

Study of the birds exposed to electromagnetic fields in high-tension transmission lines

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Parrot (*Myiopsitta monacus*) nests in towers medium and high voltage

Development

Technological advance that has an impact on nature forces to question whether the adaptation of certain birds into the new features in the middle would harm the process of reproduction of the species.

Nests located in high-voltage pylons would reveal a certain readiness of these birds to nests in them, thus compared colonies with nests located in rural areas who do not have a high rate of exposure to electromagnetic fields colonies cannot leave the nests and has highest number of members.

Methods and materials

it is the method, direct observation by tours site of laing of lines high and medium voltage in rural and urban areas and captive birds.

Conclusions

Currenty samples of nests with exposure to fields, compared with other animals were not subjected to the same show no differences in the construction and were observed very similar characteristics in ones and another case.

Journey through the different nests has determined that predation is important but not fundamental factor in the choice of the nest.

Genetic modifications are concluded for the swallows and evolutionary processes that require long periods of time and hornero nesting on light poles or towers that time period can not be judged as extensive, precisely because the firsts commercial facilities began in the late 19th century and evolutionary times is not be a meaningful figure.

In this work the different variables that could affect the change in behavior of these birds be nesting in places with high electromagnetic field has come and what this originally to future hot finding correlation between microambientales effects of predation, food and Habitat.

Work Objectives

Assess impact on Habitat, behavior and reproductive cycle of wild birds as the Parrot (*Myiopsitta monacus*) and the hornero (*Fumarius rufus*) being exposed to elevated electromagnetic fields to build their nests in towers high and medium voltage or poles of light.

Hornero (*Fumarius rufus*) nests in poles of light

