

Reporte de Fichas para el usuario: edith gómez

Ficha ID: 56cf0ecd3c16479905cba7c0

Fecha de creación: 2016-02-25T14:25:16.615Z

annualCycles

annualCycleUnstructured:

habitats

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dataObject:

additionalInformation:

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keywords: Setophaga cerulea

institution:

address:

publisher:

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

pages: 7----14.

issue:

volume: 121

year: 2004

0: Hamel, P B

1: Dawson, D K

2: Keyser, P D

title: How we can learn more about the Cerulean Warbler (Dendroica cerulea)

source: Auk

type: article

tags: Setophaga cerulea

abstract:

last_modified:

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keywords: Accipiter striatus,Actitis macularius,Adelomyia melanogenys,Aglaiocercus kingii,Amblycercus holosericeus,Ampelion rubrocristatus,Anas andium,Anas clypeata,Anas discors,Andigena nigrirostris,Anisognathus igniventris,Ardea alba,Ardea herodias,Arremon assimilis,Asio flammeus,Asio stygius,Asthenes flammulata,Asthenes fuliginosa,Astragalinus psaltria,Atlapetes pallidinucha,Atlapetes schistaceus,Bubulcus ibis,Buteo platypterus,Buteo swainsoni,Butorides striata,Butorides virescens,Cairina moschata,Calidris bairdii,Calidris melanotos,Cardellina canadensis,Catamenia analis,Catamenia inornata,Cathartes aura,Catharus minimus,Catharus ustulatus,Chaetocercus mulsant,Chaetura pelagica,Chalcostigma heteropogon,Chordeiles minor,Chrysomus icterocephalus,Cinclodes albidiventris,Cinclus leucocephalus,Cinnycerthia unirufa,Cistothorus apolinari,Cistothorus platensis,Coccyzua pumila,Coccyzus americanus,Coccyzus melacoryphus,Coeligena bonapartei,Colibri coruscans,Colibri thalassinus,Columba livia,Columbina talpacoti,Conirostrum rufum,Conirostrum sitticolor,Contopus cinereus,Contopus fumigatus,Contopus sordidulus,Contopus virens,Coragyps atratus,Crotophaga ani,Crotophaga major,Dendrocygna autumnalis,Dendrocygna viduata,Diglossa albilatera,Diglossa cyanea,Diglossa humeralis,Diglossa lafresnayii,Diglossa sittoides,Dolichonyx oryzivorus,Dubusia taeniata,Egretta caerulea,Egretta thula,Elaenia flavogaster,Elaenia frantzii,Elanus leucurus,Empidonax alnorum,Empidonax traillii,Ensifera ensifera,Eriocnemis cupreiventris,Eriocnemis vestita,Eupsittula pertinax,Falco columbarius,Falco peregrinus,Falco

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1: Brown, William

title: A Guide to the Birds of Colombia

source:

type: book

tags: Accipiter striatus, Actitis macularius, Adelomyia melanogenys, Aglaiocercus kingii, Amblycercus holosericeus, Ampelion rubrocristatus, Anas andium, Anas clypeata, Anas discors, Andigena nigrirostris, Anisognathus igniventris, Ardea alba, Ardea herodias, Arremon assimilis, Asio flammeus, Asio stygius, Asthenes flammulata, Asthenes fuliginosa, Astragalinus psaltria, Atlapetes pallidinucha, Atlapetes schistaceus, Bubulcus ibis, Buteo platypterus, Buteo swainsoni, Butorides striata, Butorides virescens, Cairina moschata, Calidris bairdii, Calidris melanotos, Cardellina canadensis, Catamenia analis, Catamenia inornata, Cathartes aura, Catharus minimus, Catharus ustulatus, Chaetocercus mulsant, Chaetura pelagica, Chalcostigma heteropogon, Chordeiles minor, Chrysomus icterocephalus, Cinclodes albidiventris, Cinclus leucocephalus, Cinnycerthia unirufa, Cistothorus apolinari, Cistothorus platensis, Coccycua pumila, Coccozyus americanus, Coccozyus melacoryphus, Coeligena bonapartei, Colibri coruscans, Colibri thalassinus, Columba livia, Columbina talpacoti, Conirostrum rufum, Conirostrum sitticolor, Contopus cinereus, Contopus fumigatus, Contopus sordidulus, Contopus virens, Coragyps atratus, Crotophaga ani, Crotophaga major, Dendrocygna autumnalis, Dendrocygna viduata, Diglossa albilatera, Diglossa cyanea, Diglossa humeralis, Diglossa lafresnayii, Diglossa sittoides, Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Dubusia taeniata, Egretta caerulea, Egretta thula, Elaenia flavogaster, Elaenia frantzii, Elanus leucurus, Empidonax alnorum, Empidonax traillii, Ensifera ensifera, Eriocnemis cupreiventris, Eriocnemis vestita, Eupsittula pertinax, Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus, Falco sparverius, Forpus conspicillatus, Fulica americana, Gallinago nobilis, Gallinula galeata, Gallinula melanops, Geothlypis

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description:

source:

bibliographicCitation:

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rights: Asociación Bogotana de Ornitología

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created:

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habitatUnstructured: La Reinita Cerúlea se encuentra principalmente asociada a bosques y bordes de bosque en tierras bajas (Hilty & Brown, 1986). En Colombia puede encontrarse tanto en bosques húmedos maduros como secundarios, bosques ribereños y sistemas agroforestales como cafetales, cardamomales y cacaotales de sombrío. Adicionalmente se puede encontrar en algunas áreas con robledales mixtos. También se ha observado empleando árboles aislados en pastizales (Hamel et al., 2004; Hilty & Brown, 1986).

[commonNamesAtomized](#)

[ancillaryData](#)

usedBy:

usedIn

distributionUnstructured:

endDate:

startDate:

[ancillaryData](#)

type:

language: Inglés

name: Cerulean Warbler

creation_date: 2016-02-25T14:25:16.615Z

usesManagementAndConservation

[ancillaryData](#)

managementAndConservationUnstructured:

[managementAndConservationAtomized](#)

identificationKeys

fullDescription

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dataObject:

additionalInformation:

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link: http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/migratorias{_}aves{_}42{_}final.pdf

keywords: Setophaga cerulea

0: Naranjo, L G

1: Amaya, J D

2: Eusse-González, D

3: Cifuentes-Sarmiento, Y

institution:

address:

publisher: Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible / WWF Colombia

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

pages: 708

issue:

volume: 1

year: 2012

0: Colorado, G

title: Dendroica cerulea

source: Gu\ia de las Especies Migratorias de la Biodiversidad en Colombia Aves

type: book_section

tags: Setophaga cerulea

abstract: Bogotá, D.C. Colombia. 708 p.

last_modified:

created:

group_id:

profile_id:

id:

1

link: <http://darnis.inbio.ac.cr/ubis/FMPro?-DB=ubipub.fp3{\&}-lay=WebAll{\&}-error=norec.html{\&}-Format=detail.html{\&}-Op=eq{\&}id=3355{\&}-Find>

keywords: Setophaga cerulea

institution:

address:

publisher:

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

issue:

year: 2000

0: Elizondo, H

title: Especies de Costa Rica

source: INBIO-Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad

type: miscellany

tags: Setophaga cerulea

abstract:

last_modified:

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keywords: Accipiter striatus, Actitis macularius, Adelomyia melanogenys, Aglaiocercus kingii, Amblycercus holosericeus, Ampelion rubrocristatus, Anas andium, Anas clypeata, Anas discors, Andigena nigrirostris, Anisognathus igniventris, Ardea alba, Ardea herodias, Arremon assimilis, Asio flammeus, Asio stygius, Asthenes flammulata, Asthenes fuliginosa, Astragalinus psaltria, Atlapetes pallidinucha, Atlapetes schistaceus, Bubulcus ibis, Buteo platypterus, Buteo swainsoni, Butorides striata, Butorides virescens, Cairina moschata, Calidris bairdii, Calidris melanotos, Cardellina canadensis, Catamenia analis, Catamenia inornata, Cathartes aura, Catharus minimus, Catharus ustulatus, Chaetocercus mulsant, Chaetura pelagica, Chalcostigma heteropogon, Chordeiles minor, Chrysomus icterocephalus, Cinclodes albidiventris, Cinclus leucocephalus, Cinnycerthia unirufa, Cistothorus apolinari, Cistothorus platensis, Coccyzus pumila, Coccyzus americanus, Coccyzus melacoryphus, Coeligena bonapartei, Colibri coruscans, Colibri thalassinus, Columba livia, Columbina talpacoti, Conirostrum rufum, Conirostrum sitticolor, Contopus cinereus, Contopus fumigatus, Contopus sordidulus, Contopus virens, Coragyps atratus, Crotophaga ani, Crotophaga major, Dendrocygna autumnalis, Dendrocygna viduata, Diglossa albilatera, Diglossa cyanea, Diglossa humeralis, Diglossa lafresnayii, Diglossa sittoides, Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Dubusia taeniata, Egretta caerulea, Egretta thula, Elaenia flavogaster, Elaenia frantzii, Elanus leucurus, Empidonax alnorum, Empidonax traillii, Ensifera ensifera, Eriocnemis cupreiventris, Eriocnemis vestita, Eupsittula pertinax, Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus, Falco sparverius, Forpus conspicillatus, Fulica americana, Gallinago nobilis, Gallinula galeata, Gallinula melanops, Geothlypis philadelphia, Geranoaetus melanoleucus, Glaucidium jardinii, Grallaria quitesis, Grallaria ruficapilla, Grallaria squamigera, Haplospiza rustica, Heliangelus amethysticollis, Heliangelus exortis, Hellmayrea gularis, Hemispingus superciliaris, Hemispingus verticalis, Henicorhina leucophrys, Hirundo rustica, Icterus chrysater, Icterus icterus, Icterus nigrogularis, Ixobrychus exilis, Jacana jacana, Lafresnaya lafresnaya, Leiothlypis peregrina, Leptasthenura andicola, Lesbia nuna, Lesbia victoriae, Leucophaeus atricilla, Machetornis rixosa, Margarornis squamiger, Mecocerculus leucophrys, Megascops choliba, Melanerpes rubricapillus, Merganetta armata, Metallura tyrianthina, Milvago chimachima, Mimus gilvus, Mniotilta varia, Molothrus bonariensis, Muscisaxicola alpinus, Myiarchus cinerascens, Myiodynastes luteiventris, Myiotheretes fumigatus, Myiotheretes striaticollis, Myiothlypis nigrocristata, Myornis senilis, Nomonyx dominicus, Nycticorax nycticorax, Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris, Ochthoeca diadema, Ochthoeca fumicolor, Ochthoeca rufipectoralis, Orochelidon murina, Oxypogon guerinii, Oxyura jamaicensis, Pachyramphus

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institution:

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chapter:

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pages: 836

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dataType:

identifier:

fullDescriptionUnstructured: Mide 11,4 cm y pesa aproximadamente 8 g. Macho en plumaje reproductivo con partes superiores azul oscuro, espalda estriada de negro, alas azules con el borde interno de las plumas oscuro. Dos barras alares gruesas blancas; partes inferiores blancas con banda delgada negra que separa la garganta del pecho y estrías negras gruesas en los flancos. Rectrices negras con márgenes azules, las laterales con manchas blancas en la punta. Plumaje no reproductivo más opaco; se insinúa una línea superciliar blancuzca especialmente detrás del ojo, la banda del pecho se hace difusa hasta desaparecer en el centro, lo mismo que las estrías de los flancos. La hembra en plumaje reproductivo presenta dorso azul grisáceo teñido de verde en cabeza, espalda y alas, sin estrías; línea superciliar amarillenta extendida hasta delante de los ojos; partes inferiores blanco grisáceas, teñidas de amarillo en pecho y garganta; estrías de los flancos muy difusas (Colorado, 2012; Elizondo, 2000; Hilty & Brown, 1986).

briefDescription:

references

keywords: Setophaga cerulea

editors

institution:

address:

publisher:

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:
pages: 616---624.
issue:
volume: 95
year: 1993

authors

authors: Sample, B
authors: Cooper, R
authors: Whitmore, R
title: Dietary shifts among songbirds from a diflubenzuron-treated forest.
source: The Condor
type: article
tags: Setophaga cerulea
abstract:

identifiers

last_modified:
created:
group_id:
profile_id:
id:

taxonRecordName

ancillaryData

providerSpecificData

anyTwo:
providerLink:

publicationStatus

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

replacementNameFor

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

sanctioned

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

laterHomonymOf

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

conservedAgainst

basedOn

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

basionym

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

spellingCorrentionOf

typeNameEntity

source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:

source:
datatype:
identifier:

tipificacion

typeOfType:

lectotypeMicroReferenceVoucher

lectotypePublicationVoucher

voucherReference

simple:
microReference:
year:

publishedIn

simple:
source:
datatype:
identifier:

specialAuthorship

authors

year

simple:

canonicalAuthorship

authors

year

simple:
simple:

canonicalName

infraspecificEpithet:
specificEpithet:
infragenericEpithet:
linkType:
ref:
uninomial:
simple: Setophaga cerulea
rank: SPECIES
simple: Setophaga cerulea

attributes

nomenclaturalCode:
isAnamorphic:
id:

[synonymsAtomized](#)

[ancillaryData](#)

dataObject:

additionalInformation:

[reference](#)

link: <http://www.museum.lsu.edu/{~}Remsen/SACCprop571.htm>

keywords: *Cardellina canadensis*, *Geothlypis philadelphia*, *Leiothlypis peregrina*, *Myiothlypis nigrocristata*, *Setophaga castanea*, *Setophaga cerulea*, *Setophaga fusca*, *Setophaga petechia*, *Setophaga striata*

[editors](#)

institution:

address:

publisher:

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

issue:

year: 2012

[authors](#)

authors: Banks, R

title: Proposal (571) to South American Classification Committee

source: South American Classification Committee

type: miscellany

tags: *Cardellina canadensis*, *Geothlypis philadelphia*, *Leiothlypis peregrina*, *Myiothlypis nigrocristata*, *Setophaga castanea*, *Setophaga cerulea*, *Setophaga fusca*, *Setophaga petechia*, *Setophaga striata*

abstract:

[identifiers](#)

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created:

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id:

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location:

thumbnailURL:

[mediaURL](#)

description:

[subject](#)

source:

[audience](#)

bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights:

license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

modified:
created:

agent

contentType:
dataType:
identifier:
synonymStatus:

synonymName

anyTwo:

anyOne

providerLink:
microReference:

publishedIn

source:
datatype:
identifier:

reletedName

source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:
microReference:

publishedIn

source:
datatype:
identifier:

reletedName

source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:
microReference:

publishedIn

source:
datatype:
identifier:

reletedName

source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

microReference:

publishedIn

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identifier:

reletedName

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datatype:
identifier:
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microReference:

publishedIn

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identifier:

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datatype:
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ruleConsidered:
microReference:

publishedIn

source:
datatype:
identifier:

reletedName

source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

typeNameEntity

source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:

typeVoucherEntity

typeOfType:
simple:

microReference:
year:
source:
datatype:
identifier: (Wilson, 1810)

[combinationAuthorship](#)

basionymAuthorship

simple:

authorship

simple:

simple:

epithet

infraspecificEpithet:

specificEpithet:

infragenericEpithet:

genus

linkType:

ref:

uninomial:

simple: Dendroica cerulea

rank:

simple:

nomenclaturalCode:

isAnamorphic:

id:

[hierarchy](#)

[ancillaryData](#)

dataObject:

additionalInformation:

[reference](#)

geoPoint:

location:

thumbnailURL:

[mediaURL](#)

description:

[subject](#)

source: The Clements Checklist

[audience](#)

bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights:

license:
title:
modified: 2016-02-25T14:24:56.613Z
created: 2016-02-25T14:24:56.613Z

agent

homepage:
role:
email:
phone:
address:
position:
organisation:
lastName:
firstName:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
parentTaxon: Setophaga
higherClassification:
infraspecificEpithet:
specificEpithet:
taxonRank: SPECIES
subGenus:
genus: Setophaga
family: Parulidae
order: Passeriformes
classHierarchy: Aves
phylum: Chordata
kingdom: Animalia
recommended:
classification:

invasiveness

invasivenessUnstructured:

reproduction

0

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

0

link: <http://www.hbw.com/node/61491>
keywords: Setophaga cerulea
0: del Hoyo, J
1: Elliott, A
2: Sargatal, J
3: Christie, D A
4: de Juana, E
institution:
address:
publisher: Lynx Edicions
accessed:

websites:
chapter:
series:
issue:
year: 2014
0: Curson, J
1: Christie, D A
title: Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)
source: Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive
type: book_section
tags: Setophaga cerulea
abstract:
last_modified:
created:
group_id:
profile_id:
id:

1

keywords: Setophaga cerulea
institution:
address:
publisher:
accessed:
websites:
chapter:
series:
pages: 673----684.
issue:
volume: 108
year: 1996
0: Oliarnyk, C
1: Robertson, R
title: Breeding behavior and reproductive success of Cerulean Warblers in southeastern Ontario.
source: Wilson Bulletin
type: article
tags: Setophaga cerulea
abstract:
last_modified:
created:
group_id:
profile_id:
id:

2

keywords: Setophaga cerulea
institution:
address:
publisher:
accessed:
websites:
chapter:
series:
pages: 105----110.
issue:

volume: 120(1)
year: 2008
0: Roth, K L
1: Islam, K
title: Habitat selection and reproductive success of Cerulean Warblers in Indiana.
source: Wilson Journal of Ornithology

type: article
tags: Setophaga cerulea

abstract:
last_modified:

created:
group_id:

profile_id:
id:

geoPoint:
location:

thumbnailURL:
description:

source:
bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights: Asociación Bogotana de Ornitología
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

modified:
created:

contentType:
dataType:

identifier:

reproductionUnstructured: Se reproduce en bosques caducifolios maduros, a menudo en las inmediaciones de pantanos. La hembra construye el nido con fibras de corteza, líquenes, musgos y finos pastos, en una variedad de altos árboles deciduos (de 5 a 30 m) y lejos de las extremidades. La época de reproducción comienza a mediados de mayo y principios de junio y por lo general termina en julio. Pone cuatro huevos (17x13 mm) en una sola puesta. Los huevos son lisos, ligeramente brillantes y varían de blanco cremoso, blanco-grisáceo a blanco-verdoso pálidos. Motas o manchas rojizo-marrón, morado-marrón, o gris marrón más pálido, a menudo concentradas en el extremo más largo del huevo. Después de un período de incubación por la hembra de 11 a 13 días, los polluelos eclosionan del cascarón con ligeras vellosidades y altriciales. Se ha demostrado que el periodo de nidificación está entre 10 y 11 días. Ambos padres alimentan a los pichones y retiran los restos fecales. Las aves llegan a la madurez sexual y se reproducen cuando alcanzan un año de edad (Curson & Christie, 2014; Oliarnyk & Robertson, 1996). Aves parásitas como los Tordos de Cabeza Café (*Molothrus ater*) han sido observadas en varios sitios de reproducción (Curson & Christie, 2014; Roth & Islam, 2008).

molecularData

molecularDataUnstructured:

migratory

migratoryUnstructured:

lifeForm

lifeFormUnstructured:

lifeCycle

lifeCycleUnstructured:

interactions

interactionsUnstructured:

feeding

0

dataObject:

additionalInformation:

0

link: <http://www.hbw.com/node/61491>

keywords: Setophaga cerulea

0: del Hoyo, J

1: Elliott, A

2: Sargatal, J

3: Christie, D A

4: de Juana, E

institution:

address:

publisher: Lynx Edicions

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

issue:

year: 2014

0: Curson, J

1: Christie, D A

title: Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

source: Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive

type: book_section

tags: Setophaga cerulea

abstract:

last_modified:

created:

group_id:

profile_id:

id:

geoPoint:

location:

thumbnailURL:

description:

source:

bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights: Asociación Bogotana de Ornitología

license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

modified:

created:

contentType:

dataType:

identifier:

feedingUnstructured: Es una especie insectívora. Su estrategia primaria de alimentación es atrapar insectos de las hojas en el dosel superior de los árboles caducifolios (a veces superiores a 45 m de altura), buscando desde los extremos proximales y distales de las ramitas. Con menor frecuencia, las aves escarban para capturar insectos. Análisis del contenido estomacal ha mostrado que los principales alimentos son insectos como Homópteros, Lepidópteros (principalmente larvas), Coleópteros y en menor cantidad Himenóptera, Díptera, Hemíptera, Aranea, y otros artrópodos (Curson & Christie, 2014).

environmentalEnvelope

environmentalEnvelopeUnstructured:

ecologicalSignificance

ecologicalSignificanceUnstructured:

dispersal

dispersalUnstructured:

distance:

structureDispersed:

type:

purpose:

behavior

0

dataObject:

additionalInformation:

0

link: <http://darnis.inbio.ac.cr/ubis/FMPro?-DB=ubipub.fp3{\&}-lay=WebAll{\&}-error=norec.html{\&}-Format=detail.html{\&}-Op=eq{\&}id=3355{\&}-Find>

keywords: Setophaga cerulea

institution:

address:

publisher:

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

issue:

year: 2000

0: Elizondo, H

title: Especies de Costa Rica

source: INBIO-Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad

type: miscellany

tags: Setophaga cerulea

abstract:

last_modified:

created:

group_id:

profile_id:

id:

1

keywords: Accipiter striatus,Actitis macularius,Adelomyia melanogenys,Aglaiocercus kingii,Amblycercus holosericeus,Ampelion rubrocristatus,Anas andium,Anas clypeata,Anas discors,Andigena nigrirostris,Anisognathus igniventris,Ardea alba,Ardea herodias,Arremon assimilis,Asio flammeus,Asio stygius,Asthenes flammulata,Asthenes fuliginosa,Astragalinus psaltria,Atlapetes pallidinucha,Atlapetes schistaceus,Bubulcus ibis,Buteo platypterus,Buteo swainsoni,Butorides striata,Butorides virescens,Cairina moschata,Calidris bairdii,Calidris melanotos,Cardellina canadensis,Catamenia analis,Catamenia inornata,Cathartes aura,Catharus minimus,Catharus ustulatus,Chaetocercus mulsant,Chaetura pelagica,Chalcostigma heteropogon,Chordeiles minor,Chrysomus icterocephalus,Cinclodes albidiventris,Cinclus leucocephalus,Cinnycerthia unirufa,Cistothorus apolinari,Cistothorus platensis,Coccyzua pumila,Coccyzus americanus,Coccyzus melacoryphus,Coeligena bonapartei,Colibri

coruscans, Colibri thalassinus, Columba livia, Columbina talpacoti, Conirostrum rufum, Conirostrum sitticolor, Contopus cinereus, Contopus fumigatus, Contopus sordidulus, Contopus virens, Coragyps atratus, Crotophaga ani, Crotophaga major, Dendrocygna autumnalis, Dendrocygna viduata, Diglossa albilatera, Diglossa cyanea, Diglossa humeralis, Diglossa lafresnayii, Diglossa sittoides, Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Dubusia taeniata, Egretta caerulea, Egretta thula, Elaenia flavogaster, Elaenia frantzii, Elanus leucurus, Empidonax alnorum, Empidonax traillii, Ensifera ensifera, Eriocnemis cupreiventris, Eriocnemis vestita, Eupsittula pertinax, Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus, Falco sparverius, Forpus conspicillatus, Fulica americana, Gallinago nobilis, Gallinula galeata, Gallinula melanops, Geothlypis philadelphia, Geranoaetus melanoleucus, Glaucidium jardinii, Grallaria quitesis, Grallaria ruficapilla, Grallaria squamigera, Haplospiza rustica, Heliangelus amethysticollis, Heliangelus exortis, Hellmayrea gularis, Hemispingus superciliaris, Hemispingus verticalis, Henicorhina leucophrys, Hirundo rustica, Icterus chrysater, Icterus icterus, Icterus nigrogularis, Ixobrychus exilis, Jacana jacana, Lafresnaya lafresnayi, Leiothlypis peregrina, Leptasthenura andicola, Lesbia nuna, Lesbia victoriae, Leucophaeus atricilla, Machetornis rixosa, Margarornis squamiger, Mecocerculus leucophrys, Megascops choliba, Melanerpes rubricapillus, Merganetta armata, Metallura tyrianthina, Milvago chimachima, Mimus gilvus, Mniotilta varia, Molothrus bonariensis, Muscisaxicola alpinus, Myiarchus cineritis, Myiodynastes luteiventris, Myiotheretes fumigatus, Myiotheretes striaticollis, Myiothlypis nigrocristata, Myornis senilis, Nomonyx dominicus, Nycticorax nycticorax, Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris, Ochthoeca diadema, Ochthoeca fumicolor, Ochthoeca rufipectoralis, Orochelidon murina, Oxypogon guerinii, Oxyura jamaicensis, Pachyramphus versicolor, Pandion haliaetus, Pardirallus maculatus, Parkesia noveboracensis, Patagioenas fasciata, Petrochelidon pyrrhonota, Phaetusa simplex, Phalacrocorax brasilianus, Pheucticus aureoventris, Pheucticus ludovicianus, Phimosus infuscatus, Phrygilus unicolor, Phyllomyias uropygialis, Piaya cayana, Picoides fumigatus, Pipraeidea melanonota, Pipreola riefferii, Piranga olivacea, Piranga rubra, Pitangus sulphuratus, Pluvialis dominica, Podilymbus podiceps, Porphyrio martinicus, Porzana carolina, Progne tapera, Protonotaria citrea, Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis, Pseudoscops clamator, Pterophanes cyanopterus, Pygochelidon cyanoleuca, Pyrocephalus rubinus, Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus, Quiscalus lugubris, Rallus semiplumbeus, Ramphocelus dimidiatus, Ramphomicron microrhynchum, Riparia riparia, Rupornis magnirostris, Sayornis nigricans, Serpophaga cinerea, Setophaga castanea, Setophaga cerulea, Setophaga petechia, Setophaga ruticilla, Setophaga striata, Sicalis flaveola, Sicalis luteola, Spiza americana, Sporagra spinescens, Sturnella magna, Synallaxis subpudica, Systellura longirostris, Tangara vitriolina, Thraupis episcopus, Thraupis palmarum, Tringa flavipes, Tringa melanoleuca, Tringa solitaria, Troglodytes aedon, Troglodytes solstitialis, Turdus fuscater, Turdus ignobilis, Tyrannus melancholicus, Tyrannus savana, Tyrannus tyrannus, Tyto alba, Vanellus chilensis, Vireo olivaceus, Vultur gryphus, Zenaida auriculata, Zonotrichia capensis

institution:

address:

publisher: Princeton University Press

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

pages: 836

issue:

year: 1986

0: Hilty, Steven

1: Brown, William

title: A Guide to the Birds of Colombia

source:

type: book

tags: Accipiter striatus, Actitis macularius, Adelomyia melanogenys, Agelaiocercus kingii, Amblycercus holosericeus, Ampelion rubrocristatus, Anas andium, Anas clypeata, Anas discors, Andigena nigrirostris, Anisognathus igniventris, Ardea alba, Ardea herodias, Arremon assimilis, Asio flammeus, Asio stygius, Asthenes flammulata, Asthenes fuliginosa, Astragalinus psaltria, Atlapetes pallidinucha, Atlapetes schistaceus, Bubulcus ibis, Buteo platypterus, Buteo swainsoni, Butorides striata, Butorides virescens, Cairina moschata, Calidris bairdii, Calidris melanotos, Cardellina canadensis, Catamenia analis, Catamenia inornata, Cathartes aura, Catharus minimus, Catharus ustulatus, Chaetocercus mulsant, Chaetura pelagica, Chalcostigma heteropogon, Chordeiles minor, Chrysomus icterocephalus, Cinclodes albidiventris, Cinclus leucocephalus, Cinnycerthia unirufa, Cistothorus apolinari, Cistothorus platensis, Coccyzus pumila, Coccyzus americanus, Coccyzus melacoryphus, Coeligena bonapartei, Colibri coruscans, Colibri thalassinus, Columba livia, Columbina talpacoti, Conirostrum rufum, Conirostrum sitticolor, Contopus

cinereus, Contopus fumigatus, Contopus sordidulus, Contopus virens, Coragyps atratus, Crotophaga ani, Crotophaga major, Dendrocygna autumnalis, Dendrocygna viduata, Diglossa albilatera, Diglossa cyanea, Diglossa humeralis, Diglossa lafresnayii, Diglossa sittoides, Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Dubusia taeniata, Egretta caerulea, Egretta thula, Elaenia flavogaster, Elaenia frantzii, Elanus leucurus, Empidonax alnorum, Empidonax traillii, Ensifera ensifera, Eriocnemis cupreiventris, Eriocnemis vestita, Eupsittula pertinax, Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus, Falco sparverius, Forpus conspicillatus, Fulica americana, Gallinago nobilis, Gallinula galeata, Gallinula melanops, Geothlypis philadelphia, Geranoaetus melanoleucus, Glaucidium jardinii, Grallaria quitesis, Grallaria ruficapilla, Grallaria squamigera, Haplospiza rustica, Heliangelus amethysticollis, Heliangelus exortis, Hellmayrea gularis, Hemispingus superciliaris, Hemispingus verticalis, Henicorhina leucophrys, Hirundo rustica, Icterus chrysater, Icterus icterus, Icterus nigrogularis, Ixobrychus exilis, Jacana jacana, Lafresnaya lafresnayi, Leiothlypis peregrina, Leptasthenura andicola, Lesbia nuna, Lesbia victoriae, Leucophaeus atricilla, Machetornis rixosa, Margarornis squamiger, Mecocerculus leucophrys, Megascops choliba, Melanerpes rubricapillus, Merganetta armata, Metallura tyrianthina, Milvago chimachima, Mimus gilvus, Mniotilta varia, Molothrus bonariensis, Muscisaxicola alpinus, Myiarchus crinitus, Myiodynastes luteiventris, Myiotheretes fumigatus, Myiotheretes striaticollis, Myiothlypis nigrocristata, Myornis senilis, Nomonyx dominicus, Nycticorax nycticorax, Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris, Ochthoeca diadema, Ochthoeca fumicolor, Ochthoeca rufipectoralis, Orochelidon murina, Oxypogon guerinii, Oxyura jamaicensis, Pachyramphus versicolor, Pandion haliaetus, Pardirallus maculatus, Parkesia noveboracensis, Patagioenas fasciata, Petrochelidon pyrrhonota, Phaetusa simplex, Phalacrocorax brasilianus, Pheucticus aureoventris, Pheucticus ludovicianus, Phimosus infuscatus, Phrygilus unicolor, Phyllomyias uropygialis, Piaya cayana, Picoides fumigatus, Pipraeidea melanonota, Pipreola riefferii, Piranga olivacea, Piranga rubra, Pitangus sulphuratus, Pluvialis dominica, Podilymbus podiceps, Porphyrio martinicus, Porzana carolina, Progne tapera, Protonotaria citrea, Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis, Pseudoscops clamator, Pterophanes cyanopterus, Pygochelidon cyanoleuca, Pyrocephalus rubinus, Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus, Quiscalus lugubris, Rallus semiplumbeus, Ramphocelus dimidiatus, Ramphomicron microrhynchum, Riparia riparia, Rupornis magnirostris, Sayornis nigricans, Serpophaga cinerea, Setophaga castanea, Setophaga cerulea, Setophaga petechia, Setophaga ruticilla, Setophaga striata, Sicalis flaveola, Sicalis luteola, Spiza americana, Sporagra spinescens, Sturnella magna, Synallaxis subpudica, Systellura longirostris, Tangara vitriolina, Thraupis episcopus, Thraupis palmarum, Tringa flavipes, Tringa melanoleuca, Tringa solitaria, Troglodytes aedon, Troglodytes solstitialis, Turdus fuscater, Turdus ignobilis, Tyrannus melancholicus, Tyrannus savana, Tyrannus tyrannus, Tyto alba, Vanellus chilensis, Vireo olivaceus, Vultur gryphus, Zenaida auriculata, Zonotrichia capensis

abstract:

last_modified:

created:

group_id:

profile_id:

id:

geoPoint:

location:

thumbnailURL:

description:

source:

bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights: Asociación Bogotana de Ornitología

license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

modified:

created:

contentType:

dataType:

identifier:

behaviorUnstructured: Localiza sus territorios preferiblemente en los doseles más altos del bosque y con amplia cobertura (c. 85%) de árboles muy altos. Se han observado individuos dispersos asociados a bandadas mixtas en el bosque y por lo general en la parte alta del follaje (Elizondo, 2000). Ocasionalmente emiten un intenso zree zree zree zree zree antes de la migración de primavera (Hilty & Brown, 1986).

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
description:
source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights:
license:
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:

measurementOrFact

relatedTo:
measurementRemarks:
measurementMethod:
measurementDeterminedDate:
measurementUnit:
measurementAccuracy:
measurementValue:
measurementType:
measurementID:

[endemicAtomized](#)

[distribution](#)

[ancillaryData](#)

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

[reference](#)

keywords: Hilty, Setophaga cerulea

[editors](#)

editors: Princeton University Press
institution:
address:
publisher: A&C Black/Christopher Helm
accessed:
websites:
chapter:
series:
pages: 888
issue:
year: 1994

[authors](#)

authors: Curson, J
authors: Quinn, D
authors: Beadle, D
authors: Hilty, Steven
authors: Brown, William
title: New World warblers
source:
type: book
tags: Setophaga cerulea
abstract:

identifiers

last_modified:
created:
group_id:
profile_id:
id:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:

mediaURL

description:

subject

source:

audience

bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights: Asociación Bogotana de Ornitología
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:

agent

contentType:
dataType:
identifier:
distributionUnstructured: Los invernantes se encuentran principalmente entre 500 y 2000 msnm (Curson et al., 1994; Hilty & Brown, 1986). Sin embargo aves muertas de esta especie han sido encontradas en páramo a 3550 msnm alrededor de la Laguna de Mucubají, Mérida (Rengifo et al., 2005).

distributionAtomized

stateProvince: Tolima

ancillaryData

locality:
municipality:
country: Colombia

temporalCoverage

endDate:

startDate:

distributionScope

type:

threatStatus

ancillaryData

threatStatusUnstructured:

threatStatusAtomized

apendiceCITES:

locality:

municipality:

county:

stateProvince:

country: Global

0: IUCN

measurementValue: Vulnerable (VU)

relatedTo:

measurementRemarks:

measurementMethod:

measurementDeterminedBy

measurementDeterminedDate:

measurementUnit:

measurementAccuracy:

measurementType: IUCN

measurementID:

territory

territoryUnstructured:

areaOfOccupancy:

extentOfOccurrence:

populationBiology

0

dataObject:

additionalInformation:

0

keywords: Setophaga cerulea

institution:

address:

publisher:

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

pages: 7----14.

issue:

volume: 121

year: 2004
0: Hamel, P B
1: Dawson, D K
2: Keyser, P D
title: How we can learn more about the Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

source: Auk
type: article
tags: *Setophaga cerulea*

abstract:
last_modified:

created:
group_id:

profile_id:

id:

geoPoint:

location:

thumbnailURL:

description:

source:

bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights: Asociación Bogotana de Ornitología

license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

modified:

created:

contentType:

dataType:

identifier:

populationBiologyUnstructured: Ha disminuido más de 30% en la década de 1995-2005. Se estimó una población mundial cercana a 567. 000 individuos en 2009 (Hamel et al., 2004).

legislation

legislationUnstructured:

directThreats

0

dataObject:

additionalInformation:

0

link: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22721740/0>

keywords: *Setophaga cerulea*

institution:

address:

publisher:

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

issue:

year: 2012

0: BirdLife International

title: *Dendroica cerulea*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3.

source:

type: miscellany
tags: Setophaga cerulea
abstract:
last_modified:
created:
group_id:
profile_id:
id:

1

link: http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/migratorias{_}aves{_}42{_}final.pdf

keywords: Setophaga cerulea

0: Naranjo, L G

1: Amaya, J D

2: Eusse-González, D

3: Cifuentes-Sarmiento, Y

institution:

address:

publisher: Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible / WWF Colombia

accessed:

websites:

chapter:

series:

pages: 708

issue:

volume: 1

year: 2012

0: Colorado, G

title: Dendroica cerulea

source: Gu\ia de las Especies Migratorias de la Biodiversidad en Colombia Aves

type: book_section

tags: Setophaga cerulea

abstract: Bogotá, D.C. Colombia. 708 p.

last_modified:

created:

group_id:

profile_id:

id:

geoPoint:

location:

thumbnailURL:

description:

source:

bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights: Asociación Bogotana de Ornitología

license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

modified:

created:

contentType:

dataType:

identifier:

directThreatsUnstructured: Las principales amenazas para la especie son la pérdida y degradación de su hábitat por la transformación de bosques deciduos maduros en áreas urbanas o agrícolas, generando fragmentación e incremento de aislamiento de los remanentes de bosques deciduos maduros (BirdLife International, 2012). En áreas

de invernación potencialmente la disminución de las poblaciones de relaciona con la transformación y desaparición de sistemas agroforestales de sombrío como café y cardamomo (Colorado, 2012).

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
description:
source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights:
license:
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:

measurementOrFact

relatedTo:
measurementRemarks:
measurementMethod:
measurementDeterminedDate:
measurementUnit:
measurementAccuracy:
measurementValue:
measurementType:
measurementID:

abstract: La Reinita Cerúlea habita en bosques caducifolios, bordes de bosque, bosques secundarios y sistemas agroforestales entre los 500 y los 2000 msnm (Curson et al., 1994; Hilty & Brown, 1986). Es un ave insectívora que forrajea activamente en las ramitas del dosel superior de árboles altos, alimentándose principalmente de insectos como larvas de mariposas, escarabajos y en menor proporción hormigas, moscas, arañas entre otros (Sample et al., 1993). Algunos individuos dispersos son observados asociados a bandadas mixtas en el bosque y por lo general en el dosel (Elizondo, 2000). Existe un marcado dimorfismo sexual en la coloración del plumaje que muestra poca variación estacional (Colorado, 2012). En la actualidad esta especie es vulnerable a la extinción principalmente por la degradación y transformación de su hábitat (BirdLife International, 2012).

associatedParty

role:
personnelIdentifier:
personnelDirectory:
homepage:
email: enataliagomezm@gmail.com
phone:
postalCode:
country: Colombia
state: Bogotá Distrito Capital
city: Bogotá D.C.
address:
organisation:
position:
lastName: Gómez Melendro

firstName: Edith Natalia

ancillaryData

dataObject:

additionalInformation:

reference

geoPoint:

location:

thumbnailURL:

mediaURL: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22721740/0>

description:

subject

source: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>

audience

bibliographicCitation:

rightsHolder:

rights:

license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

modified:

created:

agent

contentType:

dataType:

identifier:

_id

_bsontype: ObjectId

id: VliÓÁdy•Ë\$À