



Roberto Cavalcanti <rbcer10@gmail.com>

Re: [ATBC 2021] Abstract accepted with major revisions

1 message

Roberto B. Cavalcanti - UnB <rbcav@unb.br>
To: Paola Freitas <paola.deoliveira@yahoo.com>

Wed, Jun 2, 2021 at 7:21 AM

Interessante. Vamos reunir para ver. Abs Roberto

On Wed, Jun 2, 2021, 06:32 Paola Freitas <paola.deoliveira@yahoo.com> wrote:

Enviado do Yahoo Mail no Android

----- Mensagem encaminhada -----

De: "Abstract Submission for ATBC 2021" <noreply@xcdsystem.com>

Para: "paola.deoliveira@yahoo.com" <paola.deoliveira@yahoo.com>, "paola.deoliveira@yahoo.com" <paola.deoliveira@yahoo.com>

Cc:

Enviada: qua, 2 de jun de 2021 às 3:09

Assunto: [ATBC 2021] Abstract accepted with major revisions



ATBC 2021
Virtual Meeting

ATBC 2021 Virtual Meeting of the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation

July 21-23, 2021

Lessons, advances, and opportunities in the face of global change

Dear Paola,

The Organizing Committee of the Virtual Meeting 2021 of the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation is pleased to inform you of the **ACCEPTANCE** of your abstract entitled "**Is urban avian biodiversity representative of the regional avifauna in Brasília, Brazil?**" (ID: ATBC2021186) to be presented as a **Lightning Talk** during the conference. To complete the process and confirm your participation, please take note of the following aspects:

a) Abstract editing

Please note that experts in the field reviewed each of the abstract proposals. During this process, they have recommended some important actions to allow you to strengthen your submission (please find the comments/suggestions below). **Please make all edits to your abstract at <https://www.xcdsystem.com/atbc/abstract/index.cfm?ID=LBWfq40> by June 15th, 2021** at the latest, so that the most accurate version can be included in the digital abstract book.

b) Pre-recorded talk submission

Please remember that Lightning talks should last for 5 min, during which time a poster or a short slide presentation can be used as supporting material. Speakers can record their videos with any software they feel comfortable with, but we highly recommend using either Microsoft PowerPoint or Zoom for the video recordings. Additional instructions for video recordings are provided [here](#). Once you have recorded your video, please upload it to your personal channel on YouTube and share the link at <https://www.xcdsystem.com/atbc/forms/index.cfm?ID=r6CtbUI> by **July 5th, 2021**. Please note that videos longer than 5 min will not be accepted. Also, please note that if we do not receive the pre-recorded talk by the deadline, we will assume that you no longer wish to present your work at the Virtual ATBC2021 and your presentation will be automatically cancelled.

During the virtual conference, the pre-recorded lightning talks will be broadcast as part of a thematic block. After each block of talks, there will be a live discussion/Q&A session when you will be able to answer questions about your work. This discussion/Q&A session will be held live and you should plan to attend it. In a subsequent message, we will inform you of the exact date/time when your session will take place. Please note that ATBC 2021 is a global conference. Even though we are trying our very best to host the meeting at hours that are convenient for everyone, we cannot guarantee that the session will be held during regular business hours at your time zone.

C) Registration for ATBC 2021 Virtual Meeting

Please bear in mind that all conference delegates must register at <http://www.atbc2021.org/fees> by **June 25th, 2021**; no registration will be allowed after this date or during the virtual event. The extended deadline for early-bird registration is June 6th, 2021.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or in case there is anything we can do to assist you during your preparations for the meeting.

Yours sincerely,
The Organizing Committee

REVIEWERS' COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS:**REVIEWER 1:**

A direct comparison between urban and natural habitats may not be appropriate, as these are two completely different niches. It was also not clear to me if the natural habitats were small patches near urban areas, or larger relatively undisturbed patches? A better approach may be to look at differences across the urban sites, or to integrate differences across the natural sites as well. I also see issues with the MacKinnon List Technique, and would suggest that there are better approaches to assessing species richness which incorporate surveyor effort and imperfect detection of species.

REVIEWER 2:

Please see a revised version of your abstract below: Urban areas in tropical regions often have unexpectedly high levels of biodiversity, occasionally including species from pristine habitats. The purpose of this study was to compare the avian species composition of urban fragments to those from protected areas in the city of Brasília (Federal District, Brazil). This study aimed to test whether: (i) the urban avian diversity is similar to that from the protected areas; and (ii) the use of the rapid assessment method "Mackinnon list" is suitable for citizen science. We sampled four natural and seven urban sites using 10-species mackinnon lists. We conducted 23 surveys in natural areas and 44 surveys in urban areas during the course of nearly five years (between May 2016 and February 2021). Overall, we recorded 153 species. Our rarefaction-based estimates recovered 175 species for the natural areas and 150 for the urban area. The natural areas also showed a higher Simpson diversity (62.7 vs 48.9). Although species richness is similar between urban and natural point sites, there is a major difference in species composition when we examine the most common species from each habitat. The Jaccard similarity index of the 51 most abundant species was 0.17 between urban and natural areas, with only nine species occurring in both

sites. Only one species, the "Southern Caracara," was among the top 10 most common species in both sites. Although there may be similar species richness in natural and urban sites, the differences in dominance and species composition indicates the importance of natural habitats for the maintenance of biodiversity. Our study provides new data and guidelines for the management of urban areas to enhance biodiversity.