

baja riqueza específica y diversidad. lo que muy probablemente se deba a la simplicidad estructural presente, con una vegetación poco estratificada y poco diversa en especies.

Palabras clave: Laguna de Ontalafia, comunidad de aves, anillamiento científico.

ABSTRACT

Ringing study of the marsh bird community placed into Ontalafia's lake.

In the current study, we analyze the main characteristic showed by the marsh bird community of Ontalafia's lake along a complete annual cycle (03-09-2000 / 26-08-2001).

All the birds were captured using only vertical nets placed between the marsh vegetation with one standard method.

We obtained 1043 captures (857 first captures + 186 recaptures) meant 3 orders, 16 families and 38 different species, being the Reed warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) the most abundant bird with 471 captures.

The highest abundance was reached in June, and the lowest in March. The specific richness reached its biggest value in September and October and the smallest in January. The ecological diversity was maximum in October and minimum in August, while the dominance following an opposed pattern, was the biggest in August and the lowest in March and October.

The bird community showed big specific replacement rates (low similarity), with the biggest unestability between March and April, and during November-December the most stable period.

There isn't any species presented along all the year.

The Reed Warbler dominated during the summer (May-October), and the Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) during the winter (December-March). In the intermediate periods (April and November) dominated the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) and the Cetti's Warbler (*Cettia cetti*) respectively.

Marsh bird community of Ontalafia's lake, have low abundance and moderated-low specific richness and diversity, what probably be produced by a structural simplicity, with a little stratified and diverse in species vegetation.

Key words: Lake of Ontalafia, marsh bird community, scientific ringing.