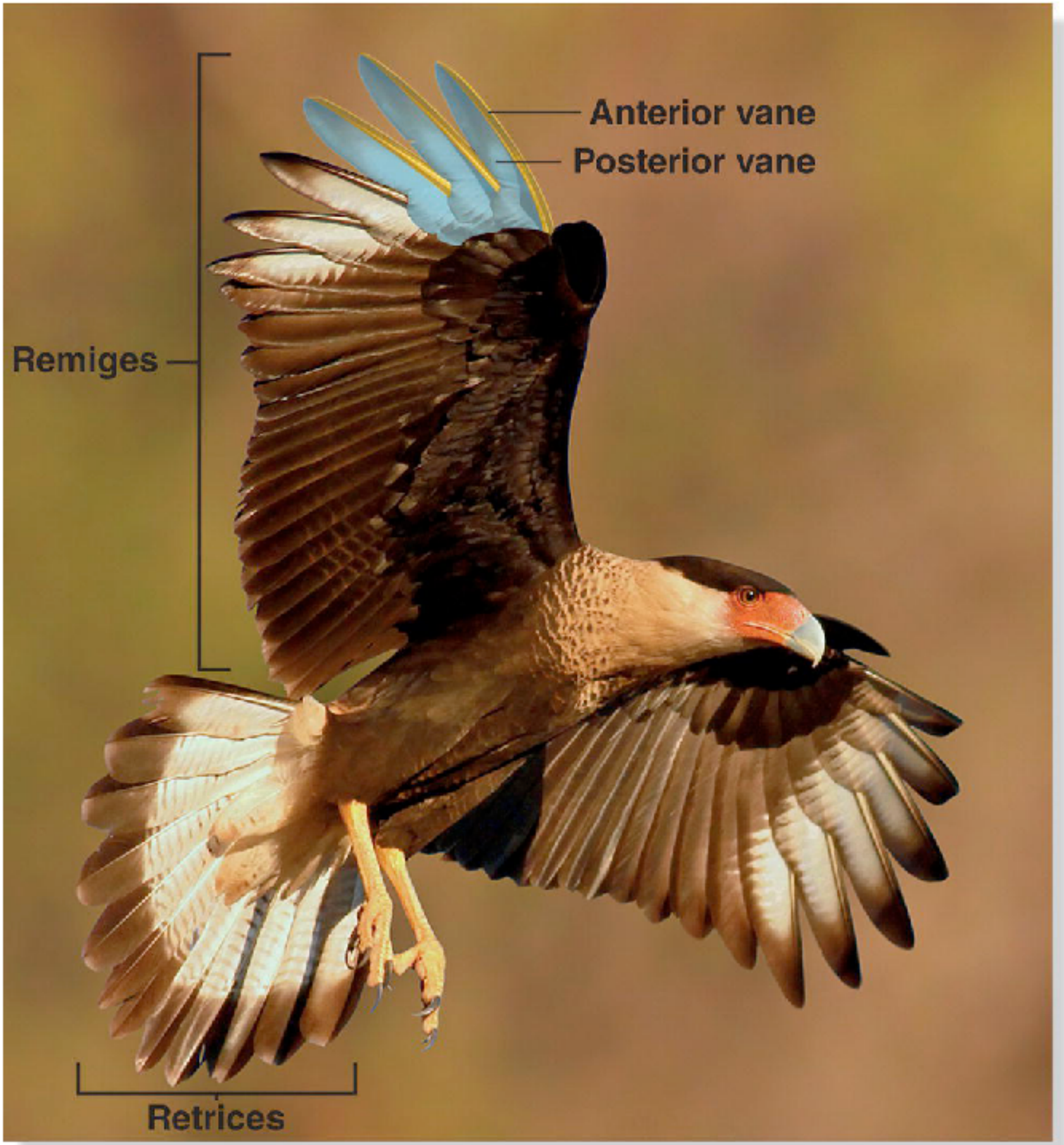
Aves II

Eduardo S.A. Santos

eduardosantos-lab.weebly.com

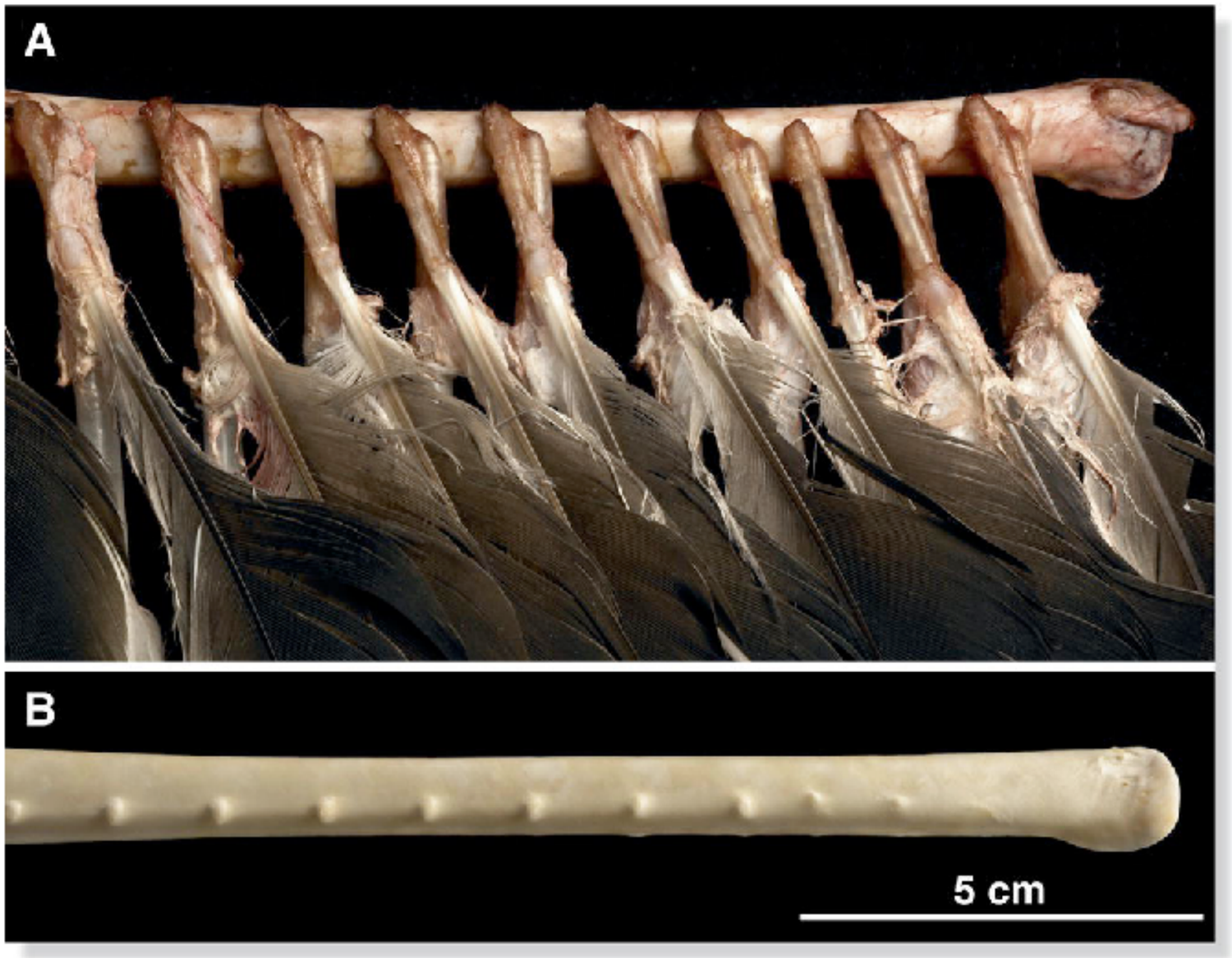
20/09/2018

Voo

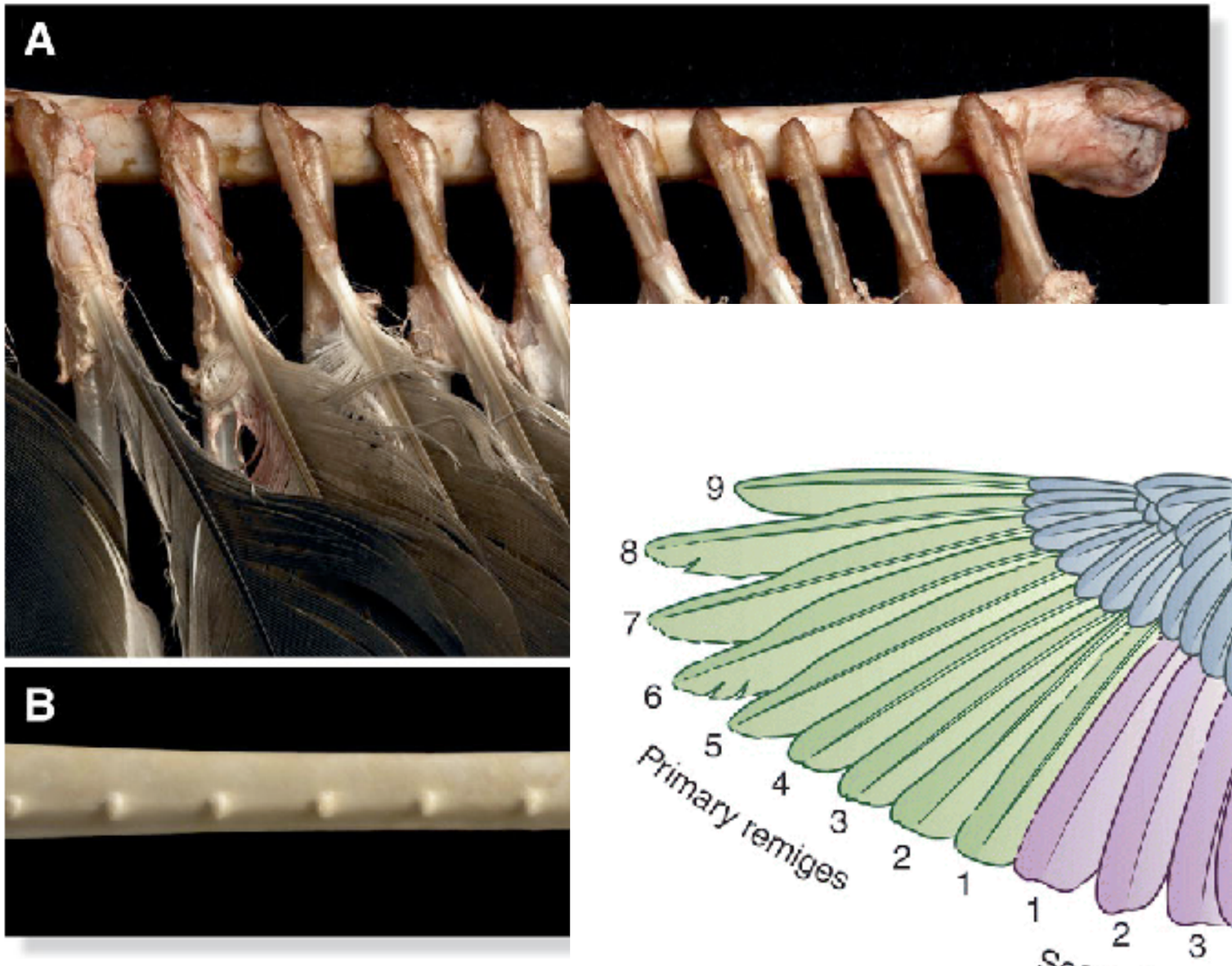


Caracara cheriway

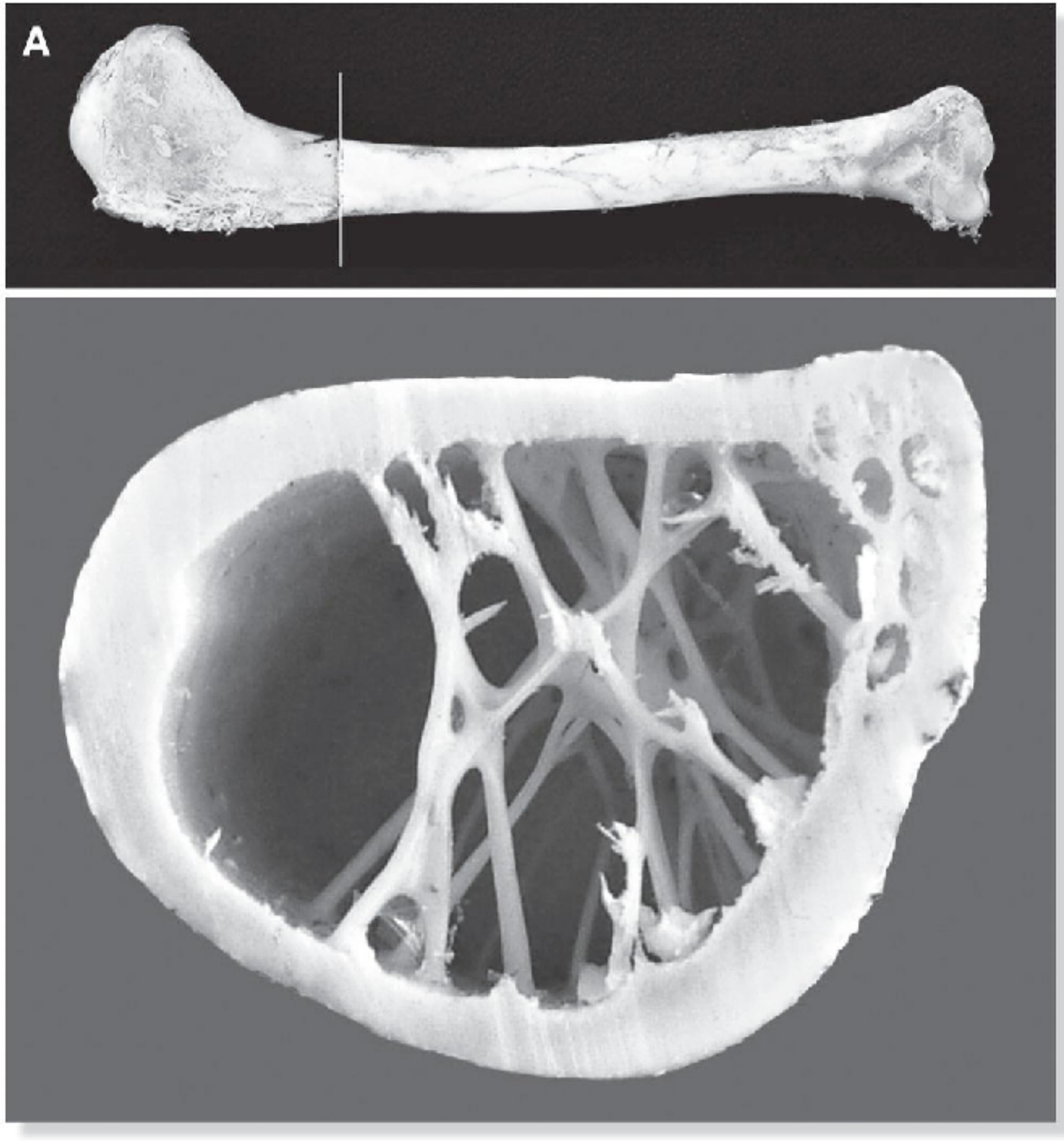
Voo



Voo/função penas

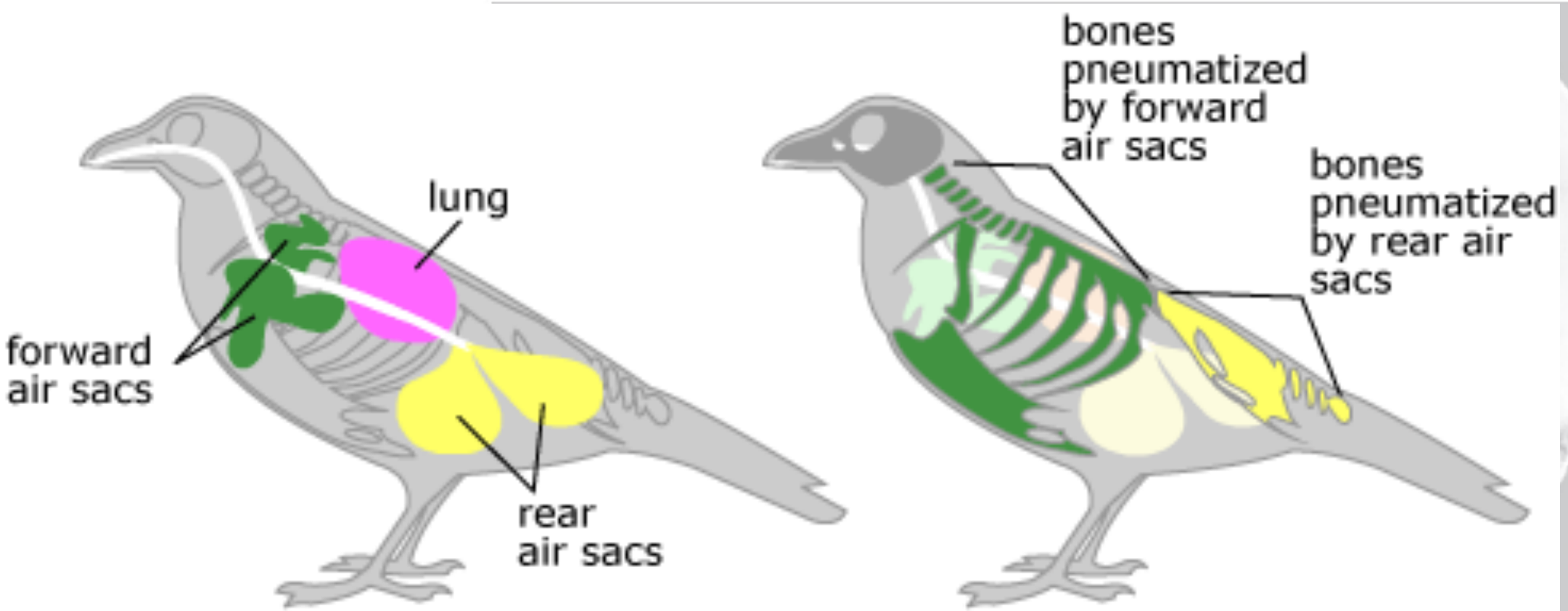


Adaptações para o voo: menor peso

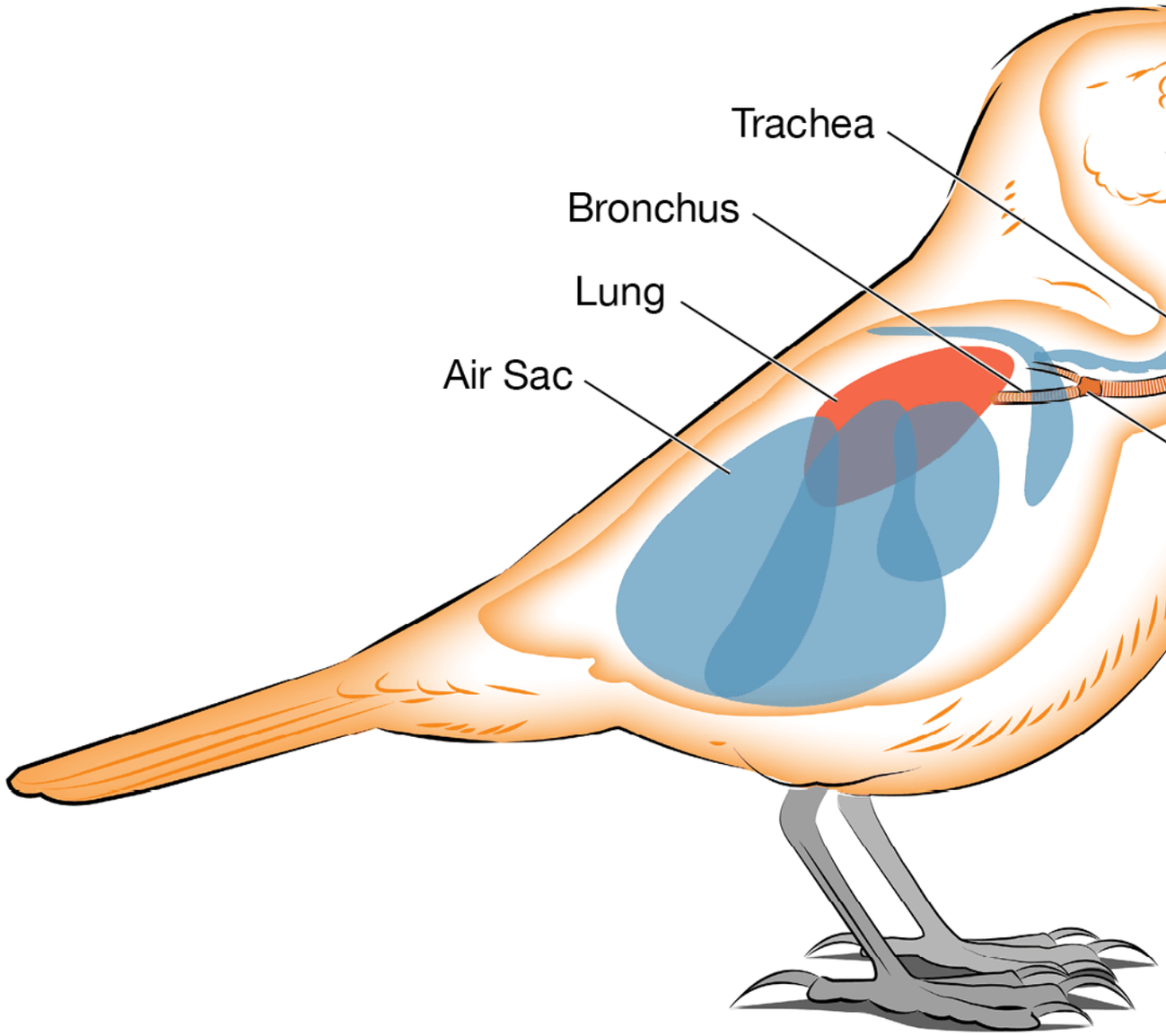


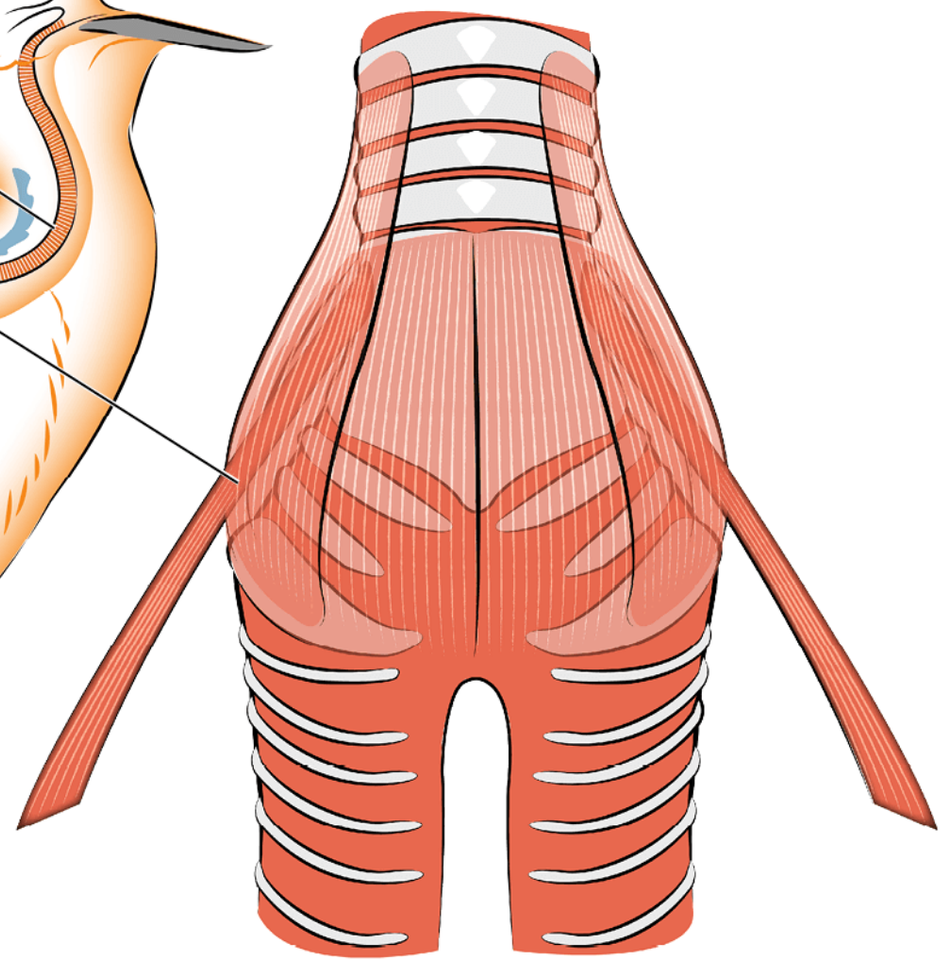
Ossos pneumáticos

Adaptações para o voo: menor peso



Sacos aéreos





Syrinx

AABB.AN.sy.009
Illustrations by Andrew Leach. Adapted from Dr. Rod Suthers, PhD, The Suthers Laboratory.
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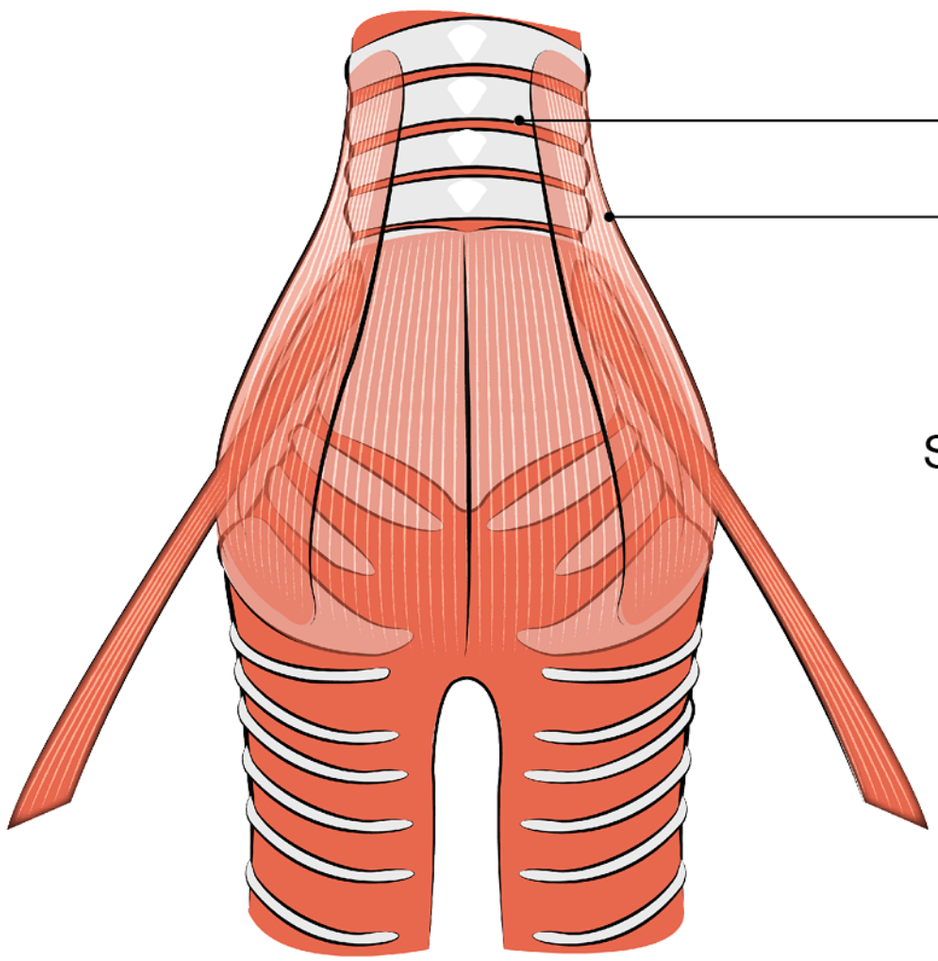
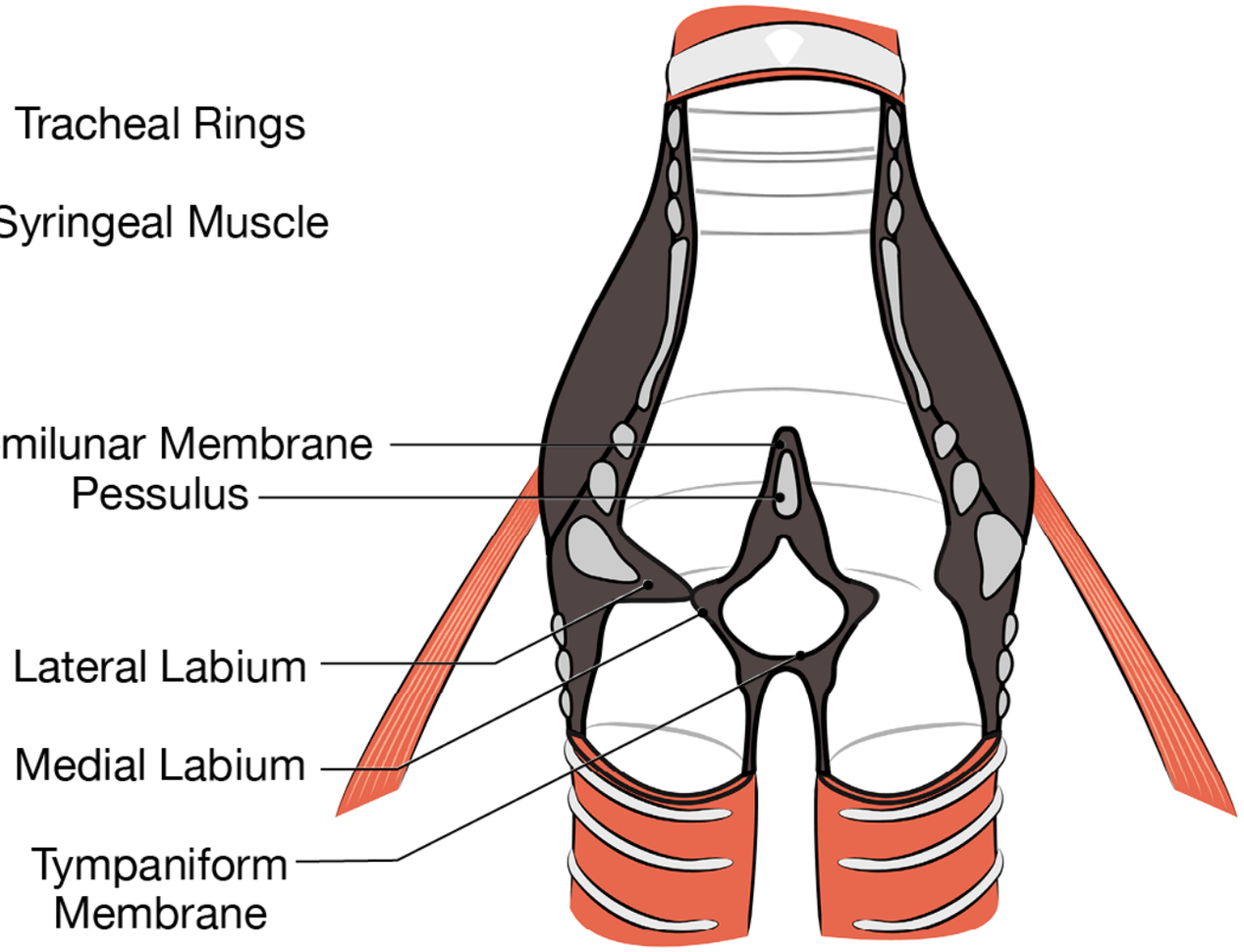
Usage: biology.allaboutbirds.org/termsofuse



External View



Internal Section

AABB.AN.sy.010
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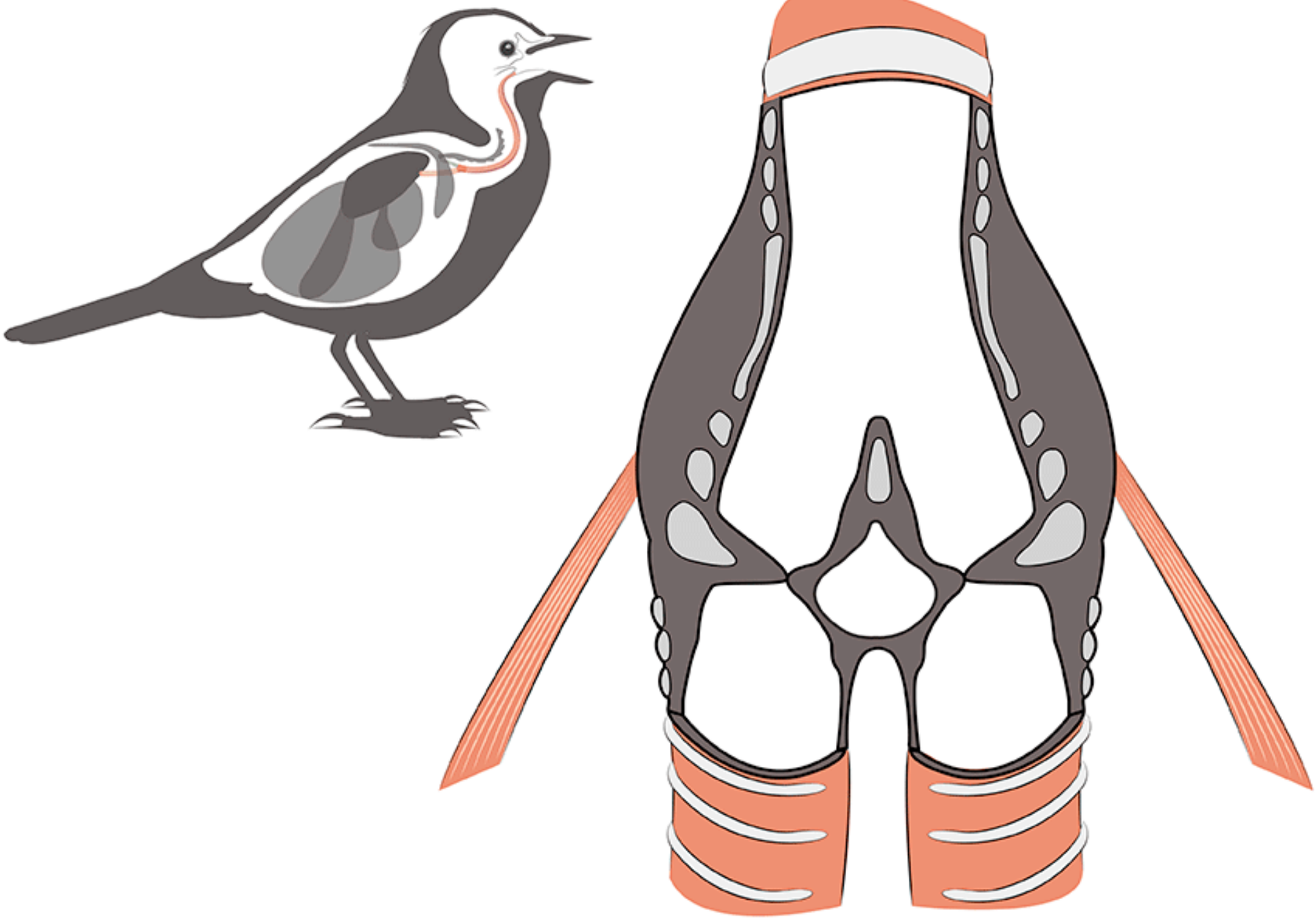

Animated Slide

Advance to play

AABB.AN.sy.011
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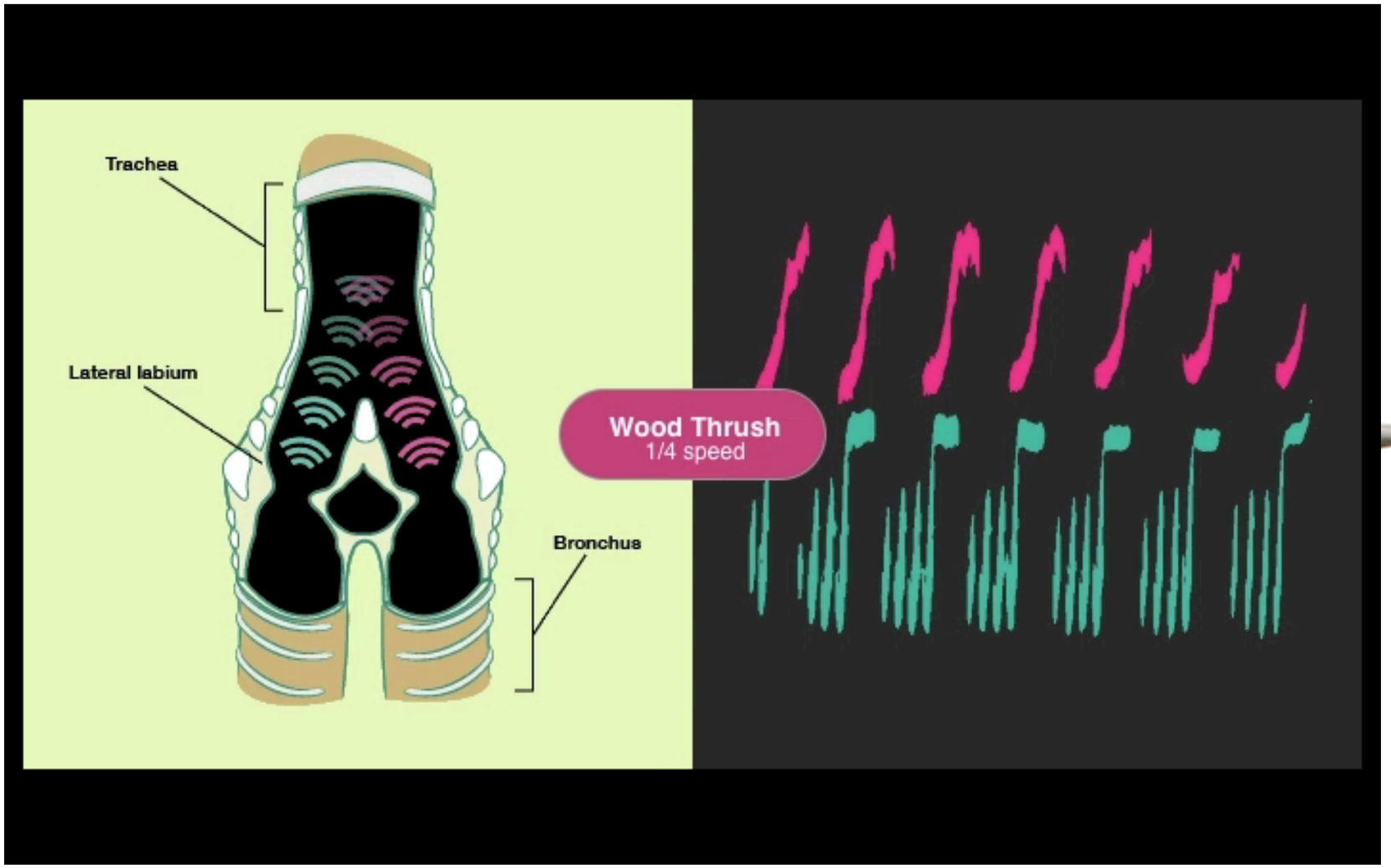

Animated Slide

Advance to play

AABB.AN.sy.012
Illustrations by Andrew Leach. Recordist: Peter Paul Kellogg. Photograph by Jeff Whitlock.
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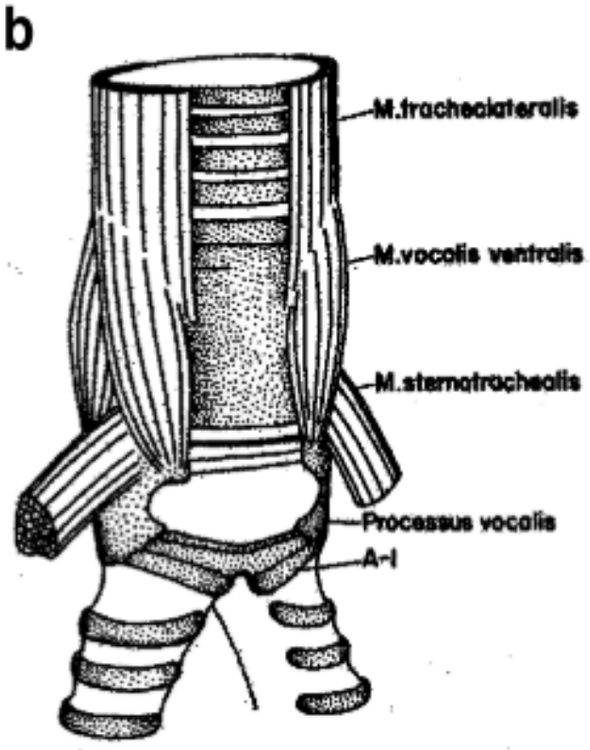
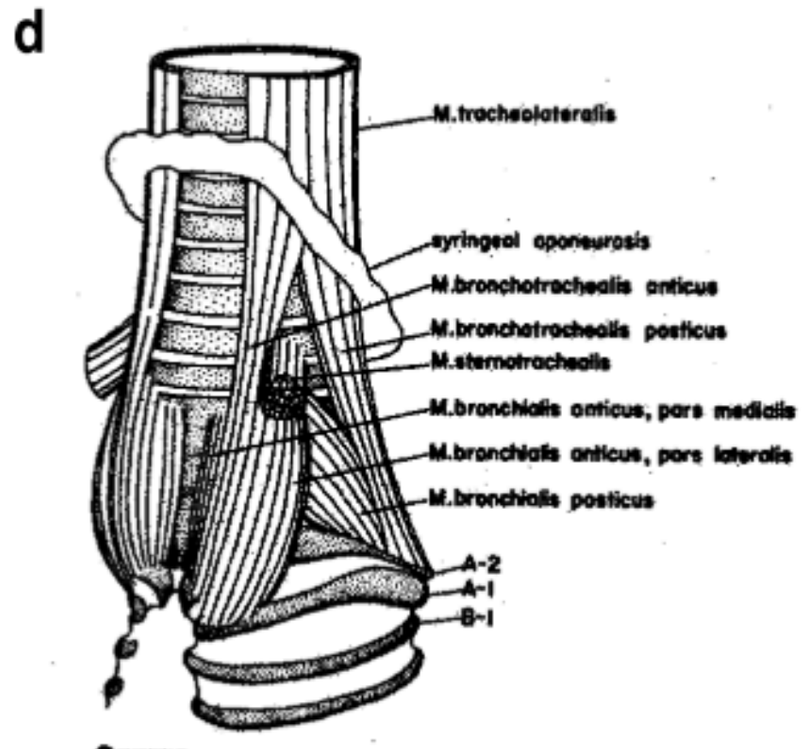
Suboscine



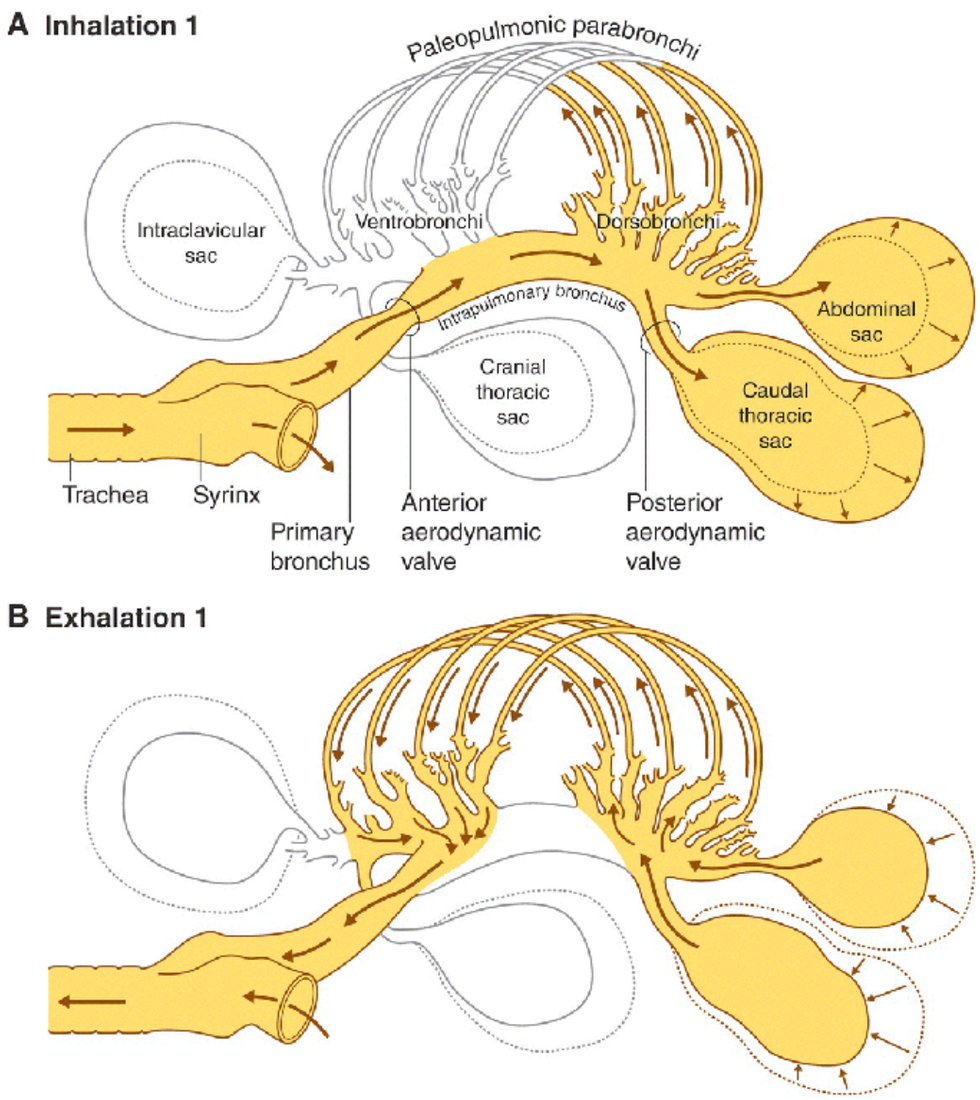
Campylorhamphus

Oscine



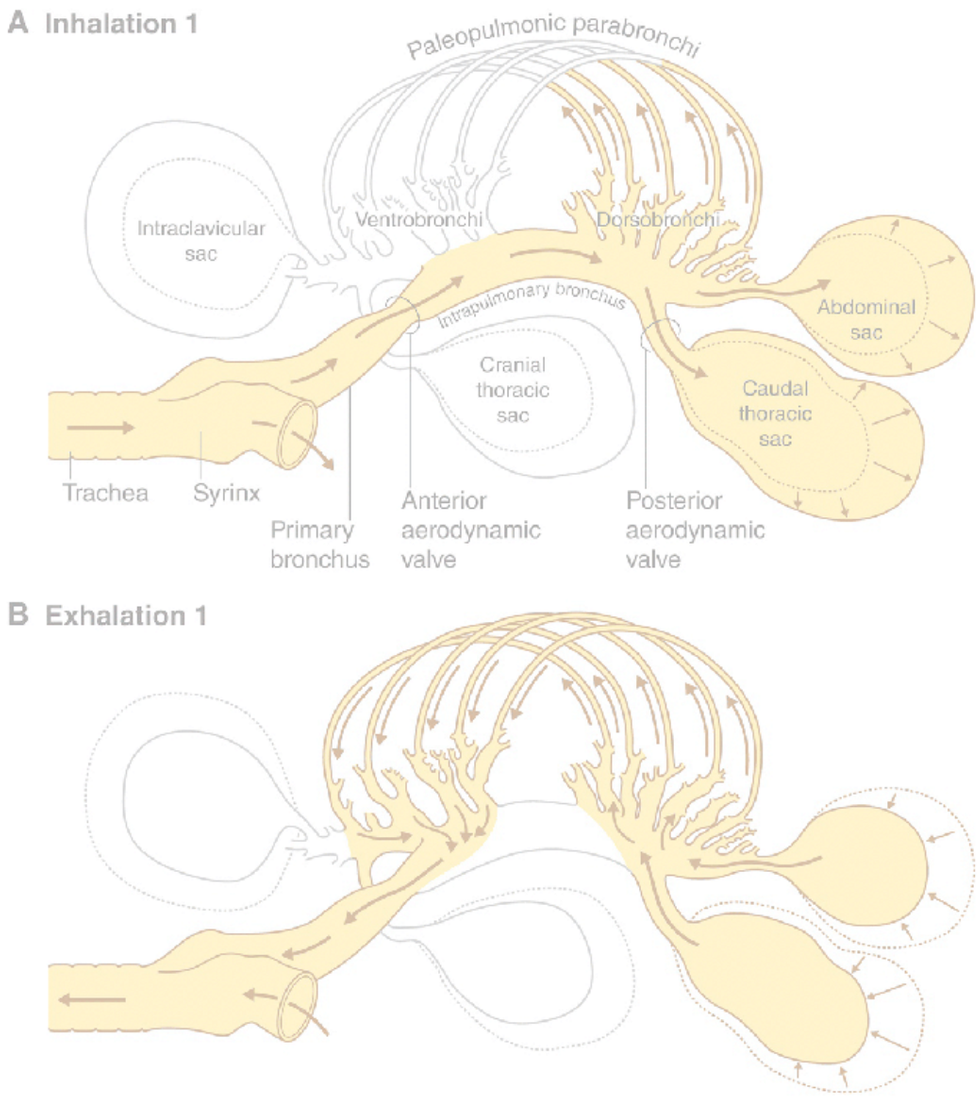
Corvus

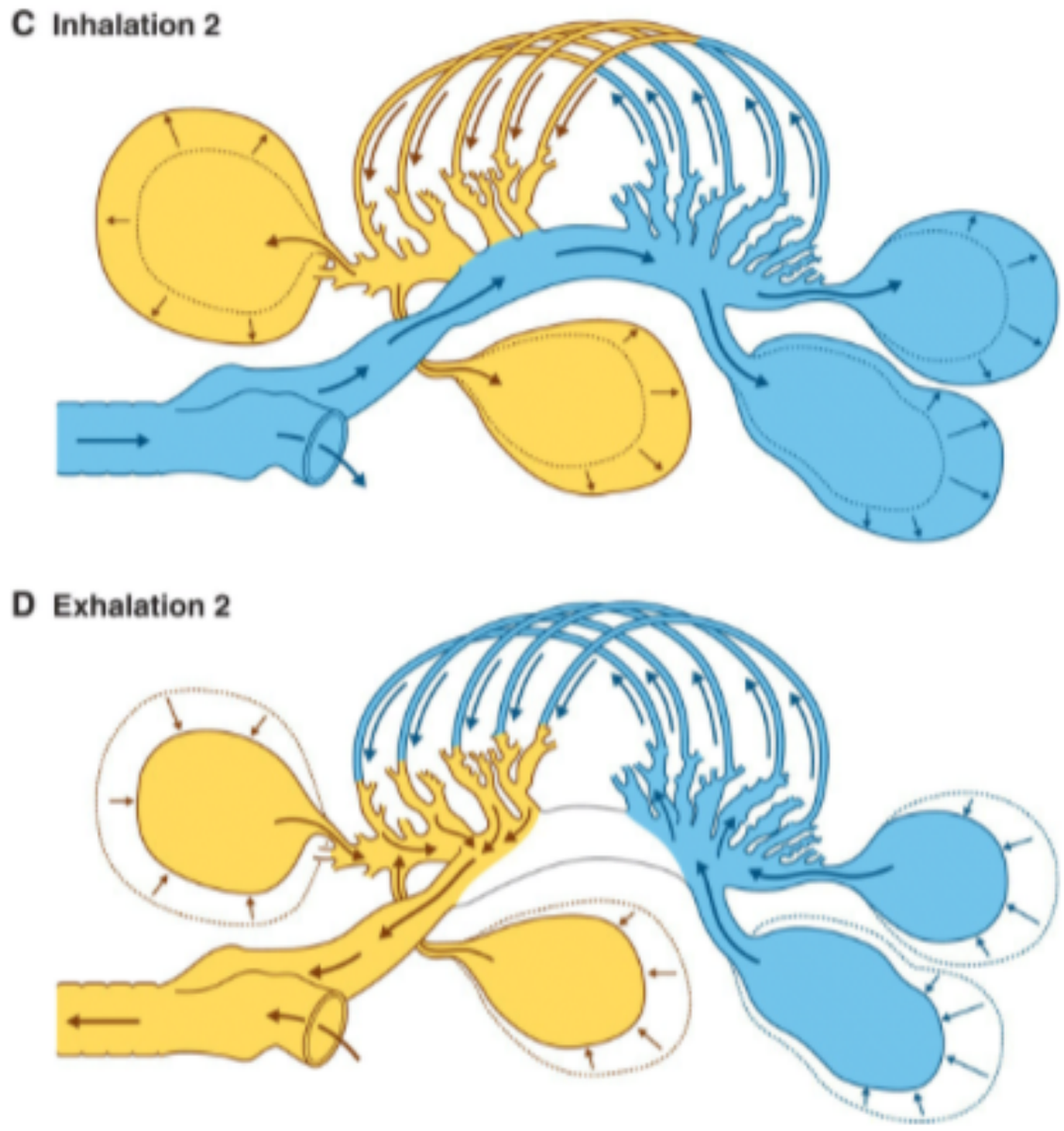
Adaptações para o voo: maior atividade muscular



respiração eficiente

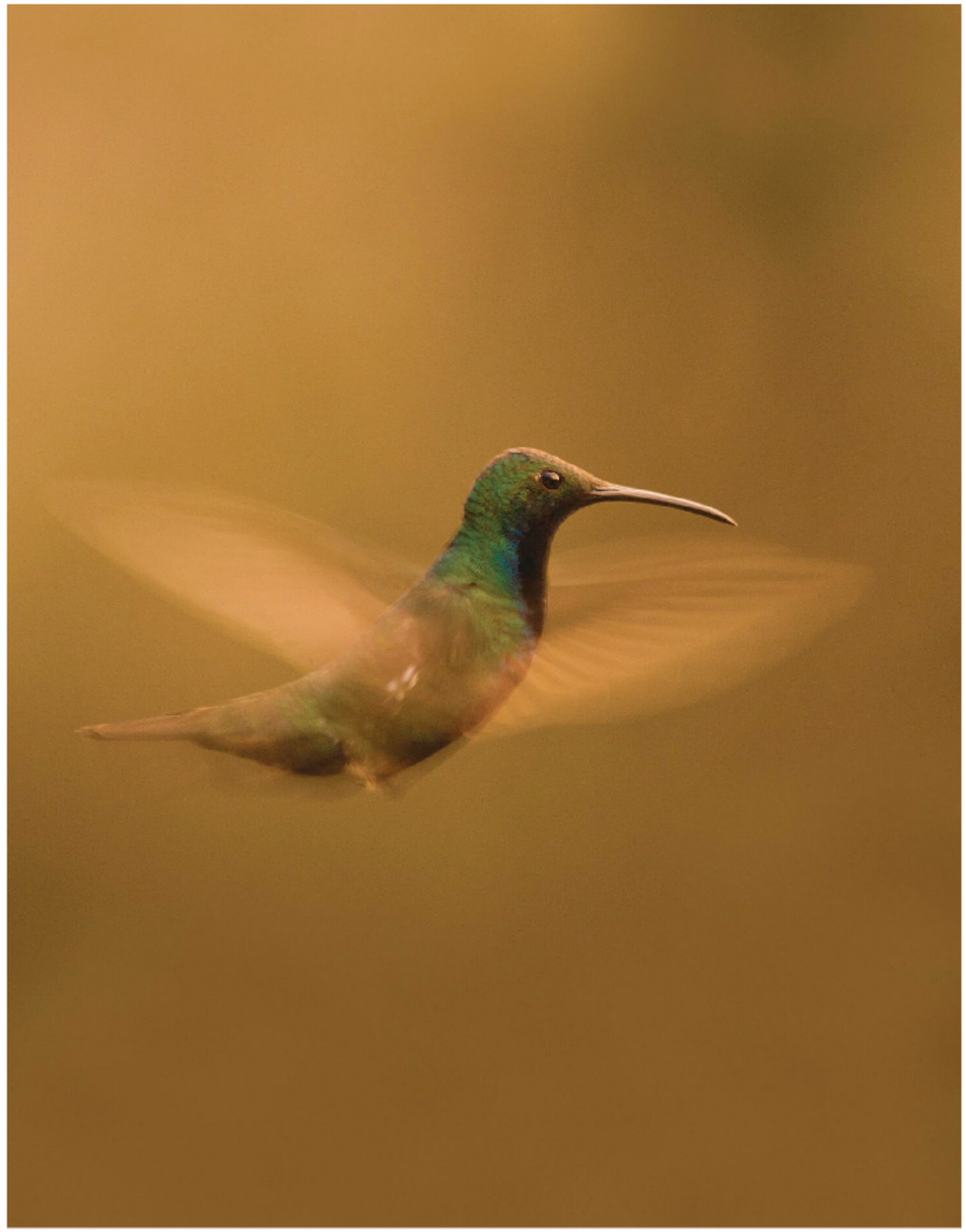
Adaptações para o voo: maior atividade muscular



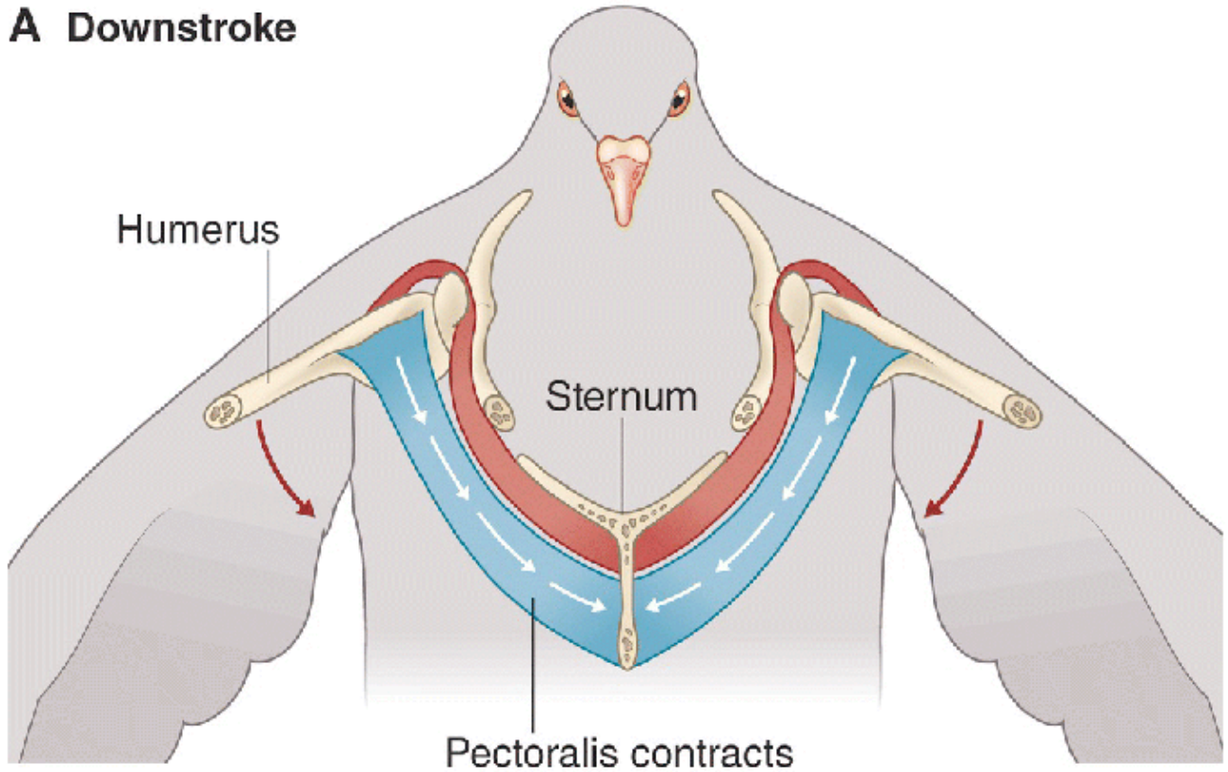


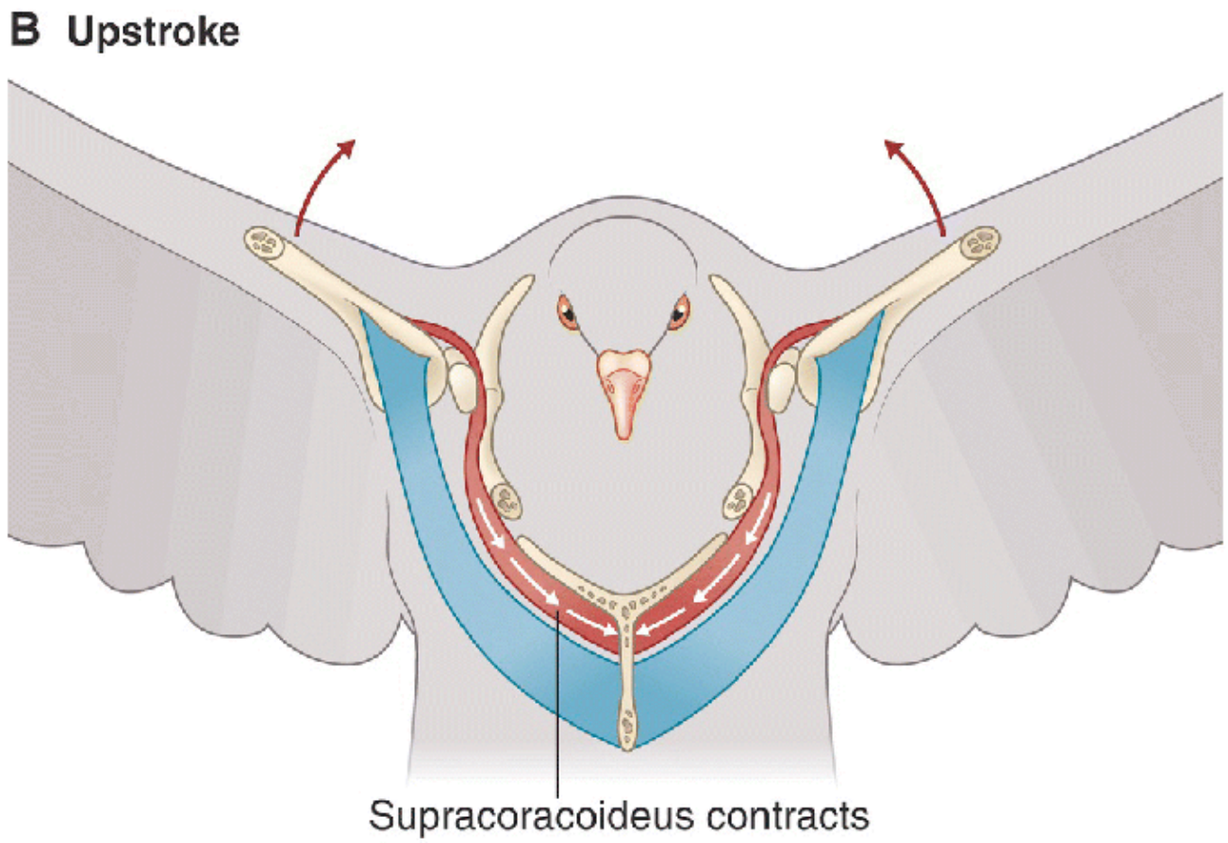
respiração eficiente

Adaptações para o voo: maior atividade muscular

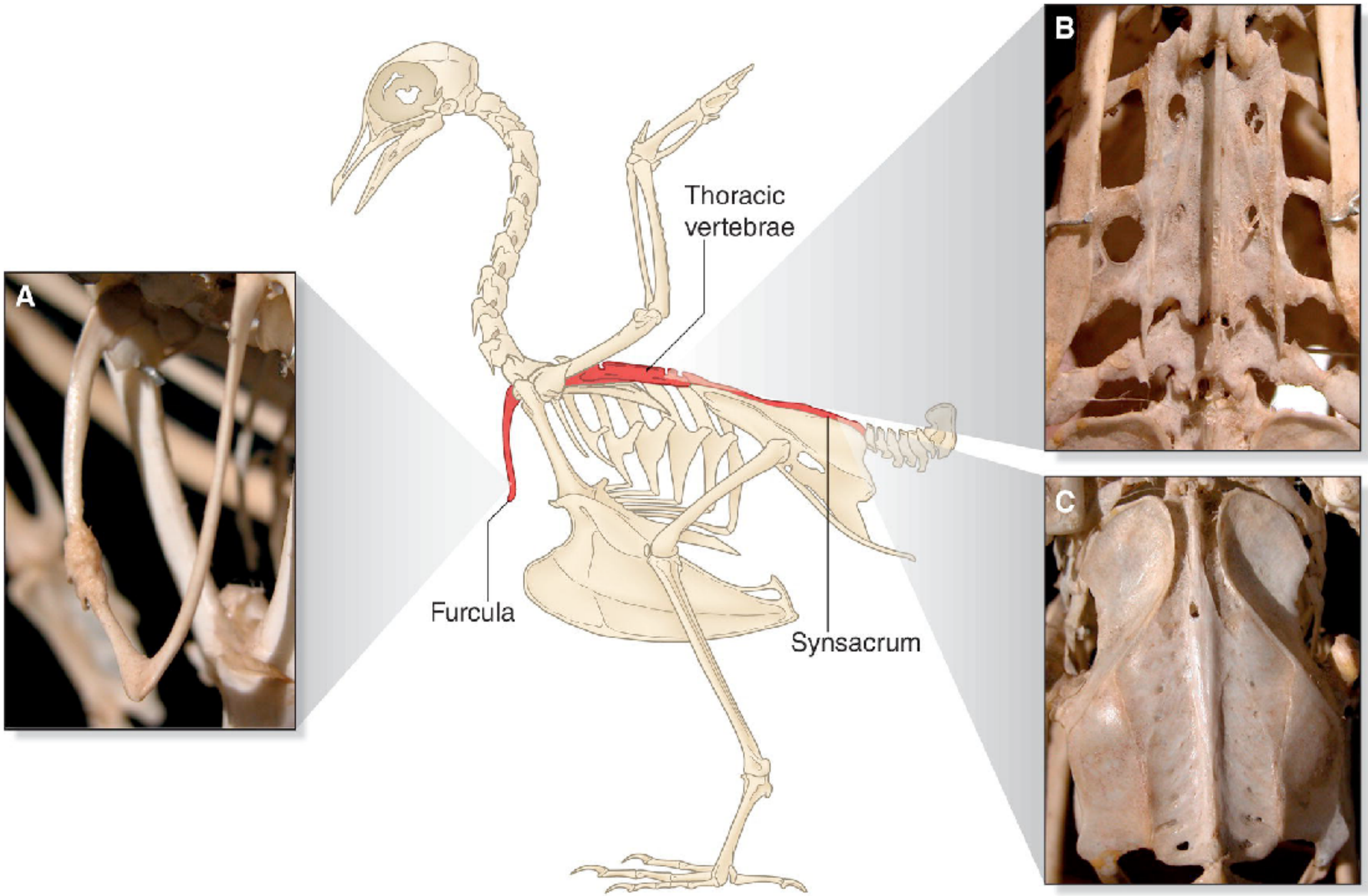


Voo batido

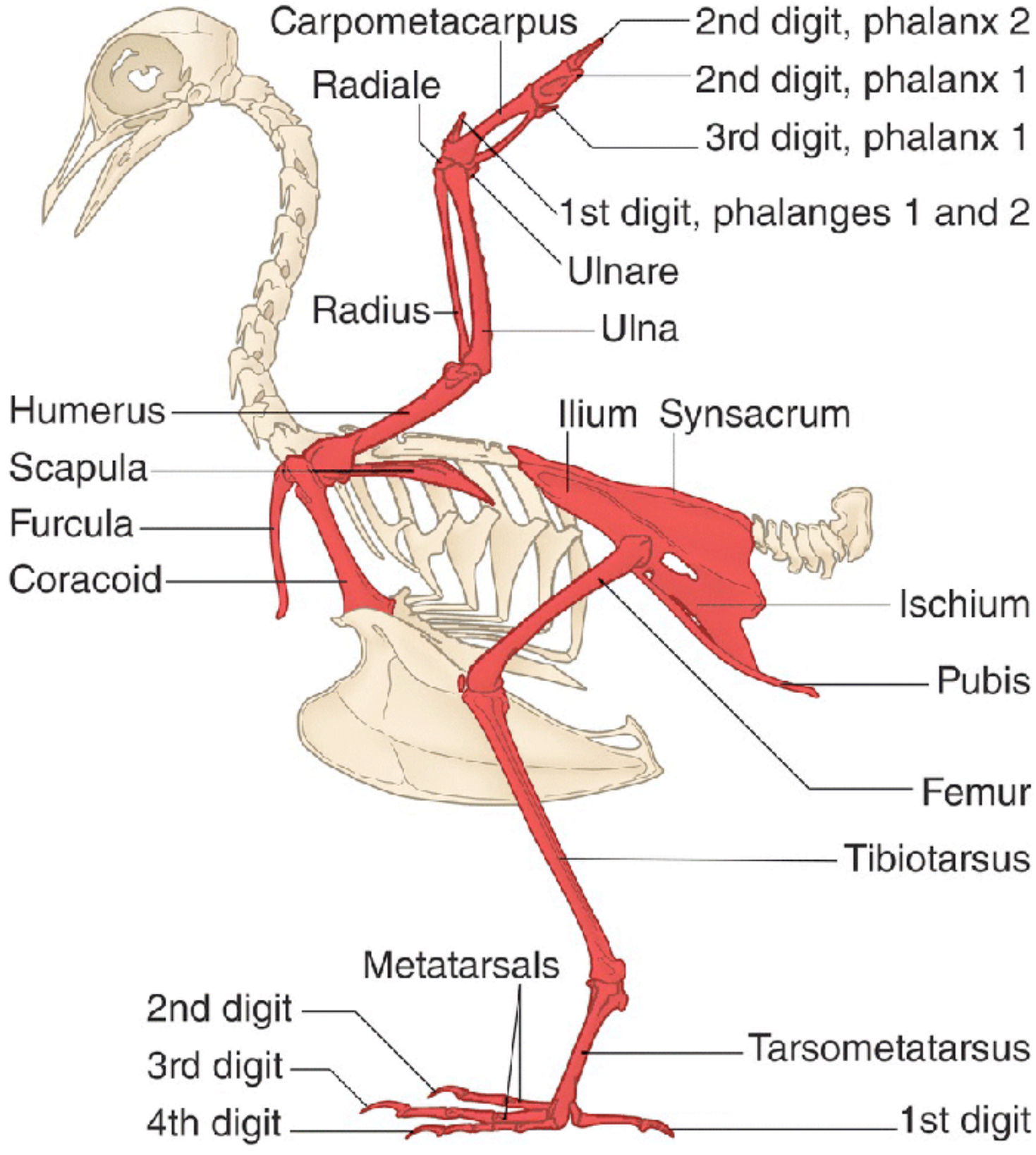




Esqueleto



Esqueleto: Tórax e abdome



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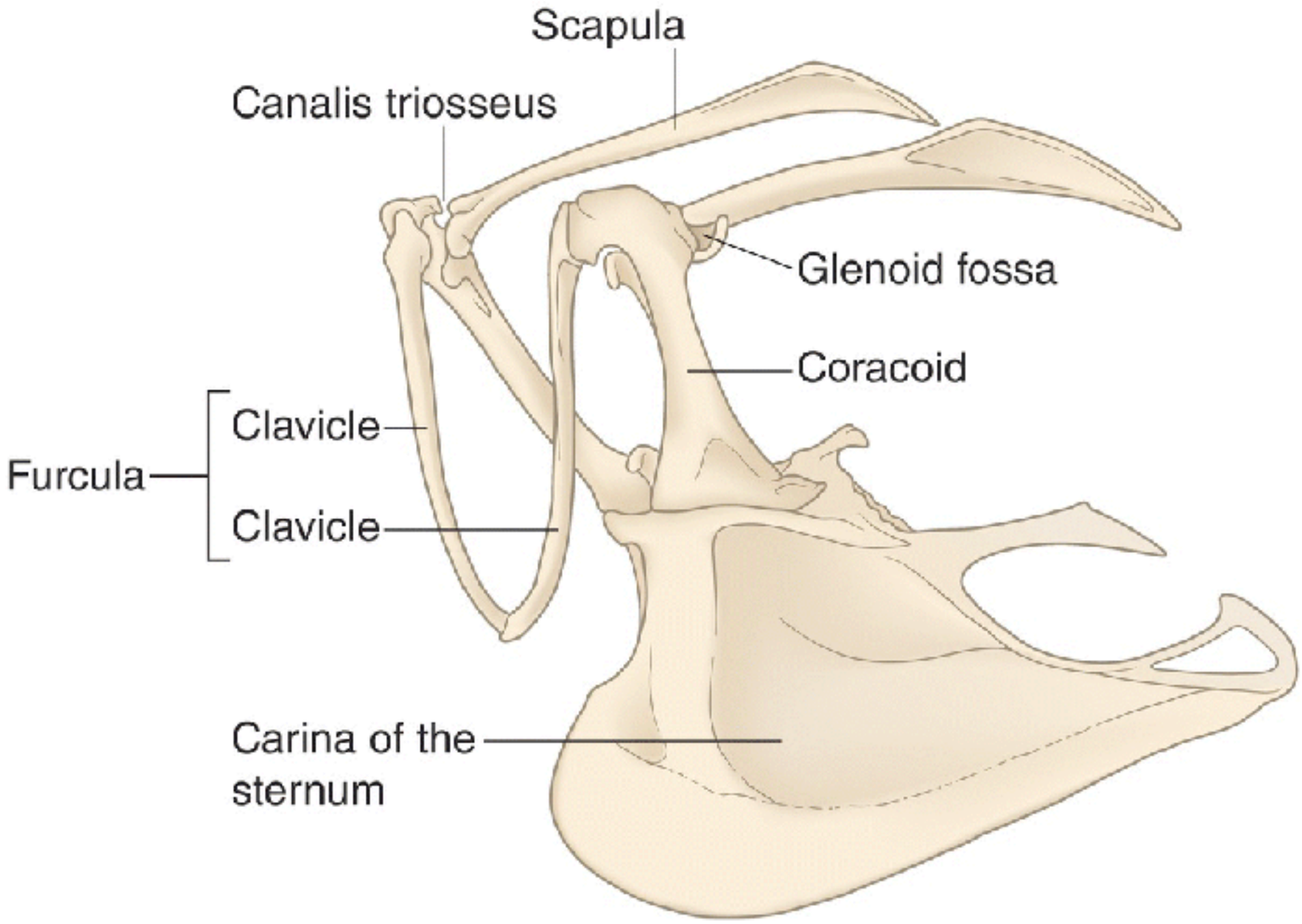

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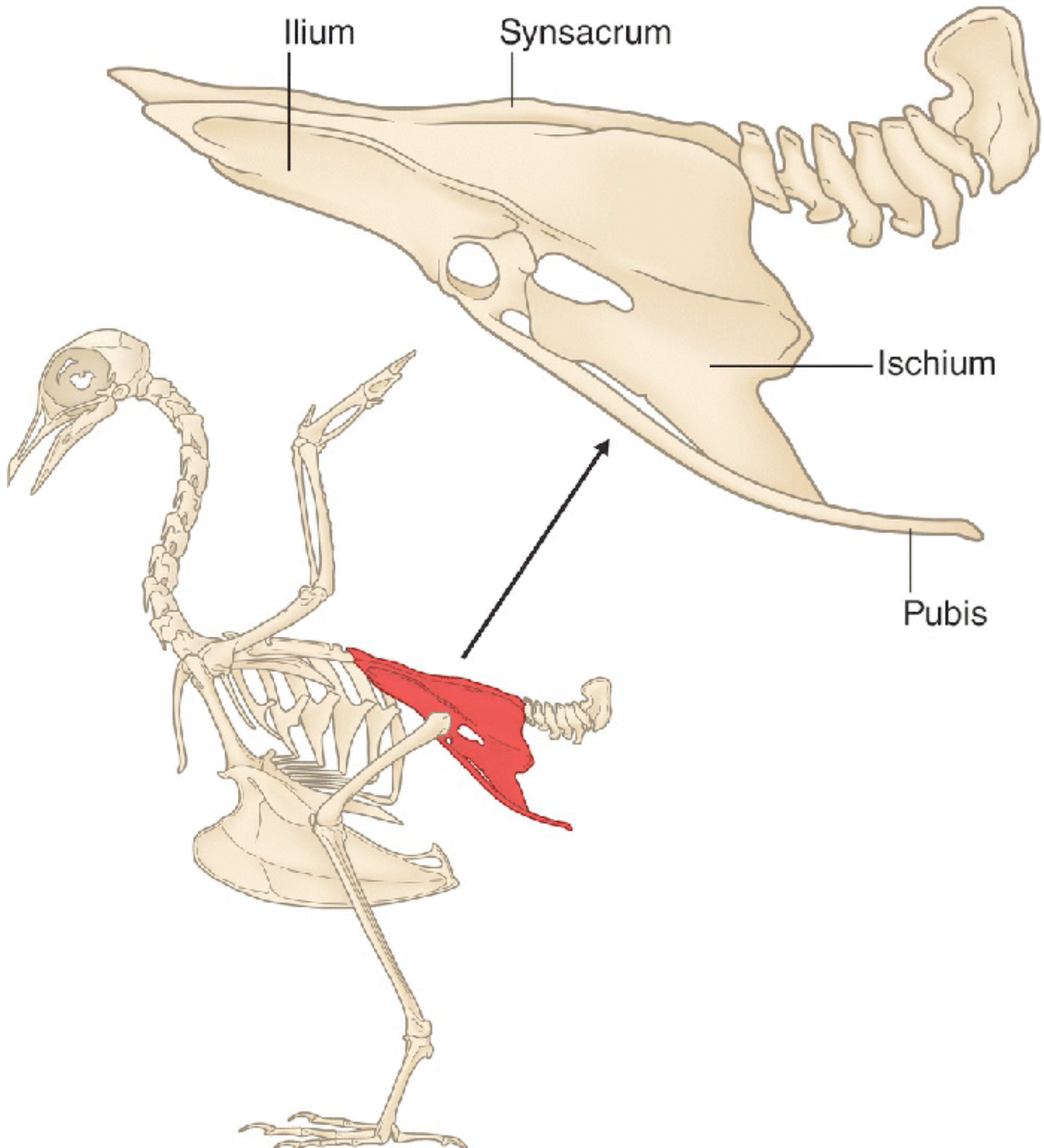

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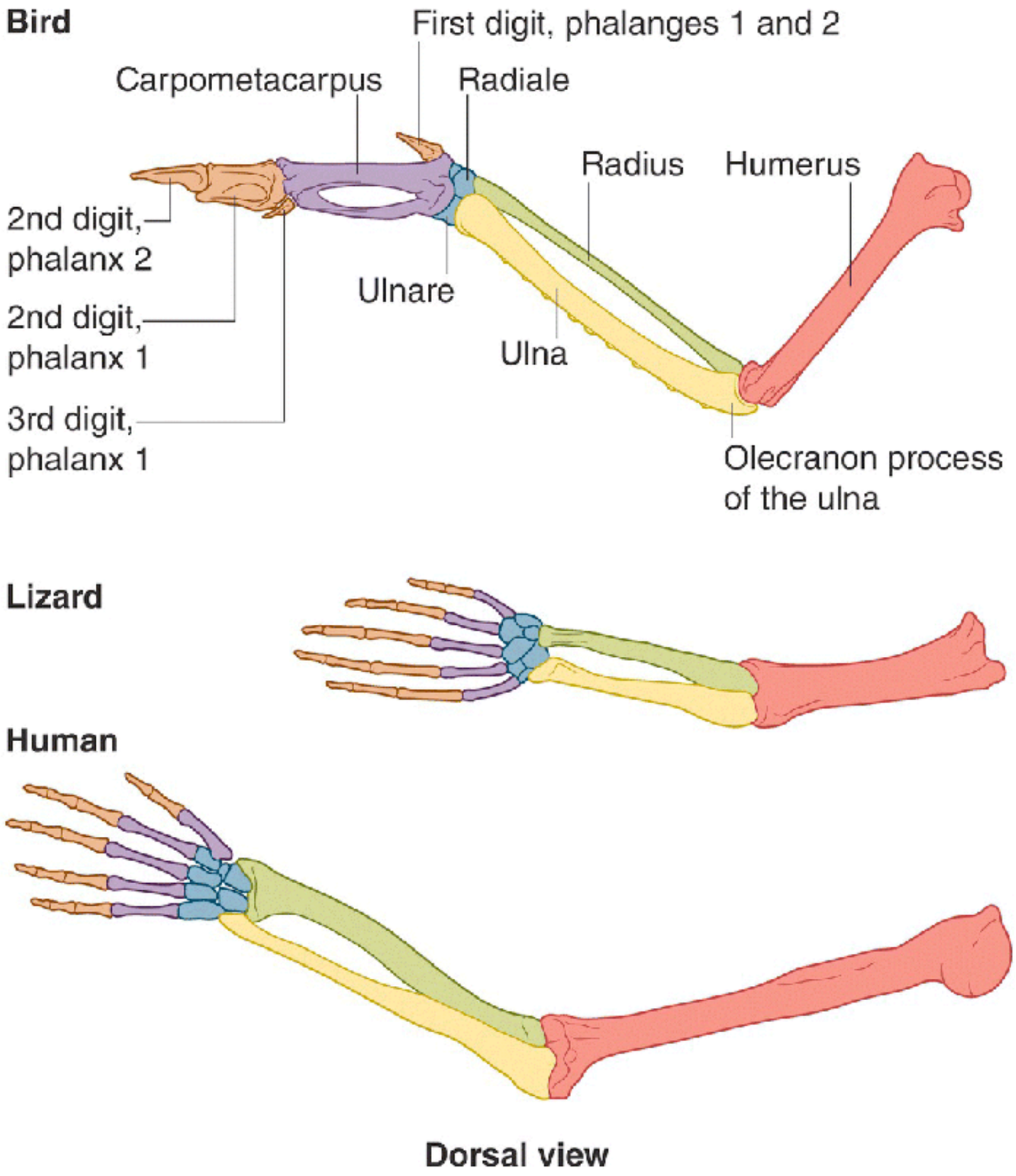

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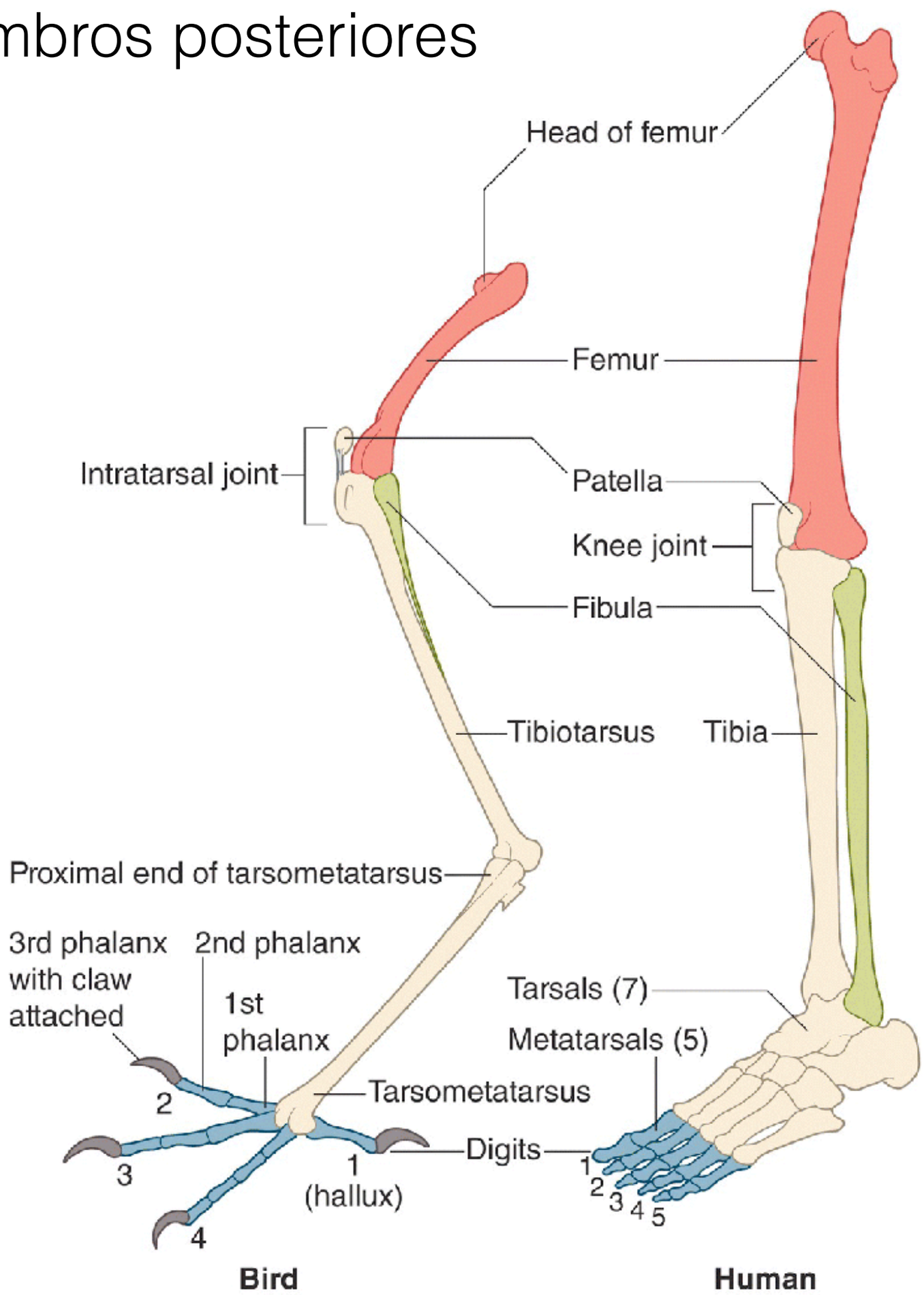

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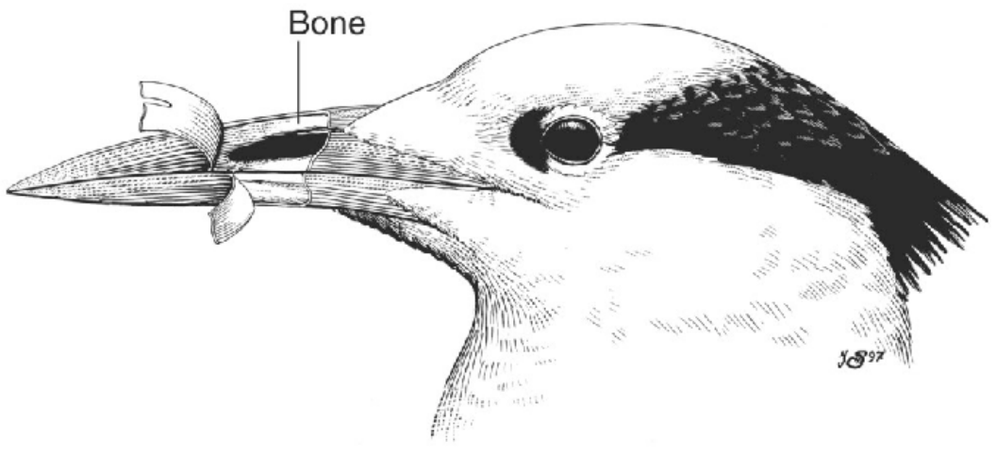
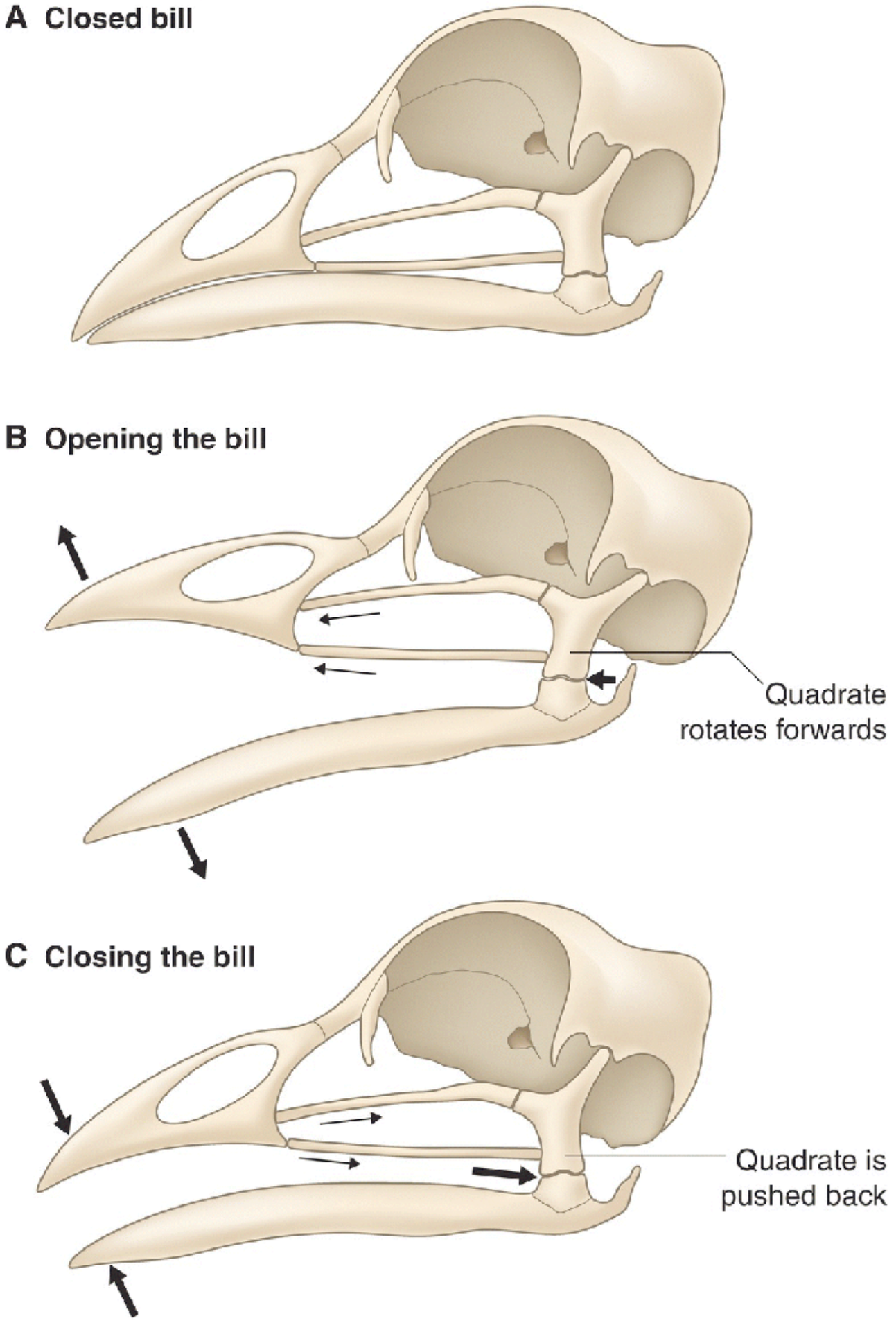




Tipos de bicos

Generalist

Insect catching

Surface skimming

Scything

Grain eating

Coniferous-seed eat

Probing

Filter feeding

Nectar feeding

Fruit eating

Aerial fishing

Pursuit fishing

Chiseling

Dip netting

Scavenging

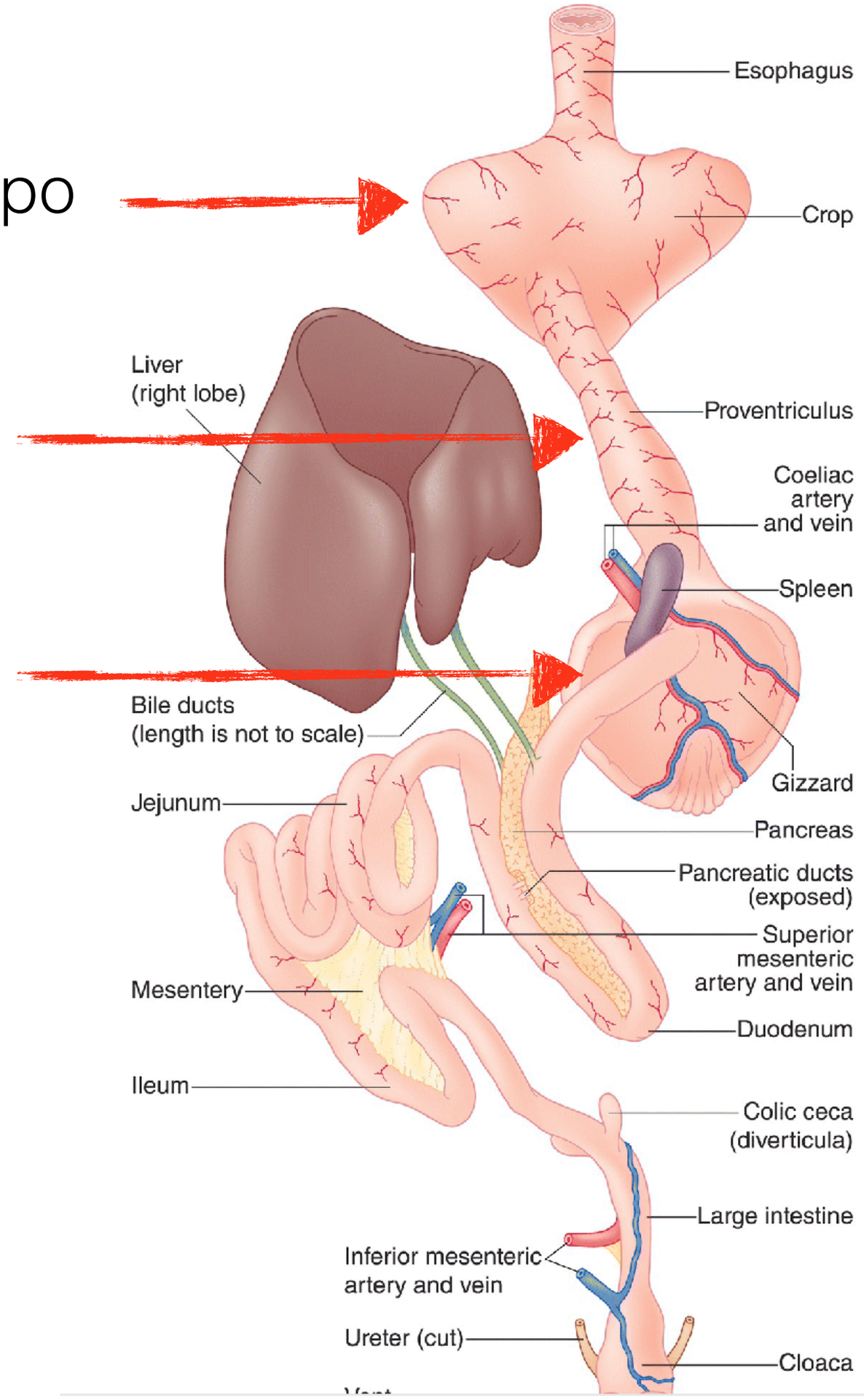
Raptorial

Sistema digestivo

Papo

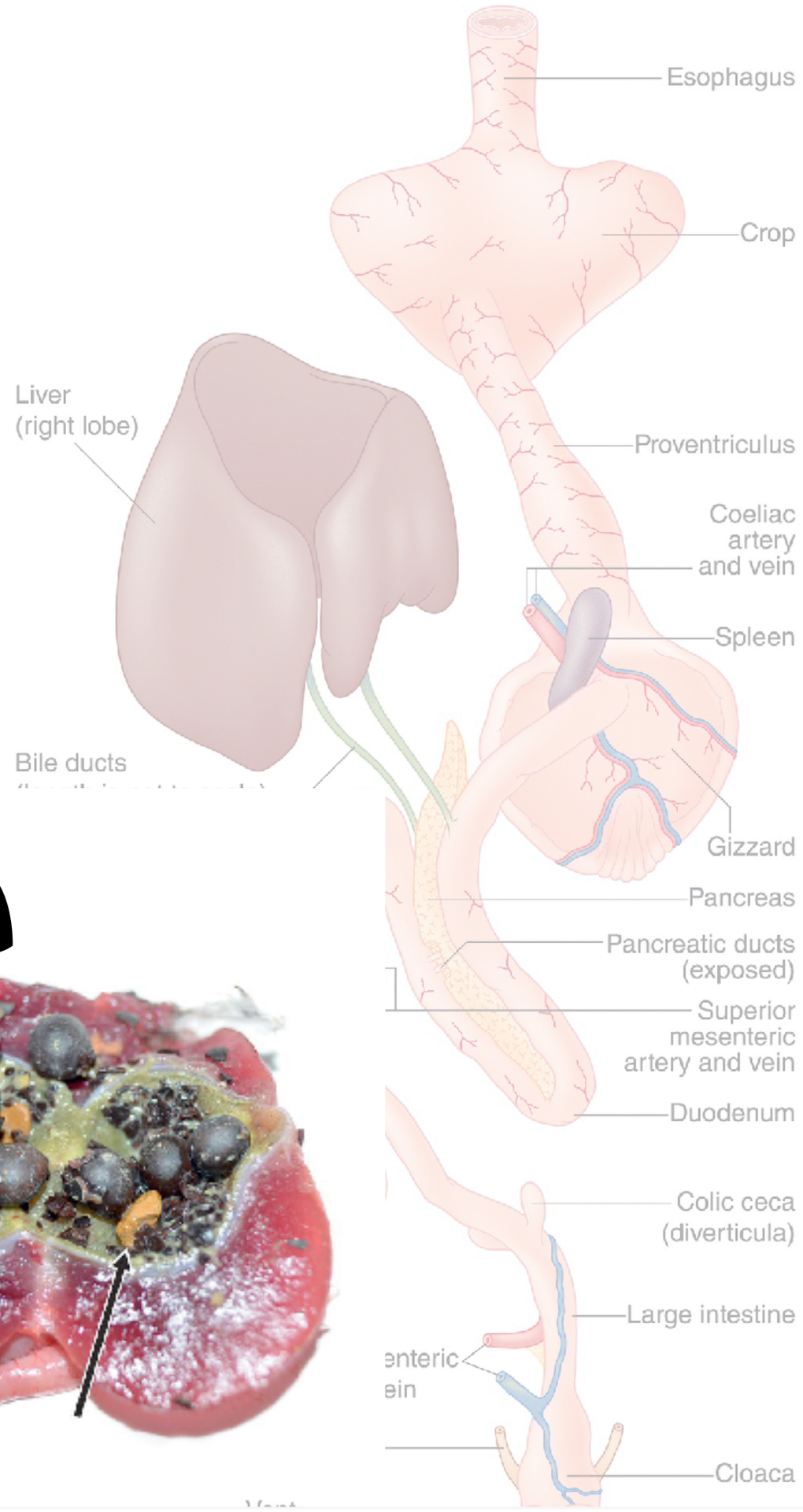
Proventrículo

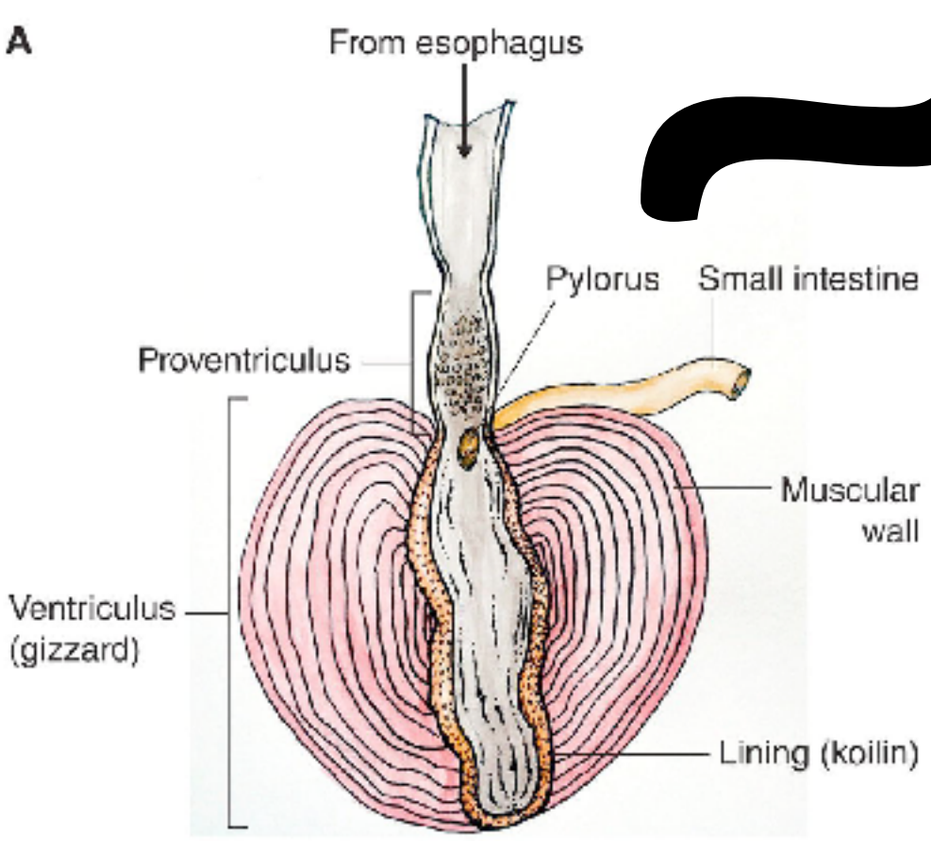
Moela



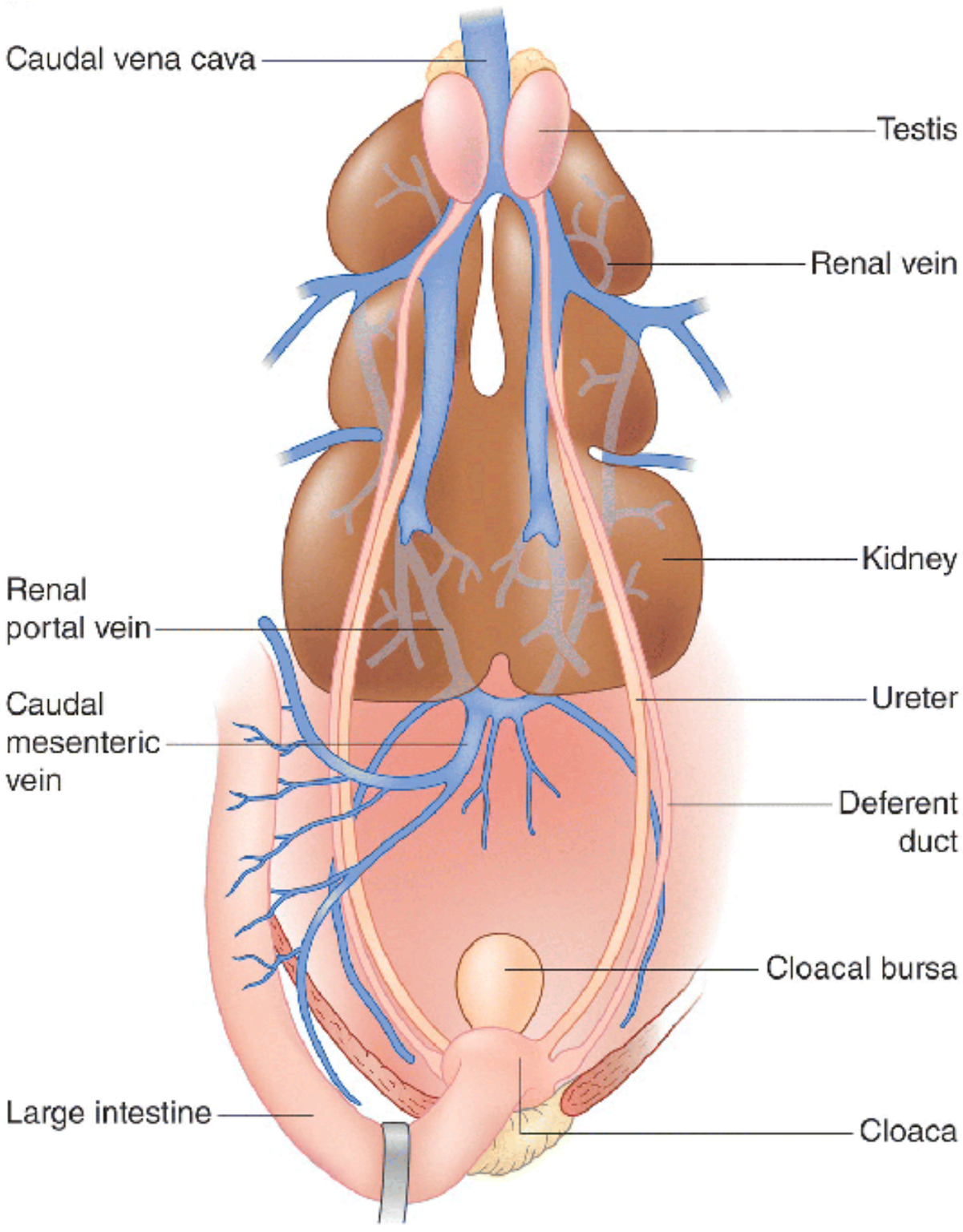
Sistema digestivo

Moela





Sistema reprodutor: machos



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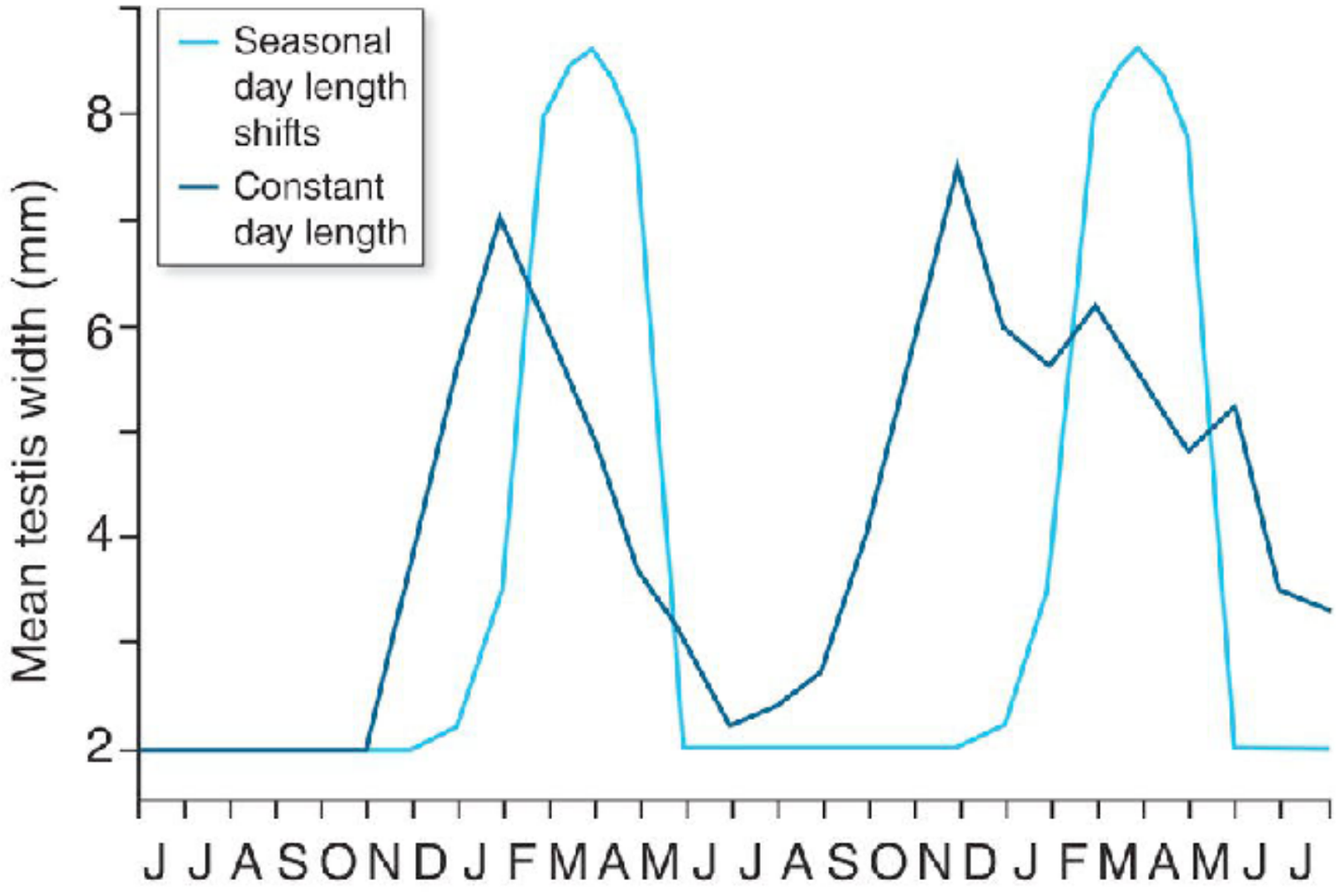

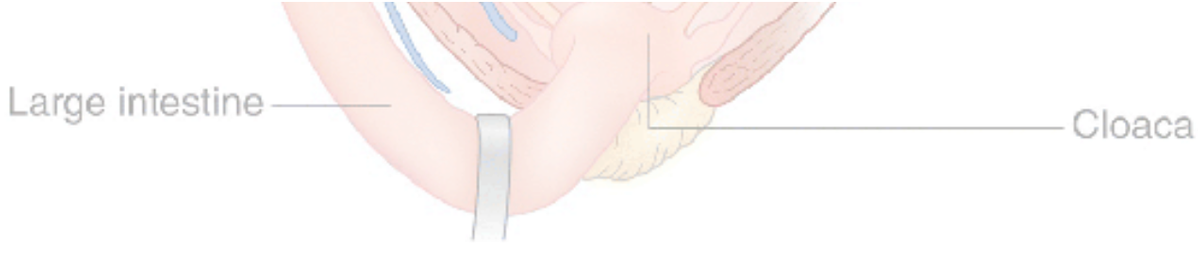

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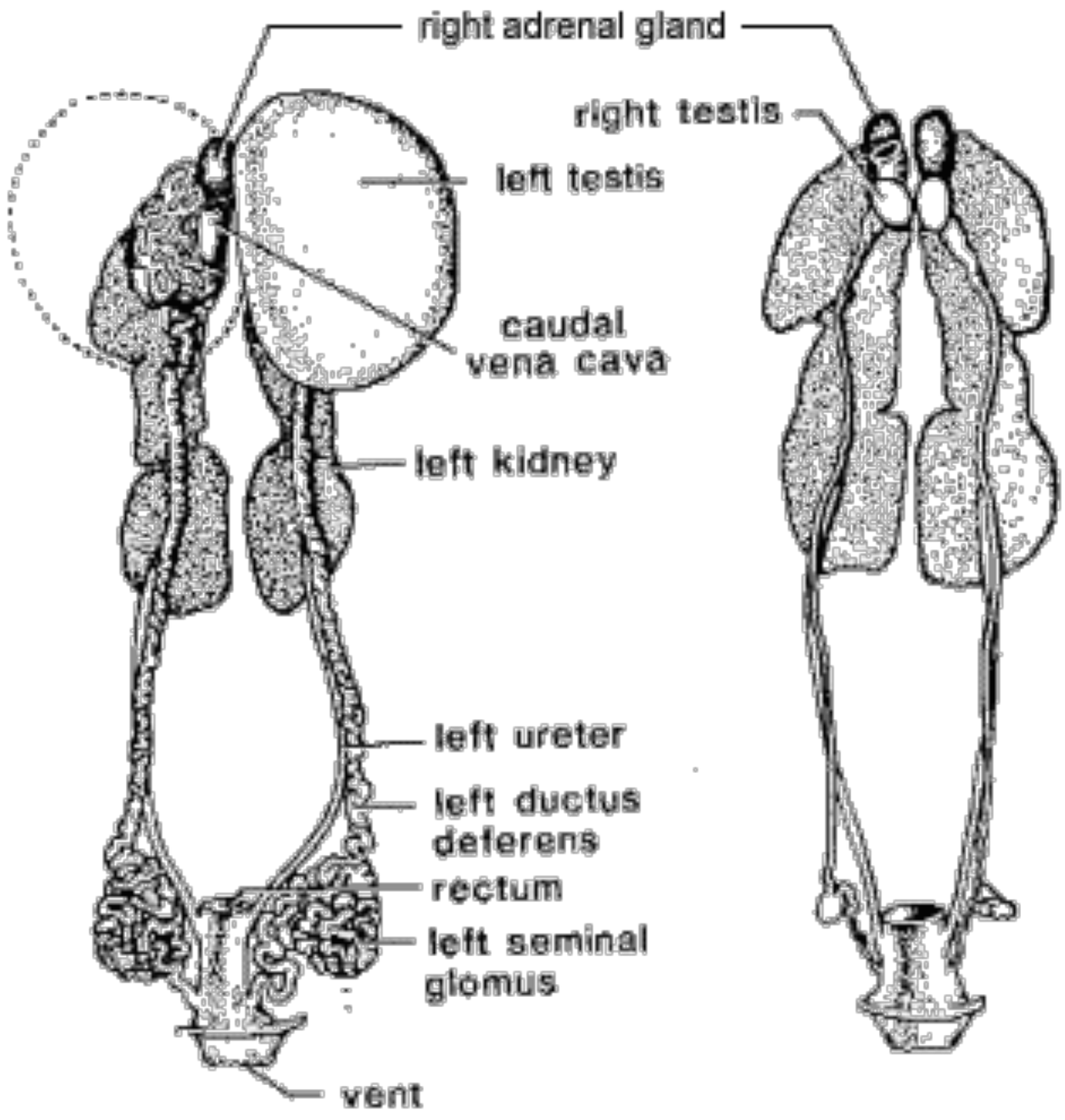

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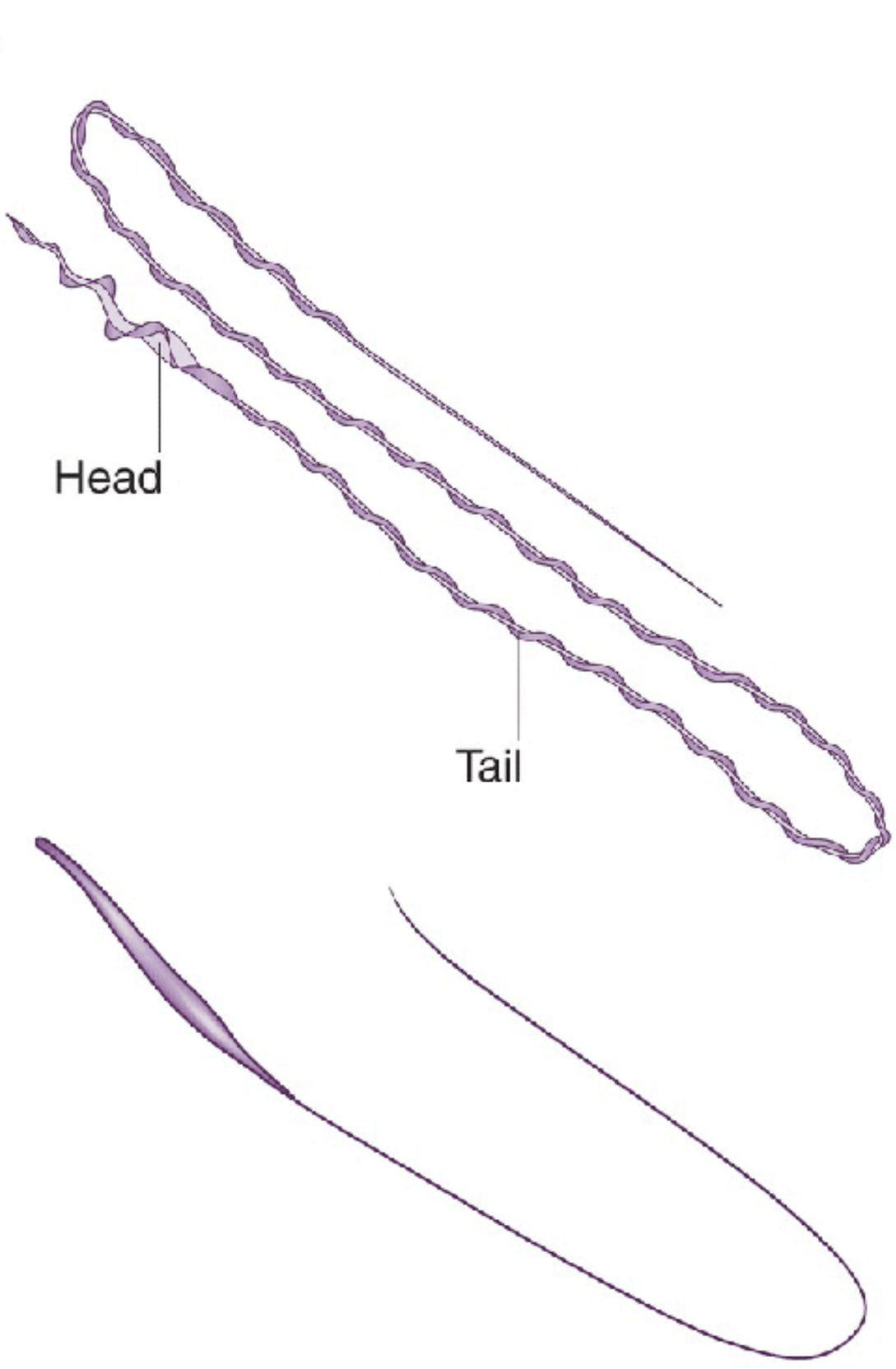

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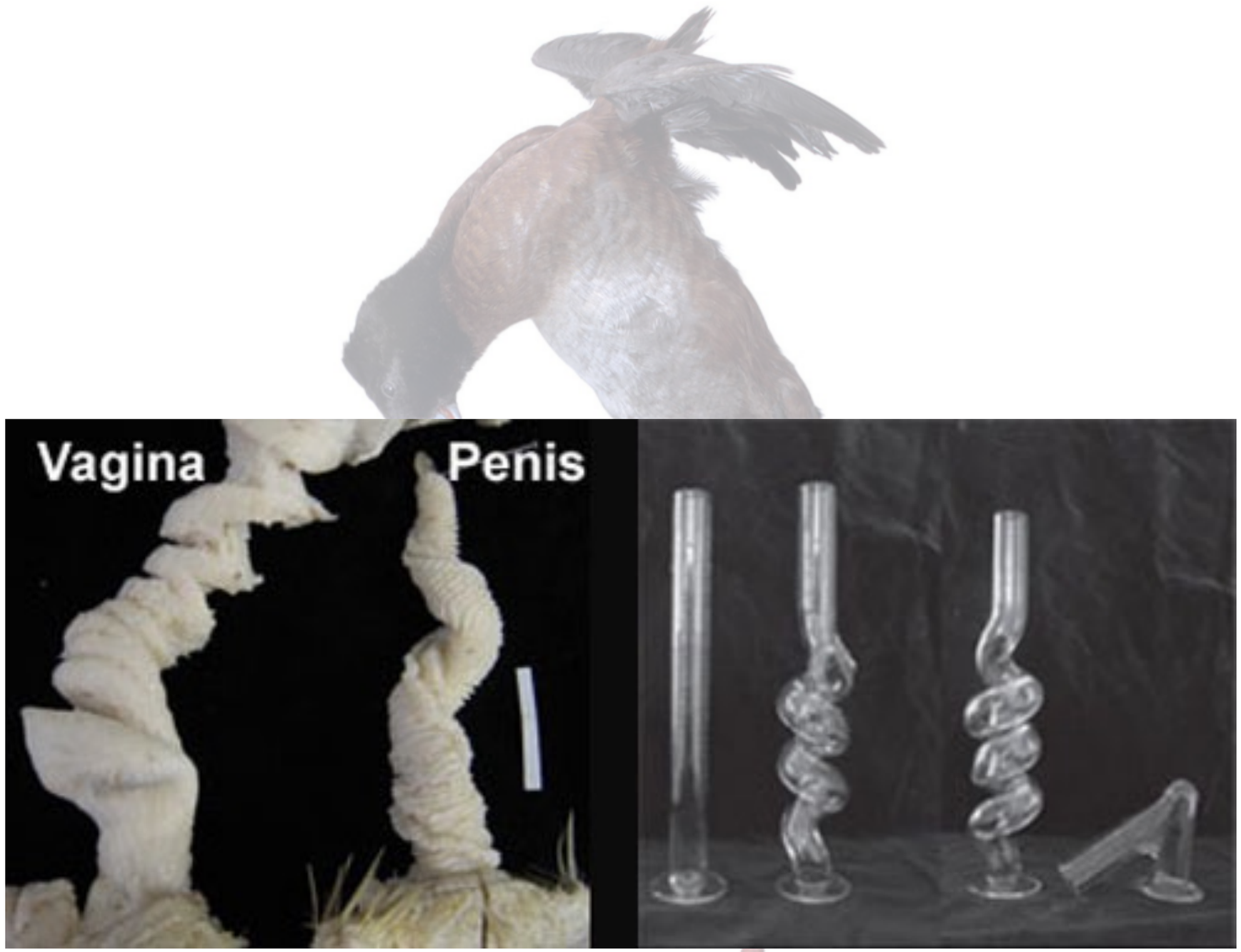
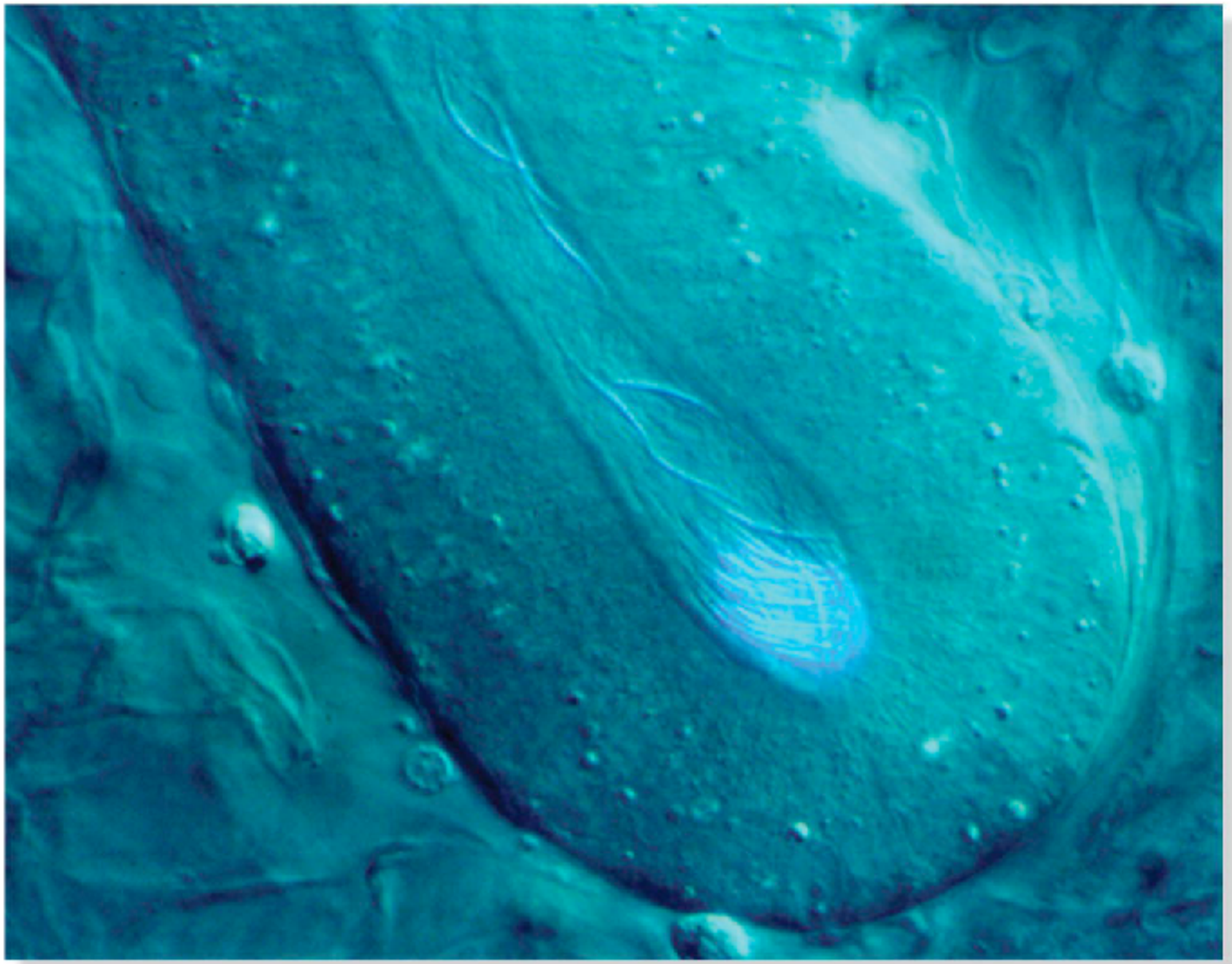
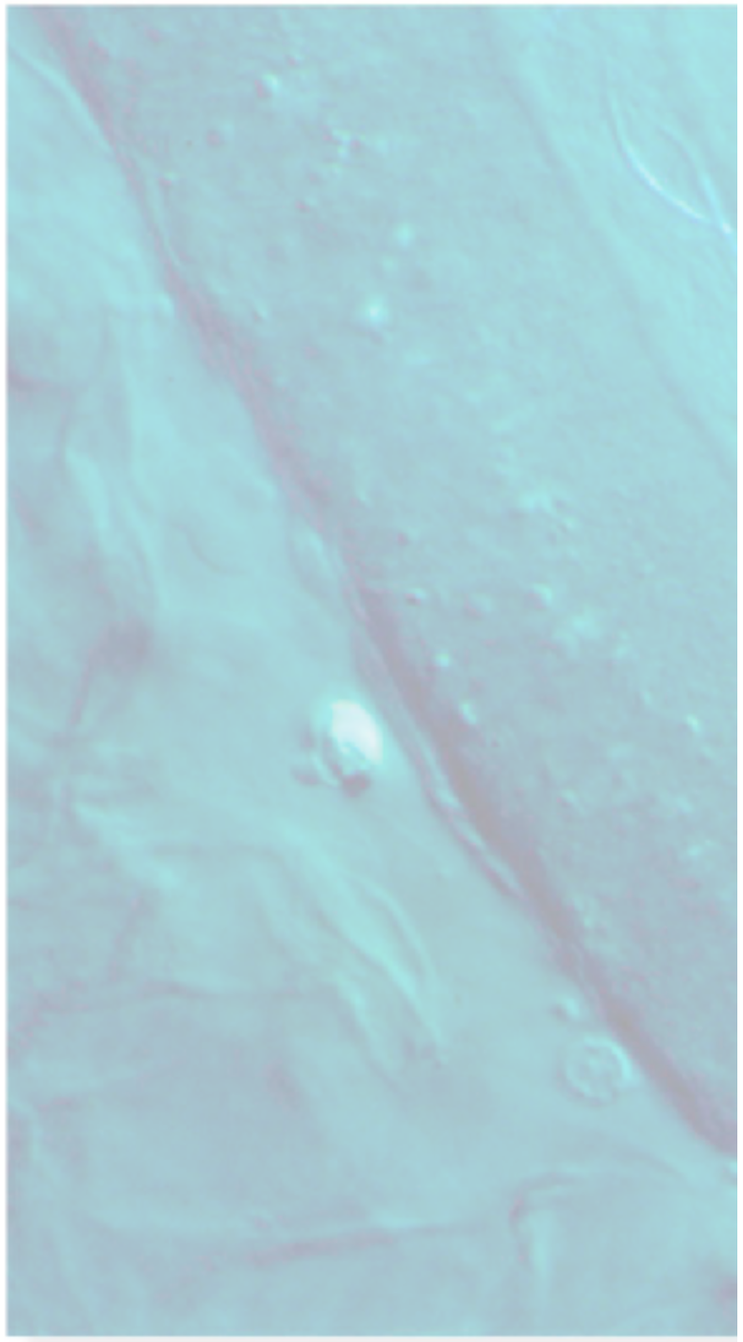


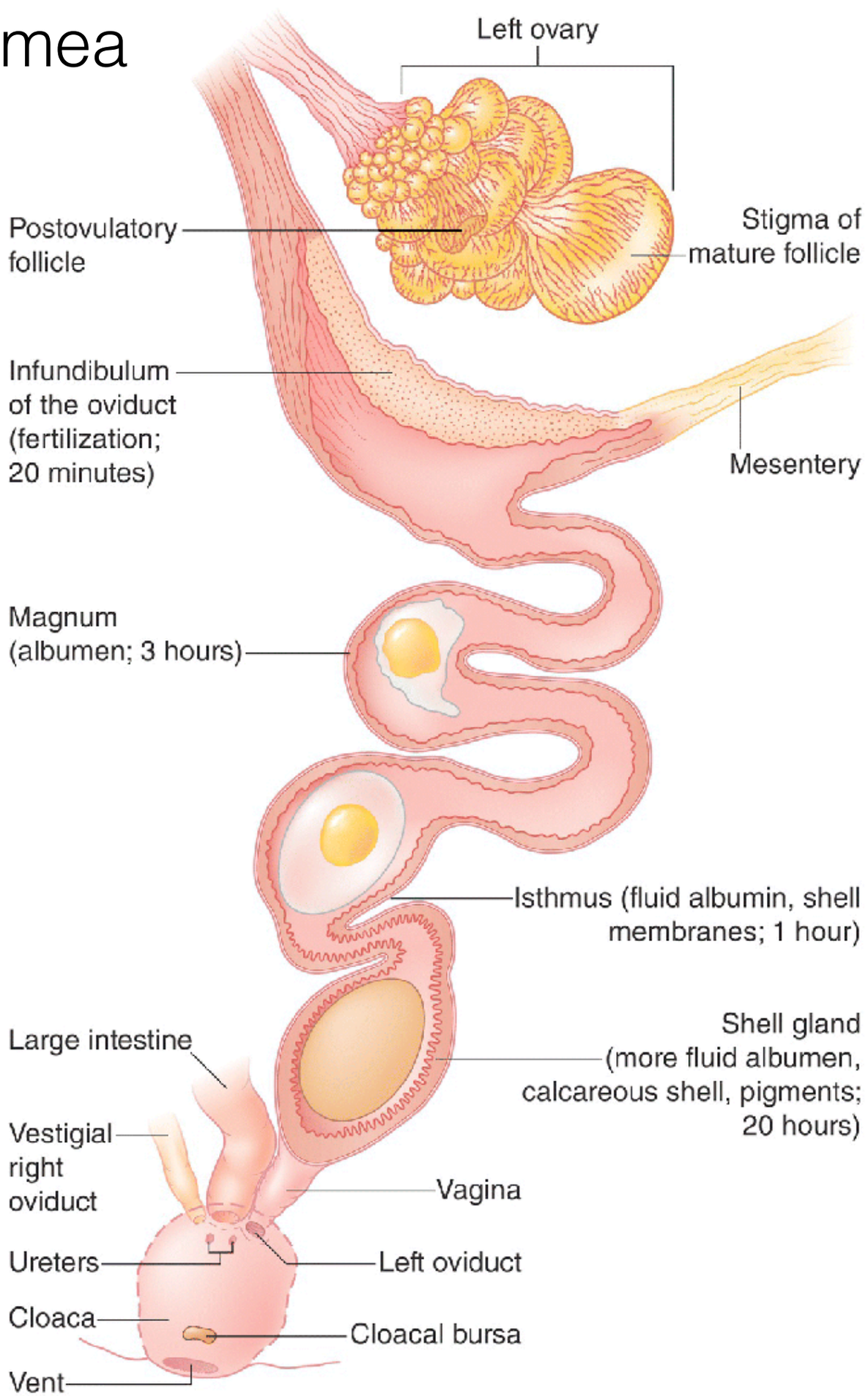
Sistema reprodutor: cópula

Sistema reprodutor: cópula

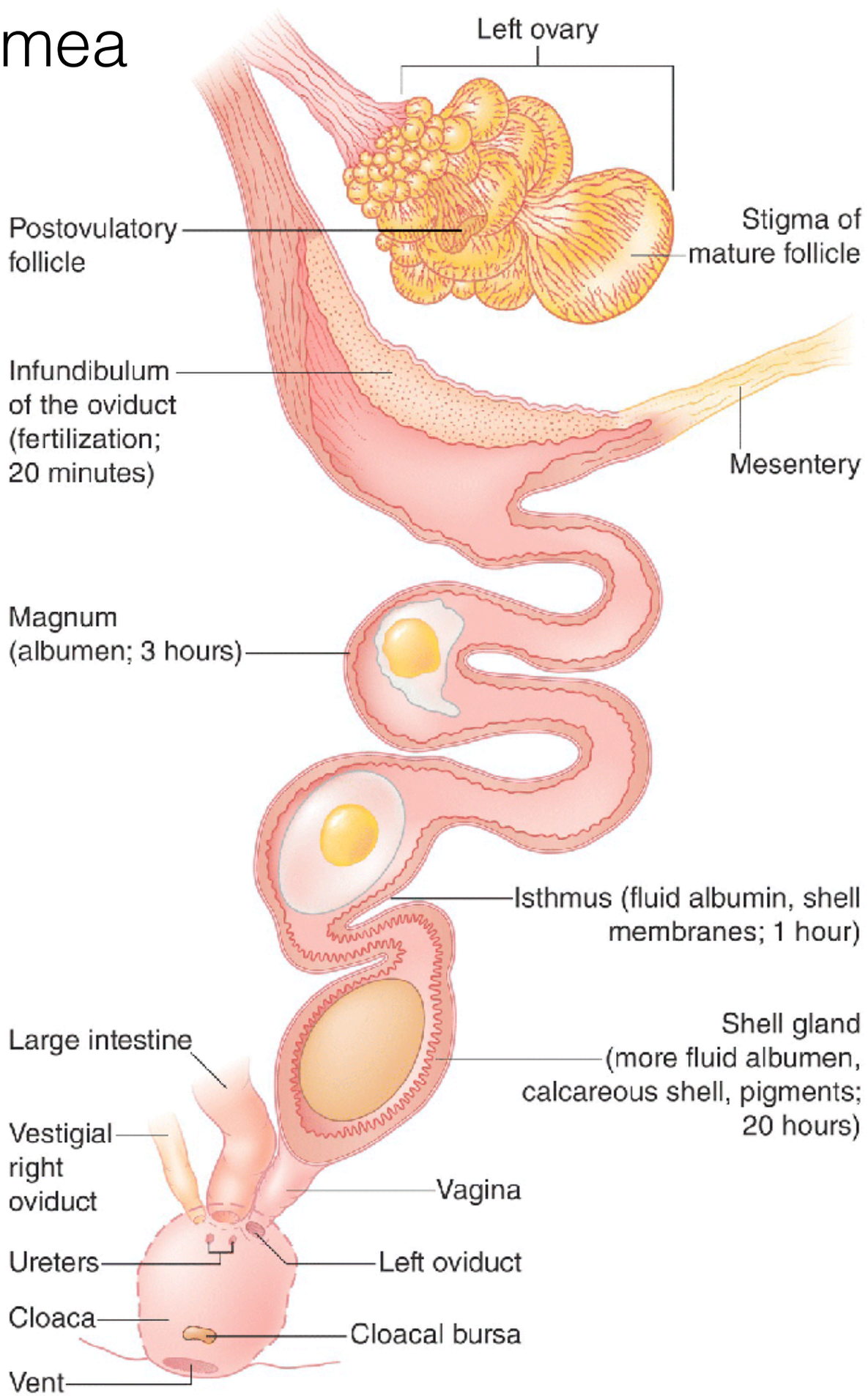


Sistema reprodutor: cópula/fêmea

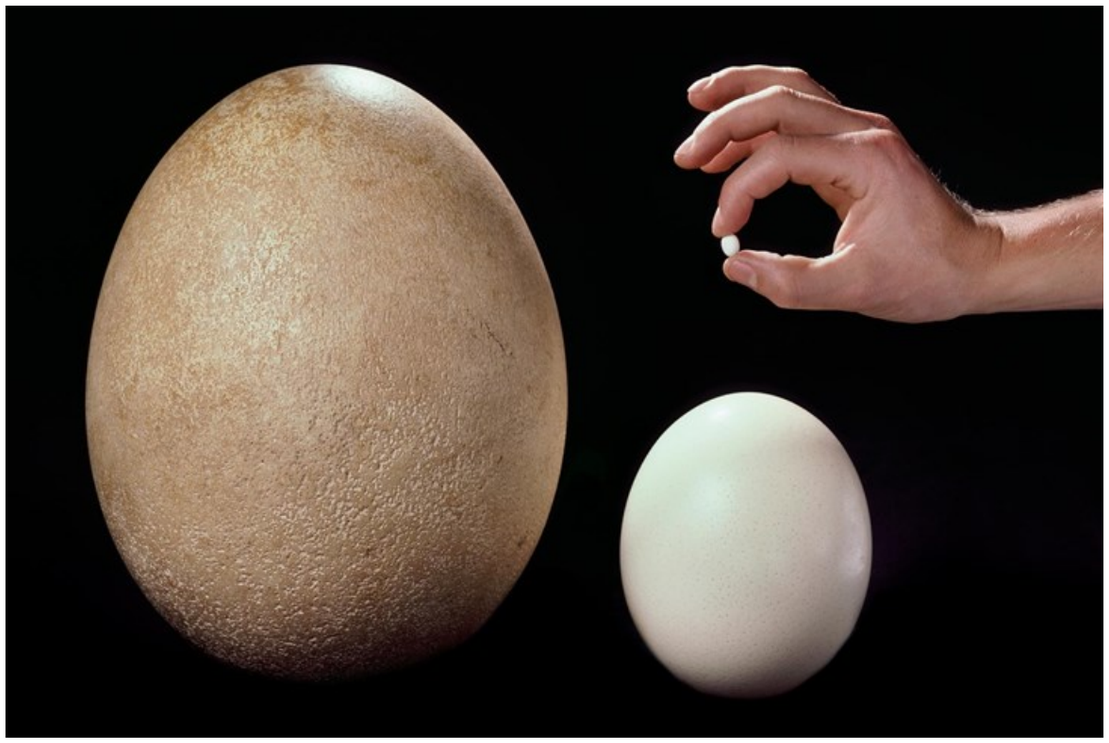




Sistema reprodutor: cópula/fêmea



Sistema reprodutor: ovos



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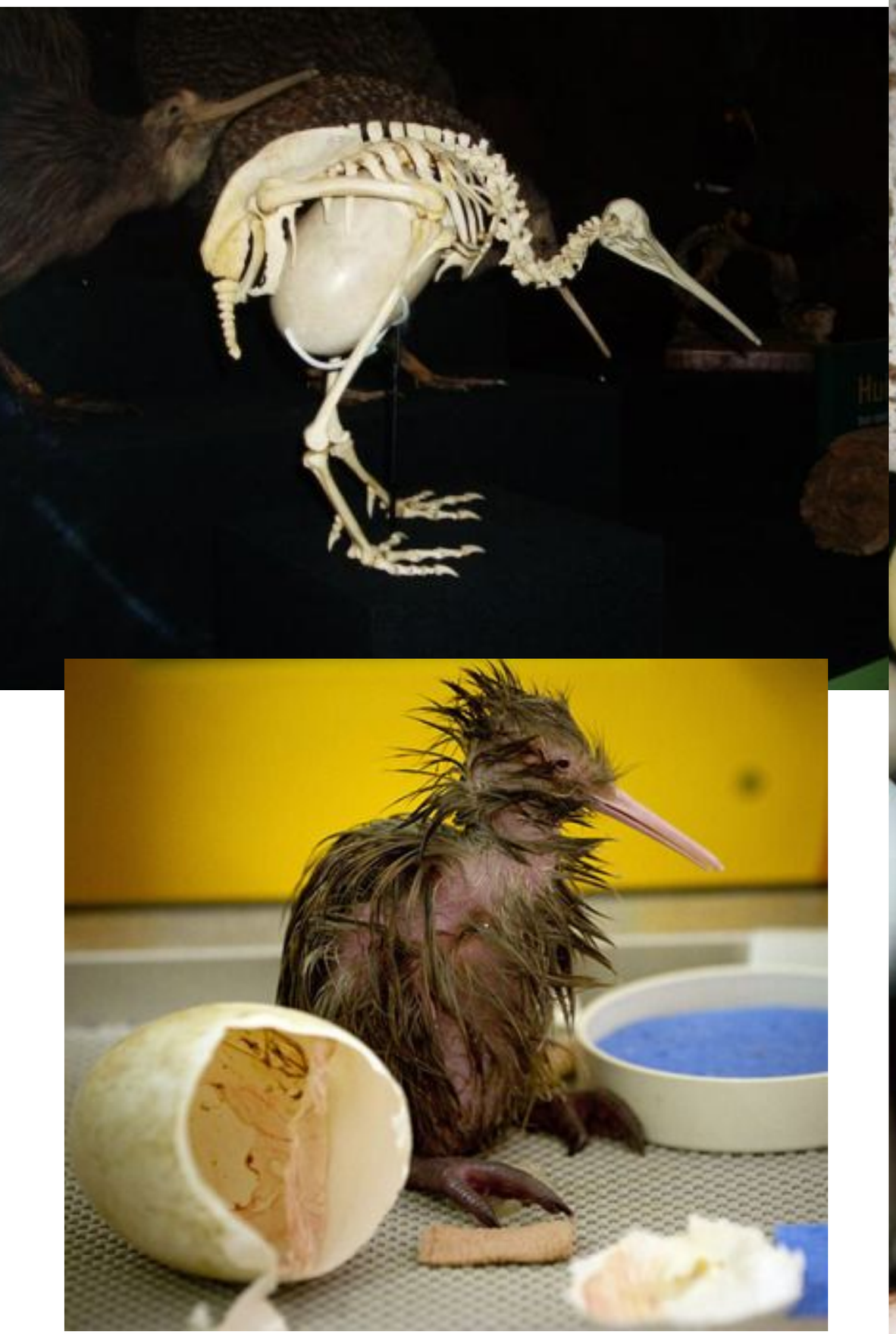
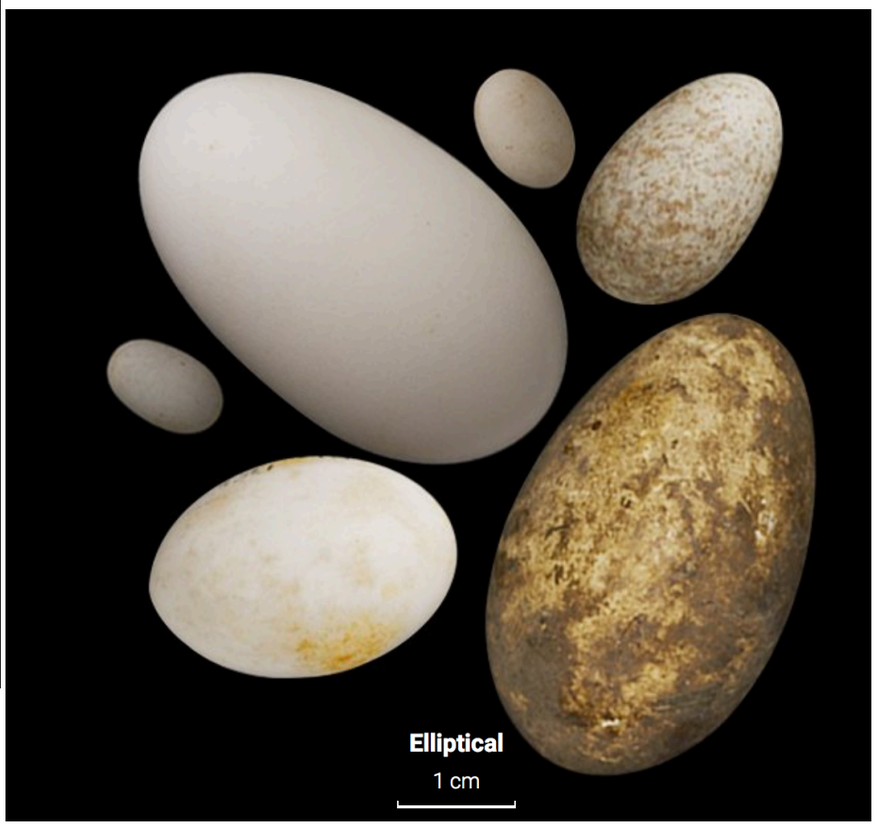


Sistema reprodutor: ovos

Spherical
Owl

Elliptical
Maleo

Conical
Murre



Ausência de cuidado parental

Cuidado parental

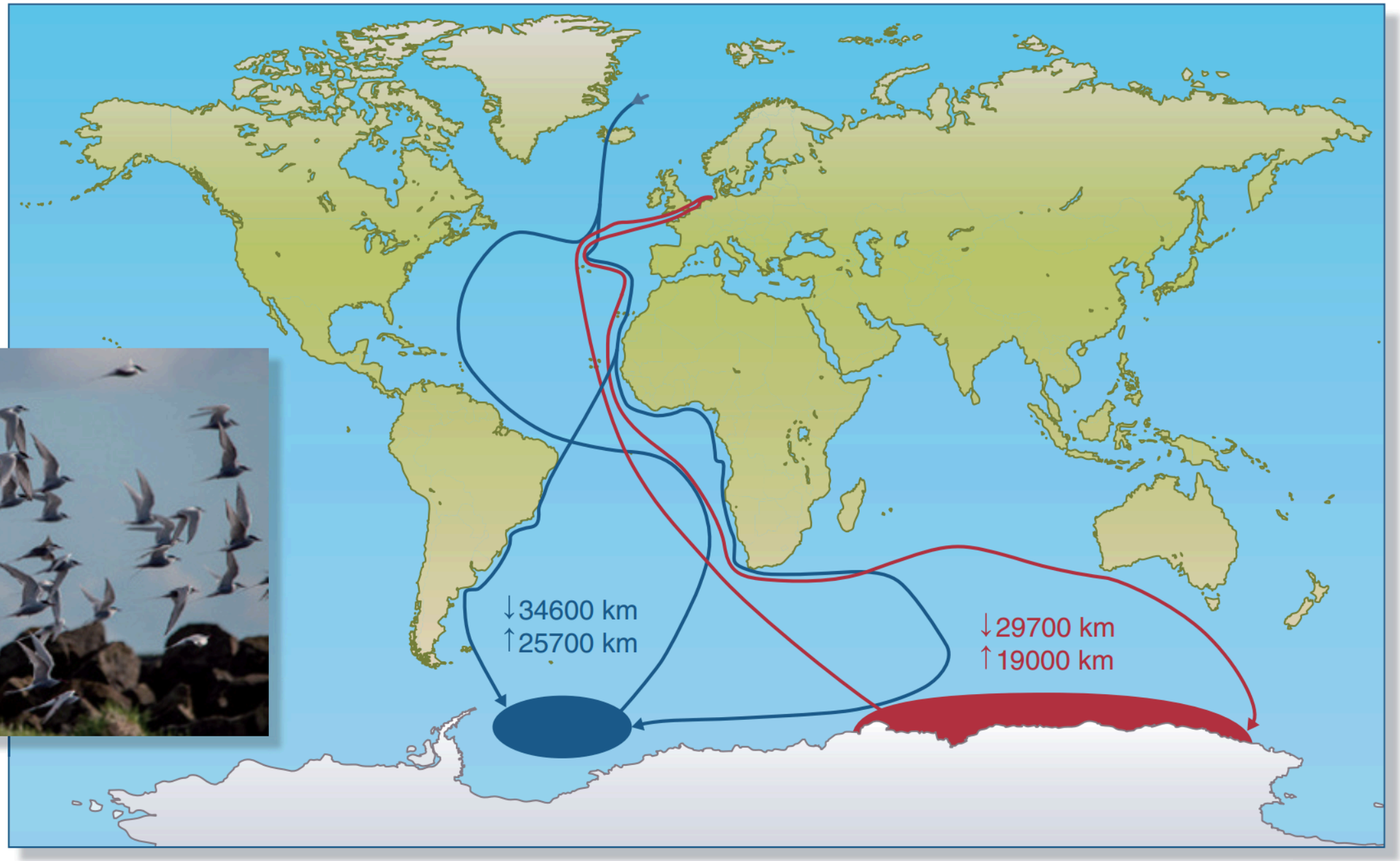
Figure 1 | Variation in parental provisioning. In every species of bird with parental care, chicks appear to have evolved signals designed to maximize their chance of being fed, such as vocalizations, begging postures and bright mouths. However, the way parents respond to information about their offspring differs markedly across species. Tree swallows *Tachycineta bicolor* feed the chick begging the most (**a**). Others sometimes neglect begging offspring, such as the blue-footed booby *Sula nebouxii* (**b**) and the hoopoe *Upupa epops* (**c**) which instead preferentially feed larger chicks. Gouldian finch *Erythrura gouldiae* parents (**d**) may preferentially feed offspring with elaborate structural ornaments around their mouths. (Photos courtesy of (**a**) M. Sodicoff. (**b**) This figure is not covered by the CC BY licence ©Damschen/ARCO/naturepl.com. All rights reserved, used with permission. (**c**) This figure is not covered by the CC BY licence © L.M.R. Gordón. All rights reserved, used with permission; and (**d**) This figure is not covered by the CC BY licence (**c**) G. Grall, National Aquarium, Baltimore. All rights reserved, used with permission.

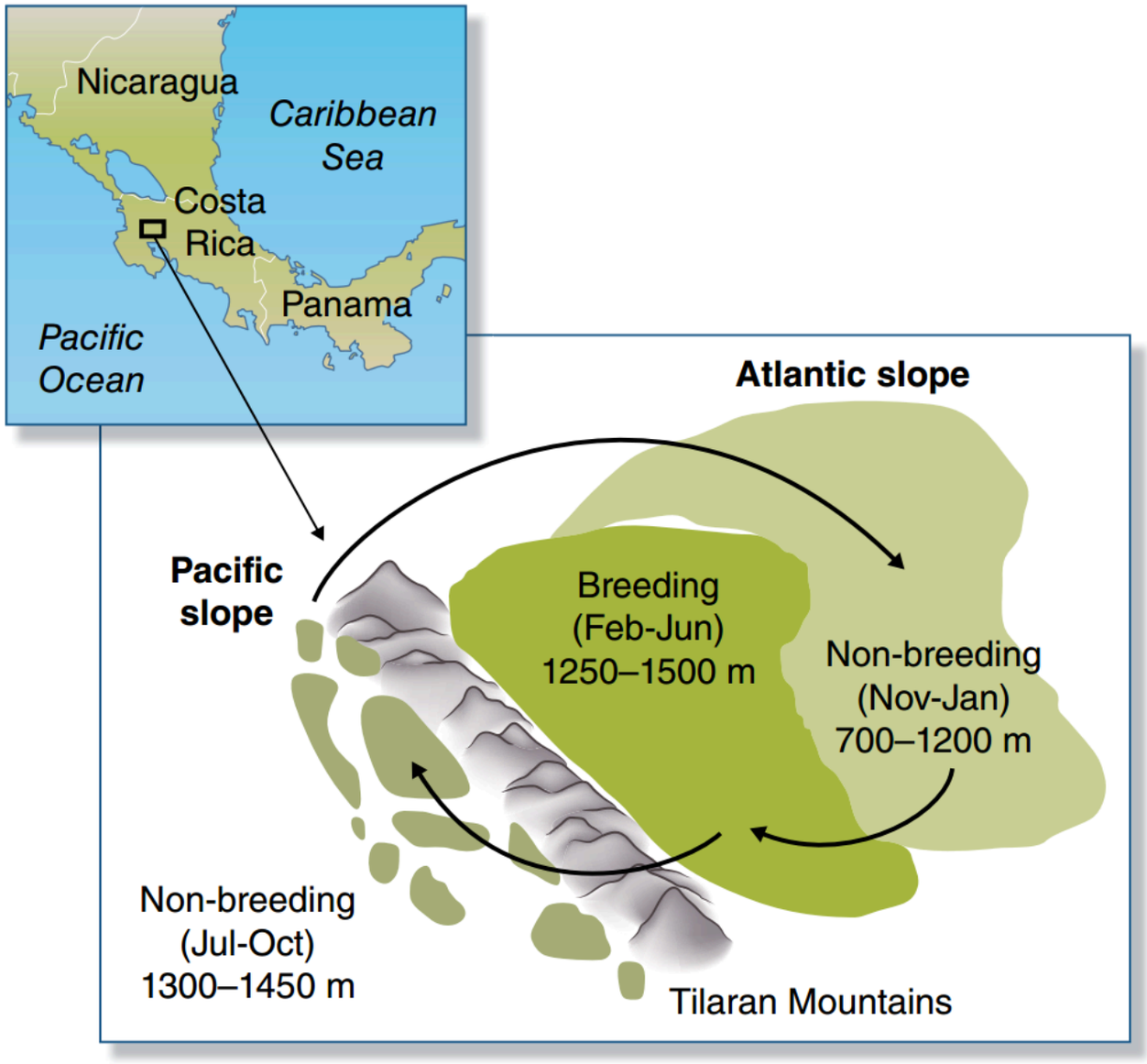
Filhotes altriciais

Filhotes precoces

Filhotes altriciais & precoces

Migração




Nicaragua
Caribbean Sea
Costa Rica
Panama
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic slope
Pacific slope
Breeding (Feb-Jun) 1250–1500 m
Non-breeding (Nov-Jan) 700–1200 m
Non-breeding (Jul-Oct) 1300–1450 m
Tilaran Mountains

Alaska

2-8 May
6,500 km

China

Pacific
Ocean

Hawaii

17-24 March
10,300 km

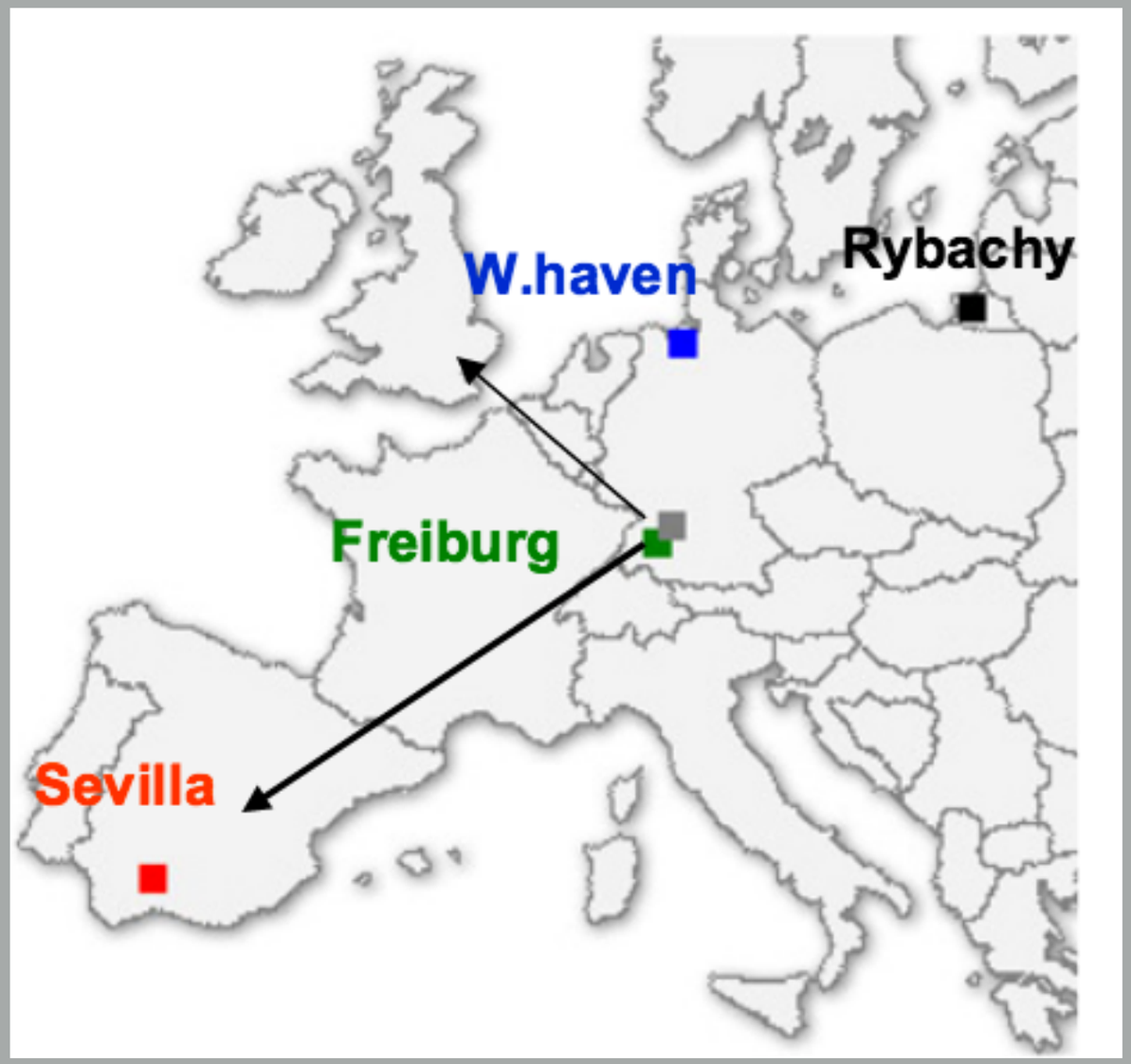
30 August-
7 September
11,700 km

Australia

New Zealand

RBO Conservation Science
GS Alaska Science Center

Influência antropológica muda trajetória migratória



Rolshausen et al. (2009)

Como surge a migração?

Alaska
2-8 May
6,500 km
China
Hawaii
17-24 March
10,300 km
30 August-
7 September
11,700 km
Australia
New Zealand

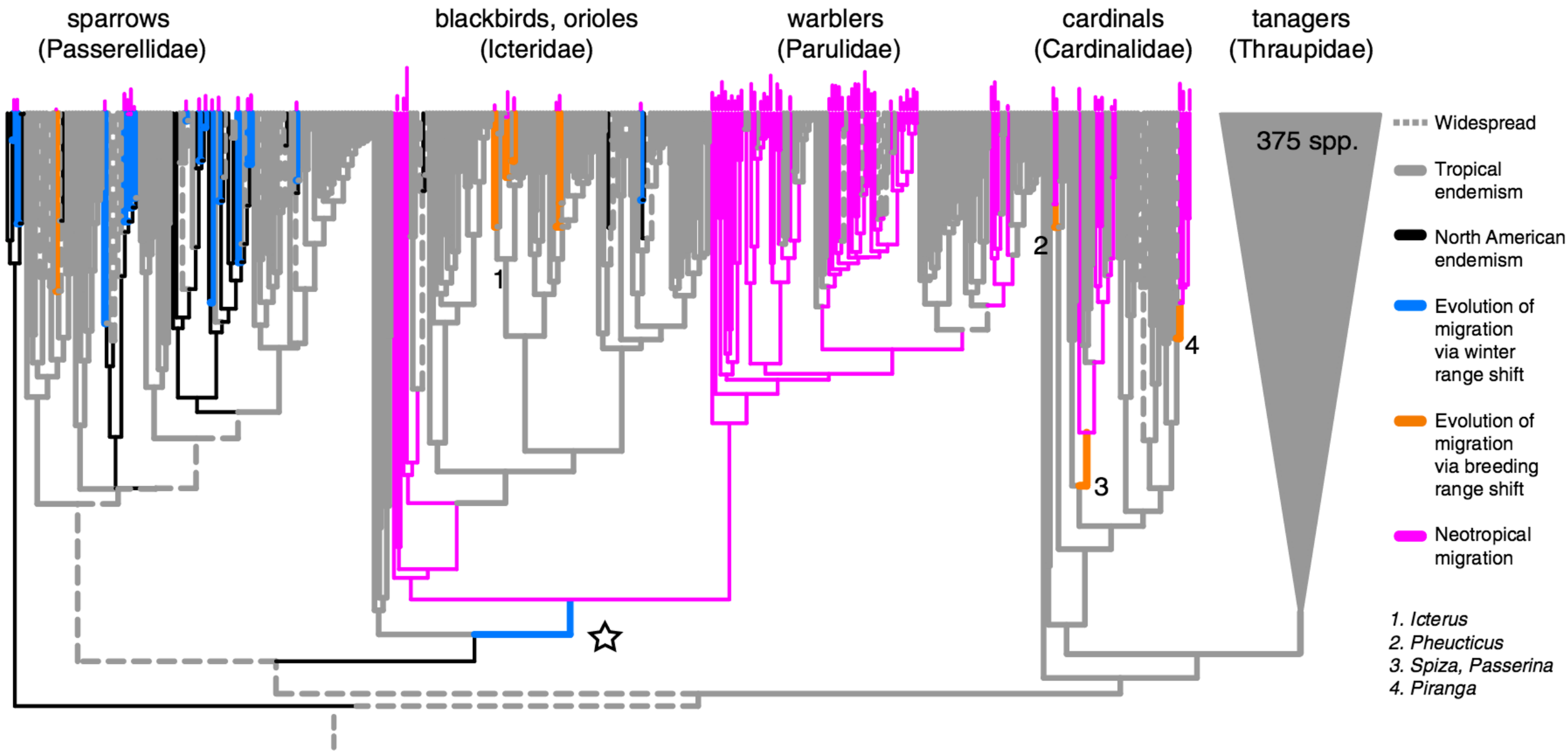
RBO Conservation Science
GS Alaska Science Center

Present-day breeding and non-breeding distributions of a hypothetical long-distance migrant bird species

Shift of non-breeding range to tropics (northern home hypothesis)

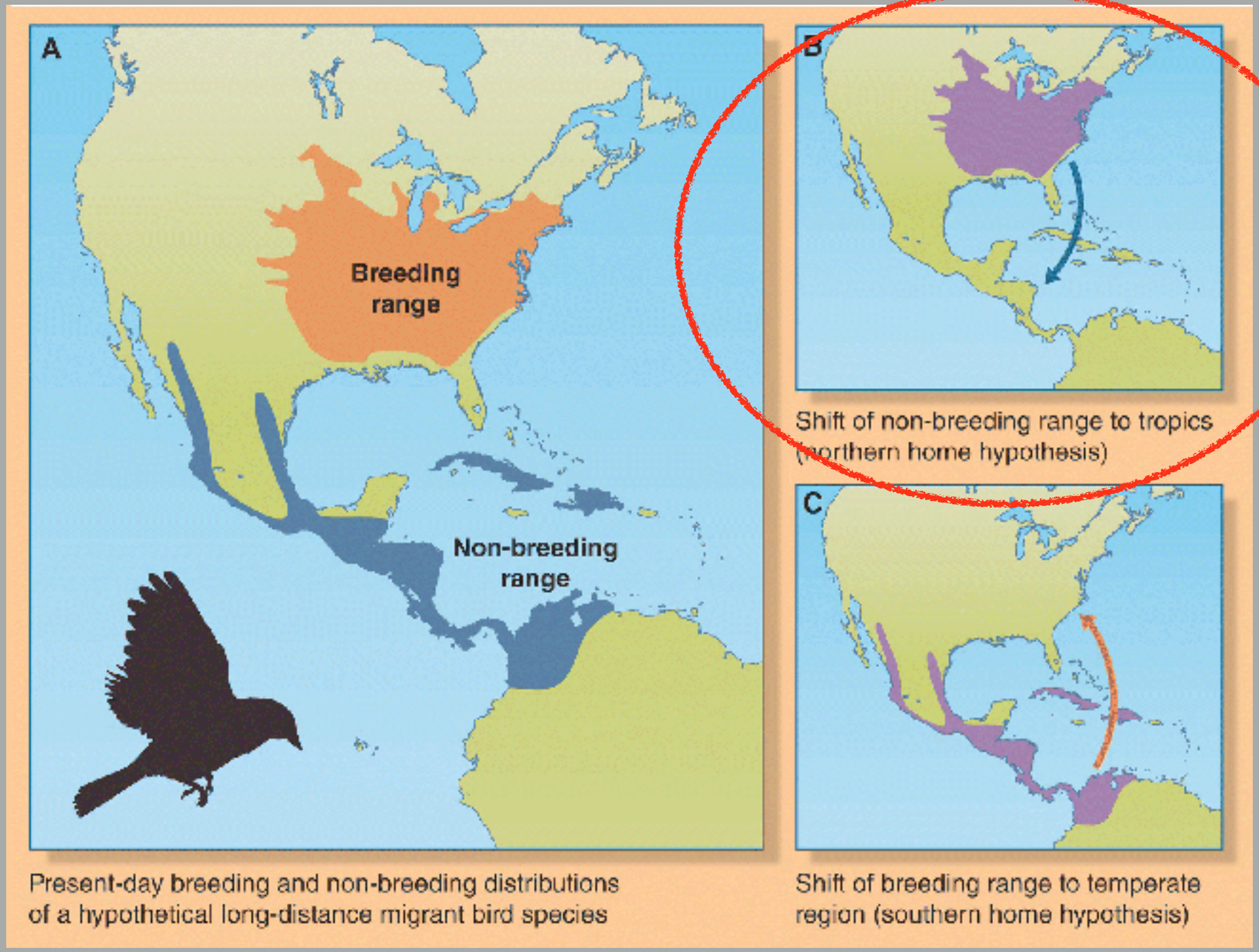
Shift of breeding range to temperate region (southern home hypothesis)

Modelo filogenético para inferir história biogeográfica



Winger et al. (2014)

Modelo filogenético para inferir história biogeográfica



Winger et al. (2014)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