

## ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in the eastern plains from June to September 1999. The material was collected in Villavicencio and San Miguel (Meta - Colombia). A total of 315 birds representing 74 species of 23 families were examined for haematozoa. 50 birds harboured blood parasites. These included: *Microfilariae* (8.25%); *Haemoproteus* (6.67%); *Plasmodium* and *Trypanosoma* (0.95%) and *Hepatozoon* (0.32%). The prevalence of infection in this sample is low in comparison to that recorded for Neartic birds as reported by Greiner et al. (1975); but higher than the recorded for neotropical region by White and coworkers (1978). The most striking aspect of this survey, is the high prevalence of *Microfilariae* compared to that recorded elsewhere in the world, almost 50% of the total infection. We hypothesize that microfilariae are transmitted by a vector that is not utilized by either the haemoproteids or the plasmodiids. Finally 8 species were examined for blood parasites for the first time, 15 new host-parasite records for the world and 15 new for Colombia were established from this sample. This survey and other similar studies, clearly indicate that research on this topic is urgently required, particularly since there are direct correlations between stress (e.g. from habitat destruction) and pathogenicity of haematozoa to their bird hosts.

## ESTUDIO ETNOBOTÁNICO Y DEL POTENCIAL DE USO DE LA FAMILIA ANNONACEAE EN LA AMAZONÍA COLOMBIANA CON ÉNFASIS EN LA REGIÓN DE ARARACUARA Y EL MUNICIPIO DE LETICIA

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Trabajo de Grado - Biología

## RESUMEN

La familia *Annonaceae* representada con 206 especies en Colombia y 137 en su región Amazónica es mundialmente conocida por los frutos de guanábana, chirimoya y anón y posee ciertas especies con propiedades anticancerígenas e insecticidas novedosas; otras se caracterizan por sus fibras resistentes y algunas como *Rollinia mucosa* o anón amazónico por sus exquisitos frutos. Por medio de la aproximación etnobotánica en las comunidades Uitoto con énfasis en la región amazónica (Araracuara y Leticia) se conoció la forma de aprovechamiento de los recursos, entre ellos las anonáceas. Además se reportan los géneros y las especies para Colombia y Amazonas cada una con un perfil monográfico, concluyendo que de 137 especies para Amazonas, 72 (52.5%) tienen algún potencial de uso, siendo las categorías más importantes: Fibras 21.2 %, medicinal 18.2%, construcción 16.8% y alimenticia 11.7%. Las especies más reconocidas por su potencial fueron *Rollinia mucosa*, *Fusaea longifolia*, *Unonopsis veneficiorum*, *Annona dolichophylla* y *Annona muricata*.

## ABSTRACT

The *Annonaceae* family, characterized by 206 species in Colombia and 17 in its Amazon region, is worldwide known by its fruits, some species have anticancerous and insecticide properties, others are characterized by their strong fibers and others like *Rollinia mucosa* or Amazon anon by its exquisite fruit. By the ethnobotanic approximation laying emphasis on the Amazon region the Uitoto community knew how to use the natural resources, using the anonaceas; moreover, we report the species and genus to Colombia and Amazonia each with a monographic profile. As conclusion we found that out of 137 amazon species 72 (52.5%) are of potential use on its outstanding categories we mention: Fiber 21.2%, medicinal 18.2%, construction 16.8% and nutritional 11.7%. The more recognized species for their use and potential are *Rollinia mucosa*, *Fusaea longifolia*, *Unonopsis veneficiorum*, *Annona dolichophylla* y *Annona muricata*.