



Status and conservation of the critically endangered Trinidad piping-guan *Aburria pipile*

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ABSTRACT: The Trinidad piping-guan *Aburria pipile* is endemic to the island of Trinidad, where it is critically endangered. We reviewed previously published historical records of the piping-guan and compiled reports from local residents and visiting birders. The piping-guan formerly occurred throughout much of Trinidad at all elevations, except perhaps along the west coast. Currently it is most abundant in the eastern half of the Northern Range, where considerable forest habitat remains, yet it remains rare and local. A few piping-guans may persist in forested areas of southern Trinidad, where the species was last reported in 2000. It may be extirpated in central Trinidad, where it was last reported in 1983. Hunting is clearly the major threat but appears to have declined in the past decade, at least in the Northern Range, due to recent public education campaigns. Recent sightings in areas where the piping-guan had previously not been reported for a century suggest a growing population in the Northern Range. Although deforestation has also contributed to its decline, the piping-guan tolerates limited human disturbances in small-scale agricultural plantations of rural communities as long as canopy trees are left intact in nearby forest and it is not hunted. From 1999 to 2001, we conducted variable-radius point counts in suitable habitat at or near selected localities in the Northern Range where the piping-guan had been reported within the past 2 decades. We detected piping-guans in only 3 of 284 (1.6%) point counts, resulting in an estimated density of 0.22 birds km⁻².

KEY WORDS: *Aburria pipile* · Conservation · Cracidae · Status · Trinidad

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INTRODUCTION

The Trinidad piping-guan *Aburria pipile*, known locally as the pawi, is a medium-sized species of the avian family Cracidae that is endemic to the island of Trinidad, off the coast of northeastern South America, where it is critically endangered (James & Hislop 1988, 1997, Collar et al. 1992, Temple 1998, Hayes 2006). The decline of the Trinidad piping-guan was first noted in the late 19th century, when it was already 'rapidly becoming a rare bird' (Chapman 1894, p. 75). By the mid-1930s it was incorrectly thought to be 'confined to the eastern half of the northern range and the extreme south of the island' (Belcher & Smooker 1935,

p. 280). Subsequently, only a few scattered sightings were reported in the technical literature prior to the early 1980s (Worth 1973, French 1969, 1977, 1986). From 1982 to 1987, extensive surveys and interviews with local hunters were conducted by the Wildlife Section of the Trinidad Forestry Division (James & Hislop 1988, 1997), providing the first detailed assessment of the piping-guan's status and revealing that it was more widespread than previously thought, with recent sightings reported from the Central Range. Further surveys of 5 potential study sites in the Northern Range were conducted by a group of students from the University of Glasgow in 1989 and 1991 (Alexander et al. 1990, 1992, Alexander 2002). In this paper we review the his-

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torical status of the species, provide data on surveys conducted in the northern range of Trinidad from 1999 to 2001, and discuss the species' conservation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We reviewed previously published historical records of the piping-guan and compiled reports from local residents and visiting birders. The known localities of piping-guans at different time periods were plotted on a map to compare the past and present distributions of the species.

To quantitatively assess the abundance of the piping-guan in the Northern Range, where it is most often reported, we conducted variable-radius point counts (Reynolds et al. 1980) from 1999 to 2001 in suitable habitat at or near selected localities where the piping-guan had been reported within the past 2 decades. Each count was conducted over a period of 5 min with a distance between successive counts of approximately 250 m (estimated by counting paces, adjusted for terrain). The distance (m) between the observer and each piping-guan detected (seen or heard) was estimated. Point counts were conducted only during the early morning from 05:45 to 08:00 h, when the piping-guan was most active and easily viewed (F. E. Hayes et al. unpubl. data). Of 284 point counts, 172 were conducted by F. E. Hayes, 60 by B. Sanasie, 36 by I. Samad, 7 by B. D. Hayes, 5 by M. Kenefick, and 4 by F. Lucas. Each observer was previously experienced with identifying piping-guans based on both visual and vocal cues.

RESULTS

Northern Range

The piping-guan probably once occurred throughout the Northern Range, although it may have been absent toward the western portion where there are no historical records, possibly because the deciduous seasonal forest habitat typical of the drier western part of the island (Beard 1946) may have been inadequate. The species is distributed mainly in remote areas of the eastern half of the Northern Range (Fig. 1), to the east of the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road.

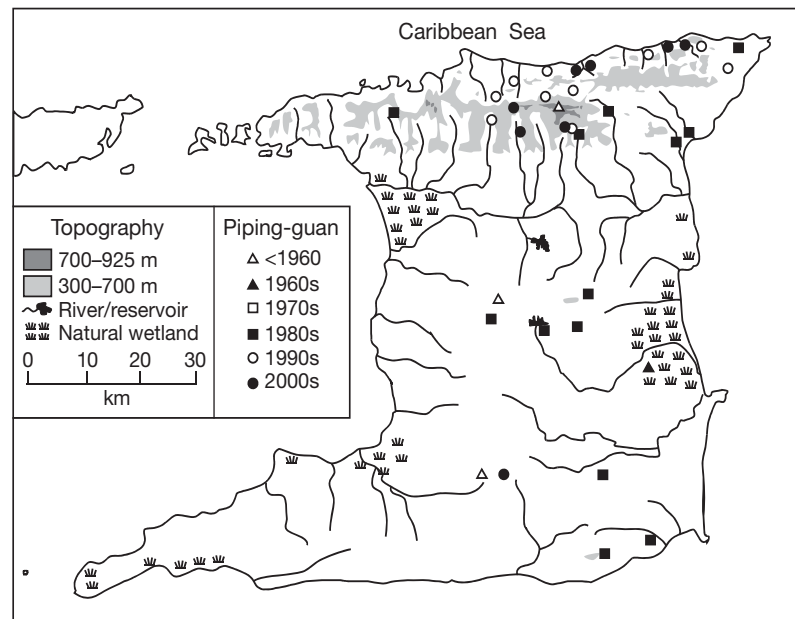


Fig. 1. Historical distribution of the piping-guan *Aburria pipile* on the island of Trinidad, based on decade of last report for each locality. Note that many of these localities are vague and imprecisely plotted. See Table 1 for further details

North slope

Along the north slope of the Northern Range, the westernmost report is of 3 birds (one shot by a hunter) along Mamoral Trace to the east of the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road near Morne La Croix in 1999 (H. Diaz pers. comm.) (Fig. 1, Table 1). A subsequent survey of Mamoral Trace on 13 April 2001 (Table 2) revealed the habitat to be highly degraded with many small farms. Farther east, where human settlements are sparse and the habitat is less disturbed, piping-guans occurred through the 1990s and early 2000s at several localities off the Paria Waterfall trail: north of Brasso Seco (K. Fitz-James pers. comm.), eastward to La Cuesa (Lapas) Road, and south of Sans Souci (M. Julien pers. comm.), with ≤ 14 observed at a time in the remote Madamas River forest (R. Lee-Quay pers. comm.) (Fig. 1, Table 1). Habitat destruction is considerable to the east of San Souci, where the piping-guan may be extirpated, although up to 25 ind. were apparently seen in the vicinity of La Par, Toco, near the northeast tip of the island, as late as 1982–1983 (James & Hislop 1988, 1997) (Fig. 1, Table 1). At readily accessible Grande Riviere, along the north coast, a small population of ≤ 6 birds has persisted since 1963 at a site ($11^{\circ}49'N$, $61^{\circ}03'W$) along the west side of Monte Video Road, about 0.75 to 1.25 km south of the Paria Main Road (L. Marin pers. comm.), and others have been seen nearby (Fig. 1, Table 1).

Table 1. Historical records of the Trinidad piping-guan *Aburria pipile* through 2002. Note that many of these locations are vague. Geographical sectors are given in parentheses. CT: central Trinidad; NR-ES: Northern Range, east slope; NR-NS: Northern Range, north slope; NR-C: Northern Range, crest; NR-SS: Northern Range, south slope; ST: southern Trinidad

Date (mo/d/yr)	Location	Details of records	Source
pre-1950			
?	Platanal Valley (NR SS)	Specimen	Vaurie (1967)
04/??/1893	11 km SE of Princes Town (ST)	Specimen	Chapman (1894), Vaurie (1967)
04/19/1902	Caparo (CT)	Specimen	Hellmayr (1906), Vaurie (1967)
05/20/1934	Cerro del Aripo (NR-C)	Heard only	Belcher & Smooker (1935)
1940s	Guayaguayare (ST)	Adults and chicks observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1940s	Toco (NR-NS)	Groups of >12 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1940s	Trinity Hills (ST)	Groups of >12 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1950s			
1950s	Toco (NR-NS)	Observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1950s	Catshill (ST)	Groups of >15 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1960s			
1960s	Cumaca (NR-SS)	≤5 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1960s	Guayaguayare (ST)	≤9 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1960s	Aripo (NR-SS)	Groups of 15 to 20 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1963/1969	Grande Riviere (NR-NS)	Few observed	L. Marin (pers. comm.)
3/28/63 to 4/25/63	Bush Bush (CT)	1 observed	Worth (1973)
1966	Catshill (ST)	Seen twice	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
04/11/69	Trinity Hills (ST)	2 observed	ffrench (1969)
1970s			
1970s	Grande Riviere (NR-NS)	Few observed	L. Marin (pers. comm.)
04/05/75	Matura (NR-ES)	1 observed	ffrench (1977)
08/??/75 to 09/??/75	Cumaca (NR-SS)	1 observed with chicks	ffrench (1977)
1979	La Par, Toco (NR-NS)	2 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1980s			
1980s	Grande Riviere (NR-NS)	Few observed	L. Marin (pers. comm.)
1982	Near Navet Dam, Central Range (CT)	1 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1982/1983	La Par, Toco (NR-NS)	25 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1982	Charuma/Mangold (CT)	1 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
12/??/82	Brasso Pied, Central Range (CT)	2 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
12/??/82 to early 83	Guayaguayare (ST)	4 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
12/??/82 to 1986	Catshill, Moruga (ST)	5 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
01/??/83	El Quemado Road, Tamana (CT)	2 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
03/18/83 to 03/13/85	Fig Warf, Matura (NR-ES)	12 observed; 2 chicks observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
03/12/85			
03/??/83 to 05/02/84	Madamas (NR-NS)	2 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
07/18/82 to 07/03/89	Cumaca/Platanal Valley (NR-SS)	6 observed; 2 chicks observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997),
		03/??/85; eggs in cavity 01/??/88	Alexander et al. (1990),
			Alexander (2002)
1985 to 08/??/89	Grande Riviere (NR-NS)	≤3 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997),
			Alexander et al. (1990),
			Alexander (2002)
1985 to 03/27/86	Aripo (NR-SS)	≤15 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
03/??/85 to 04/??/86	Cumana (NR-ES)	≤3 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
10/30/85 to 03/07/86	Trinity Hills (ST)	≤3 observed	ffrench 1986, James & Hislop
			(1988, 1997)
05/02/86	Hollis Reservoir (NR-SS)	5 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
12/??/86	Flaghill Road (not located)	4 observed	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
1986–1987	Kapiot, Santa Cruz (NR-SS)	Observed flying and roosting	James & Hislop (1988, 1997)
04/??/88	Madamas Rd., E of Brasso Seco (NR-SS)	1 observed	C. Rooks (pers. comm.)
1990s			
1990s	Paria Waterfall Trail, Brasso Seco (NR-NS)	Few observed	K. Fitz-James (pers. comm.)
1990s	Madamas River forest (NR-NS)	≤14 observed	R. Lee-Quay (pers. comm.)
1990s	Tacarib Bay (NR-NS)	Few observed	C. Adonis (pers. comm.)
1990s	Matelot (NR-NS)	<5 observed	G. Camacho (pers. comm.)
1990s	Naranjo Rd., Cumana (NR-ES)	≤2 observed	W. Pyke (pers. comm.)
1990s	Heights of Aripo (NR-SS)	≤3 observed	C. Valentine (pers. comm.)

Table 1. continued

Date (mo/d/yr)	Location	Details of records	Source
1990s 07/??/91 to 12/05/99	W of Hollis Reservoir (NR-SS) Grande Riviere (NR-NS)	≤7 observed ≤3 observed	C. Valentine (pers. comm.) Alexander et al. (1992), Alexander (2002), Hayes & White (2000), authors' (pers. obs.)
1996	La Pastora, Lopinot Valley (NR-SS)	2 seen regularly until shot	C. Rooks (pers. comm.)
1997	Ridge above Paria Springs (NR-C)	Few observed	K. Fitz-James (pers. comm.)
02/??/97 to 03/??/97	Madamas Road (NR-NS)	Observed twice	C. Rooks (pers. comm.)
1999	La Cuesa (Lapas) Rd., Sans Souci (NR-NS)	2 observed twice	M. Julien (pers. comm.)
1999	Mamoral Trace, Morne La Croix (NR-NS)	3 observed, 1 shot	H. Diaz (pers. comm.)
10/05/99	Heights of Aripo (NR-SS)	1 observed	I. Samad (pers. obs.)
11/06/99	Mile 6.25, Blanchisseuse Rd., Arima Valley (NR-SS)	1 observed	I. Lambie (pers. comm.)
2000s			
02/24/00	Paria Main Rd. east of Shark River (NR-NS)	2 observed	I. Lucas (pers. comm.)
03/05/00 to 08/17/02	Grande Riviere (NR-NS)	6 observed	F. Hayes et al. (pers. obs.)
03/??/00	Naranjo Rd., Cumana (NR-ES)	2 observed	I. Nero (pers. comm.)
04/21/00	Heights of Aripo (NR-SS)	1 observed	F. Hayes (pers. obs.)
06/06/00	Saunders Road, Catshill Reserve (ST)	1 observed	M. Berres (pers. comm.)
Spring 2001	Mile 10, Blanchisseuse Rd., Arima Valley (NR-SS)	1 observed	H. Golet & M. Ramlal (pers. comm.)
02/22/01 to 04/15/01	Communication station, Morne Bleu (NR-C)	1 observed	R. Neckles et al. (pers. comm.)
02/26/01	Trail to Lakatan Falls, Grande Riviere (NR-NS)	Feathers of dead bird, attributed to natural predation	Local resident (pers. comm.)
02/28/01	Warden Trace, E of Madamas River (NR-NS)	1 observed	F. Hayes (pers. obs.)
04/10/01	1.2 km SE of Tacarib Bay (NR-NS)	2 observed	R. Lee-Quay (pers. comm.)
04/15/01	1.5 km S of Madamas River mouth (NR-NS)	1 observed	F. Lucas (pers. comm.)

South slope

Along the south slope of the Northern Range, there are only 2 published records of the species west of the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road, where the human population is high and habitat destruction and hunting pressure are severe. The westernmost record is from Kapiot, Santa Cruz, based on a vague report of 'unspecified numbers seen flying and roosting' in 1986 and 1987 (James & Hislop 1988) (Fig. 1, Table 1). Because this is farther west than any other locality where the species has been reported in recent decades (Fig. 1) and in an area where hunting pressure is considerable, we question the record's validity. More recently, a pair of piping-guans was seen regularly for a year until they were shot in 1996 near La Pastora, in upper Lopinot Valley just west of Arima Valley (C. Rooks pers. comm.) (Fig. 1, Table 1). Although hunters in the vicinity of Maracas Valley and El Tucuche (second highest peak) have told us that they never see the piping-guan (presumably extirpated by hunters), there

is considerable forest along the northern slope between Santa Cruz and the Blanchisseuse Road, and a few piping-guans may persist in the area. The pair at La Pastora may have derived from a small population on the northern slope and crossed the ridge from the north.

The piping-guan was not included among a comprehensive list of birds observed in Arima Valley during the early 1950s (Beebe 1952). Despite the preservation of suitable forest habitat at Simla, the New York Zoological Society's former tropical research station in the lower valley, and the Asa Wright Nature Centre (AWNC) in the upper valley, the piping-guan was never recorded in Arima Valley—which had been intensively visited by birders daily for several decades—until recently. One was seen by visiting birders at milepost 6.25 of the Blanchisseuse Road on 6 November 1999 (I. Lambie pers. comm.), one was seen at milepost 10 of the Blanchisseuse Road in the spring of 2000 (H. Golet and M. Ramlal reported in AWNC wildlife log), and a single displaying bird was

periodically seen at the Morne Bleu communication station above the valley along the ridge west of Morne Bleu (third highest peak) from 22 February to 15 April 2002 (R. Neckles et al. pers. comm.) (Fig. 1, Table 1).

To the east of Arima Valley, ≤ 7 piping-guans were recorded through the 1990s between Heights of Aripo and Hollis Reservoir (C. Valentine pers. comm.), and ≤ 3 through the 1980s in Cumaca/Platinal Valley (James & Hislop 1988, 1997, Alexander et al. 1990, Alexander 2002) (Fig. 1, Table 1).

East slope

There are few records from the east slope of the Northern Range. Up to 2 piping-guans were seen as recently as March 2000 near the Naranjo Road west of Cumana (also known as Redhead; I. Nero pers. comm.) and 12 (including 2 chicks) were seen as recently as 13 March 1985 near Matura (James & Hislop 1988, 1997) (Fig. 1, Table 1).

Point count surveys

During our 1999 to 2001 surveys in selected areas of the Northern Range, we detected piping-guans in only 3 of 284 (1.6%) point counts (Table 2, Fig. 2). Of 7 point counts within the home range of a well-studied group at Grande Riviere, a single piping-guan was detected during 2 of these counts (Table 2). A third piping-guan was detected during a count along Warden Trace just east of the Madamas River (Table 2), and a fourth was detected between 2 counts at Heights of Aripo (Table 2). These data are extremely limited for any statistical analyses. Two piping-guans were observed at a distance of about 100 m and the third at a distance of about 300 m. Based on a band width of 100 m and ignoring the single detection beyond that range, we calculated the density of piping-guans as 0.22 birds km^{-2} in suitable habitat of the Northern Range of Trinidad.

Central Trinidad

The piping-guan is thought to have once occurred throughout the hilly Central Range, even in adjacent lowland areas near sea level close to the east coast; however, there are no published records from hilly terrain near the west coast. The westernmost records are from Caparo, where a specimen was obtained in 1902 (Hellmayr 1906, Vaurie 1967), and in the vicinity of Charuma/Mangold, where one was observed in 1982 (James & Hislop 1988, 1997) (Fig. 1, Table 1). The east-

ernmost record is from near sea level at Bush Bush Island, Nariva Swamp, near the east coast, where one was observed twice in 1963 (Worth 1973) (Fig. 1, Table 1). A few were reported from the Central Range near Tamana and Brasso Pied and in the vicinity of Navet Dam as recently as 1983 (James & Hislop 1988, 1997) (Fig. 1, Table 1). There are no reports from Arena Forest or Arena Reservoir, north of the Central Range, which are frequently visited by birders.

Southern Trinidad

Although the piping-guan is thought to have occurred throughout the Trinity Hills and adjacent hilly lowlands of southern Trinidad, there are no reports from the west coast or the Icacos Peninsula of southwestern Trinidad. The westernmost record is from 11 km SE of Princes Town, where a specimen was obtained in 1893 (Chapman 1894, Vaurie 1967) (Fig. 1, Table 1). The last report from Trinity Hills was on 7 March 1986 (James & Hislop 1988, 1997) (Fig. 1, Table 1). There are widely scattered records from vague localities in southern Trinidad (Fig. 1, Table 1), and the most recent record is of 2 seen at 06:45h on 6 June 2000 along Access Road CO-40 just off Saunders Road in Catshill Reserve, south of seismic line 613, at 10° 12' 44' N, 61° 14' 59' W (M. Berres pers. comm.).

DISCUSSION

The Trinidad piping-guan formerly occurred throughout much of Trinidad, except perhaps along the west coast where there are no records even from hilly areas. The species ranged in elevation from near sea level to the crests of the highest peaks, potentially occurring at the highest elevation on the island (925 m). It currently appears to be most abundant in the eastern half of the Northern Range, where considerable forest habitat remains. A few may still persist in forested areas of southern Trinidad, where it has been reported as recently as 2000. It is uncertain whether any still exist in central Trinidad, where it has not been reported since 1983. Unfortunately, no systematic searches have been conducted in either central or southern Trinidad, where the remaining forests are more accessible to human encroachment. It is likely to become extirpated, if this is not already the case, from central and southern Trinidad.

Piping-guans provide an important source of protein for rural hunters and Amerindians in South America (Brooks 1998), and the Trinidad piping-guan is no exception. More than a century ago Chapman (1894, p. 75) reported that 'the flesh of this species is

Table 2. Summary of 5 min point counts for the Trinidad piping-guan *Aburria pipile* in suitable habitat of the Northern Range of Trinidad, including distance covered, number of point counts, and total number of piping-guans detected

Location	Date (mo/d/yr)	Description of area surveyed	Distance (km)	Counts	Birds detected
North slope					
1. Morne La Croix	04/13/01	Mamoral Trace, from 1 km E of Arima-Blanchisseuse Road eastward	3.5	15	0
2. Brasso Seco	02/04/01	Paria Waterfall Trail ^a , from 0.7 km S of end of paved road at edge of forest toward the waterfall	3.5	15	0
3. Brasso Seco	05/20/01	Trail from pass on crest downhill toward Brasso Seco	2.75	15	0
4. Madamas Road	03/30/01	From 6.6 km E of Brasso Seco Junction eastward to tributaries of Madamas River ^a	2.5	11	0
5. Murphy Bay	03/31/01	Forest south of bay	0.25	2	0
6. Petite Tacarib	04/01/01	Forest south of bay	0.25	2	0
7. Madamas River	02/28/01	Paria Main Road, from 0.25 km E of Madamas River eastward ^{a,b}	2	9	0
8. Madamas River	02/28/01	Warden Trace, from 0.1 km S of Paria Main Road southward	1.75	8	1
9. Matelot	09/05/99	Paria Main Road, from 0.75 km W of Matelot westward ^{a,b}	2.5	11	0
10. Matelot	09/03/99	Santa Cruz Road, from 1.0 km S of Paria Main Road southward	2.5	11	0
11. Shark River	05/28/00	Paria Main Road, from Shark River eastward	2.25	10	0
12. Grande Riviere	03/05/00	Grande Riviere Road, from 0.5 km S of Paria Main Road southward	2.75	12	0
13. Grande Riviere	04/09/00	Esperanza Trace, from 0.1 km W of Monte Video Road southward up to ridge	3	13	0
14. Grande Riviere	03/05/00	Monte Video Road, from 0.5 km S of Paria Main Road to Grande Riviere study site and side trails	2	9	2
15. Montevideo	05/14/99	Monte Video Road, from W of Montevideo to Grande Riviere River	1	5	0
16. Sans Souci	04/24/00	Trails at end of La Cuesa (Lapas) Road, from 2.0 km S of Paria Main Road	3	13	0
Crest					
17. Las Lapas	09/09/01	Las Lapas Trace west from Blanchisseuse Road ^a	2.25	10	0
18. Morne Bleu–West	03/16/01	Trail ^b from TSTT communications station to summit of Morne Bleu	2	9	0
19. Morne Bleu–East	05/30/01	Trail ^b from 250 m above pass on crest west toward Morne Bleu	1	5	0
20. El Cerro del Aripo	04/29/01	Trail ^b from trailhead toward Cerro del Aripo	3.5	15	0
South slope					
21. Lalaja to Guanapo Valley	06/17/01	Trail ^a to Guanapo Valley beginning at La Laja Road	3.25	14	0
22. Heights of Aripo	06/25/00	Unpaved road from Heights of Aripo trailhead to junction of road in Guanapo Valley	2.5	11	0
23. Heights of Aripo	05/19/00	Trail ^a to Chaguaramal from 0.1 km uphill from junction of Aripo Caves trail to summit and along a side trail	3.25	14	0
24. Heights of Aripo	04/21/00	Trail ^a to Aripo Caves from 0.1 km N of trailhead	2.5	11	0 ^c
25. Heights of Aripo	07/09/00	Trail east of Heights of Aripo toward Hollis Reservoir	2.5	11	0
East slope					
26. Fig Walk/Salybia	05/13/01	Trail ^b W of Rio Seco beginning just below Salybia Waterfall	1.75	8	0
27. Salybia	11/05/00	Trail ^a to Salybia Waterfall from edge of forest westward to waterfall	1.5	7	0
28. Cumana/Ravin Anglais	04/23/00	Naranjo Road from 5.9 km W of junction with Ravin Anglais Road westward along road and several trails	2.75	12	0

^aTrail described by Quesnel (1992); ^btrail described by Comeau et al. (1992); ^cone piping-guan seen between counts

deservedly esteemed, and through the persecution of hunters it is rapidly becoming a rare bird.' Hunting, both for subsistence and sport, has clearly been the major threat to the survival of the Trinidad piping-guan, but it has declined in frequency in recent decades—at least in the Northern Range—thanks to public education campaigns orchestrated by the Forestry Division in the early 1980s (James & Hislop 1997) and by the Rare Center for Tropical Conservation (in conjunction with the Forestry Division) since the late 1990s (Butler 1998). Recent observations of

piping-guans in areas where it had not been reported within the past century, especially in the vicinity of Arima Valley and along the west ridge of Morne Bleu, suggest that the population may now be growing and expanding its range. During our surveys we were frequently told by local residents that they ceased hunting the bird after being requested to do so by the Forestry Division, but that outsiders from elsewhere in Trinidad still occasionally hunt the bird. A local resident reported that during Carnival in early March 2000, the feathers of a piping-guan were found beside

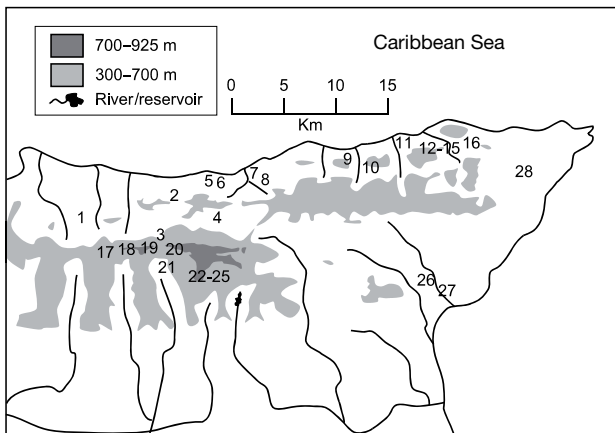


Fig. 2. Locations of surveys conducted for the Trinidad piping-guan *Aburria pipile* in the Northern Range of Trinidad from 1999 to 2001. Piping-guans were recorded during point counts at Sites 8 and 14, and between point counts at Site 24. See Table 2 for numbered locations and further details

a shotgun shell in the hills above Grande Riviere. Hunting may be more prevalent in central and southern Trinidad. Many shotgun shells were found on the ground in the vicinity of the 2 piping-guans found in Catshill Reserve in 2000 (M. Berres pers. comm.).

Deforestation undoubtedly has played a role in the decline of the piping-guan. Because piping-guans forage primarily in the canopy of tall forest trees (Hayes et al. 1999, 2009), forests are required for their survival. The construction of access roads in remote areas is usually accompanied by illegal timber extraction and squatting. Deforestation, most of it conducted illegally, has increased in recent decades as settlers move into the more remote and rugged areas of the eastern part of the Northern Range. Deforestation initially involves the harvesting of timber followed by cultivation of small-scale agricultural crops (including marijuana) or exotic agroforestry plantations (e.g. pine or teak) and the construction of human dwellings. Habitat destruction will almost certainly accelerate if a proposed highway is built to connect an 18 km stretch of rugged, relatively pristine habitat along the north coast between Blanchisseuse and Matelot (Hayes 2006).

Despite the threat of deforestation, piping-guans are surprisingly tolerant of human activities. For example, a small group of piping-guans has persisted since 1963 at a highly disturbed site along the Monte Video Road at Grande Riviere (L. Marin pers. comm.) and has been the subject of 2 recent studies (Alexander et al. 1990, 1992, Alexander 2002, Hayes et al. 1999, 2009). From 1997 to 2001, a group of ≤ 6 piping-guans occupied a home range of about 19 ha at this site (Hayes et al. 1999, 2009). The Marins, an elderly couple, lived in a small house near the center of this home range. The house was surrounded by mostly secondary growth

forest comprised of native broad-leaved tree species and planted fruit trees including avocado (*Persea americana*; Lauraceae), banana and plantain (*Musa* spp.; Musaceae), citrus (*Citrus* spp.; Rutaceae), mango (*Mangifera indica*; Anacardiaceae), ornamental nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*; Myristicaceae), papaya (*Carica papaya*; Caricaceae), pomme cythere (*Spondias dulcis*; Anacardiaceae), and pomereac (*Spyzgium malaccense*; Myrtaceae). Within 1 km of the house there were several clearings with vegetable gardens attended by local residents who hiked daily along the road from their homes in Grande Riviere. In early 2000, trees were cleared for gardens from an area of 3 to 4 ha and in another area of 1 ha within the home range of the piping-guans, yet the birds remained within the area and were readily observable despite frequent human disturbance. These observations indicate that the piping-guan tolerates limited human disturbances in small-scale agricultural plantations of rural communities as long as canopy trees are left intact in nearby forest and provided it is protected from hunting.

The size of the Trinidad piping-guan population is unknown. Based on 284 point counts with a band width of 100 m, we calculated the density of the piping-guan as 0.22 birds km^{-2} in suitable habitat of the Northern Range of Trinidad. However, this assumes that all birds within 100 m were detected, which was unlikely given that we recorded only 2 of the 6 piping-guans known to occur at a well-studied site in Grande Riviere where we conducted 7 point counts, suggesting that our density estimate may be too conservative. BirdLife International (2000) estimated that only 150 km^{-2} of suitable habitat remained in the Northern Range, but the area encompassed by all sightings in the Northern Range from 1990 to 2001 is approximately 350 km^{-2} . We estimate that the number of piping-guans may range from 77 (based on our conservative estimate of 0.22 birds km^{-2}) to 231 (based on a more liberal estimate of 0.66 bird km^{-2}). The total population may be <100 and is unlikely to exceed 200.

Despite several recent and ongoing public education campaigns and research projects, a national action plan has yet to be adopted for the conservation of the piping-guan. Nevertheless, several recommendations for conservation actions have already been proposed, including additional research studies, public education campaigns, habitat conservation, stronger law enforcement, and captive breeding (e.g. Collar et al. 1992, James & Hislop 1988, 1997, Brooks & Strahl 1998, 2000, Hayes 2006). Our data (Hayes et al. 2009, present study) indicate that the Trinidad piping-guan can thrive when hunting pressure is reduced and canopy trees are left intact in small-scale agricultural plantations, which are the 2 key actions required for conservation.

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