

SANTORO, V. *et al.* A forensic approach to fatal dog attacks. A case study and review of the literature. **Forensic Science International**, Lauseanne, v. 206, n. 1-3, p. e37-42, 2011.

SRBEK-ARAUJO, A. C.; CHIARELLO, A. G. Domestic dogs in Atlantic forest preserves of south-eastern Brazil: a camera-trapping study on patterns of entrance and site occupancy rates. **Brazilian Journal of Biology**, São Carlos, v. 68, n. 4, p. 771-779, 2008.

VERDADE, L. M.; CAMPOS, C. B. How much is a puma worth? Economic compensation as an alternative for the conflict between wildlife conservation and livestock production in Brazil. **Biota Neotropica**, Campinas, v. 4, n. 2, p. 1-4, 2004.

WENGERT, G. M. *et al.* Molecular techniques for identifying intraguild predators of fishers and other North American small carnivores. **Wildlife Society Bulletin**, Bethesda, v. 37, n. 3, p. 659-663, 2013.

WILD BIRD TRAFFICKING IN BRAZIL AND THE VETERINARY PHYSICIAN'S ACTIVITIES

CARINHATO, R. A. P.¹, SANCHES, J. M.¹, MASSENO, A. P.²

¹ Course student of Veterinary Medicine, Faculdade de Ensino Superior e Formação Integral (Faef) in Garça/SP. E-mail: renata.ap@live.com.

² Advisor and Professor of Veterinary Medicine, Faef in Garça/SP.

Introduction: The Brazilian fauna has a high biodiversity, introducing about 10% of 1,400,000 animals catalogued on the planet (BRASIL, 2002). This data makes Brazil as a target country in the trade of wild animals. According to Rede Nacional Contra o Tráfico de Animais Silvestres ([2012?]) surveys, it was concluded that: About 80% of the smuggled animals are birds, moving around R\$ 3 billion. Therefore, the large amount of money involved in the purchase of animals combined with the high level of poverty in certain regions of Brazil, is the reason that can promote even more the illegal trade. In addition, the capture of wild animals is linked to the use of members of the fauna as pets, source of income and as food (FREITAS *et al.*, 2015). An important point for the conservation of wild birds is the knowledge of the fauna that is kept illegally. It is necessary the analysis of the species, number of specimens, animal health conditions and the appropriate treatment to be performed to return them to the homeostasis. To all of these

assumptions the Veterinarian is essential profession. After the rescue of these birds and their appropriated treatment, their main destination is returning them to the nature (RIBEIRO; SILVA, 2007). This paper performs an analysis of birds traffic in Brazil and discuss the importance of the veterinarians in the control of this practice. **Materials and Methods:** The present assignment was made through a literature review, based in a scientific research analysis such as articles and monographs from February to March 2017. The review was systematic, in which it was perform retrospective observational studies. **Results and Discussion:** The most analyzed Brazilian birds were those with high external traffic, such as the Lear's Macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*), sold for US\$ 60 thousand, and the Red-tailed Parrot (*Amazona brasiliensis*) for US\$ 6 thousand, both marketed for collections, and indoors, such as passerines, goldfinches (*Carduelis yarrellii*), Seven-coloured tanager (*Tangara fastuosa*), Saffron finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) sold for prices varying from R\$ 30 to R\$ 200. These birds are considered rare because they are being found less frequently in their natural habitats, which may show a reflection of the indiscriminate capture. Also, the birds of the Family Psittacidae, such as the Blue Fronted Parrot (*Amazona aestiva*) are of great interest of traffic because they mimic the human voice (GOMES; OLIVEIRA, 2012).

Chart 1 - Classification of the most traded wild birds in Brazil.

Order	Family	Species
Accipitiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>
Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Passeriformes	Fringilidae	<i>Carduelis yarrelli</i>
	Thraupidae	<i>Tangara fastuosa</i>
		<i>Alipiositta xanthops</i>
Piciformes	Ramphastidae	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>
		<i>Amazona vinacea</i>
		<i>Ara ararauna</i>
		<i>Ara macao</i>
Psittacioformes	Psittacidae	<i>Aratinga auric</i>

Source: BRASIL, Ministério do Meio Ambiente.

The knowledge of the fauna coming from the capture, trade and handled illegally in Brazil is an important tool for a conservation of the species. It is necessary the improvement of environmental educational actions, directed to the population, and control actions of wild animals traffic. These observation Results: demonstrated a large variety and quantity of birds being trafficked (FREITAS *et al.*, 2015). The Forensic Institutes are composed of multidisciplinary professionals with the Objective: of reaching the widest possible range of sciences to assist the Law. In the new modality of animal abuse crime, the State has the responsibility to retrieving the traces related to the animals, turning over the work to the forensic expert with training in Veterinary Medicine. Therefore, it is of extreme importance the monitoring of experts in traffic cases of wild birds. The reduction of traffic could be achieved performing a social work, raising awareness of a population that inhabits areas considered natural habitat of birds. (YOSHIDA, 2013). The conservation of these birds is also responsibility of the professional of this area, who acts with biotechnologies applied to animal reproduction, such as cloning, and reproducing animals that are presenting the risk of extinction. While there are still bioethical issues involved, advances in stem cell research provide a future for a pluripotent stem bank for an artificial production of gametes of endangered species (LOPES *et al.*, 2014).

Conclusion: Although many birds species are annually capture in Brazil for internal and external trafficking of wild animals, the veterinarian has a fundamental position to identify the species and treat the animal that is often rescued extremely debilitated. The growing commercialization in Brazil according to the review carried out is due to the low income of individuals living in the region where birds are easier captured. Possible alternatives to control the traffic of wild animals could be people education and social environmental awareness carried out by the veterinarians in places of greatest occurrence of this practice and the usage of the advances of animal breeding biotechnologies to conserve endangered species.

References

BRASIL. Ministério do Meio Ambiente. **Biodiversidade brasileira**. Brasília, DF: Ministério do Meio Ambiente; Secretaria de Biodiversidade e Florestas, 2002. Disponível em: <<https://goo.gl/JngnZQ>>. Acesso em: 10 mar. 2017.

BRASIL. Ministério do Meio Ambiente. Instrução normativa nº 3, de 26 de maio de 2003. **Diário Oficial da União**, Brasília, DF, 28 maio 2003. Seção 1, p. 88. Disponível em: <<https://goo.gl/04Am7R>>. Acesso em: 10 mar. 2017.

FREITAS, A. C. P. *et al.* Diagnóstico de animais ilegais recebidos no centro de triagem de animais silvestres de Belo Horizonte, estado de Minas Gerais, no ano de 2011. **Ciência Rural**, Santa Maria, v. 45, n. 1, p. 163-170, 2015.

GOMES, C. C.; OLIVEIRA, R. L. O tráfico internacional de animais: tratamento normativo e a realidade brasileira. **Revista Direito e Liberdade**, Natal, v. 14, n. 2, p. 33-49, 2012.

LOPES, C. T. A. *et al.* Células-tronco e reprodução animal: aplicações em potencial. **Acta Veterinaria Brasilica**, Mossoró, v. 8, p. 299-301, 2014. Suplemento 2.

REDE NACIONAL CONTRA O TRÁFICO DE ANIMAIS SILVESTRES (Renctas). **1º Relatório Nacional sobre o tráfico de fauna silvestre**, Brasília, DF, 2001, 107p. Disponível em: <<https://goo.gl/ntSKbC>>. Acesso em: 10 mar. 2017.

RIBEIRO, L. B.; SILVA, M. G. O comércio ilegal põe em risco a diversidade das aves no Brasil. **Ciência e Cultura**, São Paulo, v. 59, n. 4, p. 4-5, 2007.

YOSHIDA, A. S. **Importância do perito oficial médico-veterinário no levantamento de provas nos crimes de maus-tratos aos animais**. 2013. 121 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Ciências) – Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2013.

EXTERNAL INJURIES IN GREEN TURTLES (*CHELONIA MYDAS*) SUBMITTED TO NECROPSIA IN THE TAMAR PROJECT OF UBATUBA IN THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 2015 TO JUNE 2016

ARDUINI, I. T.ª; TASAKA, A. C.¹

¹ Course of Veterinary Medicine, Universidade Paulista (Unip), São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil. E-mail: ana.tasaka@docente.unip.br.

Introduction: *Chelonia mydas*, also known as the Green Turtle, or Aruanã, is present in tropical and subtropical areas of the world and performs complex migratory strategies, and has been reported on the coast of at least 140 countries (LAGUEUX, 2001). The region of Ubatuba is a feeding place for several juvenile turtles and it is not uncommon to find it adrift, or on the beach.