

# Serranía del Pinche

## Locality

The Municipality of Algeria is located to the southwest in the department of Cauca - Colombia, limiting with the following municipalities: to the north with El Tambo, to the south Balboa and the department of Nariño, to the east with Patía and to the west Guapi and Timbiquí. The municipality is conformed by 12 towns: Santa Teresa of Bolivia, Betania, Florida, Naranjal, La Belleza, El Sinaí, El Mango, San Juan de la Guadua, El Diviso, El Plateado, Santa Clara y La Emboscada, with a total of 86 villages. The municipality has an extension of 706 squared kilometers, equivalent to 2,4% of the total territory of the department of the Cauca. It has an altitudinal gradient between 500 and the 3200 meters, which generates different climates and habitats and therefore a great biodiversity.

## Description

Geographically the municipality of Algeria constitutes the high river basin of most important river of the Cauca Pacific, San Juan de Micay. This river basin limits the Western slope of the Western Cordillera, dividing the Pacific region and Patia valley and a Serrania composed of Cerros Guapi, Plateado and Pinche, forming a great depresión with climatic and ecological peculiarities (Becking, 1995). The potential area of conservation is located to the Northwest of the municipality denominated as Serrania del Pinche, that is part of the high river basin of San Juan de Micay river. With an aproximate area of 230 square kilometers, 30,000 hectares are a potential area for conservation. Primary forests cover 90% of the river basin and the villages that have influence over this area are: La Belleza, Los Sanjuanes,

## Avifauna

For the Serrania del Pinche, 408 species of birds are reported, representing 252 genera and 47 families. The Tyrannidae family is the most diverse with 57 species followed by Thraupidae (53) and Trochilidae (41). The most representative genera were Tangara and Atlapetes with 12 and 7 species respectively (See table 1 and 2).



### Fauna y flora

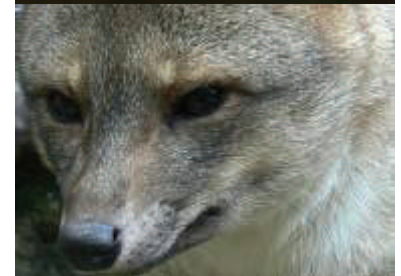
The mountainous area of Pinche are composed by 496 species distributed in 246 genera and 104 families, between Pteridophytes, Briophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms. The most diverse families were Lauraceae and Asteraceae with 33 and 28 species, respectively, and the families who displayed greater number of genera were Asteraceae (19) and Ericaceae (12). The genera with greater number of species were Ilex and Ocotea with 13 species each, Miconia (11), weinmannia (8), and Nectandra and Palicourea with 7 each. The mammals reported for the Serrania del Pinche are 116 species distributed in 12 orders, 24 families and 68 genera. The most diverse mammalian order is Chiroptera with 64 species, followed by Carnivora and Rodentia with 13 and 17 species, respectively. As mentioned before, the number species of birds are approximately 408 species, with 14 species in a threatened category: 7 are vulnerable (VU), 3 are endangered (EN) and endemic, 4 species are considered near threatened (NT) and of these 3 they are almost endemic. (Table 1).

### Estado de conservación

Due to its strategic geographic location, the Serrania del Pinche has a great diversity of ecosystems of important ecological value: sub Andean, Andean and high Andean forests, paramos and paramillos. Investigations of these areas have revealed a great diversity of species and high levels of endemisms. The primary Oak forests present in this area are the most extense of the Colombian southwest (Becking-1995) and also the largest on the western Cordillera. There is dire need for a conservation area to be established in this area. The National Parks, Cauca Regional Corporation and the Hummingbird Conservancy are establishing conservation initiatives for the Serrania del Pinche with the purpose of guaranteeing its future.

### Threats

In recent years, these ecosystems have undergone progressive deterioration due to the expansion of the agricultura frontier, the planting of illigal crops and the inadequate handling of grounds. This is reflected in the decrease of the hydric resources, lost of forest cover, low productivity and diminishing in the quality of life of the community. The future of the Serrania del Pinche is uncertain until a management plan is established for protection and conservation of this area.



## Threatened Birds of the Serranía del Pinche

FAMILY	SPECIES	ENDANGERED CATEGORY
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>	Vu A2c
CRACIDAE	<i>Penelope ortonii</i>	Vu C1+2 (i) ENDEMIC
FORMICARIIDAE	<i>Thamnomanes (Dysithamnus) occidentalis</i>	VU lab (i,ii,iii,v)
FRINGILLIDAE	<i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i>	VU B2ab (ii,iii,v)
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Chlorochrysa nitidissima</i>	Vu B2ab (ii,iii)
COTINGIDAE	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	Vu A4c; C1+2(i) ALMOST ENDEMIC
PSITTACIDAE	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	VU A2cd + 4cd; C2a(i)
FORMICARIIDAE	<i>Grallaria gigantea</i>	B2ab (ii,iii,iv)
CRACIDAE	<i>Penelope perspicax</i>	B2ab (ii,iii,v); C2a(i) Vu A2cd ENDEMIC
COEREBIDAE	<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>	B2ab (ii,iii,iv) ENDEMIC
PHASIANIDAE	<i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i>	NT B1 + 2a,b,c,d,e; C2a ENDEMIC
RHYNOCRYPTIDAE	<i>Chloropipo flavicapilla</i>	Nt A3c ALMOST ENDEMIC
RAMPHASTIDAE	<i>Andigena nigrirostris occidentalis</i>	NT A3c
FURNARIIDAE	<i>Margarornis stellatus</i>	NT A2c + 3c ALMOST ENDEMIC
PICIDAE	<i>Picumnus granadensis</i>	ENDEMIC
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Habia cristata</i>	ENDEMIC
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Ramphocephalus flammigerus</i>	ENDEMIC
FURNARIIDAE	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
FORMICARIIDAE	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
COEREBIDAE	<i>Diglossa indigotica</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
COTINGIDAE	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Tangara rufigula</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Aglaiocercus coelestis</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Hylocharis grayi</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Phylodice mitchellii</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TURDIDAE	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
THRAUPIDAE	<i>Bangsia edwardsi</i>	ALMOST ENDEMIC
TINAMIDAE	<i>Nothocercus bonapartei</i>	
FALCONIDAE	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	Data Deficient

TABLE 1.

Source: RENJIFO, L. M., A. M. Franco-Maya, J. D. Amaya-Espinel, G. H. Kattan y B. López-Lanús (eds.). 2002. Libro rojo de aves de Colombia.



## Hummingbird of the Serranía del Pinche

Species	Inferior Limit	Upper Limit	Distribution and Satus	Habitat
<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>	300	2100	ALMOST ENDEMIC	MC
<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>			ALMOST ENDEMIC	BmH, bB.
<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>	1200	3600	ALMOST ENDEMIC	bB, BA.
<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	400	1800	ALMOST ENDEMIC	bmH,, bB.
<i>Hylocharis grayi</i>	0	2600	ALMOST ENDEMIC	BH, bB, BS, Bsec.
<i>Philodice mitchellii</i>	0	1900	ALMOST ENDEMIC	BH, BmH, bB, Ta.
<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	1500	3000	C	BH, BmH, bB.
<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	1500	2600* 3000 FC	MC, C	BH, BmH, bB.
<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>	1500	3400	MC, L	bB, BH, BmH.
<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	1000	2500* 3000 FC	C	BH, bB.
<i>Dorífera ludoviciae</i>	1400	2700* 3000 FC	MC	Bh, BmH, bB.
<i>Eriocnemis isabellae sp. nov.</i>	2800	3200	ENDEMIC, EN.	BH, bB.
<i>Agelaiocercus kingi</i>	1400	3000	C	bB, Bh, BmH.
<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	1500	2500	MC	BH, BmH, bB, Bsec.
<i>Acestrura mulsant</i>	1500	2800		
<i>Chalcostigma herrani</i>	2700	3600	PC, L	bB.
<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>	1700	3400	A, Pn.	bB, Bh, Ta.
<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	1300	3600	C	bB, Ta
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	0	1600*	MC	bB, Bh, BmH, Ta.
<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	0	1800	C	BS, BH, bB.
<i>Boisseneaua flavescens</i>	1400	2800* 3000 FC	MC	BH, BmH.
<i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i>	800	2400 * 3000 FC	C	BH, BmH
<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>	1500	3100	MC	BH, BmH, bB.
<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	1700	3600	Ab	bB, Bh, BA,

TABLE 2.

Category:

EN: Endangered

VU: Vulnerable

NT: Near Threatened

Habitats according to Hilty 1996 :

BmH: Wet forest

BH: Humid forest

BS: Dry Forest

Mesp: Scrubby Areas

bB: Forest border

Bgal: Gallery Forest

BA: Elfin Forest

Bsec: Secondary forest

Ta: Clearings

P: Paramo

S: Savanna

Pant: Swamp

Cult: Cultivated Areas

According to Hilty and Brown, 1996:

C: Common

MC: Fairly common

PC: Uncommon

R: Rare

Pco: Unkonown

A: Widely Distributed

Pn: Few Numbers

Ab: Abundant

L: local